

9/4/2019

INVESTMENT CROWDFUNDING INVESTOR GUIDELINES

Read Before Investing



FUNDANNA BY TRUCROWD, INC

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TRUCROWD, INC does not accept an investment in a transaction involving the offer or sale of securities sold under Regulation Crowdfunding exemption until the Investor has opened an account with TRUCROWD.

OPENING AN ACCOUNT

FEES

There is no fee to register and open an account on our Portal and platform as long as you agree to abide by our User Agreement and corresponding Privacy Policy.

Any company or individual presenting an Offering, must pay an upfront listing fee of \$3,500 that will be credited against the success fee, this listing fee is non-refundable. Every control person associated with an offering will need a Bad Actor Check to be paid to the escrow, the cost of those fees is as follows: \$45 for US based persons and entities, \$100 for International persons, and \$160 for International entities. In addition to the listing fee, there is a final performance fee if the Offering is successful in reaching its funding goal. The performance fee is established by agreement between the Issuer making the Offering and us. The performance fee must be disclosed to Investors in the materials presented in the Offering. The performance fee is paid by the Issuer and can be in cash and/or a combination of cash and the offered securities, generally not to exceed 12% of the total funds raised.

Fees payable to other providers for your offering may include but are not limited to: Accountants, Lawyers, Escrow Services, Marketing, and Design.

There is no fee paid by the Investor.

CONDITIONS AND PROCESS

To register and open an account on our Portal you must be 18 years or older and complete a short application. The application is designed to identify you and allow you to interact via our Chat Room with Issuers and other Investors. By creating this account, you represent that you are either: (a) an individual and wish to make investments on your own behalf; or (b) an individual authorized to place orders on behalf of a corporation or other entity.

You agree that you have all requisite authority to open an account and use the services contemplated by our User Agreement and Privacy Policy. Our Portal and platform are not solicitations for or offerings of any security, investment product or service to any person, corporation, or other entity in any jurisdiction where a solicitation or offering would be illegal.

You represent that you, or the organization for which you are acting as an authorized person, have not been designated by the U.S. Department of Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control ("OFAC") as a Specially Designated National or Blocked Person. You have no reason to believe that you would be considered a Blocked Person by OFAC, and you do not reside in a restricted country. You also represent that you are not employed by or acting as an agent of any government,

government-controlled entity or government corporation restricted under OFAC. You understand that if your application violates OFAC guidelines, your account may be declined or restricted from certain activity.

COMMUNICATIONS

Under Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) regulations, all communications between the platform and Investors must be conducted through electronic means. Electronic communications include, but are not limited to, email, social media messages, instant messages or other electronic media formats.

TRUCROWD provides through electronic means on our Portal and platform, certain materials listed under the “Education” tab, a User Agreement and Privacy Policy disclosure under the “About” tab and guidelines and forms for becoming an Issuer or Investor under the “Create Account” tab.

The electronic means referred to above, include specific links to the information as posted on our platform, or through an electronic message that provides notice of what the information is and that it is located on our platform or on the Issuer's website. Electronic messages include, but are not limited to, email, social media messages, instant messages or other electronic media formats. By accepting our User Agreement and Privacy Policy, you give your express consent to this electronic communication requirement. You will also be required to sign an Investor Questionnaire indicating your consent to the electronic communication requirement.

SECURITIES OFFERED ON TRUCROWD

COMMON SHARES:

Common shares are the units of ownership in a corporation. If there is only one class of shares issued, they may also be called *common stocks, common shares, capital shares, shares, or stocks*.

There are two fundamental rights of holders of common shares:

- Holders of common shares are entitled to vote for the election of a Board of Directors and on other matters that may be presented to them; and
- Holders of common shares are also entitled to the net assets of the corporation when distributions are made in the form of dividends or liquidating distributions.

However, common shareholders are the last to be paid in the event of a liquidation of the company. There is no assurance that any assets will be available to pay common shareholders and in that event investors could lose all their investment.

Shareholders are subject to share price fluctuations and declines.

There are also rights of holders of common shares in addition to the fundamental rights listed above, including:

- The right to inspect the books & records of the corporation.
- The right to sue on behalf of the corporation to right a wrong committed against it.
- The right of access to the financial information of the corporation.

PREFERRED SHARES:

In general, *preferred shares* are classes of shares with some rights that are preferential to those assigned to common shares, but they may also be limited in some way. Usually, but not always, preferred shares are non-voting.

Holders of preferred shares are entitled to a “priority” in payment as against the holders of common stock including the following:

- Priority payment of a specified distribution referred to as a dividend usually established as a specified dollar amount or as a percentage of the price of the preferred share.
- Repayment of the price of the preferred shares and any unpaid dividend in the event of the sale or dissolution of the corporation.
- Other priority rights that may be established in the Articles of Incorporation or By-Laws of the corporation.

However, there is no assurance that the Issuer will have any assets to pay dividends, currently or accrued, to preferred shareholders. In the event of a liquidation, the preferred shareholders can lose their entire investment.

Shareholders are subject to share price fluctuations and declines.

CORPORATE BOND:

A *corporate bond* is an interest-bearing debt instrument containing a corporation's promise to pay a fixed sum of money (yield) at some future time. Holders of corporate bonds generally have priority of payment over any other instrument of ownership or debt in the corporation.

However, there is no assurance that the Issuer will have any assets to pay bond holders in the event of a liquidation and in that event, the bond holders can lose their entire investment.

CORPORATE DEBENTURE:

A *corporate debenture* is very much the same as a corporate bond. Generally, a debenture is backed only by the general credit and financial reputation of the Issuer. The terms “bond” and “debenture” are often interchangeable but the difference between the two is that the bond holders have a priority of payment ahead holders of debentures.

However, there is no assurance that the Issuer will have any assets to pay debenture holders in the event of a liquidation and in that event, the debenture holders can lose their entire investment. Interest payments are not guaranteed.

REVENUE PARTICIPATION RIGHTS:

In a *Revenue Participation* financing a business offers the investors a percentage of the business's future gross revenues in exchange for a capital investment. In its simplest form, the business offers to give the investors y% of future gross revenues until such time as Investor has been paid “x” times the amount of capital invested.

So, for example, in exchange for \$100,000 of capital, the business could agree to pay the investors 20% of future gross revenues until the business has paid the investors 3X the \$100,000 capital investment, or \$300,000.

However, there is no assurance that the Issuer will have any revenue to pay the revenue participation rights holders. Also in the event of a liquidation the revenue participation rights holders can lose their entire investment.

SAFE (SIMPLE AGREEMENT FOR FUTURE EQUITY)

A SAFE is an agreement between you, the investor, and the company in which the company generally promises to give you a future equity stake in the company if certain trigger events occur. Not all SAFEs are the same

and the very important terms governing when you may get the future equity may vary across the SAFEs being offered in different crowdfunding offerings.

However:

- 1) **The most important thing to realize about SAFEs is that you are not getting an equity stake in return. SAFEs are not common stock.**
- 2) **SAFEs may only convert to equity if certain triggering events occur.**
- 3) **Depending on its terms, a SAFE may not be triggered.**
- 4) **Keep in mind other possible provisions of the SAFE.**
 - i) Conversion terms.
 - ii) Repurchase rights.
 - iii) Dissolution rights
 - iv) Voting rights.
- 5) **SAFEs were designed for a specific type of startup.**
- 6) **There is nothing standard or simple about a SAFE. Various terms from the triggering events to the conversion price are subject to different treatment by different companies offering SAFEs.**

Despite its name, a SAFE may not be “simple” or “safe.”

SAFE holders may lose their entire investment.

Please [click here](#) to read the SEC’s “**Investor Bulletin: Be Cautious of SAFEs in Crowdfunding**”

SAFE +REV (SIMPLE AGREEMENT FOR FUTURE EQUITY AND REVENUE PARTICIPATION RIGHTS)

A *SAFE+REV* is an agreement between you, the investor, and the company in which the company generally promises to give you a future equity stake in the company if certain trigger events occur. AND to offers the investors a percentage of the business’s future gross revenues, capped at a certain multiple return.

However, both sets of risks associated with Revenue Participation (from above) and Simple Agreement for Future Equity (from above) do apply.

RISKS

You should consider the following list of potential risks, before making a crowdfunding investment:

SPECULATIVE.

Investments in startups and early-stage ventures are speculative and these enterprises often fail. Unlike an investment in a mature business where there is a track record of revenue and income, the success of a startup or early-stage venture often relies on the development of a new product or service that may or may not find a market. *You should be able to afford and be prepared to lose your entire investment.*

ILLIQUIDITY.

You will be limited in your ability to resell your investment for the first year and may need to hold your investment for an indefinite period. Unlike investing in companies listed on a stock exchange where you can quickly and easily trade securities on a market, you may have to locate an interested buyer when you do seek to resell your crowdfunded investment.

CANCELLATION RESTRICTIONS.

Once you make an investment commitment for a crowdfunding offering, you will be committed to make that investment (unless you cancel your commitment within a specified period). As detailed below for *Changing your mind*, the ability to cancel your commitment is limited.

VALUATION AND CAPITALIZATION.

Your crowdfunding investment may be the purchase of an equity stake in a startup company. *Unlike listed companies that are valued publicly through market-driven stock prices, the valuation of private companies, especially startups, is difficult and you may risk overpaying for the equity stake you receive.* In addition, there may be additional classes of equity with rights that are superior to the class of equity being sold through crowdfunding.

LIMITED DISCLOSURE.

The Issuer must disclose information about the company, its business plan, the offering, and its anticipated use of proceeds, among other things. A start-up or an early-stage company may be able to provide only limited information about its business plan and operations because it does not have fully developed operations or a long history to provide more disclosure. The company is also only obligated to file information annually regarding its business, including financial statements. A publicly listed company, in contrast, is required to file annual and quarterly reports and promptly disclose certain events—continuing disclosure that you can use to evaluate the status of your investment. *In contrast, you may have only limited continuing disclosure about your crowdfunding investment.*

INVESTMENT IN PERSONNEL.

An early-stage investment is also an investment in the entrepreneur or management of the company. Being able to execute on the business plan is often an important factor in whether the business is viable and successful. You should also be aware that a portion of your investment may fund the compensation of the company's employees, including its management. You should carefully review any disclosure regarding the company's use of proceeds.

POSSIBILITY OF FRAUD.

In light of the relative ease with which early-stage companies can raise funds through crowdfunding, it may be the case that certain opportunities turn out to be money-losing fraudulent schemes. *As with other investments, there is no guarantee that crowdfunding investments will be immune from fraud.*

LACK OF PROFESSIONAL GUIDANCE.

Many successful companies partially attribute their early success to the guidance of professional early-stage investors (e.g., angel investors and venture capital firms). These investors often negotiate for seats on the company's board of directors and play an important role through their resources, contacts and experience in assisting early-stage companies in executing on their business plans. An early-stage company primarily financed through crowdfunding may not have the benefit of such professional investors.”

DILUTION.

In some situations, the additional sales of the security offered may result in a limitation of voting power because of dilution.

ANNUAL FILINGS WITH THE SEC.

Issuers who have successfully raised capital and issued securities are subject to annual filings with the SEC and shareholders. There is the possibility that those obligations may terminate in the future.

LACK OR VERY LIMITED REVENUE.

Despite best efforts of the company, there is the possibility that revenue will not be ever generated or the revenue will be so small that any Revenue Participation agreement will make no sense.

CHANGING YOUR MIND

An investor may cancel an investment commitment for any reason until 48 hours prior to the deadline identified in the issuer's offering materials. During the 48 hours prior to such deadline, an investment commitment may not be cancelled except as provided below.

OFFERING FUNDED

In the event an Issuer reaches the target offering amount prior to the deadline identified in its offering materials, the Issuer may close the offering on a date earlier than the deadline identified in its offering materials, if:

- 1) The offering remains open for a minimum of 21 days;
- 2) We provide notice to any potential Investors, and give or send notice to Investors that have made investments in the offering, of:
 - The new, anticipated deadline of the offering;
 - The right of investors to cancel investment commitments for any reason until 48 hours prior to the new offering deadline; and
 - Whether the issuer will continue to accept investments during the 48-hour period prior to the new offering deadline.
- 3) The new offering deadline is scheduled for and occurs at least five business days after the notice of the new completion date is provided; and
- 4) At the time of the new offering deadline, the issuer continues to meet or exceed the target offering amount.

MATERIAL CHANGE

If there is a material change to the terms of an offering or to the information provided by the issuer, we shall give or send to any investor who has made an investment:

- 1) Notice of the material change and that the investor's investment will be cancelled unless the investor reconfirms his or her investment within five business days of receipt of the notice.
- 2) If the investor fails to reconfirm his or her investment within those five business days, within five business days thereafter we must:
 - Give or send the investor a notification disclosing that the investment was canceled, the reason for the cancellation and the refund amount that the investor is expected to receive; and
 - Direct the refund of investor funds.

If material changes to the offering or to the information provided by the Issuer regarding the offering occur within five business days of the maximum number of days that an offering is to remain open, the offering must be extended to allow for a period of five business days for the investor to reconfirm his or her investment. If an issuer does not complete an offering, an intermediary must within five business days:

- 1) Give or send each investor a notification of the cancellation, disclosing the reason for the cancellation, and the refund amount that the investor is expected to receive;
- 2) Direct the refund of investor funds; and

3) Prevent investors from making investment commitments with respect to that offering on its platform.

INVESTOR LIMITATIONS

The aggregate amount of securities sold to all investors by an issuer in reliance on Regulation Crowdfunding during the 12-month period preceding the date of such offer or sale, included in such transaction shall not exceed \$1,070,000.

There is a limitation on the aggregate amount you can invest in any 12-month period based on the following:

- The greater of \$2,200 or 5 percent of the lesser of your annual income or net worth if either the annual income or net worth is less than \$107,000; or
- Ten (10) percent or the lesser of your annual income or net worth, not to exceed an investment amount of \$107,000, if both your annual income and net worth are equal to or more than \$107,000. An Issuer offering and selling securities in reliance on section Regulation Crowdfunding may rely on the efforts of a Portal to ensure that the aggregate amount of securities purchased by an Investor will not cause the investor to exceed the limit set forth above, if:
 - 1) the Issuer does not know that the Investor has exceeded the investor limits or would exceed the investor limits because of purchasing securities in the issuer's offering;
 - 2) The transaction is conducted through an intermediary that complies with the requirements in Regulation Crowdfunding and the transaction is conducted exclusively through the intermediary's platform; and
 - 3) An issuer shall not conduct an offering or concurrent offering using more than one intermediary.

Your annual income and net worth may be calculated jointly with your spouse; however, when such a joint calculation is used, the aggregate investment of you and your spouse may not exceed the limit that would apply to an individual investor at that same income or net worth level.

CALCULATION OF NET WORTH

Calculating net worth involves adding up all your assets and subtracting all your liabilities. The resulting sum is your net worth. ***For purposes of Regulation Crowdfunding, the value of your primary residence is not included in your net worth calculation.*** In addition, any mortgage or other loan on your home does not count as a liability up to the fair market value of your home. If the loan is for more than the fair market value of your home (*i.e.*, if your mortgage is underwater), then the loan amount that is over the fair market value counts as a liability under the net worth test.

Further, any increase in the loan amount in the 60 days prior to your purchase of the securities (even if the loan amount doesn't exceed the value of the residence) will count as a liability as well. The

reason for this is to prevent net worth from being artificially inflated through converting home equity into cash or other assets. While your individual circumstances will vary, the following table sets forth examples of calculations under the net worth test to determine crowdfunding investment limits:

ONLINE CALCULATOR OF NET WORTH

Provided by **Bankrate**

Net worth is the value of all assets, minus the total of all liabilities. Put another way, net worth is what is owned minus what is owed.

This net worth calculator helps determine your net worth. It also estimates how net worth could grow or decline over the next 10 years.

INVESTOR REQUIREMENTS AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Before you can commit an investment, we are required to obtain from you a Investor Questionnaire that acknowledges and represents that you have read and understand the various educational materials on our platforms and the Crowdfunding Investor Guidelines set out above. For each additional investment you wish to make, another signed Investor Questionnaire is required.

Each questionnaire requires current information from you that confirms your eligibility to make an investment on our portal and provides the classification of your income and net worth establishing the amount of money you are permitted to invest in a continuous 12-month period.

You must also indicate the amount of other crowdfunding investments you have made within the past 12 months.

MAKING AN INVESTMENT

Once you have complied with the requirements of Item 7, above, you must give us notice of the investment amount you wish to commit to a specific Offering. We will direct you to send the commitment or funds to a designated Escrow Agent and we will promptly give you Notice of the following:

- The dollar amount of the investment commitment or payment;
- The price of the securities;
- The name of the Issuer; and

- The date and time by which you may cancel the investment commitment or payment of funds.

The Questionnaire referred to above is located as a separate document in the “Education” tab on our Portal. You must answer the Questionnaire before the Invest button will become active.

ISSUER DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS

An Issuer offering or selling securities in reliance on Title III of the JOBS Act of 2012 must first open an account with us.

OPENING AN ACCOUNT

FEES

There is no fee to register and open an account on our Portal and platform as long as you agree to abide by our User Agreement and corresponding Privacy Policy.

Any company or individual presenting an Offering, must pay an upfront listing fee of \$3,500 that will be credited against the success fee, this listing fee is non-refundable. Every control person associated with an offering will need a Bad Actor Check to be paid to the escrow, the cost of those fees is as follows: \$45 for US based persons and entities, \$100 for International persons, and \$160 for International entities. In addition to the listing fee, there is a final performance fee if the Offering is successful in reaching its funding goal. The performance fee is established by agreement between the Issuer making the Offering and us. The performance fee must be disclosed to Investors in the materials presented in the Offering. The performance fee is paid by the Issuer and can be in cash and/or a combination of cash and the offered securities, generally not to exceed 12% of the total funds raised.

Fees payable to other providers for your offering may include but are not limited to: Accountants, Lawyers, Escrow Services, Marketing, and Design.

There is no fee paid by the Investor.

CONDITIONS AND PROCESS

To register and open an account on our Portal you must be 18 years or older and complete a short application. The application is designed to identify you and allow you to interact through our “Chat Room” with registered Investors. By creating this account, you represent that you are an individual authorized to make Offerings on behalf of a corporation or other entity.

You agree that you have all requisite authority to open an account and use the services contemplated by our User Agreement, Privacy Policy and these guidelines. Our Platform is not a solicitation for or offerings of any security, investment product or service to any person, corporation, or other entity in any jurisdiction where a solicitation or offering would be prohibited.

You represent that you, or the organization for which you are acting as an authorized person, have not been designated by the U.S. Department of Treasury’s Office of Foreign Assets Control (“OFAC”) as a Specially Designated National or Blocked Person. You have no reason to believe that you would be considered a Blocked Person by OFAC, and you do not reside in a restricted country.

You also represent that you are not employed by or acting as an agent of any government, government-controlled entity or government corporation restricted under OFAC. You understand that if your application violates OFAC guidelines, your account may be declined or restricted from certain activity.

LIMITATION ON ISSUERS

The opportunity to make an offering is limited to Issuers that are not ineligible to use the Regulation Crowdfunding exemption because the Issuer:

- Is not organized under, and subject to, the laws of a State or territory of the United States or the District of Columbia;
- Is subject to the requirement to file reports pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934;
- Is an investment company, as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940.
- Is not eligible to offer or sell securities because of a disqualification as specified in the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 17, Part 227.503(a);
- Has sold securities in reliance on the Regulation Crowdfunding exemption and has not filed with the SEC and provided to investors, certain required reports during the immediately preceding two years; or
- Has no specific business plan or has indicated that its business plan is to engage in a merger or acquisition with an unidentified company or companies.

COMMUNICATIONS

Under Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) regulations, all communications between the Platforms and Investors must be conducted through electronic means. Electronic communications include, but are not limited to, email, social media messages, instant messages or other electronic media formats. The Crowdfunding Portal must also provide on its platform, communication channels by which persons can communicate with one another and with representatives of the Issuer about Offerings made available on the platform. Our Crowdfunding Portal provides a communication channel (“Q&A”) on our platform for use subject to the following conditions:

- TRUCROWD does not participate in these communications other than to establish guidelines for communication and remove abusive or potentially fraudulent communications;
- TRUCROWD permits public access to view the comments made on the Q&A;
- TRUCROWD restricts posting of comments on the Q&A to those persons who have opened an account with our Portal; and
- TRUCROWD requires that any person posting a comment on the Q&A must clearly and prominently disclose with each posting whether he or she is a founder or an employee of an

Issuer engaging in promotional activities on behalf of the Issuer, or is otherwise compensated, whether in the past or prospectively, to promote the Issuer's offering.

INITIATING AN OFFERING

DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS

Once you decide to make an offering of securities on our portal, you must pay our listing fee and open an account file with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). The SEC requires that issuers provide certain information to Investors through the funding Portal's platform and to the SEC directly via a filing of Form C on EDGAR, the SEC's data handling system. Form C will consist of XML-fillable fields in the front portion of the Form C and then "Exhibits" which will include the rest of the information required to be filed.

Other than the cover page, Form C is not to be used as a blank form to be filled in, but only as a guide in the preparation of Form C. An Issuer may provide the required information in the optional Question and Answer ("Q&A") format in the Form C, including copies of screen shots of the relevant information as appropriate and necessary. Some information required in the Form C is mandatory, but the issuer may include other information in the Form C. The following list, represents the required disclosure items in [From C and Offering Statement](#).

- A. The name, legal status (i.e., form, state, and date of organization), physical address, and website address.
- B. The names of the directors and officers (and any persons occupying a similar status or performing a similar function), the positions and offices held by those persons, how long they have served in those positions, and the business experience of those persons over the past three years.
- C. The name of each person who is a beneficial owner of 20% or more of the issuer's outstanding voting equity securities. These are the same shareholders covered by the "Bad Actor" disqualification provisions discussed below.
- D. A description of the business of the issuer and anticipated plan of business.
- E. The current number of employees of the issuer.
- F. A discussion of the material risk factors that make an investment in the issuer speculative or risky.
- G. The target offering amount and the deadline to reach the target amount, including a statement that if the sum of the investment commitments does not equal or exceed the target offering amount at the offering deadline, no securities will be sold in the offering, investment commitments will be cancelled and committed funds will be returned.
- H. Statement with respect to whether the issuer will accept investments more than the target amount and the maximum it will accept. If the issuer accepts investments above the stated target, it must state the method it will use to allocate oversubscriptions.
- I. A description of the purpose and intended use of the offering proceeds. The SEC elaborates that it expects issuers to provide a detailed description of the intended use of proceeds with enough information to allow investors to understand how the offering proceeds will be used. If an issuer is uncertain how the proceeds will be used, it should identify the probable uses and the factors impacting the selection of each use. Similarly, if the issuer accepts proceeds above the target amount, it should indicate the purpose and intended use of those excess funds.
- J. A description of the process to complete the transaction or to cancel an investment commitment.

- K. The price of the securities or the method for determining the price. If the issuer has not set a price at start of the campaign, it must provide a final price prior to any sale of securities.
- L. A description of the ownership and capital structure of the issuer. This requirement also includes:
- Disclosure of the terms of the securities being offered as well as each other class of security of the issuer;
 - Any rights held by principal shareholders;
 - Name and ownership level of any 20% beneficial owner;
- M. How the securities being offered are valued and how the securities may be valued in the future;
- N. Risks to purchasers of the securities relating to minority ownership and the risks associated with corporate actions like the additional issuance of shares, issuer repurchases, and the sale of the issuer or issuer assets to related parties;
- O. Description of the restrictions on the transfer of the securities.
- P. The name, SEC file number and Central Registration Depository number of the intermediary conducting the offering.
- Q. A description of the intermediary's financial interests in the issuer's transaction, including the amount of compensation paid to the intermediary for conducting the offering and the amount of any referral or other fees associated with the offering.
- R. A description of the material terms of any indebtedness of the issuer. Material terms include the amount, interest rate, maturity date, and any other terms a purchaser would deem material.
- S. A description of any exempt offering conducted within the past three years. The description should include the date of the offering, the offering exemption relied upon, the type of securities offered, the amount of securities sold, and the use of proceeds.
- T. A description of any completed or proposed transaction involving the issuer or any entity under common control with the issuer for value exceeding five percent of the amount raised under Section 4(a)(6) within the past 12 months, including the current offering, when a control person, promoter, or family member had a direct or indirect material interest.
- U. A description of the financial condition of the issuer, including discussion of liquidity, capital resources, and historical results of operations covering each period for which financial statements are provided.
- V. The tax information and financial statements certified by the principal executive officer, reviewed financial statements, or audited financial statements of the issuer, depending on the level of the raise and raises within the previous 12 months, or whether this is the first offering of the issuer under Regulation CF.
- W. A description of any events that would have triggered disqualification under the Bad Actor disqualification had they occurred after the effective date of the final rule.
- X. Updates on progress towards meeting the target offering amount.
- Y. A statement regarding where on the issuer's website investors will be able to find the issuer's annual report, and the date by which the annual report will be available.
- Z. A statement regarding whether the issuer or any of its predecessors failed to comply with the ongoing reporting requirements of Regulation CF. Any other material information necessary to make previous statements not misleading.

Other than the information about the issuer that is required to be entered on the XML portion of the Form C (which covers things like name, address, size of offering, etc.), the SEC does not specify the format or medium in which the mandatory disclosure must be presented, leaving flexibility for crowdfunding issuers to present some information in written offering documents, some in videos, and other information by graphic means.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT REQUIREMENTS

The required financial information is set forth below for offerings that, together with all other amounts sold under Regulation Crowdfunding within the preceding 12-month period, have, in the aggregate, the following target offering amounts:

- (1) For offerings of \$107,000 or less, you must disclose the amount of total income, taxable income and total tax, or the equivalent line items, as reported on the federal income tax returns filed by you for the most recently completed year (if any). The above federal income tax return items and financial statements shall be certified by the principal executive officer of the issuer to reflect accurately the information reported on the issuer's federal income tax returns, and financial statements of the issuer to be true and complete in all material respects. If financial statements of the issuer are available that have either been reviewed or audited by a public accountant that is independent of the issuer, the issuer must provide those financial statements instead and need not include the information reported on the federal income tax returns or the certifications of the principal executive officer;
- (2) For offerings more than \$107,000, but not more than \$535,000 your financial statements must be reviewed by a public accountant that is independent of the issuer. If financial statements of the issuer are available that have been audited by a public accountant that is independent of the issuer, the issuer must provide those financial statements instead and need not include the reviewed financial statements; and
- (3) More than \$535,000, financial statements of the issuer audited by a public accountant that is independent of the issuer; *provided, however*, that for issuers that have not previously sold securities in reliance on Regulation Crowdfunding, offerings that have a target offering amount of more than \$535,000, but not more than \$1,070,000, financial statements of the issuer reviewed by a public accountant that is independent of the issuer. If financial statements of the issuer are available that have been audited by a public accountant that is independent of the issuer, the issuer must provide those financial statements instead and need not include the reviewed financial statements.

BUSINESS PLAN

We also require that the Issuer provide a detailed business plan that includes, but is not limited to, the product or services to be sold; the target market for the products or services; the identity and short biography of the directors and officers of the Issuer; and an explanation of how the Issuer intends to use the funds raised.

LIMITS ON ADVERTISING AND PROMOTERS

An issuer may not advertise the terms of a Regulation Crowdfunding offering except in a notice that directs investors to the intermediary's platform and includes no more than the following information:

- a statement that the issuer is conducting an offering pursuant to Regulation Crowdfunding ("Reg CF") of the Securities Act, the name of the intermediary through which the offering is being conducted, and a link directing the potential investor to the intermediary's platform;
- the terms of the offering, which means the amount of securities offered, the nature of the securities, the price of the securities, and the closing date of the offering period; and
- factual information about the legal identity and business location of the issuer, limited to the name of the issuer of the security, the address, phone number, and website of the issuer, the e-mail address of a representative of the issuer, and a brief description of the business of the issuer.

Although advertising the terms of the offering from the intermediary's platform is limited to a brief notice, an issuer may communicate with investors and potential investors about the terms of the offering through communication channels provided on the intermediary's platform. An issuer must identify itself as the issuer and persons acting on behalf of the issuer must identify their affiliation with the issuer in all communications on the intermediary's platform.

An issuer may compensate others to promote its crowdfunding offerings through communication channels provided by an intermediary, but only if the issuer takes reasonable steps to ensure that the promoter clearly discloses the compensation with each communication.

DUE DILIGENCE

Upon completing and filing the Form C information, we will conduct, at a minimum, a background and securities enforcement regulatory history check on each issuer whose securities are to be offered on our Portal and on each officer, director or beneficial owner of 20 percent or more of the issuer's outstanding voting equity securities, calculated based on voting power.

We will review the Form C information, the background and securities enforcement check, the business plan, and the financial information to determine the following:

- Is there a reasonable basis for believing that the issuer or any of its officers, directors (or any person occupying a similar status or performing a similar function) or beneficial owners of 20 percent or more of the issuer's outstanding voting equity securities, calculated based on voting power, is subject to a disqualification under SEC rules.
- Is there a reasonable basis for believing that the issuer has established means to keep accurate records of the holders of the securities it would offer and sell through our Portal? We may rely on your representations of recordkeeping; however, you will be deemed to have satisfied this requirement if you have engaged the services of a registered transfer agent.
- Is there a reasonable basis for believing that the issuer or the offering presents the potential for fraud or otherwise raises concerns about investor protection? In satisfying this

requirement, we must deny access to our Portal if we reasonably believe that we are unable to adequately or effectively assess the risk of fraud of the issuer or its potential offering.

- In addition, if we become aware of information after we have granted access that causes us to reasonably believe that the issuer or the offering presents the potential for fraud or otherwise raises concerns about investor protection, we must promptly remove the offering from our platform, cancel the offering, and direct the return of any funds that have been committed by investors in the offering.

POSTING AN OFFERING

Once the Issuer is granted access and approval to make an Offering on our Portal, all information on the Form C, the business plan, the financial statements and other information:

- Shall be made publicly available on TRUCROWD, in a manner that reasonably permits a person accessing the platform to save, download, or otherwise store the information;
- Shall be made publicly available on our Portal for a minimum of 21 days before any securities are sold in the offering, and before we may accept investment commitments;
- This and any additional information provided by the issuer, must remain publicly available on our Portal until the offer and sale of securities in reliance on section Regulation
- Crowdfunding is completed or cancelled.

Q&A

<i>Question</i>	<i>Answer</i>
<i>Is there a maximum or minimum amount for a campaign?</i>	Yes. The minimum amount per year is \$10,000. The maximum amount per year is \$1,070,000.
<i>Are there other benefits of investing in startups?</i>	Yes. 1. A way to support someone you know who is following his/her dream to create a business that will bring innovation and new jobs.2. The opportunity to bring your expertise and knowledge into the business you funded. The issuers are under no obligation to utilize an investor's expertise, experience, feedback or knowledge. Crowdfunding is an excellent opportunity to invest small amounts of money into a large variety of companies. A diverse portfolio is always a wise strategy and at Fundanna we give you the opportunity to accomplish these goals.

Note: Diversification does not assure a profit or provide a guarantee against investment loss.

Can all the collaborators be listed as owners of the offering?

No. Each individual offering is linked to one issuer account. You may list the members of your team in the offering, but there can only be one account manager.

Can equity offerings raise more than their goal?

No. Once the targeted amount is raised, the offering is closed and cannot receive any new investments.

Can I resell my investment?

Investments in crowdfunding assets should be viewed as a long-term and illiquid investment. Securities purchased in a crowdfunding transaction generally cannot be resold for a period of one year, unless the securities are transferred: to the issuer of the securities; to an “accredited investor”; as part of an offering registered with the Commission; or to a member of the family of the purchaser or the equivalent, to a trust controlled by the purchaser, to a trust created for the benefit of a member of the family of the purchaser or the equivalent, or in connection with the death or divorce of the purchaser or other similar circumstance. Liquidity is the ease with which you can sell your securities after you have purchased them. Buying securities in businesses pitching through Fundanna cannot be sold easily as they are unlikely to be listed on a secondary trading market such as NASDAQ, AMEX or the New York Stock Exchange. Even successful companies rarely list securities on such an exchange. In addition, if you purchase B Investment Shares, these are non-voting shares and may not be attractive to potential buyers. Without a public market to find a buyer for securities it may be more difficult to sell them. Investment in crowdfunding assets should be viewed as a long term and illiquid investment. Current rules state you must generally keep any purchased shares at least twelve months from the acquisition date.

Can my percentage ownership be diluted? If yes, when and how?

Yes. Any investment made through Fundanna may be subject to dilution in the future. Dilution occurs when a company issues more shares. Dilution affects every existing shareholder who does not buy any of the new shares being issued. As a result, an existing shareholder's proportionate shareholding of the company is reduced or 'diluted'- this has an effect on a number of things including voting, dividends, and value. Some businesses who pitch through Fundanna offer A-Ordinary Shares, which may include pre-emption rights that protect an investor from dilution. In this situation, the

business must give shareholders with A-Ordinary Shares the opportunity to buy additional shares during a subsequent fundraising round so that they can maintain or preserve their shareholding. Please research the pitch and the Articles of the company to see if the shares you are buying will have these pre-emption rights. Most companies do not offer pre-emption rights for B Investment Shares.

Do I have to enter my data in order?

No. You are allowed to skip sections. However, your profile must be 100% complete before you can list an offering on Fundanna.

Does Fundanna provide help with stock transfers and EDGAR filing?

Yes. We partnered with Colonial Stock (<http://www.colonialstock.com/>) to provide all of the required documentation for you to satisfy all of your EDGAR filing requirements with the SEC. Stock transfer companies are official, licensed businesses who process the transfer of stock from the entrepreneur to the investor. We offer this direct service (via third party partners) for a convenient and reliable transaction. What is EDGAR? The Electronic Data Gathering, Analysis, and Retrieval system, performs automated collection, validation, indexing, acceptance, and forwarding of submissions by companies and others who are required by law to file forms with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC).

Does the content of my profile have to be approved by Fundanna?

No. Aside from completing the required fields and abiding by our internal rules and those of the SEC, there is no verification process regarding the quality of the content. It is in your best interest to produce content that will attract and entice investors to pledge money. However, we are notified of all new accounts and reserve the right to remove profiles if they are not compliant with Fundanna internal rules. If your profile is removed, please contact us for further details.

Foundational Issues of Revenue Participation Financing

Unlike a traditional risk capital equity investment, the investors in a Revenue Participation financing do not thereby become equity stakeholders in the business they financed. Nor does the investors become creditors in the traditional sense: that is, there is no promise by the business to “pay back” the investors except to the extent the business achieves gross revenues sufficient to fund the revenue participation promise. Source: <https://www.natlawreview.com/article/introduction-to-revenue-participation-financing>

(<https://www.natlawreview.com/article/introduction-to-revenue-participation-financing>)

How do I close out a successful equity crowdfunding campaign?

When the funding goal is reached, you will prepare the share certificates and any other documents related to the transfer of equity (we partnered with [venturedocs.com](#) and Colonial Stock Transfer to provide an affordable option). At this point, we will verify the equity has been properly transferred to the investors. Once verification is complete, we will release the funds to you. You will then be the only party able to access the funds in the joint account.

How do I share my public profile with people outside Fundanna?

You can direct them to your offering's URL. An issuer may not advertise the terms of a Regulation Crowdfunding offering except in a notice that directs investors to the intermediary's platform and includes no more than the following information: (a) a statement that the issuer is conducting an offering pursuant to Section 4(a)(6) of the Securities Act, the name of the intermediary through which the offering is being conducted, and a link directing the potential investor to the intermediary's platform; (b) the terms of the offering, which means the amount of securities offered, the nature of the securities, the price of the securities, and the closing date of the offering period; and (c) factual information about the legal identity and business location of the issuer, limited to the name of the issuer of the security, the address, phone number, and website of the issuer, the e-mail address of a representative of the issuer, and a brief description of the business of the issuer. Although advertising the terms of the offering off of the intermediary's platform is limited to a brief notice, an issuer may communicate with investors and potential investors about the terms of the offering through communication channels provided on the intermediary's platform. An issuer must identify itself as the issuer and persons acting on behalf of the issuer must identify their affiliation with the issuer in all communications on the intermediary's platform. An issuer is allowed to compensate others to promote its crowdfunding offerings through communication channels provided by an intermediary, but only if the issuer takes reasonable steps to ensure that the promoter clearly discloses the compensation with each communication.

How does Fundanna verify the issuers?

At Fundanna, all entrepreneurs must disclose everything that might change an investment decision, including: 1. Financial condition of the entrepreneur: a description of the financial condition of the startup. The income tax returns filed by the startup for the most

recent completed year (if any) Reviewed financial statements of the startup 2. Entrepreneur background checks including personal background, experience and credibility information 3. Key business information including: A description of the company's ownership and capital structure Market opportunity analysis Business plan development Online (social) and offline presence development Start-up valuation A description of the uses of funds 4. Fundraising target amount and deadline 5. The price of the securities being offered. We follow all guidelines provided by the SEC and Title III to ensure the true identity of all entrepreneur accounts and offerings.

How is Title III of the JOBS Act different from Title II of the JOBS Act?

Title III of the JOBS Act will permit U.S. entrepreneurs to raise up to \$1,070,000 per year from the general public, including investors that do not qualify as accredited investors. It means Title III crowdfunding will permit almost everyone to invest. Title II of the JOBS act enables general solicitation. Companies can only accept money from accredited investors who are typically people with a net worth (excluding their primary residence) of \$1 million, income of \$200,000/year (or \$300,000 with their spouse), officers and directors of the entrepreneur and various institutions that have more than \$5 million in assets.

How many crowd investors can I communicate and share my plan with?

There is no limitation on how many investors you can message and share your plan with.

How many investments should I make?

At Fundanna, we recommend diversification: making a number of small investments as opposed to one or two larger investments.

For example, if you have \$2,000 to invest it might be appropriate to make 10 separate \$200 investments instead of two \$1,000 investments. However, be advised that diversification does not assure a profit or provide a guarantee against investment loss.

How much can one invest via Regulation Crowdfunding?

Individual investors are limited in the amounts they are allowed to invest in all Regulation Crowdfunding offerings over the course of a 12-month period: If either of an investor's annual income or net worth is less than \$107,000, then the investor's investment limit is the greater of: \$2,200 or 5 percent of the lesser of the investor's annual income or net worth. If both annual income and net worth are equal to or more than \$107,000, then the investor's limit is 10 percent of the lesser of their annual income or net worth. During the

How much money can I raise through Fundanna?

12-month period, the aggregate amount of securities sold to an investor through all Regulation Crowdfunding offerings may not exceed \$107,000, regardless of the investor's annual income or net worth. Spouses are allowed to calculate their net worth and annual income jointly.

How much ownership will I have to give away?

An eligible crowdfunding entrepreneur may raise a maximum of \$1,070,000 in a 12-month period.

First you must run a valuation for your startup. Then, based on the results and the amount of capital you need, you will offer a percentage from your total shares for a certain amount of money. For example, if your startup is valued at \$1 million and you need \$100,000 to reach your next milestone, you will give away 10%. This can also be translated in a # of shares. If your startup has 1,000,000 shares according to the valuation, and each share is \$1, due to the need for \$100,000 you will sell 100,000 shares. In this case, we advise you to establish a rule that you will sell only in increments of 50 shares. By doing so each individual must invest a minimum of \$50.

How risky is investing in startups?

Investing in startups and early-stage businesses involves risks including liquidity, lack of dividends, loss of investment and dilution. At Fundanna, we are exclusively addressing you with a full understanding of these risks so you are capable of making your own investment decisions.

How to invite friends to my social page?

To be able to Invite your social media connection, you need to have your profile public. In this way, your invitees, will be more likely to join you in Fundanna.

Is there a possibility I will lose my investment?

Many startup businesses fail and therefore investing in these businesses may involve significant risk. You might lose all, or part, of your investment. You should only invest an amount you are comfortable losing and should build a diversified portfolio to spread the risk.

For example, by dividing \$2,000 into 10 separate \$200 investments you are spreading risk. But be aware: if a business you invest in fails, neither the company - nor Fundanna - will pay you back your investment.

*Revenue Participation:
Some Words of Caution*

Revenue Participation financing can be very attractive for investors and businesses alike – when the business fits the Revenue Participation paradigm of relatively predictable (timing and magnitude) high gross margin revenues. Most companies that are good candidates for venture capital investment don't fit that paradigm, and investors and entrepreneurs alike should be careful not to let the attractions of the Revenue Participation – primarily a first call on any available revenues and a “potential” return multiple/rate for the investor; primarily the lack of any equity interest and related pressure for an “exit” event for the entrepreneur – color their analysis of the future performance of the business in terms of size, magnitude and timing of future high margin revenues. Source: <https://www.natlawreview.com/article/introduction-to-revenue-participation-financing> (<https://www.natlawreview.com/article/introduction-to-revenue-participation-financing>)

*Revenue Participation:
The Concept*

In a Revenue Participation financing a business offers the investors a percentage of the business's future gross revenues in exchange for a capital investment. In its simplest form, the business offers to give the investors y% of future gross revenues until such time as Investor has been paid “x” times the amount of capital invested.

For example, in exchange for \$100,000 of capital, the business could agree to pay the investors 20% of future gross revenues until the business has paid the investors 3X the \$100,000 capital investment, or \$300,000.

Source: <https://www.natlawreview.com/article/introduction-to-revenue-participation-financing> (<https://www.natlawreview.com/article/introduction-to-revenue-participation-financing>)

*Some Key Contractual
Considerations for
Revenue Participation
Financing*

While a Revenue Participation financing is a substantially different animal than a typical venture capital equity financing involving convertible preferred stock, an investor in a Revenue Participation financing will have several of the same concerns, in terms of monitoring the business and in some circumstances limiting the management prerogatives of the owners of the business. At a minimum, the Revenue Participation investor will want information, including accounting information, sufficient to ensure that the business is properly recording and distributing revenue.

What companies can raise capital through Fundanna?

Source: <https://www.natlawreview.com/article/introduction-to-revenue-participation-financing>
(<https://www.natlawreview.com/article/introduction-to-revenue-participation-financing>)

All U.S.-based startups from the ancillary Cannabis space are welcome to use Fundanna. However, non-U.S. companies, entrepreneurs that are already SEC reporting companies and both registered and exempt investment companies would not be eligible. Entrepreneurs with certain deficiencies would also not be eligible, including:

1. companies disqualified under Section 302(d) of the JOBS Act and Rule 503 (which includes, among other things, certain designated “bad actor” disqualifications)
2. previous crowdfunding entrepreneurs that have failed to comply with the applicable annual reporting requirements during the two years prior to a new offering
3. companies that have no specific business plan⁴. companies whose sole business plan is to engage in a merger or acquisition with one or more other companies

What do I need to know before I get started on my equity offering?

Do your homework. Planning ahead is the most important ingredient in the recipe for successful equity crowdfunding. Here is a basic check-off list for what you need to know before starting your campaign:

1. Prepare all necessary legal documents
2. Brainstorm with business partners and close family and friends about your business model/strategy and product or service.
3. Update profiles on all major social media accounts. If you are not active on social media, start today. It is important to build followers weeks, if not months, before your campaign goes live. It is wise to have followers anticipating the launch ahead of time.
4. Research successful profiles of similar companies and products.
5. Start working on your business plan.

6. Make a detailed budget for your objectives and set your funding goal.

What is Title III of the JOBS Act?

Title III is the long waited “non-accredited crowdfunding” component to the JOBS Act, which allows non-accredited individuals to invest in private companies. Now it become Regulation Crowdfunding, or simply, Reg CF.

What updates will the startups I invest in send after the campaign closes?

Below are the ongoing reporting requirements.(a) An issuer that has offered and sold securities via Reg CF must file with the Commission and post on the issuer’s website an annual report along with the financial statements of the issuer certified by the principal executive officer of the issuer to be true and complete in all material respects and a description of the financial condition of the issuer. If, however, an issuer has available financial statements that have either been reviewed or audited by a public accountant that is independent of the issuer, those financial statements must be provided, and the certification by the principal executive officer will not be required. The report must be filed no later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by the report.(b) An issuer must continue to comply with the ongoing reporting requirements until one of the following occurs:

- (1) The issuer becomes a publicly traded company.
- (2) The issuer has filed, since its most recent sale of securities via Reg CF, at least one annual report and has fewer than 300 holders of record;
- (3) The issuer has filed, since its most recent sale of securities via Reg CF, the annual reports required for at least the three most recent years and has total assets that do not exceed \$10,000,000;
- (4) The issuer or another party repurchases all of the securities issued via Reg CF, including any payment in full of debt securities or any complete redemption of redeemable securities; or
- (5) The issuer liquidates or dissolves its business under state law.

Note: Under certain circumstances an issuer may cease to publish annual reports and, therefore, the investors may not continually have current financial information about the issuer.

Why investing in startups via Reg CF could be interesting?

By investing part of your funds, you might enjoy the following benefits:

1. A potential return on investment if the company is listed on a stock exchange, sold or pays a dividend.
2. A way to directly support someone you know who is following his/her dream and build a business that will bring innovation and new jobs.
3. The opportunity to support the development of a business by contributing your own expertise and knowledge (e.g. experience in a certain industry, SEO knowledge, management skills, etc.). The issuers are under no obligation to utilize an investor's expertise, experience, feedback or knowledge.

Will I get dividends?

Dividends are payments made by a business to its shareholders from the company's profits and are not guaranteed. Most of the companies offering equity on our platform are startups or early-stage companies who will rarely pay dividends to their investors.

Profits (if any) are typically reinvested into the business to fuel growth and build shareholder value.

Even if there are profits, businesses are under no obligation to pay any dividends to their shareholders.

Will investors be able to make decisions regarding my company?

No. Each individual ownership will be very small. However, as the majority shareholder, you will have certain fiduciary duties to all minority shareholders. Also, you will have to communicate with them in accordance to the communication plan you created while your offering was in the funding stage.

Won't a bunch of small crowd investors complicate my cap table?

No. At Fundanna we offer Stock Transfer Services. A third party will handle all of the intricacies for you.

TRUCROWD DOES NOT OFFER INVESTMENT OR LEGAL ADVICE; NOR MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS ON ISSUERS OR OFFERINGS LISTED ON OUR PORTAL. WE

MAY ADVISE AN ISSUER ABOUT THE STRUCTURE OR CONTENT OF THE ISSUER'S OFFERING, INCLUDING ASSISTING THE ISSUER IN PREPARING THE OFFERING DOCUMENTATION.