

**Morgan Lewis**

**Q2 2020**

# **CORPORATE VENTURE CAPITAL SURVEY**



# OVERVIEW

During the second quarter of 2020, corporate venture capital (CVC) programs at major companies continued to make significant investments in promising startups and late-stage enterprises. In this survey, we track investment trends as the market slowed for CVC financings as we entered the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. We also analyze a survey of key economic terms of the largest venture capital investments during the second quarter of 2020 in which CVC programs either led the round or participated as significant or anchor investors.

## KEY TERMS

We focused our survey on the following deal terms typically negotiated between companies and investors:



Valuation



Liquidation Preference



Participating Preferred



Dividends



Redemption Rights



Protective Provisions



"Pay-to-Play" Provisions

With respect to these deal terms, we observed the following in CVC deals.

## VALUATION

The survey covers a wide range of financing transactions during 2020—from early-stage to late-stage financings. Of the transactions we reviewed, we noted that all involved higher valuations than before, other than two flat rounds completed in April.

## LIQUIDATION PREFERENCE

While preferred stockholders receive preferential treatment on distribution over common stockholders in the event of liquidation, the liquidation preference among different series of preferred stock is often a negotiated term. The later round preferred stockholders may request a senior ranking over prior round preferred stockholders, while earlier investors may insist on equal (or pari passu) treatment with new investors.

Based on our review, 100% of the transactions included a 1x liquidation preference.

Based on our review, 17.65% of the transactions included a senior preference while the remaining 82.35% included pari passu liquidation preference with the other preferred stockholders. This reflects an increase from the Q1 2020 surveys, suggesting that investors are becoming more aggressive in negotiating senior rights to prior preferred rounds.

## **PARTICIPATING PREFERRED**

With "nonparticipating" preferred stock, the preferred stockholders are entitled to receive only the amount of their preference (typically the amount paid for the stock) plus any accrued and unpaid dividends upon a sale or liquidation of the company. With "participating" preferred stock, preferred stockholders are entitled to receive their preference amount first in a liquidation event (plus accrued and unpaid dividends), with any remaining proceeds being divided among holders of common stock and preferred stock on an as-converted basis.

Based on our review, only 5.88% of the transactions included participation rights, while the remaining 94.12% involved nonparticipating preferred stock.

## **CUMULATIVE DIVIDEND**

If dividends are cumulative, dividends accrue and accumulate at a specified rate whether or not declared by the board. Upon conversion of the preferred stock, cumulative dividends would convert into additional common stock, which would increase the investors' percentage ownership interest in the company above their original investment. Based on our review, 5.88% of the transactions included cumulative dividend provisions, while the remaining 94.12% either were silent on dividends or included noncumulative dividend provisions.

## **REDEMPTION RIGHTS**

Redemption rights allow investors to force the company, in specified circumstances, to redeem their shares at cost, and in some cases, cost plus a small guaranteed rate of return. Based on our review, 17.65% of the transactions included some form of redemption rights, while the remaining 82.35% did not provide redemption rights.

## **PROTECTIVE PROVISIONS**

Protective provisions provide preferred stockholders with special approval rights with respect to certain matters of particular significance to their investments, in addition to class or series voting rights that may exist under relevant state corporate laws. These matters may include liquidation and sale of the company, amendment of charter or bylaws, changes in board size, and authorization of issuance of other preferred stock. An often negotiated point is whether a specific series of preferred stockholder should have the right to vote together as a single class with other series of preferred stock, and/or separately without the participation from other preferred stockholders.

Based on our review, 17.65% of the transactions included voting rights only as a single class together with other series of preferred stock, while the remaining 82.35% included voting rights both as a single class with other preferred stockholders and as a separate vote by series for certain matters.

## **"PAY-TO-PLAY" PROVISIONS**

A pay-to-play provision requires that investors participate in a later financing in order to retain their antidilution or other special rights. A pay-to-play is not a standard term in most venture capital financings and typically will come into play only in down rounds. We only observed one pay-to-play provision in the transactions we reviewed.

## **SUMMARY**

While the economic terms of each investment are unique based on the facts and circumstances of the companies and investors participating, the Q2 2020 survey indicates that the market may be shifting to more investor-favorable terms as indicated by the increase in more restrictive provisions including redemption rights, series votes under the protective provisions, seniority in the liquidation stack vs. prior preferred rounds, and cumulative dividends.

We will continue to track these trends in the Q3 2020 survey to see if the market is shifting to more conservatism as companies confront down rounds and reduced valuations in the COVID-19 environment.

# Morgan Lewis

Strategic Investments & Corporate Venture Capital

## CONTACTS



**Karen A. Abesamis**  
karen.abesamis@morganlewis.com  
+1.650.843.7277



**Jeffrey P. Bodle**  
jeffrey.bodle@morganlewis.com  
+1.215.963.5417



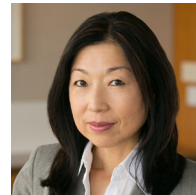
**Eric Hwang**  
eric.hwang@morganlewis.com  
+1.650.843.7588



**E. John Park**  
john.park@morganlewis.com  
+1.650.843.7595



**Christopher Rose**  
chris.rose@morganlewis.com  
+1.310.907.1036



**Nancy Yamaguchi**  
nancy.yamaguchi@morganlewis.com  
+1.415.442.1242

Connect with us     

**[www.morganlewis.com](http://www.morganlewis.com)**

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