M&A INSIGHT

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

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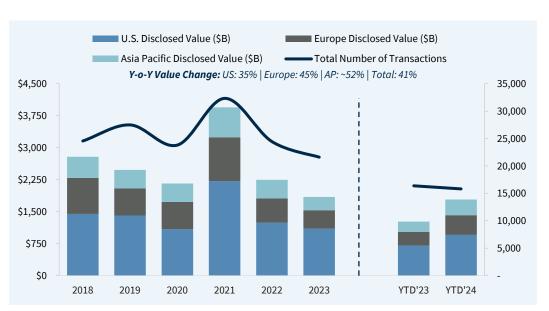
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Global M&A Market Commentary

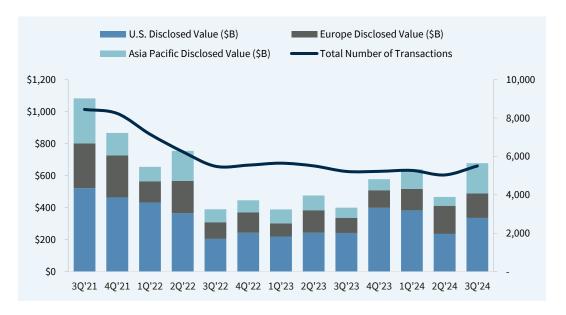
Historical Annual M&A Activity

Total M&A deal volume in the first three quarters of 2024 involving targets based in the U.S., Europe and Asia Pacific decreased by approximately 3% year-over-year ("Y-o-Y")(1). In contrast, M&A deal value increased approximately 41% over the first three quarters of 2024 when compared to the same period in 2023⁽¹⁾. M&A deal value in YTD 3Q'24 remained strong, as all deal size buckets recorded an increase in deal value Y-o-Y in YTD 3Q'24. Notably, large transactions (\$1,000M+) displayed the largest percentage increase in deal value of ~51%. Historically speaking, large transactions have served as a leading indicator regarding the health of broader M&A activity. The Asia Pacific region had the strongest rebound in performance with a 52% increase in deal value Y-o-Y, including a ~71% increase in deal value and ~10% increase in deal volume within the large transaction (\$1,000M+) bucket.

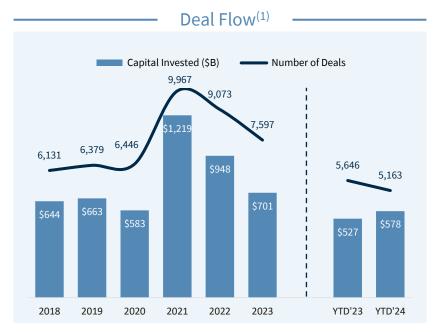


Historical Quarterly M&A Activity

In the U.S., Europe and Asia Pacific, sequential quarter-over-quarter announced M&A deal value and volume increased by approximately 45% and 9%, respectively, in the third quarter of 2024⁽¹⁾. Aggregate quarterly deal value eclipsed \$675B+ and represented the third strongest calendar year third quarter over the past 10 years; deal value was also ~13% higher over the same historical period for each respective third quarter. YTD 3Q'24 deal value (~\$1,785B) remains in line with the same 10-year YTD 3Q average value (~\$1,792B). With the strong quarterly performance coming on the heels of a dip in the prior quarter, market participants will be closely watching activity levels through the end of the year to assess whether a sustained upward trend is emerging.



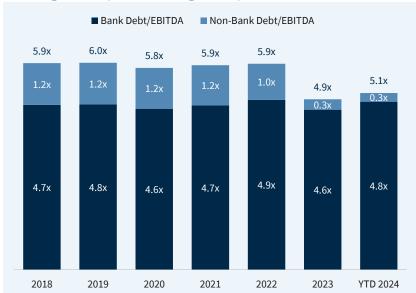
U.S. Private Equity Commentary



U.S. private equity deal value in the first three quarters of 2024 increased approximately 10% when compared to the same period in 2023, marking another quarter of solid recovery. When measured by deal volume, U.S. private equity saw a year-over-year decrease of approximately 9% in the first three quarters of 2024. When comparing the third quarter of 2024 over a longer horizon, deal value was approximately 5% higher than the quarterly average since 2018; deal volume was approximately 19% lower over the same period. Compositionally, deal sizes from \$100M – \$500M comprised 31% of total deal volume in the first three quarters of 2024, representing a year-over-year increase of approximately 1%. When measured by deal value, the same size range saw a year-over-year decrease of approximately 16%, representing approximately 39% of total deal value in the first three quarters of 2024⁽¹⁾.

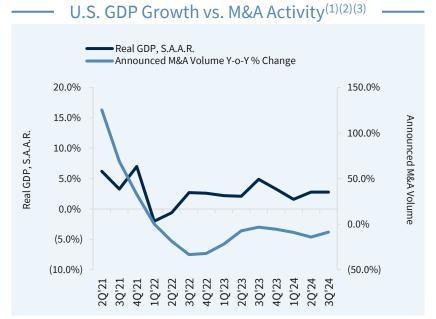
- PitchBook, "US PE Breakdown". Data as of 9/30/2024.
- 2) S&P LCD Report. Includes issuers with EBITDA greater than \$50M. Data as of 9/30/2024.
 - Pitchbook Leveraged Finance Report.

— Avg. Multiples of Large Corporate LBO Loans⁽²⁾ —

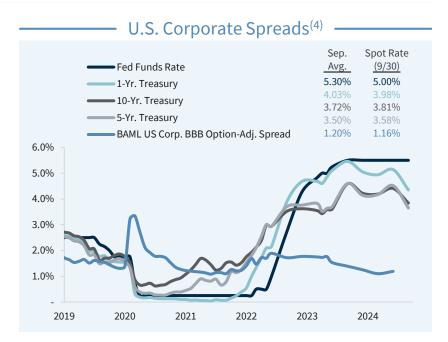


Average debt multiples of large corporate LBO loans in YTD 2024 remain modestly higher than full year 2023, increasing 0.2x, driven by higher LBO loan supply where spreads remained tight and issuers were able to take advantage of rate reductions via repricing in 3Q'24. Given more accommodative market conditions, refinancing transactions have increased meaningfully, with respective YTD 3Q'24 activity exceeding all of 2023 refinancings by over 30% with the overall share of refinancings at its highest levels in five years. Private credit continues to be an important component of the financing ecosystem for both new issuances and refinancing existing credits, as the volume of LBOs financed by private credit markets has significantly outpaced the broadly syndicated loan market by a factor of nearly 3.5x since Q2'22⁽³⁾.

U.S. Corporate Finance Commentary



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 2.8% in Q3 2024; comparatively, GDP increased 3.0% in Q2 2024 and 1.6% in Q1 2024. The increase in third quarter GDP reflected increases in consumer spending, exports and federal government spending. Real personal spending, which accounts for about 70% of GDP, had a positive impact on GDP growth, increasing 3.7% in the third quarter of 2024, compared to increases of 2.8%, 1.9% and 3.5% in each of the last three sequential quarters, respectively. The Consumer Price Index, a broader measure of inflation in the economy, increased 2.6% during the same period.



The Federal Reserve reduced interest rates in the third quarter, lowering the target range for the federal funds to 475bps – 500bps, reflecting a reduction of 50bps. The Fed's posturing consequently changed the existing dynamics in the broader bond market, as longer-duration bond funds that carry a higher degree of interest rate sensitivity, such as the Morningstar US 10+ Year Treasury Bond Index, outperformed high-yield and floating rate indices. The stock market continued its momentum in the third quarter as the S&P 500 increased ~5.3%. Multiple sectors posted growth during the third quarter, led by the utilities sector at ~19.3%. Following utilities was the real estate and industrials sectors, which posted increases of ~17.5% and ~12.4%, respectively.

⁽¹⁾ U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis. Updated as of latest available (10/30/2024).

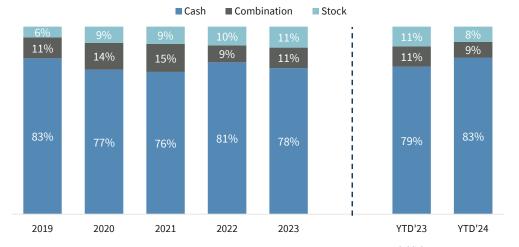
⁽²⁾ FactSet.

GDP growth based on 2012 dollars.

Federal Reserve Economic Data. Data represents the monthly average.

M&A Market Statistics

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

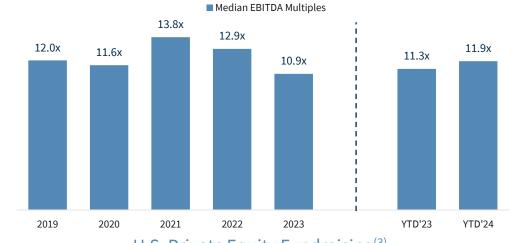


Average Size of U.S. M&A Transactions⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

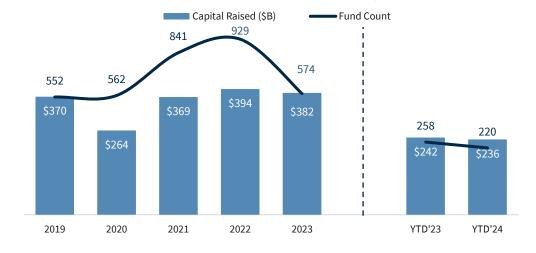


FactSet; data as of 9/30/2024.

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



U.S. Private Equity Fundraising⁽³⁾

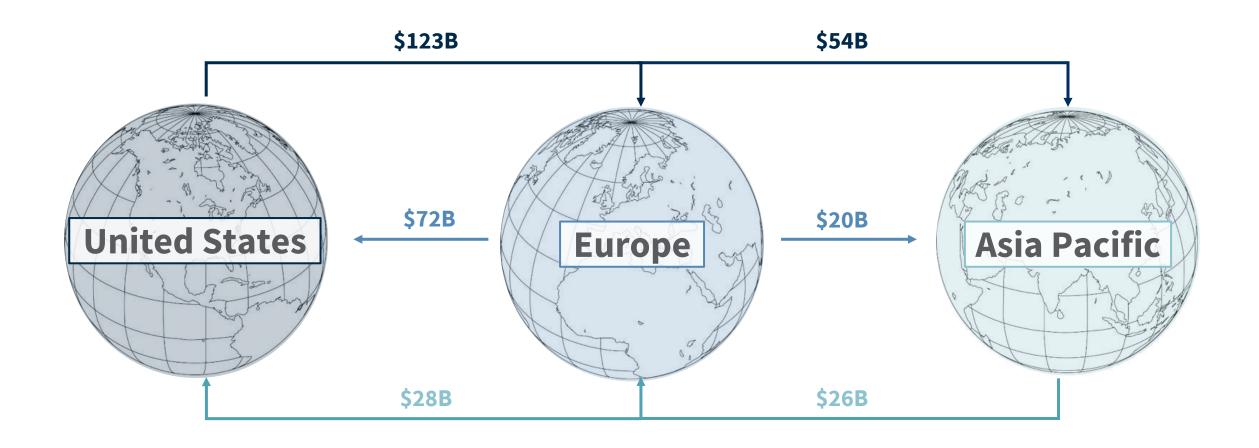


Includes transactions with disclosed values over \$10M.

³⁾ PitchBook, "US PE Breakdown". Data as of 9/30/2024.

M&A Market Statistics

YTD 2024 Cross Border M&A Deal Activity⁽¹⁾



Economic Commentary



Eugenio J. Alemán, Ph.D.

December 6th, 2024

Chief Economist, Private Client Group

Inflation Expectations, Not Inflation, Will Drive Monetary Policy in 2025

We have started to hear that inflation is no longer top of mind for US consumers and businesses going into 2025. Americans remain concerned with the level of prices, that is, with the fact that prices today are much higher than before the pandemic recession and this is one of the reasons they remain sour on the US economy. The fight against inflation was not easy. How do you beat inflation back into submission if Americans amassed the means, due to accumulated excess savings, and the will, due to the pandemic lockdowns, to go back and enjoy life after such a difficult period in our lives? Not to mention the disruption from supply chains as well as the distortions created by some of these supply chains. Case in point, at some time during the period, a used car was more expensive than a new car! Just think about this!!

Today, the issues facing the Federal Reserve (Fed) are different. It has brought back the rate of change of prices, i.e., the rate of inflation, close to the coveted 2.0% target inflation rate. However, even though it seems that inflation is falling off the radar of Americans, it will be everpresent for Fed members during all of 2025. The incoming administration has proposed some policies that could keep the Fed on the defensive because the fight against inflation is still not over, as the "Federal Reserve seeks to achieve inflation at the rate of 2 percent over the longer run as measured by the annual change in the price index for personal consumption expenditures (PCE)."

That is, the fact that inflation is close to 2.0% is not good enough, the Fed needs to keep it at 2.0% over the longer run, not just for one or two months during a year. Furthermore, and for this we have to wait and see what the actual policies from the incoming Trump administration are going to look like, the potential for higher inflation down the road has increased due to some of the economic proposals, but especially by the potential imposition of a blanket tariff on all our trading partners. We understand that what ends up happening may be very different from what we have heard from President-elect Trump himself on these policies, but the Fed knows that anything that can disrupt inflation expectations in the future could be a threat to monetary policy and to the achievement of its inflation target.

On top of this, the proposal to deport illegal workers could also put more pressure on the rate of unemployment and we know that there is an inverse relationship between the rate of unemployment and the rate of inflation. That is, if the rate of unemployment is too low, the rate of inflation tends to go up. Today the US economy has a very low unemployment rate compared to historical standards, allowing workers to push for higher salaries and wages. Thus, deporting an estimated 12 million illegal workers could put further downward pressure on the rate of unemployment and generate higher inflation through a wage-price spiral.

These are some of the reasons we believe that the Fed will be very careful with its interest rate policy going forward. We still believe that the Fed is going to lower interest rates during the December meeting of the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC); however, our expectations for next year may soon align more closely with what markets are expecting today.

The US Labor Market is Alive and Well

Although the two different employment surveys, the establishment and the household surveys released today showed a very different picture of the US labor market in November, our overall view continues to be the same: the US labor market is slowing down but it is not falling off a cliff. The strong increase in service sector jobs in November compared to the slowdown reported in October is an indication that October's numbers may have been an exception. At the same time, the change in employment in different sectors of the economy is also showing that in November, the US consumer continued to be engaged in traveling and leisure activities while the recession-proof Health Care sector continued to drive employment growth during the month.

Raymond James

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Raymond James Recent Advisory Transactions (07/01/24 - 09/30/24)











































Raymond James Recent Advisory Transactions (07/01/24 - 09/30/24)











































Raymond James Recent Advisory Transactions (07/01/24 – 09/30/24)

















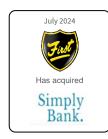














Raymond James Recent Capital Market Transactions (07/01/24 – 09/30/24)

September 2024



\$164,999,990

Follow-On Offering Co-Manager September 2024



\$128,800,000

Initial Public Offering Left Bookrunner September 2024



\$517,500,000

Follow-On Offering Left Bookrunner September 2024



\$488,750,000

Follow-on Offering Passive Bookrunner September 2024



\$230,000,001

Follow-On Offering Co-Manager September 2024



\$201,286,800

Follow-On Offering Active Bookrunner September 2024



\$175,000,000

Follow-on Offering Passive Bookrunner

September 2024



\$575,000,010

Follow-on Offering Co-Manager September 2024



\$75,000,000

8.625% Fixed Rate Senior Notes due 2029 Active Bookrunner September 2024



\$136,804,685

Follow-On Offering Left Bookrunner September 2024



\$1,127,000,000

Follow-On Offering Co-Manager September 2024



\$110,400,000

Follow-on Offering Passive Bookrunner August 2024



\$345,138,000

Follow-On Offering Co-Manager July 2024



\$230,000,000

Follow-On Offering Passive Bookrunner

July 2024



Initial Public Offering Passive Bookrunner July 2024

Archrock

\$265,650,000

Follow-On Offering Passive Bookrunner

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