

Corporate Venture Exit Strategies

ROUNDTABLE SESSION MINUTES

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KEY OUTTAKES

- **Apply the Two-Dimensional Exit Framework**
Map ventures on strategic fit versus value-creation potential to decide between wind-down, harvest or divest paths.
- **Leverage a Sub-Strategy Playbook**
Within each path, choose from silent closures, transparent sunsets, “zombie” holds, IP licensing, carve-outs or management buy-outs to optimise outcomes.
- **Prioritise Pre-Insolvency Asset Deals**
Sell select assets before insolvency to capture higher recoveries, retain control over disclosures and avoid fire-sale discounts.
- **Harness Internal Right-of-First-Refusal**
Offer assets first to sister ventures to preserve synergies, keep value within the group and block competitor entry.
- **Stand Up a Dedicated Exit Capability Squad**
Assemble a cross-functional team (legal, finance, governance) to standardise processes, accelerate decision-making and ensure smooth handovers.

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Overcoming Barriers

The Big Challenge of Exiting Successfully?

Deciding when and how to exit is fraught with strategic, operational and stakeholder conflicts, risking value destruction if mismanaged.

CORPORATE BARRIERS

Complex Path Selection

Corporate teams wrestle with various exit routes without a clear way to judge which maximises value.

Use a strategic-fit versus value-creation matrix to map each venture, then follow pre-defined exit tests to guide the decision.

Stakeholder Misalignment

Boards, sponsors, and venture leads often disagree on timing, criteria and acceptable outcomes, stalling exits.

Establish a common governance playbook, frame each exit like an M&A deal to de-risk the proposal and secure rapid, unified approvals.

Value Leakage

Ad-hoc closures leave IP, talent and assets trapped or fire-sold, destroying recoverable value and future upside.

Prioritise pre-insolvency asset sales, negotiate internal rights-of-first-refusal and formalise asset carve-out workflows to preserve optionality.

Member Challenges

A

Value-Salvaging
Exit Paths



What are the exit paths to salvage value and critical trade-offs of each?

B

Decision-Making
Process



Are there appropriate times to choose each exit path?

C

Stakeholder
Alignment



How do we keep key partners moving in lock-step through the exit?

D

Transition &
Upside Optionality



How do we cap downside *and* keep a call option on future upside?



Exit Strategies

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MEMBER QUESTIONS

- “How do we pick between wind-down, harvest and divest?”
- “What playbook of sub-strategies should we have at the ready?”
- “Can we switch exit paths mid-course if conditions change?”

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1

Map Ventures on a Two-Dimensional Matrix

Plot strategic fit versus value-creation potential to categorise each venture into wind-down, harvest or divest paths.

2

Build a Sub-Strategy Playbook

Create a "throwaway" MVP to validate key assumptions before building full ops around it.

3

Enable Path Re-evaluation

Embed quarterly stage gates—if a venture fails one exit test but meets another, pivot to the new path rather than force an outcome.

4

Frame Every Exit Like an M&A Deal

Use familiar carve-out governance, diligence templates and deal structures to de-risk approvals with sponsors.

5

Embed Optionality from Day One

Always include minority-stake retention or call/put rights to capture upside on any sale.

Exit Strategies Matrix: Where Does Your Venture Sit?

Mapping the right route for every venture

KEY QUESTIONS & AXES

Strategic Fit

Does the venture contribute to achieving our (corporate's) long-term strategy?

Value-creation

Does the venture create or credibly promise economic value that can be captured by us **or** by an external buyer?

- Economic Proof
- Transferable Value
- Multiple Upside



What Are Your Optimal Exit Options?

Mapping the right route for every venture

OPTIONS RELEVANT TO YOUR SITUATION



Wind-down

Best-fit Situation

No realistic buyer and negligible harvest value.

Relevant Strategies:

- **Formal closure:** dissolve entity, settle contracts & debts
- **Silent sunset:** freeze hiring/marketing so it fades quietly
- **Transparent sunset:** announce exit, share learnings
- **“Zombie” hold:** keep shell alive only to protect licences/IP
- **Fold-in:** absorb useful tech or staff, then dissolve



Harvest

Best-fit Situation

Growth prospects are limited but there is some value from the venture that can be extracted.

Relevant Strategies:

- **Licence IP / data** (if possible)
- **Sell assets** (brand, equipment, contracts)
- **Redeploy talent** internally
- **Release working capital** (collect A/R, run down inventory)
- **Monetise Customer Contracts** or migrate customers



Divest

Best-fit Situation

The venture can create (or creates) value, but not for your organisation.



















Relevant Strategies:

- **Strategic sale**
- **Financial sale** to PE/secondary investor
- **Spin-out / carve-out IPO** (retain $\leq 20\%$ passive stake for future upside)
- **Management or founder buy-out**
- **Quick discounted exit** to cut distraction

What are trade-offs between exit options?

KEY CONSIDERATIONS

- Trade-off tension is unavoidable
- Execution discipline trumps theory
- Timing drives success

	<div>Divest</div>	<div>Harvest</div>	<div>Wind-down</div>	Other Considerations
Value Realisation	<div>High (if timed well)</div>	<div>Cash-cow yields but decays</div>	<div>Little direct value</div>	Sell only if price beats future NPV.
Speed of Cash	<div>Lump-sum at close</div>	<div>Drip over time</div>	<div>No inflow (just cost stop)</div>	If near-term liquidity is critical → divest;
Complexity	<div>Carve-out, DD, TSA</div>	<div>Ops optimisation</div>	<div>Closure logistics</div>	The more shared systems and IP, the costlier a carve-out would become
Strategic option retained	<div>None after sale</div>	<div>Can still sell/close later</div>	<div>Final decision</div>	Harvest is the sole reversible path
Reputation impact	<div>“Win-win” narrative</div>	<div>Low-profile</div>	<div>Potential backlash</div>	Craft the exit narrative early as late wind-downs can trigger PR blowback
Team retention	<div>Depends on buyer</div>	<div>Gradual attrition</div>	<div>Lay-offs inevitable</div>	Retention or redeployment plans curb attrition during harvest/divest.
Governance complexity	<div>Deal governance heavy</div>	<div>Ongoing but light</div>	<div>One-off legal closure</div>	Divest requires most governance complexity: board & regulator sign-off
Risk of value leakage	<div>Separation leaks possible</div>	<div>Erodes each year</div>	<div>Low once shut</div>	Tight IP/data controls in carve-outs

Exit Strategies

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Transition &
Upside Optionality

MEMBER QUESTIONS

- “What exact criteria trigger a decision to exit?”
- “Who owns the exit decision and when do they step in?”
- “How do we prevent endless debates over timing?”

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Exit Tests

Set clear financial thresholds, market milestones and strategic alignment scores up front.

Assign a Snr Exit Owner

Nominate a venture sponsor accountable for monitoring tests and driving decisions.

Qrtly Exit Health Reviews

Schedule on-demand check-ins tied to test outcomes to avoid calendar-driven bureaucracy.

Tie Funding toReadiness

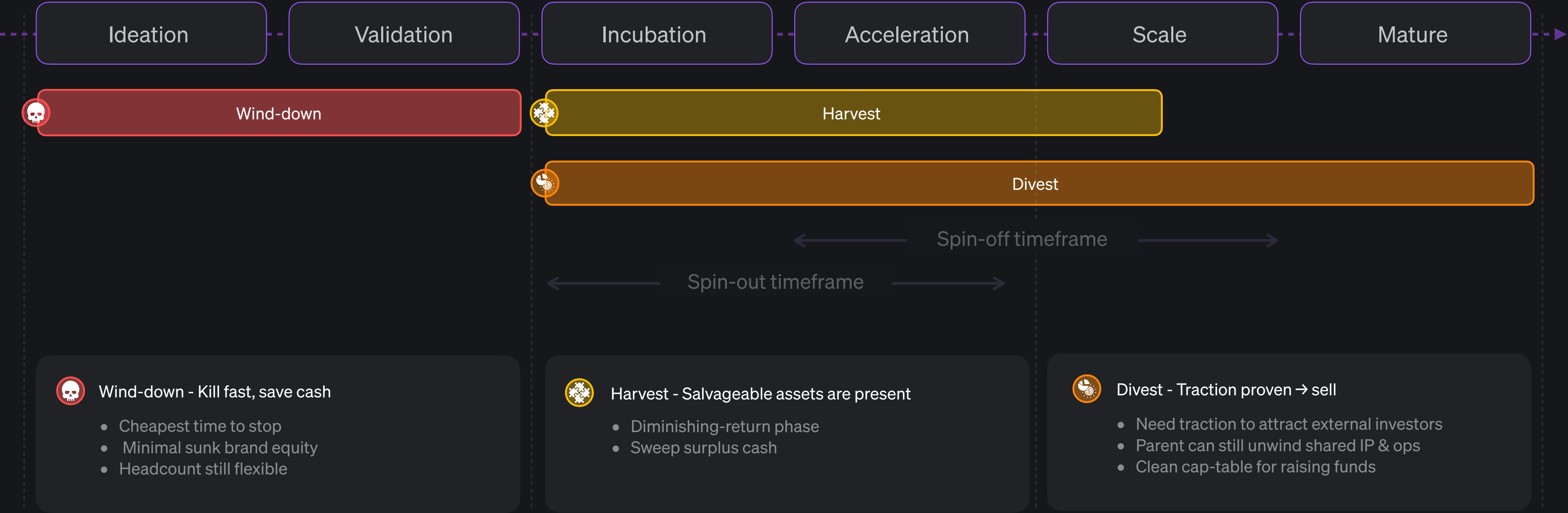
Structure stage-gated investment rounds so future funding hinges on passing exit tests.

Governance Templates

Pre-align legal, finance and operational workflows so decision-making is friction-free.

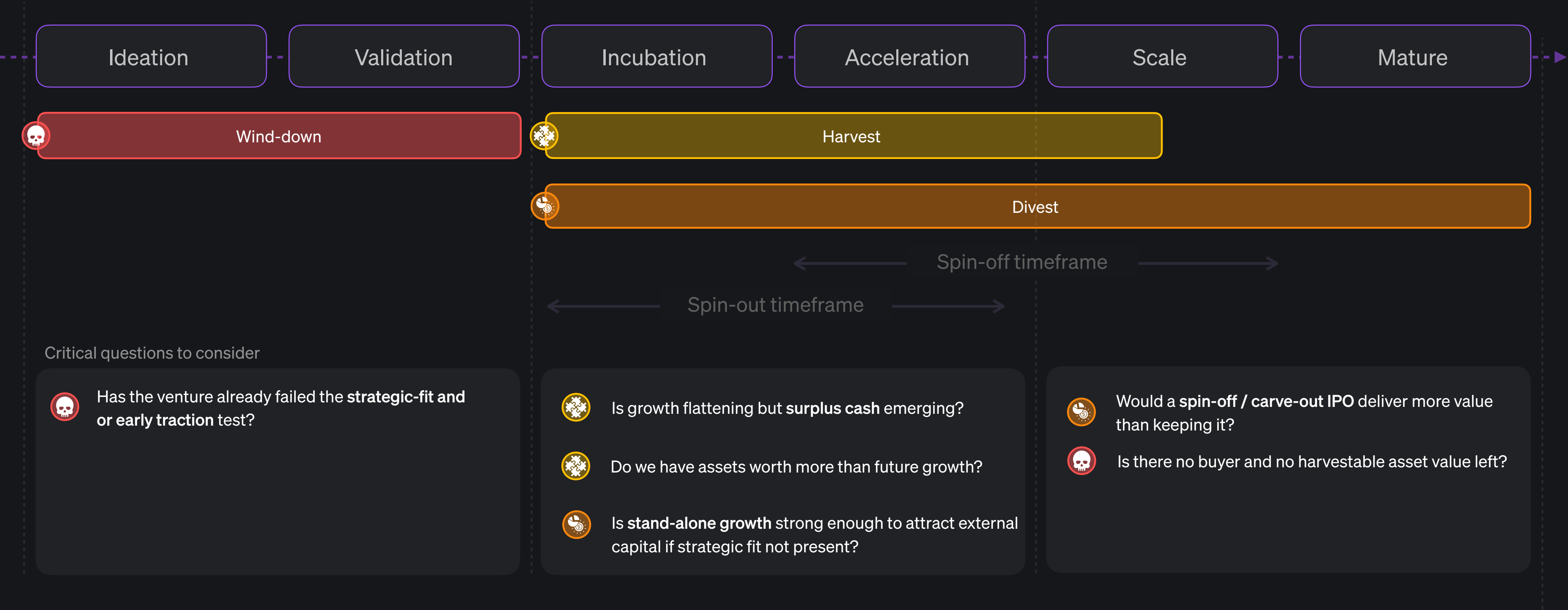
Engineering the highest-value salvage exits, on time

Choose your exit route before the window narrows: Each path demands its own lead-time, with the delayed decision, the runway only lengthens.



How can we opt for best fit exit path at each phase?

At each lifecycle gate, pressure-test the venture with the critical questions below to decide whether to keep scaling or pivot to the exit route that best protects and maximises value.



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MEMBER QUESTIONS

- “How do we get sponsors and venture teams aligned on exit timing and criteria?”
- “What oversight model prevents political stalls without overbearing governance?”
- “How do we lock in funding support through the exit?”

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Misaligned Exit
Criteria

CHALLENGE	SOLUTION
Different performance thresholds stall or force exits.	Agree on unified exit tests: financial, market, and strategic up front in a shared playbook.

Fragmented
Governance

CHALLENGE	SOLUTION
Varying templates and review cadences create hand-off delays.	Use one standardised playbook with unified templates, RACI charts and milestone-decisions.

Sponsor
Volatility

CHALLENGE	SOLUTION
Shifting priorities lead to sudden funding cuts.	Secure written sponsorship mandates and tie funding tranches to passing exit-readiness tests

Where must we align *first* before we pull the trigger?

Before we decide anything, we ask: *Where does the board need immediate alignment?*
Where the core tension and the tempo each route demands?

01. Wind-down

Stakeholder Focus:
Speed

Governance Cadence

A single board resolution triggers an X-week action clock.

Why important?

Rapid execution stops cost bleed and morale decay.

02. Harvesting

Stakeholder Focus:
Discipline

Governance Cadence

A steady ongoing oversight with light touch governance

Why important?

Discipline prevents a drift back to growth mode and focus on cost cuts

03. Divest

Stakeholder Focus :
Clean separation

Governance Cadence

A sub-committee drives the sale; the board steps in at valuation

Why important?

Focused oversight preserves valuation and accelerates closing.

How can we then turn strategy into action?

Once that tempo is set, we shift to execution. The must-do moves that keep everyone aligned on the execution's plan.

01. Wind-down

- ☐ Finalise the closure plan and lock the shutdown deadlines.
- ☐ Complete every legal and regulatory filing on schedule.
- ☐ Communicate the exit plan clearly to employees/other stakeholders

02. Harvesting

- ☐ Impose strict cost discipline
- ☐ Tighten working capital levels: run down inventory, etc.
- ☐ Set guardrails to avoid investment risks: i.e. bonus

03. Divest

- ☐ Pin down the optimal deal timing and structure.
- ☐ Establish lean governance to steer the transaction
- ☐ Make the venture stand-alone-ready to boost buyer confidence.

Exit Strategies

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B

Decision-Making Process

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Stakeholder Alignment

D

Transition & Upside Optionality

MEMBER QUESTIONS

- “How do we avoid value leakage during handover?”
- “What mechanisms preserve future upside?”
- “Who owns the operational transition?”

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Pre-empt Value Leakage

Corporate ventures often see their best assets fire-sold once formal insolvency starts.

Execute targeted, pre-insolvency carve-outs of IP, talent and brand and negotiate cherry-picked asset deals to capture superior recoveries.

Identify Future Upside

One-off exits without contractual wrap-arounds foreclose participation in any rebound or strategic pivot.

Embed call/put options or minority-stake retention clauses in every sale and carve-out to secure a share of future value creation.

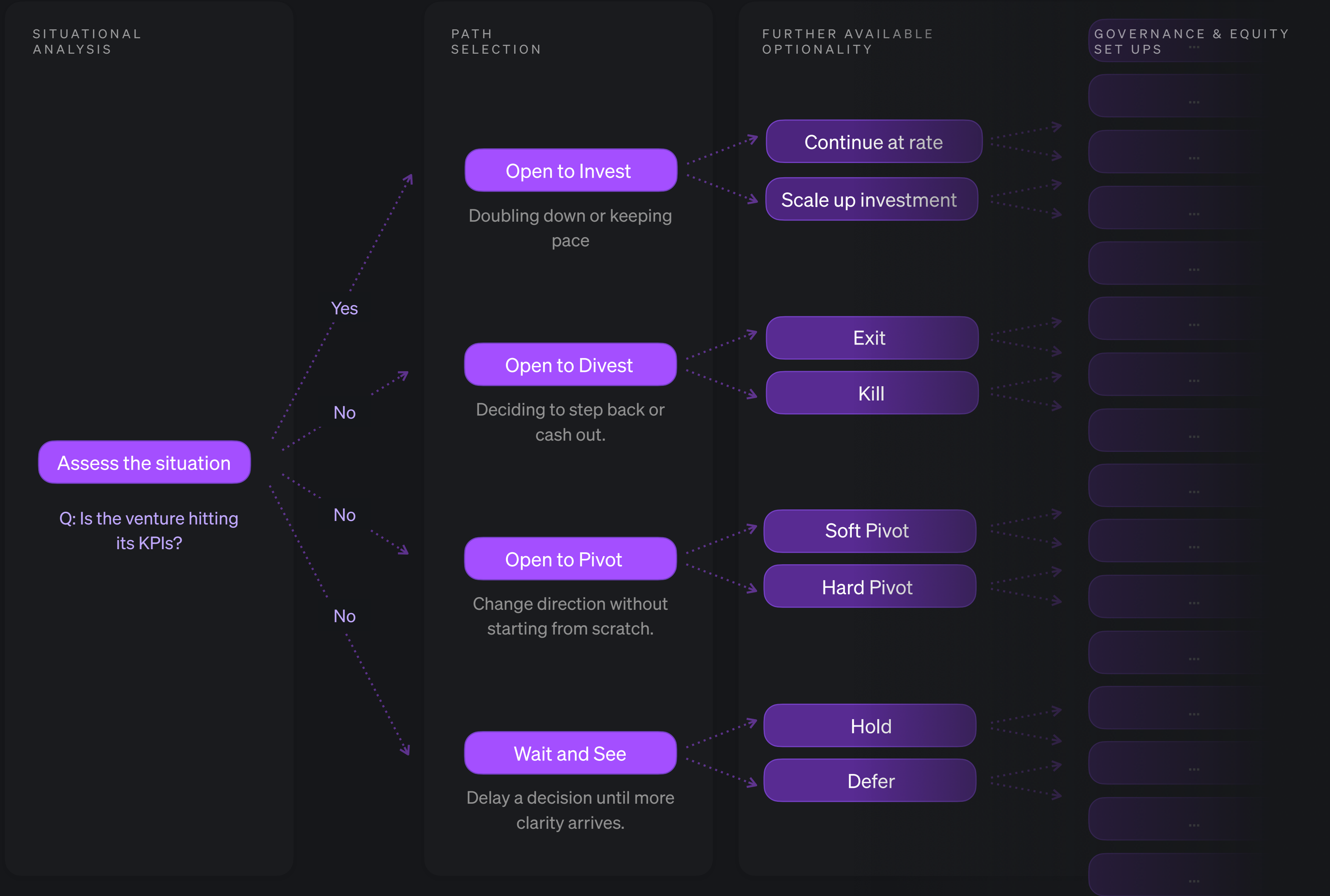
Assign Transition Ownership

Ad-hoc handovers without a clear owner lead to stalled operations and value leakage.

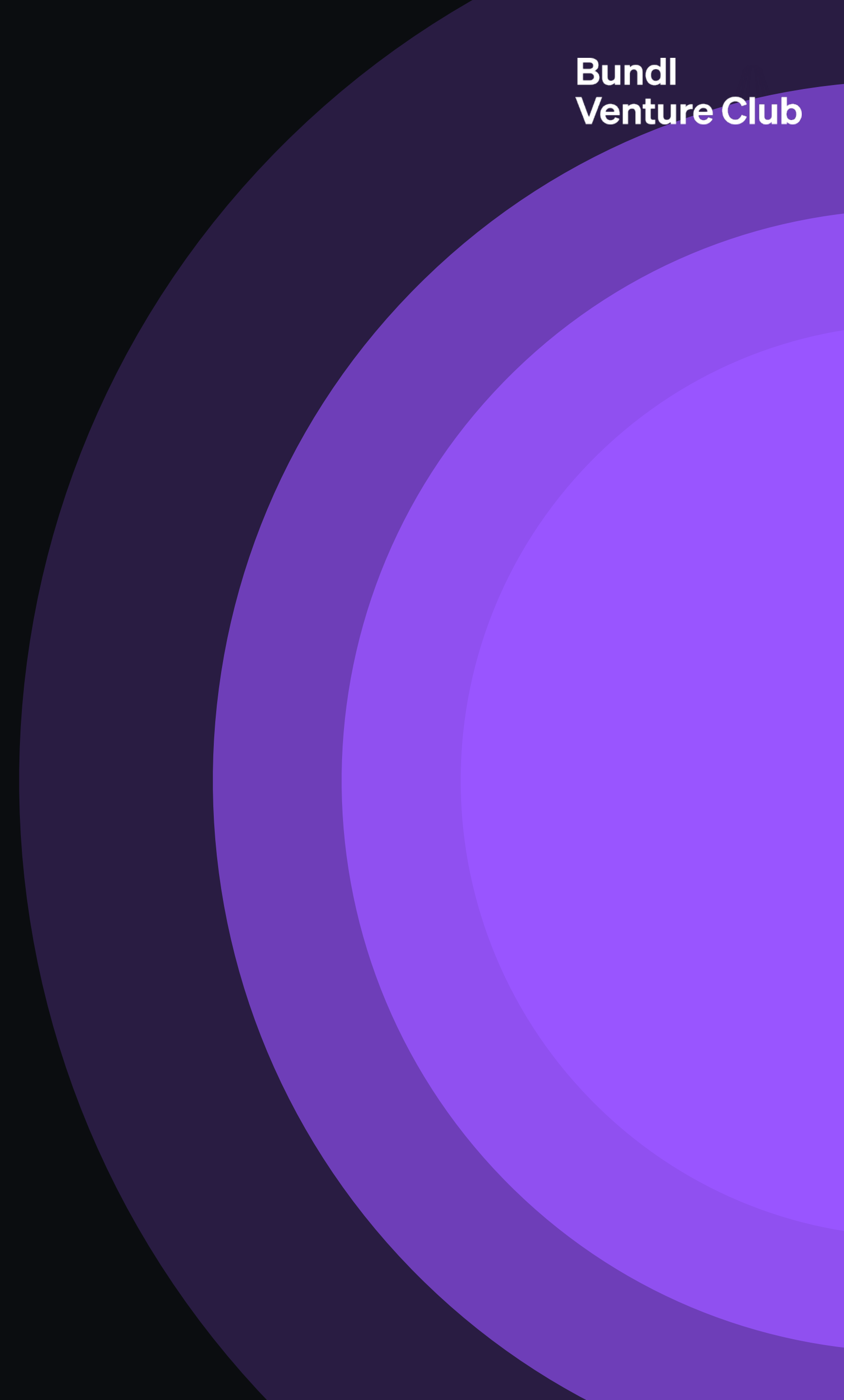
Stand up a dedicated, cross-functional exit squad led by a transition manager to own legal, financial and operational handovers end-to-end.

Turn real-option choices into concrete actions

The decision tree frames your choice as a real option you can exercise. Walking those branches step-by-step funnels you from high-level intent to a concrete actions.



The Hidden Costs of Indecision



The hidden “costs” of indecision

WHY WAITING
COSTS MONEY

Pausing an exit decision can feel safe. Yet every extra month quietly drags three levers in the wrong direction: cash burn, strategic options, and market timing.

01.
Cash Burn
Carry

Every month of burn slices straight off eventual sale proceeds—delay long enough and divest falls below liquidation value.

02.
Strategic options are
time-bound

Declining KPIs while you wait can shut the divest door entirely, downgrading you to a lower-value harvest or wind-down.

03.
Opportunity cost of
redeployable capital

Capital locked in limbo can’t chase higher-IRR bets, so even a later “successful” exit drags down portfolio returns.

04.
Market-window
decay

Multiples can compress fast; delay can turn a premium sale into a discounted divestiture.

The hidden “costs” of indecision

WHY WAITING
COSTS MONEY

Pausing an exit decision can feel safe. Yet every extra month quietly drags three levers in the wrong direction: cash burn, strategic options, and market timing.

01.
Cash burn

Every month erodes exit value. Wait too long, and you risk falling below liquidation.

02.
Fewer exit options

Declining KPIs can close the door on a divestment leaving fewer paths forward.

03.
Locked capital

Capital stuck in low-performing ventures can’t be reinvested in higher-return bets.

04.
Market-window decay

Exit multiples can drop fast. Delay too long, and a premium deal becomes a discount sale.



Bundl's experience in

Deciding When and How to Exit Ventures

VENTURE ASSESSMENT



Evaluating exit or future investment scenarios for portfolio venture.

VENTURE BUILDING



Using validation learnings to reconsider the pursuit of re-commerce market.

VENTURE BUILDING

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Iterating on new value propositions and setting clear performance KPIs.

VENTURE UNIT DESIGN



Designing governance model and stage gates for internal incubation.

VENTURE UNIT DESIGN

JLR

Redefining operating model and innovation funnel of venture studio.



Looking for frameworks to guide key venture decisions? Reach out to thomas@bundl.com for more info on how we can help.

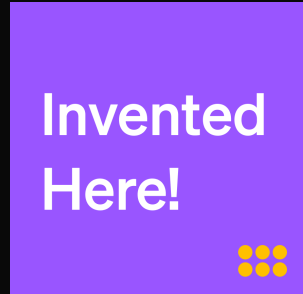


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