## Moving forward with mergers

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## Moving forward with mergers

- Why mergers are back on the agenda
- How mergers can help to achieve strategic objectives
- The merger process
- The seller's perspective
  - Grooming the business
  - Appropriate structures
- The buyer's perspective
- Due diligence
- Goodwill and the value of law firms
- Other options and exit routes





# Why mergers are back on the agenda

- Retirement/succession
- Legal Services Act
- Legal aid reform
- Personal injury reform
- Difficult trading conditions
- Regulatory reform





## How mergers can help to achieve strategic objectives

- A merger is not a strategy in itself
- Protect legal aid income
- Enlarge the range of services
- Move into new geographical markets
- Protect personal injury income
- Build a brand





## The Merger Process (1)

- Starting point look at your own firm
  - SWOT analysis
- Strengths/Weaknesses
- Opportunities/Threats
- Staff Contributions
- Benchmarking information
  - Armstrong Watson Survey
  - LMS Survey





## Armstrong Watson Benchmarking

- Less than six partners
  - Net profit per equity partner £78,345
  - Fee income per equity partner E244,500
- Six or more partners
  - Net profit per equity partner E123,563
  - Fee income per equity partner E438,151
- Detailed benchmarking review available





## The Merger Process (2)

- Starting point look at your own firm (continued)
- Identify key objectives partners as individuals and firm as a whole
- Business planning e.g. working capital requirements
- Client needs how this may change
- Staff and resources review





## The Merger Process (3)

- If the partners' objectives cannot be met by other means then the merger/acquisition should be explored
- External review
  - What are the key features required, scale, location, client base, work types?
  - Identify firms meeting these criteria
  - What are your competitors doing in this marketplace?
  - Plan vision for the future practice work out what you want to buy/sell and the post merger vision
- Start the process draw up a shortlist of firms to approach and agree it among partners





## The Merger Process (4)

- Make the approach
- Confidentiality agreements
- Identify the deal breakers and Heads of Terms
- Due diligence
- Deal evaluation
  - Consider results of due diligence
  - Review against key objectives
  - Discuss with key stakeholders
- Post merger business planning





## The Seller's Perspective (1)

- Grooming the business
- Same issues whether wanting a complete sale, a merger or to attract external investment
- Make the business attractive
- Get your house in order don't get caught in a fire sale
- Accounting records/management systems
- Old debt/WIP
- Taxation compliance
- Accounting policies
- Business plans
- Projections
- Operational matters
- Management





## The Seller's Perspective (2)

- Grooming the business (continued)
- Timing income profiles and profit trends
- Strong profit track record coupled with demonstrable future growth
- Build market share and critical mass
- Not dependent on partners
- Leverage
- Systems and IT





## The Seller's Perspective (3)

- Grooming the business (continued)
- Structure
  - Partnership?
  - LLP?
  - Limited Company?
  - Who selling to?
  - Separate parts of business into different entities?
  - Hybrid structures?





#### The Buyer's Perspective – due diligence

- Areas of operations to review will include:
  - Fees
  - Other financial information
  - Risk
  - Staff
  - IT systems
  - Governance





## Due Diligence (1)

- Fees
  - Client base
  - Average fees per client
  - Average fees per partner
  - Average fees per fee earner
  - Trends and projections
  - Departments





## Due Diligence (2)

- Other financial information
  - Analysis of historic results
  - Analysis of projected future results
  - Profitability by department
  - Profitability by partner
  - Accounting policies
  - Net assets
  - WIP
    - Valuation method
    - Recoverability
    - Success rates





## Due Diligence (3)

- Other financial information (continued)
  - Contingencies and commitments
  - Partner annuities, loans and capital/current accounts





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## Due Diligence (4)

- Risk
  - Work types
  - Quality control procedures
  - SRA visits
  - SAR reports
  - Claims history
  - PII Insurance premium





## Due Diligence (5)

- Staff
  - Numbers
  - Departments
  - Ratios
  - Structure
  - Salary rates
  - Qualifications
  - Status
  - Training





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## Due Diligence (6)

- IT systems
  - Information
  - Compatibility
- Governance
  - Partnership agreement





## The Merger Process (5)

- Business planning will be essential and cover the following areas:
- Objectives
- Work types and geographical markets
- Marketing the new practice
- New practice trading structure
- Governance arrangements, managing partner/management team/chief executive/department heads
- How to retain "old" arrangements for partner retirements, dealing with inconsistencies between the firms
- Succession planning and incoming partners





## The Merger Process (6)

- Business planning will be essential and cover the following areas: (continued)
- Financial modelling to demonstrate key areas of the merged practice, cashflow requirements and partner profit share arrangements
- Property arrangements, in case of merger to quickly establish to the outside world "one firm"





### **Taxation Issues**

- Compliance transfer of VAT and PAYE
- Merger continuation of business and no overlap relief Acquisition/Sale – cessation of retiring partners and overlap relief claimed
- Different status for different partners
- CGT issues with disposal of goodwill
- Opportunities to consider
  - Trading as a company/hybrid





## Options

- Larger practice taking on small practice
  - consolidators?
- Merger of two similar sized practices
- External investment/ownership



Merger or Acquisition?





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### Merger

- Rare to see a pure merger in control terms but ...
  - No payments
  - No goodwill
  - Work in progress and debtors paid as collected
  - Agree profit sharing ratios
  - Accounting policies and merger accounts are key





## Acquisition

- Acquiring a practice (or share) at an agreed value
- Paid for in cash
- Paid for in shares?
- Potential deferred payment
  - Retention of clients?
- Valuation based on profitability or fee ratio
- Pay for net assets plus uplift for goodwill
- Pure valuation of practice





#### Goodwill and the value of law firms

- Value of any investment is the sum of future economic benefits at today's value
- Professional service firms focus on goodwill
- Is there goodwill in the legal sector?
- Subjectivity
- Valuation: use of multiples is common





## Practice Valuations – Issues (1)

- Roles of partners in post merger firm
- Work types
- Projections maintainable earnings
- Property
- WIP valuations





## Practice Valuations – Issues (2)

- Value multiples
  - Client base
  - Staff
  - Systems
  - Services
  - Position/brand
  - Scale
- But already reflected in profit?





## Practice Valuations – Issues (3)

- Value to acquiring practice
  - Synergies
  - Spare capacity in fee earners and support staff
  - Integration costs e.g. redundancies/lease breaks
  - Partner retirements





## Cultural Issues (1)

• A definition of culture:

"A set of beliefs, values and assumptions that are shared within a group"

"the way we do things around here"





## Cultural Issues (2)

- A cultural mismatch is just as dangerous as a strategic mismatch....
- Never analysed in as much depth
- Understanding your own culture is a major step to identifying the potential for cultural compatibility





## Cultural Issues (3)

- Culture is learned over time
- New people join and become absorbed into this culture
- Putting two firms together is likely to lead to at least some incompatibility
- How realistic is it to talk of creating a "new culture" post merger?





## Cultural Issues (4)

- Examine the culture in both organisations
- Don't assume that similarity in systems means cultural similarity
- Think of cultural adaptation rather than cultural change
- Think about blending cultural elements from each firm





## **Cultural Harmony**

- Explore the attitude and behaviour of the people
- Culture is often ignored tight timetables
- Use outside help
- Identify at least some cultural harmony at the outset





## Culture Post Merger

- Accept that deep seated cultural beliefs will never change in the short term
- Focus on the positive aspects of the combined firm's culture
- Don't trumpet "new values"
  - Implied the old ones lacked merit





## Regulatory and risk perspective

- Financial due diligence
- Projections
- Taxation
- Legal due diligence
- Quality marks
- Supervision procedures
- Merging the teams
- Changing processes
- Claims records/PII premiums
- Registering with/approval from the SRA





## Other options and exit routes (1)

Exit routes

- Barriers to exit
  - Large capital accounts
  - No identified succession
  - No interested succession
  - PII run off cover/successor practice issues
  - Regulatory issues
- Orderly closure





## Other options and exit routes (2)

#### Continuation

- Niche focus
- File sales (rather than fire sale)
- Alliances
  - Connect2Law
- Joint ventures ABS
  - Hub and spoke
- Succession identifying talent and locking them in
  - Share incentive schemes?
  - Early involvement in the business



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## How Armstrong Watson can help

- General support, advice and management of the process
- Finding targets
- Brokering the deal
- Practice valuations
- Due diligence
- Merger checklists
- Trading structure reviews and conversions
- Tax planning to realise goodwill
- Incentive schemes to help succession





## Summary

- Legal services market changes driving merger activity
- Identify strategic goals
- Does merger fit with strategy?
- Planning the process
- The sellers perspective
- Grooming the business
- Appropriate structure
- The buyers perspective
- Due diligence
- Practice valuations
- Cultural issues
- Regulatory and risk perspective
- Other options and exit routes





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