# Competitive and Business Intelligence Tools for excellent M&A-Projects



# Agenda

- 1. Introduction & Definitions
- 2. Mergers and Acquisitions
- 3. M&A-Process
- 4. Corporate/Social Network Analysis
- 5. Due Dilligence
- 6. Postmerger Integration
- 7. Conclusion

## Introduction

#### **Academic Background:**

❖ 1995-1999: Commissioned Officer Course

❖ 1999-2003: Studies of Economics, Business Administration

and Organizational Sciences

❖ 2004-2008: Doctorate Studies in Organizational Sciences

2009-2010 Certification Programme "Senior Project Manager IPMA Level B®"

❖ 2011-2013: Strategic Management Course at the University of St. Gallen

#### **Working Experience:**

1995-2007: Officer in the Paratroops & Military Intelligence Branches: NATO-Maneuvres & ISAF-Missions

2007-2011: Senior Project Manager for international Avionic, ATC & Army Systemprojects: Asia

2011-present: Principal Programme Manager for a supranational Joint Venture: North-Africa

2011-present: Trainer/Coach for Project Management and Strategic Alliances





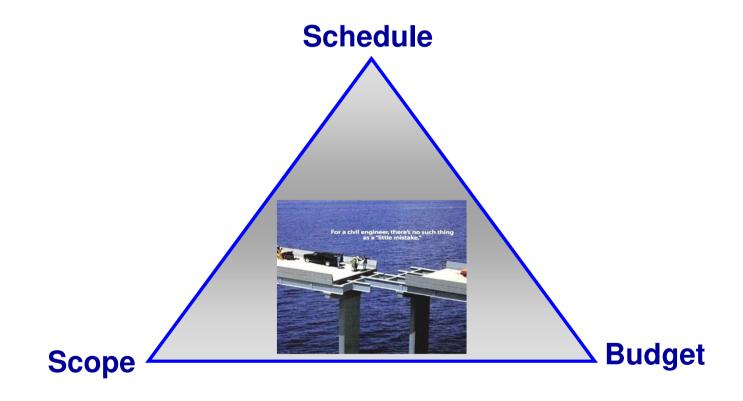
"A **project** is a temporary endeavor undertaken to create a unique product, service or result."

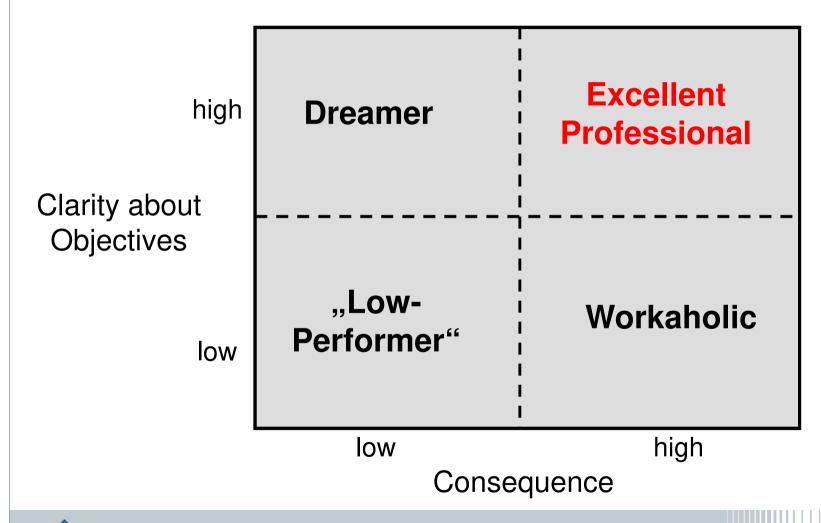
(PM BOK® Guide 4.0, page 4.)

## **Key factors:**

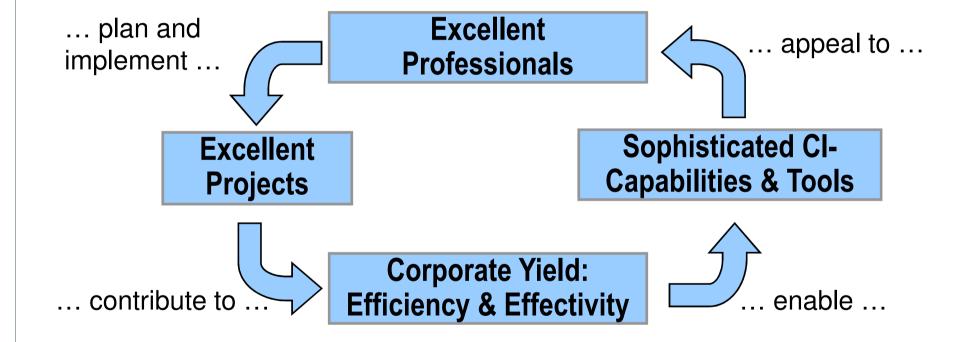
- Start and end date
- Specified resources: budget, personnel, equipment etc.
- Project-specific organization with clear roles and responsibilities
- Clearly specified objectives ("magic triangle")











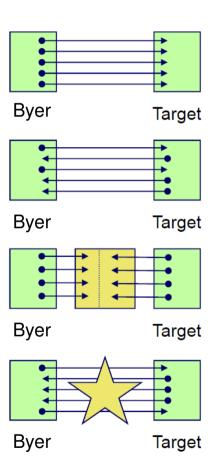
# Mergers & Acquisitions

Colonial Master-Model

Best of both worlds-Model

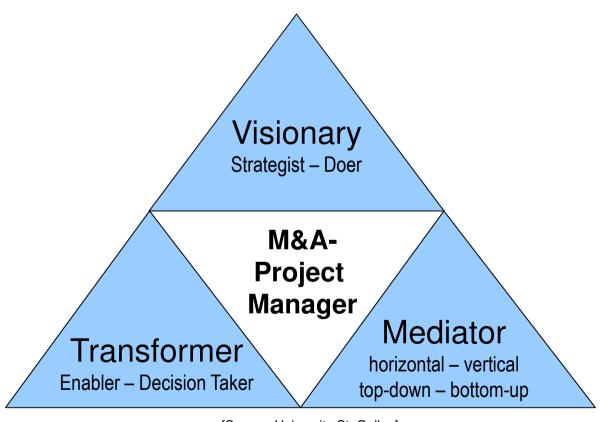
Codetermination-Model

> Visionary-Model

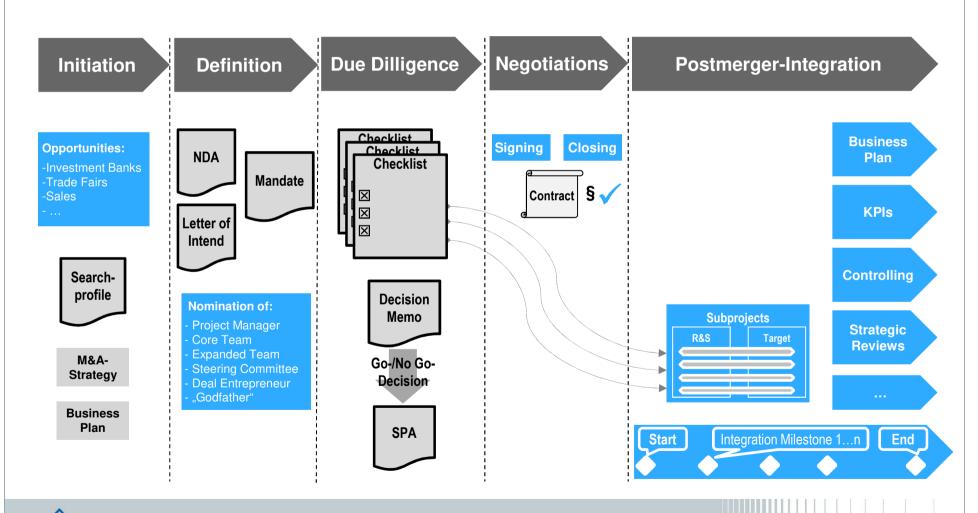


# Mergers & Acquisitions

## **Roles of M&A-Project Managers**

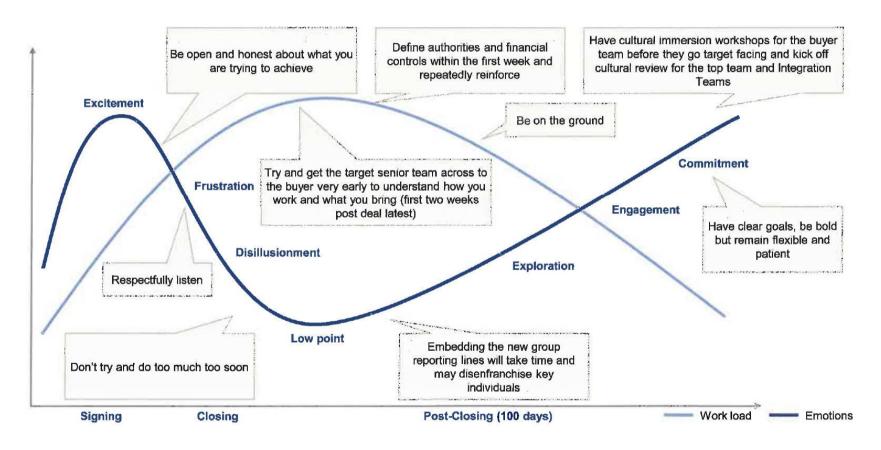


## M&A-Process

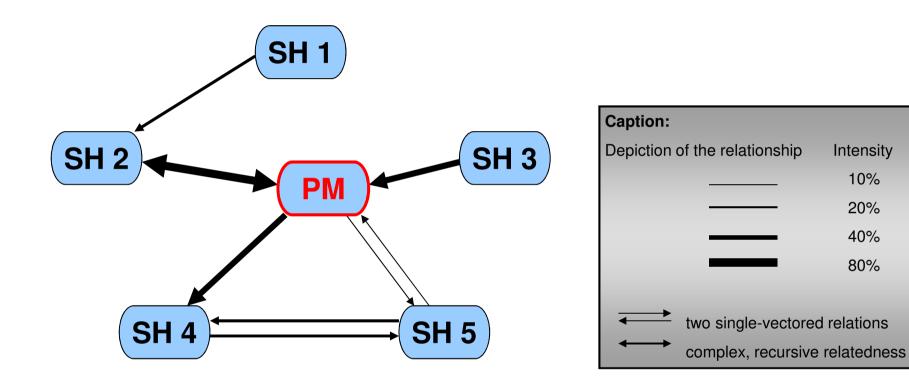


## M&A-Process

#### **Emotions & Workload**



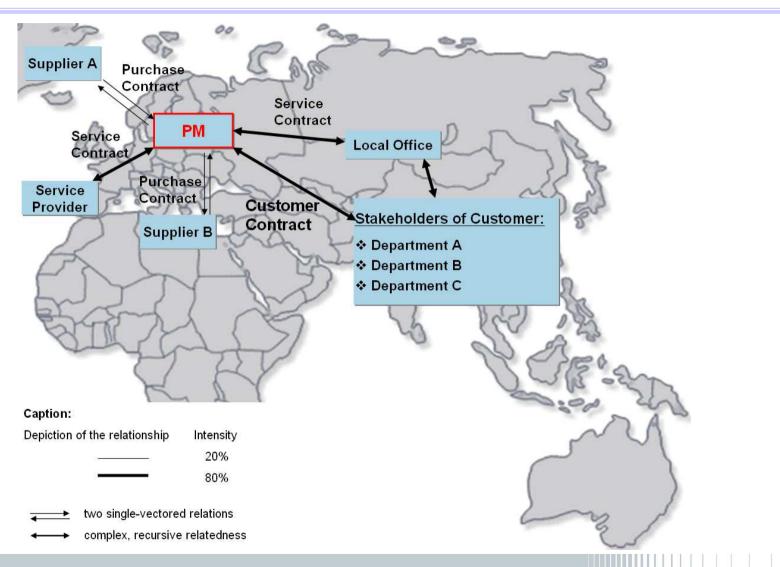
# Corporate/Social Network Analysis



## **Objective:**

Visualize, measure, diagnose and simulate connections between corporations/stakeholders

# Corporate/Social Network Analysis (Example)



# Due Dilligence

## **Types**

## Basic Due Diligence (1)

Grundsätzliche Unternehmensdaten

Geschichte der Gesellschaft

sonstige allgemeine Informationen



#### Strategic Due Diligence (2)

Geschäftspolitische Zielsetzungen und Gesamtstrategie

Strategische Geschäftseinheiten der Zielunternehmung

Strategische Auswirkungen durch den neuen Unternehmensverbund



## External Due Diligence (3)

Volkswirtschaftliche Analysen

Sozio-demographische Analysen

Rechtliche und politische Rahmenbedingungen

Financial &	Legal Due	Marketing	Technical	Environmental Due Diligence (8)	HR Due	Organizational
Tax Due	Diligence	Due	Due		Diligence	& IT Due
Diligence (4)	(5)	Diligence (6)	Diligence (7)		(9)	Diligence (10)
Systeme und Organisation des Rechnungswesens Jahres- und Planabschlüsse Steuerliche Analyse Analyse des internen Rechnungswesens	Interne Rechts- strukturen  Externe Rechtsstrukturen  Rechts- streitigkeiten	Informationen zur Branche Absatz • Kunden • Produkte • Preise etc.	Leistungserstellung Beschaffung von Einsatzgütern Forschung und Entwicklung	Produkte/ Produktionsprozesse Altlasten Luft Wasser Gefahrstoffe Abfall	Management Mitarbeiter	Organisation Informations - technologie

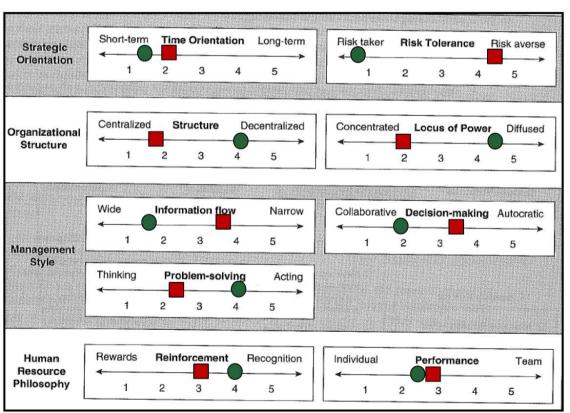
[Source: Berens et al., page 930]

# Due Dilligence

Firm A

Firm B (Target)

#### **Culture Evaluation Index**



[Source: Marks & Mirvis]

# Due Dilligence

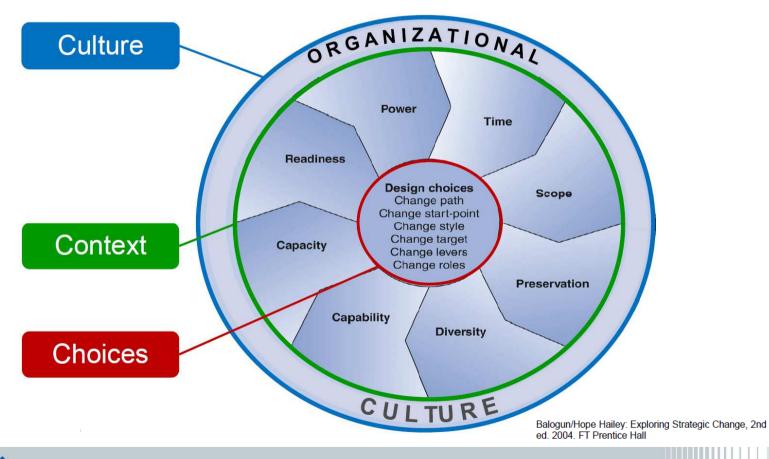


#### **Decision Memo: Table of Contents**

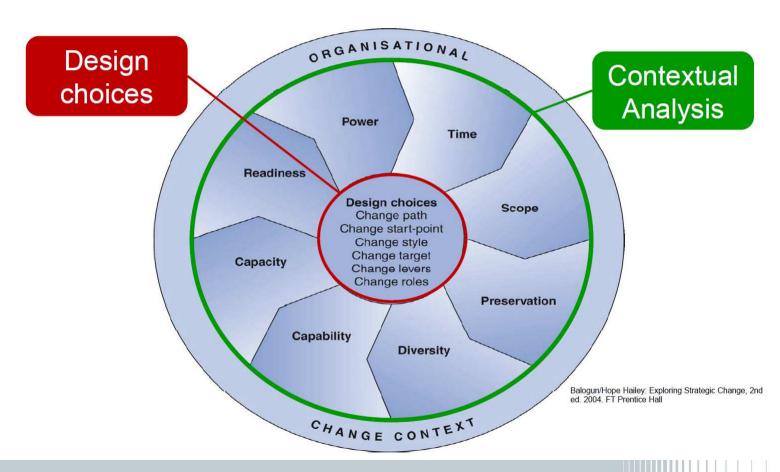
- 1. Investment Thesis
- 2. Target Description & History
- 3. Technology & Value Proposition
- 4. Go-to-Market Approach
- 5. Market Opportunity
- 6. Competition
- 7. Intellectual Property
- 8. Management, Board and Staff
- 9. Financials
- 10. Valuation Analysis & expected Performance
- 11. Alternative Case
- 12. Deal Structure
- 13. Cultural Due Diligence
- 14. Integration Aspects (Synergies)
- 15. Risks and Contingencies
- 16. Roadmap (Milestones)
- 17. Expiry
- 18. Attachments



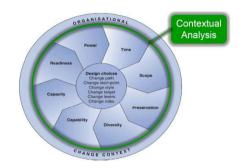
## **Change Kaleidoscope**



## **Change Kaleidoscope**

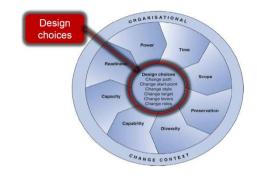


## **Change Kaleidoscope: Contextual Features**



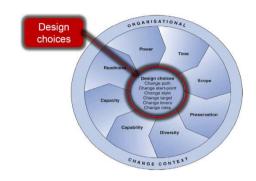
- Time: How quickly is change needed?
- Scope: What degree of change is needed?
- Preservation: What organizational resources and characteristics need to be maintained?
- □ **Diversity:** How homogenous are the staff groups and divisions within the organization?
- □ Capability: What is the managerial and personal capability to implement change?
- ☐ Capacity: What is the degree of available change resources?
- ☐ Readiness: How ready for change is the workforce?
- Power: What power does the change leader have to impose change?

**Change Kaleidoscope: Design Choices** 



Type/Path	Revolution	Evolution	Reconstruction	Adaption
Starting Point	Тор	В	ottom	Pilot
Style	Directive			Participative
<b>Targets</b>	Output	Beł	naviour	Values
Levers	Technical	Political	Cultural	Interpersonal
Roles	Top Management	External Consultants	Change Task Force	Function

## **Change Kaleidoscope: Design Choices**



- Change Path: The type of change to be undertaken (nature of the change and the desired end result)
- Change Starting Point: The way the change is initiated and developed
- ☐ Change Style: The management style of the implementation (highly collaborative or more directive)
- ☐ Change Target: The target of the choice interventions (values, behaviours, outputs)
- ☐ Change Levers: The range of levers and mechanics to be deployed (incl. technical, political, cultural and interpersonal)
- ☐ Change Roles: Who is to take the responsibility for leading and implementing the changes: leadership, external facilitation, change actional team, function?

## Conclusion

## **Determinants of M&A-Success**



Strategic Vision and Fit	Clear merger rational articulated and focused on long-term competitive advantage and designed for synergies in size, geography, people, or services. Partners are the right choices for merger to fulfill the strategic vision.
Deal Structure	Price paid and type of financing are appropriate and beneficial.
Due Diligence	Conducts a formal review of assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses and evaluation of culture, organizational fit, and other non-financial elements.
Pre-Merger Planning	Formulation of the key integration processes and decisions are coordinated, communicated, and completed quickly.
Post-Merger Integration	Processes including the management of human resources, technical operations, and customer relationships are carefully blended and important decisions made.

[Source: Epstein]

# Questions?



# Bibliography

- Berens, W. et al.: "Due Dilligence bei Unternehmensakquisitionen", 7th Edition; 2013.
- International Project Management Association: "IPMA Competence Baseline" (ICB 3.0), 3rd Version; 2009.
- Müller-Stewens, G.: "Corporate Strategy & Governance"; 2009.
- **Project Management Institute**: "Project Management Body of Knowledge" (PM BOK® Guide), 5th Edition; 2013.