

# *Entrepreneurship and new ventures finance*

## *Overview and Introduction*

Prof. Antonio Renzi

FACOLTÀ DI ECONOMIA



SAPIENZA  
UNIVERSITÀ DI ROMA

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**First part: Foundations of entrepreneurship and new ventures  
finance (6 credits)  
Antonio Renzi**

**Second part: Cases and applications (3 credits)  
Luca Bertone**

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***Class schedule:***

***Tuesday 11am Class 6b; Thursday 9pm (Class 6c); Friday  
9am (Class 6c)***

***Information posted on the website:***

***Course Syllabus; Exam Dates; Slides; Other Materials***

***Exam:***

***Oral Test and one Applicative Work***

***Contacts:***

***[antonio.renzi@uniroma1.it](mailto:antonio.renzi@uniroma1.it)***

***[beatrice.orlando@uniroma1.it](mailto:beatrice.orlando@uniroma1.it)***

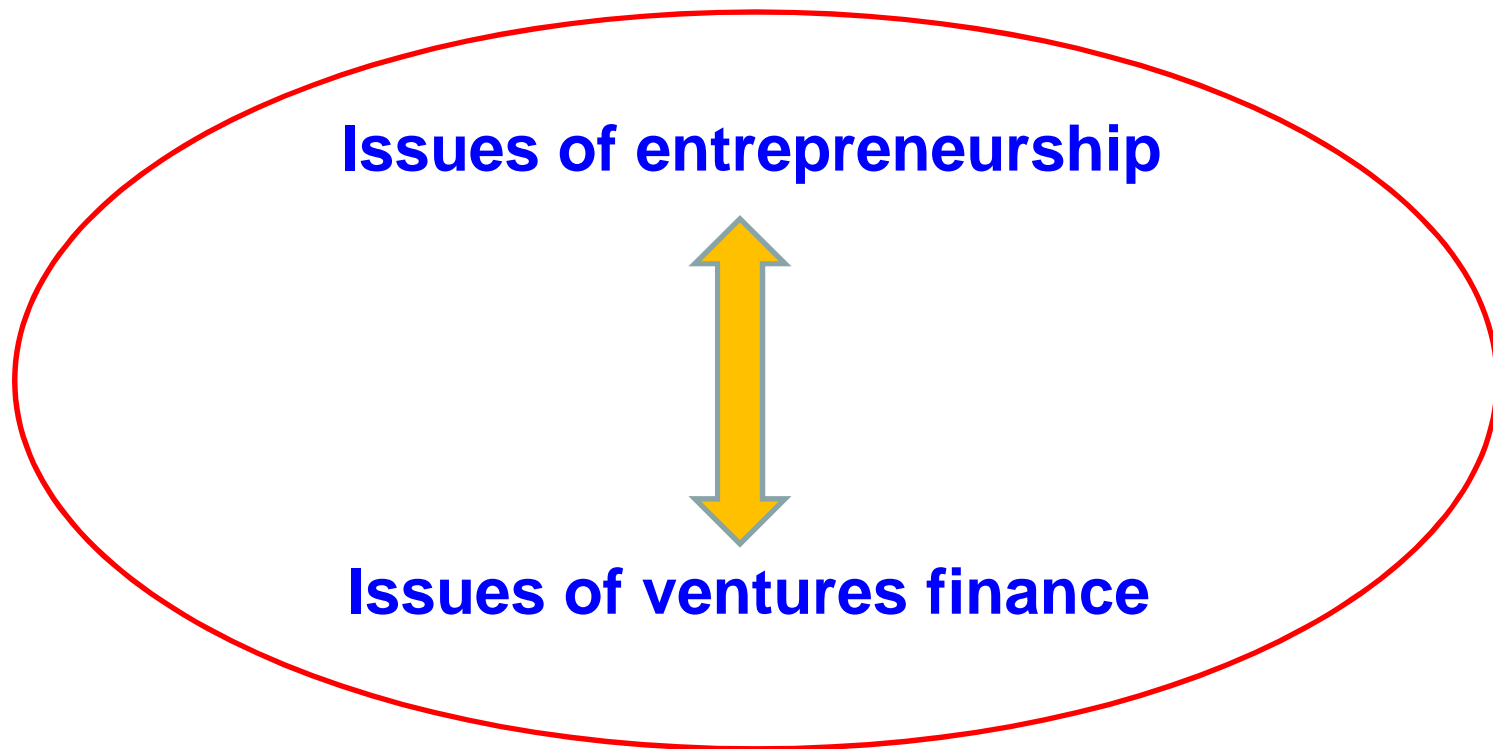
***Department of Management - Fourth Floor - Room 12***

***Office hours: Wednesday from 6pm (Antonio Renzi);***

***Monday from 12pm (Beatrice Orlando)***

- 1. Course goals**
- 2. Course motivations**
- 3. Course topics**
- 4. Details about the exam**

## Entrepreneurship and new ventures finance



### **Goals:**

1. Acquisition of basic skills for becoming an entrepreneur
2. Acquisition of basic skills for working in the field of venture finance

## *Overview - Entrepreneurship*

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**The traditional issues of management regard big corporations**

**The entrepreneurship subject is focused on new small businesses that promise a potential growth**

## Two general kinds of entrepreneurship:

1. External entrepreneurship – Focus: start ups

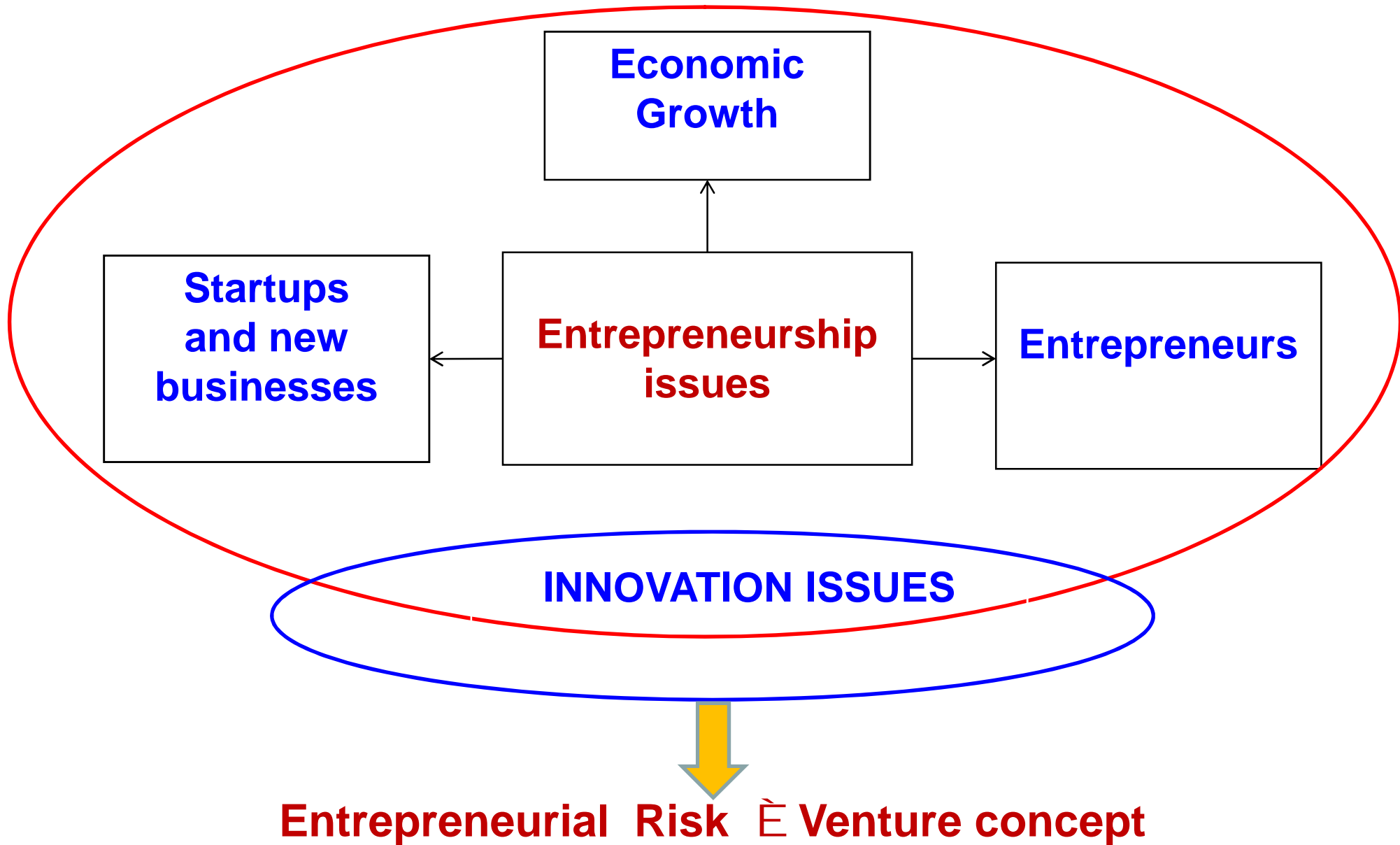
2. Internal entrepreneurship - Focus: new businesses promoted by existing firms

The external entrepreneurship affects the number of new firms

The internal entrepreneurship affects the size of existing firms.  
It is a way for developing new projects

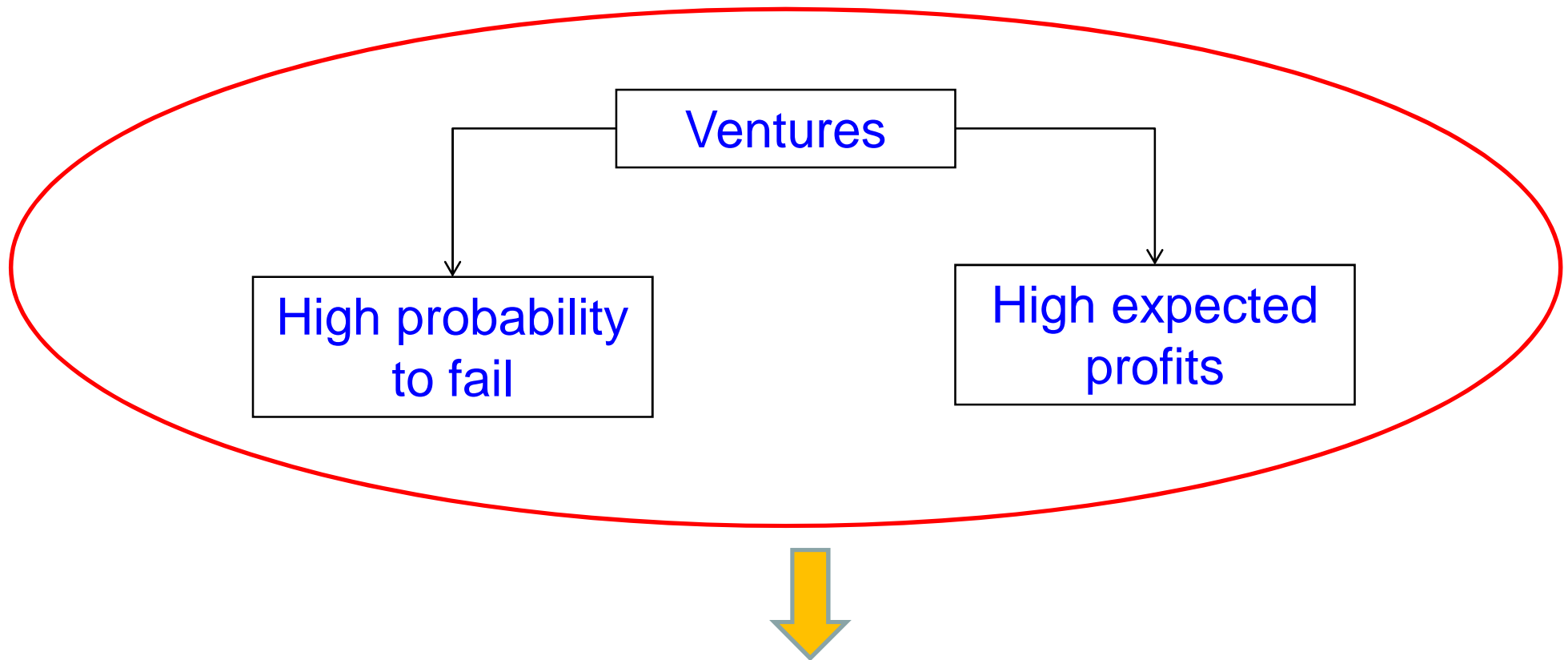
In some cases big corporations make investments in external entrepreneurship (corporate venture capital). This allows an externalization of the risk

# Overview - Entrepreneurship and ventures



## Overview - Entrepreneurship and ventures

An entrepreneurial activity is a venture when it is based on an innovative project that entails high expected profits and high risk.



**Ventures imply an extreme risk-return relationship**

## Overview – Failure rate of new ventures

Year	Percent Failed
Year 1	25 %
Year 2	36 %
Year 3	44 %
Year 4	50 %
Year 5	55 %
Year 6	60 %
Year 7	63 %
Year 8	66 %
Year 9	69 %
Year 10	71 %

Source: Statistic Brain Institute



## **Overview - Entrepreneurship and ventures**

**Typically, an extreme risk-return relationship arises when a firm challenges a big corporation with an innovative product.**

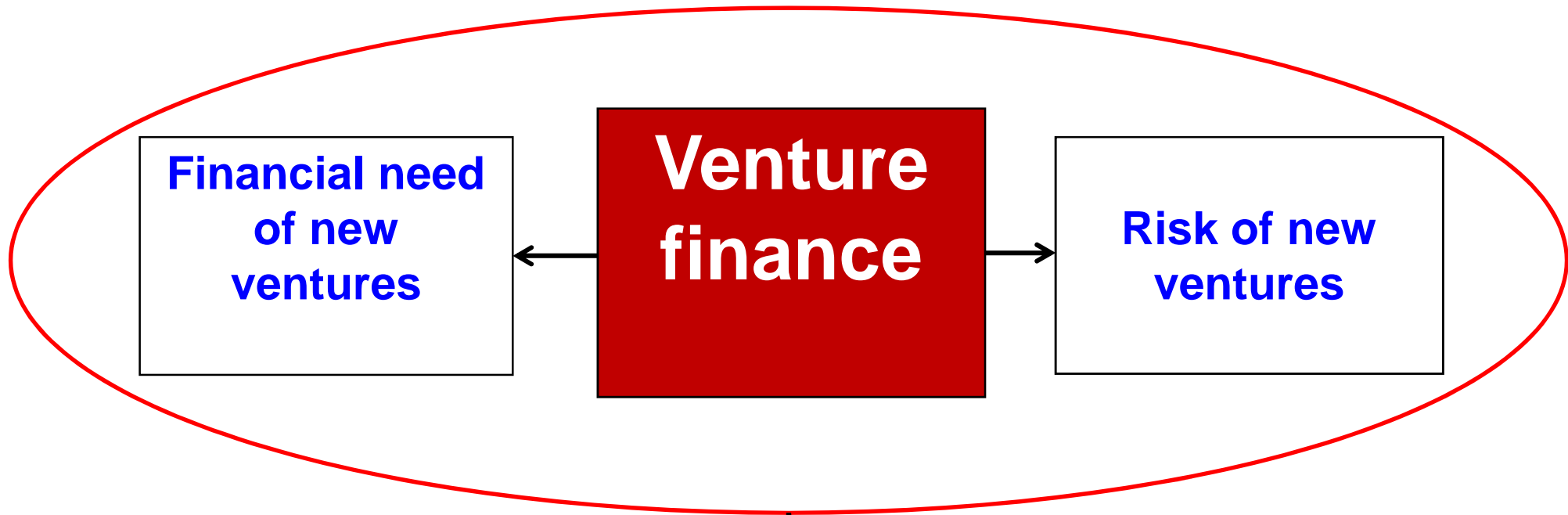
**For example Google arose thanks to a new product better than that of Yahoo (large profits).**

**At the beginning of “Google Project” few investors believed in its success, because the possibility to compete with Yahoo seemed improbable.**

**New ventures need speculators. This explains why the venture finance exists.**

# Overview - Ventures finance (financial side of entrepreneurship)

Entrepreneurial Risk  $\hat{=}$  Venture's concept



**Venture financing:**

- Venture financing tools;
- Venture capitalist and other investors.

**Venture valuation:**

- Traditional financial models;
- Innovative financial models.



## **Overview - Ventures finance (financial side of entrepreneurship)**

### **Good side and bad side of venture finance**

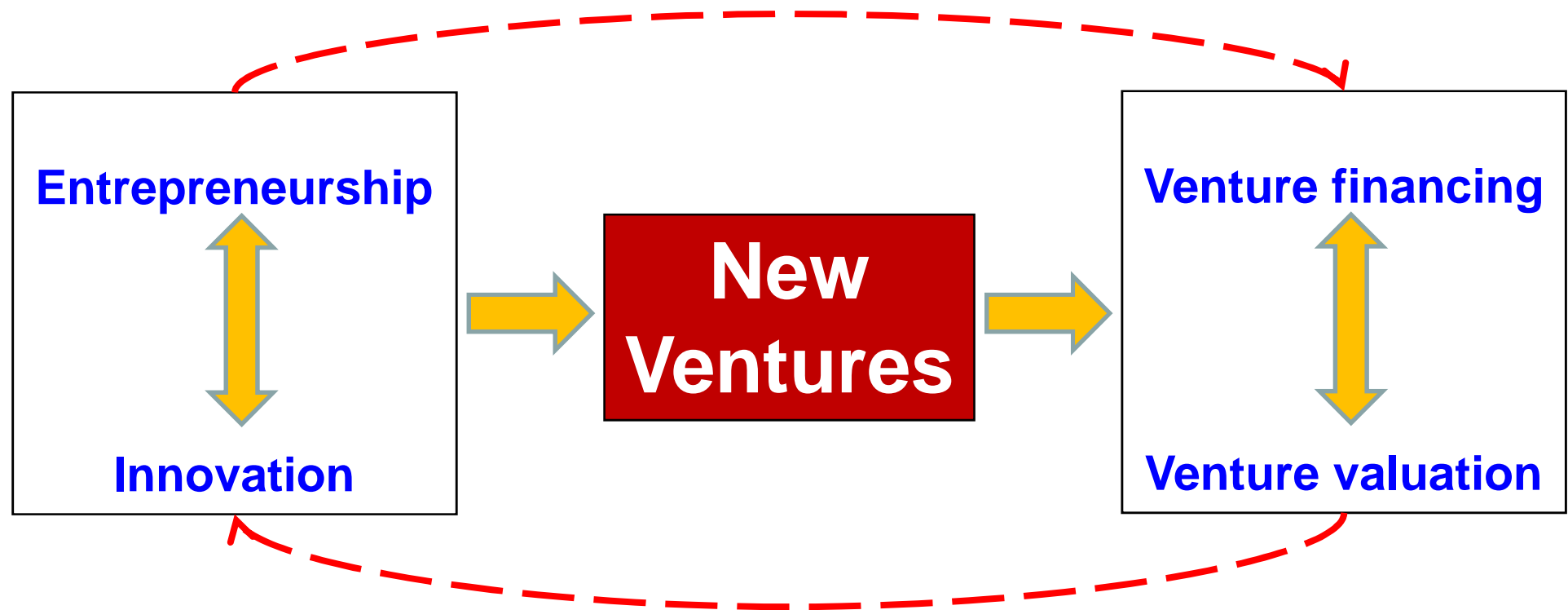
#### **Good side:**

- Venture finance affects positively the number of entrepreneurial opportunities;
- Venture finance is based on “good speculation” (long period).

#### **Bad side:**

- Venture financing operations amplify the systemic risk of financial system.
- The “venture finance power” can decrease the creativity of entrepreneurs

## Overview – General framework



### Synthesis:

1. Ventures as a consequence of the double combination between entrepreneurship and innovation phenomena.
2. The characteristics of new ventures explain the role of venture finance.
3. Venture finance means venture financing and venture evaluation
4. Ventures finance is a driver of both entrepreneurship and systemic risk

## Overview - Topics

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1. **Entrepreneurs, entrepreneurship and innovation (open innovation)**
2. **Entrepreneurial design: business model and business plan**
3. **Open innovation and business model. WC Cases (9 credits – Luca Bertone)**
4. **Venture financing**
5. **Venture evaluation**



**1.1. Theoretical qualification of the entrepreneur**

**1.2 Theoretical qualification of the entrepreneurship**

**1.3 Theories of entrepreneurial opportunities**

**1.4. Entrepreneurship, innovation, internal resources and external relationships (open innovation)**

## Overview - Topics (2): Entrepreneurial design

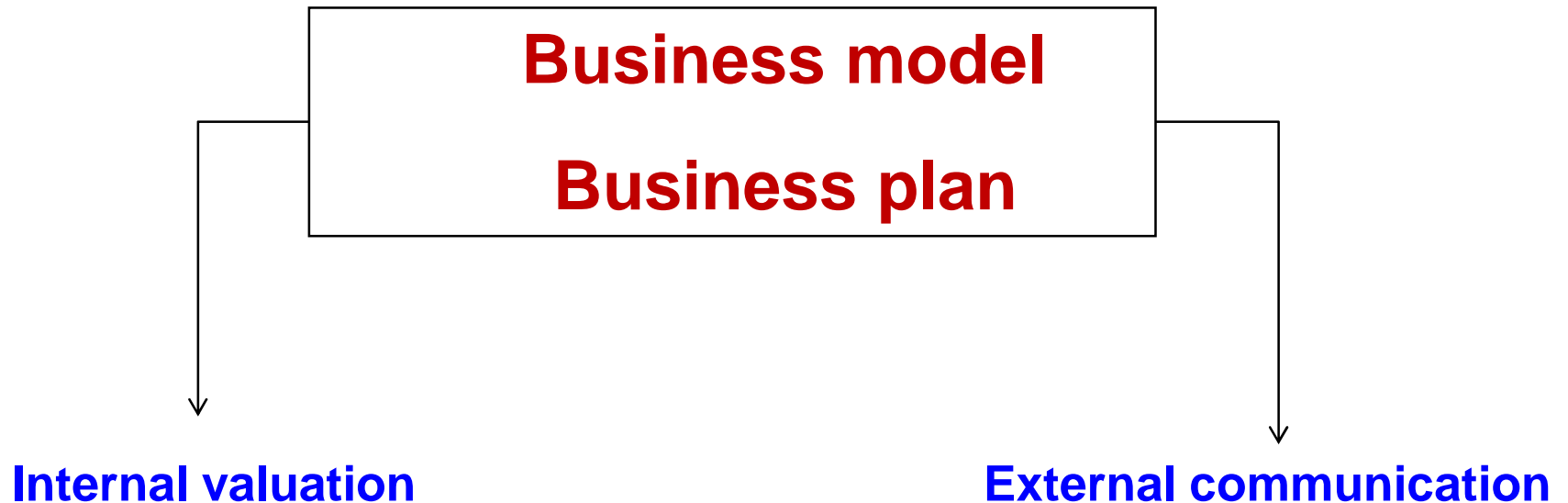
2.1 Entrepreneurial design as internal tools to estimate the feasibility of entrepreneurial projects

2.1 Business model: Qualitative analysis of the project

2.3 Business plan : Economics

## Overview - Topics (2): Entrepreneurial design

### Feasibility analysis



A design process plays a double role: first it provides an internal valuation as well as a planning of resources and activities; second it plays the role to communicate to external actors the project profile in terms of its strategic and operative characteristics, and in terms of its capacity to generate economic and financial performances.

**Business plan as “calling card” of a new business**

## Overview - Topics (3): Venture financing

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3.1 Life cycle of ventures , financial need and venture financing processes

3.2. Venture capital and business angel

3.3. IPO (Initial Public Offering)

3.4 Corporate venture capital

3.5. European financial programs for innovative start ups (Prof. Salvatore Esposito De Falco)



## Overview - Topics (4): Venture evaluation

- 4.1 Venture evaluation: basic methods (DCF and APV)
  - 4.2 The equity cost analysis: tradition approach (CAPM)
  - 4.3. The equity cost analysis: bottom up approach
  - 4.4 Real option analysis: the value of strategic flexibility
  - 4.5. Shadow option analysis (Prof. Beatrice Orlando)
- Traditional valuation models
- Innovative valuation models

## *Second part: cases and applications (Luca Bertone, Beatrice Orlando)*

In the following part, there's the list of cases topics and applications. They are based on the Open Innovation framework and they involve real startups.

1. Corporate venturing and open innovation
2. Corporate incubators and accelerator program
3. The social impact of Open Innovation
4. Corporate absorptive capacity and innovation adoption from a startup
5. Custom made technical solutions: the risk-return relationship
6. Process and organizational innovation
7. Canvass Business Model
8. Strategic planning and the business plan
9. The implementation of strategy
10. The advertising campaign
11. Investors pitch
12. Economic evaluation of a new venture



# Exam

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- 1... Applicative work: exam on practical issues (Venture evaluation)
2. Group work about business model (Second part)
2. Final exam: oral test: exam on theoretical frameworks

## **Applicative work**

The applicative work will be based on a simulation about a valuation process of a start-up

## **Group work**

The group work will be based on a simulation about a business model

## Final valuation

The final grade will depend on the grade of the applicative work, group work and oral test.

If you'll not get the minimum grade (18/30) in relation to the applicative work and group work you must do the oral test on the overall syllabus (4/5 questions).

We can choose to delete your grade in relation to applicative work and group work. In this case you'll do the oral test on the overall syllabus (4/5 questions).

# Exam

## Oral test

1. **Entrepreneurs, entrepreneurship and innovation**
2. **General frameworks about business model and business plan**
3. **Venture financing**
4. **Theoretical frameworks about DCF and APV.**
5. **Theoretical frameworks about risk-return trade-off**
6. **Real option analysis**

**Part 4 and 5 are compulsory for students who will not take a minimum grade (18/30) at the applicative work**

# *Exam*

## **Exam dates**

**January 25, 2017**

**February 15, 2017**

**June 22, 2017**

**July 18, 2017**

**September 12, 2017**

