



Felix Live 17th July

Introduction to M&A Process

Contents

M&A players and strategy

Sellside options and process

Main documents

M&A Players



Strategic Buyer

Relatively quick unless regulatory issues

Control premium will reflect synergy value

Accelerating growth through acquisition

Tax and cost of funding issues

Mainly stock deals

Confidentiality important



Financial Buyer

Target needs to have predictable cash flows

Need for good management

Limited opportunity for synergy value

Consideration generally in cash

Due to financing considerations – timing can be longer

Tax considerations – asset deals

Dependent on credit markets and funding costs



Wealth Funds

Generally interested in established companies

Keen to invest outside home markets and to diversify portfolio

M&A Strategy – Buyside

Further corporate strategy

Vertical integration (acquire suppliers or customers)

Horizontal integration (acquire competitors)

Synergies particularly with
horizontal integration (consolidation)

Enter **new geographical markets**

Reduce **threat of substitution / technological disruption**

Accelerate expansion (buy versus build)

Financially viable transactions

Earnings enhancing – but be careful with this.
Not all earnings **are the same quality**

Return on invested capital
higher than target's WACC

Financing meets the long-term capital
structure objectives and credit rating goals

**Control premium < than the present
value** of the post-tax synergies

M&A Strategy – Sellside

Reasons for divesting

For Corporates:

Business is **non-core to strategy**

Disposal due to **competition issues**

Corporate is **highly geared / in distress** and needs to **repay debt**

For Private Equity Funds:

Private equity model requires regular “**churning**” of assets – **typical holding period is 3 –7 years**

Divestment of the business is critical to **achieving returns**, as often **minimal or no dividends paid** during **holding period**

Outright sale captures control premium

For Family or Individual Owners:

To provide liquidity / exit

Succession planning

For Governments:

Privatisation

Raising cash

Seller's objectives

Maximisation of **sale proceeds**

Certainty of **successful execution**

Speed of execution

Minimise dissemination of **confidential information**

Minimise **disruption to management & company's operations**

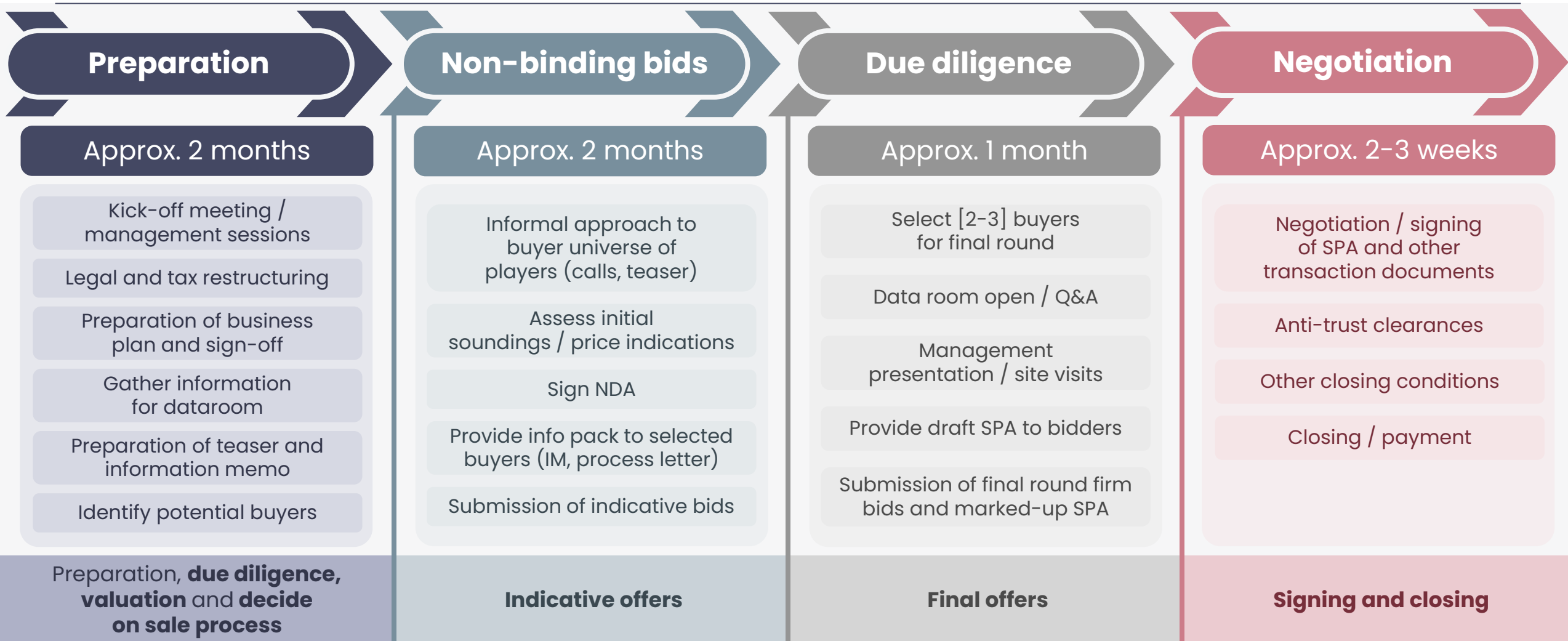
Minimise potential for **ongoing liability** relating to the **business**

If a minority stake retained, **preserve potential for future upside**

M&A – Options

Single party negotiation	Limited auction	Full auction	IPO
Discussions exclusively with a single party – typically less formal process structure	Discussions with a small group of “high probability” candidates	Approach large group of strategic and financial buyers	Conduct an IPO of the business, effectively selling to a wide range of institutional and other investors
✓ Minimize leakage of confidential information	✓ Only involves “high probability” strategic buyers	✓ Theoretically should maximise value	✓ Depending on market conditions
✓ Minimise disruption to operations	✓ Control dissemination of confidential or competitive information		✓ Particularly if no obvious strategic buyers , and private equity interest is limited
✓ Shorter process , if successful	✓ Limit disruption to operations	✗ Will be most disruptive to operations	✓ Introduces a new, diversified investor base
✓ Highly flexible , e.g. asset swap	✓ Shorter process than full auction	✗ Will be difficult to maintain process confidentiality	✗ IPO of 100% difficult – market will normally require seller to retain a stake in order to achieve a decent valuation
✗ May not realize full value	✗ May not realize full value	✗ Discloses competitive / confidential information to low probability buyers	✗ In most cases, if strategic bidders with synergies exist, or PE demand is strong , trade sale will be the preferred route
✗ May exclude potential buyers	✗ May exclude potential buyers		

Sellside – Auction Process



Main Documents in M&A

Engagement letter

Confidentiality agreement

Teaser / information memorandum

Working Group list

Process letters

- Process sets out terms for due diligence and data room
- Sent out with teaser / information memorandum
- Sets out process for submitting questions
- Requirements of bid letter

Bid letters

- Indicative in first round / Firm in second round

Due diligence request list, data room & site visits

Management presentation

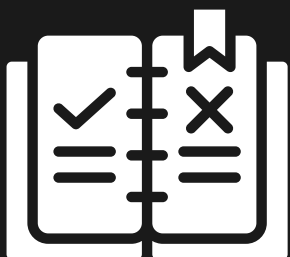
Letter of Intent

Sale & purchase agreement or offer document (if public company)

SEC filings (if US public company), Fairness Opinion

Media announcements

Public Company – Takeover Panel Rules



Acting in concert or being a 'concert party'



Equal treatment for all shareholders – for both offers and information



Restrictions on stakebuilding



Mandatory bid at a 30% shareholding



Information must be accurate



No 'frustration' action by target's management



Strict timetable



Restrictions following offers



The background of the slide is a grayscale photograph of a city skyline, featuring several prominent skyscrapers. The One World Trade Center is the most prominent building on the right side, reaching towards the top of the frame. Other buildings of varying heights and architectural styles fill the rest of the skyline. The sky is a uniform light gray. The Financial Edge Training logo is centered in the upper half of the image. It consists of the word "FINANCIAL" in a thin, uppercase, sans-serif font, followed by the word "EDGE" in a bold, uppercase, sans-serif font. A stylized, thick, L-shaped graphic element is positioned at the top right of the "EDGE" text, resembling a corner bracket or a stylized '7'.

FINANCIAL**EDGE**

www.FE.training

Please do not redistribute these materials without the
express permission of Financial Edge Training.