BUYING A BUSINESS vs START-UP

When attempting to buy a business or establish a startup, it all comes down to making "THE RIGHT CHOICE" and certainly financing your project should be a key element in your decision.

Lenders are less likely to view you as a risk if you have income-generating mechanisms in place that allow you to meet your monthly debt obligations. Buying an existing business is less risky than starting from scratch since your investing in a business that already has an existing track record with an annualized profit, and you don't have to reinvent the wheel.

Your business venture must have a solid reputation and customer base with employees who are familiar with most aspects of the business. If intangible assets are involved, it is wise to review all legal rights; patents, copyrights, and licenses as they may have added value and make your buying decision easier.

Private lenders and investors generally feel more comfortable dealing with a business that is fully operational with a strong balance sheet as they do not want to be part of a failure.

However, "BUYER BEWARE" you do not want your acquisition to become a sinkhole for your time, money, and resources as it can be difficult to find the right company to acquire, one that is a good fit with your existing expertise, culture, and strategic goals. Further, you do not want to be taken advantage of by an unscrupulous seller who misrepresents key financial data, or somehow glossed over essential facts and was vague about their overall business operation.

Also, a rocky ownership change can prompt key staff to leave or even imperil customer relationships that can be especially problematic in a business that is highly dependent on the owner or certain employees.

The best acquisition targets, as we mentioned, should have solid sales and profits, but due diligence must be exercised before any purchase. This is your opportunity to ask tough questions and demand access to the business inventory and equipment,

financials, contracts, intellectual property, or any outstanding legal issues. Knowing all these details well in advance will help you to determine the financial risks involved, and will place you in a much stronger position for price negotiation.

Be fully aware of existing and future legal obligations, outstanding judgments or tax liens, and make certain that the business you're about to purchase meets all the local health and environmental requirements.

Lenders will want to know these things as they are key elements in the underwriting process for project approval. They will scrutinize your loan request to determine if the business licensed or will request copies of permits, licensing, zoning and environmental studies if the project is under construction.

Knowing and being prepared is essential, it can be the difference between success and failure!

BUYING A BUSINESS

THINGS TO CONSIDER

ORGANIZATIONAL

The Company's Articles of Incorporation, and amendments, including bylaws.			
 The Company's organizational chart. A Certificate of Good Standing. 			
The Company's list of shareholders and shares held by each stakeholder.			
A list of all states or countries where the Company is authorized to do business.			

FINANCIAL

·	Financial statements for three years, together with Audited Reports.			
·	Any projections, capital budgets plans.	and strategic	A sch	edule of inventory.
·	A schedule of all indebtedness an liabilities.	nd contingent	A schPayal	edule of Accounts Receivable & bles.
·	A description of depreciation and past five years.	amortization m	ethods and	changes in accounting methods over the
·	Schedule of fixed and variable expenses.	Cost of goods sold analysis.		Access to General Ledger

REAL ESTATE & PHYSICAL ASSETS

• A scheo	A schedule of the Company's business locations.			
	of all real estate leases, deed es or use permits.	s, mortgages, title policies, s	surveys, zoning approvals,	
 A schedular location 	lle of fixed assets and 5.	All U.C.C. filings.	All leases of equipment.	
A schede	le of sales and purchases of	major capital equipment du	ring last three years.	

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

Ð	A schedule of domestic and foreign patents and patent applications, trademarks, trade names, and copyrights.		
	Work for Hire Agreements.	Patent Clearance Documents.	
	A schedule and copies of all consulting agreements, agreements regarding inventions, and licenses or assignments of intellectual property to or from the Company.		

ENVIRONMENTAL-LICENSES-PERMITS

۰	A list of environmental permits and licenses	 A description of the Company's inventory disposal methods. 	
•	Environmental audits for each property leased by the Company.		
·	A listing of hazardous substances used in th	e Company's operations.	
·	Copies of all correspondence, notices and files related to EPA, state, or local regulatory agencies.		
·	A list identifying and describing any environmental litigation or investigations.		
·	A list identifying and describing any contingent environmental liabilities or continuing indemnification obligations.		
	Copies of any governmental licenses, permits, or consents.	 Any correspondence or documents relating to any proceedings of any regulatory agency. 	

TAXES

Federal, state, local, and foreig returns for last 3 years.	n income tax	Any audit and re	evenue agency reports.
Tax settlement documents for last 3 years.	• Excise	tax filings for 3 years.	• Tax Liens.

CONTRACTS

•	A schedule of all subsidiary, partnership, or joint venture relationships and obligations under agreement.		
٠	Copies of all contracts between the Company and any officers or directors holding significant shares, including affiliates.		
١	All loan agreements, and financing arrangements, lines of credit, or promissory notes involving Company.		
٠	Security agreements, mortgages, indentures, collateral pledges, guarantees, or obligations to which the Company may be a party.		
٠	Installment Sales Agreements.	Installment Sales Agreements. Stock options or purchase agreements involving corporate interests.	
٠	Any letters of intent, contracts, and closing transcripts from any mergers, acquisitions, or divestitures within the last five years.		
٠	Company standard quotes, purch invoices, and warranty forms.	ase orders,	 Distribution agreements, sales, marketing, and supply agreements.

CUSTOMER INFORMATION

·	Listing of the Company's 10 largest sales-volume customers over past two years.	
·	Supply or Service Agreements.	Schedule of unfilled orders.
٠	Description of Company's purchase policy.	Description of Company's credit policy.
·	Company's advertising program, marketing plans, budgets, and marketing materials.	A description of the major competitors.
•	All surveys and market research reports releva	nt to the Company or its products and services.

INSURANCE

- A schedule and copies of the Company's general liability policy, personal and real property, product liability, errors and omissions, key-man directors, workers compensation, and other insurance coverage.
- A schedule of the Company's insurance claims and history for the past 3 years.
- **Copies of insurance policies that may provide coverage to any pending or threatened litigation.**

LIST OF QUESTIONS

•	Why is the business for sale?	•	How long has the business been listed?
	What is the outlook for the future?	·	How has the business changed over the last five years?
	Have they added new products or services?	·	What is their marketing plan?
	How do they obtain new customers?		Who are their competitors?