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Erasmus +, KA2,
Capacity Building in the Field of Higher Education
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RAISE OF FUNDING AND GOVERNANCE

Funding a new business, no matter if it is a startup or not, is always a challenge especially without any experience about the complexity of raising money and financing operations



Funding steps are not the same for all types of ventures and at all stages of their lifecycle.

Buyable and Scalable startups are more likely to receive money from outside investors along with other financing types.

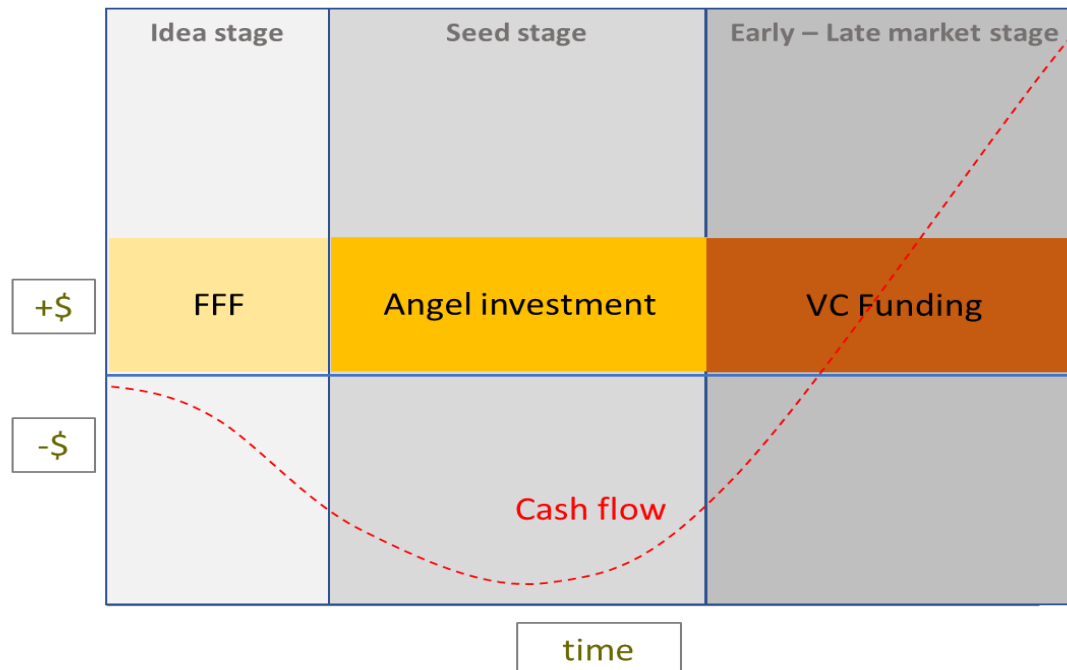
Grants, Subsidies, Bank Loans are more appropriate for non-investable types of startups



EARLY-STAGE FUNDING

Investing: Timing

Business Angels are often the first source of funding (outside of the founders') for startups. They fill a crucial investment gap between FFF and Venture Capital funds.



When in an “Idea Stage” or a having “Power Point Startup” status, it is almost impossible to get funding because ideas simply don’t get funded...



Early-stage investors will assess a few factors to decide if they will go ahead with placing their bet with the startup or not. These are mainly:

- ✓ The strength of the team
- ✓ The size of the market
- ✓ Competitive Advantage and Business Model
- ✓ Competition
- ✓ The prototype status
- ✓ Time to market
- ✓ Funding needs as derived from the business plan.
- ✓ Friction Points



EARLY-STAGE FUNDING

Startup Investing: Funding at Startup Development Stages



Chances for Funding

VC Fund	No	No	Very rare	Rare	Better
Business Angel	No	Rare	Low	Possible	Better
Accelerator	No	Low	Better	Possible	Better
Public funding (e.g. H2020)	No	Better	Better	Better	Better

Startup Investing: Current Funding Options for European Pre-seed Startups

Startup Competitions & Events

Provide mentoring, networking, and some of those (usually) small amounts of funding

AVERAGE
FUNDING

€ 0-5k

AVERAGE
EQUITY

0

TRACTION
REQUIRED

No

Startup Accelerators

Provide mentoring, networking, access to markets and investors, sometimes follow-on funding

€ 0-30k*

0-10%

Possibly

Startup Incubators

Provide mentoring, networking, access to markets and space, services, sometimes funding

€ 0-50k*

0-10%

Yes

Business Angels, Angel Syndicates & Groups

Provide very early stage funding in individual or syndicated investments, networking, expertise

€ 10-200k

1-20%

Depends

Early Stage Venture Capital Funds

Provide very early stage funding in individual or syndicated investments and expertise

€ 30-300k

8-30%

Yes

*a portion of this is often provided as services

Raise of Funding campaign dimensions
the value of the startup and the funding need.



The “investment ask”

Is related to the Funding Need to facilitate the plan’s milestones with the desired liquidity

“the **biggest determinant of your startup’s value are the market forces** of the industry & sector in which it plays, which include the balance (or imbalance) between demand and supply of money, the recency and size of recent exits, the willingness for an investor to pay a premium to get into a deal, and the level of desperation of the entrepreneur looking for money”.

Source: Seedcamp



EARLY-STAGE FUNDING

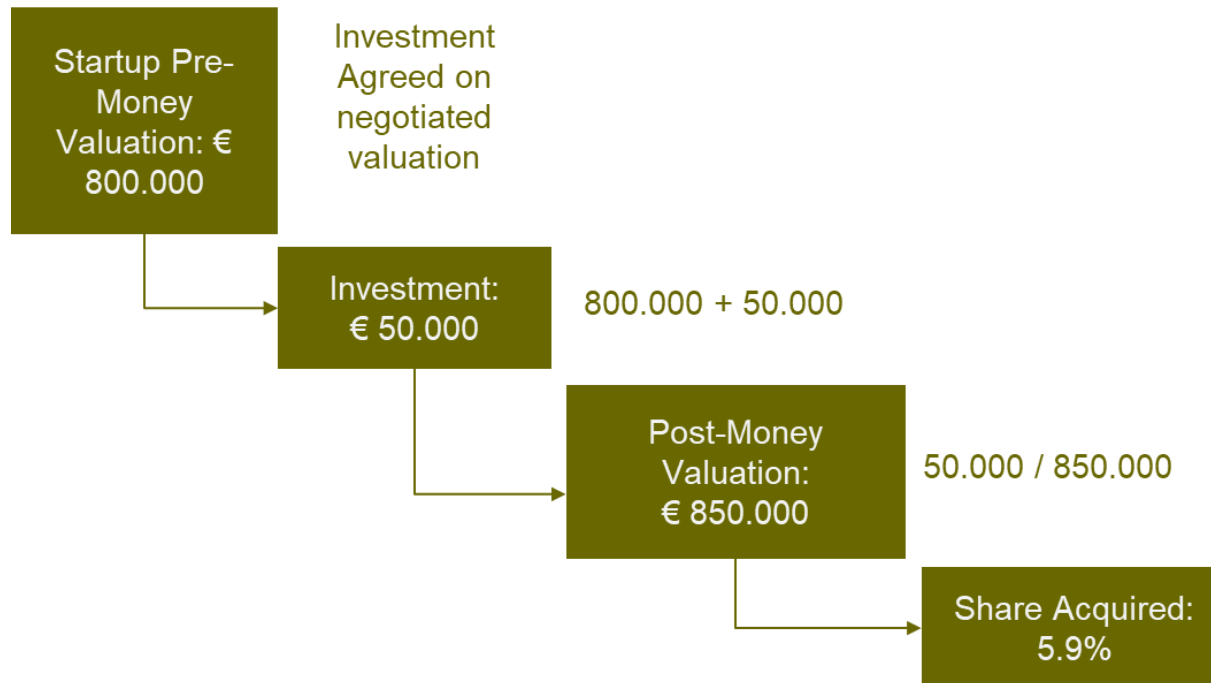
We estimate acquired equity based on the **money ratio to the value of the company** after the investment is in:

Pre-Money Valuation: The value of the startup negotiated

Investment: the amount to be invested

Post-Money Valuation: Pre-Money + Investment

Equity Acquired: Investment/Post-Money Valuation



The elements of valuation

Calculations (Valuations) are usually combinations of market intel, known comparable market values and business plan metrics



ScoreCard Method

Compare your company to similar deals done in your area using and apply some adjusting factors.

\$1.000.0000 comparable deal*

Value Driver	Weight	Your Venture's Score	Factor
Strength of the Management Team	30%	75%	0,23
Size of the Opportunity	25%	75%	0,19
Product/Technology	15%	100%	0,15
Competitive Environment	10%	75%	0,08
Marketing/Sales Channels/Partnerships	10%	50%	0,05
Need for Additional Investment	5%	50%	0,03
Other	5%	50%	0,03
			0,74
PRE-MONEY VALUATION			\$ 737.500

*investors usually have access to this type of info



Berkus Method

Uses both qualitative and quantitative factors to calculate valuation based on five elements by assigning a monetary value to each

Value Driver	Add to Pre-money Valuation	
Sound Idea (basic value)	0-500.000	200.000,00 €
Prototype (reduces technology risk)	0-500.000	100.000,00 €
Quality Management Team (reduces execution risk)	0-500.000	400.000,00 €
Strategic Relationships (reduces market risk)	0-500.000	300.000,00 €
Product Rollout or Sales (reduces production risk)	0-500.000	200.000,00 €
	PRE-MONEY VALUATION	\$ 1.200.000

Berkus thought that a company valued 2.500.000 today should bring a 20 X terminal value of 50.000.000 upon exit

Risk Factor Method

Instead of assigning percentage weights and multiples, we assign the following ratings to each risk factor and do an adjustment to the average pre-money valuation per each rating

Value	Factor	Add to Pre-money Valuation
extremely positive	2	\$500.000,00
positive	1	\$250.000,00
neutral	0	\$0,00
negative	-1	-\$250.000,00
extremely negative	-2	-\$500.000,00

Value Driver	Factor	Add to Pre-money Valuation
Management risk	2	\$500.000,00
Stage of the business	0	\$0,00
Legislation/Political risk	-1	-\$500.000,00
Manufacturing risk (or supply chain risk)	-2	-\$500.000,00
Sales and marketing risk	0	\$0,00
Funding/capital raising risk	0	\$0,00
Competition risk	1	\$250.000,00
Technology risk	2	\$500.000,00
Litigation risk	-2	-\$500.000,00
International risk	-2	-\$500.000,00
Reputation risk	1	\$250.000,00
Exit value risk	1	\$250.000,00
		-\$250.000,00
AVERAGE INDUSTRY VALUATION		\$ 1.000.000
ADJUSTMENT		-\$250.000,00
PRE-MONEY VALUATION		\$ 750.000

The VC Method

A 6-step quantitative method (also aspirational)

	Y1 PILOT	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5
REVENUE	363.825,00 €	1.039.500,00 €	2.598.750,00 €	7.417.687,50 €	24.725.625,00 €
EBITAD	-120.428,55 €	41.095,58 €	548.466,94 €	2.427.783,53 €	9.515.408,53 €
CASH FLOW EoY)	-135.428,55 €	-124.332,97 €	424.133,96 €	2.801.917,50 €	12.317.326,03 €
CASH FLOW MIN	-192.260,54 €	-271.020,09 €	-300.849,71 €	-1.240,00 €	1.593.835,37 €
TOTAL FUNDING NEED	-300.849,71 €				

1. Forecast Startup Financials
2. Estimate the Investment Needed
3. Determine the Timing of Exit (IPO, M&A, etc.)
4. Calculate Multiple at Exit (based on comps)
5. Discount to PV at the Desired Rate of Return
6. Determine Valuation and Desired Ownership Stake

$$\text{Venture value} = \frac{E_t \times (\text{P/E Ratio})}{(1+r)^t}$$

In this case with 9.5M net revenue at exit year (5) with a 100% Rate of Return for the Early Investors and a 300k Investment Need in Y1 and an investment multiple of 10, would produce a €2.668.000 Pre-Money Valuation and € 2.968.000 Post Money Valuation offering a 10% equity to the investors with an aim to maintain 5% at the Year of Exit to hit their investment Goal



CAP TABLE

CAP TABLE [SMART DOORS INC]				Vesting Schedule	Pilot Year (Year 1)	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
	Team member	Role	Initial Shares					
Initial Founders	E	Founder	65,00%	NO	54,17%	43,33%	36,11%	36,11%
	R	Founder	35,00%	NO	29,17%	23,33%	19,44%	19,44%
	Business Angel GROUP	Investor		NO	16,67%	13,33%	11,11%	11,11%
	VC FUND 1 (SEED)	Investor		NO		20,00%	16,67%	16,67%
	VC FUND 2 (SEIRIES A)	Investor		NO			16,67%	16,67%

Total shares outside main founder's hold
Total shares

0,00%		16,67%	33,33%	44,44%	44,44%
100,00%		100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%

PRE-MONEY VALUATION	\$750.000,00	\$2.000.000,00	\$5.000.000,00	
RoF	\$150.000,00	\$500.000,00	\$1.000.000,00	
POST-MONEY VALUATION	\$900.000,00	\$2.500.000,00	\$6.000.000,00	
NEW INVESTORS	16,67%	20,00%	16,67%	0,00%



Pitching is a fast and accurate synthesis of main elements figured out and explored in your validation and business plan; usually presented to early-stage investors or other stakeholders. The main objective of a pitch is get some type of support



Types of pitching based on the audience:

1-Investors: You pitch to raise funding

2-Customers: You pitch for feedback

3-Sales: You pitch to introduce your product/service and ultimately sale

4-Employees: you pitch to recruit or motivate employees

5-Partners: you pitch to recruit or motivate partners

6-Competitors: You pitch to explore synergies

Investors pitching:

- ✓ One-sentence pitch ('value proposition')
- ✓ 60-second pitch ('elevator')
- ✓ Competition pitch used in events (3-8 minutes)
- ✓ Investment pitch (20-40 minutes)

A pitch-deck's basic structure

1. Company Overview
2. Mission/Vision of the Company
3. The Team
4. The Problem
5. The Solution
6. The Market Opportunity
7. The Product
8. The Customers
9. The Technology
10. The Competition
11. Traction
12. Business Model
13. The Go2Market Plan
14. Financials
15. The Ask

Founders Agreement

A document signed between founders before Incorporation phase that:

- ✓ Paves the grounds for investment and startup governance
- ✓ is a product of their talks at the early stages of formation.
- ✓ A Founders' Agreement is a basically a contract for startups founders for the rights and responsibilities.

A Founders' Agreement details:

- ✓ Roles and Equity Distribution
- ✓ Adding team members
- ✓ Dealing with their shares
- ✓ Confidentiality
- ✓ Intellectual property
- ✓ Dealing with investors

Strategy

- What goals does each of us have for the start-up? What goals do we have for ourselves?
- What are our respective timelines for these goals?

Ownership Structure

- Who gets what percentage of the company?
- What will we each contribute to the company? (e.g., duties, job descriptions, hour commitments, roles, and responsibilities).
- How much capital are we each contributing and for what?
- Is the percentage of ownership shares subject to vesting based on continued participation in the business?

Management

- Day-to-day decisions process
- Salaries (if any) are the founders entitled to
- Departing founders
- Selling the company – raising money
- Conflicts of interest/ Competition
- Performance

An investor can acquire/buy shares at nominal price or market value with a Stock Purchase Agreement (SPA) that is exercised at the time of purchase so that requires that the startup is finally incorporated.

Before that happens other types of documents like a S.A.F.E. (Simple Agreement for Future Equity), a Warrant or Convertible Note can be utilized as to document the agreed commitment terms.

Straight Equity: It involves direct *exchange of company shares for an agreed upon investment* i.e., **€20.000 for 3%** of the company's shares. The investor gets his/her shares after buying them at a specified price/share rate.

Time of investment payment: Present

Time of shares acquisition: Present

Time of share price fixing : Present

Combined In-kind and Monetary Investment: It *accounts in-kind and monetary contributions together* for a total % of equity. Equity materializes upon money contribution or later, using convertible notes, warrants or other investment vehicles

Time of in-kind investment payment: Present

Time of shares acquisition: Present or Future

Time of share price fixing : Present or Future

Convertible Note: a form of short-term *debt that converts into equity, typically in conjunction with a future financing round*; practically speaking, the investor would be loaning money to a startup and instead of a return in the form of principal plus interest, the investor would receive equity in the company. Typically, the investor buys at a discounted price/share and a valuation cap

Loan of € 20.000 for a period of 3 years with 4% interest. Conversion after maturity date with a 20% discount and a 2.000.000 valuation cap

Time of investment payment: Present

Time of shares acquisition: Future

Time of share price fixing : Present/Future

Warrant: A stock warrant represents *the right to purchase a company's stock at a specific price and at a specific date*. A stock warrant is issued directly by a company to an investor

A warrant holder has no voting, shareholder, or dividend rights and gets no say in the functioning of the company, even though they are affected by their decisions and policies.

Time of investment payment: Future

Time of shares acquisition: Future

Time of share price fixing : Present

S.A.F.E. : (simple agreement for future equity) is an agreement between an investor and a company that *provides rights to the investor for future equity in the company similar to a warrant*, except without determining a specific price per share at the time of the initial investment.

Types of S.A.F.E.s

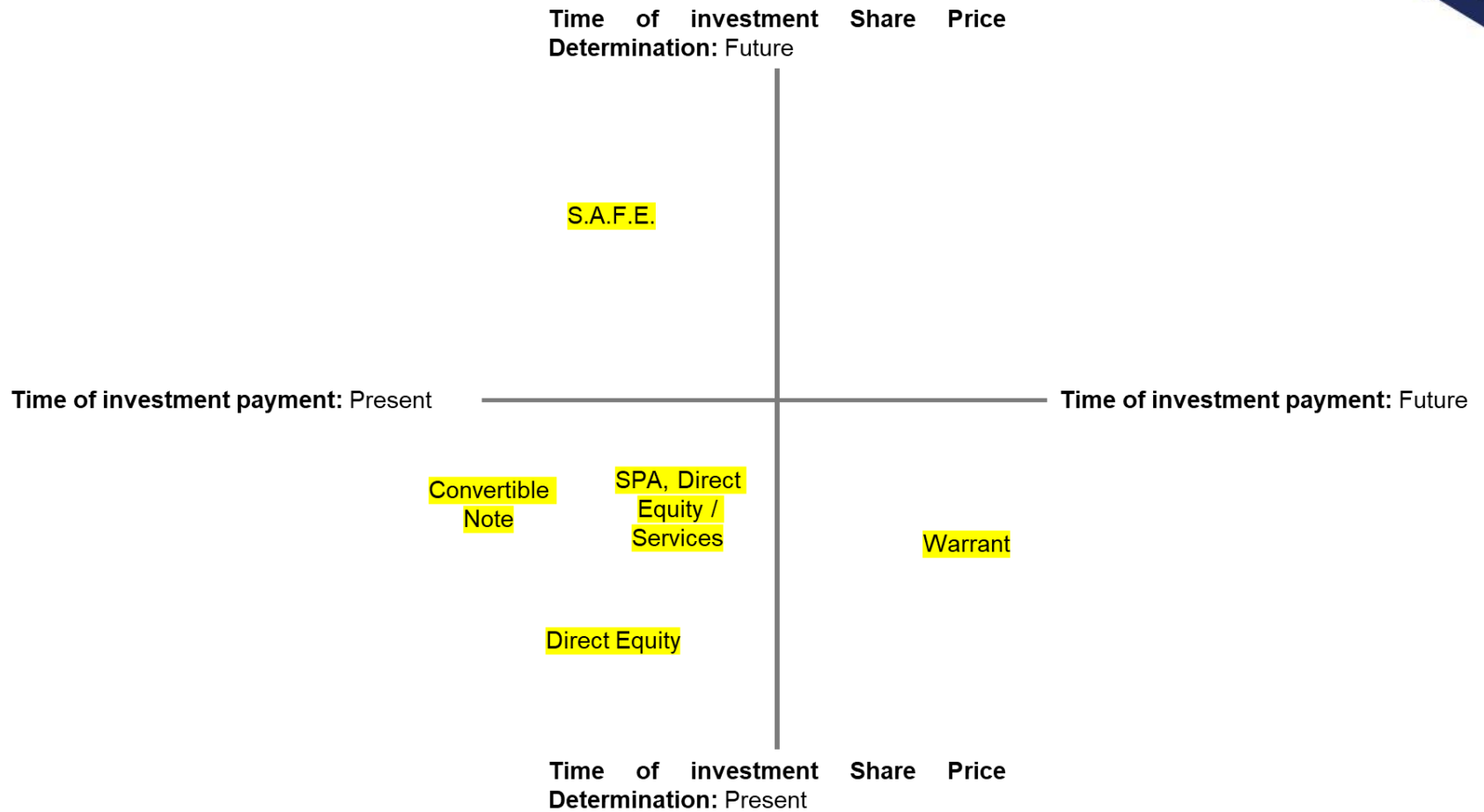
- Cap, no discount
- Discount, no cap
- Cap and discount
- no cap, no discount

Time of investment payment: Present

Time of shares acquisition: Future

Time of share price fixing : Future

INVESTORS PARTICIPATION



The Term-sheet

A non-binding document and engaged parties may choose to withdraw from the deal before it concludes.

The Term-sheet

- ✓ Liquidation Preferences
- ✓ Veto Rights
- ✓ Anti Dilution
- ✓ Right of First Refusal/Right of Co-Sale (Take-Me-Along)
- ✓ Drag Along rights
- ✓ Tag Along rights
- ✓ Redemption Rights
- ✓ Founders/Employees Vesting
- ✓ Conditions to closing
- ✓ Right to Participate Pro Rata in Future Rounds
- ✓ Matters Requiring Investor / Director (BoD) Approval
- ✓ Non-Competition and Non-Solicitation Agreements
- ✓ Non-Disclosure and Developments
- ✓ Employee Stock Options
- ✓ No Shop/Confidentiality