

ANALYTICS & INSIGHTS

A Look Back at Consumer IPOs: Key Trends and Metrics

2010 - 2021





ICONIQ Capital, LLC

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INTRODUCTION

About the Report

For the first time this year, ICONIQ Growth is excited to dig into the path to IPO across consumer tech companies





For interactive dashboards with visualizations of the data comprising these reports – as well as other ICONIQ Growth proprietary reports – reach out to our Analytics Team to gain access to ICONIQ Growth's Tableau portal

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About the Data

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Company Make-up











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Notes: (1) Includes all consumer IPOs across all ICONIQ Growth portfolio including co-investments as of the time period indicated above. Zipcar is included in this report to has since been acquired by Avis (2) Trademarks are the property of their respective owners. (3) IPO Size reflective of 42B4 filing. None of the companies illustrated have endorsed or recommend the services of ICONIQ: Source: Public Filings for Consumer IPO May 2010 to November 2021

A Note on the Current Environment

2021 saw over 45 record highs for the NASDAQ Composite Index, fueled by an expansionary monetary policy and investor fervor towards technology stocks. The composite is currently 14% below record highs as investors weigh interest rate raises and higher-than-historical valuations, with the average company on the capitalization-weighted index faring much worse. 96% of consumer companies that went public in 2021 have broken issue and a third of all public companies are trading below their last private pre-IPO valuation.



As the Federal Reserve increases interest rates and the market continues to react to macroeconomic risks, growth stocks seen throughout this report will likely be subject to more volatility than the total market. This volatility in the first few months of 2022 has taken the form of valuation contractions, with the S&P outperforming the NASDAQ Composite by over 400 bps.

While 2022 will prove to be a challenging year for some technology companies, we believe the companies in the best position to weather this environment have 3 key similarities: 1) consistent user growth and stickiness; 2) strong unit economics; and 3) a clear path to profitability (more info in Section 4).

It may already be a different world by the time you read this, but in the interim, we hope that these updates are still helpful for companies thinking about IPO and please don't hesitate to reach out with any thoughts or questions.

Executive Summary



Dedicated to empowering our portfolio companies and partners to make informed decisions with benchmarks, data-driven insights, and problem-solving frameworks

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01 02		IPO Landscape 2010 - Present	 As of March 28, 2022, almost 70% of companies that have gone public in the last 11 years are trading below their IPO day-1 closing price; All but one of the 47 companies (98%) that went public in 2021 are trading below this closing price vs. only 2 of the 8 IPOs in 2010 (25%) Choosing to go public during a year where the S&P 500 Index notched 68 record highs led to strong performance in the near-term but trouble when the market began to cool Both yearly median market cap as well as NTM gross profit multiple at IPO have increased steadily in the 11-year period of this analysis Direct listings have become increasingly popular since Spotify first used the process in 2018, and while still a nascent sample size, companies such as Roblox have used this methodology with successful first-day trading results Proponents of this new way of going public point to reduced IPO costs and immediate liquidity SPACs on the other hand are becoming a less viable way of entering the public markets, with the 2020 cohort down significantly as of time of writing NOTE: Because almost 20% of companies in the dataset went public in 2021, we have decided to forego our 'Top Performer' analysis seen in our Software IPO Report as we need more public market data for many of these companies to determine performance. 	C Desente del reset
03 04	مہم مامام	IPO Catalysts & Success	 Using NTM gross profit multiple at IPO as one way to benchmark consumer companies across industries with widely differing gross margins, the metrics that are most highly correlated can be holistically categorized as related to product stickiness, unit economics, and a clear path to profitability Forward revenue growth is most associated with this multiple throughout the 11-year dataset with some categories seeing as high as a 67% correlation – underlying factors in revenue growth include product virality and customer retention and upsell Both gross margin and operating margin profitability are important in years leading up to IPO as investors derive the flywheel possible from maximizing profit on a per-unit basis Investors may feel companies with too high of free cash flow growth expectations become scrutinized more than revenue growth as profitability is increasingly used to judge maturing companies in the public market 	The Context & Summer The Context & Summer
05		IPO Structure & Banker Selections	 The largest number of IPO companies in the last decade have allocated shares across 3 bookrunners (28% of total) Goldman Sachs is most likely to lead when there are only 2 bookrunners, after which more companies are choosing Morgan Stanley as their Lead Left, although allocation across all bookrunners is much more spread out in the latter scenario than the former Co-management of IPOs is much more spread out across the traditional banks, with the top 5 co-managers each leading 15% or more of total deals in the 11-year dataset On average, the top 2 in terms of IPOs participation, Oppenheimer and Stifel, were responsible for the largest price changes on day 1, day 30, and the 6 -month mark 28% of companies decided to spread bookrunner allocation across 6 or more bookrunners, although total allocation to these groups were 2% or less 	DO STRUCTURE & BANKER SUECTION DO STRUCTURE & MANDER OF ROCKOUNDERS DO STRUCTURE & BANKER SELECTION DO STRUCTURE & BANKER SELECTION
	Note: Information provided as of 2/28/22			ICONIQ

2021 TRENDS Key 2021 Trends

UNPRECEDENTED FILING VOLUME

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Pent-up demand from robust private markets and a frothy public market led to a **historic number of consumer tech companies going public in 2021**. This deal velocity is a continuation of the pandemic-fueled boom that began in 2020 as companies tried to take advantage of a **frothy market and high valuations**.

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INNOVATIONS IN IPO PROCESS

Companies are starting to explore adjustments to the IPO pricing process with a focus on improving accuracy via direct listings and hybrid auctions. Doordash used the "Transparent IPO" system from Goldman Sachs which facilitates blind bidding to determine IPO price and ensures the company is raising the desired amount of capital as only bidders above a set price are allocated shares.

EMERGING TECHNOLOGY ACCELERATION

Some of the most anticipated consumer IPOs in the last 2 years centered around **emerging technologies**. The average market cap at IPO for companies in the gaming and alternate reality sectors were almost double that of the previous year. 2021 saw as many companies in the gaming sector go public as **the last 4 years combined**. Coinbase, although experiencing massive stock price degradation, also commanded a massive **\$100B market cap at IPO**.

THE RISE OF THE RETAIL INVESTOR

Continuing a trend seen in 2020, **retail investors continue to influence the public market** more than many believed possible. In the last 2 years, the top 5 consumer IPOs by largest Google search volume have had median **first-day trading gains of 54%**; although it's important to note this is more of a correlating factor rather than a key driver of performance.



IPO LANDSCAPE 2010 -PRESENT

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IPO Landscape 2010 - Present 2021 Recap

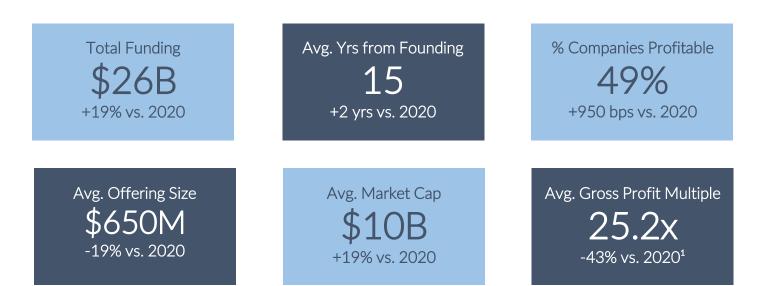
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2021 was a record year for both pre-IPO venture funding as well as public listings. A combination of several factors, including companies cashing in on frothy valuations and utilizing post-pandemic bolstered financial statements are responsible for the jump in public listing activity.



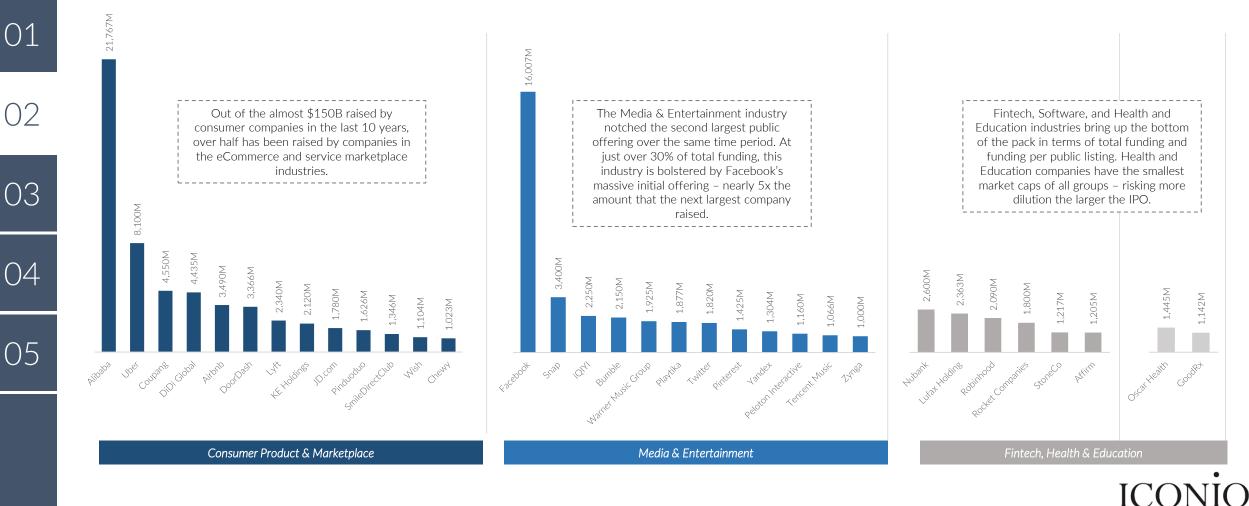


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IPO Landscape 2010 - Present Industry

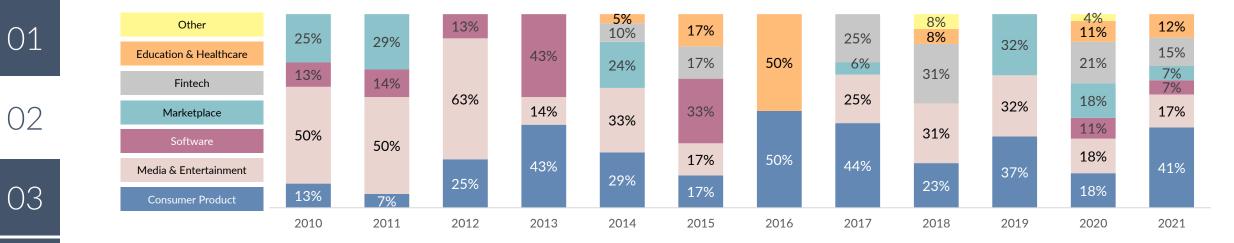
The median IPO offering size is larger within Marketplace and Media & Entertainment industries, partially a biproduct of higher anticipation from retail investors in these industries than other categories

IPO Offering Sizes by Industry from 2010-2021, \$1B and Above



Industry by Year

Throughout the 11-year dataset, fintech companies have begun to make up a larger portion of all IPOs while representation from the media & entertainment industry has declined



Total Consumer IP(Os by Industry and Yea	r, 2010 to 2021
--------------------	------------------------	-----------------

		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Concurrer Dreduct	% of IPOs	13%	7%	25%	43%	29%	17%	50%	44%	23%	37%	18%	41%
	% of Funding	31%	14%	1%	14%	89%	25%	86%	17%	26%	18%	12%	34%
Media & Entertainment	% of IPOs					5%	17%	50%		8%		11%	12%
	% of Funding					0%	14%	14%		1%		10%	12%
Marketplace	% of IPOs	25%	29%			24%			6%		32%	18%	7%
Marketplace	% of Funding	22%	11%			2%			2%		60%	42%	18%
Fintech	% of IPOs	13%	14%	13%	43%		33%					11%	7%
Fintech	% of Funding	6%	18%	1%	20%		17%					1%	4%
Software	% of IPOs					10%	17%		25%	31%		21%	15%
Software	% of Funding					4%	7%		18%	30%		25%	14%
Education & Healthcare	% of IPOs	50%	50%	63%	14%	33%	17%		25%	31%	32%	18%	17%
Education & Healthcare	% of Funding	40%	58%	98%	65%	5%	37%		63%	39%	22%	10%	18%
Other	% of IPOs									8%		4%	
Other	% of Funding									3%			

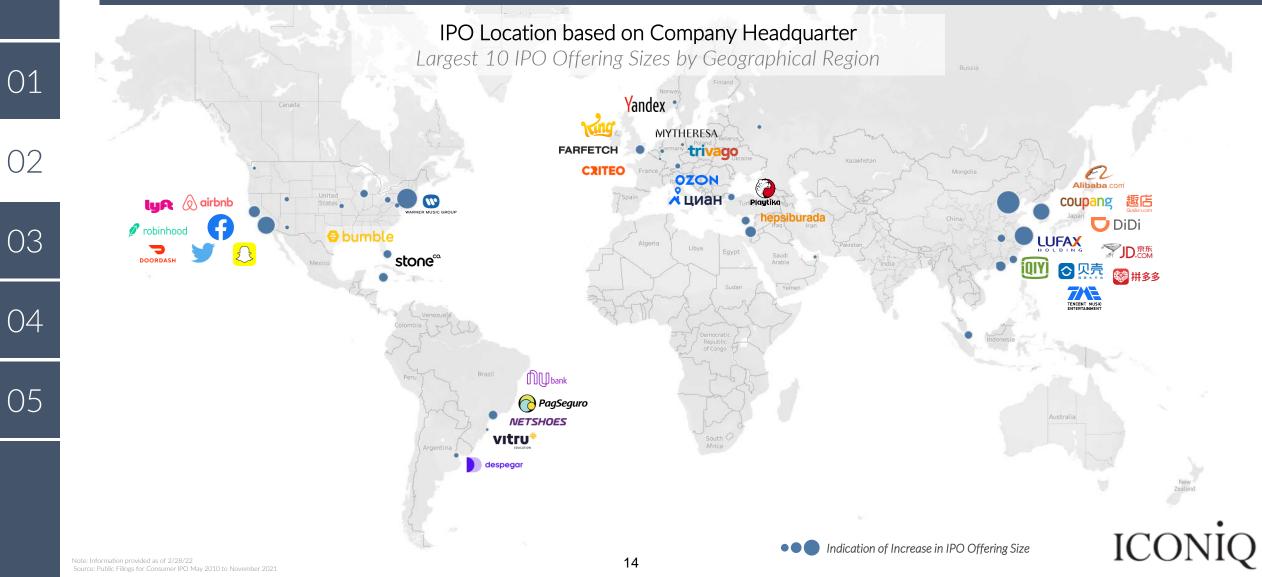
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IPO Landscape 2010 - Present

Geography

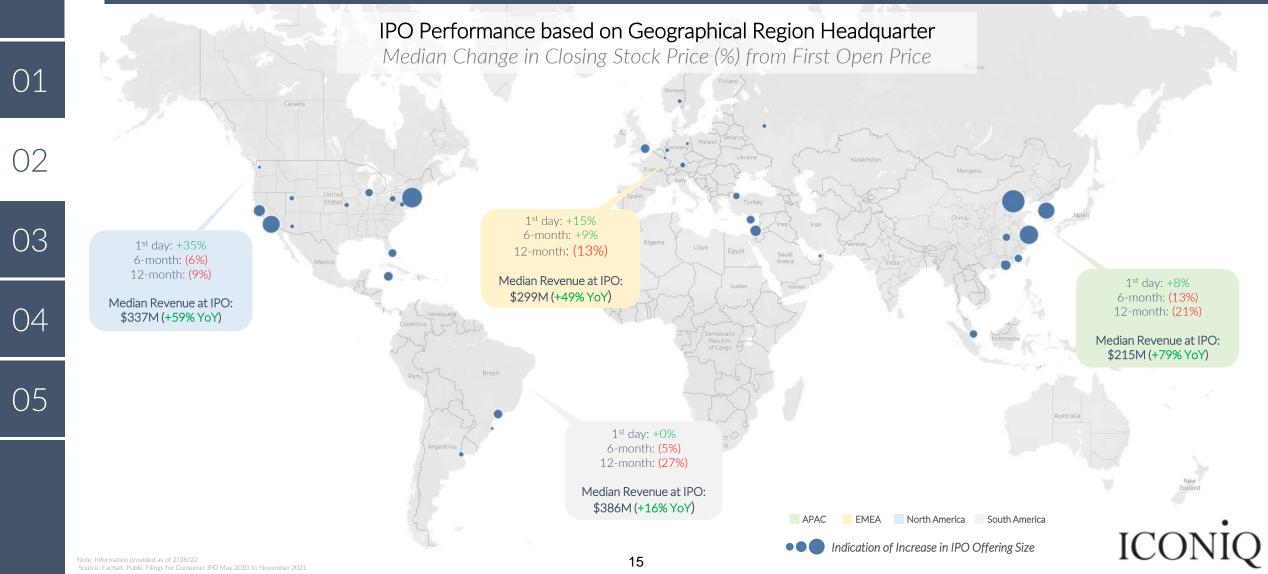
The majority of public listings onto U.S. exchanges have come from companies founded in the U.S., followed by the APAC region which makes up almost 40% of all consumer tech IPOs in the last 10 years



IPO Landscape 2010 - Present

Geography

Every geographic region has seen a degradation in median stock price following the first day after the IPO, which continues to decline over time; the volume of 2021 IPOs in the dataset is a large factor for this total decline



IPO Landscape 2010 - Present Performance Over Time

While a variety of factors dictate IPO performance, the market has historically rewarded companies with strong, predictable growth and healthy margins; we are currently seeing the short-term stock price successes seen in 2021 IPOs were a product of the market fervor rather than the companies themselves

IPO Year	Market Cap at IPO (\$Ms)	LTM Revenue YoY Growth (%)	Monthly Active Users (Ms) ¹	LTM Customer Retention (%)	LTM Gross Margin (%)	Forward Multiple at IPO	Day 1 Pop (%)	6 Month Price Change (%)
2021	\$3,523	35%	20	76%	56%	13.82x	23%	-21%
2020	\$1,863	55%	6	75%	42%	10.96x	20%	20%
2019	\$1,699	64%	20	89%	51%	8.37x	9%	-21%
2018	\$1,755	75%	63	63%	44%	9.72x	8%	-8%
2017	\$1,746	61%	38	68%	48%	6.27x	20%	8%
2016	\$2,114	48%	N/A	N/A	45%	4.20x	4%	24%
2015	\$656	56%	N/A	N/A	78%	3.81x	14%	3%
Pre-2015	\$846	75%	82	84%	50%	6.36x	15%	0%
Median	\$1,751	58%	29	75%	49%	7.37x	14%	4%

BUSINESS PERFORMANCE VS. IPO AND 30-DAY PRICE PERFORMANCE Median by IPO Year



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While a variety of factors, including industry sentiment and overall equity market performance dictate IPO performance, the market has historically rewarded companies with **strong growth and healthy margins.** In earlier years, the public market saw much smaller entrants in terms of both market caps and forward revenue multiples.

In 2021 however, companies going public saw much larger overall market caps than prior years, but more muted revenue growth and margin profiles. 2021 IPOs saw the largest forward gross profit multiples at IPO than any other year in the dataset at 13.82x. The first-day stock price increases that contributed to these multiples have since been compressed; within 6 months of IPO, 2021 companies at median were trading 21% below their offering price. Headwinds the 2021 cohort is currently facing include macro-economic swings and pandemic driven pressures, which lead us to believe that **it is currently too early to completely assess the success of 2021 IPOs until after further stabilization**.

Additional detail on business performance metrics by company can be found in the Appendix.

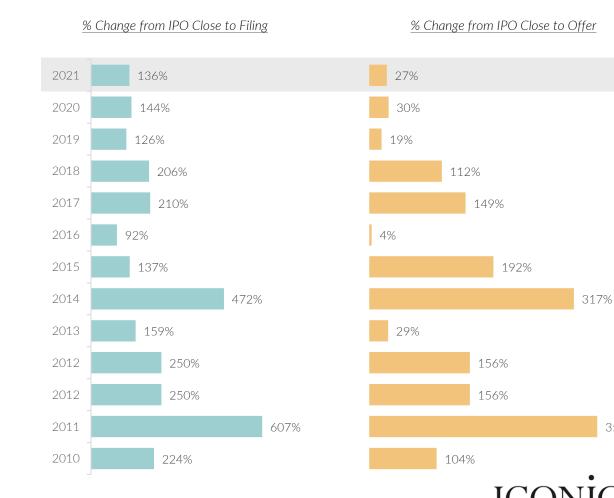
Note: Information provided as of 2/28/22 Source: Factset, Public Filings for Consumer IPO May 2010 to November 2021 (1) MAU figures are where reported and therefore a smaller n-size than other metrics outlin

IPO Landscape 2010 - Present Pricing in 2021

Pricing in a more volatile market than other years, almost half of companies revised ranges in 2021; while 75% of these revisions were above the original expected range, 20% of this revised higher group ended up with a stock price below their IPO price within 30 days after IPO

Did not revise range Revised range In 2021, 49% of companies revised ranges ahead of IPOs, compared to 64% in 2020. 21 44% of companies in 2020 and 2021 revised ranges to **above initial filing** 10 17 10 13 20 18 3 2 11 2 9 9 9 6 2010 2011 2012 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021

NUMBER OF CONSUMER COMPANIES WITH REVISED RANGES



353%

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AVERAGE CHANGE IN PRICE % FROM IPO CLOSE TO FILING / OFFER

Note: Information provided as of 2/28/22 Source: Factset, Public Filings for Consumer IPO May 2010 to November 202

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IPO Landscape 2010 - Present Change from Issue Price



Late 2021 saw the beginning of a significant market contraction, with the majority of companies that went public breaking issue and now trading below original issue price; largely a reflection of current market dynamics

				lssue	e Price to Current Price CAGR % (as of 2 By Year of IPO	2/28/22)	
01		2018		2019	2020	2021	Total
ΟŢ	Avg. price CAGR from issue	-15%		-15%	-19%	-54%	-19%
	% of Companies Below Issue	77%		63%	68%	88%	58%
02	Consumer Product Education & Healthcar	e onto			IPO Year / Company 2020	While 76 companies from the total dataset were trading	
03	Fintech Marketplace Media & Entertainmer Software	2018		2019	2020	While 76 companies from the total dataset were trading above their IPO price as of November 1, 2021, only 50 out of the almost 200 companies were by March 28, 2022. 2021 IPO companies were hit hardest by this market shift	
04	Other		4% 65% 65%	17.3% 17.5% 1.7.5% 1.17.5% 1.14%	114% 116% 276% 276% 28% 23%	2021 IPO companies were hit hardest by this market shift – with 88% of the 41 companies that participated in a traditional IPO trading below their issue price as of the end of March 2022.	
05	Processor	4996 4996 4996 414 776 414 776 696 696 669 669 669 669 669 669 669	9469- 9471- 8455- 8471-	97% 92% 90% 90% 90% 93% 93% 93% 93% 93% 93% 93%	6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	93% 69% 65% 65% 65% 65% 65% 77% 77% 77% 67% 66% 66% 66% 66% 66% 66	
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	Note: Information provided as of 2/28/2 Source: Factset, Public Filings for Consu	2 mer IPO May 2010 to November 2021			18	ICO) Confidential and Proprieta	NIQ ry - Do Not Distribute

Beat and Raise: Key Considerations

One way for companies to perform well in the public market and raise multiples is by managing their "beat and raise" each quarter

Analysts' consensus forecasts and a company's own guidance estimates are used to establish a benchmark with which to evaluate actual earnings 01results What is "beat and raise"? A "beat" refers to **quarterly actuals exceeding original estimates** while a "raise" refers to an increase in management's guidance for future guarters 02A company's ability to meet and beat guarterly guidance estimates signals visibility into future performance, strong growth prospects as well as an 03 internal financial and operational rigor to accurately forecast and meet Why is it market demand important? Thus, a company's ability to "beat and raise" is strongly correlated to public market performance 04Private companies nearing IPO should be able to exceed short term targets (monthly or quarterly top-line plans) while also increasing mid-term targets 05 (annual top-line plan) While beating expectations is important, excessive sandbagging can also be . Key detrimental to performance Considerations We usually recommend companies start thinking about this ~2 years before IPO and build in the forecasting rigor and appropriate financial models to start thinking like a public company

CASE STUDIES



Fiverr has been able to consistently overperform on an internal and external basis, beating guidance by an average of 9% and consensus by 17% since its IPO in 2019. This has contributed to significant price gains; **seeing as much as a 1,000%+ gain** in February of 2021 before coming back down to 150% a year later

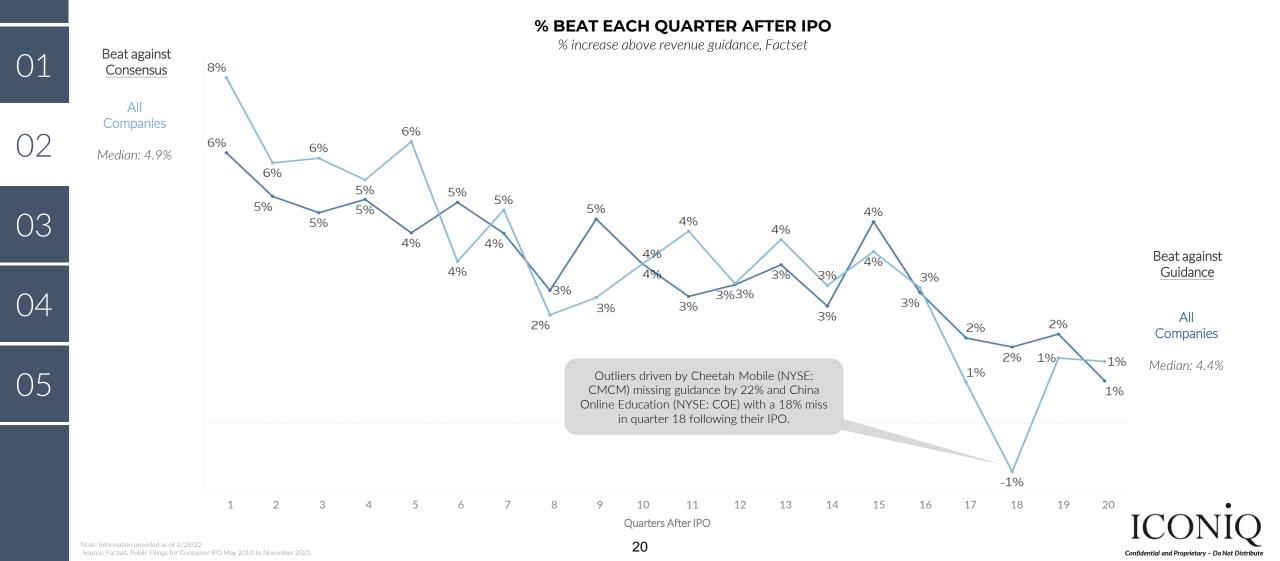


Since IPO, Lyft has not been able to consistently beat plan and further raise expectations, with average quarter **actuals only barely beating management guidance by 1.5%**. This is in part reflected in its **100% lower return versus the total market since IPO.**

Beat and Raise: Key Considerations

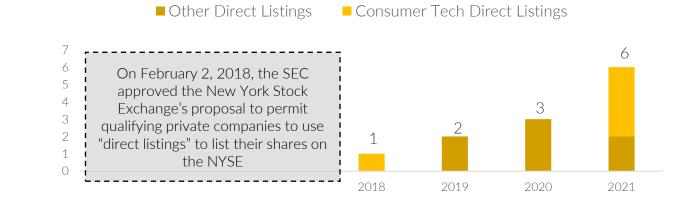


Median beat against consensus and guidance hovers in the 4-5% range; as companies mature after IPO, they are able to better forecast end-of-quarter results and therefore their guidance beats gradually decline



IPO Landscape 2010 - Present Direct Listings

While we have a smaller sample size of Direct Listings due to the recency of their use, stock price change in consumer-tech Direct Listings have outperformed the total market in the 30 days following a company's first public trading day by 2.5x



Total Direct Listing U.S. IPOs by Year

CASE STUDIES



Spotify, the first company to use a Direct Listing to go public on the NYSE, has **consistently outperformed the broader market**. Spotify is one of the few consumer tech IPOs trading above their IPO price despite the huge market selloff in late 2021, early 2022.



In its first 30 days of trading, Coinbase saw a stock price decrease of 26% during a period where the S&P500 returned gain of almost 2%, strengthening a known argument around the stock price volatility of Direct Listings.





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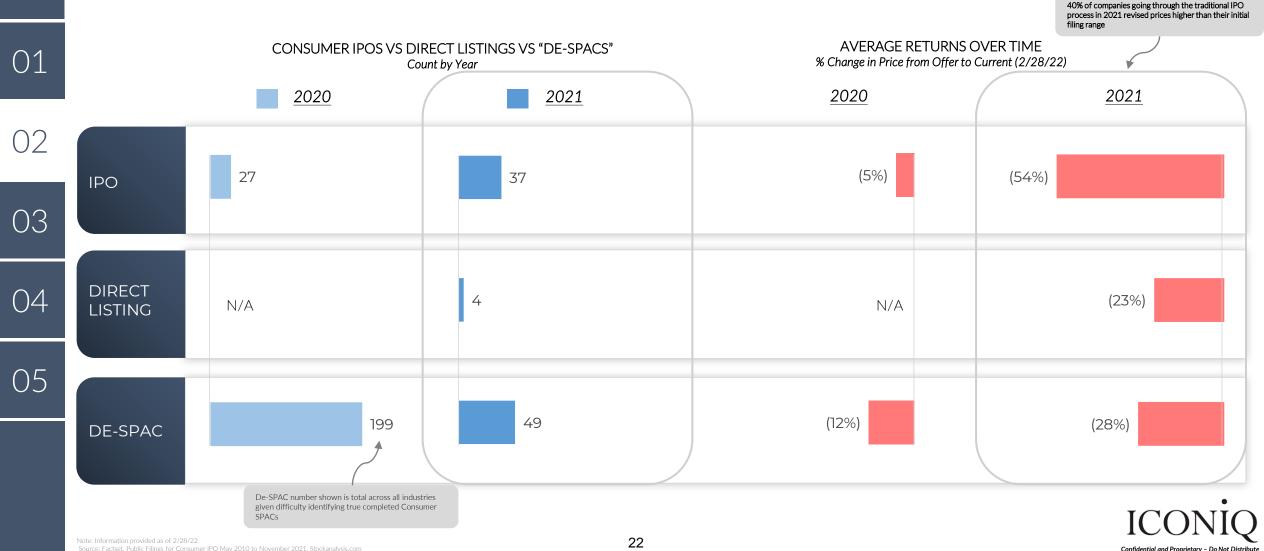


30-Day Performance from First Public Trading Day

Note: Information provided as of 2/28/22 Source: Factset, Public Filings for Consumer IPO May 2010 to November 202

IPO Landscape 2010 – Present SPAC and Direct Listing Performance

Recent market activity has punished all listings that have gone public in the last few years despite their listing vehicle; although a small sample size, Direct Listings have had a lesser degree of price deterioration than SPACs



IPO Landscape 2010 – Present Hybrid Auctions

In addition to direct listings and SPACs, hybrid auction IPOs have also become a more popular way to navigate some of the challenges associated with traditional IPOs

DOORDASH

- In recent years, technology companies have started to explore innovations to the IPO process to address some of the challenges associated with traditional IPOs
- A hybrid IPO, which uses an auction process to gauge demand for the offering, has slowly started to become a more common option for companies to avoid "leaving money on the table"
- However, it seems the hybrid auction process can continue to be improved as Unity, DoorDash, and Airbnb still saw notable jumps on the first day of trading
- It is also worth noting that we haven't seen any enterprise SaaS companies pursuing the hybrid IPO process yet

HYBRID AUCTIONS



SELECT CASE STUDY

- In Dec 2020, DoorDash went public using a hybrid auction IPO
- Using Goldman Sachs' Transparent Order Platform, prospective investors were able to submit blind indications (both price and quantity)
- Because allocation is only given to bidders ٠ above DoorDash's specified price, they are able to raise at a valuation they are comfortable with.
- DoorDash still saw a 85% day-one "pop" a Hybrid Auction result that this process supposedly avoids as the hybrid auction using the most affective pricing method of all filing types
 - This pop was attributed to retail investor ٠ demand – something this process will need to refine for
 - Airbnb guickly followed suit, utilizing a hybrid ٠ auction to go public just one day later



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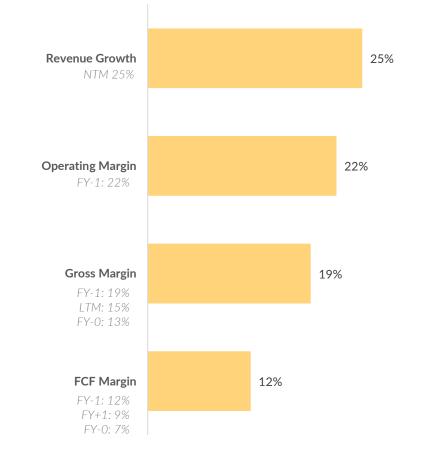
IPO CATALYSTS AND SUCCESS

IPO Catalysts & Success Business Performance vs. IPO Multiples

When using forward gross profit multiple to benchmark company IPOs across industry and year, three key themes arise

FACTORS MOST POSITIVELY CORRELATED WITH FORWARD MULTIPLE AT TIME OF IPO

Correlation Coefficient (R) with Company IPO Gross Profit Multiple



One metric used to benchmark IPO Performance is a company's Forward Gross Profit Multiple at IPO which allows to compare consumer companies with widely differing gross margins

Company characteristics that are most often correlated to this metric can be distilled into 3 distinct buckets:

1. User Growth and Product Stickiness

Revenue Growth is the most obvious factor when looking at a company's ability to both convert new customers and retain them.

To a lesser extent, **investing into R&D** becomes a factor in gross profit multiple when looking at 2 of the biggest categories, consumer product and marketplaces.

2. Strong Unit Economics

Both **Operating Margin** and **Gross Margin** pop when looking at correlation to gross profit multiple as investors assess the health of company margins amid potential market disruptions.

3. Clear path to profitability

Free Cash Flow in FY+1 after IPO and beyond becomes increasingly important for maturing companies as Earnings per Share (EPS) becomes a dominant benchmark for investors.



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IPO Catalysts & Success Business Performance vs. IPO Multiples

Both growth and profitability in tandem are becoming increasingly important to investors at time of IPO, with profitability becoming more correlated to forward multiple at IPO in recent years

FACTORS MOST POSITIVELY CORRELATED WITH FORWARD MULTIPLE AT TIME OF IPO Correlation Coefficient (R) with Company IPO Gross Profit Multiple Growth vs. bottom-line profitability and directional change in relevance over recent years **Revenue Growth** 25% Correlation by each variable by year of IPO NTM 25% 02 NTM Revenue 34% 25% Growth has 2010-2021 become increasingly **Operating Margin** 22% important to FY-1: 22% gross profit Correlation in all IPOs: multiples in the last 5 years 2015/6 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 $\bigcirc 4$ FY-1 FCF Margin, Gross Margin 19% while much more FY-1: 19% important to LTM: 15% 05 multiples in early FY-0: 13% 1% (10%)vears of the dataset, has become less FCF Margin 12% correlated 2015/6 2017 2018 2019 2021 FY-1: 12% From a multiple standpoint, public markets are prioritizing bottom-line FY+1:9% FY-0: 7%

01

profitability after IPO, with growth being the focus prior to and during

IPO Catalysts & Success Becoming an IPO Ready Company

Across different IPOs we see a variety of ranges in key metrics based on cohort year and performance level

CONSUMER IPOS: COMPANY PERFORMANCE ACROSS FIVE KEY METRICS

01		Revenue (\$M, LTM)		Revenue Growth (% YoY, LTM)		Gross Margin (% Revenue, LTM)		FCF Margin (% Revenue, LTM)		Customer Retention (%, LTM)	
02		Median	Range	Median	Range	Median	Range	Median	Range	Median	Range
03	Total n = 203	~\$292	\$18 - \$11,967	~66%	(13%) - 2,177%	~51%	(12%) – 100%	~1%	(168%) – 73%	~77%	20% - 118%
04	2010 - 2015 n = 66	~\$153	\$29 - \$10,401	~73%	(11%) - 99%	~50%	(11%) - 99%	~2%	(168%) – 53%	~84%	30%- 98%
05	2016 - 2021 n = 137	~\$409	\$18 - \$11,967	~59%	(13%) – 2,177%	~62%	(12%) – 100%	~0%	(162%) - 73%	~75%	20% - 118%

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IPO Catalysts & Success Industries Prior to IPO

Companies within all industries have similar retention and gross margin metrics leading up to IPO, with other key metrics ranging widely

RECENT CONSUMER IPOS: COMPANY PERFORMANCE ACROSS FIVE KEY METRICS

01		Revenue (\$M, LTM)		Revenue Growth (% YoY, LTM)		Gross Margin (% Revenue, LTM)		FCF Margin (% Revenue, LTM)		Customer Retention (%, LTM)	
		Median	Range	Median	Range	Median	Range	Median	Range	Median	Range
02	Consumer Product n = 57	~\$436	\$90 - \$11,967	~52%	(10%) - 861%	~50%	(12%) – 99%	~1%	(168%) - 73%	~65%	20% - 94%
00	Media & Entertainment n = 55	~\$181	\$18 - \$4,509	~97%	13% - 1,046%	~56%	6% - 100%	~2%	(123%) – 53%	~79%	20% - 97%
03	Fintech n = 27	~\$390	\$83 - \$7,511	~168%	18% - 2,177%	~36%	(11%) – 94%	~(6%)	(162%) – 58%	~75%	20% - 95%
04	Marketplace n = 26	~\$181	\$36 - \$11,270	~56%	(13%) - 226%	~62%	5% - 84%	~6%	(59%) – 48%	~84%	20% - 118%
05	Software n = 15	~\$127	\$58 - \$480	~46%	13% - 80%	~67%	15% - 86%	~12%	(36%) – 37%	~90%	20% - 115%
	Education & Healthcare n = 13	~\$189	\$30 - \$636	~29%	(5%) - 480%	~53%	18% - 96%	~2%	(38%) – 36%	~80%	20% - 114%
	Other n = 3	~\$409	\$120 - \$1,093	~51%	18% - 84%	~80%	29% - 84%	~(64%)	N/A	~38%	20% - 95%
											ICON

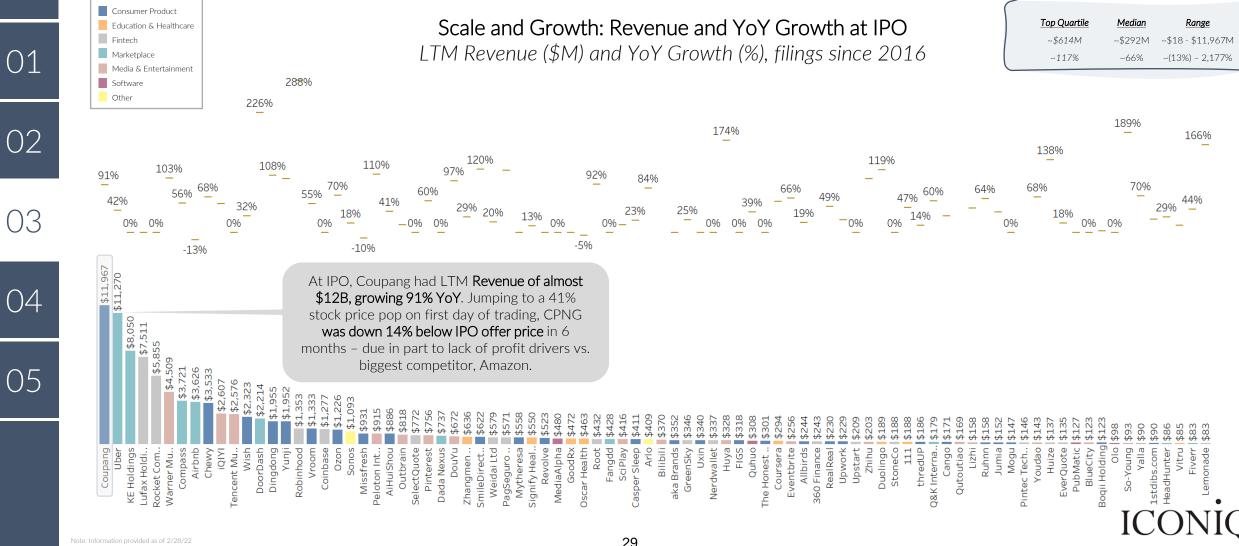
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IPO Catalysts & Success LTM Revenue & YoY Growth

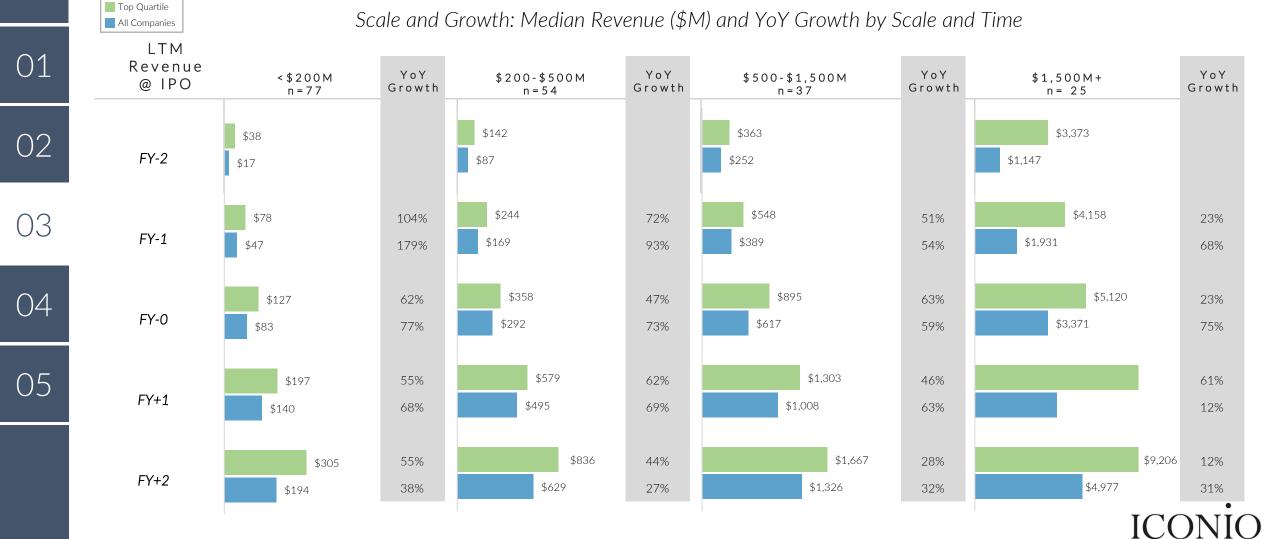


Revenue at time of public offering is more often a factor of short-term rather than sustained IPO performance; since 2010, the companies with the 5 largest revenues at time of IPO had an average first day pop of 16%, but were trading 5% below issue price within 12 months of IPO



Revenue Growth Surrounding IPO

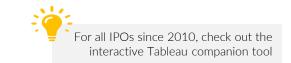
While revenue growth is highest in companies in the \$500M and below revenue range leading up to IPO, the median company with over \$1.5B in LTM revenue prior to going public still forecasts impressive growth 2 years post-IPO



Note: Information provided as of 2/28/22 Source: Public Filings for Consumer IPO May 2010 to November 20 30

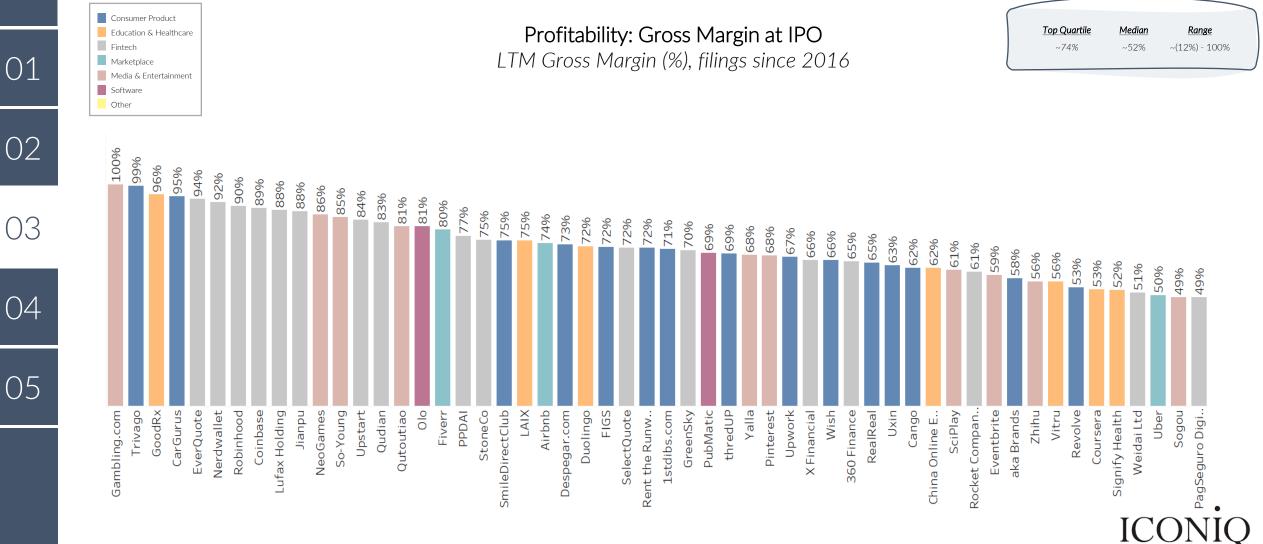
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Gross Margin at IPO



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Gross margin is most positively correlated to forward profit multiple at IPO in the years leading up to going public as unit economics are established and a company begins meaningfully ramping up OpEx functions

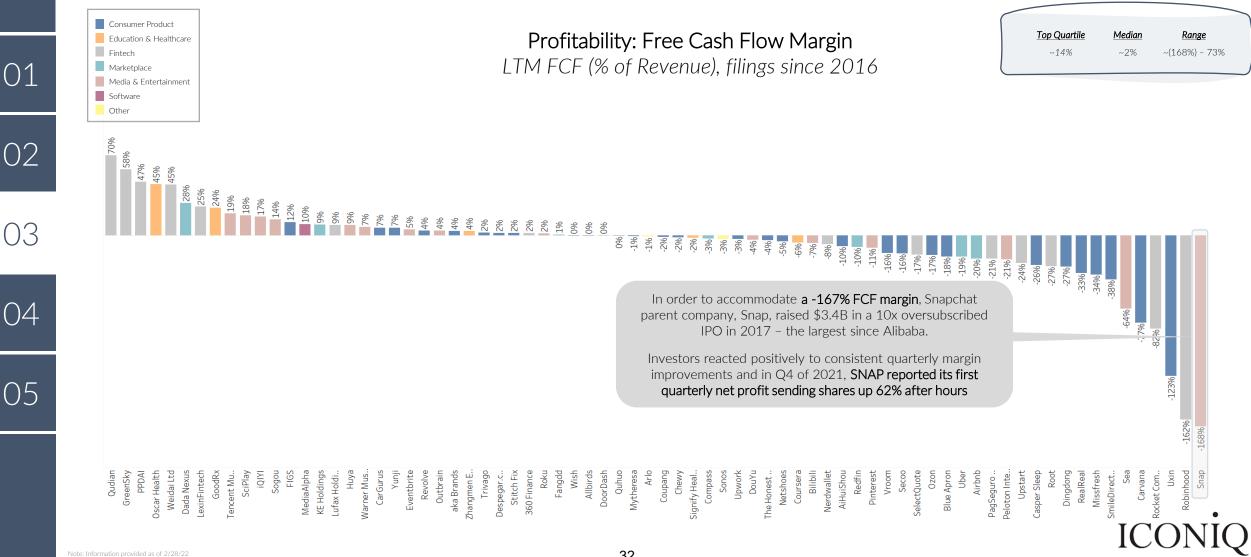


Note: Information provided as of 2/28/22 Source: Public Filings for Consumer IPO May 2010 to November 202:

Free Cash Flow Margin

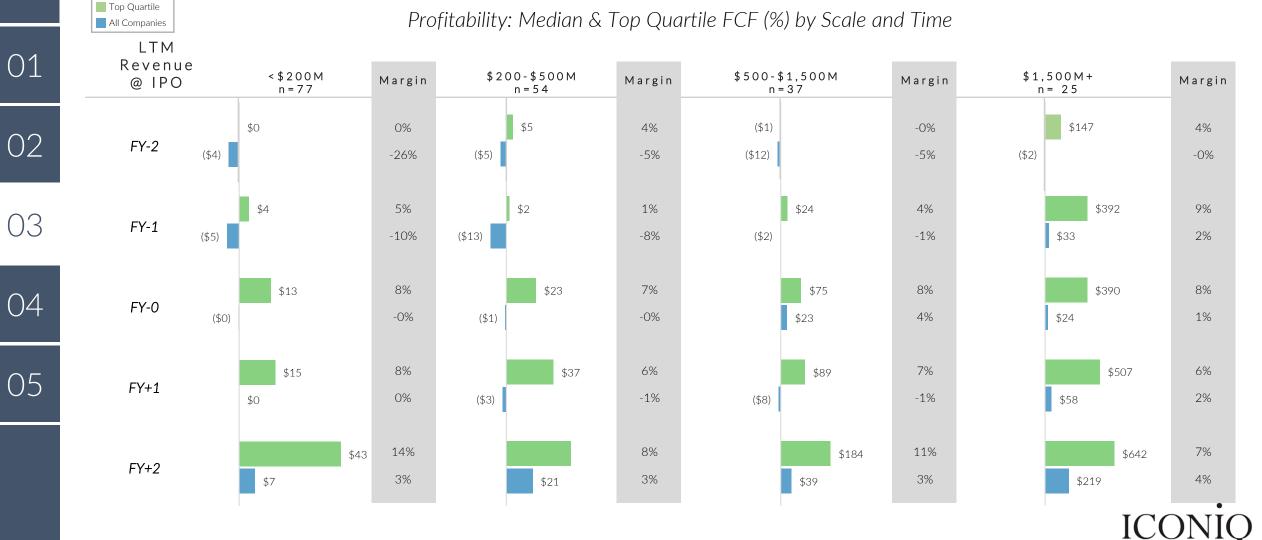


Markets rarely punish consumer tech companies with negative free cash flow at IPO as the path to profitability is usually seen multiple years after the company begins trading



Profitability Surrounding IPO

Within 2 years following an IPO, almost all consumer tech companies expect to be breakeven or profitable



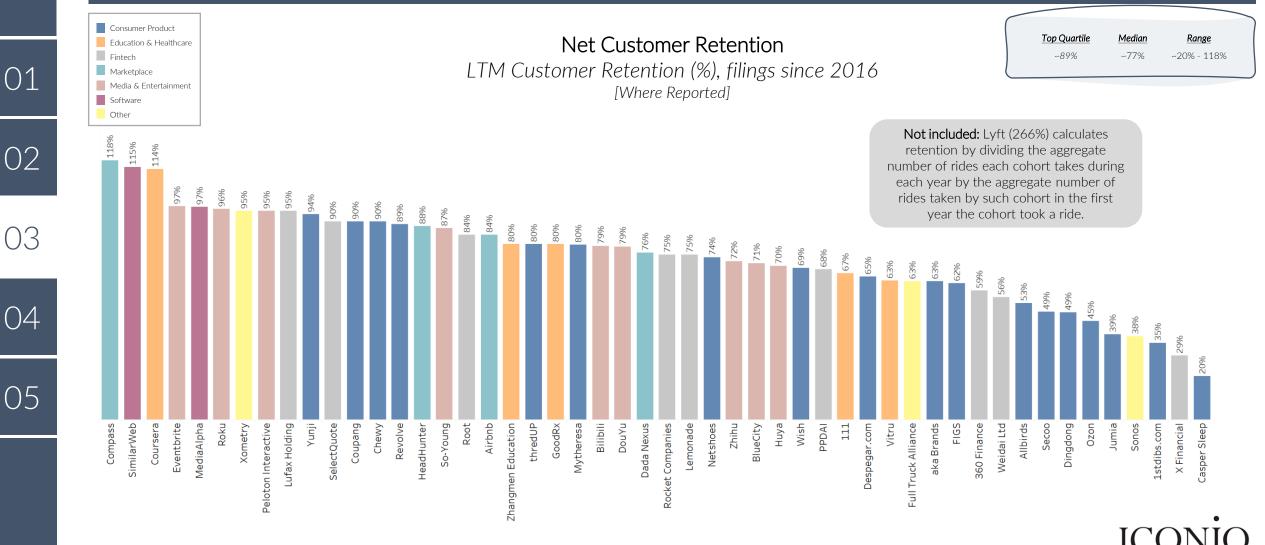
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Net Customer Retention



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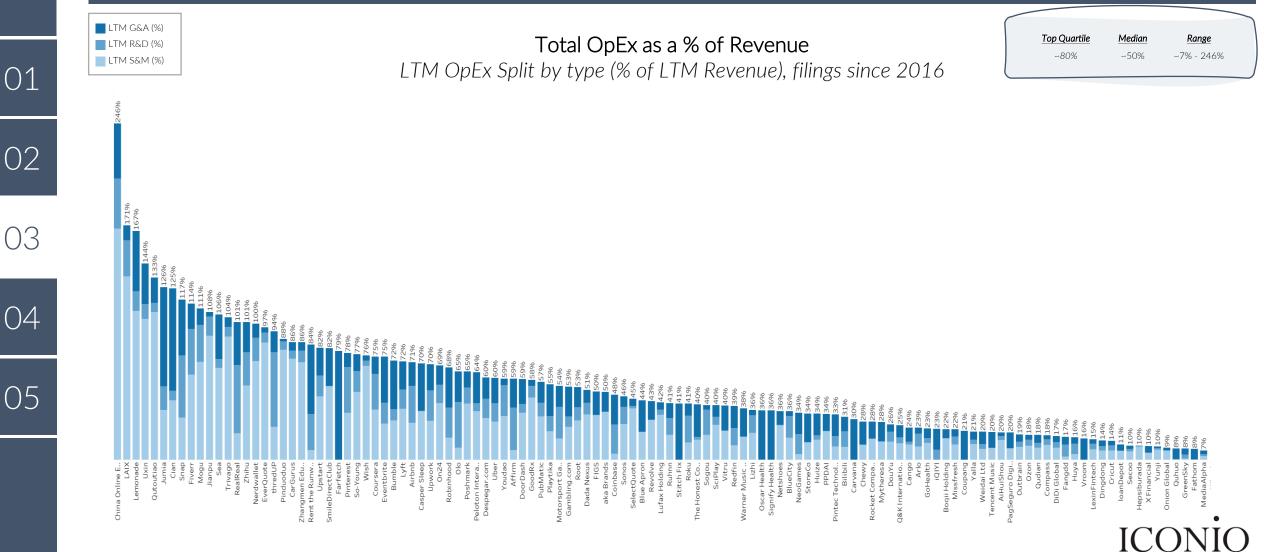
The ability of a company to retain customers is often left off pre and post IPO reporting, with companies calculating differently based on industry; for companies that do disclose this metric, we typically see a median net customer retention of around 77%



Total Operating Expenses



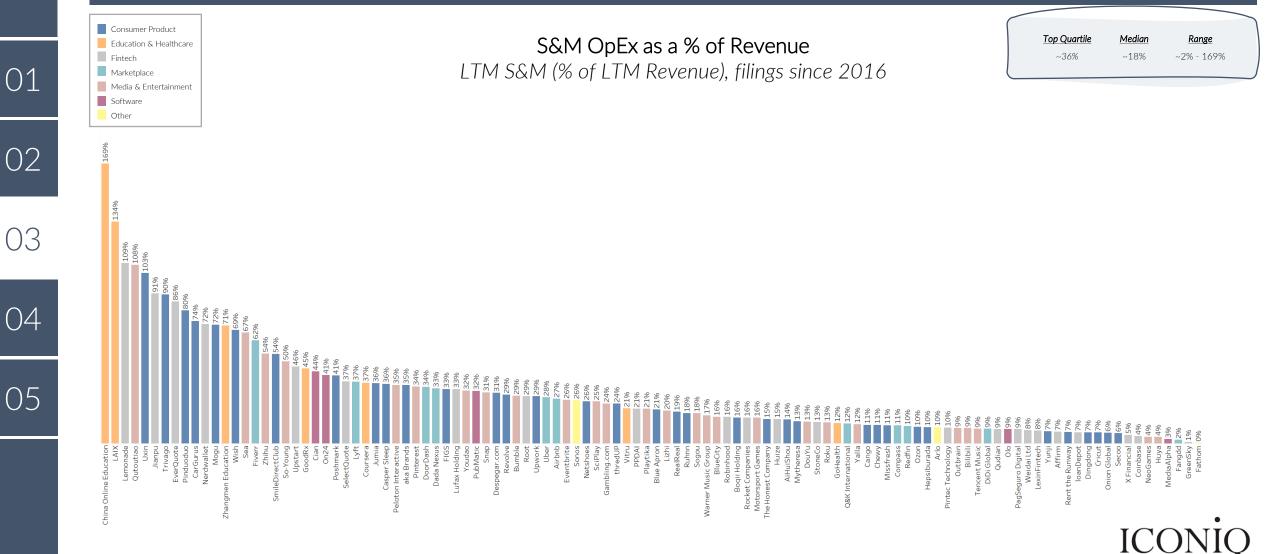
Sales and marketing spend makes up the largest bucket of operating expenses regardless of IPO year; education-based companies consistently spend the most on S&M with more than half of OpEx budgets allocated to those categories



Operating Expenses: S&M



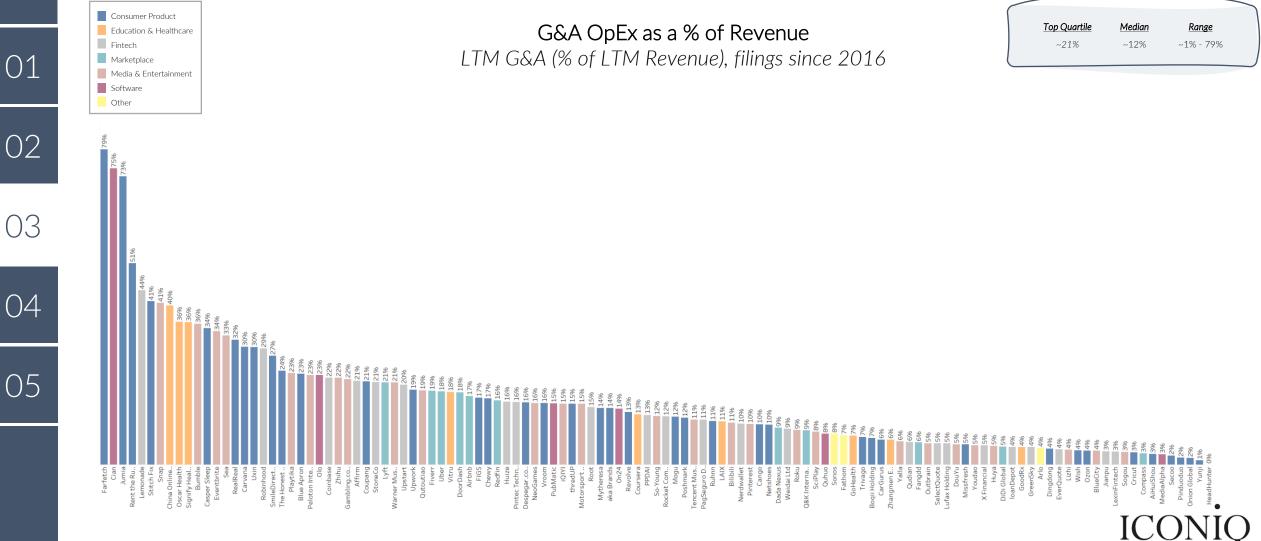
Sales and marketing expenses increases 40% year over year leading up to IPO, with the average reported spend in this year being \$174M, almost 50% larger than the next closest category of G&A



Operating Expenses: G&A



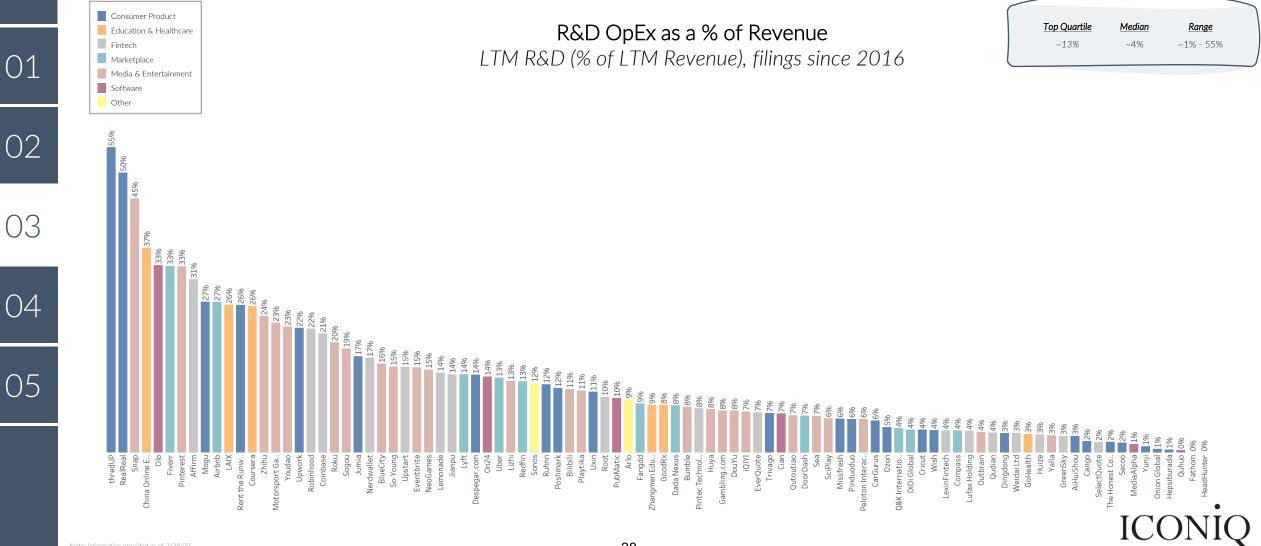
Depending on industry, general and administrative spend tends to make up the second largest OpEx bucket and increases an average of 36% in the year of IPO from the previous year in all IPOs dating back to 2010



Operating Expenses: R&D



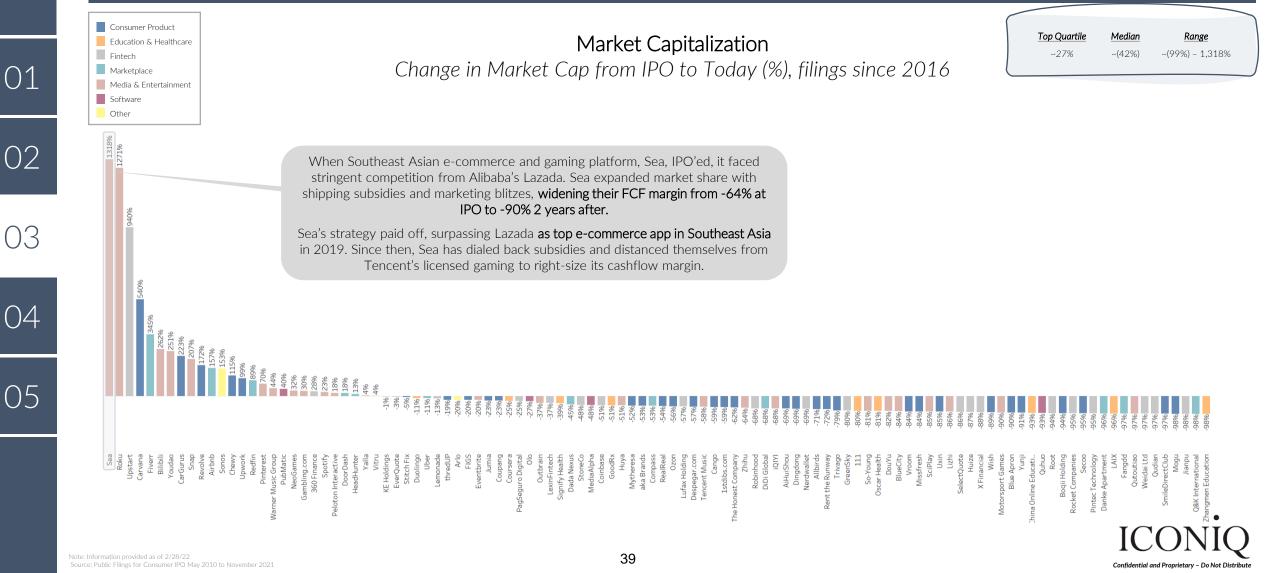
Within the total dataset, companies will spend over 40% more on average on research and development in the year they go public than they did the previous year as they look to expand offerings to land and retain customers



IPO Catalysts & Success Market Cap Change



A company's change in market cap from IPO to present is an essential factor in determining which companies have created the most value for shareholders; Media & Entertainment companies make up 5 of the top 10 market cap changes

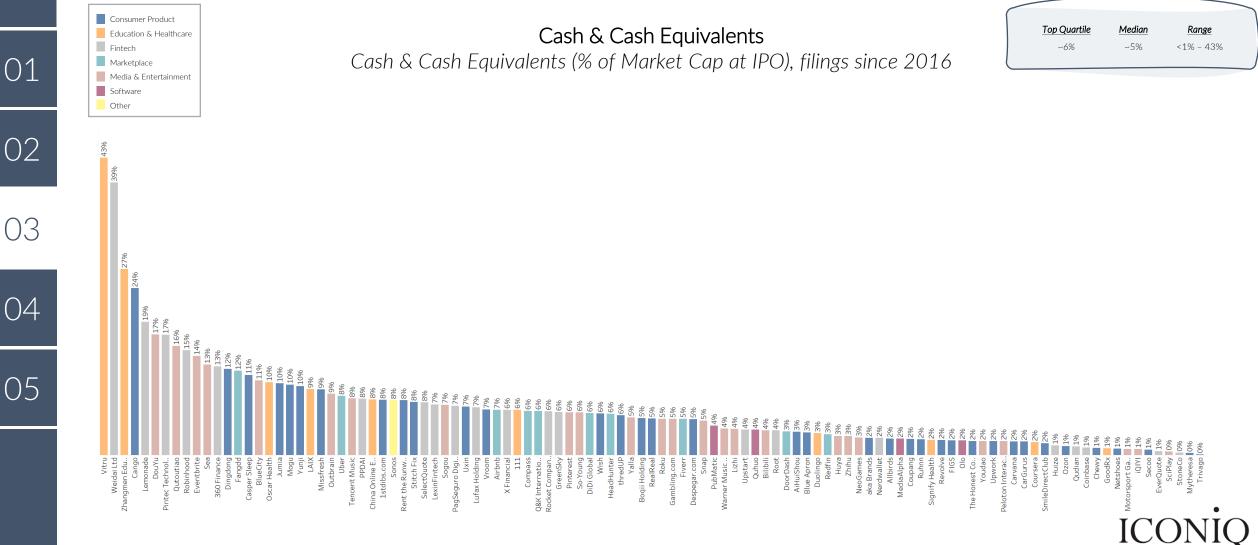


IPO Catalysts & Success Liquidity



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Cash held on a company's balance sheet is largely a product of industry, with education and healthcare companies far outweighing software companies when looking at cash as a percentage of market cap



IPO Catalysts & Success Cash and Debt by Year

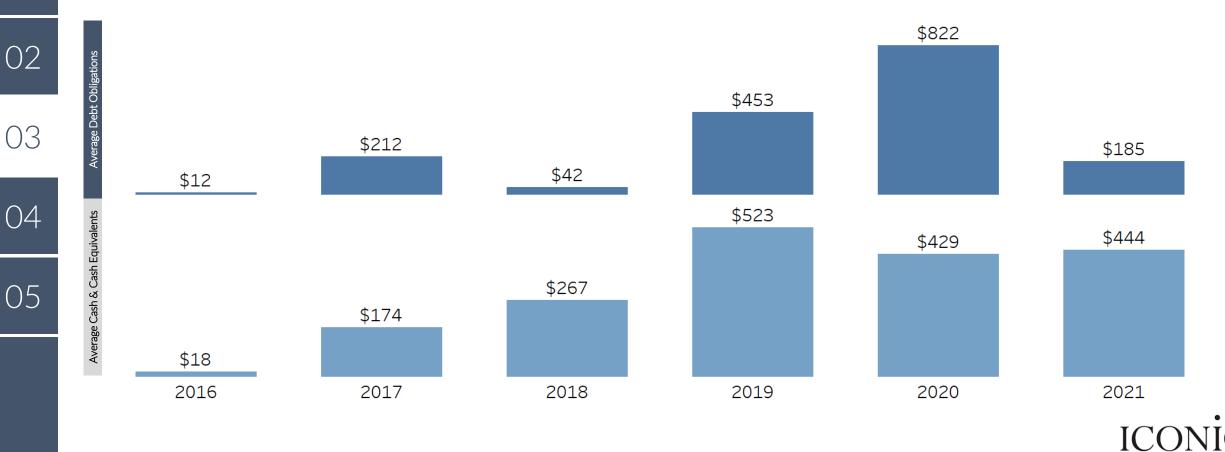


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Over the last 3 years, companies have taken advantage of lower interest rates with average debt on balance sheets peaking in 2020 as the 10-year treasury rate dropped below 1%; this debt aggregation has changed meaningfully as companies have traded debt for cash to accommodate interest rate expectations

Debt and Cash & Cash Equivalents

Average Debt and Cash & Equivalents (\$M) by Region, filings since 2016

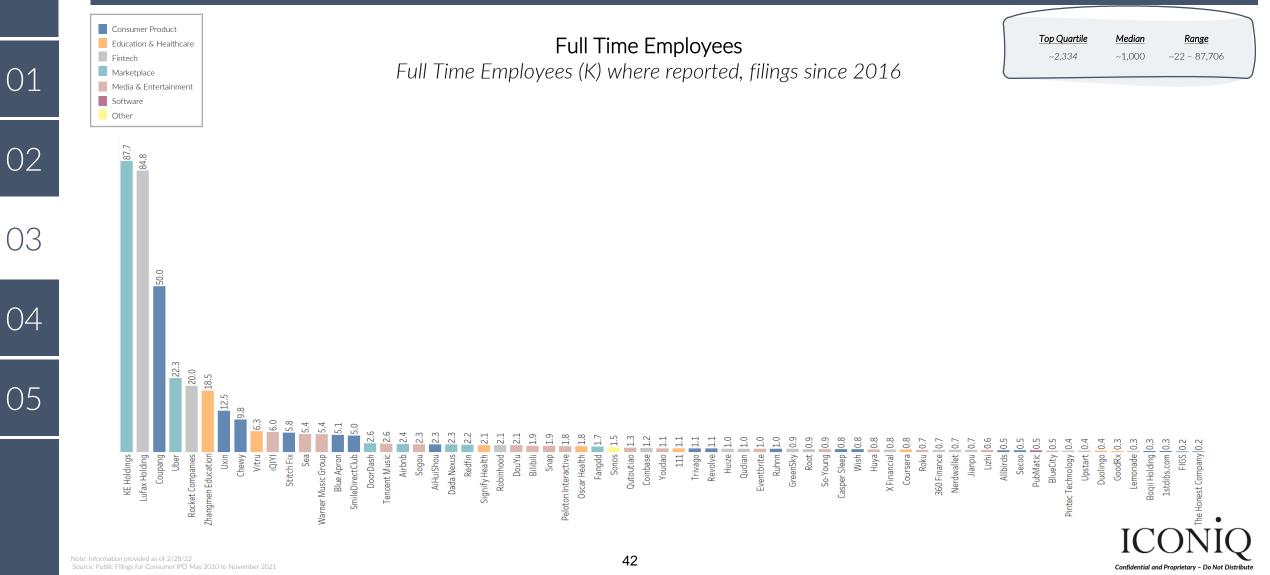


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Full Time Employees



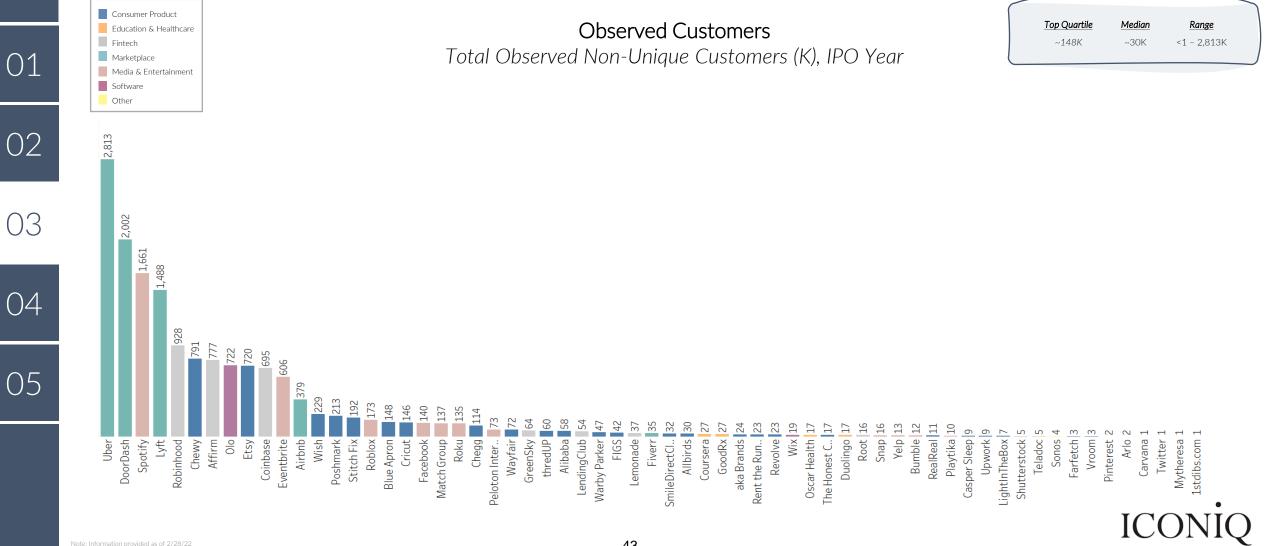
Full time employees by company closely mirrors company revenue charts – intuitively as a company scales revenue they will often scale their workforce to keep up with increased demand



Customers



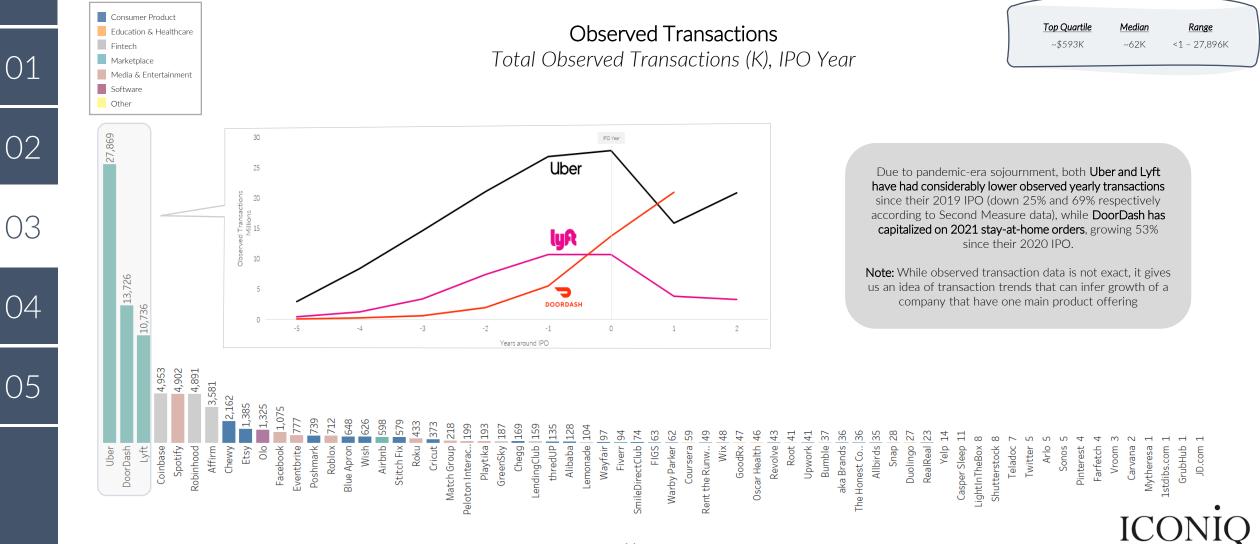
While customer count at IPO is not an overt indication of long-term IPO success, it does contribute to increased anticipation from retail investors leading up to the offering, with the 10 largest companies by observed customers jumping an average of 45% on the first day of trading



Transactions



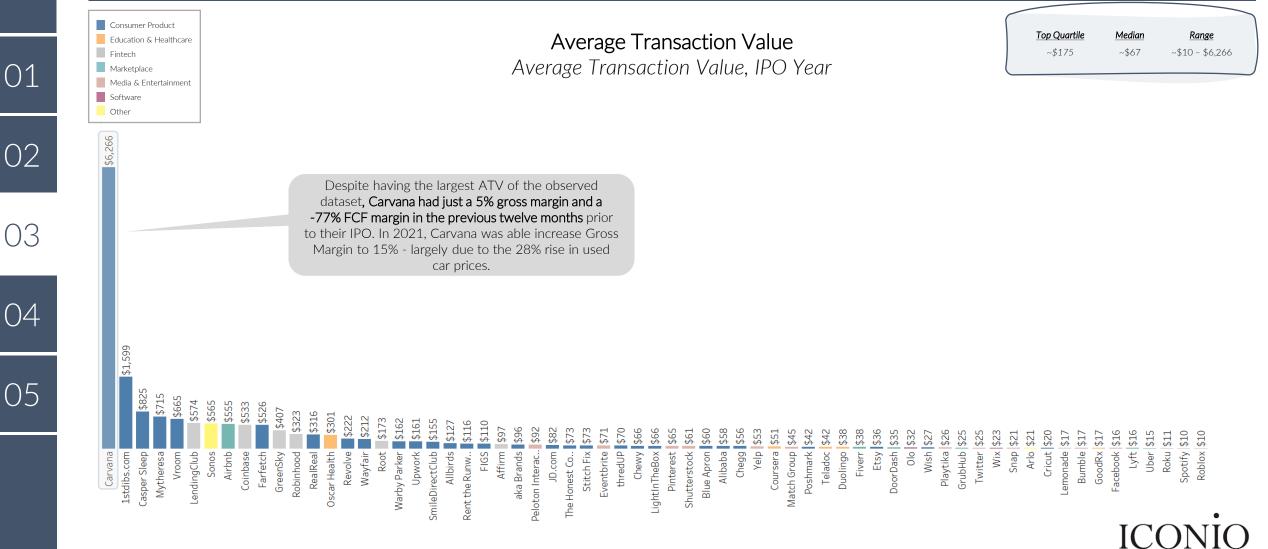
Transaction data is most easily observed in Marketplace and Fintech categories as they are often reported leading up to IPO, but harder to ascertain for Consumer Software businesses that offer a 'Freemium' model, such as Wix



Average Transaction Value



While Consumer Product companies make up 6 out of the 10 largest observed transaction values, they lag behind all but 3 categories in LTM gross margin prior to IPO – a product of the challenging unit economics involved in these businesses



IPO STRUCTURE & BANKER SELECTION

Deal Economics: By Number of Bookrunners

Most of IPOs in the last 10 years have used 3 bookrunners in order to distribute shares, with often more than 40% of those shares allocated to the lead left

STRUCTURE & ECONOMICS OF RECENT CONSUMER IPOS BY NUMBER OF BOOKRUNNERS

1	_														
)1				runners Evaluated)				runners Evaluated)		4 Bookrunners (13% Deals Evaluated)					
)2	Lead Left (% Deals with X Bookrunners)	Querell	23%	18%	59%	Querell	21%	48%	30%	Quarall	30%	37%	33%		
)3		<u>Overall</u>	<u>Goldman</u> <u>Sachs</u>	<u>Morgan</u> <u>Stanley</u>	Other	<u>Overall</u>	<u>Goldman</u> <u>Sachs</u>	<u>Morgan</u> Stanley	Other	<u>Overall</u>	<u>Goldman</u> <u>Sachs</u>	<u>Morgan</u> Stanley	<u>Other</u>		
	<u>% Allocation:</u> Lead Left	51%	47%	54%	51%	41%	40%	43%	40%	37%	38%	36%	36%		
)4	2 nd Bookrunner	33%	42%	40%	27%	32%	31%	34%	31%	30%	30%	30%	31%		
	3 rd Bookrunner					15%	18%	20%	6%	11%	21%	N/A	14%		
)5	4 th Bookrunner									1%	N/A	N/A	1%		
	<u>Co-Managers</u>														
	Average # Co-managers	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.5	3.1	5.0	2.6	2.5	3.3	3.7	2.9	2.5		
	Total % Allocation to Co-managers	15%	21%	13%	14%	13%	16%	12%	11%	10%	10%	11%	9%		

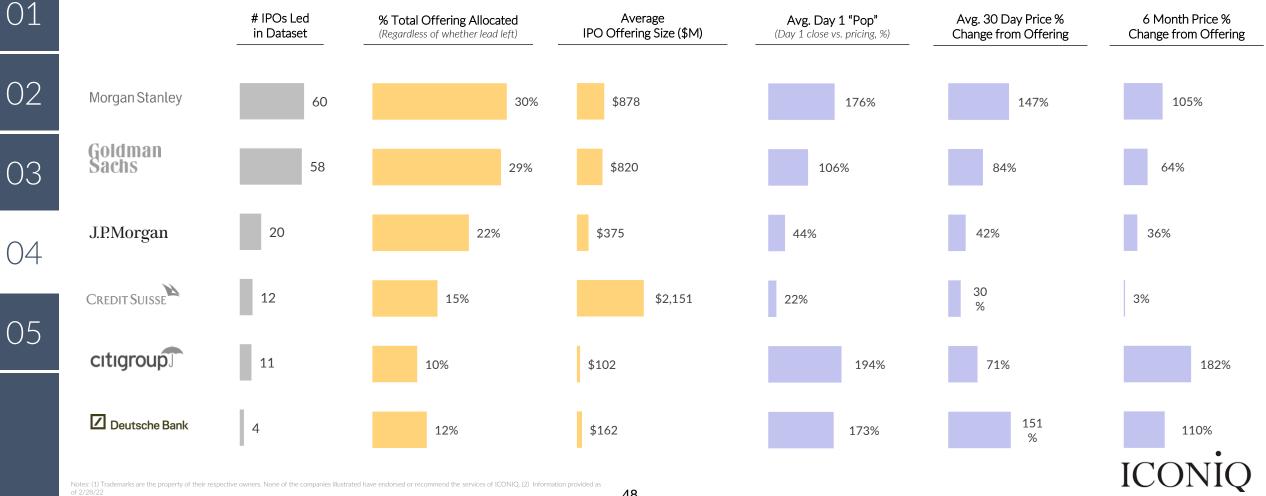
Book-runners, Co-managers, and Respective Allocations

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IPO STRUCTURE & BANKER SELECTION Deal Economics: Bookrunners

Morgan Stanley continues to lead most IPOs in the dataset, with those IPOs closing higher in the first day of trading than the top 3 bookrunners

CONSUMER IPO ECONOMICS, STRUCTURE, PERFORMANCE: BY MOST COMMON BOOKRUNNERS



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IPO STRUCTURE & BANKER SELECTION Deal Economics: By Co-Manager

Co-manager allocation as well as offering participation is much more evenly distributed when compared to bookrunners

CONSUMER IPO ECONOMICS, STRUCTURE, PERFORMANCE: BY MOST COMMON CO-MANAGERS



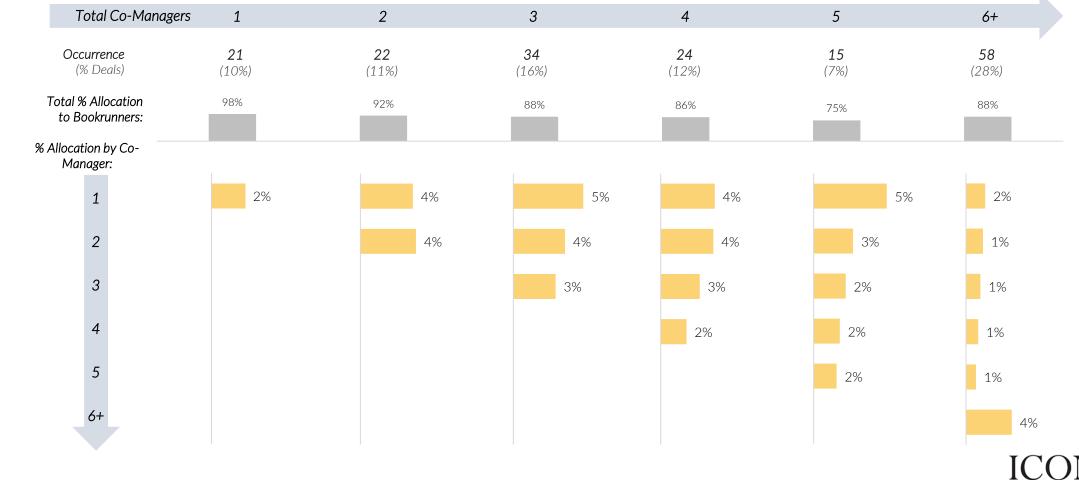
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IPO STRUCTURE & BANKER SELECTION Deal Economics: Co-Managers

In the last 10 years, companies have erred on the side of using more co-managers, but have given less overall allocation to them

STRUCTURE & ECONOMICS OF RECENT CONSUMER IPOS BY NUMBER OF CO-MANAGERS

Bookrunners, Co-managers, and Respective Allocations



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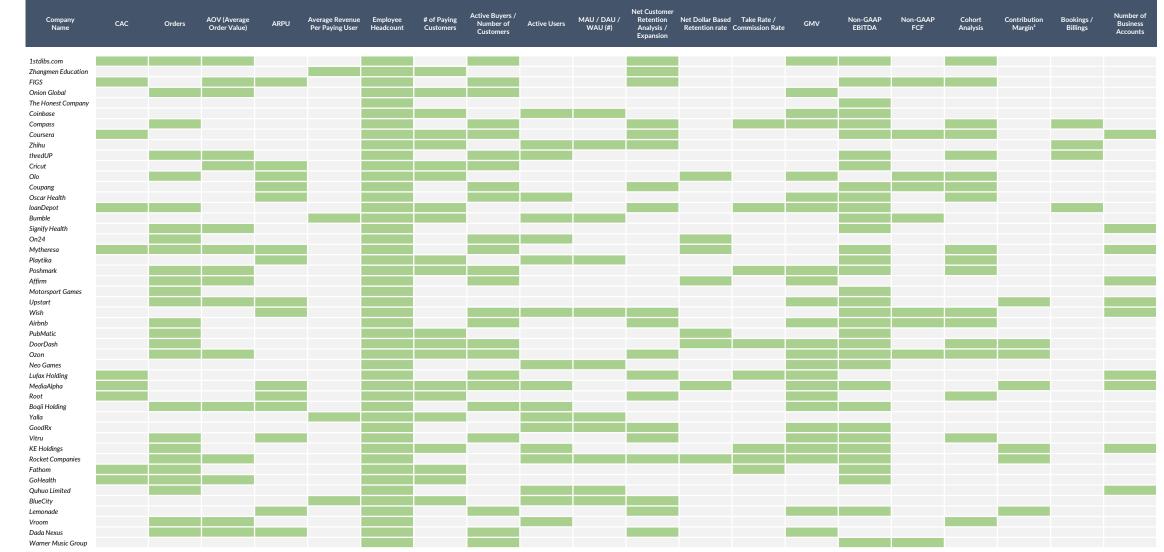
05 APPENDIX

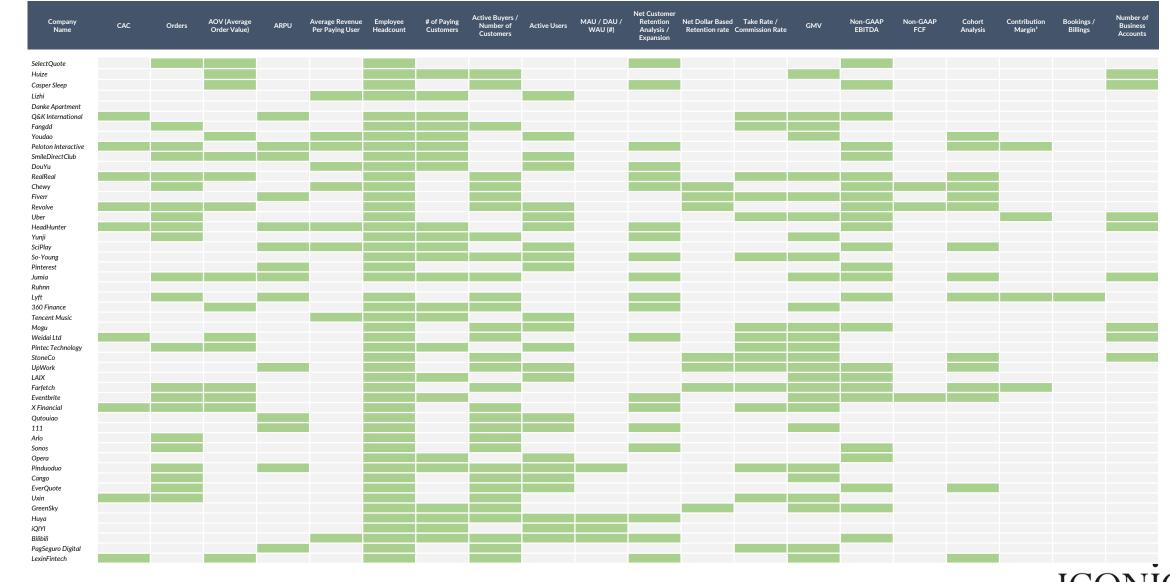
APPENDIX Public Disclosures

Based on the benchmarking of almost 200 companies, the largest amount of the below metrics disclosed at one time are just prior to IPO, with employee headcount making up the metric that is most prevalent

	Consumer I	PO Disclosure	Ongoing Disclosure					
	S-1/	424B4s	10)-K s)-Qs		
1	# of		# of		# of			
Metric	Companies	% Total	Companies	% Total	Companies	% Total		
Employee Headcount	197	99	% 111	78%	16	9%		
Active Buyers / Number of Customers	118	59%	66	46%	68	39%		
Non-GAAP EBITDA	118	59%	12	8%	10	6%		
Orders	111	56%	63	44%	58	34%		
Active Users	100	50%	56	39%	52	30%		
3 # of Paying Customers	94	47%	61	43%	56	32%		
J GMV	88	44%	62	44%	71	41%		
Net Customer Retention Analysis / Expansion	74	37%	26	18%	11	6%		
AOV (Average Order Value)	64	32%	34	24%	25	14%		
ARPU Cohort analysis	59	30%	27	19%	24	14%		
+ Cohort analysis	57	29%	6	4%	0	0%		
MAU / DAU / WAU (#)	43	22%	23	16%	17	10%		
CAC	39	20%	18	13%	14	8%		
– Take Rate / Commission Rate	37	19%	24	17%	12	7%		
5 Average Revenue Per Paying User	33	17%	20	14%	12	7%		
Non-GAAP FCF	32	16%	19	13%	31	18%		
Net Dollar Based Retention rate	31	16%	12	8%	10	6%		
Number of Business Accounts	31	16%	18	13%	11	6%		
Contribution Margin ¹	17	9%	13	9%	17	10%		
Bookings / Billings	6	3%	2	1%	4	2%		
Notes: Information provided as of 2/28/22: (1) Contribution margin reflects a non-GAAP margin adjusted or net contri		50				ICO]		

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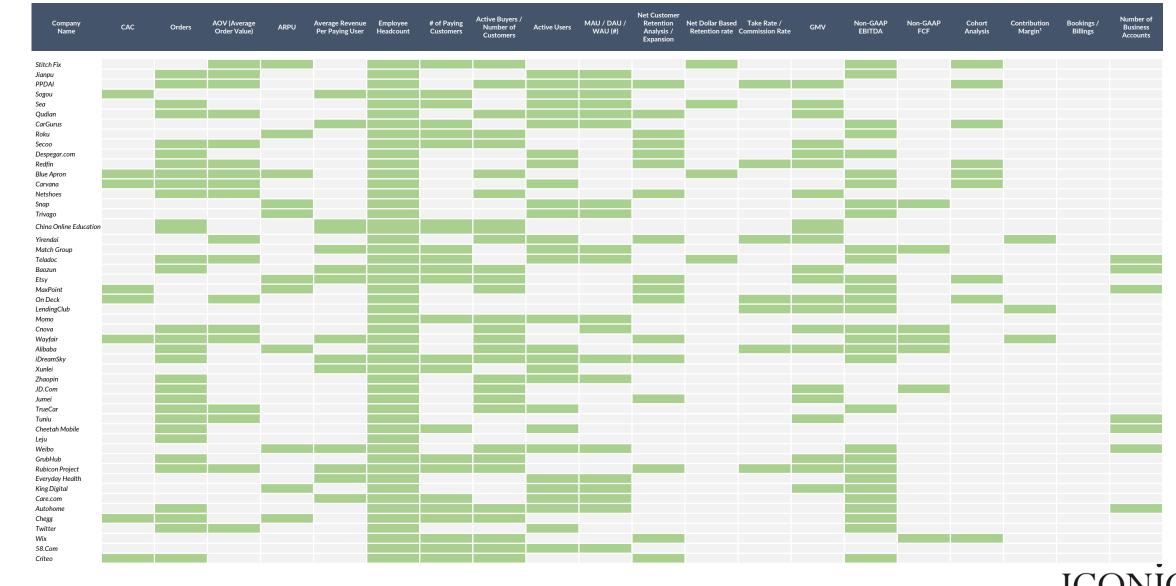
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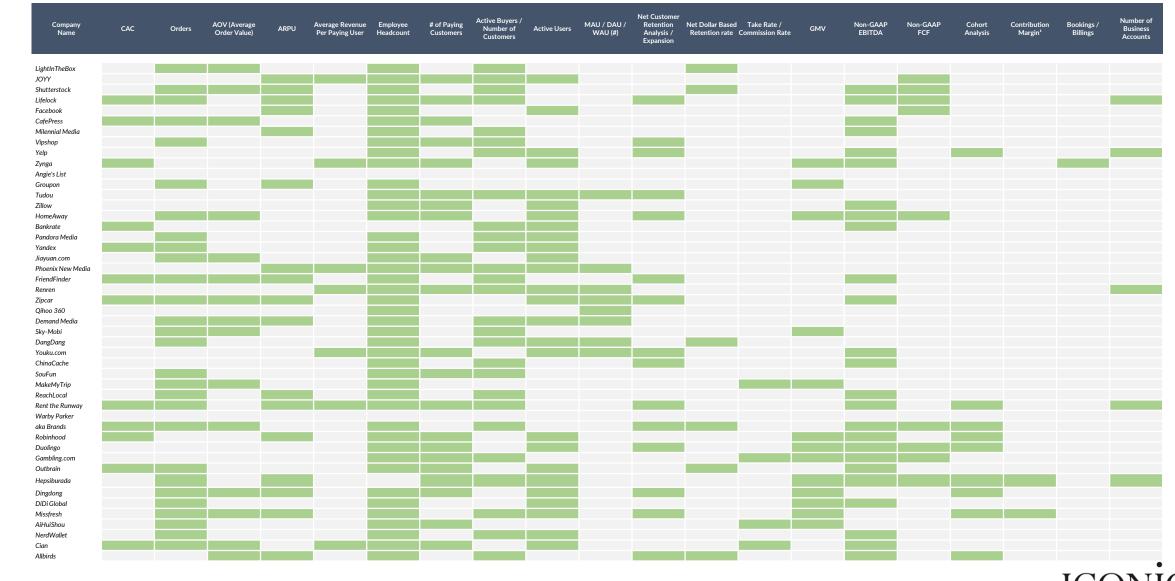
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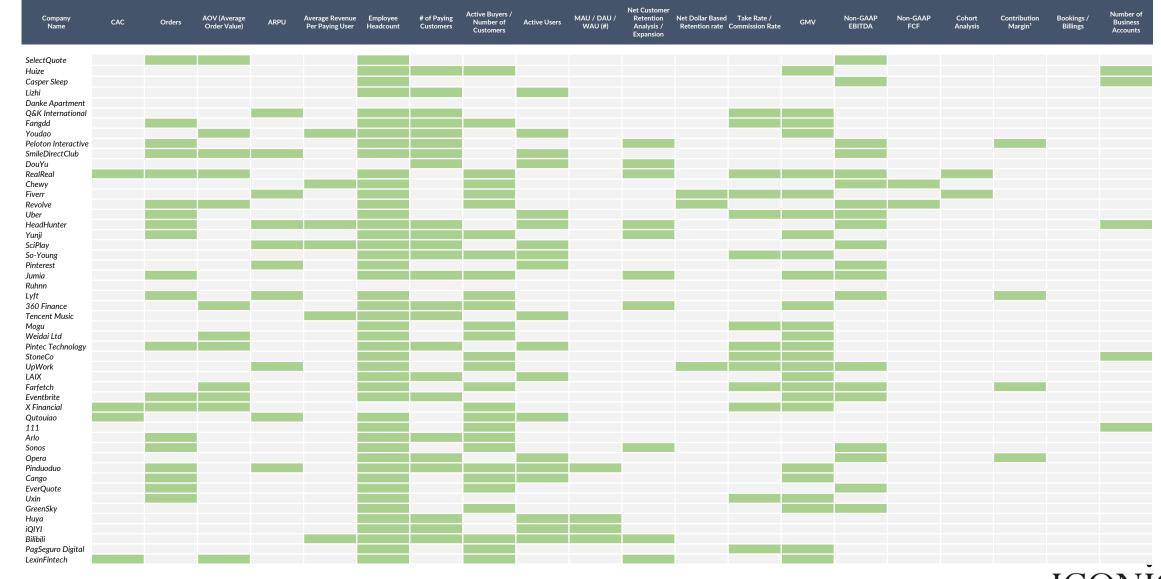
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Company Name	CAC	Orders	AOV (Average Order Value)	ARPU	Average Revenue Per Paying User	Employee Headcount	# of Paying Customers	Active Buyers / Number of Customers	Active Users	MAU / DAU / WAU (#)	Net Customer Retention Analysis / Expansion	Net Dollar Based Retention rate	Take Rate / Commission Rate	GMV	Non-GAAP EBITDA	Non-GAAP FCF	Cohort Analysis	Contribution Margin ¹	Bookings / Billings	Number o Business Accounts
1stdibs.com																				
Zhangmen Education																				
FIGS																				
Onion Global																				
The Honest Company																				
Coinbase																				
Compass																				
Coursera																				
Zhihu																				
thredUP																				
Cricut																				
Olo																				
Coupang																				
Oscar Health																				
loanDepot																				1
Bumble																				
Signify Health																				
On24																				
Mytheresa																				
Playtika																				
Poshmark																				
Affirm																				
Motorsport Games																				
Upstart																				_
Wish																				
Airbnb PubMatic																				
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Neo Games																				
Lufax Holding																				
MediaAlpha																				
Root																				
Boqii Holding																				
Yalla																				
GoodRx																				
/itru																				
KE Holdings																				
Rocket Companies																				
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GoHealth																				
Quhuo Limited																				
BlueCity																				
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Varner Music Group																				

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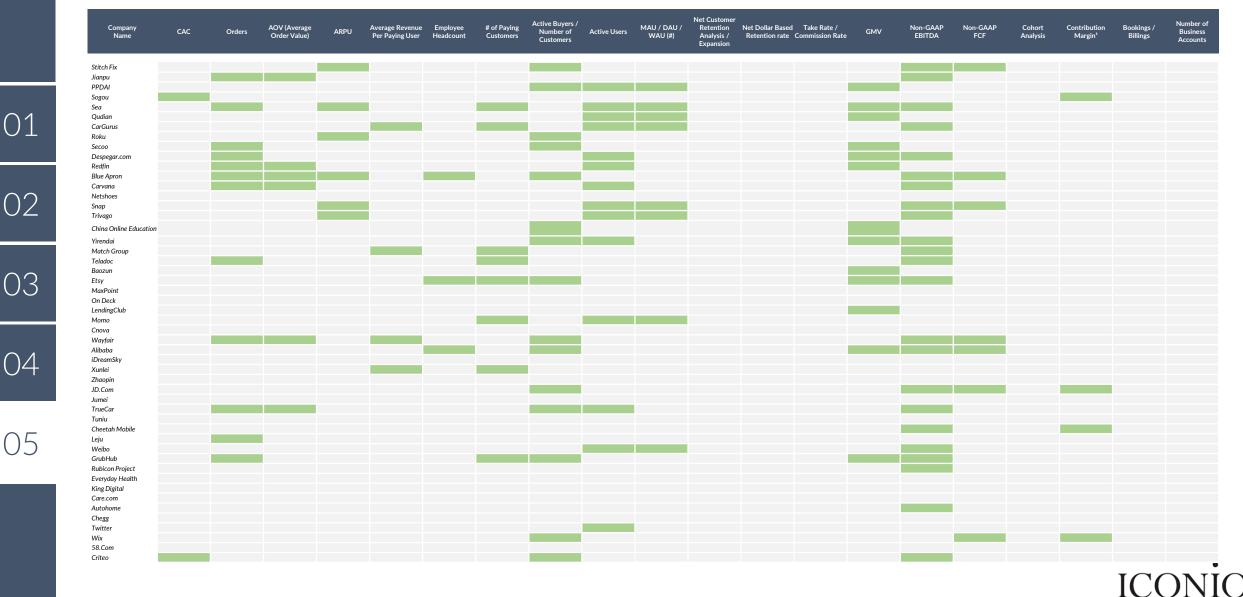
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2021 SAAS IPOS

Company	IPO Date	Market Cap at IPO (\$Ms)	LTM Rev YoY Growth (%)	LTM OpEx % of Revenue	LTM Customer Retention (%)	LTM Gross Margin (%)	Forward Multiple at IPO	30 Day Price % Change from Offering
Affirm	1/12/2021	\$12,075	-	59%		39%	75.74x	157
FIGS	5/26/2021	\$3,523	-	50%	62%	72%	14.37x	98%
Poshmark	1/13/2021	\$3,072	-	80%	-	83%	26.53x	86%
Bumble	2/10/2021	\$8,261	-	85%	-	73%	16.30x	61%
Motorsport Games	1/12/2021	\$349	-	58%		65%	35.81x	51%
loanDepot	2/11/2021	\$2,770	-	19%	-	63%	4.68x	47%
thredUP	3/25/2021	\$1,129	14%	94%	80%	69%	12.09x	37%
Coursera	3/30/2021	\$4,342	59%	75%	114%	53%	28.67x	35%
Mytheresa	1/20/2021	\$2,292	-	41%	80%	47%	8.03x	33%
1stdibs.com	6/9/2021	\$749	25%	82%	35%	71%	16.25x	32%
Coupang	3/10/2021	\$60,030	91%	21%	90%	17%	28.61x	31%
Signify Health	2/10/2021	\$4,027	13%	51%	-	52%	20.51x	26%
Playtika	1/14/2021	\$11,340	-	55%	-	70%	7.99x	25%
Robinhood	7/28/2021	\$31,921	288%	81%	-	90%	14.72x	23%
Duolingo	7/27/2021	\$3,739	119%	86%	-	72%		18%
Zhihu	3/26/2021	\$5,313	102%	101%	72%	56%	25.60x	16%
Cricut	3/25/2021	\$4,427		14%		35%	7.82x	15%
Olo	3/16/2021	\$3,618	-	65%		81%	40.13x	14%
Hepsiburada	7/1/2021	\$3,534	-	29%		25%		10%
The Honest Company	5/4/2021	\$1,448	-	40%		36%	18.69x	6%
Compass	3/31/2021	\$6,965	56%	25%	118%	18%		6%
Dingdong	7/1/2021	\$5,562	108%	52%	49%	18%	8.14x	2%
AiHuiShou	6/17/2021	\$3,086	41%	33%	-	26%	13.81x	0%
Cian	11/4/2021	\$1,018	-	136%	-	100%	11.62x	0%
On24	2/3/2021	\$2,288		69%	-	76%	19.57x	-2%
Allbirds	11/2/2021	\$4,000	19%	0%	53%	0%		-5%
Zhangmen Education	6/7/2021	\$1,819	29%	86%	80%	45%	6.08x	-6%
aka Brands	9/21/2021	\$1,392	-	50%	63%	58%	2.84x	-6%
SelectQuote	3/3/2021	\$3,253		45%	90%	72%	8.60x	-7%
Gambling.com	7/22/2021	\$270		54%		100%	3.75x	-16%
Onion Global	5/26/2021	\$647		14%		20%	3.00x	-16%
Outbrain	7/22/2021	\$1,077	15%	19%		23%	4.38x	-17%
Nerdwallet	11/3/2021	\$2,100	-	102%		92%	4.40x	-17%
Rent the Runway	10/26/2021	\$1,320	-	-		72%		-13%
DiDi Global	6/29/2021	\$60,955	-	-	-	11%		
Oscar Health	2/3/2021	\$7,923	-5%	120%		33%	4.73x	0.0%
Missfresh	6/24/2021	\$3,061	-10%	49%		15%	15.78x	-33%
Warby Parker	9/29/2021	\$6,050	-10%	-		-	13.70%	-49%
ZipRecruiter	5/26/2021	\$1,732			0%	_		
Coinbase	4/14/2021	\$99,555	-	57%	-	89%	16.31x	
Roblox	3/10/2021	\$42,195	-	57%	-	69%	10.31X	

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Jote: Information provided as of 2/28/22 Source: Factset, Public Filings for Consumer IPO May 2010 to November 202

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2020 SAAS IPOS

Company	IPO Date	Market Cap at IPO (\$Ms)	LTM Rev YoY Growth (%)	LTM OpEx % of Revenue	LTM Customer Retention (%)	LTM Gross Margin (%)	Forward Multiple at IPO	30 Day Price % Change from Offering
Jpstart	12/15/2020	\$1,449		82%	-	84%	7.44x	180%
E Holdings	8/12/2020	\$22,550	-	0%	-	0%		143%
/room	6/8/2020	\$2,605	55%	16%	-	5%	64.64x	123%
Airbnb	12/9/2020	\$40,966	-13%	96%	84%	74%	27.20x	120%
/lediaAlpha	10/27/2020	\$1,116		0%	97%	16%	10.15x	105%
emonade	7/1/2020	\$1,592	166%	181%	75%	32%	131.66>	101%
athom	7/30/2020	\$516	-	8%	-	6%	13.02x	81%
leoGames	11/18/2020	\$419		63%	-	86%	25.37x	78%
GoodRx	9/22/2020	\$12,818	-	62%	80%	96%	9.98x	60%
DoorDash	12/8/2020	\$32,401	226%	64%	-	52%	30.45x	59%
Dzon	11/23/2020	\$5,525	70%	48%	45%	27%	28.38x	53%
Rocket Companies	8/5/2020	\$35,705	-	38%	75%	61%	13.77x	40%
PubMatic	12/8/2020	\$962	-	57%	-	69%	3.71x	37%
Varner Music Group	6/3/2020	\$12,750	103%	42%	-	46%	11.95x	32%
ufax Holding	10/29/2020	\$33,257	-	42%	95%	88%	7.99x	17%
'alla	9/29/2020	\$1,079	70%	21%	-	68%	3.96x	13%
Vish	12/15/2020	\$14,088	32%	76%	69%	66%	6.78x	12%
BlueCity	7/7/2020	\$391	-	36%	71%	30%	5.73x	3%
izhi	1/16/2020	\$503	46%	36%	-	26%	17.74x 9.83x	(6%)
/itru	9/17/2020	\$369	14%	53%	63%	56%	9.83X	(7%) 4x (11%)
Quhuo	7/9/2020	\$519	39%	8%	-	8%	22.21x	(11%)
GoHealth	7/14/2020	\$6,661	-	60%	-	70%	14.21x	(20%)
łuize	2/12/2020	\$545	138%	34%	-	36%	17.210	(20%)
Casper Sleep	2/5/2020	\$476	23%	70%	20%	48%	3.29x	(33%)
Root	10/27/2020	\$6,807	92%	67%	84%	-2%	SILS.	(36%)
Dada Nexus	12/2/2020	\$3,593		51%	76%	15%	23.58x	(47%)
Boqii Holding	9/29/2020	\$908	3%	37%	-	19%	30.14x	(59%)

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2018-2019 SAAS IPOS

Company	IPO Date	Market Cap at IPO (\$Ms)	LTM Rev YoY Growth (%)	LTM OpEx % of Revenue	LTM Customer Retention (%)	LTM Gross Margin (%)	Forward Multiple at IPO	30 Day Price % Change from Offering
Revolve	6/6/2019	\$1,263	-	46%	89%	53%	6.45x	114%
Jumia	4/11/2019	\$1,137	39%	165%	39%	35%	18.16x	69%
Chewy	6/13/2019	\$8,769	68%	28%	90%	20%	12.83x	54%
Pinterest	4/17/2019	\$10,272	60%	78%	-	68%	18.87x	41%
Fangdd	10/31/2019	\$942	-	17%	-	21%	8.76x	33%
RealReal	6/27/2019	\$1,699	49%	101%	-	65%	2.42x	29%
HeadHunter	5/8/2019	\$675	29%	10%	88%	44%	15.19x	21%
So-Young	5/1/2019	\$1,383	189%	77%	87%	85%	9.18x	20%
Fiverr	6/12/2019	\$667	44%	114%	-	80%	12.53x	12%
Yunji	5/2/2019	\$2,372	102%	19%	94%	18%	4.49x	0%
SciPlay	5/2/2019	\$2,032	15%	50%	-	61%	0.99x	0%
Uber	5/14/2019	\$75,463	42%	77%	-	50%	11.80x	-2%
Q&K International	11/4/2019	\$814	60%	30%	-	-11%		-15%
Youdao	10/24/2019	\$389	68%	59%	-	28%	14.46x	-18%
Lyft	3/28/2019	\$20,799	103%	88%	266%	42%	17.36x	-21%
Peloton Interactive	9/25/2019	\$8,102	110%	64%	95%	42%	10.54x	-23%
DouYu	7/16/2019	\$3,733	97%	24%	79%	7%	46.64x	-24%
Ruhnn	4/2/2019	\$1,034	64%	41%	-	31%	9.93x	-46%
SmileDirectClub	9/11/2019	\$8,852	120%	82%	-	75%	2.60x	-52%

Company	IPO Date	Market Cap at IPO (\$Ms)	LTM Rev YoY Growth (%)	LTM OpEx % of Revenue	LTM Customer Retention (%)	LTM Gross Margin (%)	Forward Multiple at IPO	30 Day Price % Change from Offering
Mogu	12/5/2018	\$1,327		110%		43%	4.36x	
Spotify	4/3/2018	\$23,361	-	-	-	-	4.48x	
Qutoutiao	9/13/2018	\$1,692	669%	133%	-	81%		
Huya	5/10/2018	\$2,446	174%	16%	70%	12%	2.56x	929%
X Financial	9/18/2018	\$1,439	206%	30%	29%	66%	0.43x	191%
Upwork	10/2/2018	\$1,561	25%	72%	-	67%	6.02x	185%
Sonos	8/1/2018	\$1,493	18%	46%	38%	45%	1.23x	35%28%
Arlo	8/2/2018	\$1,188	84%	25%	-	25%	2.09x	23%
Eventbrite	9/19/2018	\$1,819	66%	75%	97%	59%	3.85x	16%
Opera	7/26/2018	\$1,322		54%	-	67%		11%
PagSeguro Digital	6/21/2018	\$6,855	118%	24%		49%	8.60x	11%
GreenSky	5/23/2018	\$4,497	25%	28%	-	70%	2.73x	5%
Farfetch	9/20/2018	\$5,052		79%	-	51%	6.58x	5%
Weidai Ltd	11/14/2018	\$700	20%	35%	56%	51%		1%
iQIYI	3/28/2018	\$12,912	55%	23%		0%	3.85x	0%
Tencent Music	12/11/2018	\$21,259	-	18%		40%	4.70x	-1%
Pintec Technology	10/24/2018	\$445	335%	33%		39%		-6%
Cango	7/25/2018	\$1,229	32%	22%	-	62%	5.03x	-6%
Bilibili	3/27/2018	\$3,203	372%	31%	79%	22%	4.57x	-8%
EverQuote	6/27/2018	\$446	18%	97%		94%	2.96x	-9%
StoneCo	10/24/2018	\$6,551	-	65%		75%	11.01x	-9%
LAIX	9/26/2018	\$599	480%	171%		75%	4.36x	-9%
Pinduoduo	7/25/2018	\$21,164	-	89%		68%	13.20x	-9%
Uxin	6/29/2018	\$2,632		145%	-	63%	4.06x	-28%
360 Finance	12/14/2018	\$2,373	2177%	93%	59%	65%		
111	9/12/2018	\$1,130	47%	30%	67%	9%	1.99x	-33%

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Note: Information provided as of 2/28/22 Source: Factset, Public Filings for Consumer IPC Confidential and Proprietary - Do Not Distribute

Company	IPO Date	Market Cap at IPO (\$Ms)	LTM Rev YoY Growth (%)	LTM OpEx % of Revenue	LTM Customer Retention (%)	LTM Gross Margin (%)	Forward Multiple at IPO	30 Day Price % Change from Offering
Jianpu	11/15/2017	\$1,326	170%	108%	-	88%	0.87x	650%
CarGurus	10/11/2017	\$1,696	78%	87%	-	95%	8.26x	81%
Redfin	7/27/2017	\$1,214	43%	39%	-	30%	18.37x	66%
LexinFintech	12/20/2017	\$993	35%	15%	-	21%	11.70x	61%
Stitch Fix	11/16/2017	\$1,449	34%	41%	-	44%	2.37x	56%
Roku	9/27/2017	\$1,345	-	41%	96%	34%	11.14x	34%
Snap	3/1/2017	\$20,042	590%	117%	-	-12%		33%
Despegar.com	9/19/2017	\$1,797	-	60%	65%	73%	4.64x	16%
Sea	10/19/2017	\$5,011	17%	106%	-	29%	26.00×	0%
Netshoes	4/11/2017	\$558	16%	36%	74%	32%	2.78x	-7%
Sogou	11/8/2017	\$5,163	23%	40%	-	49%	8.46x	-10%
Qudian	10/17/2017	\$7,921	473%	23%	-	83%	11.66x	-12%
Carvana	4/27/2017	\$1,984	180%	30%	-	5%	5.35x	-28%
Blue Apron	6/28/2017	\$1,896	87%	45%	-	32%	7.24x	-30%
Secoo	9/21/2017	\$667	29%	13%	49%	16%	6.26x	-39%
PPDAI	11/9/2017	\$2,177	438%	34%	68%	77%	5.71x	-42%

2016-2017 SAAS IPOS

Company	IPO Date	Market Cap at IPO (\$Ms)	LTM Rev YoY Growth (%)	LTM OpEx % of Revenue	LTM Customer Retention (%)	LTM Gross Margin (%)	Forward Multiple at IPO	30 Day Price 9	% Change from Offering
Match Group	11/16/2015	\$2,941	16%	63%	-	83%	12.06>	< land	756%
MaxPoint	3/5/2015	\$294	61%	61%	-	50%	6.18x		207%
Teladoc	6/7/2015	\$727	-	124%	-	74%			66%
Etsy	4/15/2015	\$1,775	56%	66%	-	62%	2.70x		25%
Baozun	5/27/2015	\$503	13%	35%	-	32%	1	.4.70x	18%
Trivago	12/15/2016	\$3,848	48%	107%	-	99%			7%
China Online Education	6/9/2016	\$380	-	246%	-	62%	2.89x		3%
Yirendai	12/18/2015	\$585	942%	68%	-	0%	1.60x	(25%)	

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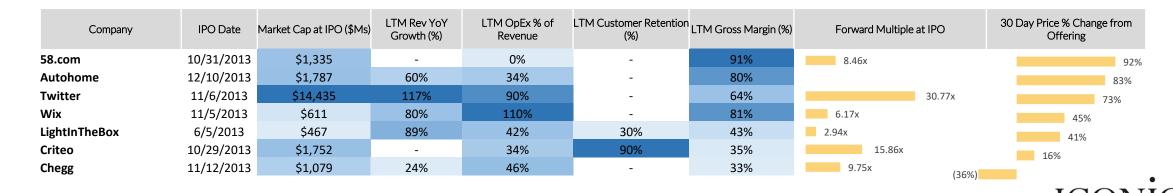
Note: Information provided as of 2/28/22 Source: Factset, Public Filings for Consumer IPO May 2010 to November 20

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Company	IPO Date	Market Cap at IPO (\$Ms)	LTM Rev YoY Growth (%)	LTM OpEx % of Revenue	LTM Customer Retention (%)	LTM Gross Margin (%)	Forward Multiple at IPO	30 Day Price % Change from Offering
Zhaopin	6/11/2014	\$686	16%	68%	-	91%		
On Deck	12/16/2014	\$1,353	157%	50%	-	44%		4626%
Jumei	5/15/2014	\$3,184	107%	33%	89%	41%	5.89x	1159%
LendingClub	12/10/2014	\$5,552	190%	93%	-	82%	27.36x	667%
Tuniu	5/8/2014	\$442	75%	11%	-	6%	9.76x	81%
TrueCar	5/15/2014	\$650	81%	98%	-	82%	4.11x	52%
iDreamSky	8/6/2014	\$652	-	19%	-	39%	1.27x	46%
Cheetah Mobile	5/7/2014	\$1,959	160%	69%	-	81%	5.88x	41%
Care.com	1/23/2014	\$519	81%	113%	-	77%	2.13x	35%
JD.com	5/21/2014	\$26,242	68%	11%	-	10%		34%
Alibaba	9/18/2014	\$169,398	49%	28%	-	74%		29%
Weibo	4/16/2014	\$3,446	464%	99%	-	68%		16%
Xunlei	6/23/2014	\$846	13%	46%	-	45%		6%
Leju	4/16/2014	\$1,335	96%	67%	-	81%	3.04x	4%
Everyday Health	3/27/2014	\$420	13%	74%	-	72%	4.50x	0%
Cnova	11/19/2014	\$3,089	18%	14%	-	14%	-	-1%
Rubicon Project	4/1/2014	\$536	47%	86%	-	82%	2.65x	-2%
Momo	12/10/2014	\$2,550	-	150%	-	57%	33.23x	-11%
Wayfair	10/1/2014	\$2,400	-	29%	-	24%	8.90x 3.15x	-13%
King Digital	3/25/2014	\$7,086	1046%	31%	-	69%	3.15x	-18%
GrubHub	4/3/2014	\$2,038	67%	64%	-	75%		-33%

2014-2013 SAAS IPOS



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Company	IPO Date	Market Cap at IPO (\$Ms)	LTM Rev YoY Growth (%)	LTM OpEx % of Revenue	LTM Customer Retention (%)	LTM Gross Margin (%)	Forward Multiple at IPO	30 Day Price % Change from Offering
Lifelock	10/2/2012	\$750	30%	66%	85%	70%		
Yelp	3/1/2012	\$914	74%	112%	-	93%	11.97x	79%
Millennial Media	3/28/2012	\$982	117%	39%	-	39%		49%
Shutterstock	10/10/2012	\$570	45%	47%	-	62%	6.01x	40%
CafePress	3/28/2012	\$323	37%	40%	-	43%	2.34x	-11%
Facebook	5/17/2012	\$81,247	71%	33%	-	76%	18.82x	-21%
Vipshop	3/22/2012	\$316	597%	66%	92%	19%	1.79x	-91%
JOYY	11/20/2012	\$571	-	41%	-	50%	7.92x	-95%

2012-2010 SAAS IPOS

Company	IPO Date	Market Cap at IPO (\$Ms)	LTM Rev YoY Growth (%)	LTM OpEx % of Revenue	LTM Customer Retention (%)	LTM Gross Margin (%)	Forward Multiple at IPO	30 Day Price % Change from Offering
HomeAway	6/28/2011	\$2,155	-	0%	76%	85%		
Groupon	11/3/2011	\$12,861	861%	128%	-	85%	7.89x	1795%
Renren	5/4/2011	\$5,599	52%	75%	-	79%	11.78x	1260%
Qihoo 360	3/29/2011	\$1,701	79%	73%	-	88%	30.06x	97%
Yandex	5/24/2011	\$8,070	51%	41%	-	79%	18.69x	25%
Zillow	7/19/2011	\$552	81%	98%	-	85%	17.21x	24%
Zipcar	4/13/2011	\$1,732	42%	38%	98%	34%		22%
Angie's List	11/16/2011	\$740	46%	139%	79%	80%	8.11x	21%
Pandora Media	6/14/2011	\$2,561	135%	93%	-	92%	8.62x	11%
Phoenix New Media	5/11/2011	\$852	102%	28%	-	43%	10.21x	3%
Jiayuan.com	5/11/2011	\$344	188%	46%	-	66%	4.72x	-9%
Zynga	12/21/2011	\$6,994	124%	58%	-	73%	6.50x	-11%
Tudou	8/16/2011	\$822	205%	114%	59%	21%	7.56x	-12%
FriendFinder	5/11/2011	\$263	-	47%	84%	68%	2.41x	-54%

Company	IPO Date	Market Cap at IPO (\$Ms)	LTM Rev YoY Growth (%)	LTM OpEx % of Revenue	LTM Customer Retention (%)	LTM Gross Margin (%)	Forward Multiple at IPO	30 Day Price % Change from Offering
Demand Media	8/6/2010	\$1,405	-	49%	-	44%	4.43x	
SouFun	9/16/2010	\$789	84%	37%	-	71%	7.62x	317%
Youku.com	12/8/2010	\$1,349	155%	59%	70%	-7%		204%
MakeMyTrip	8/11/2010	\$482	45%	55%	-	48%	28.83x	162%
ChinaCache	9/30/2010	\$335	29%	40%	-	28%	29.70x	74%
DangDang	12/7/2010	\$1,251	58%	22%	-	23%		73%
ReachLocal	5/19/2010	\$361	39%	48%	-	45%	2.01x	19%
Sky-Mobi	12/9/2010	\$257	68%	20%	-	31%	2.34x	-34%
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