M&A INSIGHT

MERGERS, ACQUISITIONS, DIVESTITURES AND VALUATIONS FOR MIDDLE-MARKET COMPANIES

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Global M&A Market Commentary

Historical Annual M&A Activity

Total M&A deal volume in 2024 involving targets based in the U.S., Europe and Asia Pacific increased by approximately 2% year-over-year ("Y-o-Y")⁽¹⁾. More significantly, M&A deal value increased approximately 25% in 2024 when compared to 2023⁽¹⁾. M&A deal value rebounded meaningfully in 2024, recording the strongest annual period for transaction value since 2021; all deal size buckets recorded an increase in deal value Y-o-Y. Notably, large transactions (\$1,000M+) displayed the largest percentage increase in deal value of ~30%. Historically speaking, large transactions have served as a leading indicator regarding the health of broader M&A activity. The Asia Pacific region had the strongest rebound in performance with a 52% increase in deal value Y-o-Y, including a ~70% increase in deal value and ~13% increase in deal volume within the large transaction (\$1,000M+) bucket.



Historical Quarterly M&A Activity

In the U.S., Europe and Asia Pacific, sequential quarter-over-quarter announced M&A deal value decreased by approximately 24%, while deal volume increased by approximately 13% in the fourth quarter of 2024⁽¹⁾. Despite more constructive debt financing markets benefitting from lower interest rates and tighter spreads, aggregate quarterly deal value of approximately \$512B represented the softest fourth quarter since 2013 (~\$220B), as market participants continue to be challenged by heightened macroeconomic, geopolitical, trade and national security risks. While market practitioners entered 2025 anticipating continued strengthening of the overall M&A market post-election, as Q1 has unfolded rapidly increasing economic and political uncertainties have tempered transaction activity—at least in the immediate term. Despite uncertainties, corporate balance sheets remain strong, and PE firms remain active and are feeling increased pressure to accelerate both the deployment and return of capital.



U.S. Private Equity Commentary



U.S. private equity deal value in 2024 increased approximately 19% when compared to 2023, marking a meaningful recovery where deal value had declined approximately 24% Y-o-Y in 2023. Similarly, when measured by deal volume, U.S. private equity saw a Y-o-Y increase of approximately 12% in 2024. When comparing 2024 over a longer-term horizon, deal value was approximately 27% higher than the annual average since 2014; deal volume was approximately 32% higher than the annual average over the same period. Compositionally, deal sizes from \$100M – \$500M comprised 28% of total deal volume in 2024, representing a Y-o-Y increase of approximately 2%. When measured by deal value, the same size range saw a year-over-year decrease of approximately 2%, representing approximately 42% of total deal value in 2024⁽¹⁾.

- 1) PitchBook, "US PE Breakdown". Data as of 12/31/2024.
- (2) S&P LCD Report. Includes issuers with EBITDA greater than \$50M. Data as of 12/31/2024.
- (3) Fitch Ratings.
- (4) Pitchbook US Credit Markets Report.

— Avg. Multiples of Large Corporate LBO Loans⁽²⁾ —



Average debt multiples of large corporate LBO loans finished 2024 higher than full year 2023, increasing by 0.3x to 5.2x, driven by higher LBO loan supply where spreads remained tight (and continue to tighten), and issuers were able to take advantage of rate reductions, particularly in the second half of 2024. With increasingly more accommodative market conditions, refinancing transactions have increased meaningfully, with the 2024 leverage loan market surpassing \$1T in transaction value for the first time, representing an increase of approximately 253% from 2023 and approximately 36% higher compared to the previous record set in 2017. Despite deal flow migrating back to the broadly syndicated loan market, private credit continues to be an important component of the financing ecosystem for both new issuances and refinancing existing credits, as estimates indicate the market could capture as much as \$3T in assets moving off bank balance sheets by 2030⁽⁴⁾.

U.S. Corporate Finance Commentary



U.S. GDP Growth vs. M&A Activity⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾

U.S. real GDP growth, historically an indicator of M&A activity and a barometer for overall economic health, is estimated to have increased at an annualized pace of 2.3% in Q4 2024; comparatively, GDP increased 3.1% in Q3 2024, 3.0% in Q2 2024 and 1.6% in Q1 2024. The increase in fourth quarter GDP reflected increases in consumer spending and government spending. Real personal spending, which accounts for about 70% of GDP, had a positive impact on GDP growth, increasing 4.2% in the fourth quarter of 2024, compared to increases of 3.7%, 2.8% and 1.9% in each of the last three sequential quarters, respectively. The Consumer Price Index, a broader measure of inflation in the economy, increased 2.9% for the twelve-month period ending December 2024.

- (1) U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis. Updated as of latest available (02/27/2025).
- (2) FactSet.
- (3) GDP growth based on 2012 dollars.
 (4) Federal Reserve Economic Data. Data
 - Federal Reserve Economic Data. Data represents the monthly average.

U.S. Corporate Spreads⁽⁴⁾ Spot Rate Dec. (12/31)Avg. 10-Yr. Treasury 4.58% 4.39% Fed Funds Rate 4.50% 4.65% 5-Yr. Treasury 4.38% 4.25% 1-Yr. Treasury 4.16% 4.23% BAML US Corp. BBB Option-Adj. Spread 1.02% 1.00% 6.0% 5.0% 4.0% 3.0% 2.0% 1.0% 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024

In 2024, the Fed cut rates by 50 bps in September, 25 bps in November and 25 bps in December, bringing the fed funds range to 425 – 450 bps. During the first two meetings in 2025, the Fed has opted to maintain the target range for the federal funds rate at the same range, reflecting a "wait-and-see" approach amid heightened economic uncertainties. Additionally, the Fed also announced a calibrated slowdown in the pace of quantitative tightening, with the monthly cap on U.S. Treasury redemptions reduced by 80% to \$5B. The stock market continued its momentum in the fourth quarter as the S&P 500 increased ~3.0%, reaching a record high. Multiple sectors posted growth during the fourth quarter, led by the consumer discretionary sector at ~14.6%. Following consumer discretionary was the communication services and information technology sectors, which posted increases of ~8.2% and ~7.5%, respectively.

M&A Market Statistics





FactSet; data as of 12/31/2024. (1)

Includes transactions with disclosed values over \$10M. (2)

(3) PitchBook, "US PE Breakdown". Data as of 12/31/2024.



Median EBITDA Multiples in U.S. M&A Transactions⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ _____

M&A Market Statistics

2024 Cross Border M&A Deal Activity⁽¹⁾



Economic Commentary



Eugenio J. Alemán, Ph.D. March 28th, 2025 Chief Economist, Private Client Group

Tariff Uncertainty to Stay Longer than Expected; Tariff Costs to Go Higher

We were in the camp that the new administration was using the threat of tariffs as an instrument to negotiate deals with other countries, especially with our largest trading partners, Canada and Mexico. However, that no longer seems to be the case, as President Trump announced a 25% tariff on all automobile imports starting April 3 and a 25% tariff on automotive parts starting May 2. These changes, which will remain in flux for several more months make it difficult to know the final effects of these measures. However, what is sure is that the uncertainty will remain with us for a bit longer and the costs of the tariffs will continue to increase.

We have stressed over the last several months that such high uncertainty is not good for economic activity. Consumers have been letting the administration know that they are not happy with these levels of uncertainty by responding to consumer confidence and sentiment surveys, which have dropped back to levels that existed before the presidential election. At the same time, there is a high probability that the uncertainty regarding tariffs has made consumers change their behavior. We have heard that people planning to buy a car later in the year have decided to buy the car today to avoid the extra costs expected by the increase in tariffs, etc. These 'forced' changes in behavior are, typically, not positive for economic activity because they push consumption forward and have the potential to reduce consumption in the future, especially for durable goods. For firms, the high uncertainty environment is bad as many firms are scrambling to make the adjustments necessary for their businesses to remain competitive, to manage their inventory levels, to plan ahead, etc. For example, the February NFIB Small Business Survey showed a decline in seven of the ten components of the index compared to January due to increased uncertainty about the future. Still, business confidence seems to be in better shape than consumer confidence today, but the longer such high levels of uncertainty linger, the higher the probability that it creates increased stress in the economy.

Higher Prices for Smaller Cars

The increase in automobiles and automobile parts tariffs will hurt Americans in general but it will hurt those that are struggling economically and financially even more. As we have said in the past, American auto manufacturers decided a long time ago that they were not competitive nor profitable in producing small cars/sedans and decided to specialize in the production of light trucks (See our previous reports for May 24, 2024; February 7, 2025; and February 25, 2025), whose production has been protected with a 25% tariff since the 1960s. Thus, they have been importing cheaper/smaller cars and typically produce high-end light trucks in the US. However, the imposition of tariffs on small cars/sedans imports, even from Canada and Mexico, will increase the average price of small cars/sedans considerably, hitting lower-income Americans the most. Since we no longer produce small cars, the new tariffs will have an immediate impact and while there have been reports that President Trump has asked automobile companies to refrain from increasing prices by using tariffs as an argument, it will be very difficult for them to do that if they want to remain in business. One of the arguments for tariffs used by the Trump administration is that they want automobile companies to increase domestic production. However, as we have argued before, this will need billions of dollars in new investments and could take from five to ten years. During this time, automobile companies will have to be able to raise capital for these new investments and they cannot do it if their businesses are losing money because they cannot raise prices to take into account tariffs.

Furthermore, the auto loan market is already on high alert. Delinquency rates on auto loans, as well as credit cards, have been on the rise for a while and are approaching levels not seen since the Great Recession. An increase in the price of cars is going to put even more stress on the automobile sector and the automobile lending market, as it will tend to reduce the number of potential buyers.



Raymond James

Raymond James is one of the largest full-service investment firms and New York Stock Exchange members headquartered in the Southeast. Founded in 1962, Raymond James Financial, together with its subsidiaries Raymond James Financial Services, Raymond James Ltd. and Raymond James Financial International Limited, has more than 80 institutional sales professionals and nearly 8,800 affiliated financial advisors, as of 12/31/24, in North America and Europe. Raymond James boasts one of the largest sales forces among all U.S. brokerage firms.

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04 2024



Raymond James recent Advisory transactions (10/01/24-12/31/24)



04 2024

Raymond James recent Advisory transactions (10/01/24-12/31/24) (cont.)



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has merged with

G CAPITAL BANCORP, INC

BUSINESS FIRST

has acquired

SOAKWOOD BANK

BANCSHARES

Raymond James recent Advisory transactions (10/01/24-12/31/24) (cont.)



has been acquired by

HMPERATIVE

a portfolio company of

LITTLEJOHN & CO.



October 2024 Services Group has been acquired by BESSEMER INVESTORS Supported by debt financing arranged by Raymond James October 2024

Raymond James recent Capital Markets transactions (10/01/24-12/31/24)





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