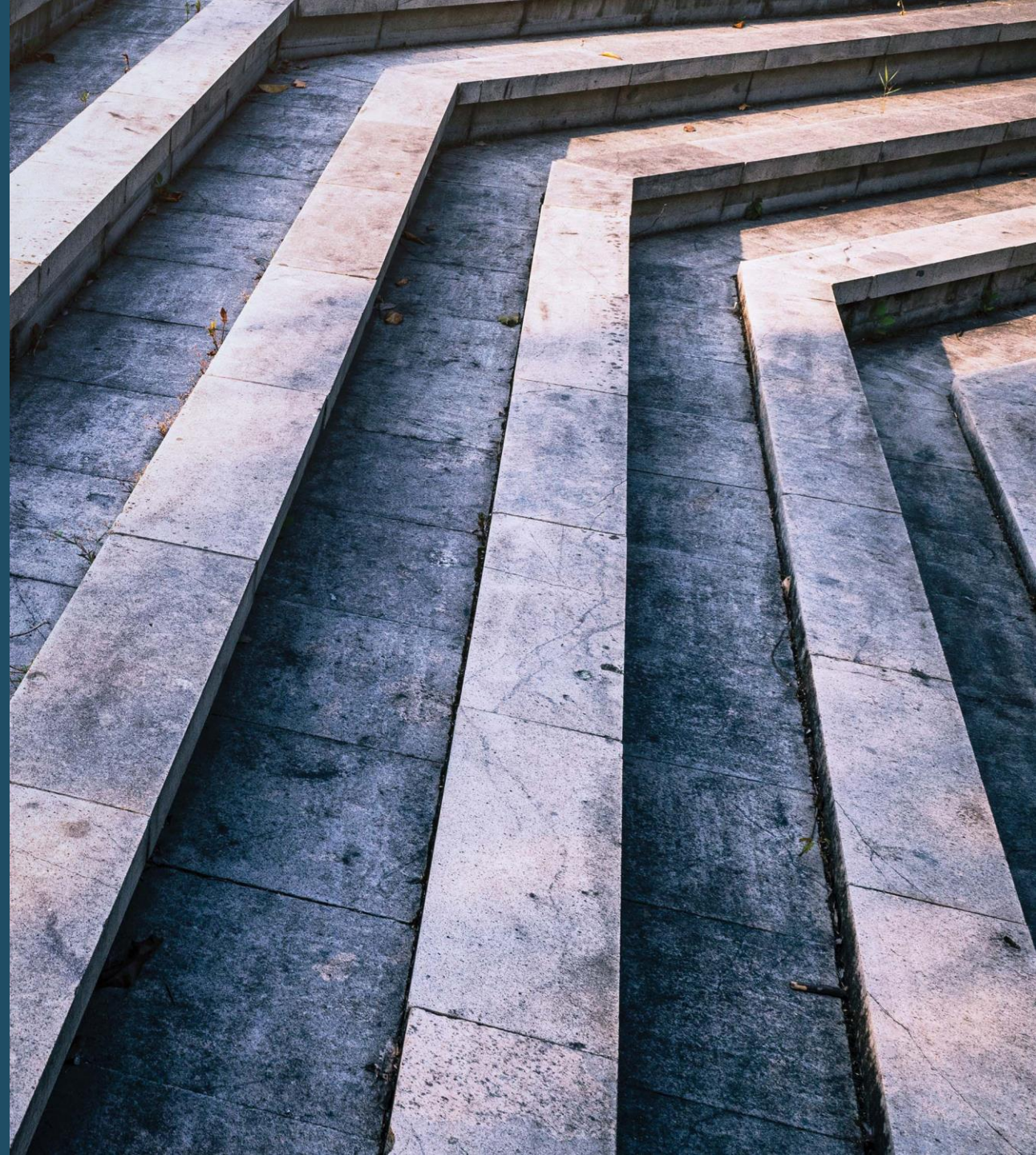


Vinson&Elkins

Navigating

Debt Financing in an Acquisition

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Today's Presenters



Noel Hughes

Partner

Finance

New York, London

,+44.20.7065.6119, +1.212.237.0191

nhughes@velaw.com



David Wicklund

Partner

Finance

New York

+1 212.237.0021

dwicklund@velaw.com



Giacomo Reali

Senior Associate

Finance

London

+44.20.7065.6174

greali@velaw.com



Caitlin Snelson

Senior Associate

Finance

Houston, New York

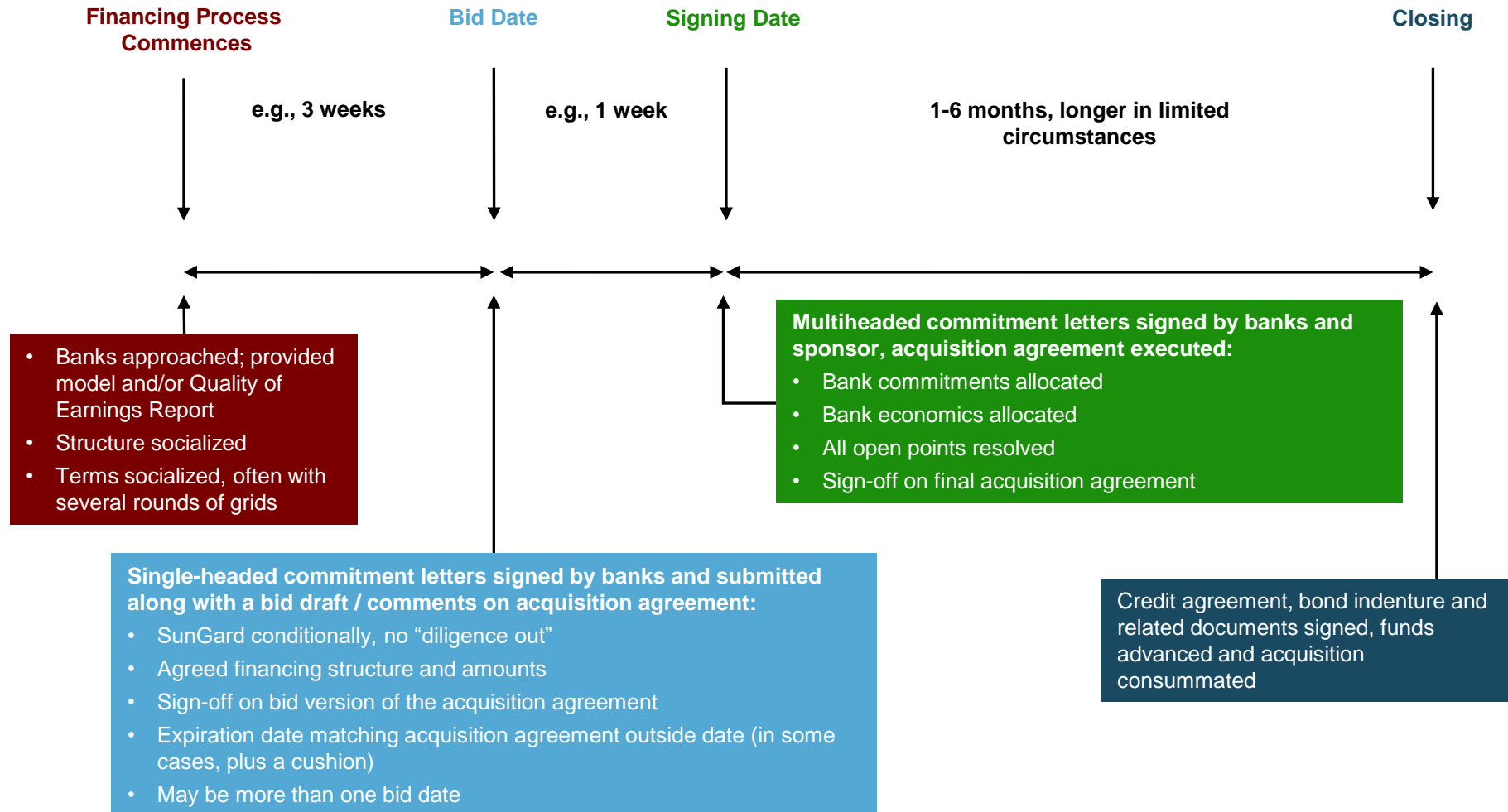
+1 713.758.2382

csnelson@velaw.com

Overview

- **Part I:** Acquisition Financing - the Basics
 - What is “Acquisition Financing”?
 - What are “Commitment Papers”?
 - What is “Conditionality”?
 - What is an “Auction Process”?
 - What are “Debt Financing Provisions”?
- **Part II:** A Deeper Dive
 - Structuring
 - Bridge to Bond & Securities Demand
 - Credit Support

Typical Stages of an Acquisition Financing



What are “Commitment Papers”?

Commitment Papers

Bank Deal

- Commitment Letter:
 - Letter
 - Transaction Description
 - Term Sheet
 - Funding Conditions
- Fee Letter:
 - Fees
 - “Market Flex”

Bridge to Bond

- Commitment Letter:
 - + Bridge Term Sheet
- Fee Letter:
 - + Securities Demand
- Engagement Letter
- Fee Credit Letter

Other “Letters” & Agreements

- Highly Confident Letter
- Interim Facilities Agreement
- Syndications Strategies Letter

Conditionality

Consummation
of Acquisition

Minimum
Equity
Contribution

No “Material
Adverse Effect”

Financial
Statements

Offering
Memorandum

Marketing
Period / Inside
Date

Limited
“Sungard”
Conditionality

Solvency

... and what are “trees”?

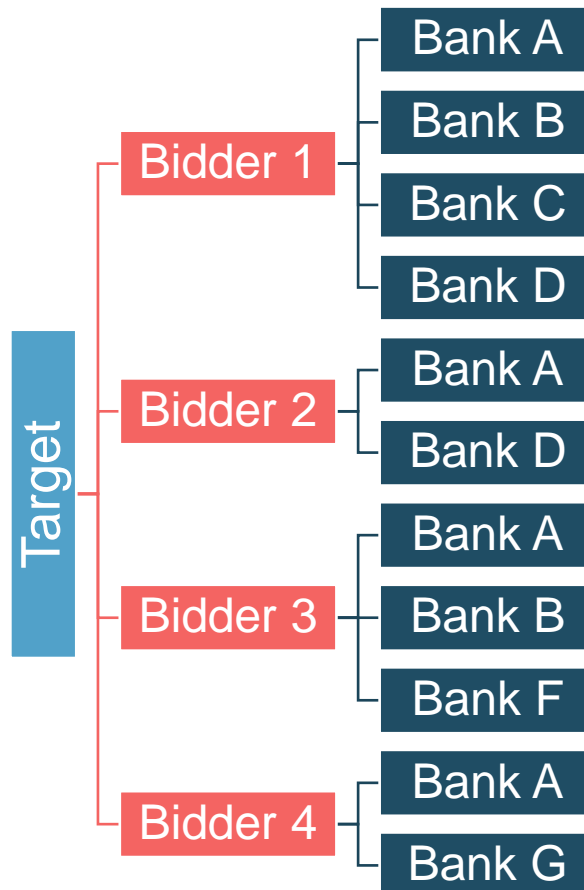


Auctions and Trees

Seller(s) – selling shareholders
Target – company up for sale

Bidders – potential buyers (could be ‘strategics’/‘trade’ (aka corporates) or private equity bidders)

Banks – prospective finance providers to the bidders



- The “**Sell Side**” team generally includes
 - the seller(s)
 - the target
 - one or more banks acting as M&A advisors to the sellers (note these banks often are some of the same banks competing to provide financing to the bidders)
 - often a financial advisor (e.g. Rothschild)
- Often the banks acting as M&A advisors will offer a ‘staple’ financing
 - terms are sent out with M&A process materials
 - guide valuation and provide confidence that leverage is available
- Here, Bank A is a potential financing source for all bidders – they are providing/offering the ‘staple’ financing
- Banks B and D are working with multiple bidders (Bank B with bidders 1 and 3; Bank D with bidders 1 and 2)
 - Different individuals within the bank would be working for different bidders, similar to the way law firms tree themselves up
- Each of banks C, E, F and G are exclusive to their bidder
 - may be required by the bidder for confidentiality reasons

What are “Debt Financing Provisions”?

Debt Financing Provisions

- In a leveraged buy-out or a transaction without a funding condition, the debt financing provisions serve to allocate risk of a financing failure as between Buyer and Seller.
- “Xerox provisions” emerged in the wake of the 2008 financial crisis and serve to limit liability of the debt financing parties *vis-à-vis* Seller/Target.

Common Terms and Provisions



Choosing the Right Debt Solutions

Capital Provider

- Commercial banks
- Funds and other Institutional Investors (e.g., CLOs)
- Direct Lenders

Acquisition Consideration

- Term Loan A
- Term Loan B
- Bilateral Loan
- Direct Loan
- Bridge Loan
- Bond Issuance
- Mezzanine Debt
- Seller Financing

Working Capital Solutions

- Cash Flow Revolving Credit Facility
- Asset-Based Revolving Credit Facility
- Reserve-Based Revolving Credit Facility
- Recurring Revenue Revolving Credit Facility
- Factoring Arrangement
- Securitization

Assumed or Acquired Debt

- In certain circumstances, it may be preferable to leave a target's debt outstanding upon closing rather than paying it off or refinancing it.
- Feasibility Considerations:
 - Call protection
 - Pricing
 - Covenant package
 - Guarantee and collateral requirements
 - Existing debt of Acquiror
- Portability provisions mitigate the need for change of control consents from debt holders.

Portability conditions vary transaction to transaction, but may include one or more of the following:

Leverage Ratio

Ratings

Minimum Equity Contribution

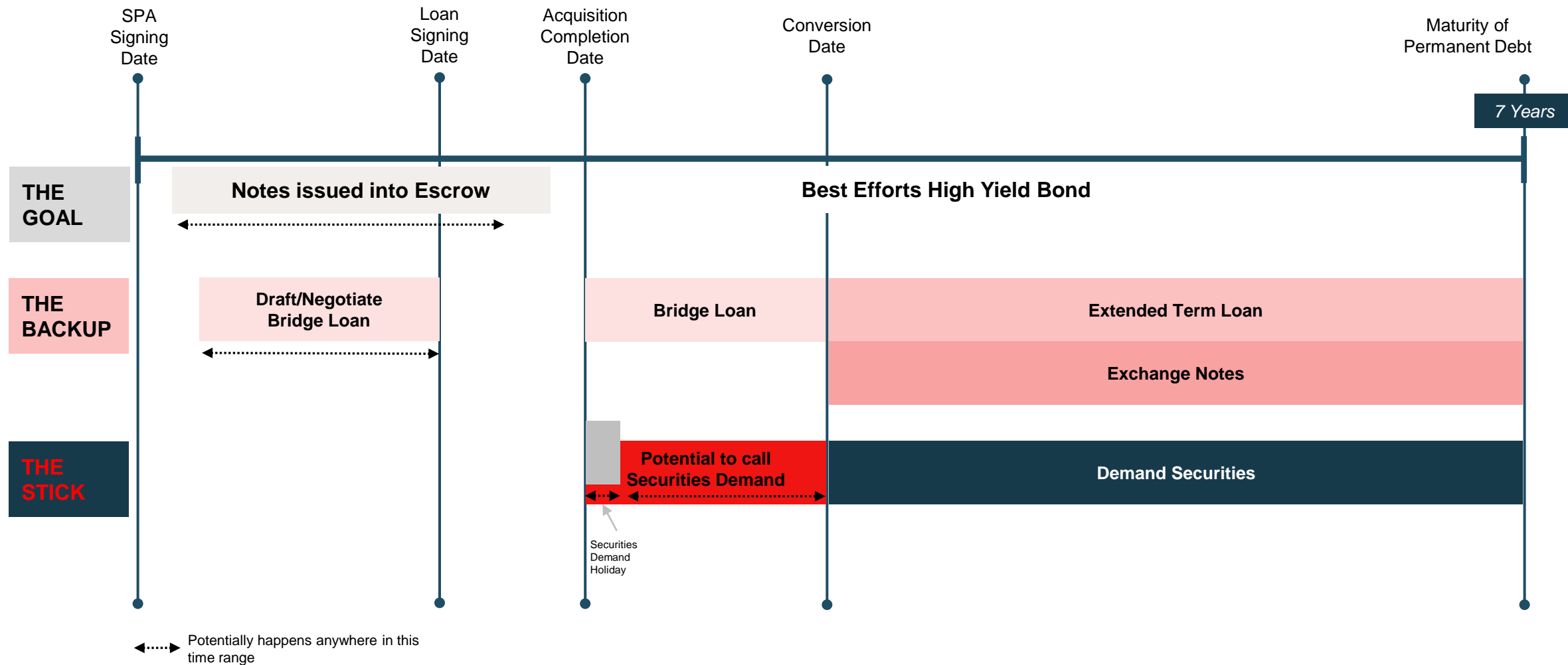
Minimum AUM

KYC

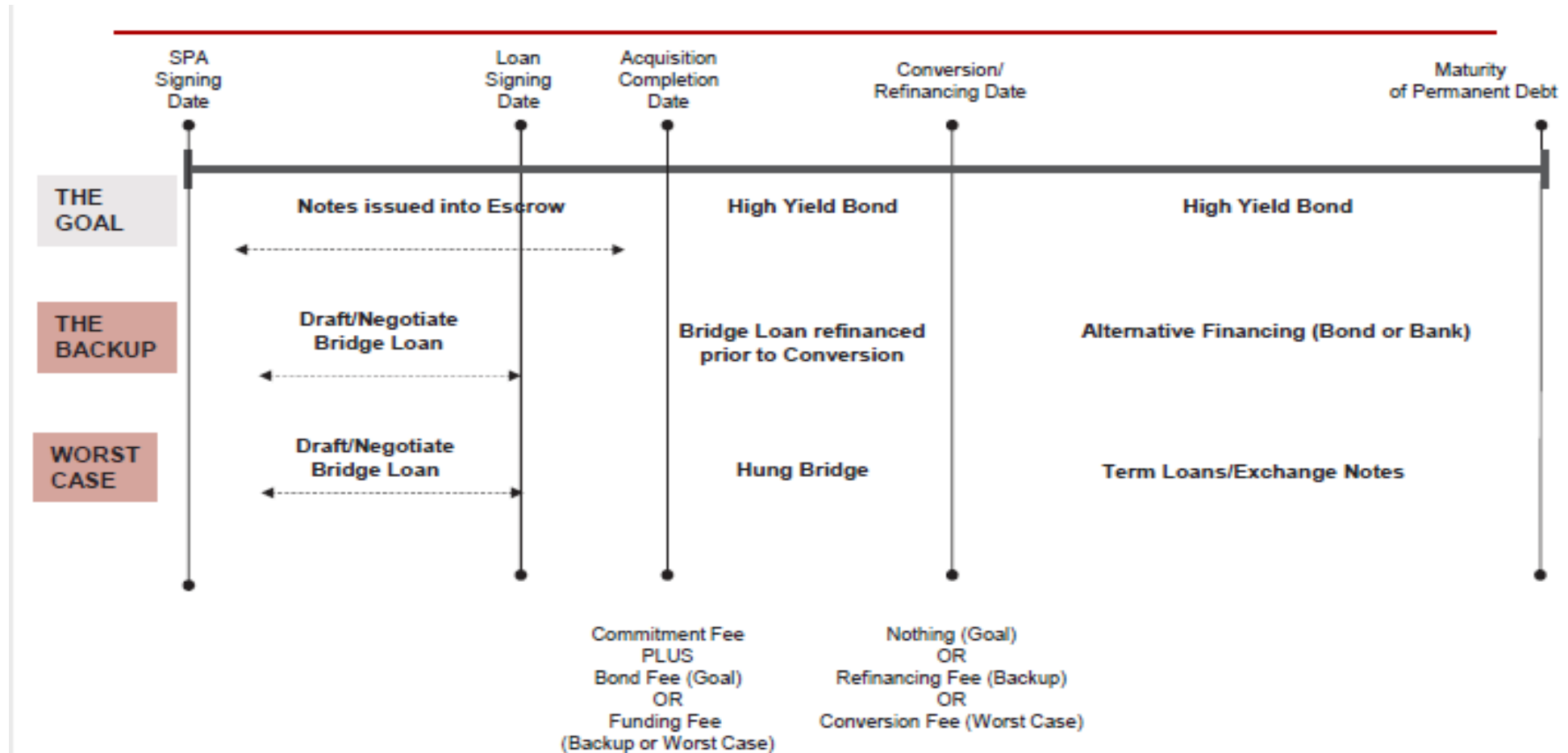
Timing

Bridge to Bond & Securities Demand

The Route to Permanent Financing



Understanding The Take-out Fee



U.S. v. UK/European Differences



- Guarantees
 - All domestic subsidiaries, subject to customary limited exceptions
 - Foreign subsidiary guarantees typically excluded
- Collateral
 - Substantially all assets
 - All jurisdictions, subject to exceptions
 - Equity pledge of borrower and subsidiaries, subject to exceptions



- Guarantees
 - Guarantor coverage test is typical (e.g. 80% of Group EBITDA)
 - Further limited to agreed jurisdictions and subject to further limitations
- Collateral
 - Material assets
 - Specified Jurisdictions
 - Equity pledge may be limited to specified material subsidiaries

THANK YOU



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[@VinsonandElkins](https://twitter.com/VinsonandElkins)

Austin

T +1.512.542.8400

Dallas

T +1.214.220.7700

Dubai

T +971.4.330.1800

Houston

T +1.713.758.2222

London

T +44.20.7065.6000

Los Angeles*

T +1.213.527.6400

New York

T +1.212.237.0000

Richmond

T +1.804.327.6300

Riyadh

T +966.11.250.0800

San Francisco

T +1.415.979.6900

Tokyo

T +81.3.3282.0450

Washington

T +1.202.639.6500

*By appointment only



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