
Master Thesis Corporate Venture Capital Portfolio

How Incumbents' Motives and Operative Support Practices Impact Startup Success
 The Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive
 Potentials of Competitive Advantages for the Investing Company
 towards a model of successful intercultural transfer and adaption
 Venture Capital Operations and Their Potential Role in LDC Markets
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How Incumbents' Motives and Operative Support Practices Impact Startup Success

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 Seminar paper from the year 1998 in the subject Business economics - Investment and Finance, grade: 2.3, University of Nottingham, language: English, abstract: "The venture capital process can be characterised as involving two sets of key relationships, those between venture capital firms and their fund providers and those between venture capital firms and the entrepreneurs in whom they invest." (Robbie et al., 1998, p. 1) The present work is concentrating upon the latter relationship. More specifically, it examines the effectiveness of pre-deal screening

and post-deal monitoring by venture capitalists.

The Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive GRIN Verlag

The International Library of Management is a comprehensive core reference series comprised of the most significant and influential articles by the leading authorities in the management studies field. The collections of essays is both international and interdisciplinary in scope and provides an entry point for investigating the myriad of study within the discipline.

Potentials of Competitive Advantages for the Investing Company Taylor & Francis

This book explores how the venture capital sector supports growth and development of SMEs. The text draws from major international empirical studies in Indian

and Islamic industries to analyse techniques used by venture capitalists to value, structure and monitor investments. This book is essential for students, policy makers and practitioners.

towards a model of successful intercultural transfer and adaption

John Wiley & Sons

An invaluable resource for current and aspiring technology investors, *Venture Capital and the Finance of Innovation* provides an in-depth understanding of the tools and models needed to succeed in this competitive and highly fluid business environment. Building on a comprehensive introduction to fundamental financial and investment principles, the text guides the reader toward a robust skill set using enterprise valuation and preferred stock valuation models, risk and reward, strategic finance, and other concepts

central to any venture capital and growth equity investment. Two features of the book stand out from other sources on the subject. First, it pays special attention to the enterprise valuation methodology for high-growth companies. What drives the value of a company that has little physical assets, losing money now but has a small chance of achieving great success in several years? How do you create estimates for sales, profit and return on capital when little data is available? The book answers these questions using a discounted cash flow model that is tailor-made for technology companies (DCF.xlsx downloadable from the instructor website), and the comparables model. Second, it highlights the most valuation-relevant feature of VC term sheets, namely the use of convertible preferred stock. The book shows the reader how to use a user-friendly and automated valuation model of VC preferred stock (available at www.vcvtools.com) to value various types of preferred stock and to visualize how term sheets split the values of the firm between entrepreneurs and VCs. Accessible, comprehensive, and assuming only basic knowledge of venture capital, this text offers essential guidance for successful VC and growth equity investing in any market.

Venture Capital Operations and Their Potential Role in LDC Markets Routledge
This book presents the proceedings of the Tenth International Conference on Management Science and Engineering Management (ICMSEM2016) held from August 30 to September 02, 2016 at Baku, Azerbaijan and organized by the International Society of Management Science and Engineering Management, Sichuan University (Chengdu, China) and Ministry of Education of Azerbaijan. The aim of conference was to foster international research collaborations in management science and engineering management as well as to provide a forum to present current research findings. The presented papers were selected and reviewed by the Program Committee, made up of respected experts in the area of management science and engineering management from around the globe. The contributions focus on identifying management science problems in engineering, innovatively using management theory and methods to solve engineering problems effectively and establishing novel management theories and methods to address new engineering management issues.

The Influence of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Startup Funding in Silicon Valley Springer

Master's Thesis from the year 2011 in the subject Business economics - Company formation, Business Plans, grade: A, Vienna University of Economics and Business, language: English, abstract: The purpose of this paper is three-fold. First, it is intended to establish a new framework by combining literature streams on start-up success with research on cultural and institutional environments. Although a wide array of literature on start-ups, cultural and institutional literature exists, connecting research is underdeveloped. This paper hence sets out to bridge these differing streams of literature. 1 In fact, one has to bear in mind that although always termed a worldwide crisis, many developing countries and BRIC states have not been affected. Second, drawing upon the impact of globalization and the Internet, new implications for the sourcing of business ideas will be generated. A lot of attention has been paid to the development of start-ups and the characteristics of entrepreneurs. However, the step in the development chain where the idea is generated has received comparably low attention. This paper thus tries to explore some sources and mechanisms evolved through globalization and use of the Internet. Third, a case study designed to explore the above-mentioned new framework and implications is expected to support the development of a new model. It is therefore the overall purpose of this paper to produce a theoretically grounded and practically applicable model. A model that should cover the most important aspects when copying and implementing a business concept from a different country. Risikokapitalfinanzierung deutscher Industrieunternehmen Kluwer Law International B.V.

Purpose: This paper examines how corporate venture capitalists (CVCs) react to the establishment of initial coin offerings (ICO) in the start-up funding market. ICOs can be used by start-ups as an alternative way to acquire financial capital, and by venture capitalists to build up funds. This could shift the logic of and player's power in the market. The goal of this thesis is to showcase the possible affects ICOs can have on the business and surroundings of CVCs. Methodology: To achieve this goal the thesis uses a multiple case research approach based on the five cases: Helvetia Venture Fund, Airbus Ventures, CommerzVentures, Novartis Venture Fund, and Edenred Capital Partners. The case data was collected in desk research and semi-structured interviews and then analysed within the single cases and in a cross case

analysis. The insights were used to question assumptions made based on the existing literature and were used to build new hypotheses from the empirical data. Findings: As the legal regulation of ICOs are too unclear, and ICO-backed start-ups aren't offering interesting enough technologies yet, CVCs have decided not to invest in ICOs for the next time. Because of regulatory risks, and because founders usually seek for more than just financial capital in order to develop their start-up, CVCs don't see any competition in ICOs. Based on these findings, the study formulates hypotheses that should be tested for generalisability in future research. Originality: With the first ICO launched in 2013, the topic is fairly new and has not been covered much in research. This thesis build theories regarding future development of the venture capital market from the viewpoint of CVCs. They can be seen as a starting point for future research of this new and constantly developing topic.

Analyse the effectiveness of pre-deal screening and post-deal monitoring by venture capitalists Routledge

Provides an overview of the various facets of venture capital and their related issues. This book surveys venture capital as a research field and explores the various conceptual, theoretical, methodological and geographic aspects. It focuses on the specific environs of venture capital.

A qualitative analysis GRIN Verlag

It was not that long ago that it might have been possible to cover the topic of venture capital in one paper. Now, it is not possible to provide comprehensive coverage in even one book. The industry has flourished, as variations of the initial venture capital funds have been developed and now operates in most developing and developed economies. This is clearly reflected in this volume, which has a strong focus on Europe and Asia. Each of the papers is a stand alone effort. However, a full reading of the volume provides a panoramic picture of the global extent of venture capital, some of its challenges, and the likely direction of future efforts. Venture capital and the venture capitalist have been shown to have a positive impact on performance in many cases. This is clearly the reason why some many emerging economies want to increase the level of venture capital investment in their country.

Valuation, Structuring and Monitoring Practices in India IAP

n.a *****Abstract:Due to its history, Albania has a very specific economy with mostly small and micro-companies lacking access to financing as developed Western

economies offer for start-ups and SMEs. Especially in emerging economies, venture capital has a great importance in financing innovation, entrepreneurial initiatives, and economic development. Very little research exists on venture capital in Albania. A conceptual model for accelerating the development of VC in emerging economies was proposed in 2012 by Olutoye Ayodeji, which served as the basis for the analysis of today's VC situation in Albania. The aim of this master thesis is to contribute to creating a general idea about the situation in Albania and to point the way for supporting investors, entrepreneurs, and the economic development of Albania. In order to achieve this aim, Ayodeji's model was analysed, then applied to the specific situation of Albania, and finally challenges identified that must be addressed for Albania to benefit from the opportunities that venture capital can bring. The method used was qualitative research, consisting of primary research by conducting interviews with Albanian stakeholders, and of secondary research about the theoretical part and an overview of the current situation of Albania. In addition, this master thesis undertook to compare the findings of this research with the segmentation analysis done by other surveys and studies in Albania, in order to provide a better understanding. As a main result of the research, the practical non-existence of VC in Albania was found, but also great potential to create a functioning VC system. This master thesis describes the different efforts done so far in that respect, but points out shortcomings and possible solutions for overcoming problems and creating an inviting environment to attract a true venture capital system, which is essential for the development of the economy of Albania as a whole.

Public Policy for Venture Capital The Impact of Corporate Venture Capital Potentials of Competitive Advantages for the Investing Company Master's Thesis from the year 2015 in the subject Business economics - Business Management, Corporate Governance, grade: 1, , language: English, abstract: This study attempts to enhance the understanding of the liability of foreignness in the context of venture capitalists, hereafter VC, investing in emerging markets, hereafter EM, by drawing on case evidence from five cases. The outcomes of the study aim to provide VCs with a deep understanding of the investment environment within EM to lower the perceived risks and facilitate investments. The literature review

revealed a lack of evidence for the main institutional pressures, their impact on VCs as well as the strategies used to mitigate the impact of the liability of foreignness. The main finding of the study is that a liability of foreignness exists for VCs due to political, legal and cultural pressures as well as a home bias. This leads to an increase in transaction costs. Furthermore, differences in the governance codes and business practices made it difficult for VCs to gain legitimacy within the EM while complying with all the rules and regulations of their home country. Furthermore, local adaptation through the establishment of local offices to gain access to local networks and resources was the favoured mitigation strategy of VCs. Superior firm resources were used to facilitate learning about the EM by attracting local entrepreneurs and leveraging the added value of such resources during negotiations. The relocation of the headquarters from a portfolio company operating in an emerging market to a developed country in order to access financial as well as human resources was identified as a new mitigation strategy.

Proceedings of the Tenth International Conference on Management Science and Engineering Management Oxford University Press
Venture capital (VC) refers to investments provided to early-stage, innovative, and high growth start-up companies. A common characteristic of all venture capital investments is that investee companies do not have cash flows to pay interest on debt or dividends on equity. Rather, investments are made with a view towards capital gain on exit. The most sought after exit routes are an initial public offering (IPO), where a company lists on a stock exchange for the first time, and an acquisition exit (trade sale), where the company is sold in entirety to another company. However, VCs often exit their investments by secondary sales, wherein the entrepreneur retains his or her share but the VC sells to another company or investor buybacks, where the entrepreneur repurchases the VC's interest and write-offs (liquidations). The Oxford Handbook of Venture Capital provides a comprehensive picture of all the issues dealing with the structure, governance, and performance of venture capital from a global perspective. The handbook comprises contributions from 55 authors currently based in 12 different countries.

An Integrative Framework for Entrepreneurs and Venture Capitalists GRIN Verlag

The process of user-centered innovation: how it can benefit both users and manufacturers and how its emergence will bring changes in business models and in public policy. Innovation is rapidly becoming democratized. Users, aided by improvements in computer and communications technology, increasingly can develop their own new products and services. These innovating users—both individuals and firms—often freely share their innovations with others, creating user-innovation communities and a rich intellectual commons. In *Democratizing Innovation*, Eric von Hippel looks closely at this emerging system of user-centered innovation. He explains why and when users find it profitable to develop new products and services for themselves, and why it often pays users to reveal their innovations freely for the use of all. The trend toward democratized innovation can be seen in software and information products—most notably in the free and open-source software movement—but also in physical products. Von Hippel's many examples of user innovation in action range from surgical equipment to surfboards to software security features. He shows that product and service development is concentrated among "lead users," who are ahead on marketplace trends and whose innovations are often commercially attractive. Von Hippel argues that manufacturers should redesign their innovation processes and that they should systematically seek out innovations developed by users. He points to businesses—the custom semiconductor industry is one example—that have learned to assist user-innovators by providing them with toolkits for developing new products. User innovation has a positive impact on social welfare, and von Hippel proposes that government policies, including R&D subsidies and tax credits, should be realigned to eliminate biases against it. The goal of a democratized user-centered innovation system, says von Hippel, is well worth striving for. An electronic version of this book is available under a Creative Commons license.

Venture Capital, Islamic Finance and SMEs GRIN Verlag
Master's Thesis from the year 2009 in the subject Business economics - General, grade: 1.0, University of Bremen, language: English, abstract: Economic growth and technological changes are often triggered by innovative entrepreneurs who discover, exploit, and explore undetected opportunities. However, before entrepreneurs can move forward they need capital in order to realize their business idea. In general,

investors can be characterized as the gatekeepers who provide this financial bottleneck resource to entrepreneurs. Venture capital firms, in particular, are a highly specialized group of investors which may also act as facilitators for innovations. Given that entrepreneurs and venture capitalists have been mostly studied in isolated cases, no integrative framework has yet been developed. Thus, this study aims to unfold the interconnectedness and dependencies of both parties and derives inter alia two important variables, namely strategic orientation and trust, which have been poorly studied in this field, but are crucial for the long-term success of the relationship. The structure of this study corresponds with the process which is characteristic for the relationship between the venture capitalist and the entrepreneur:

- The innovation process
- The strategy dimension
- The trust perspective

This study uses an adapted gatekeeper-model by Csikszentmihalyi to reveal the different stages of the innovation process and to build a theoretical framework of the relationship between both parties. Through the complexity and the interconnection of all the different aspects it is designed as a "door opener" to a rich field of further research as well as it is aimed at helping practitioners understand the innovation process within a complex and dynamic environment.

External Corporate Venturing Springer Science & Business Media

Master's Thesis from the year 2020 in the subject Business economics - Information Management, grade: 1,3, University of Applied Sciences Kaiserslautern, language: English, abstract: Venture capital funded companies are far more present in the media than organically grown companies. This makes us erroneously assume that there is only one way to building a successful company: by raising VC (venture capital). The truth is, however, that only a tiny fraction of all small businesses obtains VC in the course of their life span. In fact, from all the companies aspiring to receive funding through VC, 99% will never achieve this objective. Among the 1% that does achieve funding, there are companies that have to go out of business because they get overfunded and lose their focus. Others recognize that entrepreneurs and investors have fundamentally different motivations, especially regarding the exit. Therefore, growth-oriented founders of tech companies wonder whether it is possible for them to scale without investors, and how they can approach to do so. This thesis aims to provide answers

to these two questions, primarily by investigating companies that have already scaled successfully and by extracting the main lessons from their growth journey. *Cooperation Between Established Firms and Startups in Order to Address Technological Discontinuities* Edward Elgar Publishing

The Impact of Corporate Venture Capital Potentials of Competitive Advantages for the Investing Company Springer Science & Business Media

Entrepreneur's Choice Between Venture Capitalist and Business Angel for Start-Up Financing Praeger

Master's Thesis from the year 2013 in the subject Economics - Finance, grade: 8,0 (Top-Thesis), Maastricht University (Finance), language: English, abstract: The study extends the literature on venture capital by examining whether entrepreneur's choice for an external investor and certain firm characteristics have an impact on venture success or not. The focus is set on the differences in value creation by venture capitalists and business angels for ventures of the high- and low-technology sector. The assessment of a data set including 252 Series A financing rounds by venture capitalist firms, business angels and collaborative investments of both investors conducted between 2005 and 2012 unveils value enhancing aspects for all three financing solutions. Overall, start-ups initially financed by venture capitalist firms perform best with regard to general venture success (exit and survival rates), whereas start-ups collaboratively supported by venture capitalists and business angels have the highest chances to exit successfully through a trade sale. It becomes further apparent that ventures located in one of the high-technology industries 'internet', 'pharmaceuticals' and 'high-tech', ventures that are longer established in the market and ventures whose Series A financing round was executed more recently indicate an enhanced likelihood of success.

Approaches to scaling small software companies without investors Springer-Verlag

Venture Capital als Finanzierungsform gibt es in Deutschland unter dem Begriff "Wagnisfinanzierung" seit Mitte der fünfziger Jahre, seinerzeit ange regt durch die Arbeitsgemeinschaft Selbständiger Unternehmer (ASU), die dem Eigenkapitalmangel der mittelständischen Wirtschaft, insbesondere wegen des Fehlens des Zuganges zum organisierten Kapitalmarkt, durch ein Finanzierungs-Surrogat abhelfen wollte. Daraus sind im

Laufe der Jahre VC-Gesellschaften aller Bankengruppen, auch einzelne Gesellschaften unter Beteiligung der Großindustrie, entstanden, die allerdings nicht sehr erfolgreich gewesen sind. Die Fondsmittel wurden durchweg nicht ausgenutzt, was möglicherweise dem bestimmenden Einfluß der von den Banken gestellten Fondsmanager zuzuschreiben ist, denen Reinhard H. Schmidt "krankhafte Risikoscheu" attestiert hat. Einer der Gründe war die Konstruktion der Beteiligungsfinanzierung, die zwar eigenkapital ähnlich dem Inhalt nach war, jedoch das VC-Management nicht mit in die unternehmerische Mitverantwortung nahm, sondern sich auf Beiratsfunktionen beschränkte und durch die Art der Ergebnisverteilung - feste, rentenähnliche Verzinsung des Kapitals - und die Art der Beendigung des VC-Verhältnisses - in der Regel Rückkauf durch den VC Nehmer - signalisierte, daß es sich der Natur nach um ein Kreditverhältnis handelte. Erst seit Mitte der achtziger Jahre, unter dem Einfluß von VC-Finanzierung gen US-amerikanischer Investmentbanken, wurden vereinzelt auch VC Modelle angeboten, bei denen die VC-Gesellschaft mit in das unternehmerische Risiko ging und damit auch aktiv in der Geschäftsführung des VC-Nehmers tätig wurde.

Non-financial Role of Venture Capital Firms in Startup Companies - Comparison Between Two Markets IAP

Corporate Accelerators sind Organisationen zur zeitlich begrenzten Unterstützung von Startups, die von etablierten Unternehmen betrieben werden. Sie imitieren das Model von unabhängigen Accelerators, verfolgen jedoch nicht zwangsläufig das Ziel finanziellen Zugewinns, sondern auch strategische Ziele. Die vorliegende Arbeit hat das Ziel, spezifische Förderpraktiken dieser Programme sowie deren Effekt auf den Startup-Erfolg zu untersuchen. Die Studienergebnisse identifizieren Corporate Accelerator-spezifische Praktiken, die einen positiven Einfluss auf den Startup-Erfolg haben. Die Ergebnisse zeigen zudem, dass die Unterstützung je nach Motiv des etablierten Unternehmens (symbolisch vs. substantiell) variiert. Die resultierenden Ergebnisse liefern relevante Implikationen sind für etablierte Unternehmen, Corporate Accelerator Manager und Startups. Corporate accelerators are intermediary organizations implemented by incumbent firms to support startups with various resources over a short period of time. Although they are built upon the model of independent accelerators, corporate

accelerators do not necessarily aim for financial benefits but for strategic objectives. This thesis examines how corporate accelerators support participating startups and how this support impacts subsequent startups' success based on qualitative and quantitative data. The findings of the study identify corporate accelerator-specific practices that positively influence the success of startups. Further the findings indicate that the extent of support varies, as incumbents initiate the programs as a result of substantive and/or symbolic motives. The findings therefore provide relevant implications for incumbents,

corporate accelerator managers and startups.
A Comparison of the United States and Germany World Bank Publications
Canadian Geography: A Scholarly Bibliography is a compendium of published works on geographical studies of Canada and its various provinces. It includes works on geographical studies of Canada as a whole, on multiple provinces, and on individual provinces. Works covered include books, monographs, atlases, book chapters, scholarly articles, dissertations, and theses. The contents are organized first by region into main chapters, and then each chapter is divided into sections: General Studies, Cultural and Social

Geography, Economic Geography, Historical Geography, Physical Geography, Political Geography, and Urban Geography. Each section is further subdivided into specific topics within each main subject. All known publications on the geographical studies of Canada—in English, French, and other languages—covering all types of geography are included in this bibliography. It is an essential resource for all researchers, students, teachers, and government officials needing information and references on the varied aspects of the environments and human geographies of Canada.

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