



M&A Hot Takes

Driving effective M&A

What less experienced buyers can glean from experienced acquirers

In this issue

Introduction	03
The five critical M&A stakeholder groups	04
C-suite and investment committee	05
Business unit leadership	06
Corporate development	07
Transaction lead	08
External advisors	09
Conclusion	10



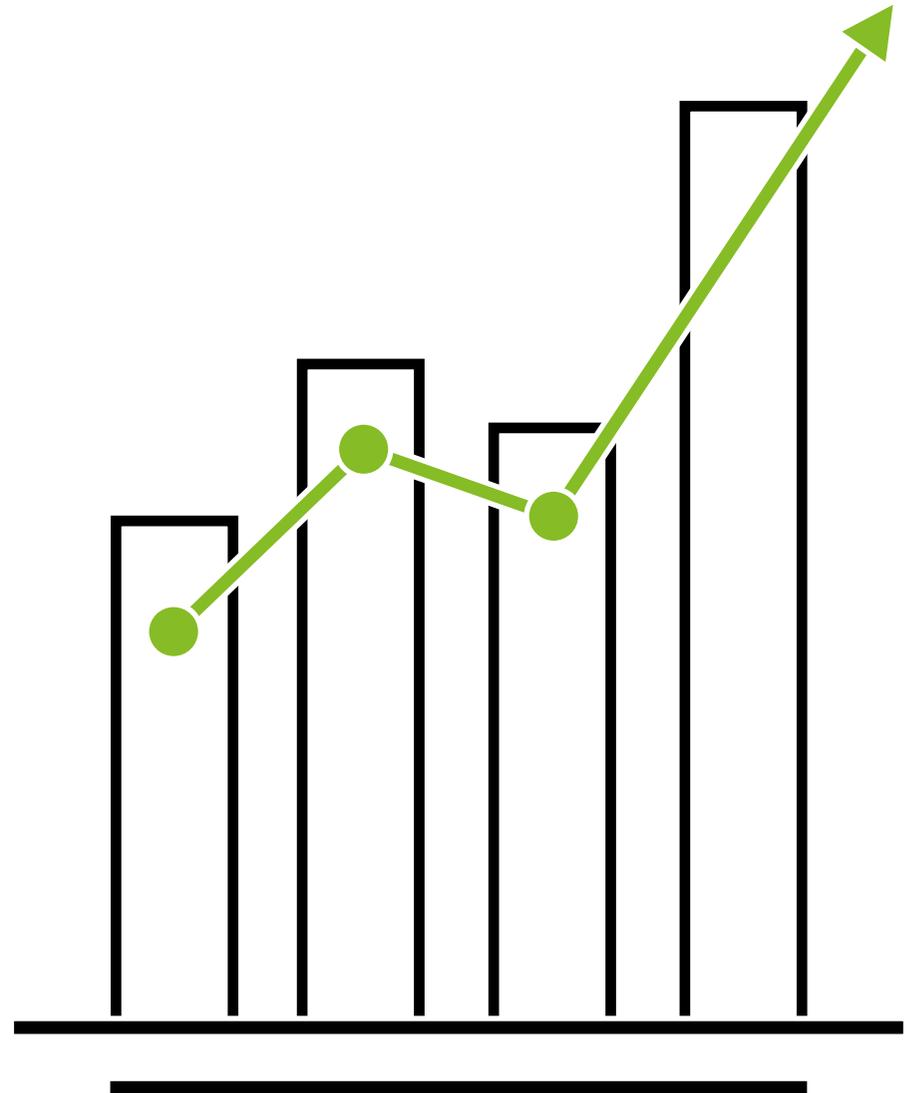
Introduction

Activity in mergers and acquisitions has spiked halfway through 2018, with global M&A volume up nearly 60 percent through June according to Dealogic,¹ as companies increasingly turn to corporate combinations as an alternative to organic growth. While volume might be up, the number of deals that succeed are another issue; our fall [trends](#)² report reveals that more than half of respondents said at least some of their deals failed to meet expectations.

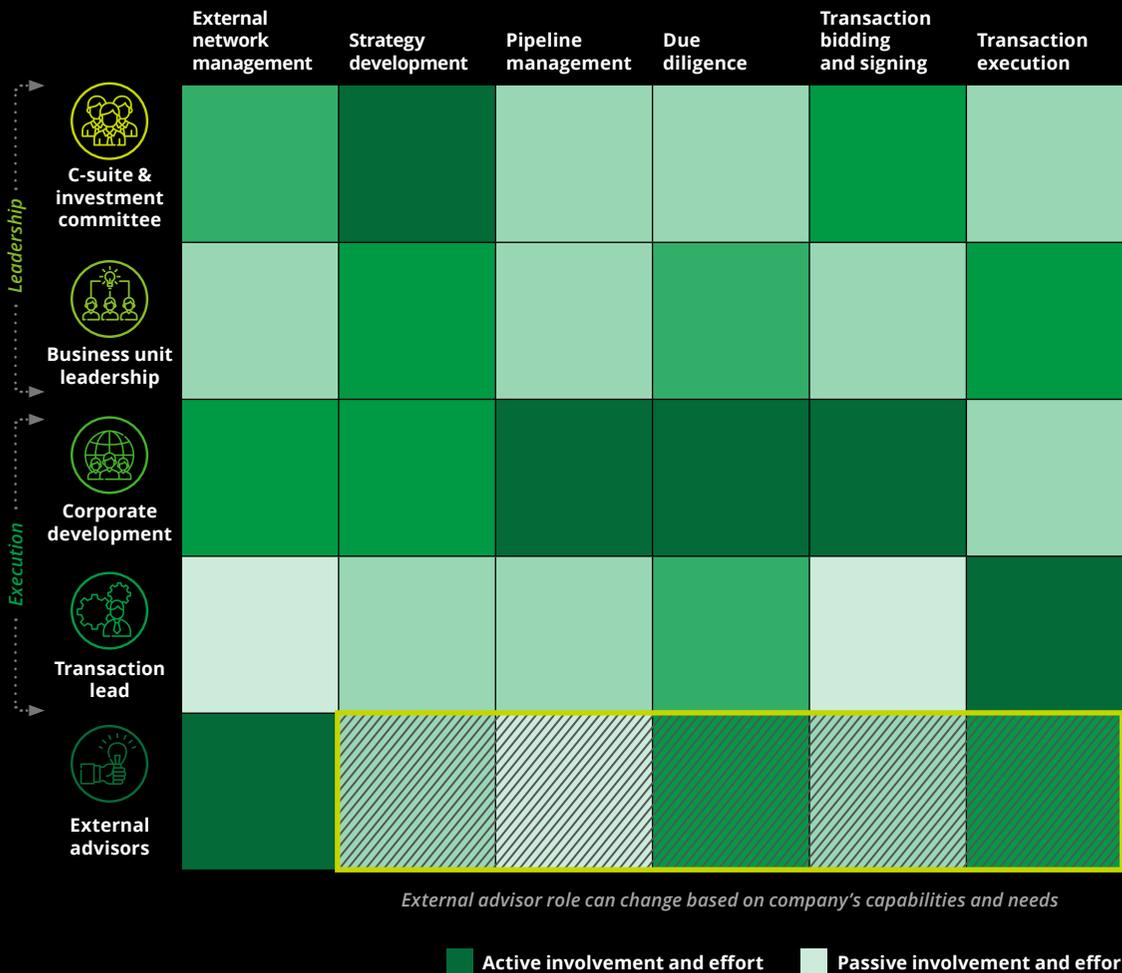
Less experienced acquirers—smaller or midsize companies that are fairly new to M&A and larger companies, including startups, interested in adding talent or capabilities through a transaction—can enhance their likelihood of success by gleaning insight from those with time-tested, successful deal-making track records.

One key element to achieving the value creation that is envisioned at the start of the process: having the right people and teams in place.

Regardless of a company's size or experience, effective acquisitions should include five key stakeholder roles to enhance the odds of a successful transaction. To be sure, no two deals are alike; there is no single, overarching recipe for meeting M&A goals as companies in different industries have their own unique demands. Even companies within the same sector have different strengths, weaknesses, and expectations. Further, deal complexity and type (transformational or bolt-on) can alter the framework for the five stakeholder groups—and companies will want to flex this approach to meet their specific strengths and needs.



The five critical M&A stakeholder groups



People in M&A

A variety of stakeholders should be involved in the M&A process, with each party having varying levels of involvement and effort throughout.

This heat map shows the five discrete stakeholder groups:³

- C-suite and investment committee
- Business unit leadership
- Corporate development
- Transaction lead
- External advisors

Some groups will need to be very engaged early on and less so in the latter stages of a deal; the converse will be the case for other groups. External advisors, for example, have proven to be especially valued at the onset—offering strong value in networking and sourcing deals. Transaction leads, meanwhile, are especially important during the execution phase, the latter stages of the M&A life cycle.

In our experience in working with practitioners involved in thousands of deals, it's often better to have all stakeholders involved in each stage. Inclusion—and starting early in the process—is key, though some stakeholders will simply be observing or keeping a pulse on some of the stages (the lighter-colored boxes above) and others will be deeply involved (the darker-shaded boxes).

Let's drill down further into the roles of each stakeholder group.

C-suite and investment committee

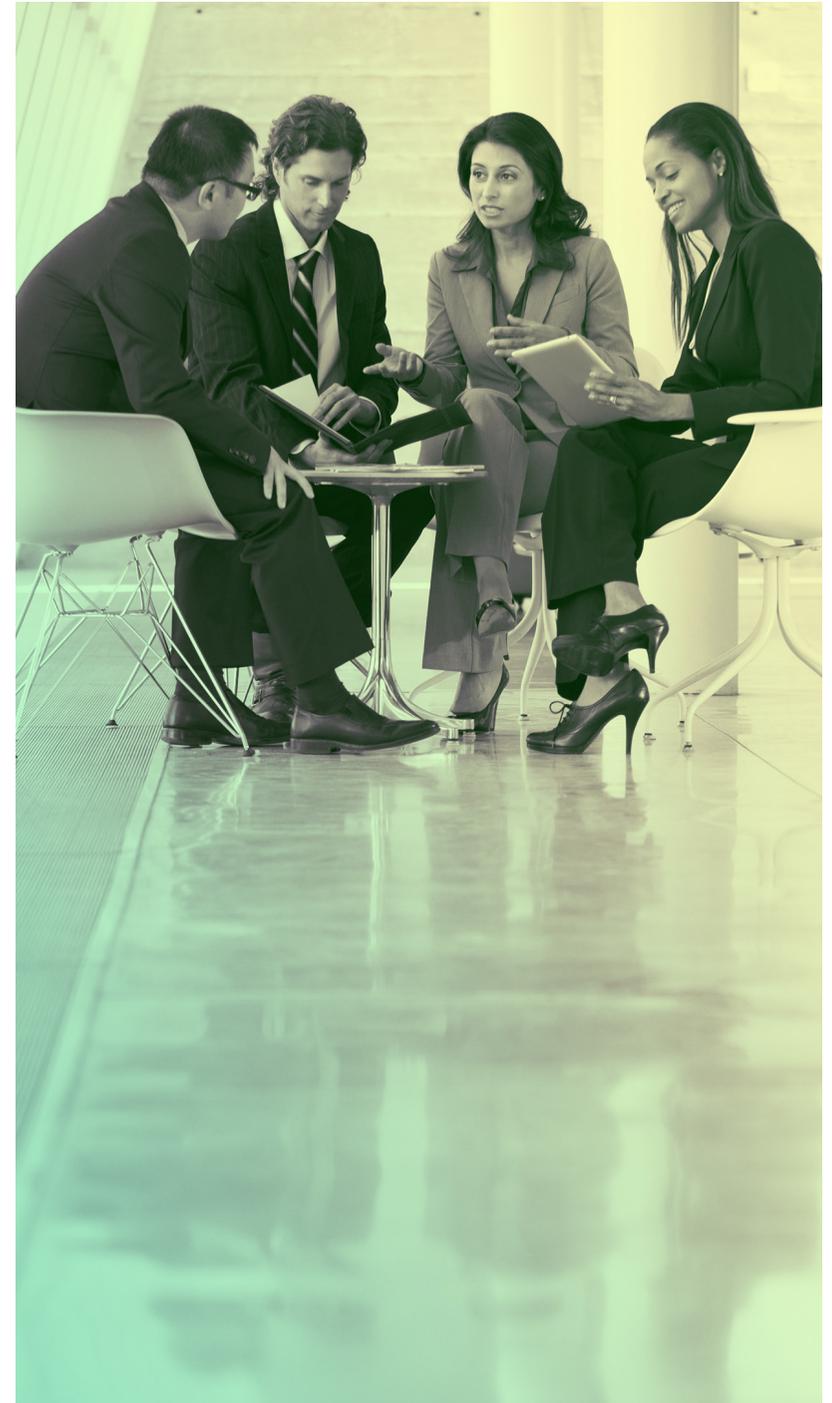
The investment committee (IC) includes the CEO and other C-suite and senior-level executives. This group serves as the most influential constituent—the ultimate decision maker, retaining accountability for the effectiveness (or lack thereof) of every transaction.

The IC's role encompasses:

- Ensuring that the right people and teams are in place
- Driving a culture of teamwork and discipline
- Maintaining organization-wide focus and long-term, value-enhancing goals

- Bringing objectivity, and “pressure testing” the deal to confirm that it is being done for the right reasons

The IC should be involved early on in the M&A process to establish a coherent strategy and unified vision across the company. Later, it can assume a less day-to-day active role while other groups execute on the strategic plan it set.



Business unit leadership

Once a transaction is completed, the business unit (BU) operates the acquired business. Thus, its role is critical in the latter stages of the M&A life cycle. However, it's important to bring in operational knowledge and aptitude early in the M&A process so that the BU can meld its experience with the strategic imperatives in the following ways:

- Identifying areas where an acquisition could have an outsized impact
- Tracking competitors' actions
- Recommending to the IC when it's a good time to act

Effective acquirers note that the BU leadership should support the due diligence and integration processes, as they have specific knowledge that could raise potential red flags and have full understanding of how the target business should operate once acquired.

At smaller companies, having the business unit involved can pose a stiff challenge, due to headcount and capacity constraints. Key employees might have to assume multiple roles and provide insight while focusing on their regular business operational duties.



Corporate development

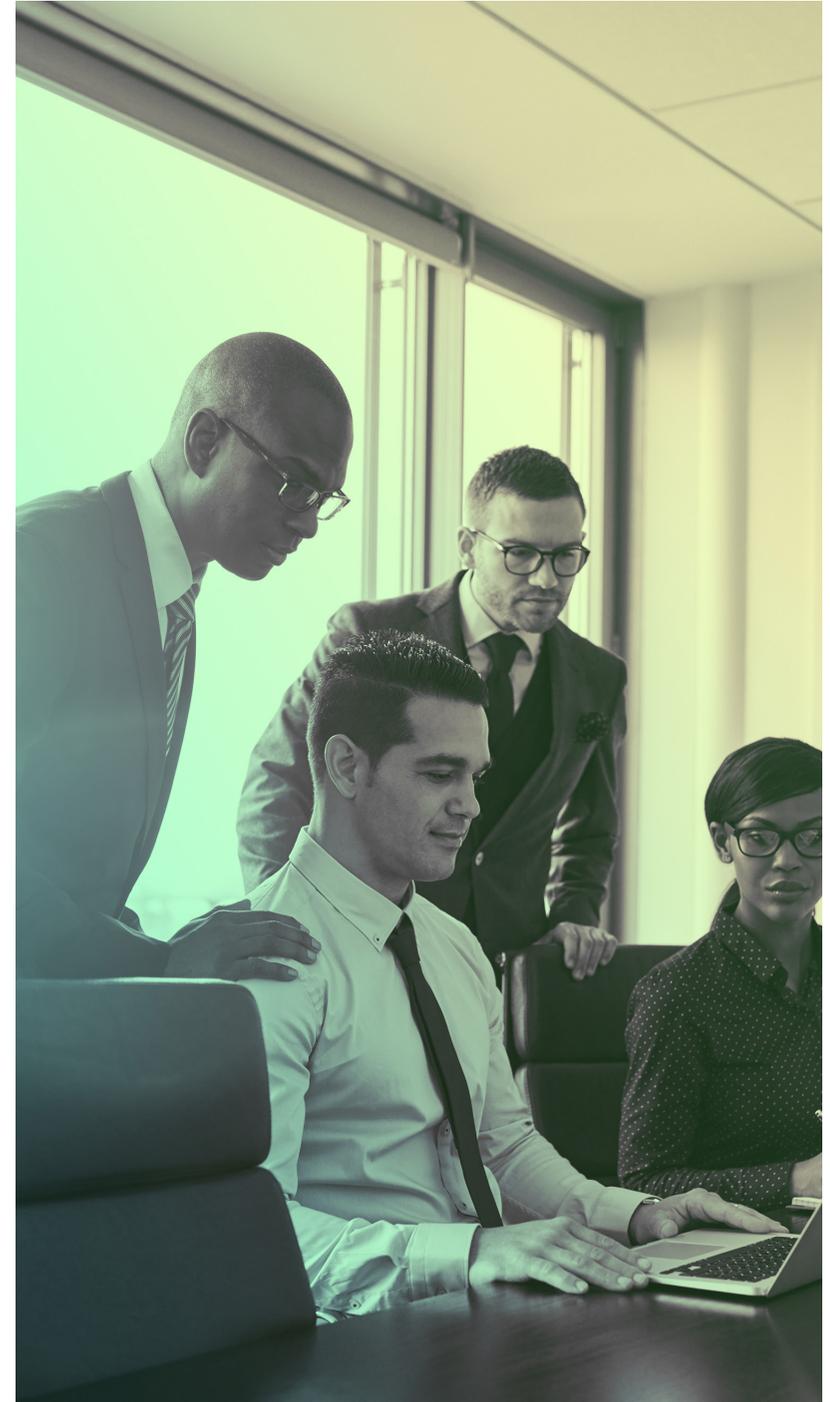
The corporate development team is arguably more involved in the numerous steps throughout the M&A life cycle. Its role, effectively, is M&A—and thus it stays involved in all aspects of the transaction.

Many serial acquirers have a dedicated corporate development team responsible for spearheading the tactical components of an acquisition. This typically includes:

- Developing and maintaining the M&A pipeline
- Monitoring and homing in on targets

- Comprehensively managing the diligence process to ensure that the transaction doesn't get ahead of the diligence performed
- Preparing for bidding and negotiation

Another key responsibility of corporate development is more of a sales role—portraying the company as an “acquirer of choice.” The corporate development team most frequently interfaces with the target and thus can demonstrate extensive knowledge of the target, have a well-articulated acquisition strategy and execution plan, and ensure that the required capital is available or can be secured.



Transaction lead

The transaction lead's primary role is at the end stages of an acquisition—driving deal execution and integration.

Companies, however, often underestimate the effort required to integrate an acquisition and do not engage their transaction leads early enough, which can result in unrealized synergies. The earlier a transaction lead is engaged the more thoroughly he or she can understand the specific risks, challenges, and opportunities of the deal.

While it's generally beneficial to select someone with prior transaction experience, an employee with strong cross-functional management and execution skills can be effective with the support of an experienced corporate development team and strong leadership from the investment committee.



External advisors

Advisors provide the role of augmenting a company's internal capabilities, providing access to targets, and providing support as needed, throughout the M&A process. Experienced buyers have a deep network of their own, but for many companies newer to the M&A scene, an external advisor can provide great assistance with sourcing and screening potential targets.

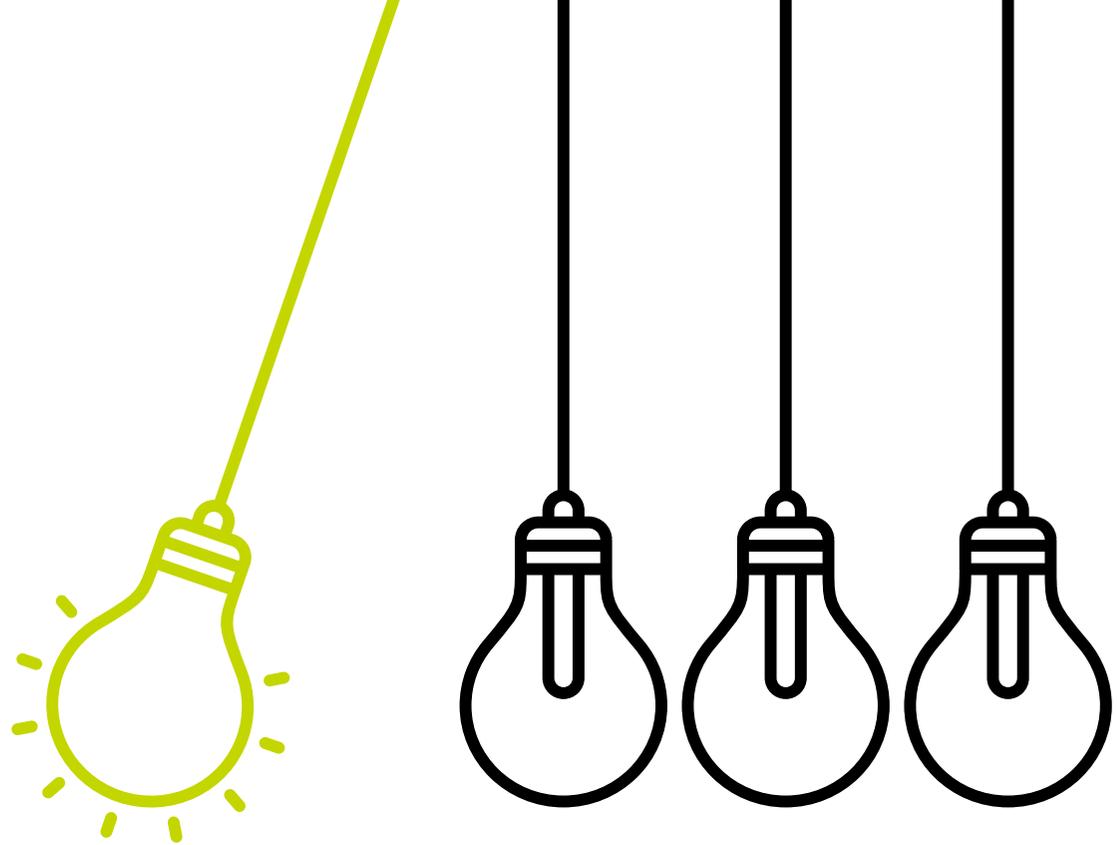
Besides sourcing targets, advisors can provide assistance throughout the M&A life cycle, including in conducting diligence, supporting negotiations, and execution. It's important for each company to weigh the cost of hiring external advisors against the risk of running a suboptimal or flawed acquisition process, which could ultimately destroy value. Some companies will find they need external advisors for nearly every deal, while others will assess their use on a case-by-case basis.



Conclusion

As deal activity and valuations sustain a heady pace, companies that are relative newcomers to M&A can learn from the leading practices of serial, experienced buyers—and get the appropriate stakeholders involved at the right point in the transaction.

While only one component of effective deal execution, understanding the roles of different stakeholders and involving them at the right time is a critical first step for any new acquirer hoping to derive value from a deal.



Authors

Bhuvy Abrol
Principal
Deloitte Consulting LLP
+1 213 593 3783
babrol@deloitte.com

Claire Xu
Manager
Deloitte Consulting LLP
+1 412 874 3359
claxu@deloitte.com

Endnotes

1. Dealogic, H1 2018 M&A highlights (web page), <https://www.dealogic.com/insight/h1-2018-ma-highlights/>.
2. Deloitte Development LLC, *The state of the deal: M&A trends 2018*, <https://www2.deloitte.com/us/en/pages/mergers-and-acquisitions/articles/ma-trends-report.html>.
3. Deloitte analysis of internal interviews with key stakeholders.



This publication contains general information only and Deloitte is not, by means of this publication, rendering accounting, business, financial, investment, legal, tax, or other professional advice or services. This publication is not a substitute for such professional advice or services, nor should it be used as a basis for any decision or action that may affect your business. Before making any decision or taking any action that may affect your business, you should consult a qualified professional advisor.

Deloitte shall not be responsible for any loss sustained by any person who relies on this publication.

About Deloitte

Deloitte refers to one or more of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited, a UK private company limited by guarantee (“DTTL”), its network of member firms, and their related entities. DTTL and each of its member firms are legally separate and independent entities. DTTL (also referred to as “Deloitte Global”) does not provide services to clients. In the United States, Deloitte refers to one or more of the US member firms of DTTL, their related entities that operate using the “Deloitte” name in the United States and their respective affiliates. Certain services may not be available to attest clients under the rules and regulations of public accounting. Please see www.deloitte.com/about to learn more about our global network of member firms.