New Ventures BC 2021

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Financial Models 101

Sean Hodgins, CA-CPA, CPA (Illinois) Tandem Innovation Group Inc. Red Thread Ventures (VCC) Inc. O(604) 241-8400 M (778) 318-1514 sean@tandemig.com investors@redthread.financial





Some tips for competition

- NVBC is a great experience- deliverables and deadlines are helpful motivators
- B Don't worry about winning- It is just a nice bonus!
- Get a good editor and keep it clear and professional
- Be real (Use case study example)
- Be a confident thought leader
- Tell an interesting story (Ted Talk)
- •••
- The financial model is critical and is generally the lowest scoring category in the competition
 - ? Don't be afraid to ask for help- it leads to opportunities- both sales and investment

Financial Model



What to include? (Historic + 3-5 years **"Projections")**



What will my business finances look like in the future if you invest today?

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(GAAP/IFRS- but you don't need to be an accountant!)

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Balance Sheets Profit and Loss Cash flows



Build in excel: Bottom up and Top down- Monthly to Annual



Key Performance Indicators and Milestones



Financial model drives your valuationconvert idea to cash



Key Terms

GAAP (IFRS) and Non-GAAP KPI's (**Key Performance Indicators and Milestones**)

Understand "Revenue" versus "Sales"

Burn Rate – the net cash expenditures per month

Spend Rate- the gross cash expenditures per month

Runway - the number of months left until you run out of cash

EBITDA- Earnings before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortization (approximates the Burn)

Post-Money Value (fully diluted) (Calculate this first)

Pre-Money Value (fully diluted) (subtract funds raised plus exercise cash)

Keys to Good Financial Modeling

Keep it Simple and Understandable:

- Step 1- Opportunity Analysis
- Step 2- Sales to Revenue to Cash
- Step 3- Gross Margin- how much profit on each sale
- Step 4- KPI's, milestones and Valuation
- Case studies are ideal for financial model- provides clear perspective
- Believability... shows your knowledge of magnitude of the "problem" and how to finance a solution and profit

Example- Elegantly simple

We take low-value raw materials, such as cranberry pomace, and transform them into high-value bioactive extracts.



Cranberry Pomace: 1 tonne = \$1K cost Extraction uses our Patented Pressurized Low Polarity Water (PLPW) process - <u>PhytoClean</u>™

Simple, high margin financial model Margins (by product) range from 65 to 75%



Produces Cranberry Extract: 42kg of 8% Bioactive extract = \$6K revenue

Step 1-Opportunity Analysis

- Everyone has a billion \$ opportunity prove it!
- Reference your sources but apply your specific story to the target market opportunity
- 5-10% of Target Market but why...?
- Better marketing? Cooler Product? Cheaper product? Get clever!
- Rate of Growth- Be Realistic (Sensitivities)
- What competitive advantages do you have that will unlock this opportunity:
 - Team
 - Novel Idea/ Patents
 - First mover
 - Traction

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Step 2-Sales to Revenue to Cash

B2C- Retail? Online?

B2B- Services? Products? Franchise? License? Combo?

- Who's going to buy what you're selling and when?
- What price are you going to charge and why?
- How does this compare to competitors?
- Why should the customer buy? (IRR)
- When does the sale, revenue and cash happen?

Step 3-Gross Margins

Answer the simple stuff

- What does it cost to deliver what you're selling per unit?
- How are positioning your product?
 Outsource? Software? Services?
- How do you drive down variable costs and increase margins? Economies of scale.
- Other innovative ways to compete that overlap into your financial model
- Gross margin trending
- Product and Service mix or trends

Step 4-KPI's, milestones and Valuation

KPIs and Milestones:

- Customer acquisition costs (CAC)?
- Customer Sat Churn rate– Recurring/Repeat customers
- Renewal rates Lifetime Value Exit Value
- Launch, Break-even, Runway, etc

Value is a Sum of the Parts:

Team, Tech, Opportunity, Risk

Valuation Analysis- Support your value

 Discounted cash flows 5x or 20% NPV (Risk) compare to GIC

Example- Projections

ABC

FOUR YEAR PROJECTED STATEMENTS OF PROFIT AND LOSS

Consolidated (in Canadian Dollars) (Unaudited) Actuals Actuals Projections Actuals Projections Projections Projections 2017 2018 2019 2020 REVENUE Softwre subscriptions -173,641 161,394 106,000 234,000 555,750 1,068,000 Training and events 113,562 74,698 171,060 626,834 1,427,362 2,395,000 3,831,148 Contract development work 126,455 108,228 78,313 125,500 279,750 520,500 940,500 240,017 3,471,250 TOTAL REVENUE 356,567 410,767 858,334 1,941,112 5,839,648 LESS COST OF REVENUE Soft ware osts 51,999 14,184 9,400 26.000 54,750 91,200 -947,400 Training and events costs 85,172 26,144 53,440 170,800 372,800 604,600 176,190 Contract development workcosts 94,841 81,171 31,162 79,560 327,420 591,660 TOTAL COST OF REVENUE 180,013 159,314 98,786 259,760 574,990 986,770 1,630,260 GROSS PROFIT Software 0% 121,642 70% 147,210 91% 96,600 91% 208.000 89% 501,000 90% 976,800 91% -Training and events 28.391 25% 48.554 73% 117.621 69% 456.034 73% 1.054.562 74% 1.790.400 75% 2.883.748 75% Contract Development work 31,614 25% 27,057 71% 47,151 60% 45,940 37% 103,560 37% 193,080 37% 348.840 37% TOTAL GROSS PROFIT 60,004 501.974 1,054,562 1,790,400 2,883,748 75,611 164,772 OPERATING DUPENSES 11.465 48.882 45,778 85.044 107.544 145.044 172,544 General & Administration 267,356 352,906 192,295 246,267 316,467 426,627 484,947 Research & Development (126, 587)Research & Development Tax Credits (124,000) (141,162) (76,918) (98,507) (170,651)(193,979) 32,005 119,495 154,400 211,400 246,400 296,400 Sales & Marketing 38,101 Facilities 18,279 31,152 25,378 36,000 58,200 83,400 106,200 TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES \$ 211,201 5 323,782 \$ 306,028 423,204 \$ 567,024 5 730,820 5 866,112 INCOME (LOSS) FROM OPERATIONS \$ (151,196) 5 (248,171) 5 (141,256) 78,770 5 487,538 \$ 1,059,580 \$ 2,017,636 NON-OPERATING REVENUES Total Government Funding* 2,700 20,510 -OTHER INCOME/ DOPENSES (2,563)(5, 275)(6,594) (8,242) (10, 303)(12, 878)(16,098) Amortization \$ 477,235 \$ 1,046,701 \$ 2,001,538 INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAX. \$ (151,059) 5 (231,528) 5 (147,850) 70,527 Tax Provision (after loss carryforwards) 136,071 520,400 INCOME (LOSS) (151.059)(231.528)(147,850) 70,527 477,235 910,630 1,481,138 5 57,442 R& D Assets 5 7,328 \$ 15,559 \$ 29,000 25,199 30,449 40,949 Total Assets 5 7,328 \$ 29,000 \$ 33,599 40,599 54,599 5 76,589 \$ 15,559 R&DExpenses (plus 50% of Facilities) \$ 276,496 5 368,482 5 204,984 5 264,267 5 345,567 5 468,327 \$ 538,047 5 257,444 5 433,144 Non-R&Dexpenses 5 58,705 5 96,463 5 177,962 5 348,044 5 522,044 Total Expenses \$ 335,201 5 464,945 5 382,946 \$ 521,711 5 693,611 5 901.471 \$ 1,060,091 EBC Qualifying Ratio: 283,824 384,041 233,984 289,466 376,016 509,276 595,489 342,529 480,504 411,946 555,310 734,210 956,070 1,136,680 0.83 0.80 0.57 0.52 0.51 0.53 0.52

Example-Runway



Concluding Remarks

- Keep it Simple Stupid (KISS)
- Enlighten the judges (Know your #'s)
- Find a Comparative Public Company-SEDAR.com and EDGAR (sec.gov)
- Know your key metrics and build business processes that focus on improving these metrics
- Use Google- there are lots of great examples- ie. SAAS Metrics/Retail Metrics, etc.

Questions

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Appendix A-BC Tech Model- 10 Rules



Incorporate - simple reverse vesting common shares for founder teams



Raise your first \$25k from friends and family Get good at expense reporting (separate Self from Inc.)



Register immediately to get your GST back! Build real SR&ED and optimize Proxy rules

Appendix A-BC Tech Model-10 Rules

