B.COM: SEM--4

Subject: ENTREPRENEURSHIP EVELOPMENT

UNIT -II

TEACHER: DR B.CHANDRA

LECTURE NO. 06

TOPIC: The concept, role and functions of venture capital

**Concept or Meaning of Venture Capital**

Venture capital (VC) is a very important source of financing for a new business. This capital is provided by investors to start a new business that has strong potentiality of high growth and profitability. The provider of venture capital also provides managerial and technical support. Venture capital is also known as risk capital. Venture Capital refers to the finance provided by Venture Capitalists, who invest in relatively new, high growth companies or startups that have a potential to grow and develop into highly profitable ventures. It has high-risk and high-return characteristics. Therefore, it acts as an important source of finance for entrepreneurs with new ideas.

Venture capital is a private or institutional investment made to early start-up companies. Venture Capital is money invested in businesses that are small; or exist only as an initial stage but have huge potential to grow. The people who invest this money are known as venture capitalists. It is an investment made when a venture capitalist buys shares of a startup company and become a financial partner in the business.

In short, Venture capital, basically the money invested by an outside investor to finance a new, growing or troubled business. The money invested, by capitalists, is in exchange for an equity stake in the business rather than given as a loan.

**Importance of Venture Capital**

The major importance of venture capital are as follows:

• It helps new products with modern technology become commercially feasible.

• It promotes export oriented units to earn more foreign exchange.

• It not only provide the financial institution but also assist in management, technical and others.

• It strengthens the capital market which not only improves the borrowing concern but also creates a situation whereby they can raise their own capital through capital market.

• It promotes modern technology through the process where financial institutions encourage business ventures with new technology.

• Many sick companies get a turn around after getting proper nursing from such Venture Capital institutions.

**Features of Venture Capital**

The important features of venture capital are:

1. High-risk investment: It is highly risky and the chances of failure are much higher as it provides long-term startup capital to high risk-high reward ventures.

2. High Tech projects: Generally, venture capital investments are made in high tech projects or areas using new technologies as they have higher returns.

3. Participation in Management: Venture Capitalists act complementary to the entrepreneurs, for better or worse, in making decisions for the direction of the company.

4. Length of Investment: The investors eventually seek to exit in three to seven years. The process takes several years for having significant returns and also need the talent of venture capitalist and entrepreneurs to reach completion.

5. Illiquid Investment: It is an investment that is not subject to repayment on demand or a repayment schedule.

**Process Of Venture Capital Financing**

The Venture Capital Financing / Funding process gets completed in following stages:

Seed Stage

In this stage, a small amount of capital is provided to an entrepreneur to market a better idea having future prospects. The investor investigates into the business plan before making any investment and, if he is not satisfied with the idea or he does not see any potential in the idea/product, then the investor may not consider financing the idea. But in case if the part of the idea is worth, then the investor may spend some time and money further on the idea. At this stage, the risk factor is very high because there are many uncertain factors.

Startup Stage

If the idea/product is fit for further investigation, then the process moves on to the second stage, also known as the Start-up stage. At this stage Venture Capital has to submit a business plan which must include the following:-

• Executive summary of the business plan,

• Review of current competitive scenario,

• In-detailed financial projections,

• Details of the management of the company,

• Description of the size and potential of the market.

All the above analysis needs to be submitted, in order to decide, whether or not, Venture Capital to take the project or not. This type of financing is provided to complete product development and commence initial market strategies.

Second Stage

At this stage, the idea transforms into a product and is being sold. The main goal at this stage is that Ventures tries squeezing between the rests and getting some market shares from the competitors. The management is being monitored by the Venture Capital firms in order to know the capability of the team just to ensure the development process of the product and how they respond to the competitors. If the firms find out that the capabilities are against the competition. Then the Venture Capital might not go to the next stage.

At this stage of financing, working capital is provided for the expansion of the business in terms of growing accounts and inventory.

At this stage, risk factor decreases as the product is not developing at the former start-up stage. But it concentrates on the promotion and sales of the product.

Third Stage

This stage is also called as later stage finance. Capital is provided to an enterprise that has basic marketing set-up, typically for market expansion, acquisition product development etc. At a later stage, ventures try to multiply market shares by increasing the sales of the product and having better marketing promotion.

Venture Capital monitors objectives of earlier stages i.e. second stage and also of the current stage to evaluate whether the team has made the expected cost reduction or not.

Venture Capitalists prefer this stage than any other stages as the rate of failure in the later stage is low. It is also because firms at this stage have a track record of the management, past performance data and established the procedure for financial data.

Risk at this stage is still decreasing because venture relies on the income from the sales of the current product.

Initial Public Offer (IPO) Stage

This stage is also known as a bridge finance stage. It is the last round of financing before exit. The Ventures at this stage gain a certain amount of shares which gives them opportunities, such as merger and acquisition, eliminating the competitors, keeping away new companies from the market. At this stage, Venture has to determine the product position, and if possible, reposition it attract the new market.

**Advantages of Venture Capital**

The following are the major advantages of venture capital:

1. Expansion of Company: Venture capital provides large funding that a company needs to expand its business. It has the ability for company expansion that would not be possible through bank loans or other methods.

2. Expertise joining the company: Venture capitalists provide valuable expertise, advice and industry connections. These experts have deep knowledge of specific market standards and they can help you avoid your business from many downsides that are usually associated with startups.

3. Better Management: It’s not always that being an entrepreneur one is also a good business manager. However, since Venture Capitalists hold a percentage of equity in the business. They will have the power to say in the management of the business. So if one is not good at managing the business, this is a significant benefit.

4. No Obligation to repay: In addition, there is an obligation to repay to investors as it would be in case of banks loans. Rather, investors take the investment risk on their own shoulders because they believe in the company’s future success.

5. Value Added Services: Venture Capitalists provide HR Consultants, who are specialist in hiring the best staff for your business. This helps in avoiding to hire the wrong person. It also offers a number of other such services such as mentoring, alliances and also facilitates the exit.

**Disadvantages of Venture Capital**

The following are the major disadvantages of venture capital:

1. Complex Process: It is a lengthy and complex process which needs a detailed business plan and financial projections. Until and unless the Venture Capitalists are properly satisfied with the business plan, whether or not it will succeed in the future, they won’t invest. So securing a deal with a Venture Capitalist can be a long and complex process.

2. Loss of control: Venture Capital firms add one of their team members to your management team, while this is usually done for ensuring the success of the business, it can also create internal problems.

3. Loss over decisions: Another big problem faced in Venture Capital funding is that you will have to give up many key decisions on how the company will process or operate. This is because Venture Capitalist are required to be informed about all the key decision relating to business plans, and they usually can override such decision if they are unsatisfied with the decision.

4. No Confidentiality: Generally Venture Capitalist treat information confidentially. But they refuse to sign non- disclosure agreement due to the legal ramification of doing so. This puts the ideas at risk, especially when they are new. Further, your investor will expect regular information and consultation to check how things are progressing. For example, accounts and minutes of board meetings.

5. Quick Liquidity: Most Venture Capitalists seek to realize their investment in the company in three to five years. If your business plan expects a longer timetable before providing liquidity, then Venture Capital funding may not be a suitable option for you.

**Evolution of Venture Capital**

In 1983, the first analysis was reported on risk capital in India. It indicated that new companies often face barriers while entering into the capital market and also for raising equity finance which weakens their future expansion and growth. It also indicated that on the whole, there is a need to assess the equity cult by ensuring competitive return on equity investment. This all came out as institutional inadequacies and resulted in the evolution of Venture Capital.

In India, IFCO was the first institution to initiate the idea of Venture Capital when it established the Risk Capital Foundation in 1975. It provided the seed capital to all small and risky projects. However, the concept of Venture Capital got its recognition for the first time in the budget for the year 1986-87.

As world markets are becoming more and more competitive, thus, it is necessary to choose the right access to human capital to guide and monitor along with the requisite funds necessary for new projects. Venture Capitalists in India have ensured newer avenues and expansion. There are large sectors of the economy that are ripe for venture capital investors like IT, Pharma and other service industries too. Therefore, Venture Capitalists are having positive response to do business in Indian. As there is a risk factor, one should do a thorough study before getting into the process.

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