Livingstone



The State of Tech-M&A and Implications for Software Firms

APRIL 9TH, 2024





1 INTRODUCTION

2 THE STATE OF TECH M&A

3 IMPLICATIONS FOR SOFTWARE FIRMS

INTRODUCTION TO LIVINGSTONE PARTNERS



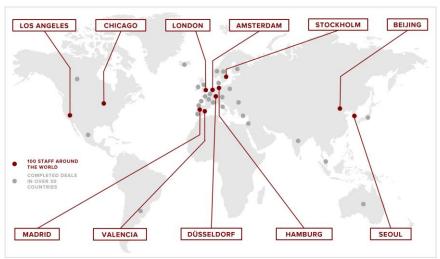
Each transaction starts and ends in the same way...

... but our added value unfolds in the meantime

We don't just get deals done, we get...

Deals done right.





MERGERS & ACQUISITIONS

Sell-side Buy-side Prepare for sale Management Buy-Out/In Private equity transactions

DEBT ADVISORY

Senior secure
Junior/unsecured
Preferred securities
Mezzanine & capital raise

Top 5

midcap M&A advisors

€ 10 - 250m

transaction volume

>100

bankers globally

 $> \frac{3}{4}$

of all transactions are marketed internationally

Focus

on midcap segment

~50%

cross-border transactions

>50

transactions p.a.

>30

countries with successful transactions

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Hei kaikille – mukava tavata!



MICHAEL WESTHOVEN

Partner

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EXPERIENCE



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Investment Banking



Leonardo & Co Investment Banking



News Corp Executive



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EXPERIENCE



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Transaction Advisory



Maastricht University

M. Sc. Finance

























1 INTRODUCTION

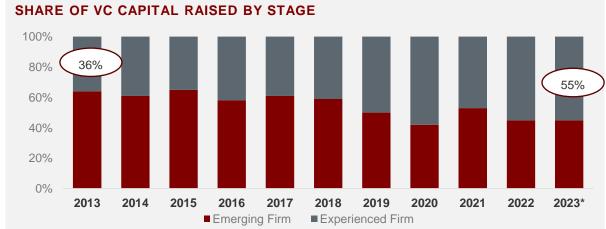
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3 IMPLICATIONS FOR SOFTWARE FIRMS

THE STATE OF TECH M&A

VC deal activity – the flight to quality





OBSERVATIONS

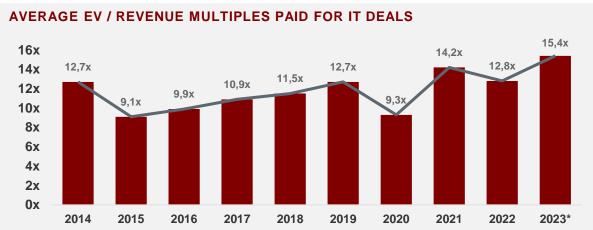
- All VCs now want to invest in the last round before profitability but only very few in a series A
- Focus is on top quality companies with 100% recurring revenues
- Heavy dilutions for non-participating shareholders
- Very unfavorable LPs and ADPs on top

CONCLUSIONS

- Only raise what you absolutely need to
- · Make sure to explore public VC options
- · Don't hope for family offices
- Explore alternative financing options (e.g. SaaS lending and discounting, asset-based financing etc.)
- Cut cost and growth and try to become profitable faster

M&A activity in IT – the return of the strategic buyer





OBSERVATIONS

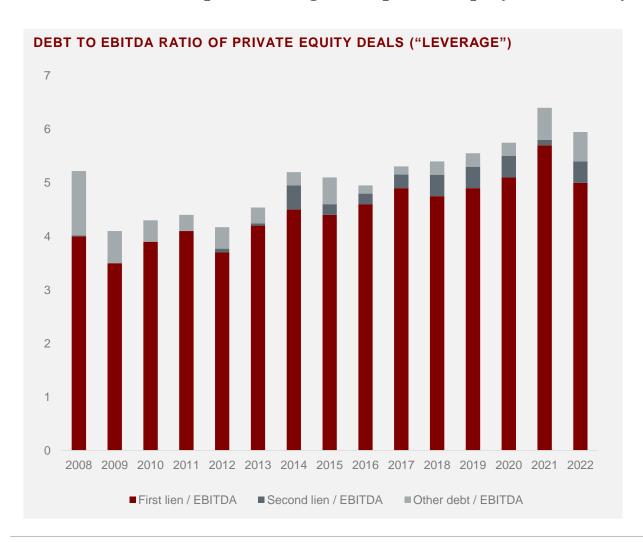
- Number of M&A deals also sharply reduced compared to 2021 but then again actually only slightly below 2020.
- In particular private equity has sharply reduced deal activity due to increased leverage cost
- Strategics in turn partly filling the void and returning to M&A markets
- Valuations are only technically up as deals with low value / low quality targets simply do not happen

CONCLUSIONS

- Deals still happening but M&A processes have changed considerably
- Understand the buying strategies of strategics and demonstrate how you can create strategic value for them
- Avoid "meet grinder" M&A auction processes; assure reasonable success chances for bidders.



Increased cost of capital driving down private equity deal activity



OBSERVATIONS

- For private equity buyers obtaining partial debt financing for their deals is key for delivering the type of returns they have to.
- The lower the cost of debt, the higher their returns.
- As debt cost are currently high, PEs simply take less (as shown beneath) resulting in fewer deals getting done at lower valuations.

CONCLUSIONS

- Evaluate potential debt financing options for a MBO before you talk to private equity investors.
- Being able to bring so called staple financing can make a real difference in the current market when trying to appeal to private equity investors.
- So talk to your bank!

THE STATE OF TECH M&A

On a like for like basis you simply cannot expect to obtain the same valuations as in 2021

T INFLATION MEANS FOR VALUATION MULTIPLES - A VERY SIMPLE EXAMPLE									
Assumed ARR as valuation basis (1)	€M	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Assumed real target IRR of investor	€M	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%		
Inflation Rate	%	0%	5%	6%	7%	8%	9%		
Resulting nominal target IRR	%	33%	38%	39%	40%	41%	42%		
Sales multiple	Χ	3,0 x	2,6 x	2,6 x	2,5 x	2,4 x	2,4 x		
Entry valuation (pre-money EV)	€M	30,3	26,3	25,6	25,0	24,4	23,8		

THE ABOVE EXAMPLE SHOWS THAT ...

- ... a business that was valued at 3 x ARR or € 30,3 M EV in a macro environment without inflation ...
- ... will be worth only 2,5 x ARR or € 25 M in a world with 7 % inflation if the investor still has to deliver the same real IRR.
- · Inflation thus has taken off EUR 5 M of the valuation of this business without anything else having changed



Where do you fit in? - What matters most is not what you do but how you make money! (1/2)

BUSINESS MODEL

VALUATION IMPLICATION

INVESTOR INTEREST

investors

PURE SOFTWARE PRODUCT COMPANY

 Fixed monthly license fees with included maintenance (pure SaaS)

- Full cloud deployment; installation and customization by channel partners
- Ideally inbound sales only

DEFINITION

- High sales multiples with corresponding growth rates and EBITDA margins ("Rule of 40")
- Still a very strong seller's market

Focus of most tech financial

BUSINESS PROCESS AS A SERVICE (BPAAS)

- End-to-end automation of business processes across company boundaries
- Primarily volume-based pricing or revenue sharing
- Single-digit EBITDA multiples depending on:
 - Profitability
 - Customer structure
 - Size

- Strategists in the context of consolidation strategies
- Traditional PE investors in the context of roll-ups

SOLUTION / TECHNOLOGY PROVIDER

- High customization requirements
- One-off license payments (if any)
- Substantial maintenance and service revenues
- · Selling know how rather than IP
- Single-digit EBITDA multiples depending on:
 - Profitability
 - Customer structure
 - Size

- Tend to be avoided by tech financial investors
- Buyers are primarily strategists with make-or-buy logic

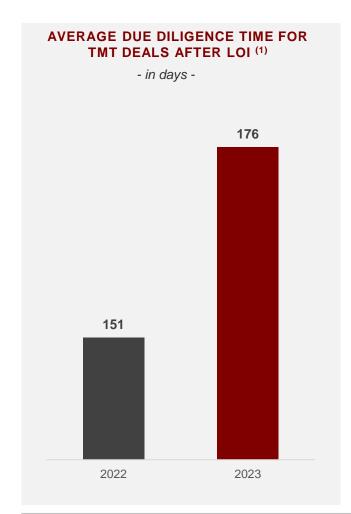


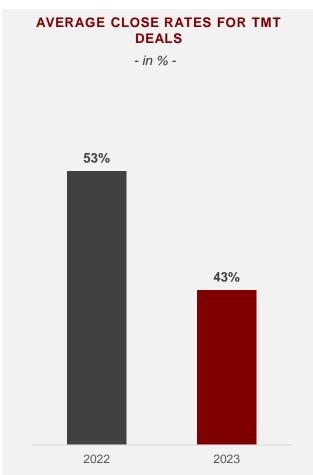
Where do you fit in? - What matters most is not what you do but how you make money! (2/2)

BUSINESS MODEL	DEFINITION	VALUATION IMPLICATION	INVESTOR INTEREST			
SERVICE PROVIDER	 Primarily time & material-based revenues Project businesses No scalable product platform 	Single-digit EBITDA multiples depending on: Profitability Customer structure Size	 Strategics in the context of consolidation strategies Traditional PE investors in the context of roll-ups 			
INFRASTRUCTURE OPERATOR	 Usage based business models Capex heavy 	High EBITDA multiple range from low single-digit to significant double-digit depending on scalability and profitability	 Infrastructure investors with low return expectations cf. with PE Strategists in the context of consolidation strategies 			
EQUIPMENT VENDOR	Unit sales-based business models without recurring revenues	Low single-digit EBITDA multiples	 Largely avoided by financial investors Strategics with make-or-buy logic 			



Plan for longer processes and higher fail rates





OBSERVATIONS

- Buyers are much less in a hurry and rather pass on a deal than "making any mistakes".
- As a result, the level of diligence with which due diligence gets performed (in particular on the commercial side) has increased substantially ...
- ... and so has the willingness to walk away from a deal if there is "too much hair on it"

CONCLUSIONS

 Give buyers the time they need, answer all questions and requests (within reason) to the best of your ability and do not try to create artificial pressure unless you really have better options.







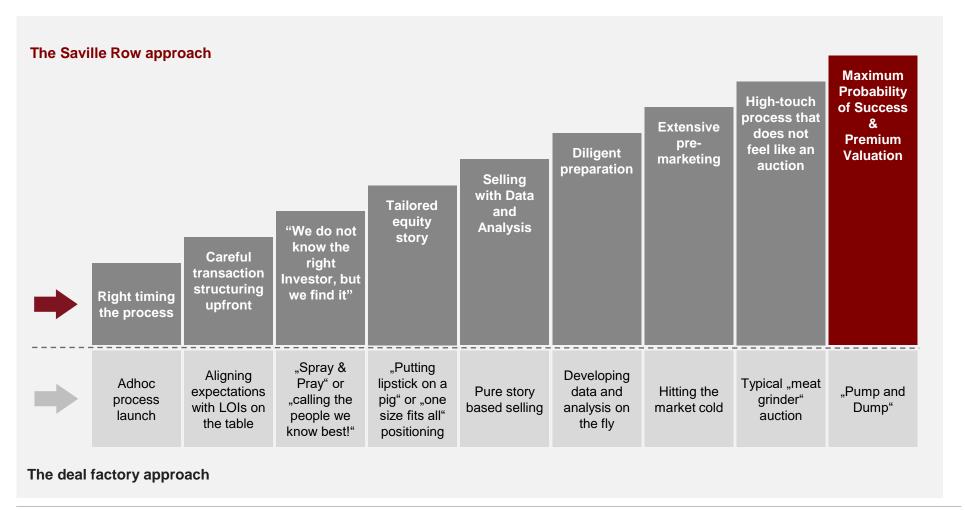
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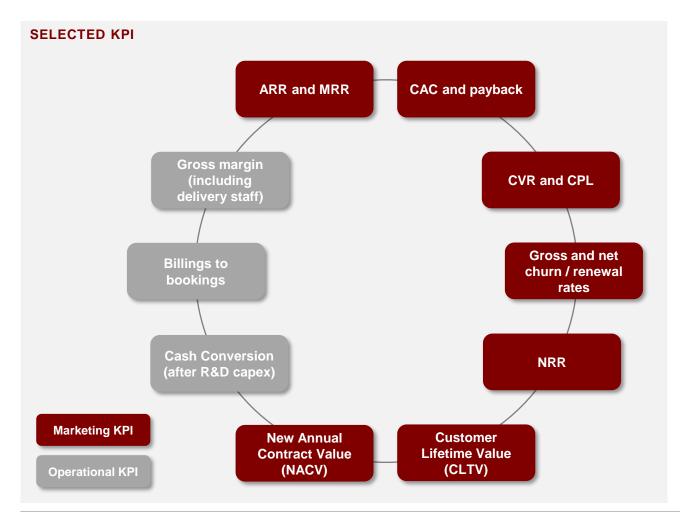
APPROACH

How to drive value and success probability through an adequate M&A process design





Selling with data: KPI have become at least as important as EBITDA



OBSERVATIONS

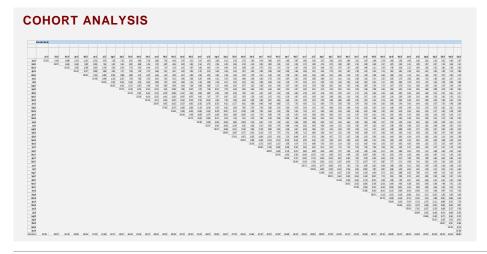
- Sophisticated software buyers fully understand that accounting data are insufficient for evaluating the underlying profitability of a SaaS business and accordingly focus on KPI instead
- BI tools in this respect have put them into the position to analyse massive amounts of raw performance data and they make full use of this (including scrutinizing and manipulating the raw data themselves) How an opportunity scores on certain key metrices largely determines whether investors want to proceed or not (and this mostly overrules any equity story considerations).
- We thus strongly recommend to do the analysis by ourselves before buyers do them to uncover weak spots and make sure that the "trend is our friend" once we hit the market and key KPI are under control during the marketing phase (no bad surprises).

Selling with data: Selected key pieces of analysis that are a "must have"

KPI-BASED / BOTTO	W-01 4-3 I	LANG	, טט	SINE	,	AJE			
	2818 12 YTD Actuals	2019 12 YTD Forecast	% diff. 2ß18-19	2020 12 YTD Budget	% diff. 2019-20	2021 12 YTD Budget	% diff. 2020-21	2022 12 YTD Budget	% diff. 2021-22
Profit & Loss Statement									
Revenue TOTAL	12.951.223	17.582.178	+35,8	24.958.852	+42,0	37.202.609	+49,1	50.642.084	+36,1
thereof: Direct Channel	9.786.526	13.948.441	+42,5	16.607.605	+19,1	23.163.738	+39,5	27.489.256	+18,7
thereof: Partner Channel	3.164.698	3.633.737	+14,8	8.351.247	+129,8	14.038.871	+68,1	23.152.828	+64,9
other income	289.771	320.143	+10,5	0	-100,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Cost of Sales	1.590.832	2.414.134	+51,8	2.723.308	+12,8	5.227.929	+92,0	10.035.610	+92,0
Gross margin	11.650.162	15.488.187	+32,9	22.235.544	+43,6	31.974.679	+43,8	40.606.474	+27,0
Operating Expenses	11.765.337	19.702.581	+67,5	28.007.150	+42,1	36.182.274	+29,2	41.211.595	+13,9
Sales* and Marketing	4.414.526	8.263.671	+87,2	12.098.852	+46,4	15.891.465	+31,3	19.920.021	+25,4
Consulting and Academy	1.713.499	3.260.328	+90,3	5.055.171	+55,1	7.117.764	+40,8	7.050.651	-,9
IT and Support	348.233	794.150	+128,1	1.850.954	+133,1	2.421.747	+30,8	2.744.972	+13,3
Research and Development	2.218.820	2.741.003	+23,5	2.978.505	+8,7	3.288.002	+10,4	3.646.353	+10,9
General and Administrative	3.070.259	4.643.429	+51,2	6.023.668	+29,7	7.463.296	+23,9	7.849.598	+5,2
Operating income	-115.176	-4.214.394		-5.771.606		-4.207.595		-605.121	
interest expense/income	706.573	0		0		0		0	
Non-operating income, net	591.397	-4.214.394		-5.771.606		-4.207.595		-605.121	
(provision for) income taxes	0	0		0		0		0	
Net income	591,397	-4.214.394		-5.771.606		-4.207.595		-605.121	

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
annual billings of SaaS client	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000
annual billings with built in churn	100.000	95.000	90.250	85.738	81.451	77.378	73.509	69.834	66.342	63.025
consulting/services income	10.000									
consulting/services cost	-6.000									
hosting (with built in churn)	-5.000	-4.750	-4.513	-4.287	-4.073	-3.869	-3.675	-3.492	-3.317	-3.151
commissions	-10.000									
gross margin	89.000	90.250	85.738	81.451	77.378	73.509	69.834	66.342	63.025	59.874
cumulated gross margin	89.000	179.250	264.988	346.438	423.816	497.325	567.159	633.501	696.526	756.40
sales cost	-80000									
support cost (with built in churn)	-40.000	-38.000	-36.100	-34.295	-32.580	-30.951	-29.404	-27.933	-26.537	-25.210
contribution margin	-31.000	52.250	49.638	47.156	44.798	42.558	40.430	38.409	36.488	34.664
cumulated contribution margin	-31.000	21.250	70.888	118.043	162.841	205.399	245.829	284.238	320.726	355.38

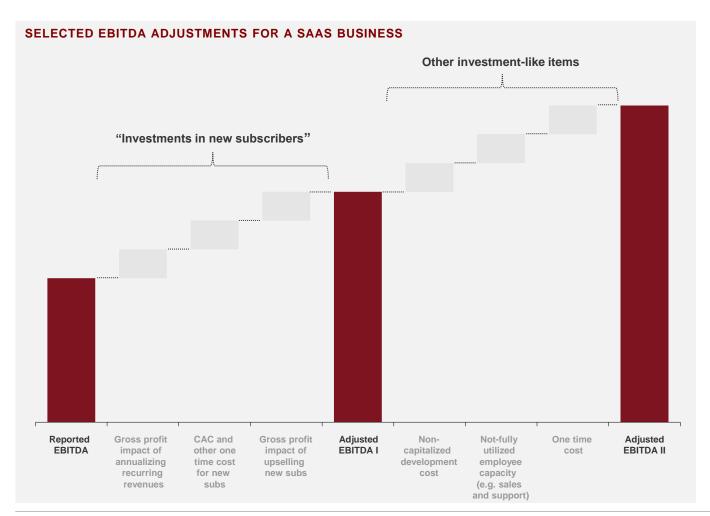
CUSTOMER LIFETIME VALUE (CLV) ANALYSIS







Selling with data: Uncovering the true profitability of a SaaS business



COMMENTARY

- Despite the unsuitability of accounting EBITDAs for evaluating a SaaS business, buyers of course nevertheless look at them – in particular for determining whether an opportunity meets their minimum size requirements
- Growing SaaS businesses here are naturally disadvantaged as accounting standards do not allow them to capitalize most of the investments they are making. However, we can actually make up for this by ourselves through adjustments in the sales documentation.
- While buyers are generally skeptical about adjustments, they can be made comfortable with them if the underlying analysis is well grounded and solid.



Systematic identification of potential strategic buyers: Let's understand who is "in the neighbourhood"

HIGH-LEVEL EXAMPLE: SOLUTION-ORIENTATED FUNCTIONALITY MAPPING FOR IDENTIFYING BUYERS FOR A COMMERCE SOFTWARE COMPANY



COMMENTARY

- The best possible buyer for a software company frequently is not its direct competitor as few people who already have a relevant tech stack in a given domain need or want a second one.
- Rather the best buyers are those who have a white spot in their functionality and capabilities map in the respective domain or are stuck with a legacy platform. Those typically are vendors that are active adjacent domains and functionalities and have potential benefits from integration.
- The wider commerce software space currently is very appealing in this respect as a number of players (some of them PE backed) are seeking to build larger commerce suits through buy and build creating a stop shopping solution for e-tailers.
- So, let's jointly take a look across the fence and see what else our clients are subscribing to (or considering to subscribe to).

Don't hit the market cold!

BE WELL PREPARED!



Don't wait for buyers to tell you what they are looking for and then scramble to get things prepared on the fly



When doing so you will always give a bad impression and lose a lot of momentum as you will have to take time during the process to prepare things.



Don't belief buyers when they say that they will be very light on due diligence. They are investing other people's money and thus have to do what they have to do.



Thus, anticipate what they will ask for and prepare this BEFORE you go to market. Scrutinize yourself (or get yourself scrutinized) on the quality of your sales documentation.



Remember: The preparation phase is the only time during a M&A process where you will not be under time pressure. So, take your time; it pays off.

MAKE USE OF PRE-MARKETING!



If you (or your advisor) sends out 100 teasers on day x the likelihood is very high that you will hit a lot of people unprepared and at a bad time.



Moreover, many buyers much rather engage when they already know about an opportunity and have been following it for some time.



Accordingly let at least your top buyers know ahead of time that you might be coming to market soon.



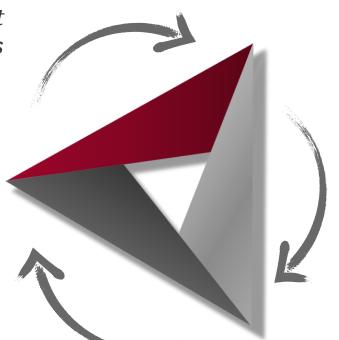
Use the opportunity for informal conversations (fire-side chats) and seek to learn about their wants and needs. Build this into your sales documentation to maximize fit.



The right attitude for a successful and value maximizing M&A process.

"Miracles happen but unfortunately never to me, but that's not a problem as long as I work hard enough and I am well prepared."

"Once I have found the right buyer, I will destroy any and all arguments he can come up with for not doing the deal with data and facts"



"The best possible buyer is not necessarily the one that I (or my advisor) knows best."



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