



**Roland Berger**  
Strategy Consultants

# Master the next buyout wave: European private equity outlook 2008

Roland Berger Strategy Consultants  
Private equity market appraisal

September 2007

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What kind of fund manager is needed?

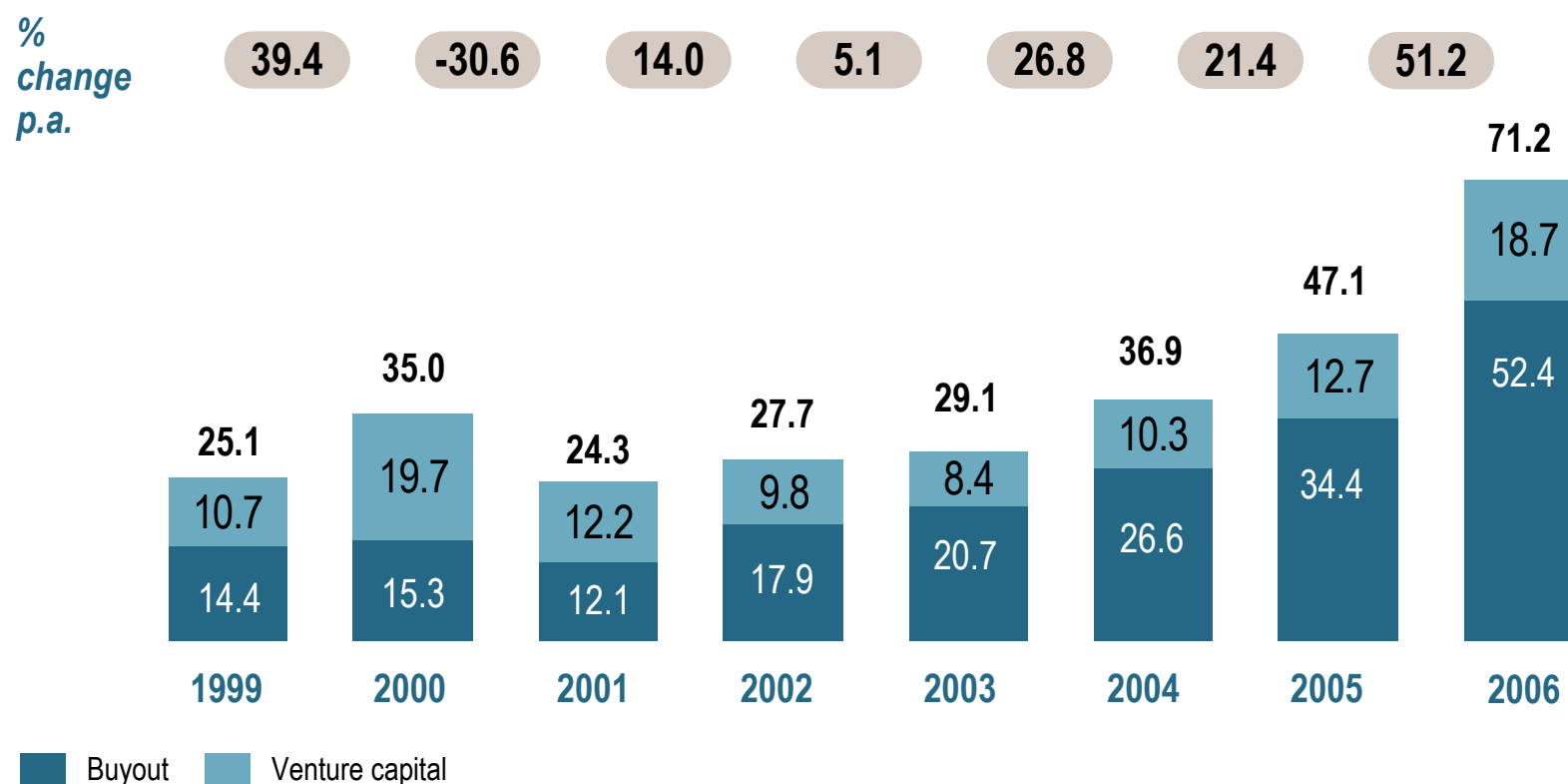
**A.**

European private equity  
market overview



# In 2006, the European private equity market reached a new record volume of EUR 70 bn

European private equity investments [EUR bn]

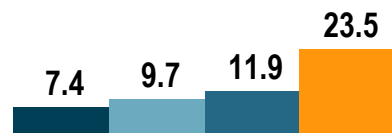


# National PE markets are taking off across Europe

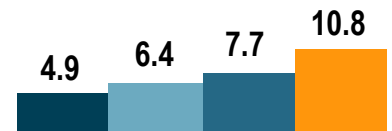
European PE investments by country, 2006 [EUR bn/m]



Sweden [EUR bn]



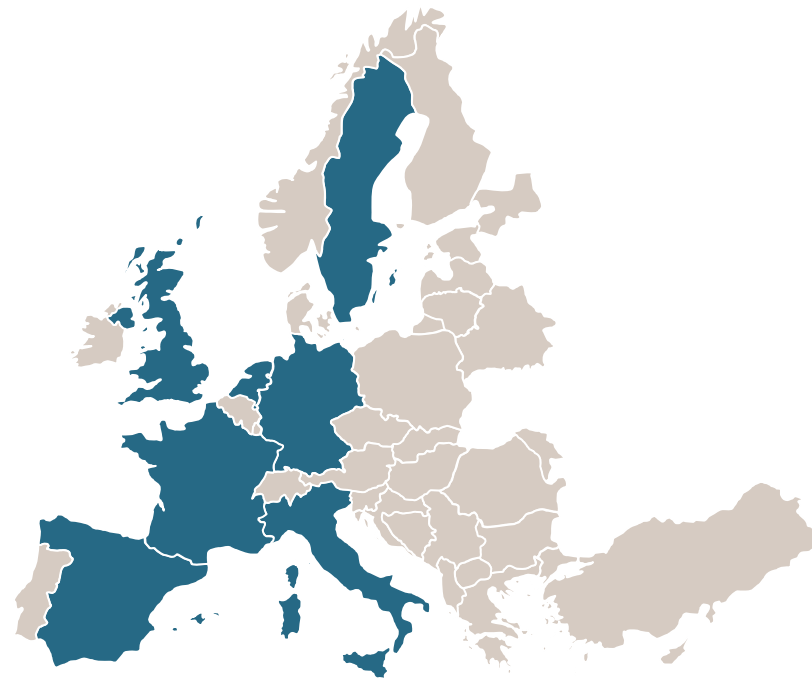
United Kingdom [EUR bn]



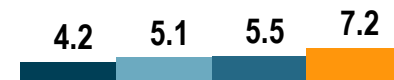
France [EUR bn]



Spain [EUR bn]



Netherlands [EUR bn]



Germany [EUR bn]



Italy [EUR bn]



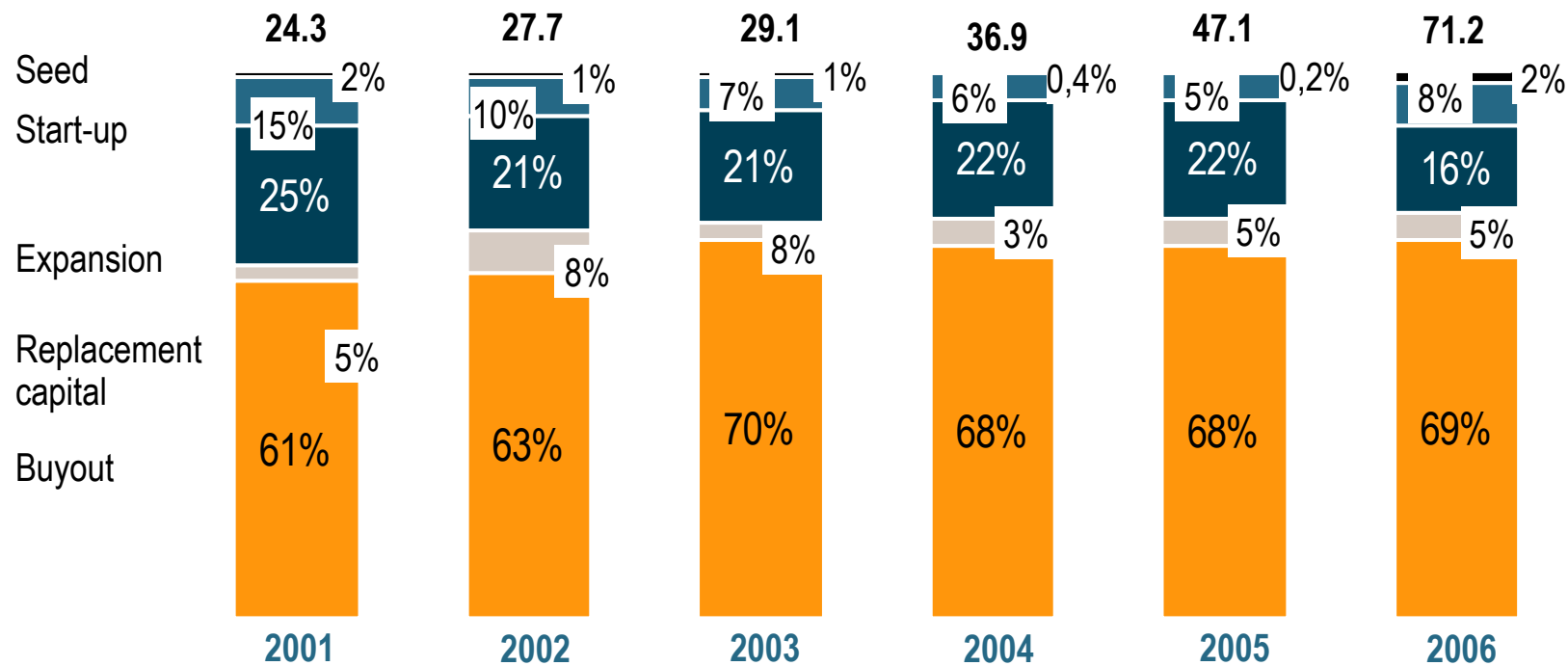
Austria [EUR m]

Source: AVCO

2003 2004 2005 2006

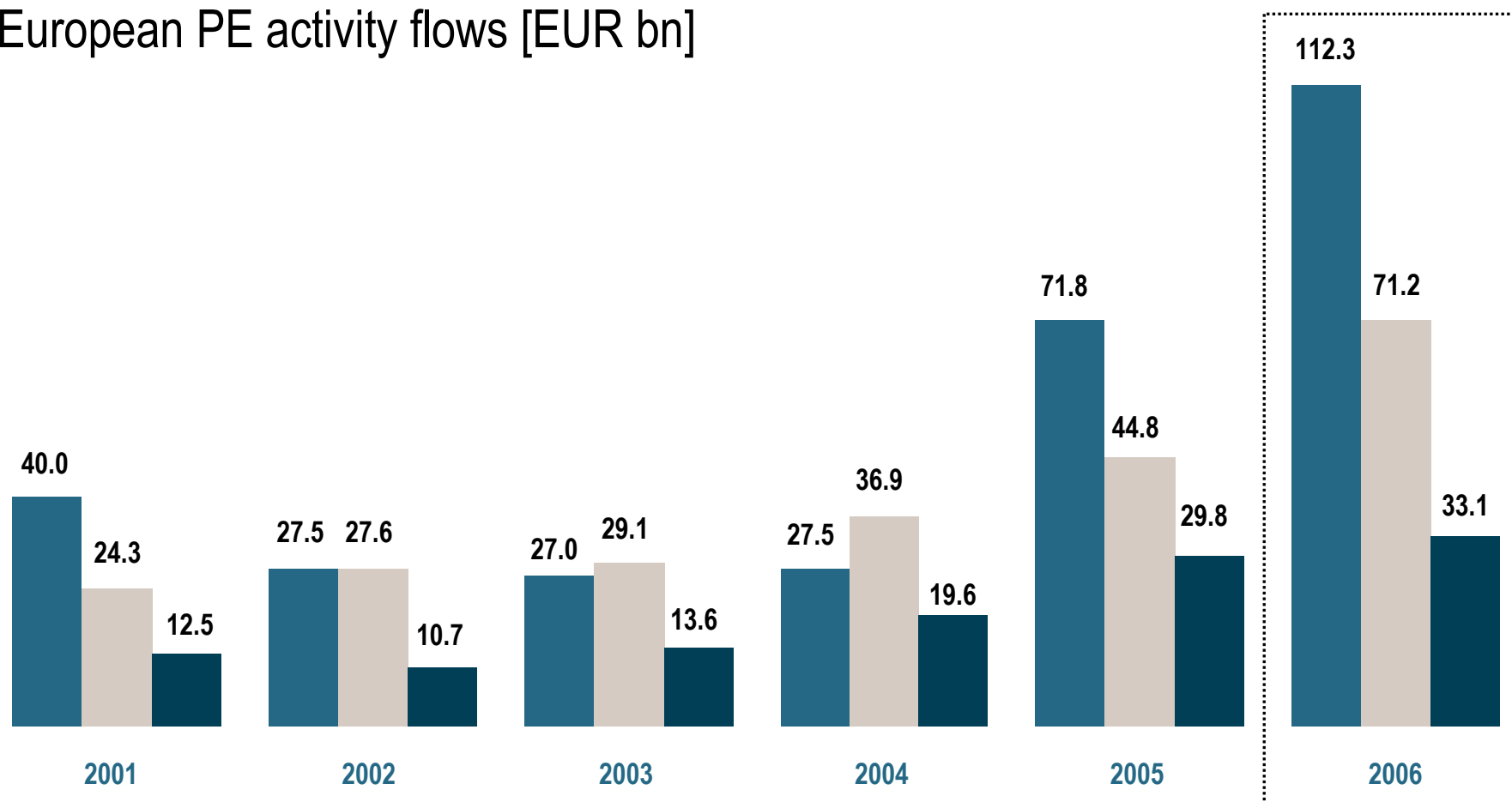
# The focus remains on late-stage buyout financing, now and in the future

European PE investments in terms of investment stage [EUR bn and %]



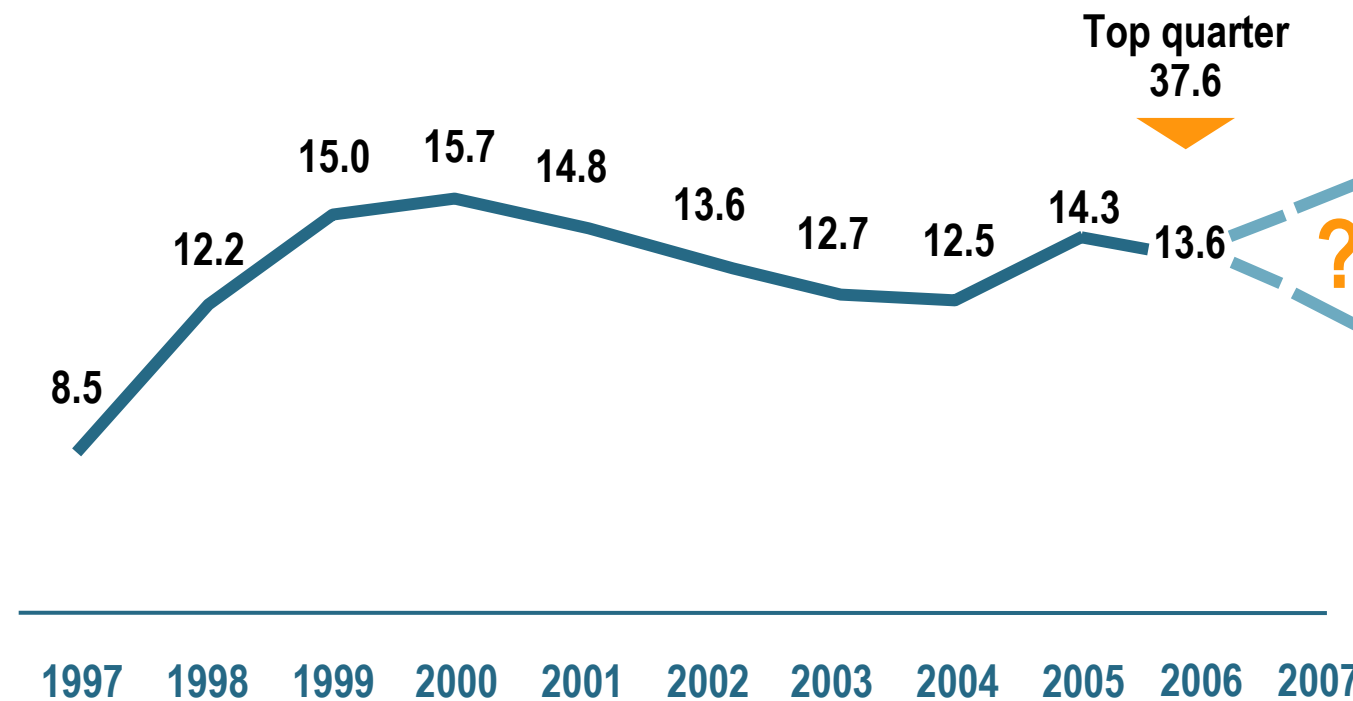
# Overall, funds raised reached a new record of EUR 100 bn in 2006 – Exceeding the actual investment by far

European PE activity flows [EUR bn]



# The question is: Will profit grow along the same lines – Or is a downturn to be expected?

10-year rolling IRR (European private equity funds) [%]



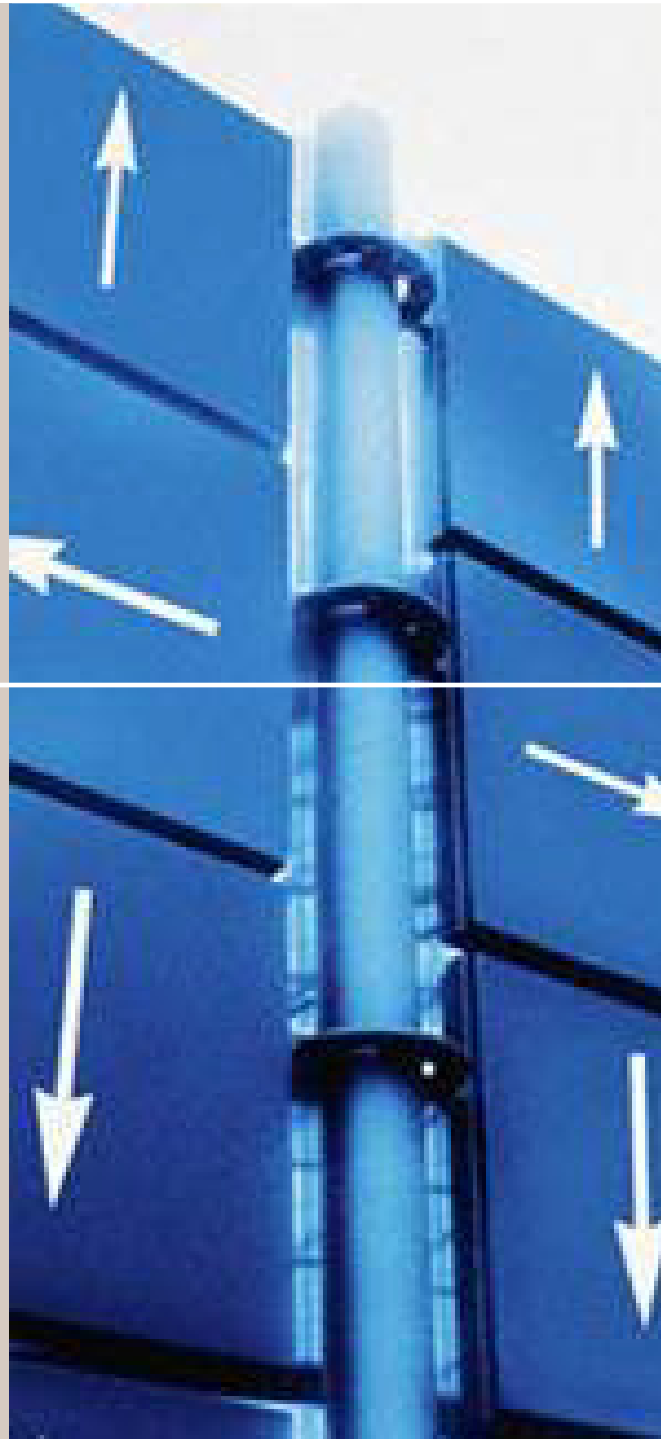
## REMARKS

- > Only top funds manage to meet the high demands by investors
- > Private equity funds need to take a close look at levers available for value creation

— PE funds

**B.**


The PE environment is becoming more difficult



# Judging by indicators of macroeconomic development, the PE environment will become more difficult

## CURRENT SITUATION

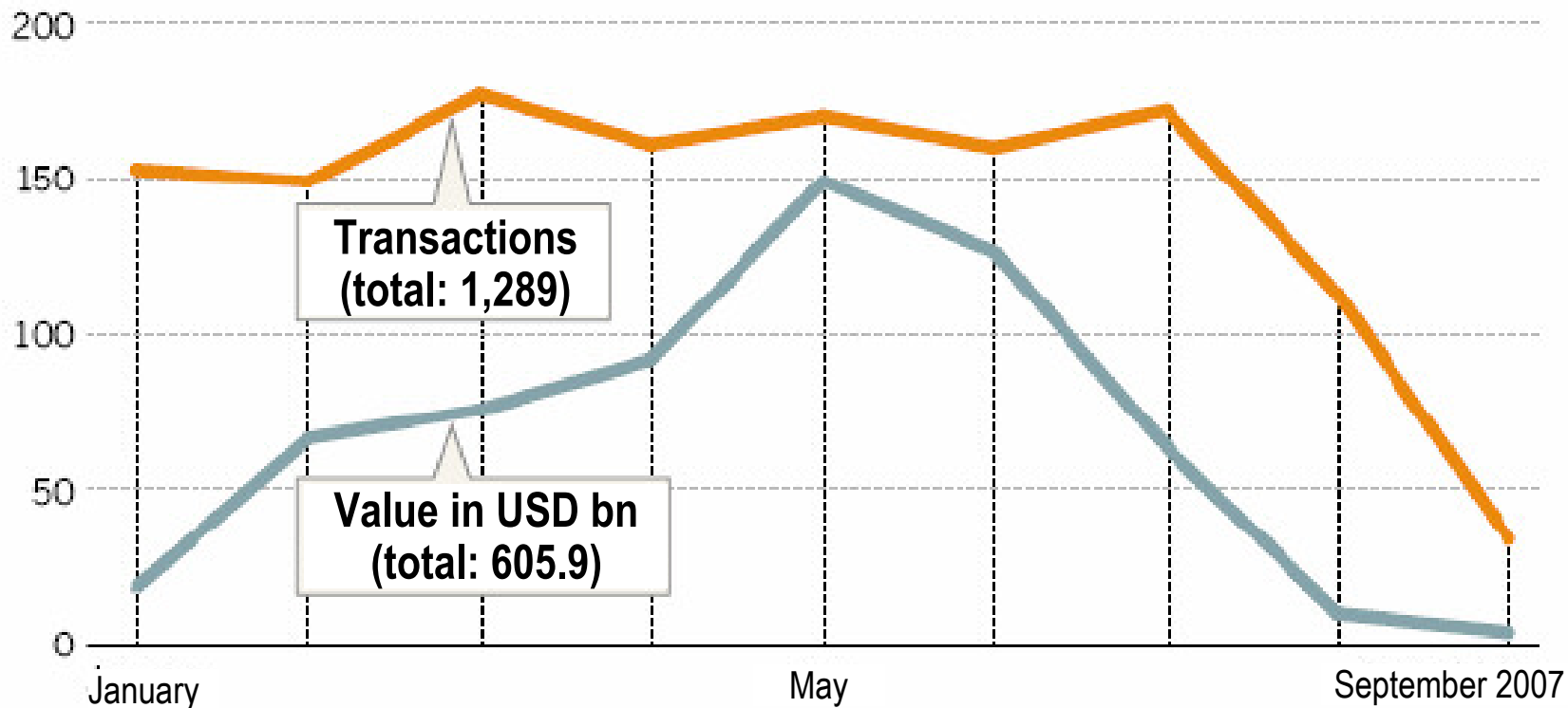
- > **Banks** in Europe are stuck with 30-40 bn Euro of leverage loans that can not be syndicated in the current market environment
- > As a consequence the **deal size of leveraged buy-outs** has decreased significantly due to limited availability of debt financing
- > **Leverage levels have decreased**, reducing the valuations that PE firms are able to pay; still, EBITDA multiples reached values over 6
- > **Many investments** by PE firms are ready to go public, but stock exchanges are not
- > **Profit outlook** is not as stable anymore



*Will these trends continue? – Outlook for 2008*

# Market snapshot: The takeover market has ground to a halt – Recovery expected in next six months

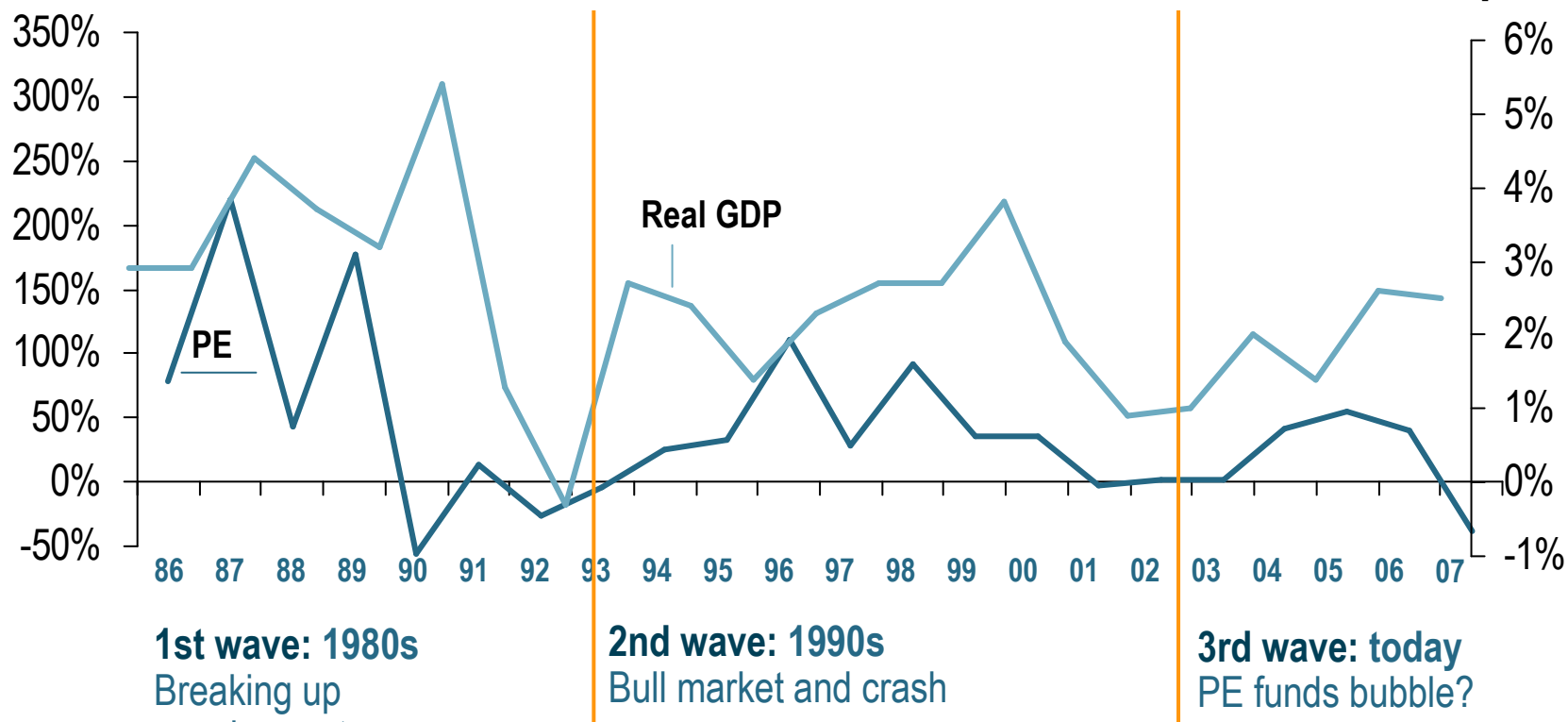
Worldwide takeovers by financial investors [in 2007]



# Where is the PE market headed? From a macroeconomic perspective, economic growth is needed

**PE development**  
[annual change]

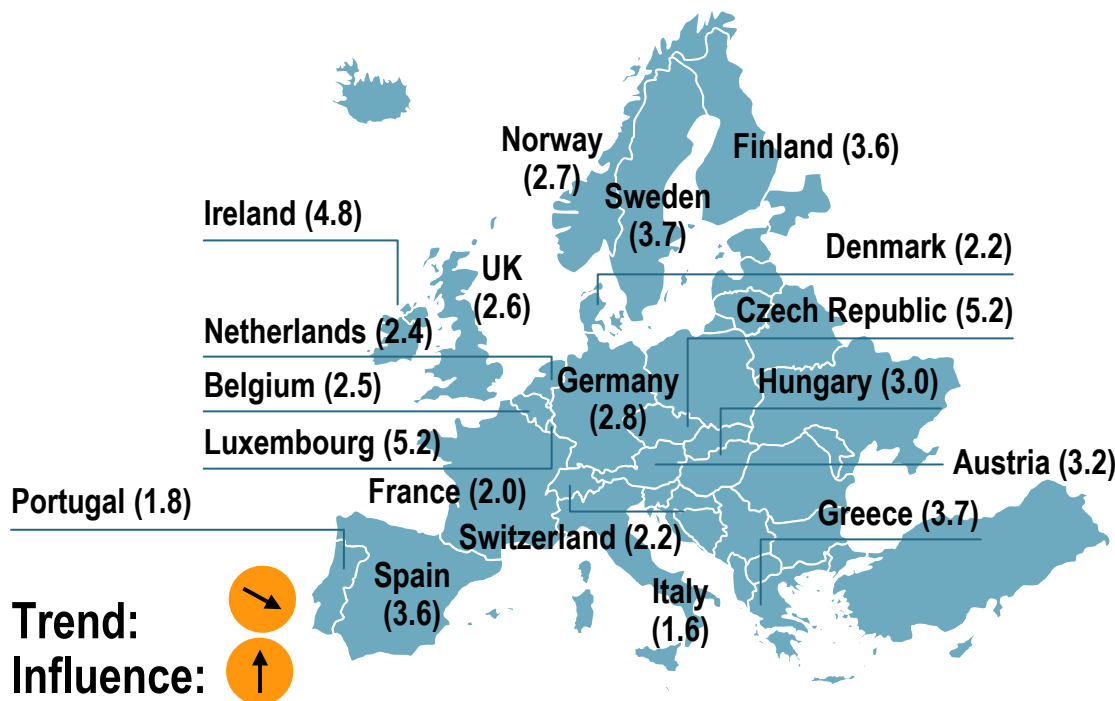
**Economic development**  
[annual change]



# The influence of a strong economy is high, but growth rates are slightly decreasing

Forecast data 2007 – GDP change p.a.

EU economies

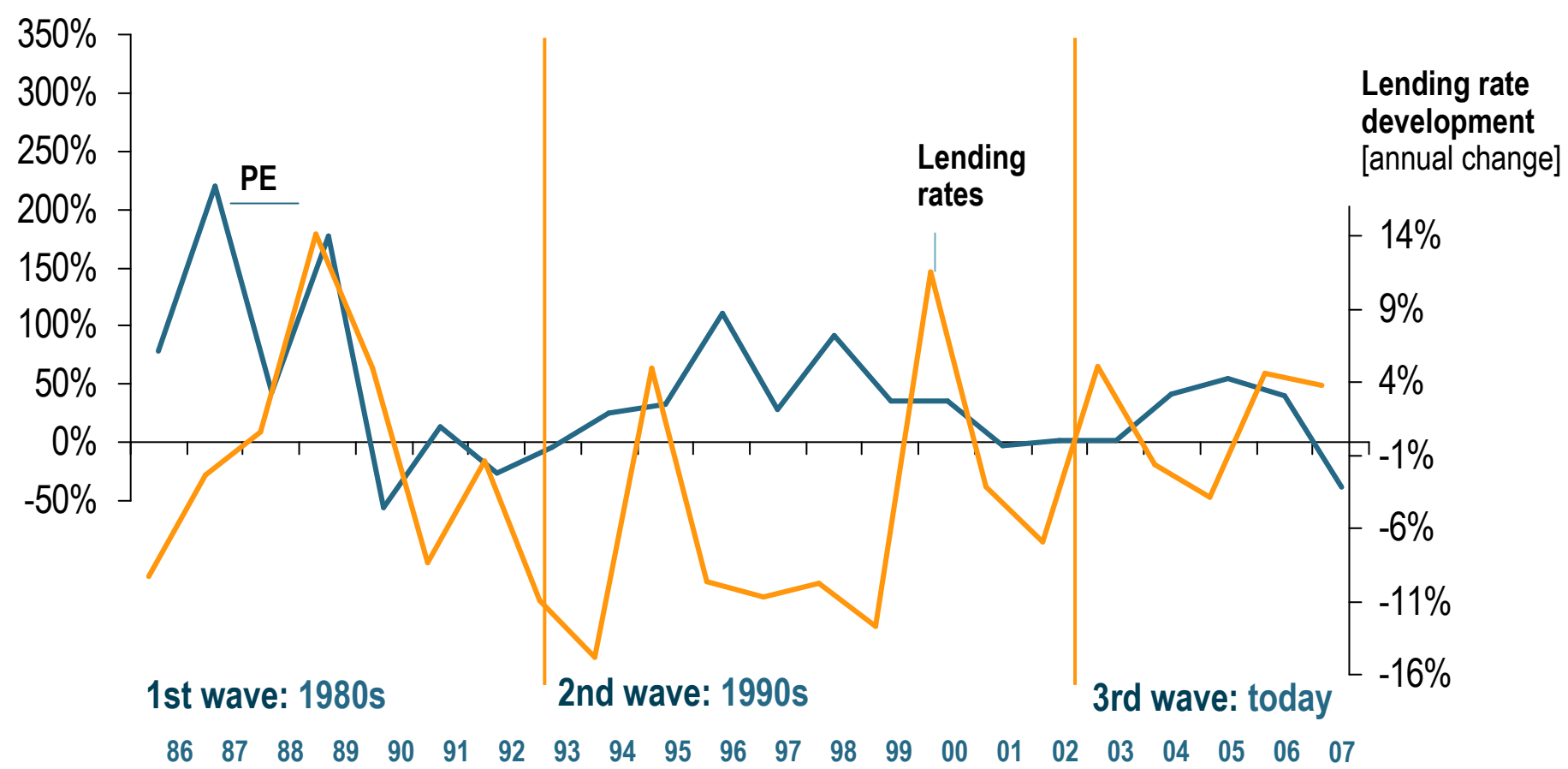


REMARKS

- > European economies are back on the growth track, 2008 slight decrease in growth rate expected
- > With EBITDA multiples of over 6, a strong economy is necessary for investments to earn the required returns
- > Highly leveraged companies hitting cyclical conditions face a high risk of default – earnings of PE firms become volatile
- > Cost cutting and restructuring are key to securing returns especially in low-growth industries

# And low interest rates are crucial for bearing the financing burden

PE development [annual change]

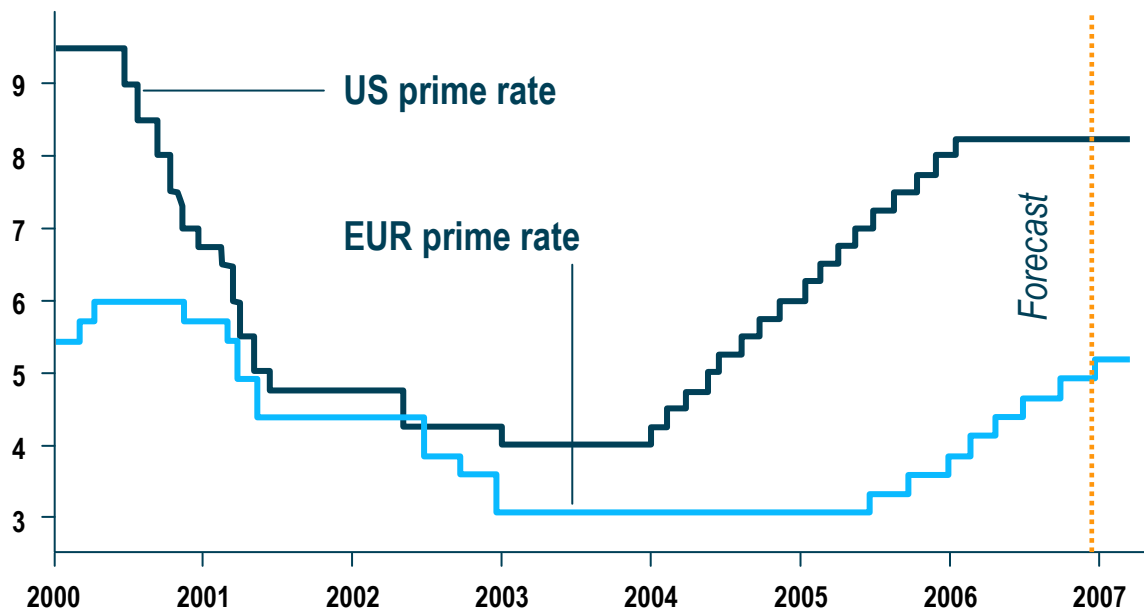


Source: Roland Berger, Thomson Financial, EIU

# Rising interest rates influence bank attitudes – Some PE firms have hedged against this risk

Forecast data 2007 – Lending rates

## Lending rates



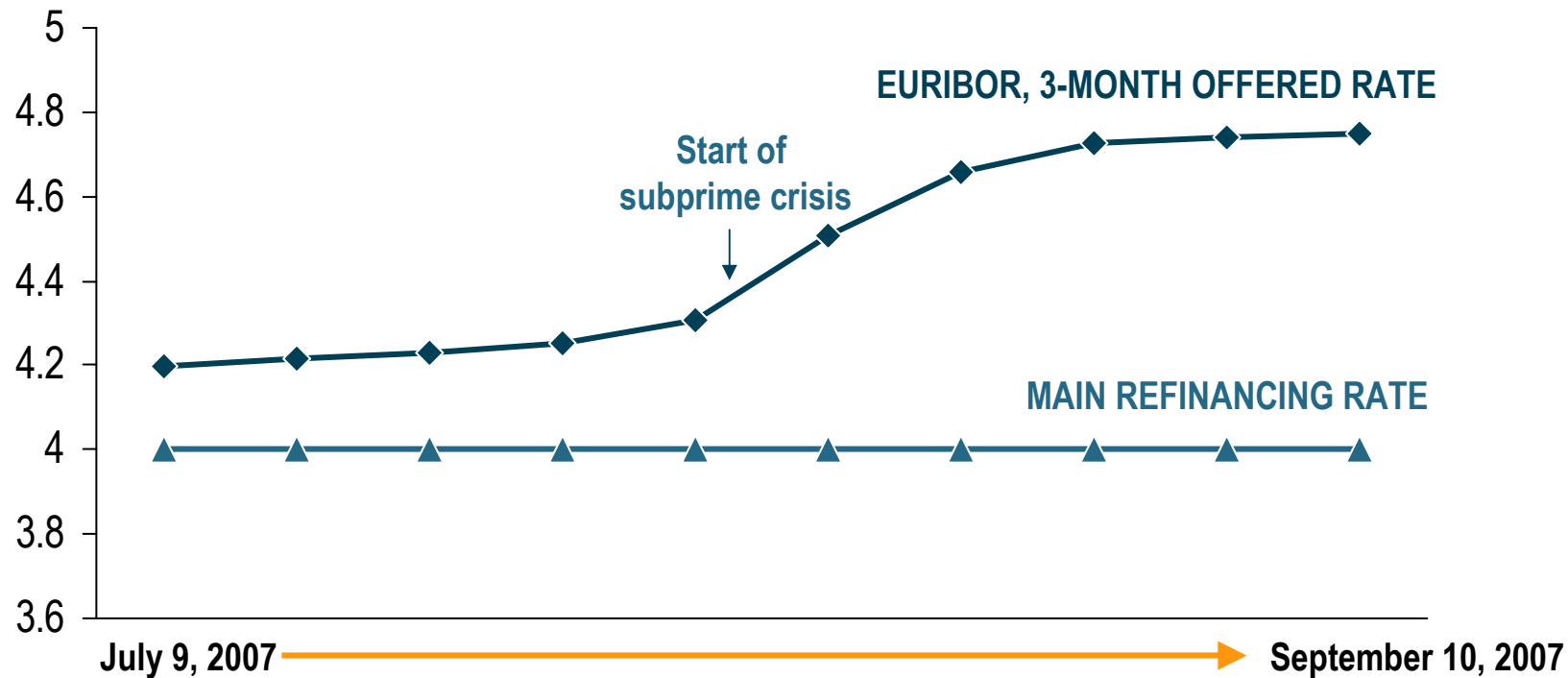
## REMARKS

- > Interest rates will most likely rise further, which will have a strong impact on PE firms' policies, if these have not hedged their interest rates (most have)
- > Increasing interest rates could lead to over-leveraged companies and defaulting credits
- > Banks could freeze their easy credit policies and thus break the PE system, which depends on free access to high leverage
- > Investments will have to earn higher returns to serve the credit lines; restructuring becomes more important

Trend: ↗ Influence: →

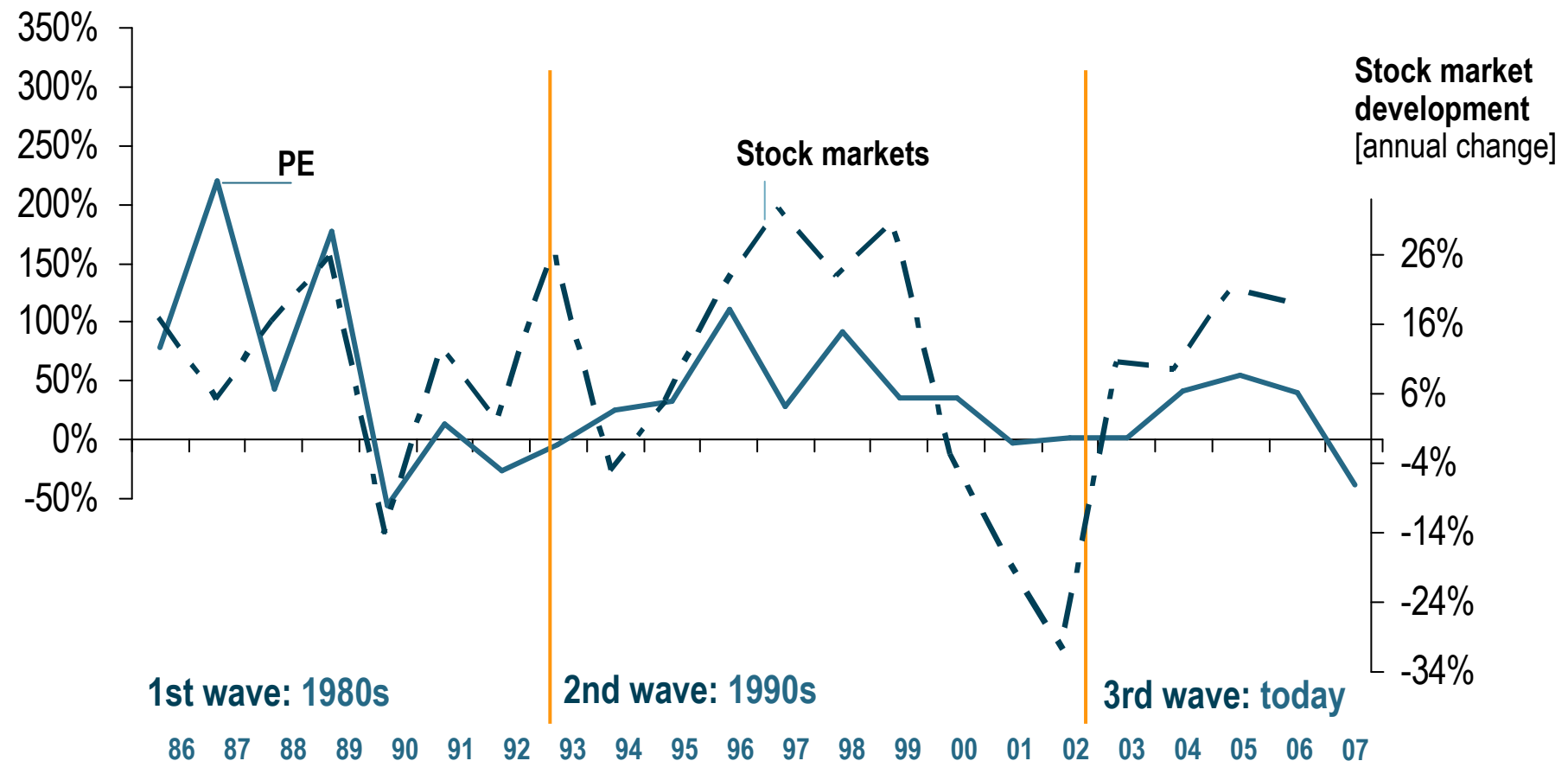
# "Money is getting expensive", as the inter-bank interest spread shows

Development of interest spread [discount rate vs. 3-month Euribor]



# Healthy stock markets provide exit options for PE investments

PE development [annual change]

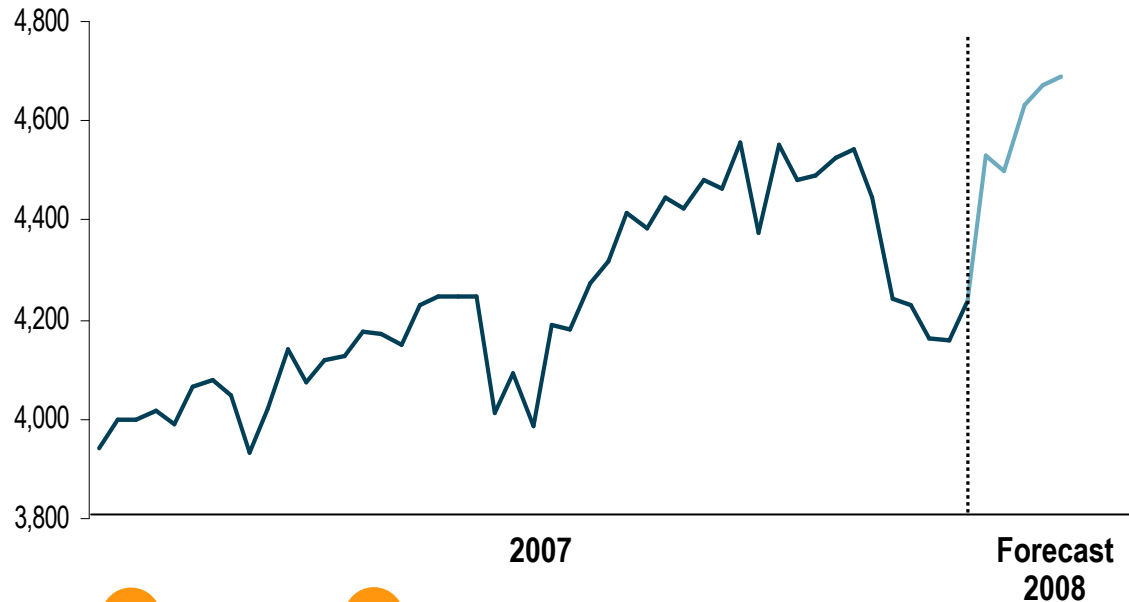


# European stock market not likely to boom in 2007 – Only slight growth expected

## Forecast data 2007 – Stock market

### Stock market development (example: Euro Stoxx)

Euro Stoxx, price development from Oct 2006 [index]



Trend:  Influence: 

### REMARKS

- > The European stock market is not likely to relax next year, little growth is expected
- > Many investments by PE firms are ready to go public – an efficient exit channel would be important, but is not possible in Europe
- > Most investments today therefore go to secondary private equity investors to avoid going public
- > Restructuring the investment to get a good price on the secondary market is increasingly important

# Other microeconomic indicators show that the going is getting tougher

## Microeconomic indicators for PE investments

- > **Increased covenants requirements:** Covenants used to play a minor role, but are now starting to become more important once again for PE firms. Take US investor KKR and First Data: they must not exceed some defined maximum ratio of debt to operating profit
- > **Increased risk premium:** The impact of the subprime crisis is starting to hit PE firms. Interest rates were up one-third in July. Original financing plans have led nowhere
- > **Difficult refinancing:** USD 330 bn are currently tied up in loans and bonds that were earmarked to refinance takeovers over the past few months. Many deals may fall through

**The balance of power has shifted in favor of the providers of capital at the expense of PE firms**

# OUTLOOK: The PE environment is becoming more difficult

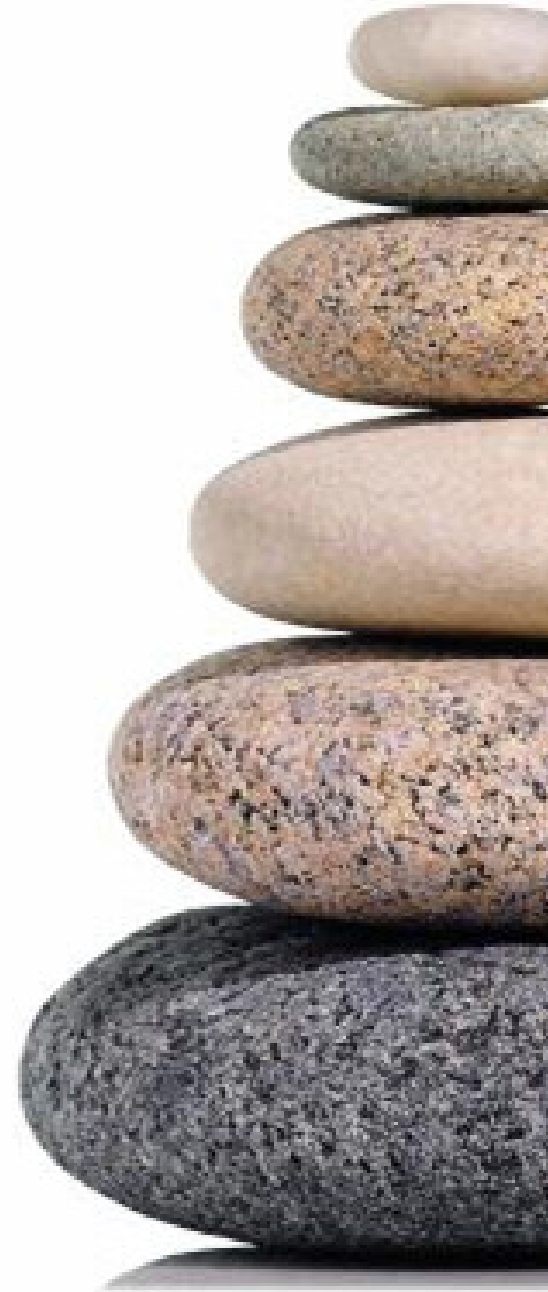
## OUTLOOK

- > Highly leveraged companies hitting cyclical conditions have a high risk of defaulting – PE earnings have become volatile. **GDP growth** is expected to **remain stable** in the EU, but cannot offset cyclical trends
- > The **US mortgage crisis** and exceptionally high loans are squeezing credit institutions
- > **Interest rates** are **rising**. In response, banks are tightening their credit policies
- > Shareholders worldwide are alienated by the US mortgage crisis – the **stock market** seems to be a difficult exit channel

**Active portfolio management and restructuring will separate successful investments from the rest**

**C.**

A call for active PE  
performance  
improvement!



# Where does the profit come from when the going gets tougher?

## ACQUISITION

**1.**

### Purchase price

Low purchase price (e.g. purchase value/ EBITDA) in relation to fair value; high leverage

## HOLDING PERIOD

**2.**

### Investment performance

Actions designed to ensure and drive profitable growth (cut costs, improve sales, reduce working capital, improve liquidity)

## EXIT

**3.**

### Selling price

Selection of the right moment and exit channel to realize highest value



**Investor has to manage three critical steps in order to meet the high performance requirements**

# The acquisition phase leaves limited room for value creation – The days of "lucky buys" are over

## Current SITUATION



- > Number of private equity firms and fund volumes have increased as a result of insufficient investment opportunities
- > Sellers tend to use experienced investment banks, increasing the level of professional pricing/valuation
- > Auctions are used to realize highest offers

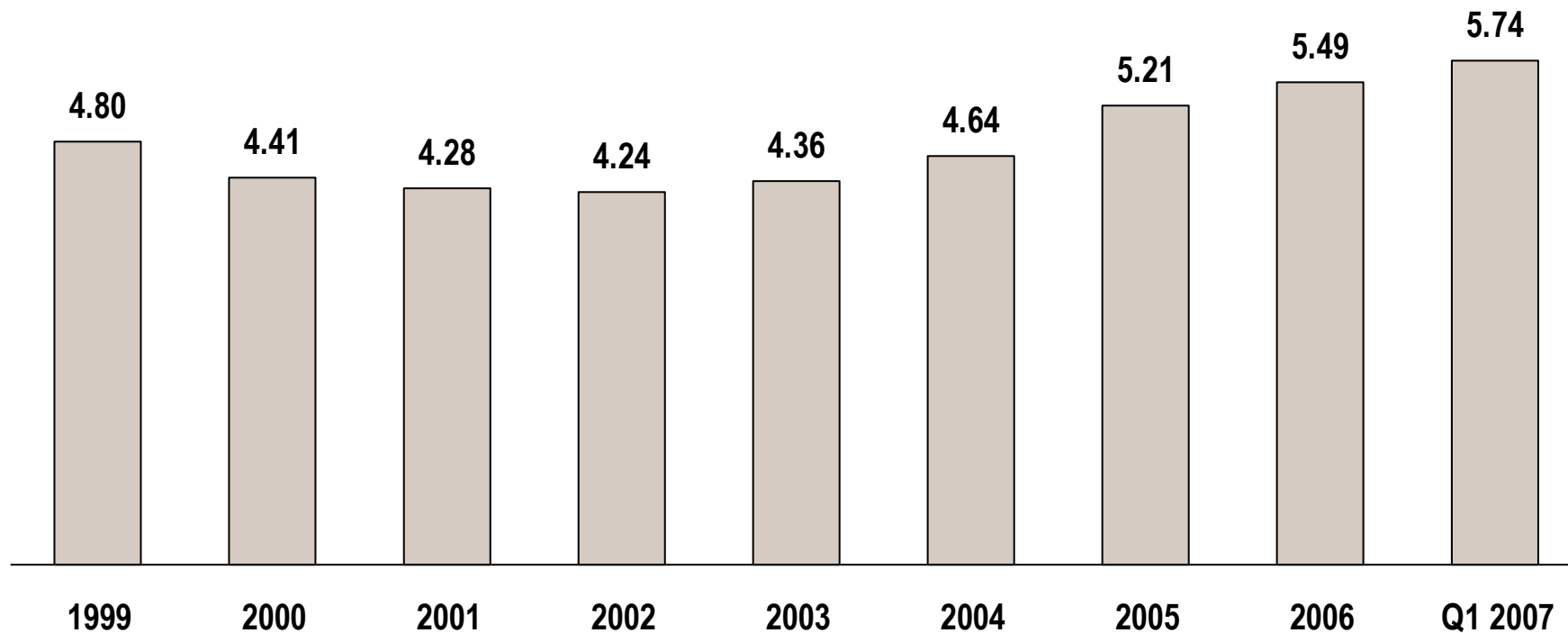
## IMPLICATIONS for purchase price



- > When companies are sold through auctions, prices tend to skyrocket
- > Little chance of realizing value especially as the seller's price will take possible restructuring opportunities into account
- > Value creation in the acquisition phase is not very probable

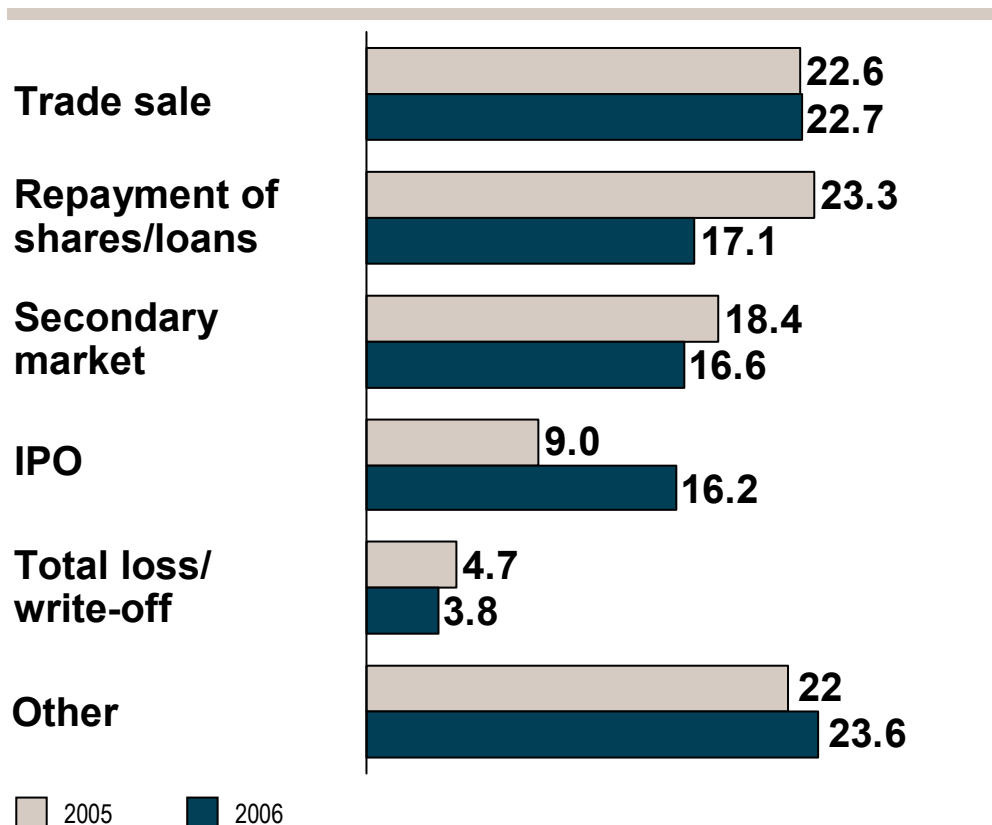
# EBITDA multiples are approaching levels last seen in the 1990s

Leverage ratios (total debt/EBITDA, in European LBOs)



# Also, generating value through exits is rather limited with current channel options

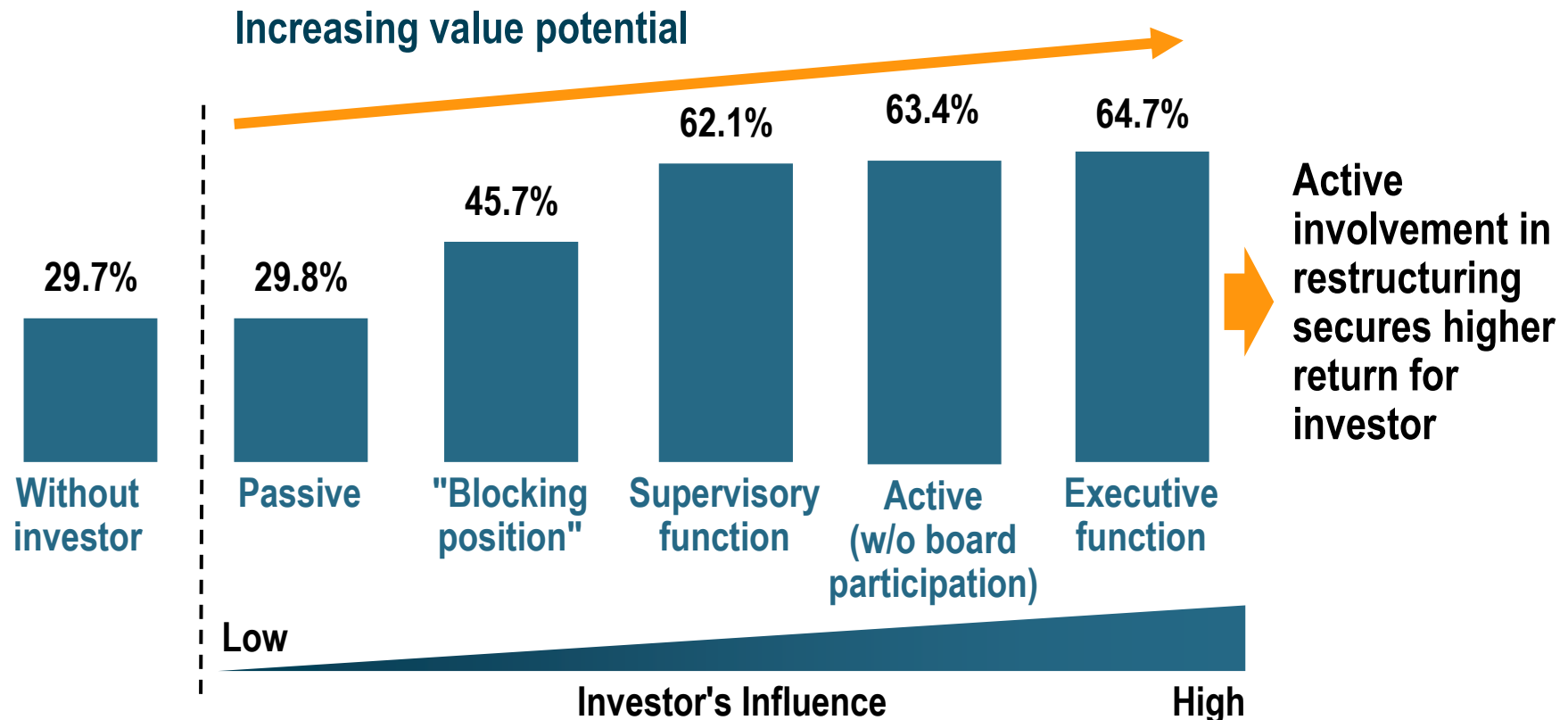
EXIT CHANNEL [%]



- > **IPOs** are difficult in current market conditions (due to consequences of US mortgage crisis). But they are promising in terms of return
- > **Sale to secondary PE investor** is the main exit channel. But this is getting harder as EBITDA multiples are reaching their limits and little room for optimization is left
- > **Trade sales** to strategic investors are a very important exit channel but not always possible

# The holding period therefore offers the largest potential for value creation – This requires active PE investors

ROI improvement<sup>1)</sup> in 2 years, US restructuring cases [% points]

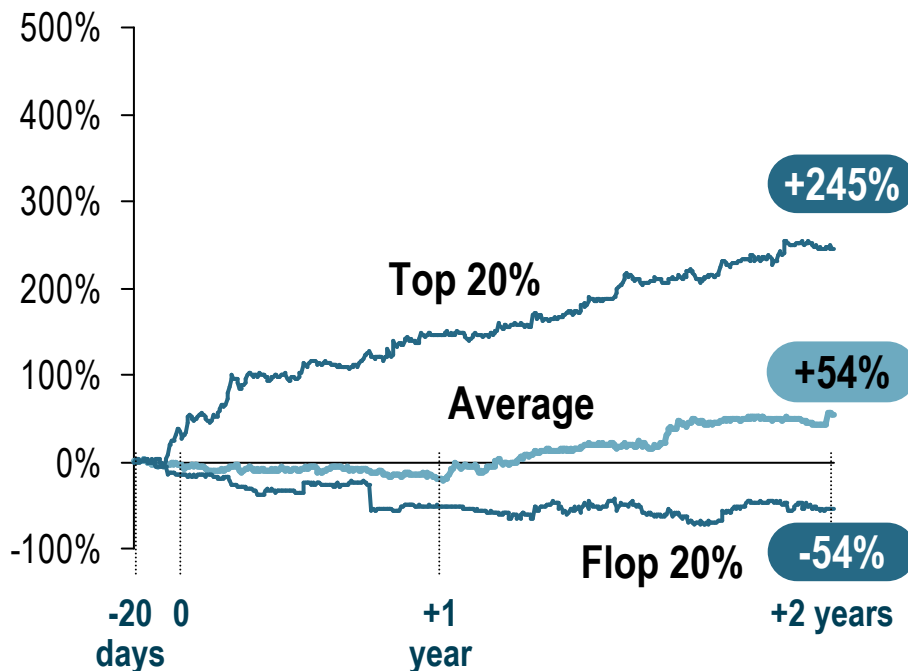


1) Operating profit/total assets

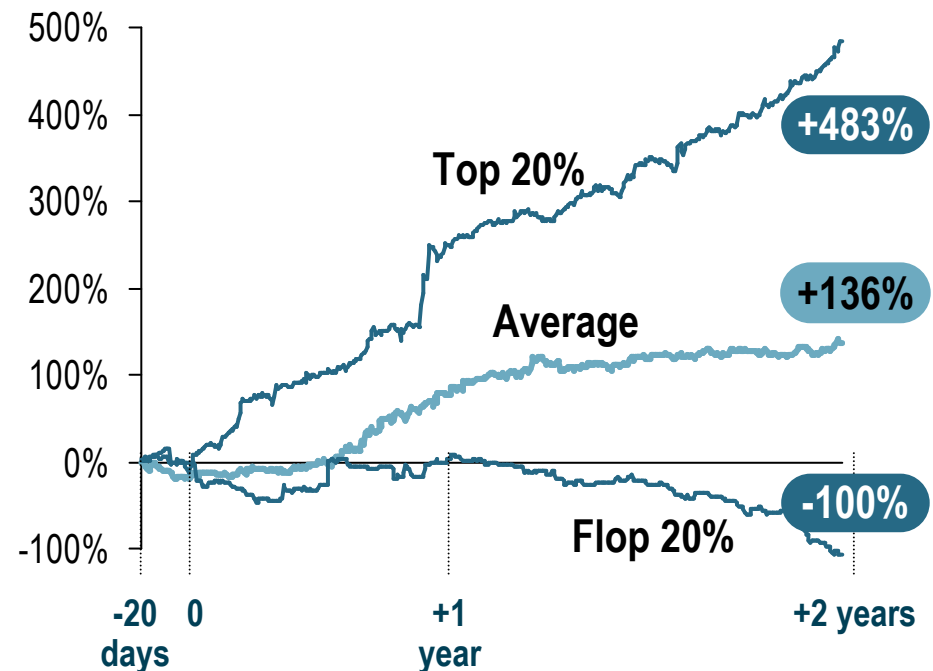
# Comprehensive restructuring definitely has a positive impact on value creation

Development of cumulative abnormal return in comparison to CDAX

## MINOR DOWNSIZING – FOCUS ON COSTS



## SUBSTANTIAL DOWNSIZING – FOCUS ON COSTS AND GROWTH



**Would you like to know more? Do you know any clients who may want to discuss options for private equity?**

Please contact [Jörg Horstmann](#) (HAM) if you would like to discuss private equity waves or contribute to our understanding of these issues and its value for business. We appreciate your input!



**Dr. Jörg Horstmann**

.bits Expert

Phone: +49 (40) 37631-4349

Fax: +49 (40) 2990-4349

e-mail: [joerg\\_horstmann@de.rolandberger.com](mailto:joerg_horstmann@de.rolandberger.com)