

# \_Exit Strategies



*To recap*

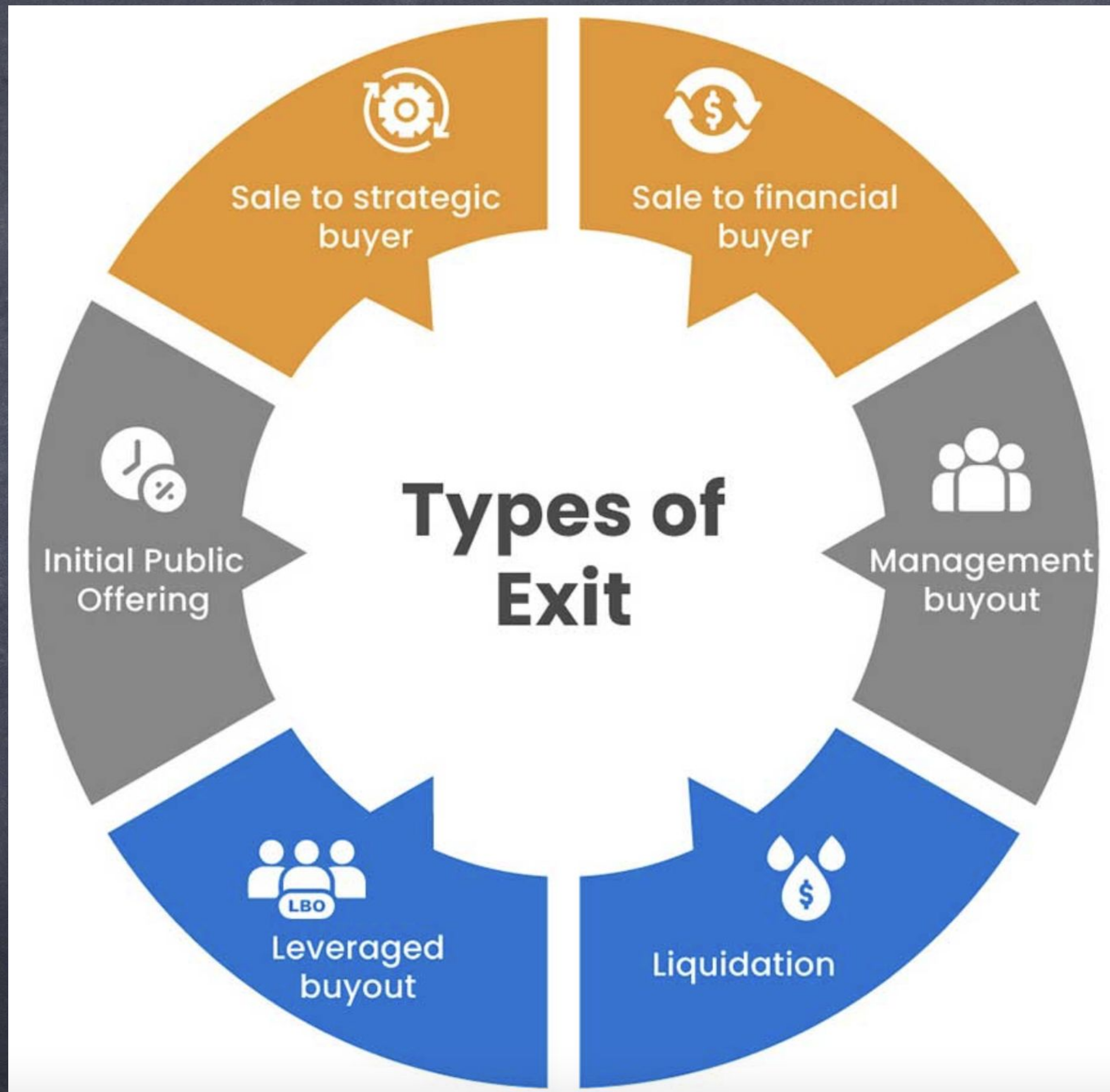
- Scalable startups
- Lifestyle businesses
- Small businesses
- Social startups



# *\_types of “startups”*

Aspect	Scalable startups	Lifestyle business	Small business	Social enterprise
Primary goal	Market domination & growth	Personal fulfillment	Steady income	Social/environmental impact
Market focus	Large/global	Niche	Local	Impact-oriented niche
Funding sources	VC, angel investors	Personal savings	Small loan	Impact investors
Growth potential	Very high	Limited	Moderate	Moderate
Risk level	High	Low	Low	Moderate







## *\_exit strategies*

- Initial Public Offering (IPO)
  - M&A
- Management Buyouts
  - Liquidation



## *\_exit strategies*

**IPO:** a startup offers its shares to the public for the first time, listing on a stock exchange.



## *\_exit strategies*

**IPO:** a startup offers its shares to the public for the first time, listing on a stock exchange.

- (+) Access to significant capital for scaling.
- (+) Increases brand visibility and credibility.
- (+) Provides liquidity for founders and early investors.



## *\_exit strategies*

**IPO:** a startup offers its shares to the public for the first time, listing on a stock exchange.

- (+) Access to significant capital for scaling.
- (+) Increases brand visibility and credibility.
- (+) Provides liquidity for founders and early investors.
- (-) Expensive and time-consuming process (e.g., compliance, roadshows).
- (-) Increased scrutiny and regulatory oversight.
- (-) Market volatility can impact share prices.



*\_exit strategies*

**M&A:** A startup is either merged with another company or acquired by a bigger player.



## *\_exit strategies*

**M&A:** A startup is either merged with another company or acquired by a bigger player.

(+) Quicker liquidity than IPOs.

(+) Can provide strategic benefits like access to larger networks or resources.

(+) Reduces competitive pressure (for the acquiring company).



## *\_exit strategies*

**M&A:** A startup is either merged with another company or acquired by a bigger player.

(+) Quicker liquidity than IPOs.

(+) Can provide strategic benefits like access to larger networks or resources.

(+) Reduces competitive pressure (for the acquiring company).

(-) Short-term vs. Long-term liquidity (e.g., cash-out and earnout).

(-) Integration challenges (e.g., culture, systems).

(-) Risk of undervaluation.



*\_exit strategies*

**Management Buyout:** Existing management purchases the company from the current owners.



**Management Buyout:** Existing management purchases the company from the current owners.

(+) Retains operational continuity and control.

(+) May align with the founders' vision for the company's future.



**Management Buyout:** Existing management purchases the company from the current owners.

(+) Retains operational continuity and control.

(+) May align with the founders' vision for the company's future.

(-) Requires significant financing, often through debt or external investors.

(-) May lead to tensions among stakeholders if not well-structured.



**Liquidation:** The startup ceases operations, and assets are sold off to repay creditors and investors.



**Liquidation:** The startup ceases operations, and assets are sold off to repay creditors and investors.

(+) Clears debts and obligations.

(+) Provides a clean slate for founders.



**Liquidation:** The startup ceases operations, and assets are sold off to repay creditors and investors.

(+) Clears debts and obligations.

(+) Provides a clean slate for founders.

(-) Often results in minimal returns for investors.

(-) Carries reputational risks for founders.



# *\_exit strategies*

Exit Strategy	Liquidity	Control post-exit	Time to exit	Valuation potential	Risk level
IPO	High	Low	Long	Very High	High
M&A	Medium to High	Low	Medium	High	Moderate
MBO	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Moderate
Liquidation	Low	N/A	Short	Very Low	Low
Stay private	Low	High	N/A	Variable	Low



## *\_M&As: a deep dive*

Merger: Two companies combine to form a new entity.

Acquisition: One company buys and absorbs another.



# *\_M&As: a deep dive*

Why?

- Access to technology or talent

*Facebook acquiring Instagram for its user base and design expertise*



# *\_M&As: a deep dive*

## Why?

- Access to technology or talent

*Facebook acquiring Instagram for its user base and design expertise*

- Expanding market share

*Disney acquiring Marvel*



# *\_M&As: a deep dive*

## Why?

- Access to technology or talent

*Facebook acquiring Instagram for its user base and design expertise*

- Expanding market share

*Disney acquiring Marvel*

- Cost synergies

*reducing overhead or shared resources*



# *\_M&As: a deep dive*

The process....

- Preparation
- Finding buyers/sellers
- Due diligence
- Negotiation (\*)
- Integrations



## *\_M&As: a deep dive*

### (\*) Negotiation

Cash-out: immediate payment to the founders for the agreed-upon valuation of their equity in the company.



## *\_M&As: a deep dive*

### (\*) Negotiation

Cash-out: immediate payment to the founders for the agreed-upon valuation of their equity in the company.

Earnout: deferred payment mechanism where a portion of the purchase price is contingent on the company achieving specific performance milestones after the acquisition.



To come:

✓ Course wrap-up



See you on next session :)