



SOUTH
CAROLINA
ANGEL
NETWORK

Deal terms for early stage companies
March 2016

Quick disclaimer

- We will cover (briefly) complex legal, accounting, and tax issues
- Can have much more significant implications, and potential expense, than this seminar covers
- If you are creating investment documents, hire experienced counsel or accountants
- I am not an attorney or providing legal advice!

A brief introduction



Venture Carolina: 501(c)(3) that educates investors and entrepreneurs to help improve the market for early stage capital in the Carolinas



South Carolina Angel Network (SCAN): network of angel investor groups and funds across SC



Crowdr.tv: crowdfunding platform that integrates livestreaming and immediate Q&A into fundraising efforts for anyone raising money. SCAN portfolio company based in Charleston

Our agenda for today

B. Economics

Price

Liquidation preference

Liquidation participation

Anti-Dilution

Conversion

Dividends

Fees

A. Introductory terms – who, type, how much, from whom

C. Control

Board of Directors

Protective Provisions

Drag Along

Information Rights

Redemption Rights

First Refusal Rights

Registration Rights

Co-Sales

D. Employee terms: vesting, pool, inventions agreements, founders' activities

A.1. Introductory terms

A. Introduction –
who, type, how
much, from whom

- Who is raising money
- Type of security being offered
- How much being raised?
- From whom?
- Disclaimer of non-binding
- Capitalization table (list of who owns what)

A.2. Type of security

A. Introduction –
who, type, how
much, from whom

- Convertible preferred equity
 - Senior to “common” shareholders – gets paid out first
 - More protections and preferences
- Conversion
 - Converts to “common” shares at defined ratio Standard
 - Usually starts at 1:1 ratio, with 1 share of preferred converting into 1 share of common Standard
 - Either at option of shareholder Standard
 - Or automatically on certain events (e.g. IPO) Standard
- Has the same other basic rights as common shareholders

- No-one ever agrees on valuation or even the method
- Do your homework...
- Starting point: US median funded 2014 = \$3.0M; SC = \$2.0M
 - For startups, art not science
 - Varies by geography and availability of capital
 - “Multiples” or “SOTP” do not work; DCF too speculative
 - But there are accepted startup valuation methodologies
- Key terms:
 - **Pre-money:** value of the business just before investment
 - Pre-investment shares * new share price
 - **Post-money:** ~ pre-money plus the investment amount
 - Post-investment shares total * new share price

B.1. Price algebra

- \$500,000 on a pre-money valuation of \$2,500,000
 - Entrepreneur's estimate
- \$500,000 in this example gets 16.67% of the company

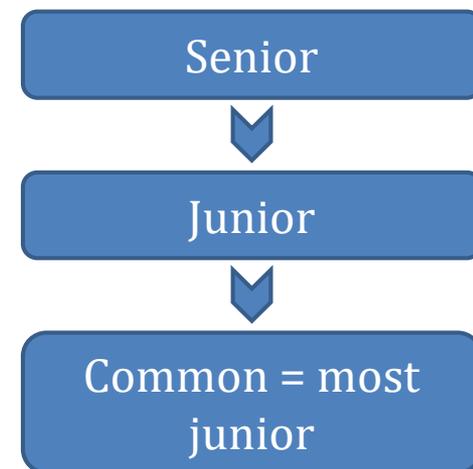
- Calculation:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Share of company} &= \$500,000 / (\$2,500,000 + \$500,000) \\ &= \underline{\$500,000} / \$3,000,000 \\ &= 16.67\%\end{aligned}$$

- Typically angels are looking for 15-30% of the company
 - Fits general size, but does it make sense?

B.2. Liquidation preference

- Liquidation preference defines the order investors are paid at “liquidation” (“priority” or “seniority”)
 - Both “good” (e.g. acquisition) and “bad” (bankruptcy)
 - Priority flows:
 - Deal fees
 - Debt
 - Carve-outs (if any)
 - Liquidation preferences (equity)
 - Pro-rata across common shares
- “Preference” refers to being paid ahead of other shareholders
- Later rounds also have preferences



B.2. Liquidation preference

- For angels, a liquidation preference is non-negotiable
 - But the multiple varies over time
 - standard is 1x (~90% of deals that have one)
 - but some times / situations see 2-5x+ (~5-20%)
- Major impact on exit return, especially in bad exits
 - If sell company for \$250,000, only investors get paid – common shareholders get \$0
 - If sell for \$1,000,000 and with 2x liquidation preference, only investors get paid – common get \$0
 - On good exits, investors convert to common to take their pro rata share of proceeds

Standard

Investor
friendly

B.3. Anti-dilution

- Investors will be diluted by later rounds – which is GOOD if later capital invests at a higher valuation (larger pie)
- Anti-dilution protects existing investors in a **down round**
- No protection – bad luck (1% deals) Founder friendly
- Weighted average dilution (96% deals) Standard
 - Changes conversion ratio to better than 1:1, accounting for the size of the round and the valuation difference
- Full ratchet (3% deals) Investor friendly
 - If company issues shares at lower price, our round's conversion ratio adjusted to match
- Adjusting conversion ratio not actually issuing new shares – so in practice no impact until we get an exit

- Board of directors control the company as representatives of (all) the shareholders
- Not necessarily the CEO or founders
- Term sheet determines how the board is structured, and sometimes who serves
 - Many variations, but typical 5 person-board
 - 2 elected by common shareholders (founders)
 - 2 elected by Series Seed shareholders
 - 1 by “mutual consent” (of all shareholders, or of the other board members)
- What is a board for? How does it add value?
 - How to be an effective board member is a learned skill

Standard

C.2. Investor rights

- Information rights
 - Receive budget, quarterly and annual financials Standard
 - Inspection and visitation rights Standard
- Redemption rights (rarely exercised)
 - Sets possible exit horizon for investors
 - Company re-purchase shares after (5) years over (3) years
- Right of first refusal Standard
 - 1) For existing shares, company gets first opportunity to buy any that come for sale (rare); then existing investors get second opportunity
 - 2) Existing (major) investors get first opportunity to invest in next round (usually (1) times their stake)