

# ITRE Committee European Parliament Hearing on Horizon 2020

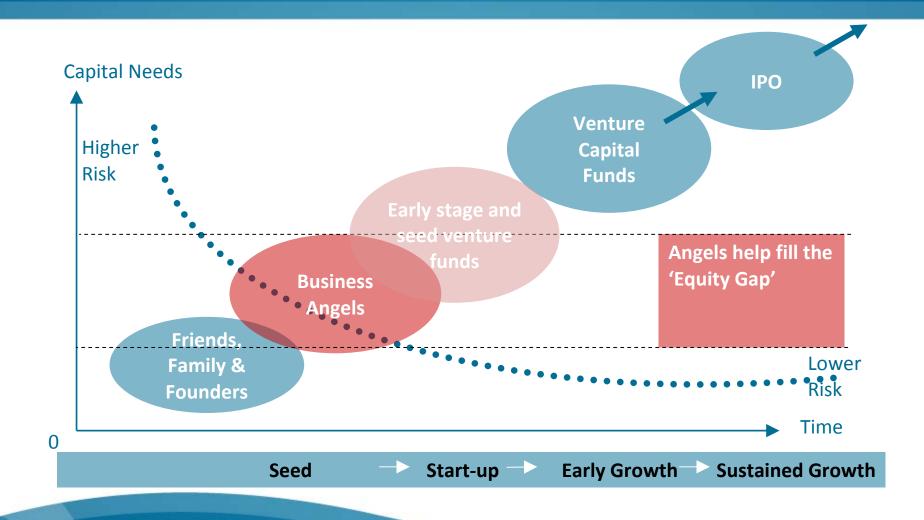
Chiara de Caro, EBAN General Manager March 20<sup>th</sup> 2012

#### **BUSINESS ANGELS**

- •An individual investor, investing **directly** his/her **own money** predominantly in **seed or start-up** companies with no family relationships, with a **medium to long term** set time-frame and financially independent
- Making his/her own (final) investment decisions
- •Ready to provide, on top of his/her individual investment, follow-up strategic support to entrepreneurs from investment to exit.
- •Respecting a code of ethics including rules for confidentiality and fairness of treatment (vis-à-vis entrepreneurs and other BAs), and compliance to anti-laundering.
- >Investment average 25 to 250k€



# ANGELS AND OTHER SOURCES OF FINANCE





#### **EXAMPLES OF BA FUNDED COMPANIES**



The European Trade Association for Business Angels, Seed Funds, and other Early Stage Market Players

#### WHAT BUSINESS ANGELS LOOK FOR?

- Current & comprehensive Business Plan
- Strong & committed Management Team
- Environment and market
- High growth / scalable / strong business forecast (5m€/3yrs)
- Realistic pre-money valuation
- Exit strategy

BUT Entrepreneur's qualities are most important

In Europe, Business Angels invest 4 Billion Euros per year in 20.000 companies (including several financial rounds)



#### **BUSINESS ANGEL NETWORKS**

#### "Private or semi-public body whose aim is to match entrepreneurs looking for equity with business angels"

- Membership: Business Angel investors
- Fees: Annual membership fee and sometimes % success fee
- Seeks & filters applications from entrepreneurs
- Allows selected entrepreneurs to pitch to investors
- May also: provide training (to entrepreneurs and Angels), opportunities to syndicate



#### **ABOUT EBAN**



**Business** Seed **Federations** Individual **Associate** angel **funds** of networks mem networks bers angels Professional standards Benchmarking – Research and Networking with peers Lobbying Awareness and Capacity building Cross-border syndication and co-investment support

120 member organisations – Representing 300 BANs – 27 countries



## SUMMARY OF INDUSTRY STATISTICS

Statistics	Trend y-o-y (Europe)	Europe	USA		
Number of networks		circa 420	360		
Of which commercial		circa 20%			
Estimated number of business angels		75k	265K		
Total amount invested annually by angels (est.)		€3.5 bln	\$20.1 bn		
VC investments in seed and start-up/early stage		circa € 1.8 bln	\$2.5 bn		
Source: EBAN; NVCA Yearbook 2011; www.pitchbook.com; Center for Venture Research at the University of New Hampshire					

EUROPEAN ANGEL MARKET= c. 23% OF US ANGEL MARKET

Average exchange rate 2010: 1 USD:0.76€

Source: http://www.oanda.com/lang/fr/currency/historical-rates/



#### EBAN DATA

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DATA REPORTED TO EBAN (2010)			
# Business angels	8.356		
Business plans submitted to BA	3.661		
Deals closed	945		
Average Amount of Deal	60.400€		
Total amount invested	128M€		

# BANs Market Trends BANs and Business Angel Federations in... 396 409 236 297 236 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011

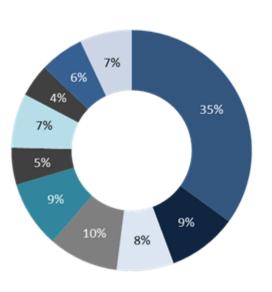
- Increase in the number of Early-stage actors, contrary to the consolidation trend concerning the European VC Market;
- Increase in the number of European BANs over the last 5 years;



#### SECTORS OF INVESTMENT

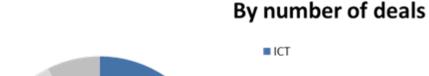


#### By amount invested



#### ICT

- Mobile, including software and service applications
- Creative Industries
- Biotech and Life sciences
- Health Care/ MedTech
- Energy
- Environment and Cleantech
- Retail and Distribution
- Manufacturing
- Other (see next question)



34%

7%

7%

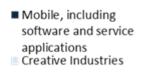
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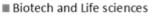
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Environment and Cleantech

Source: EBAN Statistics Compendium 2010





#### **ACCESS ICT Findings**

Over 2000 ICT R&D projects are supported by the European Commission through its 7<sup>th</sup> R&D ICT framework programme, with a budget of €9.1bn.

The ICT framework covers a range of different ICT areas from digital content to programming; network and telecom services; smart devices and mobile apps; robotics; distribution and ICT services etc.

Yet of all these R&D projects supported by EU finance only a small number go on to commercialise the results and successfully spin out a viable business and go on to attract finance and capitalize on the EC investment.

Many potentially very exciting new technologies, products and services **never** get to the market place and never get to the equity community.



#### **ACCESS ICT Findings**



Are all of these ICT R&D projects too risky for early stage investment through angels or VCs?

No!

#### **Key issues:**

- -Lack of awareness on VC funding
- -Lack of investment readiness: Understanding of investor requirements
- -Importance of the management team and intellectual property



#### What can Policy Makers do?

Awareness raising and Investment readiness

#### Increasing capacity building of research projects and SMEs

- Ensure that the message and the language are "adapted" to the culture of researcher.
- ➤ Organize systematic investment readiness training for ICT researchers and SMEs to raise their awareness very early on concerning access to investment and investment readiness.
- Integrate the subject of access to finance and investment into the agendas of international research events supported by the EC.



#### What can Policy Makers do?

#### Streamlining the road to market and contact with investors

- ➢ Involve investors at the project proposal stage and in reviewing periods.
- ➤ More information (and commitment) about **commercialisation** and **potential to attract investment**.
- ➤ Offer management, financing and business development support (proof of concept grants) and/or by assigning investors as coaches/ mentors.
- Identify the best projects and showcase them to investors.
- ➤ Directly **support currently existing investment events** to open the door to ICT SMEs participating in European R&D Projects to access investors.



#### What can Policy Makers do?

#### Leverage private sector involvement in the market

Either through ICT sector specific **cross-border funds**, with a public institution acting as a fund of funds, potentially with support from EIF and based on existing good practice models. This should be accompanied by a reduction of the legal and fiscal barriers impeding this collaboration.

Or leveraging private investors by setting up **dedicated co-investment** funds at regional or Members States level, potentially using the structural funds. This will also support follow-on rounds and exit routes for angel investors



# INTERESTED IN LEARNING MORE?

**«EBAN Annual Congress» Hosted by NBAA Russia Moscow, 23-24 April 2012** 

www.ebancongress2012.org



### Thank you!

#### Thank you!

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