

“Empirical evidence on acquisition activities”

AUTHORS	Amporn Soongswang
ARTICLE INFO	Amporn Soongswang (2013). Empirical evidence on acquisition activities. <i>Investment Management and Financial Innovations</i> , 10(1)
RELEASED ON	Friday, 01 March 2013
JOURNAL	"Investment Management and Financial Innovations"
FOUNDER	LLC “Consulting Publishing Company “Business Perspectives”



NUMBER OF REFERENCES

0



NUMBER OF FIGURES

0



NUMBER OF TABLES

0

© The author(s) 2025. This publication is an open access article.

Amporn Soongswang (Thailand)

Empirical evidence on acquisition activities

Abstract

This study focuses on takeover activities on the Stock Exchange of Thailand (SET) and predominantly examines their effects on target and bidding firms. Even though there is more consensus about the net shareholders' wealth, especially nearly all of prior studies report the target firm shareholders' wealth gains, the evidence on bidding firm's shareholder returns is mixed. Thus, this research has been undertaken to explore this issue in a Thai context: whether or not takeovers result in positive or negative impact on the event firms' shareholders and subsequently their total gains. It is known that event study results are sensitive to the metrics used and therefore, the study investigates a long-window excess return, or during a period of twelve months before and after the announcements by means of a number of metrics. For example, the zero-one model was used to estimate the returns for the bid period, the cumulative abnormal return (CAR) and buy-and-hold abnormal return (BHAR) were applied for the measurement of the returns, and the three parametric test statistics: standardized-residual test, standardized cross-sectional test and conventional *t*-tests were also used. Finally, both of the simple and weighted average methods were employed to calculate the two set of firms' total gains, suggesting that Thai takeovers increase substantial and positive wealth gains. The study enriches the financial literature on emerging markets in terms of greatly enhancing variety results and provides a further comparison with developed stock markets.

Keywords: acquisition, takeover, wealth gain, event study.

JEL Classification: G14, G34.

Introduction

Mergers and acquisitions do not guarantee success for all business combinations. Past studies show that successful firms that combine businesses can benefit from economies of scale or economies of scope, but diversification for other reasons tends to be less successful (e.g., Besanko, Dranove, Shanley & Schaefer, 2004; Cole, Fatemi & Vu, 2006; Denis & McConnell, 2003; Hitt, King, Krishnan, Makri, Schijven, Shimizu & Zhu, 2009; Shleifer & Vishny, 1989). Some studies suggest that corporate transactions and valuations can be affected by the business cycle (Bouwman, Fuller & Nain, 2009; Ma & Ukhov, 2011; Shleifer and Vishny, 2003). Forms of the event study methodology has been the predominant method used to measure stock price responses to merger or takeover announcements, and most studies suggest that takeovers create shareholder wealth (e.g., Akbulut & Matsusaka, 2010; Beitel, Schiereck & Wahrenburg, 2002; Bruner, 2002; Campa & Hernando, 2004; Jensen, 2006; Kuipers, Miller & Patel, 2002).

However, surveys reveal that studies show that target firm shareholder returns are on average significantly positive; meanwhile, the evidence on bidding firms is far less conclusive (e.g., Bruner, 2002; Campa & Hernando, 2004; Datta, Pinches & Narayanan, 1992). Jensen and Ruback (1983) and some others, such as Sudarsanam and Ashraf (2003), Eckbo (2009) and Martynova and Renneboog (2008a) show that the results are divided between those studies that report negative and positive or zero returns to bidding firm's shareholders.

Consequently, even though surveys, such as Betton, Eckbo and Thorburn (2008a), Burkart and Panunzi (2006), Eckbo (2009), Martynova and Renneboog (2008a); and most of the studies, such as Berkovith and Narayanan (1993), Cummins and Weiss (2004), Leeth and Borg (2000) and Martynova and Renneboog (2011) report positive total abnormal returns, or total gains; some argue that takeovers have negative effects; for example, Aktas, Bodt and Declerck (2002) find negative combined returns of event firms, which are similar to part of results reported by Akbulut and Matsusaka (2010), Firth (1980) and Varaiya (1985); or create little or no value, such as Beitel, Schiereck & Wahrenburg, (2002), Houston, James & Ryngaert (2001) and Langetieg (1978). Therefore, the results are mixed, though they suggest that anticipated wealth creation can be viewed as the likely rationale behind merger and acquisition decisions.

Thus, this research has been undertaken to explore this issue in a Thai context: whether or not takeovers result in positive or negative effects on target and bidding firms' shareholders and subsequently their total gains. The study primarily based on a sample of successful tender offers. The analysis emphasized abnormal performance measurement by using monthly stock price data. Several metrics were used. These include the zero-one model which was employed for the abnormal return estimation for the long-term (bid period), the cumulative abnormal return (CAR) and buy-and-hold abnormal return (BHAR) were used for the measurement of the returns to the target and bidding firms. Moreover, three parametric statistics tests were also applied.

This study provides evidence that the takeovers, occurring in the Thai stock market result in considerably positive total gains to the event firms. The study enriches the financial literature on emerging markets in terms of greatly enhancing variety results and provides a further comparison with developed stock markets.

1. Review of prior studies

Prior studies show that the stock prices of target firm significantly increase at and around the announcement of a takeover. These studies include studies that examine the takeover activities occurring prior to 1980 and during the 1980s and 1990s (e.g., Mandelker, 1974; Ellert, 1976; Eckbo, 1983; Bradley, Desai & Kim, 1988; Frank, Harris & Titman, 1991; Schwert, 1996) and more recent studies (e.g., Bhagat, Dong, Hirshleifer & Noah, 2005; Martijn, Vinay & Kose, 2009). Similar evidence is suggested by surveys, such as Datta, Pinches & Narayanan (1992), Jarrell, Brickley & Netter (1988) and Jensen & Ruback (1983); and more recent surveys, such as Bruner (2002), Burkart & Panunzi (2006), Campa & Hernando (2004); and Martynova & Renneboog (2008a).

Work on non-USA and European stock markets gives further support; see, for example, King (2009) in a Canadian study; Da Silva Rosa, Izan, Steinbeck, and Walter (2000) in an Australian study; Firth (1997), in a New Zealand study; Kang, Shivdasani, and Yamada (2000), in a Japanese study, all report that the target firm shareholders benefit significantly from takeover announcements.

Meanwhile, the evidence on bidding firm's shareholder returns is inconclusive. Datta, Pinches, and Narayanan (1992) cite some contrary evidence to that reported in Jensen and Ruback (1983) and Jarrell, Brickley, and Netter (1988). In particular, they find that the bidding firm's shareholders do not gain at all; whether successful or not.

Bruner (2002) summarizes the findings of 44 studies and 13 of 20 studies report significantly negative returns varying between -1% and -3%. Similarly, Campa and Hernando (2004) summarize the findings of 17 studies, 10 of these studies report negative abnormal returns which vary between less than 1% and -5%, and in most cases are significantly different from zero. Seven more studies report zero or positive abnormal returns ranging from zero to 7%. Additional support, but different views, from some other studies; for example, Brown and Da Silva Rosa (1998) report that acquisitions increase bidding firm shareholders' equity value, which are similar results reported in studies of Beitel, Schiereck & Wahrenburg (2002), Eckbo & Thorburn (2000),

Floreani & Rigamonti (2001), Fields, Fraser & Kolari (2007), Goergen & Renneboog (2004), Ghosh (2001), Ghosh (2004), Herman & Lowenstein (1988), Parrino & Harris (1999).

Even though there is more consensus about the net shareholder wealth effect of takeovers, some other studies report different results. Most studies report positive combined returns, but relatively small ranging from less than 1% to 5% (e.g., Campa & Hernando, 2004; Fan & Goyal, 2006; Goergen & Renneboog, 2002; Holmen & Knopf, 2004; Houston, James & Ryngaert, 2001; Kuipers, Miller & Patel, 2002; Moeller, Schlingemann & Stulz, 2005; Mulherin & Boone, 2000); except for studies by Bradley, Desai, and Kim (1988), Healy, Palepu, and Ruback (1992), Lang, Stulz and Walkling (1989), and Smith and Kim (1994) report positive combined returns, ranging from 7.43% to 11.30%. Meanwhile, Varaiya (1985) finds negative combined returns of -3.90%. Aktas, Bodt and Declerck (2002) report both positive and negative combined returns, varying from -0.61% to +5.89%, which are similar to those reported by Akbulut and Matsusaka (2010).

Whilst most of the previous studies have focussed on US and European events, only a small number of merger studies have examined developing or emerging stock markets (e.g., Estrada, Kritzman & Page, 2006; Fernandes, 2005). Moreover, there have been a very small number of studies investigating Thai mergers. Lins and Servaes (2002) assess the value of corporate diversification in seven emerging markets, including the Thai stock market, and find that diversified firms experience a discount of approximately 7% when compared with single-segment firms. Claessens, Djankov, Fan, and Lang (1998) suggest that whilst firms in more developed stock markets are successful in vertical diversification; in less developed stock markets, firms in Indonesia, Korea, Taiwan and Thailand appear to suffer significantly negative effects from vertical integration, but gain significantly benefits from complementary expansion. Fauver, Houston, and Naranjo (2003) report that in high-income countries, there is a significant diversification discount, but in lower-income and segmented countries, there is either no diversification discount or diversification premium. Khanna and Palepu (2000) suggest that diversification is more valuable in emerging markets than in more developed economies. The evidence is therefore inconclusive.

Obviously, most studies have focused on stock returns over short-time periods (a few days or a few months) around the takeover announcements, including Thai merger studies. In addition, they have been predominantly analyzing a target or bidding firm's

performance rather than examining total takeover effects, or total gains of the event firms. These Thai studies used daily stock price data, examined short-window abnormal returns and applied only the market model plus a limited range of statistical tests. We know that event study results are sensitive to the metrics used. Thus, a more comprehensive study of merger and acquisition performance on the Thai stock market is timely and justified.

Unlike prior Thai studies, I examine both firms and use monthly stock price data to investigate long-time period effects around the takeover announcements, or during a period (-12, +12) months before and after the takeovers. Specifically, in addition to including more sample data by covering a longer period from 1992 to 2002, this study investigates target and bidding firms and their total gains using several research methodologies including the zero-one model, the CAR and BHAR methods and the simple and weighted average methods. This contributes to the understanding more of Thai takeover effects on the event firms, and enriches financial literature in terms of greatly enhancing the existing literature given the limited number of prior studies involved and the variety of their results.

A majority motivation for this study is to examine whether or not different samples, markets and methodologies result in different outcomes. This is the first comprehensive study of Thai mergers, focusing both target and bidding firms. This study extends the literature and permits an international comparison of merger and acquisition effects on the Thai stock market.

2. Data

This study uses stock price data rather than accounting data for the takeover performance measurement. There are four significant sources of data set out as follows. The list of total companies listed on the SET at any point of time during the period of 1991-2003, the list of delisted companies and the list of companies traded under the rehabilitation sector or "REHABCO" were obtained from the SET. All tender-offer statistics between August 1992 and October 2002 were obtained from the Securities and Exchange Commission, Thailand (SEC).

3. Research methodology

Past studies show evidence that market reaction to news is not always completed over short-time periods, such as Loughran & Vijh (1997) and Rosen (2006). Similarly, several more studies document abnormal returns spread over the long-term post-event period of time, for example, studies by Baker & Limmack (2001), Fama (1998), Hou, Olsson & Robinson (2000), Kothari (2001), Kothari & Warner (1997), Schwert (2002).

However, there have been studies concentrate on merger and acquisition activities on developed stock markets, for example, Brown and Warner (1980 and 1985), Campbell and Wasley (1993), Dumontier and Pettit (2002), Dyckman, Philbrick, Stephan and Ricks (1984), Fields, Fraser, and Kolari (2007) and Goergen and Renneboog (2002), among others. Most of them have examined abnormal returns measured on a particular day or cumulated over some months. There are an increased number of recent studies that have focused more on long-term performance examination, but they have emphasized more on target firms rather than bidding firms, and very less on total gains of the event firms. Even though Martynova and Renneboog (2008a) suggest that to determine the success of a takeover, one can take several perspectives, such as evaluating M&As from the perspective of the target's or bidder's shareholders, or calculating the combined shareholder wealth effects, Cybo-Ottone and Murgia (2000) argue that looking only at the target and bidder separately would give a distorted interpretation of the market reaction to the announcement.

Thus, I evaluate the target's and bidder's total gains resulted from the takeover announcements over the bid-period by using the simple average and weighted average methods, which are similar to those applied in Jensen and Ruback (1983) and Akbulut and Matsusaka (2010), respectively. Nevertheless, by comparison, with a limitation number of studies examining takeover effects either on developing markets or the Thai market, nearly all of them have given priority to short-term performance investigation, used daily stock price data and applied the limited ranges of research methods and statistical tests.

An interest of this research is examining long-term bid-period abnormal return behavior of target and bidding firms. This consequently results in total gains of the event firms responded to takeover announcements on the SET. This study uses monthly stock price data to investigate the effects around the takeover announcements, or during a period (-12, +12) months before and after the takeovers. Specifically, in addition to including sample data by covering a longer period from 1992 to 2002, this study investigates target and bidding firms and their total gains using research methodologies. For example, I apply the zero-one model, the CAR and BHAR methods for abnormal return measurement; and the three significance statistic tests: standardized-residual test, standardized cross-sectional test and conventional *t*-tests are also used.

This study is largely based on a sample of successful tender offers. The analysis emphasizes abnormal performance measurement by using monthly stock

price data. The firm's stock price reaction to the takeover announcement was estimated as the rate of abnormal return to the shareholders of the target and bidding firms. The abnormal return was defined as the difference between the realized return observed from the market and the benchmark return over the period around the takeover announcements. Also, it was defined "at the announcement of takeovers" or "around the takeover announcements" as the event-window of the examination.

The event period was the bid period or (-12, 0, +12) months, month '0' was defined as the event month, and the event month was defined as the submission month of the tender offer by the bidder to the SEC, or the month that the proposal was filed at the SEC. The analysis is based on the tender offer statistics obtained from the SEC between 1992 and 2002. The sample firms were classified according to whether they were involved as a target or bidder ones.

In the time selected, the takeovers on the SET involved 151 tender offers (151 targets and 74 bidders). From this database, a sample was set up according to the following criteria:

1. A tender offer was classified as being successful if the bidder increased its holding of the target shares or purchased at least some¹ of the outstanding target shares that were tendered for. Thai security legislation defines a proportion above 25% of the target shares' holdings as a 'strategic shareholder' and the bidder is required to tender an offer for the total remaining outstanding shares of the target.
2. Any tender offer was excluded from the sample when it occurred with the purpose of a delisting². Some cases were also deleted when the tender offer was cancelled later or the target firm was in the process of delisting.
3. The survivorship period of time required in this study is the period over (-48, +16) months, due to the limitation of available stock price data.

These selection criteria reduced the initial sample from 151 tender offers to 52 tender offers (52 target firms) and 28 tender offers (42 bidding firms).

3.1. Measurement of abnormal returns. *3.1.1. The zero-one model.* To examine the effect of the event on each stock, *i*, control is made for the normal

¹ The control of a firm can increase continuously from none for those who own no shares to complete for those who own 100% of the target's shares or voting rights operations (see more in Bradley, Desai & Kim, 1988, p. 5; also see Dodd & Ruback, 1977, p. 352). In this study, the bidders hold the target shares approximately 28.19% before they tender an offer and/or offers, then the purchased target shares of about 28.99% finally result in their target share holding of 57.18%, on average.

² There are about 22.52% of the total tender offers engaged with delisted purposes and approximately 60.78% of the total delisted companies are caused by mandatory delisting.

relation between the return on stock *i* during month *t*, and the return on the market index R_m :

$$R_{it} = \beta_i R_{mt} + \varepsilon_{it}, \tag{1}$$

where R_{it} is the return of stocks, R_{mt} is the return of market index, β_i is the systematic risk of stocks and ε_{it} is the error term.

The zero-one model was selected as an expected return model and the OLS (ordinary least squares) regression was used in regression of the stock return over three years of the estimation period against the return on the valued weighted SET index for the corresponding calendar months. Month 13 (or 0) was determined as the event month and calculated 25 abnormal returns on each stock over the period around the takeover announcements, from month 1 (-12) through to month 25 (+12). This interval is the event window for the bid period investigation of this study. The impact of the event on stock returns was examined through a number of stocks that were affected by the takeover announcements at the event time. The abnormal returns (ARs) were averaged as

$$AAR_t = 1/n \sum_{i=1}^n \varepsilon_{it}, \tag{2}$$

where *n* is the number of stocks.

The accumulated effect of the event was examined using the cumulative abnormal return (CAR) measure. The values of the AARs were continuously cumulated for every month from T_1 (month 1 or -12) to T_2 (month 25 or +12) as

$$CAAR = \sum_{t=T_1}^{T_2} AAR_t. \tag{3}$$

The buy-and-hold abnormal return (BHAR) approach was also used. A stock's BHAR was defined as the product of one plus each month's abnormal return, minus one. To obtain a holding-period buy-and-hold abnormal return ($BHAR_{iT}$), the abnormal returns were calculated as

$$AR_{it} = R_{it} - \alpha_i - \beta_i R_{mt}, \tag{4}$$

$$BHAR_{iT} = \prod_{t=0}^{T-1} [1 + AR_{it}] - 1, \tag{5}$$

where $t = 0$ is the event month or the beginning period and $T-1$ is the period of investment (in months).

Abnormal performance ($BHAR_{pT}$) was defined as the cross-sectional average of the buy-and-hold abnormal return of the number of stocks (*n*). That is the abnormal return ($BHAR_{iT}$) was averaged as

$$BHAR_{pT} = 1/n \sum_{i=1}^n BHAR_{iT}. \tag{6}$$

3.2. Significance tests of abnormal returns. To test the null hypothesis that the mean cumulative or BHAR is equal to zero for a sample of n firms, I employed three parametric test statistics.

Standardized-residual test

$$t = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N SR_{iE}}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^N (T_i - 2) / (T_i - 4)}} \quad (7)$$

$$\text{or } t = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N SR_{iE}}{\sqrt{N}} \quad (8)$$

where SR_{iE} is the standardized residual, T_i is the number of days (months) in security i 's estimation period and N is the number of firms in the sample.

Standardized cross-sectional test

$$t = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N SR_{iE} / \sqrt{1/N(N-1)} \times \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^N (SR_{iE} - \sum_{i=1}^N SR_{iE}/N)^2} \quad (9)$$

Conventional t-tests

$$t_{CAR} = \overline{CAR}_{iT} / (\sigma(CAR_{iT}) / \sqrt{n}), \quad (10)$$

$$t_{BHAR} = \overline{BHAR}_{iT} / (\sigma(BHAR_{iT}) / \sqrt{n}) \quad (11)$$

where \overline{CAR}_{iT} and \overline{BHAR}_{iT} are the sample averages and $\sigma(CAR_{iT})$ and $\sigma(BHAR_{iT})$ are the cross-sectional sample standard deviations of abnormal returns for the sample of n firms.

4. Results

The zero-one model was used for the estimation of abnormal returns for the target and bidding firms' shareholders. The CAR and BHAR were applied for the return measurements. The results are presented and explained in the following section in terms of the performances of the average abnormal returns of the event firms and their total gains. The main issues are the size and signs of these abnormal returns and whether or not they are significantly different from zero. The details of the results are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Summary of results estimated from the zero-one model for target and bidding firms (bid period) investigations

Sample	CAARs (-12,0)	% of stocks with positive CAARs	Average % of stocks with positive CAARs	Zero-one model (-12, +12)		ATSRs	AASRs
				CAARs	ABHARS		
Target firms (52 firms)	0.311 (NA)	71.15	58.77	0.470 (3.69)**	0.382 (1.94)	7.316 (0.98)	0.141 (0.36)
Bidding firms (42 firms)	0.264 (NA)	71.43	62.19	0.183 (1.65)	1.156 (0.00)	9.422 (1.41)	0.224 (0.06)

Note: CAARs are the cumulative average abnormal returns; ABHARS are the average buy-and-hold abnormal returns; ATSRs are the means of total or the sum of standardized residuals; AASRs are the the means of the average event-period standardized residuals. The test statistics are provided in the parentheses below the values of the abnormal returns. According to the conventional t test, the results of the significance tests are the tests for the CAARs and ABHARS over the period (-12, +12) for the bid period investigation. ^a When excluded Q : UOXT which has the remarkable substantial stock price returns in the sample, the ABHARS are significant positive at 47.13% ($t = 2.12$). *Significant at the 5% level. **Significant at the 1% level.

The takeover effects during the announcement month were investigated and the results show that the CAARs over the period (-12, 0), starting twelve months prior to and including the event month, of the target firms are positive at 31.10%. The total standardized residuals (TSRs) and the average event-period standardized residuals (ASRs) are significant and positive at 67.88 and 1.31, consecutively. The percentage of stocks with positive CAARs is 71.15% which are higher than the average of 58.77%. Meanwhile, the CAARs over the same period for the bidding firms are positive at 26.40%. The percentage of stocks with positive CAARs is 71.43% which are greater than the average of 62.19%.

For the purposes of measuring the full effect of the takeover and to strengthen the results, the CAARs prior to and post the announcement months were estimated, and in addition to using the CAR approach

for calculating the return measurements, the BHAR approach was also used. Therefore, in this section these results were evaluated and explained relative to the two firms.

The CAARs over the period (-12, -1) for the target firms are significant and positive at 18.30%. The CAARs and ABHARS over the period (-12, +12) are significantly positive at 47% and 38.20%, respectively. Those over the period (-12, -1) for the bidding firms are substantially positive at 27%; while the CAARs and ABHARS over the period (-12, +12) are positive at 18.30% and 15.60%, respectively.

To measure the total gains of the target and bidding firms, in addition to using the simple average method, which is similar to that used in Jensen and Ruback (1983), the study uses the weighted average method, which is close to that applied in Akbulut and Matsusaka (2010). As a result, the total gains for the event firms are positive at 57.50% and 29%

respectively, or approximately 43.25% on average, indicating takeovers increase shareholders' wealth. The results are in line with those of most prior studies particularly in terms of return direction, even though of different magnitude perhaps due to larger or different event window (see Campa & Hernando, 2004, p. 50).

Conclusion

This study gives light to results which are robust. The findings are consistent with each other, especially in the aspect of the return direction, when comparisons are made between the CAR and BHAR methods and between the simple and weighted average methods. The results are thus internally consistent when compared within this study itself, and also with most of the findings of previous studies

studies of the developed stock markets and the limited existing studies of emerging stock markets, with respect to the different samples, methods and time periods of the investigations.

This research contributes to understanding more of the impact of takeover effects on the target and bidding firms traded on the SET. The main findings suggest that a Thai takeover announcement results in substantial and positive abnormal returns to the target and bidding firms' shareholders. The average total gains are approximately about 43.25% explaining takeovers increase values. The results add to the literature on emerging markets in terms of enhancing the existing literature, given the limited number of prior studies involved and international comparisons of takeover effects on the Thai stock market.

References

1. Akbulut, M.E. and Matsusaka, J.G. (2010). Fifty years of diversification announcements, *Financial Review*, 45 (2), pp. 231-262.
2. Aktas, N., Bodt, E.D., and Declerck, F. (2002). Is there information leakage around business combinations on the French market, SSRN Working Paper.
3. Baker, R.D. and Limmack, R.J. (2001). UK takeovers and acquiring company wealth changes: The impact of survivorship and other potential selection biases on post-outcome performance, Working Paper, University of Stirling.
4. Beitel, P., Schiereck, B., and Wahrenburg, M. (2002). Explaining the M&A-success in European bank mergers and acquisitions, Working Paper, Institute for Mergers and Acquisitions. University of Witten/Herdecke.
5. Berkovitch, E., and Narayanan, M.P. (1993). Motives for takeovers: An empirical investigation, *Journal of Financial and Quantitative Analysis*, 28 (3), pp. 347-362.
6. Besanko, D., Dranove, D., Shanley, M., and Schaefer, S. (2004). *Economics of Strategy*, 3rd ed., New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.
7. Betton, S., Eckbo, B.E., and Thorburn, K.S. (2008a). Corporate Takeovers. In: Eckbo, B.E. ed., *Handbook of Corporate Finance: Empirical Corporate Finance*, Vol. 2, North-Holland: Elsevier.
8. Bhagat, S., Dong, M., Hirshleifer, D., and Noah, R. (2005). Do tender offers create value? New methods and evidence, *Journal of Financial Economics*, 76 (1), pp. 3-60.
9. Bouwman, C.H.S., Fuller, K.P., and Nain, A. (2009). Market valuation and acquisition quality: empirical evidence, *Review of Financial Studies*, 22, pp. 633-679.
10. Bradley, M., Desai, A., and Kim, E.H. (1988). Synergistic gains from corporate acquisitions and their division between the stockholders of target and acquiring firms, *Journal of Financial Economics*, 21, pp. 3-40.
11. Brown, P. and da Silva Rosa, R. (1998). Research method and the long-run performance of acquiring firms, *Australian Journal of Management*, 23 (1), pp. 23-38.
12. Brown, S.J. and Warner, J.B. (1980). Measuring security price performance, *Journal of Financial Economics*, 8, pp. 67-120.
13. Brown, S.J. and Warner, J.B. (1985). Using daily stock returns: The case of event studies, *Journal of Financial Economics*, 14, pp. 3-31.
14. Bruner, R.F. (2002). Does M&A pay? A survey of evidence for the decision-maker, *Journal of Applied Finance*, 12, pp. 48-68.
15. Burkart M., and Panunzi, F. (2006). Takeovers, ECGI-Finance Working Paper, No. 118/2006.
16. Campbell, C.J. and Wasley, C.E. (1993). Measuring security price performance using daily NASDAQ returns, *Journal of Financial Economics*, 33, pp. 73-92.
17. Campa, J.M. and Hernando, I. (2004). Shareholder value creation in European M&As, *European Financial Management*, 10 (1), pp. 47-81.
18. Claessens, S., Djankov, S., Fan, Joseph P.H., and Lang, Larry H.P. (1998). Diversification and efficiency of investment by East Asian corporations, World Bank Working Paper.
19. Cole, R., Fatemi, A., and Vu, J. (2006). Do mergers create or destroy value? Evidence from unsuccessful mergers, MPRA-Working Paper, No. 4717.
20. Cummins, J.D. and Weiss, M. (2004). Consolidation in the European insurance industry: Do mergers and acquisitions create value for shareholders? Brookings, Wharton Paper on Financial Services, University of Pennsylvania.

21. Cybo-Ottone, A. and Murgia, M. (2000). Mergers and shareholder wealth in European banking, *Journal of Banking and Finance*, 24, pp. 831-859.
22. Da Silva Rosa, R., Izan, H.Y., Steinbeck, A., and Walter, T. (2000). The method of payment decision in Australian takeovers: An investigation of causes and effects, *Australian Journal of Management*, 25 (1), pp. 67-94.
23. Datta, D.K., Pinches, G.E., and Narayanan, V.K. (1992). Factors influencing wealth creation from mergers and acquisitions: A meta-analysis, *Strategic Management Journal*, 13, pp. 67-84.
24. Denis, D.K. and McConnell, J.J. (2003). International Corporate Governance, *Journal of Financial and Quantitative Analysis*, 38 (1), pp. 1-36.
25. Dodd, P. and Ruback, R. (1977). Tender offers and stockholder returns, *Journal of Financial Economics*, 5, pp. 351-373.
26. Dumontier, P. and Petitt, B.S.P. (2002). Determinants of returns of acquiring firms around tender offer announcements: Evidence from French control-oriented and parent-subsidiary offers, Working Paper, ESA Universite de Grenoble.
27. Dyckman, T., Philbrick, D., Stephan, J., and Ricks, W.E. (1984). A comparison of event study methodologies using daily stock returns: A simulation approach, *Journal of Accounting Research*, 22, pp. 1-33.
28. Eckbo, B.E. (1983). Horizontal mergers, collusion, and stockholder wealth, *Journal of Financial Economics*, 11, pp. 241-273.
29. Eckbo, B.E. (2009). Bidding strategies and takeover premiums: A review, *Journal of Corporate Finance*, 15, pp. 149-178.
30. Eckbo, B.E. and Thorburn, K. (2000). Gains to bidder firms revisited: Domestic and foreign acquisitions in Canada, *Journal of Financial and Quantitative Analysis*, 35 (1), pp. 1-25.
31. Ellert, J.C. (1976). Merger antitrust law enforcement, and stockholder returns, *Journal of Finance*, 31, pp. 715-732.
32. Estrada, J., Kritzman, M., and Page, S. (2006). Countries versus industries in emerging markets: A normative portfolio approach, *Journal of Investing*, 15 (4), pp. 19-28.
33. Fama, E.F. (1998). Market efficiency, long-term returns, and behavioural finance, *Journal of Financial Economics*, 49, pp. 283-306.
34. Fan, J.P.H. and Goyal, V.K. (2006). On the patterns and wealth effects of vertical mergers, *Journal of Business*, 79 (2), pp. 877-902.
35. Fauver, L., Houston, J., and Naranjo, A. (2003). Capital market development, integration, legal systems, and the value of corporate diversification: A cross-country analysis, *Journal of Financial and Quantitative Analysis*, 38 (1) (March), pp. 135-157.
36. Fernandes, N. (2005). What level of portfolio disaggregation in emerging market investments? *Journal of Portfolio Management*, 31, pp. 41-49.
37. Fields, L.P., Fraser, D.R., and Kolari, J.W. (2007). Bidder returns in bancassurance mergers: Is there evidence of synergy? *Journal of Banking & Finance*, 31, pp. 3646-3662.
38. Firth, M. (1980). Takeovers, shareholder returns, and the theory of the firm, *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 94 (2), pp. 235-260.
39. Firth, M. (1997). Takeovers in New Zealand: Motives, stockholder returns, and executive share ownership, *Pacific-Basin Finance Journal*, 5, pp. 419-440.
40. Floreani, A. and Rigamonti, S. (2001). Mergers and shareholders wealth in the insurance industry, Working Paper, Universita Cattolica del S. Cuore.
41. Franks, J., Harris, R., and Titman, S. (1991). The post-merger share-price performance of acquiring firms, *Journal of Financial Economics*, 29, pp. 81-96.
42. Ghosh, A. (2001). Does operating performance really improve following corporate acquisitions? *Journal of Corporate Finance*, 7, pp. 151-178.
43. Ghosh, A. (2004). Increasing market share as a rationale for corporate acquisitions, *Journal of Business Finance & Accounting*, 31 (1-2), pp. 209-247.
44. Goergen, M. and Renneboog, L. (2002). Shareholder wealth effects in large European takeover bids, Working Paper, University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology.
45. Goergen, M. and Renneboog, L. (2004). Shareholder wealth effects of European domestic and cross-border takeover bids, *European Financial Management Journal*, 10 (1), pp. 9-45.
46. Healy, P.M., Palepu, K.G., and Ruback, R.S. (1992). Does corporate performance improve after mergers? *Journal of Financial Economics*, 31, pp. 135-175.
47. Herman, E. and Lowenstein, L. (1988). The efficiency effects of hostile takeovers. In John Coffee, Jr., Louis Lowenstein & Susan Rose-Ackerman (Eds.), *Knight, Raiders and Targets*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
48. Hitt, M.A., King, D., Krishnan, H., Makri, M., Schijven, M., Shimizu, K., and Zhu, H. (2009). Mergers and acquisitions: Overcoming pitfalls, building synergy, and creating value, *Business Horizons*, 52, pp. 523-529.
49. Holmen, M. and Knopf, J. (2004). Minority shareholder protections and the private benefits of control for Swedish mergers, *Journal of Financial and Quantitative Analysis*, 39 (1), pp. 167-191.
50. Hou, K., Olsson, P., and Robinson, D. (2000). Does takeover increase stockholder value? Working paper, University of Chicago.

51. Houston, J.F., James, C.M., and Ryngaert, M.D. (2001). Where do merger gains come from? Bank mergers from the perspective of insiders and outsiders, *Journal of Financial Economics*, 60, pp. 285-331.
52. Jarrell, G.A., Brickley, J.A., and Netter, J.M. (1988). The market for corporate control: The empirical evidence since 1980, *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 2 (1), pp. 49-68.
53. Jensen, M.C. (2006). Takeovers: The controversy and the evidence, SSRN Working Paper.
54. Jensen, M.C. and Ruback, R.S. (1983). The market for corporate control, *Journal of Financial Economics*, 11, pp. 593-638.
55. Kang, J.K., Shivdasani, A., and Yamada, T. (2000). The effect of bank relations on investment decisions: An investigation of Japanese takeover bids, *Journal of Finance*, 55, pp. 2197-2218.
56. Khanna, T. and Palepu, K. (2000). Is group affiliation profitable in emerging markets? An analysis of diversified Indian business groups, *Journal of Finance*, 55, pp. 867-891.
57. King, M.R. (2009). Pre-bid run-ups ahead of Canadian takeovers: How big is the problem? *Financial Management*, 38 (4), pp. 699-726.
58. Kothari, S.P. (2001). Capital markets research in accounting, *Journal of Accounting and Economics*, 31 (March), pp. 105-231.
59. Kothari, S.P. and Warner, J.B. (1997). Measuring long-horizon security price performance, *Journal of Financial Economics*, 43, pp. 301-339.
60. Kuipers, D., Miller, D., and Patel, A. (2002). Shareholder wealth effects in the cross-border market for corporate control, Mimeo, Indiana University.
61. Langetieg, T.C. (1978). An application of a three-factor performance index to measure stockholder gains from merger, *Journal of Financial Economics*, 6, pp. 365-383.
62. Lang, L.H.P., Stulz, R.M., and Walkling, R.A. (1989) Managerial performance, Tobin's Q, and the gains from successful tender offers, *Journal of Financial Economics*, 24, pp. 137-154.
63. Leeth, J.D. and Borg, J.R. (2000). The impact of takeovers on shareholder wealth during the 1920s merger wave, *Journal of Financial and Quantitative Analysis*, 35, pp. 217-238.
64. Lins, K. and Servaes, H. (2002). Is corporate diversification beneficial in emerging markets? *Financial Management*, Summer, pp. 5-31.
65. Loughran, T. and Vijh, A.M. (1997). Do long-term shareholders benefit from corporate acquisitions? *Journal of Finance*, 52, pp. 1765-1790.
66. Ma, Q. and Ukhov, A.D. (2011). Valuation of takeover targets and the market for corporate control throughout the business cycle, *Insurance Markets and Companies: Analyses and Actuarial Computations*, 2 (1), pp. 38-48.
67. Mandelker, G. (1974). Risk and return: The case of merging firms, *Journal of Financial Economics*, 1, pp. 303-335.
68. Martijn, C., Vinay, B., and Kose, J. (2009). Takeovers and the Cross-Section of Returns, *The Review of Financial Studies*, 22 (4), pp. 1409-1445.
69. Martynova, M. and Renneboog, L. (2008a). A century of corporate takeovers: What have we learned and where do we stand? *Journal of Banking & Finance*, 32 (10), pp. 2148-2177.
70. Martynova, M. and Renneboog, L. (2011). The performance of the European market for corporate control: Evidence from the 5th takeover wave, *European Financial Management*, 17 (2), pp. 208-259.
71. Moeller, S.B., Schlingemann, F.P., and Stulz, R.M. (2005). Wealth Destruction on a massive scale? A study of acquiring-Firm return in the recent merger wave, *Journal of Finance*, 60 (2), pp. 757-782.
72. Mulherin, J.H. and Boone, A.L. (2000). Comparing acquisitions and divestitures, *Journal of Corporate Finance*, 6 (2), pp. 117-139.
73. Parrino, J.D. and Harris, R.S. (1999). Takeovers, management replacement, and post-acquisition operating performance: Some evidence from the 1980s, *Journal of Applied Corporate Finance*, 11 (4), pp. 88-97.
74. Rosen, R.J. (2006). Merger momentum and investor sentiment: The stock market reaction to merger announcements, *Journal of Business*, 79 (2), pp. 987-1017.
75. Schwert, G.W. (1996). Mark-up pricing in mergers and acquisitions, *Journal of Financial Economics*, 41, pp. 153-192.
76. Schwert, G.W. (2002). Anomalies and market efficiency, Working Paper, No. FR 02-13, University of Pennsylvania.
77. Shleifer, A. and Vishny, R.W. (1989). Management entrenchment: The case of manager-specific investments, *Journal of Financial Economics*, 25, pp. 123-139.
78. Shleifer, A. and Vishny, R.W. (2003). Stock market driven acquisitions, *Journal of Financial Economics*, 70, pp. 295-311.
79. Smith, R. and Kim, J. (1994). The combined effects of free cash flow and financial slack on bidder and target stock returns, *Journal of Business*, 67 (2), pp. 281-310.
80. Sudarsanam, S. and Ashraf, A.M. (2003). Glamour acquirers, method of payment and post acquisition performance: The UK evidence, *Journal of Business Finance and Accounting*, 30, pp. 299-342.
81. Varaiya, N.P. (1985). A test of Roll's hubris hypothesis of corporate takeovers, Working Paper, Southern Methodist University.