

From the Wilson Sonsini Database:

FINANCING TRENDS Q3 2025



Key Features and Developments in This Report

An Interview with David Grawemeyer

Former Wilson Sonsini General Counsel in Residence and current Edge Focus Chief Legal Officer David Grawemeyer draws on decades of experience advising executives in the fintech and financial services arena and offers his perspective on fundraising, mistakes to avoid, and how to build a compliance-focused team.

Valuations Have Another Strong Showing

Valuations and round sizes increased quarter over quarter at most stages, suggesting that the most attractive companies continue to justify high valuations and big checks.

SAFEs Continue to Dominate at the Pre-Seed Stage

With more than 90% of pre-Seed fundraises utilizing Simple Agreements for Future Equity (SAFEs), this basic fundraising instrument continues to be the clear favorite when it comes to submillion-dollar deals.

Introducing *Breakthrough Minds*, Our New Podcast

Breakthrough Minds, Wilson Sonsini's new podcast, explores transformative innovations across technologies and industries. In each episode, we sit down with founders, operators, and thought leaders to hear candid stories about the breakthroughs that shape the future.

See <u>p. 3</u>

See p. 5

See <u>p. 11</u>

See <u>p. 13</u>





Market Perspective with David Grawemeyer

David Grawemeyer is Chief Legal Officer at <u>Edge Focus</u> and was recently General Counsel in Residence at Wilson Sonsini Goodrich & Rosati. With more than 20 years of both in-house and law firm experience, David provides corporate counsel tailored to the needs of his clients, developing and implementing strategies to grow their businesses while minimizing legal risks.

You were recently General Counsel in Residence (GCIR) at Wilson Sonsini. How do you see the GC-in-residence role complementing traditional outside counsel and what specific gaps does it fill for founders and CEOs?

Based on your recent work with early-stage fintech and financial services companies, what are the most common early legal and operational mistakes you see made by founders in these sectors? The firm's new General Counsel in Residence (GCIR) provides clients with unprecedented access to a wealth of practical knowledge and insights from peers who have successfully navigated similar challenges. By drawing on these shared experiences, clients gain a deeper understanding of their operational obstacles and make more informed strategic decisions regarding their legal priorities. This, in turn, helps clients strategically allocate resources, optimize operations, refine their legal functions, and broaden their business perspectives. Modeled on venture capital entrepreneur-in-residence roles, the program helps clients avoid common pitfalls and refine legal functions. The GCIR program complements the firm's Executive Advisory Program, which offers customized, longer term advisory support to companies of all sizes and stages, from early start-ups to large multinationals.

Early-stake founders and executives often do not understand the regulatory environment — even if you partner with a bank, you still likely have direct regulatory responsibility because banks do not handle all compliance. Fintech start-ups often fail to invest early and adequately in compliance, especially regarding data privacy. I also see founders frequently misjudging their banking partner's product capabilities or their partner's regulatory constraints, which can harm or delay products. It's smart to consider multiple bank partners. Finally, many starting out do not consider the benefits of using a corporation (as opposed to an S-Corp. or LLC) for a sale and for QSBS benefits, which can result in millions of dollars in tax savings when the stock or company is eventually sold.

Market Perspective with David Grawemeyer (cont.)

Regulation and enforcement in financial services and fintech remain active (AML, consumer protection, data privacy, etc.). What practical steps should founders and early legal teams prioritize to avoid regulatory surprises as they scale?

What's one piece of pragmatic advice you wish every founder would act on in their first 12–18 months of building a company?

You led legal teams through M&A and strategic transactions at both public and private companies. For start-ups contemplating a sale or strategic partnership, what are the issues to watch for that can derail a transaction?

Companies need to invest early in compliance infrastructure and that includes both people and technology. Put compliance policies in writing and document any exceptions. Fintech start-ups should have regular compliance audits and perform tabletop simulations to prepare for regulatory issues. It also helps to join trade groups to better understand regulations and help advocate for the company's positions.

I have two pieces of advice for new founders. First, build a culture where bad news/significant issues are promptly escalated to senior management for resolution. Too many times, I have seen (typically junior) employees fail to recognize and escalate a crucial issue or on their own try to solve a significant problem that escalates into a crisis management issue for the company that could have been resolved earlier. Second and related to the first point, management should break down silos among employees — your employees need to effectively communicate across the organization to build a successful business.

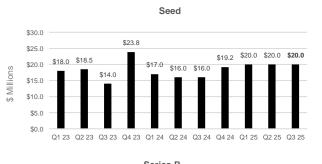
Here are some of the avoidable early issues that I have seen that can mess up M&A deals later on:

- low quality or missing financial statements ideally financials should be audited and/or GAAP ready;
- questionable revenue recognition and other accounting practices;
- lack of internal controls, business policies, and documented business processes;
- poor records concerning equity ownership including missing stock grant agreements;
- significant customer agreements that can be terminated at the option of the customer upon change in control;
- unresolved litigation, regulatory, or compliance issues;
- too many consents required to approve the transaction or, veto power held by small group of shareholders;
- equity vesting that is triggered by the transaction, resulting in potential staffing issues for the buyer;
- · ambiguity over ownership of important IP; and
- · a customer base that is overly concentrated.



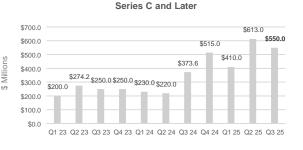
PRE-MONEY MEDIAN VALUATIONS*

Valuations Have Another Strong Quarter









Reflecting optimism in the face of continuing economic uncertainty, venture-backed company valuations were mostly up in Q3 2025, with all stages, except Series C, flat or above the previous quarter.

Early-stage Seed and Series A valuations remained healthy in Q3 2025, with median values for both cohorts matching those seen in Q2 2025. Artificial intelligence continues to be a major driver at this stage, with nearly 40% of Seed and Series A companies in our dataset highlighting AI as a key part of their mission.

Series B valuations experienced the strongest quarter in over a year, as both investors and startups continue to navigate the volatility at the growth stage.

Although Series C and later-stage company valuations declined from the previous quarter, they still achieved their second-best performance in several years, reaching \$550 million.

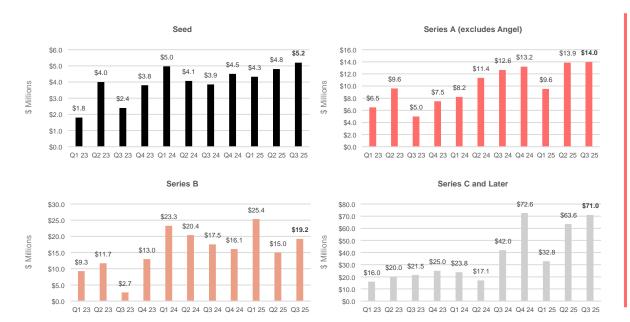


EMERGING COMPANIES AND VENTURE CAPITAL

^{*} For a yearly breakdown of pre-money median valuations dating back to 2020, see the Appendix on page 23.

EQUITY FUNDRAISE MEDIAN AMOUNTS*

Fundraise Amounts Move in Line with Valuations



Like valuations, fundraise amounts demonstrate that investors continue to have an appetite for substantial fundraising amounts.

Reflecting continued investor interest in earlystage companies, median Seed raise amounts rose from \$4.8 million in Q2 2025 to \$5.2 million in Q3 2025. Median Series A raises were essentially unchanged from the previous quarter at \$14.0 million.

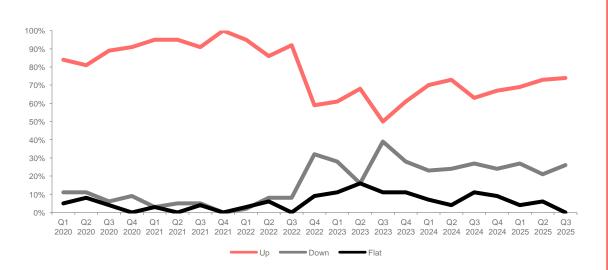
After a meaningful decline in Q2 2025, median Series B raises rebounded to \$19.2 million, although they remain below recent highs.

Series C and later fundraise amounts, which began the year on a low note, climbed to a median of \$71.0 million in Q3 2025. With several high-profile IPOs in Q3, pre-IPO fundraising activity has been strong, and we expect fundraising ahead of potential public listings to remain active over the next 12–24 months.



Up Rounds Are On the Up and Up

Up and Down Rounds by Quarter (Series B and Later Companies)



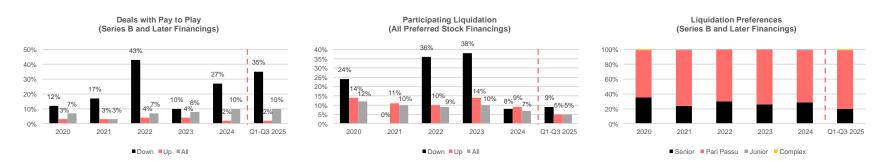
74% of Series B and later companies that raised priced capital in Q3 2025 were able to do so through an up round, the fourth consecutive quarter-over-quarter increase.

After a dip in down rounds last quarter, the prevalence of down rounds rose from 21% to 26%. Over the past two years, roughly a quarter of priced rounds have been down rounds, indicating persistent valuation pressure for many growth-stage companies whose cash cushions are running out. The uptick in down rounds was accompanied by a corresponding drop in flat rounds in our dataset.

An elevated share of up rounds signals renewed investor confidence in growth-stage companies that can show sustained revenue growth and a path to profitability. At the same time, the roughly one-infour rate of down rounds over the past two years shows that many companies still face valuation headwinds and underscores the importance of founders being able to demonstrate tangible progress between fundraising rounds.

EQUITY FINANCING DEAL TERMS*

Investors Are Still Hedging Against Downside Risk



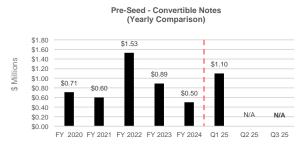
Q1-Q3 2025 Series B-and-later equity financings showed several notable term shifts compared to 2024. Pay-to-play provisions this quarter appeared in 35% of down rounds, up from 27% in 2024, underscoring investor use of these protective mechanisms in more distressed financings. Participating liquidation preferences were present in 9% of down rounds, essentially unchanged from 2024's 8% but markedly lower than 2022-2023 levels. Senior liquidation preferences were also less common this year compared to recent years.

Taken together, the rise in pay-to-play adoption and the continued use of participating liquidation preferences and senior liquidation preferences suggest selective moderation in the most aggressive downside terms. Founders should expect that some investors may press for more protective structures in down rounds and should negotiate carefully to balance investor protections with future fundraising flexibility.



CONVERTIBLE NOTE MEDIAN RAISE AMOUNTS

Post-Seed Convertible Notes Fundraise Amounts Drop









Post-Seed - Convertible Notes

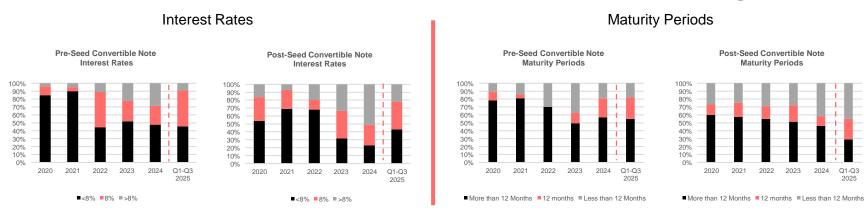
We have again excluded pre-Seed convertible notes from this quarter's report due to a low number of relevant deals in our dataset. The pre-Seed market remains active, but SAFEs dominate, appearing in more than 90% of 2025 pre-Seed financings, as founders and investors continue to prefer the relative speed and simplicity of SAFEs over convertible notes. SAFEs typically involve fewer legal complexities and allow for quicker fundraising processes, making them attractive to early-stage start-ups that need to secure capital quickly without extensive negotiations.

In contrast, bridge fundraising using post-Seed convertible notes remains common, although in Q3 2025 the median amount raised dropped substantially to \$1.53 million. This decrease results in the lowest median for post-Seed bridge rounds in over a year and demonstrates that investors may be growing weary of large bridge rounds in the current environment. Founders planning larger bridges should be prepared to tap multiple sources and convince investors of a clear path to achieving milestones.



CONVERTIBLE NOTE DEAL TERMS*

Post-Seed Notes See Lower Interest Rates and Shorter Maturity Periods



Although their popularity is waning in favor of SAFEs, the market continues to favor low-interest, longer-term pre-Seed convertible notes when they are used. So far in 2025, about 45% of pre-Seed notes carried interest rates below 8%, and a slightly larger share had maturities exceeding 12 months, suggesting investors expect pre-Seed companies to take more time to gain traction than in prior years.

Post-Seed notes are also trending toward lower interest rates. In 2025, 43% of post-Seed convertible notes had interest rates below 8%, up from 23% in 2024. However, the share of this year's post-Seed notes with maturities over 12 months fell to 29% (down from 46% in 2024); more than 70% of post-Seed notes now mature in one year or less, indicating many investors expect these more mature companies to fundraise again quickly.



SAFEs (Simple Agreements for Future Equity)

SAFEs Continue to Dominate at the Pre-Seed Stage



In Q3 2025, the median amount raised via SAFE financings dipped slightly to \$700,000. Each quarter, the majority of SAFE rounds have raised less than \$1 million for more than three years.

Consistent with prior recent quarters, more than 90% of pre-Seed non-equity financings in our dataset were SAFEs rather than convertible promissory notes. The decline in median SAFE sizes suggests these instruments are being increasingly used at earlier stages, where smaller raises are typical.

The growing use of SAFEs at earlier stages can speed execution and reduce legal complexity for very early financings, but founders should be mindful of how cumulative SAFE dilution and varying SAFE terms can complicate cap-table dynamics at the next priced round. Investors and advisers should ensure term consistency across SAFEs and model dilution scenarios to ensure later rounds do not result in unexpected dilution or governance friction.



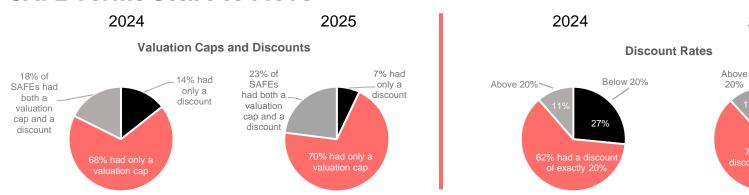
EMERGING COMPANIES AND VENTURE CAPITAL

2025

Below 20%

SAFEs (Simple Agreements for Future Equity)

SAFE Terms Start to Move



Compared with 2024, investors and start-ups in 2025 have continued to move away from discount-only SAFEs. This year, 93% of SAFEs included a valuation cap, up from 86% in 2024, indicating a clear preference for valuation caps as the primary mechanism for allocating upside in early-stage deals.

The median valuation cap this quarter was \$18 million, up from 2024's \$16 million, mirroring the consistent increase seen in Series Seed valuations. Additionally, 84% of 2025's SAFEs employed the newer post-money valuation cap structure, roughly in line with 80% in 2024. While the median discount rate remains at the standard 20% this year, over a quarter of SAFEs featuring a discount included a discount rate that was above or below that median. While this percentage is down from 2024, investors remain amenable to customizing discount rates under certain scenarios.

The widespread adoption of valuation caps (and the persistence of post-money caps) simplifies modeling for investors, which likely explains their rising popularity versus discount-only structures. However, customized discounts and other nonstandard terms remain tools investors use to calibrate risk and upside on a deal-by-deal basis, so founders should be aware of these alternative terms when negotiating SAFEs.



Wilson Sonsini's Breakthrough Minds Podcast: Introduction to the Series

Wilson Sonsini presents <u>Breakthrough Minds</u>, a podcast exploring transformative innovations across technologies and industries. In each episode, we sit down with founders, operators, and thought leaders to hear candid stories about the breakthroughs that shape the future. Listen to our recently launched episodes:

Imad Riachi of Honu

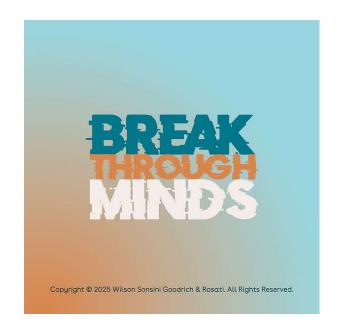
Host Raj Mahapatra is joined by <u>Imad Riachi</u>, CEO and founder of Honu to discuss the
potential of agentic AI to enable businesses to become fully autonomous, and how AI
technology can shape the future of the economy.

Emre Kazim of Holistic Al

 Host Raj Mahapatra joins <u>Emre Kazim</u>, Co-founder and Co-CEO of Holistic AI, to talk about the importance of trustworthy AI systems and the challenges of navigating ethical considerations in AI governance amid rapid technological advancements.

Wendy Jephson of Let's Think

Host Raj Mahapatra joins Wendy Jephson, Co-founder and Co-CEO of Let's Think, who
shares her journey from law to psychology, discusses the integration of behavioral science in
Al in law firms, and the human expertise in collaboration with technology.





Catalytic Capital in Action: One Year of the D-SAFE



One year ago, <u>Elemental Impact</u> unveiled the Development-SAFE (D-SAFE), a new investment tool to unlock early funding and reduce risk for first-of-a-kind (FOAK) and early commercial projects.

Designed in partnership with Wilson Sonsini and fashioned after the Y-Combinator SAFE, the company created the D-SAFE. After tremendous interest from investors, foundations, and start-ups over the past year, Elemental Impact is excited to release the templates for broader use, along with a guide on how to customize the instruments per investment.

To learn more:

- Watch a recording of a virtual information session that walks through the growing need for financial innovation, lessons learned along the way, and how the D-SAFE works when deployed on the ground:
 - Why the D-SAFE: Hear from Wilson Sonsini's <u>Bob O'Connor</u> on why it's innovative and effective in addressing scale gaps
 - The D-SAFE in Action: Learn how the D-SAFE acted as the "nucleus" for a recent \$10M project capital stack
 - Q&A: On key variations, project milestones, and the difference between the D-SAFE and a convertible note
- Access the D-SAFE templates and Practitioner Notes
- Explore Elemental Impact's FOAK and early commercial project resources



A Selection of Recent Wilson Sonsini Deals

Wilson Sonsini attorneys across practice group and offices advised hundreds of companies and investors in Q3 2025 deals. Here are a few notable examples of our attorneys and their work:

- EVERY on \$55 Million Series D
- Frontline Wildfire Defense on \$48 Million Series A Funding Round
- Curve Biosciences on \$40 Million Funding
- Redwood Materials on \$350 Million Series E
- Pantera Capital on Coinflow's \$25 Million Series A
- Sofinnova, Novo Holdings, and Forbion on Expedition Therapeutics' \$165 Million Series A
- Base Power on \$1 Billion Series C
- Reflection AI on \$2 Billion Funding Round
- Periodic Labs on \$300 Million Seed Round
- Assort Health on \$76 Million Series B
- Manas AI on \$26 Million Seed Extension
- TELO Trucks on Oversubscribed \$20 Million Series A
- AmplifAI on \$33.7 Million Series B
- SR One on Odyssey Therapeutics' \$213 Million Series D
- 1Kosmos on \$57 Million Series B
- TinyFish on \$47 Million Series A Financing

























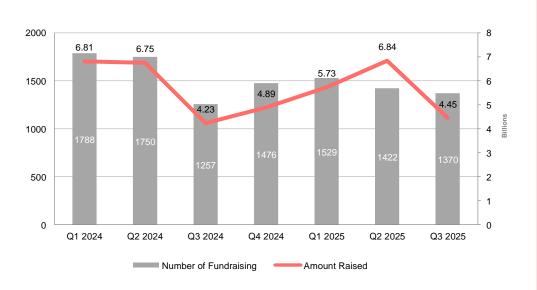




The State of UK Investment: Q3 2025

Beauhurst

Number of Deals and Amount Raised



Q3 2025 vs. Q2 2025 (previous quarter)

1,370 deals

1,422 deals

£4.45 billion invested

£6.84 billion invested

▼ 3.7% decrease in number of deals

▼ 35% decrease in amount invested

Q3 2025 vs. Q3 2024 (Year-on-Year)

1.370 deals

1.257 deals

£4.45 billion invested

£4.23 billion invested

▲ **9**% increase in number of deals

▲ 5.1% increase in amount invested

Q3 2025 shows a notable drop in deal value compared with the previous quarter, but a relatively stable number of deals and strong activity in both tech and clean energy sectors suggests some optimism, despite challenging market conditions.



EMERGING COMPANIES AND VENTURE CAPITAL

Beauhurst

The State of Investment in Q3 2025

Q3 2025 saw a drop-off in both the number and value of deals compared with the previous quarter.

This trend mirrors last year's figures from Q2 to Q3 in 2024—especially in the value of deals (£4.45 billion), which plummeted by 35 percent compared with Q2 2025's £6.84 billion.

However, optimism remains in the form of the total number of completed deals. Whilst the number of deals completed dropped slightly (-3.7 percent), it's far more moderate than the comparative cliff of -29 percent seen between Q2 and Q3 2024.

With 1,370 deals completed in Q3 2025, compared with 1,422 in Q2, it's clear that investment is still flowing at a consistent rate. However, the total value of these deals is far smaller.

A year-on-year view is more stable, with Q3 2025 seeing a 9 percent increase in deals on Q3 2024, and a 5.1 percent increase in total value, with £4.45 billion raised during this past quarter.

This year and last are not the only periods between Q2 and Q3 where this has happened. Other years that saw comparative drops in value include 2019 and 2022.

2019 was laced with uncertainty due to a December general election and the extension of two EU withdrawal deadlines. 2022 meanwhile saw the historically poorly received mini budget, which sent shockwaves through the market.

The markets dislike uncertainty, and 2025 has not been without this either—with a global tariff war and inflation shrinking at a smaller pace than expected.

Where Investment Is Being Made in the UK:

A Regional Analysis

London tops the UK for both the number of deals completed (671), and the total amount raised (£2.37 billion), though the capital has seen drops in both figures quarter-on-quarter. London has also seen its proportion of the total amount raised across the UK drop from 67 percent to 54 percent, with Scotland (13 percent) and the South East (8 percent) the main beneficiaries.

Scotland's Q3 saw a 13 percent drop in deals, but the value of investment ballooned by 379 percent to £560 million, thanks primarily to Scottish company Fidra Energy's September investment worth £445 million. Northern Ireland saw the opposite, with the number of rounds growing by 54 percent, whilst the total value halved to £21.3 million.

The West Midlands is one of only two regions (the other being the North West) seeing growth across both deals (a 37 percent uplift) and value, which soared by 152 percent thanks to a £100 million raise by Birmingham-based Joblogic. This deal comprised over 40 percent of the total investment raised in the region during Q3.

The South West and East Midlands, meanwhile, saw drops across both the number and value of deals, with the latter seeing just 27 deals completed worth £16.2 million in total.



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Industries Analysis: The Industry Breakdown

The top three industries by number of rounds completed in Q3 2025 were **software** (663), **information technology**, **telecommunications and data**, (417) and **supply chain**, **manufacturing**, and **commerce models** (404).

However, the top two saw serious drops in the value of investment, with £1.45 billion wiped off of Q2 2025's figures. Elsewhere, **financial services** companies saw the biggest overall downturn, with the previous quarter's £3.16 billion becoming £1 billion in Q3 of 2025.

Within the software and tech ecosystem, **SaaS** and **artificial intelligence** remain the two leaders in both amount raised and number of deals. **SaaS** companies raised £1.36 billion in Q3, across 317 rounds, comprising 30.7 percent of the total amount raised across all industries. a decrease on Q2.

Artificial intelligence saw its share of investment increase from 18.9 percent to 28.2 percent. That's despite its figures remaining broadly similar, with 161 deals completed compared with 162 the previous quarter and £1.25 billion raised, just short of Q2's £1.29 billion.

The largest increases in amount raised went to **precision medicine** (292 percent) which secured £216 million in investment, **cleantech** (217 percent) which raised £952 million, and **blockchain** (144 percent) which was backed with £342 million of equity investment.

Company Stages of Evolution:

From Early-Stage to Established Businesses

Our quarterly analysis of companies' **stages of evolution** tells a mixed story. On the one hand, deal numbers are down, albeit marginally, across Seed, Venture, and Growth-stage businesses—with only Established companies seeing a greater number of deals, up from 92 to 114.

The value of deals is where disparities are more pronounced. Seed-stage companies secured £1.09 billion of investment, up 60 percent on Q2, with Venture-stage businesses securing a modest 13 percent increase. Growth companies saw a similarly minimal change, dropping 9 percent in value from Q2's £1.27 billion to £1.17 billion in Q3.

However, despite seeing a growth in the number of deals, Established-stage companies collapsed from £3.65 billion of investment in Q2 to just £0.73 billion in Q3 2025. We saw this identical trend happen in 2024, with Q2's figures of £21.9 billion plummeting to £6.51 billion in Q3 2024.

The figures in amount raised track to mean deal size trends, with Seed (£1.72 million) and Venture-stage companies (£2.96 million) seeing the biggest uplift in the average value of deals, whilst Growth's modest drop (£8.21 million) sits in stark comparison to the Established businesses' average £6.40 million raise, down from almost £40 million in Q2.



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Company Valuations

Where Established-stage companies saw greater success was in the average company valuations (£70.7 million)—where companies rallied back from Q2's figures, which were the lowest since Q4 2022.

Growth-stage companies also saw an increase in the mean valuation, from £56.3 million to £63.7 million, and Venture-stage businesses saw a minimal change in the mean valuation.

More concerning is the downturn in Seed-stage mean valuations, dropping by 25 percent to £3.65 million—the lowest figure for over four years, since Q2 2021.

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Biggest Announced Deals of Q3 2025:

1. Fidra Energy

Raised: £445 million Deal date: 08 September 2025 Location: East of Scotland Industry: Clean Energy

The biggest deal by far this quarter was Fidra Energy's £445 million raise, which included backing from U.S.-based EIG Partners and the HM Treasury's National Wealth Fund. The battery energy storage company, which was incorporated only in April 2025, announced its first raise to support its ongoing 3.2GW of energy storage projects across the UK.

2. Nothing

Raised: £108 million
Deal date: 15 September 2025
Location: London
Industry: Mobile, internet and
wireless hardware / Manufacturing

Nothing is a London-based smartphone designer and manufacturer, positioned as a competitor to the offerings from major global brands. Its latest deal of £108 million has been raised to fund the expansion of its product line, develop new Al features, and scale its distribution. Notable participants in this deal include fellow industry peers GV (Google Ventures) and Qualcomm Ventures.

3. Fnality

Raised: £101 million
Deal date: 10 September 2025
Location: London

Industry: Payment processing / Fintech

Fnality operates a real-time, peer-to-peer payment system for banks and businesses. The company's latest raise of £101 million supports the continued scaling of its payment system and its applications for regulatory approval. This deal, which included follow-on investment from several global banking giants, brings the company's total amount raised to £237 million across six rounds

4. Joblogic

Raised: £100 million Deal date: 11 September 2025 Location: West Midlands Industry: Software-as-a-Service (SaaS)

Joblogic develops cloud-based field service management software for business operations. In its first deal since being acquired by Axiom Equity, the Birmingham-based company raised £100 million to support the development of its AI workflow management technology. Since its acquisition, Joblogic has made two acquisitions itself, Clik and Protean Software

5. Manual

Raised: £78.4 million Deal date: 24 July 2025 Location: London

Industry: Healthcare products

Manual supplies male healthcare products with a focus on hair loss, hormones, and sexual health. The company's £78.4m raise in July 2025 was its fifth so far, taking the total amount raised to £146m. This raise cemented its place on no fewer than four high-growth lists in 2025, including The Sunday Times Tech 100.

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Biggest Unannounced Deals of Q3 2025:

1. Stream

Raised: £66.9 million Deal date: 28 August 2025 Location: London

Industry: Budgeting and financial management

The biggest u

The biggest unannounced deal in Q3 2025 goes to Stream, a company that develops a software platform and mobile app designed to integrate with payroll systems and enable employees to monitor and manage their earnings. The £66.9 million deal brings the company's total amount raised to £279 million across six rounds.

2. Nexeon

Raised: £45.4 million
Deal date: 11 July 2025
Location: South East
Industry: Energy storage / Electric
and hybrid vehicles

Nexeon develops and manufactures silicon-based anode technology to increase energy density for batteries used in electric vehicles, wearable devices, and medical devices. The company was listed in 2025 cohort of The Sunday Times Tech 100, and raised £45.4 million in Q3, bringing its total amount raised to £269 million across nine rounds.

3. Tropic

Raised: £44.1 million Deal date: 19 August 2025 Location: East of England Industry: Agritech

Norfolk-based Agritech and genomics firm, Tropic, uses plant breeding and genome editing designed to develop new crops that are disease resistant and easier to farm. Featuring in the 2025 cohort of Global Cleantech 100, Tropic raised £44.1 million in Q3 2025, bringing its total amount raised to £105 million. The business has also received 13 grants in total so far, amounting to £2.86 million.

4. IFX Payments

Raised: £40.0 million
Deal date: 23 September 2025
Location: London
Industry: Fintech

IFX Payments is a fintech company that develops payment processing and currency exchange software, and other financial technology services. A 20 percent scaleup, which has more than doubled its headcount since 2021, IFX Payments raised £40 million in September 2025 in an unannounced fundraising.

5. Artios Pharma

Raised: £33.9 million Deal date: 06 August 2025 Location: East of England Industry: Pharmaceuticals

Cambridge-based pharmaceutical company, Artios Pharma, develops treatments that target DNA damage response (DDR) pathways, designed to kill or weaken cancer cells. Its latest deal, worth £33.9 million, brings the company's total investment to £279 million across six rounds, and gives the company a post-money valuation of £144 million.





Methodology

The data for this report was taken entirely from the Beauhurst platform and was finalised on 03 November 2025.

To be included in Beauhurst's analysis, an investment must be dated between 1 July 2025 and 30 September 2025; some form of equity investment; and secured by a non-listed UK company. Data for this report includes announced and unannounced fundraisings combined.

Credit

John McCrea (Author)

John is a Content Associate at Beauhurst, bringing you the latest insights and emerging trends across the UK's high-growth economy. His history as a content writer prior to Beauhurst spans industries including financial services, cyber security, and renewables. In his spare time, you'll invariably find John with a book or pen in hand, reviewing the latest books from independent publishers, and running interviews at some of the UK's most vibrant book festivals.

Christopher Landry (Design)

Christopher is Beauhurst's Senior Designer, specialising in the creation of strategic, compelling, and well-crafted brand and marketing materials. Christopher has over 15 years' experience and has helped brands across Australia, Canada, Europe, and the U.S.

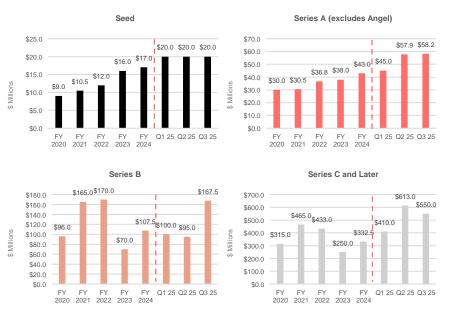
About Beauhurst

Beauhurst is a searchable database of the UK's high-growth companies. We report on all equity fundraisings in the United Kingdom, both those announced in the press and those that go unannounced. Alongside this, we track all grants awarded to UK companies, as well as their financial accounts, key people, accelerator attendances, university spinout events, management buy-ins, and more. Through this private research and data curation, we have built a database of more than 45,000 high-growth private companies in the UK, many of which are solving global problems and pioneering new technology.



Appendix - A Yearly Look-Back on Equity Valuations and Raise Amounts

Pre-Money Median Valuations



Equity Fundraise Median Amounts





EMERGING COMPANIES AND VENTURE CAPITAL

Appendix - Private Company Financing Deal Terms (Wilson Sonsini Deals)¹

	2020 All Rounds ²	2021 All Rounds ²	2022 All Rounds ²	2023 All Rounds ²	2024 All Rounds ²	Q1-Q3 All Rounds ²	2020 Up Rounds ³	2021 Up Rounds ³	2022 Up Rounds ³	2023 Up Rounds ³	2024 Up Rounds ³	Q1-Q3 Up Rounds ³	2020 Down Rounds ³	2021 Down Rounds ³	2022 Down Rounds ³	2023 Down Rounds ³	2024 Down Rounds ³	Q1-Q3 Down Rounds ³
Liquidation Preferences - Series B and Later																		
Senior	35%	24%	30%	26%	29%	20%	32%	23%	26%	20%	13%	13%	56%	50%	64%	38%	63%	43%
Pari Passu with Other Preferred	63%	75%	70%	74%	71%	79%	67%	76%	74%	80%	87%	86%	44%	50%	36%	62%	35%	57%
Junior	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%
Complex	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Participating vs. Non-Participating																		
Participating - Cap	4%	4%	3%	2%	3%	3%	6%	4%	3%	4%	7%	4%	0%	0%	0%	14%	2%	3%
Participating - No Cap	8%	6%	6%	8%	4%	2%	8%	7%	7%	10%	2%	1%	24%	0%	36%	24%	6%	6%
Non-Participating	88%	90%	91%	90%	93%	95%	86%	89%	90%	85%	91%	95%	76%	100%	64%	62%	92%	91%
Dividends																		
Yes, Cumulative	10%4	5%	6%	3%	4%	2%	10%4	6%	8%	6%	7%	4%	25%4	0%	8%	0%	2%	3%
Yes, Non-Cumulative	79%4	56%	51%	46%	42%	37%	83%4	65%	57%	53%	52%	41%	69%4	57%	58%	65%	65%	59%
None	10%4	39%	43%	51%	55%	61%	7%4	29%	35%	40%	42%	54%	6%4	43%	33%	35%	33%	38%
Anti-Dilution Provisions																		
Weighted Average - Broad	95%	97%	98%	98%	96%	100%	98%	98%	99%	100%	94%	100%	76%	100%	100%	95%	100%	100%
Weighted Average - Narrow	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%
Ratchet	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Other (Including Blend)	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
None	2%	1%	1%	2%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%	12%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Pay-to-Play - Series B and Later																		
Yes, Pay-to-Play	7%	3%	7%	8%	10%	10%	3%	3%	4%	4%	2%	2%	12%	17%	43%	10%	27%	35%
None	93%	97%	93%	92%	90%	90%	97%	97%	96%	96%	98%	98%	88%	83%	57%	90%	73%	65%
Redemption																		
Yes, Redemption	13%	10%	8%	5%	8%	4%	10%	15%	12%	4%	12%	4%	25%	17%	7%	15%	4%	3%
None	88%	90%	92%	95%	92%	95%	90%	86%	89%	96%	88%	96%	75%	83%	93%	86%	96%	97%



¹We based this analysis on deals having an initial closing in the period to ensure that the data clearly reflects current trends. Please note the numbers do not always add up to 100% due to rounding. ²Includes flat rounds and, unless otherwise indicated. Series A rounds.

³ Note that the All Rounds metrics include flat rounds and, in certain cases, Seed and Series A financings as well. Consequently, metrics in the All Rounds column may be outside the ranges bounded by the Up Rounds and Down Rounds columns, which will like in include relate transparence.

⁴ The 2020 increase in the number of transactions reported as including dividends resulted in part from a change to our reporting methodology.

Appendix - Convertible Notes - Deal Terms (Wilson Sonsini Deals)

Convertible Notes ¹	2020 Pre-Seed	2021 Pre-Seed	2022 Pre-Seed	2023 Pre-Seed	2024 Pre-Seed	Q1-Q3 2025 Pre-Seed	2020 Post-Seed	2021 Post-Seed	2022 Post-Seed	2023 Post-Seed	2024 Post-Seed	Q1-Q3 2025 Post-Seed
Interest rate less than 8%	85%	90%	44%	52%	48%	45%	54%	69%	68%	32%	23%	43%
Interest rate at 8%	11%	5%	44%	26%	24%	45%	30%	24%	12%	35%	26%	35%
Interest rate greater than 8%	4%	5%	11%	22%	29%	9%	16%	7%	20%	34%	51%	22%
Maturity less than 12 months	11%	14%	30%	38%	19%	18%	27%	25%	29%	28%	42%	45%
Maturity 12 months	11%	5%	0%	13%	24%	27%	13%	18%	16%	21%	12%	26%
Maturity more than 12 months	79%	81%	70%	50%	57%	55%	60%	58%	55%	52%	46%	29%
Debt is subordinated to other debt	13%	14%	40%	17%	25%	20%	46%	48%	41%	39%	35%	40%
Loan includes warrants ²	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	9%	12%	6%	20%	22%	15%	18%
Warrant coverage less than 25%	100%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100%	67%	0%	11%	45%	50%	17%
Warrant coverage at 25%	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Warrant coverage greater than 25%	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0%	33%	100%	89%	55%	50%	83%
Automatic conversion into equity on qualified financing ³	100%	100%	100%	92%	89%	100%	92%	96%	93%	88%	96%	89%
Voluntary conversion into equity on qualified financing ³	0%	0%	0%	8%	11%	0%	8%	4%	7%	12%	4%	11%
Conversion rate subject to price cap ⁴	68%	71%	56%	54%	50%	27%	36%	52%	32%	47%	47%	35%
Conversion to equity at discounted price ⁵	78%	75%	50%	88%	78%	89%	79%	70%	78%	80%	84%	83%
Conversion to equity at same price as other investors	13%	15%	30%	8%	17%	11%	17%	25%	20%	10%	8%	17%
Discount on conversion less than 20%	11%	20%	40%	14%	36%	0%	25%	21%	29%	18%	16%	23%
Discount on conversion at 20%	69%	60%	20%	48%	36%	75%	46%	63%	39%	55%	51%	40%
Discount on conversion greater than 20%	20%	20%	40%	38%	29%	25%	29%	16%	32%	27%	33%	37%

We based this analysis on deals having an initial diosing in the period to ensure that the data clearly reflects current trends. Please note the numbers do not always add up to 100% due to rounding. Pre-Seed refers to convertible notes issued prior to the first preferred stock financing. Post-Seed refers to convertible notes issued prior to the first preferred stock financing.

^{\$11}M and \$28M, respectively. The O1-Q3 2025 median price-cap in pre- and poss-Seed conventible notes was \$40M and \$60M, respectively.

1 Of the 2022 post-Seed conventible notes that had a discount on conversion into equity, 17% had warrants. Of the 2023 post-Seed conventible notes that had a discount on conversion into equity, 17% had warrants. Of the 2023 post-Seed conventible notes that had a discount on conversion into equity, 17% had warrants. Of the 2023 post-Seed conventible notes that had a discount on conversion into equity, 17% had warrants. Of the 2023 post-Seed conventible notes that had a discount on conversion into equity, 17% had warrants. Of the 2023 post-Seed conventible notes that had a discount on conversion into equity, 17% had warrants. Of the 2023 post-Seed conventible notes that had a discount on conversion into equity, 17% had warrants. Of the 2023 post-Seed conventible notes that had a discount on conversion into equity, 17% had warrants. Of the 2023 post-Seed conventible notes that had a discount on conversion into equity, 17% had warrants. Of the 2023 post-Seed conventible notes that had a discount on conversion into equity, 17% had warrants. Of the 2023 post-Seed conventible notes that had a discount on conversion into equity, 17% had warrants. Of the 2023 post-Seed conventible notes that had a discount on conversion into equity, 17% had warrants. Of the 2023 post-Seed conventible notes that had a discount on conversion into equity, 17% had warrants.



Of the 2020 post-Seed conventible notes with warrants, 45% also had a discourt no conversion into equity. Of the 2021 post-Seed conventible notes with warrants, 45% also had a discourt no conversion into equity. Of the 2021 post-Seed conventible notes with warrants, 55% also had a discourt no conversion into equity. Of the 2022 post-Seed conventible notes with warrants, 55% also had a discourt no conversion into equity. Of the 2022 post-Seed conventible notes with warrants, 55% also had a discourt no conversion into equity. Of the 2022 post-Seed conventible notes with warrants, 55% also had a discourt no conversion into equity. Of the 2022 post-Seed conventible notes with warrants, 55% also had a discourt no conversion into equity. Of the 2022 post-Seed conventible notes with warrants, 55% also had a discourt no conversion into equity. Of the 2022 post-Seed conventible notes with warrants, 55% also had a discourt no conversion into equity. Of the 2022 post-Seed conventible notes with warrants, 55% also had a discourt no conversion into equity. Of the 2022 post-Seed conventible notes with warrants, 55% also had a discourt no conversion into equity. Of the 2022 post-Seed conventible notes with warrants, 55% also had a discourt no conversion into equity. Of the 2022 post-Seed conventible notes with warrants, 55% also had a discourt no conversion into equity. Of the 2022 post-Seed conventible notes with warrants, 55% also had a discourt no conversion into equity. Of the 2022 post-Seed conventible notes with warrants, 55% also had a discourt no conversion into equity. Of the 2022 post-Seed conventible notes with warrants, 55% also had a discourt no conversion into equity. Of the 2022 post-Seed conventible notes with warrants, 55% also had a discourt no conversion into equity. Of the 2022 post-Seed conventible notes with warrants, 55% also had a discourt no conversion into equity. Of the 2022 post-Seed conventible notes with warrants, 55% also had a discourt no conversion into equity. Of the 2022 post-Seed conventibl

^{*}The 200 median dollar threshold for a qualified financing in pre- and post-Seed conventible notes was \$\$M\$ and \$\$10M\$, respectively. The 2022 median dollar threshold for a qualified financing in pre- and post-Seed conventible notes was \$\$M\$ and \$\$10M\$, respectively. The 2022 median dollar threshold for a qualified financing in pre- and post-Seed conventible notes was \$\$M\$ and \$\$10M\$, respectively. The 2022 median dollar threshold for a qualified financing in pre- and post-Seed conventible notes was \$\$M\$ and \$\$10M\$, respectively. The 2022 median dollar threshold for a qualified financing in pre- and post-Seed conventible notes was \$\$M\$ and \$\$10M\$, respectively. The 2022 median dollar threshold for a qualified financing in pre- and post-Seed conventible notes was \$\$M\$ and \$\$10M\$, respectively. The 2022 median dollar threshold for a qualified financing in pre- and post-Seed conventible notes was \$\$M\$ and \$\$10M\$, respectively. The 2022 median dollar threshold for a qualified financing in pre- and post-Seed conventible notes was \$\$M\$ and \$\$10M\$, respectively. The 2022 median dollar threshold for a qualified financing in pre- and post-Seed conventible notes was \$\$M\$ and \$\$10M\$, respectively. The 2022 median dollar threshold for a qualified financing in pre- and post-Seed conventible notes was \$\$M\$ and \$\$10M\$, respectively. The 2022 median dollar threshold for a qualified financing in pre- and post-Seed conventible notes was \$\$M\$ and \$\$10M\$, respectively. The 2022 median dollar threshold for a qualified financing in pre- and post-Seed conventible notes was \$\$M\$ and \$\$10M\$, respectively. The 2022 median dollar threshold for a qualified financing in pre- and post-Seed conventible notes was \$\$M\$ and \$\$10M\$, respectively. The 2022 median dollar threshold for a qualified financing in pre- and post-Seed conventible notes was \$\$M\$ and \$\$10M\$, respectively. The 2022 median dollar threshold for a qualified financing in pre- and post-Seed conventible notes was \$\$M\$ and \$\$10M\$, respectively. The 2022 median dollar threshold for

Wilson Sonsini Methodology

- The Up/Down/Flat analysis is based on Wilson Sonsini deals having an initial closing in the period reported to ensure that the data clearly reflects current trends.
- The median pre-money valuation is calculated based on the pre-money valuation given at the time of the initial closing of the financing round. If the issuer has a closing in a subsequent quarter, the original pre-money valuation is used in the calculation of the median for that quarter as well.
- A substantial percentage of deals have multiple closings that span fiscal quarters. The median amount raised is calculated based on the aggregate amount raised in the reported quarter.

This report is based on detailed deal data provided by the firm's corporate and securities attorneys and analyzed by the firm's Knowledge Management department.

For purposes of the statistics and charts in this report, our database includes venture financing transactions in which Wilson Sonsini represented either the company or one or more of the investors.

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650 Page Mill Road, Palo Alto, California 94304-1050 | Phone 650-493-9300 | Fax 650-493-6811 | www.wsgr.com

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