



THE VALUATION EXPERTS

Valuation of Life Sciences Companies

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Agenda

1. Overview of valuation

2. rNPV product valuation

3. Deal structuring

Company



Mission

Independent assessment and valuation of technology driven companies / products in growth industries

Biotechgate / Life Sciences Database



Offices

HQ: Zurich with representative offices in Europe, North America and Asia

Employees

30 people in Switzerland / UK / Ireland / Canada / USA
Singapore / India / China

Clients

Pharma, Biotech and Investors such as Novartis Venture Fund, GSK, European Investment Bank, 4SC, Arpida/Evolva, Celtic Pharma
Biotech Associations / Governments like Ausbiotech, Medicon Valley, SwedenBio, BIOTECanada, Maryland



45'000 company profiles in over 70 countries,
65'000 products, 19'000 licensing opportunities



1) Company / Asset Directory



2) Deals Database with financial information



3) Investors database



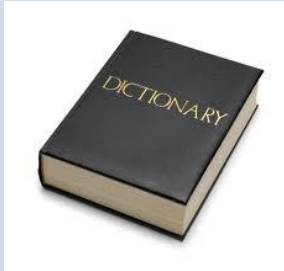
Partial information can be found free on:



www.swisslifesciences.com / www.ukbiotech.com /
www.nordic-lifesciences.com/ [www.germanbiotech.com /](http://www.germanbiotech.com/)
www.usalifesciences.com



Value vs. Price



- **Value:** implies the inherent worth of a specific thing
- **Price:** depending on the market (supply / demand); whatever somebody is prepared to pay

“Price is what you pay. Value is what you get.”

By Warren Buffett

=> Provide basis for negotiation, investment decision, licensing deal

Biotech Valuation



- Valuation is key issue in development
- Industry lacks transparency (private)
- Very difficult (high uncertainties)
- High potential for investors
- Long investment cycle
- Traditional valuation methods unsuited
- Complex technology and IP situations

Valuation of what?



1. Valuation of a product

- ⇒ Licensing deal
- ⇒ Strategic development decision



2. Valuation of a company

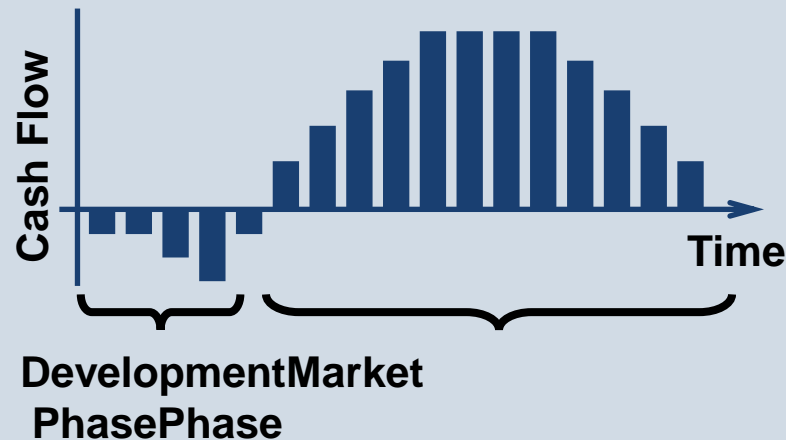
- ⇒ Investment / Financing round
- ⇒ Merger / Acquisition
- ⇒ Measure success of company development



rNPV Valuation



1. Development phase => investment
2. Product Risk (r) => success rate or attrition rate
3. Market phase
Patent expiry
=> revenues
=> end of revenues
(often no terminal value)
4. Discount => non-specific risk (General Risk)





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Five Step Process



Determine Cash Flows in **Development** Phase



Determine Cash Flows in **Market** Phase



Discount with **Discount rate**



Adjust for **Risk**



Sum cash flows

rNPV – Example

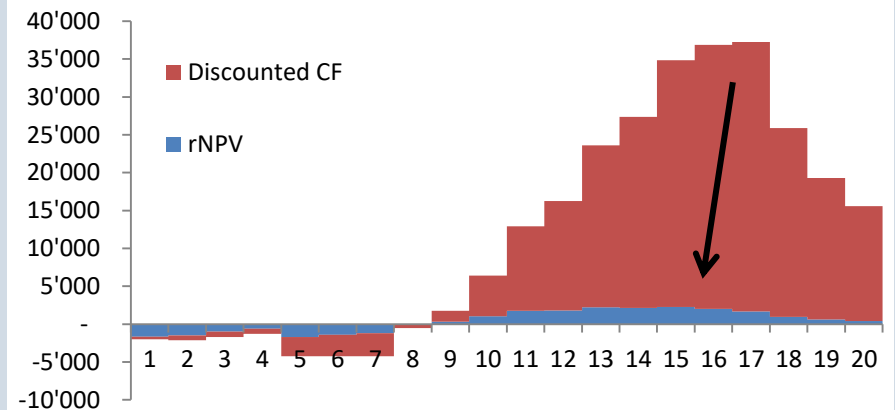
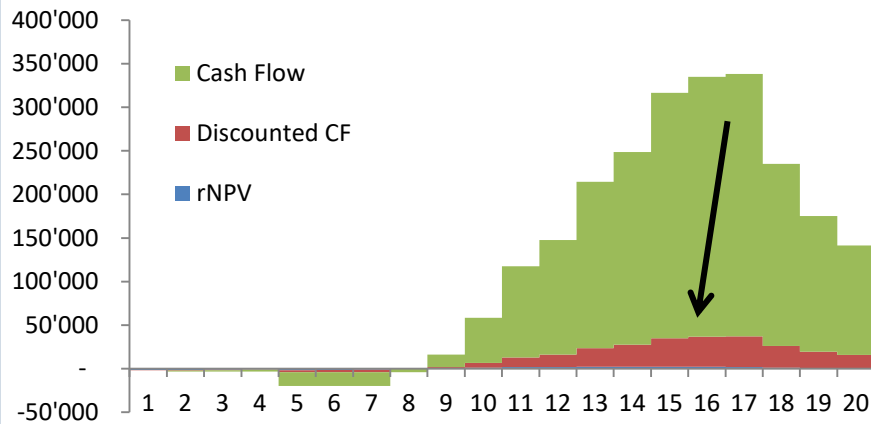


- Phase 1 product
- 20% discount rate
- 11% Probability of success (p1 to market)

⇒ CF: USD 2'269m

⇒ DCF: USD 127m

⇒ rNPV: USD 8m



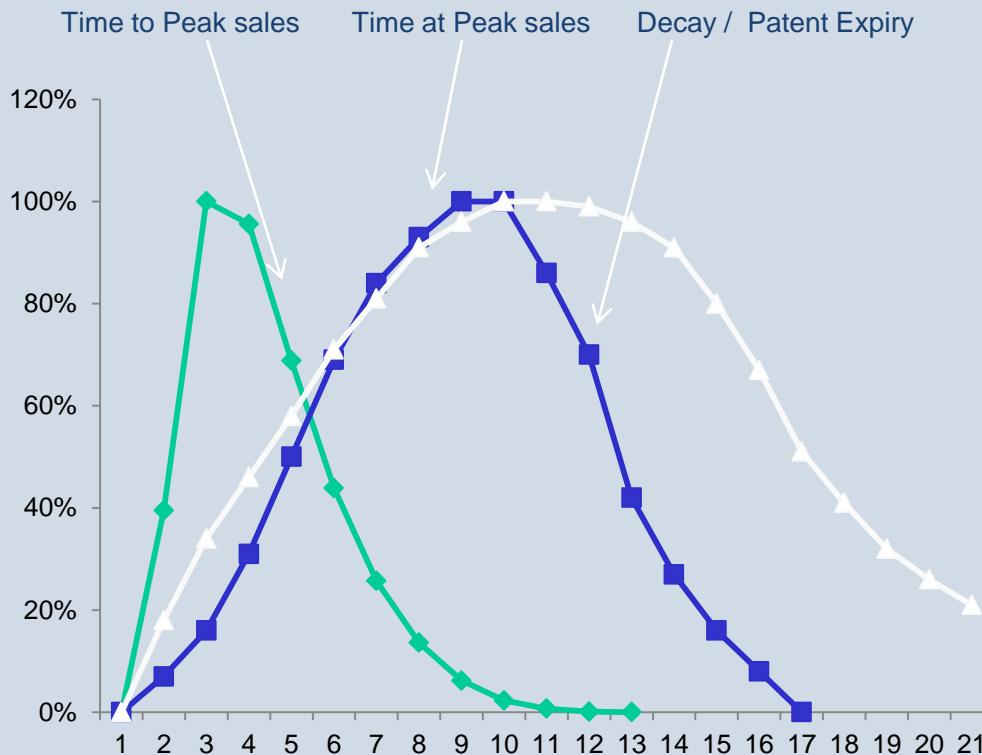
Example Trial Inputs



In US\$ 000's	Phase I	Phase II	Phase III	Approval
Time (Years)	1	2	3	1
Number of Patients	~10	~200	~3000	
Cost per patient	7	7	7	
Total Patient costs	70	1400	21000	
Total patient costs as percentage of total costs*	30%	30%	30%	
Total non-patient costs	163	3267	49000	
Total costs	233	4667	70000	2500
Total Development Costs (unadjusted)				77400

* To factor in other cost including animal studies, manufacturing, administration etc.

Product Life Cycle



- A. Define Growth Phase (4-8 years)
- B. Define Mature Phase (1-4 years)
- C. Define Decay Phase (7-10 years)

Bottom up approach



Sales Forecast

Western EU		2018	2019
Population (000's)		300'000	306'000
Incidence rate (%)	0.020%	60.000	61.200
Diagnosed population	70%	42.000	42.840
Population treated with drugs	80%	33.600	34.272
Compliance rate	90%	30.240	30.845
Addressable population		30.240	30.845
Market penetration rate (%)		18%	34%
Patient population		5.443	10.487
Market share	12%		
Price (EUR)	2000		
Sales Western EU (EUR 000's)		1'306	2'517
USA Sales		2'540	4'798
Japan Sales		392	755
Rest of the World (RoW) Sales		1'270	2'399
Total sales (EUR 000's)		5'508	10'469

Peak Sales

USD 1bn =>

Value

USD 8m

USD 0.7bn =>

USD 3m

USD 2bn =>

USD 25m

Discount rate



Used discount rate in rNPV:

- Early stage 12% - 28%
- Mid stage 10% - 22%
- Late stage 9% - 20%

Source. www.biostrat.dk

Discount rate depends on non-development associated risks

20% => USD 8m
25% => USD 2m
15% => USD 21m

Risk Factors



Product development specific risk:

- Failure / success in clinical trial



Non-product development specific risk:

- Finance risk
- Management risk
- Market / Competitive risk
- IP risk



Risk Factors IP



Rating	Criteria patent protection	Example
6	Very good possibility	Key intellectual property in target markets is protected by issued patents
5	Good possibility	Patent applications have been filed, and are in advanced prosecution stage
4	Sufficient possibility	Few, minor patents provide only minimal protection (method patents)
3	Insufficient possibility	Likelihood to receive patents that will really help the company gain a competitive advantage is small.
2	Poor possibility	Key patents have been rejected or drastically reduced in scope of claims covered
1	No possibility	Patent protection is not likely in target market – i.e. prior art

How IP is reviewed



- Scope of coverage (claims) to ensure that the IP covers the technology and product



- Patent life, expiry, potential for extension, or data exclusivity protection



- IP review includes patents, know-how / trade secrets and trade marks

- Freedom to operate / prior art search



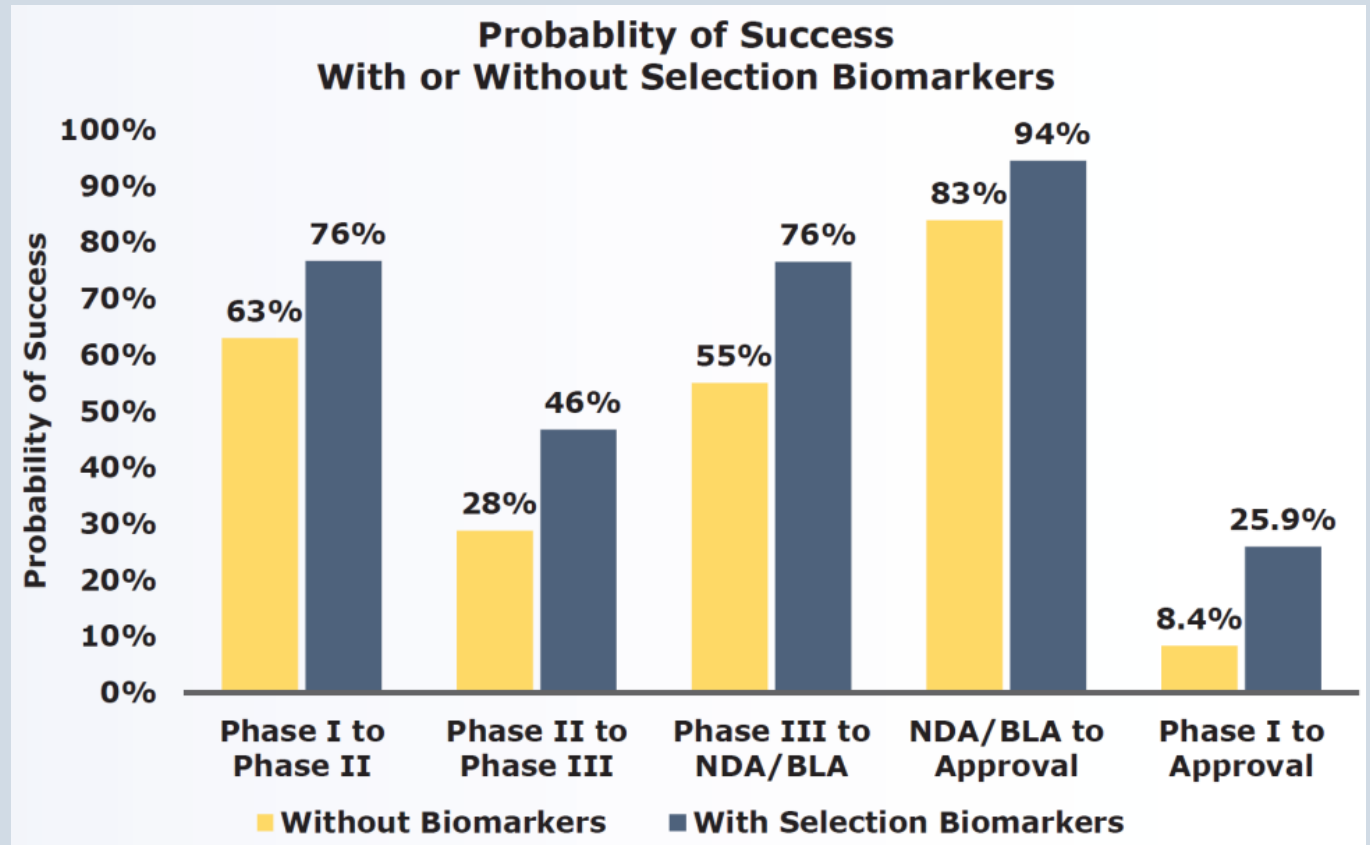
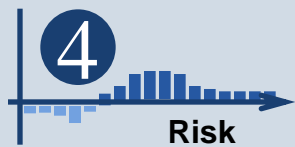
Source:

- State of IP (www.epo.org / company)
- Competitive IP (worldwide.espacenet.com)



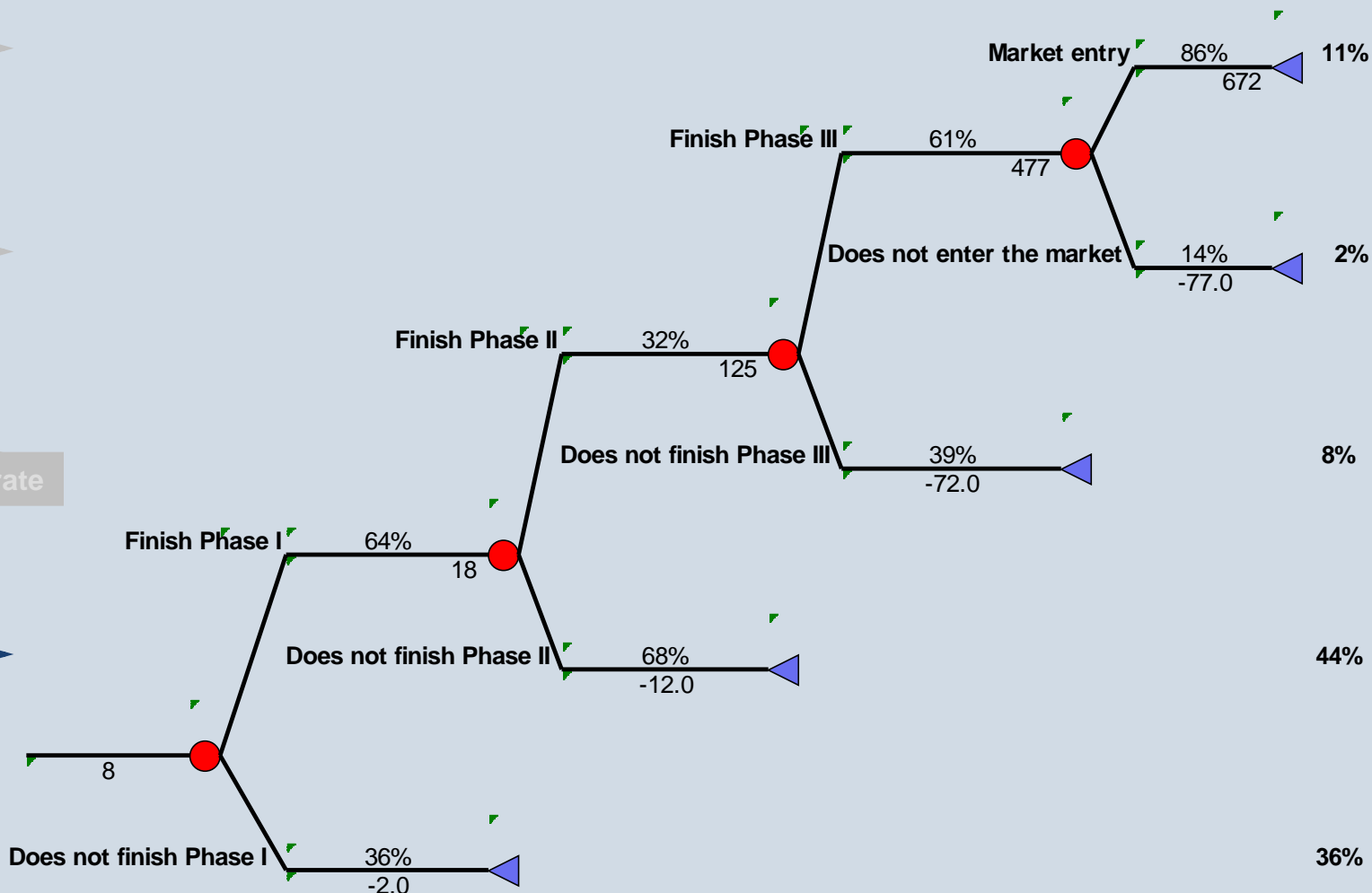
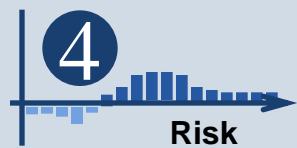
But we do not do a patent due diligence

Adjust for risk (I)

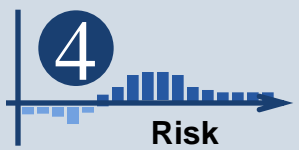


Source: Clinical Development Success Rates 2006-2015; BIO; June 2016

Adjust for risk (II)

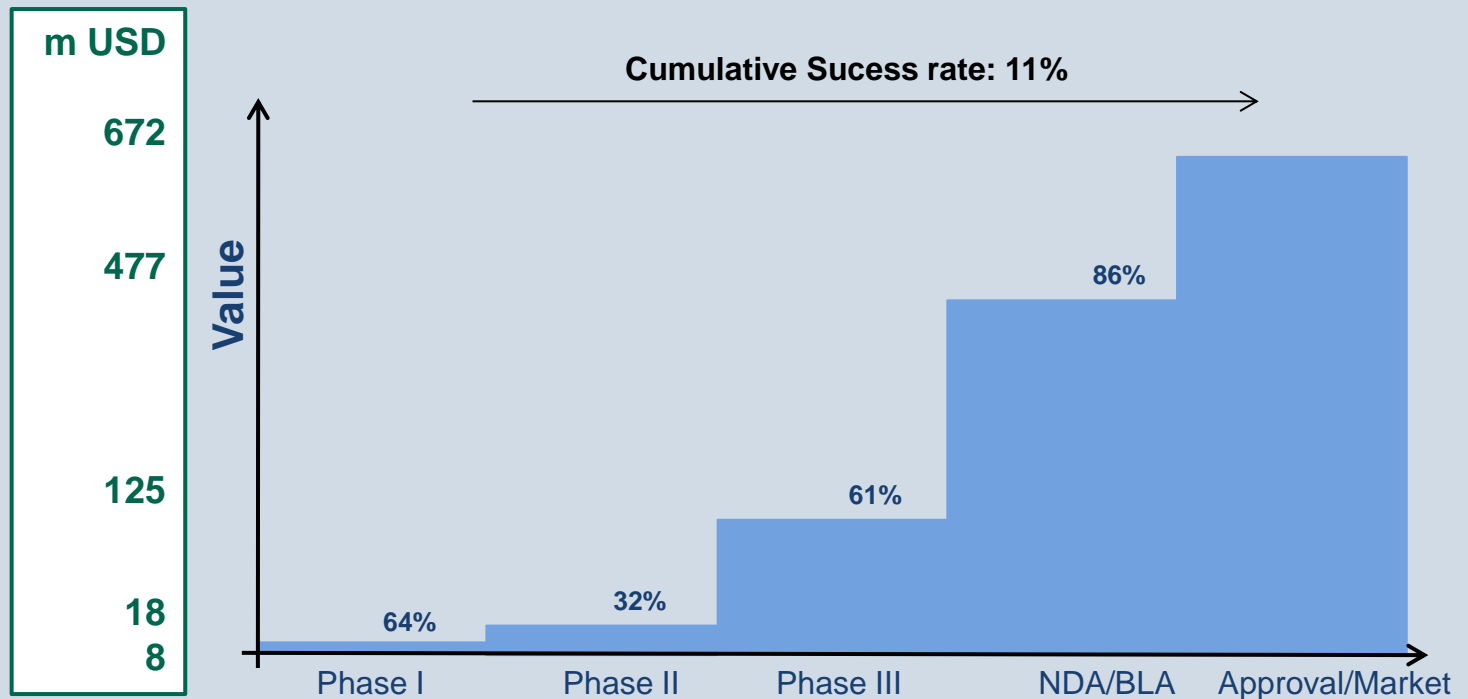


Adjust for Risk (III)



The relation between Risk and Value

- Completion of a phase → Direct value increase





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Timing of payments



- Front/ back-loading a deal can heavily influence deal structure
- Deal terms dependent on needs of both parties

In USD m	Payment of	rNPV* (or up-front)
Up-front	1 m	1 m
Finish Pre-clinical	1 m	0.44 m
Finish Phase I	1 m	70'000
Finish Phase II	1 m	17'000
Finish Phase III	1 m	8'000
Approval / Enter market	1 m	5'000
Royalties	1%	0.70 m

* Time value of money and Risk adjusted

Timing of payments (II)



- Two very different deal structures can look identical

Cash Flow



- Non-discounted, non-risk adjusted

1

rNPV



- 25 million upfront
- 300 million milestones
- 5% royalties

2

rNPV



- 5 million upfront
- 50 million milestones
- 12% royalties

Conclusion



- Valuation is key in the development of Life Sciences companies
- Value = future risk & potential
- Valuation is not an exact science
- Its all about the assumptions

Q&A



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Thank you for listening!

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