



The context of my presentation (who the hell is this guy on webex)

- first company with 16
- 4 companies so far, always international exit
- last two exits
 - JouleX (energy management) to Cisco after 3 years for \$107m
 - Relayr (industrial IoT) to MunichRE for \$300m after 3,5 years
- around 15 business angel investments, active PE portfolio and a few LP investment mainly in US VC funds





This session today is about the scars on my back.

Or, in other words, my experience



How to get started



An idea that addresses an impactful and relevant problem which is successfully addressable with technology in a scalable fashion

Be an entrepreneur not an <u>enter-pretend-er</u>

What should I look for?



- Don't focus on the "art of the possible" when it comes to digital or technology – technology is just a means to enable an outcome / business case
- Focus on market transformations, inefficiencies in processes or supply chain
- Look at trends that will change industries, processes or they way products are being sold (i.e. free money from the feds, negative interest rates, inability to foresee the future in a given industry)





Business Angels / incubators: <u>Help you avoid mistakes</u> and <u>connect you to relevant stakeholders</u> (investors, customers, advisors, acquirers)

Seed: *First institutional investor* helping you build your *MVP*

Series A: Scale your technology / business to more than the few

customers you have. Start selling at scale. Don't be opportunistic.

Series B: Sales, sales, sales... and route to profitability

Series C: and beyond (if needed): growth

What is needed in each phase of funding



- Focus, Focus
- Hypothesis you will prove with your current funds
 - → Prove your hypothesis in each phase
 - → you build your company around those hypothesis, so they are important!
- Milestones you will achieve with your current funds
 - → work against your milestones (use of funds and ticket size are important elements)

How much should I raise



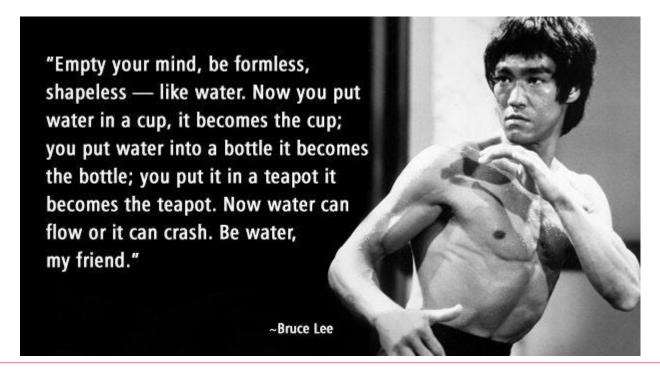
Never raise (or ask BASF for) too little and try not to raise too much

Too much capital makes you slow and inefficient, too little might kill you prematurily (while you might already be able to see light at the end of the tunnel)





Never get too little advice but find your own KungFu



Who to get money from



Never underestimate the importance of the right funding partner (independent to the stage)

- Do due diligence on your business angels and VCs!
- How "old" is the VC fund that wants to investment from (early or late; how long can they invest from this fund)?
- How much dry powder do they have?
- How connected are they internationally?
- Are they risk takers or bankers?
- What is their **reputation** in the market?

Timing



The biggest mystery of starting a company: timing

Am I too late or am I too early?

You certainly don't want to be the first nor the last!







Very rarely change your strategic end goals Adjust your tactical goals to get there

Work against these goals (focus)

How do I sell my company



You don't

How do I get acquired



Much better question!

Your **focus** needs to be around **building an important** company that will ultimately be a cash cow by **addressing a relevant problem**. **Go big or go home!**

When someone reaches out to you to have a **strategic discussion**, **position yourself in <u>their</u> language** and help them understand *how you will impact them <u>strategically</u>*

challenges associated with success



- A 20 people company needs different employees and different deal types / structures than a 100+ people company → maintain evolution and churn!
 → Churn is your friend (target 20%)
- Growing internationally will change how you have to communicate internally
 - No kitchen talks anymore
 - Gravitation around your headquarters (not good)
 - Different cultures
 - Sales people are far away from engineering (caution: silos)!

challenges associated with success - continued



- One of the most underrated executives when scaling your business: COO (I mean a proper operator, not just another founder who needed a title)
 - It is easy to accelerate a company and brute force into the first customers
 - It is hard to operationalize a company and really scale it profitably
- You cannot be perfect in your hiring process but you need to be perfect in your firing process
- At the end of the day this is not a democracy (value input from your entire organization, then make a decision)

God blesses execution

Your most important asset: culture



- Whatever you do: never forgot the most important asset you have: your company culture.
- Culture will kill. It will either kill your competition or it will kill your startup.
 Choose your option wisely!
- "Culture eats strategy for breakfast"
- Make hard decisions to keep your culture (again: churn is important)

Lastly and most importantly



Everything I told you today was *heavily influenced by the scars on my back*, you might have a different reality and could *possibly succeed by doing the opposite* of what I said

If you are convinced: do it!

But please stay away from advisors who charge you or from investment banks when you are early.