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Valuation Report of HAZN, Inc.

As of 2020-01-17

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Company summary

HAZN, Inc.

📍 United States

Industry: **Household Products**
 Business Activity: **Other Household Products**

Founders: **1**
 Employees: **1**
 Started in: **2019**
 Incorporated: **Yes**
 Year of incorporation: **2019**
 Committed capital: **\$5000**

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Opportunity

Business model: **B2C**
 Scalable Product: **Yes**
 Exit strategy: **Multiple exit opportunities**



Current Operations

Stage of development: **Development stage**
 Employees (excluding founders, interns and freelancers): **1**
 Profitability: **Not breakeven yet**



Latest operating performance

01/2019 - 12/2019

Revenues	-

EBITDA	-900
Ebitda margin	-

EBIT	-900
Ebit margin	-

Cash in hand	-

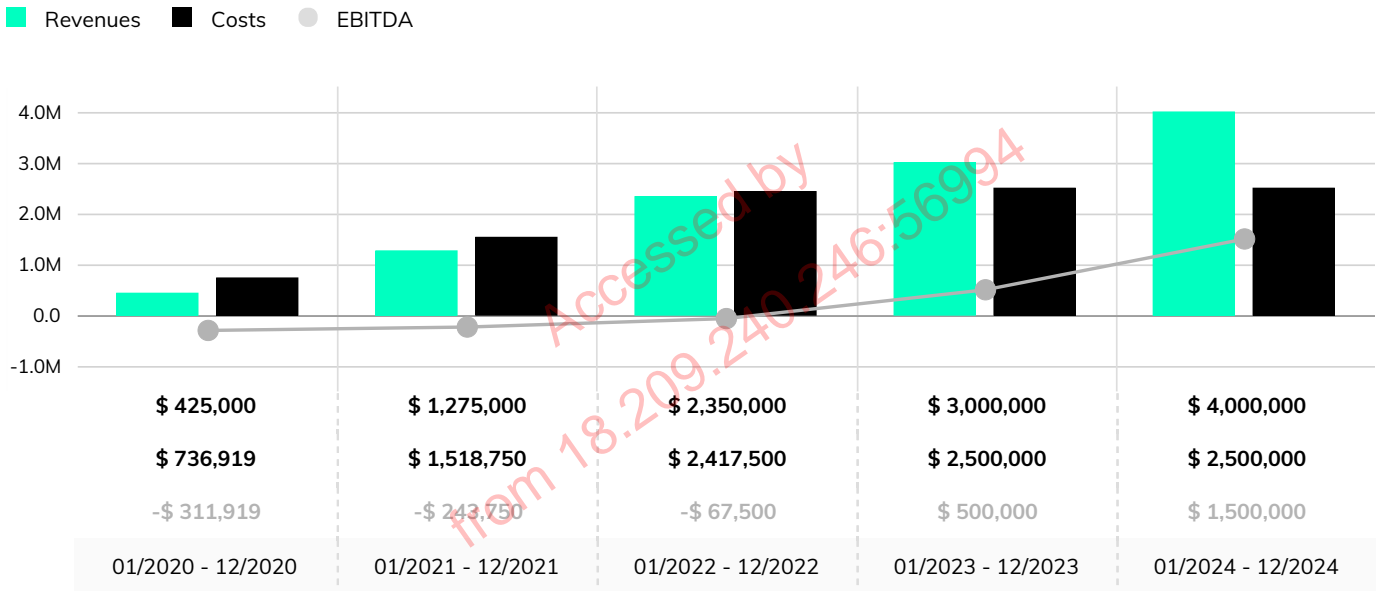
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All numbers in \$

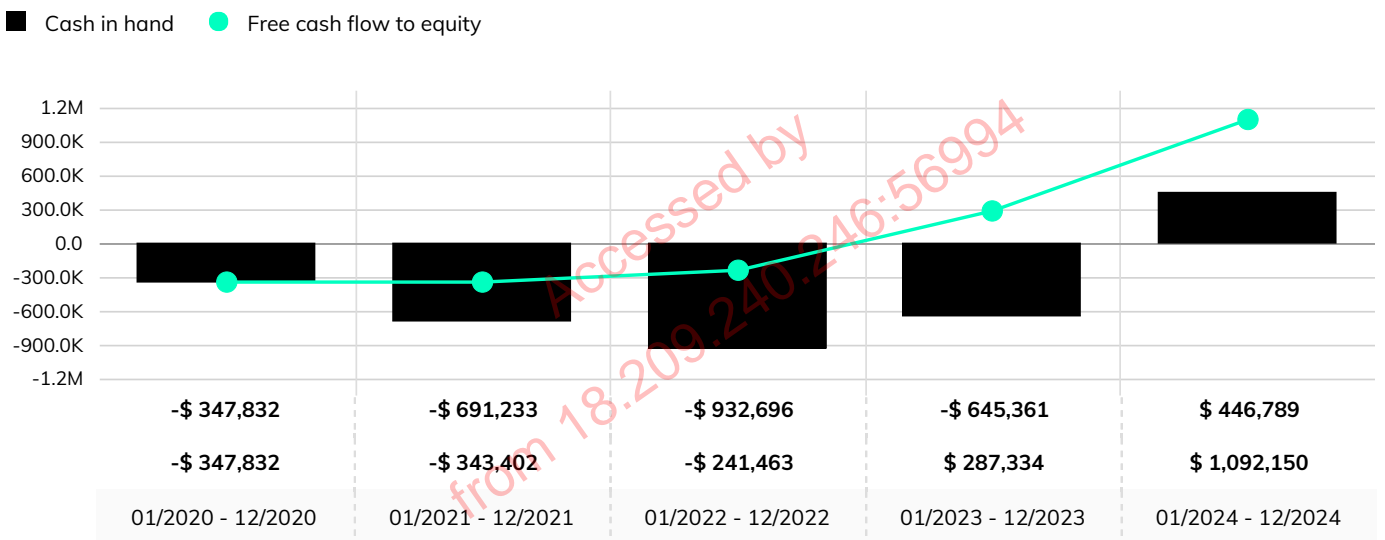
/// More information on the history, milestones, team, etc., (e.g. pitchdeck) can be requested to the company.

Forecasts summary

Future profitability



Cash forecast



/// 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.

No funding rounds to date

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.

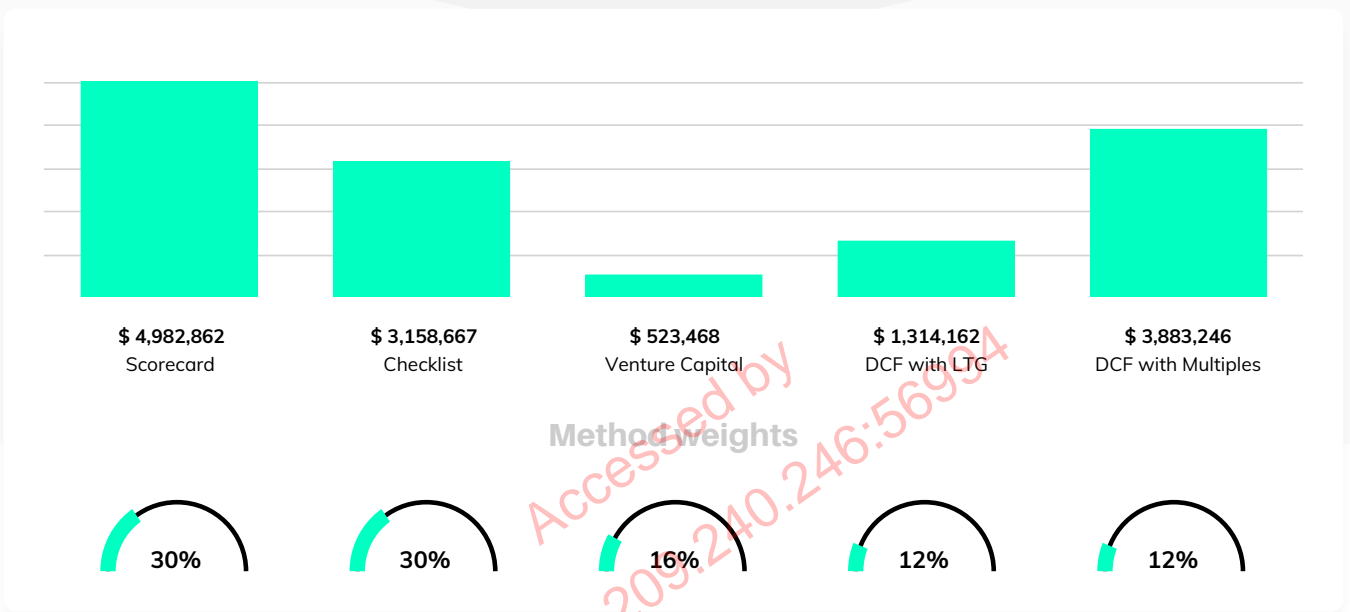


Valuation

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.



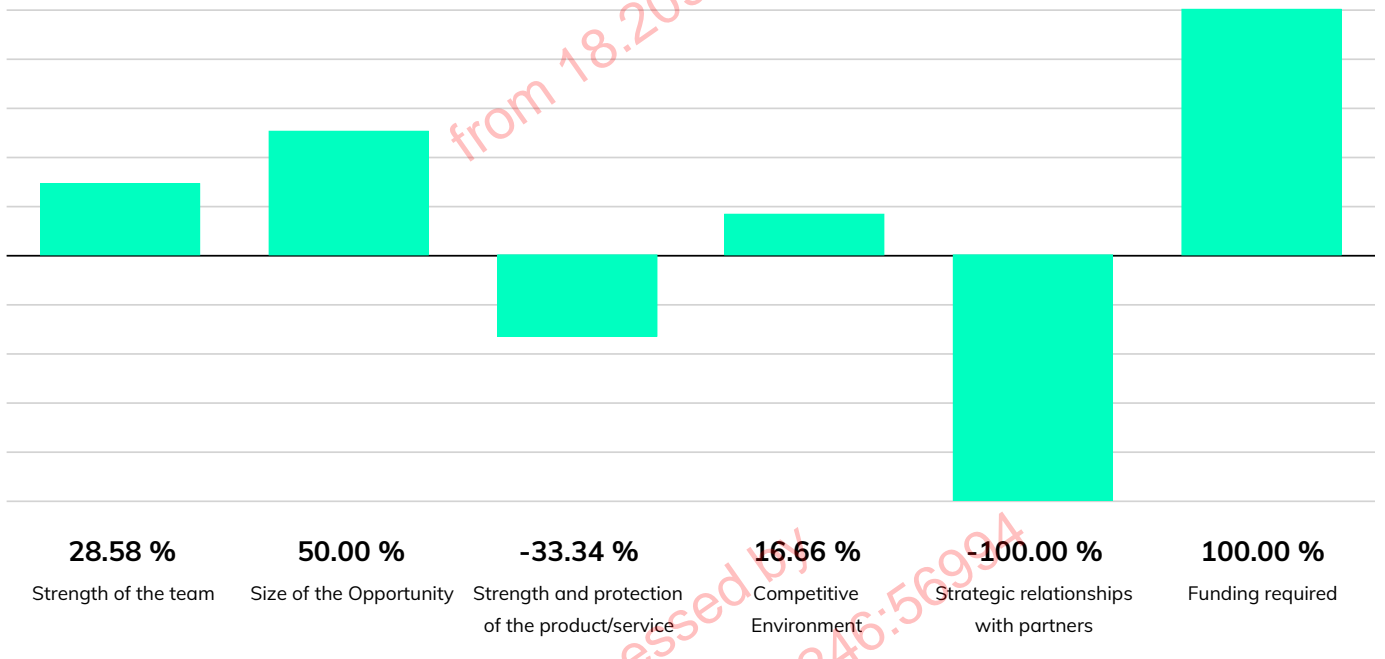
Qualitative methods

Scorecard Method: \$ 4,982,862

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 (United States): \$ 3,966,457

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%

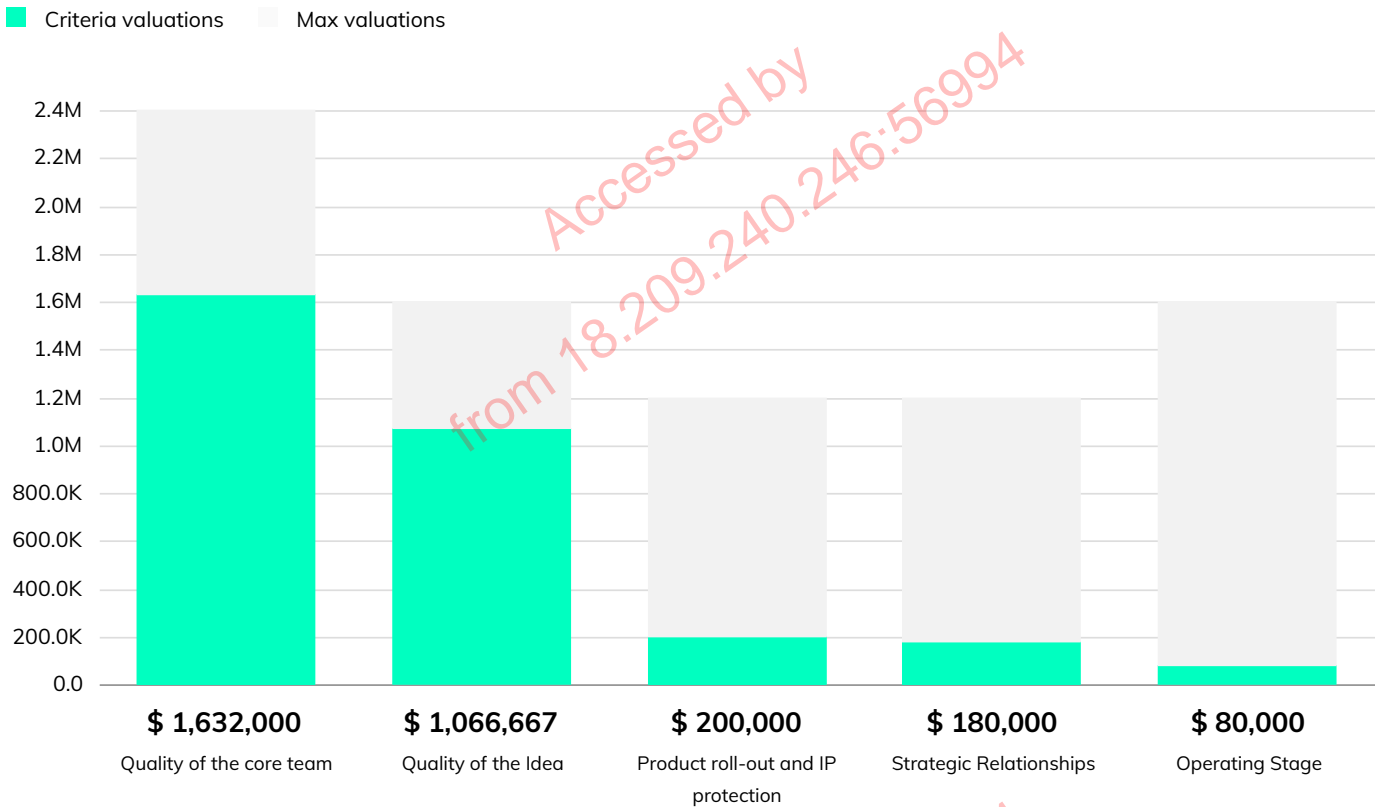
Funding required: 10%

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

Checklist Method: \$ 3,158,667

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.



Parameters

Maximum valuation (United States): \$ 8,000,000

Criteria maximum valuations

Quality of the core team: \$ 2,400,000 (30%)

Strategic Relationships: \$ 1,200,000 (15%)

Quality of the Idea: \$ 1,600,000 (20%)

Operating Stage: \$ 1,600,000 (20%)

Product roll-out and IP protection: \$ 1,200,000 (15%)

/// 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: **More than 45**

Founded other companies before: **Yes**

Core team skills and expertise

Working together for: **More than 5 years**

Years of experience in the industry: **45**

Business and managerial background: **Top-tier management experience**

Technical skills: **Most technical skills inhouse**



Network

Board of advisors: **Advisors not organized in a board**

Legal consultants: **Yes**

Current shareholders: **Friends and Family**



Market

Total Addressable Market (TAM): **\$ 4,200,000,000**

Demand validated: **Yes**

Internationalization: **Active globally**



Product

Product roll-out: **Minimum Viable Product**

Feedback received: **All positive**

Loyalty to the product/service: **Still to be tested or under testing**

Partners: **No partners contacted**



Competition

Level of competition: **Many small players**

Competitive products are: **Good**

Differentiation from current solutions: **We innovate in terms of execution**

International competition: **Not yet developed**



Protection

Barriers to entry of the market: **Modest**

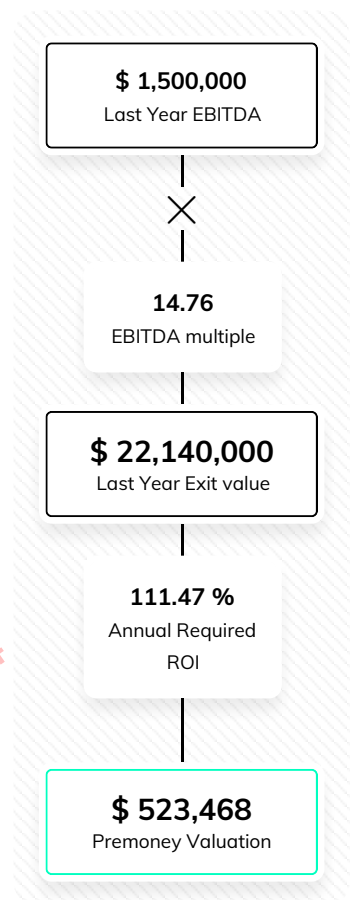
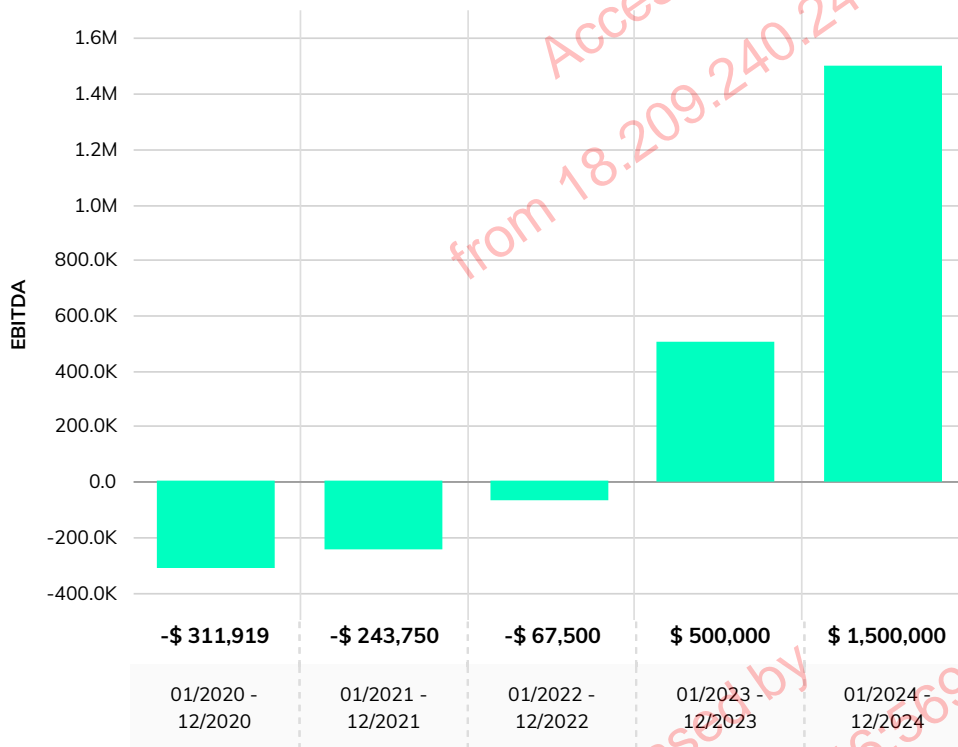
Applicable IP: **Trademark and/or domain names**

VC Method

Premoney Valuation: \$ 523,468

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: **14.76**

Annual Required ROI: **111.47 %**

/// Please see appendix for data sources and defaults

DCF Methods

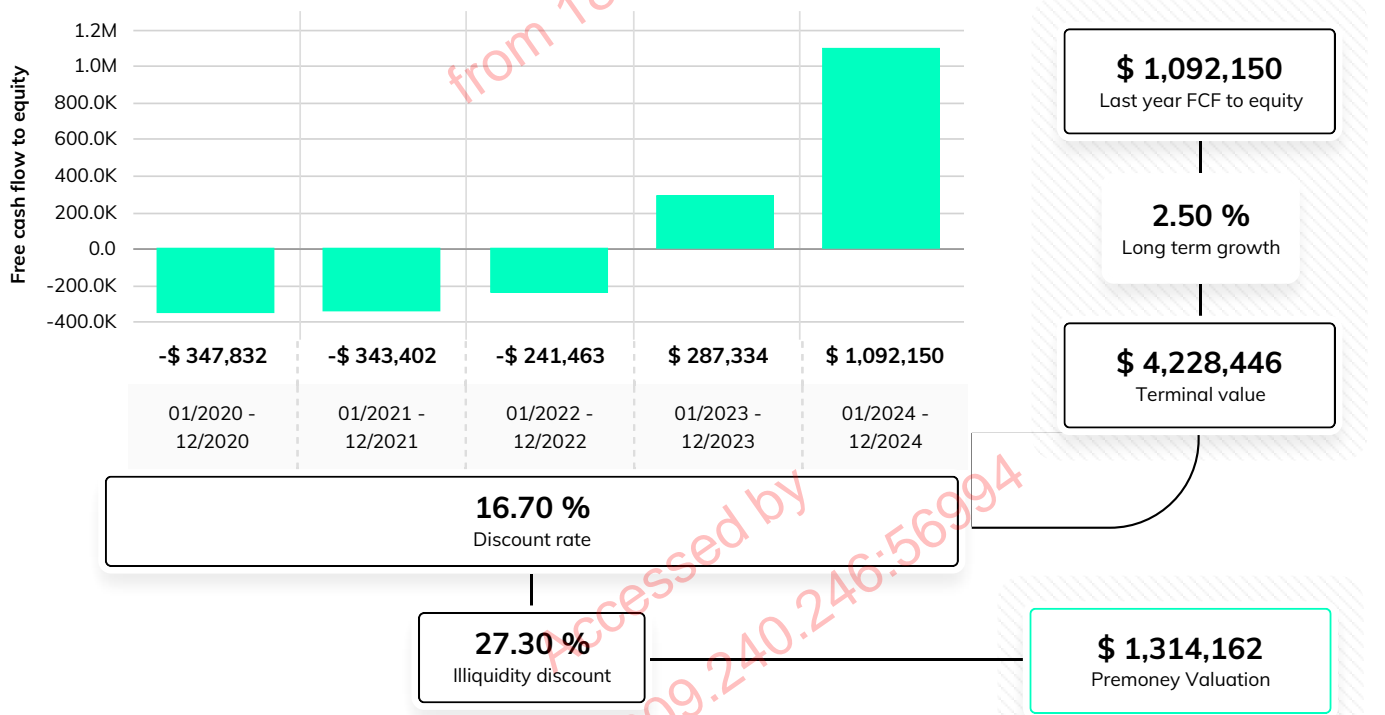
The DCF (Discounted Cash Flow) methods represent the most renowned approach to company valuation, recommended by academics and a daily tool for financial analysts. The valuation is the present value of all the free cash flows to equity the startup is going to generate in the future, discounted by its 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: \$1,314,162

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.

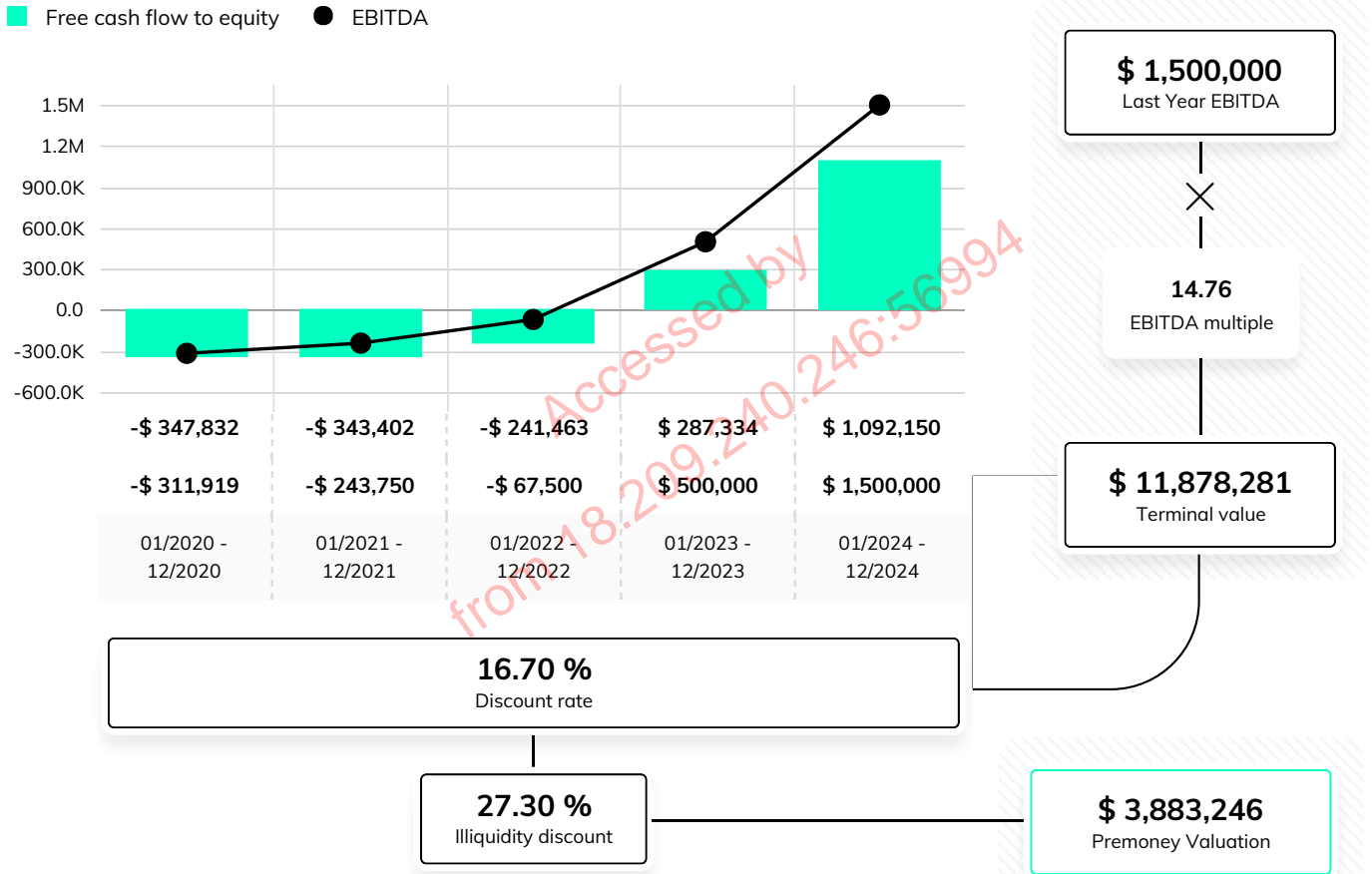


Parameters		Discount rate	Survival rates
Long term growth:	2.50 %	Risk free rate:	2.50 %
Illiquidity discount:	27.30 %	Beta:	2.38
		Market Risk Premium:	5.96 %
		Year 1:	79.60 %
		Year 2:	69.10 %
		Year 3:	61.60 %
		Year 4:	57.28 %
		Year 5:	53.65 %

/// Please see appendix for data sources and defaults

DCF with Multiples: \$ 3,883,246

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.



Parameters	EBITDA multiple: 14.76	Discount rate	Survival rates
	Illiquidity discount: 27.30 %	Risk free rate: 2.50 %	Year 1: 79.60 %
		Beta: 2.38	Year 2: 69.10 %
		Market Risk Premium: 5.96 %	Year 3: 61.60 %
			Year 4: 57.28 %
			Year 5: 53.65 %

/// 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.

	01-2019 - 12-2019	01-2020 - 12-2020	01-2021 - 12-2021	01-2022 - 12-2022
Revenues	-	425,000	1,275,000 +3X	2,350,000 +84%
Cost of Goods Sold	900	736,919 >100X	1,518,750 +2X	2,417,500 +59%
Salaries	-	-	-	-
Operating Expenses	-	-	-	-
EBITDA	-900	-311,919 -3455	-243,750 +22%	-67,500 +72%
Ebitda margin	-	-	-	-
D&A	-	18,332	54,995 +3X	101,363 +84%
EBIT	-900	-330,251 -3659	-298,745 +10%	-168,863 +43%
Ebit margin	-	-	-	-
Interest	-	-	27,827	83,125 +3X
EBT	-	-330,251	-326,572 +1%	-251,988 +23%
Taxes	-	-	-	-
Nominal tax rate	-	27 %	27 %	27 %
Effective tax payable	-	-89,168	-88,174	-68,037
Deferred tax assets	-	89,168	177,342	245,379
Net profit	-900	-330,251 -3659	-326,571 +1%	-251,988 +23%
Net profit margin	-	-	-	-

All numbers in \$



Profit & Loss

	01-2023 - 12-2023	01-2024 - 12-2024
Revenues	3,000,000 +28%	4,000,000 +33%
Cost of Goods Sold	2,500,000 +3%	2,500,000 0%
Salaries	-	-
Operating Expenses	-	-
<hr/>		
EBITDA	500,000 -	1,500,000 +3X
Ebitda margin	16 %	37 %
D&A	129,399 +28%	172,532 +33%
<hr/>		
EBIT	370,601 -	1,327,468 +4X
Ebit margin	12 %	33 %
Interest	157,741 +90%	209,370 +33%
<hr/>		
EBT	212,860 -	1,118,098 +5X
Taxes	-	113,980
Nominal tax rate	27 %	27 %
Effective tax payable	57,472	301,887
Deferred tax assets	187,907	-
<hr/>		
Net profit	212,860 -	1,004,118 +5X
Net profit margin	7 %	25 %

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.

	01/2019 - 12/2019	01/2020 - 12/2020	01/2021 - 12/2021	01/2022 - 12/2022
Net profit	-900	-330,251 -3659	-326,571 +1%	-251,988 +23%
Change in Working Capital	-	35,913	71,825	90,837
Working capital	-	35,913	107,738 +3X	198,575 +84%
Account Payables	-	65,917	197,752	364,485
Account Receivables	-	53,932	161,797	298,215
Inventory	-	47,897	143,692	264,845
D&A	-	18,332	54,995 +3X	101,363 +84%
Capital expenditures	-	-	-	-
Change in outstanding debt	-	-	-	-
Debt at the end of the year	-	-	-	-
Free cash flow to equity	-	-347,832	-343,402 +1%	-241,463 +30%
Equity fundraising	-	-	-	-
Free cash flow	-	-347,832	-343,402 +1%	-241,463 +30%
Beginning of the year cash	-	-	-347,832	-691,233 -99%
End of the year cash	-	-347,832	-691,233	-932,696

All numbers in \$



Cash Flow

	01/2023 - 12/2023	01/2024 - 12/2024
Net profit	212,860 -	1,004,118 +5X
Change in Working Capital	54,925	84,500
Working capital	253,500 +28%	338,000 +33%
Account Payables	465,299	620,400
Account Receivables	380,700	507,600
Inventory	338,100	450,800
D&A	129,399 +28%	172,532 +33%
Capital expenditures	-	-
Change in outstanding debt	-	-
Debt at the end of the year	-	-
<hr/>		
Free cash flow to equity	287,334 -	1,092,150 +4X
Equity fundraising	-	-
Free cash flow	287,334 -	1,092,150 +4X
<hr/>		
Beginning of the year cash	-932,696 -35%	-645,361 +31%
<hr/>		
End of the year cash	-645,361	446,789

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%

HAZN, Inc. stage of development: **Development 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 United States: **\$ 3,966,457**

Maximum valuation (Checklist Method) in United States: **\$ 8,000,000**

Scorecard Method

Default weights of the criteria and breakdown in their traits

<p>Strength of the team 30%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<p>Size of the Opportunity 25%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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
<p>Competitive Environment 10%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stage of the product/service roll-out Degree of loyalty of customers Type of IP protection applicable IP protection in place (if any) 	<p>Strength and protection of the product/service 15%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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
<p>Strategic relationships with partners 10%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strength of the relationships with key strategic partners 	<p>Funding required 10%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capital required according to the stage of development

Checklist Method

Default weights of the criteria and breakdown in their traits

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 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, i.e. the ultimate determinant of value.

HAZN, Inc. industry: **Other Household Products**

Other Household Products EBITDA multiple: **14.76**

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%

HAZN, Inc. stage of development: **Development 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

HAZN, Inc. country: **United States**

United States risk free rate: **2.50%**

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

HAZN, Inc. industry: **Other Household Products**

Other Household Products default beta: **2.38**

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

HAZN, Inc. country: **United States**

United States default market risk premium: **5.96%**

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

HAZN, Inc. year of incorporation: **2019**

Default survival rate Year 1: **79.60%**

Default survival rate Year 2: **69.10%**

Default survival rate Year 3: **61.60%**

Default survival rate Year 4: **57.28%**

Default survival rate Year 5: **53.65%**

Default survival rate Year 6: **50.69%**

Default survival rate Year 7: **48.18%**

Default survival rate Year 8: **46.01%**

Default survival rate Year 9: **44.10%**

Default survival rate Year 10: **42.39%**

Illiquidity discount

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

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

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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

HAZN, Inc. industry: **Other Household Products**

Other Household Products 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.

HAZN, Inc. industry: **Other Household Products**

Other Household Products default EBITDA multiple: **2.38**

Last Available Balance Sheet

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

	01/2019 - 12/2019
Cash and equivalents	-
Tangible assets	-
Intangible assets	-
Financial assets	-
Deferred tax assets	-
<hr/>	
Total Assets	-
Debts due within one year time	-
Debt due beyond one year time	-
Equity	-
<hr/>	
Total Liabilities and Shareholder's Equity	-

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