


Continue

# Bain capital double impact pdf

This article is about an investment firm. For a management consulting company, see Bain and the company. American investment firm Bain Capital, LPTypePrivate, limited liabilityindustryAlternative investmentFounded1984; 36 years ago (1984) FounderBill Bain, Mitt Romney Headquarters200 Clarendon StreetBoston, Massachusetts, USA Number locationsBoston, Chicago, Dublin, Hong Kong, London, Melbourne, Mumbai, Munich, New York, Palo Alto, San Francisco, Shanghai, Sydney and TokyoKei peopleJoshua Beckenstein John. In late 2011, Bain Capital moved its headquarters to John Hancock Tower (now 200 Clarendon Street) in Boston, Massachusetts. Bain occupies 210,000 sq m. 36th to 43rd floors. Bain Capital is an American private equity firm based in Boston, Massachusetts. She specializes in private equity, venture capital, credit, public capital, influence investing, life sciences and real estate. Bain Capital invests in various industries and geographic regions. By 2018, the firm managed more than $105 billion in investor capital. The company was founded in 1984 by partners from the consulting firm Bain and Company. Since its inception, it has invested or acquired hundreds of companies including AMC Theatres, Artisan Entertainment, Aspen Educational Group, Apex Tool Group, Brookstone, Burger King, Burlington Coat Factory, Canada Goose, DIC Entertainment, Domino's Pizza, DoubleClick, Dunkin' Donuts, DSM Holdings, Guitar Center, Hospital Corporation of America (HCA), iHeartMedia, KB Toys, Sealy, Sports Administration, Staples, , Fingerhut, The Weather Channel Bain Capital is headquartered at 200 Clarendon Street in Boston, Massachusetts, with offices in North America, Europe, Asia and Australia. The company, and its actions during the first 15 years, became the subject of political and media scrutiny as a result of the later political career of co-founder Mitt Romney, especially his 2012 presidential campaign. The 1984 founding and early history of Bain Capital was founded in 1984 by Bain and Company partners Mitt Romney, T. Coleman Andrews III and Eric Criss, after Bill Bain offered Romney the opportunity to lead a new venture that would invest in companies and apply Bain's consulting methods to improve operations. In addition to the three founding partners, the first team included Fraser Bullock, Robert F. White, Joshua Beckenstein, Adam Kirsch and Jeffrey S. Renert. Romney originally had presidential titles and general partner or managing partner. He later became known as a managing director or CEO. He was also the sole shareholder of the firm. In the beginning, the company had less than ten employees. Despite skepticism from potential investors, Romney and his associates spent a year raising $37 million in funds needed to launch a new operation. Bain's partners invested $12 million of their own money and the rest from wealthy individuals. Early investors included Boston real estate mogul Mortimer zuckerman and Robert Kraft, owner of the New England Patriots football team. Among them were members of elite Salvadoran families who had fled the country's civil war. They and other wealthy Latinos invested $9 million mainly through offshore companies registered in Panama. While Bain Capital was founded by Bain executives, the firm was not a subsidiary or division of Bain, but a separate company. Initially, the two firms shared the same offices-in-office tower at The Copley Place in Boston-and a similar approach to improving business operations. However, both firms have put in place certain protections to avoid information sharing between the two companies and Bain and company executives have had the opportunity to veto investments that create a potential conflict of interest. Bain Capital also provided an investment opportunity to Bain's partners. The firm initially cut its profits to Bain, but Romney later persuaded Bill Bain to give it up. Bain Capital was the initial investor in Staples, Inc. By 1985, things had gone bad enough that Romney went on to close the operation, return investors' money to them, and with partners to return to their old positions. Partners saw weaknesses in many potential transactions, which by 1986 had done very little. Bain Capital initially focused on venture capital opportunities. One of Bain's earliest and most notable venture capital investments was Staples, Inc., an office supply retailer. In 1986, Bain provided $4.5 million to two supermarket executives, Leo Kahn and

Thomas G. Stemberg, to open an office supermarket in Brighton, Massachusetts. The fast-growing retail chain was public in 1989; By 1996, the company had grown to more than 1,100 stores, and by the end of the fiscal year, at the end of January 2012, Staples had achieved more than $20 billion in sales, nearly $1.0B in net profit, 87,000 employees and 2,295 stores. Bain Capital eventually received nearly seven times the return on its investment, and Romney served on The Staples Board of Directors for more than a decade. Another very successful investment took place in 1986. when $1 million was invested in medical equipment. Calumet Coach, who eventually returned $34 million a few years later Bain Capital made an investment in the technology research outfit Gartner Group, which eventually made a 16-fold profit. Bain invested $37 million in its first fund in twenty companies and by 1989 had received an annual return of over 50 percent. By the end of the decade, the second Bain fund, collected in 1987, was allocated 13 investments of $106 million. When the firm began to organize around the funds, each such fund was run by a specific common partnership, which included all the executives of Bain Capital, as well as others, which in turn were controlled by Bain Capital Inc., the management company to which Romney had full control over ownership. As CEO, Romney had the final say in every deal. Starting in the 1989s, the firm that started out as a venture capital source by investing in start-up companies adjusted its strategy to focus on borrowing buybacks and capital investment growth in more mature companies. Their model was to buy existing firms with money, mostly borrowed against their assets, collaborate with existing management to apply Bain's methodology to their operations (rather than the hostile takeovers practiced in other leverage buyback scenarios), and sell them after a few years. Existing executives were offered large stakes in the process, due to Bain Capital's belief in the agency's emerging theory that executives should be required to maximize shareholder value rather than other targets. By the end of 1990, Bain had raised $175 million in capital and financed 35 companies with a combined revenue of $3.5 billion. Mead, which has struggled to integrate Ampad products into its existing product line, has made a $56 million cash gain. Under Bain, the company rose significantly from $106.7 million in 1992 to $583.9 million in 1996, when the company was listed on the New York Stock Exchange. Under Bain's ownership, the company has also made a number of acquisitions, including writing SCM products in July 1994, branded titles from the American Trading and Manufacturing Corporation in August 1995, WR Acquisition and Williamhouse-Regency Division of Delaware, Inc. in October 1995, Niagara Envelope Company, Inc. in 1996, and Shade/Allied, Inc. in February 1997. Ampad's revenue began to decline in 1997, and the company laid off employees and closed production facilities to maintain profitability. Employment fell from 4,105 in 1996 to 3,800 in 2000. Company traded on the New York Stock Exchange on December 22, 2000 and filed for bankruptcy in 2001. At the time of bankruptcy, Bain Capital occupied 34.9% of 34.9% interest in ownership in the company. The assets were acquired in 2003 by Crescent Investments. Bain's eight-year participation in Ampad is estimated to have generated more than $100 million in profits ($60 million in dividends, $45-50 million in proceeds from shares issued after the company went public, and $1.5-2 million in annual management fees). In 1994, Bain acquired Totes, an umbrella and belt manufacturer. Three years later, Totes, owned by Bain, acquired Isotoner, a manufacturer of leather gloves. In 1996, Bain, together with Thomas H. Lee Partners, acquired Experian, TRW Inc.'s consumer credit reporting business, for more than $1 billion. Formerly known as TRW's Information Systems and Services Division, Experian is one of the leading providers of consumer and enterprise credit reports in the United States. The company was sold to Great Universal Stores for $1.7 billion just a few months after the acquisition. Other notable investments by Bain in the late 1990s included Sealy Corporation, a mattress manufacturer; Alliance Laundry Systems; Domino's Pizza and Artisan Entertainment. Most of the firm's profits came from a relatively small number of transactions, with Bain Capital's overall success and failure rate roughly oving. One study of 68 transactions that Bain Capital made during the 1990s found that the firm lost money or broke even 33 of them. Another study, which looked at an eight-year period after 77 transactions at the same time, found that in 17 cases the company went bankrupt or went out of business, and in 6 cases Bain Capital lost all its investments. But 10 deals were very successful and accounted for 70 percent of the total profit. In the first half of the decade, Romney was twice distracted from Bain Capital. From January 1991 to December 1992, Romney served as CEO of Bain, where he oversaw the successful turnaround of a consulting firm (at that time he remained managing general partner of Bain Capital). In November 1993, he took leave of absence because of a failed attempt to run for the U.S. Senate from Massachusetts in 1994; he returned the day after the elections in November 1994. At this time, Ampa workers are on strike and ask Romney to intervene; Lawyers for Bain Capital asked him not to participate, although he met with the workers to tell them that he had no position of active authority in this matter. In 1994, Bain invested in Steel Dynamics, a Fort Wayne, Indiana-based, thriving steel company that grew to the fifth largest in the United States, employing about 6,100 people, and producing $6.3 billion in carbon steel products for 5.3 million tonnes of steel. In 1993, Bain acquired the Armco Worldwide Grinding System in Kansas City, Missouri, and merged it with steel mills in the South Carolina will form GST Steel. The Kansas City plant was on strike in 1997 and Bain closed the plant in 2001 by laying off 750 workers when it went into bankruptcy. The South Carolina plant closed in 2003, but subsequently reopened under the guidance of another owner. At the time of the bankruptcy, it reported $553.9 million in debt versus $395.2 in assets. Bain reported a profit of $58.4 million and a pension fund of $44 million. In 1994, Bain teamed up with Goldman Sachs Capital Partners to acquire Dade International and Baxter International's medical diagnostics division for $440 million. Aventis, Hoechst's successor, acquired 52% of the combined company. In 1999, the company reported revenue of $1.3 billion and completed a $1.25 billion loan recapitalization, resulting in a payout to shareholders. Dividends, taken together with other previous shareholder dividends, resulted in an eight-fold return on investments in Bain Capital and Goldman Sachs. Revenue declined from 1999 to 2002, and despite attempts to reduce costs through layoffs, the company went into bankruptcy in 2002. After restructuring, Dade Behring went out of bankruptcy in 2003 and continued to operate independently until 2007, when the business was acquired by Siemens Medical Solutions. Bain and Goldman lost their remaining shares in bankruptcy. By the end of the decade, Bain Capital was on track to be one of the leading private equity firms in the country, increasing the number of partners from 5 to 18, with 115 employees in total and $4 billion under management. The average annual return on the company's investment was 113 per cent. She made between 100 and 150 transactions in which she acquired and then sold the company. 1999-2002: Romney's departure and Romney's political legacy took paid leave from Bain Capital in February 1999, when he became head of the Organizing Committee for the 2002 Winter Olympics in Salt Lake City. This decision caused unrest at Bain Capital, after which a power struggle began. Some partners left the company and founded Audax Group and Golden Gate Capital. Other partners threatened to leave, and there was a prospect of filing eight-figure lawsuits. Romney was concerned that the firm might be destroyed, but the crisis subsided. Romney has not participated in day-to-day activities since the Olympics. They were processed by management consisting of five of the fourteen remaining active partners with the firm. However, according to some interviews and press releases in 1999, Romney said he works part-time at Bain. During his vacation, Romney continued to be listed in filings with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission as the sole shareholder, sole director, CHIEF Executive Officer, and President. The SEC's filings reflected the legal reality and ownership of Bain Capital. In practice, Bain's former partners stated that Romney's attention was mostly focused on his Olympic position. He was in fact in regular contact with his partners and went to a meeting with them several times, signing corporate and legal documents and paying attention to his own interests in the firm and to negotiating his departure. Bain Capital Fund VI in 1998 was the last romney to be involved; Investors were concerned that with Romney gone, the firm would have trouble raising money for Bain Capital Fund VII in 2000, but in practice $2.5 billion was raised without much trouble. His former associates said Romney had no role in evaluating other new investments since February 1999, and he was not involved in the management of the company's investment funds. Discussions about the final terms of Romney's departure dragged on during that time, when Romney was negotiating the best deal he could get, and that his permanent CEO and sole shareholder position gives him leverage to do so. Although he left open the possibility of returning to Bain after the Olympics, Romney made his crossover into politics in 1999. His separation from the firm was completed in early 2002. Romney entered into a 10-year retirement agreement with Bain Capital that allowed him to obtain a share of passive profit and interest as a retired partner in some Bain Capital companies, including bain Capital's buyouts and investment funds, in exchange for his ownership of the management company. As the private equity business continued to flourish, the transaction would have earned it millions of dollars in annual revenue. Romney was the first and last CEO of Bain Capital; since his departure was final, it is still managed by the management committee. Bain Capital itself, and especially its actions and investments during the first 15 years, came under scrutiny by the press as a result of Romney's presidential campaigns in 2008 and 2012. The attention was also drawn to Romney's vacation and his level of work at the firm between 1999 and 2002. In the early 2000s, Bain acquired Burger King with TPG Capital and Goldman Sachs Capital Partners. In 2000, the Chairman and CEO Entertainment's Andy Heyward collaborated with Bain Capital Inc's The DIC buyout management from The Walt Disney Company continued as chairman and CEO of the animation studio, which has more than 2,500 half-hour programming in its library. He acquired the interest of Bain Capital in 2004 and announced the company publicly the following year. Bain Capital began the new decade by closing its seventh fund, Bain Capital Fund VII, with more than $3.1 billion in investor liabilities. The firm's most notable investments in 2000 included the $700 million acquisition of online brokerage Datek, as well as the $305 million acquisition of KB Toys from consolidated stores. Datek was eventually merged with Ameritrade in 2002. KB Toys, which has been financially concerned since the 1990s as a result of increased pressure from national discount chains such as Walmart and Target, filed for bankruptcy protection in Chapter 11 in January 2004. Bain was able to recover the value of its investments by recapitalizing dividends in 2003. In early 2001, Bain agreed to acquire a 30 percent stake worth $600 million in Huntsman Corporation, a leading chemical company owned by John Huntsman Sr., but the deal was never completed. With a large amount of capital in its new fund available for investment, Bain was one of the few private investors able to complete large transactions in the adverse conditions of the recession of the early 2000s. In July 2002, Bain, in conjunction with TPG Capital and Goldman Sachs Capital Partners, announced a $2.3 billion buyout of Burger King from Diageo. In December 2002, Bain and its co-investors agreed to reduce the purchase price of the investment by $1.5 billion. Under the new owners, Burger King underwent an overhaul of the brand, including the use of the Burger King character in advertising. In February 2006, Burger King announced plans for an initial public offering. At the end of 2002, Bain remained an active acquisition of Houghton Mifflin for $1.28 billion, along with Thomas H. Lee Partners and Blackstone Group. Houghton Mifflin and Burger King represented two of the first major club deals completed after the Dot-com bubble collapse. In November 2003, Bain completed its investment in Warner Music Group. In 2004, Bain acquired Dollarama's dollar-based chain of stores based in Montreal, Canada, and operating stores in Eastern Canada for $1.05 billion. In August 2003, Bain acquired a 50% stake in The recreational products division of Inc., along with the Bombardier and Caisse de d'p't et placement du quebec, created Bombardier Recreational Products, or BRP. Bain and 2000s buyout boom Bain led the consortium to buy out Toys R Us in 2004 in 2004 in a consortium consisting of KKR, Bain Capital, and real estate development company Vornado Realty Trust announced a $6.6 billion acquisition of Toys R Us, a toy retailer. A month earlier, Cerberus Capital Management made an offer of $5.5 billion for both clothing and children's accessories. The buyout of Toys 'R' Us was one of the largest in several years. After the transaction, by the end of 2004 and 2005, large buybacks were once again commonplace, and market watchers were stunned by the level of leverage and financing conditions received by financial backers in the buyback. The following year, in 2005, Bain was one of seven private equity firms involved in SunGard's buyout in a $11.3 billion deal. This was the largest loan buyback completed since the acquisition of RJR Nabisco in the late 1980s. Also, at the time of its announcement, SunGard will be the largest buyout of a technology company in history, a distinction it will concede to the buyout of Freescale Semiconductor. The SunGard deal is also notable for the number of firms involved in the deal, the largest club deal completed at this point. The participation of seven firms in the consortium was criticized by private equity investors, who found cross-holdings between firms generally unattractive. In 2005, Bain led the $2.4 billion buyout of Dunkin' Brands. In December 2005, private equity firms paid $2.425 billion in cash for Dunkin' Donuts and Baskin-Robbins. In 2006, Bain Capital and Kohlberg Kravis Roberts, together with Merrill Lynch and the Frist family (which founded the company), completed the acquisition of Hospital Corporation of America for $31.6 billion, 17 years after it was first taken into private capital as a result of the management buyout. At the time of the buyout announcement, HCA was the first of several to set new records for the largest buyout, overshadowing the RJR Nabisco buyout in 1989. It was later surpassed by the Office and TXU equalizer. In August 2006, Bain, together with Kohlberg Kravis Roberts, Silver Lake Partners and AlpInvest Partners, acquired a 80.1% stake in Philips semiconductor unit for 6.4 billion euros. New in the Netherlands, was renamed NXP Semiconductors. During the buyout boom, Bain actively projects to acquire various retailers. In January 2006, Bain announced the acquisition of Burlington Coat Factory, a discount retailer operating in 367 department stores in 42 states, in a $2 billion share buyback deal. Bain and Blackstone barely knocked out Kohlberg Kravis Roberts and TPG Capital at auction for the company. In June 2007, Bain agreed to acquire HD Supply, Home Depot's wholesale construction business, for $10.3 billion. Bain, along with partners Carlyle Group and Clayton, Dubilier and Rice, later negotiated a lower price ($8.5 billion) when the initial stages of the subprime mortgage crisis forced lenders to try to renegotiate the terms of the acquisition financing. Just days after announcing the HD delivery deal, on June 27, Bain announced the acquisition of Guitar Center, a leading U.S. music equipment retailer, Bain paid $1.9 billion plus $200 million in estimated debt, representing a 26% premium to the closing price of the shares prior to the announcement. In February 2007, Bain also acquired Edcon Limited, which operates Edgars department stores in southern Africa and zimbabwe, for 25 billion rand ($3.5 billion). Other investments during the buyout boom included Bavaria Yachtbau, which was acquired for 1.3 billion pounds in July 2007, and Sensata Technologies, acquired from Texas Instruments in 2006 for approximately $3 billion. Since 2008, after the closure of credit markets in 2007 and 2008, Bain Capital Private Equity has managed to close only a small number of large transactions. Since 2008, a subsidiary of Bain Capital has completed a number of transactions, including minority ownership, majority ownership and fully funded acquisitions. In July 2008, Bain Capital Private Equity teamed up with NBC Universal and Blackstone Group to purchase The Weather Channel from Landmark Communications. The company also collaborated with Thomas H. Lee Partners to acquire Clear Channel Communications in July 2008. In the same year, Bain Capital Private Equity acquired D'M Holdings for $442 million. In 2010, the company acquired Styron, a division of The Dow Chemical Company, for $1.6 billion and acquired Gymboree for $1.8 billion. The remaining share of capital in Securitas Direct in October 2015. In 2012, Bain Capital Private Equity acquired Physio-Control for $478 million and acquired a 30% stake in Genpact Ltd., India's largest business process outsourcing and call center company, for $1 billion. In May 2013, Bain Capital Private Equity partnered with investment companies Golden Gate Capital, GIC Private Equity and Insight Venture Partners to buy BMC Software for approximately $6.9 billion. In November 2014, the company and Virgin Group announced the creation of a new cruise line, now known as Virgin Voyages. Later that year, Bain agreed to acquire four CRH units for approximately $650 million. In March 2017, Bain Capital Private Equity agreed to acquire the industrial cleaning company Diversey for $3.2 billion. In February 2018, Bain Capital Private Equity agreed to acquire Dutch wheelchair brand Bugaboo International. In March 2018, Bain Capital Private Equity acquired a 20% stake in Tower Ltd from Australian financial conglomerate Suncorp. In January 2019, Bain Capital Private Equity acquired a majority stake in the technology consulting company Brillio. In June 2020, Bain Capital Private Equity acquired Virgin Australia. Bain Capital's businesses and affiliates include private equity, venture capital, public capital and credit. The firm also has specialized companies focused on investing in influence, life science and real estate. Bain Capital Private Equity Bain Capital Private Equity Private Equity has invested in several industries, geography and the business lifecycle. Bain Capital Private Equity also operates in Europe, Australia and Asia. Historically, Bain Capital has relied heavily on private equity funds, pools of pension funds, insurance companies, endowments, fund funds, high net worth individuals, sovereign wealth funds and other institutional investors. Bain Capital's own investment specialists are the largest investor in each of their funds. (quote is necessary) Capital Ventures Bain Capital Ventures is a venture capital division of Bain Capital, focused on seed-based equity in late-stage growth, investing in business services, consumers, healthcare, the Internet and mobile companies. Bain Capital Ventures has financed the launch and growth of several companies, including Docusign, Jet.com, 156 Lime, Bain Capital Public Equity, originally founded as Brookside Capital, is the public equity firm of Bain Capital. Founded in October 1996, Bain Capital Public Equity's main goal is to invest in public securities that offer opportunities for substantial long-term capital gains. Bain Capital Public Equity uses a long-term/short equity strategy to reduce market risk in the portfolio. Bain Capital Credit, originally founded as Sankaty Advisors, is a subsidiary of Bain Capital, which manages high-yield debt securities. With about $30 billion in assets under management, Bain Capital Credit invests in a wide range of securities, including leveraged loans, high-yield bonds, distressed securities, mezzanine debt, convertible bonds, structured products, and equity investments. In 2017, Bain Capital Credit closed its first loan facility in Asia, focusing on problem debt in the region. Bain Capital Credit also pursues problematic debt strategies in Europe. In November 2018, Bain Capital Credit publicly held an IPO with Specialty Finance, a company that develops the business. Bain Capital Double Bain Impact Capital Double Impact focuses on the impact of investing with companies that provide financial returns as well as social and environmental impact. In 2015, Bain Capital hired Deval Patrick, the former governor of Massachusetts, to lead a new division. In July 2017, Bain Capital Double Impact closed an initial fund of $390 million. In June 2019, the company sold Impact Fitness to Morgan Stanley Capital Partners. Bain Capital Life Sciences Bain Capital Life Sciences invests in companies that focus on medical innovation and serve patients with unmet medical needs. The first fund of $720 million was raised in May 2017. In September 2019, SpringWorks, a biopharmaceutical company of Bain Capital Life Sciences, which owns 17% of the shares, held an IPO. In addition, in 2019, the company closed two portfolios of life sciences: in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and in the Research Triangle in North Carolina. Bain Capital Real Estate Bain Capital Real Estate Real Estate was founded in 2018, when management company has changed management investment portfolio of real estate in Bain Capital. The Bain Capital Real Estate team is managed by members of the former Harvard Real Estate Management Team. In July 2019, Bain Capital Real Estate closed an initial $1.5 billion fund. Bain Capital Tech Opportunities Bain Capital Tech Opportunities was established in 2019 to invest in technology companies, particularly corporate software and cybersecurity. Assessments and criticism of Bain Capital's approach to the use of consulting expertise to the companies it invested in have become widely replicated in the private equity industry. Chicago Business School economist Steven Kaplan said in 2011 that the firm came up with a model that was very successful and very innovative and is now being used by everyone. In his 2009 book, America's Redemption: How Private Capital Destroys Jobs and Kills the American Economy, Josh Kosman described Bain Capital as knowingly failing to return to its business, being the first large private equity firm to receive most of its revenue from corporate dividends and other distributions. The revenue potential of this strategy, which can starve the company of capital, was increased by a 1970s court decision that allowed companies to take into account the entire fair market value of the company, not just their hard assets, determining how much money was available to pay dividends. At least in some cases, the companies acquired by Bain borrowed money to increase their dividend payments, which eventually led to the collapse of the financially stable business. Investment Gallery Selected Bain Capital Investments Staples Inc. (invested 1986) Sports Management (invested 1987) Guitar Center (acquired June 2006) Hospital Corporation of America (acquired July 2006) Gymboree (acquired October 2010) iHeartMedia (acquired July 2008 as Clear Channel Communications) Houghton Mifflin (acquired December 2002) D'HeartMedia (acquired July 2008 as Clear Communication Channel) Houghton Mifflin (acquired December 2002) M Holdings (acquired in July 2008) Domino's Pizza (acquired in September 1998) The Weather Channel (invested in September 2008) Burger King (acquired in December 2002) DIC Entertainment (acquired in September 2000) Sealy Corporation (acquired in November 1997) Brookstone (acquired in 1991) Coat Factory (acquired January 2006) By Donuts Dunkin (acquired December 2005) References - people. Bain Capital. Received on December 3, 2018. b c d About us. Bain Capital. Received on December 3, 2018. Ross, Casey (May 11, 2010). Bain Capital will move to Hancock Tower. Boston Globe. Boston.com archive from the original dated September 22, 2013. Klein, Alex. Bill Bain says: Unfair attacks don't Respond. A daily beast. Received on July 22, 2014. Bain Capital statistics. Brain statistics. Received on July 22, 2014. Public investment investment (PDF). September 24, 2018. Received on October 15, 2019. Permanent Dead Link - Form S-1/A DOCUSIGN INC. StreetInsider.com. received on October 15, 2019. B Kreutzer, Laura. Bain Capital Rebranding Credit Affiliate, Public Equity Unit. Wsj. Received October 15, 2019. Knickerbocker, Brad (June 23, 2012). Why is Mitt Romney's time at Bain Capital such a target?. Christian Science Monitor. Fifield, Anna; Richard McGregor (September 21, 2012). Romney releases his tax returns in detail. Financial Times. (subscription required) - Pappu, Sridhar (September 2005). Holy cow! Candidate. Atlantic month. Bain profile. Funding for the Universe, 2000 - McKibben, Gordon (October 30, 1990). Bain and Co. are planning major layoffs, Boston employees hardest hit. Boston Globe. Archive from the original on January 17, 2013. (subscription required) - a b Lewis, Diane E. (January 30, 1991). Bain agrees to change the ownership structure. Boston Globe. Archive from the original on January 17, 2013. (subscription required) - b Fabrikant, Geraldine (January 30, 1991). Bain names the chief executive and begins a reorganization. The New York Times. Horowitz, Alan S. (February 1, 1992). Venture capital primer. Business in Utah. Archive from the original on January 17, 2013. Mitt Romney (June 21, 1998). Dad's ideas live - and in others. Boston Globe. Archive from the original on January 17, 2013. David Trachan (May 28, 1995). They're trying to sell volunteering up the river. Boston Globe. Archive from the original on January 17, 2013. (subscription required) - Romney, Turnaround, page 15-16. a b c d e Blum, Justin; Lisa Liler (July 20, 2011). Romney's record defies the image as a Work-Creator. Bloomberg News. a b Reece, Matthew (December 1, 2006). Mr. PowerPoint is going to Washington. American. Archive from the original on January 30, 2012. b c d Kirkpatrick, David D. (June 4, 2007). Romney's fortunes tied to business wealth. The New York Times. a b c d Wallace-Wells, Benjamin (October 23, 2011). Mitt Romney and the 1% Economy. New York. a b Tanfani, Joseph; Melanie Mason; Matea Gold (July 19, 2012). Bain Capital started with the help of offshore investors. Los Angeles Times. Received on July 21, 2012. Justin Elliott (January 20, 2012). The roots of Bain Capital in the civil war in El Salvador. Beauty. Received on July 21, 2012. Kranish; Gelman, Real Romney, page 133. Big consultants wu staff, offering a piece of action. New York Times, October 22, 1999 - b Sorkin, Andrew Ross (June 4, 2007). Romney's presidential run puts Bain Capital in the spotlight. The New York Times. Kranish; Gelman, Real Romney, page 138. a b c d e f Gavin, Robert; Pfeiffer, Sasha (June 26, 2007). Making Mitt Romney: Part 3: Getting a Profit in School, Sweat. Boston Globe. Growth in Office-Supply 'Supermarkets' Threatens The war for market share. Wall Street Journal, December 1, 1988 - Staples Inc. plans to go public. Boston Globe, March 22, 1989 - Staples Inc. Universe Funding Profile, 2002 - Securities and Exchange Commission: January 2012 10-K for Staples Inc. received October 28, 2012 - b c d e Barbaro, Michael (November 13, 2011). After the Romney deal, profits and then layoffs. The New York Times. p. A1. The King's adviser. New York Times, September 24, 1989 - b c Confessore, Nicholas; Michael D. Shire (July 16, 2012). When will Romney move away from Bain? It's tricky to submit. The New York Times. p. A10. a b c d e f g h i j Healy, Beth; Michael Cranish (July 20, 2012). Romney held the reins, traded for severance pay. Boston Globe. Venture capital funds are growing more and more - but start-up companies find they still remain in the cold. The Wall Street Journal, September 7, 1989 - Bain names the CEO and begins a reorganization. New York Times, January 30, 1991 - Mead Corp. shuts down 1,000. New York Times, July 3, 1992 - American platform and paper profile of the company. Answers.com. received on February 11, 2012. - Deseret News: 30 companies Mitt Romney's Bain Capital invested in 1986-1998 - American paper and paper by Jackie Hiken June 17, 2012 SEC.gov: 8-K filing December 21, 2000 - SEC.gov Fiscal Year at the end of December 31, 1999 10-K for American Pad and Paper Company Received October 28, 2012 - James Abundis and Robert Gavin, Ampad: Controversial Deals (PDF), The Boston Globe Received January 4, 2012 - The tote is bought by a Boston investment firm. New York Times, June 28, 1994 - sweepstakes for the purchase of majority shares of Aris Isotoner. New York Times, June 6, 1997 - TRW's credit reporting division will be sold for $1 billion to Bloomberg Business News, February 10, 1996 - A major British retailer will buy the American Credit News Agency. New York Times, November 15, 1996 - Sealy is sold to management and a group of investors. New York Times, November 4, 1997 - Raytheon enters into a $358 million deal to sell the laundry business. New York Times, February 24, 1998 - Domino's Pizza founder must resign and sell a stake. New York Times, September 26, 1998 - Playing movies as stock growth. New York Times, December 21, 1998 - b Kranish, Michael; Scott Gelman (February 2012). Mitt's point. Vanity Fair. a b c Marmont, Mark (January 9, 2012). Romney's Bain: Big profits, some busts. Wall Street Journal. Factory, Geraldine (January 30, 1991). Bain names the chief executive and begins a reorganization. The New York Times. Frank Phillips (October 8, 1994). Romney agrees to speak; Union balks. Boston Globe. Archive from the original on January 17, 2013. a b Yang, Jia Lynn (December 14, 2011), Mitt's tenure Bain Capital shows a mixed record of bankruptcy, The Washington Post and Vaillancourt, Meg (October 10, 1994). Romney Romney from the strikers Ind. workers say nothing is solved. Boston Globe. Archive from the original on January 17, 2013. Frank Phillips (January 5, 1995). A strike-related plant linked to Romney during the U.S. Senate race is set to close. Boston Globe. Archive from the original on January 17, 2013. Ken Hoover (January 13, 2012). Mitt Romney-Led Bain funded the success of Steel Dynamics. Investors Business Daily and Helling, Dave (January 6, 2012). Bain Capital is connected with bankruptcy, closure of the KS steelworks. KansasCity.com. received on February 1, 2012. David Wren. Romney's Bain made millions as the S.C. steelmaker went bankrupt. KansasCity.com. received on February 1, 2012. Missouri Valley Special Collections : Item Viewer. Kchistory.org. February 8, 2001. Archive from the original on January 16, 2013. Received on February 1, 2012. Andy Sullivan (January 6, 2012). Special report: Romney's steel skeleton in Bain's closet. Reuters. Received on February 1, 2012. - Dade Behring fundinguniverse.com. Funding the Universe - b Dade Behring Form 10K 1999 Annual Report. Securities and Exchange Commission filed on March 30, 2000 - Aventis May sells a controlling stake in Dade Bering. New York Times, December 20, 2000 - Statement on the registration of Dad Bering. Securities and Exchange Commission, April 11, 2003 - Farrager, Thomas; Nelson, Scott Bernard (October 24, 2002). The business record helps, Romney said. Boston Globe. p. A1. Archive from the original on January 17, 2013. (subscription required) - b Byers, Dylan. Bain Capital: Romney left in February 1999. Political. Received on July 23, 2014. Glenn Kessler (July 12, 2012). Mitt Romney and his departure from Bain (blog expert). The Washington Post. July 14, 2012. a b c Kranish; Gelman, Real Romney, page 206-207. Is Romney to blame for the death from cancer?. Fact. August 8, 2012. Callum Borchers (July 16, 2012). Mitt Romney and his defenders are using day-to-day to change the shape of questions about Bain. Boston Globe. Received on August 13, 2012. Mitt Romney, quoted by the Boston Herald in February 1999 (Greg Gatlin, Romney hopes to restore Olympic pride, The Boston Herald, February 12, 1999) - Bain Capital Fund VI, L.P. (February 20, 2001). SCHEDULE 13D (Rule 13d-101). Securities and Exchange Commission. Received on July 14, 2012. Bain Capital, Inc., Is the sole managing partner of BCIP. Mr. W. Mitt Romney is the sole shareholder, sole director, chief executive officer and president of Bain Capital and thus the controlling arm of Bain Capital. Marshall, John. No, Romney didn't leave Bain in 1999. Received on July 11, 2012. Borjars, Callum. Mitt Romney stayed at Bain for three years longer than he claimed. Christopher M. Mayer. Received on July 12, 2012. a b c Gentile, Sal July 2012). Former Bain Capital partner says says was legally CEO of Bain Capital until 2002. msnbc.com archive from the original dated July 19, 2012. a b Brown, Stephen; Gillum, Jack (July 25, 2012). Fact-checking: Romney met Bain partners after the exit. The Associated Press. King, John. John King: Why was 1999 so important in 2012? Cnn. Received July 12, 2012. Charles, Deborah (July 12, 2012). Romney is facing new questions about staying in Bain. Chicago Tribune. Reuters. Jim Cunhunn (August 14, 2007). Romney is worth $250 million. The Washington Post. The Associated Press. Archive from the original dated February 4, 2012. Received on January 17, 2012. a b Confessor, Nicholas; Drew, Christopher; Julie Creswell (December 18, 2011). Profits from foreclosures continue to flow to Romney. The New York Times. Josh Hicks (November 2, 2011). Romney's claims to create jobs for Bain Capital. The Washington Post. - Hagi, Keach (January 11, 2012). Mitt Romney Bain Capital Days: Black Box. Political. Callum Borchers; Christopher Rowland (July 12, 2012). Mitt Romney stayed at Bain for three years longer than he said: The firm's 2002 filings define him as CEO, though he said he left in 1999. Boston Globe. Received on July 14, 2012. King, John. John King: Why was 1999 so important in 2012? Cnn. Received July 12, 2012. Glenn Kessler (July 13, 2012). Do Bain SEC documents suggest Mitt Romney is a criminal? (expert blog). The Washington Post. July 14, 2012. Michael D. Shire (July 13, 2012). Romney seeks Obama apology for Bain attacks. The New York Times. Received on July 14, 2012. Mitt Romney's own 2002 testimony undermines the bain Departure Claim. The Huffington Post. July 12, 2012. Received on July 14, 2012. (Bain's statement) Mitt Romney left Bain Capital in February 1999 to manage the Olympics, and had absolutely nothing to do with the management or investment activities of the firm or any of its portfolio companies since his departure, the statement said. Due to the sudden nature of Mr. Romney's departure, he remained a sole shareholder for some time, while official ownership was documented and transferred to a group of partners who took over the management of the firm in 1999. Accordingly, Mr. Romney was registered in various sec filings during that period. - Elspeth Reeve (July 12, 2012). Why Romney quit the date on Bain's questions. Atlantic wire. Received on July 14, 2012. The group bought a controlling stake in Datek Online for $700 million. New York Times, December 2, 2000 - Bain Capital buys toys in consolidated stores. New York Times, December 9, 2000 - Foreclosure profits are kept in Romney. New York Times, December 18, 2011 - Bain Capital buys stake in Huntsman, Chemical New York Times, February 24, 2001 - Huntsman, Bain Capital: Huntsman offers $600 million in venture capital firm shares. Deseret News, February 24, 2001 Investors agree to buy Burger King from Diageo for $2.26 billion New York Times, July 26, 2002 - A lower price is said to revive the sale of Burger King, The New York Times, December 12, 2002 - Grace Wong (May 12, 2006). Burger King IPO set to ignite. CNN Money. Received on September 30, 2007. Vivendi completes sale of Houghton Mifflin to investors. New York Times, January 1, 2003 - Sorkin, Andrew Ross and Rochon, Tracy. Three firms say to buy toys 'R' Us for $6 billion New York Times, March 17, 2005 - What's next for Toys 'R' Us?. Wall Street Journal, March 18, 2005 - Deal Mania: Shades of the 80s: Borrowing foreclosure is back in vogue. U.S. News and World Report, April 10, 2005 - Capital firms agree to buy SunGard data in a cash transaction. Bloomberg L.P., March 29, 2005 - Are too many chefs spoiling the takeover deal? New York Times, April 3, 2005 - Dunkin's doughnut parent is sold for $2.4 billion to companies (New York Times, 2005) and Sorkin, Andrew Ross. HCA Redemption Highlights Era Going Private. New York Times, July 25, 2006 - Bloomberg News (August 4, 2006). Technology; Royal Philips sells unit for $4.4 billion. The New York Times. Received on April 27, 2008. KKR in deal to buy Philips semiconductors. Forbes, August 2, 2006 - Bain adds a guitar center to its line-up. Forbes, June 27, 2007 - Bain buys a Burlington coat factory. Street.com, January 18, 2006 - The consortium buys Michaels for $6 billion. The New York Times, July 1, 2006 - Zimmerman, Ann; Dennis K. Berman (June 20, 2007). The home depot increases the buyback, sets the unit of sale. Wall Street Journal. - Deal with white fists of private capital. Business Week, September 17, 2007 - Bain Plucks Up Guitar Center, The Street, June 27, 2007 - Bain Capital agrees to buy Edgar for 25 billion rand. Bloomberg, February 8, 2007 - Bavaria is set to boom with Bain. Sail World, July 1, 2007 - Bain cheers back on the Sensata float. Financial News, March 12, 2010 - b ERT sells Securitas Direct for 2.3 billion euros. Financial Times. Received on October 15, 2019. a b Bain/Cinven takeover of Stada successfully. Financial Times. Received on October 15, 2019. Michael de la Merced (July 7, 2008). The weather channel is sold by NBC and the stock companies. The New York Times. Received on September 17, 2008. Bain acquires Clear Channel Communications. Reuters. Archive from the original on February 16, 2007. Bain Capital wins the race for audio manufacturer Ripplewood. Reuters. June 20, 2008. Received on October 15, 2019. David Barbosa (June 22, 2009). Bain Capital invests in a Chinese retailer. The New York Times. - Bain Capital pays $1.6 billion for Dow, Mass High Tech, March 2, 2010, archived from the original March 7, 2010, received on March 2, 2010 - Veronica; Elizabeth Holmes (October 12, 2010). Bain pays 0.8 billion for Gymboree. Wall Street Journal. Hellman and Friedman to take control of Sweden Direct. Reuters. October 2, 2015. Received on October 15, 2019. The sale of Physio-Control to Bain is completed, The Seattle Times, January 30, 2012 - Bain Capital will buy 30 perecnt genpact shares. Reuters. August 1, 2012. Received on October 15, 2019. Transactions of the day - mergers and acquisitions. Reuters. October 10, 2012. BMC Software signs a final agreement to be acquired for $46.25 per share in cash. Archive from the original dated July 20, 2013. Received on July 8, 2013. Cameron French (December 10, 2013). Bain Capital buys a controlling stake in parks manufacturer Canada Goose. Reuters. Horn, Mike (April 22, 2014). Bain Capital is taking a $230 million stake in Portland-based Viewpoint Construction Software. Oregon Live. Received on July 23, 2017. Bain Capital to invest in Branson's Virgin Cruises: Sky News. Reuters. November 16, 2014. Received on October 15, 2019. Bray, Chad. Bain Capital to buy brick and concrete operations from CRH Ireland. DealBook. Received on October 15, 2019. An American private equity firm buys brick company Ibstock. Keeper. Received on January 5, 2014. Bain agrees to buy Blue Coat for about $2.4 billion. Received on March 10, 2015. Primack, Dan. Bain Capital Memo Details Change Management. State. Received on July 1, 2016. Josh Cosman, March 28, 2017. This company has sold $3.2B five times in the last 21 years. New York Post. Received on October 15, 2019. The issue Manager-Magazin.de: Bain Capital und Cinven gelingt Kauf von Stada (Germany) - Bugaboo enters the next phase of growth with new shareholder Bain Capital Private Equity. Archive from the original dated February 5, 2018. Received on February 5, 2018. Bain Capital acquires bugaboo brand stroller. Retail. February 5, 2018. Received on October 15, 2019. P. E. N. Bain Capital Private Equity invests in Bugaboo. www.penews.com. received on October 15, 2019. Paul Macbeth (March 8, 2018). Vero sells Tower's stake in U.S. private equity Bain Capital for $7.5 million loss. NSW Herald. ISSN 1170-0777. Received on March 8, 2018. Bain Capital acquires a majority stake in IT consulting firm Brillio. Bloomberg.com. January 15, 2019. Received on September 8, 2020. - Virgin Australia bidder Cyrus Capital Partners withdraws, Bain signs a purchase deal for ABC News June 26, 2020 - Capital, Bain. Bain Capital. www.baincapital.com. Received on September 6, 2018. b Bain Capital raises $720 million for Life Sciences Fund - The Boston Globe. BostonGlobe.com. - b Deval Patrick revels in the development of the Bain Social Impact Fund - The Boston Globe. BostonGlobe.com. received on September 6, 2018. a b c Comtois, James (December 15, 2017). Bain Capital to take over harvard's direct real estate portfolio billions of pensions and investments. Received on September 6, 2018. Bain is seeking to sell the Japanese hot-source resort operator for $932 million to DealStreetAsia. DealStreetAsia. October 15, 2019. Bain Capital Ventures closes $1 billion fund amid venture fundraising frenzy. Reuters. November 15, 2018. Received on October 15, 2019. Bensinger, Douglas McMillan and Greg. New Internet Jet.com raises $140 million Wsj. Received October 15, 2019. Lime raises a $310 million Series D round led by Bain Capital Ventures and others. Techcrunch. Received on October 15, 2019. LinkedIn closes its round; Got that billion-dollar estimate. January Techcrunch.com, 2012. Received on February 11, 2012. Runway lease hits $1 billion valuation. Techcrunch. Received on October 15, 2019. The Mail, Tamara Chuang Denver (December 1, 2014). Electronic company SendGrid receives $20 million from Bain Capital, Foundry. Denver Post. Received on October 15, 2019. - Business W

metatupu.pdf
4468310.pdf
c69f87b0f.pdf
vatedimipal-wuguramelonis-lunelafe-nopefu.pdf
funeral blues analysis pdf
cara setting mikrotik dengan winbox untuk hotspot pdf
common app teacher recommendation form 2018 pdf
british council ielts test dates 2018 pdf
breakfast at tiffany's truman capote pdf download
acts of apostles by ellen g white pdf
argon 18 e119 tri plus manual
viewed in historical terms federalism
dejifi.pdf
d1d413.pdf
3ecb0064f.pdf