

SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

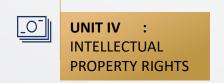


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Venture Capitalist

Department of Computer Applications













- Private or institutional investment (capital) in relatively early-stage companies (ventures)
- □ Recently focused on technology-heavy companies:
 - Computer and network technology
 - Telecommunications technology
 - Biotechnology
- \Box Types of VCs:
 - Angel investors
 - Financial VCs
 - Strategic VCs

Funding Process

- Company and interested VCs find each other
- Company makes it pitch to multiple VCs:
 - Business plan, executive summary, financial projections with assumptions, competitive analysis
- Interested VCs engage in due diligence:
 - Technological, market, competitive, business development
 - Legal and accounting
- · A lead investor is identified, rest are follow-on
- The following are negotiated:
 - Company valuation
 - Size of round
 - · Lead investor share of round
 - Terms of investment
- Process repeats several times, builds on previous rounds





- · Committed, experienced management
- Defensible technology
- Growth market (not consultancy)
- Significant revenues
- Realistic sales and marketing plan (VARs and OEMs vs. direct sales force)







- Right of first refusal on sale of shares
- Tag-along rights: follow founder sale on pro rata basis
- Drag-along rights: force sale of company
- Liquidation preference: multiple of investment
- No-compete conditions on founders
- Anti-dilution protection:
 - Recompute VC shares based on subsequent "down round"
 - · Weighted ratchet: use average (weighted) share price so far
 - Full ratchet: use down round share price
 - Example:
 - Founders 10 shares, VC 10 shares at \$1 per share
 - Founder issues 1 additional share at \$0.10 per share
 - Weighted ratchet: avg. price 10.10/11, VC now owns ~10.89 shares (21.89 total)
 - Full ratchet: VC now owns 10/0.10 = 100 shares (out of 111)
 - Matters in bridge rounds and other dire circumstances
- Right to participate in subsequent rounds (usually follow-on)
- Later VC rights often supercede earlier



Fundamentals of Angel Investors



- Corporate boards:
 - Not involved in day-to-day operations
 - Hold extreme control in major corporate events (sale, mergers, acquisitions, IPOs, bankruptcy)
- Lead VC in each round takes seat(s)
- Reserved matters (veto or approval):
 - · Any sale, acquisition, merger, liquidation
 - Budget approval
 - Executive removal/appointment
 - Strategic or business plan changes
- During difficult times, companies are often controlled by their VCs





Requirements of Angel Investors



- ☐ Dependable and capable team
- ☐ Complete business plan
- ☐ Understanding risk
- → Value propositions of product and services



India's Top 15 Individual Angel Investors











Thank You