

REPORT

SURVEY OF STARTUP INVESTORS IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC

2024



SURVEY ORGANIZER



DEPO Ventures is an investment group focused on early-stage technology startups in the Central and Eastern Europe region. Their portfolio includes 53 investments and ranks among the most active funds in the region. Significant projects include the global blockchain platform Tatum, innovative home heart monitoring solution Kardi AI, fintech platform for financing small and medium-sized enterprises Flowpay, and groundbreaking logistics platform Ringil.

The investment group also leads an international syndicate that connects investors with quality startups and simplifies the investment process. DEPO Venture's vision is to teach entrepreneurs and high-net-worth individuals that technology investments should be a natural part of every qualified investor's portfolio.

Strategic partners



Main media partner



Other media partners



Ecosystem partners



SUMMARY

The annual survey of startup investors conducted by DEPO Ventures took place at the end of 2024 and the beginning of 2025. It included 156 respondents, ranging from private investors already active in venture capital to professional investors from general partners of VC funds, as well as those who have not yet invested in the technology sector. This report analyzes investment trends, preferences, key challenges, and more, providing a comprehensive view of the Czech venture capital ecosystem. The data collected can also support efforts to improve conditions for financing innovative companies in the Czech Republic.

Interest in artificial intelligence surged to 78% in 2024, up from 45% in 2023. Big data analysis and data analytics also remained high priorities, with significant growth in interest in defense technologies this year. SaaS and FinTech continue to be among the most attractive sectors. Only 24.5% of investors focus exclusively on Czech startups, reflecting a continuing downward trend from previous years. The largest share of investors remains focused on Central and Eastern Europe. The vast majority of investors actively support the founders of the startups they invest in, most commonly by helping secure additional funding, business development, and marketing.

Investment sentiment remains positive, with nearly 80% of investors planning to continue in 2025. Half of the general partners of VC funds intend to significantly increase their capital, while a third of limited partners (LPs) plan to reduce their investments in funds, likely due to the lack of exits. For LPs, fund performance and investment liquidity are crucial, highlighting their growing pressure on returns. The angel investment market is becoming more professionalized, as evidenced by the growing willingness to invest larger amounts. However, there are very few new angel investors. Returns from direct investments range from one to five times the invested capital, with higher returns being rare. Nearly half of the respondents cite a lack of quality startups as a significant issue.

The most common barriers to startup investing are high capital requirements, high risk, and lack of awareness. The most requested support is help with identifying quality startups, which would be appreciated by more than 51% of respondents. Although investor knowledge has improved compared to previous years, the Czech startup environment still needs development.

COMMENTS

” *“First and foremost, I want to thank everyone who took the time to complete the questionnaire. I know it is extensive and some information needs to be looked up, but it is essential for us to understand how the investor ecosystem is evolving in the Czech Republic. Since the key questions in the survey remain consistent, we can track and compare key trends over the past three years.*

One of these trends is the growing interest in investments in artificial intelligence and defense/deep-tech. This is understandable, as AI brings unprecedented possibilities, and the geopolitical situation pushes Europe towards significant investments in defense technologies. This need is even more urgent today. The survey closed before recent events (note: February 2025), but I believe that now even more investors realize how crucial investments are for the future. They also see the enormous opportunities in this area, as financial motivation remains a long-term attraction for investors.

However, a significant number of investors cite a lack of quality startups as a problem. Only half of them are members of any club or association. Investor associations are crucial for improving deal flow, education, and co-investment. For example, the Czech Business Angel Association (CBAA) aims to represent all early-stage investors and help them.

Lastly, I want to highlight the maturation of angel investors. While three years ago, the average number of years they had been investing was four, today it is seven. This suggests that we have a minimal number of new investors. Unfortunately, only less than 6% of investors made their first investment this year, a similar number to previous years. We cannot talk about any significant growth in the number of investors, unlike in Lithuania.”



Petr Šíma

General Partner DEPO Ventures
Board Member at EBAN and CBAA



COMMENTS

“The Czech startup ecosystem has matured and now forms a significant part of our economy, responding much faster to global trends. We have been dedicated to startups since Novalia was founded 10 years ago, and I can say that today’s founders are much more experienced and determined. They know what they want and go for it. It is a pleasure to work with such people. The same applies to investors. They have become more professionalized, increasingly seeking opportunities abroad and in globally growing fields such as AI, data, and recently, defense technologies.

A good investor brings so-called smart money to a startup. They are a partner who supports the startup not only financially but also by connecting them with other investors for future investment rounds. A good startup investor helps a startup succeed and supports it even in tough times. I am pleased that research shows that more and more investors are taking on this role.”



Jakub Císař

Partner at Novalia Law Firm

NOVALIA

“More than 60% of venture investors do not see enough quality startups in the Czech Republic, especially in the early stages. There is a lack of angel investors who would support the creation of the project with their funds and knowledge, and there is also not enough capital for later investment rounds after Series A. Companies with a product at the beginning of growth have enough capital, but critical gaps before and after this phase hinder the ecosystem. Therefore, I see high potential in supporting technology transfer and continuing some of our programs through our agency. However, I also see the alignment of local laws more with the European Startup Standard (ESNA) as essential.”



Ivo Denemark

Director of the Startups and Venture Investments Division at CzechInvest

CZECHINVEST

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ABOUT CZECH STARTUP INVESTORS

01

Investor Motivation

Financial motivation remains the most important factor. More than half of investors placed it first. There is no clear consensus on the second place. Overall, it can be said that startup investors are not solely profit-oriented. Supporting innovation, meeting interesting people, and learning new things ranked fairly evenly. Conversely, motivations such as fun or the desire to give back to society mostly rank lower, although they are key for some investors.

- 1** Financial motivation
- 2** Support innovation
- 3** Learn something new
- 4** Meet interesting people
- 5** Give back to society
- 6** For fun

Investments by Numbers

7

Average number of years dedicated to startup investing

5,8%

Share of investors who made their first investment in 2024

Average number of investments

Private investor

8,2

Direct investments

6,7

Syndicate investments

2,5

VC fund investments

VC fund

24,6

Investments in startups

ABOUT CZECH STARTUP INVESTORS

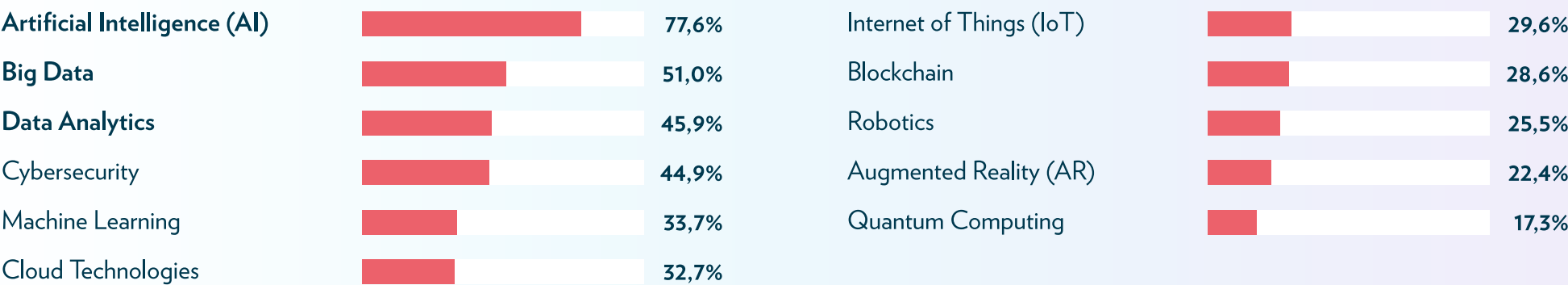
01

Preferred Technologies

It is no surprise that AI dominated the investment priorities of Czech startup investors in 2024. With 77.6%, it was by far the most sought-after technology, reflecting the global trend and the growing number of AI startups. Big data (51%) and data analytics (45.9%) were other key areas closely related to AI, confirming the importance of data work in the technology world.

Increased interest was also in cybersecurity (44.9%) and machine learning (33.7%), indicating that investors perceive growing risks associated with digitization and the need for advanced automation.

After a significant decline in interest in blockchain in 2022, when it was at the peak of popularity, it now maintains a stable position among key technologies. Quantum technology has moved from theoretical to practical use in recent years, confirmed by the growing interest of Czech startup investors, with 17.3% marking it as a promising area.



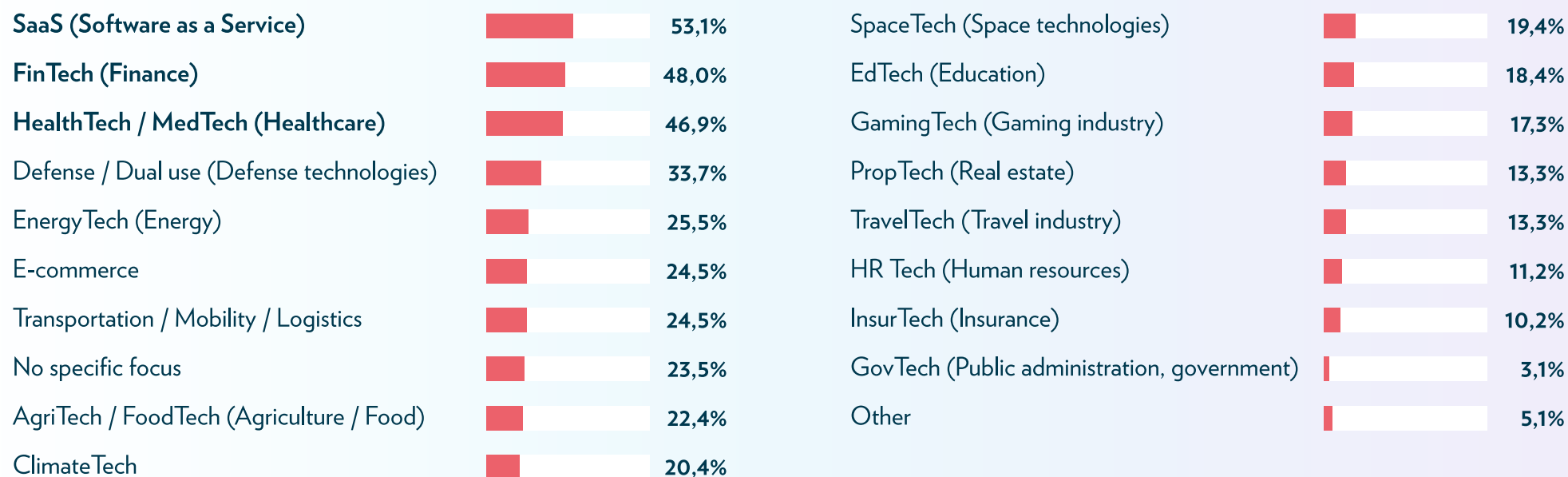
ABOUT CZECH STARTUP INVESTORS

01

Technological Sectors

Software as a Service (SaaS) ranks among the most attractive sectors, confirming the long-term popularity of scalable digital products among Czech investors. Traditionally strong sectors such as finance and healthcare continue to attract capital, as evidenced by the high rankings of FinTech (48%) and HealthTech (46.9%).

In 2024, defense technologies (33.7%) came to the forefront, likely due to the geopolitical situation and growing demand for security innovations. Czech investors still show considerable interest in e-commerce (24.5%), as well as mobility (24.5%) and agricultural innovations. Nearly a quarter of respondents (23.5%) stated that they do not have a specific sector focus and thus invest across industries.



ABOUT CZECH STARTUP INVESTORS

01

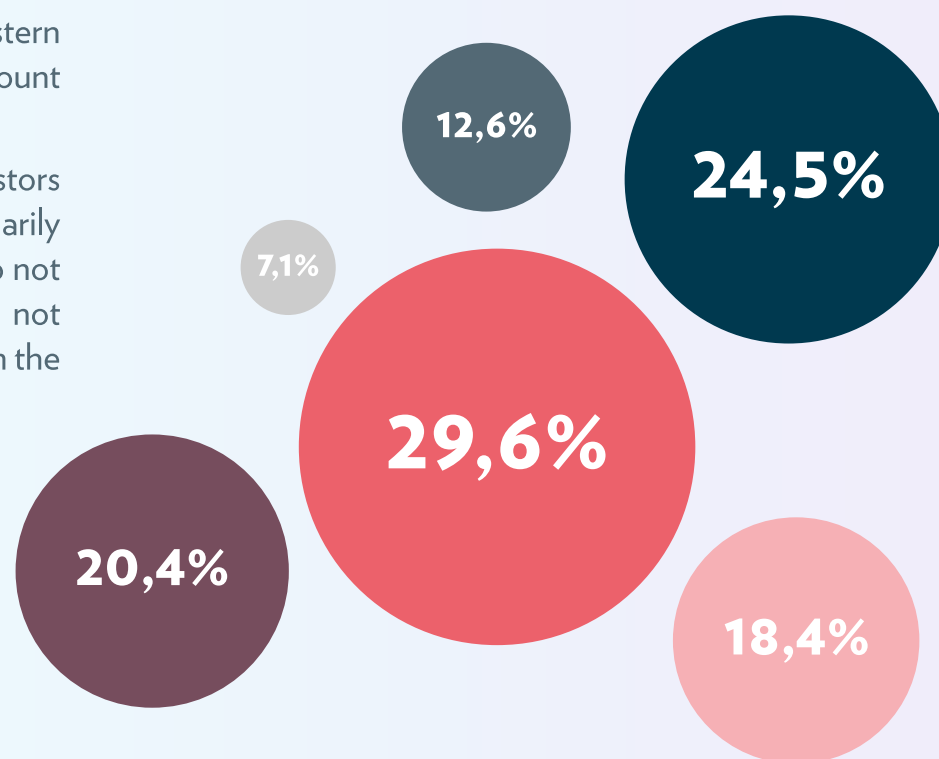
Geographical Area

When investing in startups, the origin of their founders or their headquarters location plays a role. The geographical preferences of the surveyed investors have slightly changed this year. Exclusively focusing on Czech startups are 24.5% of investors, confirming a continuing downward trend from previous years (25.3% in 2023 and 31% in 2022).

The largest share of respondents continues to focus on Central and Eastern Europe (29.6%), while investments targeting the whole of Europe account for 18.4%.

Regions such as the USA, Africa, Asia, or the Middle East attract investors very marginally, which may confirm that Czech investors remain primarily regionally oriented. On the other hand, the group of investors who do not care where the startup comes from is growing. The option „it does not matter” was chosen by 20.4% of respondents this year, an increase from the previous year (12.6%).

Central and Eastern Europe: 29,6%
Only the Czech Republic: 24,5%
The whole world: 12,6%
It does not matter: 20,4%
The whole of Europe: 18,4%
Other: 7,1% (USA, Afrika, Asie...)

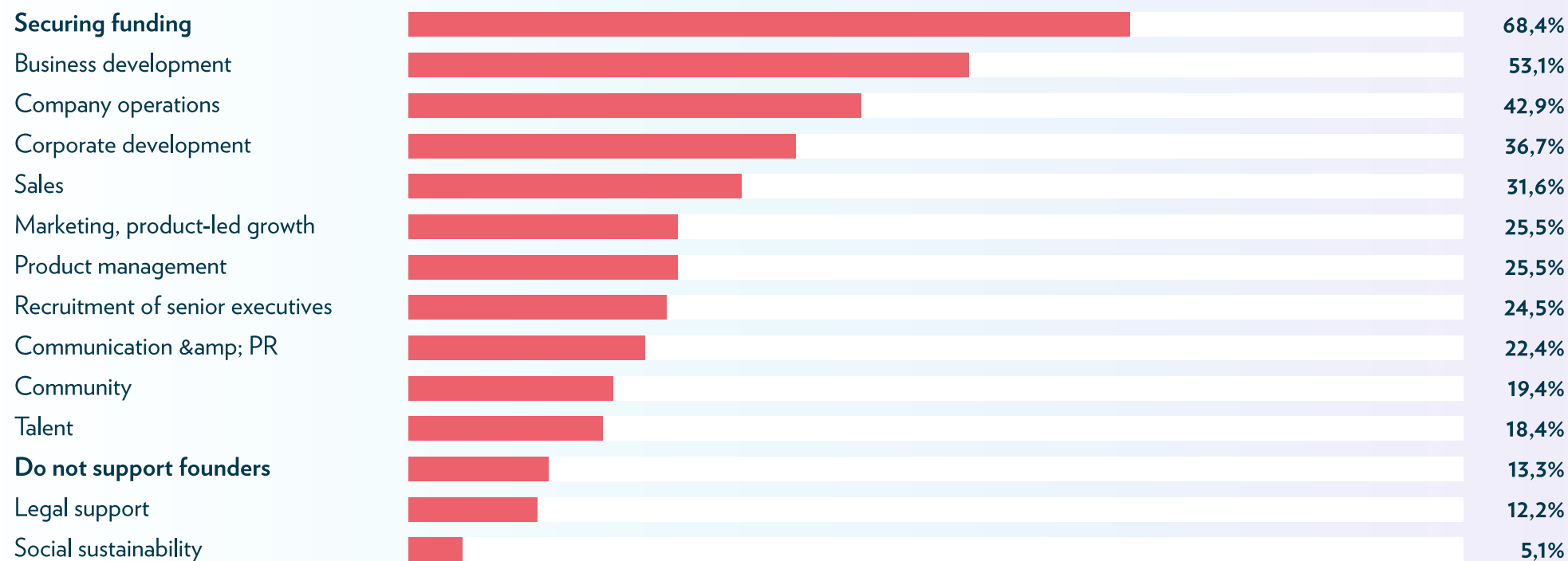


ABOUT CZECH STARTUP INVESTORS

01

Investor Engagement in Startups

The vast majority of investors (86.7%) actively support the founders of the startups they invest in. Most frequently, respondents helped secure additional funding (68.4%). They also contributed to business and corporate development (82.1%), marketing and PR (45.3%), company 12 operations (42.9%), and sales (31.6%). These activities are crucial for the growth of the startup and underline the importance of the role of investors not only as capital providers but also as strategic partners.



ABOUT CZECH STARTUP INVESTORS

01

Investment Methods and Their Combination

Data in this chapter shows that two-thirds of surveyed investors prefer a combination of different investment methods when investing in startups. This value increased by 9% compared to the previous year.

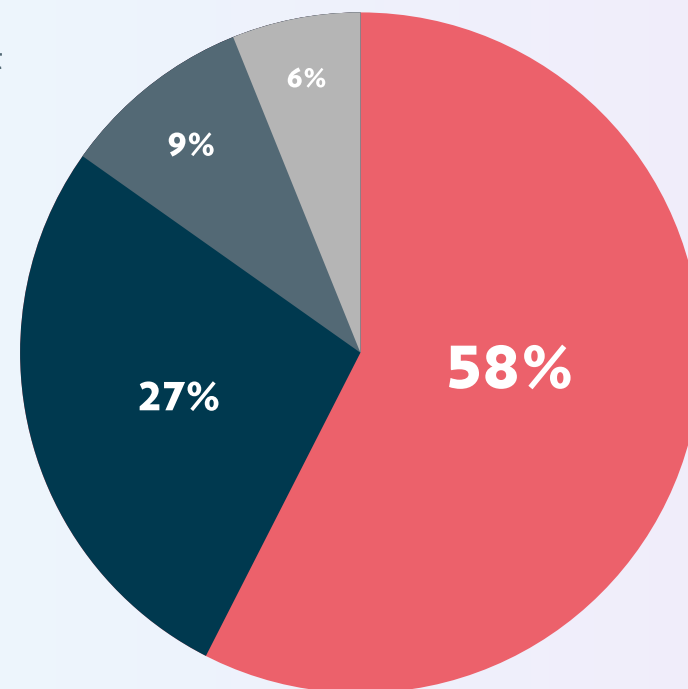
If an investor decides to focus on only one method, the most common choice is direct investments (27%). Although investing in a VC fund provides greater diversification and is less time-consuming, only 9% of investors prefer this method. This may be due to the high capital entry barrier. In 2023, it was 16.8% of respondents.

The least preferred option is syndicates (6%), which, however, offer the possibility to invest smaller amounts and share the risk with other investors. The reason may be low awareness of this option.

A deeper data analysis showed that most professional investors from general partners of VC funds (72.2%) also invest their private capital - both directly (48.3%) and through VC funds (31%).

Only direct: 27%
Only in a fund: 9%
Only syndicate: 6%
Combination of methods: 58%

Among private investors, 58% prefer a combination of more than one investment method in startups, indicating not only diversification of startup portfolios but also of investment methods themselves. A total of 21.2% of investors use all three possible approaches - direct investments, syndicates, and funds.



ABOUT CZECH STARTUP INVESTORS

01

Investment Evaluation

This survey shows that 37.4% of investors rate the performance of startup investments as higher or significantly exceeding other asset classes. It should be noted that nearly half of respondents (45.5%) are not yet able to compare. For 11% of investors, the performance of their startup investments is lower.

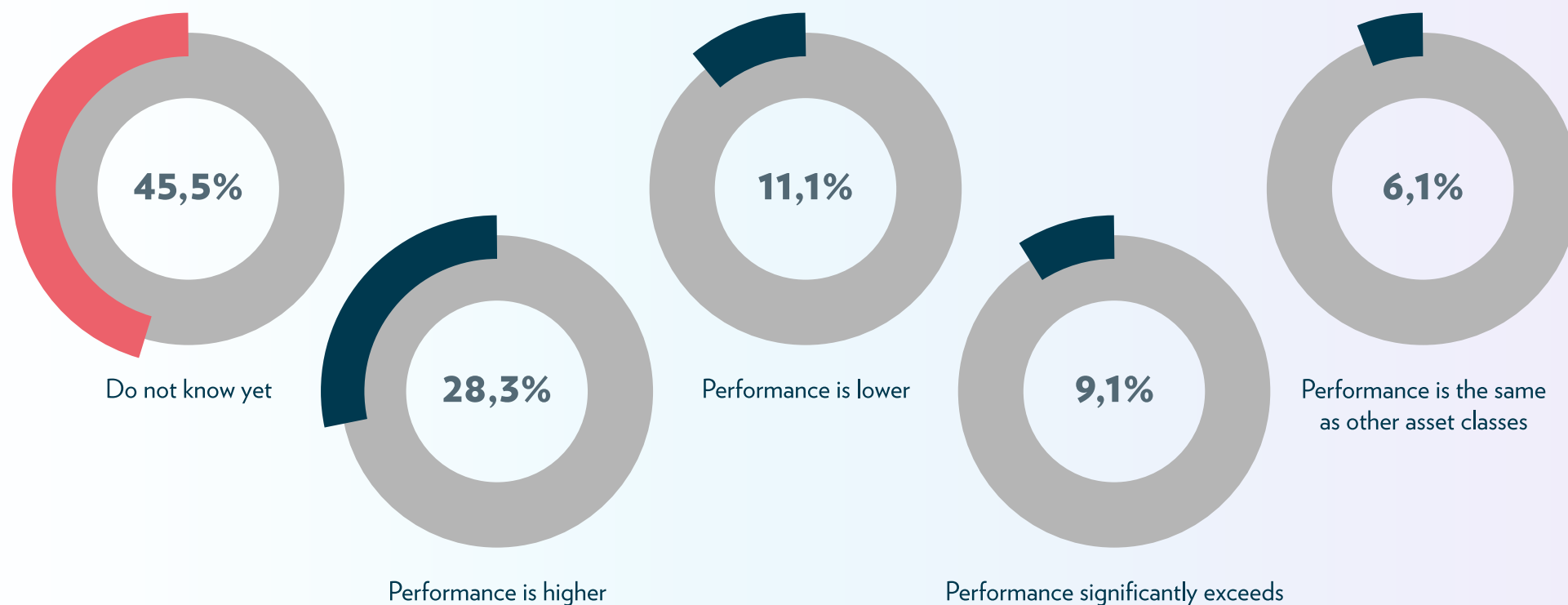


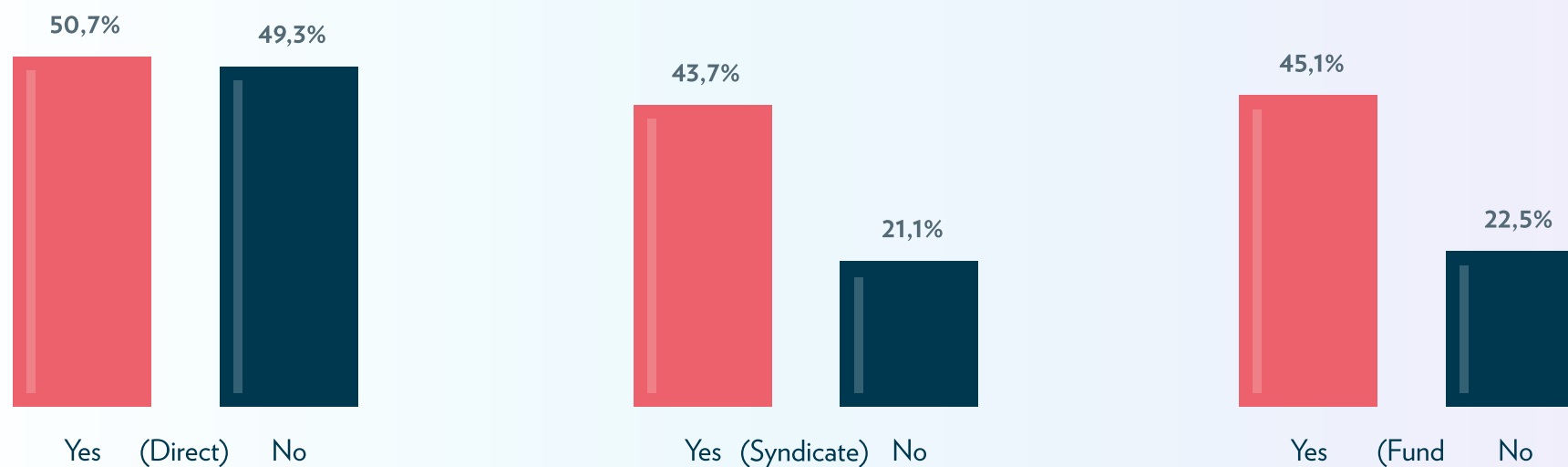
Fig. 1.6. Evaluation of startup investment performance compared to other asset classes

ABOUT CZECH STARTUP INVESTORS

01

Investment Evaluation | EXIT

Fig. 1.7 below shows the distribution of exits (share sales) by investment method. The highest share of exits, specifically 50.7%, belongs to investors who chose the direct investment method. A deeper data analysis also showed that 52.5% of private investors have already realized at least one exit. This number can be considered relatively high.



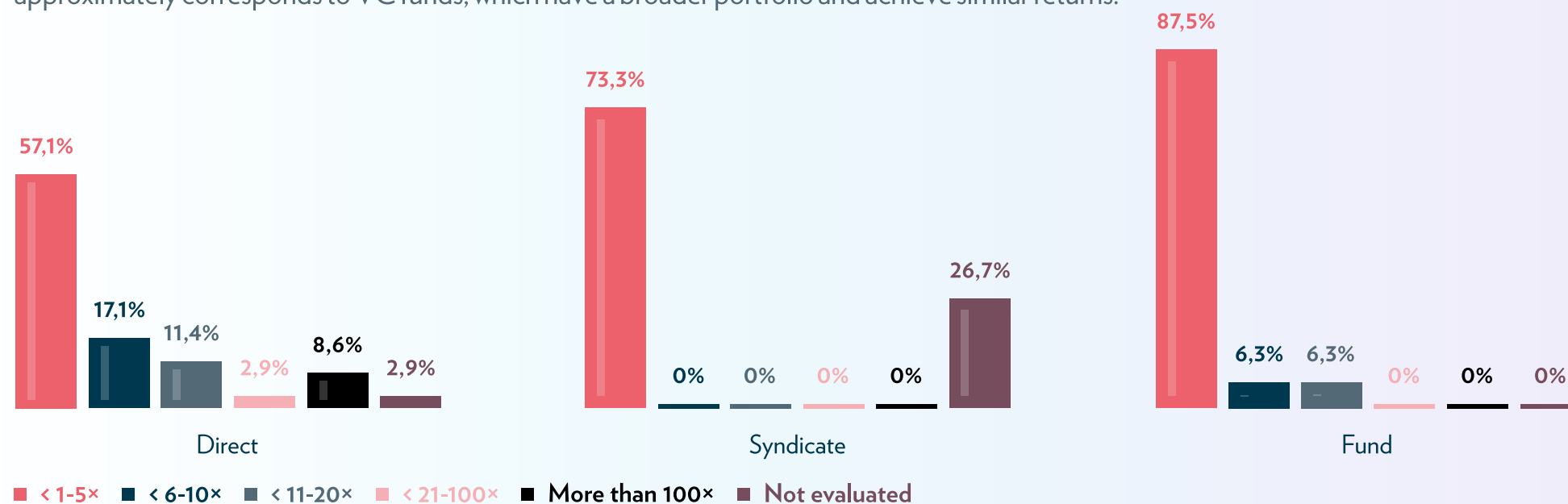
ABOUT CZECH STARTUP INVESTORS

01

Investment Evaluation | MOIC

The analysis of MOIC (multiple on invested capital) for investors who have already exited reveals differences between individual investment methods. The most common return rate ranges from 1-5× invested capital across all methods.

High returns (11–20× and more) are rare and mostly occur with angel investors who invest directly. However, it is important to emphasize that in their case, the return applies only to a smaller number of investments, while VC funds work with an entire portfolio where the results are averaged. An interesting finding is that angel investors who achieved higher returns (11× and more) have an average of 4.5 investments in their portfolio. Conversely, those whose returns range between 1–5× have an average of 11.6 investments in their portfolio. This trend approximately corresponds to VC funds, which have a broader portfolio and achieve similar returns.

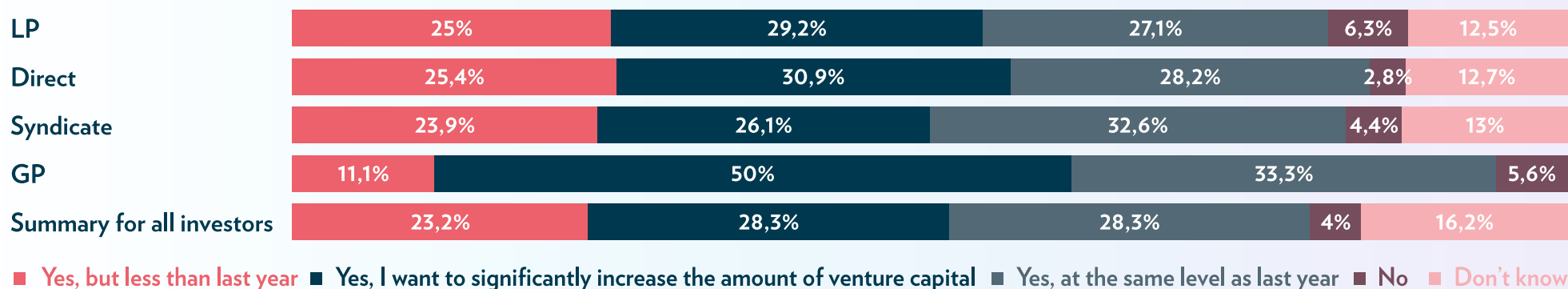


ABOUT CZECH STARTUP INVESTORS

01

Investment Sentiment in 2025

Most investors (79.8%) plan to continue investing in technology companies in 2025. Half of the general partners of VC funds plan to significantly increase the volume of invested capital. Fund investors (LPs) intend to continue investing in 81.3% of cases, but approximately a quarter (25%) plan to invest less than last year, and another 6.3% will not invest.



“Limited partners, like last year, still expect exits and liquidity from their previous investments. It is likely that after receiving initial returns, these funds will be reinvested into venture capital. Their current caution this year may indicate that we are at the end of the investment cycle, and distributions are not yet occurring sufficiently. Additionally, the market in the Czech Republic is still small and developing slowly, with a limited number of investors.”

Said Eliška Vámošová, survey organizer and marketing director at DEPO Ventures

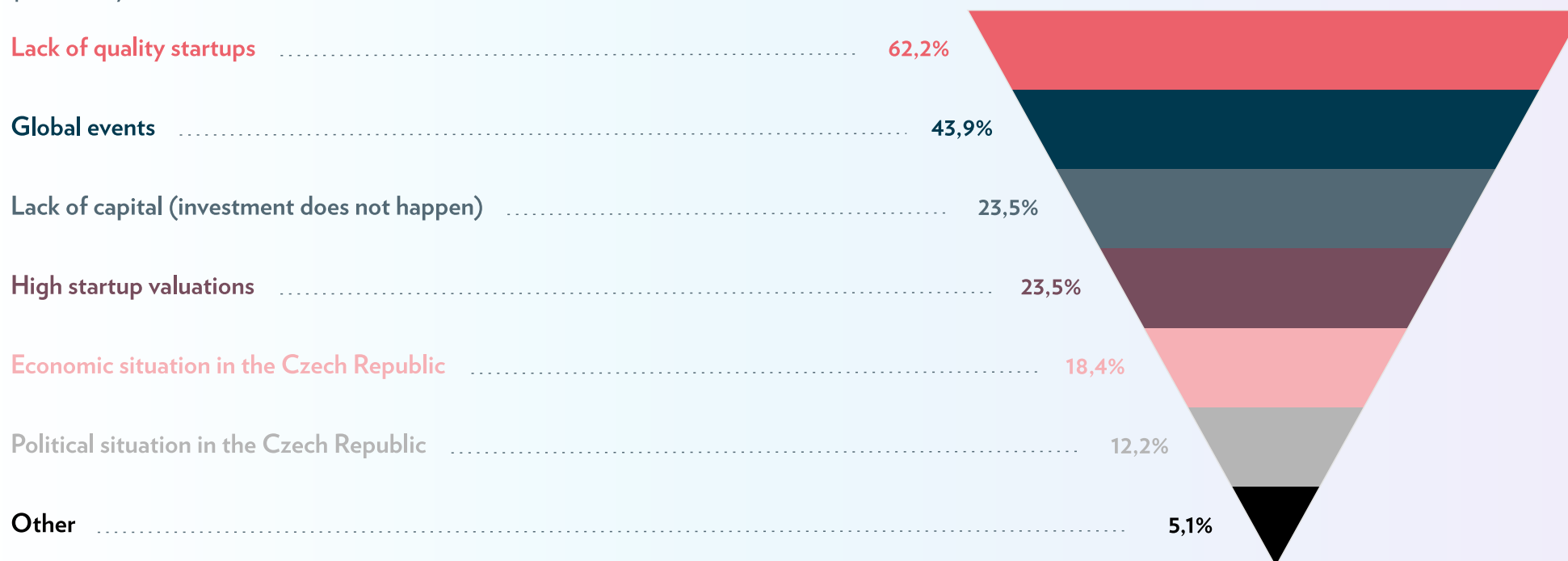
ABOUT CZECH STARTUP INVESTORS

01

Challenges for 2025

Surveyed Czech startup investors expect to face several challenges in 2025, with the lack of quality startups (62.2%) being the most significant. This issue has become even more pressing than in previous years, with 43.2% of investors citing it as a challenge last year.

The second most frequently mentioned risk is global events (43.9%), which can affect market conditions and investor's willingness to take risks. Conversely, the lack of capital and high startup valuations (both 23.5%) are seen as less critical obstacles this year compared to the previous year.

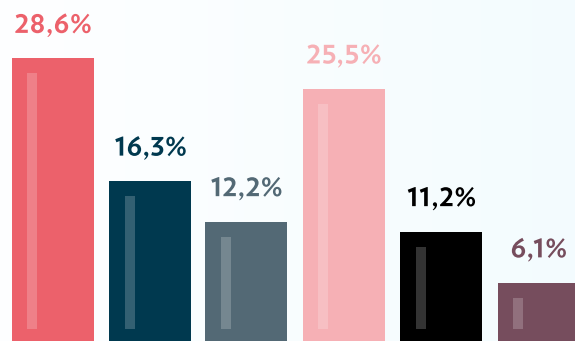


ABOUT CZECH STARTUP INVESTORS

01

With an average rating of 1.9 on a five-point scale, almost half of the surveyed investors (44.9%) consider political changes to be insignificant. Only 17.3% see them as a significant factor, indicating that startup investments are not highly sensitive to domestic politics.

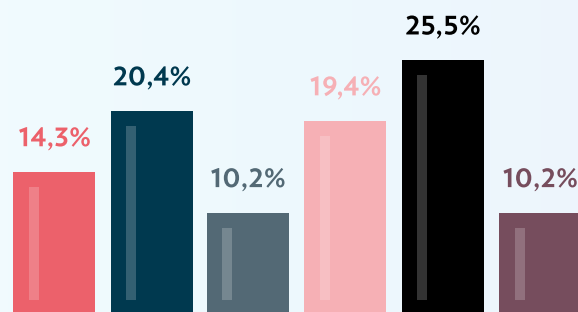
Rating on a five-point scale
Average rating: **1,9**



Obr. 1.11. Impact of Political Changes in the CR

Geopolitical conflicts may have a greater impact on the investment environment (average rating 2.5). 35.7% of investors consider them insignificant, while the same proportion sees them as a significant factor.

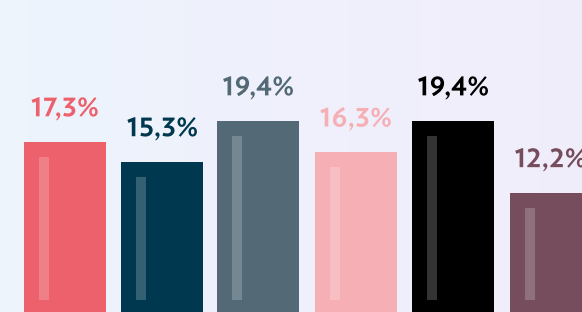
Rating on a five-point scale
Average rating: **2,5**



Obr. 1.12. Impact of Geopolitical Conflicts

With an average rating of 2.4, economic factors are perceived similarly to geopolitical ones. 32.6% of investors consider them crucial, while the same proportion does not take them into account. This shows that investors are aware of the influence of macroeconomic conditions, but startup investing in 2025 will not be directly dependent on short-term economic fluctuations.

Rating on a five-point scale
Average rating: **2,4**



Obr. 1.13. Impact of Economic Factors

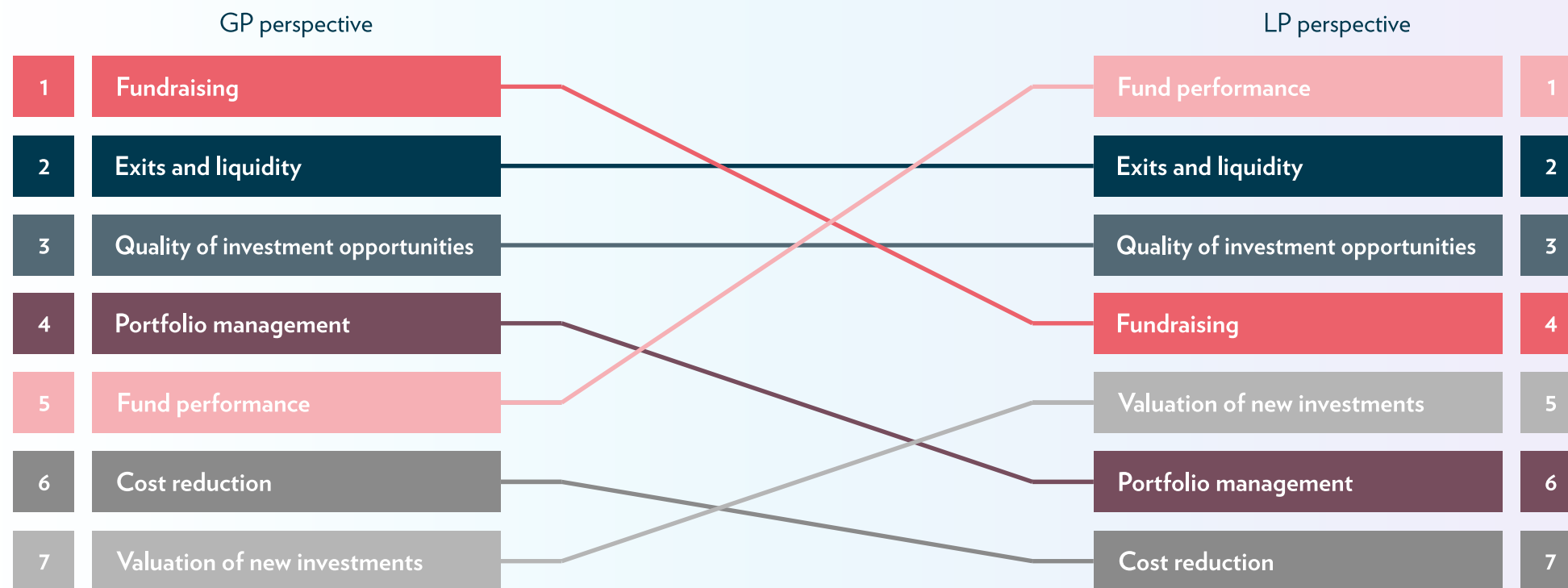
■ Rating 0 (No impact at all) ■ Rating 1 ■ Rating 2 ■ Rating 3 ■ Rating 4 ■ Rating 5 (Very significant impact)

ABOUT CZECH STARTUP INVESTORS

01

Biggest Challenges for 2025 | GP vs. LP

General partners (GPs) and fund investors (LPs) defined the key challenges they will face in 2025. As in the previous year, almost half of GPs (47.9%) identified raising capital from investors, or fundraising, as their biggest challenge. For LPs, fund performance (70.8%), exits, and liquidity (66.7%) were the top priorities, indicating that LPs increasingly expect tangible results and returns on their investments.



BUSINESS ANGELS

02

2022 vs. 2023 vs. 2024

Average number of investments in the portfolio

2022	8	2023	8,2	2024	11,1
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Average number of years dedicated to venture capital

2022	4,2	2023	6,2	2024	7
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Number of investors who made their first investment

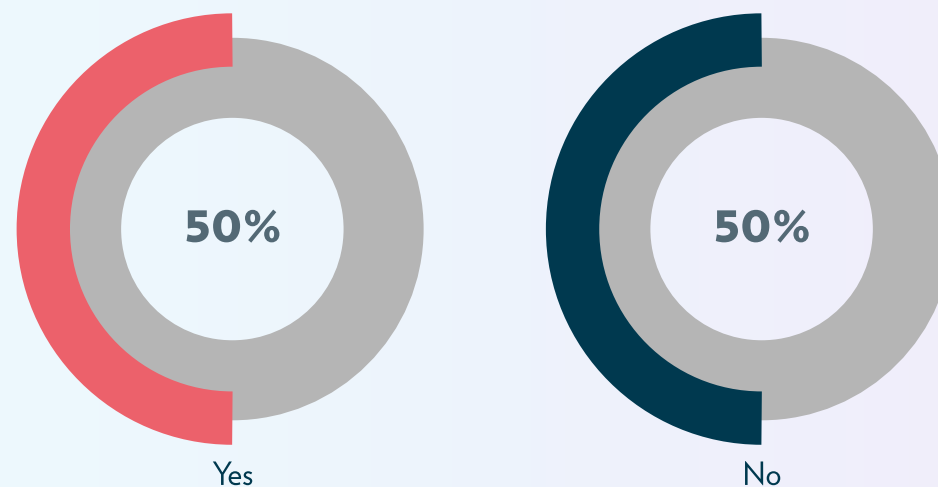
2022	13%	2023	5,4%	2024	5,8%
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Investments per year

2022	2,6	2023	2,3	2024	2,2
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Portfolio Diversification

Diversification is key in venture capital to minimize risk. However, 57% of angel investors have a maximum of five investments in technology companies, which is 2% more than last year. Additionally, 22% of investors with fewer than ten direct investments do not allocate their funds to either funds or syndicates – half compared to the previous year. This is a significant improvement. Only 30% of angel investors have a properly diversified portfolio with more than ten investments, which is 10% more than in 2023.



BUSINESS ANGELS

02

Investment Evaluation

The return on investments for angel investors (MOIC – Multiple on Invested Capital) most frequently ranged between 1× to 5× the initial investment (57.1% of investors who have exited). Conversely, 2.9% of respondents had investments with no return.

It can be said that exits in the Czech angel investment environment follow the classic principle of startup investing – most bring moderate to medium returns, while truly exceptional returns are rare but achievable.

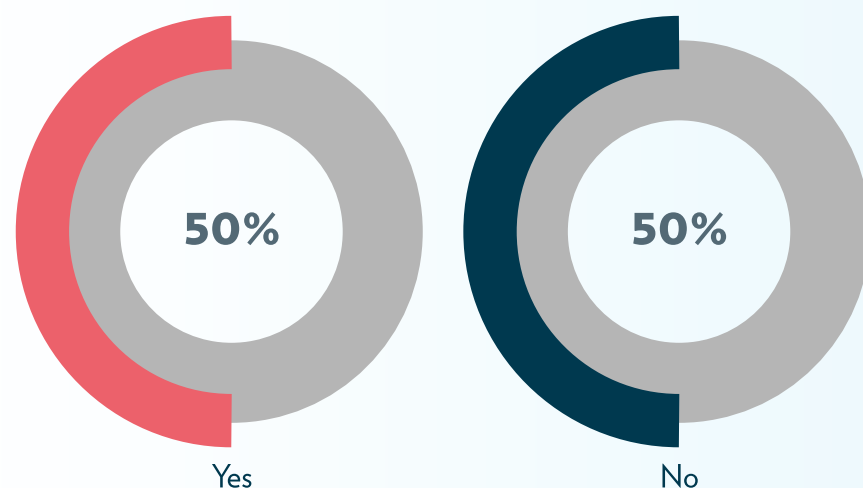


Fig. 2.2. Exit from a technology company

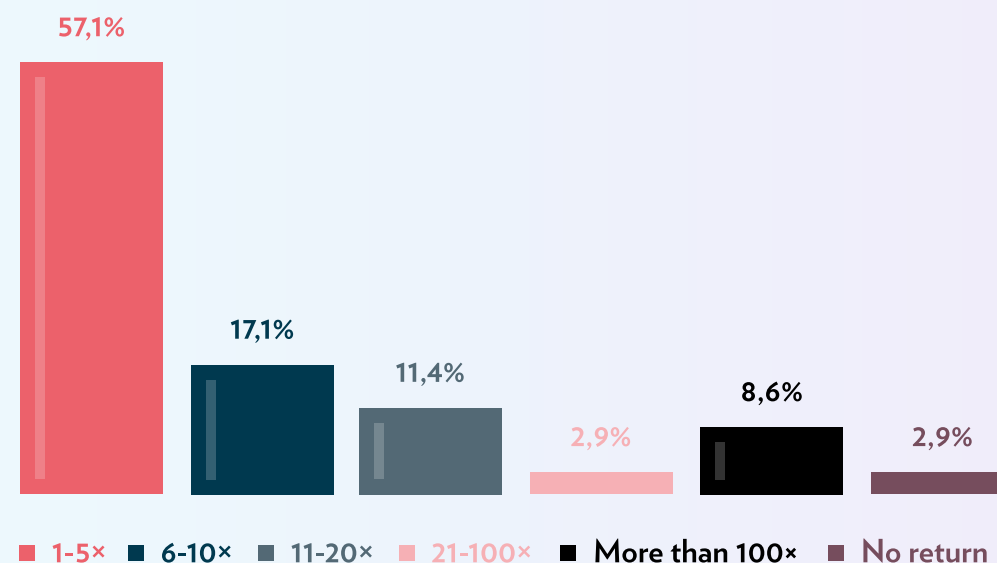


Fig. 2.3. Multiples of investment return (MOIC)

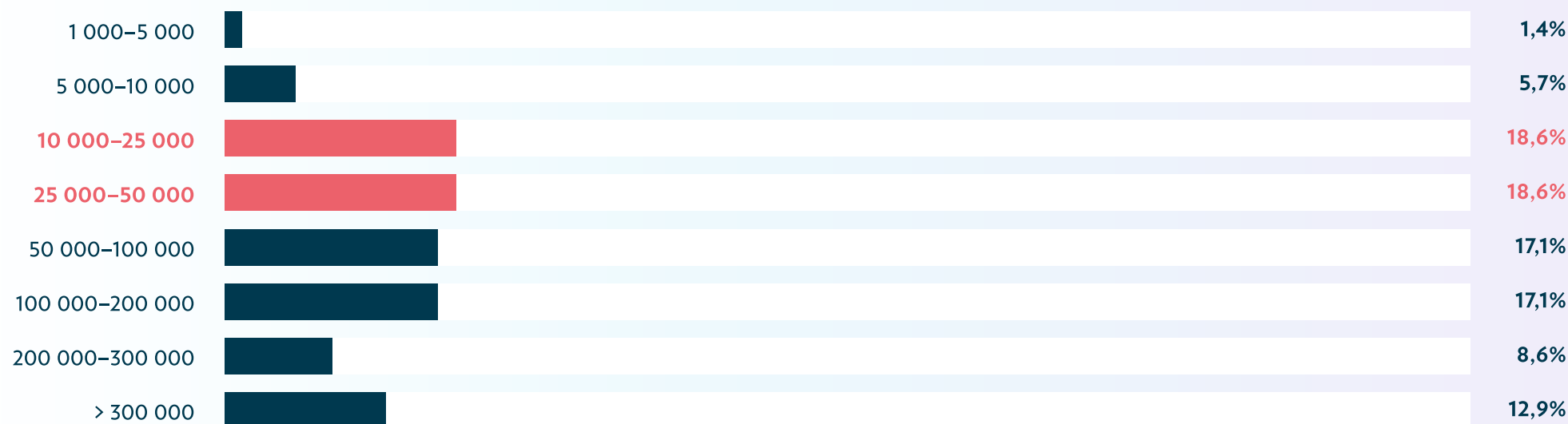
BUSINESS ANGELS

02

Average Investment

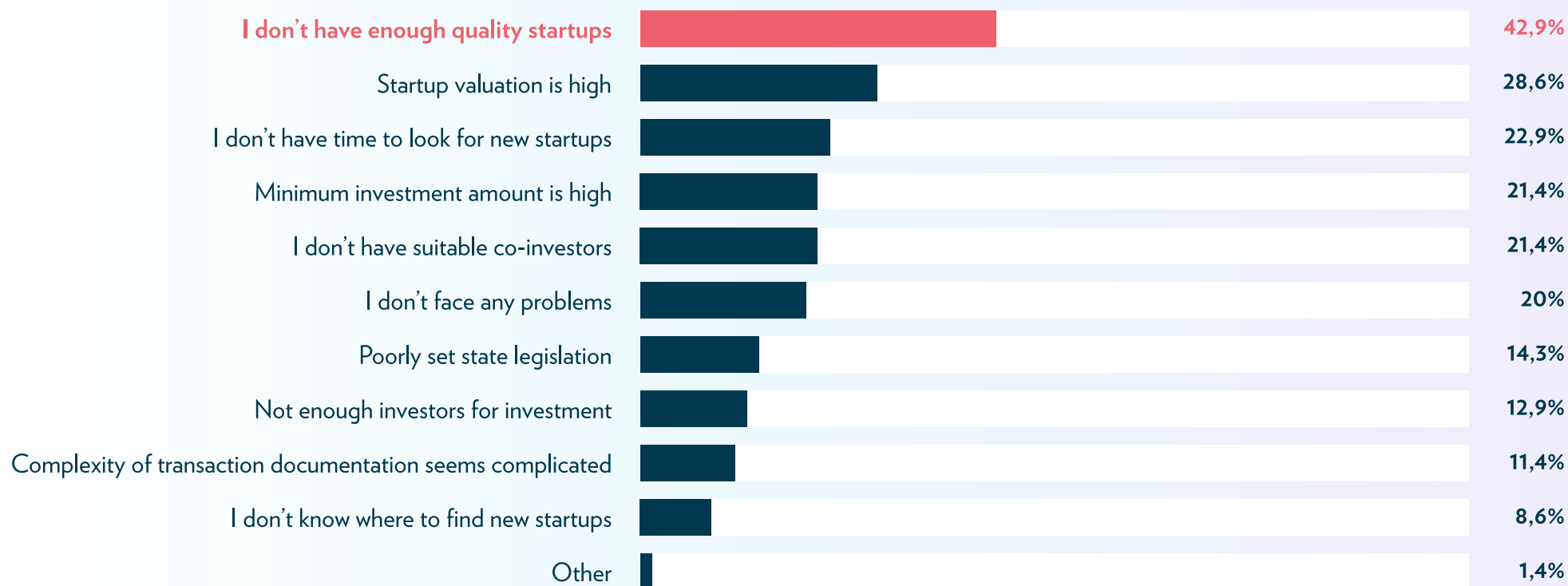
The amount of direct investments in technology companies by private investors increased in 2024 compared to the previous year, with nearly half of the respondents (47.1%) investing more than 50,000 euros. Of this group, 12.9% even exceeded the threshold of 300,000 euros. Conversely, investments under 10,000 euros were rather rare (7.1%).

The most common investments ranged between 10,000 – 50,000 euros (37.2% of investors), but the distribution of investors across different categories was fairly even, indicating that the size of investments is highly individual. This trend corresponds to the situation in Europe, where investment amounts can vary from tens of thousands of euros to millions, depending on the investor's available capital, risk tolerance, investment strategy, and other factors.



Most Common Problems

This year, the biggest problem again proved to be the lack of quality startups. This issue was identified by 42.9% of surveyed angel investors. Conversely, the percentage of investors struggling with high startup valuations slightly decreased to 28.6%. An interesting trend is the increase in the number of investors who did not face any problems. This share increased from 12.5% to 20%.



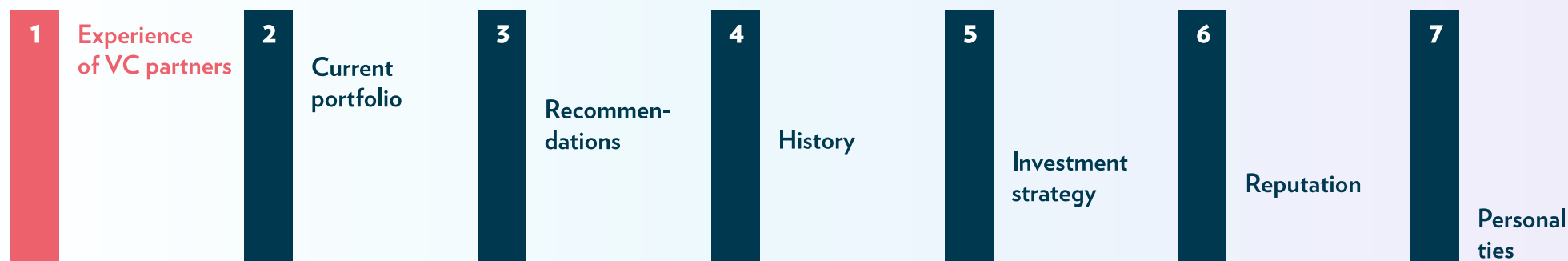
LIMITED PARTNERS OF VC FUNDS

03

Criteria for Selecting a VC Fund



Respondents from private investors ranked the criteria for selecting a venture capital fund according to importance. This year, the experience of general partners remained the most important factor. Compared to 2023, the current portfolio of the fund gained significance, which LPs perceive as an important indicator of fund performance and prefer it over strategy. Greater emphasis is also placed on recommendations and experiences of other investors. Conversely, personal ties between LPs and fund members play no significant role in decision-making.

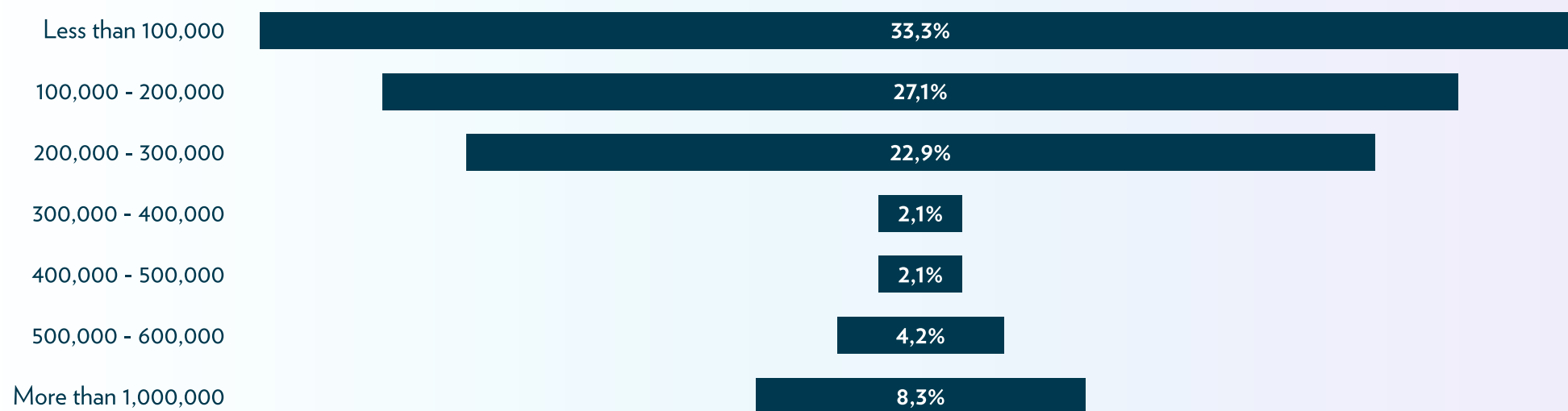


LIMITED PARTNERS OF VC FUNDS

03

Average Investment Amount in VC Funds

The most common investments by private investors (LPs) in venture capital funds are below 200,000 euros (60.4%), with the largest share (33.3%) being investments under 100,000 euros. This has not changed significantly compared to last year and is still considered below average in the European context. A positive fact is that respondents invest repeatedly, specifically in an average of more than 3 funds. 58% of investors invested in the fund in 2024.



GENERAL PARTNERS OF VC FUNDS

04

Fund Exit

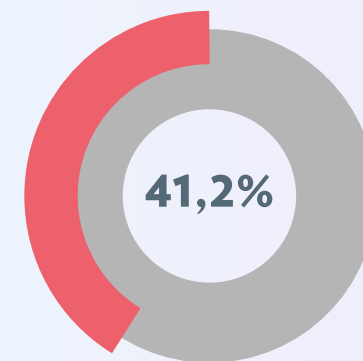
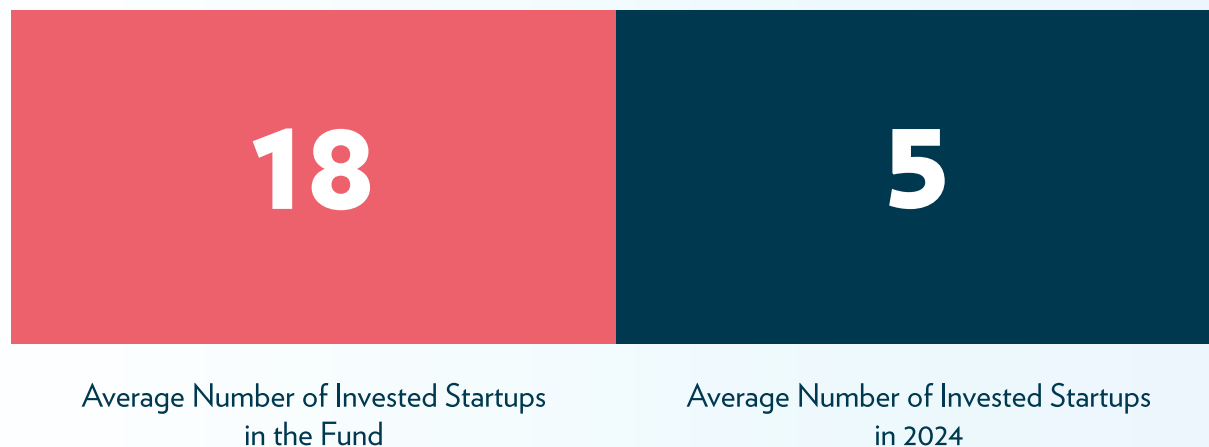


Fig. 4.1. VC Funds Planning to Open a New Fund in 2025

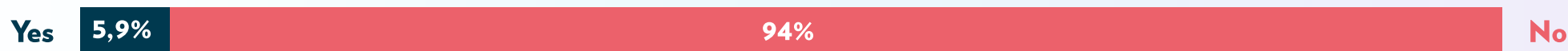


Fig. 4.2. Fund VC Exit

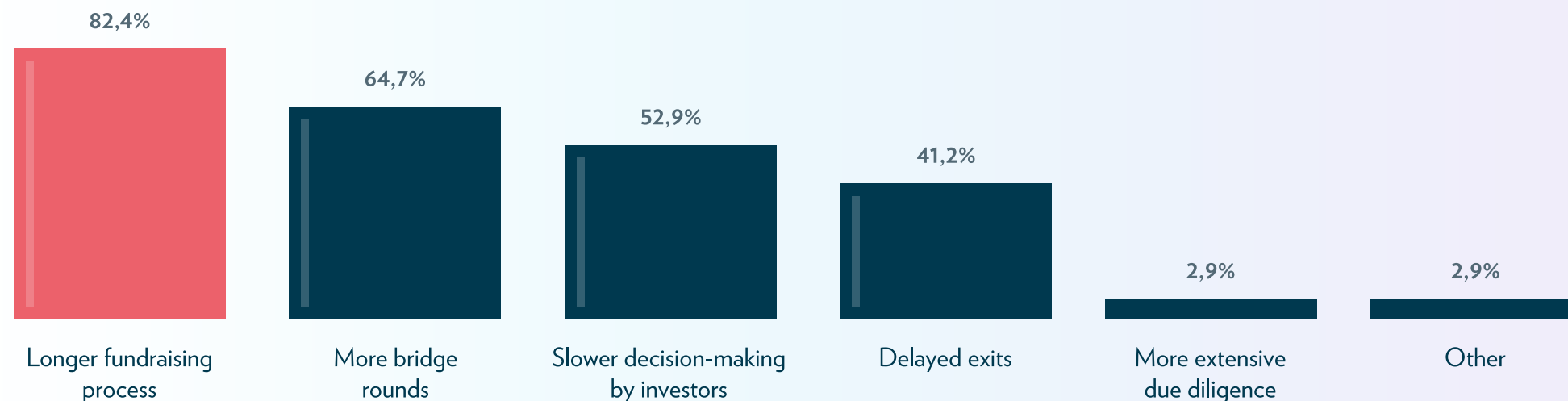
GENERAL PARTNERS OF VC FUNDS

04

Changes in Investment Dynamics

General partners of VC funds observed several significant changes in investment dynamics in 2024, reflecting the ongoing challenges in the venture capital market. Raising capital from investors is becoming increasingly difficult and requires more time and effort than in previous years, as confirmed by the majority of surveyed GPs (82.4%).

The number of bridge rounds increased significantly year-on-year from 40% to 64.7%. This may indicate that startups in the portfolios of Czech VC funds increasingly need additional financing before securing enough capital for the next investment round. Nearly 53% of GPs reported that investor decision-making has slowed down, which may be related to stricter due diligence and a greater emphasis on investment quality. Despite these challenges, some funds plan to actively expand. More than 40% of GPs indicated that they plan to open a new fund in 2025.

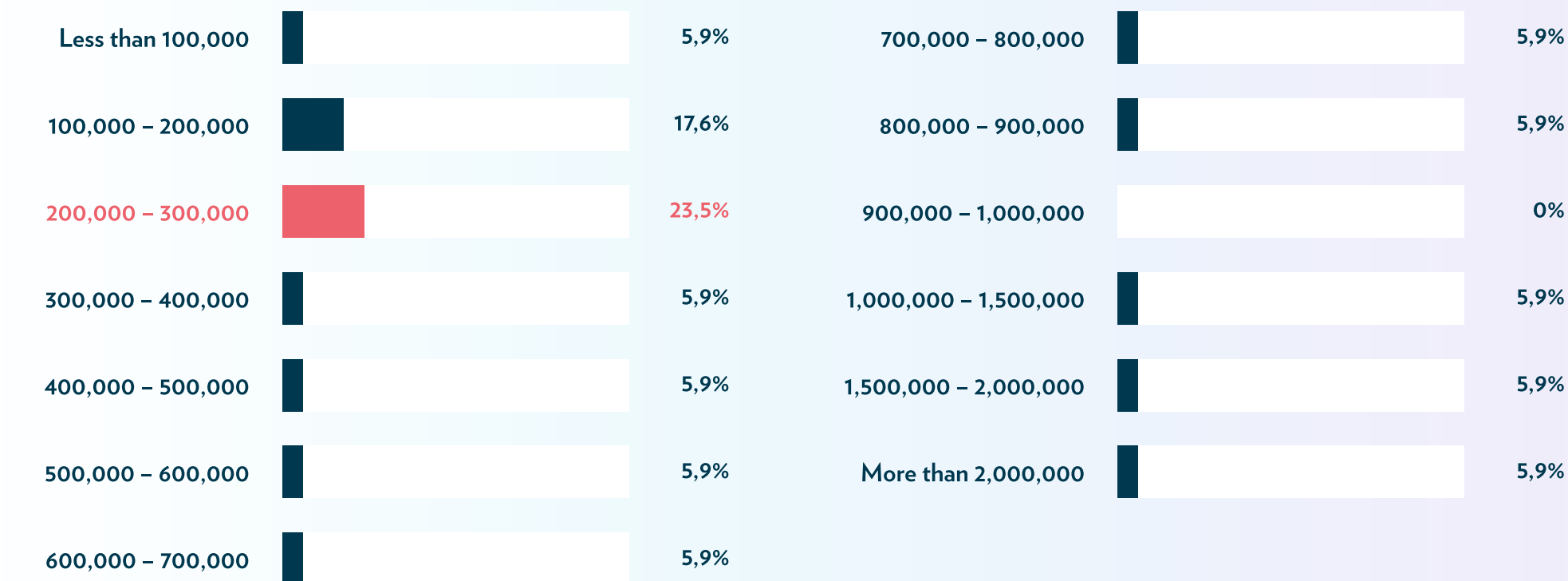


GENERAL PARTNERS OF VC FUNDS

04

Average Investment

Nearly half of VC funds (47.0%) invest in startups amounts up to 300,000 euros, confirming their focus on early-stage financing. The most represented category is in the range of 200,000–300,000 euros (23.5%). The other half of the funds are spread across a wide investment range up to 2 million euros, with no specific investment level dominating. Large investments over 1 million euros are made by 17.7% of Czech funds.



GENERAL PARTNERS OF VC FUNDS

04

Focus of VC Funds for 2025

Current data shows that fundraising remains the main priority for more than half of the general partners of VC funds (52.9%), confirming its dominant position for several years. Investing in new startups also remains high on the list of priorities, with more than a third of respondents placing it first. However, portfolio management, which was the top priority this year, is now only a priority for 11.8% of funds.



DEMOGRAPHIC DATA | Startup Investors

05

99 respondents

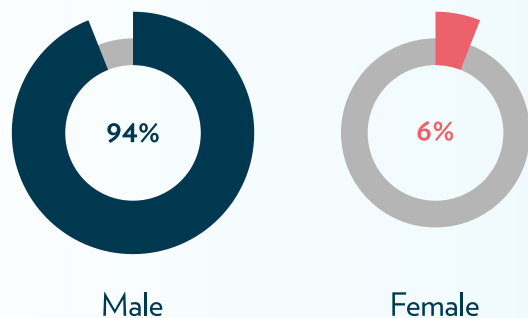


Fig. 5.1: Respondents by Gender

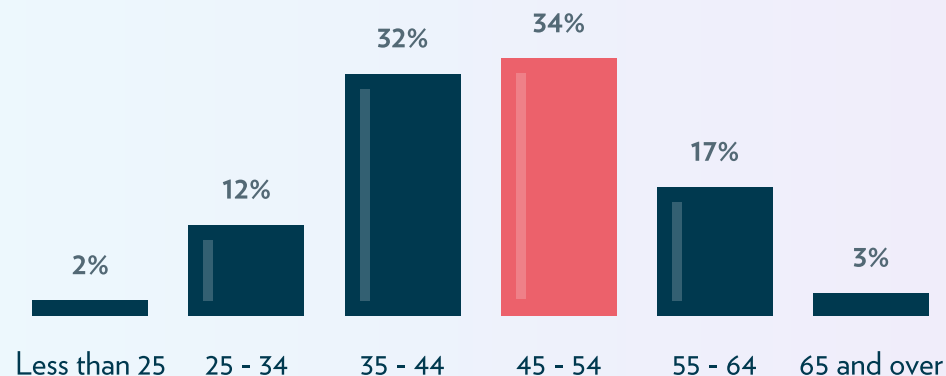


Fig. 5.2: Respondents by Age

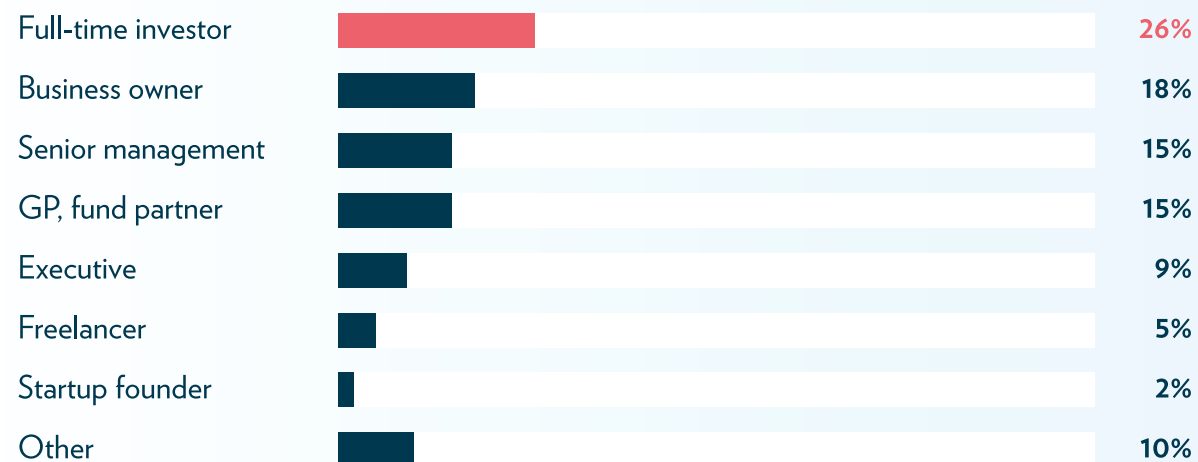


Fig. 5.3: Respondents by Status

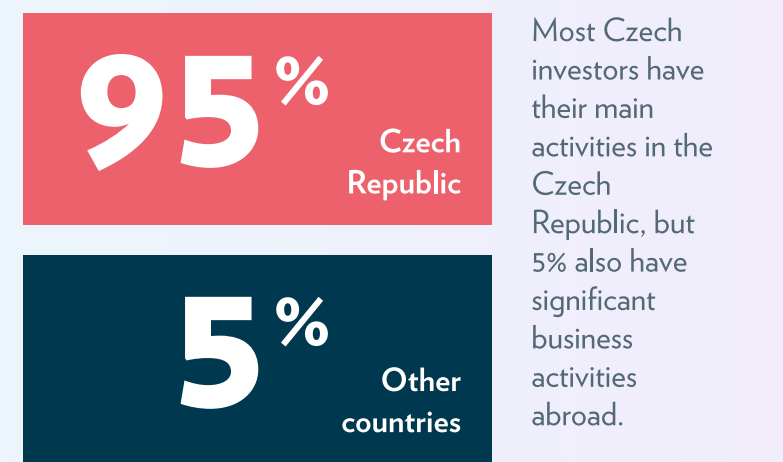


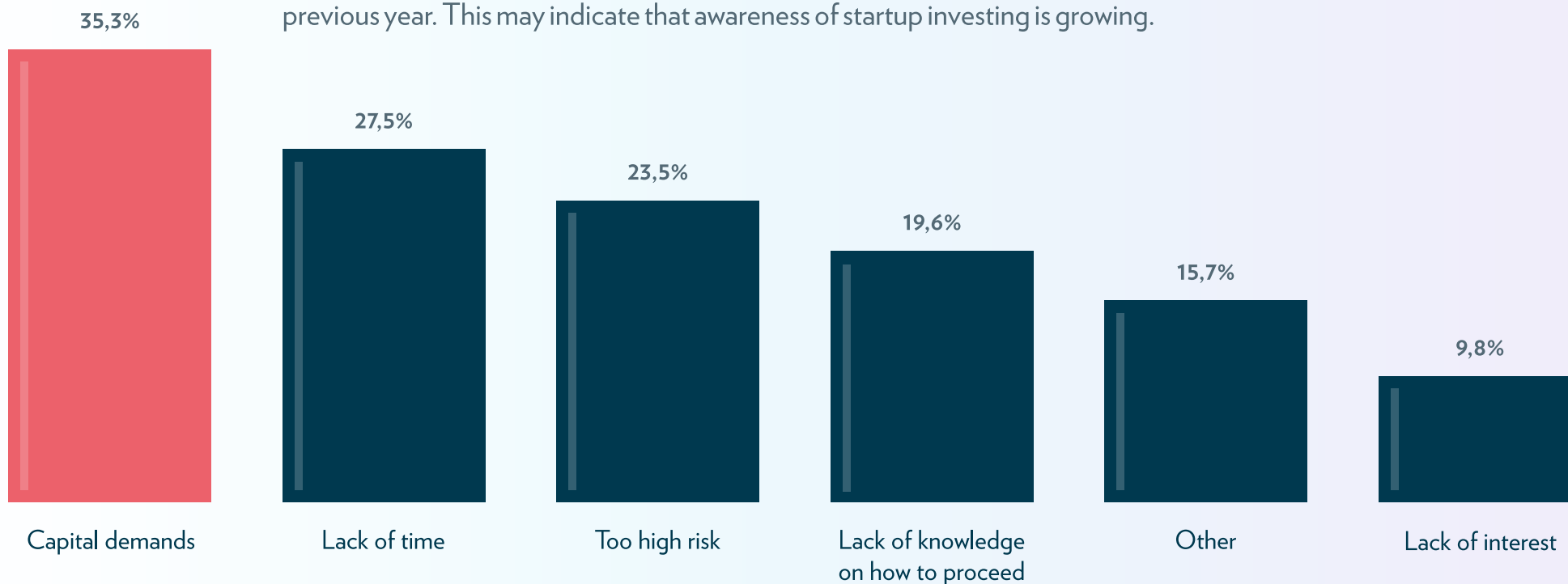
Fig. 5.4: Country where the respondent works

INVESTORS WHO HAVE NEVER INVESTED IN STARTUPS

06

High perceived risk, financial demands, and lack of knowledge on how to invest are the main barriers for those who have not yet invested in startups. Over the years, the order of importance of these factors has slightly changed, but they remain consistently significant. This confirms that startup investments are perceived by Czech investors as more complex and less accessible than traditional forms of investing.

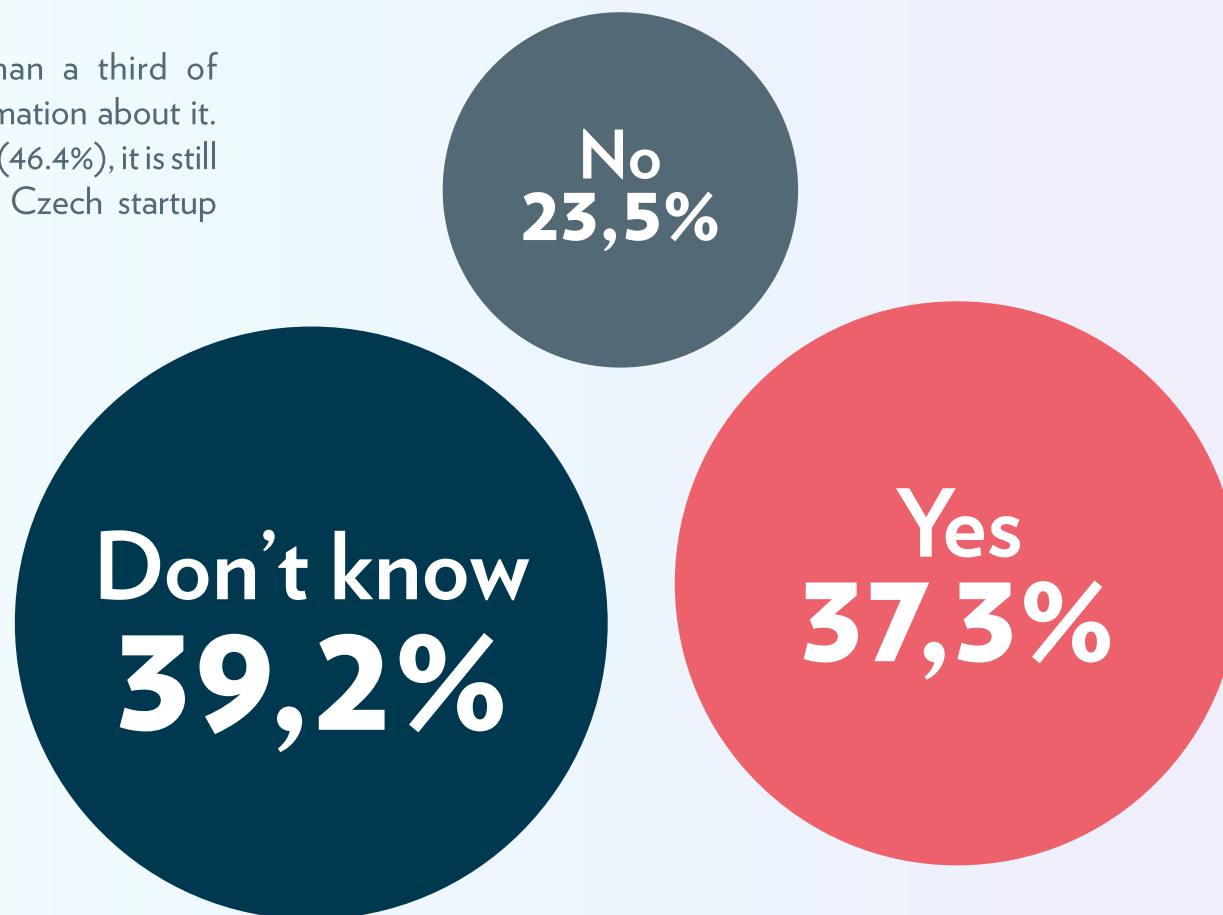
An interesting trend is the decrease in investors who do not know how to start. Only 19.6% compared to 46.8% in the previous year. This may indicate that awareness of startup investing is growing.



INVESTORS WHO HAVE NEVER INVESTED IN STARTUPS

06

Startup investing would attract more than a third of respondents (37.3%) if they had more information about it. Although this is less than in the previous year (46.4%), it is still a significant group that could expand the Czech startup ecosystem in the future.

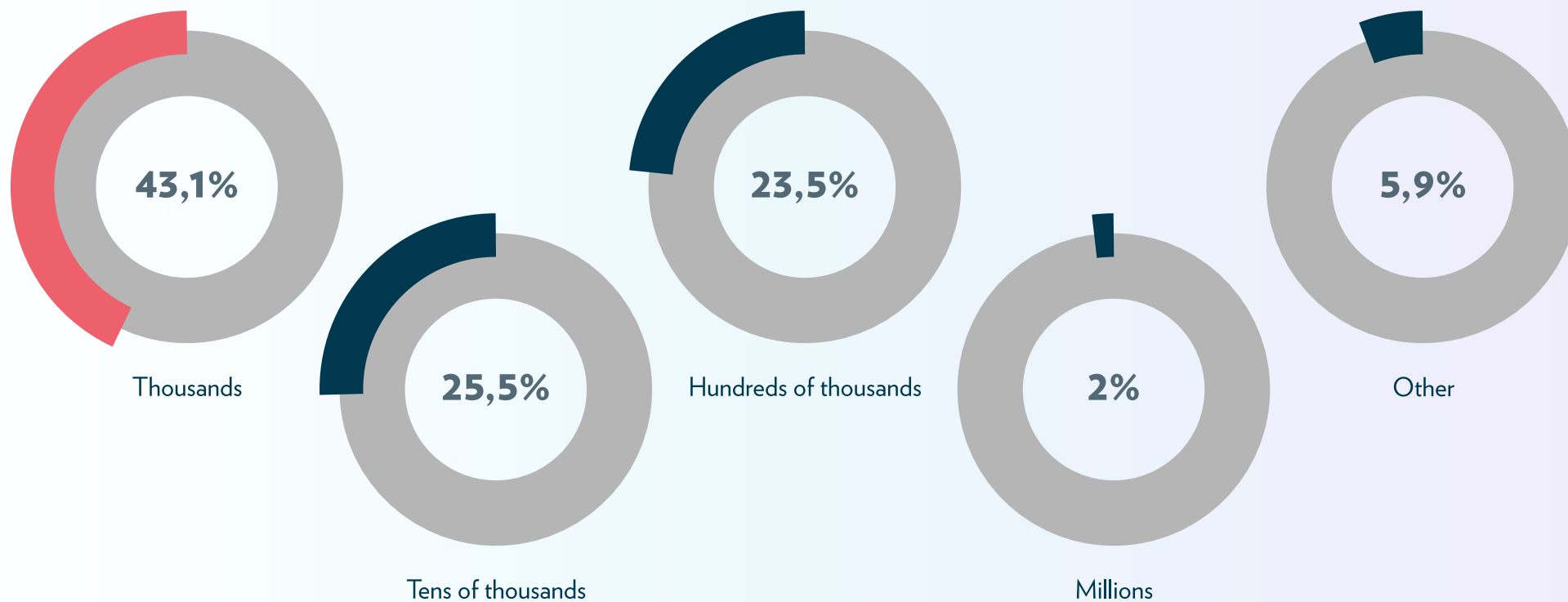


INVESTORS WHO HAVE NEVER INVESTED IN STARTUPS

06

Available Capital

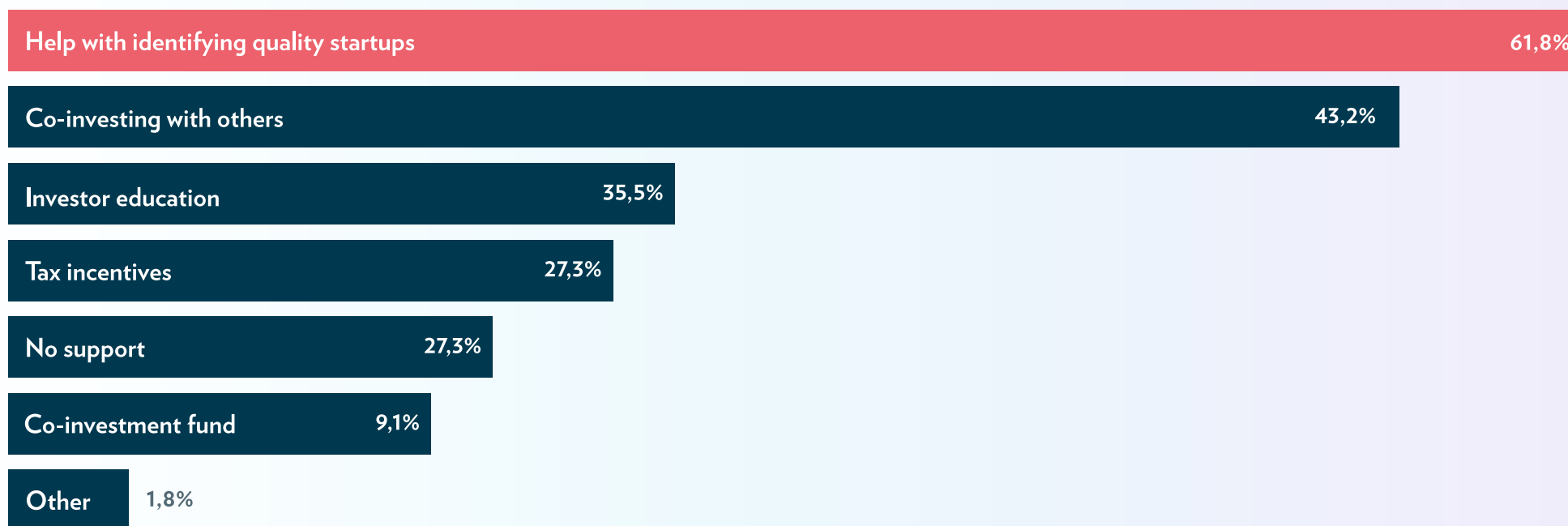
68.6% of investors stated that they could invest a maximum of tens of thousands of euros annually, indicating that most potential investors fall into the segment suitable for syndicated investments or crowdfunding platforms with lower capital entries. A quarter of those who would invest in startups if they knew more about it (23.5%) stated that they could invest up to hundreds of thousands of euros annually.



INVESTORS WHO HAVE NEVER INVESTED IN STARTUPS

06

Support In 2024, the most frequently requested support remains help with identifying quality startups (51%). Finding suitable investment opportunities is still a key challenge for new investors. Co-investing with others (45.1%) is the second most frequently mentioned factor, confirming that investors are looking for opportunities to share risks and experiences with other investors. Conversely, interest in investor education decreased to 21.6% compared to 35.5% in 2023, which may be because awareness of startup investments is gradually improving, or those interested in investing already have the information.



DEMOGRAPHIC DATA | Non-Startup Investors

07

53 respondents

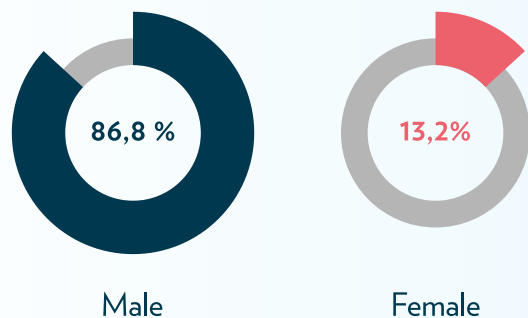


Fig. 7.1: Respondents by Gender

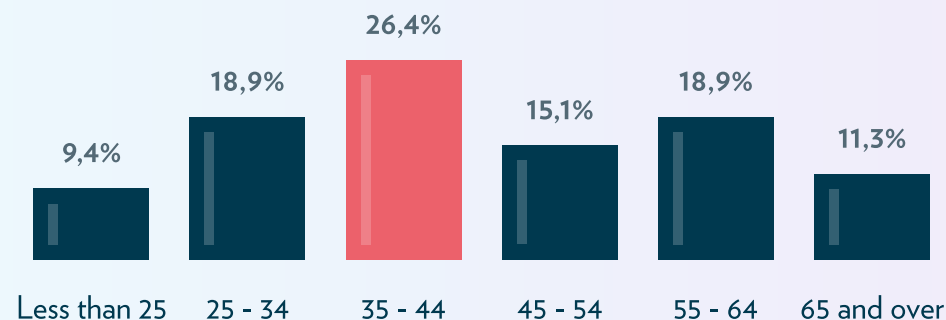


Figure 7.2: Respondents by Age

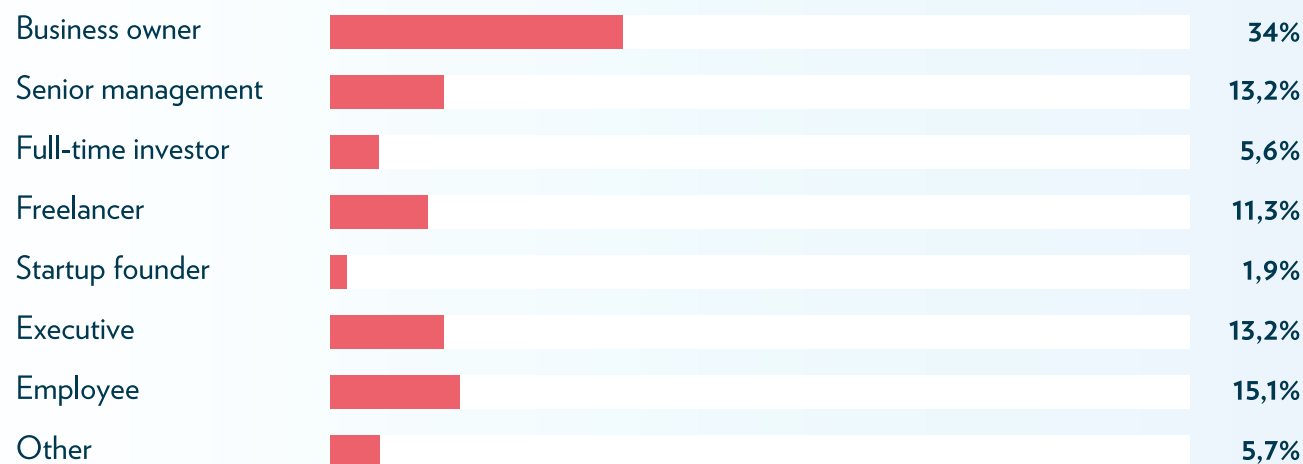


Fig. 7.3: Respondents by Status that Best Defines Them

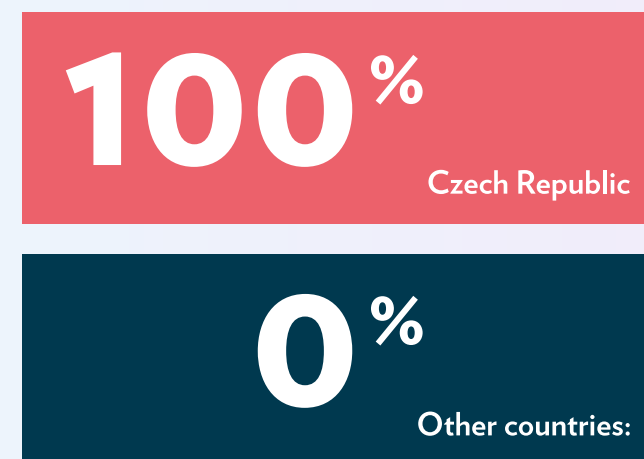


Figure 7.4: Respondents by Country of Work

TERMINOLOGY

Angel Fund

An angel fund is an investment fund that collects capital from qualified investors to invest in startups in their early stages of development. These funds provide financial resources in exchange for equity in the company, with investment amounts typically lower than those from traditional venture capital funds. In addition to financial support, angel funds can offer expertise, contacts, and mentorship, helping startups grow.

Angel Investor

An angel investor, also known as a business angel, is an individual who provides their capital to early-stage technology companies, usually in exchange for equity or participation in profits. These investors often act as the first independent supporters of startups, bringing not only financial support but also experience and contacts.

Angel Network

An angel network is a network of investors that provides access to startups, other investors, expert advice, and other benefits associated with the investment ecosystem.

Deal Flow

Deal flow is a term that refers to the volume of investment opportunities that come to investors for consideration. Quality deal flow is crucial for investor success as it allows them to select the best startups with the highest growth potential.

Exit

An exit is the process by which an investor sells their stake in a startup to realize a profit or minimize a loss. This can occur through acquisition by another company, going public through an initial public offering (IPO), or other forms of share sale.

General Partner (GP)

A general partner is a term used in venture capital to refer to the main managing partner of a fund. The GP is responsible for the day-to-day management of the fund, selecting investments, monitoring the portfolio, and making decisions about exit strategies.

TERMINOLOGY

Limited Partner (LP)

A limited partner is an investor who contributes capital to a venture capital or angel fund but does not have an active role in its management. The LP expects a return on their investment and profit from the fund, with their liability and risk limited to the amount invested.

MOIC

Multiple on Invested Capital is a metric used to measure the total return on an investment. It expresses how many times the investor has received back their original investment. For example, if the MOIC is 3x, it means the investor has received three times their original investment.

ROI

Return on Investment (ROI) is a general metric used to evaluate the efficiency of an investment. It expresses the percentage return on the investment relative to its initial cost.

Syndicate

A syndicate in the venture capital context refers to a group of individual investors who join together to invest in a single startup. This collaboration allows investors to share risk, distribute costs, and provide greater financial support to the startup.

VC Fund

A venture capital fund is an investment fund that manages capital from external investors (LPs) and invests it in startups with high growth potential. The fund is managed by General Partners (GPs). The goal of the fund is to maximize investment returns through acquisitions, IPOs, or other exit strategies.

REPORT

SURVEY OF STARTUP INVESTORS IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC

2024

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