



How to sell an Ugly Duckling Company



A step by step method for
Defining and selling a company




Roadmap




Selling Process

'Seven Lively Wins'


 Status & Plan


 Best Fit Purchasers

 Valuation

 Pricing & Packaging

 Finding Purchaser

 Negotiating the Sale

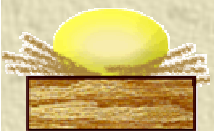
 Managing the Sale

Including

 Impact of Technology, Economy & 9/11

 Some War Stories/Case Studies

Q&A







The Presenters




Edward A. Story


 Managing Partner, Ironwood Advisory, LLC.


 30 Years Operational, Start-up & Turnaround Experience

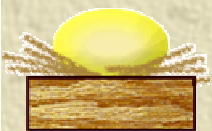
 Health Care, Financial and Stock Markets, Technology

Robert P. Mosier

 President & Managing Partner, Mosier & Co.

 Late Stage Turnaround firm

 President/CEO Chapter 11 Debtors, Trustee and Receiver.





Definitions/Assumptions



DEFINITIONS

 DUCKLING

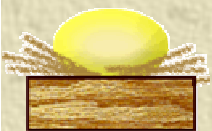
 UGLY

 TIMING

 SELLING

 “ELEMENT(S)”


ASSUMPTIONS







Element One: Status & Plan



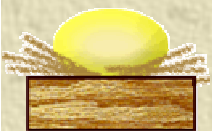
 Who are you working for?

 How ugly is the duckling?

 What's the cause of the distress?

 How long will it take? Do you have the time?






 Turnaround Plan? Sale Plan? Biz-Sale Plan

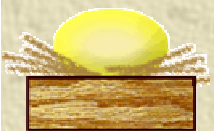




Biz & Sale Plan A



-  Who is the customer?
-  Unique Selling Proposition
-  Inventory all assets
-  Sell in whole or part?
-  Synthesis: Right assets with right buyer(s)






Biz & Sale Plan B (cont'd)

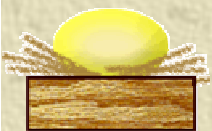


 First class financial statements

 Public Relations

 Creditor, Customers,
Suppliers..Stakeholders


 Key Employees








Biz & Sale Plan C (cont'd)

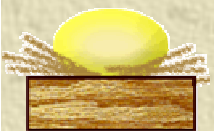


 WHO assists? WHO resists?

 Determine Team composition; Meet regularly

 Make a critical path as part of the biz&sale plan





 KEY: A study in parallel processing

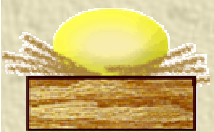




Element Two: Defining Best Fit Purchasers



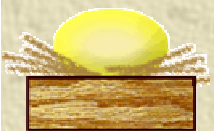
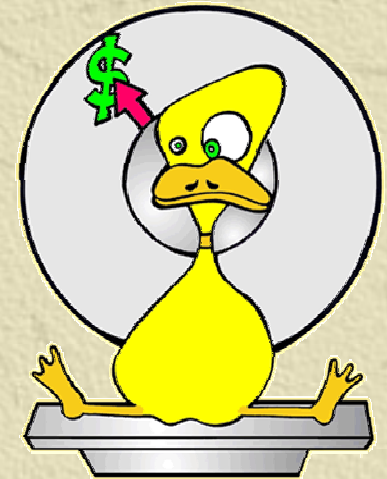
-  Why does someone want to buy it?
-  Basically: Financial or Strategic – but many variations
-  Is the product ascending or descending vs. the industry?
-  KEY: Value will depend on purchaser and purchaser's needs.





Element Three: Valuation


- 🥚 What is the company worth?
- 🥚 Value of fix-ups? – OR –
- 🥚 “As is/where is”?
- 🥚 Best fit (who and what)?
- 🥚 Management’s role (key or not)?
- 🥚 KEY: Company needs to be understood






Valuation Alternatives




 Industry Comparable via Multiple

 Book Value – if carried by larger company

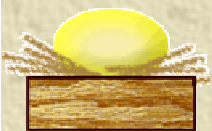
 Asset(s) Valuation

 Impact of Debt

 Tax Implications of the Sale

 Complementing or Strategic Value


 KEY: Don't fool self or others





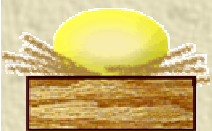
Element Four: Pricing Strategy

 Don't be afraid to aggressively price but...

 Valuation based, but with add-ons and subtractions. Variables:

 Representations and Warranties?



 Indemnifications

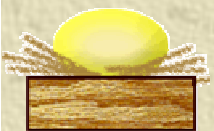




Debt Structure of Newco: Funding the Purchase




-  Will the purchase require financing?
-  Who is the lender? Or provider of new equity? (Contact early!)








Increasing the Price


 All of the above, yet...

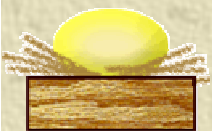
 KEYS: Reduce risks & increase value

 Know and polish the balance sheet:
Reduce Liabilities – most likely

 Know and polish the balance sheet: Focus on
Assets

 Know and polish the future and potential: Focus
on Earnings

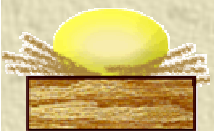
 Get competitive bids! – More than one potential
buyer.





Packaging & Warranties

- 🥚 Fundamentals: more important than “packaging”
- 🥚 With all former steps – much of packaging is done!
- 🥚 Don’t forget solidly constructed financials
- 🥚 And: what will make the buyer a “willing buyer”?
- 🥚 Selection of “Salesmen” (Element Seven)
- 🥚 Weaknesses & Warranties (vs. “As is, where is”)

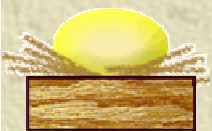




Element Five: Finding Purchasers







- 🥚 Private or Public Sale?
- 🥚 Potential Purchasers:
- 🥚 Networking Sources
- 🥚 The goal: determine
- 🥚 Multiple suitors ~ competition & safety

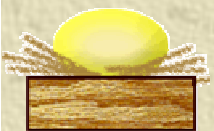




Element Six: Negotiating the Transaction








-  Strong preparation
-  Who's the decision maker?
-  How create urgency?
-  BATNA & Walk-Away Power

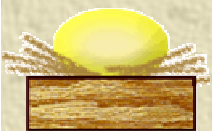




Element Six: Negotiating the Transaction (cont'd)







-  There are other matters than price!
-  Let Interests dominate Positions (not other way around)
-  Resolution of disagreements
-  Persistence
-  “Getting to Yes”

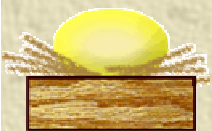
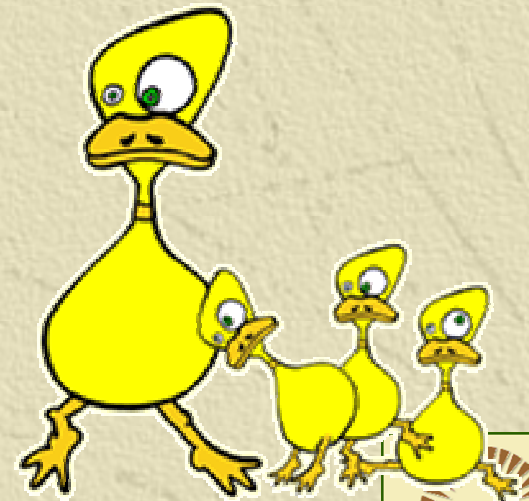




Element Seven: Managing the Sale










-  Who handles the sale?
-  Who Manages the company?
(Keep that Going Concern Value)
-  Who Manages the law for BK?
(or is managed by it)
-  KEY: Parallel processing

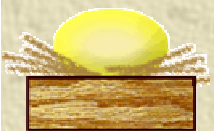




Case Study One: Airline Training School










-  Grand history of revenues/profits
-  More recently, competition and declining interest.
-  Loss of revenue, losses.
-  Best fit: a school business with overhead in place.
-  Price \$2,300,000 all cash.
-  Sold: \$4,500,000 (the buyer set the price).
-  **KEY LESSONS:** Finding right fit. Negotiating process. Pricing may be better than seller thinks.

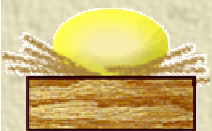




Case Study Two: Cruise Business









-  Recovering from bad revenues, profits
-  Unproven track record
-  Selling the asset from a public company
-  Solution: stock spin off
-  Passing the risk and the future gain to the owners, but segregating the assets/liabilities.
-  Going public at \$2.40 per share. Topping out at \$15.50.
-  **KEY LESSONS:** How to maximize the value of assets. Thinking outside the box.

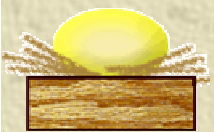




Case Study Three: Merger Medical Tech Stocks











-  Company A has 13,000 shareholders.
-  Company A is in BK and liquidating (creditors are being paid).
-  Company B is ongoing, but has limited distribution of shares.
-  Merger: 11 USC Section 1145: Distribute 1MM share of stock from Co. B. to Co A without an SEC registration statement.
-  Issued stock in one month and \$20K vs. nine months and \$500K (if normal, SEC'd)
-  **KEY LESSONS:** Note the 1145 Exemption. Marry an asset (shell) with right buyer.

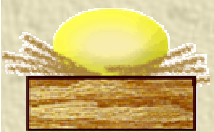




Case Study Four: Private Multimedia Design Company



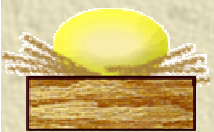
-  Losing money
-  No proven profitability in business plan
-  Highly respected creative executives
-  No meaningful tangible assets - services contracts, some receivables
-  Solution: sell the "talent" of company management in new media industries
-  Solution: "sell the future" - ground floor in new industry
-  Solution; find buyer willing to take risk - not a "bet the company" proposition
-  Sold to media conglomerate for \$5+ million





Case Study Five: Telco Sale







- 🥚 Co recovered from \$11M loss because founding shareholder created fictitious assets
- 🥚 Started a new business with same distribution sources
- 🥚 Losses continued for 3 more years after fraud cleaned up
- 🥚 Found a buyer needing our customer base to justify expansion to telcom switch carrier
- 🥚 Buyer referred to us by our largest creditor
- 🥚 Shareholders were in Europe and the buyer was in the Carolinas and vendor was in Oklahoma
- 🥚 Due diligence and an agreement was completed in

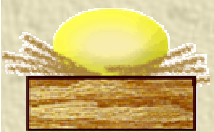




Lessons of An Ironwood Consultant

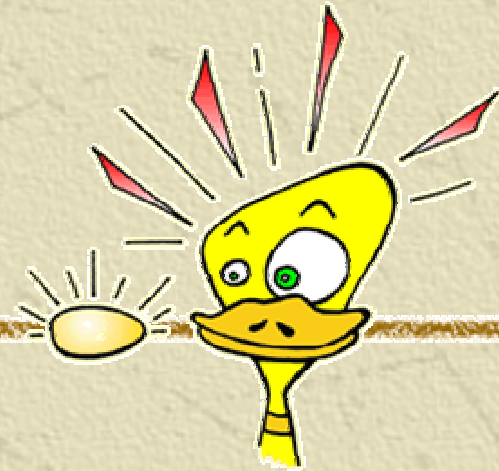









-  You run out of time quicker than you think.
Process parallel. 'Do it early.'
-  Each deal gets harder the closer you get to bankruptcy (leverage this?)
-  Know asset values + true liquidation scenarios as early as possible
-  Understand bankruptcy process implications; involve good BK attorney
-  Understand well the burn rate; try to staunch blood flow EARLY
-  Remember: a company can be profitable yet still go bankrupt IF no working capital

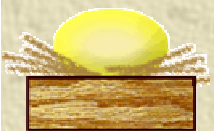




Conclusions:



-  Ugly ducklings can be sold.
-  The worse the company, the less risk the buyer is willing to take, the lower the price.
-  Defining who you are working for is important.
-  Thinking outside the box in valuing and identifying candidates is important.
-  Choosing a venue can add to the value.
-  Value is defined by willing buyer and willing seller on open/level field
-  Good deal has to be a good deal for both sides






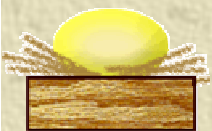
Impact of Technology & the Web



 Technology in General

 Web in particular


 KEY: Make optimal use of technology





Impact of Economy & 9/11





 Money is cheaper? But certainly harder to get.

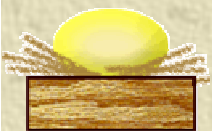
 Back to basics -- Focus on core businesses

 Most anything travel related – down, etc

 Most anything security related – up, etc.

 Slowdown of decision making

 Business is coming back, but slowly.





Spare Graphics



Spare Graphics

