

- Venture Capitalist FredWilson said:
 - * "the more a company discloses, the more liquid their securities become"
- * Think of Private and Public companies on a sliding scale

* The differences between public and private companies are become more blurred

- * Startup up companies are staying private longer but are taking on private investors
- * This might make them more like public companies with small groups of investors and limited liquidity

- * Secondary markets are enabling investors to buy and sell private company shares
- * e.g. NASDAQ Private Market

- * In the US new regulations now permit private investors (not only sophisticated accredited investors) to invest in private companies
- * Reg A+ in the US, part of the JOBS Act enable companies to raise up to \$50m from both accredited and non-accredited investors
- * The FAST Act formalised rules on trading the shares of private companies

- * Regulation Crowdfunding enables private companies to raise up to \$1m with minimal disclosure
- Beyond this companies
 need audited statements to
 comply with Reg A+

- Many investment managers now value their private holdings rather than just report them at cost
- * This enables private investors to see the valuations applied by professional investors

- You need to consider these distinctions when evaluating private companies
- * However...

Most small, owner
managed companies have
no incentive to apply
complex controls or submit
their accounts to GAAP
auditing

* Many large private companies have no reason to provide confidential financial information as they have no requirement to raise capital or sell shares

