

## **Venture Building Series**

Topic 1: Introduction to Venture Building





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#### **What is Venture Building**

Venture building is a business and product development approach that enables an organization to create new products, services and processes from scratch.

One of the key aspects of venture building is that it is able to do so, without interfering with the existing company infrastructure at an early stage of the development process.





#### **Defining a Venture Builder**

A Venture builder, also called a startup studio, startup factory, or venture studio - an organization dedicated to systematically producing new companies using their own ideas and resources, which they help grow and succeed.

#### "A startup that builds startups"

A Venture Builder is similar to a fast-paced tech startup, where its product is the venture, the prototype is the business model, and deliverables mean perfect and timely deployment.

A VB Leverages extensive network and ecosystem reaching out seasoned entrepreneurs for shared resources (capital, skills, and market expertise).





#### **Defining a Venture Builder**

#### Characteristics of Venture Builders

Initiation of ventures is done in-house

Independent and standalone decision making on investments

Retain a majority stake in their ventures

Focus on portfolio synergies and recycling of resources

Provision of funding (preseed, seed, series A, etc.) to the participating ventures, coming partially from investors in the fund.



#### **Defining a Venture Builder**















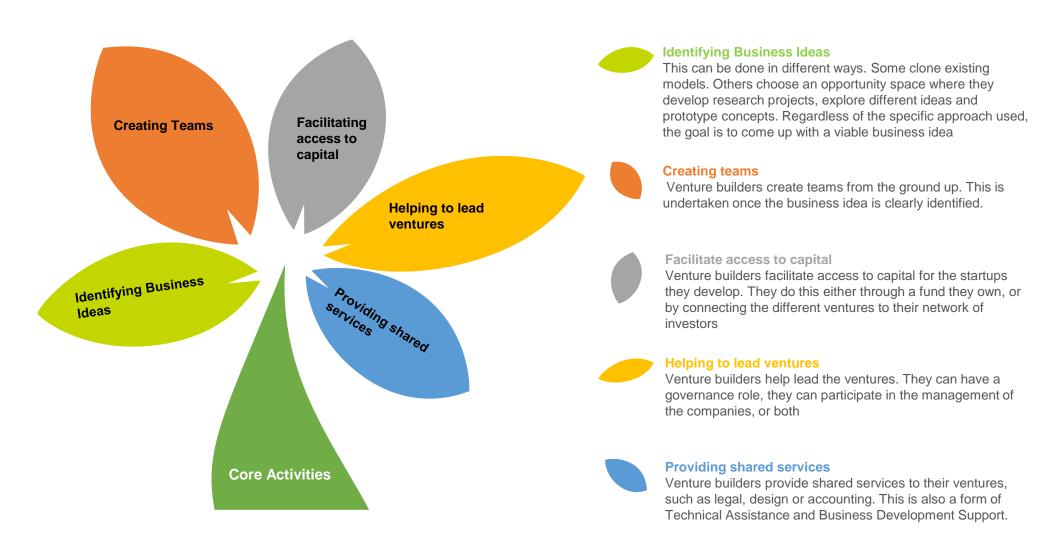








#### **Core Activities**





#### **Venture Building Approach**

# Portfolio Funding

- Who invests in the Venture Builder?
- Who invests in the participatin g ventures?

# Pipeline/Idea Sourcing

- Where do the ideas come from?
- Who is owning the Pipeline?
- How to go from idea to product.

## Early-stage shaping

- How is the actual venture shaped in the bootstrap phase?
- How is the manageme nt team put together?

## **Supporting Growth**

- How do we support growth of the ventures?
- How do we interact with the venture's manageme nt?

## **Exiting** Ventures

- Who are the ventures typically exiting to?
- What is the expected success rate and return?



#### **Venture Building Approach**

#### **Portfolio Funding**

Funding is usually sought from different categories of investors that include; HNWIs, Corporate Institutions and DFIs, External partners on a deal-by-deal basis, other venture investors among others.

# Pipeline/Idea Sourcing

VBs source for ideas in three (3) ways; i) innovation driven/externally – the IP is created from elsewhere, ii) team driven/internally and iii) problem driven – combines innovation and team driven.

#### Early Stage Shaping

VBs hire external talent (e.g. consultancies) and let them work with in-house experts on several projects at the same time.

The alternative is to hire a management team specifically for a given venture.

# Supporting and Growing Portfolio Business

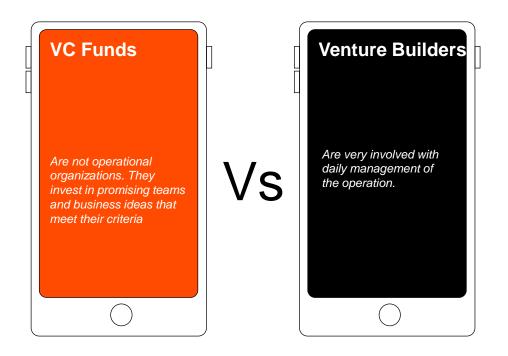
Venture Builders tend to take a majority share in their ventures and are therefore more involved than a Venture Capitalist in the first 3-5 years of a venture. Apart from space and shared back-office resources, the venture builders offer industry-tailored services that can be leveraged across all portfolio companies.

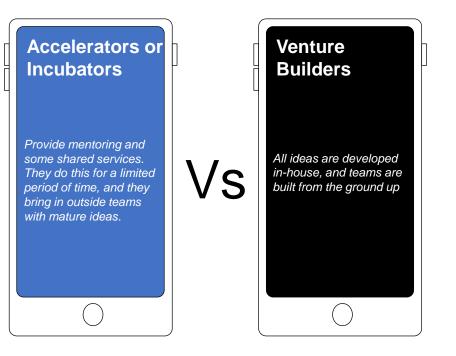
## **Exiting the Business.**

Venture Builders usually adopt a more industry-focused and risk-averse business model that will enable them have good traction with most of their ventures ultimately enabling them to raise new rounds of external capital.



#### **Difference with other models**







### **Venture Builders Compared with other types of Organizations**

	Identifying Business Ideas	Creating teams	Finding Capital	Leading Ventures	Providing shared services
Venture Builders	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Accelerators or Incubators			✓	✓	✓
VC Funds			✓	✓	✓



#### **Benefits of a Venture Builder Model**

# High operational involvement

- Venture Builders are much more proactive and operationally involved in their ventures than a typical VC or angel investor.
- They typically invest in less risky ventures, of which the majority (e.g. 6 out of 10) end up as healthy and stable mid-sized companies.

# Larger support and investment horizon

- Venture Builders can invest for a longer time and in multiple rounds (often alongside partner investors or non-related VCs).
- •Moreover, accelerators and incubators are often set up to offer partnering ventures well-structured shortterm programs (e.g. a 6 months program) instead of a long-term partnership of 5-10 years.

# Shaping the founding team

• Venture Builders often have a long list of potential CEOs or executives that they work with in multiple companies, who either help the VBs put together management teams or join these teams themselves.

# Creating cross venture synergies

 Sharing back office services is the norm, but some Venture Builders go much further depending on their level of specialization.

# Investing heavily in early stage ideation

• For most VBs these resources are spent on screening patents, brainstorming with investors, shaping the business model and seeking partners within the industry.



#### **Types of Venture Builders and their Business Models**

In-house Venture Builders

The corporation owns the venture builder and all the startups that result from its efforts

Hold an equity Stake



Charge fees

Working for corporations the venture builder sells its services to corporations in exchange for some fees.

Working for investors the corporation holds equity in the different ventures and charges fees for the services it provides.

Hold equity and charge fees



#### **Types of Venture Building Models**

#### 1. Working for Investors: Industrialization Entrepreneurship

- Business angels and VCs invest in the startups that spring from venture builders as they would in any other startup.
- Investors can either put money in a pool of ventures, or in the venture builder itself.
- □ In this scenario the business model for the venture builder is based on the equity it retains — along with investors and founders — from every venture it produces.
- ☐ Its efforts are rewarded when the startup is sold, so the goal is to bring the startup to an exit.
- Meanwhile, the venture builder charges the ventures for the services it provides.



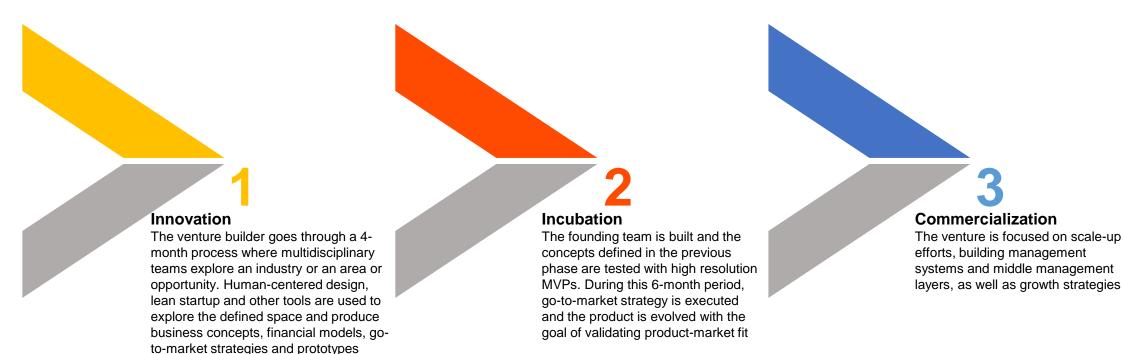




#### **Types of Venture Building Models**

#### 2. Working for Corporations: Venture Building As a Service

- ☐ In this consulting model (venture-building-as-a-service) corporations are simultaneously the investor and the client.
- Because the corporation owns the business or businesses that emerge from the engagement, the venture builder and its talent can't retain equity from the ventures. Corporations are charged fees per hour.
- □ Venture builders that work for corporations divide these projects in stages that are sold independently. The most common stages are:





#### **Types of Venture Building Models**

#### 3. In-house Venture Building: Empowering Innovation

- ☐ In this third model the corporation owns the venture builder, which becomes a vehicle for investing in new businesses.
- □ Interestingly the venture builder is also the context that facilitates developing competencies in innovation.
- ☐ Creating a venture builder under the corporate umbrella is an emerging model chosen by the firms which are most committed to the future.





#### Conclusion

- ☐ The Venture Builder model is growing and is debatably a better model.

  Whilst all have their merits, venture building is more enabling and beneficial for a promising early stage bootstrapping startup, especially one which yet to sustain with cash flow.
- □ It's undeniable that venture building is industrializing and demystifying. A process that used to be more art than science, and empowering organizations and individuals emphasizes the use of human capital to build new value from the ground up in a systematic way, increasing the chances of producing and building successful startups.
- □ No longer a solo charismatic that drives the startup but rather the use of proven methodologies based on success case studies, combined with the right team and deploy at the right timing that made stories told.





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