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Venture Capital: Three Ways

An overview for the VC-curious CTO

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Venture Capital Three Ways



Founders

Investors



Participants



Agenda

- Quick Intro
- Investing in Venture
- Founders & Venture Capital
- Working with Venture Firms

Quick Intro



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We are **Cyber & Data Infrastructure** Company Builders

Company
Formation



Invest



Deeply
Engage



World-Class
Startups



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Investing in Venture

Alternative Investments

LIQUID

Public markets

Stocks, bonds,
commodity ETFs

Hedge funds & crypto

The liquid end of
alternatives

NOT LIQUID

Private contracts

Private equity,
private debt, real
estate

Exotic Strategies

Royalties, minerals,
bankruptcies, legal
outcomes

ALTERNATIVES

Venture Capital

Venture Capital is under the Private Equity Bucket

PRIVATE EQUITY

Venture

Pre-seed, seed, Series A and B.
Minority stakes, no leverage, most of
the value still unbuilt.

Growth

Later rounds into companies with
revenue and a working model.

Buyout and later stage

Leveraged buyouts, roll-ups, buy-and-grow.
Control positions in established businesses.
This is what most people picture when they
hear "PE."

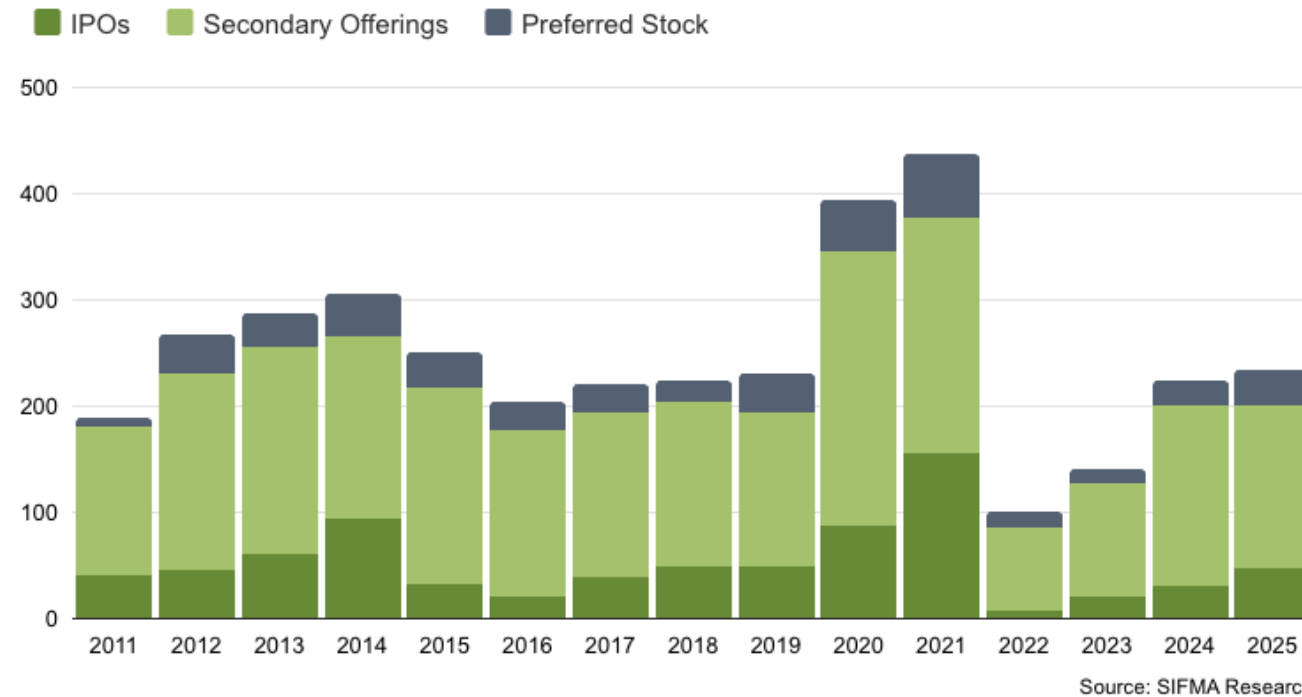
EARLIEST STAGE

LATEST STAGE

Public vs. Private: Capital Raised

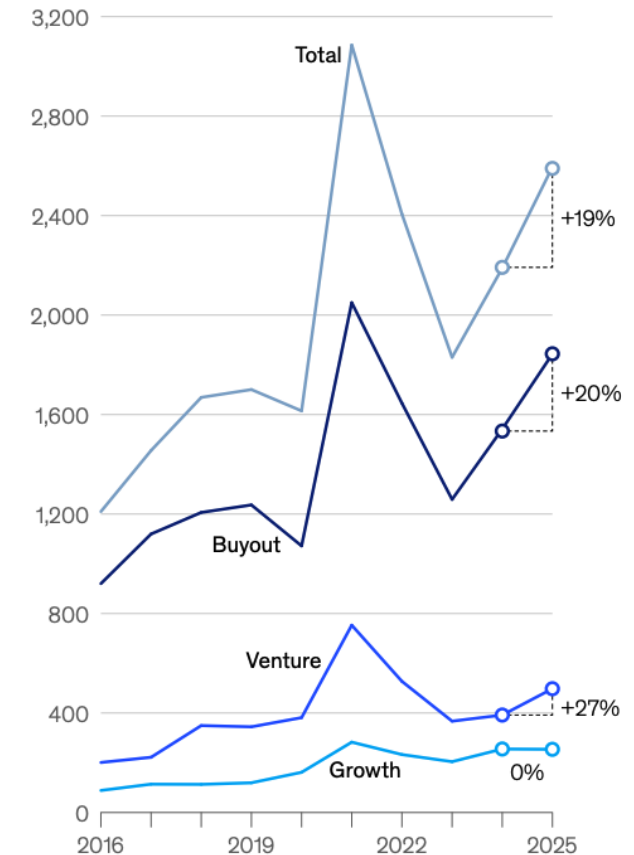
U.S. Equity Issuance

\$ Billions



~3X More capital raised in private equity

Global private equity (PE) deal value, 2016–25, \$ billion



North America: ~50% of global deals

Source: McKinsey & Company

Venture Capital Structure

What's a fund

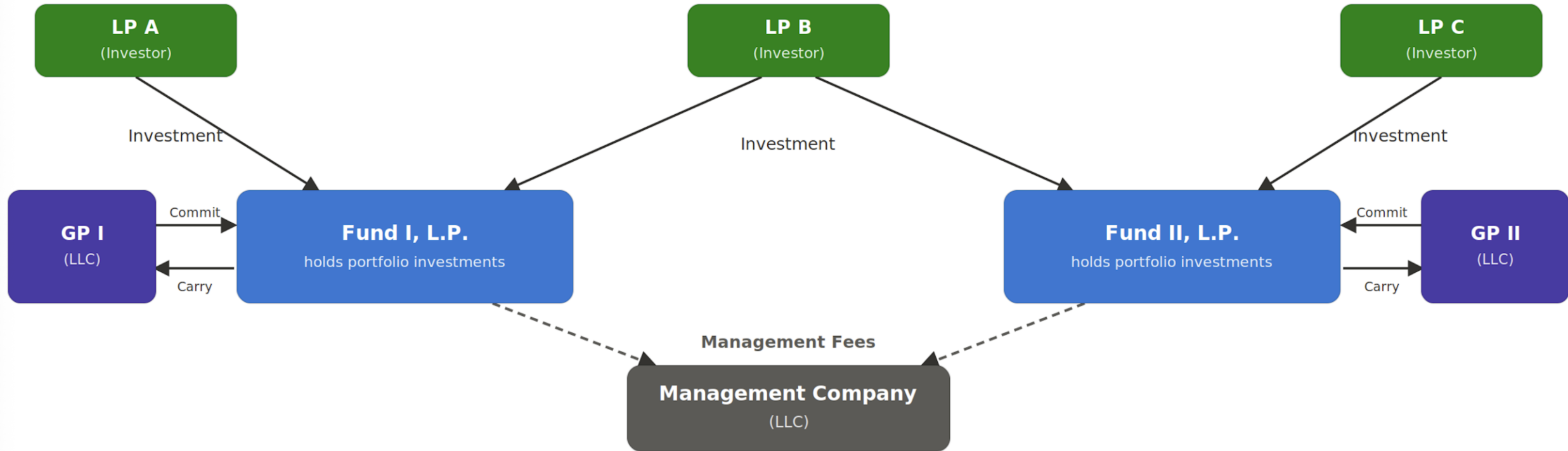
- Pooled & managed
- Closed-ended vs. open-ended
- Fund lifetime of X and investment period of Y

Example:



Venture Capital Structure

The entities, costs & incentives



Each fund has its own GP entity and LP base; every fund pays management fees to the same shared Management Company.

Venture Capital Structure

Cost Details

VC Fund Management Fees carta						
What's the standard management fee for small funds?						
Data: initial investing period rate, 1,800+ funds on Carta Fund Administration						
Fund Size	Management fee percentage					
	Under 2%	2%	2-2.49%	2.5%	3%	Over 3%
Under \$10M	18%	50%	1%	22%	4%	5%
\$10M-\$24.9M	15%	43%	2%	28%	7%	5%
\$25M-\$49.9M	10%	42%	2%	36%	5%	5%
\$50M-\$99.9M	10%	42%	3%	39%	4%	2%
\$100M-\$249M	8%	38%	3%	48%	2%	1%
\$250M-\$499M	8%	34%	3%	53%	1%	1%
\$500M+	6%	22%		72%		
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	carta data in your inbox: https://z.carta.com/data					

- **Typical Fee: 2%**
- **Typical Carry: 20%** (range: 15-25%)
- **Short-hand: 2 and 20**
- Carry can have tiers

Venture Capital Structure

Operational Details

- Distributions: LPs are paid back before carry kicks in
- Funds have minimum commits
- How Capital Calls Work

Typical Minimum Commits

MINI / EMERGING

\$10–50M

Minimum commit
\$10K–\$250K

MID-SIZE

\$100–300M

Minimum commit
\$1M–\$5M

MEGA FUNDS

\$500M–\$multi-billion

Minimum commit
\$10M–25M

Venture Strategy Dimensions

01

Stage

Pre-seed, seed, A and B, growth, crossover into public shares

02

Specialist vs. generalist

One vertical and deep pattern-matching, or wherever the best deal shows up

03

Portfolio construction

Concentrated and high-conviction, or diversified across many names

04

Check writing approach

Target an ownership stake and reserve to defend it, or small entry checks

05

Engagement model

Capital only, or a platform team on recruiting, BD and introductions

06

Industry / technology focus

Software speed, or hard tech capital intensity and long R&D cycles

07

Deal flow approach

Network, platform and brand pull, or building companies in-house

08

Geography

US only, global, or a single national tech and defense ecosystem

09

Capital source

Institutional LPs, corporate strategic capital, or mission-aligned

Venture Strategies

Where the money comes from

Government driven

Public money behind national priorities: defense, resilience, regional development.

Family office driven

A single family's balance sheet. Flexible mandate, patient, often relationship-led.

Corporate venture

A parent company's strategic access and optionality, alongside or ahead of financial return.

Independent fund

Third-party LP capital raised to produce a return, and nothing else.

Early-stage Engagement Models

Accelerator

Incubator

Studio

Foundry

Metrics & Terms

METRIC	WHAT IT STANDS FOR	WHAT IT MEASURES
MOIC	Multiple on invested capital	Total portfolio value (realized and unrealized) divided by capital invested. No expenses considered.
TVPI	Total value to paid-in	Returnable multiple to investors. NAV – which is total portfolio value accounting for expenses – divided by the capital LP have actually paid in.
DPI	Distributions to paid-in	Cash actually sent back to LPs divided by capital paid in.
IRR	Internal rate of return	An annualized rate, so timing matters. Gross is before fees and carry; net is what the LP keeps.

Other Terms & Concepts:

- Vintage Year
- Understanding the J-curve
- Power law investing: How venture strategies succeed

Investing in Venture

Why & Why Not

Fund Stage	Typical Top-Tier Outcome	Approximate Gross MOIC	Approximate Net IRR
Pre-Seed / Seed	One or two 100x winners	4x-6x+	20%-40%+
Series A	Multiple category leaders	3x-5x	15%-25%
Series B	Strong growth exits	2x-4x	12%-20%
Growth Equity	Scaled companies with lower risk	2x-3x	10%-15%
Top Quartile VC Funds	Consistent outperformers	Varies by vintage	20%+
Median VC Funds	Average market performance	Varies by vintage	8%-15%

- Liquidity vs. better IRR
- Lower correlation with public markets
- Startups & Innovation is fun
- VC picking is like stock picking
- Access is important

Founders & Venture Capital

What Game are you Playing?

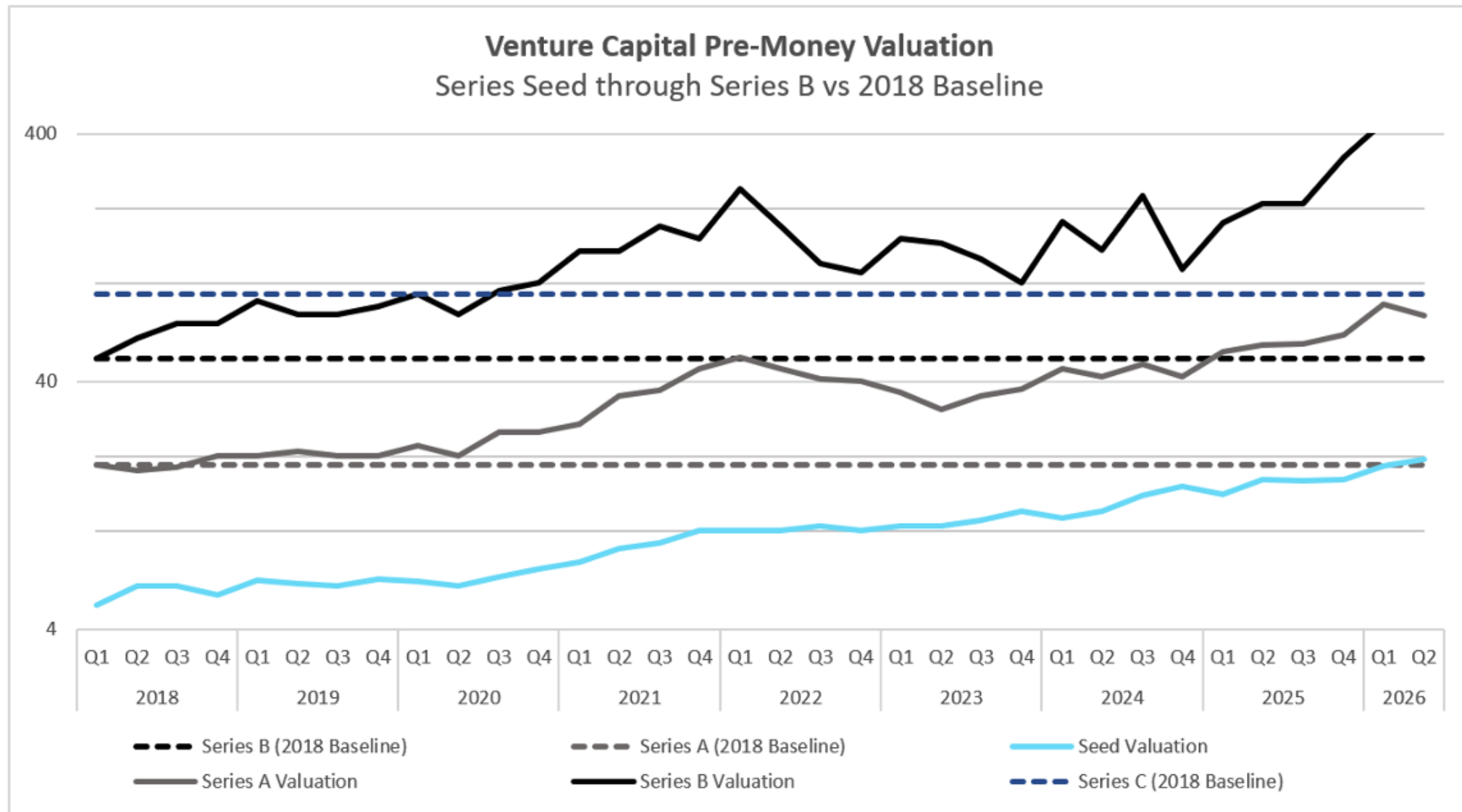


Venture Stages

The metrics are continually changing

	Pre-seed	Seed	Series A	Series B
ARR	—	~ \$0–1M	~ \$1–3M	~ \$5–15M
ARR growth (y/y)	—	—	~ 2–3x	~ 2–3x occasionally 1.5x
Valuation	~ \$5–10M	~ \$10–30M	~ \$25–50M	~ \$100–300M
Round size	~ \$2–3M	~ \$3–10M	~ \$8–15M	~ \$20–40M
Goal	Core concept De-risking technology	Product market fit	Repeatability Predictability	Scaling

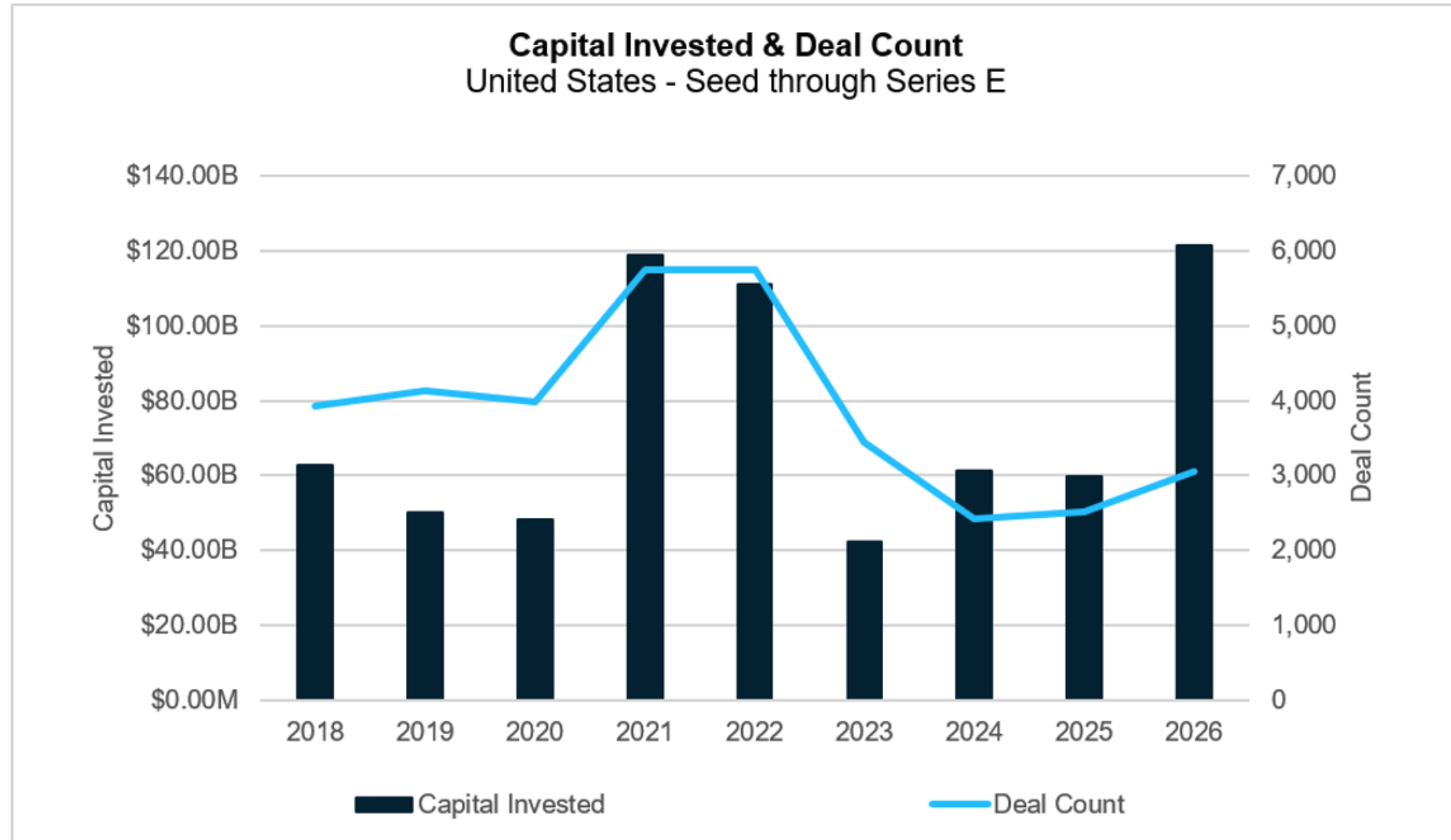
Valuation Trends



Not Getting Easier For Founders



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Source: PitchBook



Types of VCs



07

Deal flow approach

Network, platform and brand pull, or building companies in-house

08

Geography

US only, global, or a single national tech and defense ecosystem

09

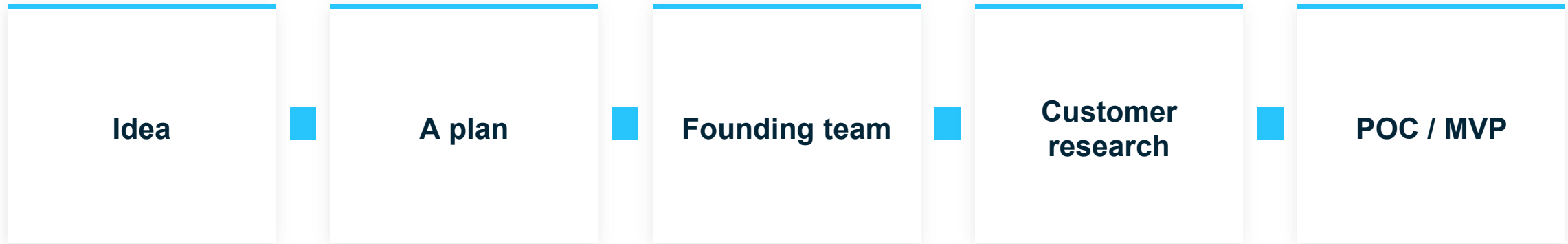
Capital source

Institutional LPs, corporate strategic capital, or mission-aligned



Beginning the Startup Journey

When do you raise from a VC?



- Demonstrate commitment.
- Go as long as possible without raising — but don't sacrifice speed.
- Make sure this is a venture-compatible company.



An Invention != A Product

An Idea != A Company



“Genius is 1% inspiration, 99% perspiration.”

Thomas Edison

Plan to Iterate and Be Flexible



What are VCs Looking For?

	Pre-seed	Seed	Series A	Series B
ARR	 Team		~ \$1–3M	 Metrics 
ARR growth (y/y)			 Engines	~ 2–3x occasionally 1.5x
Valuation	~ \$5–10M	~ \$10–20M	~ \$20–50M	~ \$100–300M
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The Venture-backed Journey

Thoughts & Recommendations

FOCUS

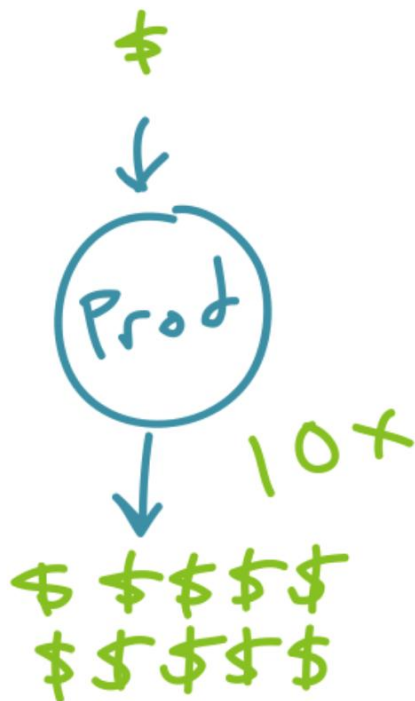


Continuous Customer Feedback

- Talk to as many customer prospects as you can
- High-quality feedback from 5 can be good enough
- I-Corps recommends 100
- Build your MVP with 2-3 “Strategic Partners”

PMF: Overcoming Inertia

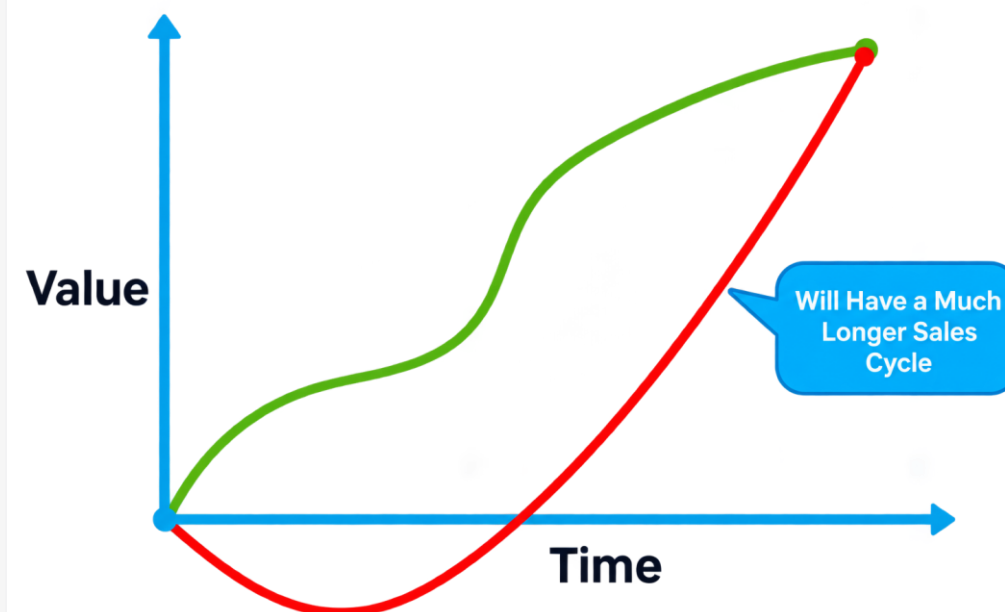
Compelling Value



Do Less, Better



Time To Value





PMF: Positioning

Segment

Target ➡ Who is your ideal customer?

Position

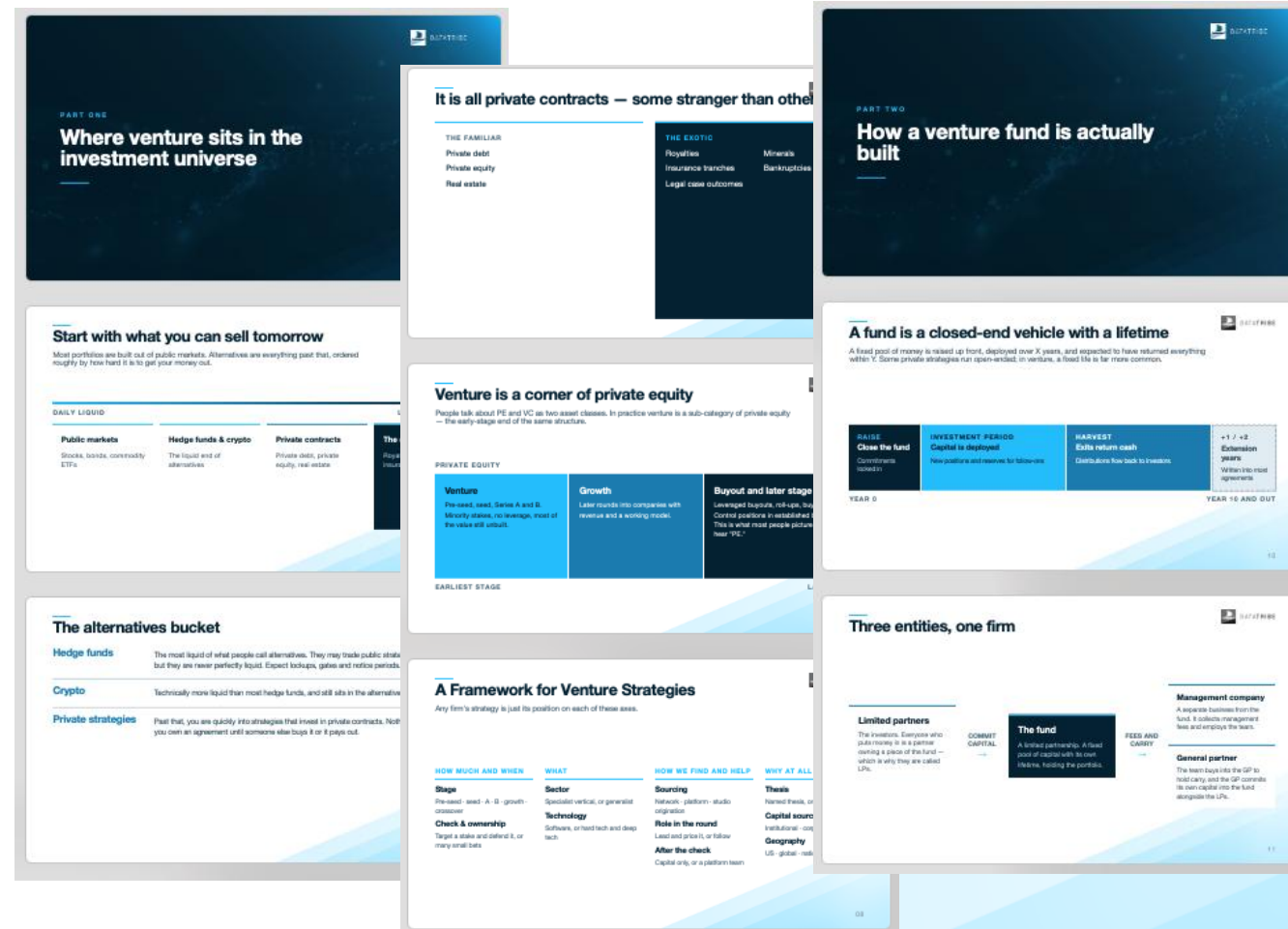
4Ps

Product, price, placement, promotion

Spend Time On Your Deck

“I have made this longer than usual because I have not had time to make it shorter.”

Blaise Pascal



The collage features several slides from a presentation by DataTribe:

- PART ONE: Where venture sits in the investment universe**
 - Start with what you can sell tomorrow**: Most portfolios are built out of public markets. Alternatives are everything past that, ordered roughly by how hard it is to get your money out.
 - DAILY LIQUID**
 - Public markets**: Stocks, bonds, commodity ETFs
 - Hedge funds & crypto**: The liquid end of alternatives
 - Private contracts**: Private debt, private equity, real estate
 - The alternatives bucket**
 - Hedge funds**: The most liquid of what people call alternatives. They may trade public stocks but they are never perfectly liquid. Expect lockups, gates and notice periods.
 - Crypto**: Technically more liquid than most hedge funds, and still sits in the alternative
 - Private strategies**: Past that, you are quickly into strategies that invest in private contracts. Not you own an agreement until someone else buys it or it pays out.
- It is all private contracts — some stranger than others**
 - THE FAMILIAR**
 - Private debt
 - Private equity
 - Real estate
 - THE EXOTIC**
 - Royalties
 - Insurance tranches
 - Legal case outcomes
 - Minerals
 - Bankruptcies
- Venture is a corner of private equity**

People talk about PE and VC as two asset classes. In practice venture is a sub-category of private equity — the early stage end of the same structure.

 - PRIVATE EQUITY**
 - Venture**: The seed, seed, Series A and B. Minority stakes, no leverage, most of the value still untapped.
 - Growth**: Later rounds into companies with revenue and a working model.
 - Buyout and later stage**: Leveraged buyouts, roll-ups, but control positions in established. This is what most people picture when they think of PE.
- A Framework for Venture Strategies**

Any firm's strategy is just its position on each of these axes.

HOW MUCH AND WHEN	WHAT	HOW WE FIND AND HELP	WHY AT ALL
Stage Pre-seed, seed, A-B, growth, late-stage	Sector Specialized vertical, or generalist	Sourcing Network, platform, studio, origination	Thesis Formed thesis, or
Check & ownership Target a stake and defend it, or many small bets	Technology Software, or hard tech and deep tech	Role in the round Lead and price it, or follow	Capital source Venture capital, or
		After the check Capital only, or a pattern team	Geography US, global, or both
- PART TWO: How a venture fund is actually built**
 - A fund is a closed-end vehicle with a lifetime**

A fixed pool of money is raised up front, deployed over X years, and expected to have returned everything within Y. Some private strategies run open-ended. In venture, a fixed life is far more common.

RAISE	INVESTMENT PERIOD	HARVEST	EXIT
Close the fund Commitment window	Capital is deployed New positions and reserves for 10-15 years	Exit return cash Contributions flow back to investors	+1 / +2 Extension years Within 180 most agreements
 - Three entities, one firm**
 - Limited partners**: The investors. Everyone who puts money in is a partner owning a piece of the fund — which is why they are called LPs.
 - The fund**: A limited partnership. A fixed pool of capital with the firm managing, investing the portfolio.
 - Management company**: A separate business from the fund. It collects management fees and employs the team.
 - General partner**: The team backs into the GP to hold carry and the GP controls its own capital into the fund alongside the LPs.



Raising



Fundraising Process

- Build a Deck / Get VC feedback
- Build a Target VC List
- Get warm intros (Lawyers, network, other VCs)
- Expectations:
 - Massively time-consuming
 - 30-50 meetings -> maybe a couple term sheets
 - 3-6 months+ process

Deal Structure

STRUCTURE OPTIONS

Equity round

Preferred shares issued at an agreed price. This formally values the company. [NVCA Templates](#)

SAFE

Simple agreement for future equity. Similar to convertible note, but simpler, not true debt, just a right to shares later. Key Terms: discount & valuation cap.

[Y Combinator standard forms](#)

Convertible note

Debt that converts to equity at the next priced round. Carries interest and a maturity date. Key Terms: discount & valuation cap.

KEY TERMS

Price

Price/share determines the pre money valuation. Post money valuation depends on how much is raised.

Liquidation preference

Who gets paid first. Preferred stock will get paid back before common.

Equity incentive pool

Terms define the size of the pool and when pool expansion is done.

Board structure

Seats, and who controls the outcome of a vote.

Vesting and founder agreements

Founder stock vesting and employment terms.

Working with Venture Firms

The Venture Ecosystem



Levels of Involvement



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Discussion