Debt Trap Leverage Impacts Private Equity Performance

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Debt Trap Leverage Impacts Private

"A valuable contribution to the literature on private equity, The Debt Trap is an absorbing study of why leverage is a two-edged sword and should be used with utmost caution. The book is an important read for anyone involved in the private equity world or even the finance world at large." --- Jacob Wolinsky, CEO of ValueWalk

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"The Debt Trap dissects the dealmaking that undergirds leveraged buyouts and provides an essential road map to the many ways that this has changed since the 2008 financial crisis. Detailed examinations of high-profile buyouts demystify the excessively risky and opaque means that PE firms use to acquire companies."---

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The Debt Trap by Sebastien Canderle | Harriman House

Debt Trap - Student Edition: How leverage ... Such it is with debt which inflates the balance sheet, but, applied to excess, can impair or even cripple it, exacting much for the few, and little for the many. This is the central theme of Sebastian Canderle’s The Debt Trap, an examination of private equity deals through the prism

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Debt Trap Leverage Impacts Private Equity Performance

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Publisher Description. This is the inside story of private equity dealmaking. Over the last 40 years, LBO fund managers have demonstrated that they are good at making money for themselves and their investors. But when one looks beneath the surface ...

14 comprehensive leveraged buyout case studies

The Student Edition of the inside story of private equity dealmaking. Over the last 40 years, LBO fund managers have demonstrated that they are good at making money for themselves and their investors. But when one looks beneath the surface of the transactions they engineer, it is apparent that these deals can, at times, go spectacularly wrong. Through 14 business stories, all emanating from the noughties' credit bubble and including headline-grabbing names like Caesars, Debenhams, EMI, Hertz, Seat Pagine Gialle and TXU, The Debt Trap shows how, via controversial practices like quick flips, repeat dividend recaps, heavy cost-cutting and asset-stripping, leveraged buyouts changed, for better or for worse, the way private companies are financed and managed today. From technological disruption in the worlds of music recording and business-directory publishing to economic turbulence in the gambling, real estate and energy sectors, highly levered corporations are often incapable of handling market corrections when debt commitments start piling up. Behind the historical events and the financial empires erected by some of the elite private equity specialists, these 14 in-depth case studies examine how value-maximising techniques and a short-cut mentality can impact investment returns and portfolio assets. Whether you are a PE practitioner, investor, business manager, academic or business student, you will find The Debt Trap to be an authoritative and fascinating account.

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Adair Turner became chairman of Britain's Financial Services Authority just as the global financial crisis struck in 2008, and he played a leading role in redesigning global financial regulation. In this eye-opening book, he sets the record straight about what really caused the crisis. It didn’t happen because banks are too big to fail—our addiction to private debt is to blame. Between Debt and the Devil challenges the belief that we need credit growth to fuel economic growth, and that rising debt is okay as long as inflation remains low. In fact, most credit is not needed for economic growth—but it drives real estate booms and busts and leads to financial crisis and depression. Turner explains why public policy needs to manage the growth and allocation of credit creation, and why debt needs to be taxed as a form of economic pollution. Banks need far more capital, real estate lending must be restricted, and we need to tackle inequality and mitigate the relentless rise of real estate prices. Turner also debunks the big myth about fiat money—the erroneous notion that printing money will lead to harmful inflation. To escape the mess created by past policy errors, we sometimes need to monetize government debt and finance fiscal deficits with central-bank money. Between Debt and the Devil shows why we need to reject the assumptions that private credit is essential to growth and fiat money is inevitably dangerous. Each has its advantages, and each creates risks that public policy must consciously balance.

Financial risk is a frequently observed and reported structural issue in leveraged buyouts. Other risks are equally prevalent but behavioural or institutional by nature. Factors like irrational decision-making, market manipulation and the lack of proper regulatory oversight are prominent indicators behind private equity's most troubling side effects. Drawing on a wide range of case histories and references like the buyouts of Bhs, Hilton, TIM Hellas, Toys "R" Us and Univision, The Good, the Bad and the Ugly of Private

Equity investigates the industry's drivers of success and failure. The book aims to emphasize what differentiates good transactions and fund managers from the bad and truly ugly ones. Sebastien Canderle delivers a well-researched, engaging and illuminating account of the notoriously secretive money machine of private equity and volunteers pertinent prescriptions for change.

The global economy has experienced four waves of rapid debt accumulation over the past 50 years. The first three debt waves ended with financial crises in many emerging market and developing economies. During the current wave, which started in 2010, the increase in debt in these economies has already been larger, faster, and broader-based than in the previous three waves. Current low interest rates mitigate some of the risks associated with high debt. However, emerging market and developing economies are also confronted by weak growth prospects, mounting vulnerabilities, and elevated global risks. A menu of policy options is available to reduce the likelihood that the current debt wave will end in crisis and, if crises do take place, will alleviate their impact.

The financial crisis is destroying wealth but is also a remarkable opportunity to uncover the ways by which debt can be used to regulate the economic system.

This book uses four case studies of cooperatives to give an in-depth analysis on how they have braved the crisis and continued to generate wealth.

In 2008, the world of private equity experienced the worst crisis in its history. The PE industry is very secretive and therefore little known or understood. Still, it manages trillions of dollars in debt and equity, owns thousands of companies across the world, and frequently accounts for more than half of corporate acquisitions in any given year. What goes on behind the doors of these very powerful investment institutions that manage money on behalf of the largest pension fund managers, commercial banks, universities and insurance companies? What can explain why such sophisticated investors did not see the credit crunch coming? Or if they saw it coming, why didn't they act accordingly to prepare themselves and avoid losing billions of dollars of their investors' equity? With an urgent need for answers, Private Equity's Public Distress gives a unique account of the practices and principles applied by LBO funds over the last ten years. From stapled financing, public-to-privates and vendor due diligence to covenant-lite debt packages, secondary buyouts and accelerated auctions, eventually private equity hit a mid-life crisis. In particular, through the Candover story, the author describes how one of the world's oldest and largest private equity houses failed to adapt to the increasingly complex environment, stretching further away from its area of competence and the home market that it dominated for over 20 years. We observe the changes endured by the LBO sector from 1980 until the firm's eventual downfall in December 2010. We see the sector morphs from a niche activity of the venture capital world into a global industry capable of reshaping the rules of mergers and acquisitions. From Candover's humble beginnings in a one-room office in the middle of London's financial district to a pan-European operator with Asian outposts and several billions of Euros under management, we witness the mutation of a British icon into a global challenger and the irresistible push forward in order to try and keep pace with a new breed of competitors: the global mega-fund powerhouse. Candover went from being one of the most revered European institutions to becoming the biggest buyout victim of the credit crunch. Investment errors, corporate governance issues and an intense competitive landscape are only half the story. The biggest bubble mania in the history of the LBO industry turning into the most dramatic financial meltdown since the Great Depression helped precipitate the firm into trouble and made it lose control of its own destiny. How did it go so wrong? What are the lessons for the private equity's main protagonists and, more to the point, what is the future of an overextended sector that lost a great deal of credibility during the recent debt frenzy? This book brings you the answers.

At the height of the Great Depression a number of leading U.S. economists advanced a proposal for monetary reform that became known as the Chicago Plan. It envisaged the separation of the monetary and credit functions of the banking system, by requiring 100% reserve backing for deposits. Irving Fisher (1936) claimed the following advantages for this plan: (1) Much better control of a major source of business cycle fluctuations, sudden increases and contractions of bank credit and of the supply of bank-created money. (2) Complete elimination of bank runs. (3) Dramatic reduction of the (net) public debt. (4) Dramatic reduction of private debt, as money creation no longer requires simultaneous debt creation. We study these claims by embedding a comprehensive and carefully calibrated model of the banking system in a DSGE model of the U.S. economy. We find support for all four of Fisher's claims. Furthermore, output gains approach 10 percent, and steady state inflation can drop to zero without posing problems for the conduct of monetary policy.

A new way forward for sustainable quality of life in cities of all sizes Strong Towns: A Bottom-Up Revolution to Build American Prosperity is a book of forward-thinking ideas that breaks with modern wisdom to present a new vision of urban development in the United States. Presenting the foundational ideas of the Strong Towns movement he co-founded, Charles Marohn explains why cities of all sizes continue to struggle to meet their basic needs, and reveals the new paradigm that can solve this longstanding problem. Inside, you'll learn why inducing growth and development has been the conventional response to urban financial struggles—and why it just doesn't work. New development and high-risk investing don't generate enough wealth to support itself, and cities continue to struggle. Read this book to find out how cities large and small can focus on bottom-up investments to minimize risk and maximize their ability to strengthen the community financially and improve citizens' quality of life. Develop in-depth knowledge of the underlying logic behind the "traditional" search for never-ending urban growth Learn practical solutions for ameliorating financial struggles through low-risk investment and a grassroots focus Gain insights and tools that can stop the vicious cycle of budget shortfalls and unexpected downturns Become a part of the Strong Towns revolution by shifting the focus away from top-down growth toward rebuilding

American prosperity Strong Towns acknowledges that there is a problem with the American approach to growth and shows community leaders a new way forward. The Strong Towns response is a revolution in how we assemble the places we live.

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