

Global Technology

IPO Review
Q1 2017



Led by two Unicorns, global tech IPO market starts on an optimistic note in Q1 2017



Raman Chitkara

Partner and Global Technology
Industry Leader
PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
raman.chitkara@us.pwc.com

*Issue size greater than US\$40
million (includes overallotment)
and based on trade date;
See Methodology

After a challenging 2016 for technology initial public offerings (IPOs), 2017 is off to a good start in the first quarter and that bodes well for the rest of the year. Welcome to the Q1 2017 issue of PwC's Global Technology IPO Review. With 18 technology companies listing in the first quarter of 2017, total proceeds reached US\$5.8 billion, the highest in the last five consecutive quarters. The environment for technology IPOs was positive with two Unicorns—Snap Inc and MuleSoft Inc—listing in Q1 and many more tech Unicorns on the sidelines waiting to enter the market during the year. Snap, with US\$3.9 billion proceeds, was the biggest IPO since the US\$21.8 billion listing of Alibaba in Q3 2014.

Geographically, China showed resurgence, following a slow last quarter of 2016, with 12 tech IPOs raising US\$1.2 billion in Q1 2017. A stronger political and economic environment led China's stock market regulators to facilitate more homegrown tech companies listing on the Chinese exchanges. Apart from China, the technology IPO activity was limited to four IPOs from the US and two IPOs from Japan. The UK and Europe shied away from the technology IPO market, with uncertainty over Brexit and ongoing elections in Germany, France, the Netherlands and Norway likely to be playing a part. However, Europe is building up a healthy pipeline of technology IPOs and is expected to emerge stronger following the elections.

The Internet Software & Services subsector led the technology IPO market in Q1. Semiconductors and Communications Equipment also witnessed strong growth owing to significant participation from Chinese companies.

Overall, the outlook for the world economy is improving in 2017 after several years of lukewarm performance. There are signs of strong activity in some pockets of both mature and emerging markets. The technology IPO market will likely cash in on this positive sentiment through the remainder of 2017. However, plausible headwinds like political uncertainty in election-bound Europe, perceived protectionism from the US and the rise of US Federal Reserve interest rates may slow the first quarter's positive pace.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Raman". The signature is written in a cursive style and is underlined with a single horizontal line.

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Q1 2017 global tech IPO summary

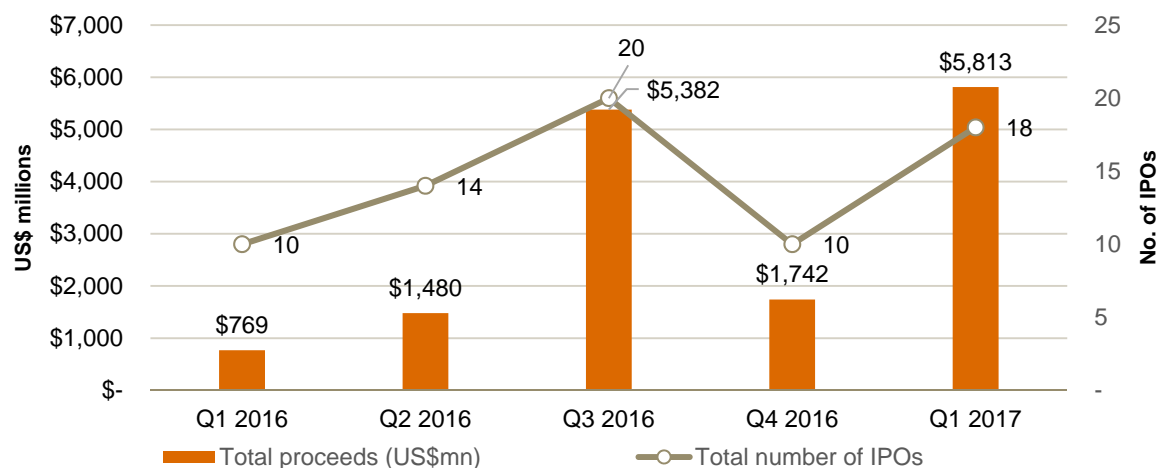
A resurgence of tech IPOs after a soft 2016

Following a disappointing 2016, Q1 2017 saw a flurry of activity in technology IPOs. Both deal volume and deal value increased significantly during the first three months of 2017 as 18 technology IPOs raised a total of US\$5.8 billion. This was a phenomenal 234% sequential growth and 655% year-on-year growth in total proceeds, along with an 80% increase in the number of listings, sequentially and year on year.

In the US, growing investor confidence after the elections and the lack of late-stage private funding helped the IPO market bounce back. It registered a total of US\$4.5 billion proceeds aided greatly by two Unicorn IPOs, Snap and MuleSoft.

Chinese technology companies performed well as China registered 12 technology IPOs with total proceeds of US\$1.2 billion.

Figure 1: Global tech IPOs Q1 2016- Q1 2017



Source: S&P Capital IQ with analysis by PwC



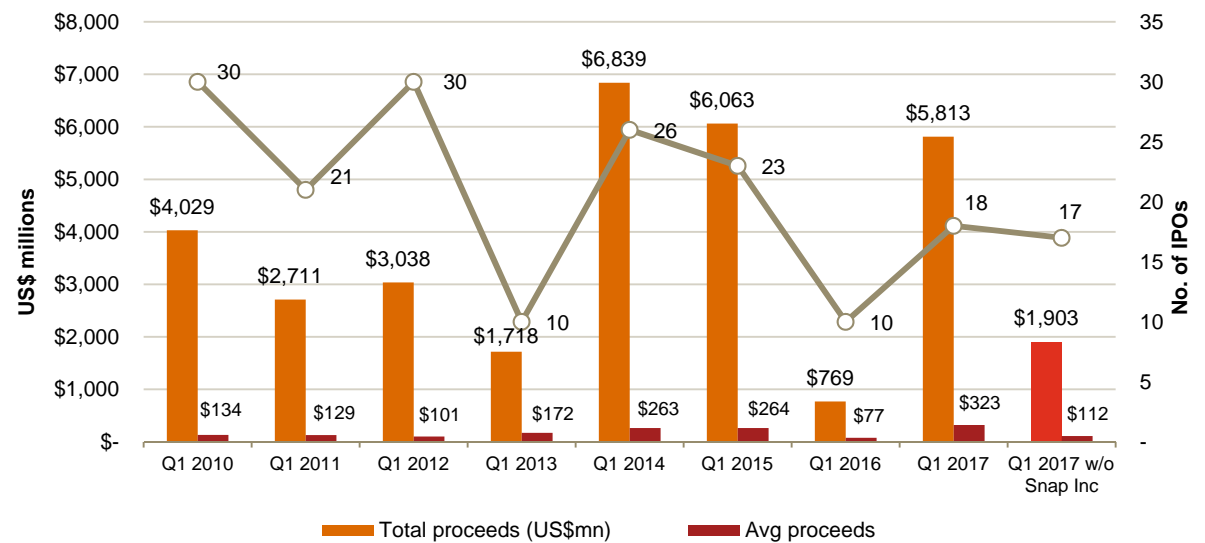
"Overall, the outlook for the world economy is improving in 2017 ... the technology IPO market will likely cash in on this positive sentiment through the remainder of 2017."

Raman Chitkara
Global Technology Industry Leader

Q1 average proceeds for tech IPOs were higher than in 2014 and 2015— thanks to a Unicorn

Snap raised the total proceeds disproportionately and acted as a positive outlier in the Q1 2017 IPO environment. As for average proceeds, Q1 2017 was much higher—at US\$323 million—against Q1 2014 and Q1 2015, which averaged US\$263 million and US\$264 million respectively. However, excluding Snap, the average proceeds for Q1 2017 were US\$112 million.

Figure 2: Q1 2010-Q1 2017 total proceeds, average proceeds and no. of IPOs

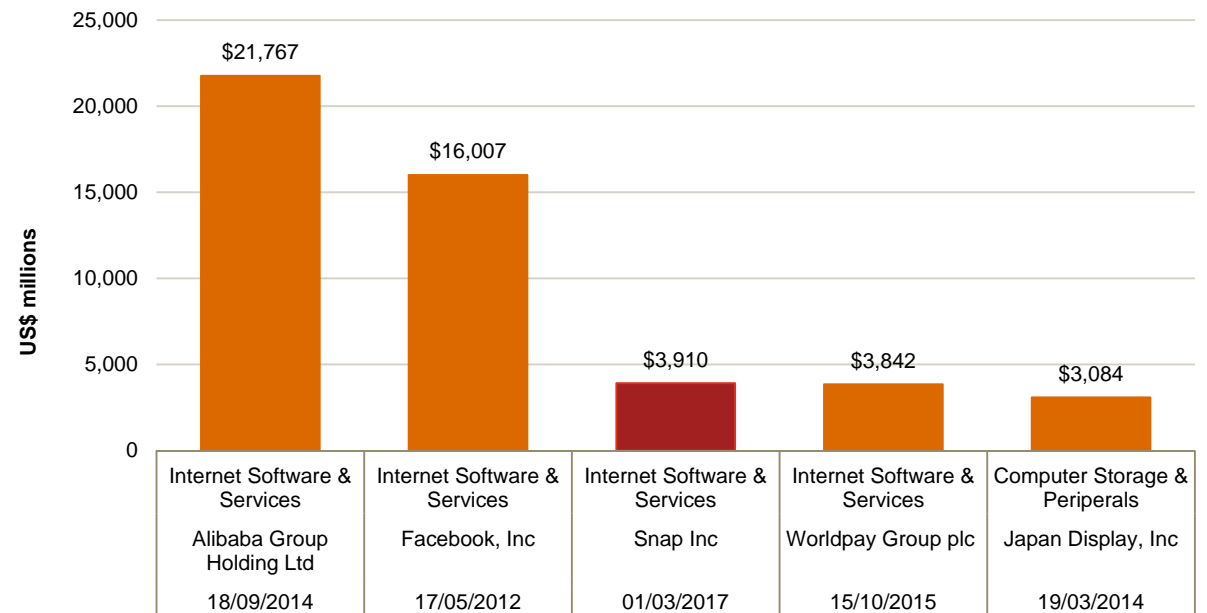


Source: S&P Capital IQ with analysis by PwC

Snap among the top five tech IPOs in the last seven years

Snap was the third-largest IPO in the last seven years (2010 through Q1 2017). Four of the top five IPOs were from the Internet Software & Services subsector. Snap is the largest listing since Alibaba in Q3 2014 and also the largest technology IPO in the five consecutive Q1 periods, 2013-2017. Internet Software & Services takes the lion's share as most billion-dollar IPOs come from this subsector. Speed of reach and easier expansion support the lofty valuations that these companies command.

Figure 3: Top 5 IPOs by proceeds – 2010-2017



Source: S&P Capital IQ with analysis by PwC

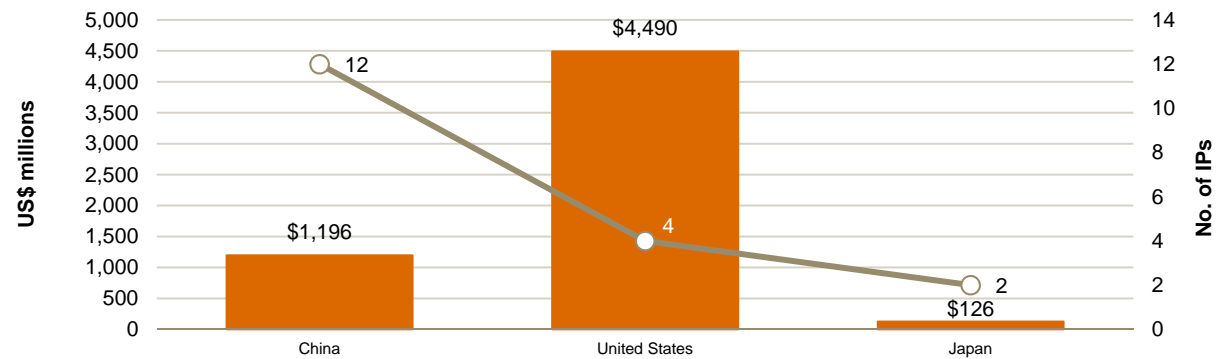
Tech IPOs in Q1 2017 were restricted to China, the US and Japan

Q1 2017 didn't offer much geographic diversity. Only the United States and Asia-Pacific were involved. Asia-Pacific registered US\$1.3 billion, representing 23% of the global proceeds and 78% of the global offerings. The US registered US\$4.5 billion, which translates into 77% of global proceeds, led by the two Unicorn listings, and 22% of global offerings.

To a certain extent, the consistent and steady growth in Asia-Pacific reflects the region's economic growth compared to the rest of the world. Stock exchanges in Mainland China are expected to see another wave of IPOs in the coming months. This is largely attributable to the China Securities Regulatory Commission's (CSRC) intervention to step up the pace of listings. China has the most private companies valued at more than US\$1 billion outside the US, 46 in total, and is home to the top five most highly valued Unicorns outside the US¹.

Japan's tech IPO market looks steady and is set to grow further, backed by a positive economic outlook. Investor sentiment is stable and volatility in the IPO space is relatively low.

Figure 4: Q1 2017 Geographic distribution



Source: S&P Capital IQ with analysis by PwC



"Consistent with our expectation, the number of China tech IPOs continues to grow as a result of the faster CSRC IPO approval process. Though the deal size of these tech IPOs tends to be relatively small, these companies cover a wide range of subsectors, including Semiconductors and Internet Software & Services. We anticipate the number of Chinese tech IPOs will reach a historical high in 2017."

Jianbin Gao
Technology Industry Leader, PwC China

¹ <https://www.cbinsights.com/research-unicorn-companies>

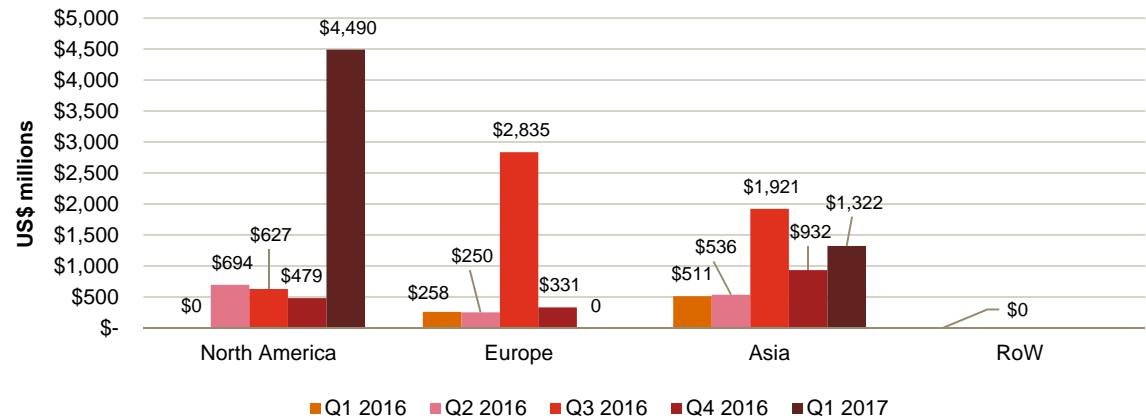
Macro-economic and geo-political concerns weigh heavily on Europe and the UK

Europe is still grappling with the aftermath of Brexit and the impending general elections in Germany, the Netherlands, Norway and France. These took the focus off technology IPOs in Europe in Q1.

With increasing numbers of private placements in Europe and uncertainty and volatility around listing, some companies are keeping their options open with a dual strategy.

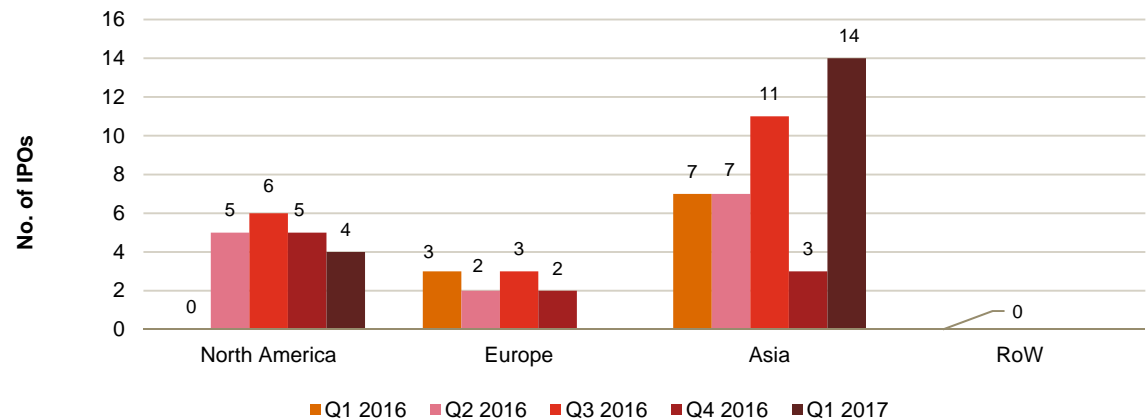
Following Snap's successful IPO in Q1 2017, several US companies have been keen on going public. From past experience, we know that an upswing on the American market normally extends to the European market with about a six-month delay.

Figure 5: Regional analysis of IPO proceeds



Source: S&P Capital IQ with analysis by PwC

Figure 6: Regional analysis of number of IPOs



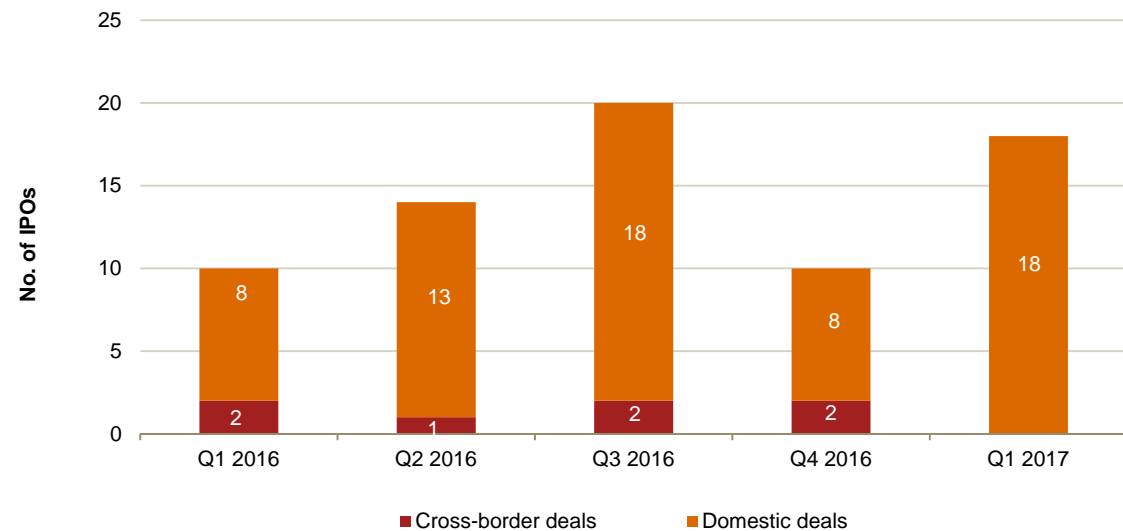
Source: S&P Capital IQ with analysis by PwC

Absence of cross-border IPOs reflected favorable market in China

Q1 2017 saw no cross-border IPOs. Chinese tech companies are usually the drivers of cross-border listings, but in this quarter all 12 Chinese IPOs were launched on their domestic exchanges owing to favorable valuations on the Chinese exchanges and a focus by these particular companies to avoid additional costs incurred with US listing.

Three of the seven cross-border IPOs in the last five quarters were from China. Q2 2016 saw China Online Education Group listed on the NYSE, followed by Gridsum Holding Inc on NASDAQ in Q3. In Q4 2016, GDS Holdings Ltd was also listed on NASDAQ.

Figure 7: Cross-border IPOs



Source: S&P Capital IQ with analysis by PwC

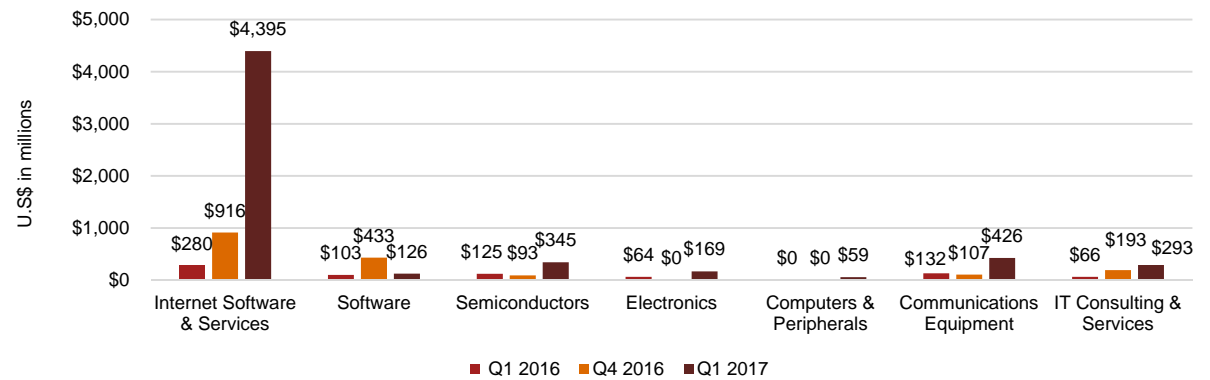
Global tech IPOs rode high on Internet Software & Services subsector

The Internet Software & Services subsector led technology IPOs by a significant margin in Q1 2017, and drove exponential growth in the overall IPO market compared to the previous quarter. The subsector registered proceeds of US\$4.4 billion in the first three months of the year, up 380% sequentially and a phenomenal 1,470% increase year on year. The sharp rise was due to the Snap IPO. The subsector also registered 150% growth sequentially and 67% year-on-year growth in the number of IPOs. Excluding Snap, proceeds from Internet Software & Services grew 73% year on year, but declined 47% sequentially.

The strong growth in the Internet Software & Services subsector is attributable to the IPOs of two Unicorns, Snap which raised almost US\$3.9 billion and MuleSoft which grossed US\$221 million.

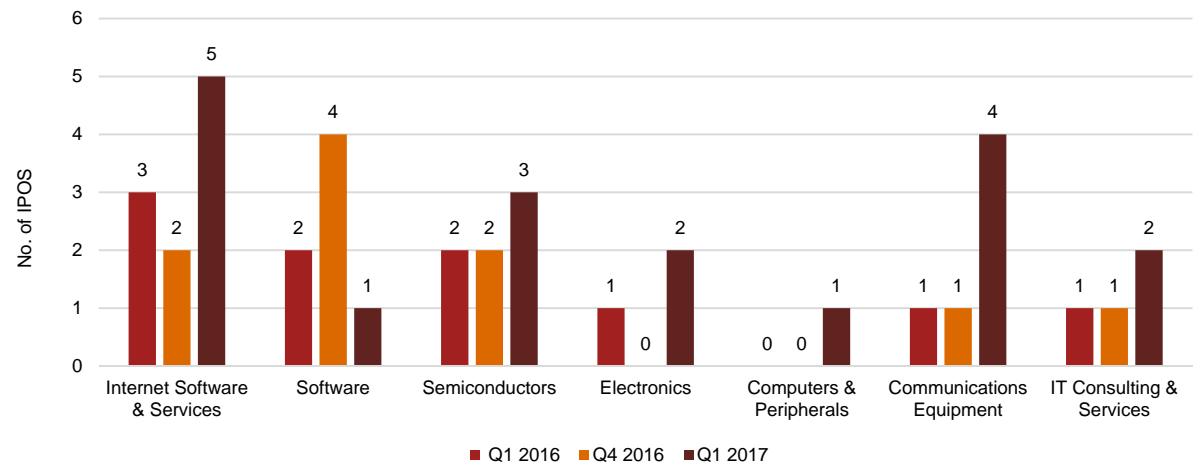
Semiconductors came in at a distant second with US\$345 million in proceeds, and all three listings from China. The subsector registered 271% growth sequentially and 176% growth year on year in proceeds and 50% growth sequentially and year on year in number of IPOs.

Figure 8: Subsector distribution showing total proceeds



Source: S&P Capital IQ with analysis by PwC

Figure 9: Subsector distribution showing Number of IPOs



Source: S&P Capital IQ with analysis by PwC

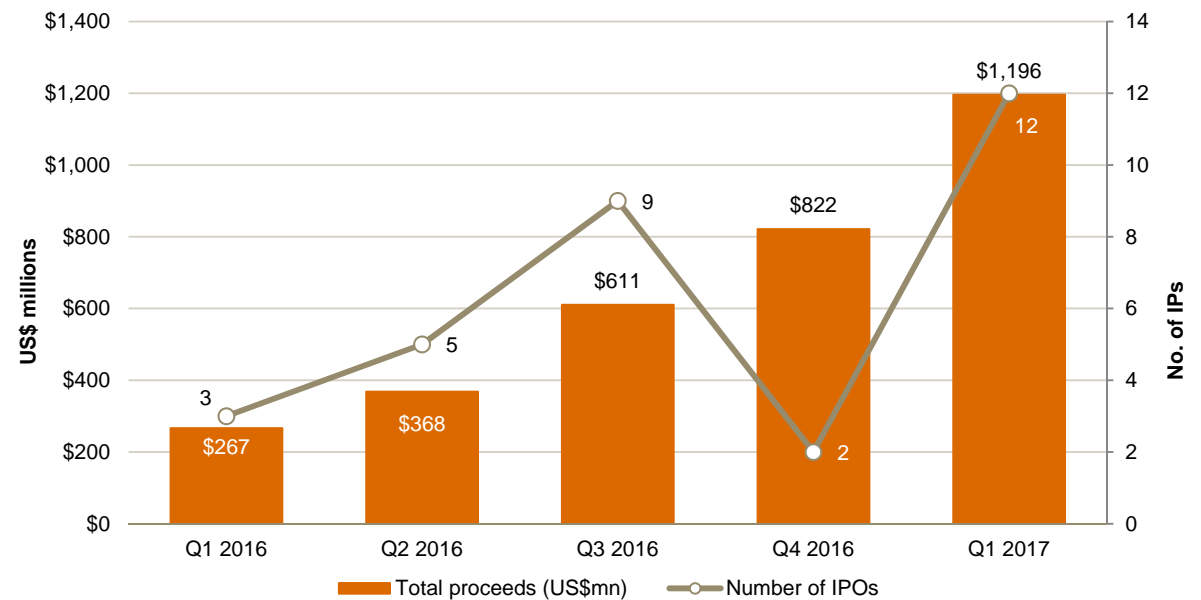
China

The Chinese tech IPO market exhibited steady growth in Q1 2017 with 67% of the total number of IPOs

China, with 12 IPOs this quarter, emerged as a strong contender for technology IPOs, but did not beat its own record of 14 IPOs in Q2 2015. In Q1 2017, Chinese IPOs were the biggest contributor, driving solid growth in the Asia-Pacific region.

What is noticeable is the increasing participation of companies from mainland China, which is expected to grow further because of a backlog of companies waiting to be listed. The Chinese stock regulator CSRC is facilitating the IPO process for more companies with less intervention from the government. This has encouraged many Chinese companies to go public.

Figure 10: China Tech IPOs



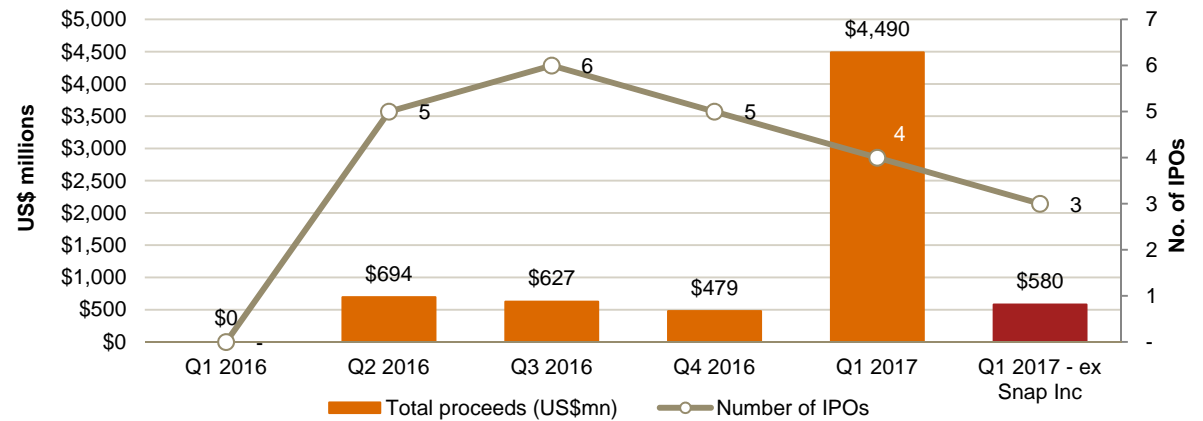
Source: S&P Capital IQ with analysis by PwC

United States

Two US Unicorns provided the required momentum

The US reported four tech IPOs with proceeds of US\$4.5 billion. The lion's share of the proceeds was due to Snap, which raised US\$3.9 billion. Excluding Snap, the IPO proceeds were US\$580 million.

Figure 11: US Technology IPOs



Source: S&P Capital IQ with analysis by PwC



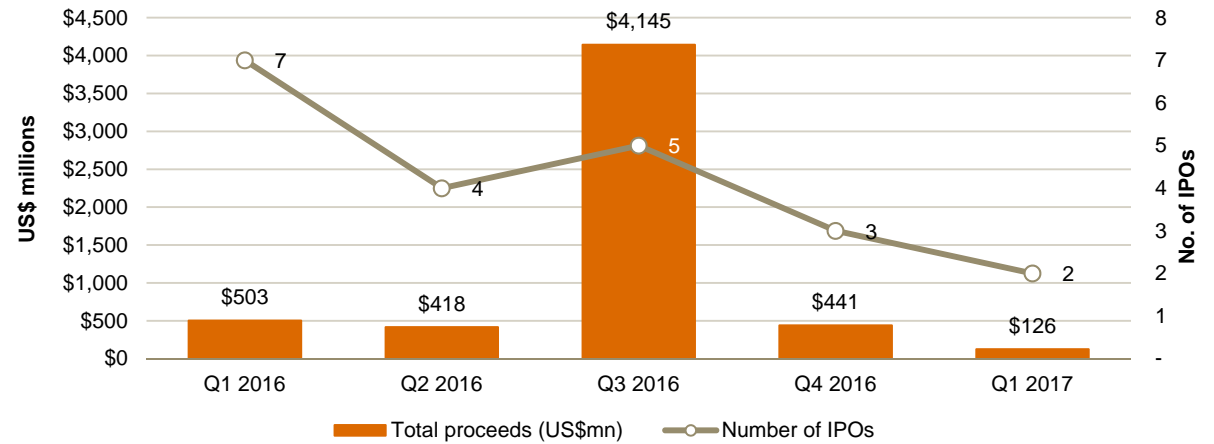
“After a slow start to the year, the US technology IPO market accelerated into the close of the first quarter. 2016 Technology IPOs as an asset class richly rewarded investors with returns exceeding the S&P 500. This has continued into 2017 and we expect to see more technology companies and Unicorns enter the US public markets.”

Alan Jones
Technology Deals Partner, PwC US

All other geographies

Japan was the only country outside China and the US to register IPOs for technology companies. Though the European continent witnessed a drought in Q1 2017, the outlook may improve once elections are over and Brexit's impact is better understood.

Figure 12: All other geographies Tech IPOs



Source: S&P Capital IQ with analysis by PwC



“Along with the consumer service and retail sectors, the tech sector continued to drive a strong Japanese IPO market in Q1 2017. The Tech sector represented a quarter of the total Japanese IPOs in Q1 2017.”

Masaru Koshida
IPO Solution Leader & Venture Support Centre Leader, PwC Japan

Europe

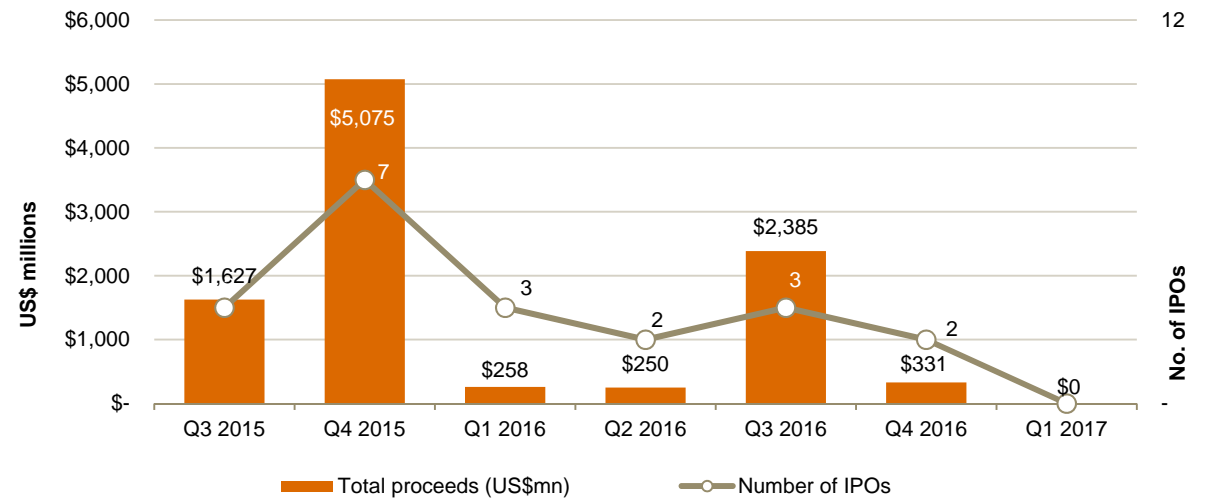
Political factors inhibit investments in Europe

Europe did not report any tech IPOs this quarter. The knock on impacts on market and consumer confidence due to uncertainty around Brexit and the impending elections in France, Germany, Norway and the Netherlands caused technology companies to go into a wait-and-watch mode.

Market volatility has also led some companies to drop their IPO plans and instead look at generating revenue to sustain themselves.

The European market generally follows the US market trend after two quarters. So Europe tech IPOs could pick up the pace by Q3/Q4 2017.

Figure 13: European tech IPOs (Excluding UK)



Source: S&P Capital IQ with analysis by PwC



"Geopolitical factors are inhibiting investments in Europe: the heightened political uncertainty due to the aftermath of Brexit and the ongoing elections in countries such as the Netherlands, France, Norway and Germany have brought instability."

Werner Ballhaus

Technology, Media and Telecommunications Industry Leader, PwC Germany

Stock exchange distribution

Tech IPOs were concentrated in five stock exchanges

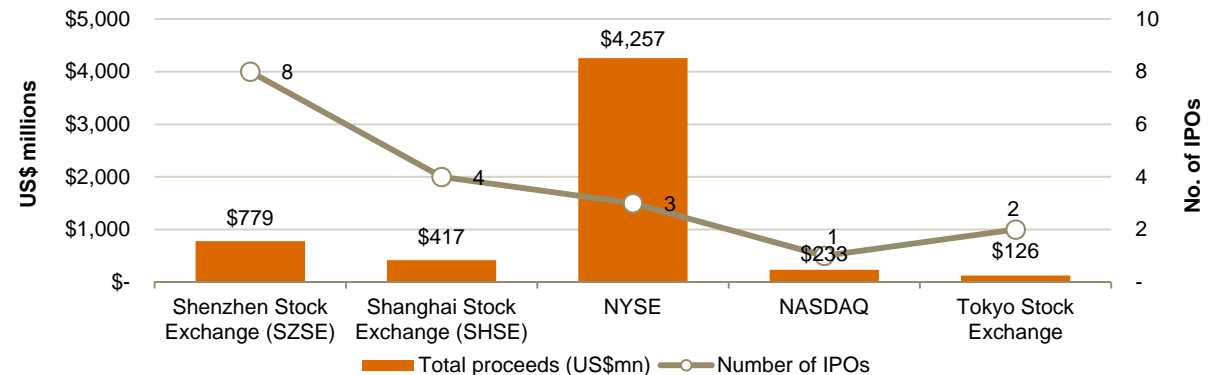
Only five stock exchanges participated in the Q1 2017 technology IPO process. The limited involvement is directly attributable to the fact that only three countries took part in IPO listings during Q1 2017.

Shenzhen Stock Exchange (SZSE) topped the list by total number of IPOs, with eight listings while the NYSE topped the list by total proceeds, with US\$4.3 billion. However, Hong Kong, the other main market for fund raising, did not register any technology IPOs despite a lower volatility index.

Japan's Tokyo stock exchange (TSE) registered two listings with US\$126 million proceeds, which reflects a strong outlook on the country's technology landscape.

Stock exchanges in the US, on other hand, performed extremely well and a significant number of private equity and venture capital funds backed tech companies. Three of four technology IPOs in the US were VC backed in Q1 2017.

Figure 14: Q1 2017 Stock exchange distribution



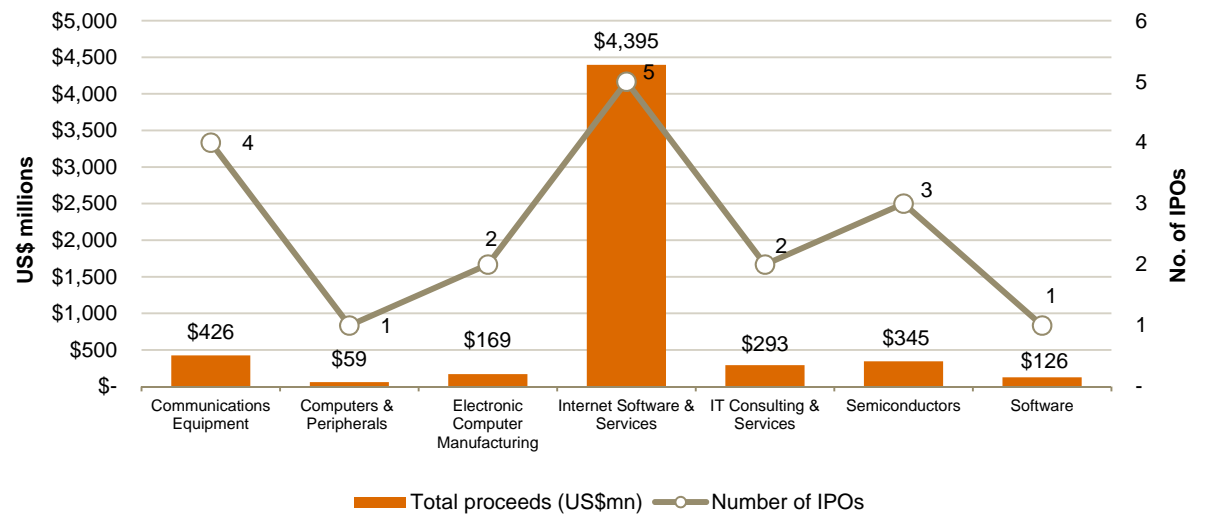
Source: S&P Capital IQ with analysis by PwC

Subsector distribution – Q1 2017

Internet Software & Services was the leading category in tech IPOs in Q1 2017. Semiconductors and Communications Equipment are the other two subsectors that witnessed strong growth owing to increased participation by Chinese companies.

While the Semiconductors subsector had three listings with US\$345 million proceeds, marking a 176% year-on-year growth, the Communications Equipment subsector raised US\$426 million, up 223% year on year with four Chinese listings.

Figure 15: Q1 2017 Subsector distribution



Source: S&P Capital IQ with analysis by PwC

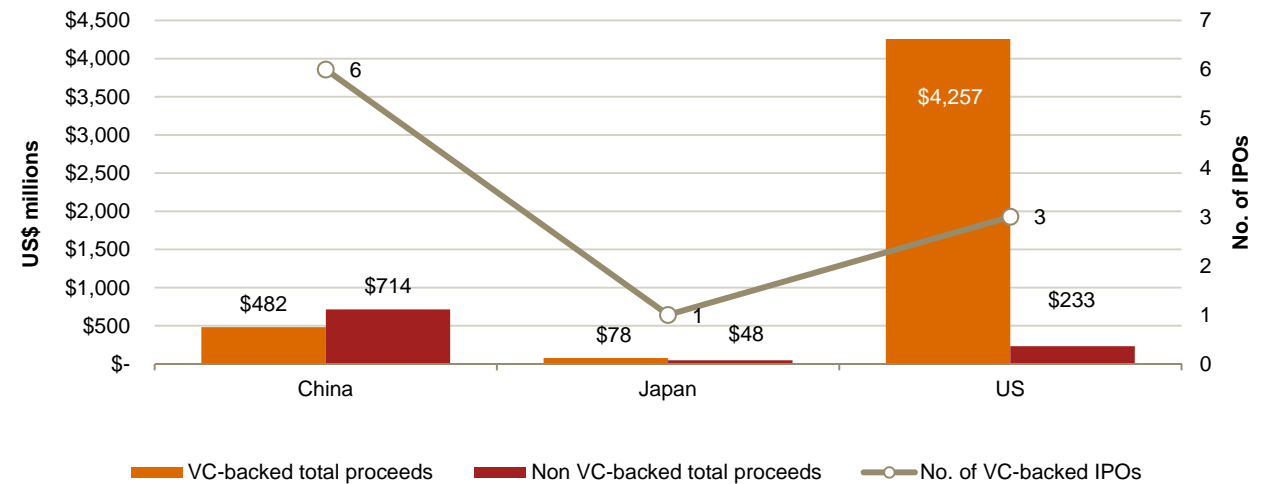
Distribution of VC and non-VC backed IPOs

Ten of the 18 tech IPOs were VC-backed. Four of the 10 VC-backed IPOs were from the Internet Software & Services subsector.

China had six VC-backed tech IPOs, followed by the US with three and Japan with one.

The US raised proceeds of US\$4.3 billion from VC-backed companies, followed by China (US\$482 million) and Japan (US\$78 million).

Figure 16: VC-backed & non-VC-backed IPOs – Q1 2017



Source: S&P Capital IQ with analysis by PwC

Q1 2017 tech IPOs – Offering details

Table 1: Q1 2017 tech IPOs – By issue date

Issue date	Company	Subsector	Proceeds (US\$mn)	Primary exchange	Domicile nation
Q1					
03/01/2017	Snap Inc	Internet Software & Services	3,910.0	NYSE	United States
03/16/2017	Yealink Network Technology Co Ltd	Communications Equipment	240.1	Shenzhen Stock Exchange	China
03/09/2017	Presidio, Inc	IT Consulting & Services	233.3	Global Select	United States
03/16/2017	MuleSoft, Inc	Internet Software & Services	221.0	NYSE	United States
01/06/2017	Shenzhen Kinwong Electronic Co Ltd	Semiconductor	159.8	Shanghai Stock Exchange	China
01/03/2017	G-bits Network Technology(Xiamen) Co Ltd	Internet Software & Services	138.4	Shanghai Stock Exchange	China
03/23/2017	Alteryx, Inc	Software	126.0	NYSE	United States
01/18/2017	Guangzhou Shiyuan Electronic Technology Co Ltd	Electronic Computer Manufacturing	112.9	Shenzhen Stock Exchange	China
03/13/2017	Jiangsu JieJie Microelectronics Co Ltd	Semiconductors	94.3	Shenzhen Stock Exchange	China
02/19/2017	Shanghai Fullhan Microelectronics Co Ltd	Semiconductors	90.1	Shenzhen Stock Exchange	China

Q1 2017 tech IPOs – Offering details

Table 1: Q1 2017 tech IPOs – By issue date

Issue date	Company	Subsector	Proceeds (US\$mn)	Primary exchange	Domicile nation
01/10/2017	Queclink Wireless Solutions Co Ltd	Communications Equipment	82.3	Shenzhen Stock Exchange	China
03/16/2017	Beagle Inc	Internet Software & Services	78.1	The Tokyo Stock Exchange	Japan
01/19/2017	Shanghai Athub Co Ltd	IT Consulting & Services	59.8	Shanghai Stock Exchange	China
03/10/2017	Tanyuan Technology Co Ltd	Computers & Peripherals	59.3	Shanghai Stock Exchange	China
01/24/2017	Shenzhen TXD Technology Co Ltd	Electronic Computer Manufacturing	56.0	Shenzhen Stock Exchange	China
03/20/2017	Shanghai Huace Navigation Technology Ltd	Communications Equipment	55.1	Shenzhen Stock Exchange	China
03/29/2017	Aucnet Inc	Internet Software & Services	48.0	The Tokyo Stock Exchange	Japan
01/22/2017	Jilin Jlu Communication Design Institute Co Ltd	Communications Equipment	48.3	Shenzhen Stock Exchange	China

Source: S&P Capital IQ with analysis by PwC

Key financials – Q1 2017

The average last twelve months' (LTM) revenue for the 18 technology IPOs in Q1 was US\$356 million. Only four of the 18 companies reported losses. However, the magnitude of losses for the larger companies, including the two Unicorns, resulted in an average net loss for all companies combined. The average LTM loss for Q1 2017 stood at US\$8 million. Still, 78% of the companies registered net income, a striking shift from the last quarter of 2016, in which 80% reported net losses. The four Q1 IPO companies that reported losses were Alteryx Inc, MuleSoft, Presidio Inc, and Snap. These are all American companies and Snap, the biggest, reported the largest loss, US\$515 million.

The Internet Software & Services subsector had an average LTM revenue of US\$204 million, average LTM EBITDA of (US\$92 million) and average enterprise value of US\$5.7 billion. The subsector also registered the highest EV/LTM revenue of 27.9x.

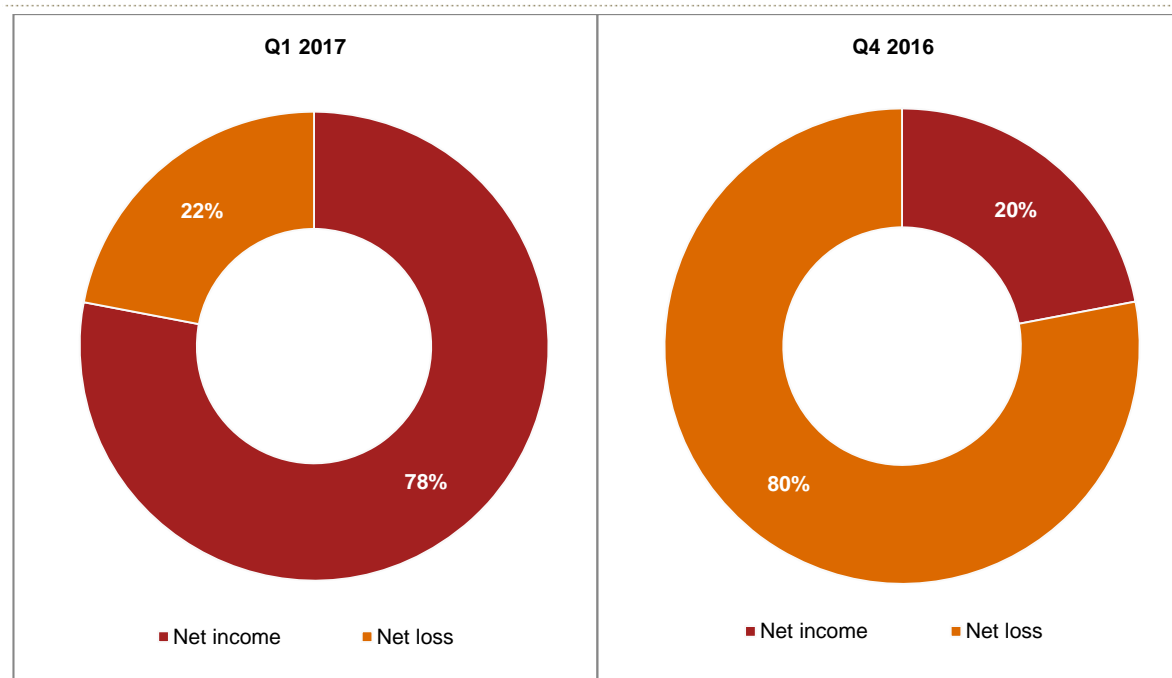
The Communications Equipment subsector had one IPO in Q4 and none in Q2 and Q3 2016. However, the subsector rebounded and registered four new IPOs in Q1. The average LTM revenue was US\$77 million, and LTM EBITDA stood at US\$24 million. The subsector reported an average net income of US\$25 million.

The Semiconductors subsector has been consistent in its performance and reported an average revenue of US\$181 million from three listings. All three are Chinese companies. The subsector recorded a healthy average net income of US\$36 million.

The Computers & Peripherals subsector reported revenue of US\$67 million from a single listing in Q1 2017.

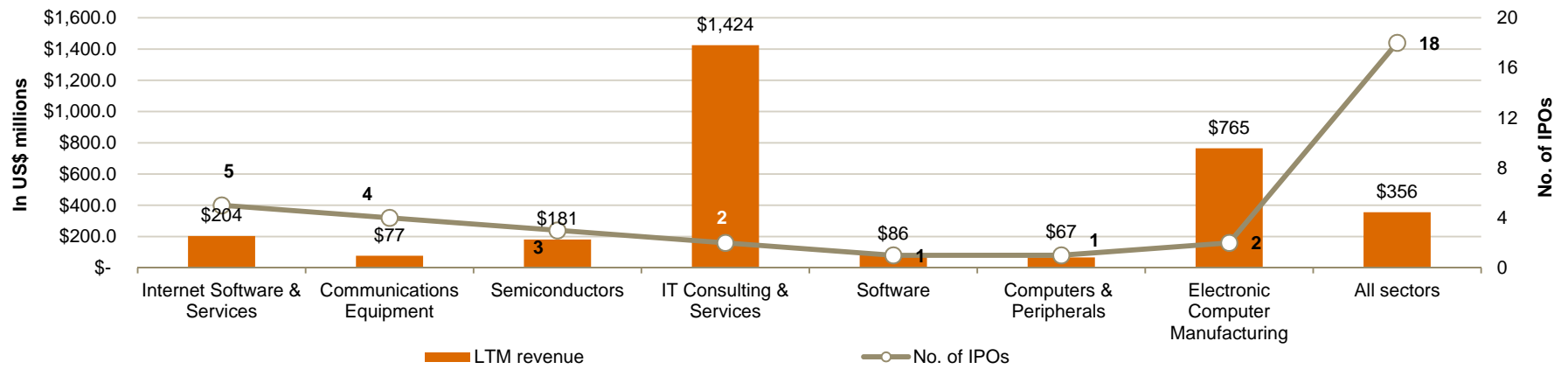
Among other subsectors, IT Consulting & Services and Electronics each registered two IPOs. IT Consulting & Services had the highest average revenue at US\$1.4 billion, and average LTM EBITDA of US\$109 million. The Electronics subsector registered average LTM revenue of US\$765 million and LTM net income of US\$58 million.

Figure 17: Full-year and Q1 2017 tech IPOs – Net income



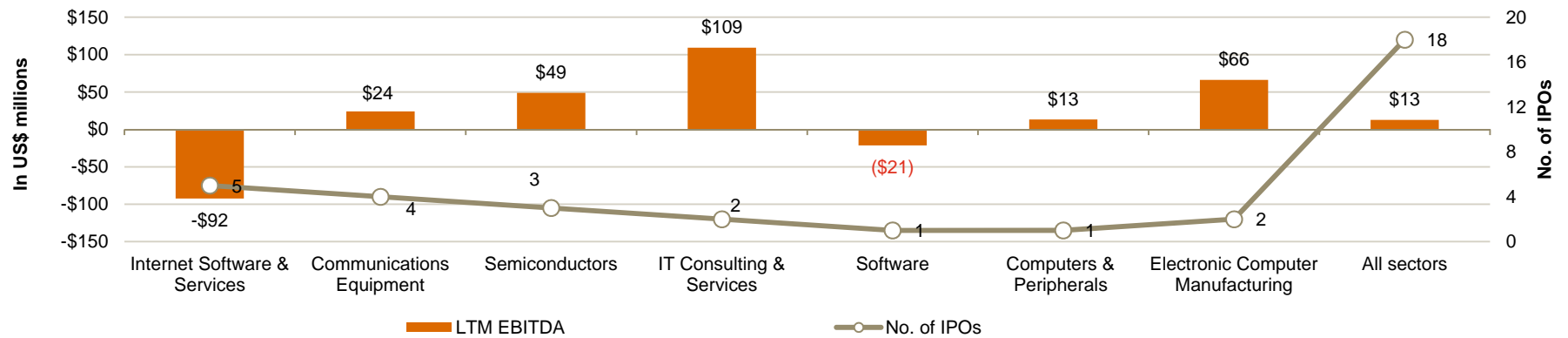
Source: S&P Capital IQ with analysis by PwC

Figure 18: Q1 2017—Average LTM revenue



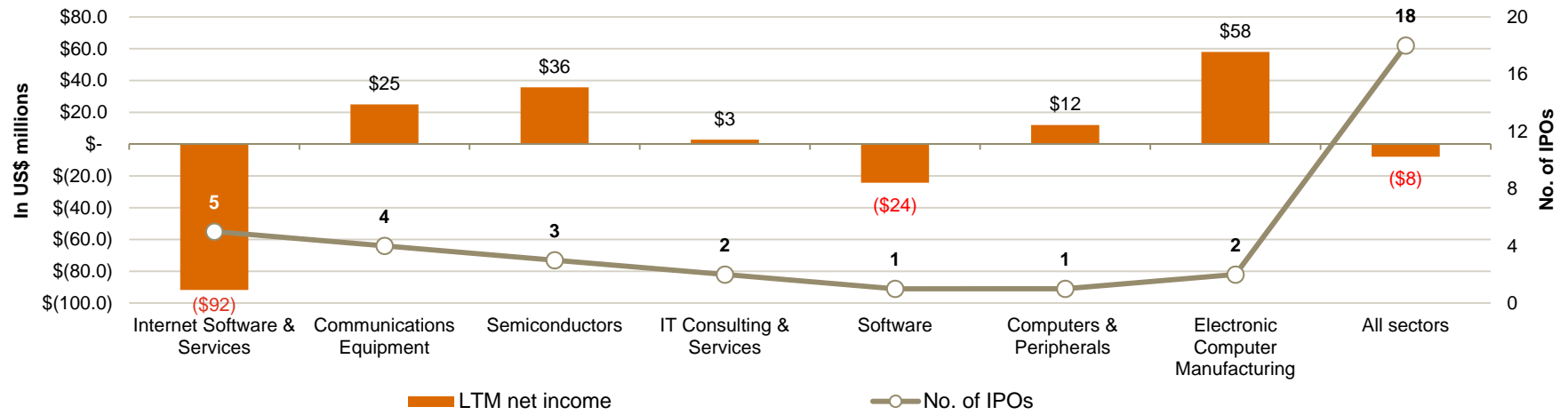
Source: S&P Capital IQ with analysis by PwC

Figure 19: Q1 2017—Average LTM EBITDA



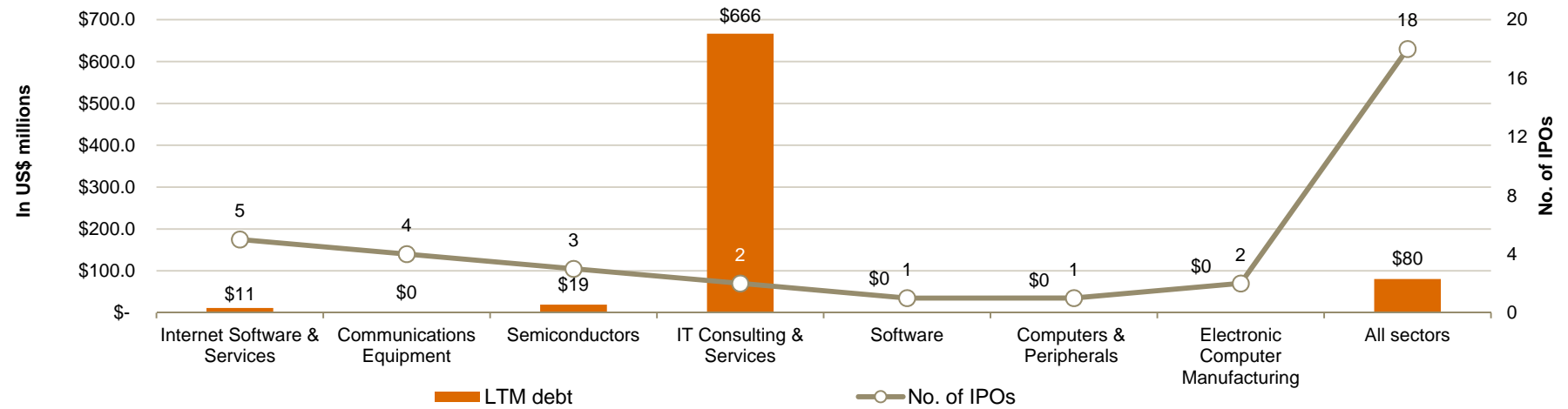
Source: S&P Capital IQ with analysis by PwC

Figure 20: Q1 2017—Average LTM net income



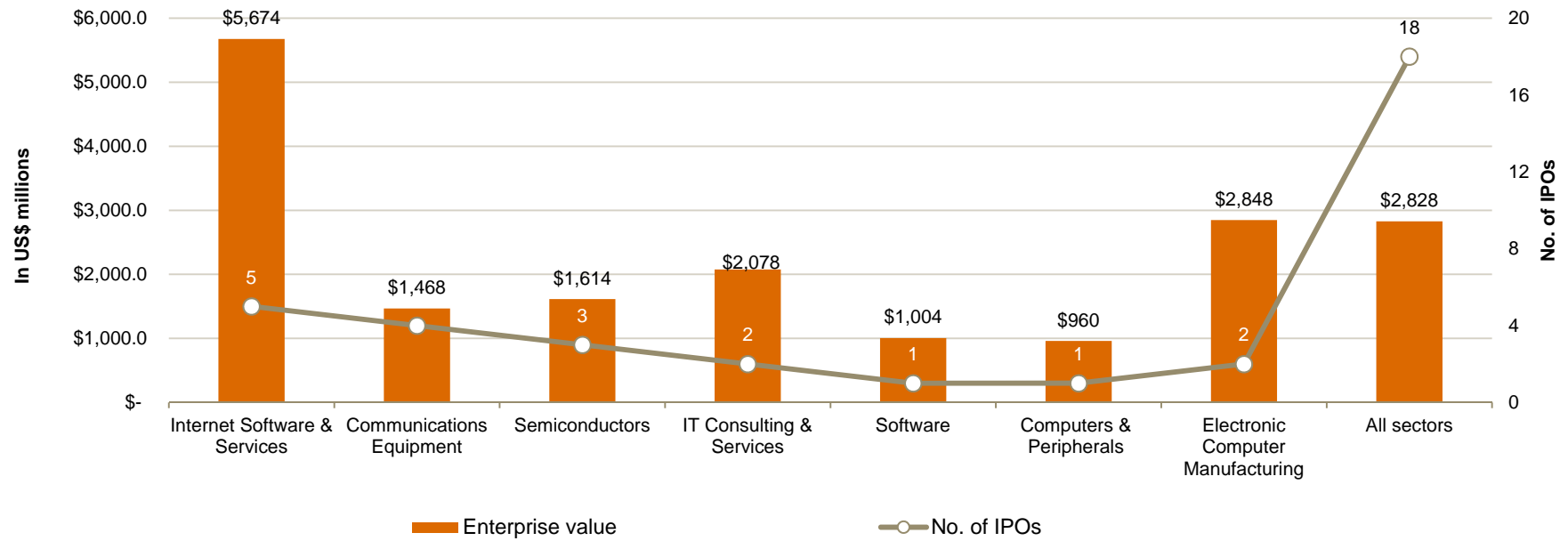
Source: S&P Capital IQ with analysis by PwC

Figure 21: Q1 2017—Average total debt



Source: S&P Capital IQ with analysis by PwC

Figure 22: Q1 2017—Average enterprise value



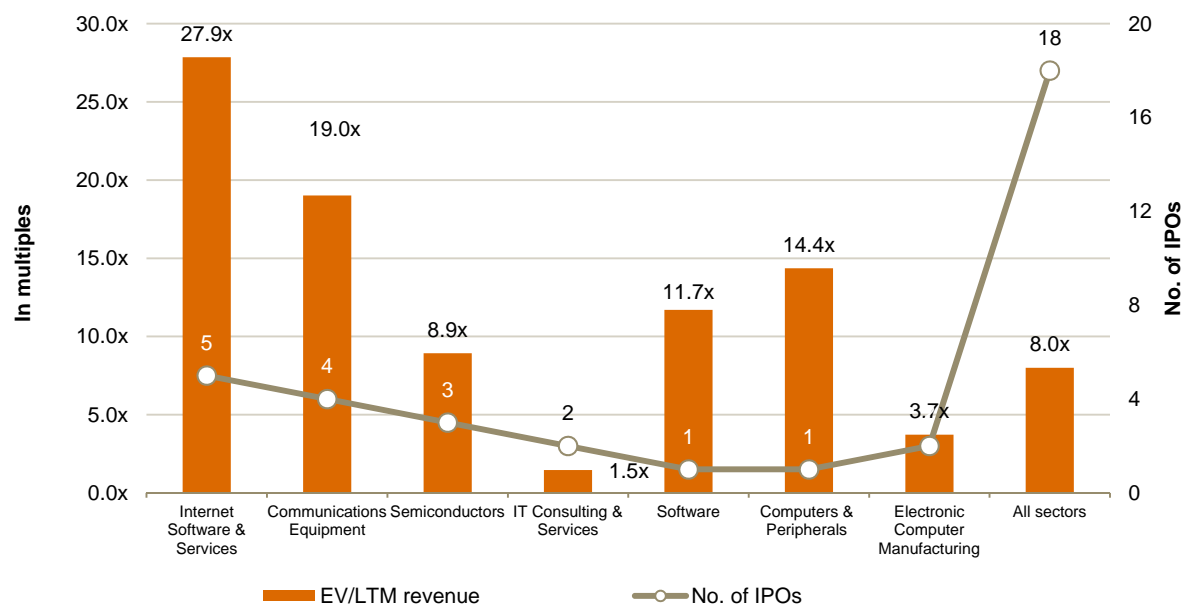
Source: S&P Capital IQ with analysis by PwC

Q1 2017 Technology IPO listings – Valuation metrics

The overall EV/LTM Revenue of technology IPOs increased from 5.1x in Q4 2016 to 8x in Q1 2017. Internet Software & Services and Communications Equipment led the valuation metrics as these subsectors registered the highest average EV/LTM Revenue multiple.

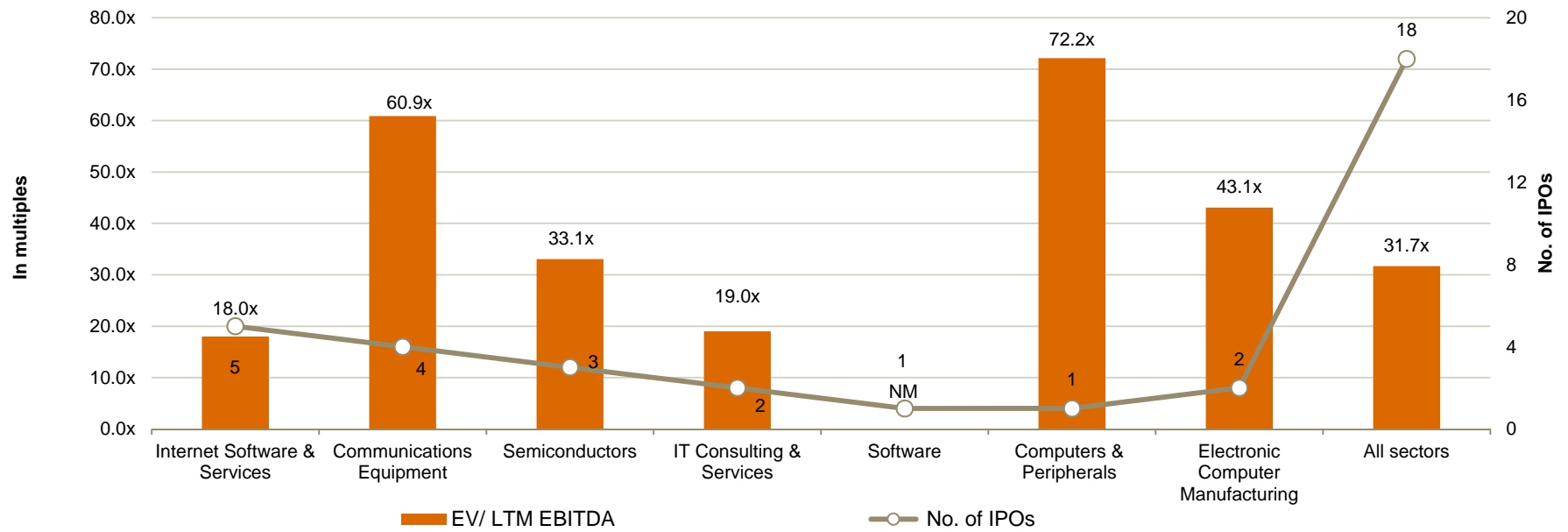
Computers & Peripherals registered the highest EV/LTM EBITDA of 72.2x owing to a single listing. This was followed by the Communications Equipment subsector with 60.9x.

Figure 23: Q1 2017 EV/LTM revenue



Source: S&P Capital IQ with analysis by PwC

Figure 24: Q1 2017 EV/LTM EBITDA



*NM represents 'Not material' due to a negative multiple.

Source: S&P Capital IQ with analysis by PwC

Top three subsectors in Q1 2017

Internet Software & Services

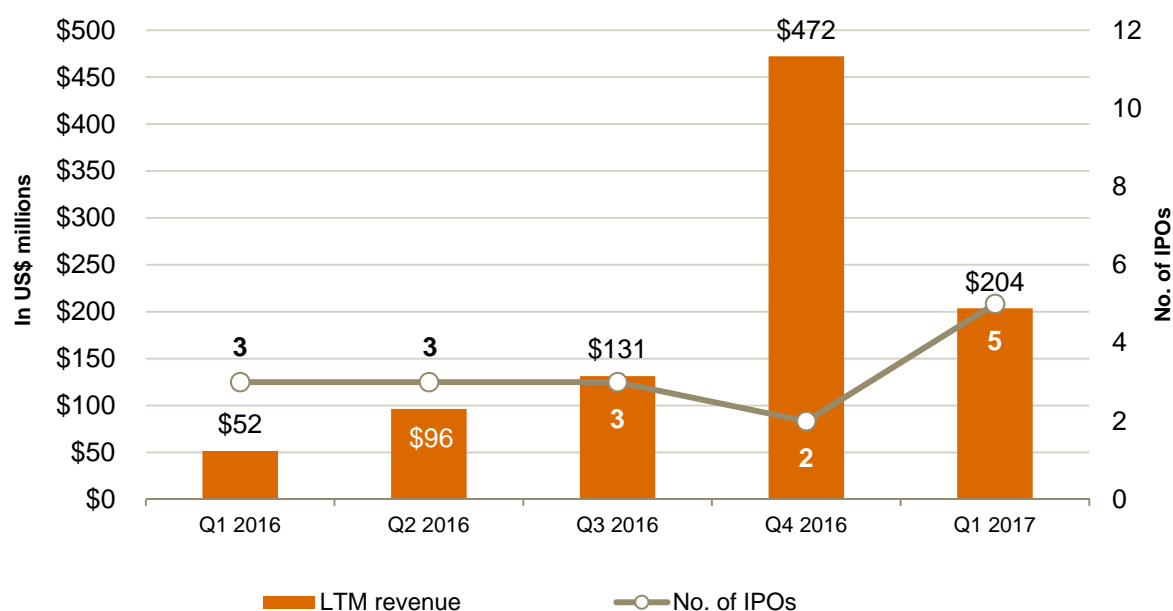
The Internet Software & Services subsector registered five IPO listings in Q1 2017, with average LTM revenue of US\$204 million compared to US\$472 million in Q4 2016. The subsector witnessed significant growth both sequentially (380%) and year on year (1,470%) in proceeds. This massive growth is primarily attributable to the IPO of Snap, which helped the subsector to record US\$4.4 billion, with its solo contribution of US\$3.9 billion.

Average LTM EBITDA for the same quarter was negative US\$92 million, compared to negative US\$54 million in Q4 2016. Average net loss for the period also stood at US\$92 million compared to a net loss of US\$479 million in Q4 2016. The subsector has been incurring average net losses since Q2 2016.

Average debt declined by 61% to US\$11 million in Q1 2017 from US\$28 million in Q4 2016.

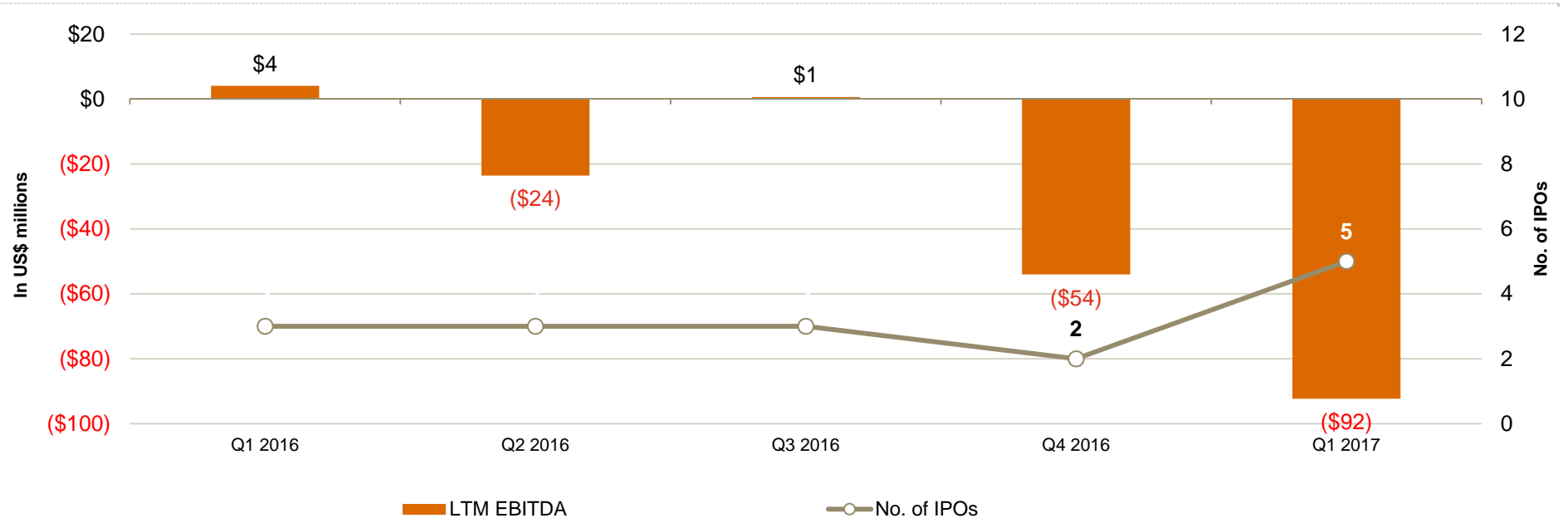
EV/LTM revenue jumped to 27.9x in Q1 2017 from 9.7x in Q4 2016.

Figure 25: Internet Software & Services – LTM revenue



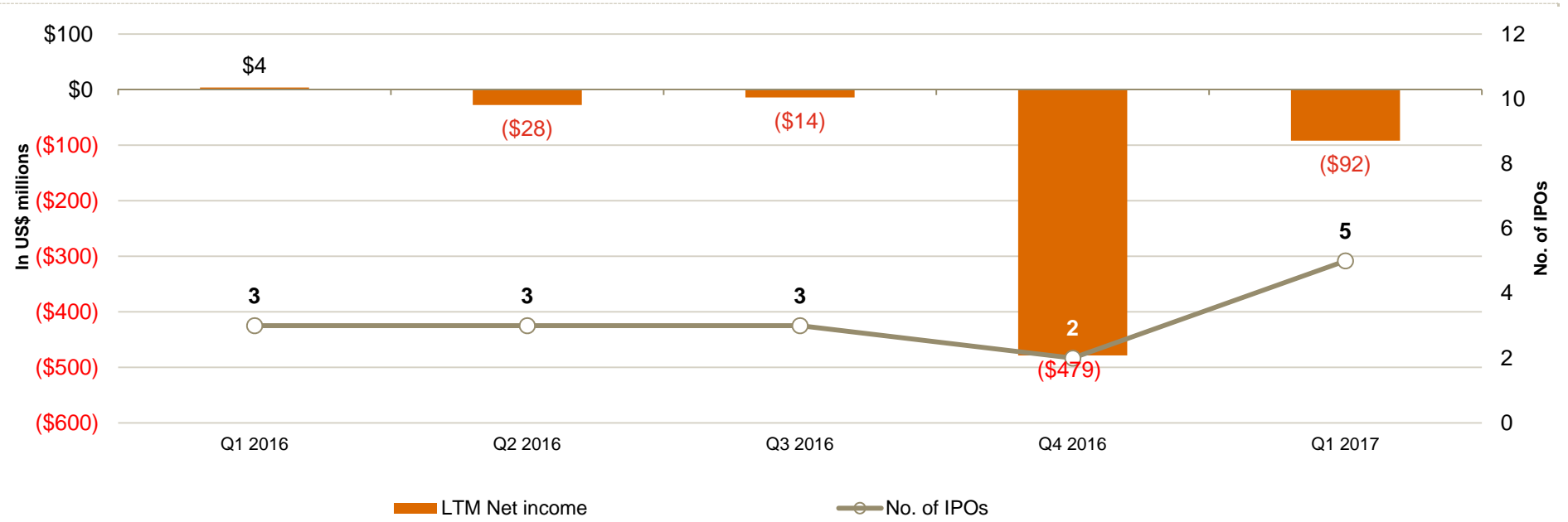
Source: S&P Capital IQ with analysis by PwC

Figure 26: Internet Software & Services – LTM EBITDA



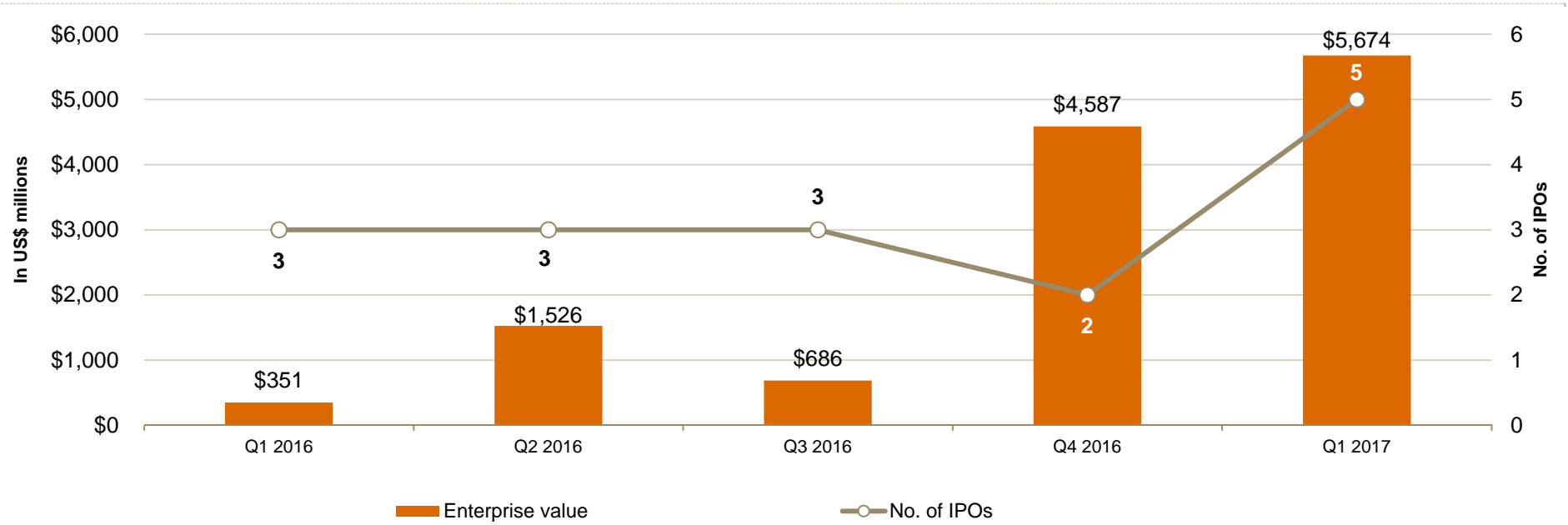
Source: S&P Capital IQ with analysis by PwC

Figure 27: Internet Software & Services – LTM net income



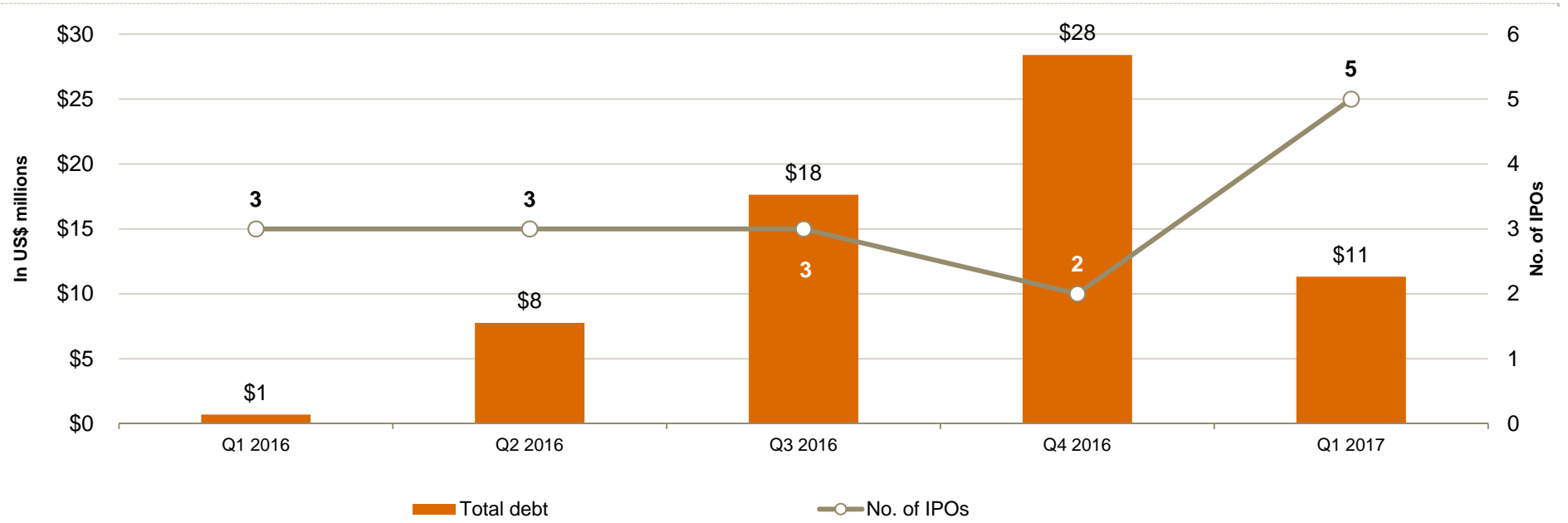
Source: S&P Capital IQ with analysis by PwC

Figure 28: Internet Software & Services – Enterprise Value



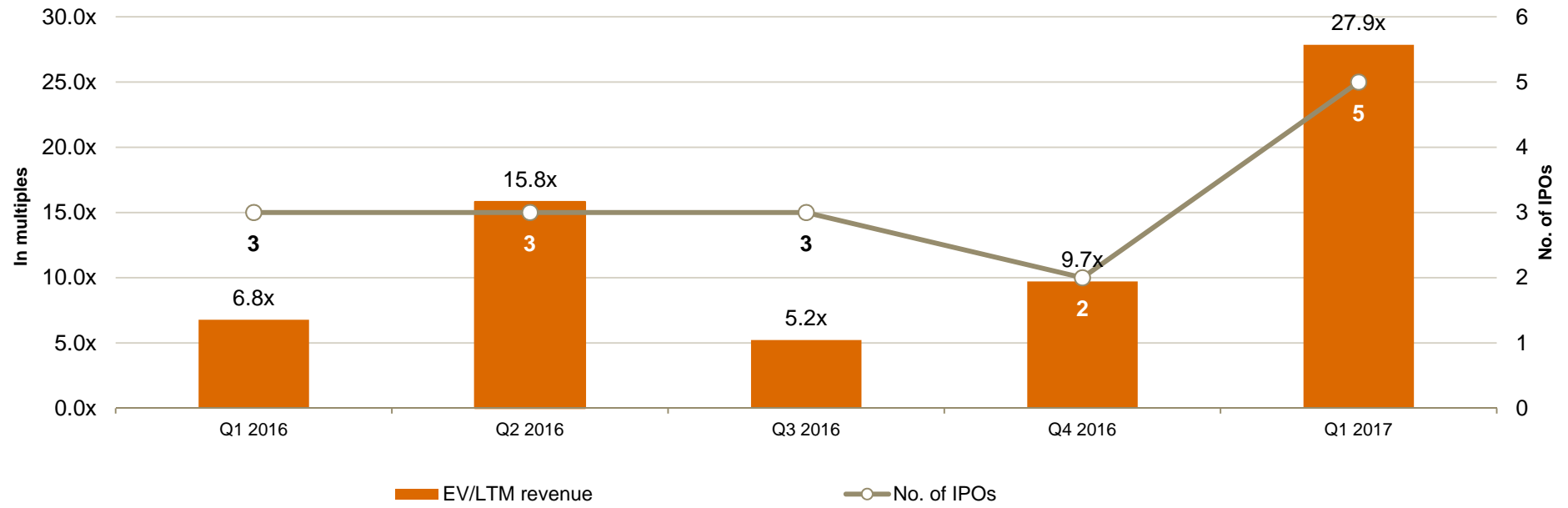
Source: S&P Capital IQ with analysis by PwC

Figure 29: Internet Software & Services – Total debt



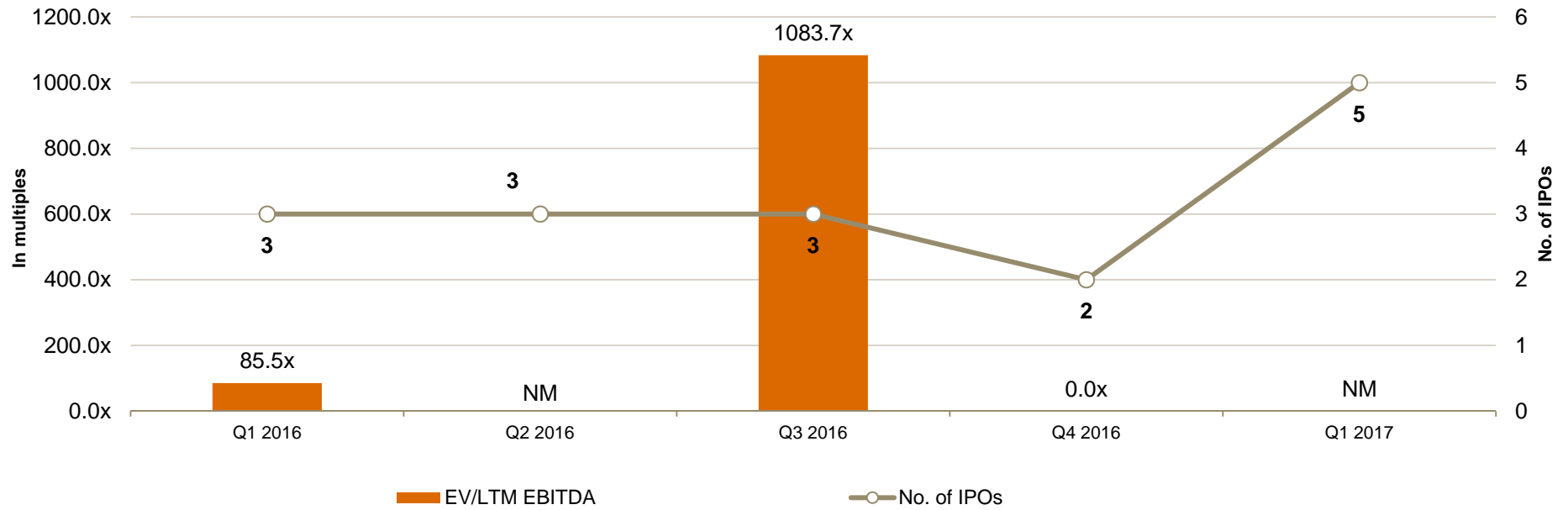
Source: S&P Capital IQ with analysis by PwC

Figure 30: Internet Software & Services – EV/LTM revenue



Source: S&P Capital IQ with analysis by PwC

Figure 31: Internet Software & Services – EV/LTM EBITDA



*NM represents 'Not material' due to a negative multiple.

Source: S&P Capital IQ with analysis by PwC

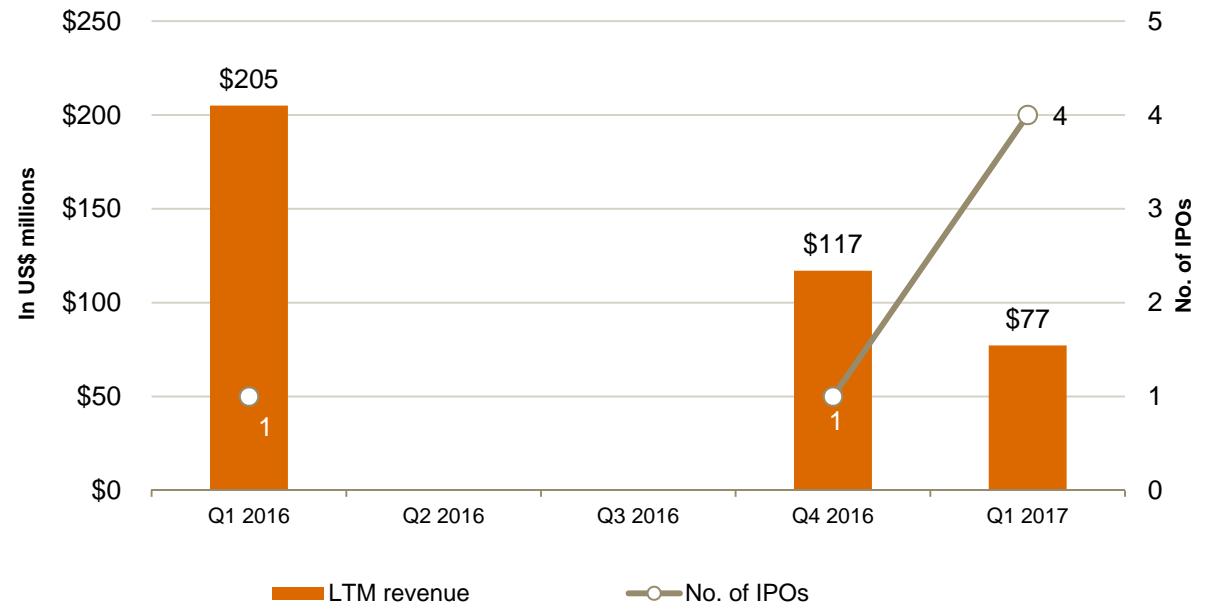
Communications Equipment

The Communications Equipment subsector registered four listings with total proceeds of US\$426 million. Despite the 300% increase in number of IPOs in Q1 2017, the average LTM revenue declined 34% sequentially, and 62% year on year.

As for average LTM EBITDA, significant growth was noticed in Q1 2017 a 2,300% increase compared to Q4 2016. However, average LTM EBITDA declined 41% year on year. Average net income was US\$25 million, a year-on-year decline of 34%.

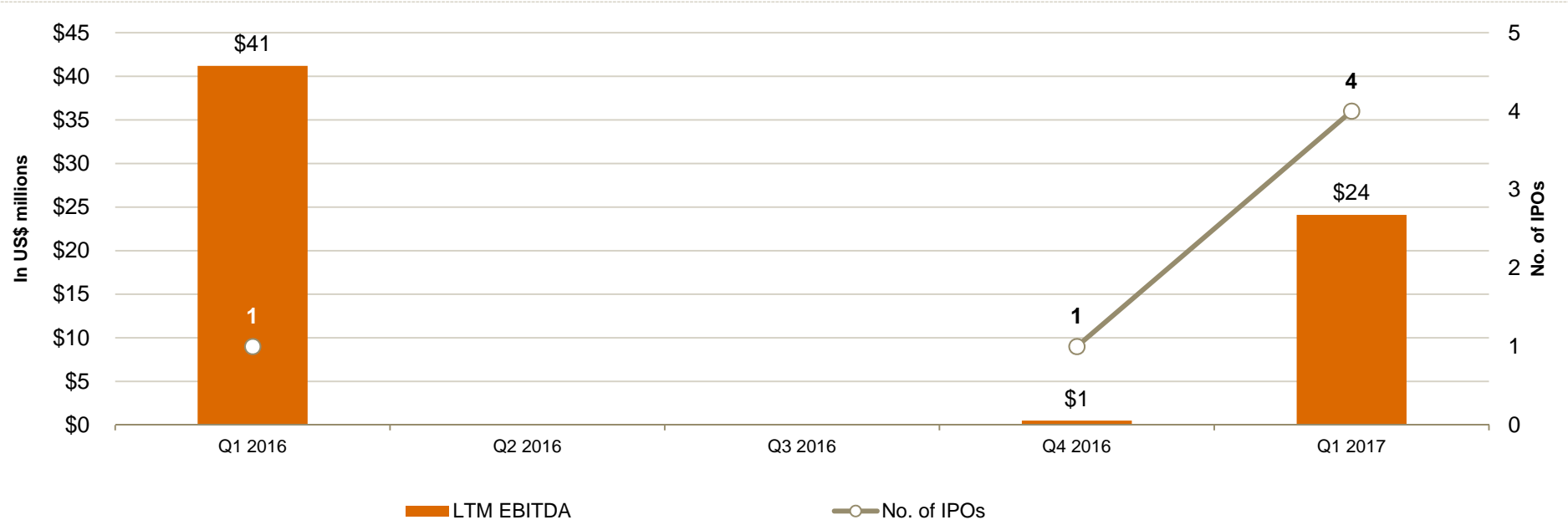
EV/LTM revenue increased to 19x, both sequentially (Q4 2016 – 7.0x) and year on year (Q1 2016 – 5.0x). EV/LTM EBITDA declined drastically quarter on quarter to 60.9x from 1,634.6x in Q4 2016.

Figure 32: Communications Equipment – LTM revenue



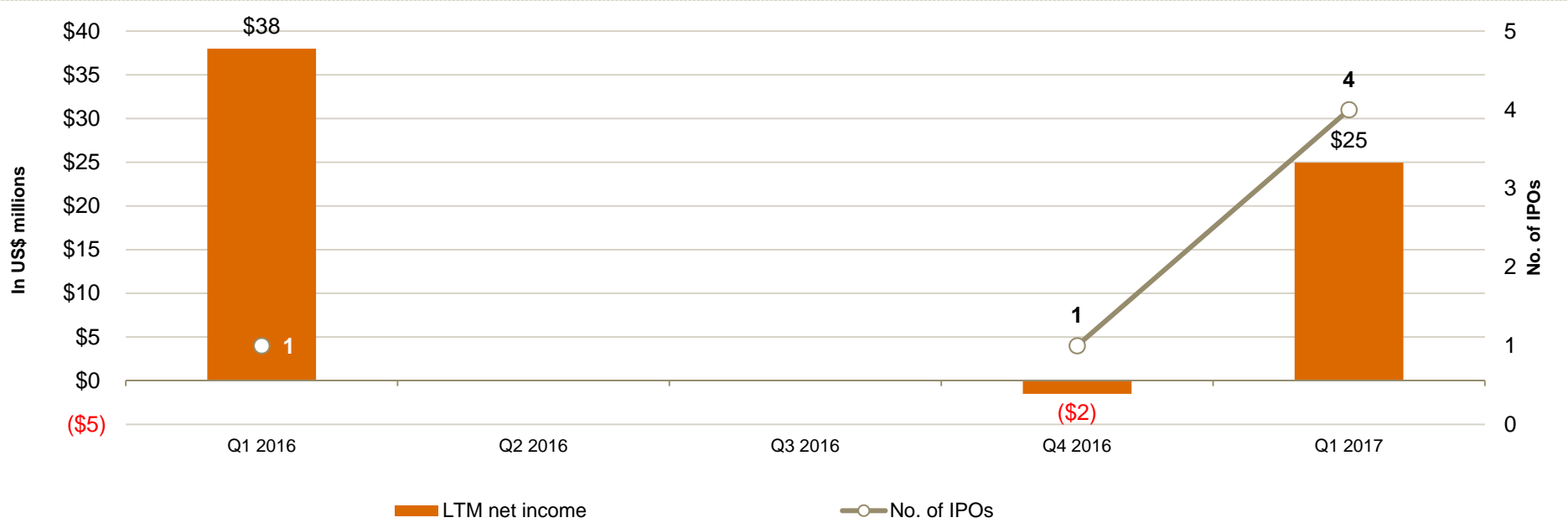
Source: S&P Capital IQ with analysis by PwC

Figure 33: Communications Equipment – LTM EBITDA



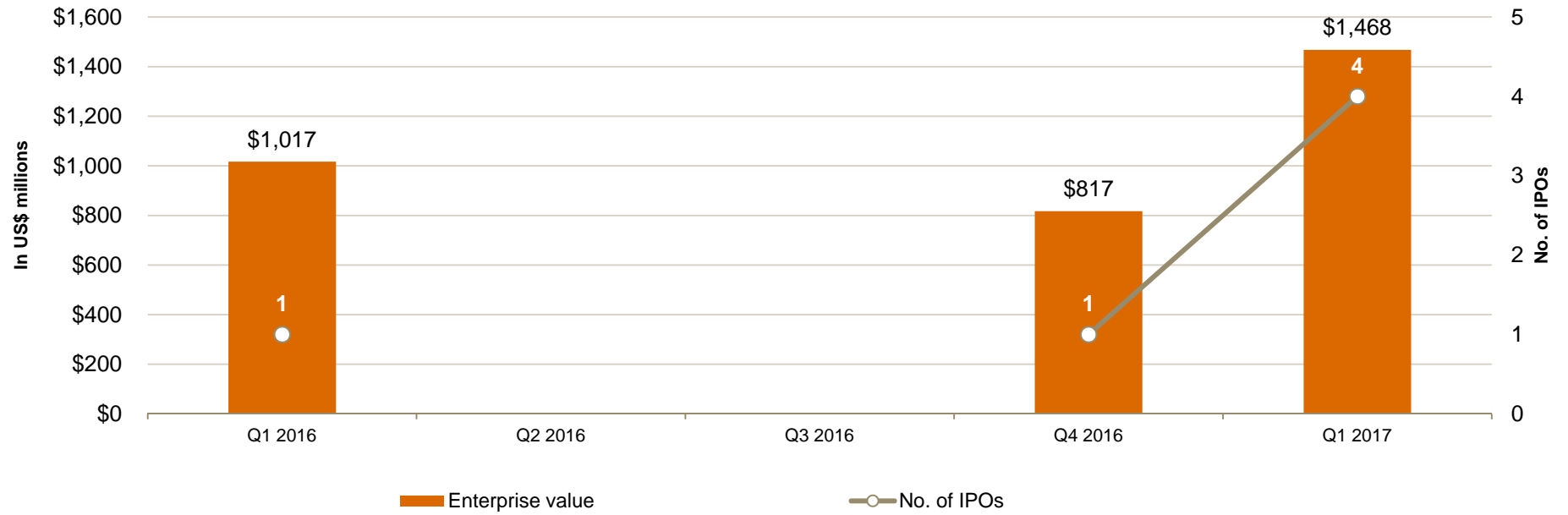
Source: S&P Capital IQ with analysis by PwC

Figure 34: Communications Equipment – LTM net income



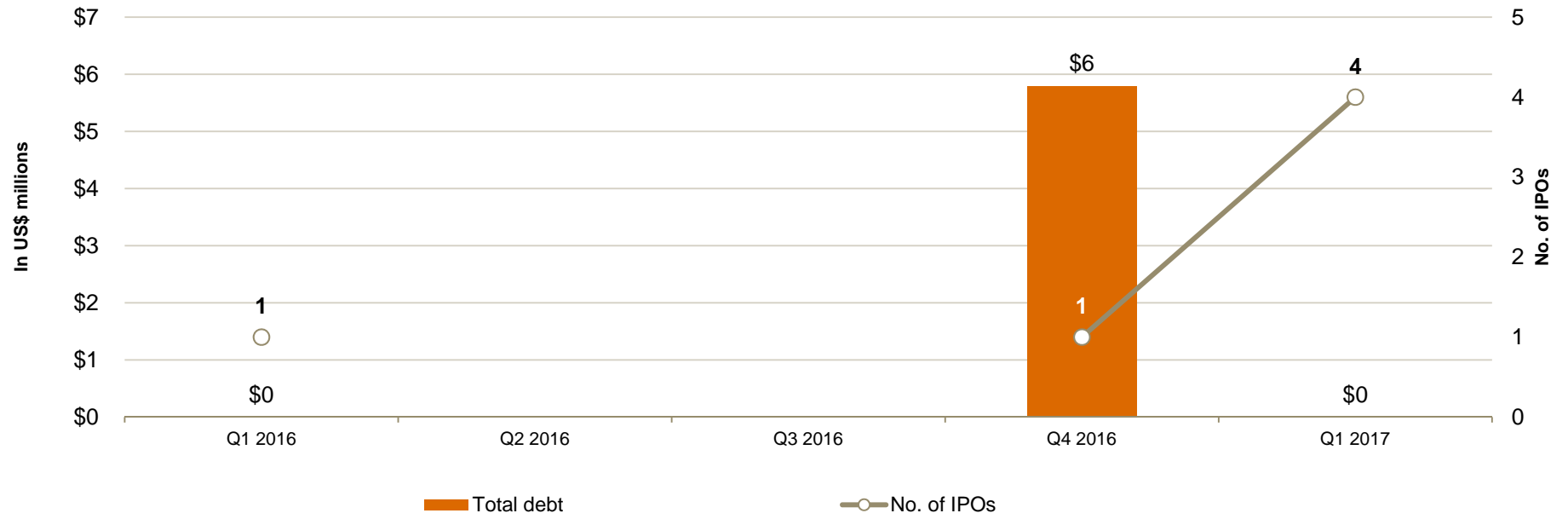
Source: S&P Capital IQ with analysis by PwC

Figure 35: Communications Equipment – Enterprise value



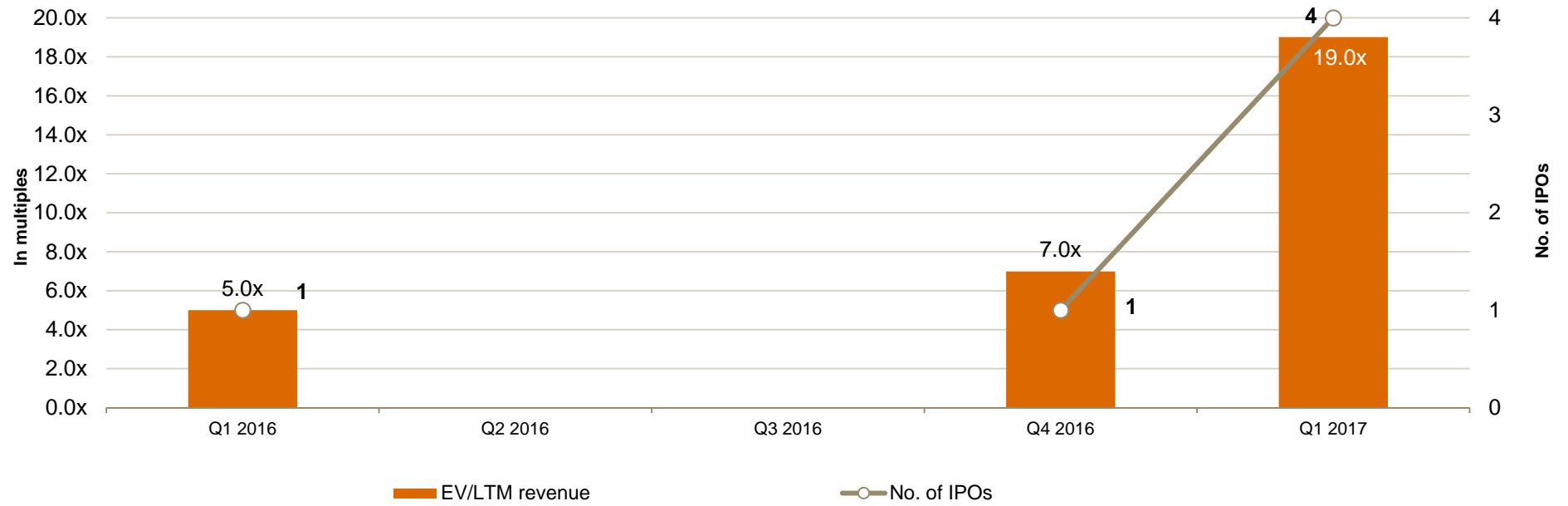
Source: S&P Capital IQ with analysis by PwC

Figure 36: Communications Equipment – Total debt



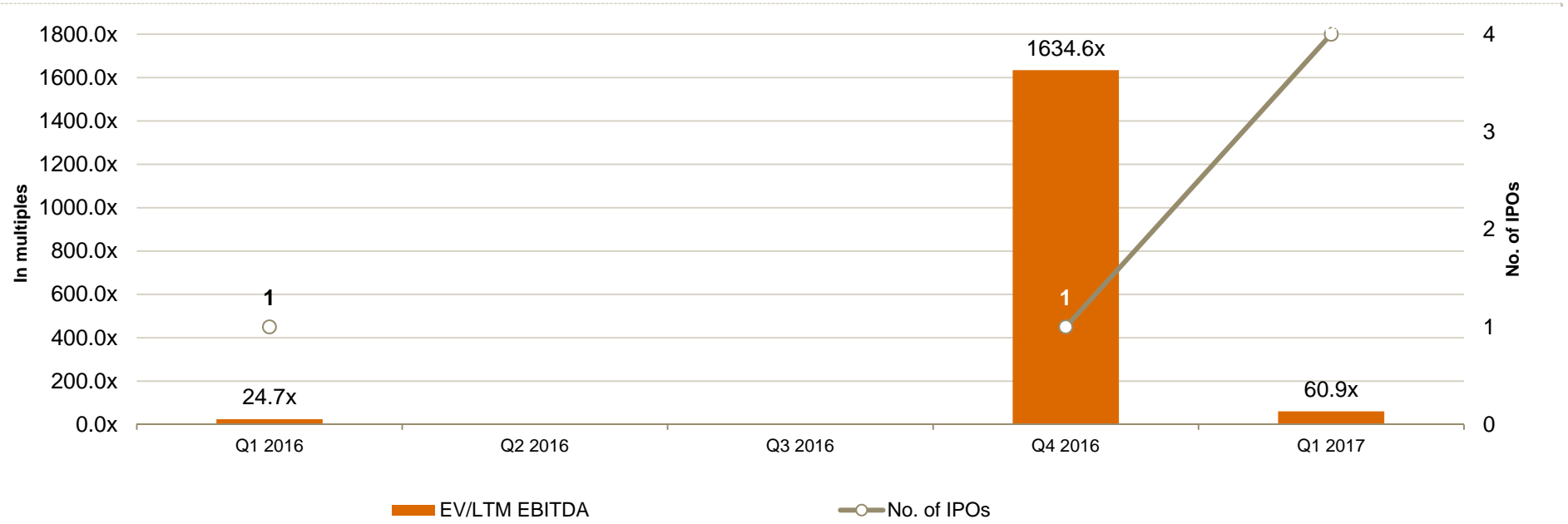
Source: S&P Capital IQ with analysis by PwC

Figure 37: Communications Equipment – EV/LTM revenue



Source: S&P Capital IQ with analysis by PwC

Figure 38: Communications Equipment – EV/LTM EBITDA



Source: S&P Capital IQ with analysis by PwC

Semiconductors

The average revenue for semiconductor IPO companies in Q1 2017 was US\$181 million, a decrease of 1% sequentially and 66% decline year on year. The subsector registered three IPOs, which grew 50% over the previous quarter.

Average LTM EBITDA increased by 1,125% quarter on quarter from US\$4 million in Q4 2016 to US\$49 million in Q1 2017, while growing 188% on a year-on-year basis from US\$17 million to US\$49 million.

Semiconductor EV increased 372% on a sequential basis from US\$342 million in Q4 2016 to US\$1.6 billion in Q1 2017.

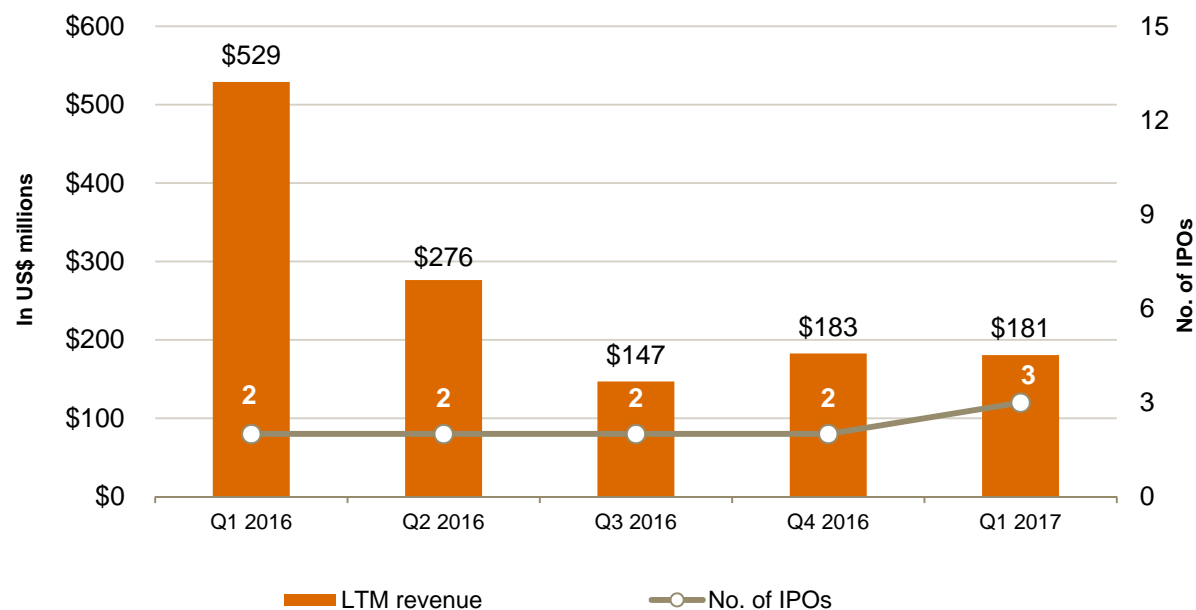
LTM net income increased significantly from US\$14 million in Q1 2016 to US\$36 million in Q1 2017, registering 157% year-on-year growth.

Total debt for Q1 2017 decreased by 84% at US\$19 million compared to US\$35 million in Q4 2016.

The subsector's valuation multiple of EV/LTM revenue increased from 1.9x in Q4 2016 to 8.9x in Q1 2017.

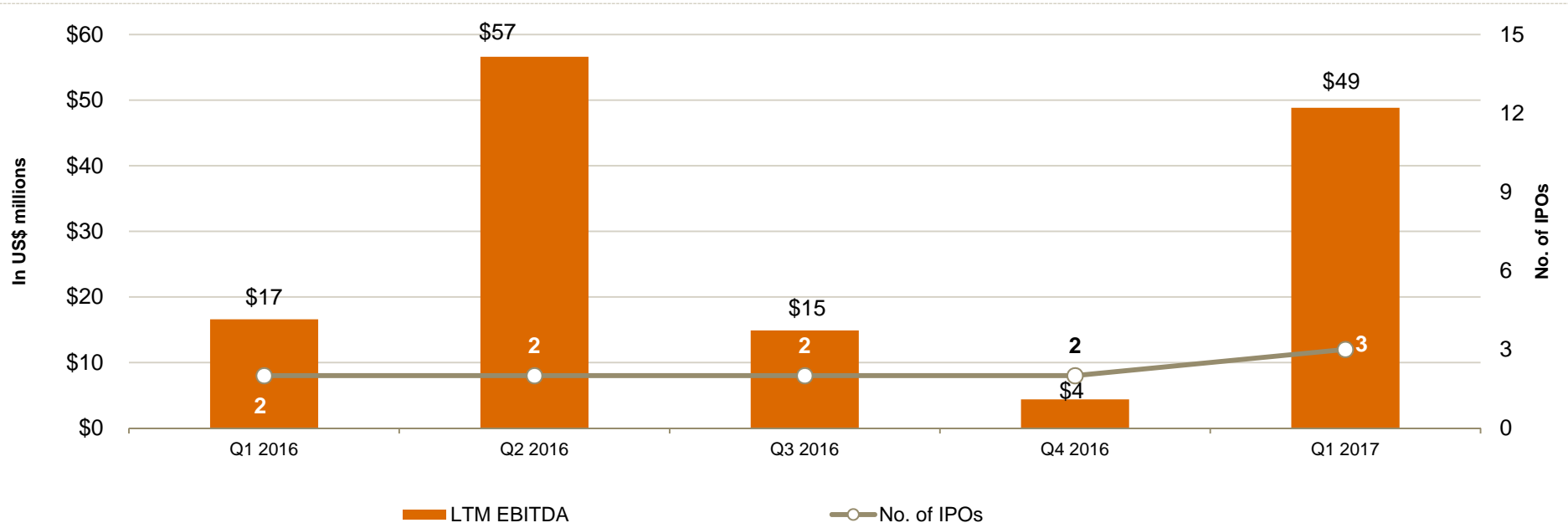
However, EV/LTM EBITDA declined to 33.1x in Q1 2017 from 77.7x in Q4 2016.

Figure 39: Semiconductors – LTM revenue



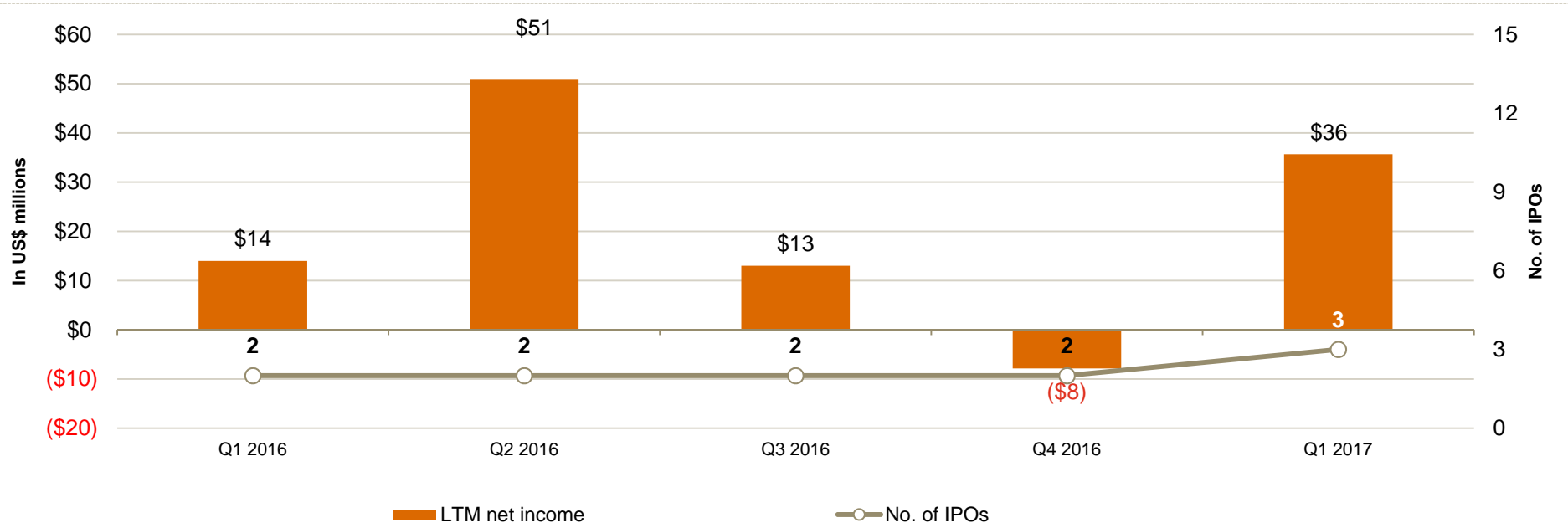
Source: S&P Capital IQ with analysis by PwC

Figure 40: Semiconductors – LTM EBITDA



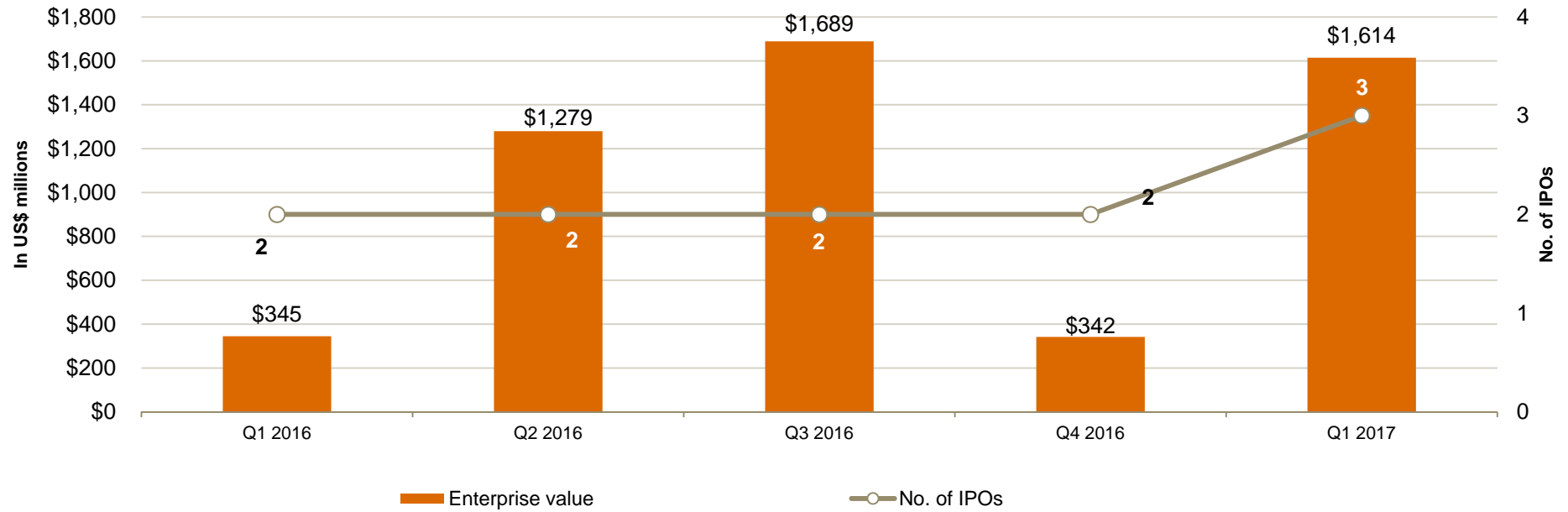
Source: S&P Capital IQ with analysis by PwC

Figure 41: Semiconductors – LTM net income



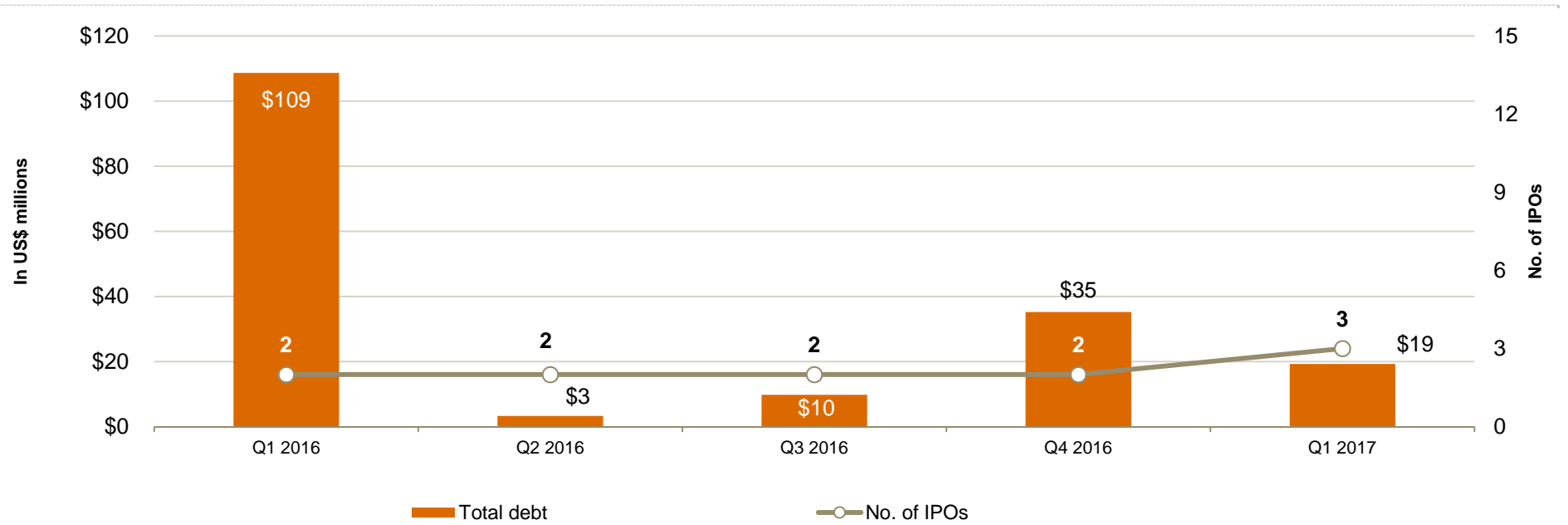
Source: S&P Capital IQ with analysis by PwC

Figure 42: Semiconductors – Enterprise value



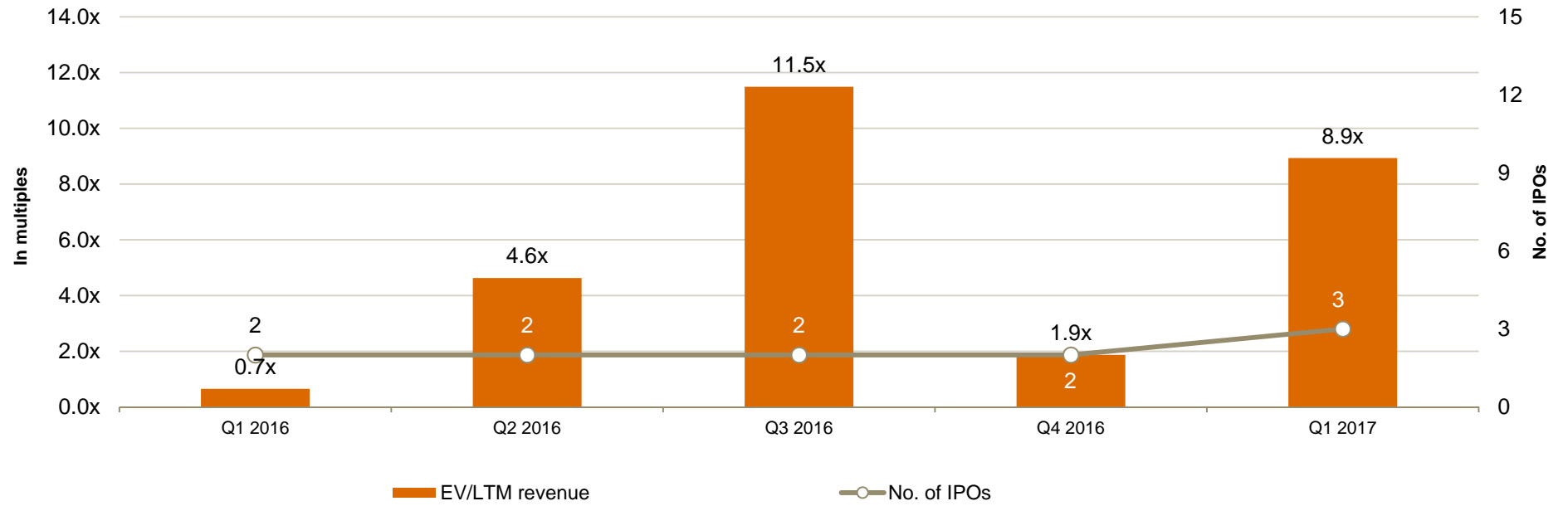
Source: S&P Capital IQ with analysis by PwC

Figure 43: Semiconductors – Total debt



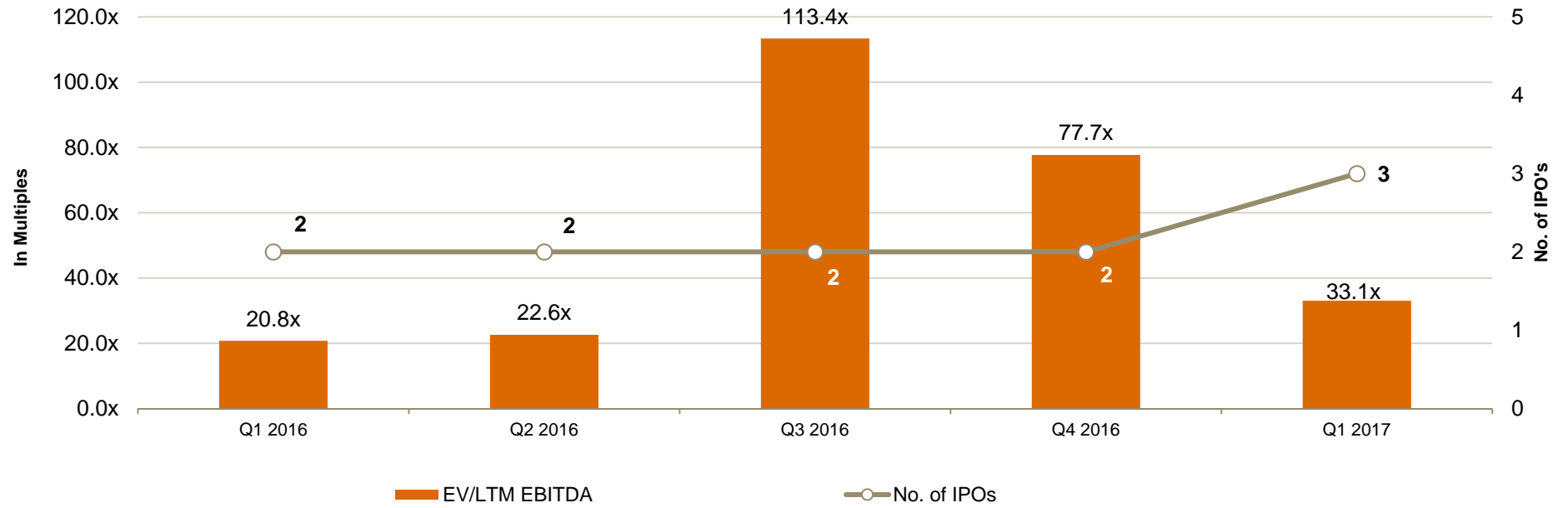
Source: S&P Capital IQ with analysis by PwC

Figure 44: Semiconductors – EV/LTM revenue



Source: S&P Capital IQ with analysis by PwC

Figure 45: Semiconductors – EV/LTM EBITDA



Source: S&P Capital IQ with analysis by PwC

Methodology

The Global Technology IPO Review for Q1 2017 is based on PwC's analysis of transaction data extracted from S&P Capital IQ. The analysis considers IPOs across all countries worldwide during the period 1 January 2017 to 31 March 2017 (Q1), financial data was also obtained from S&P Capital IQ.

The definition of the Technology subsector is based on the S&P Capital IQ database industry classifications and includes the following subsectors:

- Internet Software & Services
- IT Consulting & Services
- Professional Services (e.g., Application Software, Software Solutions)
- Semiconductors
- Software
- Computers & Peripherals
 - Computers, Computers Peripheral Equipment
 - Computers, Storage Device Manufacturing
- Electronic Computer Manufacturing (“Electronics”)
- Communications Equipment

Only IPOs with issue size greater than US\$40 million were included in the analysis.

All monetary amounts are in US dollars unless otherwise indicated.

LTM – Last 12 months

Most figures are rounded to one decimal.



For more information

If you would like to discuss how these findings might impact your business or your future strategy, please reach out to any of our technology industry leaders listed below.

Raman Chitkara

Global Technology Leader

Phone: 1 408 817 3746

Email: raman.chitkara@us.pwc.com

Rod Dring – Australia

Phone: 61 2 8266 7865

Email: rod.dring@au.pwc.com

Estela Vieira – Brazil

Phone: 55 1 3674 3802

Email: estela.vieira@br.pwc.com

Christopher Dulny – Canada

Phone: 1 416 869 2355

Email: christopher.dulny@ca.pwc.com

Jianbin Gao – China

Phone: 86 21 2323 3362

Email: gao.jianbin@cn.pwc.com

Pierre Marty – France

Phone: 33 1 5657 58 15

Email: pierre.marty@fr.pwc.com

Werner Ballhaus – Germany

Phone: 49 211 981 5848

Email: werner.ballhaus@de.pwc.com

Sandeep Ladda – India

Phone: 91 22 6689 1444

Email: sandeep.ladda@in.pwc.com

Masahiro Ozaki – Japan

Phone: 81 3 5326 9090

Email: masahiro.m.ozaki@strategyand.jp.pwc.com

Masaru Koshida – Japan (IPO Solutions Leader)

Phone: 81 90 9971 9116

Email: masaru.koshida@pwc.com

Hoonsoo Yoon – Korea

Phone: 82 2 709 0201

Email: hoonsoo.yoon@kr.pwc.com

Ilja Linnemeijer – The Netherlands

Phone: 31 88 792 4956

Email: ilja.linnemeijer@nl.pwc.com

Yury Pukha – Russia

Phone: 7 495 223 5177

Email: yury.pukha@ru.pwc.com

Mark Jansen – Singapore

Phone: 65 6236 7388

Email: mailto:mark.jansen@sg.pwc.com

Jass Sarai – UK

Phone: 44 0 1895 52 2206

Email: jass.sarai@uk.pwc.com

Mark McCaffrey – US

Phone: 1 408 817 4199

Email: mailto:mark.mccaffrey@pwc.com



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