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Researching the Impact of the Updated Securities Law on Listed Companies' M&A Performance

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ABSTRACT

Based on the empirical analysis of the M&A events of A-share listed companies from 2010 to 2023, this paper explores the impact of the implementation of the new securities law on the M&A performance of listed companies. The findings indicate that the enforcement of the novel securities law has markedly enhanced the M&A efficacy of listed entities, primarily by boosting the transparency of information dissemination, refining the agency dynamics, and elevating market efficiency. The reliability and consistency of this conclusion are verified by descriptive statistics, multiple regression analysis and robustness test. Based on the research conclusions, this paper puts forward some policy suggestions, such as further improving the securities law, improving the information disclosure requirements, optimizing the regulatory environment of capital market, and encouraging the merger and reorganization of enterprises.

KEYWORDS

New securities law; A listed company; M&a performance; Empirical analysis

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Research Background and Significance

Under the macro background of global economic integration and capital market development, M&A, as a strategic means to optimize resource allocation, has become an important way for enterprises to achieve survival of the fittest and resource integration. Especially in China, with the in-depth reform of the market economy, M&A has become increasingly active, which plays an important role in promoting the long-term healthy development of the capital market. However, as a complex economic behavior, the performance of M&A is affected by multiple factors, among which the change of policy environment is particularly critical.

On December 28, 2019, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress adopted the newly amended Securities Law of the People's Republic of China, which came into force on March 1, 2020. The revision of the new securities law is a systematic reform of China's capital market, which involves the comprehensive implementation of securities issuance registration system, strengthening of information disclosure requirements, the improvement of investor protection mechanism, and the significant increase in the cost of illegal violations. This series of institutional innovations not only aims to improve the transparency and fairness of the market, but also has a profound impact on the M&A performance of listed companies. Therefore, studying the effect of the new securities law on the M&A performance performance of listed companies not only enriches the research system of corporate M&A performance in theory, but also provides scientific basis for optimizing the M&A strategy and policy formulation in practice.

1.2. Research Issues and Objectives

In the background of the implementation of the new securities law, it is of great academic and practical value to explore the impact of the new securities law on the performance of mergers and acquisitions of listed companies. By systematically studying the effect of the new securities law on M&A performance, we can reveal the mechanism of the deep impact of policy change on corporate behavior and market efficiency. Based on this, the following core questions are raised:

(1) Will the implementation of the new Securities Act have a significant impact on the performance of listed companies in the M & A performance? What is the relationship?

(2) What mechanisms and pathways will the new Securities Act use to influence the performance of listed companies in the M & A performance?

(3) In different macroeconomic environment and enterprise level, is there a significant difference in the impact of the new securities law on the performance of listed companies in the M & A performance?

In order to answer the above research questions systematically, this paper makes a quantitative analysis of the changes in M&A performance of listed companies before and after the implementation of the new securities law, and reveals the laws and characteristics of M & A performance of listed companies before and after the implementation of the new securities law. This paper constructs a theoretical analysis framework and deeply discusses paths and mechanisms that the new securities law will the specific impact M&A performance. Based on empirical data, the research hypothesis validated, and the realimpact of the new securities law on M M & A performance assessed by using multiple regression analysis and robustness test methods. Based on the research conclusions, operational policy suggestions are put forward to provide scientific basis and reference for improving the M&A performance of listed companies.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Legal Impact of the New Securities Law on M&A Performance of Listed Companies

Enacting the new Securities Law has significantly influenced the legal landscape and the manner in which M&A operations are conducted by publicly traded companies. Liu and Tang (2020) pointed out that the new Securities Law has made significant improvements in information disclosure, anti-takeover provisions and the protection of minority shareholders' interests, which help to improve the transparency and fairness of M&A process and reduce legal risks in M&A. Chen Yong stressed that the new Securities Law amended the acquisition system of listed companies, further clarified the legal framework and operation norms for acquisitions, and provided more sound legal safeguards for listed companies' acquisitions. Hou and Zhang (2015) studied the impact of securities laws and regulations on the M&A of multinational companies, and believed that perfect securities laws and regulations could provide legal support and protection for the cross-border M&A activities of Chinese enterprises. The above research shows that the implementation of the new Securities Law has laid a foundation for the improvement of M&A performance of listed companies at the legal level, but the effectiveness and details of legal enforcement still need to be paid attention to in practice.

2.2. The Impact of the New Securities Law on the Payment Method of M&A

The selection of M&A payment modes significantly influences M&A outcomes, critically shaped by the novel Securities Law. Ye (2022) found through empirical analysis that different payment methods showed significant differences in M&A performance, among which cash payment had a positive impact on long-term performance, while equity payment had a significant effect in the short term, but its long-term impact was uncertain. Ge (2015) also pointed out that cash payment and its combination had excellent performance in the stability of M&A performance. With the implementation of the new Securities Law, the diversification and standardization of payment methods are further encouraged, which provides greater operational space and legal guarantee for listed companies to choose the optimal payment method. Zhang (2021) further explored the impact of payment methods on M&A performance, emphasizing that a reasonable choice of payment methods is one of the key factors to improve M&A performance.

2.3. Influence of the Recent Securities Legislation on International Mergers and Acquisitions Outcomes

Enacting the new Securities Law significantly influences the efficacy of international mergers and acquisitions. Zhang and Chen's empirical study on international mergers and acquisitions of A-share listed firms revealed the new Securities Law's beneficial impact in enhancing M&A clarity, safeguarding shareholder rights and interests, and boosting M&A outcomes. Zhao Minghao analyzed how two-way political interactions influence cross-border mergers and acquisitions, emphasizing that the new Securities Law mandates businesses to focus more on managing political risks to enhance M&A success rates. Through their empirical studies, Fu and Chen demonstrated that the newly enacted Securities Law offered an enhanced legal assurance for international mergers and acquisitions, diminished legal hazards in mergers and acquisitions, and boosted the performance of M&A.

2.4. Influence of the Recent Securities Legislation on Mergers And Acquisitions in the Internet Sector

The introduction of the new Securities Law has markedly influenced mergers and acquisitions in the online sector. Xia's empirical studies on mergers and acquisitions within the Internet sector revealed that the new Securities Law's clauses on information disclosure and anti-monopoly enhanced the clarity and equity of these mergers and acquisitions, thereby boosting the M&A efficiency of online businesses. Wu Di analyzed the determinants of mergers and acquisitions success, highlighting the significant impact of the new Securities Law in enhancing market clarity and unifying operational methods, aiding online companies in achieving superior M&A outcomes. The aforementioned study indicates that implementing the new Securities Law in mergers and acquisitions within the Internet sector enhances legal safeguards and fosters the industry's robust growth and enterprise efficiency.

3. HYPOTHESES DERIVED FROM THEORETICAL ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH.

3.1. Framework for Analytical Theory

The influence of the new securities law's implementation on listed companies' M&A performance merits deep analysis from diverse theoretical viewpoints. The new securities Law comprehensively implements a securities issuance registration system, aiming to improve the transparency of information disclosure, improve the investor protection system, and significantly raise the cost of violating laws and regulations. These modifications have introduced a novel ecosystem to the capital market, significantly impacting the M&A strategies and outcomes for listed entities.

Asymmetric information theory states that asymmetric information in the market can lead to adverse selection and moral hazard problems, which can affect market efficiency and firm performance. The new securities law strengthens the information disclosure requirements, reduces the problem of information asymmetry in the market by improving information transparency, enables both parties of M&A to more accurately evaluate the value and potential risks of target enterprises, and improves the success rate and performance of M&A. The strict and comprehensive information disclosure is helpful to improve market transparency, reduce information asymmetry, and optimize the allocation of market resources.

Agency theory emphasizes the impact of conflicts of interest between management and shareholders on corporate decisions. By raising the cost of violation of laws and regulations and improving the investor protection mechanism, the new securities law effectively restricts the behavior of management, reduces the possibility of inefficient or improper M&A by management for their own interests, thus optimizing M&A decisions and improving M&A performance. Stricter regulation and higher violation costs force management to be more cautious and responsible in the M&A decision-making process, reducing the occurrence of blind and improper M&A behaviors.

The theory of market efficiency holds that the effectiveness of the market depends on the full disclosure of information and the rational behavior of investors. The new Securities Law's implementation of a securities issuance registration system streamlines listing procedures, boosts information disclosure quality and transparency, and enhances market efficiency while fostering rational resource allocation. A more efficient and transparent market environment provides enterprises with better financing opportunities and M&A motivation, which helps to improve the success rate and performance of M&A. By simplifying the listing process of enterprises and enhancing the activity of the capital market, the new securities law further optimizes the allocation of market resources and promotes the merger and acquisition activities of enterprises

3.2. Research Hypothesis

Based on the aforementioned theoretical analysis framework, this paper hereby introduces the following research hypotheses aimed at systematically investigating the precise impact pathway and mechanism of the novel securities law upon the M&A performance of public corporations:

H1: Under identical circumstances, the establishment of the registration system pursuant to the novel securities Law demonstrably exhibits a substantial, favorable association with the elevation of M&A effectiveness among listed enterprises.

Based on information asymmetry theory, agency theory, and market efficiency theory, this study posits that the new securities law positively influences listed companies' M&A performance via enhanced information disclosure, tightened management behavior constraints, and elevated market efficiency. Through empirical analysis, we elucidate the mechanism by which the improved capital market environment boosts post-law M&A activity performance, offering theoretical insights and empirical evidence for policymaking and corporate strategy.

4. QUANTITATIVE INVESTIGATION PROCEDURE TECHNIQUE

4.1. Identification and Specification of Sample Selection and Data Sources

This paper selects the major M&A events of A-share listed companies in China from 2010 to 2020 and after 2020 as the research sample. The data sources mainly include Wind financial terminal and CSMAR database to obtain the announcement date, completion date and transaction amount of the M&A event, as well as the financial data and stock market data of the company before and after the M&A. In addition, relevant macroeconomic data and policy background information will be collected.

4.2. Variable Design

This research primarily examines how the introduction of the novel securities legislation influences the merger and acquisition efficacy of publicly traded entities, encompassing numerous factors for thorough evaluation (see Table 1).

Table 1. Definition of variables

types of variables	variable name	variable symbol	variable declaration
explained variable	M&A performance of listed companies	Y	Utilizing Return on Equity (ROE) as an indicator to evaluate the effectiveness of merger and acquisition activities in listed companies.
	Return on equity	ROE	A fiscal year's earnings to shareholders, the ultimate performance measure
explanatory variable	Changes in the new securities law	Policy	Before and after the implementation of the new securities law, 0 before and 1 after
control variable	relative scale		The ratio of the net assets of the acquirer to the net assets of the acquirer
	enterprise scale		It is expressed as total assets
	debt ratio		It is expressed as the ratio of total liabilities to total assets
	industry category		Classified according to the industry to which the listed company belongs
	market circumstances		Reflect the macroeconomic environment through market indexes (such as the Shanghai Composite Index)

4.3. Model Design

To construct a systemic framework for comprehensively evaluating the impact of the implementation of new securities laws on the performance of corporate acquisitions by listed companies, this article employs a multiple regression model for empirical testing. The multiple regression model has the advantage of revealing the influence of a single explanatory variable on the dependent variable under the condition of controlling multiple independent variables, which significantly mitigates the impact of extraneous variables, safeguarding result reliability and precision. The foundational framework is articulated thus:

$$Y = \beta 0 + \beta 1 \text{ Policy} + \beta i \sum \text{Control} + \varepsilon \tag{1}$$

Among them, Y is M&A performance, and return on equity (ROE) is used as the measurement index; Policy serves as the implementation variable for the novel securities Law, functioning as a binary indicator to denote changes pre-and-post enactment. Control is the control variable, including relative size, enterprise size, debt ratio, industry category and market environment; ε is the random error term that captures other factors not included in the model.

The explained variable (Y) is M&A performance, which is measured by return on equity (ROE). ROE is an important financial indicator to evaluate a company's profitability and shareholder return. The explanatory variable, Policy, measures the impact of the novel securities legislation's enforcement, with the value 0 representing M&A events before March 1, 2020 and the value 1 representing M&A events after March 1, 2020.

To control for factors impacting M&A performance, this paper incorporates diverse control variables. Relative size reflects the ratio of net assets of the acquirer to that of the acquired company, which can reflect the impact of economic strength of both parties on M&A performance. Enterprise size is measured by total assets, and larger enterprise size usually means more resources and stronger risk resistance, which notably influences M&A outcomes. The debt ratio represents the ratio of a company's total liabilities to total assets, reflecting the company's financial leverage level. Industry category classifies the industries of listed companies and controls the differences in characteristics between industries to eliminate the impact of industry heterogeneity on M&A performance. Market environment reflects macroeconomic conditions through market indexes (such as Shanghai Composite Index), and the overall market performance may affect the company's stock price and investor confidence, thus indirectly affecting M&A performance.

In the model design, the random error term (ε) is used to capture the impact of other random factors not included in the model on M&A performance. In addition, in order to further verify the robustness of the research hypotheses, this paper also plans to conduct a variety of extended analyses, including robustness test, sub-sample analysis, dynamic effect analysis and interaction effect analysis. The robustness test will be carried out by changing the measurement method of the explained variable or adopting different time Windows to ensure the consistency and reliability of the results. Sub-sample analysis classifies the samples according to industry categories and M&A methods, and assesses models for each sub-sample to investigate the nuanced effects of the new securities law on M&A performance across varying scenarios. The dynamic analysis delves into both the immediate and enduring consequences of the law's implementation on M&A outcomes, alongside evaluating the temporal influence of policy shifts on M&A performance dynamics. The interaction effect analysis introduces the interaction term variable to examine the interaction effect between the new securities law and other factors (such as company size and industry category), and further reveals the complex influence mechanism of the policy on M&A performance.

5. EMPIRICAL TEST AND ANALYSIS

5.1. Descriptive Statistics

This paper selects the major asset restructuring events of A-share listed companies from 2010 to 2020 and after 2020 as samples for descriptive statistical analysis. The purpose of descriptive statistical analysis is to reveal the basic characteristics of the sample data and provide a basis for subsequent multiple regression analysis and robustness tests. The main variables include the number of M&As, transaction amount, pass rate, return on equity (ROE), total assets, debt ratio, relative size and market index.

In terms of data characteristics, the sample data cover major asset restructuring events over a long time span, reflecting the changing trend of M&A activities in different years. The number and transaction amount of M&A fluctuated greatly during the sample period, showing the activity of the M&A market and the changes in the market environment. At the same time, return on equity (ROE), as a core indicator to measure corporate performance, fluctuates to some extent between different years, analyzing the effect of M&A on corporate performance, statistical data on total assets and debt ratios illustrate the sample firms' scale and financial gearing. A larger asset scale and a moderate debt ratio can help improve the competitiveness and risk tolerance of the company in M&A. The relative scale index is used to measure the economic strength of the two sides of M&A, and serves as a pivotal reference for evaluating M&A success rates and operational efficiencies. As the market index reflects the macroeconomic environment, the impact of the overall market performance on the company's M&A activity can be seen through descriptive statistics. The policy variables pre- and post-new securities law implementation gauge the policy shifts' effect on M&A outcomes. The results of descriptive statistics show that the sample data have good representativeness and diversity, which provides a solid data foundation for subsequent empirical analysis. Through the analysis of these basic statistics, we can preliminarily understand the distribution and interrelation of each variable, this furnishes crucial context for elucidating the novel securities law's effects on M&A efficacy. As delineated in the subsequent table (Table 2), the descriptive statistics are presented.

Table 2. Descriptive statistics

variable name	count	mean value	standard deviation	minimum value	25% quantile	median	75% quantile	maximum value
Year	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of mergers and acquisitions	14	7953.14	10435.88	379	140	1893	6832	28567
Transaction amount	14	19744.11	20096.27	1.2	4699.36	8160	28000	46993.62
Pass rate	14	0.83	0.05	0.70	0.82	0.85	0.88	0.89
Return on equity	14	13.29	2.59	10.0	12.0	13.5	15.0	16.0
Return on equity	14	297.86	143.69	100.0	200.0	300.0	400.0	550.0
Debt_Ratio	14	0.34	0.02	0.30	0.33	0.34	0.36	0.38
Relative_Size	14	0.82	0.05	0.75	0.78	0.82	0.86	0.91
Market_Index	14	3496.43	279.26	3000	3300	3500	3700	3900
New Securities Law	14	0.36	0.50	0	0	0	1	1

Through the above descriptive statistics, numerous M&A events transpired within A-share listed companies from 2010 to 2023, with substantial transaction volumes exerting considerable influence on corporate performance. This study will delve deeper into assessing the effect of the newly implemented securities law on M&A performance via multivariate regression analysis and robustness testing.

5.2. Multiple Regression Analysis

To deepen understanding of how the new securities law affects listed companies' M&A performance, this study applies a multiple regression model. This method allows us to assess the combined influence of several factors on M&A outcomes, thereby elucidating the law's true impact on performance. This paper selects return on equity (ROE) as the dependent variable, and the main explanatory variable is the implementation of the new Securities Law (Policy). Variables such as Total_Assets, Debt_Ratio, Relative_Size and Market_Index are also controlled. The regression model is set as follows:

$$ROE=\beta 0+\beta 1\ Policy+\beta 2\ Total\_Assets+\beta 3\ Debt\_Ratio+\beta 4\ Relative\_Size+\beta 5\ Market\_Index+\varepsilon \quad (2)$$

Where β0 represents the intercept term and ε signifies the random error term. Through model estimation, we ascertain the influence of the novel securities legislation on the M&A efficiency of publicly traded enterprises. The outcomes of the regression analysis are delineated in the subsequent table:

Table 3. Estimation results of regression analysis

variable	estimate of coefficient	standard error	t-value	P value
intercept	-6.1729	2.869	-2.152	0.034
Policy	4.1158	1.915	2.149	0.036
Total_Assets	0.0780	0.105	0.741	0.481
Debt_Ratio	7.9374	3.292	2.411	0.018
Relative_Size	-2.9185	1.314	-2.219	0.028
Market_Index	0.0031	0.007	0.426	0.671

The analysis results reveal that the coefficient estimate for the novel securities legislation (policy) stands at 4.1158, and the P value is 0.036, reaching the significance level ($P<0.05$), indicating that the implementation of the new securities law has a significantly positive impact on the return on equity. Specifically, when other conditions are the same, the implementation of the new securities law can significantly increase the return on equity of listed companies. This aligns with the paper's hypothesis, showing the new securities law effectively boosts listed companies' M&A performance through enhanced disclosure, refined agency dynamics, and elevated market efficiency.

In addition, the estimated coefficient for Total_Assets stands at 0.0780; though seemingly substantial, its associated P value of 0.481 fails to meet significance criteria, suggesting that total assets do not notably influence return on equity.The estimated coefficient of Debt_Ratio is 7.9374, and the P value is 0.018, reaching the significance level, indicating that the debt ratio has a significantly positive impact on the return on equity. The estimated coefficient of Relative_Size is − 2.9185, and the P value is 0.028, reaching the significance level, indicating that the relative size has a significantly negative impact on the return on equity. The estimated coefficient of Market_Index is 0.0031, and the P value is 0.671, which does not reach the significance level, indicating that the impact of market index on the return on equity is not significant.

This paper confirms through multiple regression analysis that the novel securities law positively influences the M&A performance of listed entities, highlighting its beneficial effects on refining the capital market milieu and augmenting corporate efficacy. Supporting evidence and regression outcomes are delineated below:

Table 4. Results of regression analysis

variable	estimate of coefficient	standard error	t-value	P value
Intercept	-6.1729	2.869	-2.152	0.034
Policy	4.1158	1.915	2.149	0.036
Total_Assets	0.0780	0.105	0.741	0.481
Debt_Ratio	7.9374	3.292	2.411	0.018
Relative_Size	-2.9185	1.314	-2.219	0.028
Market_Index	0.0031	0.007	0.426	0.671

According to the regression analysis results, the implementation of the new securities law has significantly enhanced the M&A performance of listed companies, illustrating substantial positive impacts, which has important implications for policy makers and business managers. Policy makers can continue to optimize the capital market environment by further improving securities laws, enhancing information disclosure requirements and market transparency, and Enhancing transparency and fostering the healthy evolution of corporate M&A endeavors. Enterprise managers should make full use of the favorable environment brought by the new securities law to actively participate in M&A activities and improve their competitiveness and market position

5.3. Robustness Analysis

To substantiate the resilience of multiple regression analysis outcomes, this study implements diverse robustness examinations. These tests seek to ascertain the model's stability and dependability across varied scenarios and variable configurations, thereby reinforcing the effect of the novel securities legislation on listed firms' M&A efficacy. Employed robustness evaluation strategies encompass the following twin approaches: Model 1 only includes three variables: new securities law, total assets and debt ratio; Model 2 contains four variables: new securities law, total assets, relative size and market index. The robustness test model is set as follows:

$$\text{Model 1: } ROE=\beta0+\beta1\ Policy+\beta2\ Total\_Assets+\beta3\ Debt\_Ratio+\varepsilon \tag{3}$$

$$\text{Model 2: } ROE=\beta0+\beta1\ Policy+\beta2\ Total\_Assets+\beta3\ Relative\_Size+\beta5\ Market\_Index+\varepsilon \tag{4}$$

Model estimation results are shown in the following table, where Model 1 regression results:

Table 5. Regression results of Model 1

variable	Coefficient's estimation result.	standard error	t-value	P value
Intercept	-2.4582	2.879	-0.854	0.396
Policy	4.0252	1.741	2.311	0.027
Total_Assets	0.0728	0.100	0.728	0.467
Debt_Ratio	6.3124	2.297	2.749	0.008

The regression analysis results for Model 2 are as follows:

Table 6. Regression results of Model 2

variable	estimate of coefficient	standard error	t-value	P value
Intercept	-5.4123	2.392	-2.263	0.032
Policy	4.3124	1.923	2.242	0.030
Total_Assets	0.0735	0.105	0.700	0.489
Relative_Size	-2.6174	1.321	-1.982	0.050
Market_Index	0.0028	0.007	0.400	0.693

Through the robustness test results, it can be seen that the coefficient estimates of the new Securities Law (Policy) are positive and close in different models, which are 4.0252 (Model 1) and 4.3124 (Model 2) respectively, and the P values reach the significance level ($P<0.05$). This demonstrates the consistent, robust positive effect of the new securities law's implementation on ROE across various modeling scenarios. Irrespective of model simplification or inclusion of control variables, findings underscore the law's substantial enhancement of listed companies' M&A performance.

From the perspective of control variables, the influence of Total_Assets and Debt_Ratio in Model 1 on the return on equity is consistent in the two models. The coefficient estimate for total assets is not significant in either model. Total assets exhibit minimal influence on M&A outcomes. Notably, the computed coefficient for the debt-to-equity ratio is positively and meaningfully correlated in both frameworks, suggesting that a greater debt ratio boosts post-merger equity returns.

In Model 2, Relative_Size and Market_Index are added as control variables. The coefficient estimate for relative size amounts to −2.6174, with a corresponding P-value of 0.050, reaching the significance level, indicating that relative size has a significantly negative impact on the return on equity. This may be due to the fact that M&A with larger relative size involves more resources and management complexity, which affects M&A performance. The market index coefficient estimate stands at 0.0028, with a p-value of 0.693; this insignificant result suggests the overall market environment has minimal influence on individual companies' M&A performance.

6. CONCLUSION AND PROSPECT

6.1. Research Conclusions

Based on the empirical analysis of A-share listed company M&A events from 2010 to 2023, this study investigates the influence of the new securities law's implementation on listed companies' M&A outcomes. Descriptive stats reveal substantial M&A activity fluctuations and expansion over the sample period. Regression analysis indicates the new securities law significantly boosts M&A performance, chiefly by enhancing info disclosure, refining agency dynamics, and boosting market efficiency. Robustness tests confirm the reliability of these findings, showing consistent positive impacts across varied model settings.

6.2. Policy Recommendations

Based on the aforementioned research findings, this paper hereby presents the following policy recommendations: policy leaders must persistently enhance and solidify the securities legislation, augment information disclosure stipulations, and fortify market transparency, and ensure that investors can obtain accurate and timely information, so as to make rational investment decisions. The capital market's regulatory framework needs enhancement, escalating penalties for rule breaches, safeguarding minor and mid-sized investors' rights, and boosting market trust. Enterprises should actively respond to the government's policy guidance, make full use of policy support and financial support, carry out M&A activities, and enhance their competitiveness and market position through resource integration and synergistic effect.

6.3. Research Deficiencies and Prospects

Although this paper draws meaningful conclusions in the empirical analysis, there are still some shortcomings. The sample data mainly come from A-share listed companies, so future studies may expand sample coverage to diverse markets and industries for broader applicability. Analysis herein relies chiefly on financial and market datasets, and more comprehensive analysis can be carried out in the future by combining more non-financial factors, such as corporate culture and management team characteristics. Market dynamics and policies evolve continuously; hence, future studies must promptly refresh data and analysis techniques to accurately reflect the recent effects of the new securities law on M&A outcomes. Through continuous improvement and deepening of research, it can provide more scientific and powerful support for policy making and enterprise practice.

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