Turning options into decisions

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Valuation at Avance

Budapest, November 28, 2008





Agenda

Avance

> Typical projects

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Avance, Basel GmbH



- Established in 2004 in Basel, Switzerland
- 5 employees
- Area of expertise:
 - Valuation in life science
 - Deal structure/design
 - Deal making (partner identification and negotiation)
- Clients (Europe and US):
 - Biotech companies
 - Pharma companies
 - Tech transfer offices
 - Entrepreneurs
 - Investors

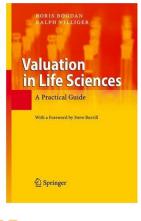


Avance, Basel GmbH



At Avance we believe that valuation should become a commodity. The method should be clear, only the input parameters should be subject to discussion. This will improve decision taking and de-emotionalize negotiations.

- Educational workshops
- Think tank
 - Book
 - Articles
 - Newsletters









Agenda

- > Avance
- > Typical projects
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Project 1: Sublicensing



Licensee licenses the product again (sublicense)

In US\$ Mio	preclinical	IND	POC	Launch
Original terms	0.3	0.5	1	2 and 3%
Sublicense in prec	40%			
Sublicense at IND	0.3	30%		
Sublicense at POC	0.3	0.5	20%	
Sublicense at Launch	0.3	0.5	1	15%

If product exhibits better potential:

- Licensor wants to participate
- Of products exhibits worse potential:
 - Original terms should not prevent a deal



Project 1: Sublicensing



A leading European tech transfer office:

- They make >EUR 50 Mio in license revenues.
- Their deals are early stage.
- They most often license to companies that will sublicense the project later in development.
- The negotiation often focused on the participation rates, not even on the milestones and royalties.

They had a feeling what these sublicense terms should be, but they were lacking a justification. Therefore negotiations became very emotional.



Project 1: Sublicensing



Avance developed a model (virtual company model*) that gave a clear economic rationale for the sublicense terms (participation rates).

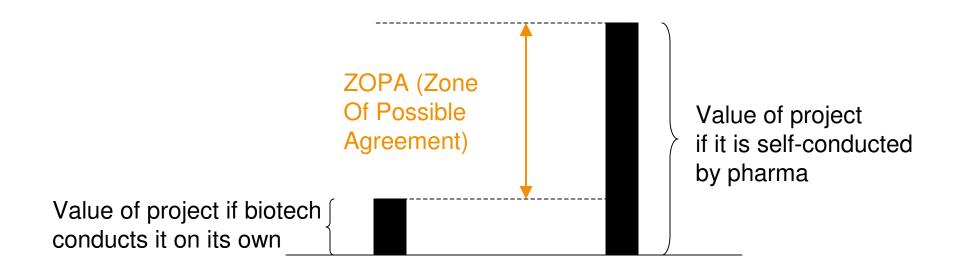
- Once the model is explained it is accepted by both parties.
- Open and transparent negotiations.
- Each party knows why the deal terms have been chosen like that.
- Both parties happy.

The client received a "navigation help" in negotiations and feels much more comfortable about their deal terms since.

* The virtual company model is explained in detail in the book "Valuation in Life Sciences. A Practical Guide", Boris Bogdan and Ralph Villiger, 2nd edition, Springer Verlag

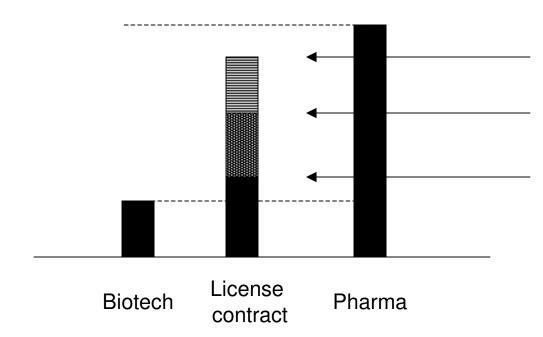


Project 2: Negotiation of License Contract





Project 2: Negotiation of License Contract



Fierce competition of bidders, trendy technology Project fits well into Pharma's pipeline

Biotech must out-license, Little interest

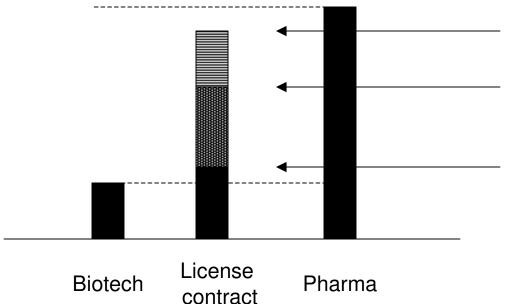


The value of the license contract depends on:

- Trendyness of project
- Pharma's need of project
- Biotech's need of cash
- Number of bidders



Project 2: Negotiation of License Contract



Counteroffer by Avance on behalf of biotech 12mn, 104mn,12%-15%

Final terms **7mn, 64mn,9%-12%**

Initial offer from pharma 4mn, 31mn, 4% Upfront, milestones, royalties



Project 3: Portfolio Management for TTO

- What's the net asset value (NAV) of their portfolio?
- What are the equity stakes worth?
- Cash flow profile to expect?
- More front-loaded deals, more back-loaded?
- Should they look into other deal structures? (anti-dilution)







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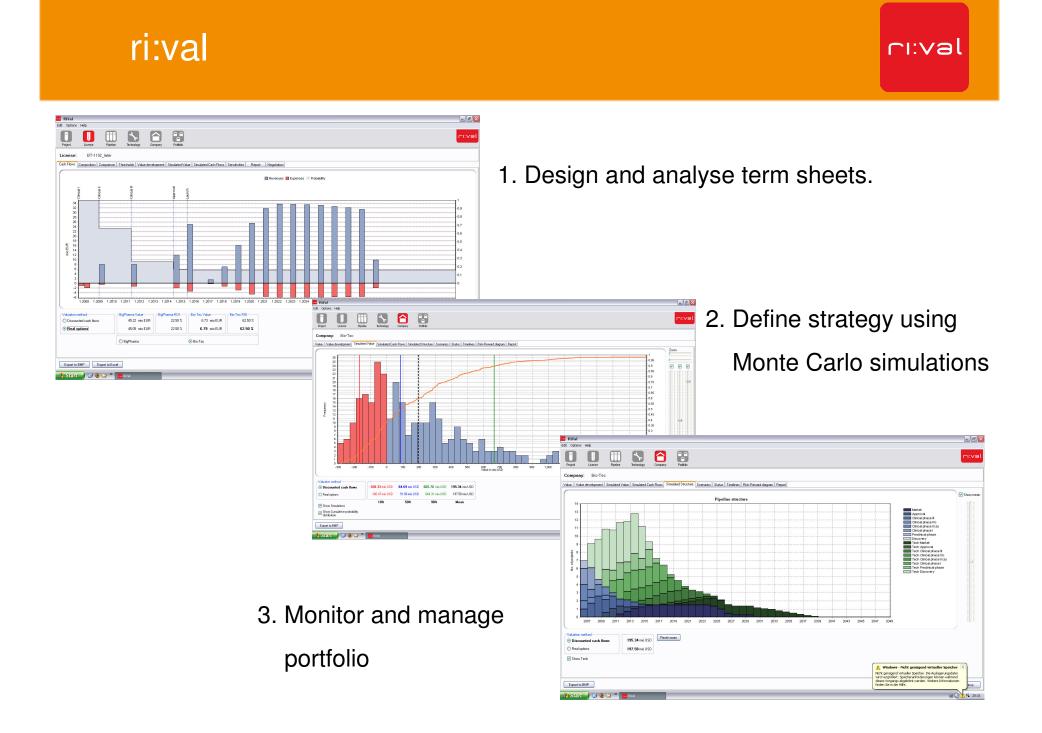
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The leading life science valuation software for

- Project valuation
- License contract design and negotiation
- Portfolio monitoring and management
- Company valuation
- Including industry data

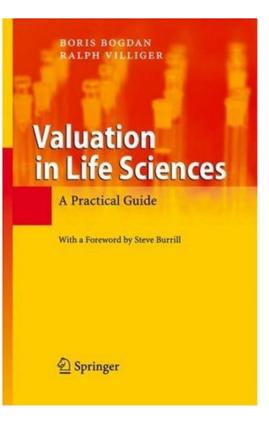




Book



Valuation in Life Sciences Springer Verlag, 2007 2nd edition









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