Business Studies L8 - Growth and Exit Routes

Jack Lang and Stewart McTavish jal1 sam56

8. Growth and Exit routes

New markets: horizontal and vertical Communication Places to look for new enterprises Conclusion; over to you!

- Problems of growth; second system effects

- Exit routes: M&A, IPO, MBO or liquidation

Horizontal

- Similar products or services -
- New Customers -
 - Geographical, application, pricing —

Vertical

- New products or services -
 - New model, vertical integration -
- Similar Customers —

New markets

Problems of growth

Communication Control and Monitoring Structural change; different skills, people Formalisation Cash Second system effects

Formal channels Charters Newsletters Company meetings and informal events Needs conscious effort: company culture

Communication

Management structures

Groups and sub-groups Charters Reporting structures

Exit routes

- Acquisition - Sell to another company Floatation - Sell to the public Management Buy Out - Sell to the staff Liquidation
 - Sell the assets

Acquisition

Natural process

- Wildflower model
- Forced sale

Marriage - doesn't happen quickly

- Courtship selling the company as a product
 - Pre-nuptial relationship distributor, customer, JV, competitor
- Tying the knot Due diligence process
- Clergy lawyers, bankers, accountants, M&A specialists
- Honeymoon learning to live together, culture clash, raionalisations, lock in

Valuation - how much is it worth?

Asset value NPV of profitability DCF Utility Comparison with similar Market value Probabilistic methods - matrix, black scholes Paper vs Cash Lock-in periods

Floatation

Sales of shares to the public Primary Market -

- Highly regulated -
 - Potential for fraud —
 - Expensive —
 - Get advise!
 - undewriter -

Floatation II

Sales of shares to the public Admittance to an exchange Primarily for raising capital

Floatation III

Primarily for raising capital

- £10m +
- Valuation of the company
- Capital raising -
- Exit for founders and investors
 - Lock-in

Management Buy Out

MBO buy-out variants -----

Easier to fund

- -
- easier to value

Mature company new blood _

existing cash flow, staff, customers, etc

Voluntary

- stop trading -
- asset sale —
 - -
 - -
- distribute proceeds

Liquidation

not usually as valuable as going concern except for asset stripping opportunities

Compulsory

- e.g. failing to pay the taxman —
- Bankruptcy
 - illegal to trade if insolvent —
 - Receiver and Directors accountable to Creditors (not shareholders) -
 - Half-way houses —
 - Bankruptcy (insolvency) need not force liquidation -
 - Administration (US Chapter 11) -
 - Creditor arrangement talk to them
 - Bank guarantees —
 - Arrangement
 - Talk to them EARLY

Liquidation II

Managing Traumatic Change

Exits and M&A are traumatic times within the company. Change counsellors recognise four stages

Denial

- need information, who, what, when Anger
 - need sympathetic hearing
 - safe environment -

Resignation

- needs information and planning
- small steps, quick wins
- Acceptance

Where to look for startup ideas?

Jack's list

- Internet and Digital TV evolution -
- Intelligent agents (e.g. EPG) —
- PDA's / Cell phones
- Electronic currency —
- Voice recognition
- Embedded and SoHo systems
- Reversion to local data
- 3D & AR -

Civil liberties: identity, privacy, censorship, ownership, dark web, etc

http://www.camring.ucam.org

Conclusion

- Building the future social responsibility Generation of Wealth Generation of employment
 - Now you do it