

# Divestiture: stay or exit

Chapter 7

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# Divestiture

- Divestiture refers to the process of reducing the portfolio of the business a firm owns and it is one way to reduce the scope, as alternative to outsourcing
- It occurs when a firm reduces the number of business it is active in
- There are two basic models: spin-offs and sell-offs
- In sell-off the business is sold to another company: we can have two cases, leverage buy out and management buy out
- Leverage buy out happens when the acquiring firm uses large amount of debt for the acquisition

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- If it the management itself who's making the acquisition, then we have the special case of management buy out
- In spin-off, the shares of the divested business are distributed to shareholders of the refocusing company, while the divested business is listed on capital markets

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- Other two modes of divestitures are: equity carve outs and split ups.
- Equity carve out: part of the specific business stocks are sold to the public, part are kept. This is also called IPO. Initially, the parent business keeps around the 80% of shares
- Under a split-up, shares are created in the underlying business, while those in the former parent are dismissed

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- The control remains only in equity carve out case, for some years, for generating further cash and in case of high uncertainty concerning the value of the business

# The divestiture decision

- Reasons can be: failing the synergy test; another corporate parent is a better owner
- The synergy test results can be: negative or at least as good as separated business
- In case of a corporate parent is a better owner: in case the corporate parent can have stronger synergies

# When does a divestiture occur?

- Unrelated diversification
- Poor operating performance
- Poor stock market performance: to reduce the diversification discount and because analysts are organized by industry, thus, they cannot really appreciate value of synergies
- External pressure
- New CEO

# What is the outcome of a divestiture?

- Increasing the shareholder value for corporate parent (spin-off and carve out in particular)
- Another case is the split-off: a business is divested as a standalone unit and no cash is generated



# Divestiture

- Definition
- Toward M&A and failures