

The **8 KEY DRIVERS** of Company Value



Introduction

As a business owner, the decisions you make daily shape the future of your company. With so many choices competing for your time, understanding which ones most affect your company's value is crucial.

Your business is not just a source of income; it's an investment. To maximise the return on that investment, you need to understand the details of what makes your business valuable. From financial performance and growth potential to customer satisfaction and the business's reliance on your personal involvement, we'll explore in detail the eight key factors that drive business value.

Through real-life case studies and expert insights, you'll gain a deeper understanding of the strategies and actions that can transform your business into a more lucrative asset and help you secure a more prosperous and rewarding future.

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Financial Performance



Financial performance in the Value Builder Score framework begins with your turnover. The underlying assumption is straightforward: Larger companies are less owner dependent. When turnover grows, so does the infrastructure, making it easier for an acquirer to see the business as a turnkey operation. High turnover serves as a proxy for a wide customer base and diverse service or product offerings.



CASE STUDY

RXBAR

RXBAR, a protein bar company, serves as a real-life example of a small business experiencing a significant rise in turnover multiples due to substantial growth. Founded in 2013, RXBAR had initial sales that were modest at best. With around USD1 million in turnover, the company raised a small amount of seed capital at a valuation that implied a multiple of less than two times turnover.

RXBAR soon found its niche in the crowded food bar market with its clean-label, no-B.S. approach. By 2017 the company was reporting turnovers of approximately USD130 million. Kellogg's acquired RXBAR for USD600 million later that year, indicating a turnover multiple of over 4.6x, more than double the turnover multiple they had attracted as a much smaller company.



Your score on financial performance is also impacted by your profitability. A profitable company not only demonstrates effective cost management but also operational efficiency and robust cash flow. High profit means less risk and higher ROI potential, making your business a more lucrative buy.

Quality bookkeeping may seem administrative, but it's anything but trivial. Accurate, transparent financial records do more than offer a snapshot of your financial health. They lend credibility to both your turnover and profit figures, which is why the quality of your bookkeeping is an essential element of your score on the financial performance metric.



CONCLUSION

In an acquisition, credibility translates to reduced risk, potentially raising the multiple an acquirer is willing to offer. Reliable financials can expedite the due diligence process, making the acquisition smoother and more straightforward.



Growth
Potential



Building a successful business can feel like a marathon at times, and many entrepreneurs see selling their venture as the finish line—the elusive mile 26.

However, for potential acquirers, purchasing your business is mile 0 in their marathon. Their goal is not just to acquire a profitable enterprise but to invest in one with significant growth potential. As a crucial component of the Value Builder Score, this metric quantifies your future potential for growth.

Buyers invest in future returns; thus, a company brimming with growth potential significantly elevates its market valuation. The concept behind growth potential is straightforward yet deeply impactful: companies that not only succeed now but also show promise for future growth command higher market valuations. High growth potential lessens investment risk and amplifies potential returns, making these companies attractive prospects for acquirers.



CASE STUDY

Sweetgreen

Sweetgreen, a fast-casual salad chain founded in Washington, D.C., demonstrates remarkable growth potential. Initially capturing the attention of health-conscious consumers in a single city, the brand has built a reputation for quality, locally sourced ingredients and customisable salad options.

Successful Local Model

The business model's local success is rooted in its partnerships with local farmers, streamlined in-house operations, and digital-first customer experience. With mobile orders accounting for a significant portion of sales, Sweetgreen has managed to merge convenience with health, creating a compelling value proposition for urban professionals.

After launching their first location in the Georgetown neighbourhood of Washington, D.C., in 2006, Sweetgreen expanded to more than 200 locations across the country by the autumn of 2023.

Untapped Cities

Even though Sweetgreen has successfully tapped some of its growth potential by expanding nationwide, it still garners a high score on growth potential because its market share is only a fraction of what's possible. For example, Subway has more than 40,000 locations across 100 countries.

Sweetgreen has massive growth potential because it could replicate its business model in other urban centres. Cities with similar demographics—busy professionals seeking quick, healthy options—present fertile ground for expansion. Furthermore, the brand's digital-first approach makes it easier to enter new markets with an established online customer base, minimising the risks traditionally associated with geographical expansion.



Strategies for Enhancing Growth Potential

1. Market Research


Constantly evaluating market trends enables you to identify new avenues for growth.

2. Innovation

Investment in R&D can result in product or service enhancements, setting the stage for future growth.

3. Strategic Partnerships

Collaborative efforts can open up new channels and customer bases, amplifying your growth potential.




CONCLUSION

It's tempting to want your business to be valued exclusively on what you have accomplished in the past. However, whilst your past performance is important—and captured in your financial performance score—a pivotal aspect of your Value Builder Score is your growth potential. Remember, your acquirer will be just starting their marathon, so they need to understand the growth potential of your business.



The Switzerland Structure



In the quest for maximum business valuation, leaders often fixate on growth metrics like turnover, market share, and profitability. One often overlooked but critical factor is the Switzerland Structure—a company's ability to function without an overreliance on any single customer, supplier, or employee.

The name, “The Switzerland Structure,” is inspired by the country of Switzerland's reputation for neutrality and independence in geopolitical affairs. Just as Switzerland maintains a balanced and independent stance amongst nations, a business employing the Switzerland Structure aims for a balanced and independent operation. This avoids undue reliance on any single customer, supplier, or employee, thus mitigating risk and increasing the company's valuation. The term encapsulates the idea of creating a business that is resilient, agile, and appealing to a broad range of potential acquirers, much like Switzerland's position in international relations.

In addition to maximising the value of your company, there are a number of advantages to implementing the Switzerland Structure:

Resilience and Agility

Companies that successfully embody the Switzerland Structure display enhanced resilience and agility, enabling them to adapt to market upheavals with greater ease.

Broadening the Pool of Potential Acquirers

The Switzerland Structure mitigates investment risks and opens up a larger, more diverse pool of potential acquirers that is often willing to pay a premium on valuation.



The Risks of Neglecting the Switzerland Structure

Falling into the trap of dependency on one significant client, supplier, or employee creates a precarious balance. Such a skewed structure can lead to operational instability and significantly depress a company's valuation, thereby deterring potential acquirers.

To further illustrate the importance of the Switzerland Structure, let's look at some examples:

1. Cisco Systems

Cisco, once heavily reliant on public-sector sales, suffered when government spending was cut. The experience served as a cautionary tale on the importance of diversifying turnover streams and thereby adopting the Switzerland Structure to solidify valuation.

2. Tesla, Inc.

Initially Tesla depended excessively on Panasonic for its battery supplies. By diversifying its suppliers and even manufacturing its own batteries, Tesla successfully implemented the Switzerland Structure. This move minimised supply chain risks and strengthened its market valuation.

3. Netflix

Netflix's early business model relied significantly on third-party content. By investing in original programming, it not only diversified its content source but also adopted the Switzerland Structure, thus becoming more resilient and boosting its valuation.



Implementing the Switzerland Structure in Your Company

1. Customer Diversification

Aim to ensure no single customer makes up more than 15% of your annual turnover.

2. Supplier Redundancy

Secure your supply chain by maintaining relationships with multiple suppliers.

3. Employee Cross-Training

Develop a workforce capable of multiple roles to guard against “key person risk.”




CONCLUSION

The Switzerland Structure transcends being merely an operational guideline; it is a strategic imperative for any business aiming to optimise its market valuation. By steering clear of excessive dependencies, companies not only navigate market volatilities more effectively but also enhance their attractiveness to a broader pool of potential buyers, thereby maximising their valuation.



The Valuation Seesaw



Imagine a playground seesaw. When a heavy kid gets on one end, the lighter kid on the other end shoots up. This elementary analogy effectively illustrates the concept of the Valuation Seesaw in business. Simply put, the less cash your company needs for daily operations, the more valuable it becomes. Conversely, if your business requires significant working capital, its market valuation diminishes. These two variables—cash need and business valuation—operate in lockstep but move in opposite directions.

The reason behind this inverse relationship is straightforward but crucial: when an acquirer buys a business, they essentially write two checks. The first check goes to the owner for the value of the business. The second check is for the company itself to fund its working capital—the money that needs to be in the bank the day you hand over the keys. The more cash an acquirer needs to set aside for working capital, the less they are inclined to pay for the overall acquisition.



Advantages of Mastering the Valuation Seesaw

Financial Resilience

Companies that apply the Valuation Seesaw principle effectively demonstrate superior financial resilience. Their optimised cash flow makes them adaptable to economic fluctuations.

Attraction to Acquirers

A high score on the Valuation Seesaw metric indicates operational efficiency and financial stability, which increase a business's appeal to acquirers and often command a higher purchase price.

To further explain the concept of the Valuation Seesaw, let's look at some examples:

1. Dell Computers

Dell's build-to-order model serves as a sterling example of a positive cash flow cycle. Customers pay for their customised computers before Dell even begins the assembly process, allowing the company to use customer funds to procure the necessary components. This reduces the need for working capital and has contributed significantly to Dell's market valuation.

2. Airbnb

This platform-based business model revolves around getting paid first and paying out later. When a guest books a stay, Airbnb collects the payment immediately but disburses the funds to the host only after the guest checks in. This lag allows Airbnb to maintain a positive cash flow, enhancing its market value.

3. Zara

Unlike traditional retailers that buy large quantities of stock in advance, Zara employs a fast-fashion model where it can adjust manufacturing based on real-time sales data. It sells most of its clothes before needing to pay its suppliers, thereby maintaining a favourable cash flow cycle that positively impacts its valuation.



The Pitfalls of Neglecting Cash Flow

Cash to a business is like oxygen to the human body: if the cash stops flowing, the business dies. Beyond the existential threat to your company, constantly running short of cash can hamper your operational liquidity and reduce your business's attractiveness to potential acquirers, thereby denting its market valuation.

Implementation Strategies

1. Accelerate Receivables

Improve invoice cycles, and expedite collections to increase cash inflow.

2. Extend Payables

Renegotiate terms with suppliers to delay cash outflow, enhancing liquidity.

3. Stock Optimisation

Efficiently manage share levels to align with demand, freeing up capital.



CONCLUSION

Mastering the Valuation Seesaw is a strategic imperative for companies aiming to optimise their market valuation. By carefully balancing operational cash needs with incoming turnover, businesses not only increase their resilience but also make themselves more attractive to a wider range of potential acquirers. Thus, the Valuation Seesaw should be central to any conversation about maximising business value.



Recurring
Revenue



Recurring revenue (which can also be thought of as turnover) is more than just a buzzword; it's a valuation multiplier. As a critical component in the Value Builder Score, it enhances a business's attractiveness and fundamental worth. Traditionally associated with software and service industries, recurring revenue models are making inroads into sectors where they are less common, amplifying business value.

The Multiplying Effect of Recurring Revenue

Recurring revenue's true power lies in its predictability. For business owners and potential acquirers alike, it offers a steady, reliable income stream that minimises risks and optimises cash flows. This makes businesses with recurring revenue more valuable in the eyes of potential buyers.

Why Recurring Revenue Enhances Business Value

Reduced Risks

The predictability in revenue streams lowers business volatility and investment risk, making it an attractive proposition for buyers.

Improved Cash Flow

Consistent revenue enables better cash flow management, providing the fuel for sustainable growth.

Customer Lifetime Value

A reliable customer base contributing to recurring revenue often equates to a higher customer lifetime value, further elevating business value.



Recurring revenue is not just for software companies. Here are some examples of businesses adopting recurring revenue models:

1. FarmDrop

An online marketplace that connects consumers to local farmers, FarmDrop implemented a subscription model to provide regular deliveries, enhancing its valuation.

2. The Honest Company offers a subscription service for its nappies and wipes. Customers can choose to receive a shipment of nappies and wipes every two, three, or four weeks. They can also choose the size and quantity of nappies and wipes they want to receive.

3. Barber Surgeons Guild

A luxury grooming service that typically relies on one-off visits, they introduced membership plans for regular grooming and upkeep, adding a layer of predictability to their revenue.

4. CleanCo is a mid-sized industrial cleaning company that specialises in offering services to manufacturing plants, workshops, and other industrial facilities. The industry norm for industrial cleaning is contract-based work focused on one-off projects, making revenue highly variable. The uncertainty in income makes planning for growth and attracting investors a challenging endeavour. To differentiate itself and stabilise its income, CleanCo introduced a subscription-based cleaning service for its B2B clients. For a set monthly fee, clients receive weekly cleaning and maintenance services along with emergency clean-ups as needed.



Strategies for Building Recurring Revenue

1. Subscription Models

Implementing subscriptions for products or services ensures a consistent revenue base.

2. Contractual Agreements

Securing long-term contracts offers another avenue for steadying income streams.



CONCLUSION

Recurring revenue is not limited to specific industries; its principles can be universally applied to enhance the value of your business. Companies able to harness this model are more than attractive to potential acquirers; they can command higher valuations. Therefore, as a key element in the Value Builder Score, a focus on building and sustaining recurring revenue should be integral to any business strategy aimed at maximising company value.



Monopoly Control



Monopoly control, an intriguing component of the Value Builder Score, is a term inspired by Warren Buffett's investment strategy. As businesses aim for a larger competitive moat, they gain pricing authority, which subsequently leads to better gross margins, higher EBITDA, and, ultimately, an elevated business valuation.

The Dynamics of Monopoly Control

A business with monopoly control can essentially dictate terms in its market. This power allows the business to set its pricing strategy rather than succumb to market or competitive pressures. As Warren Buffett often cites, the broader the competitive moat, the greater the pricing authority.

The EBITDA–Gross Margin Connection

Pricing Authority

A company with a monopoly, or even a quasi-monopoly, on its product or service can set prices without significant backlash from customers. This pricing authority leads to superior gross margins.

Gross Margins

All things being equal, higher gross margins flow through to more EBITDA (Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation, and Amortisation). An improvement in EBITDA usually translates to a higher business valuation, closing the virtuous cycle initiated by monopoly control.



CASE STUDY



Companies with Monopoly Control

TechSight entered a crowded software market but chose to specialise in a narrow field: healthcare compliance. Recognising that general healthcare software often lacked in-depth compliance features, TechSight aimed to fill that void.

The company developed proprietary algorithms and databases that significantly eased the burden of compliance for healthcare organisations. They then backed up their product with top-notch customer service and continued updates in line with ever-changing regulations.

TechSight's focus on a specialised need allowed it to essentially "own" its market segment. This monopoly control gave TechSight the pricing authority, leading to enviable gross margins and a high EBIT-DA, which made the company an attractive investment opportunity.

EnviroClean operates in the already specialised sector of industrial cleaning but chose to go even more niche by focusing on hazardous material cleanup.

To carve out its niche, EnviroClean invested in specialised equipment and rigorous employee training to handle the most hazardous substances safely. The company also secured key certifications and built strong relationships with regulatory bodies to ensure compliance and market trust.

With minimal competition in a high-skill, high-risk area, EnviroClean achieved monopoly control. Its specialised services commanded a premium, leading to excellent gross margins and an elevated EBITDA. This singular focus and expertise have made EnviroClean an attractive acquisition target with a high valuation.



Strategies for Achieving Monopoly Control

1. Niche Specialisation

Focusing on a specialised market segment often reduces competition, providing the business with pricing authority.

2. Patents and Intellectual Property

Owning a unique IP can create an immediate competitive moat.

3. Customer Dependency

Developing a product or service that becomes integral to your customers' operations can create a form of monopoly control.



CONCLUSION

Monopoly control serves as a cornerstone in a business's ability to influence its valuation positively. The greater the pricing authority, the higher the gross margins and EBITDA, creating a virtuous cycle that leads to increased business value. For companies aiming to improve their Value Builder Score, achieving some form of monopoly control should be a strategic priority.



Customer
Satisfaction



Customer satisfaction is not merely a nicety; it's a vital driver of long-term business value. Within the Value Builder Score framework, key metrics like customer satisfaction and the likelihood of receiving customer referrals serve as crucial drivers of your performance on your Customer Satisfaction score.

The Importance of Customer Satisfaction

The nexus between customer satisfaction and business valuation is strong and multi-dimensional. Satisfied customers are more likely to return and to recommend your business, serving as both a turnover generator and a cost-saving marketing channel.

The Customer Satisfaction-Value Nexus

Direct Influence

Higher customer satisfaction leads to lower churn rates, thus elevating Customer Lifetime Value (CLV) and, by extension, your overall business valuation.

Indirect Influence

Satisfied customers act as organic marketers for your business, thereby lowering Customer Acquisition Costs (CAC) and amplifying Return on Investment (ROI).



Examples of Companies with High Scores on Customer Satisfaction

FreshCafe, a small coffee chain, aimed to be more proactive in gathering and acting on customer feedback.

They introduced a mobile app that collected real-time customer feedback, allowing managers to address issues immediately. The introduction of the real-time mobile app led to a 30% increase in repeat visits and a surge in positive online reviews.

GreenLeaf, a small landscaping company, saw value in community engagement. They initiated a program where a percentage of each project's cost was donated to a local cause chosen by the customer.

The program resulted in a 90% customer retention rate and a higher Net Promoter Score, boosting GreenLeaf's long-term business value.

Your score on customer satisfaction is driven by:

1. Likelihood to Recommend – Net Promoter Score (NPS)

Introduced by Fred Reichheld, Bain & Company and Satmetrix, the Net Promoter Score is a seminal metric for understanding customer satisfaction and loyalty. It assesses the willingness of customers to recommend a company's offerings. A high NPS is directly correlated with strong customer satisfaction and an elevated business valuation.

2. Customer Reviews and Testimonials

In addition to NPS, reviews and testimonials serve as both social proof and quantifiable metrics for measuring satisfaction. These reviews often pinpoint what customers value most, offering targeted insights for improvement.



Strategies for Enhancing Customer Satisfaction

1. Constant Feedback Loops

Keep the lines of communication open with your customers.

2. Quality Over Quantity

Focus on delivering exceptional value.

3. Exceptional Customer Service

Invest in training and infrastructure to provide top-notch customer service.



CONCLUSION

Customer satisfaction is a nuanced yet pivotal driver of business value. From enhancing Customer Lifetime Value to reducing Customer Acquisition Costs, the direct and indirect benefits of a satisfied customer base are manifold. Innovative companies are leveraging personalised customer experiences, real-time feedback, and community involvement to raise their Value Builder Score. By prioritising customer satisfaction, companies not only improve the customer experience but also significantly elevate their long-term business valuation.



Hub
& Spoke



Your score on Hub & Spoke measures how well your company thrives when you're not there.

To score well on Hub & Spoke, you need to avoid being a Hub & Spoke manager. A Hub & Spoke manager is a leader that is central to all company operations. Employees turn to this leader for decisions, making the manager the “hub” and everyone else the “spokes.” This setup is a bottleneck, hindering growth and agility. It makes the business heavily reliant on one person, lowering its valuation. Potential buyers see increased risk and may walk away or offer less. It's a poor strategy for business owners aiming to build a sellable asset.

A business run by a Hub & Spoke manager functions with the owner at its centre, with employees, clients, and suppliers orbiting as the spokes. Every decision, no matter how minor, routes through the owner. Such a centralised mode of operation may offer short-term benefits, but its long-term costs—reduced agility, limited growth, and diminished valuation—can be devastating.



The Independence-Valuation Connection

Owner Independence

A business that can operate smoothly without its owner's constant intervention is more agile and adaptable. This autonomy not only boosts day-to-day efficiency but also enhances the company's growth potential.

Business Valuation

An independent business not only runs better but is also more appealing to potential acquirers. Buyers look for investments that promise returns without a reliance on a central leader that is difficult to replace.

JC Social Media began its journey with its founder, Jodie Cook, as the quintessential Hub & Spoke manager. However, as the company grew, this centralised structure proved to be its Achilles heel. Recognising the imperative for change, Cook initiated a series of strategic shifts.

Cook began by keeping a pad next to her desk and jotting down a note every time an employee came to her with a question.

Rather than simply answer her employee's question, she created a Standard Operating Procedure so that her answer would be available to all of her employees—whether she was in the office or not.

By introducing standard operating procedures, championing employee training, and onboarding middle management, JC Social Media transformed into a company that thrived with or without Cook at the helm. This newfound independence not only catalysed its operational success but also made it a sought-after acquisition target.

Cook sold JC Social Media in 2021, receiving 100% of her cash at closing. In other words, she did not have to commit to an earn-out, which is the standard mechanism acquirers use to buy marketing services companies. Cook's ability to sell without having to stay on as an employee of the acquiring company is a testament to her focus on avoiding the Hub & Spoke trap.



Strategies for Escaping the Hub & Spoke Trap

1. Standard Operating Processes

Implement clear procedures that allow tasks to be delegated efficiently, ensuring consistency and quality.

2. Empower Employees

Equip staff with the necessary skills and authority to make decisions, reducing reliance on the business owner.

3. Invest in Middle Management

Onboard or promote individuals that can oversee daily operations, bridging the gap between staff and ownership.



CONCLUSION

The Hub & Spoke model, whilst seemingly advantageous for its efficiency, significantly undermines a company's value and potential. Transitioning away from this setup and fostering a more decentralised, independent operational structure is paramount for businesses aiming to boost their Value Builder Score. Strive to arrange your operations so that your company can thrive without you.

The journey to unlocking your business's full potential is guided by these eight key drivers. Whatever your plans for your business in the near and long term, understanding the factors that influence your company's value is essential. These drivers of value, though diverse in nature, all converge on a single point: the quest for a highly valued business capable of attracting acquirers, mitigating risks, and promising a rewarding future.

Next Steps

To learn more about how these drivers are impacting your business's value, ask your advisor about completing the 15-minute Value Builder Score questionnaire. You'll receive an overall score out of 100 along with a measurement on each of the eight factors discussed here. More than 70,000 business owners have received their Value Builder Score, and those businesses that achieve a score of 80 or more are getting acquisition offers that are 71% more than the average-scoring business.

