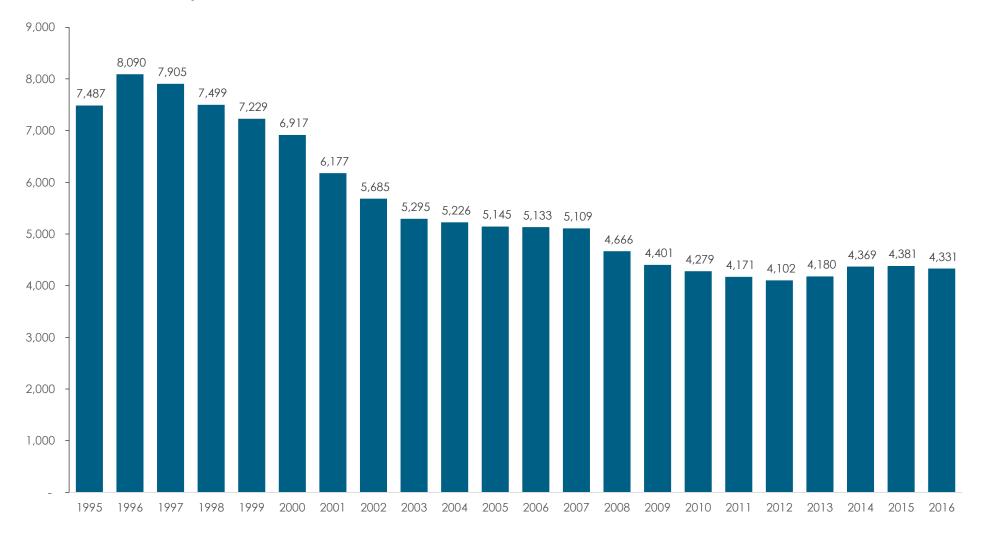


# The Number of Public Companies Has Declined by Close to 50%

#### **Number of Public Companies**

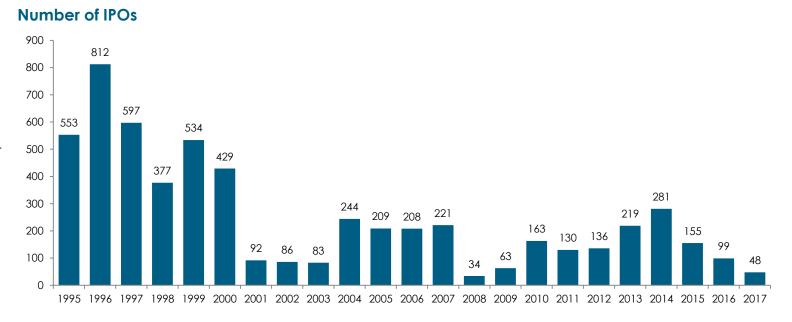


Source: World Bank.
Note: Includes SEC registered companies on a U.S. public exchange.

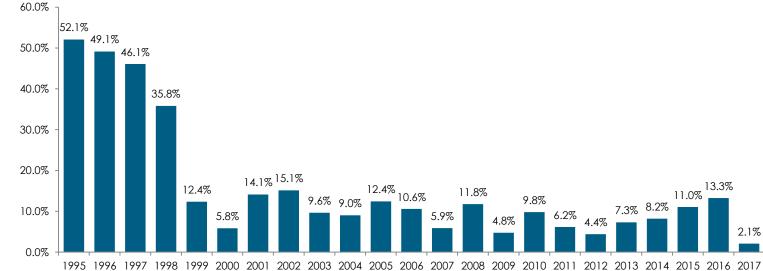


## **IPO Trends**

The number of IPOs has declined materially from their pace prior to 2000



### IPOs Less Than \$100 Million Market Cap as a % of Total IPOs



Small cap has become a smaller percentage of total IPOs

Source: Dealogic. 1995 1996 1997 1998 Note: Includes SEC registered IPOs. Excludes BCCs, SPACs and closed end funds.

## Factors to Consider

- Rise of private equity
- Regulatory environment
  - The JOBS Act has been a homerun for emerging growth company IPOs
  - Stifling regulatory environment
  - Expense burden of being public
- Costs / requirements of being a public company
  - Time to liquidity
  - Market risks

### What is Needed for a Favorable IPO Market?

- A healthy IPO market requires a confluence of:
  - Favorable Market Trends and Valuation Levels
  - Favorable Regulatory Environment
  - Post Deal Sponsorship
    - · Getting public is half the battle
    - Research support is essential to provide information flow to investors
    - Trading support is essential to provide liquidity to investors, particularly for illiquid small cap companies
    - As of 2012, nearly 29% of exchange listed companies had no meaningful research coverage
      - This is most concentrated in sub \$250 million market cap companies, where the lack of coverage is
         north of 50%

### Issues to Consider to Make Public Markets More Attractive

#### JOBS Act

- Major positive for emerging growth companies
- Limited evidence to support that Regulation A offerings are gaining traction
- Based on our findings, there have been 171 Regulation A offerings filed(1)
- Based on our findings, companies that have raised public capital through a Regulation A offering have not developed a robust trading market for their stocks on U.S. public exchanges
- Sponsorship post deal Essential to the success of an IPO
  - Role of sell side research continues to be eroded
    - More junior talent
    - Restricted roles on underwritings
    - More short term focus
  - Regulations (current/pending) are damaging the model for the firms that focus on small/mid cap companies
    - Glass-Steagall
    - Decimalization
    - Global settlement
    - Tying
    - Desk commentary
    - MiFID
    - Regulatory burden is impeding information flow

(1) Source: Morrison I Foerster. Data through December 2016.



# Regulation A Company Example

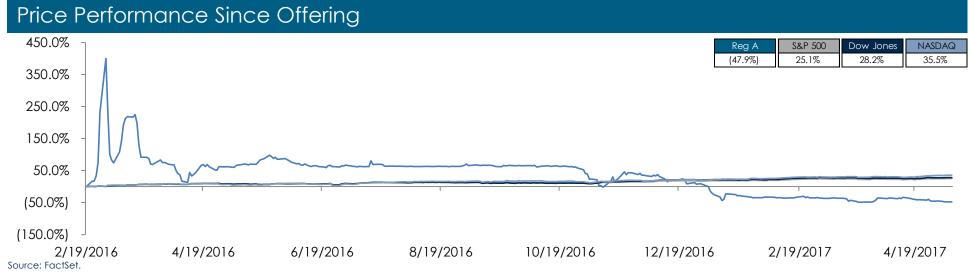
2016

\$17 Million

Regulation A Offering

- This Company completed a \$17.0 million capital raise through a Regulation A offering
- The Company's shares launched and began to trade on a public exchange
- A search of Regulation A companies discloses this Company as one of the most successful in developing an active trading market for its stock in U.S. public markets

	Reg A Company	Comp Group <sup>(1)</sup>
Ticker		
Pricing Date		
Offer Price	\$12.00	\$15.00
Market Cap (\$mm)	270.8	255.5
Offering Method	Regulation A	Traditional IPO
Offering Method % Change Price Offer / Current	Regulation A	Traditional IPO 24.8%
% Change Price		



Note: Price performance as of 5/8/17.

(1) Includes the median of 35 U.S. companies that completed an IPO since 2015 with a market cap between \$200 million and \$350 million.



## Key Takeaways

#### The mission of the SEC is to protect investors, maintain fair, orderly and efficient markets and facilitate capital formation

- Suggested areas of focus:
  - "Protect Investors"
    - Decline of equity research platforms and lack of small cap coverage is not a positive for investors or small/mid cap IPOs
  - "Fair, Orderly & Efficient Markets"
    - Tying is rampant which, is illegal and anti-competitive
      - Larger lenders continue to gain share at the expense of firms that are dedicated to small and mid cap companies
    - Continued concentration of market share in the allocation of capital will ultimately limit the ability of smaller investors to participate
  - "Capital Formation"
    - JOBS Act has been great
    - Unsure Regulation A will create "successful" public companies
    - · Continued efficiency and cost improvements are needed

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