

Angel Investing 101

February 26, 2015



Agenda

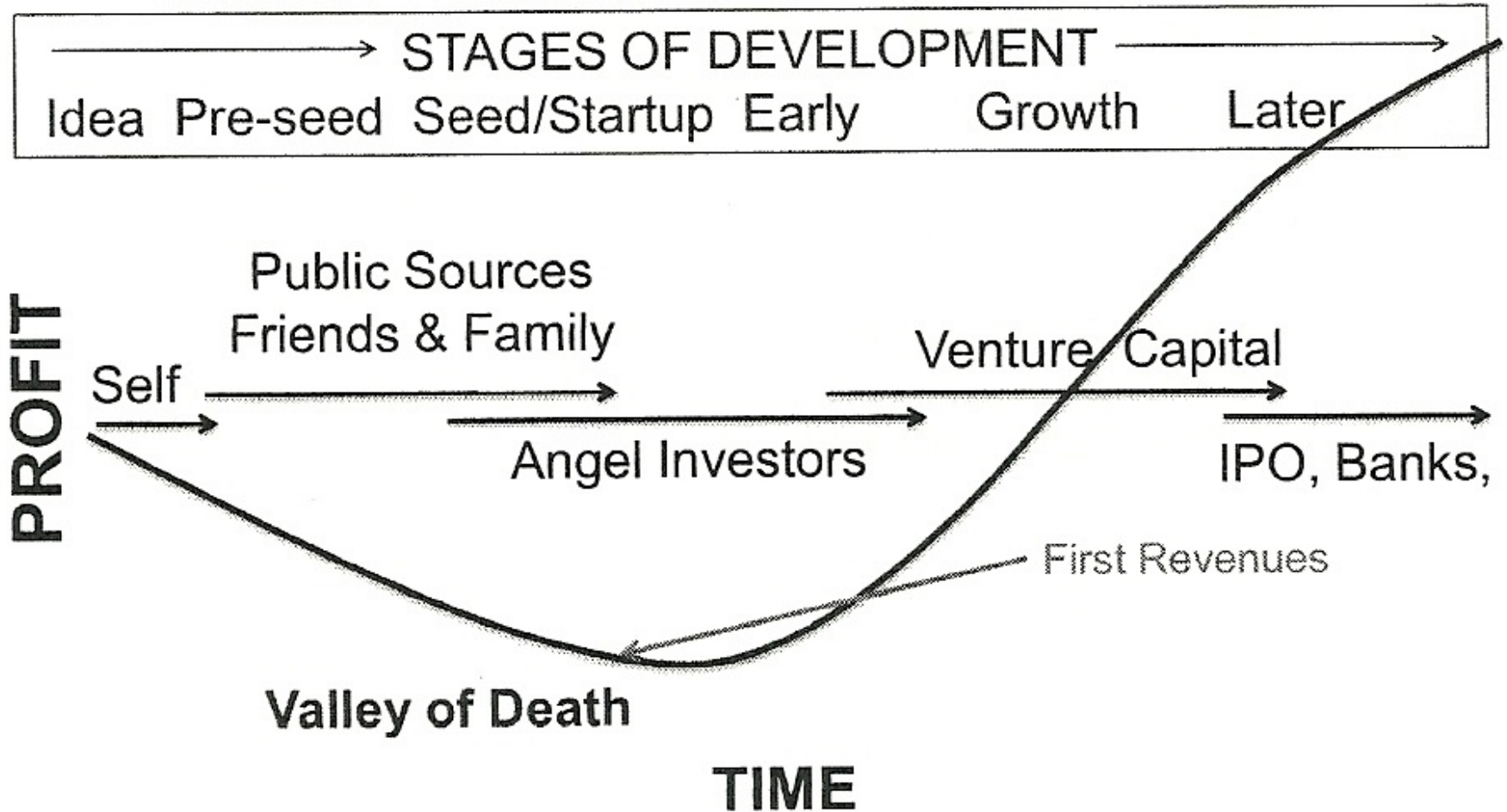
- Capital Sources For Entrepreneurs
- Who are Angel Investors?
- Why Angels join groups
- What is an Angel deal?
- Portfolio strategy for Angels
- Keys to success

Acknowledgment

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Capital Sources For Entrepreneurs

The Capital Lifecycle



Self Funding

- Proof-of-concept (Idea) Stage
- Bootstrapping
 - Keep day job/Consulting
 - Savings, RRSPs
 - Mortgage house, credit cards
- Full or Part-time commitment – sweat equity
- Government funding – i.e. IRAP, OCE, Fedev etc.

Friends and Family

- \$1000 to \$250,000
- Huge source of Capital: \$50 billion/year
 - (Source: Global Entrepreneurship Monitor)
- Generally funding pre-revenue stage (pre-seed)
 - Sometimes F&F fund later stages as well
- Develop product, identify users, preliminary business plan
- Generally unsophisticated investors
 - May or may not have business experience (generally no professional investment experience)
 - Often structured as simple common shares or debt with little protection for investors

Angel Investors: \$100K - \$1 million

- \$20 billion per year (J. Sohl, CVR, U of New Hamp.)
 - 20,000 seed/startup ventures
 - 30,000 early and growth stage companies
- More sophisticated equity investors
 - Entrepreneurs and business people
 - Often have private equity investment experience but may or may not have Angel investment expertise
 - Expect to help and be fairly hands on
 - Mentoring & Director participation
- Most invest as customers begin to engage and the company is generating early revenue

Venture Capital

- ~\$20 billion/year (from NVCA)
 - 1000 first time investments
 - 2000 follow on investments into portfolio companies
- Seed stage venture capital: \$500K to \$2 million
 - Sometimes invest in pre-revenue companies (invest after Angels)
- Later stage venture capital (Series A or later): \$2 million and up
 - Fund commercialization and growth stages
- Sophisticated fund managers
 - Will engage as Directors and have tight control over company via shareholder agreement/budgeting process

Who are these Angels?

Angel Profile

- High net worth individuals – “accredited investors”
- “Been there, done that” entrepreneurs
 - Typically built and sold a business
- Generally want to be active investors – invest to engage
- Often prefer to invest in industries they are familiar with
- 85% white male aged 45 – 60
 - 10% - 15% women

Level of Involvement

- Studies* show time invested in a company worth much more than money
 - Experienced entrepreneurs can save early stage companies from making critical mistakes
- Angel investor involvement ranges from:
 - Passive investor
 - Active investor/advisor
 - Board member
 - Lead investor – Chairman of the Board

*Source: Josh Lerner, Harvard Business School (2010)

Angel Asset Allocation

- Should be non-critical “Mad money”
 - High risk/High reward
- Generally \$25K-\$100K per deal per angel
- Most Angels make several investments and take a portfolio approach
 - Research has shown that successful angels generally build a portfolio of 15 – 20 investments
 - 3-10% of personal assets
- More than 250,000 practicing Angels in N. America

Motivation of Angel Investors

- Return on Investment is the primary metric
 - Expect higher returns than stock market in exchange for higher risk profile
 - Believe they can mitigate risk through active involvement and domain expertise
- Staying involved (sense of usefulness)
- Like to see new technologies/companies
- Give back to community
- Affection for entrepreneurs

Altruistic
Motivations

Types of Angel Investors

- Lone wolves – solo angels
- Informal Angel investment groups (2 – 10 investors)
- Professional Angel Groups
- Angel fund managers (very few of these)
- Incubators and Accelerators (\$100K/7%)
- Super Angels (most are now VCs)
 - High profile wealthy tech industry entrepreneurs
 - Most now managing small seed or venture funds

Solo Angel Investing (lone wolves)

- Process is very time-consuming as all functions including deal sourcing, reading plans, due diligence, term sheet negotiation, and post deal mentoring must be done by one person
- Due diligence is very difficult
 - Finding vertical experience
 - May require using outside experts
 - Legal support is expensive
- Don't know other angels who would be investing
- May have to invest larger \$ in less deals resulting in higher risk and less diversification

Why Angels join groups

Why Angels Join Groups

- Dividing the work eases the pain
 - Typical Angel group has 30 – 50 members
- Variety of vertical experience available
 - Can dramatically reduce risk
- Standardized processes and term sheets
- Administrative infrastructure to organize screening process, DD and investment meetings
- Pick and choose the deals you like from large deal sampling
- Much higher quality deal flow as all Angels are encouraged to bring in opportunities
- Great camaraderie among the like-minded

What is an Angel Deal?

High Growth vs. Lifestyle Companies

- Lifestyle companies:
 - Great income source for entrepreneurs
 - Organic growth
 - Generally no unique technology/channel to market
 - Flexible exits
 - Sell/Stay engaged into retirement/Give business to children
 - Not fundable by Angel investors (no anticipated exit)
 - No 10X - 20X return potential

High Growth vs. Lifestyle Companies

- Fundable High Growth Companies:
 - High growth potential – Can become a \$20M - \$50M revenue company
 - Need investor’s capital to grow
 - Exit strategy generally defined at outset
 - IPO (very unlikely)
 - Sell to public or private company with targets identified
 - Entrepreneur builds wealth through equity but not high income during growth phase
 - Generally want to make sure entrepreneur has significant “skin in the game”

Typical Angel Group – Investment Criteria

- Geographical boundaries (i.e. within reasonable driving distance)
- Limits to capital and valuation
 - Raise amount of not > \$1.5 million
 - Valuation between \$1 - \$4 million (median Angel valuations in the \$1.5 - \$2 million range in S. Ontario)
- Must be within certain industry verticals (often where Angel members have domain experience)
- Scalability (\$20 - \$30 million sales within 5 years)
- Development stage (e.g. seed/startup, early revenue)
- Some competitive advantage and not a lifestyle business

Scorecard Valuation Method – Angel Rating System

Management team	0-30%	*Key metric – sometimes higher
Size of opportunity	0-25%	
Product & technology	0-15%	
Marketing/sales channels	0-10%	
Competitive environment	0-10%	
other	0-10%	

Fundable Management Teams

- President/CEO
 - CEO experience - more than just technical expertise in the field
 - Has been successful in the past
 - Coachable (very important)
 - Strong leadership capabilities
- Management Team
 - Balanced and complete
 - No major holes
 - Experience working together

Size of the Opportunity

- Scalable
 - \$20 million (min.) in revenue in 5 years
 - Potential to get to > \$50 million (VCs look for >\$100 million)
- High gross margins (recurring revenue model ideal)
- Not extremely capital intensive
- Competitive advantage in the form of unique technology/IP, channel to market, untapped niche market, etc.

Product/Technology

- Needs to be unique or have distinct competitive advantage
- Customer validation critical
 - Traction is everything!!
- Intellectual Property
 - Do we necessarily need protectable IP?
 - Patents: difficult to defend
 - IP: Can be valuable at exit
- Technology/Product differentiation versus IP is more critical

Sales/Marketing/Competition

- Must have clear sales strategy and channels to market
 - Needs to be scalable to facilitate rapid growth
- Customer acquisition costs need to be low and quantifiable
- Value proposition must be compelling and market position clearly defined
- Need to either be in an under serviced niche market or clearly have a significant competitive advantage in a crowded market space or a unique business model

Portfolio Strategy for Angels

Classic Assumptions

- Angel investments are a high risk asset class
 - Need to be able to afford to lose the investment
- A high percentage of Angel investments fail
 - Some studies suggest as high as 7 out of 10
- Shooting for home runs = 10X – 20X
- Seed/startup investment target IRR of 20% - 30%
- Not a lot of hard data as Angel investment as a practice has only been around for approx. 15 years

Two studies by Prof. Rob Wiltbank, Willamette University

Nov. 2007

“Returns to Angel Investors in Groups”
North American group affiliated angels
Funded by the E. M Kauffman Foundation

May 2009

“Siding with Angels” (UK)
Funded by National Endowment
for Science, Technology and the Arts and
the British Business Angel Association

Wiltbank Study

	US Angels (07)	UK Angels (09)
# of Angels	539	158
# Investments	3097	1080
# of Exits	1137	406
ROI	2.6X/3.5 yrs.	2.2X/4 yrs.
IRR	27%	22%
% of Deals /% of Returns	7% of Deals/ 75% of Returns	9% of Deals/ 80% of Returns
<1X	52%	56%

Conclusions from Studies

- Returns are skewed
 - Over 50% do not return invested capital
 - Less than 10% provide > 75% of the ROI
- Therefore:
 - Angels need to focus on deals that will scale with potential of at least 10X return
 - No Lifestyle businesses as virtually same risk with less return potential
 - Angels should invest in many companies (10 – 20) in order to diversify portfolio and reduce risk

Possible Portfolio Strategy

- Invest in 15 - 20 deals (lifetime objective)
 - Expect 50% to not return capital invested
 - Expect 30% to break even or deliver modest return
 - Expect 20% to provide all of the upside
- Investing in greater number of deals is better
 - Conversely, a small number of angel investments inappropriately increases risk
- All deals must have potential for 10X - 20X

Size of Angel Investments

- Invest in at least 10 companies (lifetime)
 - Leave some powder dry for follow on investments
 - Average of two investments per company
 - Allocate funds for at least 20 investments in total
- Determine total personal assets set aside for angel investing (3%-10% of total assets is typical)
- Divide total commitment by 20 investments
 - Write cheques averaging this size for Angel deals

Key Success Factors

Keys to Success

- Thorough due diligence up front is critical
- Post-closing mentoring and coaching is a key success factor
 - Studies have shown that the amount of time spent on due diligence and mentoring is directly related to ROI
- Some additional success factors may be:
 - Investing in what you know
 - Coachability of the entrepreneur
 - Verifiable customer traction
 - A viable exit strategy
 - Amount of dilutive capital required
 - Unique IP, market or channel strategy

Patience is required

- 1X return typically takes 2 - 3 years
- 10X is expected to take 4 - 5 years
- 20X could take 7 years or more
- Hint: Angels should not expect high portfolio yields (IRR) after only three years of investing!
 - This is a game of critical mass and patience

Questions/Comments?