

LBO Musical Chair

A common LBO example: Buy a Co. with EBITDA of \$100MM at 8x EBITDA multiple, or \$800MM in market cap. Let's assume this is a P/B of 1x multiple, so the book value is \$800MM, resulting in zero goodwill for the acquirer. The acquirer used \$400MM in equity and \$400MM debt. Zero change is made in the asset piece, but debt increases by \$400MM and equity is at \$400MM.

When the acquirer now wants to sell the business at 8x EBITDA, let's assume the EBITDA is the same at \$100MM. So the market cap is unmoved at \$800MM, but the book is the same at \$400MM. So, it is now a P/B of 2x.

The 2nd acquirer agrees to the value, and now has \$400MM in goodwill booked on the asset side, and he too uses \$400MM in debt and \$400MM in equity.

Original Value		1st Acquirer		2nd Acquirer		3rd Acquirer	
Asset	800	Asset	800	Asset	1200	Asset	1600
Goodwill	0	Goodwill	0	Goodwill	400	Goodwill	800
Tangible Assets	800	Tangible Assets	800	Tangible Assets	800	Tangible Assets	800
Debt	0	Debt*	400	Debt**	800	Debt***	1200
Equity	800	Equity	400	Equity	400	Equity	400
		Goodwill	0	Goodwill	400	Goodwill	400
		Acquisition Price	800	Acquisition Price	800	Acquisition Price	800
		P/B	1.0	P/B	2.0	P/B	2.0
		Disposition Price	800	Disposition Price	800	Disposition Price	800
		Equity Return	200%	Equity Return	200%	Equity Return	200%
		*\$400MM debt is placed on the Co's book		*\$400MM debt is placed on the Co's book		*\$400MM debt is placed on the Co's book	
				** Additional \$400MM debt is placed on the Co's book		** Additional \$400MM debt is placed on the Co's book	
						*** Additional \$400MM debt is placed on the Co's book	

As such, this cycle can go on and on. The N+1 acquirer is essentially financing the buyout for N. Should N not be able to find an eager buyer in N+1, N will be screwed in this game of musical chairs. We all have the 1st acquirer to blame for starting this cycle.