

THE EFFECTS OF VENTURE CAPITAL FINANCE AND INVESTMENT BEHAVIOUR IN THE SMALL MEDIUM-SIZED ENTERPRISES

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ABSTRACT

Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) are often credited with innovative entrepreneurial practices and conceiving new market opportunities. Government has reinforced these positive economic externalities through policy programmes and designated support structures. Venture capital organisations often galvanise innovative knowledge by entrenching and sustaining nascent businesses through value-creating funding behaviours. In this way, the venture capital industry financially supports entrepreneurial activity for economic growth and governs and nurtures the growth of the SMEs. These show that the venture capital industry embraces value-creating opportunities on the basis of rational partnerships with enterprises that have limited track records and less formal control mechanisms. The tentative factor analysis findings suggest an integrated framework for the venture capital industry from the significant inter-correlations among the variables. The most important focus of this article, however, is its attempt to examine the behavioural traits of SMEs and venture capitalists regarding systematic finance and investment for inclusivity and due diligence.

INTRODUCTION

The study attempts to determine the strength of the association between behaviour measures and funding dimensions in the venture capital market. The venture capital industry has had a catalytic role in entrepreneurial development by identifying, financially supporting and nurturing growth-minded businesses with entrepreneurial tenacity. Informal investors, in particular, seek other non-financial returns, among them the creation of jobs in areas of high unemployment, a spur to innovation and the development of technology for social needs. Kuratko and Hodgetts (2004) note that entrepreneurs will continue to be critical contributors to economic growth. This article provides clarity on the blurred distinction between formal and informal venture capital regarding value added abilities. The article is guided by the following research questions: What are the underpinning collaborative efforts that influence the optimum funding of small and growing ventures?

How does the venture capital industry create value added opportunities on the basis of rational partnerships with enterprises that have limited track records and fewer formal control frameworks? What integrated framework for the venture capital market will enhance liquidity patterns through financial contracts and options, with intensive managerial involvement in the highly volatile environment?

THE MEANING OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Entrepreneurship is defined as an activity that involves the discovery, evaluation and exploitation of opportunities to introduce new goods and services, ways of organising, markets, processes and raw materials through organising efforts that previously had not existed (Venkataraman, 1997; Shane and Venkataraman, 2000). Other definitions subscribe to the notion of innovation as a key attribute to entrepreneurship. From the Kirzerian (1997) perspective, the entrepreneur is an individual who is alert to opportunities for trade. The entrepreneur is capable of identifying suppliers and customers and acting as an intermediary where profit arises out of the intermediary function (Deakins and Freel, 2006). By contrast, the Schumpeterian (1934) perspective involves innovations that result in new combinations that spur creative destruction where the newly created goods, services or firms can hurt existing goods, services or firms (Shane, 2003). Zimmerer and Scarborough (2005) hold that entrepreneurs are new business or combinations that arise in the face of risk and uncertainty for the purpose of achieving profit and growth.

The factors that distinguish entrepreneurs most strongly are innovation, opportunity recognition, process, and growth in a business and employment of strategic management practices in the business (Carland, Boulton and Carland, 1984; Watson, 2001). "Innovation involves finding new and better ways of doing things that are commercialised whilst scientific invention entails the creation of a new product or concept almost for its own sake or to serve a purpose other than commerce" (Rwigema and Venter, 2005:113). Inventors may be motivated by the challenges of solving a problem rather than commercialising their invention. These individuals hold allegiance to idea generation rather than operationalisation and commercialisation. They are concerned with ephemeral satisfaction rather than long-term optimal business commitment and the finance and investment behaviour this implies.

INVESTMENT AND FINANCIAL BEHAVIOUR

Nascent entrepreneurs depict flexibility in their choice of finance and investment. One of the biggest challenges they face emanates from a trade-off between paying interest and/or giving up some of the ownership with regard to debt and equity respectively. Both debt and equity financing models use covenants to restrict and govern the investee's behaviour and provide additional levers of control in the event that the firm performance is skewed (the firm is constrained and/or restricted from seeking financing elsewhere). Their practices reveal the use of capital rationing through staged financing (venture capital firm – equity capital) and credit limits (banks – debt capital) as a means of controlling the investee's ability to continue and grow their business. Although banks' monitoring and control rights are less intensive, they monitor for covenant violations, deteriorating performance, or worsening collateral quality that might jeopardise their loan (Winton and Yerramilli, 2008). Landier (2003) notes that entrepreneurs choose safe projects backed by bank debt and low monitoring if the stigma associated with failure is high, and risky projects backed by venture capital finance and high levels of monitoring if the stigma associated with failure is low. For Ueda (2004), the choice between bank and venture capital financing depends on the relative importance of more accurate screening and the level of intellectual property rights protection. Venture capital firms present a distinct form of financial intermediation primarily through the governance and value-added that the investor provides to the investee (Rwigema and Venter, 2004).

FORMAL VENTURE CAPITAL

The term venture capital is sometimes used as a synonym for private equity meaning private capital invested in businesses outside of the public equity markets. According to King (2008) venture capital firms operate in a rapidly changing environment. Normally, venture capitalists are looking for features such as competent management, competitive edge, growth potential, a viable exit strategy and other intangible factors (Smart, Megginson and Gitman, 2004). Venture capital funds generally seek out investments that are intermediate term, equity-related investments, target technology-based private firms, and invest in those rare firms that have the potential of going public or being acquired at a premium within a few years (Gompers and Lerner, 2001). This involves helping firms develop compensation and human resources policies; hiring key executives, such as the marketing president; and intervening to replace poorly-performing managers early enough to promote effective change.

Although informal venture capital provides a different perspective in terms of sector coverage and degree of risks absorption, Shepherd and Zacharakis (2002) stress that the trend towards concentration of venture capital under the control of a few firms is increasing.

INFORMAL VENTURE CAPITAL AND BUSINESS ANGELS

There is a distinction between formal venture capital as a corporation or partnership that operates as an investment group and angel investors, who are wealthy individuals who are looking to invest in new ventures that show potential (Nieman, 2006). Simmons (2003) describes business angels as individual investors and/or a group of syndicates who use their own wealth to fund a business venture. This business model can be the best option for entrepreneurs to pursue when self-funding and funding from family and friends are not a viable option. Angel investors and angel networks (a handful of investors pooling their funds together) are wealthy individuals who provide the money for their investments out of their own pockets (Nieman, 2006). Entrepreneurs are presented with an opportunity to negotiate with angel investors and arrive at personalised investment packages that benefit both parties (Winton and Yerramilli, 2008). Chemmanur and Chen (2006) suggest that angel investors tend to enjoy a more informal and relational partnership with their entrepreneurs, based on trust and empathy. Researchers refer to empathy as the entrepreneur's feelings for the angel, which further induces him/her to choose the angel over venture capital. The angel-finance sector is characterised by less formal, more empathetic, trusting entrepreneur-angel relationships.

Contrarily, Hellman and Puri (2002) found that venture capital-backed firms are likely to have higher measures of professionalisation than start-up firms that rely on other types of financing. This is consistent with venture

capitalists playing a more active role in the firm's management. In the case of very low angel empathy, Fairchild (2009) reports that the entrepreneur focuses on the financiers' value-creating abilities, and therefore prefers to choose a venture capitalist. The angels rely on trust in lieu of formal control, and Wong (2002) notes that the entrepreneur appeals to sociological networks and uses local ties to generate internal funding for the venture. Elitzur and Gaviols (2003) add that angels may be relatives of the entrepreneur, or former successful entrepreneurs from the same industry, seeking to help similar new companies. Angels' overriding objectives are often to create employment, promote equity and black empowerment, and develop communities (Kuratko and Hodgetts, 2004; Wickham, 2001). The entrepreneurs' major challenge lies in finding business angels because the angels market is fragmented and disorganised in number of aspects. The network should not only incorporate venture capital and entrepreneurs but the government must show a certain degree of support and availability. Elitzur and Gaviols (2003) emphasise the involvement of relatives of the entrepreneur and former successful entrepreneurs from the same industry that seek to help similar new companies.

INVESTMENT AND FINANCE DECISIONS

The interactions between investment and finance decisions are substantially more complex for a small, private or start-up business than they are for a public corporation. Among other things, appropriate application of the finance paradigm implies that the value placed on a new venture will be very different for the entrepreneur than for many outside investors (Smith and Smith, 2000). Because the entrepreneur is usually compelled to invest a significant amount of time and financial capital in a venture, simple adjustments to the net present value (NPV) cannot be used to address the divergence of valuations between the entrepreneur and the market under system-to-time value of money. The NPV may either understate or overstate a project's value, depending on whether the proposed investment creates or destroys future options for the firm.

Kollmann and Kuckertz (2009) describe the venture capital investment process over the complete venture capital cycle (Gompers and Lerner, 2000); firstly, the venture capitalists raise funds (fundraising), and invest those funds in an investment process (deal origination, screening, evaluation, structuring), Secondly, they manage their investments once an investment decision has been made (monitoring and value adding) (Jain, 2001; Chen, 2009). Thirdly, they eventually realise any profits from their investments (exit) (Mason and Stark, 2002). The reality is that most investing involves a process of acquiring, retaining, exercising and abandoning options (Black and Scholes, 1973).

VENTURE CAPITALISTS' VALUE OF OPTIONS

The right to buy or sell a share at a fixed price can be extremely valuable for investors, provided the price of the underlying stock moves in the right direction. Brealey, Myers and Marcus (2006) describe an option as the opportunity to trade in the future on terms that are fixed today. The values of real options associated with an investment depend on the level of uncertainty surrounding the investment. Real options create economic value by generating future decision rights, or more specifically, by offering management the flexibility to act upon new information. Consequently, the upside economic potential of an investment project is retained, while the downside losses are contained (Trigeorgis, 1996). One factor central to the real options theory is uncertainty, whereby uncertainty in venture capital investments can be attributed to unexpected market developments. McGrath (1997) and Pindyck (1993) report that such market uncertainty is out of the control of entrepreneurs or venture capitalists, and should thus be viewed as exogenous to organisational activity.

According to Li (2008) the real options theory on investment suggests that in a world of uncertainty, when investments are at least partially irreversible (Dixit and Pindyck, 1995), the option to invest can be more economically valuable than immediate investment. This option offers management the flexibility to defer the investment decision until additional information is revealed (McGrath and Nerkar, 2004). Extant research by Wang and Zhou (2004) suggests that venture capital firms can stage their financing to mitigate information asymmetry and agency problems. From the structural point of view, Sanz and Lazzaroni (2009) identify four integral formal investment deals. Firstly, the deal has to be fair without constraints on the investment-related cash flows; secondly, the entrepreneur has to feel as much ownership over the company as possible; thirdly, the fund has to have a reasonable chance to exit the investments and realise a positive interest; and fourthly, the deal has to be simple (easy to explain and understand). In fact, a new venture can be viewed most accurately as a portfolio of real options, some controlled by the entrepreneur and others controlled by outside investors. The staging of capital infusions, abandonment of the project, acceleration of the growth rate and a variety of other choices involve real options (Brealey, *et al.*, 2006). The investment that has an embedded real option relies on managers who react to changes in the environment in ways that alter an investment's value. However, the venture capital perspective concentrates on high return earnings, which coincide with liquidity patterns.

LIQUIDITY PATTERNS

A liquidity event can occur in a public offering of equity by the venture or private acquisition of the venture for cash or freely tradable shares of the acquirer. According to Cooper (1993), the objective of the entrepreneur, in deciding whether to pursue the venture and how to structure the financing, is to maximise the value of the financial claims and other benefits that the entrepreneur is able to retain as the business grows. However, Timmons (1994) indicates that it is easy to envision cases where the objective of maximising share value would not be in the entrepreneur's best interest. This is particularly true if the entrepreneur is unable to convince outside investors of the true value of the project and would, therefore, have to give up too large a fraction of ownership, or if the entrepreneur values other considerations besides share value.

Lerner and Schoar (2004) report that venture capital funds impose liquidity restrictions on their investors so as to shield themselves from liquidity shocks. To compensate for the lack of liquidity, Winton and Yerramilli (2008) note that fund investors demand a higher return, which in turn causes venture capital funds to require a high return from the firm. In other words, greater skewedness means that the institution can recoup its investment only by taking high payments when the firm is successful, so that it gains more from active monitoring of the firm's strategic decisions. Dushnitsky and Lenox (2005) and Global Insight (2007) maintain that venture capital has an increasingly important impact on corporate innovation, job creation and economic growth, and that venture capitalists should focus on monitoring entrepreneurs closely and invest frequently (Neher, 1999). Venture capital needs to understand the intentions of entrepreneurs and manage the relationship with the entrepreneur to reduce the agency costs of inefficient continuation (Gompers, Kovner and Lerner, 2005). The contractual obligation can also reinforce the need for a concerted effort to maximize share value and the prospects of success.

CONTRACTUAL DEVICES

Timmons and Sapienza (1990) state that contractual devices transfer substantial control over the ultimate success of a venture to outside investors. Myers and Majluf (1994) provide the entrepreneurial perspective by suggesting that it is important to ensure that outside investors do not stop investing or make other changes that are incompatible with the entrepreneur's interests. Winton and Yerramilli (2008) found that the firm's optimal continuation strategy is affected by the subtle details of the firm's situation between two critical parameters: firstly, safe (venture capital firm – liquidate poorly performing investments; entrepreneur – discontinue from skewed outcomes). Secondly, aggressive or risky decisions (venture capital firm – intensify monitoring; entrepreneur – retain or expand his/her control benefits and/or institutes an initial public offering (IPO)) that do not always maximise contractible cash flows. Normally, venture capital firms reveal whether a firm in a good state, is in a high substate, in which the risky strategy is the better choice, or in a medium substate, in which the safe strategy is the better choice. Admati and Pfleiderer (1994) and Gompers (1998) outline distinct phases of staging investments as a contracting device, such as putting off investment decisions until the investor gains experience with the entrepreneur. The use of convertible shares by the investor may discourage the entrepreneur from excessive risk-taking, yet it is appropriate with venture capital firms to entrench and sustain their performance and recognition.

REPUTATION AND MANAGERIAL INVOLVEMENT

Reputation depends on a variety of aspects of the firm, and it is the aggregate culmination of many small procedures, conduct and performance levels, which the venture capital firm maintains. The size of a particular venture capital firm is often a function of its past investment success and reputation (Rosentein, Bruno, Bygrave and Taylor, 1990). According to Norton (1995), venture capitalists face a trade off between a high-risk, high-return strategy with a long-term horizon, or a low-risk, low-return strategy with a short-term horizon. The venture capitalists' right to influence the structure of the executive team is a typical part of the contract concluded between venture capital and the company (Kaplan and Stromberg, 2004; Bernhardt and Krasa, 2004; Tykvova, 2007) and represents one of the key areas of their involvement. Heger and Tykvova (2009) explain that venture capitalists provide value-added services like management advice and support. They indicate that a more intensive involvement of venture capitalists enhances the probability of change in the initial executive teams.

Silvola (2008) reports that venture capital investors have great power over several areas of business, including business development, strategic decisions and management control. Granlund and Taipaleenmaki (2005) note that management control systems help growing firms to move on along with their organisational life cycle. Management control systems create structure; sound decision-making and a soothing environment to evolve reputed actors. In the positive view, a good reputation attracts potential investors and helps develop useful working relationships with entrepreneurs and other service providers. Formal or informal venture capitalists with a good reputation also benefit from less costly and larger fund raising for future partnerships (Nahata,

2008). Interestingly, Dimov and Milanov (2009) suggest that novel investments are more likely to be syndicated, whereby the venture capital firm's status and reputation provide nuances to this relationship. Since the venture capital community is small and networked, reputation effects echo loudly, and can easily damage a carefully built reputation (Sapienza and Korsgaard, 1996).

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Data acquisition and sampling technique

The study was conducted using primary data collected through questionnaires. Secondary data has been acquired from companies' records, archives, books and websites with the intention of gaining insight into the industry as a whole. A cross-sectional self-administered survey in the KwaZulu-Natal, Durban region in South Africa was used for data collection. The target sample frame consisted of entrepreneurs in the eThekweni Municipality SMMEs Fair participants. The study has population of approximately 500 participating respondents and the sample size is 160 out of 200 distributed questionnaires, the probability of selection is 32%. The sample size was randomly (simple random sampling) drawn from the target population list. In probability sampling, the searcher uses a random selection of elements to reduce or eliminate sampling bias. The sampling procedure can have substantial confidence that the sample is representative of the population from which it is drawn. All responses were carefully scrutinised for completeness, consistency and errors, and to eliminate questionable data. The responses included nominal data (biographical data and general experience with venture capital firms), as well as ordinal data on a five-point Likert-type scale with end points of "strongly disagree" and "strongly agree" to measure the items. The processing of the data was done by means of the SPSS programme to retrieve both univariate, bivariate, and multivariate results.

Methods

The univariate technique was used to summarise and examine the distribution of cases on one variable at a time, while the bivariate technique used the cross-tabulation and chi-square statistic test. Factor analysis as a multivariate technique addressed the problem of analysing the structure of the interrelationships (inter-correlations) among a large number of variables by defining a set of common underlying dimensions, known as factors (Hair, *et al.*, 1995). The interpretation of factor analysis is inclined to an underlying view of how strongly each variable is correlated with every other variable in an attempt to identify clusters of variables and/or search for structure among a set of variables.

Rugg (2007) reports that within each cluster, the variables will all correlate fairly strongly with one another on presumption of being variants on a single theme. The application of factor analysis in the study is to understand the complex relationships of scores (multidimensional statistics) on entrepreneur funding dynamics for each underlying dimension and substitute them for the original variables. Cooper and Schindler (2008) clarify that the predictor-criterion relationship is replaced by a matrix of intercorrelations among several variables, none of which is viewed as being dependent on another. The interdependence of factors will assist to understand the way for outsiders (formal and informal venture capital firms) to supply equity profitably to small and growing business entrepreneurs with limited experience and track records in the financial system. The central challenges are converged around the initial stages of deal origination (screening and due diligence), and safe and risky decisions on value creating, liquidity, options and contracts, and managerial control.

Results interpretation

Cross-tabulation is a technique for comparing two classification variables (Cooper, 2001:470) while Chi-square statistic is used to test the statistical significance between the frequency distribution of two or more groups (Hair, Jr, 2003:263). The statistic tests the "goodness of fit" of the observed distribution with the expected distribution.

Cross-tabulation and Chi-square

Table 1: Venture capital market – Screening process Cross-tabulation

		Screening Process		Total	
		Yes	No		
Venture Capital Market	Informal VC	Count (observed)	46	37	27
		Expected count	41	42.1	27
		% of Total	35%	20%	55%
	Formal VC	Count (observed)	33	44	77
		Expected count	38.1	39	77
		% of Total	13.3%	34.7%	45%
Total	Count	79	81	160	

	Expected count % of Total			79 48.3%	81 51.7%	160 100%
	Value	df	Asymp.Sig. (2-sided)			
Pearson Chi-square	6.877	1	.009			
Likelihood ratio	7.034	1	.008			
N of valid Cases	160					
Minimum Expected Frequency	38.05					
Cells with expected Frequency	<5 1 of 2 (.0%)					

Table 2: Venture capital market preference and Stage of development.

			VCM preference		Total
			Informal	Formal	
Stage of development	Seed	Count (observed)	13	14	27
		Expected count	13.9	13.2	27
	Start-up	Count (observed)	22	17	39
		Expected count	20.5	18.5	39
	Early Growth	Count (observed)	19	15	34
		Expected count	17.7	16.3	34
	Expansion	Count (observed)	17	18	34
		Expected count	17.7	16.3	34
	Replacement & Buyout	Count (observed)	13	13	26
		Expected count	13.3	12.7	26
Total		Count	83	77	160
		Expected count	83	77	160

Table 1 indicates the number of responses on the screening process (yes or no) on each group of venture capital market (informal and formal). The null hypothesis, H_0 , is that there is no difference between the venture capital types and the screening process. The alternative hypothesis, H_1 , is that there is a difference between venture capital types and the screening process. The probability is 0.05 that a true null hypothesis will be rejected. The critical value for one degree of freedom and the 0.05 level of significance is 3.841 with p -value (0.009) less than the level of significance (0.05). The value of chi-square (χ^2) test (6.877) is beyond the critical value (3.84), and the decision is to reject H_0 at the 0.05 level of significance and accept H_1 .

It denotes that there is a difference between venture capital types (informal and formal venture capital) and the screening process for SMEs in the venture capital market. The descriptive statistical analysis divulges fairly even spread in that 55% of the respondents prefer informal venture capital while the respondents (52%) perceive that the screening process is not adversary and harsh. Table 1 provides clarity on venture capital market preference and the stages of development for SMEs. In the start-up and early growth stages, SMEs prefer informal venture capital and they perceive the screening process as adversarial and harsh. Goldfarb, Hoberg, Kirsch and Triantis (2007) also note that business angels invest in the early stage of the deal, although they demand fewer controls than venture capitalists. In a similar vein, angels are a primary source of start-up capital for firms in the embryonic stage, through the growth stage and their role in financing small businesses is significant (Zimmerer and Scarborough, 2005).

The seed and expansion stages prefer formal venture capital and they perceive no adversity in the selection and screening process.

Reliability assessment

The reliability of the instrument was operationalised using the internal consistency method that is estimated using Cronbach's Alpha (Cronbach, 1951; Nunnally, 1978). Cronbach's Alpha values show construct validity that the constructs are measured with sufficient reliability and the Cronbach alpha of the instrument is 0.79 from five point Likert-type scale of sixteen variables ranging from "Strongly disagree" to "Strongly agree". This figure accords to the minimum of 0.7 suggested by Nunnally (1978) as a rule of thumb and it also confirms the

reliability of the instrument, as factor analysis is used to reduce the total number of items to manageable factors. Factor analysis was performed on percentage of total variance of all six items explained by three factors of about 79 percent. Tabachnick and Fidell (2001) concede that a smaller sample size of 150 cases should be sufficient despite the comforting 300 cases for factor analysis, and solutions should have high loading marker variables. The reliability of factor structures and the sample size requirements are congruent with factor loading above 0.80. However, Dancey and Reidy (2002) note that when performing factor analysis, at least 100 participants should be variables. Both of these criteria were met by the present study, with six and ten item measure and 160 respondents. The statistical measures have assisted to assess the factorability of the data with Bartlett's test of Sphericity (Bartlett, 1954), and the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) measure of sampling adequacy (Kaiser, 1970, 1974). The Bartlett's test of Sphericity is significant ($0.000 < 0.05$) for the factor analysis to be considered appropriate. The measure indicates that the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) score of 0.82 (indicates sampling adequacy) obtained in this factor analysis is suitable with Bartlett's Test of Sphericity (107.54) at degree of freedom (15). The factor model indicates three distinct factor loadings without any misclassifications (a total of six items are reduced to three underlying factor loadings).

Table 3: Total variance Explained: Venture Capital funding Market

Component	Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total Eigenvalues	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	2.616	43.600	43.600
2	1.088	18.130	61.730
3	1.063	17.711	79.441

The principal component methods of factor extraction and Varimax methods of rotation generated three factors that account for 79.44% of the variance. Principal components analysis is used to extract factors with eigenvalues greater than one (Podsakoff and Organ, 1986), while varimax rotation is used to facilitate interpretation of the factor matrix. Factor 1 accounts for 43.60% of the variance, factor 2 for 18.13% and factor 3 for 17.71%. Table 3 indicates that these three factors accounted for 79.44% of the variance in the original six variables. The percentage exceeds the minimum amount of variance of 60% and the number of original variables has been reduced from six to three. All three factors have Eigenvalues above the customary cut-off point of one. The factors are set out in Table 4.

Table 4: Rotated component matrix

Component	1	2	3
Liquidity	0.855		
Real options	0.832		
Communication	0.785		
Entrepreneur's knowledge	0.725		
Lack of financing		0.942	
Good ideas			0.961

Column one of Table 4 shows the names of the six variables. It is easier to interpret the factor solution, if factor loadings under < 0.50 in the factor matrix are not reflected. There are only three factors retained in this analysis with eigenvalues > 1 .

ANALYSING FACTORS

The logic of naming the factors is easily supportable and theoretically sound. One creates an artificial dimension that would highly correlate empirically with each of the items measuring prejudice (Babbie and Mouton, 2001).

Factor 1: The critical factor comprises of items from liquidity patterns, real options, communication and entrepreneur's knowledge. This factor describes market relations and behaviour in new venture investments that do not generate any significant free cash flow for several years. Although the reasons for real options associated with an investment depend on the level and uncertainty surrounding the investment, it is difficult for the entrepreneurs to communicate their true beliefs about the potential success of a new venture. This suggests that the entrepreneurs know more about their abilities, managerial skills and commitment than the outsiders.

Factor 2: This factor describes the lack of funding as the most likely factor that will destroy an excellent idea.

Factor 3: This factor describes the possibility of identifying and investing in good ideas, even though it is difficult to find people who can implement the ideas. Figure 1 indicates the major dimensions that influence the venture capital market.

Factors describing the perceptions of Informal Venture Capital (Business Angels, friends and relatives)

The Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin is 0.596 (rounding off, 0.60), equating the recommended value (KMO index ranges from 0 to 1) (Kaiser, 1970, 1974) and the Bartlett's test of sphericity (Bartlett, 1954) reaches statistical significance ($0.000 < 0.05$). The fact that the significance level is very small ($p = 0.000$) indicates that there are significant relationships among the variables. Scale reliability provides a measure of the internal consistency and homogeneity of the items comprising a scale, and Churchill (1979) suggests that all constructs displaying composite reliabilities in excess of 0.60 are recommended value for studies. Cronbach's alpha of the instrument is adequate at 0.62.

Table 3: Total variance Explained: Perceptions towards Informal Venture Capital

Component	Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total Eigenvalues	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	2.279	22.785	22.785
2	2.117	21.167	43.952
3	2.042	20.416	64.368
4	1.113	11.134	75.502

Table 3 shows that four factors accounted for 75.50% of the variance in the original ten variables. The percentage exceeding minimum amount of variance and variables has been reduced from the original ten variables to four. Principal components analysis reveals the presence of four components with eigenvalues exceeding one, explaining 22.7 percent, 21.1 percent, 20.4 percent and 11.1 percent of the variance respectively.

Table 4: Rotated component Matrix

Component	1	2	3	4
Non-financial returns and job creation	0.870			
Patience and willingness	0.801			
Equity gap and people gap	0.796			
Industrial sectors and stages		0.878		
Choice of location		0.865		
First approach and receipt of funds		0.661		
Syndication approach			0.871	
Limited ability			0.771	
Business networks			0.770	
Investment structure				0.951

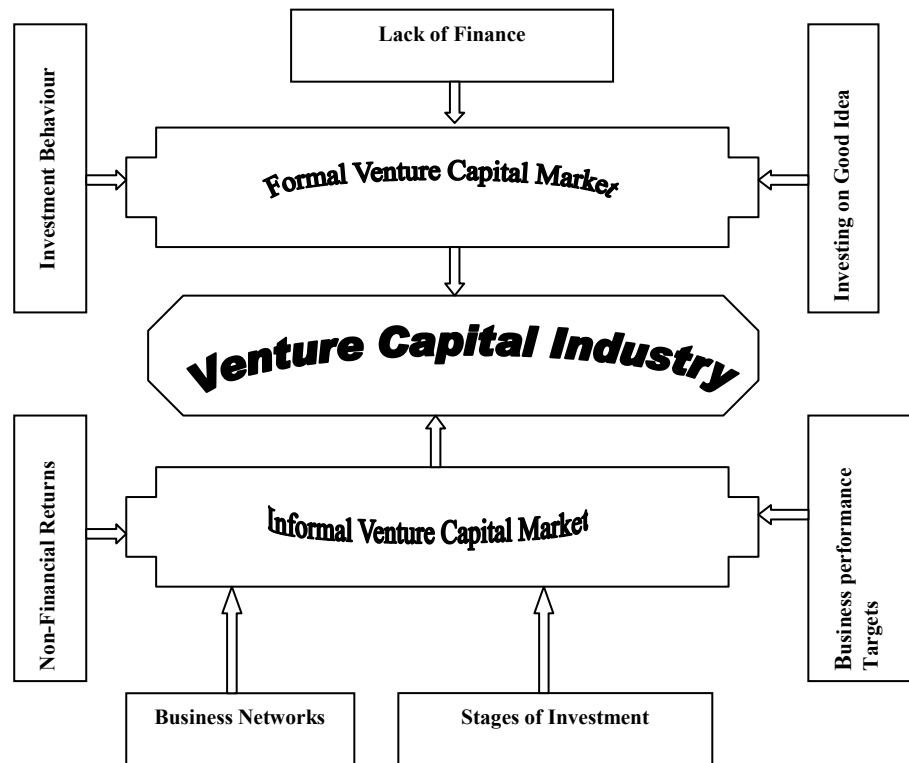
Analysis of the factors

Factor 1: The critical component comprises of items from non-financial returns, willingness and equity gap. This factor relates to non-financial returns and willingness for job creation from fairly patient informal investors. These investors seek to close both the equity gap and the people/experience gap which constrain the development of SMEs.

Factor 2: The component two is interpreted as stages of investment from items of industrial sectors and stages, choice of investment location, and first approach and receipt of funds.

Factor 3: The critical component comprises of items from syndicate approach, limited ability and business networks, and it is interpreted as business networks.

Factor 4: This component is interpreted as target-oriented performance, where the investment structure for informal venture capitalists allows the entrepreneurs to regain control.

Figure 1: Dimensions influencing the venture capital market (Conjoint framework for Venture Capital Market)

Validity

The study looks at validity as an extent to which a scale or set of measures accurately represents the concept of the venture capital industry. Bryman and Bell (2007) report that there are a number of ways of investigating the merit of measures (validity and reliability), that are devised to represent social scientific concepts. The researcher intends to identify theoretically supported relationships from prior research or accepted principles and then assess whether the scale has corresponding relationships. Nomological validity is utilised for this study. It refers to the degree that the summated scale makes accurate predictions of other concepts in a theoretically based model (Hair 1998). Convergent validity is demonstrated when a set of alternative measures accurately represent the construct of interest (Churchill, 1979). For this study, convergent validity was assessed by reviewing the level of significance for the factor loadings. If all the individual item's factor loadings are significant, then the indicators are effectively converging to measure the same construct (Anderson and Gerbing, 1988). The constructs are significant at level $p = 0.000$, providing satisfactory evidence of convergent validity and unidimensionality of each construct.

Dimensionality

The factor analysis in this study has produced multiple dimensions where each dimension is reflected by a separate factor and ultimately naming those factors. It means that items are strongly associated with each other and represent a single concept. The test of unidimensionality is that each summated scale consists of items loading highly on a single factor because it facilitates the naming of factors. Table 6 shows highly loaded items on each scale like non-financial returns and job creation, industrial sector and stages, syndication approach and investment structure and each item is summated on the basis of high loadings.

Homoscedasticity and Heteroscedasticity

Heterogeneity of the respondents has shown a share variance among variables as the underlying component factor models on Table 4 and Table 6. The first factors have represented those variables that are more homogeneous across the entire sample in the factor analysis. Furthermore, the higher loadings and rotation of the factors (on table 3 and 5) have improved interpretation and naming of factors.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The factor loading has presented the positive relationships among the variables, which have been named. There is an increased reliability value with the same degree of intercorrelation and reliability of the instruments used. Sampling adequacy measurement tests were examined *via* Kaizer-Meyer-Olkin statistics to validate the use of factor analysis. The KMO Score is closer to one on both Barlett's test with the level of significance equating to 0.000, which indicates significant relationships among the variables. The reduction of variables has condensed the information contained in a number of variables into a smaller set of new and composite multiple dimensions with a minimum loss of information and meaning. A principal component factor analysis was conducted on all original measurement items, and this analysis yielded three significant factors with eigenvalues greater than one, explaining 79.4 percent of variance (43.6 percent, 18.1 percent and 17.1 percent respectively for each factor) in the venture capital funding market. The perceptions of informal venture capital produced four significant factors with eigenvalues greater than one explaining 75.5 percent (22.7 percent, 21.1 percent, 20.4 percent and 11.1 percent respectively for each factor). These results denote that the data were not explained by a single common method factor (Podsokoff and Organ, 1986), and it can be suggested that there is no evidence of common method bias with the data collected.

Formal Venture Capital

The venture capital market epitomises behaviour that is linked to high returns on investments, although angel-finance sector is characterised by more emphatic and trusting entrepreneur-angel relationships with less control. Additionally, the investee's behaviour is restricted and governed through covenants as levers of control. The behaviour is influenced by rising stock exchange markets and by the lucrative initial public offerings (IPO) markets. Notably, 53% of the respondents acknowledged that it is critically important to put together a strong enough management team rather than an individualistic approach to see the project through to success and 47% indicated that they had a management team, talent and leadership qualities to sustain the project.

Furthermore, the majority (62%) preferred a certain extent of managerial involvement by outside investors to underpin the venture growth prospects. The rationale for intense involvement emanates from the considerable percentage (58%) that indicated a lack of any track record when starting the venture. Venture capital behaviour should be dependent upon the tremendous information sharing between venture capitalists, entrepreneurs, consultants and a wide range of related actors who operate within the network. Although funds are invested in expansions and leveraged buyouts as surer bets, this behaviour will limit the funds for seed financing and start-ups. Long-term commitment to seed financing and start-ups is commercially successful and promotes innovation and invention in the economy. There is also a propensity to realise the growing demands for financial liquidity for venture investments.

It is puzzling to discover that 58% of the respondents did have initial capital when starting a venture. However, the study reveals that the retail sector (40%) offers easy entry and fewer resources and money were needed. The manufacturing sector (27%) shows less interest in entrepreneurship and it presents problems with regard to innovation and inventions. The trend in the SMEs should be on manufacturing with help from the government, particularly the Department of Trade and Industry and the Industrial Development Corporation. Entrepreneurs are exposed to the retail sector and they understand its operations and technical aspects, while the manufacturing sector demands more thorough research and development of the concept. This problem is linked to the implementation process where entrepreneurs identify new venture opportunities and ultimately fail to execute or sustain them. As a result, the investor will be confronted with a difficult-to-recover investment on an unsuccessful project.

Informal venture capital

The study indicates that 62% of the respondents preferred informal venture capital as the most important source of external equity capital from family and relatives. Formal venture capitalists select businesses with a great deal of growth potential because very few ventures meet performance standards. The study indicates that the ventures (60%) think that the screening process is adversarial and harsh. Moreover, formal venture capitalists impose a large number of restrictions on the behaviour of entrepreneurs.

The derived factors (Figure 1, downstream) provide suggestions for the solutions of some problems with regard to formal venture capitalists. The factors represent the structural framework for the successful nurturing of a new venture while persistently working towards repetitive benefits and earning returns on investment. The broader perspective from informal venture capital covers the fundamental challenges facing South Africa. These include employment creation, community upliftment, grooming nascent entrepreneurs, promoting various business opportunities, experiential investments, consolidating funds from former colleagues, informal networks (which coincide with entrepreneurial practice) and relaxed procedural screening.

Concentration on these factors will create amicable relationships between venture capitalists, and entrepreneurs in the venture capital market. The transformation process and standard procedures need improvement as new ventures are generally financed by equity rather than by debt. New ventures obviously lack sufficient cash flow to pay interest, because debt financing at a fixed rate of interest encourages entrepreneurs to take risky actions with investors' funds. The due diligence process should at least indicate the estimated break-even point by focusing on the value of the venture opportunity and the entrepreneur's ability to capture that value.

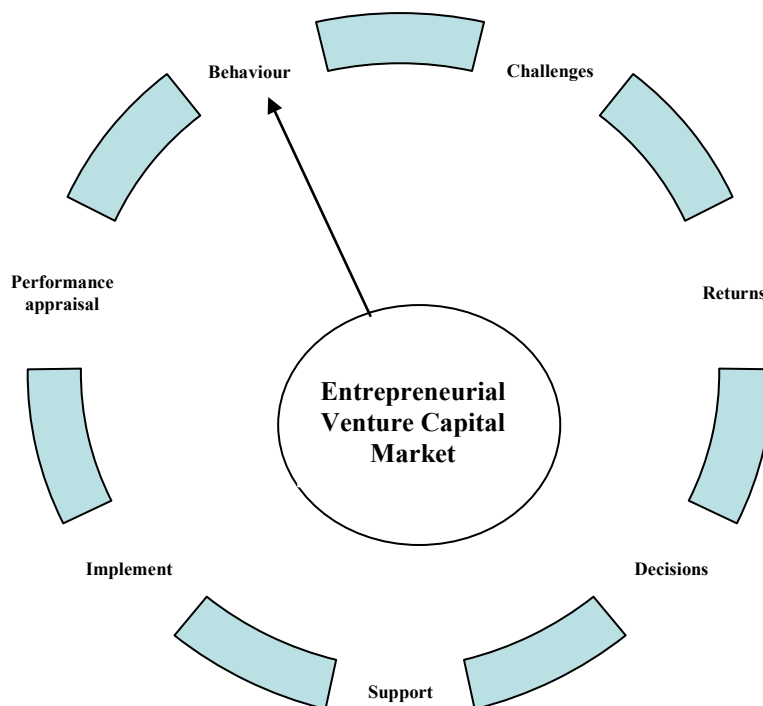
Financial projections are realised only when a good business proposition becomes a reality, not when it is forecast. The actual nature and degree of competition in the market are less important than the team's apparent ability to sustain and protect market share. They also need to make sure that they can convincingly demonstrate leadership ability and the appropriate competencies to potential investors.

CONJOINT FRAMEWORK OF VENTURE CAPITAL MARKET

Figures 1(both streams) demonstrates the conjoint framework for the venture capital market to transform the industry within the context of entrepreneurial practice and elevate the degree of the approach. The integration of the formal and informal factorial approach will revitalise growth and unify the industry. As a result, entrepreneurs will prefer using a synchronised venture capital system rather than applying for loans or other related financial supports without tangible and intangible values. The negative effects of investment and finance within the industry can be resolved and ultimately become extinct.

The circular format emanates from a conjoint framework (Figure 2) and has been developed and made applicable in a circle formation for constant review and improvement. It also allows a retrospective approach on previous steps before committing on a final, long-term investment and finance decision.

Figure 2: Steps in conjoint venture capital market



Steps in conjoint venture capital market:

1. Analyse the finance and investment behaviour in the venture capital market
2. Identify financial difficulties and challenges in the SMEs
3. Detect the potential returns on investment and magnitude for intentions/options
4. Decide on finance and investment decisions among the portfolios
5. Institute the support structure from private-public partnership format
6. Initiate the implementation process with regular control measures in place
7. Assess the business performance on an interval period for sustainable growth

Step 1: A thorough understanding of enterprise development on finance and investment should be analysed and categorised in stages of development. The risk profiles will determine the required financial injection, that is, earlier stages carry high risk and later stages funding indicate less risk.

Step 2s and 3: The entrepreneurial finance paradigm ranges on risk profile in relation to expected returns by venture capital. The returns should coincide with level of enterprise development, meaning that the value-creation system emerges on the enterprise and return on investment. The venture capitalist's intentions and the entrepreneur's ambitions and dreams will be attained.

Step 4: The venture capitalist should categorise enterprises in phases, that is, earlier phase and later phase (expansion) into business portfolio investments. The risk profiles will be the impetus towards sifting for good investment during the screening process.

Step 5: The support structures will range among, amongst other things: 1) Private sector (the private sector has a capacity to provide technical skills and the capability to absorb technical risks through skills programmes that can be subsidised by government). 2) Government (the propensity for enterprise can be invigorated by simplifying the regulatory environment and be further supported by Broad-based Black Economic Empowerment (BBBEE) codes). 3) Banks (the banking institutions need a complete overhaul with regard to their structural framework. The banks can start by transforming their rigid systems that require an entrepreneur to sign up entire collateral).

Steps 6 and 7: This will be determined by acceptable the guiding principles of each company on instituting a practical implementation process and further designing the necessary parameters for sustainability.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that an entrepreneur should discretely work his/her network of acquaintances to see if anyone can make an appropriate introduction. The effort of finding business angels must be facilitated by government support structures such as the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) and Small Enterprise Development Agency (Seda). It is logically appropriate to entrench a systematic referral database of business angels. The identification of angels will do away with the problems of seed funding and skewed performance and ultimately mitigate the rate of failure within SMEs. The pilot project should start with former corporate executive managers from parastatals because the government institutions have records of them. The success of the programme can be diffused through public-private partnerships. The structured system of business angels can deal with the derived factors (investment intentions, investment decisions, support structures and business performance) because they possess vast experience in those areas. In terms of seemingly adverse selection criteria, professional individuals can conceptualise major requirements to an appropriate level. The majority of parameters in the extant venture capital industry reflect a diverse context in developed economies. The hands-on approach will promote transparent investment opportunities in the abilities and capabilities of entrepreneurs' ideas. The adverse and prejudiced selection process by venture capital firms will be resolved. The venture capital industry is bringing a different perspective to dealing with entrepreneurs' aspirations and dreams. Therefore, the process must shape mere ideas into viable business concepts.

LIMITATION

The factor analysis is a single method used in the study, and the conclusions and interpretation cannot be drawn solely on condensing the items into factors. To provide more than one outcome within the factor, regression analysis will be an appropriate method to use after developing the factors, and the method will assess the relationship between these factor loadings. The study has a locus coverage of Durban region, and the sampling techniques do not claim to statistically represent the entire population. However, the objectives have been attained through development of optimal dimensions and the conjoint venture capital market framework on both formal and informal venture capital firms. This is an anomaly but further research can expand and conceptualise these dimensions.

FUTURE RESEARCH

A comparative study into formal and informal venture capital firms would assist entrepreneurs in deciding on the viability of adopting one over the other. An electronic database to track business angels and former professional corporate executives will efficiently collate a pool of professionally savvy individuals. SMEs development can be grown through collaboration and experiential learning abilities. Similarly, pooling funds from business angels can provide venture capital for new and unproven businesses. The electronic system can enhance the listing of a multitude of angel investors to provide expertise and funding.

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