BALANCE SHEET STRENGTH IMPROVEMENT: EQUITY FUNDRAISES

6,800 (45,500)

ALANCE

IXED .

Essential points to consider if your company is looking at ways to improve balance sheet strength, whether strategically, opportunistically, or to help repair the damage done by the pandemic.



60 SECOND BASICS

WHAT IS IT

Equity fundraises allow companies to raise additional capital by issuing new shares in return for an increased equity stake in their business.

WHY DO IT

- Ease pressure on working capital
- Ability to raise funds in a short time period
- To obtain a competitive advantage
- To strengthen the business's financial position without further leveraging the business
- Quick alternative to accessing bank debt (which may or may not be available) and avoids need to service interest on a loan

WHY AVOID IT

- Possibility of alienating existing shareholders and diluting their shareholdings
- There is a limit to how much capital a company can raise (usually linked to equity value of business)
- Risk of public embarrassment if target for capital raise is not met
- Potential negative market reaction if business is perceived to be in crisis

BALANCE SHEET FIXED ASSETS

Intangible assets	995	995
Tangible assets	380,000	360,000

30 Dec 2020 £,000

380,995

132.745

30 Dec

2019 £.000

360,995

381.500

CURRENT ASSETS

As at 31 Dec 2019 **FRS102**

59,000 60,000 4,500 13,300	44,500 117,800 4,500 45,000
136,800	211,800
(145,500)	(78,500)
(8,200)	133,300
372,795	494,295
	60,000 4,500 13,300 136,800 (145,500) (8,200)

CREDITORS

Amounts falling due after on year

Borrowings	(220,000)	(98,000)
Provisions	(15,550)	(11,000)
Post-employment benefits	(4,500)	(3,795)

CAPITAL AND RESERVES

Called-up share capital	13,000	13,000
Share premium account Other reserves	12,500 20,000	12,500 63,000
Retained earnings	87,245	293,000
TOTAL EQUITY	132,745	381,500

WORKOUT ESSENTIALS

DIFFERENT STRUCTURES, SUCH AS "CASH BOX" PLACINGS, WHICH ALLOW FOR LARGER PLACINGS WITHOUT THE NEED FOR SHAREHOLDER APPROVAL

Use of structures legitimately to avoid pre-emption rights under the UK Companies Act 2006. Such structures have been used to issue new shares up to the level of 19.9% of existing share capital. At 20% a prospectus would be required for Main Market issuers.

IS NOW ALSO A GOOD TIME TO PUT IN PLACE NEW OR AMENDED BANK FACILITIES OR RESET FINANCIAL COVENANTS WITH LENDERS?

Consider impact on current lending position including whether formal or informal waivers of, or re-setting of, financial covenants should be obtained.

WHAT IS THE LEVEL OF EXISTING INSTITUTIONAL SHAREHOLDER SUPPORT FOR AN EQUITY FUNDRAISE?

This will depend on numerous factors including the reasons for the capital raise, the proposed use of funds and the current market conditions.

IS SHAREHOLDER APPROVAL REQUIRED TO ISSUE THE SHARES?

When time is of the essence, companies typically want to avoid having to get shareholders' approval. Various factors need to be considered including: preemption rights, the magnitude of the issue and level of current authorisations.

WILL THE FUNDRAISING BE UNDERWRITTEN, AND IF SO, BY WHOM?

It is preferable to have the issue underwritten to ensure certainty but there is a corresponding cost for this.

IF EXISTING SHAREHOLDERS DO NOT OPT TO SUBSCRIBE FOR MORE SHARES IN THE COMPANY, HOW WOULD THIS BE PERCEIVED IN THE MARKET? Advice from the company's

Advice from the company's brokers should be obtained to evaluate this risk.

IS LENDER APPROVAL REQUIRED?

Existing lending covenants should be checked to ensure compliance.

IS ANY BRIDGING FINANCE (OR AN EXTENSION TO EXISTING DEBT FACILITIES) REQUIRED FOR THE PERIOD UP UNTIL COMPLETION?

This adds complexity and potential delay to the process.



GET IN TOUCH

We are helping businesses with a wide range of strategies to improve the strength of their balance sheets. For an informal view on what we're seeing strategically and at the coalface, or to help accelerate your business strategy, please get in touch:

BALANCE SHEET STRATEGIES WE ARE SEEING:

- Additional borrowings
- Amendments to share rights
- Bringing intangible assets onto the balance sheet
- Buybacks, redemptions and reductions of capital
- Capital raisings
- Corporate simplification
- Debt for equity swaps
- Diversification
- Divestment
- Replacing equity/investor-sourced financing
- Sale and leaseback of real estate assets
- Sale and leaseback of receivables financing

James Dawson, Corporate Partner james.dawson@addleshawgoddard.com

WHY ADDLESHAW GODDARD?

WE ACTED FOR 43 FTSE 100 COMPANIES IN THE LAST 2 YEARS

OUR TIER-1 RANKED CORPORATE LAWYERS HELPED DELIVER £8BN+ OF STRATEGIC DEALS LAST YEAR

WE ACTED ON 8 EQUITY FUNDRAISES IN THE FIRST 8 WEEKS FOLLOWING THE INITIAL CORONAVIRUS LOCKDOWN

© Addleshaw Goddard LLP. This document is for general information only and is correct as at the publication date. It is not legal advice, and Addleshaw Goddard assumes no duty of care or liability to any party in respect of its content. Addleshaw Goddard is an international legal practice carried on by Addleshaw Goddard LLP and its affiliated undertakings - please refer to the Legal Notices section of our website for country-specific regulatory information. www.addleshawgoddard.com