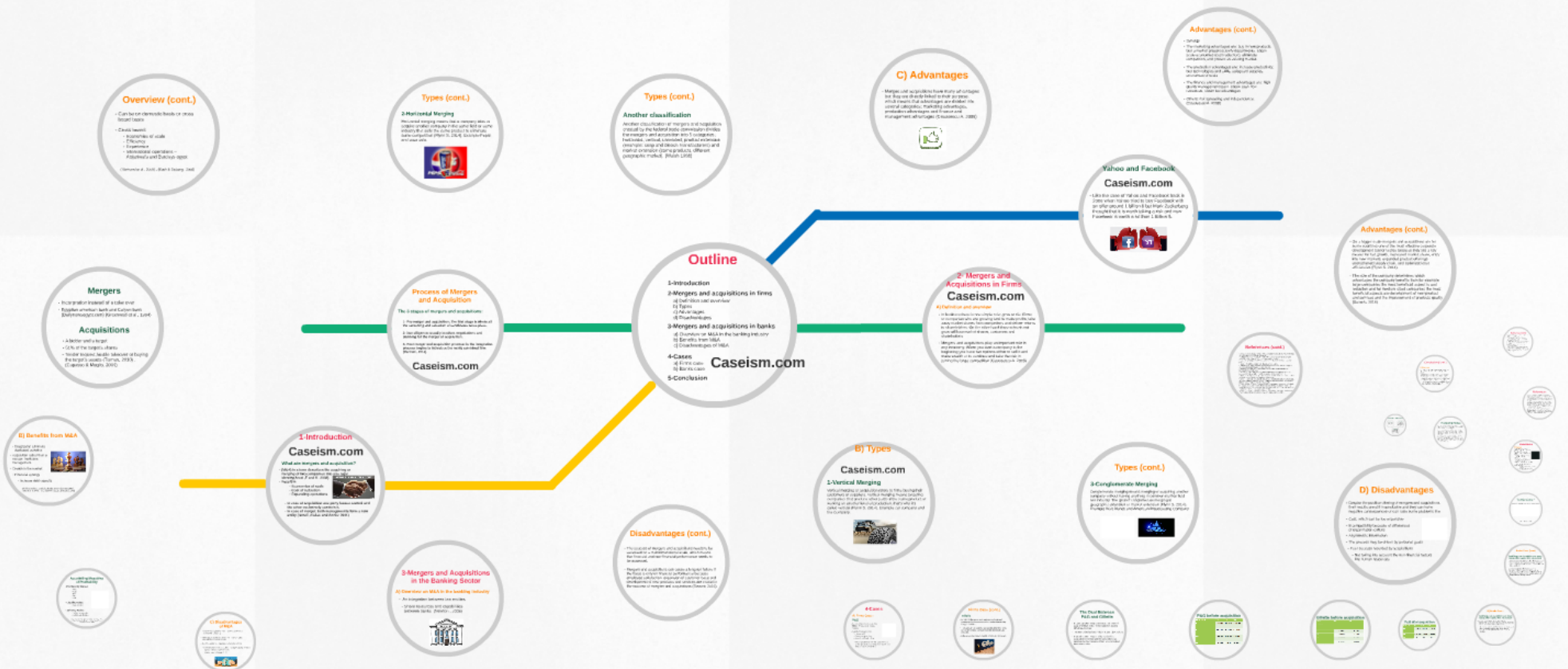


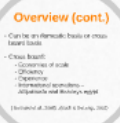
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SZLN: Acquiring PEM

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SZLN: Acquiring PEM



Overview (cont.)

- Can be an alternative basis or cross-layer basis
- Cross layer!
 - Geometries of scale
 - Efficiency
 - Experience
 - International applications – adequate and necessary input

[Extracted at 2005/04/06 by asp, 2007]

Types (cont.)

Another classification

Another classification of computer network topologies created by the Institute for Information Systems (IIS) at the University of California, San Diego (UCSD) classifies networks into three categories: hierarchical, vertical, and horizontal. Hierarchical networks (e.g., ring and star) are characterized by a central node (e.g., a server) that is connected to all other nodes (e.g., clients). Vertical networks (e.g., bus and ring) are characterized by a central node (e.g., a server) that is connected to all other nodes (e.g., clients). Horizontal networks (e.g., mesh and tree) are characterized by a central node (e.g., a server) that is connected to all other nodes (e.g., clients).

Advantages (cont.)

- **Global**
 - The marketing advantages of foreign manufacturers have caused numerous multinational companies, their subsidiaries, and local manufacturers to form strategic alliances and joint ventures, and to enter into strategic cooperation, understood as an **emerging**.
- The **diffusion** of advantages and the **reverse** production factors (technology and skills) will reduce economic differences.
- The **financial** and **management** advantages and high skills of multinational firms will allow such firms to **improve** their local subsidiaries' performance.
- Others still **emphasize** **aid** **internationalization**. (Chen et al., 2000)

Advantages (cont.)

- On a larger scale, benefits and arguments are the same. However, the use of a single, large, general development or a limited few, specific, limited developments is best practice. It is important that these, only with some nuance, are presented in a clear, straightforward fashion. Again, this is not a new idea (see Figure 3.10.4).
- The use of the company's development is an advantage the company benefits from by multiple reasons. The most beneficial argument is cost reduction and the broader social argument, that most beneficial, is the reduction of its (or their) social and environmental impact (see Figure 3.10.5).

The diagram consists of a central circle labeled "Caseism.com" with a light blue background. Surrounding this central circle are six smaller circles, each containing a different topic. These circles are arranged in a ring around the center. The topics are: "Process of Mergers and Acquisitions" (top), "Outline" (top-right), "1-Introduction" (right), "2-Mergers and acquisitions in firms" (bottom-right), "3-Mergers and acquisitions in banks" (bottom), and "4-Cases" (bottom-left). Each of these six circles is connected to the central "Caseism.com" circle by a line. Additionally, there are four colored lines (red, green, blue, and yellow) extending from the outer edge of the diagram towards the center, passing through or near the topic circles.

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Process of Mergers and Acquisitions

The 3 stages of mergers and acquisitions

- 1) Strategic considerations that lead to a plan of Purchase and selection of potential candidates
- 2) Identification of suitable candidates and primary of the merger or acquisition
- 3) Actual merger and acquisition process as per Program and the consideration of the company under the Program (200)

Outline

- 1-Introduction
 - a) Definition and overview
 - b) Types
 - c) Advantages
 - d) Classification
- 2-Mergers and acquisitions in firms
 - a) Overview of M&A in the banking industry
 - b) Examples from M&A
 - c) Detailed Example of M&A
- 3-Mergers and acquisitions in banks
 - a) Overview of M&A in the banking industry
 - b) Examples from M&A
 - c) Detailed Example of M&A
- 4-Cases
 - a) Bank case
 - b) Finance case
- 5-Conclusion

2- Mergers and Acquisitions in Firms

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As Definition and overview

- In business, there is a growing trend towards firms to merge with and acquire other firms (public, state owned and private) in different and related sectors to strengthen. Other, other firms have decided to give up their control, autonomy and abundance.
- Mergers and acquisitions play an important role in the economy when used as a means of increasing the efficiency of the economy and as a means of increasing the efficiency of the economy and as a means of increasing the efficiency of the economy.

B) Types

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1-Vertical Merging

Vertical merging of unrelated entities to form single unit or conglomerate or holding. Vertical merging means combining companies that produce related products or services, such as a clothing store or a clothing store and its suppliers. Vertical merging is also called a conglomerate merger.



Types (cont.)

3-Conglomerate Merging

Conglomerate merging results merging to acquire companies unrelated to the firm's current business activities. Example of conglomerate merging is geographic concentration of financial institutions in 2014. Example: Wells Fargo and Citicorp. In 2014, Wells Fargo acquired Citicorp.



D) Disadvantages

- Greater time and space requirements and equipment costs results in still lower factor utilization and hence higher unit costs in small infrastructure projects like
- Cost, quality and time constraints
- Non-availability because of interference of other built-up works
- Poor weather, restricted by regulations
- Not being able to access dense thicket and forests, inaccessible situations.



S-Mergers and Acquisitions in the Banking Sector

A) Overview on M&A in the banking industry

- A(n) **Integration** between two entities
- Share transactions and consolidations between two firms (Shrieves, 1999)

Disadvantages (cont.)

- The advantages of mergers and acquisitions tends to be far outweighed by the considerable financial costs which involve the financial and non-financial personal resources that are involved.
- Mergers and acquisitions can create a longer-lasting if the host city is dependent on tourism as its main source of employment, then the reduction of activities can have a devastating effect on the growth and development of the country of origin and the host city (Quinn et al., 2000).

[illegible]

Find the sum

Number	Frequency
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
Total	15

Divide the sum by the number of items

Number	Frequency	Average
1	1	1
2	2	2
3	3	3
4	4	4
5	5	5
Total	15	3



Mergers

- Reorganizations instead of a takeover
- Regulated under both Securities and Exchange Commission (<http://www.secdatabase.com/>) and Financial (e.g., 133(a))

Acquisitions

- A bidder and a target
- 51% of the target's shares
- Tender offer and hostile takeover or buying the target's assets (Thomson, 2003; Corporate & Finance, 2004)

Bj Benefits from M&A

- **enhancing financial performance**
- **expanding market share**
- **improving efficiency**
- **diversifying assets**
- **increasing liquidity**
- **increasing support**



Source: *Strategic Mergers and Acquisitions*, 2nd Edition, Wiley, 2004

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Outline

1-Introduction

2-Mergers and acquisitions in firms

- a) Definition and overview
- b) Types
- c) Advantages
- d) Disadvantages

3-Mergers and acquisitions in banks

- a) Overview on M&A in the banking industry
- b) Benefits from M&A
- c) Disadvantages of M&A

4-Cases

- a) Firms case
- b) Banks case

5-Conclusion

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1-Introduction

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What are mergers and acquisition?

- (M&A) is a term describes the acquiring or merging of two companies into one legal identity(Araci ,F and K: 2002)
- Result in
 - Economics of scale
 - Cost of reduction
 - Expanding operations
- In case of acquisition one party losses control and the other exclusively controls it.
- In case of merger, both managements form a new entity (Ismail, Abdou and Annis: 2011)



Process of Mergers and Acquisition

The 3 stages of mergers and acquisitions:

- 1- Pre-merger and acquisition: The first stage is where all the screening and selection of candidates takes place.
- 2- Due diligence: usually involves negotiations and planning for the merger or acquisition.
- 3- Post merger and acquisition process: is the integration process begins to introduce the newly combined firm (Vazirani, 2013).

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2- Mergers and Acquisitions in Firms

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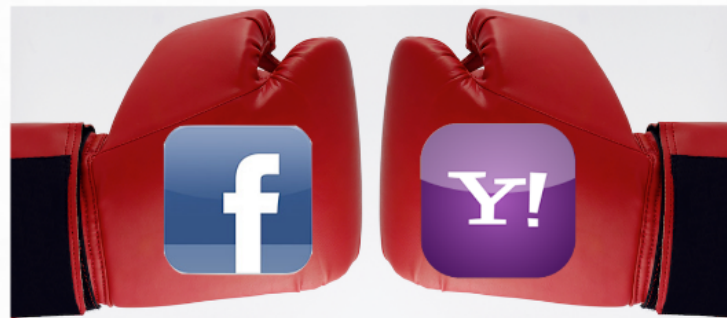
A) Definition and overview

- In business there is one simple rule: grow or die. Firms or companies who are growing tend to make profits, take away market shares from competitors and deliver returns to shareholders. On the other hand those who do not grow will lose market shares, customers and shareholders
- Mergers and acquisitions play an important role in any economy. When you start a company in the beginning you have two options either to sell it and make wealth or to continue and take the risk in joining the large competition (Ceaulescu A. 2008)

Yahoo and Facebook

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- Like the case of Yahoo and Facebook back in 2006 when Yahoo tried to buy Facebook with an offer around 1 billion \$ but Mark Zuckerberg thought that it is worth taking a risk and now Facebook is worth a lot than 1 Billion \$.



B) Types

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1-Vertical Merging

Vertical merging or acquisition refers to firms buying their customers or suppliers. Vertical merging means targeting companies that produce other parts of the same product or working on another level of production, that's why it's called vertical (Flynn S. 2014). Example car company and tire Company.

