

4Q13

Trends in Terms of Venture Financings in Silicon Valley

Fourth Quarter 2013

Background

We analyzed the terms of venture financings for 124 companies headquartered in Silicon Valley that reported raising money in the fourth quarter of 2013.

Overview of Fenwick & West Results

Valuation results in 4Q13 continued strong, although not quite as strong as 3Q13.

Here are the more detailed results:

- Up rounds exceeded down rounds 71% to 16%, with 13% of rounds flat. This was slightly less strong than 3Q13 when 73% of rounds were up, 8% down and 19% flat.
- The Fenwick & West Venture Capital Barometer™ showed an average price increase of 57% in 4Q13, again a small decline from 65% in 3Q13.
- The median price increase of financings in 4Q13 was 27%, a healthy result but a decline from the 43% registered in 3Q13.
- While internet and digital media continued to be the strongest industries valuation wise, the percentage of financings from the life science industry was the highest (24.5%) since 2Q11. Additionally, software and internet digital media only combined for 50% of all financings, the lowest amount since 1Q12. As life science financings have not performed as well as software and internet digital media financings from a valuation perspective, this shift in mix was the major reason for the slightly less strong overall valuation results.

The more detailed results are below.

Overview of Other Industry Data

The overall venture environment continued to improve in 4Q13, and 2013 overall, but M&A activity and VC fundraising lagged.

- Venture investing was strong in 4Q13, and 2013 was generally stronger than 2012, but lagged 2011. Software and internet investing was especially strong in 2013.
- IPOs were strong in both 4Q13 and 2013, with 2013 seeing the most venture backed IPOs since 2007.
- M&A in 4Q13 was mixed but declined in 2013 overall. 2013 saw the lowest number of venture backed M&A since 2009.
- Venture firm fundraising improved in 4Q13 but declined in 2013, which was the lowest fundraising year since 2010.
- Corporate venture investing increased through the first nine months of 2013 and was on track to be the best year since 2001
- Angel funding increased in 2013, but the number of companies funded by accelerators declined.
- Venture capitalist sentiment continued to improve in 4Q13 reaching the highest level since 3Q07.

▪ Venture Capital Investment

Dow Jones VentureSource (“VentureSource”) reported a 9.9% increase in venture investment and an 11.8% increase in the number of venture financings from 3Q13 to 4Q13. Specifically, \$8.9 billion was invested in 901 deals in 4Q13 compared to \$8.1 billion invested in 806 deals in 3Q13 (as reported in October 2013).¹ For the full year of 2013, \$33.1 billion was raised in 3480 deals, a 1% increase in dollars but a 5% decline in number of deals from 2012.

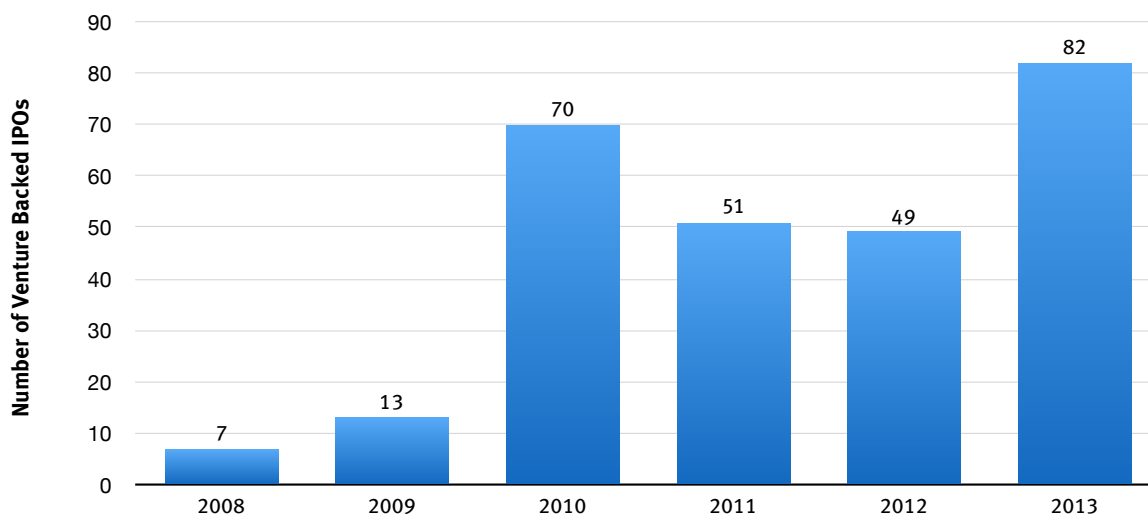
The PwC/NVCA MoneyTree™ Report based on data from Thomson Reuters (the “MoneyTree Report”) reported generally similar results. Specifically, it reported that \$8.4 billion was invested in 1077 deals in 4Q13, a 7.6% increase in dollars and a 7.2% increase in deals from the \$7.8 billion invested in 1005 deals in 3Q13 (as reported in October 2013).¹ For the full year of 2013, \$29.4 billion was reported invested in 3,995 deals, an increase of 7% in dollars and 4% in deals over 2012. Investments in internet and software companies reached their highest levels since 2001 and 2000, respectively.

Andreessen Horowitz was the most active VC in 2013 with 81 deals.

▪ IPO Activity

There were 24 venture backed IPOs raising \$5.3 billion in 4Q13, a slight decline in transactions from the 26 IPOs in 3Q13 but a substantial increase in dollars from the \$2.7 billion raised in 3Q13 (as reported in October 2013)¹, according to Thomson Reuters and the NVCA (“Thomson/NVCA”).

There were 82 venture backed IPOs in 2013, the most since 2007, and the amount raised in 2013 (\$11.2 billion) was also healthy, although less than 2012 due to the Facebook IPO.



Source: Thomson Reuters & NVCA

Eleven of the fourth quarter IPOs were in life sciences and 10 in IT. Six of the IPOs were from outside of the U.S., due in part to China based companies beginning to re-enter the U.S. IPO market after having little activity in recent years. However the few venture backed Chinese companies going public in the U.S. in 2013 was far less than the 40 that did so in 2010 according to the Venture Capital Journal.

VentureSource reported similar IPO results.

Despite the healthy IPO market, there does not appear to be the large scale “irrational exuberance” in the industry as there was in 1999 when there were over 350 tech IPOs. However those companies that did go public, and those that have gone public in recent years, generally traded up significantly in 2013. And with [CB Insights](#) reporting at least 26 private venture backed IT companies with valuations over \$1 billion, 2014 is positioned to be another good year for venture backed IPOs.

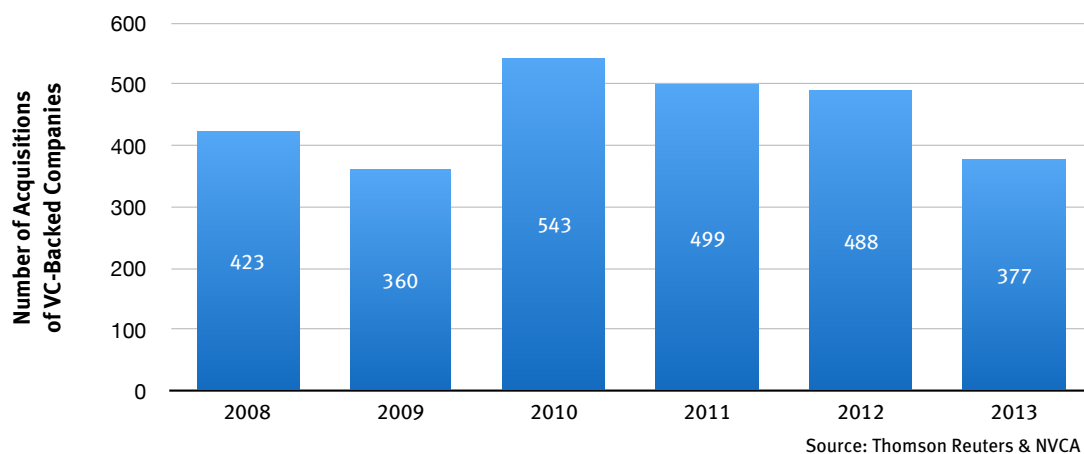
In November 2013, the [Equity Capital Formation Task Force](#) issued a report on some of the regulatory reasons why IPOs in the U.S. have declined over the past decade, and made suggestions for regulatory changes. The report focused on the problems caused by decimalization of trading and the resultant lack of aftermarket support for smaller public tech companies. The lack of small investment banks like the “Four Horsemen” of the 1990s (H&Q, Montgomery, Alex Brown, Robertson Stephens) is likely a related factor.

▪ **Merger and Acquisition Activity**

[VentureSource](#) reported a 24% increase in the amount paid in the acquisition of venture backed companies and a 4% increase in the number of acquisitions in 4Q13 compared to 3Q13. Specifically there were 115 acquisitions for \$12.0 billion in 4Q13 compared to 111 deals for \$9.7 billion in 3Q13 (as reported in October 2013).¹

For the full year 2013 the amount paid in acquisitions declined by 14.2%, and the number of acquisitions declined by 9.4%, from 2012. Specifically there were 413 acquisitions for \$36.9 billion in 2013 compared to 456 acquisitions for \$43 billion in 2012.

[Thomson/NVCA](#) reported a decline in M&A, from 116 in 3Q13 to 81 transactions in 4Q13, a 30% decrease, and from 488 transactions in 2012 to 377 transactions in 2013, a 23% decrease and the lowest year since 2009.



Somewhat in contrast, [EY](#) reported that the global (public and private) technology M&A market for 3Q13 was very healthy, with a post dot-com bubble record \$71.2 billion of disclosed value acquisitions, and a continued increase in the amount of cash and investment held by the top technology companies – up to \$784 billion in 3Q13.

Perhaps part of the reason for the apparent disparity between the public and private M&A markets is that the rebounding IPO market has provided private companies an alternative to acquisition, and perhaps raised

their perception of what they are worth. Supporting this thesis, EY also reported that 45% of tech executives they interviewed expected a widening gap in valuation expectation between buyers and sellers, an increase from 18% just six months prior.

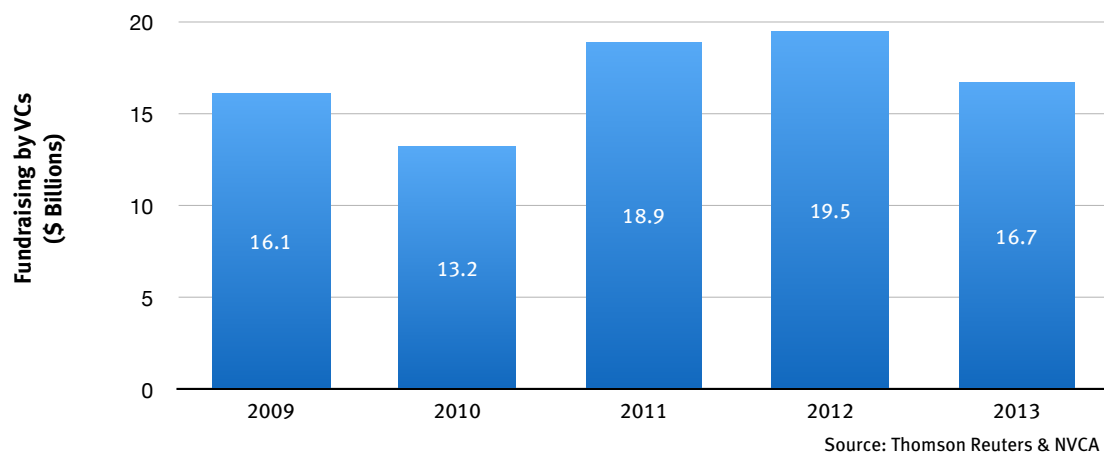
Another trend noted by TechCrunch is that increasing numbers of public non-tech companies are interested in acquiring private tech companies, especially those in the same industry (e.g., real estate or retail). And a new start up, ExitRound, has been formed to be a matchmaker for M&A, helping to match buyers and sellers on a confidential basis, a tool that could be especially useful for public non-technology company acquirors.

Of the top 50 VC backed U.S. tech exits each year since 2007, 42% of the companies were based in Silicon Valley and 65% of the aggregate valuation was attributable to Silicon Valley based companies, according to CB Insights.

■ Venture Capital Fundraising

Venture capital fundraising increased 9% in dollars in 4Q13 compared to 3Q13 but declined 10% in dollars from 2012 to 2013 according to VentureSource. Fourteen venture firms raised a majority of all funds raised in 2013.

Similarly, Thomson Reuters/NVCA reported that fundraising increased 20% from 3Q13 to 4Q13 (\$4.1 billion to \$4.9 billion) but declined 14% for the full year, from \$19.5 billion in 2012 to \$16.7 billion in 2013.



The increased concentration of venture resources was also evidenced by the Venture Capital Journal's report that while 360 U.S. venture capital funds invested over \$4 million in 2007, only 221 did in 2013.

■ Corporate Venture Capital and Other Non Traditional VC Investments

Corporate venture capital ("CVC"), and hedge and mutual funds, continued to increase their investment in private technology companies, offsetting at least in part the decline in fundraising by venture firms.

Through the first nine months of 2013, CVCs participated in 17.3% of venture capital deals, the highest percentage since 2008, and provided 11.3% of all funding, the highest percentage since 2001, according to the MoneyTree Report. CVCs invested \$3.1 billion during this nine month period, which when annualized to \$4.6 billion, would be the largest amount invested by CVCs since 2001.

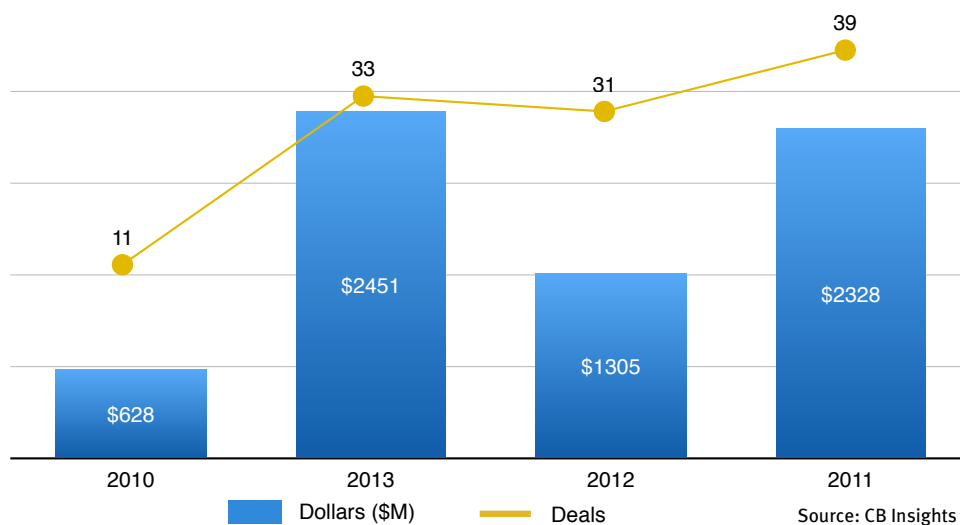
And the number of CVCs continues to increase, with Global Corporate Venturing tracking 1133 funds, an increase of 227 since 2010, and larger than the 841 traditional venture firms tracked by the NVCA, per a Venture Capital Journal report.

And perhaps surprisingly, [Pitchbook reports](#) that companies with corporate investors who have successful exits are purchased by such corporate investor in less than 3% of such exits. Companies with corporate investors are likely to wait longer for a liquidity event and have larger exits.

The five most active CVCs in 3Q13 were Google, Intel, Samsung, SAP and Cisco, [according to CB Insights](#).

Hedge and mutual funds are also increasing their investments in private technology companies. [CB Insights reported](#) that hedge funds and mutual funds increased their private tech investment from \$1.3 billion in 2012 to \$2.5 billion in 2013.

Hedge Fund & Mutual Fund Tech Investment Trend

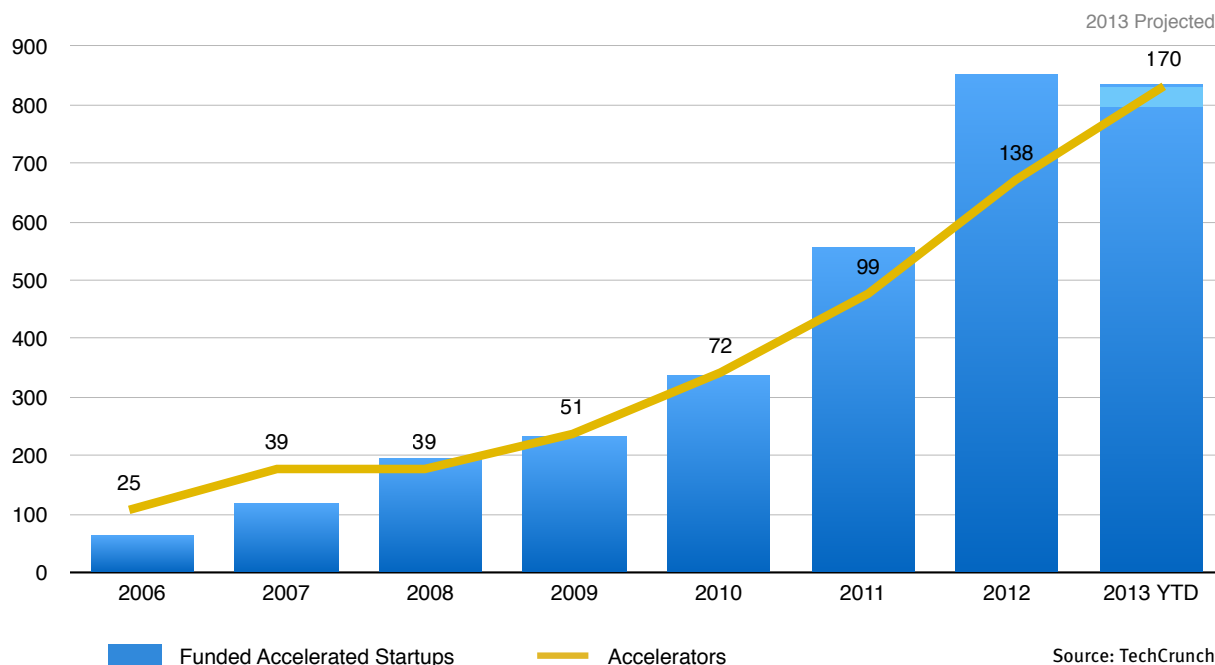


▪ **Angel/Accelerator Financing**

Despite ongoing concern about a “Series A Crunch,” angel investing into U.S. based technology start-ups increased to \$688 million in 2013 from \$647 million in 2012, [according to Techcrunch](#).

Consistent with the foregoing, the number of accelerators is projected to have increased to 170 worldwide in 2013, a significant jump from 138 in 2012, [according to Techcrunch](#). However accelerator funding activities seem to have slowed down a bit in 2013, with the total number of start ups funded by accelerators expected to lag the number funded in 2012.

Accelerated Startup Funding vs. Accelerator Growth by Year



Given that only 27% of companies funded by an accelerator were able to secure VC funding within one year, according to Techcrunch, and only 36% of companies funded by accelerators since 2005 were able to obtain such funding at all, a leveling off in accelerator activity is perhaps warranted. Of course there is significant disparity in post graduation fundraising success among accelerators, with 72% of Y Combinator companies through 2012 having successfully raised funding post graduation.

A hot topic in angel financing is “crowdfunding”, but to date the SEC has not promulgated regulations allowing companies to raise money in small amounts from a large number of unaccredited people over the internet, and the proposed regulations are burdensome. That said, it is estimated by Deloitte that companies raised over \$700 million in 2013 through a crowdfunding structure in which “investors” are provided product or other rewards from a company, rather than stock or other securities, and accordingly are not subject to SEC regulation.

▪ Secondary Markets

The limited liquidity options available for many venture backed companies over the past decade, and the decision of many of the companies that had liquidity options available to delay such events, has resulted in investors and employees holding their equity for longer periods than previously. Summit Strategies Group estimated as of 2012 that there was a worldwide inventory of 15,000 venture backed companies valued at over \$100 billion, and that 73% of venture funds would not be able to liquidate their funds within the expected 10-12 year timeframe. This has spurred the growth of a venture capital secondary market.

The secondary market exchanges like SharesPost (a/k/a Nasdaq Private Market) and SecondMarket have largely morphed since the Facebook IPO (which caused them to lose much of their trading) into companies that help match institutional investors like mutual and hedge funds with companies that want to obtain liquidity for some of their investors and/or employees (VentureWire, Yuliya Chernova, 10/28/13). The other

segment of the secondary market – dedicated funds that acquire existing interests in venture funds and venture backed companies – has also shown strength, as evidenced by Industry Ventures recent raise of \$625 million in 2013 for these purposes.

▪ **Trend**

The importance of high quality personnel to the tech industry, and the frequent shortage of such people, is often noted. Some recent news in this regard includes:

- A report in VentureBeat that Google Ventures has funneled over 1500 engineering candidates to its portfolio companies.
- AngelList has started an employer/employee matching service.
- The use of acqui-hires to obtain talent continues.
- The venture community continues to encourage increased H1-B and other visas for overseas tech employees

▪ **Venture Capital Sentiment**

Investor and entrepreneur confidence in the venture capital environment is growing.

The Silicon Valley Venture Capitalists Confidence Index® by Professor Mark Cannice at the University of San Francisco reported that the confidence level of Silicon Valley venture capitalists rose to 3.94 on a 5 point scale, a slight increase from the 3.92 reported last quarter. The result was the sixth straight quarter of increasing confidence and the highest level since 3Q07.

The eighth annual Venture View survey by Deloitte and the NVCA of 300 venture capitalists and CEOs of venture backed company also showed positive results:

- 58% predict higher levels of VC investment in 2014
- 50% expect IPO volume to increase
- 70% expect M&A to increase
- 45% of VCs expect the fundraising market to continue to concentrate (more dollars but fewer funds), while 35% expect market expansion (more dollars, more funds), an increase from only 9% in 2013
- 62% of VCs and 84% of CEOs expect to see company valuations increase

▪ **Venture Capital Returns**

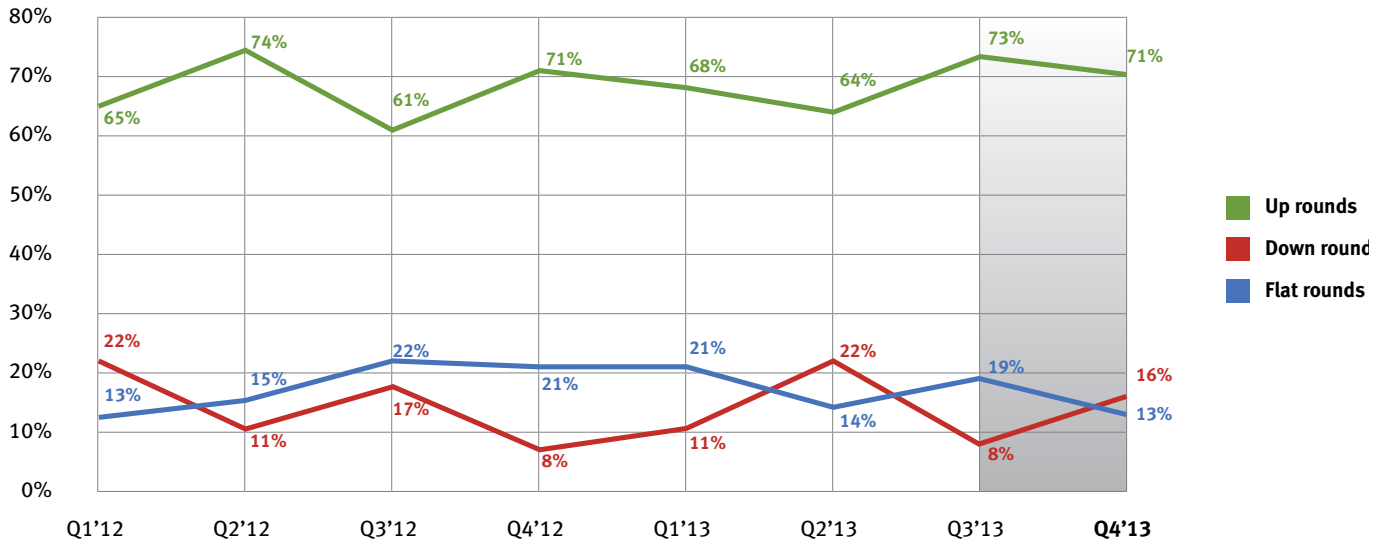
Cambridge Associates reported that the value of its venture capital index increased by 6.46% in 3Q13 (4Q13 results have not been publicly released), which trailed the Nasdaq increase of 10.82%. Nasdaq also surpassed venture returns for the 1, 3 and 5 year periods, but for periods of longer than 10 years, venture returns substantially outpaced Nasdaq.

▪ **Nasdaq**

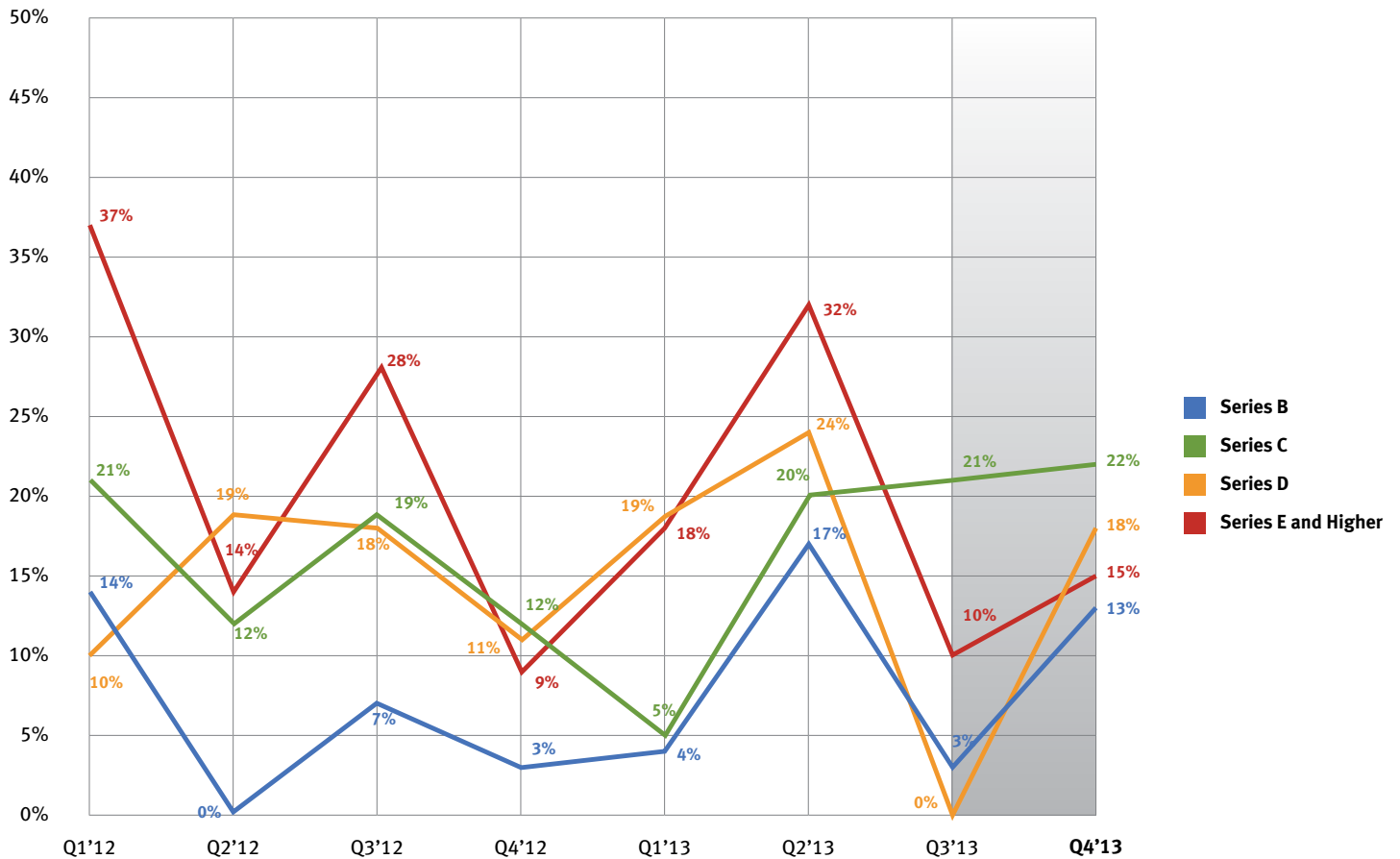
Nasdaq increased 10.6% in 4Q13, but has decreased 1% in 1Q14 through February 10, 2014.

Fenwick & West Data on Valuation

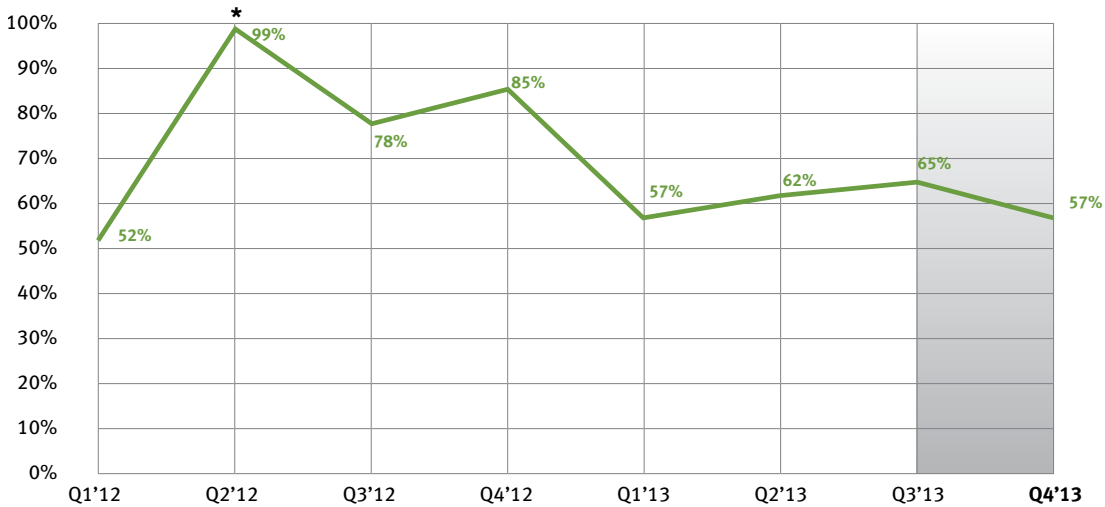
PRICE CHANGE — The direction of price changes for companies receiving financing in a quarter, compared to their prior round of financing.



The percentage of down rounds by series were as follows:

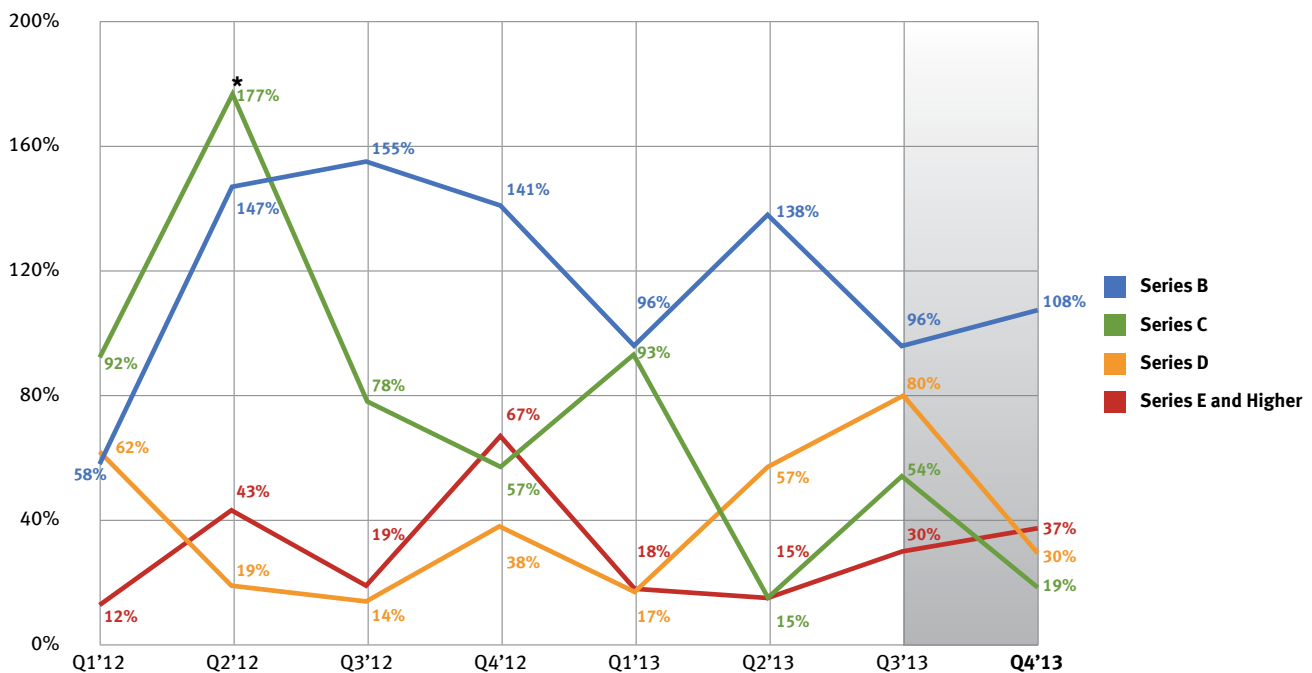


THE FENWICK & WEST VENTURE CAPITAL BAROMETER™ (MAGNITUDE OF PRICE CHANGE)— Set forth below is the average percentage change between the price per share at which companies raised funds in a quarter, compared to the price per share at which such companies raised funds in their prior round of financing. In calculating the average, all rounds (up, down and flat) are included, and results are not weighted for the amount raised in a financing.



* One software company had a 1460% up round and one internet/digital media company had a 1190% up round in 2Q12. If these were excluded the Barometer result for 2Q12 would have been 70%.

The Barometer results by series are as follows:



* Please note that the two above mentioned software and internet/digital media companies with greater than 10x up rounds in 2Q12 were both Series C rounds. If these were excluded the Barometer result for Series C rounds in 2Q12 would have been 72%.

RESULTS BY INDUSTRY FOR PRICE CHANGES AND FENWICK & WEST VENTURE CAPITAL BAROMETER™ — The table below sets forth the direction of price changes and Barometer results for companies receiving financing in 4Q13, compared to their previous round, by industry group. Companies receiving Series A financings are excluded as they have no previous rounds to compare.

Industry	Up Rounds	Down Rounds	Flat Rounds	Barometer	Number of Financings
Software	82%	15%	3%	68%	34
Hardware	70%	12%	18%	52%	17
Life Science	57%	13%	30%	38%	23
Internet/Digital Media	77%	15%	8%	92%	13
Cleantech	50%	50%	0%	-2%	6
Other	100%	0%	0%	64%	1
Total all Industries	71%	16%	13%	57%	94

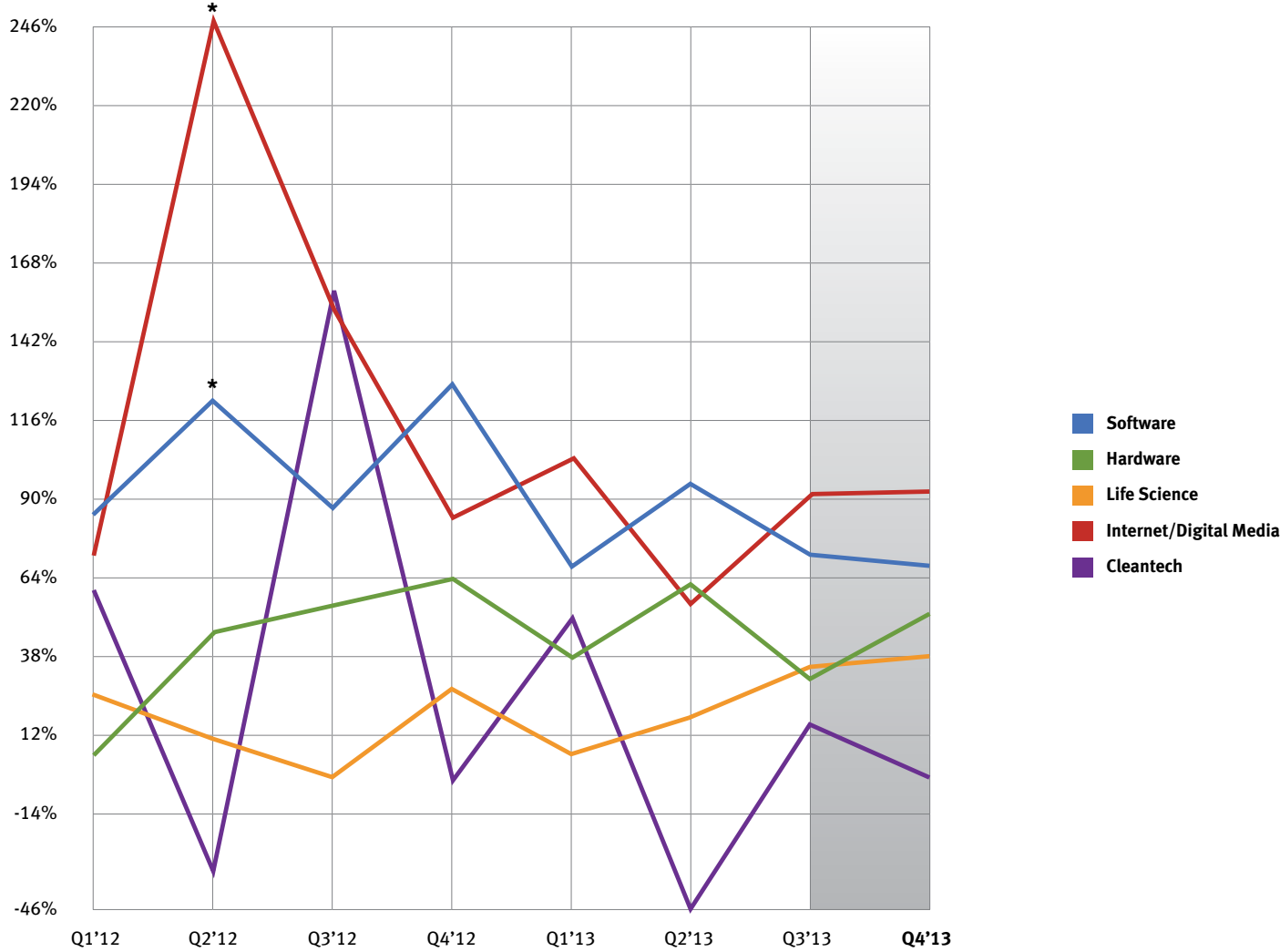
DOWN ROUND RESULTS BY INDUSTRY — The table below sets forth the percentage of “down rounds,” by industry groups, for each of the past eight quarters.

Down Rounds	Q1'12	Q2'12	Q3'12	Q4'12	Q1'13	Q2'13	Q3'13	Q4'13
Software	14%	8%	11%	5%	10%	20%	5%	15%
Hardware	42%	15%	30%	8%	0%	9%	20%	12%
Life Science	24%	6%	21%	10%	33%	30%	20%	13%
Internet/Digital Media	20%	0%	14%	12%	6%	16%	5%	15%
Cleantech	0%	75%	0%	17%	0%	100%	0%	50%
Other	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	50%	25%	0%
Total all Industries	22%	11%	17%	8%	11%	22%	8%	16%

BAROMETER RESULTS BY INDUSTRY — The table below sets forth Barometer results by industry group for each of the last eight quarters.

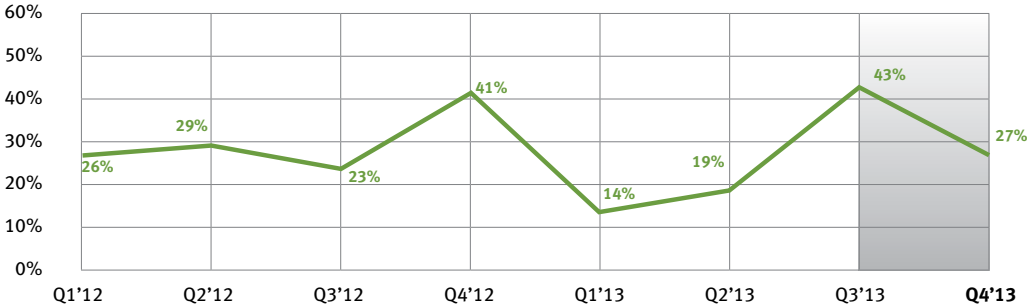
Barometer	Q1'12	Q2'12	Q3'12	Q4'12	Q1'13	Q2'13	Q3'13	Q4'13
Software	85%	123%*	87%	128%	67%	95%	71%	68%
Hardware	5%	46%	55%	64%	38%	62%	30%	52%
Life Science	26%	11%	-2%	30%	6%	20%	34%	38%
Internet/Digital Media	72%	248%*	153%	85%	103%	56%	91%	92%
Cleantech	61%	-33%	158%	-2%	51%	-46%	15%	-2%
Total all Industries	52%	99%	78%	85%	57%	62%	64%	57%

A graphical representation of the above is below.



* These include the two previously mentioned companies with greater than 10x up rounds in 2Q12. Excluding those two companies, the Barometer result for the software industry would have been 86% and the Barometer result for the internet/digital media industry would have been 176%.

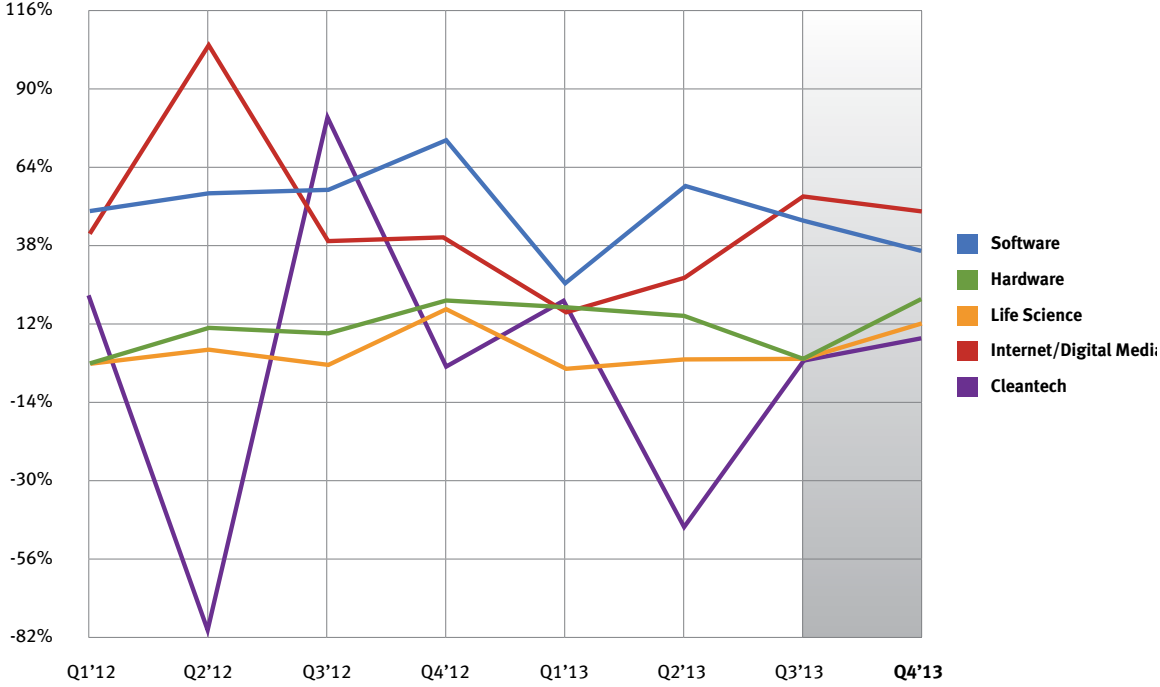
MEDIAN PERCENTAGE PRICE CHANGE — Set forth below is the median percentage change between the price per share at which companies raised funds in a quarter, compared to the price per share at which such companies raised funds in their prior round of financing. In calculating the median, all rounds (up, down and flat) are included, and results are not weighted for the amount raised in the financing. Please note that this is different than the Barometer, which is based on average percentage price change.



MEDIAN PERCENTAGE PRICE CHANGE RESULTS BY INDUSTRY — The table below sets forth the median percentage price change results by industry group for each of the last eight quarters. Please note that this is different than the Barometer, which is based on average percentage price change.

Barometer	Q1'12	Q2'12	Q3'12	Q4'12	Q1'13	Q2'13	Q3'13	Q4'13
Software	50%	56%	57%	74%	25%	58%	46%	36%
Hardware	0%	11%	10%	20%	17%	15%	0%	20%
Life Science	0%	5%	0%	17%	0%	0%	0%	12%
Internet/Digital Media	41%	105%	39%	41%	16%	28%	54%	50%
Cleantech	21%	-82%	79%	0%	18%	-46%	0%	7%
Total all Industries	26%	29%	23%	41%	14%	19%	43%	27%

A graphical representation of the above is below.

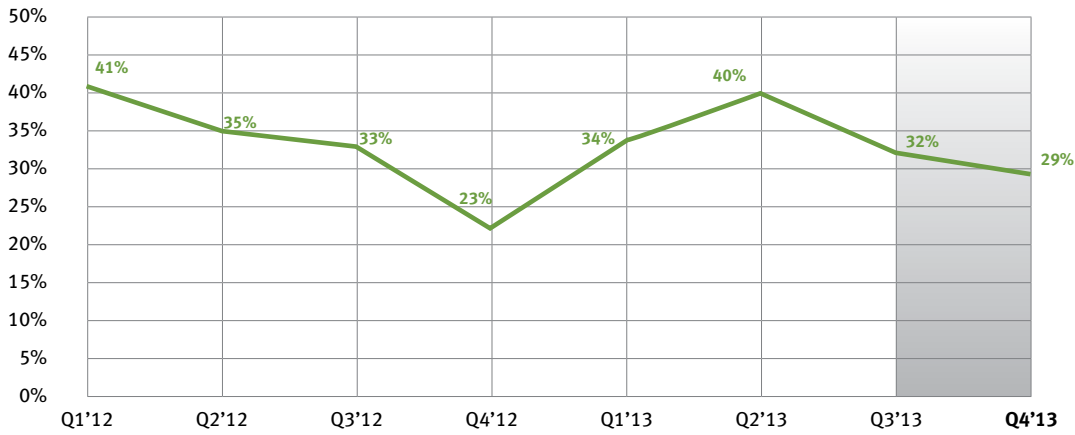


FINANCING ROUND — This quarter’s financings broke down by series according to the chart below.

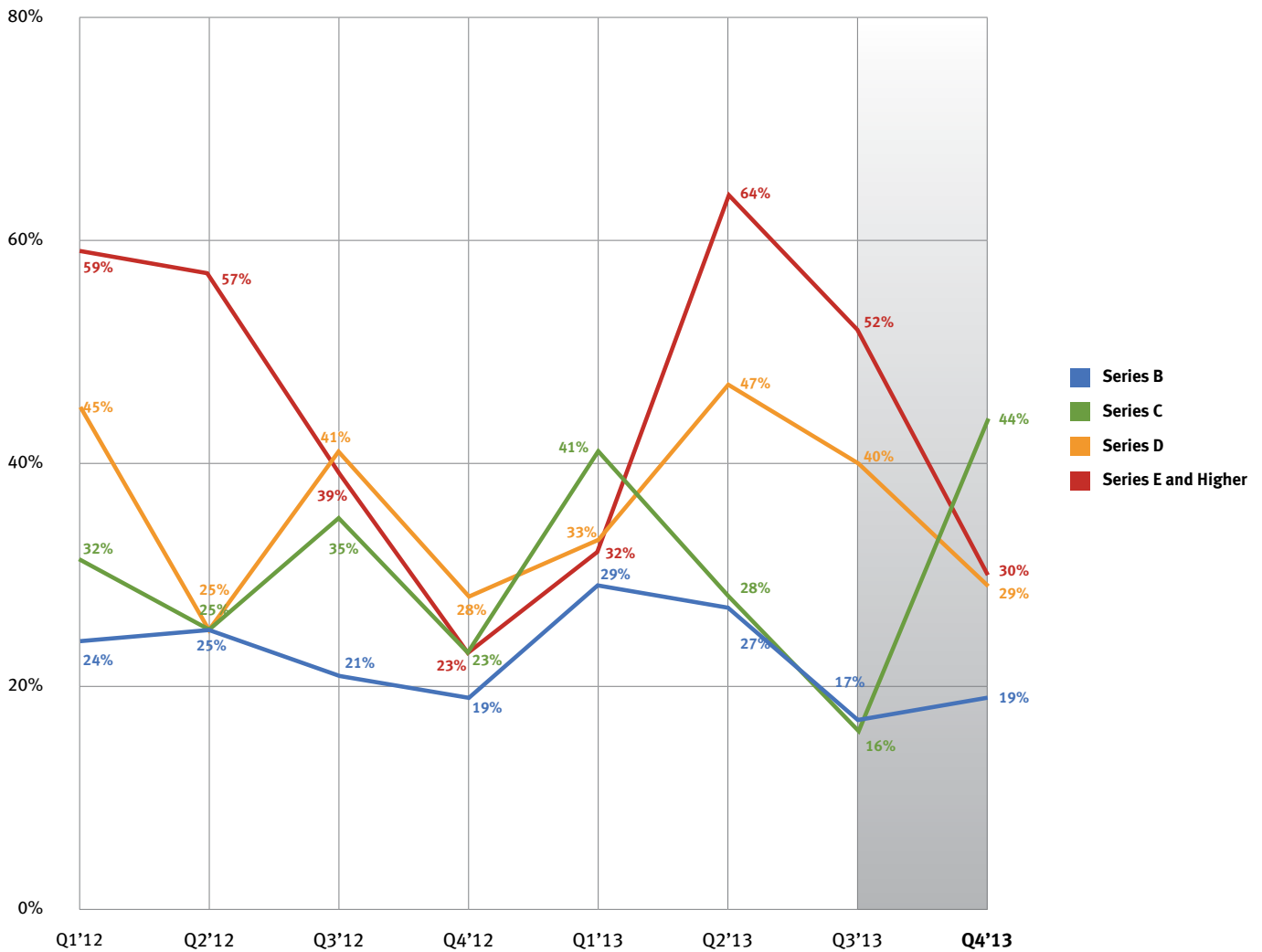
Series	Q1'12	Q2'12	Q3'12	Q4'12	Q1'13	Q2'13	Q3'13	Q4'13
Series A	24%	24%	24%	12%	25%	24%	24%	24%
Series B	18%	17%	24%	31%	20%	24%	23%	26%
Series C	17%	21%	22%	22%	19%	20%	15%	14%
Series D	17%	14%	15%	16%	18%	14%	15%	14%
Series E and Higher	24%	24%	15%	19%	18%	18%	23%	22%

Fenwick & West Data on Legal Terms

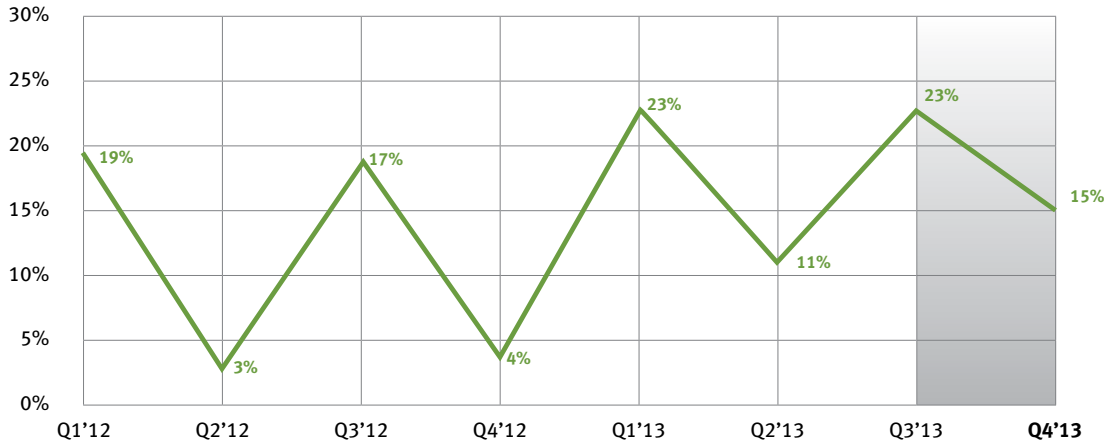
LIQUIDATION PREFERENCE – Senior liquidation preferences were used in the following percentages of financings.



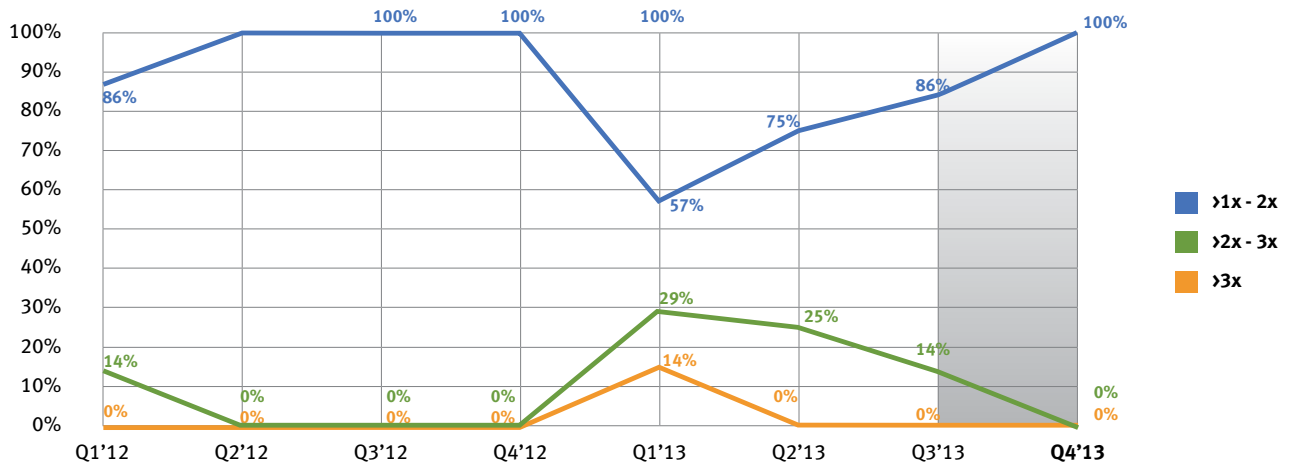
The percentage of senior liquidation preference by series was as follows:



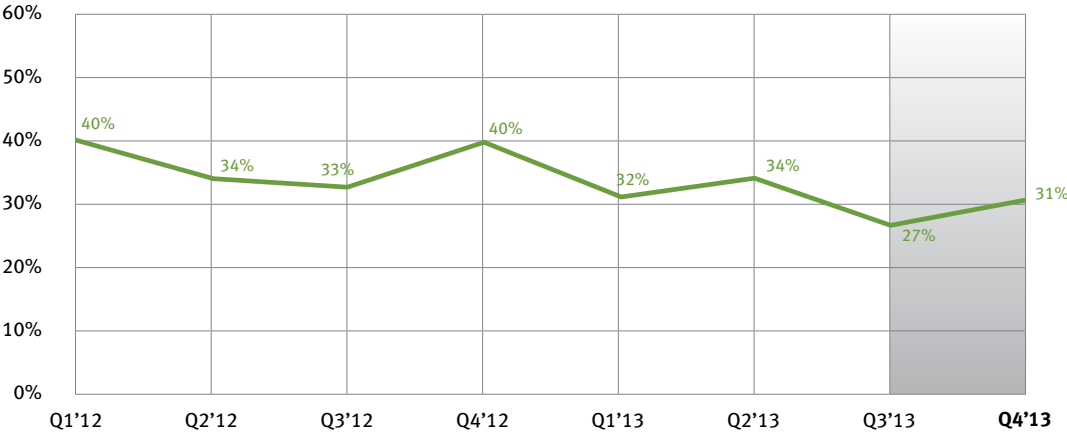
MULTIPLE LIQUIDATION PREFERENCES— The percentage of senior liquidation preferences that were multiple liquidation preferences were as follows:



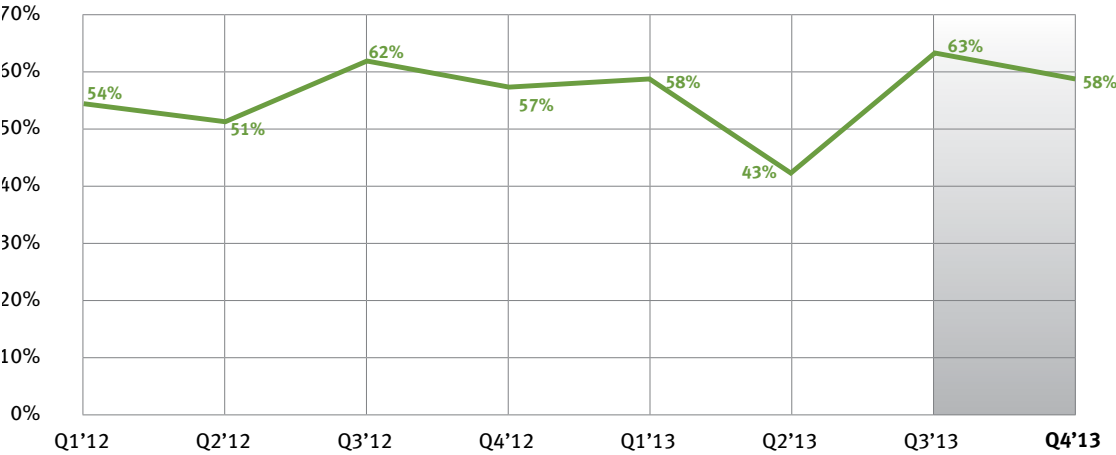
Of the senior liquidation preferences that were a multiple preference, the ranges of the multiples broke down as follows:



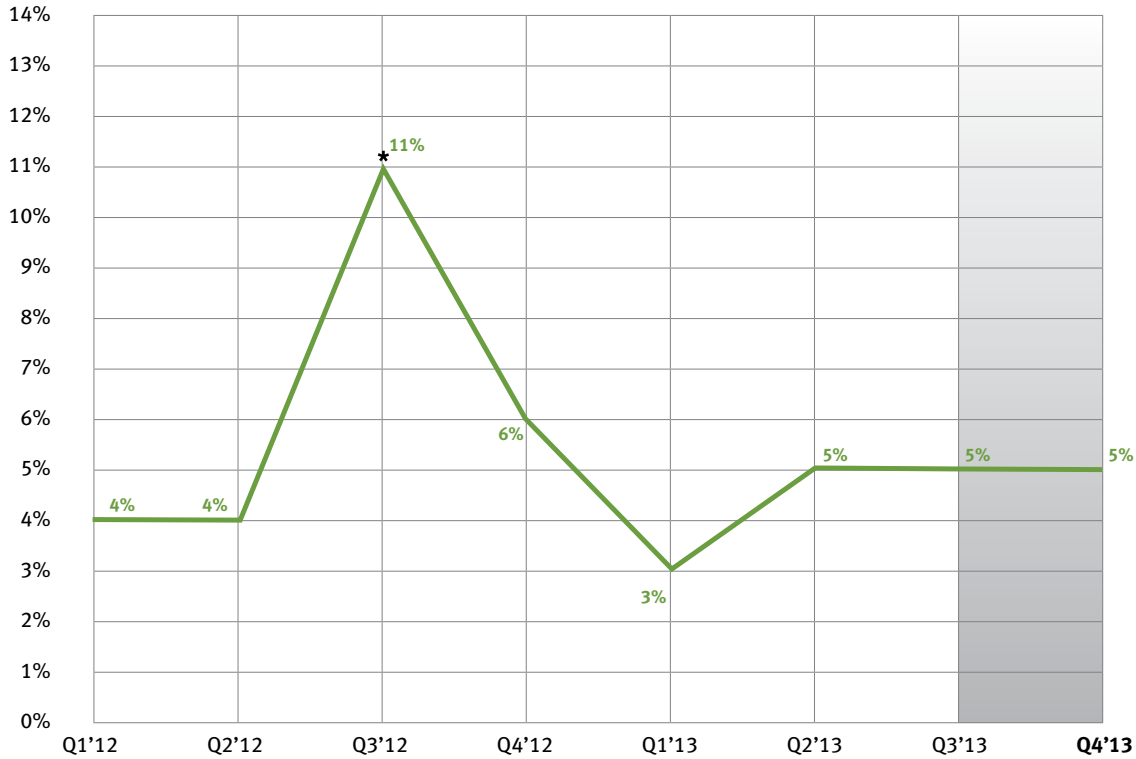
PARTICIPATION IN LIQUIDATION — The percentages of financings that provided for participation were as follows:



Of the financings that had participation, the percentages that were not capped were as follows:

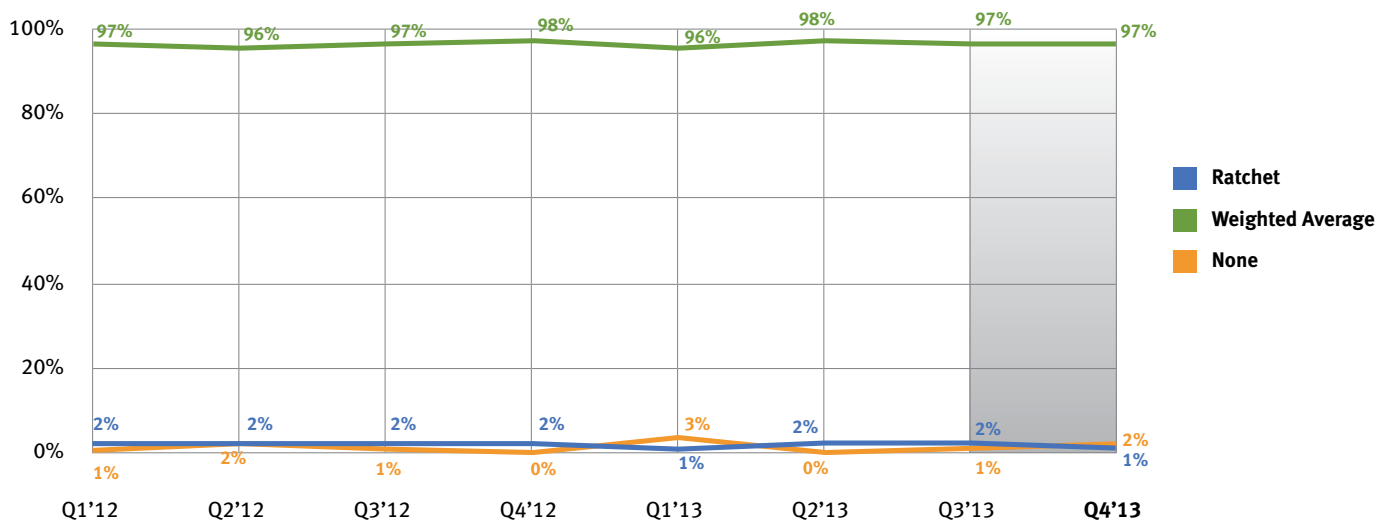


CUMULATIVE DIVIDENDS – Cumulative dividends were provided for in the following percentages of financings:

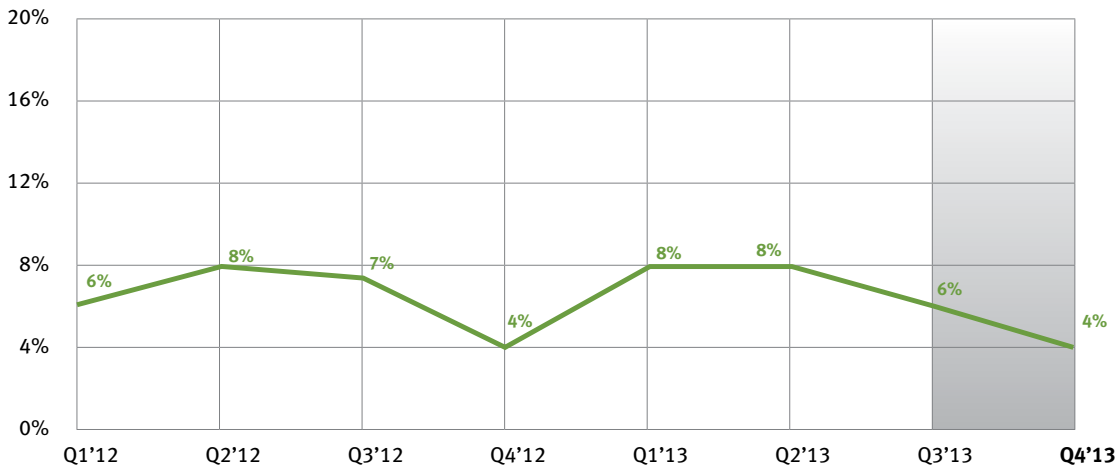


* Note that the use of cumulative dividends increased noticeably in 3Q12. We note that 46% of the financings using cumulative dividends were in the life science industry, and that 38% of the financings (and 33% of the life science financings) using cumulative dividends did not provide for a participating liquidation preference, suggesting that in those financings' cumulative dividends were used as a substitute for participating liquidation preference.

ANTIDILUTION PROVISIONS –The uses of antidilution provisions in the financings were as follows:

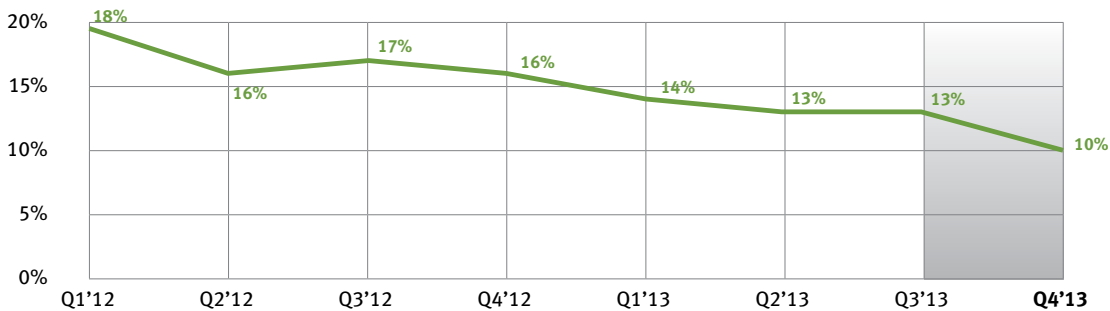


PAY-TO-PLAY PROVISIONS – The percentages of financings having pay-to-play provisions were as follows:

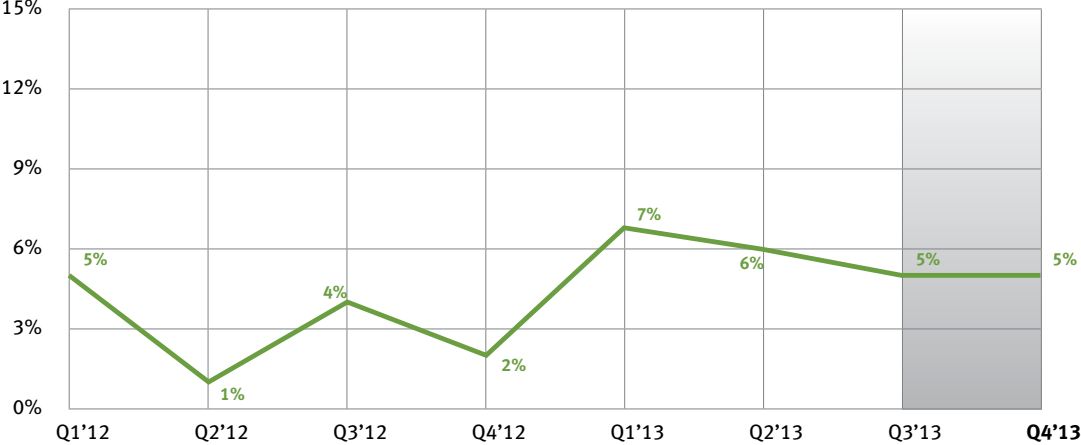


Note that anecdotal evidence indicates that companies are increasingly using contractual “pull up” provisions instead of charter based “pay to play” provisions. These two types of provisions have similar economic effect but are implemented differently. The above information includes some, but likely not all, pull up provisions, and accordingly may understate the use of these provisions.

REDEMPTION – The percentages of financings providing for mandatory redemption or redemption at the option of the investor were as follows:



CORPORATE REORGANIZATIONS – The percentages of post-Series A financings involving a corporate reorganization (i.e. reverse splits or conversion of shares into another series or classes of shares) were as follows:



▪ **Footnote**

¹ When comparing current period results to prior period results based on third party data (e.g., amounts invested by venture capitalists, amount of M&A proceeds, etc.), we use the prior period results initially published by the third party for the period, not the results that have been updated with additional information over time, to provide better comparability with the current period published results. For example, when comparing fourth quarter results to third quarter results, we use the initially published third quarter results, typically provided in October, not the updated results that are typically provided in January of the following year. Such situations are set forth in our report with a parenthetical as to the date the information was initially reported.

▪ **About our Survey**

The Fenwick & West Venture Capital Survey was first published in the first quarter of 2002 and has been published every quarter since then. Its goal is to provide information to the global entrepreneurial and venture community on the terms of venture financings in Silicon Valley, as well as trends in the overall U.S. venture environment.

The survey is available to all, without charge, by signing up at www.fenwick.com/vcsurvey/sign-up. We are pleased to be a source of information to entrepreneurs, investors, educators, students, journalists and government officials.

The survey consists of two different information sources – (i) our own analysis of deals done in Silicon Valley, including information on both valuations and legal terms, and (ii) an analysis of third party data on overall trends in the U.S. venture environment.

Our analysis of Silicon Valley financings is based on independent data collection performed by our lawyers and paralegals, and is not skewed towards or overly representative of financings in which our firm is

involved. We believe that this approach, compared to only reporting on deals handled by a specific firm, provides a more statistically valid and larger dataset.

We aim to publish our survey approximately six weeks after the end of each quarter, to allow time for the major third party sources of information on the nationwide venture environment to publish their results, so that we can analyze and report on the larger trends that might not be apparent in individual reports.

- **Note on Methodology**

When interpreting the Barometer results please bear in mind that the results reflect the average price increase of companies raising money in a given quarter compared to their prior round of financing, which was in general 12 to 18 months prior. Given that venture capitalists (and their investors) generally look for at least a 20% IRR to justify the risk that they are taking, and that by definition we are not taking into account those companies that were unable to raise a new financing (and that likely resulted in a loss to investors), a Barometer increase in the 40% or so range should be considered average. Please also note that our calculations are not “dollar weighted,” i.e. all venture rounds are treated equally, regardless of size.

We also provide links to third party reports where possible, to provide our readers with more detailed information if desired. In this regard we would like to expressly thank the [Venture Capital Journal](#) for providing our readers access to links that would otherwise be behind their “paywall.”

- **Disclaimer**

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- **Contact/Sign Up Information**

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