Valuation Report of Unicorn, Inc.

As of 2019-11-01

Report generated on 2 Mar, 2020

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Company summary
Unicorn, Inc.

Schiedamse Vest 154, 3011 BH Rotterdam, the Netherlands

The Netherlands

Industry: **Computer & Electronics Retailers**
Business Activity: **Consumer Electronics Retailers**

Unicorn Inc produces the best quality single horn for horses. Our mission is to transform the world and make it a better place.

www.unicorninc.com

Founders: **1**
Employees: **5**
Started in: **2016**
Incorporated: **Yes**
Year of incorporation: **2017**
Commited capital: **$7000**

Opportunity

Business model: **B2B**
Scalable Product: **No**
Exit strategy: **Multiple exit opportunities**

Current Operations

Stage of development: **Expansion stage**
Employees (excluding founders, interns and freelancers): **5**
Profitability: **Yes**

Competitors

Pony Inc | ponyinc.com
Hippo Inc | hippoinc.com

Latest operating performance

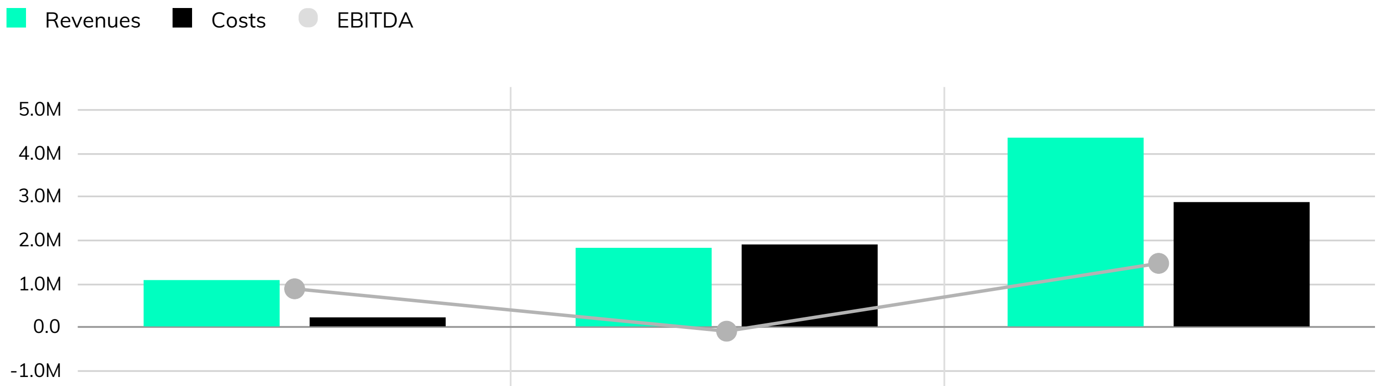
	11/2018 - 10/2019
Revenues	**540,000**
EBITDA	**400,000**
Ebitda margin	*74 %*
EBIT	**400,000**
Ebit margin	*74 %*
Cash in hand	**100,000**

All numbers in $

/// More information on the history, milestones, team, etc., (e.g. pitchdeck) can be requested to the company.

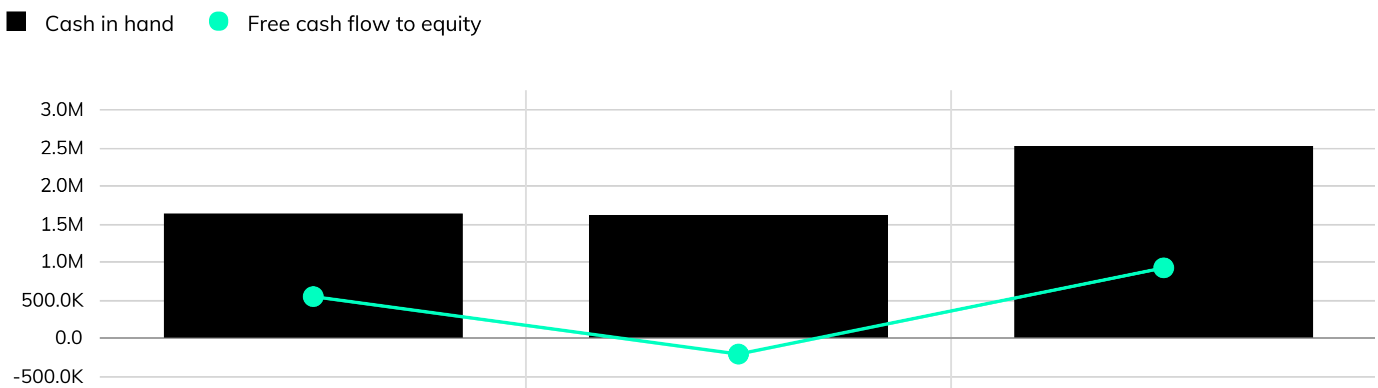
Forecasts summary

Future profitability



	11/2019 - 10/2020	11/2020 - 10/2021	11/2021 - 10/2022
Revenues	$ 1,080,000	$ 1,795,600	$ 4,317,800
Costs	$ 198,000	$ 1,901,800	$ 2,846,000
EBITDA	$ 882,000	-$ 106,200	$ 1,471,800

Cash forecast



	11/2019 - 10/2020	11/2020 - 10/2021	11/2021 - 10/2022
Cash in hand	$ 1,636,079	$ 1,609,800	$ 2,522,394
Free cash flow to equity	$ 536,079	-$ 226,279	$ 912,594

/// Full profit and loss and cash flow forecast at page 14.

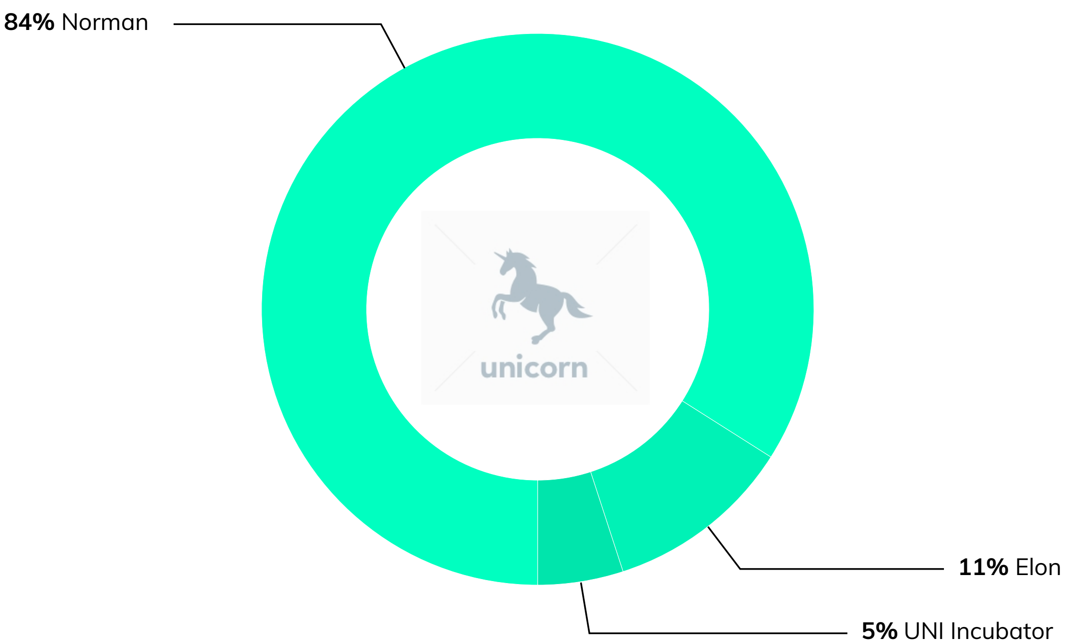
Past funding rounds

Here is an overview of the past funding rounds and valuations of the company.

Date	Amount raised	% of Equity	Post-Money Valuation
02-05-2018	**$ 250,000**	**5.00%**	**$ 2,000,000**

Current ownership

Here is an overview of the current shareholders in the company. More information on type of shares, unassigned shares, and in general a detailed cap table can be requested to the company in question.



Valuation

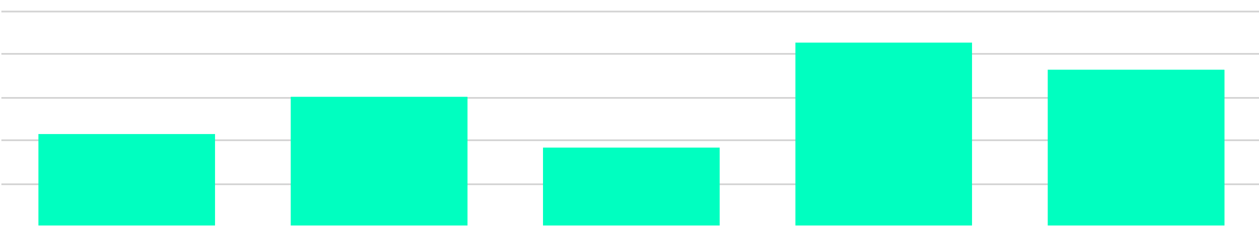
The pre-money valuation displayed below is the result of the weighted average of different methods. The use of several methods is a best practice in company valuation, as looking at the business from different perspectives results in a more comprehensive and reliable view.
These methods are compliant with IPEV (International Private Equity Valuation) Guidelines and each of them will be explained in more detail in the following pages of the report.
More information on the weights can be found in the Appendix.

Low Bound
$ 6,318,000

Pre-money valuation
$ 6,858,732

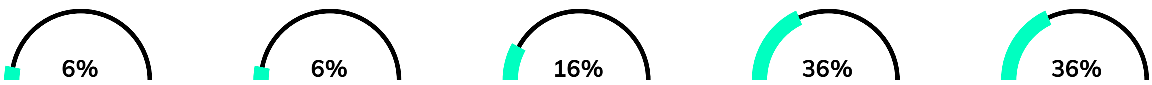
High Bound
$ 7,400,000

5 Valuation Methods



$ 4,272,096	$ 5,981,916	$ 3,618,866	$ 8,519,033	$ 7,215,613
Scorecard	Checklist	Venture Capital	DCF with LTG	DCF with Multiples

Method weights



Current funding round

Please find below the amount of capital currently needed and the consequent percentage of equity based on the valuation of previous page as a starting point for the negotiations.

Low Bound
$ 6,318,000

Pre-money valuation
$ 6,858,732

High Bound
$ 7,400,000

13.66%

Capital needed
$ 1,000,000

12.72%

11.9%

Low Bound
$ 7,318,000

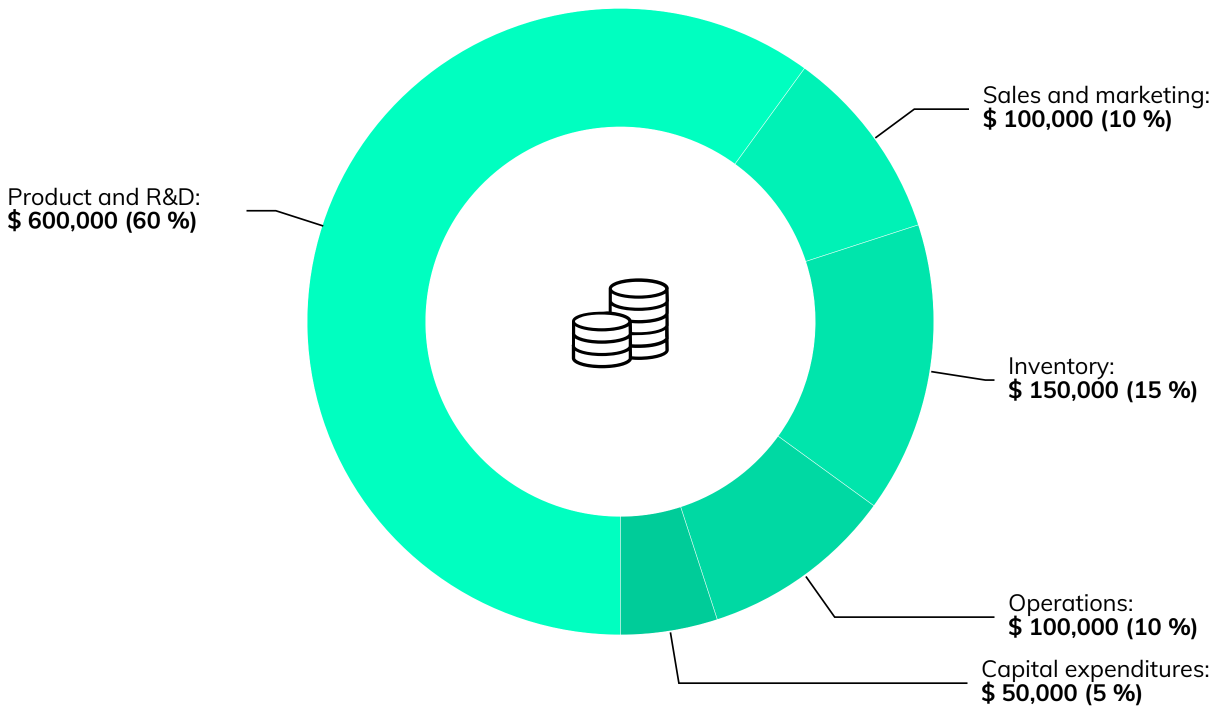
Post-money valuation
$ 7,858,732

High Bound
$ 8,400,000

Starting from the post-money valuation of the company, the equity percentage that relates to the investment is calculated as investment/post-money valuation. Keeping the investment amount fixed, the lower the pre-money valuation, the higher the equity stake, and vice versa.

Use of funds

Here is a breakdown on how the company will use the capital raised.

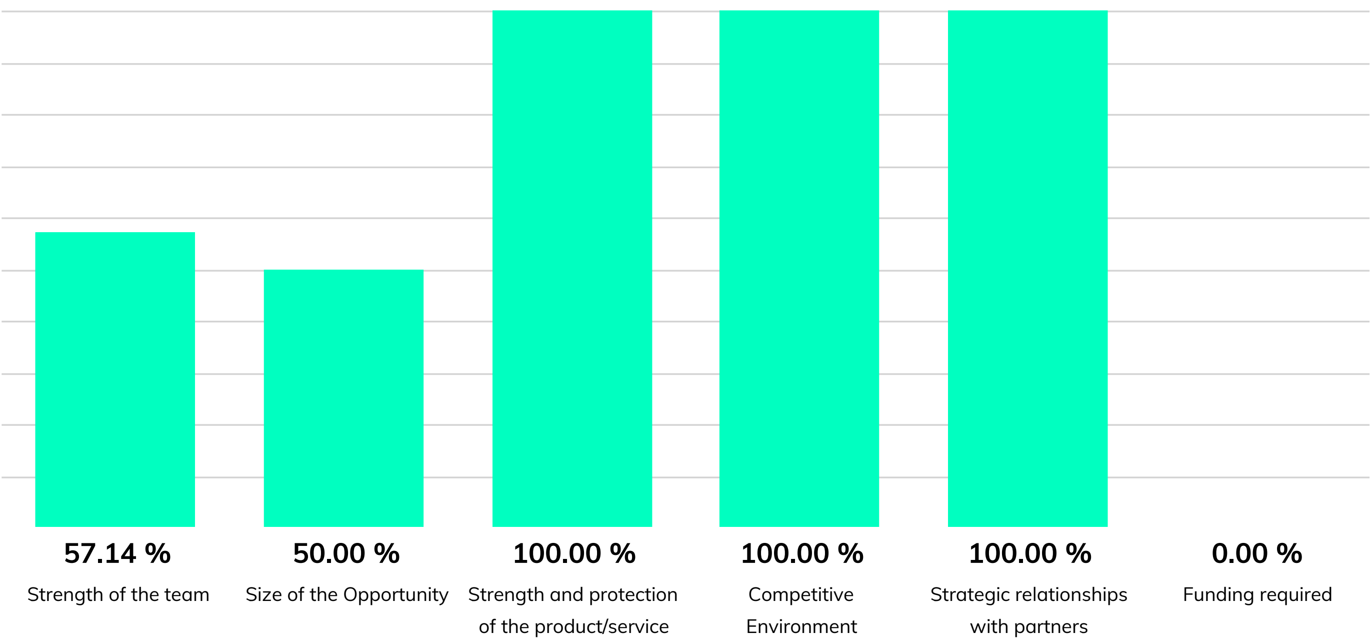


Qualitative methods

Scorecard Method: $ 4,272,096

This method was conceived by William H. Payne of Ohio TechAngels group and endorsed by the Ewing Marion Kauffman Foundation. The valuation of the startup depends on how different this is from the assumed average of a set of comparable companies from the same region.
Startups' qualitative traits are divided in 6 criteria, compared with the assumed traits of the average company, and given a score according to whether it over- or under-performs the assumed average company. These scores are multiplied by weights that represent the impact of the criteria on the valuation. The sum of these weighted scores multiplied by the average valuation leads to the company's pre-money valuation.

Normalized scores of the company for each criteria



Parameters

Average valuation (The Netherlands): **$ 2,348,919**

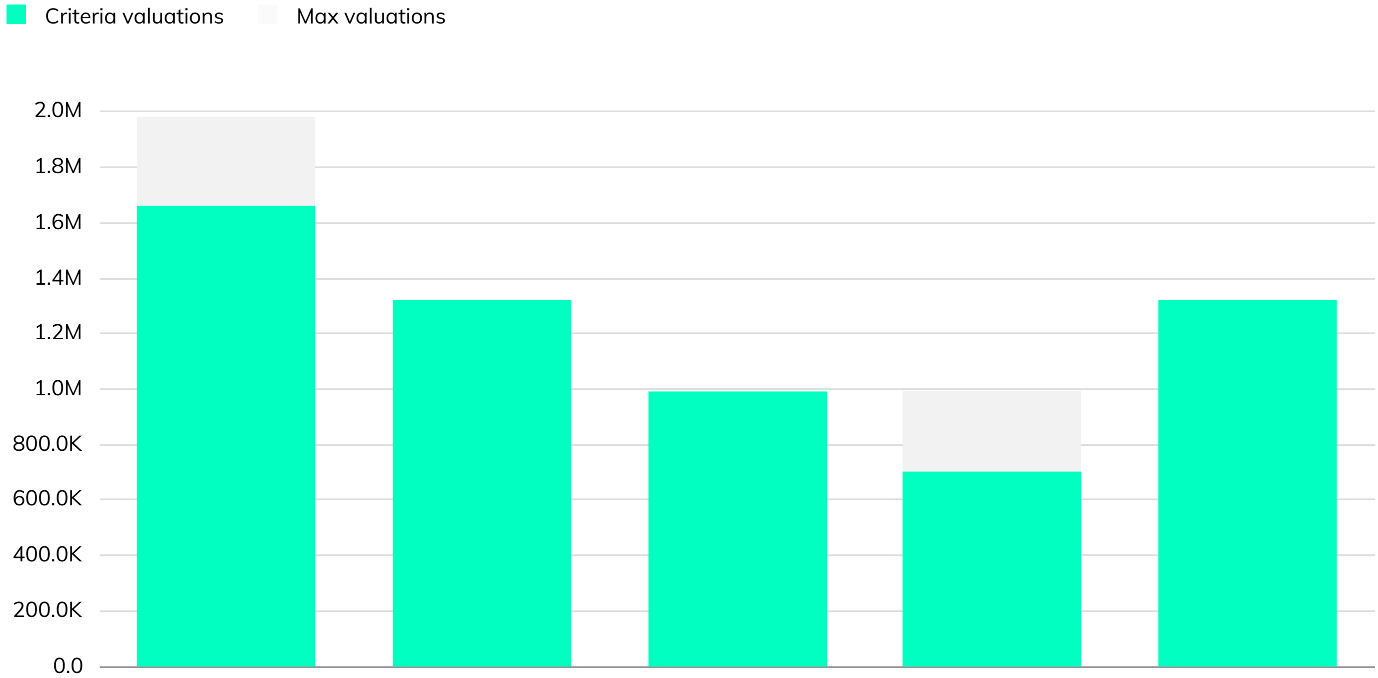
Weights of the criteria

Strength of the team: **30%**
Size of the Opportunity: **25%**
Strength and protection of the product/service: **15%**
Competitive Environment: **10%**
Strategic relationships with partners: **10%**
Funding required: **10%**

/// Please see appendix for data sources, defaults, and breakdown of the traits

Checklist Method: **$ 5,981,916**

The creator of the method is Dave Berkus, one of the most prominent Californian angel investors. The valuation of the startup consists of intangible building blocks that sum up to the assumed maximum pre-money valuation.
The maximum pre-money valuation is split in 5 criteria according to their weight. The startup obtains portions of these maximum criteria valuations according to how close its qualitative traits are to the most desirable ones. Their sum is the startup pre-money valuation.



$ 1,659,722	$ 1,317,240	$ 987,930	$ 699,784	$ 1,317,240
Quality of the core team	Quality of the Idea	Product roll-out and IP protection	Strategic Relationships	Operating Stage

Parameters

Maximum valuation (The Netherlands): **$ 6,586,200**

Criteria maximum valuations

Quality of the core team: **$ 1,975,860 (30%)**
Quality of the Idea: **$ 1,317,240 (20%)**
Product roll-out and IP protection: **$ 987,930 (15%)**
Strategic Relationships: **$ 987,930 (15%)**
Operating Stage: **$ 1,317,240 (20%)**

/// Please see appendix for data sources, defaults, and breakdown of the traits

Qualitative traits summary

Below a summary of the traits at the basis of the scores for the two qualitative methods. Please see appendix for detailed breakdown of which trait is used in which method.

Team

Founders
Time commitment: **Planning to commit full time**
Average age: **Between 25 and 34**
Founded other companies before: **Yes, with successful exit(s)**

Core team skills and expertise
Working together for: **More than 5 years**
Years of experience in the industry: **20**
Business and managerial background: **Top-tier management experience**
Technical skills: **All technical skills inhouse**

Network

Board of advisors: **Yes**
Legal consultants: **Yes**
Current shareholders: **Incubator / accelerator, Business angel**

Market

Total Addressable Market (TAM): **$ 1,000,000,000**
Annual growth rate of the market: **1.00 %**
Demand validated: **Yes**
Internationalization: **Active globally**

Product

Product roll-out: **Already to Market**
Feedback received: **All positive**
Loyalty to the product/service: **High retention**
Partners: **Contracts with key strategic partners signed and serving high volumes**

Competition

Level of competition: **Negligible competition**
Competitive products are: **On the same level**
Differentiation from current solutions: **Not comparable solutions**
International competition: **Not yet developed**

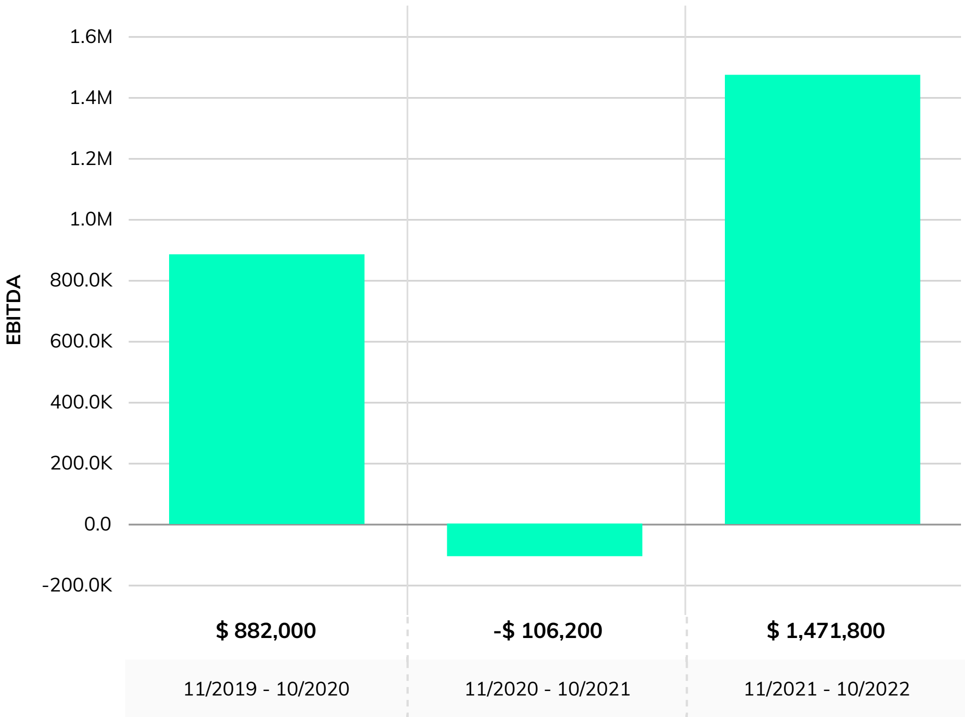
Protection

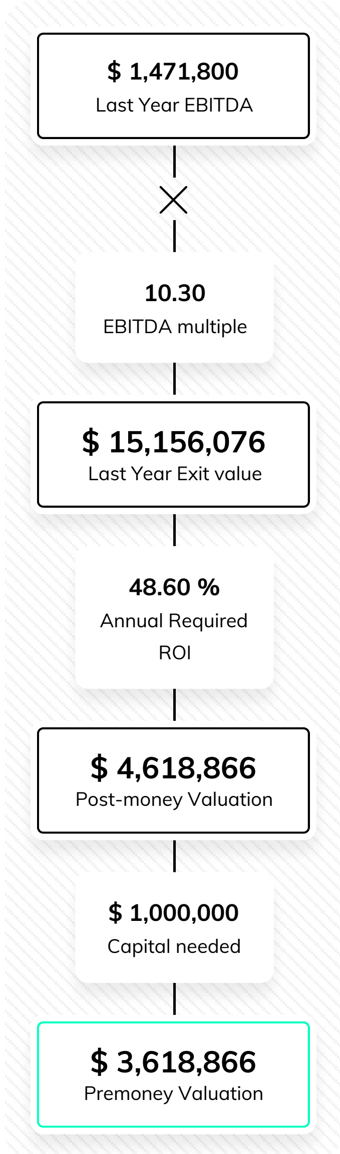
Barriers to entry of the market: **Modest**
Applicable IP: **Patent**
Current IP protection: **IP protection secured at global level**

VC Method

Premoney Valuation: $ 3,618,866

The VC (Venture Capital) method is one of most common approaches among financial practitioners in the private company market. The startup is given the valuation that will grant investors a predetermined return at the exit.
The potential exit value of the company is computed with an industry-based EBITDA multiple. The valuation is equal to this value discounted by a required ROI (Return On Investment). This depends on the startup's stage of development, higher for early stage riskier companies, lower for more mature ones. It is the minimum rate that will allow investors to have positive returns from portfolios where most companies fail and gains come from a selected few.





Parameters

Industry Multiple: **10.30**

Annual Required ROI: **48.60 %**

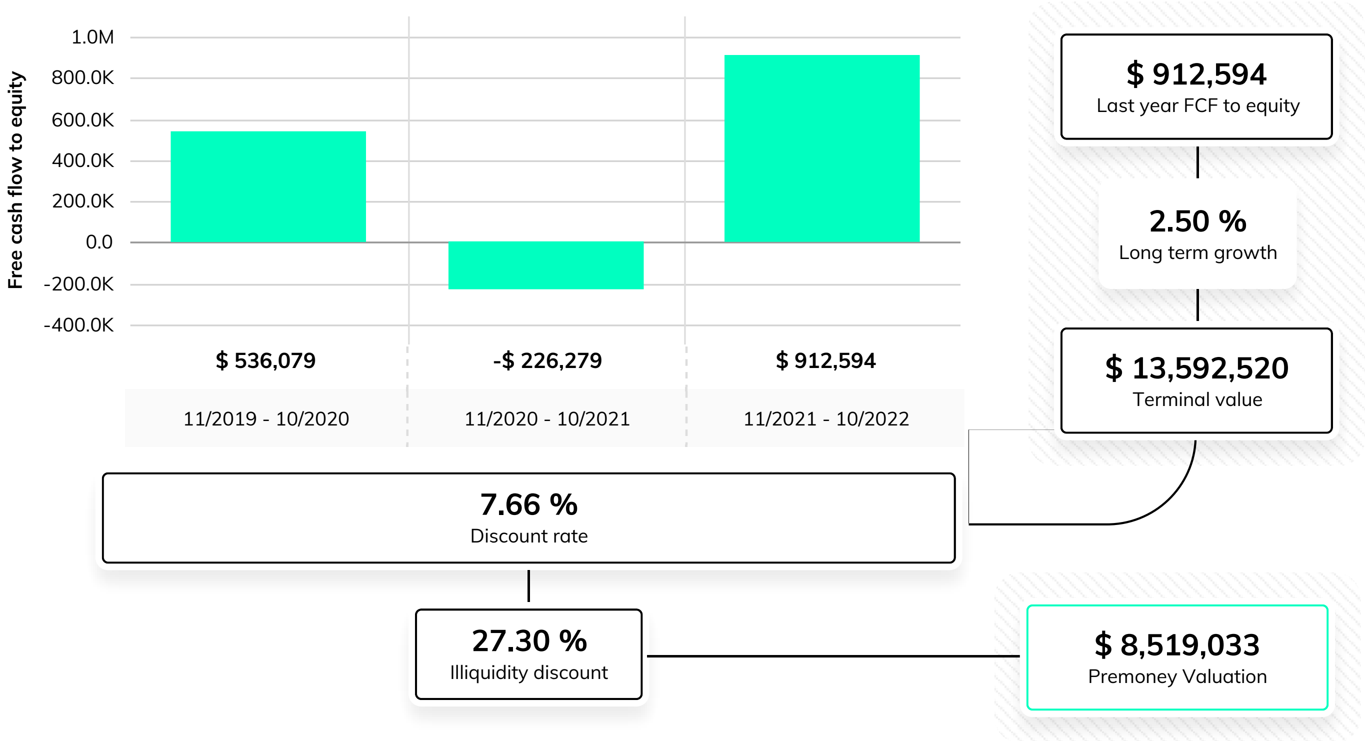
/// Please see appendix for data sources and defaults

DCF Methods

The DCF (Discounted Cash Flow) methods represent the most renown approach to company valuation, recommended by academics and a daily tool for financial analysts. The valuation is the present value of all the free cash flows to equity the startup is going to generate in the future, discounted by its risk.
These methods weight the projected free cash flow to equity by the probability the startup will survive. Then, the flows are discounted to present by a rate that represents risks related to industry, size, development stage and profitability. Lastly, an illiquidity discount is applied to the sum of the discounted cash flows to compute the valuation.
The value of cash flows beyond the projected ones is represented by the TV (Terminal Value) and the way it is calculated is the difference between the following two methods.

DCF with LTG: **$ 8,519,033**

The DCF with LTG (Long Term Growth) assumes the cash flows beyond the projected ones will grow forever at a constant rate based on the industry and computes the TV accordingly.



Parameters

Long term growth: **2.50 %**
Illiquidity discount: **27.30 %**

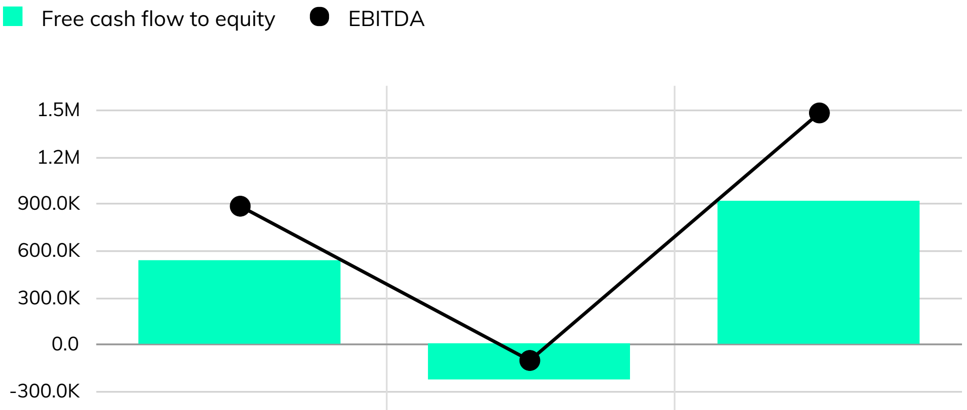
Discount rate
Risk free rate: **-0.13 %**
Beta: **1.50**
Market Risk Premium: **5.20 %**

Survival rates
Year 1: **86.99 %**
Year 2: **80.64 %**
Year 3: **74.92 %**

/// Please see appendix for data sources and defaults

DCF with Multiples: $ 7,215,613

The DCF with Multiple assumes the TV (Terminal Value) is equal to the exit value of the company computed with an industry-based EBITDA multiple.



$ 536,079	-$ 226,279	$ 912,594
$ 882,000	-$ 106,200	$ 1,471,800
11/2019 - 10/2020	11/2020 - 10/2021	11/2021 - 10/2022

$ 1,471,800
Last Year EBITDA

×

10.30
EBITDA multiple

$ 11,355,595
Terminal value

7.66 %
Discount rate

27.30 %
Illiquidity discount

$ 7,215,613
Premoney Valuation

Parameters

EBITDA multiple: **10.30**
Illiquidity discount: **27.30** %

Discount rate
Risk free rate: **-0.13** %
Beta: **1.50**
Market Risk Premium: **5.20 %**

Survival rates
Year 1: **86.99 %**
Year 2: **80.64 %**
Year 3: **74.92 %**

/// Please see appendix for data sources and defaults

Financial Projections
Profit & Loss

The profit & loss projections are displayed below. Data about revenues and operating costs are provided by the company. Depreciation and amortization, interest, and taxes are either provided by the company or estimated by Equidam. Please consult our methodology document for more details.

	11-2018 - 10-2019	11-2019 - 10-2020		11-2020 - 10-2021		11-2021 - 10-2022	
Revenues	540,000	1,080,000	+2X	1,795,600	+66%	4,317,800	+2X
Cost of Goods Sold	20,000	28,000	+40%	76,800	+3X	189,000	+2X
Salaries	100,000	120,000	+20%	1,500,000	+13X	1,928,000	+29%
Operating Expenses	20,000	50,000	+3X	325,000	+7X	729,000	+2X
EBITDA	400,000	882,000	+2X	-106,200	-	1,471,800	-
Ebitda margin	74 %	81 %		-		34 %	
D&A	-	579,245		96,333	-83%	232,184	+2X
EBIT	400,000	302,755	-24%	-202,533	-	1,239,616	-
Ebit margin	74 %	28 %		-		28 %	
Interest	-	2,396		41	-98%	-	
EBT	-	300,359		-202,574	-	1,239,616	-
Taxes	-	205,413		-		261,756	
Nominal tax rate	-	25 %		25 %		25 %	
Effective tax payable	-	75,090		-50,644		309,904	
Deferred tax assets	-	130,323		180,967		132,819	
Net profit	400,000	94,946	-76%	-202,574	-	977,860	-
Net profit margin	74 %	8 %		-		22 %	

All numbers in $

Cash Flow

The cash flow projections are displayed below. Capital expenditure, debt at the end of the year, and equity fundraising are provided by the company. Account payables, account receivables, inventory and D&A are either provided by the company or estimated by Equidam based on the average percentage of revenues for public companies in the company's industry.

	11/2018 - 10/2019	11/2019 - 10/2020		11/2020 - 10/2021		11/2021 - 10/2022	
Net profit	**400,000**	**94,946**	-76%	**-202,574**	-	**977,860**	-
Change in Working Capital	-	**90,612**		**60,038**		**212,450**	
Working capital	-	**90,612**		**150,650**	+66%	**363,100**	+2X
Account Payables	-	**125,712**		**209,007**		**503,754**	
Account Receivables	-	**42,984**		**71,464**		**172,245**	
Inventory	-	**173,340**		**288,193**		**694,609**	
D&A	-	**579,245**		**96,333**	-83%	**232,184**	+2X
Capital expenditures	**12,500**	**37,500**	+3X	**50,000**	+33%	**75,000**	+50%
Change in outstanding debt	-	**-10,000**		**-10,000**		-	
Debt at the end of the year	**30,000**	**20,000**	-33%	**10,000**	-50%	-	
Free cash flow to equity	-	**536,079**		**-226,279**	-	**912,594**	-
Equity fundraising	-	-		**200,000**		-	
Free cash flow	-	**536,079**		**-26,279**	-	**912,594**	-
Beginning of the year cash	-	**1,100,000**		**1,636,079**	+49%	**1,609,800**	-2%
End of the year cash	-	**1,636,079**		**1,609,800**		**2,522,394**	

All numbers in $

Conclusion
Legal Notes

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Appendix
Weights of the methods

The default weight of each method is determined by Equidam based on the stage of development, and they are shown below. They can be manually adjusted by the company.

Default weights of the 5 methods

Stage of development	Checklist Method	Scorecard Method	VC Method	DCF with LTG	DCF with Multiples
Idea stage	38%	38%	16%	4%	4%
Development stage	30%	30%	16%	12%	12%
Startup stage	15%	15%	16%	27%	27%
Expansion stage	6%	6%	16%	36%	36%

Unicorn, Inc. stage of development: **Expansion stage**

These are determined according to the following principles:

- Qualitative information is more important in early stage companies, where performance uncertainty is extremely high, so qualitative methods are weighted in more
- The investors' view is equally important across all stages, so the weight of the VC method does not change
- Quantitative information is more reliable in later stages, when a company already has a proven financial track record. Therefore, it is possible to use the DCF methods more extensively as projected results get founded in past performance

Qualitative methods

Default average and maximum valuations data sources

Dataset: Pre-money market valuations from transactions in the last 30 months of company in all industries, all countries, and at seed funding stage

Datasource: Crunchbase

Usage: Computation of average and maximum (net of outliers) pre-money valuations in given geographic areas for the qualitative methods (Scorecard and Checklist respectively)

Update: Biannual

Average valuation (Scorecard Method) in The Netherlands: **$ 2,348,919**

Maximum valuation (Checklist Method) in The Netherlands: **$ 6,586,200**

Scorecard Method

Default weights of the criteria and breakdown in their traits

Strength of the team 30%

Time commitment of the founders
Number of employees
Team spirit and comradeship
Years of industry experience of the core team
Business and managerial background of the core team

Size of the Opportunity 25%

Estimated revenues in the third year according to the stage of the development
Estimated size of the market in three years
Geographical scope of the business

Competitive Environment 10%

Stage of the product/service roll-out
Degree of loyalty of customers
Type of IP protection applicable
IP protection in place (if any)

Strength and protection of the product/service 15%

Level of competition in the market
Quality of competitive products/services
Competitive advantage over other products/services
Barriers to entry of the market
Threat of international competition

Strategic relationships with partners 10%

Strength of the relationships with key strategic partners

Funding required 10%

Capital required according to the stage of development

Checklist Method

Default weights of the criteria and breakdown in their traits

Criteria	Weight
Quality of the core team analyzes: Average age of the founders Presence in the team of serial, successful entrepreneurs Time commitment of the founders Team spirit and comradeship Years of industry experience of the core team Business and managerial background of the core team Technical skills of the core team	30%
Quality of the idea analyzes: Validation of the demand for the product/service Feedback received by early adopters/industry experts Level of competition in the market Competitive advantage over other products/services Geographical scope of the business Threat of international competition Degree of loyalty of customers	20%
Product roll-out and IP protection analyzes: Stage of the product/service roll-out Type of IP protection applicable IP protection in place (if any)	15%
Strategic relationships analyzes: Presence of an advisory board and number of advisors Presence and type of current shareholders Relationship with legal counselors Strength of the relationships with key strategic partners	15%
Operating stage Stage of development Current profitability	20%

VC method

Below the sources of the valuation parameters used in the VC Method: EBITDA Multiple and Annual Required ROI, and their default values provided by Equidam

EBITDA multiple

Description: Enterprise value on EBITDA multiples computed over a dataset of global, publicly listed firms organized by industry

Datasource: Prof. A. Damodaran, NYU Stern School of Busines

Update: Annual

Notes: We favor the use of EBITDA multiple, as we believe revenue multiples fail to capture the ability of startups to generate cash flow, i.e. the ultimate determinant of value.

Unicorn, Inc. industry: **Consumer Electronics Retailers**

Consumer Electronics Retailers EBITDA multiple: **10.30**

Annual Required ROI

The default annual required ROI rates are determined by Equidam based on the returns investors require for companies at different stage of development, and are shown below. They can be manually adjusted by the company.

Stage of development	Discount/Required ROI
Idea stage	135.93%
Development stage	111.47%
Startup stage	89.12%
Expansion stage	48.60%

Unicorn, Inc. stage of development: **Expansion stage**

DCF Methods

Below the sources of the valuation parameters used in the DCF Methods: Discount Rate, Survival Rates and Illiquidity Discounts, and their default values provided by Equidam.

Discount rate

Risk Free Rate

Description: 10Y government rates

Datasource: Trading Economics (tradingeconomics.com), various public databases

Update: Bi-annual (but more frequent if macroeconomic conditions are more volatile)

Notes: For the Eurozone we apply the German 10Y Bond rate

Unicorn, Inc. country: **The Netherlands**

The Netherlands risk free rate: **-0.13%**

Industry betas

Description: Industry beta computed over industry specific portfolios of global, public listed companies (same as in EBITDA multiple)

Datasource: Prof. A. Damodaran, NYU Stern School of Business

Update: Annual

Unicorn, Inc. industry: **Consumer Electronics Retailers**

Consumer Electronics Retailers default beta: **1.50**

Market Risk Premium

Description: Country based total equity risk premium as implied in the previous 12 trailing months.

Datasource: Prof. A. Damodaran, NYU Stern School of Business

Update: Biannual

Unicorn, Inc. country: **The Netherlands**

The Netherlands default market risk premium: **5.20%**

Survival Rate

Dataset: Country-level survival probabilities of the latest cohort of companies with three years of data available.

Datasource: European Office of Statistics (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat), U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (https://www.bls.gov/), specific academic research and public offices of statistics for different countries.

Update: Annual

Unicorn, Inc. year of incorporation: **2017**

Default survival rate Year 1: **86.99%**

Default survival rate Year 2: **80.64%**

Default survival rate Year 3: **74.92%**

Default survival rate Year 4: **70.25%**

Default survival rate Year 5: **66.31%**

Default survival rate Year 6: **62.89%**

Default survival rate Year 7: **59.87%**

Default survival rate Year 8: **57.17%**

Illiquidity discount

The default illiquidity discount is assigned based on current profitability and projected revenues, according to the approach suggested by William L. Silber.

Unicorn, Inc. illiquidity discount: **27.30%**

DCF with LTG

Long term growth

Dataset: Global, publicly listed companies organized by industry (same as in EBITDA multiple)

Datasource: Prof. A. Damodaran, NYU Stern School of Business

Update: Annual

Notes: The value is winsorized over a 0% - 2.5% range. We do not want the long term growth to be above world GDP growth expectations, as it would mean the company is going to overgrow world economy at some point in time

Unicorn, Inc. industry: **Consumer Electronics Retailers**

Consumer Electronics Retailers default long term growth: **0.03**

DCF with Multiples

EBITDA multiple

Dataset: Global, publicly listed companies organized by industry

Datasource: Prof. A. Damodaran, NYU Stern School of Business

Update: Annual

Notes: We favor the use of EBITDA multiple, as we believe revenue multiples fail to capture the ability of startups to generate cash flow, the ultimate determinant of value.

Unicorn, Inc. industry: **Consumer Electronics Retailers**

Consumer Electronics Retailers default EBITDA multiple: **1.50**

Last Available Balance Sheet

Below the simplified, last available balance sheet of the company.

	11/2018 - 10/2019
Cash and equivalents	**100,000**
Tangible assets	**-**
Intangible assets	**-**
Financial assets	**77,000**
Deferred tax assets	**-**
Total Assets	**177,000**
Debts due within one year time	**-**
Debt due beyond one year time	**30,000**
Equity	**102,000**
Total Liabilities and Shareholder's Equity	**132,000**

All numbers in $