



Written by Mark Newell and Dylan Haugh

Welcome to M&A Éire

M&A Éire is an online newsletter dedicated to mergers & acquisitions and capital markets, proudly standing as the first M&A newsletter as Gaeilge worldwide.

We provide in-depth analysis of the latest deals and IPOs in Ireland and internationally, while also revisiting some of the most intriguing past transactions. Our mission is to showcase Ireland's expanding M&A landscape, offer insights into global dealmaking, and break down M&A jargon—while sharing our opinions on the deals that shape the market.

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The State Sells Final AIB Shares – A Crisis Legacy Closed

Details

On 17 June 2025, the Irish government sold its final 2.06% stake in Allied Irish Banks (AIB) for €305 million, ending its ownership of the bank. This marked the conclusion of a 15-year process that began with a €20.8 billion bailout during the financial crisis. The State, which once held nearly 100% of AIB, had already recovered over €6 billion from share disposals since 2021.

In total, €19.8 billion has now been recouped from AIB, with the remaining €1 billion gap likely to be reduced by a €250 million warrant repurchase under negotiation. Across all three bailed-out banks—AIB, Bank of Ireland, and Permanent TSB—the State invested €29.4 billion and has recovered €29.7 billion, yielding a modest net surplus.



Financial and Regulatory Impact

AIB is now fully private, profitable, and no longer bound by the €500,000 executive pay cap. In 2024, it posted €2.35 billion in profit and returned €2.6 billion to shareholders. The sale proceeds will fund infrastructure projects under the State's Climate and Nature Fund, with €3 billion already earmarked for energy, transport, and water.

Strategic Outlook

While financially successful, AIB's image remains tied to its bailout past. It also remains largely dependent on the domestic market, leaving it vulnerable to local economic shifts. Still, full privatisation opens strategic flexibility. The bank can now pursue fintech partnerships, acquisitions, and attract new institutional capital. However, competitive pressure from digital-only rivals like Revolut and N26 continues to grow, and AIB must now prove it can thrive without the State behind it.

M&A Éire Comment

This was not a conventional deal, but its scale, symbolism, and timing make it one of the most consequential financial exits in the history of the Irish State. While the AIB bailout alone has not yet been fully repaid, the broader bank rescue programme—covering AIB, Bank of Ireland, and Permanent TSB—has now delivered a modest surplus. More importantly, the proceeds from the sale are not just a fiscal return; they are being reinvested into national infrastructure, helping to fund transport, energy, and climate initiatives. What began as a controversial emergency intervention during a time of economic collapse has, over fifteen years, evolved into a strategic financial unwind—and a definitive closing chapter in Ireland's post-crisis recovery.



Guggenheim's Mark Walter Acquires LA Lakers in Record-Breaking \$10 Billion Deal

Details

In June 2025, Mark Walter, CEO of Guggenheim Partners, acquired a controlling interest in the Los Angeles Lakers, valuing the NBA franchise at \$10 billion. This marks the most expensive team acquisition in sports history, surpassing the previous record set by the \$6.05 billion sale of the Washington Commanders. Walter purchased the stake through a buyout of minority Buss family shareholders, coupled with a governance restructuring that shifts operational control to his investment group. Jeanie Buss is expected to retain a board role, but day-to-day authority now lies with Walter's team.

The transaction was supported by a combination of equity and structured financing, with backing from private capital investors focused on entertainment and intellectual property. The Lakers—already a commercial juggernaut through broadcast deals, global merchandising, and sponsorships—are expected to be at the centre of an ambitious long-term strategy under Walter. This includes expanded international outreach, greater monetisation of the Lakers' media presence, and potential entry into streaming and branded digital content.

GUGGENHEIM Acquirer Overview: Mark Walter (Guggenheim Partners)

Mark Walter, the billionaire CEO of Guggenheim Partners, is one of the most prominent financiers in global sports. Already the controlling owner of the LA Dodgers (MLB) and co-owner of Chelsea FC (Premier League), Walter has developed a track record of transforming sports properties into global brand platforms. His investment philosophy blends financial discipline with long-term brand value creation, often supported by co-investment from institutional and private capital partners. This Lakers acquisition marks the most ambitious move yet in Walter's growing multi-club ownership strategy.



Target Overview: LA Lakers

The Los Angeles Lakers, founded in 1947, are one of the most storied franchises in NBA history. With 17 NBA titles, a lineage of basketball legends (Kobe Bryant, Magic Johnson, LeBron James), and a global fanbase spanning over 40 million across platforms, the Lakers are a cultural icon as much as a sporting entity. Their commercial strength lies in global merchandise sales, lucrative local and national broadcast rights, and unrivalled brand equity within U.S. and global sports. Previously owned by the Buss family, the franchise was valued at \$5.5 billion in 2023 before this historic \$10 billion valuation.



Deal analysis

Strengths

- The Lakers boast unmatched global brand recognition, with 17 NBA championships and a devoted international fanbase spanning generations.
- Commercial revenues are anchored by premium media rights, strong sponsorships, and high-margin global merchandise sales that few franchises can rival.

Weaknesses

- The \$10 billion valuation sets a high bar for return on investment, with limited short-term cash flow to justify such a premium.
- The transition from the Buss family's stewardship to financial ownership risks unsettling long-time fans and disrupting the team's cultural identity.

Opportunities

- Significant upside exists in monetising the Lakers' intellectual property through original streaming content, branded entertainment, and athlete-led digital platforms.
- With NBA interest surging globally, the franchise can deepen fan engagement and revenue growth in markets like China, India, and Latin America.

Threats

- The NBA's revenue-sharing model and salary cap structure limit the team's ability to fully capitalise on its commercial potential.
- In an increasingly crowded media and entertainment landscape, maintaining audience loyalty will be challenging as new sports and streaming options emerge.

M&A Éire Comment

At \$10 billion, this is more than a sports team sale—it reflects how elite franchises are now viewed as global, institutional-grade assets. With stakes in the Dodgers and Chelsea FC, Mark Walter is building a multi-sport empire, and the Lakers are now its centrepiece. This is also a bet on the future of sports as content. Few teams blend cultural relevance and commercial potential like the Lakers. The challenge will be preserving legacy while unlocking global value. If successful, this could redefine what a modern franchise looks like.



Microsoft Acquires LinkedIn for \$26.2bn: The Largest Enterprise Social Media Deal

Details

On June 13, 2016, Microsoft Corporation announced a definitive agreement to acquire LinkedIn Corporation in an all-cash transaction valued at \$26.2 billion, paying \$196 per LinkedIn share. This represented a 50% premium to LinkedIn's closing share price on June 10, 2016. The acquisition was Microsoft's largest at the time, surpassing its previous record deal for Skype (\$8.5 billion). Under the deal terms, LinkedIn retained its distinct brand, culture, and independence, with CEO Jeff Weiner continuing to lead the business and reporting directly to Microsoft CEO Satya Nadella. Microsoft emphasised that LinkedIn's user experience and brand integrity would remain intact while leveraging Microsoft's scale in cloud infrastructure and enterprise sales to accelerate growth. The acquisition closed on December 8, 2016, following approvals from LinkedIn shareholders and regulatory clearances in the US, EU, Canada, and Brazil. Strategically, the transaction aimed to integrate LinkedIn's professional social network with Microsoft's productivity and enterprise solutions, combining LinkedIn's professional graph with Microsoft's intelligent cloud and productivity tools to drive engagement, create new monetisation channels, and strengthen Dynamics CRM.



Acquirer Overview: Microsoft Corporation

Microsoft is one of the world's largest technology companies, headquartered in Redmond, Washington. Its business spans software (Windows, Office), cloud (Azure), hardware (Surface, Xbox), and professional services. In FY2016, Microsoft generated \$85 billion in revenue with a market cap of approximately \$490 billion. Under CEO Satya Nadella, Microsoft has pivoted towards cloud-first, mobile-first strategies, focusing on enterprise productivity, platform integration, and strategic acquisitions to expand its ecosystem and compete with Amazon and Google in cloud and enterprise software markets.

LinkedIn[®] Target Overview: LinkedIn

LinkedIn is the world's largest professional networking platform, with over 433 million members at the time of acquisition, across more than 200 countries and territories. Its revenue streams include Talent Solutions (recruitment products), Marketing Solutions (advertising), and Premium Subscriptions for individuals and enterprises. In 2015, LinkedIn generated \$3 billion in revenue. Headquartered in Mountain View, California, it is known for its trusted brand, strong network effects, and centrality in professional hiring, networking, and learning.



Deal analysis

Strengths

- **Professional Data** – Access to LinkedIn's global user network, enriching Microsoft's enterprise offerings.
- **Productivity Integration** – Combines LinkedIn's social graph with Office and Dynamics for differentiation.

Weaknesses

- **High Premium** – 50% premium increases pressure to realise synergies.
- **Integration Complexity** – Cultural and operational challenges merging platforms.

Opportunities

- **CRM Synergies** – Integrate LinkedIn with Dynamics to better compete with Salesforce.
- **Learning Growth** – Expand LinkedIn Learning within Microsoft's corporate training.

Threats

- **Regulatory Scrutiny** – Potential privacy and antitrust challenges, especially in the EU.
- **User Backlash** – Risk of alienating members if experience is diluted.

M&A Éire Comment

This acquisition reflected Microsoft's strategic pivot under Satya Nadella to become a cloud-first, productivity-centric enterprise platform. By integrating LinkedIn's professional network and data with Microsoft's cloud, productivity, and CRM offerings, the deal aimed to create differentiated user value and deepen customer lock-in. While the premium implied high expectations and the integration posed cultural challenges, LinkedIn ultimately enhanced Microsoft's competitive positioning in enterprise software, redefining how productivity tools can leverage professional social context at global scale.



M&A Jargon

Term Sheet

A term sheet summarises key deal terms like price, structure, due diligence scope, and exclusivity in a mostly non-binding document. It ensures buyer and seller alignment before incurring significant legal costs to draft definitive agreements. While not fully enforceable, it sets the framework for negotiation and outlines expectations clearly. In complex deals, multiple term sheets may be revised as parties refine valuation, integration planning, and transaction structure before final signing.

SPA (Share Purchase Agreement)

Preference shares offer investors a more stable return by paying a fixed dividend, usually before any dividends are issued to ordinary shareholders. They also take priority over ordinary shares in a liquidation scenario, making them a less risky investment. However, most preference shares do not carry voting rights, limiting shareholders' influence over corporate decisions. These shares are often used in private equity financing or strategic investments where investors want income and downside protection rather than control.

NDA (Non-Disclosure Agreement)

An NDA protects confidential information shared during deal discussions, preventing the recipient from disclosing or using it outside evaluating the transaction. It builds trust for open information sharing while reducing competitive risk if the deal fails. NDAs are standard at the start of M&A processes to enable secure data room access. Breaching an NDA can result in legal action, reputational damage, and potential termination of negotiations.

Exclusivity Agreement

Redeemable shares are issued with the understanding that the company can (or must) buy them back at a future date, often at a set price or under certain conditions. These are commonly used in venture capital and private placements, where investors may want a clear path to exit. For example, a startup may issue redeemable shares to an investor with a clause allowing buyback after five years, providing a fallback if no IPO or acquisition occurs. While offering flexibility, redeemable shares can also create cash flow pressure for the issuing firm when the redemption date arrives.



About the Writers

M&A Éire was founded by Dylan Haugh and Mark Newell, driven by a shared passion for mergers, acquisitions, and the ever-evolving world of deal-making. With a keen interest in analysing major transactions and their impact, we created this platform to share our insights and perspectives. As proud Irish founders, we are committed to bringing a dedicated Irish edition, ensuring that key developments are explored through both a global and local lens.

Thank you

We were truly astounded by the interest and support following our issues of M&A Éire. Your engagement has reinforced our mission to deliver in-depth analysis and insights into the most significant mergers and acquisitions shaping Ireland and global markets. We look forward to bringing you even more expert perspectives in the issues ahead.

