

M&A INSIGHT

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

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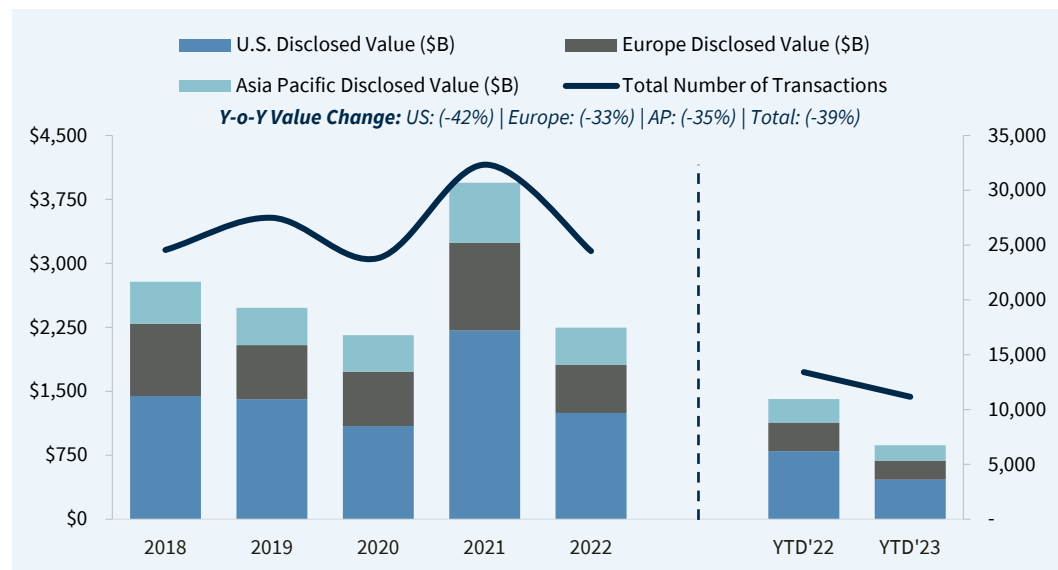
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Global M&A Market Commentary

Historical Annual M&A Activity

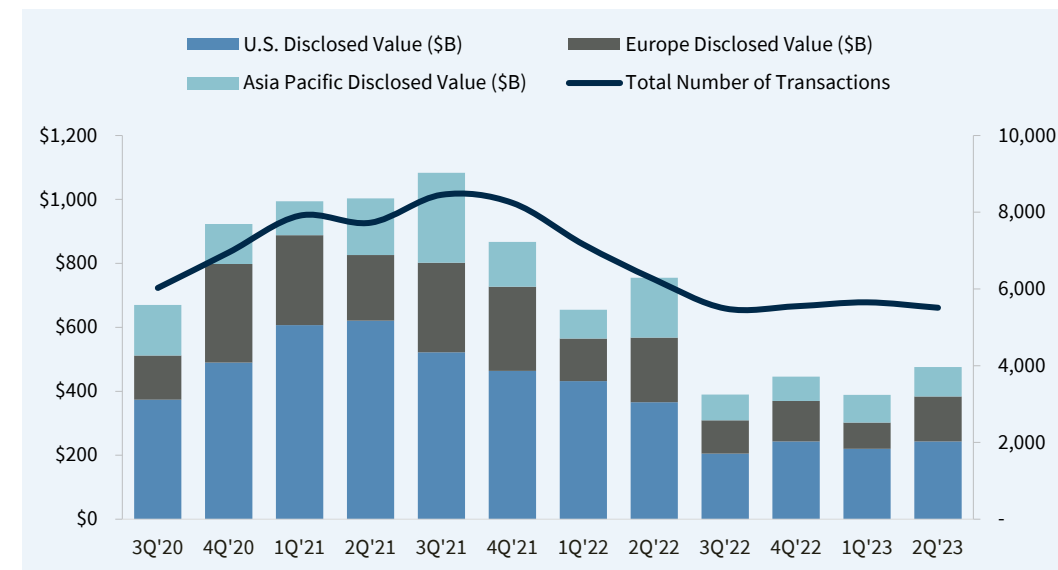
Total M&A deal volume in the first half of 2023 involving targets based in the U.S., Europe and Asia Pacific decreased by approximately 17% year-over-year (“Y-o-Y”) ⁽¹⁾. Similarly, M&A deal value decreased approximately 39% in the first half of 2023 when compared to the first half of 2022⁽¹⁾. The M&A market faced sustained headwinds in the second quarter of 2023 as dealmakers and corporations navigated challenging macroeconomic conditions. Elevated interest rates, continued economic uncertainty and market volatility have driven a cautious approach by both buyers and sellers. Other factors, such as increased cost of capital for corporate borrowers and a widening of spreads have been added difficulties to the broader M&A market⁽²⁾.



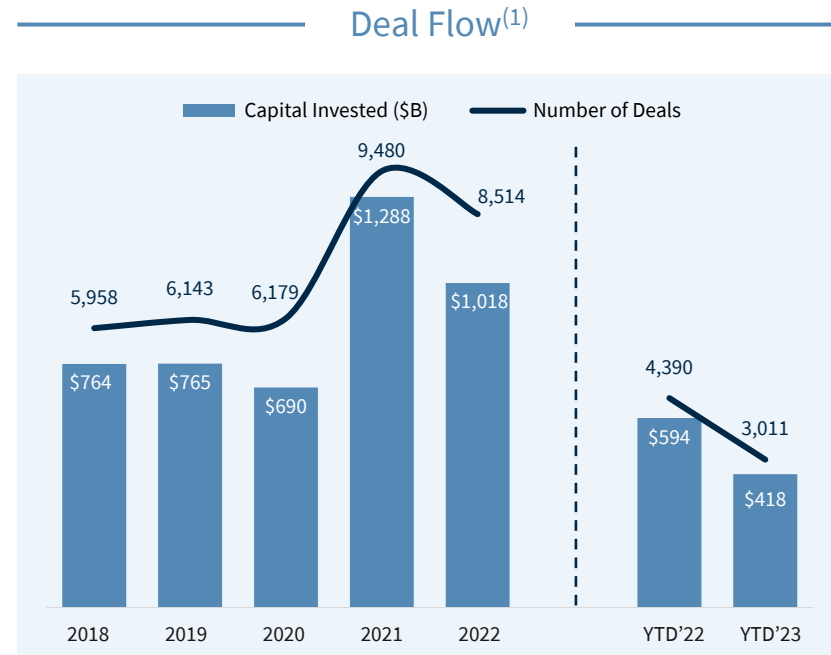
(1) FactSet; number of transactions includes those with undisclosed values; includes transactions with disclosed values over \$10M. Data as of 06/30/2023.
 (2) Reuters / S&P M&A Report.

Historical Quarterly M&A Activity

Across the U.S., Europe and Asia Pacific, sequential quarter-over-quarter announced M&A deal value and volume increased by approximately 23% and decreased by approximately 2%, respectively, in the second quarter of 2023⁽¹⁾. Although there was a modest sequential decline in quarterly volume, total deal value increased Q-o-Q as an uptick in the number of \$1,000M+ transactions helped drive up average reported deal size. The European market experienced the largest increase in deal value sequentially, as consumer and corporate sentiment rebounded following recent stress on the banking sector and energy price inflation. Improved deal flow in the healthcare and technology sectors helped contribute to the quarter-over-quarter increase in deal value⁽²⁾.

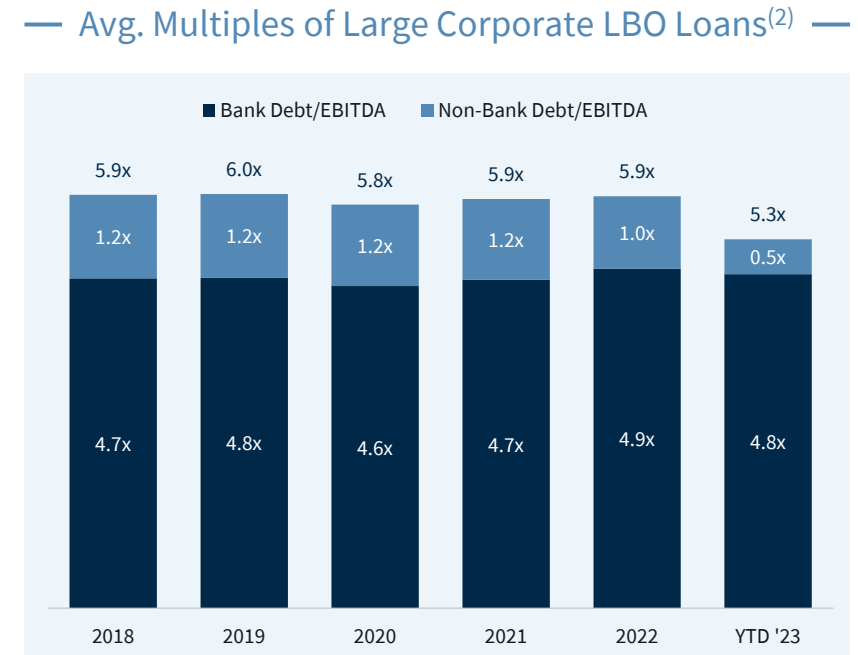


U.S. Private Equity Commentary



U.S. private equity deal value in the first half of 2023 decreased approximately 30% when compared to the same period in 2022. Similarly, when measured by deal volume, U.S. private equity saw a year-over-year decrease of approximately 31% during the first half of 2023. When comparing the second quarter of 2023 over a longer horizon, deal value and volume were approximately 15% and 23% lower than the average of quarterly periods since 2018. Compositionally, deal sizes from \$100M – \$500M comprised 34% of total deal volume in 2Q'23, representing a year-over-year increase of approximately 6%. When measured by deal value, the same size range saw a year-over-year increase of approximately 22%, representing approximately 59% of total deal value in the second quarter of 2023⁽¹⁾.

(1) PitchBook, “US PE Breakdown”. Data as of 06/30/2023.
 (2) S&P LCD Report. Includes issuers with EBITDA greater than \$50M. Data as of 06/30/2023.
 (3) Pitchbook / S&P Leveraged Finance Report.



Average debt multiples of large corporate LBO loans in 1H'23 fell 0.6x below levels observed in 2022, as the US leveraged loan market has been impacted by tightening credit conditions, increasingly discerning lenders and record-high rate hikes from the Fed⁽³⁾. Smaller borrowers, especially those with weaker credit profiles, have been particularly challenged by current market conditions. The average multiple of Non-Bank Debt / EBITDA decreased as sponsors shift away from subordinated debt options, which typically command higher interest rate spreads. Direct “non-bank” lenders, such as private credit funds, provide relatively more flexibility than traditional banks, making them increasingly attractive sources of financing in M&A. Sponsors have responded to current credit markets by focusing on “amend-and-extend” and add-on transactions, which can be relatively easier to finance in the current environment than larger, new platform investments.

U.S. Corporate Finance Commentary

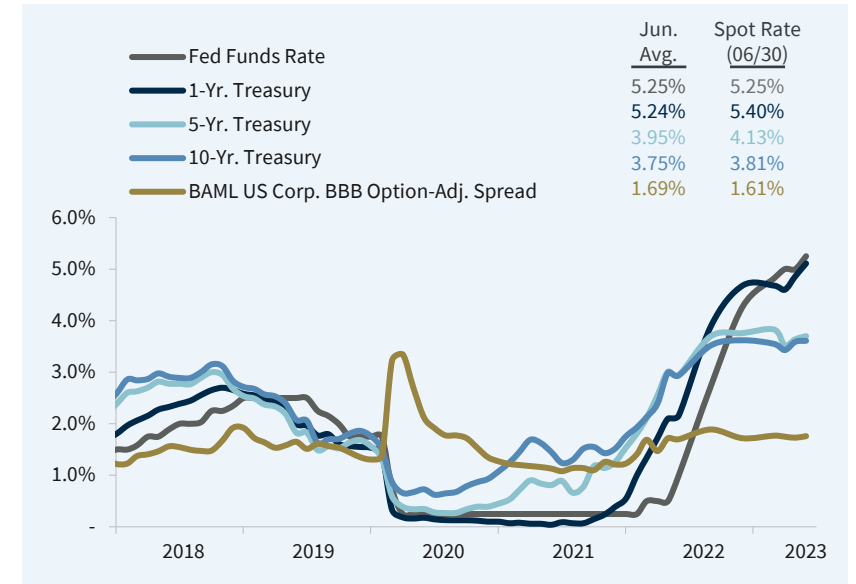
U.S. GDP Growth vs. M&A Activity⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾



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 2.4% in 2Q'23; comparatively, GDP increased 2.0% in 1Q'23. Second quarter 2023 GDP reflected increases in consumer spending, nonresidential fixed investment, state and local government spending, private inventory investment, and federal government spending. These positive drivers were partially offset by decreases in exports and residential fixed investment. Real personal spending, which accounts for approximately 70% of GDP, had a positive impact on growth, increasing 1.6% in the second quarter of 2023. The CPI for gross domestic purchases, a broader measure of inflation in the economy, increased 1.9% in the second quarter of 2023.

(1) U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis. Updated as of latest available (07/27/2023).
 (2) FactSet.
 (3) GDP growth based on 2012 dollars.
 (4) Federal Reserve Economic Data. Data represents the monthly average.

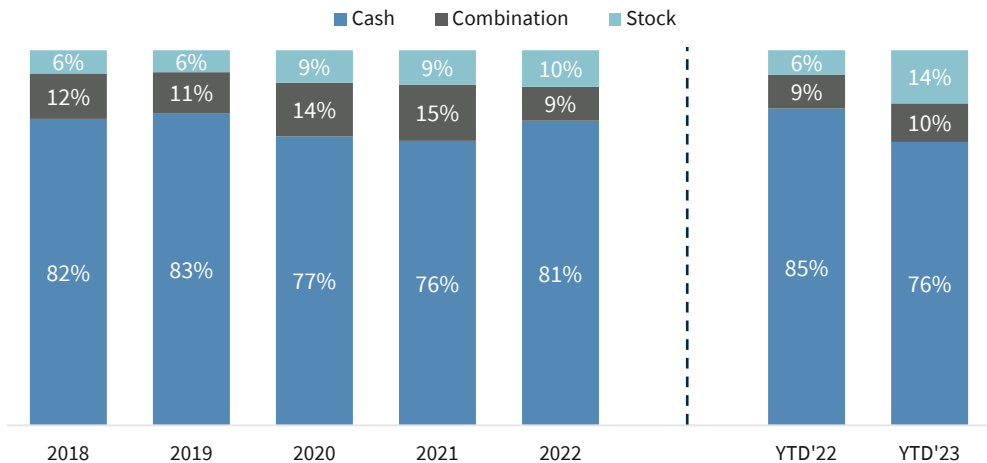
U.S. Corporate Spreads⁽⁴⁾



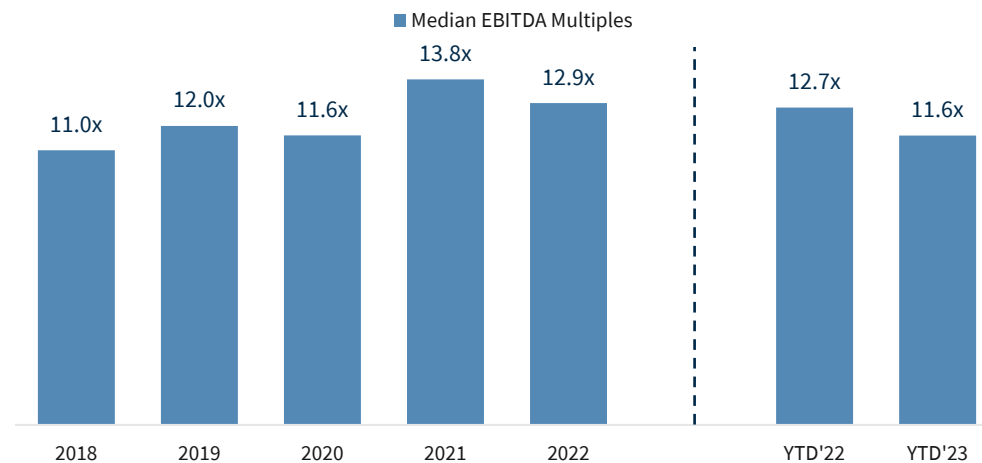
The Federal Reserve (the “Fed”) raised rates by 25 bps in the second quarter, bringing the total fed funds rate to a targeted range of 500 – 525 bps, a level not been seen since 2001. The second quarter of 2023 showed some investors glimpses of recovery, as the Total Bond Index (representing U.S. government and investment-grade fixed income instruments) recorded a modest sequential decrease of approximately 0.9%. The Total Bond Index’s stabilizing performance in Q2’23 is opposite the dire performance in 2022, in which it declined more than 13% Y-o-Y, the worst performance since 2008. The S&P rebounded in the first half of 2023, posting a gain of approximately 17%, after 2022 produced its worst year since 2008. The technology sector saw the greatest rebound in the first half of 2023, increasing by approximately 40% sequentially.

M&A Market Statistics

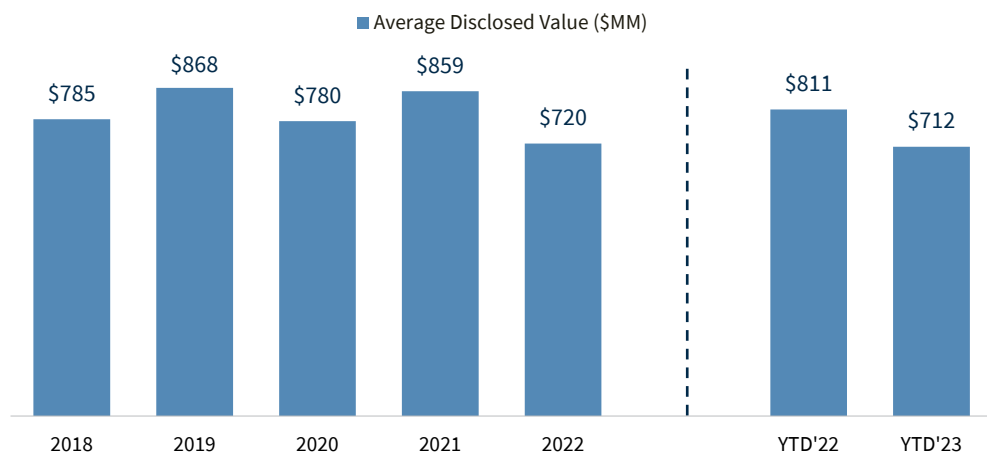
Consideration Offered in U.S. M&A Transactions⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾



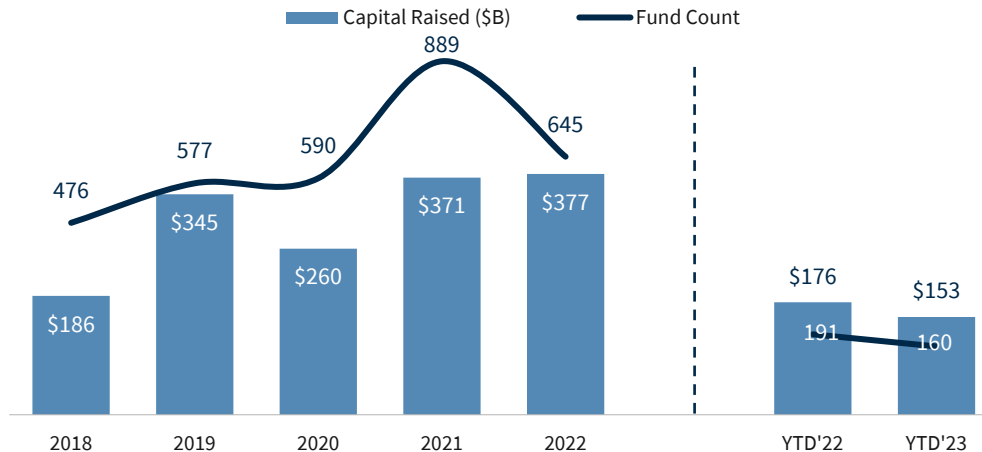
Median EBITDA Multiples in U.S. M&A Transactions⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾



Average Size of U.S. M&A Transactions⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾



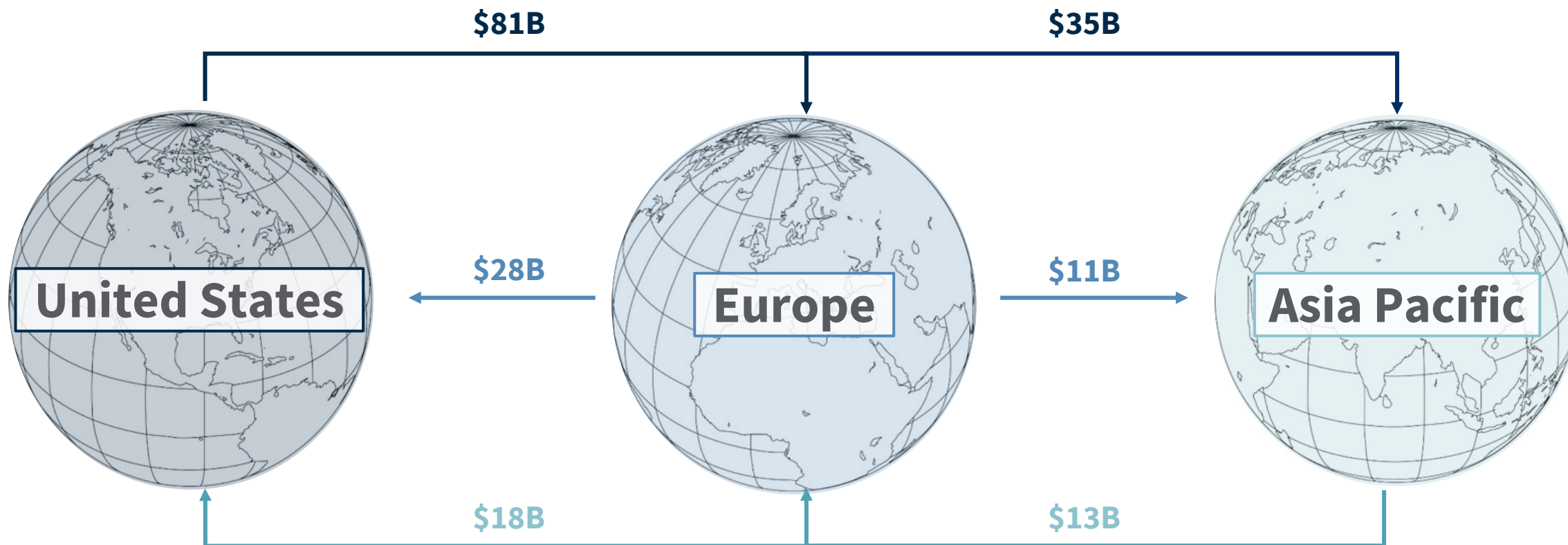
U.S. Private Equity Fundraising⁽³⁾



(1) FactSet; data as of 06/30/2023.
 (2) Includes transactions with disclosed values over \$10M.
 (3) PitchBook, "US PE Breakdown". Data as of 06/30/2023.

M&A Market Statistics

YTD'23 Cross Border M&A Deal Activity⁽¹⁾



(1) Source: FactSet; number of transactions includes those with undisclosed values; Includes transactions with disclosed values over \$10M. Data from 01/01/2023 – 06/30/2023.

Economic Commentary



Eugenio J. Alemán, Ph.D.

August 18th, 2023

Chief Economist, Private Client Group

Student loan repayment: What should we expect?

We have heard lots of commentary on the student loan repayment issues facing almost 44.5 million Americans. Some of these commentaries are correct but there are others that miss the mark. Let's try to clarify some of these issues in order to make sense of the potential severity of the issues confronting individuals who hold student loan debt as well as its potential impact on US economic activity. In general, if the economy is growing and there is full employment, as it is today, there should not be an issue with student loan debt holders being able to afford their debt payments. There may be some exceptions with predatory student loan lending by private firms, but those cases are a minority of student loans.

The Trump administration postponed student loan debt repayment at the start of the COVID-19 pandemic and the postponement has been extended eight times since. Although there were very good reasons for the original postponement as well as for several of the extensions, those reasons cannot be considered necessary today. Furthermore, efforts have continued to improve the ability of individuals to pay student loan debts after the US Supreme Court concluded that the Biden Administration went too far in promising to forgive student debt loans. The Administration has proposed some income-based alternatives for student loan repayment that will benefit some borrowers, perhaps in the lower echelons of income, but student loan repayment is scheduled to start again in October of 2023.

Potential effects on economic activity

Once again, there are no good arguments today to keep postponing the start of the repayment of student loans as economic conditions have remained positive, especially because the rate of unemployment has remained at historically low levels since the end of the COVID-19 pandemic. This means that individuals who have student loans will have to add student loan payments to their regular scheduled monthly payments and thus, will have to give up consuming other goods instead. Typically, we would expect that those with student loans will have to give up some discretionary consumption in order to be able to pay back their student loans.

While some individuals may face difficulties adjusting consumption to be able to pay those loans, the overall effects on personal consumption expenditures and for the US economy should be relatively small. Our estimate below assumes the unlikely worst-case scenario where, despite the one-year leniency program, every one of the 27.4 million borrowers will start to repay their loans at \$200/month, and the impact that this adjustment is going to have on personal consumption expenditures, and ultimately on GDP. Additionally, we created two other scenarios, where all borrowers pay \$350 and \$500 per month, and calculated the impact on GDP.

Our estimates show that even in the unlikely worst-case scenario, in which borrowers' monthly payments are more than twice our base case estimate, and all borrowers start paying the full amount every month, the impact on GDP would be a reduction in GDP growth of 0.2 percentage points in 2023, and 0.6 percentage points in 2024.

Summary of the week

Retail Sales: The July retail and food services report continued to show a consumer that remains engaged in the economy even though some particular sectors showed slight weakness during the month. Control group sales were stronger than expected in July. Total retail and food services sales increased a more than expected 0.7% in July while retail sales increased 0.6%, according to the US Census Bureau. Excluding motor vehicles and parts, sales increased by 1.0% while if we exclude sales at gasoline stations, sales increased 0.8%.

Import Prices: Import and export prices paused this year's trend of monthly decreases. Both indices increased in July, which along with stronger-than-expected retail sales data is not good news for the Federal Reserve and its efforts to bring inflation down. Import prices increased a more than expected 0.4% (vs. 0.2% FactSet estimate) in July after decreasing 0.1% in June, according to the US Bureau of Labor Statistics. This is the largest increase since May 2022.

NAHB Housing Market Index: The NAHB Housing Market Index declined for the first time this year, with all three of its components weakening. Most importantly, the two forward-looking indicators—sales and traffic of prospective buyers—declined, suggesting that mortgage rates holding above 7% continue to take a toll on prospective buyers. This weakness suggests that the expectation that mortgage rates are unlikely to wane in the near future. The NAHB Housing Market Index published by the National Association of Home Builders (NAHB) decreased to 50, much lower than the expected level estimated by the FactSet consensus of 56. This is the first monthly decline after seven consecutive monthly increases in the Index.

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 8,700 affiliated financial advisors, as of 06/30/23, in North America and Europe. Raymond James boasts one of the largest sales forces among all U.S. brokerage firms.

Industry knowledge and distribution power are central to helping Raymond James' investment bankers serve the needs of growth companies in the areas of public equity and debt underwriting, private equity and debt placement, and merger and acquisition advisory services. Raymond James investment banking offices are located in 22 cities, including Atlanta, Baltimore, Boston, Calgary, Charlotte, Chicago, Dallas, Denver, Greater Washington D.C., Houston, Los Angeles, Memphis, Nashville, New York, Raleigh, San Francisco, St. Petersburg, Toronto and Vancouver, along with Munich, Frankfurt and London in Europe.



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Raymond James Recent Advisory Transactions (04/01/23 – 06/30/23)

<p>June 2023</p> <p>TERRA PROPERTY TRUST</p> <p>Has entered into a definitive agreement to merge with</p> <p>Western Asset Mortgage Capital Corp.</p>	<p>June 2023</p> <p>US Retirement & Benefits Partners®</p> <p>A portfolio company of</p> <p>KOHLBERG & COMPANY</p> <p>Has been acquired by</p> <p>VISTRIA</p>	<p>June 2023</p> <p>GENERAL ATLANTIC</p> <p>Has made a strategic investment in</p> <p>FINTECH</p> <p>A portfolio company of</p> <p>TA ASSOCIATES</p>	<p>June 2023</p> <p>3SI</p> <p>A portfolio company of</p> <p>LLR Partners</p> <p>Has merged with</p> <p>WREN SOLUTIONS</p>	<p>June 2023</p> <p>imagen</p> <p>Has been acquired by</p> <p>THOMSON REUTERS</p>	<p>June 2023</p> <p>COMVEST PARTNERS</p> <p>Has acquired</p> <p>Your Behavioral Health</p>	<p>June 2023</p> <p>infobric</p> <p>A portfolio company of</p> <p>SUMMAEQUITY</p> <p>Has entered into a definitive agreement to be acquired by</p> <p>STIRLING SQUARE CAPITAL PARTNERS</p>
<p>June 2023</p> <p>GWTT</p> <p>A portfolio company of</p> <p>HUDSON FERRY CAPITAL</p> <p>Has been acquired by</p> <p>Ember Infrastructure</p>	<p>June 2023</p> <p>AMERICAN NATIONAL</p> <p>An operating company of</p> <p>Brookfield</p> <p>Has entered into a definitive agreement to sell its MGU/Stop-Loss business to</p> <p>CORE SPECIALTY</p>	<p>June 2023</p> <p>AMERICAN NATIONAL</p> <p>An operating company of</p> <p>Brookfield</p> <p>Has agreed to a sale of its Medicare Supplement business via reinsurance</p> <p>Swiss Re</p>	<p>June 2023</p> <p>EARTHSTONE Energy Inc.</p> <p>Has entered into a definitive agreement to acquire</p> <p>NOVO Conflicts Committee Advisory and Fairness Opinion</p>	<p>June 2023</p> <p>TREATMENT TECHNOLOGIES</p> <p>A subsidiary of</p> <p>SHELTON ASSOCIATES</p> <p>Has been acquired by</p> <p>INFRAMARK</p> <p>A portfolio company of</p> <p>NMC NEW MOUNTAIN CAPITAL LLC</p>	<p>June 2023</p> <p>tripleseat</p> <p>A portfolio company of</p> <p>VISTA LIBERTY FOR WORK</p> <p>Has received a growth investment from</p> <p>GENERAL ATLANTIC</p>	<p>June 2023</p> <p>BESTPASS</p> <p>A portfolio company of</p> <p>SUSQUEHANNA GROWTH EQUITY</p> <p>Has received an investment from</p> <p>INSIGHT PARTNERS</p>
<p>May 2023</p> <p>MERCER ADVISORS™</p> <p>A portfolio company of</p> <p>GENSTAR OAK HILL CAPITAL</p> <p>Has entered into a definitive agreement to receive an equity investment from</p> <p>ALTAS</p>	<p>May 2023</p> <p>Secure Innovations</p> <p>Has been acquired by</p> <p>iNovex</p> <p>A portfolio company of</p> <p>ENLIGHTENMENT CAPITAL</p>	<p>May 2023</p> <p>FULLTEAM</p> <p>Has received an investment from</p> <p>AQUILINE CAPITAL PARTNERS LLC</p> <p>ADIA</p>	<p>May 2023</p> <p>ADAMIS Pharmaceuticals Corporation</p> <p>Has merged with</p> <p>DMK PHARMACEUTICALS</p>	<p>May 2023</p> <p>WILLIAMS COUNTRY SAUSAGE AUTHENTIC COUNTRY GOODNESS</p> <p>Has been acquired by</p> <p>Tyson</p>	<p>May 2023</p> <p>Kabal</p> <p>A portfolio company of</p> <p>Norvestor</p> <p>Has received a significant growth investment from</p> <p>INSIGHT PARTNERS</p>	<p>May 2023</p> <p>INNOFLEX</p> <p>Has been acquired by</p> <p>iNovex</p> <p>A portfolio company of</p> <p>ENLIGHTENMENT CAPITAL</p>

Raymond James Recent Advisory Transactions (04/01/23 – 06/30/23)

May 2023



Has acquired



A portfolio company of



May 2023



Has entered into a definitive agreement to be acquired by



Fairness Opinion

May 2023



Has received a growth investment from



May 2023



Has been acquired by




April 2023




Has entered into an exclusive licensing agreement with



April 2023



Has been acquired by



April 2023



Has been acquired by



A portfolio company of



April 2023



A portfolio company of



Has been acquired by



April 2023



Advised the spin-off from



A portfolio company of



April 2023



A portfolio company of



Has been acquired by


















April 2023



Has been acquired by



Raymond James Recent Capital Market Transactions (04/01/23 – 06/30/23)

<p>June 2023</p>  <p>\$294,400,000</p> <p>Initial Public Offering Co-Manager</p>	<p>June 2023</p>  <p>\$210,000,000</p> <p>Convertible Offering Co-Manager</p>	<p>June 2023</p>  <p>\$350,000,000</p> <p>Convertible Offering Passive Bookrunner</p>	<p>June 2023</p>  <p>\$259,159,688</p> <p>Follow-on Offering Active Bookrunner</p>	<p>June 2023</p>  <p>\$517,499,951</p> <p>Follow-on Offering Left Bookrunner</p>	<p>June 2023</p>  <p>\$1,617,000,000</p> <p>Follow-on Offering Co-Manager</p>	<p>June 2023</p>  <p>\$101,832,500</p> <p>Follow-on Offering Passive Bookrunner</p>
<p>June 2023</p>  <p>\$412,864,375</p> <p>Follow-on Offering Co-Manager</p>	<p>May 2023</p>  <p>\$147,200,000</p> <p>Follow-on Offering Co-Manager</p>	<p>May 2023</p>  <p>\$262,343,750</p> <p>Follow-on Offering Passive Bookrunner</p>	<p>May 2023</p>  <p>\$1,490,400,000</p> <p>Follow-on Offering Co-Manager</p>	<p>May 2023</p>  <p>\$241,178,000</p> <p>Follow-on Offering Co-Manager</p>	<p>May 2023</p>  <p>\$98,900,000</p> <p>Follow-on Offering Active Bookrunner</p>	<p>May 2023</p>  <p>\$91,080,000</p> <p>Follow-on Offering Passive Bookrunner</p>
<p>May 2023</p>  <p>\$172,500,000</p> <p>Follow-on Offering Co-Manager</p>	<p>April 2023</p>  <p>\$45,999,998</p> <p>Follow-on Offering Left Bookrunner</p>					

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