



# Crafting a Robust Succession Plan for your Practice: An Advisors' Guide



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A Moody's Analytics Company

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# Agenda

1. Introduction
2. Elements of a Succession Plan
3. Getting Ready
4. Maximizing your Value
5. The Process
6. Client Ownership
7. Lesson's Learned

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Introduction

# Introduction

## Current State

- The average age of advisors continues to increase – now 52<sup>1</sup>
- 56% of advisors are over the age of 50 while only 5% are under 30<sup>2</sup>

But the demand for advisory relationships continues to increase

And yet, almost 63% of advisors confirm that they don't have a succession plan in place<sup>3</sup>

1 Investment Executive Dealer Report card 2020

2 <https://brandongaille.com/29-financial-advisor-industry-statistics-and-trends/>

3. Investment Executive Dealer Report card 2021

# 2

## The Importance of a Succession Plan

# The Importance of an Effective Succession Plan

- Transitions should be seamless to a client with close to 100% retention
- Done wrong, it can cause both the client and incoming advisor(s) considerable disruption and heartache leading to higher levels of client attrition
- The need is not only for advisor succession planning but also to provide for true business continuity
- An effective plan:
  - allows for a seamless transition for your clients
  - maximizes its value to both you and the purchaser
  - drives future opportunity, consistency of revenues and growth

# 3

## The Components of a Succession Plan

# Getting Ready

- Write your “story” – to educate potential purchasers
- Your business vision and mission and how important it is to continue
- Looking at the true strengths and weaknesses of your business – be realistic
- Address staffing / HR impacts and plans
- Solve current compliance issues
- Document operational aspects (e.g., IT, key processes & systems)
- Consider client and staff personalities
- Clean up financials
- Understand current key business metrics and trends such as:
  - Overall assets under management
  - Allocation of assets
  - Sources of revenue, i.e. fee, trailer, transactional (recurring vs non-recurring)
  - Revenue, expenses and key business ratios
  - Overall profitability of the practice
  - Client assets / average assets per client
  - Historical attrition

# Components of a Succession Plan

A true succession plan is more than a simple buy sell agreement or key person insurance

- What will you do post retirement? What are your goals personally, financially and professionally
- Consider it as part of the annual business planning process
- Vision & metrics for you and the firm 5, 10 years out
  - Realistic timetable for succession
- **When will you realistically be able to “let go of the baby”?**
- Staffing considerations, strengths, weaknesses
- Business and client profitability / revenue metrics and trends
- Assessment of the factors that increase business value
- Client needs / makeup / profitability (past and future)
- Long term contracts / obligations
- Evaluate succession strategies: internal / external, bringing a successor into a team / acquisition, outright sale
  - Full vs partial sale? Stay on as employee vs partner?
  - Consider \$s related to each strategy
  - Consider alternative ways of financing sale
- Shareholder / partner agreements and the impact of succession
- Buy / Sell agreements

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Maximizing Value

# Factors Impacting Valuation

Recurrence of Revenue

RECURRING REVENUE		NON – RECURRING REVENUE	
Fees on managed assets / fee-based accounts	Insurance renewals	Securities commissions	
Trailers on mutual funds	'Level' insurance commissions	'Heaped' Insurance commissions	
HIGH		LOW	
DEGREE OF PREDICTABILITY			

# Factors Impacting Valuation

- Size of the book – larger books drive larger valuations, but supply and demand drives the multiples of smaller ones
  - Market conditions - # of potential purchasers
- Composition of the book
- Type of revenue
- Nature, age, relationship, etc. of clients
- Location of Practice
- Profitability – cashflow and revenue
  - Historical & potential
- Terms of the deal
- Shared vision and philosophy
- Effective processes and compliance protocols
- Method of transition
  - Sale of assets, shares, merger

# Earn Outs

- Ultimately, price is a function of supply & demand, as well as risk & reward
- Conceptually, the vendor brings the client relationships/goodwill & encourages clients to give the new owner a chance (loyalty & good faith support)
- The vendor assists with client retention but the majority of the responsibility of this is with the purchaser
- i.e., the purchaser has the highest degree of control over client service (or non-service) after closing & therefore, a high degree of influence over whether client stay
- 100% cash is preferred by vendor (assuming purchase price is the same with or without)
- Earnouts may (or may not) increase purchase price

## Earn Outs (cont'd)

- Earnouts shift some of practice risk to vendor – addresses purchaser's perceived risk of clients transferring to purchaser
  - What if purchaser incapable of handling clients or staff?
  - What if purchaser dies, gets sick, etc. before the end of the earnout period & can't service the clients?
  - What if purchaser decides not to pay for invalid reason?
  - Have to commence lawsuit against purchaser?
  - What if purchaser not interested in certain clients or services of the acquired practice (i.e., "cherry picking")?

# Earn Outs (cont'd)

- Other issues with earnouts:
  - They motivate vendors to stay around for longer than necessary & delay a successful handoff of the relationship; no clean break for either purchaser or vendor
    - IF the earnout is not significant
- In theory, much of the risk should be captured if proper diligence undertaken
- In my experience, the risk of loss of clients is overstated
- Generally, purchasers think of/are focused on only downside risk, but don't factor in the upside risk properly
- Higher possibility of disputes between vendor & purchaser

# Earn Outs (cont'd)

- The shorter the better
- Can be complex formulae
  - Individual or cumulative multi-year thresholds?
  - Measurement base?
  - On cash/collection or accrual/billed basis?
  - Interest-bearing or not?
- Security needed? Life & disability insurance on purchaser?
- Definitional issues frequently arise
  - Meaning of “recurring”/”repetitive”?
  - Costly to get defined properly & “papered”
- Maybe commission base for new files after sale

# Retention Clauses

- Alternative to earn-out – but similar
  - Hold back a portion of the purchase price subject to transition of highest value clients
- Or some other target/measure
  - Encourages the vendor staying on for transition

# Other Considerations

- Negative Growth
- Poor record keeping
- Concentration of clients
- Long term leases / expenses
- Owners who wish to retain clients or continue on in the business
- Professionally marketing deals
- Practice focused on a specific niche / market
- Transition time
- Existing staff – retain?
- Alignment of technology

# Value of Practices – Revenue Basis ROT

Revenue Multiples range:

0.0 (e.g., non-recurring / one-time) to 1.5

Multiple reflects the required rate of return & considers factors such as:

- expected payback period
- alternative rates of returns
- competitive factors for the practice/supply-demand equilibrium / market conditions
- nature of the practice for sale
- structure of the purchase price
- E.g., earn-outs transfer risk to vendor so multiple will be higher
  - Financing ability of the purchaser
  - Other factors specific to the purchaser

**But what is “revenue”?**

# Value of Practices – Cash Flow Basis

Normalized EBITDA or Cash Flow to Owner:

3.0 to 5.0+

- Recognizes that what is important for purchasers is discretionary cash flow, not just the top line.

Subjective adjustments:

- Discretionary/personal expenditures
- Non-recurring expenses
- Economic adjustments

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The Process

# The Process

- Start (thinking/planning) today!
  - You want to transition before you are forced to do so – for your benefit as well as staff and clients
- Begin with the end in mind
  - Visualize your life after sale
- Define what you want life to look like 'post succession'
- A compliant approach is key
- Taking a transactional approach to succession is a mistake
- Many consider a team approach
- Obtain a valuation /valuation assistance
- Evaluate your exit strategy
- Assess team capabilities
- Create a contingency plan

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What About the Client?

# Impact of Client Ownership

- Many organizations 'own the clients', therefore they typically may have a say in what happens regarding the transition
- Work with your firm to identify the strategy that will provide the best outcome
- Be upfront and communicate your intentions well in advance
- Impacts your ability to 'sell your practice'.

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Lessons Learned

# Lessons Learned

- Consider joining the purchasing team for transition
- Option to build from within – generational approach
  - Internal transition is usually easier
  - But it may generate lower proceeds
- Recurring revenue is paramount
- A good transition plan should eliminate risk of loss of clients
- Start now
  - Recognize this is going to take time, commitment and \$ (whether out of pocket or opportunity costs)
  - But benefit will outweigh the costs
- Ensure that you have a contingency plan – regardless of your plans for succession
- Communication is critical
- **Don't be afraid to use professionals, pay some fees**
- Find the right professionals to assist

# Thank You!



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Thank you