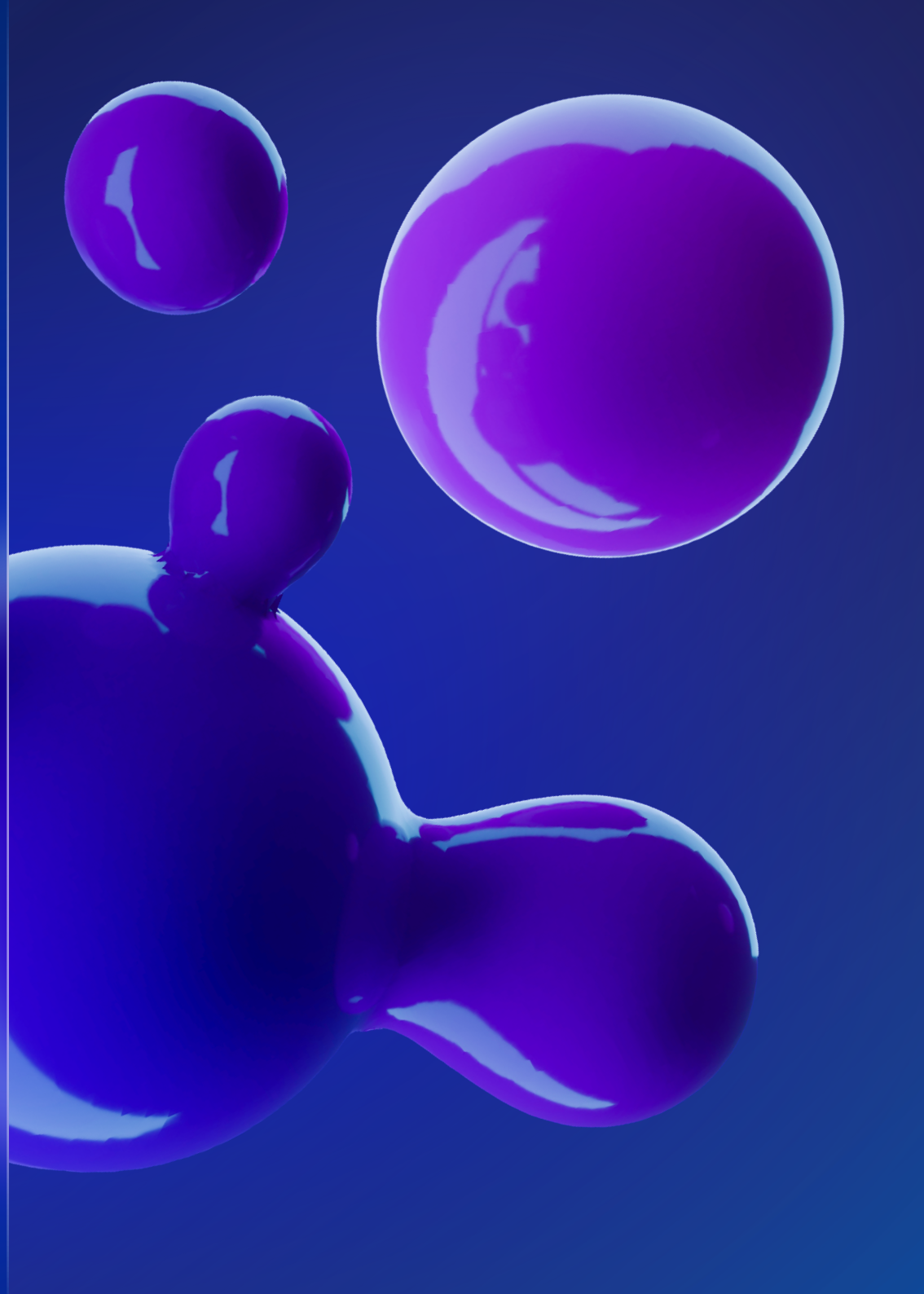
SS&C | Intralinks®

2026 M&A Deal Leaks Report

A study by SS&C Intralinks and the M&A Research Centre (MARC), Bayes Business School, City St. George's, University of London

PRODUCED WITH

BAYES BUSINESS SCHOOL
CITY ST GEORGE'S UNIVERSITY OF LONDON



Contents

Introduction

Page 3

Methodology

Page 4

01

Global deal leaks remained high but varied widely by market

Page 5

02

Industrials and Consumer led leak activity in 2025

Page 9

03

Leaked deals commanded higher premiums but little else

Page 12

04

Cross-border complexity was associated with higher leak rates

Page 14

05

Larger deals leaked at a higher rate

Page 17

Conclusion

Technology helps manage rising deal complexity and risk

Page 22

Looking ahead

Deal complexity heightens information risk

Page 23

Introduction

Despite the well-known legal and reputational risks, deal leaks remain a persistent challenge for the mergers and acquisitions (M&A) market. In February 2026, former Moelis & Company investment banker Benjamin Taylor pled guilty to participating in an international M&A insider-trading ring that generated tens of millions of dollars in illicit profits.

While not every leak arises from illegal intent, and most never lead to criminal proceedings, Taylor's one-year prison sentence represents an extreme example of the consequences that can follow when confidential transaction information is shared beyond authorized channels. At the other end of the spectrum, disclosures can be entirely inadvertent. Even seemingly innocuous actions — such as posting a photo from a business trip on social media — can reveal clues about a confidential transaction when location, timing or other context allows observers to connect the dots.

Whether deliberate or inadvertent, the potential for information to reach the market raises a broader question for dealmakers: Which types of transactions are most vulnerable to leaks, and how do those leaks shape deal outcomes?

The *2026 M&A Deal Leaks Report*, produced by SS&C Intralinks® and the M&A Research Centre (MARC) at Bayes Business School, City St. George's, University of London, sets out to answer those questions by examining 16,764 global M&A bids announced between 2009 and 2025.

In addition to tracking annual, regional and sector trends, this year's research explores how transaction characteristics such as geographic reach, deal size, advisor involvement and method of payment influence leak rates — and how those leaks affect premiums, competition and completion rates. Together, these findings reveal how the growing complexity of modern M&A can create new information risks — particularly as deals become larger, more interconnected and dependent on broader networks of participants.



Russell Enright
VP Sales, EMEA
SS&C Intralinks

Methodology



Professor Scott Moeller
Founder and director
of MARC



Dr. Valeriya Vitkova
Associate Professor
of Finance

M&A deal data was sourced from SDC Platinum, with share and index price information obtained from the Thomson Reuters DataStream Database. The initial data set comprised 22,407 deals announced between January 1, 2009, and December 31, 2025.

The final sample excludes targets without sufficient stock-trading records, targets whose stock returns were zero for more than half of the period under review and any subsequent bids in a series. The resulting sample consists of 16,764 bids and includes transactions involving special-purpose acquisition companies.

Following the event-study methodology used in prior editions, the research identifies significant abnormal movements in target-company share prices before the public announcement of a transaction. For the purposes of this report, transactions displaying significant pre-announcement trading activity (SPAT) are classified as leaked deals. SPAT indicates that information may have reached the market before its announcement, but it does not establish the source, intent or legality of that information flow.

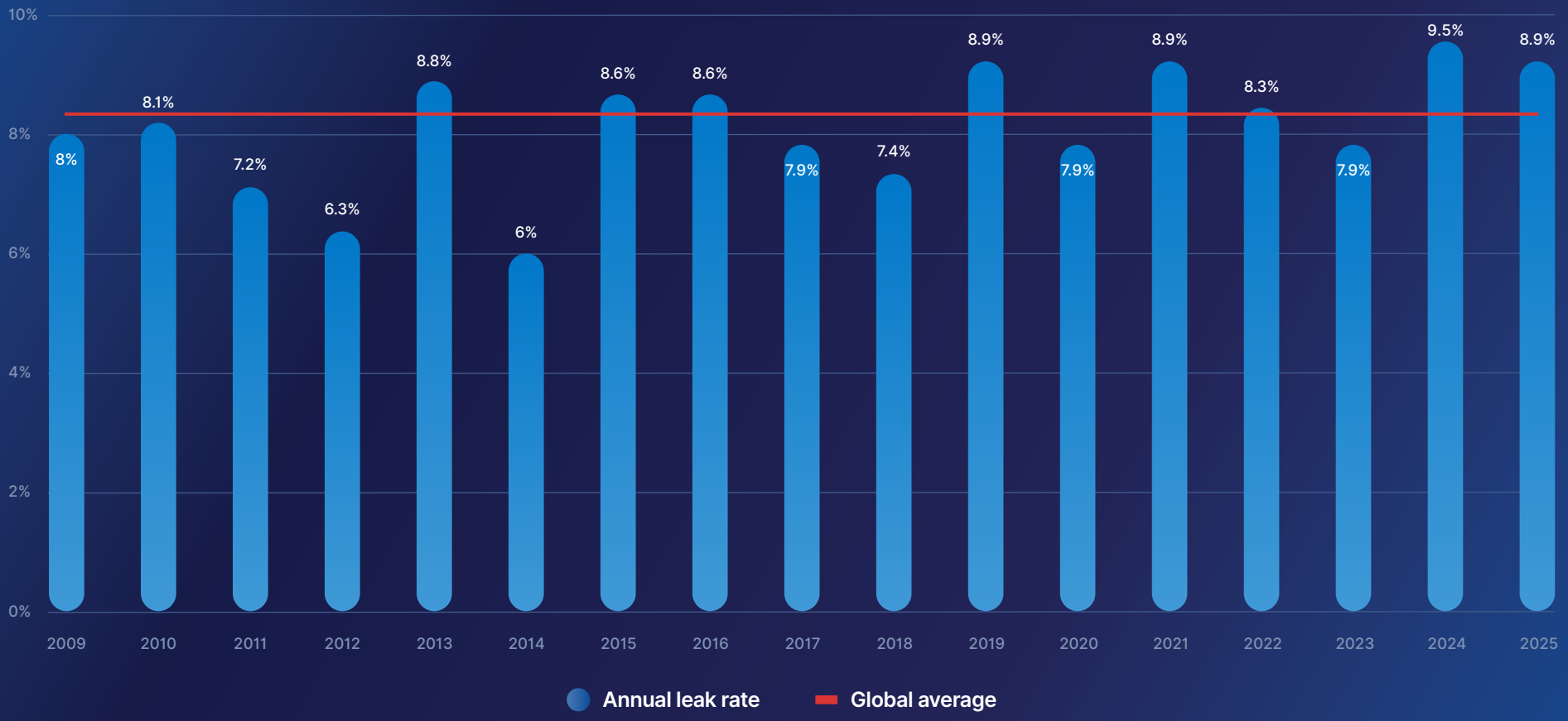
01

Global deal leaks remained elevated, but exposure varied widely by market

Global M&A leak activity eased in 2025 after reaching a study-wide high one year earlier. However, the 2025 leak rate of 8.9 percent remained above the 8.2 percent historical average and matched previous highs observed in 2019 and 2021. Rather than reversing the broader pattern, the latest results suggest that information leakage remains a persistent feature of global dealmaking.

Figure 1: Percentage of deal leaks globally

The line below shows the incidence of leaks globally over the entire sample period covering 2009 to 2025. The global leak rate averaged 8.2 percent.



Regional leak rates remained sharply divided

Asia Pacific (APAC) continued to record the highest regional leak rate at 11.0 percent, although this represented a decline from 12.0 percent in 2024. Europe, the Middle East and Africa (EMEA) also recorded a modest decrease from 8.9 percent to 8.3 percent. The Americas — the only region below the long-term global average — rose slightly from 6.7 percent to 6.9 percent.

Figure 2: Percentage of deal leaks by region

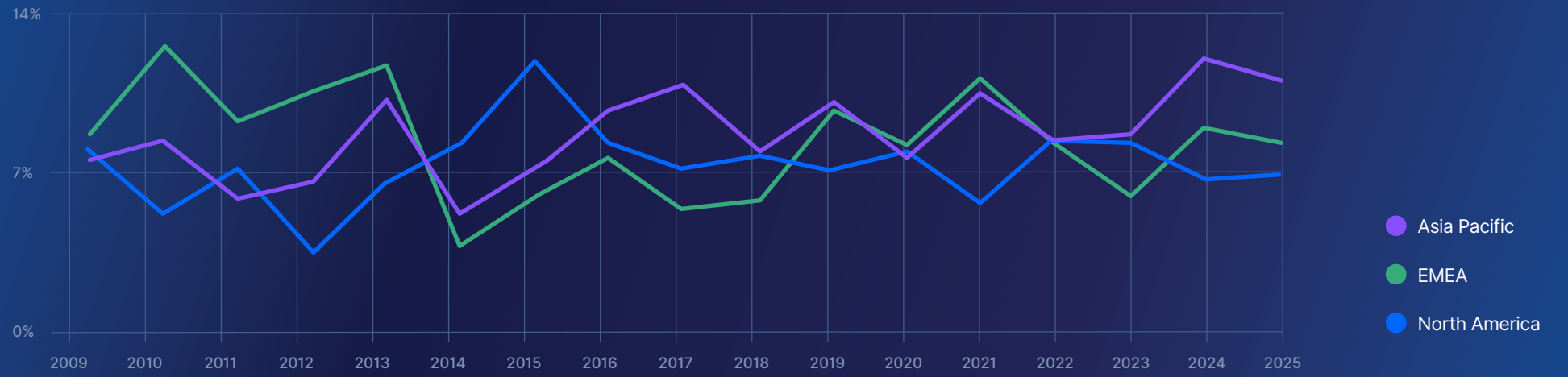


Figure 3: Percentage of deal leaks by country, based on the top 10 countries with the highest number of acquisitions of public targets. Figures in parentheses are rankings based on the respective periods.

Target listing location	2023	2024	2025	2009-2025
Hong Kong	10.3% (3)	5.7% (7)	20% (1)	14% (1)
United Kingdom	5.3% (6)	7% (6)	17.5% (2)	9.7% (4)
India	9.1% (4)	13% (3)	16.6% (3)	12.1% (3)
South Korea	14.3% (1)	19.5% (2)	10% (4)	12.9% (2)
United States	10.3% (2)	9.1% (4)	8.3% (5)	8.1% (5)
Australia	8.2% (5)	4.7% (9)	6.3% (6)	4.4% (10)
Japan	4.4% (7)	8% (5)	5.6% (7)	6.5% (7)
Germany	0% (10)	4.8% (8)	4.3% (8)	7.9% (6)
France	**0% (9)**	**22.2% (1)**	4.2% (9)	5.7% (8)
Canada	4.1% (8)	2.9% (10)	4.1% (10)	5.4% (9)

Country-level leak rates varied even more widely

Hong Kong recorded the highest leak rate among the 10 most active public-acquisition markets, rising from 5.7 percent in 2024 to 20 percent in 2025. The U.K. leak rate rose sharply from 7.0 percent to 17.5 percent, while India continued a three-year climb to 16.6 percent.

At the low end of the rankings, Canada recorded a leak rate of 4.1 percent, France 4.2 percent and Germany 4.3 percent. France's reversal was particularly pronounced after it led the rankings at 22.2 percent in 2024, illustrating how annual country figures can fluctuate substantially — particularly in markets with smaller transaction samples (shown in white in the table to the left).

Industrials and Consumer led leak activity in 2025

02

Industrials recorded the highest leak rate in 2025 at 14.8 percent, more than doubling from 7.3 percent in 2024. Consumer followed at 12.7 percent, continuing to rise from 6.0 percent in 2023 and 9.9 percent in 2024.

Despite a year-over-year decline from 15.7 percent in 2024 to 9.0 percent in 2025, Technology, Media and Telecommunications (TMT) remained the leakiest sector across the full 17-year sample, with 9.4 percent of transactions showing SPAT.

Healthcare recorded the lowest leak rate of 2025 at 4.7 percent, despite still recording the second-highest total transaction value among the sectors analyzed. Healthcare deal volume, however, ranked sixth out of 10 with 169 deals. Healthcare's results highlight an important distinction: A sector can attract significant deal value without necessarily experiencing elevated leak activity, placing greater emphasis on the characteristics of the individual transactions themselves.

Figure 4: Percentage of deal leaks by sector

Figures in parentheses are rankings based on the respective time period.

Target sector	2023	2024	2025	2009-2025
Industrials	10.5% (1)	7.3% (5)	14.8% (1)	9.2% (2)
Consumer	6% (7)	9.9% (3)	12.7% (2)	9% (3)
TMT	9.9% (2)	15.7% (1)	9% (3)	9.4% (1)
Materials	4.7% (8)	5.8% (6)	8.4% (4)	6.8% (8)
Retail	6.8% (6)	5.7% (7)	7.7% (5)	8.3% (5)
Financials	8.8% (4)	11.6% (2)	7.3% (6)	7.4% (7)
Real Estate	8.2% (5)	5.1% (8)	6.7% (7)	8.5% (4)
Energy and Power	2.7% (9)	8.2% (4)	5% (8)	6.7% (9)
Healthcare	9.6% (3)	3.6% (9)	4.7% (9)	7.7% (6)

Cross-industry deals leaked more frequently than intra-industry deals

Cross-industry transactions recorded an average leak rate of 8.8 percent from 2009 to 2025, compared with 7.4 percent for intra-industry deals. In 2025, the spread widened to 9.8 percent versus 7.6 percent.

Acquiring a business outside the buyer's core sector requires extensive commercial, operational, technical and regulatory diligence. This brings more external specialists into the process, increasing the flow of information across a wider range of functions as the buyer assesses an unfamiliar market.

Figure 5a: Cross-industry vs. intra-industry deal leak rate.
Overall sample

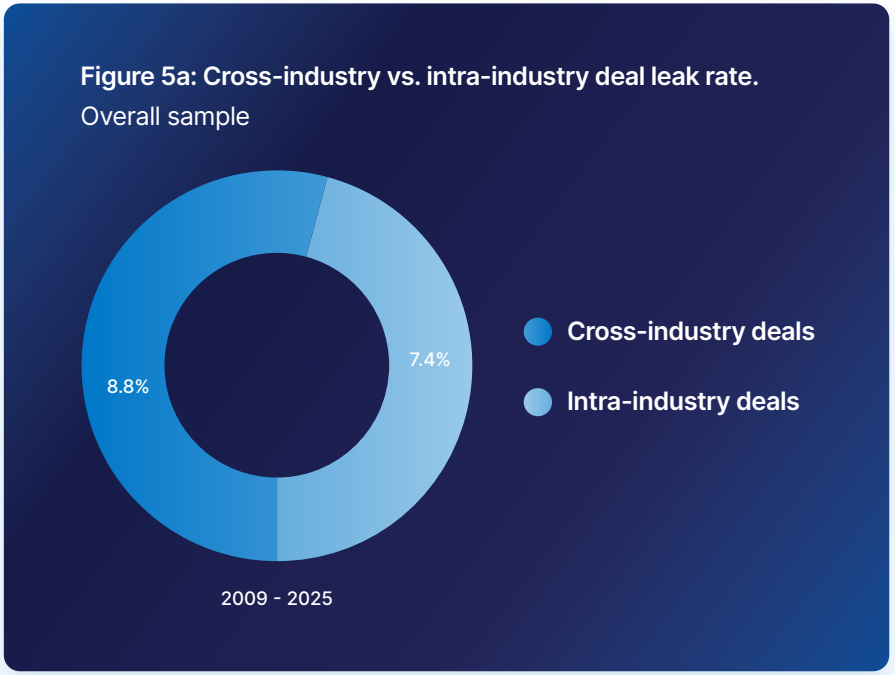
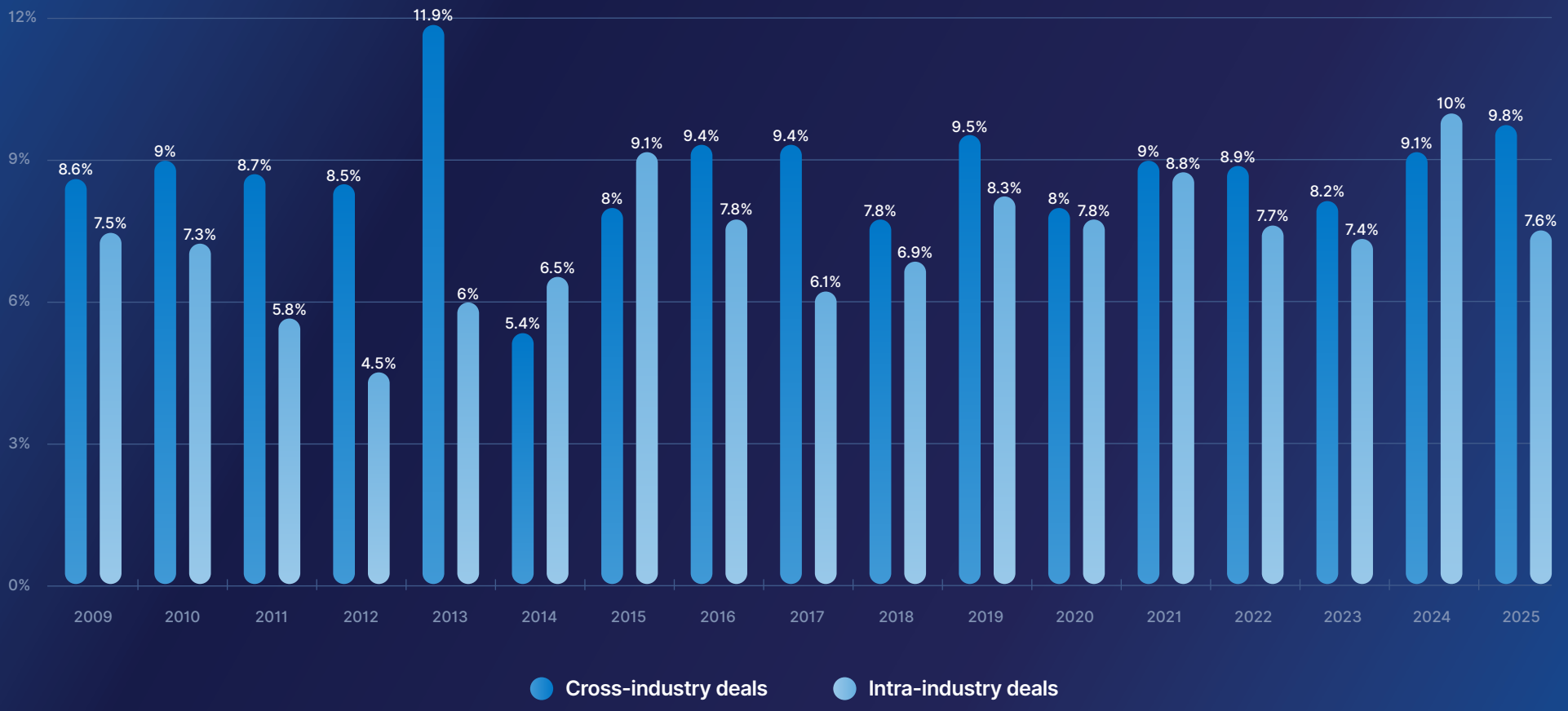


Figure 5b: Cross-industry vs. intra-industry deal leak rate

Annual change



Leaked deals commanded higher premiums but showed little advantage elsewhere

03

The 2025 data continues to show a strong association between leaks and higher takeover premiums. Targets in leaked deals commanded a median takeover premium of 50.2 percent, compared with 28.6 percent for targets in non-leaked transactions.

In dollar terms, leaked deals generated a median premium of USD 60.4 million, compared to USD 35.2 million for non-leaked deals — a considerably narrower gap than the USD 52.7 million difference recorded in 2024.

While the consistency of these findings across the study indicates that pre-announcement market activity remains closely associated with higher premiums, the data does not prove direct causation. Transaction characteristics that make a deal more likely to leak — such as size, visibility or competitive intensity — can also influence price.

Figure 6: Median takeover premium

Leak status	2023	2024	2025	2009-2025
Leak	79.3%	53.3%	50.2%	50.1%
No leak	29.6%	26.3%	28.6%	26%

Leak status	2023	2024	2025	2009-2025
Leak	73.4	71.2	60.4	44.4
No leak	28.2	18.5	35.2	15.6
Dollar gap (leak - no leak)	45.3	52.7	25.2	28.8

Figure 7: Percentage of deals attracting rival bids

Leak status	2023	2024	2025	2009-2025
Leak	4.7%	10.7%	6.5%	7.5%
No leak	5.2%	7.4%	6.2%	7.7%

In 2025, leaked deals continued to exhibit a similar incidence of attracting rival bids compared to non-leaked transactions: 6.5% of leaked deals attracted one or more rival bids, versus 6.2% of non-leaked deals.

Median time from announcement to completion (days)

Leak status	2023	2024	2025	2009-2025
Leak	106	128	88	89
No leak	94	104	93	89

Figure 8: Completion success rate

Percentage of completed deals

Leak status	2023	2024	2025	2009-2025
Leak	86.8%	79.8%	88.5%	86.8%
No leak	84.3%	83%	83.4%	87%

Leaks had little impact on bidding competition or deal timelines

Throughout the study, leaks have had little effect on competitive dynamics or deal timelines. In 2025, 6.5 percent of leaked deals drew at least one rival bid, compared with 6.2 percent of non-leaked deals. Across the full sample, non-leaked transactions were slightly more likely to attract competition: 7.7 percent drew rival bids versus 7.5 percent of leaked deals.

Median time from announcement to completion differed by just five days in 2025 and was identical for both samples across the study.

Completion rates remained nearly identical across the full study

Leaked deals recorded an 88.5 percent completion rate in 2025 compared with 83.4 percent for non-leaked transactions. Viewed across the full sample, however, the difference virtually disappears: From 2009 to 2025, 86.8 percent of leaked deals were completed successfully, compared with 87.0 percent of non-leaked deals. The clearer and more consistent effect is on valuation — not competitive tension or closing probability.

04

Cross-border complexity was associated with higher leak rates

This year's deeper cross-border analysis provides new evidence of a link between increasing transaction complexity and higher leak rates. Across the full sample, 9.1 percent of cross-border transactions exhibited SPAT compared to 8.0 percent of domestic deals. The difference was even wider during M&A boom years such as 2010 and 2016 — and again in 2025, when cross-border deals recorded a 12.0 percent leak rate versus 8.2 percent for domestic transactions.

The findings likely reflect the greater structural complexity of cross-border deals, which typically require coordination across geographically dispersed advisory teams, industry experts, financing providers and regulatory bodies. The fact that peaks in leak activity coincided with major M&A recovery waves suggests that periods of elevated deal volume and larger deal teams involving more external parties may place additional pressure on information control.

Figure 9a: Cross-border vs. domestic deal leaks
Overall sample

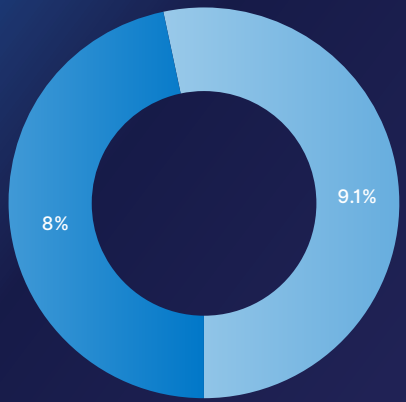
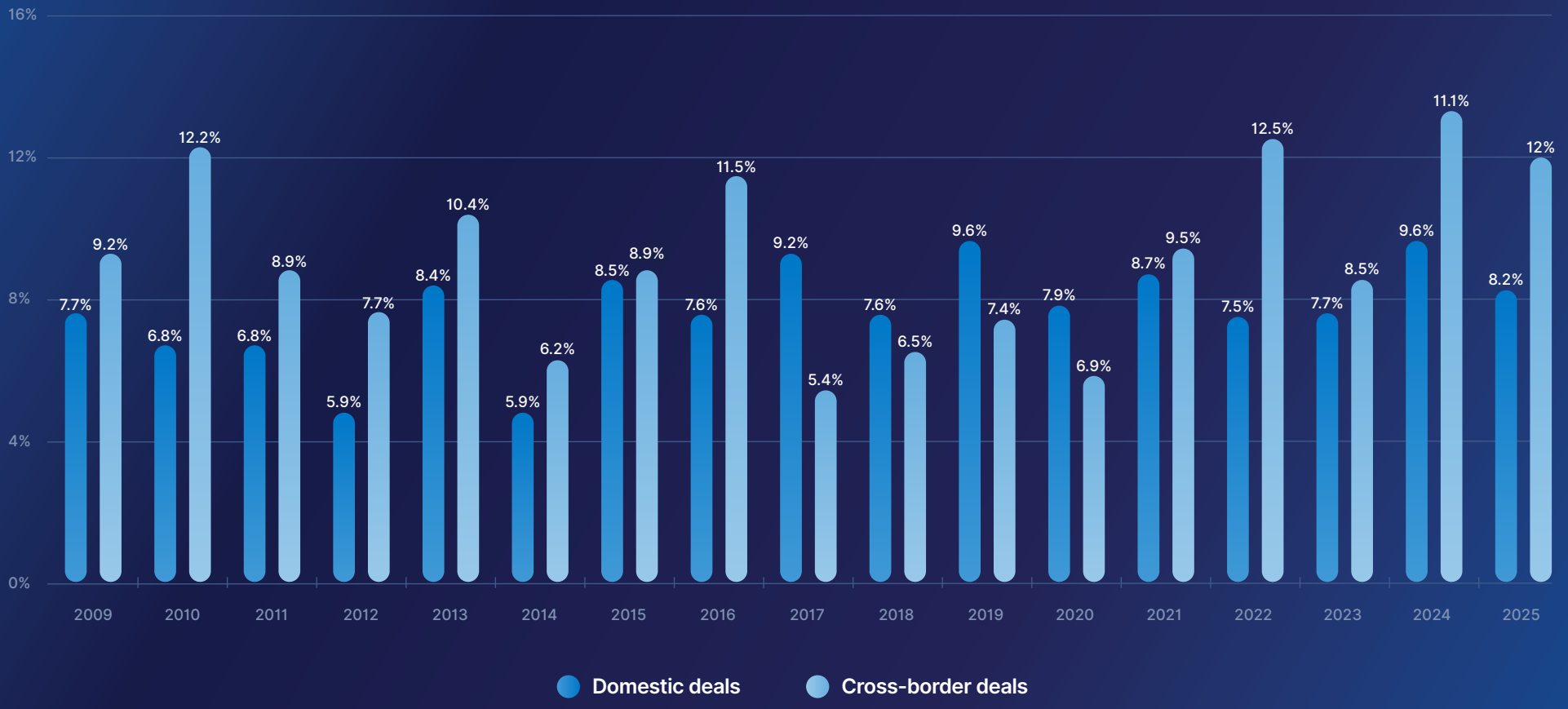


Figure 9b: Cross-border vs. domestic deal leaks

Annual change



Cross-region deals showed even greater variation in leak rates

The cross-region analysis adds another layer of detail to geographical leak trends. Across the full study period, these transactions recorded a leak rate of 9.7 percent, compared with eight percent for deals completed within the same region.

Several acquirer-target combinations exceeded 10 percent:

- APAC acquirers targeting EMEA companies (11.0 percent)
- EMEA acquirers targeting companies in the Americas (10.6 percent)
- APAC acquirers targeting companies in the Americas (10.6 percent)
- Acquirers from the Americas targeting EMEA companies (10.0 percent)

By comparison, transactions conducted within the Americas recorded a leak rate of 6.8 percent, the lowest result on the heat map. The lowest cross-regional result was among EMEA acquirers targeting APAC companies, at 6.0 percent.

These findings suggest leak rates don't simply reflect whether a deal crosses borders, but also the specific mix of markets, regulatory regimes and business customs that shape the dynamics of each deal.

Figure 10: Cross-region leak rate heat map

Acquirer region	Target EMEA	Target Asia Pacific	Target Americas
Acquirer EMEA	8.1%	6%	10.6%
Acquirer Asia Pacific	11%	9.3%	10.6%
Acquirer Americas	10%	9.2%	6.8%

05

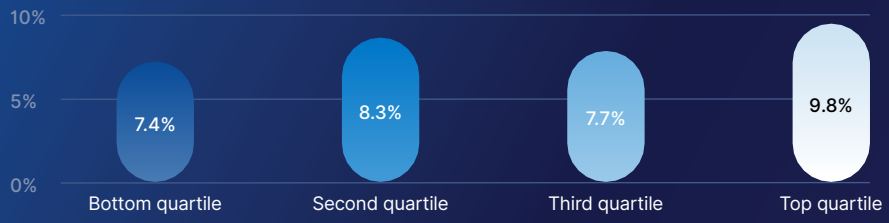
Larger deals leaked at a higher rate

While the relationship was not perfectly linear, transactions in the top value quartile recorded the highest sample-wide leak rate at 9.8 percent. By comparison, bottom-quartile deals recorded a leak rate of 7.4 percent.

Big-ticket deals tend to attract greater market attention and may require more extensive financing, regulatory review, board involvement and external advice. They may also remain active for longer periods, increasing both the number of people exposed to sensitive information and the length of that exposure.

Interestingly, bottom-quartile deals recorded the highest annual leak rate in 2025 of 11.8 percent, while top-quartile deals recorded 9.7 percent. This reversal is a reminder that deal size alone should not be treated as a reliable predictor of leaks. Across the full sample, however, the largest deals remain the most leak-prone group.

Figure 11: Deal value quartiles and deal leak rate — Leak rate based on deal value (2009-2025)



	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2009-2025
Bottom quartile	8.1%	9.2%	4.4%	6.4%	5.9%	1.9%	8.5%	7.3%	5.2%	6.6%	5.1%	8.6%	7.3%	4.5%	7.9%	8.7%	11.8%	7.4%
Second quartile	11.7%	7.7%	8.3%	5.7%	10.1%	6%	7%	9.1%	9.5%	6.3%	11.3%	6.8%	8.5%	7.6%	7.1%	9.2%	7.9%	8.3%
Third quartile	8%	6%	5.8%	4%	7.8%	4.1%	8.2%	7.2%	9.5%	7.1%	9.6%	8.1%	9.8%	10.1%	7.7%	8.8%	8%	7.7%
Top quartile	2.7%	10.2%	9%	6.4%	10.7%	10.4%	13%	10.8%	9.5%	10.1%	11.8%	6.3%	7.5%	14.8%	8.2%	13%	9.7%	9.8%

Leak rates increase with transaction size, with top-quartile deals by value exhibiting the highest observed leakage incidence at 9.8 percent, compared with 7.4 percent for bottom-quartile transactions. Larger transactions typically involve broader adviser groups, more financing and regulatory counterparties, and longer execution timelines, potentially increasing the number of individuals exposed to confidential information and the duration of that exposure. The sharp spikes observed in 2015, 2022 and 2024 suggest that particularly large or high-profile transactions may be associated with elevated information leakage risk during periods of active dealmaking.

Deal value quartiles

25th percentile cutoff value	USD 20.6M
50th percentile cutoff value	USD 112.1M
75th percentile cutoff value	USD 598.8M

Figure 12: Acquirer advisory intensity and leak rates — Leak rate based on acquirer advisory intensity top quartile (2009-2025)



Adviser type	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2009-2025
Financial advisers (top quartile)	7.3%	15.8%	8.7%	8.5%	7.3%	23.4%	20%	9.1%	15.1%	14.1%	11.8%	8%	12.1%	23.3%	8%	4.8%	12.3%	12%
Legal (top quartile)	6.9%	8.3%	6.7%	5.1%	8.3%	11.8%	19.1%	5.5%	13.4%	7.3%	13.2%	8.4%	7.7%	20%	11.8%	10.8%	11.7%	10.2%
All advisers (top quartile)	6.7%	9.5%	7%	6.3%	7.6%	11.6%	14.4%	8.7%	12.7%	8.3%	12.2%	9%	8.6%	16.3%	10.5%	9.9%	12.1%	10%

Acquirer advisory intensity quartiles	
Financial adviser top quartile cutoff value	2
Legar adviser top quartile cutoff value	2
All adviser top quartile cutoff value	3

Transactions in the highest quartile of financial adviser intensity exhibit the highest leak rate (12 percent), suggesting that larger advisory networks may be associated with elevated information leakage risk. This relationship likely reflects the broader dissemination of transaction-sensitive information across financing providers, advisers and other deal participants, although the results do not identify the source of the leakage. Importantly, some pre-announcement information flows may be strategic rather than accidental, serving objectives such as facilitating financing and influencing negotiations. Overall, the findings suggest that transactions involving extensive adviser ecosystems may require enhanced confidentiality controls and compliance oversight.

Broader buy-side advisory networks were associated with higher leak rates

The correlation between advisory intensity and leaks further highlights how larger stakeholder networks may increase information risk.

On the acquirer side, transactions in the highest quartile of financial advisory intensity recorded a leak rate of 12.0 percent across the full sample. The same level of legal advisor involvement was associated with a leak rate of 10.2 percent and 10.0 percent for all advisors.

The 2025 results were similarly elevated: 12.3 percent for financial-advisor intensity, 11.7 percent for legal-advisor intensity and 12.1 percent for overall advisor intensity.

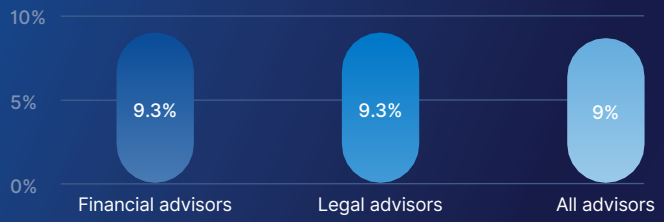
Target-side advisory intensity showed a similar pattern

Sell-side advisory intensity was also correlated with elevated leak rates, although the results were more tightly grouped across financial and legal advisors.

Transactions in the highest quartile for target financial advisor and legal advisor involvement both recorded sample-wide leak rates of 9.3 percent. The figure for overall target advisor involvement over the same period was 9.0 percent. In 2025, the financial advisor rate rose to 11.1 percent, while legal advisor intensity was associated with an 8.2 percent leak rate and overall advisory intensity with a rate of 8.7 percent.

The relatively even spread of leaks across sell-side advisory groups suggests that information risk may be more closely associated with the breadth of the deal network than with any particular advisor class.

Figure 13: Target advisory intensity and leak rates — Leak rate based on target advisory intensity top quartile (2009-2025)



Adviser type	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2009-2025
Financial advisors (top quartile)	2.5%	5.7%	8.3%	4.1%	14%	6.4%	15.4%	16.7%	10.7%	2.1%	11.5%	2.5%	15%	13.2%	7.3%	10.4%	11.1%	9.3%
Legal (top quartile)	2.6%	8.7%	8.1%	3.9%	8%	13.4%	16.4%	6%	8.9%	13.1%	15.2%	6.5%	8.7%	14.3%	12.1%	6.4%	8.2%	9.3%
All advisors (top quartile)	1.5%	10.6%	8.7%	2.9%	10.2%	14.7%	19%	6%	7.5%	9%	12.2%	5.5%	12.4%	11.3%	9.9%	7.8%	8.7%	9%

Target advisory intensity quartiles	
Financial advisor top quartile cutoff value	2
Legar advisor top quartile cutoff value	2
All advisor top quartile cutoff value	4

Transactions in the highest quartile of target-side adviser intensity exhibit leak rates of approximately 9.0–9.3%, with little difference between financial and legal advisers. This suggests that information leakage risk on the target side may be distributed across the broader advisory network rather than concentrated within a particular adviser group. The observed variation over time indicates that leak risk is likely influenced by transaction complexity, market conditions, and, potentially, strategic information-sharing during negotiations or competitive sale processes. Overall, the results highlight the importance of applying robust confidentiality controls consistently across all target-side advisers.

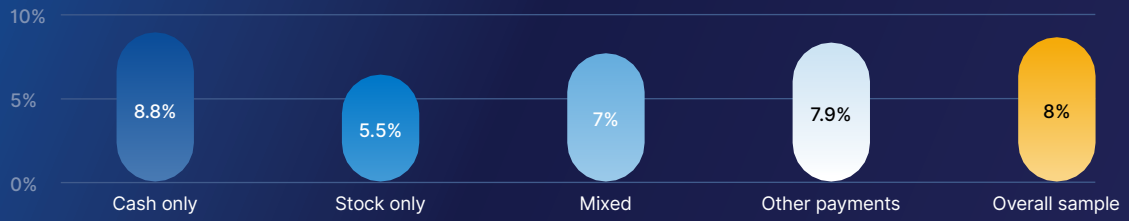
All-cash deals recorded the highest long-term leak rate

Examining the method of payment provides further insight into transaction complexity and information exposure.

Across the study period, cash-only transactions recorded a leak rate of 8.8 percent, compared with 5.5 percent for stock-only deals. The 2025 results followed the long-term pattern, with cash-only deals reaching a leak rate of 10.4 percent and stock-only transactions recording 6.2 percent.

Taken together with the elevated leak rate across deals with high buy-side advisory intensity, these findings further support the hypothesis that larger information networks are associated with greater leak risk, as cash-financed acquisitions require coordination with banks, private lenders and other external counterparties. The same is true for mixed structures, which introduce additional valuation and financing workstreams, and recorded a leak rate of 11.3 percent in 2025.

Figure 14: Method of payment and leak rates — Leak rate based on method of payment (2009-2025)



Payment method	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2009-2025
Cash only	8.7%	7.4%	8.2%	5.3%	9.7%	6.8%	10.9%	8.9%	8.1%	8.9%	9.2%	8.1%	9.3%	9.1%	9.6%	10.3%	10.4%	8.8%
Stock only	11.2%	5.4%	5.2%	2.1%	3.9%	6%	4.9%	6.9%	3%	3.2%	10.7%	6.3%	4.4%	4.8%	4.5%	4%	6.2%	5.5%
Mixed	7.8%	5.9%	4.3%	2.3%	3.8%	8.8%	8.6%	4.5%	8.2%	8.2%	9.7%	7.6%	4.9%	12.3%	4.3%	5.1%	11.3%	7%
Other method of payment	7.3%	9.8%	9.4%	13.6%	8.3%	6.3%	5.1%	10.2%	8.1%	5.2%	4%	9.9%	11.2%	6.6%	8.4%	8.1%	5.3%	7.9%
Overall sample	8.8%	7.3%	7.5%	5.8%	8.2%	6.8%	8.7%	8.5%	7.4%	7.1%	8.4%	8.1%	8.4%	8.1%	8.1%	8.6%	8.6%	8%

We have used a sub-sample for the analysis of leak rates and method of payment which includes only deals for which we have information about the consideration for the transaction.

Conclusion

In addition to reinforcing many of the findings that have remained consistent across the study — including higher premiums and nearly identical completion rates and timelines for leaked deals — this year's research uncovered a strong correlation between deal complexity and information risk. The new analyses of deal value, advisory intensity and payment structure all point to the same underlying pattern: Transactions involving larger, more interconnected information networks were associated with greater leak risk.

On both sides of the deal table, these results underscore the importance of maintaining control over how information is accessed, shared and governed across large and diverse stakeholder groups. Transaction complexity, however, is likely to continue increasing alongside evolving antitrust regimes, geopolitical dynamics, financing conditions and deal structures.

Technology's role in safeguarding sensitive deal data

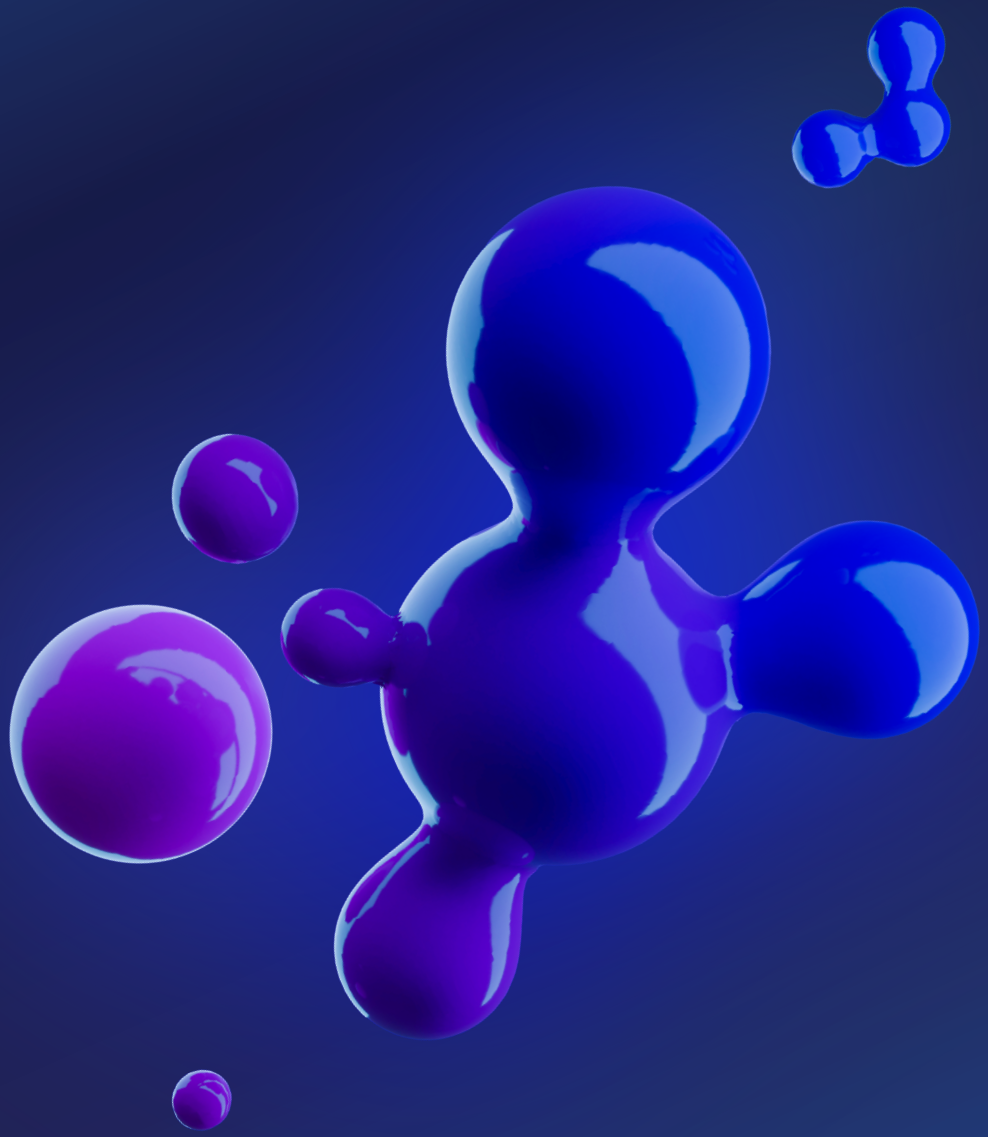
Virtual data rooms (VDRs) and other M&A technology play a critical role in enabling secure collaboration amid these market changes. But as artificial intelligence (AI) continues to proliferate across the deal process, it is introducing a new set of opportunities and risks for deal teams.

While AI can quickly analyze documents, extract data and automate workflows, it can also introduce significant disclosure risk when not properly implemented and governed. In fact, a recent Intralinks benchmark study found that 80 percent of dealmakers experienced AI-related security and accuracy incidents in the past year. Many deal teams are still uploading and downloading sensitive documents between deal environments and external AI tools, creating an avoidable source of information exposure when secure alternatives are available.

Integrating large language models (LLMs) with traditional data rooms can reduce the security risks associated with using external AI tools, but it may still leave valuable insights fragmented across separate chat sessions that lack broader deal context.

In DealCentre AI™, Intralinks' end-to-end M&A platform, dealmakers use Link, the industry's only purpose-built AI engine, to automate administrative tasks and surface intelligence across the deal pipeline. With DealCentre AI, deal teams can manage diligence, share sensitive documents and coordinate with internal and external stakeholders — all while keeping deal data within the secure, permission-governed Intralinks environment.

Looking ahead



This year's research reveals a clear pattern: Many of the characteristics that define today's most complex transactions are also linked to greater information risk. Deeper diligence and expanding networks of subject-matter experts, advisors and counterparties are putting larger volumes of sensitive information in motion across every transaction.

But as deal complexity increases, security alone is no longer enough. The ability to collaborate without friction — bringing together the right people, data and insights at the right time — is now equally critical to deal execution. Going forward, the competitive advantage will belong to firms that can move at deal speed without losing visibility or control.

Many of the characteristics that define today's most complex transactions are also linked to greater information risk.

Find out what our products can do for you.

LEARN MORE

About SS&C Intralinks

SS&C Intralinks is the pioneer of the virtual data room, enabling and securing the flow of information by facilitating M&A, capital raising and investor reporting. Intralinks has earned the trust and business of many of the Fortune 1000 and has executed over USD 37 trillion worth of financial transactions on its platform.

For more information, visit intralinks.com

The M&A Research Series

Bayes Business School, City St. George's, University of London is a leading global business school driven by world-class knowledge, innovative education and a vibrant community. Bayes has been at the forefront of business education and research for over 50 years, developing leaders who help businesses thrive through change and uncertainty. The M&A Research Centre, founded in 2008, is based at the Business School and, together with its cutting-edge practitioner-focused research, hosts the world's only dedicated academic conference on mergers, acquisitions and corporate restructuring topics.

For more information, visit bayes.citystgeorges.ac.uk


The Dealist
SS&C | Intralinks®
The M&A Podcast
You Can't Miss
Straight talk on dealmaking with episodes featuring senior leaders from PwC, Baker McKenzie, Foley & Lardner and Korn Ferry and more.
Subscribe wherever you get your podcasts.
Listen on Spotify
Listen on Apple Podcasts
Listen on YouTube

SS&C | Intralinks®

OUR AI. YOUR WIN.

Stay ahead with **DealCentre AI™**
— powered by Link.

↗ LEARN MORE