

* As we have seen, private company valuations can depend to a significant extent on public company data to come up with the metrics we need to construct our valuation

- * This however can be problematic
- * Broadly speaking, we can expect a private company valuation to be lower than a similar public company for reasons we have already identified

- * However, we need to be aware of company specific factors which may differ:
 - * Stage in Life Cycle
 - * Size
 - * Overlap of shareholders and management
 - * Quality and depth of management
 - * Quality of financial and other information
 - Pressure from significant or short term investors
 - * Tax issues

- * Furthermore there are stock specific issues
 - * Illiquidity of equity and stock
 - * Concentration of control

- * If at all possible you should seek to get access not only to the company's audited accounts but also the management accounts for at least the last 3 years
- * Once you have had a chance to go through them and construct a preliminary model, then try to get an opportunity to interview the management team to better understand the business and the numbers

- * The better you understand the business and its key drivers, the more focused you can make your valuation
- * At the end of the day you will be relying on estimates and assumptions

- * The next challenge is one of scale as this fundamentally affects the valuation
- * Small owner managed businesses are highly dependent on their founder, probably sole shareholder and main manager
- * If the owner retires or stops working for other reasons, the business will struggle to survive
- * The main focus of these business is to fund the lifestyle of their owners

- * The next category are young start up companies which are seeking to grow fast
- * This is a business building project with scale and high equity value the main goal
- * This business will invest all spare cash while keeping costs to a minimum
- * Ultimately the business will raise capital and or go public

- * The third category of private businesses are the large companies which happen to be privately owned and controlled
- * IKEA, Aldi and Lidl are good examples
- * These are sophisticated profitable businesses with boards of directors, advisers, management teams and complex controls and processes
- * These could be public companies but they choose not to be

* As you can see from my description, you cannot value these businesses in the same way

