

Czech University of Life Sciences Prague

Faculty of Economics and Management

Department of Trade and Finance (FEM)



Master's Thesis

**Analysis of Venture Capital in Europe with a Primary Focus on SaaS: A Comparative
Study with the USA**

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CZECH UNIVERSITY OF LIFE SCIENCES PRAGUE

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DIPLOMA THESIS ASSIGNMENT

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Thesis title

Analysis of Venture Capital in Europe with a Primary Focus on SaaS: A Comparative Study with the USA

Objectives of thesis

This thesis examines the European Venture Capital sector, focusing on the SaaS business, and compares European and US venture capital environments for investors, policymakers, and founders. It examines the impact of COVID-19 on venture capital, government policies encouraging venture capital, and cultural differences and risk aversion on investments, helping investors understand risk preferences across regions. The study also explores the impact of government regulations on venture capital and present an overview of the European Venture Capital field, particularly emphasizing the SaaS market. Additionally, this thesis is to explore the Venture Capital ecosystem through Series ABC investments, Incubators, Initial Public Offerings (IPOs) and stock markets. Taking such a wide perspective will provide a complete understanding of the ecosystem in which venture capital operates.

Methodology

A comparative study aims to analyze venture capital in the software as a service (SaaS) industries in Europe and the USA, focusing on cloud-based solutions, digital transformation initiatives, and subscription models. Key criteria for investment decisions include market size, quality of founding teams, competitiveness, and scalability. Understanding market trends, new technologies, and regulatory frameworks for finding good investment opportunities and lowering risks. A survey will be administered to the student population of CZU to investigate potential funding opportunities for European entrepreneurs, while also examining the impact of risk aversion and cultural differences on venture capital investments.

The proposed extent of the thesis

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Keywords

Limited partners (LPs), General Partners (GPs), Disrupters, Entrepreneur, Technologies, Series ABC investments, Incubator, SaaS

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Declaration

I declare that I have worked on my master's thesis titled "Analysis of Venture Capital in Europe with a Primary Focus on SaaS: A Comparative Study with the USA" by myself and I have used only the sources mentioned at the end of the thesis. As the author of the master's thesis, I declare that the thesis does not break any copyrights.

In Prague on 31.03.2024



A handwritten signature in black ink, written over a horizontal line. The signature is stylized and appears to be 'R. D. ...'.

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Analysis of Venture Capital in Europe with a Primary Focus on SaaS: A Comparative Study with the USA

Abstract

This thesis examines the European Venture Capital sector, focusing on the SaaS business, and compares European and US venture capital environments for investors, policymakers, and founders. It examines the impact of COVID-19 on venture capital, government policies encouraging venture capital, and cultural differences and risk aversion on investments, helping investors understand risk preferences across regions. The study also explores the impact of government regulations on venture capital and present an overview of the European Venture Capital field, particularly emphasizing the SaaS market. Additionally, this thesis is to explore the Venture Capital ecosystem through Series ABC investments, Incubators, Initial Public Offerings (IPOs) and stock markets. Taking such a wide perspective will provide a complete understanding of the ecosystem in which venture capital operates.

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Table of Contents

Chapter 1: Introduction	11
1.1 Background	11
1.2 Objective	16
1.3 Methodology	16
Chapter 2: Venture Capital Practice in Europe and the United States	17
2.1 The Over-view of Venture Capital in Europe	17
2.2 Types of Venture Capital Investments in Europe	19
<i>2.2.1 Accelerator Venture Capital</i>	20
<i>2.2.2 Business Angel Venture Capital</i>	20
<i>2.2.3 Seed Venture Capital</i>	20
<i>2.2.4 Early Stages Venture Capital</i>	21
<i>2.2.5 Later Stages Venture Capital</i>	21
<i>2.2.6 Other Forms of Venture Capital</i>	21
2.3 The Overview of Venture Capital Practice in the United States	22
Chapter 3: The Landscape of Venture Capital Investments in Europe and the United States in the SaaS Market	23
3.1 SaaS Market	23
3.2 The Landscape of Venture Capital Investments in Europe the SaaS Market	23
3.3 A comparison of Venture Capital investments in the SaaS marketplace in Europe as opposed to the United States.	24
<i>3.3.1 Distinctive Features of Funding Sums, Growth Rates and Investing Patterns.</i>	26
<i>3.3.2 The Investment Preferences of Venture Capital, the Driver of the Tech Industry, are Shaped by Governance Policies, Regulations and Culture</i>	27

3.3.3 <i>Focus on Growth Opportunities and Challenges</i>	29
Chapter 4: Factors Influencing Venture Capital Investments in the European and US SaaS Markets	31
4.1 Economic Factors	32
4.1.1 <i>Economic Stability and Market Volatility as the Risk Appetite Influencers</i>	35
4.2 Technological Innovation	35
4.2.1 <i>The trends analysis of the technical aspect of the SaaS market.</i>	35
4.2.2 <i>Investment into Research and Development and Implementation of Developing Technologies</i>	36
4.3 Case Studies and Examples: Driving Innovation in the SaaS Market	37
Chapter 5: Challenges and Opportunities in the SaaS Market	39
5.1 Identification of Key Challenges	39
5.2 Opportunities for Growth and Innovation	41
5.2.1 <i>Emerging Markets and Industry Verticals</i>	41
5.2.2 <i>Technological Advancements and Disruptive Trends</i>	42
5.2.3 <i>Expansion of Product Offerings and Services</i>	42
5.2.4 <i>Strategic Partnerships and Acquisitions</i>	43
5.2.5 <i>Leveraging Data Analytics and AI-Driven Insights</i>	43
5.2.6 <i>Focus on Customer Experience and Satisfaction</i>	44
5.3 Continuous Improvement and Agility in Response to Market Dynamics	45
Chapter 6: Strategic Considerations for SaaS Companies	46
6.1 Market Positioning and Differentiation	47
6.1.1 <i>Reviewing the Competitive Market to Discover the Unique Value Proposition.</i>	47
6.1.2 <i>Developing Compelling Messaging and Positioning Strategies</i>	48
6.1.3 <i>Leveraging Strengths, Capabilities and Customer Insights:</i>	48
6.2 Product Strategy and Innovation	48

6.2.1 <i>Continuous Iteration and Enhancement Based on Customer Feedback and Market Trends</i>	48
6.2.2 <i>Investing in Research and Development to Drive Innovation</i>	49
6.2.3 <i>Balancing Short-term Feature Enhancements with Long-term Product Vision</i>	49
6.3 Customer Acquisition and Retention	49
6.3.1 <i>Implementing Targeted Marketing and Sales Strategies</i>	49
6.3.2 <i>Building Robust Customer Success Programs</i>	50
6.3.3 <i>Leveraging Data Analytics and Customer Insights</i>	50
6.4 Pricing and Monetisation	51
6.4.1 <i>Explaining Pricing and Monetisation Strategies</i>	51
6.5 Talent Acquisition and Development	52
6.5.1 <i>Building Diverse and Inclusive Teams That Reflect the Values and Perspectives of The Broader Customer Base</i>	53
6.6 Strategic Partnerships and Alliances	53
6.6.1 <i>Identifying and Nurturing Strategic Partnerships</i>	54
6.6.2 <i>Collaborating with Channel Partners, Resellers and Integrators</i>	54
6.6.3 <i>Negotiating Mutually Beneficial Agreements and Alliances</i>	54
Chapter 7: Survey	55
7.1 Key Takeaways	56
Chapter 8: Conclusion and Future Outlook	57
8.1 Key Takeaways	58
8.2 Implications for SaaS Companies	59
8.3 Future Trends and Opportunities	60
References	65

List of Tables

Table 1: Total Funding Amounts.....	24
Table 2: Funding Rounds Distribution	25
Table 3: Investment Trends	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 4: Macroeconomic Indicators Impacting Venture Capital Investments	32
Table 5: GDP growth rates, inflation and interest played a role in shaping investor confidence.	33
Table 6: R& D Investment and Adoption of Emerging technologies.....	37
Table 7: Number of SaaS Companies (2017-2022).....	39
Table 8: Average Churn Rates by Industry Vertical.....	40
Table 9: Common Security Vulnerabilities and Data Breaches	41
Table 10: SaaS Pricing Models.....	51

List of Figures

Figure 1: Comparison of Funding in the SaaS market between Europe and the US	25
Figure 2: GDP growth, inflation and interest rates for three years.....	33
Figure 3: The common security threats and data breaches that SaaS companies	40

Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1 Background

One significant reason companies grow is Venture Capital support. Financial instruments are managed by private equity firms that can invest in high growth start-up companies in exchange for either equity or equity linked securities. Such sums sometimes become a catalyst for the expansion of start-ups (Edström & Klinger, 2020). These business giants with quick growth rates are commonly referred to as start-ups and their average age is between one and five years, with a heavy inclination towards innovative and high-tech areas of investment. Consequently, these businesses are regarded as inherently creative. Venture Capital is a very well-researched field, but at the same time, it is not being examined to the extent that it should be. There is a significant amount of study that needs done as it is still necessary to understand how Venture Capital firms have modified their investment strategies in response to reshaping industries and developing new technologies and, hence, to examine their implications (Edström & Klinger, 2020). The introduction of new technological advancements is producing a paradigm shift in business on a massive scale, which is in turn resulting in the development of new business strategies and methods of doing business world wide. The study of Pradhan and Fellows was validation for the ICT and ICT-affected economic development and the connection with Venture Capital. In accordance with the recommendation made by Pradhan et al. (2019), the body of literature about Venture Capital in relation to digitalization might be enhanced by doing further research to get a better understanding of the connection between digitalization and finance. It will be of significant value in expanding the field of Venture Capital investments and providing substantial contribution to the area of management in industry.

While the state of technology is changing at an astonishingly fast rate, Venture Capital investments have been and will be changing as well, with new faces and strategies coming into play (Edström & Klinger, 2020). Therefore, the first cause is the shift in R&D and the second is the shorter product lifespan relative to two or three decades ago. The smartphone sector can be cited as a major example of a manufacturing sector that is seeing shorter product life cycles (Edström & Klinger, 2020). In a business market that is saturated, competitors face fierce competition as a consequence of shorter product lifecycles and limited R&D time.

New radical innovations are regularly seen in addition to the development of tangible and sustainable technologies. Technological growth is directly linked to the progression of society and the level of development of goods includes the processes that are now being used (Edström & Klinger, 2020). Many vital changes in services, investment and technology have occurred due to the emergence of new technologies and prominent global events, which significantly impacted society. Keeping up with the latest Information and Communications Technologies, such as mobile phones, cloud, applications, mobile data and SMS, requires continuous effort because rapid progress is causing radical changes and improvements in the industrial environment. (Edström & Klinger, 2020).

According to Edstrom and Klinger (2020), the beginning of the dot-com boom can be traced back to the year 1995, when the internet saw a significant increase in the overall amount of users. From the late 1990's to the present, we have witnessed a surge of interest in venture investments. Consequently, the prevailing optimism excited many people about investing in, for instance, either old but dynamic or newly established e-commerce businesses. The craze of the bubble burst in 2000 led to a decline in confidence, which was also the primary factor behind the failure of many companies before 2002 (Edström & Klinger, 2020). Obtaining capital became harder once again; thus investors acted with more caution. The first 20 years of the 21st century saw a widespread embrace of the Internet of Things (IoT), which enabled different people to use this technology. This has in turn evolved into the creation of connected smart devices such as refrigerators and even watches (Edström & Klinger, 2020).

In 2004, a novel network emerged as the most groundbreaking method for Americans to establish new friendships or engage in social interactions with their current ones. It was discovered that social media usage had increased significantly with the introduction of Facebook and MySpace in 2003 and 2004, respectively and they are among the most widely used media types today (Barr, 2018). According to the study, GPS devices was first made available to the general public in the 1990s and the average citizen started regularly using it in 2007. The introduction of Apple's iPhone in 2007 had a pivotal role in accelerating the smartphone revolution (Edström & Klinger, 2020). The global financial crisis, occurring from 2007 to 2008, had a significant impact on the international economy, particularly on new enterprises and Venture Capital. These sectors were severely damaged as investors adopted a more cautious approach and limited financial assistance. The emergence of Bitcoin in 2009 marked a

significant transformation in the perception and trading of currency and finance. According to Edström and Klinger (2020), the Great Recession that followed the global financial crisis was substantially linked with the increase in debt levels. On one side, while the US financial crisis began to gradually diminishing, the European sovereign debt crisis started to gather speed and affected several member states of the European Union.

According to Dormehl (2019), the year 2009 marked the beginning of materials that could be printed using a 3D printer for a variety of purposes. In addition to contributing to the advancement of research and development, the invention of this cutting-edge technology sped up the process of conducting research. The lean start-up methodology, which gained popularity after the great recession of 2008, was very ideal for creating prototypes in a very short amount of time. The core of the Lean Start-up Methodology is the speed of validating business models, products and concepts by quickly building prototypes and acquiring validated learning through accelerated learning. The increasing scarcity of Venture Capital made start-ups worldwide focus on creating revenue streams in a shorter period. Thought leaders believe digital transformation is the primary driver of the current industrial revolution. This implies that industries and technologies will continue to undergo drastic changes. It is the COVID-19 pandemic that has triggered unprecedented waves of uncertainty and instability, once again battering the world's economy. The question of what industrial and technological innovations or breakthroughs will be developed in this situation is a subject of curiosity.

In the past 20 years, financial crises and deep industry and tech shifts have changed the landscape and created a habitat where start-ups thrive, which recreates that atmosphere where the flow of ideas and possibilities of success are abundant. Furthermore, a broad spectrum of the Venture Capital space has been initiated by this growth, with more money being available and more types of participants and organizations taking part in the sector. Citing the publication by Pradhan et al. (2019), it was uncovered that the occurrence of more start-ups also naturally goes hand in hand with the rise of Venture Capital activity. It is possible to conceive this interrelationship by employing principles of demand and supply, since there are two primary points of view regarding these concepts. While one of them believes that supply is to blame, another one of them disagrees with it. A large and growing portion of Venture Capitalists have established themselves as essential players in the international venture economy mainly due to the fact they're now an integral part of society at large. A number of new players have entered

the scene in recent years including corporate venture capitalists, angel investors, accelerators, incubators and crowdfunding.

With the progress of new systems and technology, Venture Capitalists have adapted by changing their primary structures, methods of creating value and more importantly, investment strategies (Edström & Klinger, 2020). Through these adaptations, they can continue supporting companies at the forefront of innovative technology. The rise of novel ideas and technological progress has forged the way for more continuous business start-ups constantly searching for investments from Venture Capital companies. Interestingly, research on the factors contributing to flourishing enterprises and technologies is particularly captivating. In addition, the lure of using Venture Capital is based on its reputable reputation as the only equity fund provider, even though it does not have a broad base on which to support the entrepreneurial activities of many people (Edström & Klinger, 2020). The industry is known as one of the grey areas and the need for more transparency is attributed to the fact that the investment strategies are kept unavailable to the public. As a consequence of this, it resulted in a great deal of controversy over the business strategies of companies and the acquisition of capital. This was due to the need for increased adaptability for the portfolios that were maintained. Obtaining funding for a business venture is a very difficult task; nevertheless, with the availability of more cash and the expansion of the Venture Capital industry in Europe this process will ultimately become more attainable.

The software industry was born in the mid-1950s. At the time, compound software was thought to coexist with hardware or part of hardware. Pioneer, in introducing hardware and Software in 1969, IBM played a predominant part in the business's expansion. At this internal stage, most companies start devoting resources to software development (Edström & Klinger, 2020). Among the specific features of software products, in contrast to physical items, they could be replicated without any expenses, which would lower or cancel out quality. Discrete software codes to tailor individual clients' needs can be modified easily as the Software can be delivered across various channels such as online, retail and email. Also, this Software can be distributed in multiple versions and packages. According to Edström and Klinger (2020), the landscape in the application is shifting differently; hence a change in the definition of software company makes no sense and the merging of industries brings a significant transformation that necessitates redefining new limits.

The emphasis is shifted from the sale of the products to the provision of services. Old models that used to prevail in the software businesses are gradually going out of fashion because of the new surge in "SaaS (Software as a Service)" and open source, according to researcher Chen (2022). The last time one could get a program from the publisher was by CD-ROM or a floppy disk; hardcopy was the previous stage before softcopy (Edström & Klinger, 2020). In the past, the process was similar to that of a traditional manufacturing business in terms of software development. They would design the Software and then give instructions on using it in their settings. While console software companies need to continuously enhance competitiveness in the face of the stalemate situation in the industry, introducing new business models and distribution methods for Software is standard. In 2007, those services forecasted by Wagle and Dubay of Company and McKinsey would generate the majority of profit in the software-as-service (SaaS) field (Silver & Sundvall, 2021). This occurred because software as a service (SaaS) businesses experienced explosive growth, improved branding, and record-breaking profit margins at that period.

While differentiating between SaaS and traditional software companies, how they sell and deliver their software products is considered. According to Chen (2022), SaaS can deploy to the cloud; this enables installation without effort and a range of initial expenditures. Also, customers have the freedom to switch vendors without any difficulties. Moreover, SaaS is standard and does not require complicated infrastructure. Hence, it is easy to multiply. Due to various attributes of SaaS, the software industry is going through a transition; even most companies success may depend on organizational structure, financial reporting and other things (Silver & Sundvall, 2021). An innovative business model is already causing a shift in the prosperity of the software business. According to Silver and Sundvall (2021), the introduction of new technologies for software creation, distribution and sales has made it very difficult to categorize, operate and research software businesses. As a result, the software industry is now grappling with the challenges of doing empirical research. Given the increasing number of SaaS organizations globally it is essential to examine the categorization, assessment of business, and their alternatives. The increased awareness of the possibilities of SaaS solutions among Venture Capital businesses has led to a noticeable trend of interest in these solutions (Silver & Sundvall, 2021). The primary aim of this thesis is to conduct a comparative analysis of Venture Capital in Europe and the US with a primary focus on the Software as a Service market.

1.2 Objective

It is no news that the Software as a Service market has been rapidly growing over the years in various parts of the world (Mero et al., 2022). With the advancement from the traditional modes of software marketing to the provision of Software as a service many Venture Capitalists are now shifting their focus to investing in companies and start-ups offering Software as a Service. The shift to investing in these start-ups stems from the advantages and incentives that offering Software as a service brings. While there has been a notable rise in Venture Capital activity in the Software as a Service industry, different regions have different Venture Capitalist landscapes that shape and influence investments into the Software as a service business. For instance, there is a difference between the Venture Capitalist landscape in Europe and other parts of the world, such as the US, when focusing on Software as a Service market, with the given differences, developing a practical understanding of how each of the shared capital venture landscapes is vital. Furthermore, in developing a practical understanding of the given Venture Capitalist landscape between Europe and the US, there is a need to also effectively consider the associated elements such as the significant impacts of COVID-19 on the landscapes, government policies, risk aversion, cultural differences, amount of available funding for start-ups, series of ABC investments, Incubators and politically relevant regulations. Whereas most focus is often on understanding the dynamics of a single country's Venture Capital, comparing the Venture Capital environments for different countries is essential in developing a holistic picture and understanding of the landscape.

1.3 Methodology

This thesis research will represent an exhaustive overview of the European Venture Capital field, particularly emphasizing the SaaS market. This way, the stakeholders will learn about the present tendencies, opportunities and challenges in the European Venture Capital ecosystem. Additionally, the paper will examine all regions individually and their specific features, edges and drawbacks by comparing the European Venture Capital environment with the US one. Contrasting regions will deliver invaluable data to investors, policymakers and start-up founders. The paper will focus on the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on Venture Capital Environment in Europe and the US. Critical is the chance that such mega-crises can affect

investment activities and a start-up ecosystem. The thesis will also address the function of government measures and regulations in forming a Venture Capital environment. This will enable policymakers to generate policies that promote Venture Capital investments in a favorable setting. In addition to this, the study will provide light on the ways in which cultural differences and risk aversion impacts investments in venture capital. The collection of this kind of data would also make it simpler for investors and business owners to comprehend the various cultures and risk preferences that exist in Europe. This thesis also investigates the financial opportunities that are accessible to new businesses in the United States and Europe. This may help start-ups find funding and investors get investment opportunities. The second objective of this thesis is to explore the Venture Capital ecosystem through Series ABC investments, Incubators, Initial Public Offerings (IPOs) and stock markets. Such a broad view will give a comprehensive picture of the Venture Capital environment.

Chapter 2: Venture Capital Practice in Europe and the United States

2.1 The Over-view of Venture Capital in Europe

According to Bellucci, A., Gucciardi, G., & Nepelski, D. (2021), for quite some time now, the European Commission has been working in this area through measures aimed at promoting the use of alternative sources of business financing in case conventional financing means are out of reach. Through the promotion of new venture capital investments as the main objective, the CMU(Capital Markets Union) action plan launched an effort to emphasize financing for start-ups, innovation, and enterprises that are not listed on the stock exchange. Moreover, the 2020 CMU Activity Plan supports other funding models and provides incentives for doing so (Bellucci et al., 2021). By increasing Venture Capital activity in the EU market, two critical advantages may work together harmoniously (Schwienbacher, 2008). These are expanding the list of options for funding companies and providing them with crucial support during the initial growth of innovative businesses, which have turned out to be the backbone of the economy in the European Union.

On the other hand, getting funds from Venture Capital might affect both the company's business standing backed by the Venture Capital and the business standing of the Venture Capital company (Bellucci et al., 2021). The present definition of a business by the European Commission sets up particular quantitative criteria that are the basis for qualifying a company as

a business. An interdependent company, which a third party controls, should be evaluated as a whole and its performance indicators must account for the financial data of other companies that belong to the same corporate group (Bellucci et al., 2021). The risk of a Venture Capital investor placing more than half of a target company's funds or voting power into the organization can lead to both parties forming a single entity, potentially controlling losing stake their business. On top of the classifications, this could have a sizable impact on the Venture Capital-based firm since it would no longer become eligible for the European Commission's particular funding from now on.

From 2008 to 2018, regarding the number of Venture Capital investments in Europe, this indicator significantly grew with a global increase from 30 billion to 380 billion. In the event of careful investors, one can notice a lopsided distribution of capital investments in start-ups (Bellucci et al., 2021). The case was widespread in 2018 when China and the United States were the two leading global hubs of Venture Capital investments, which covered up to 80 % of the total amount and became top choices for investors. In 2024, a more significant percentage share of European companies, which are basically payable stocks, are just after them. The United Kingdom, Spain, France, Germany and Sweden were the top five European countries in which it was a predominant location of investments and trades in the global energy transition. These countries performed more than 80 % of the total spending on foreign direct investments (Bellucci et al., 2021). Most Venture Capital investments are carried out together within the framework of the same country where a significant share of assets is concentrated, which is about two-thirds of the total volume of investments. Venture Capital blossoms with only 20% of deals made across international borders; this signifies that geographical proximity affects the winner-takes-all effect.

The number of investors involved in numerous transactions, with investors from around the world, is gaining ground, accounting for half of the annual investments. Generally, these include individualized and systematic investments, giving almost half (40%) of the European Union investments from outside the member country where the investor is based (Bellucci et al., 2021). This demonstrates a very high level of interdependence in European Venture Capital markets. Other forms of fundraising surpass Venture Capital rotation in the initial and driving phases; however, the closing stages have justified a more rapid development. The number of Venture Capital funds invested in early-stage funding rose by around 100 % in 2008 from 2008

to 2018, while the infrastructure for Venture Capital in rounds other than the early funding grew even 200 % during the same period (Bellucci et al., 2021).

After becoming a Venture Capitalist investment (70 to 80 % of the total), most firms typically make their own investment decisions rather than being bound by the Venture Capital company (Bellucci et al., 2021). Less than 30% of the time, the recipient is a different company from the owner corporation after receiving Venture Capital investment. For example, over the years, the finance provider will become the principal owner of the acquired business in just 10 % of cases. Of the investment cases, up to twenty-five percent require a share of investors other than Venture Capitalists. As a result of the fact that there is a significant relationship between the financial maturity of the investment round and the attractiveness of the target company, a shape that resembles an upside-down U can be observed. This is because, after starting at a low level in the initial rounds, the percentage of venture capitalists seeking ownership increases in the early and seed stages (Bellucci et al., 2021).. At the same time, this amount reduces as the investment round maturity increases. The results show that Venture Capital investors do not aim for more shareholder rights when making investment choices. Simultaneously, the number of firms at risk of losing status tends to decrease. Initially, this process primarily affects larger and well-established corporations, which also have a high chance of attracting other investors. Venture Capital investors battle with numerous point-in-time settings and this feature shows that many of these investments went into firms that have already received financing rounds (Bellucci et al., 2021). Also, Venture Capitalists seem to follow these companies and invest in multiple other financing rounds.

2.2 Types of Venture Capital Investments in Europe

Venture Capitalists distribute funds at different stages of business start-up and later at a company's development, depending on the type of investments designed to meet each business's needs. The levels, also thinking of them as funding rounds, define the company based on its life cycle stage. With the help of VentureSource, which categorizes the funding status of start-ups, this research organizes the funding classes (Edström & Klinger, 2020). Therefore, it ranks the following funding categories as forms of Venture Capital investments: accelerators programs, participation of corporate Venture Capital, seed capital, early-stage investments, recapitalization, corporate Venture Capital and venture leasing. Also, this study has used a non-traditional

approach and did not assign labels like equity to the deals that fall beyond the scope of the definition of Venture Capital. Currently the focus is on activities such as mergers and acquisitions, IPO, and buyout efforts that, according to our assessment, indicate that the company may exit at a critical point (Edstrom & Klinger, 2020). Grants from the public are also considered in the data we work with and for the same reason, they are used separately.

2.2.1 Accelerator Venture Capital

It usually provides financing but with limitations over a period, usually in exchange for a controlling stake in the business (Edström & Klinger, 2020). Accelerators typically comprise a group of new entrepreneurs with early-stage companies, working together in the stakeholder-managed structured program to innovate solutions and items meant to be brought into the industrial and commercial sectors.

2.2.2 Business Angel Venture Capital

This financing tool predominantly caters to personal individual investors who adopt a direct approach by investing their capital at the early stage of the business, as opposed to third-party funding such as Venture Capital (Edström & Klinger, 2020). This funding is targeted at start-up businesses that sprout from ideas and are successfully turned into companies or given a green light for production or a go-ahead to launch their planned services. Generally, Business angels support investors in developing and bringing new technologies to established industries, act as mentors and provide finances.

2.2.3 Seed Venture Capital

Seed funding belongs to the investments that support feasibility research, concept development, proofs-of-concept and all early commercialization activities, usually finishing within the first year of the incorporation (Edström & Klinger, 2020). On this step in this process, for example, the board often includes the founders and product developers but still needs the entire team of managers as very few management people are still to be hired.

2.2.4 Early Stages Venture Capital

This covers fundraising undertaken by businesses, especially start-ups, at the seed stage and for subsequent investment rounds (Edström & Klinger, 2020). The grant provides prerequisite funding for start-ups to create their products and make plans on sales and marketing strategies. Companies may either be in the infancy of their business or are relatively new after incorporation or registration and have a net to start selling their goods and services. These stages are designated series A in the Venture Capital world.

2.2.5 Later Stages Venture Capital

This financing follows the second round and is considered among the later rounds. On the contrary, Venture Capitalists will continue supplying funds for the different stages of the growth of the already operational firms, even when they are still not profitable or have broken even (Edström & Klinger, 2020). As a rule, Venture Capitalists grant funds to companies that have already accessed capital funds from another firm late in the funding rounds. These capital raising transactions are jargon for Venture Capitalists - some called Series D and the others Series C.

2.2.6 Other Forms of Venture Capital

Funding rounds for recapitalization are allotted for entrepreneurs who present high-growth prospects after starting their businesses again. Venture Capitalists mostly use these rounds to weed out investors who cannot be active and for whatever reason, do not want to continue investing, leading to severe transformations in the company's business strategy (Edström & Klinger, 2020). Corporate Venture Capital is where a corporate entity invests in a young company rather than a typical Venture Capitalist fund. The investment could be in the form of either giving out money or knowledge and know-how. Unlike the former, whose aim is not partnership but access to innovative technologies that may catapult them into new and emerging markets, this investment may focus on something other than plugin strategic partnerships (Edström & Klinger, 2020). However, venture leasing is a type of Venture Capital where an investment broker leases technological equipment to small companies that have yet to make a profit and are venture backed. This investment means helping new companies obtain the technical infrastructure they will require to develop.

2.3 The Overview of Venture Capital Practice in the United States

The Venture Capital sphere has become the top channel for rising young entrepreneurs and reinforcement of the innovation process (Kenney, 2011). The financiers of the most prominent American companies in technology are generally regarded as Venture Capitalists at the early stages of the entrepreneurs. Venture Capital financing may constitute a tiny portion of the United States financial system, but it is a significant nexus and part of the nation's innovative system. Venture Capital is another performing part of private equity in the United States, which venture companies also play in financing new needs at early stages to expand and eventually scale the company (Kenney, 2011). Venture Capital in the United States is capable of ongoing growth and development. In recent years, a surge in Venture Capital firms has been observed, unprecedented in 2018 with 2,051 Venture Capital companies (FasterCapital, 2023). In 2017, the figure was 1,874, compared with 1,452 one year earlier. The growing trend can result from the increasing popularity of Venture Capital as an investment option, alongside the significant amount of funds that those capital entities can raise (FasterCapital, 2023).

Venture Capitals have witnessed a growing trend in average deal volume in recent times. The median deal size has been retrospectively reported at \$17.5m as of 2018 versus \$15.6m in 2017 and \$13.4m in 2016 (FasterCapital, 2023). This has been achieved through the regular increase in the number of companies being incubated/accelerated or directly invested by Venture Capital, together with the large amount of capital deployed by Venture Capital houses. For example, in one sentence, the condition of Venture Capital in the United States is described as thriving and expanding. The number of Venture Capital firms in the United States is also growing with the growing demand as Venture Capital companies invest more than ever in American companies. Venture Capital of the Venture Capital-backed companies goes up over time as these companies grow quicker and attract more capital, so the average deal size rises. The various types of Venture Capital that are available in the United States are very similar to those that are available here in Europe. There are many various forms of venture capital, such as accelerator programs, participation in corporate venture capital, seed money, early-stage investments, recapitalization, corporate venture capital, and venture leasing.

Chapter 3: The Landscape of Venture Capital Investments in Europe and the United States in the SaaS Market

3.1 SaaS Market

Chen (2022) points out that cloud computing has recently witnessed massive growth in implementation and availability. According to the forecasts, by 2025, cloud sales will account for approximately two-thirds of software spending (Chen, 2022). Many traditional software companies opted for cloud computing systems and made available versions of their products for use with them. In 2014, Adobe released its Creative Cloud, which became the company's first significant change since switching from the Creative Suite. Salesforce.com provided a CRM system that was on a subscription basis, attracting small and medium-sized enterprises that were unable to afford the traditional on-site CRM solutions (Chen, 2022). By and large, the migration to cloud computing has accelerated over the last few years due to the disruptions resulting from COVID-19 (business and operations). Cloud Shift is going even faster; the software companies and technology service suppliers must face it.

SaaS, or Software as a Service, is a current business model that allows potential users to access the Software via cloud-based platforms (Chen, 2022). Instead of distributing Software through internal servers or desktop applications, SaaS provides access to a body of services hosted through the cloud. The transformation to a SaaS model entails significant disruptions in the operations and revenue conversion of on-premises software companies (Chen, 2022). In the course of this transition to the SaaS market sector, on-site businesses will decide on the adoption of a particular strategy. Traditional software companies accustomed to conducting business on their premises may even become SaaS companies relying on their existing knowledge and assets. They can also use external sources of information to achieve this objective (Chen, 2022). Besides joining hands with another SaaS player or acquiring an existing one, this can be a viable option for them to enter the SaaS market. Sometimes, SaaS development combines both approaches (Chen, 2022).

3.2 The Landscape of Venture Capital Investments in Europe the SaaS Market

Sanchez (2021) states that SaaS will be the most significant and fastest growing market after 2019. Gartner predicts a 98.9% growth for 2021, an increase from 88 million in 2020. Adopting on-demand and flexible cloud solutions to cut expenses and keep businesses running has shot up due to the pandemic. The companies are getting "the nudge" they need (Sanchez,

2021). Not by chance, the use of SaaS and other cloud-based offerings such as Platform as a service (PaaS) and Desktop as a service (DaaS) is currently in full swing and it was a high-performing and profitable business model for early-stage companies around the globe before the pandemic. According to Sanchez, the European Union is experiencing an unprecedented surge in Venture Capital funding for SaaS companies in 2021. According to a 2019 study by Accel, a Venture Capital firm, its growth from 2016 to 2019 was much faster in Europe, reaching about 4.2 billion compared to the U.S., which increased from about 12.6 million to 16.8 billion during the same period (Sanchez, 2021).

3.3 A comparison of Venture Capital investments in the SaaS marketplace in Europe as opposed to the United States.

An analysis of Venture Capital investment in European and U.S. SaaS markets typically covers the amount of money received, the number of funding rounds and the investment pattern. The comparison of these factors is further demonstrated in the following paragraphs.

Table 1: Funding Amounts in Total

<i>Year</i>	<i>Europe (in billions USD)</i>	<i>United States (in billions USD)</i>
2020	5.2	15.6
2021	6.8	18.9
2022	8.3	22.5
2023	10.1	25.8

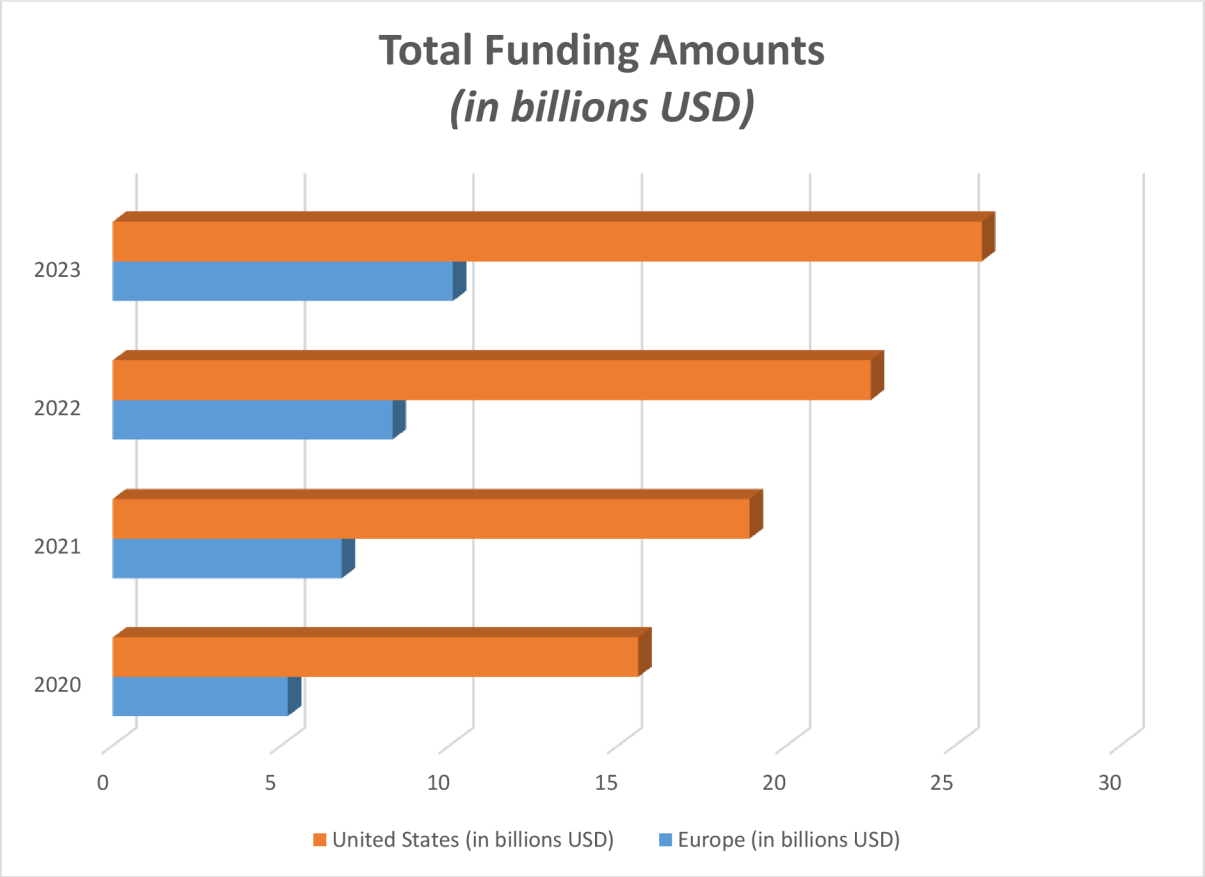


Figure 1: Approaches to receiving funding variance, SaaS industry in focus

According to the chart, the United States has the highest total Venture Capital investments in SaaS compared to Europe. This disparity has been falling, as shown by the increase in European Venture Capitalists' investments.

Table 2: Distribution in Funding Rounds

<i>Funding round</i>	<i>Europe (Percentage)</i>	<i>United States (Percentage)</i>
Seed	20%	15%
Series A	30%	25%
Series B	25%	30%
Series C	15%	20%

Others	10%	10%
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Funding rounds in Europe and the United States are reasonably proportional, with series A and B being the most used in each country. Seed and Series C rounds are slightly more prevalent in Europe than in the United States.

Venture Capitalists have been pouring more and more money into the SaaS marketplace, with ever-increasing funds being sent to European and U.S. vendors. While at slightly higher growth rates than the U.S. off of a smaller base, investment in the two geographical regions has been impressive if somewhat similar and the SaaS market in terms of Venture Capital interest. Venture capital investment has traditionally been dominated by the United States, with Europe gradually catching up. The report spotlights the upcoming expansion of the European SaaS industry and its increasing appeal for Venture Capital investment.

3.3.1 Distinctive Features of Funding Sums, Growth Rates and Investing Patterns.

European SaaS investments differ from those in the U.S., with unique dynamics in total funds, investment growth rates and investment strategies. As a result of the technology industry in the United States is more developed and well-established and will be likely to continue to be in the lead for obtaining large investments in the SaaS sector for some time to come. However, European countries are receiving a more significant share of the Venture Capital investments placed into SaaS companies, signalling that investors are becoming more confident in the region's prospects.

Over the last two years, conversely, Europe has had slightly higher growth rates than the United States. This trend represents the extensive development of Europe's SaaS industry, given the boost in cloud service options, the increase of entrepreneurs in the area and active government policy targeted at developing Innovation and entrepreneurship (Lawton, 2021). Another critical factor, the incidence of investment patterns, is characteristic of both economic areas. While the USA is more likely to have both types of companies, European seed funding rounds are more prominent than the start-up SaaS companies in the U.S. The theme of backing young innovative companies in this area stands out, putting Europe forward as a setting for infusing and expanding entrepreneurship at an early age. On the other hand, looking at the so-

called "modern" banking systems spread from one area is an example of European investors and their American counterparts representing notably different investment strategies in their regions.

The U.S. market is mainly dominated by several leading Venture Capital companies and technology companies setting up the institutional framework (Schwienbacher, 2008). The European investment landscape is characterised by complex applications, where the investment is made by traditional Venture Capital firms and their corporate venture arms and governmental programs. European Venture Capital dialogue is highly complex and advanced and possesses a broad spectrum of diversity. This indicates that those in charge of the area's development are putting efforts in a direction that can help SaaS innovations, which is a fine effort. Otherwise, people going for the SaaS trade could also have different challenges and particular advantages from various defined areas. The ecosystem may take advantage of a dependable, well developed system that the USA can offer. As a result of government laws and the presence of a flourishing start up culture, Europe is a more vibrant and creative region.

3.3.2 The Investment Preferences of Venture Capital, the Driver of the Tech Industry, are shaped by Governance Policies, Regulations and Culture

3.3.2.1 Europe

The European government and its regulations promote Innovation and provide a foundation for establishing new businesses. The E.U. provides financial support for many ventures, including entrepreneurial and Venture Capital programs. For instance, look at the European Investment Fund (EIF) it lends its resources to several Venture Capital funds dedicated to helping innovative companies all across Europe. Moreover, the European Union's Horizon 2020 initiative offers additional chances in the form of Grants and capital to promote research and innovation, therefore stimulating the growth of the entrepreneurial ecosystem.

One of the primary considerations for European Venture Capital investment is the degree to which European regulations are already impacting. Data privacy awareness is generally more broadly understood throughout Eastern Europe than in the United States, regardless of each country's laws. One example is the General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR), which, for the first time, provided specific guidance on how businesses must collect, retain and use personal data. Plenty of new start-ups had to pivot. However, GDPR also enhances consumer trust and

protections that will sustain and bolster the sustainability and equity of future Venture Capital investments.

Cultural factors play a big part in European Venture Capital markets, as many cultures form the crucible of Innovation and creativity. Risk tolerance and attitudes to failure will differ from country to country and failure is sometimes culturally stigmatised. This will impact the willingness of entrepreneurs to take risks and Venture Capital investors' readiness to invest in early stage start-ups. That said, one would hope that European cultures rich history and diversity will lead to a more dynamic and varied landscape, drawing investments from global Venture Capitalists.

3.3.2.2 United States

Government policies and regulations regulate Venture Capital investments. In the U.S., the federal government has implemented different approaches to promote Innovation and entrepreneurship, such as providing tax incentives to investors and funding research programs to encourage and support research and development. One of the regulatory frameworks Venture Capital firms have to follow is to comply with the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules, which regulate investment activities and their operations (Bratfisch et al., 2022). Regarding entrepreneurship and Venture Capital, the U.S. has a more pro-entrepreneurial climate than Europe, the regulatory environment is much more supportive of Venture Capital and entrepreneurship and America has a culture of risk and Innovation, backing this as a learning opportunity from their mistakes.

Promoting a strong climate for Venture Capital investors to appraise risk and make investments in early stage start-ups that spur Innovation and economic advancement also rests on social norms and attitudes. The U.S. benefits from a strong fabric of Venture Capital companies, angel investors and incubators and accelerators rooted in the country, enabling entrepreneurs to access the financial resources available (Bratfisch et al., 2022). The enthusiasm for the U.S. from Venture Capitalists globally is substantial, particularly for Silicon Valley as a hub of Innovation and biotechnology investment.

3.3.3 Focus on Growth Opportunities and Challenges

3.3.3.1. Identifying Development Possibilities for European SaaS Companies Being Funded with Venture Capital

A complete picture of growth opportunities for European SaaS companies with Venture Capital funding must be created through the knowledge of the market, trends and possible expansion areas. Let us take a deeper dive to highlight just how European SaaS companies can utilise investment opportunities to fuel growth

1. Market Expansion:

Suppose SaaS is the model for building the next multi-billion-dollar company without digging into the customer's upfront spending to finance the payroll. In that case, Innovation is the heart and soul of these SaaS companies and investor capital is the fuel to continuously pump out innovative products that keep the company ahead of the competitors. Vital to this will be Venture Capital financing, compliance with market research in their respective locations, establishing contacts and adapting their products to target the specific needs of regional markets. Through the use of their current capabilities, European businesses have the potential to establish a large presence in these areas, therefore entering developing and rising economies as well as specialized sectors. These ways can provide new sources of income and growth velocity.

2. Product Innovation and Differentiation:

Innovation is the driving force behind SaaS firms, and the cash provided by investors is the fuel that allows these companies to consistently pump out products that keep them ahead of the competition. European SaaS companies have the ability to make investments in research and development in order to improve their current products. As a consequence of these investments, these companies will be able to include new features in order to discover new markets. By watching ongoing technological trends and understanding customer needs, companies can edge out competitors and secure a foothold in the market.

3. Vertical Integration and Strategic Partnerships:

Vertical integration and joint operations can often be the key to extending SaaS solutions and capturing previously untapped European markets. In most cases, SaaS corporations blend the services of supplemental companies and acquire additional technology. As a result, they obtain

universal solutions that are both novel and holistic, responding to the more comprehensive customer requirements. Additionally, strategic alliances with the leaders of the industry and distribution channels could advance the goals for market penetration and accelerate the acquisition of new customers.

3.3.3.2 Describe the Difficulties and Obstacles Faced by The European SaaS Start-ups about Venture Capital Provision.

European SaaS companies need help with Venture Capital, which makes it challenging to raise the funds needed for their growth and development. One of our challenges is that the United States has a much more developed and institutionalised Venture Capital ecosystem than Canada, with relatively scarce funds. Venture Capital in Europe can be one of the explanations for the low rate of investment, especially the early stage start-ups, due to the complexities of regulations, the risk aversion of the investors and the cultural attitude towards entrepreneurship in the region. Furthermore, SaaS start-ups in Europe often require more involvement from the investors, while the investors can explicitly favour opportunities in markets that are more familiar to them. This visibility makes it easier for European SaaS start-ups to come up with the funds required to grow their business. However, the fact that the European market is so fragmented may hinder the growth of start-ups since they have to contend with different regulatory frameworks, languages and cultural diversity.

3.3.3.2 Knowledge of Incubators, Accelerators and Supportive Networks in Cultivating the Growth and Innovation of The European SaaS Ecosystem

Providing Mentorship and Guidance

Incubators, accelerators and support networks give mentorship and a guiding role crucial to SaaS start-ups to mature in the right entrepreneurial environment and quickly grow their revenue (Yang, 2021). Seasoned mentors share their challenges and provide strategic advice based on their experience, how to enhance business models and where to find growth opportunities. They can help start-ups overcome bottlenecks and provide them with expert support. One of the most notable features of mentorship is that it significantly helps early stage

companies, considering that they get an advantage in developing the knowledge and skills needed to compete with the SaaS market.

Access to Resources and Infrastructure:

They enable start-ups with SaaS to connect to resources and structures necessary for their growth. This comprises co-working spaces, office facilities and access to technology platforms and tools. The organizations providing these resources, therefore reduce the initial operational costs for start-ups, which can then concentrate on developing products, acquiring customers and building growth. Also, start-ups can speed up their development via access to machines, software and technical services.

Networking and Collaboration Opportunities:

One of the main advantages of accelerators, incubators and networks of support is that they allow for networking and collaboration. These organizations are the umbrellas that gather a vast community of entrepreneurs, investors, industrial gurus and service providers, thus creating a vigorous ecosystem that links start-ups, collaborates and learns from each other (Yang, 2021). Networking events, workshops and pitching sessions help start-ups to demonstrate their products, establish connections with prospective partners and customers and get more exposure to new and valuable ideas. Additionally, start-up partnerships, joint ventures and knowledge sharing can result from working with other start-ups within the ecosystem, which would drive Innovation and growth for the parties involved.

Chapter 4: Factors Influencing Venture Capital Investments in the European and US SaaS Markets

The European and US Venture Capital outlook has undergone considerable growth and transformation in recent years, especially in the SaaS segment. Europe's Venture Capital space has been evolving quickly with growing investments in innovative start-ups in different industries, including SaaS. The US has been the world's leading nation in Venture Capital investment, especially in the technology oriented SaaS sectors. Venture Capitalists regard the SaaS market as an essential investment focus because of its high growth rate, recurring revenue model and capacity to disrupt conventional players. Identifying the drivers of investment choices in the SaaS market is a necessity for investors and entrepreneurs. Investors should determine

market demand, technological Innovation, regulatory environment and cultural features to make investment decisions and increase profits.

On the other hand, entrepreneurs need to be aware of such factors to position their companies and attract investors properly. Economic indicators, regulatory frameworks, technological trends, market demand, entrepreneurial ecosystem, investor sentiment and cultural attitudes greatly influence investment decisions within the SaaS market (Yang, 2021). When investors have a deeper understanding of these characteristics, they are better able to identify possibilities that might result in more profitable investments and entrepreneurs are better equipped to come up with solutions to potential obstacles and capitalize on market trends.

4.1 Economic Factors

Table 3: Macroeconomic Indicators Impacting Venture Capital Investments

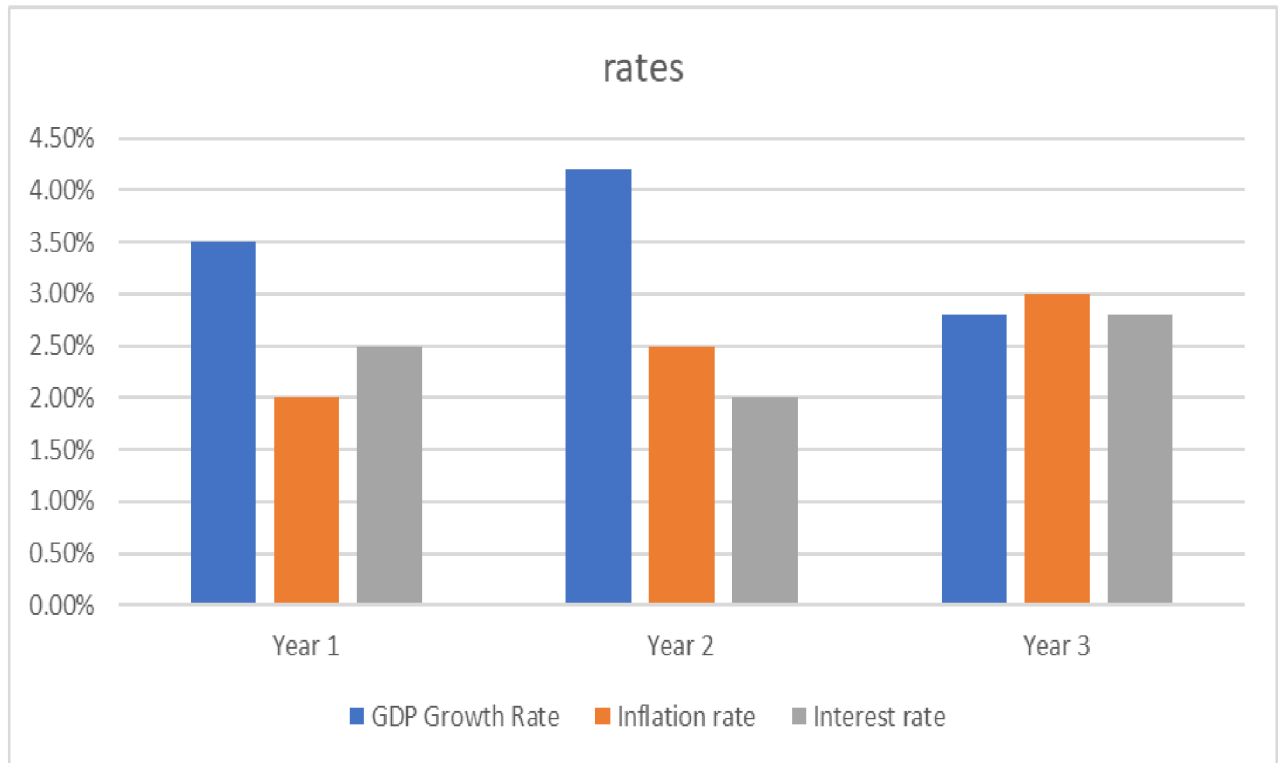
<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Description</i>
GDP Growth Rate	The annual percentage change in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) indicates the overall economic growth of a country or region. Higher GDP growth rates are generally associated with increased investor confidence and higher levels of Venture Capital investment.
Inflation rate	The rate at which the general level of prices for goods and services is rising, leading to a decrease in the purchasing power of money. High inflation rates can erode investment returns and reduce the attractiveness of Venture Capital investments. Investors may seek higher returns to compensate for inflation risk.
Interest rate	Central banks set the cost of borrowing money or the return on investment. Lower interest rates typically encourage borrowing and investment, stimulating economic growth and increasing Venture Capital activity. Conversely, higher interest rates may discourage borrowing and investment, leading to lower levels of Venture Capital investment.

Unemployment rate	The percentage of the labour force that is unemployed and actively seeking employment. Lower unemployment rates indicate a healthier economy with higher consumer spending and business investment, potentially leading to increased Venture Capital investment in innovative start-ups.
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Table 4: GDP growth rates, inflation and interest played a role in shaping investor confidence.

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Year 1</i>	<i>Year 2</i>	<i>Year 3</i>
GDP Growth Rate	3.5%	4.2%	2.8%
Inflation rate	2.0%	2.5%	3.0%
Interest rate	2.5%	2.0%	2.8%

Figure 2: GDP growth, inflation and interest rates for three years



The tables and graph above show GDP growth, inflation and interest rates for three years. These macroeconomic indicators shape investors' confidence in the Venture Capital landscape. Higher GDP growth rates usually accompany higher investor confidence, which means the economy is growing with more business opportunities. In this case, the investors are more likely to put capital into Venture Capital funds and start-ups, expecting higher returns during economic expansion. On the other hand, lower GDP growth rates or economic contraction may weaken investor confidence, thus causing investors to be more cautious in their investments and to have a lower risk appetite.

Investors positively look at moderate inflation rates because they demonstrate healthy economic growth and demand for products and services. However, high inflation rates can damage purchasing power and reduce investment income causing investors to be more risk averse. As a result, inflation trends monitoring is crucial for investors to evaluate market circumstances and make proper investment decisions. Interest rates are also of great importance in affecting investor confidence. Lower interest rates boost economic activity through the reduction of borrowing costs and directing investment. Thus, investors will be more confident about assigning capital to Venture Capital investments. Similarly, high-interest rates increase borrowing costs and reduce investment, which lowers investors' confidence.

4.1.1 Economic Stability and Market Volatility as the Risk Appetite Influencers

Investors usually present a higher risk appetite when the economy is stable, as a consistent GDP growth rate, low inflation and moderate interest rates characterize it. Business confidence, certainty reduction and a good investment environment are highly correlated with favorable economic stability. Thus, in the given situation, investors are up for taking higher risks like investing in a start-up that has novel ideas and disruption. The perception that stability exists makes Venture Capital firms find it attractive to deploy capital in high risk assets, including supporting entrepreneurship, stimulating Innovation and fostering economic growth. On the other hand, investor risk tolerance goes down in situations of economic and market turmoil. Investors are always nervous during periods of market volatility, where asset prices have been jumping up and down and there is heightened uncertainty. Macroeconomic slumps, financial crashes, or political turmoils cause market volatility. Hence, investors tend to take a conservative approach to risk.

In such cases, Venture Capitalists will play it safe by focusing on preserving the capital rather than investing in high risk, high reward opportunities. New companies, particularly those in the early growth stage of their development, may meet the challenge of seeking funding since investors direct investments to the safer options or wait and watch for market conditions until when they stabilize. Also, economic stability and market volatility should have equal weight in investors' risk estimations. Under a stable economy, investors may categorize certain investments into a lower risk group because of the predictable and favorable economic conditions. In periods of market uncertainty, the exposure of investments may increase even when the core investment prospect does not. A change in the way risk is perceived may result in more careful investment choices being made, cash being invested in a more conservative manner and opportunities that are more likely to be safe being avoided.

4.2 Technological Innovation

4.2.1 The trends analysis of the technical aspect of the SaaS market.

A crucial technological tendency in creating SaaS is the greater use of AI (artificial intelligence) and ML (Machine Learning). AI and ML algorithms are integrated into SaaS applications to enhance ability and process and offer customized user experience. SaaS

companies with AI and ML features will become more competitive by offering their clients services that are intelligent and highly efficient (Kivirinta, 2020).. The other movement is the development of cloud native architectures and microservices based development. Starting up businesses can innovate and meet market changes faster than others; the cloud native SaaS solutions provide them with the scalability, flexibility and agility required. By using cloud native technologies, SaaS providers can offer excellent user experience and scalability along with the cost efficiency of infrastructure and scalable and efficient business models, which investors want to have. Besides that, due to the combination of SaaS with emerging technologies like the Internet of Things (IoT), blockchain and augmented reality (AR), Innovation and extension of the limits of SaaS applications occur.

With IoT enabled SaaS platforms, organizations can conveniently have fast access to large quantities of data gathered from connected devices for better decision making and actionable insights. Also, blockchain technology is used not only for SaaS applications but also to increase data security, transparency and trust, especially in finance, health care and supply chain management (Kivirinta, 2020). Nevertheless, the trends of cyber security and data privacy issues make the SaaS industry thrive due to more attention to the safety of confidential information and compliance with the regulations. SaaS companies that prioritize cyber security and data privacy will earn the trust and confidence of consumers and investors at the same time, with the reduced risk of data breaches or compliance infringement.

4.2.2 Investment into Research and Development and Implementation of Developing Technologies.

Investment in R&D and integration of emerging technologies are the fundamental forces of Innovation and competitiveness in the SaaS market. In this part, we examine the relationship between R&D investments and the adoption of emerging technologies, focusing on the effect on the SaaS industry.

Table 5: R&D Investment and Adoption of Emerging technologies

<i>Year</i>	<i>R&D Investment (in billions)</i>	<i>Adoption of Emerging Technologies</i>
2020	\$15.2	High
2021	\$17.5	High
2022	\$19.8	Moderate
2023	\$24.5	High

As shown in the table above, the graph portrays the trend of R&D investment in the SaaS market within the last four years, where the adoption of emerging technologies is also considered. R&D is the essential demand of SaaS companies to innovate and develop their product if they invest in it. R&D investments make it possible to improve the functionality, performance and usability features of their products, resulting in their competitiveness in the market. The figure illustrates a gradual R&D investment increase over the years and Innovation becoming a key driver for R&D in the SaaS industry.

4.3 Case Studies and Examples: Driving Innovation in the SaaS Market

Salesforce.com: Salesforce.com is a leading SaaS company providing CRM software solutions. In 1999, Salesforce started as a cloud-based CRM solution that is accessed by subscriptions. The company is constantly investing in research and development (R&D) to enhance the platform's functionalities and product range. The purchase of Tableau by Salesforce in 2019 for \$15.7 billion demonstrates the company's commitment to Innovation and modern technology. Tableau's data visualization and analytics capabilities are a perfect complement to Salesforce's CRM system, allowing users to derive meaningful insights from their data.

Slack Technologies: Slack is a firm that provides SaaS solutions aimed at making team collaboration easier. The products include instant messaging, file sharing and project management. Launched in 2013, Slack is now loved by companies who regard it as a way to increase efficiency and simplify communication. User experience and Innovation have been the main components of the business's success. To be more specific, the R&D team at Slack is still working on upgrading the usability of the platform as well as adding new features such as workflow automation and integration with third party apps. In 2019, Slack was listed on the New York Stock Exchange via direct listing, which symbolizes the emergence of Slack as a leader in the software-as-a-service sector.

Zoom Video Communications: Zoom is a SaaS company providing video conferencing and communication solutions. The Zoom company, founded in 2011, has proliferated mainly due to its user-friendly interface, reliability and innovative features. Zoom has become an essential tool for remote work, education and social interactions during the COVID-19 pandemic. Zoom has experienced a significant demand for its services. The scalability of Zoom's infrastructure and its capability to react to dynamic market conditions shows its emphasis on Innovation and customer satisfaction. The company's 2019 IPO along with subsequent growth consolidated its market leading position amongst SaaS players.

HubSpot: HubSpot is a web marketing, sales & customer support SaaS business. In 2006, HubSpot described inbound marketing as the method of attracting, engaging and gratifying clients with relevant and customized information. The platform unites apps including CRM, marketing automation and content management to provide companies tools to draw in leads and convert clients. In order to satisfy the growing demands of its customers, HubSpot consistently introduces new features and updating its products, which demonstrates the company's commitment to innovation. The 2014 IPO and ongoing development further show the company's leadership in the SaaS industry and its capability to guide Innovation in internet sales and marketing.

Such case studies demonstrate just how SaaS businesses tackle Innovation and distinguish themselves from the crowd. Through investment in R&D, new technologies &

customer satisfaction first, these companies have become leaders in Software as a service industry. As the SaaS market keeps on maturing, these companies act as case studies for visionaries and investors who are searching for opportunities in the fast growing and dynamic SaaS sector.

Chapter 5: Challenges and Opportunities in the SaaS Market

5.1 Identification of Key Challenges

A significant challenge is that of market saturation and competition. Together with the SaaS sector growing exponentially, new players and incumbents are fighting for market share resulting in extra competition and pricing pressures. Table 7 below visualizes the growing number of SaaS companies entering the market over the past five years, showing the increasing rivalry.

Table 6: Number of SaaS Companies (2017-2022)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of SaaS Companies</i>
2017	5000
2018	7500
2019	10000
2020	12500
2021	15000
2022	18000

One of the main issues facing SaaS companies is customer retention and churn. Given the vast choice options for consumers, customer retention and churn rates have become very challenging issues. See Table 8, which reflects the overall churn rates of the SaaS companies according to industry verticals, emphasizing the need to implement good retention strategies in order to prevent customer erosion.

Table 7: Average Churn Rates by Industry Vertical

<i>Industry vertical</i>	<i>Average Churn Rate</i>
CRM	10%
Project management	15%
Human resources	12%
Market automation	18%
Accounting	8%

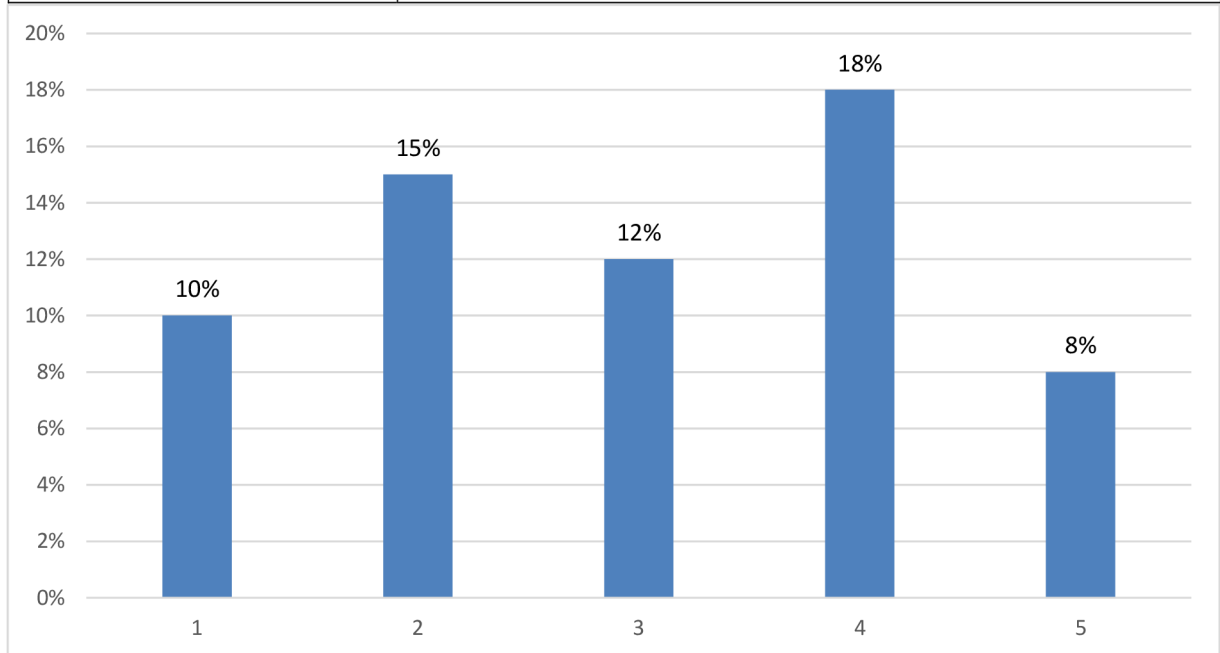


Figure 3: The common security threats and data breaches that SaaS companies

Notably, the SaaS service providers have severe security and data privacy issues worsened by the ever growing cybersecurity threats and regulatory requirements. Table 9 presents the common security threats and data breaches that SaaS companies often face; this emphasizes the need for rigorous security measures to protect their customer's sensitive data and also ensure regulatory compliance (Kivirinta, 2020)..

Table 8: Common Security Vulnerabilities and Data Breaches

<i>Security concern</i>	<i>Frequency of Occurrence</i>
Phishing attacks	High
Data breaches	Moderate
Unauthorized access	Moderate
Insider threats	Low
Software vulnerabilities	High

5.2 Opportunities for Growth and Innovation

The SaaS market creates new chances for growth and Innovation with emerging markets, industry verticals, technological advances and disruptive trends. By exploiting these advantages, SaaS companies can strengthen their market presence, distinguish their products and generate sustainable growth in the rapidly growing market.

5.2.1 Emerging Markets and Industry Verticals

A significant market opportunity for growth in SaaS is in the emerging markets and industry verticals. With the global scale of technology adoption increasing, emerging markets present an underexploited customer base for SaaS companies to leverage for revenue expansion (Kivirinta, 2020). The fast growing markets of Southeast Asia, Latin America and Africa offer immense prospects for SaaS companies to meet unfulfilled needs and provide customized solutions that match the specific needs of local businesses and consumers (Kivirinta, 2020). Also, industries such as healthcare, education, manufacturing and retail are the critical targets for the growth of SaaS companies. Through the creation of industry specific solutions and serving the underserved, SaaS companies can penetrate new segments, be the leaders of the industries and unlock more revenue streams. Such solutions as healthcare SaaS enable Electronic Health Record (EHR), telemedicine and patient engagement features that can rapidly respond to the changes in doctors' needs and improve patient outcomes.

5.2.2 Technological Advancements and Disruptive Trends

SaaS companies can find a readily available means to innovate and outrun our competitors in the market. Emerging technologies like Artificial intelligence (AI), machine learning (ML), Blockchain and IoT are transforming SaaS landscape by equipping SaaS providers with intelligent, efficient and personalized solutions for their customers. Thus, AI and ML algorithms are implemented as part of SaaS applications to automate tasks, analyse data and generate outputs that, in the longer term, improve efficiency and decision making processes of the workers. Blockchain is transforming the data security and transparency in SaaS apps with the immutable records and secure transactions for confidential data, such as financial transactions and supply chain management. Besides, factors like remote work, digital transformation and the subscription economy affect the many industries of SaaS solutions. For SaaS firms, those that can adapt their offerings to the changing trends and provide solutions to the developing custom needs will have an advantage over others and enjoy expanding market opportunities (Benlian et al., 2010).

5.2.3 Expansion of Product Offerings and Services

Product and service diversification forms a central part of SaaS company growth strategy, positioning and responding to dynamic market needs. SaaS organizations can extend the reach of their offerings and include more complimentary services in order to broaden their markets, increase customer engagement and acquire numerous revenue streams. One approach to expanding product offerings is identifying adjoining markets or verticals where existing solutions can be adjusted or applied to different use cases or customers. For instance, the SaaS company that offers project management software may extend the business to include collaboration tools, time tracking applications, or resource planning solutions that address all the needs of project teams and organizations. Additionally, SaaS companies can use cutting-edge technologies and trends by continuously introducing new products and versions that enhance their existing offerings for the better. For example, Artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML) will enable automation, predictive analytics and customization in SaaS apps. Thus, the end users will get far more smart and time saving tools. Furthermore, vertically integrated SaaS businesses also can search for total solutions that include the whole client journey or just one problem in a particular market or business process. In this manner, SaaS

companies aim to differentiate themselves and generate considerable impact to clients and customers.

5.2.4 Strategic Partnerships and Acquisitions

Strategic partnerships and acquisitions are effective strategies that software as a service (SaaS) organizations may use to gain quicker growth, a more significant market share, and a more robust competitive edge. Through partnerships with other businesses that are complementary or via acquiring new innovative start-ups, SaaS companies can connect with new technologies, expertise and market opportunities that would not be feasible to develop internally (Kenney, 2011). One advantage of strategic partnerships is the ability to utilize the strengths and resources of partner companies in order to offer a more complex set of solutions for clients. Take marketing automation as an example. A SaaS company that specializes in this area may join forces with a data analytics firm to offer advanced insights and reporting capabilities, thus improving the benefit to the customers and differentiating its offering in the market. Likewise, strategic acquisitions provide SaaS companies with a quick entrance into new markets, talent and intellectual property acquisitions and the consolidation of their leadership position. By creating supporting products and technologies, SaaS companies can bring more variety to their product portfolio, enter new geographical markets, or focus on particular customer segments (Kenney, 2011). Thus, strategic partnerships and acquisitions will allow SaaS companies to gain access to new distribution channels, customer networks and sales opportunities. SaaS companies can fast track customer acquisition and increase revenue growth by taking advantage of the existing customer relationships and market presence of partner companies or the ones they have acquired. At the same time, SaaS companies spend less time and have fewer resources to enter new geographic markets.

5.2.5 Leveraging Data Analytics and AI-Driven Insights

Integration of data analytics and AI delivered insights helps SaaS companies improve decision-making, streamline operations and provide clients with more personalized and value added solutions. Through data and AI technologies, SaaS companies have been able to discover essential insights, come up with new ideas and be ahead in a business that is dominated by data

(Edström & Klinger, 2020). One of the significant merits of appropriating data analytics and AI enabled insights is that it profoundly enables understanding of customer behaviour, preferences and needs. SaaS technology allows data analytics of large volumes of data from user interactions, transactions and usage patterns. This enables SaaS companies to identify trends, obtain actionable insights and customize the product and service offerings to the changing needs of their customers. Similarly, SaaS companies can benefit from data analytics in terms of segmenting their client base, identifying high value customers and personalizing marketing campaigns and product offerings to meet individual segment's needs. SaaS companies use customer feedback and sentiment analysis to evaluate client satisfaction, bottlenecks and product improvement areas. Thus, they can meet their customer's needs and offer a better experience.

With AI infused insights, SaaS companies can transform tasks and operations, using AI to automate and streamline processes. It is with this process that SaaS utilizes machine learning algorithms and predictive analytics, which in turn automate mundane tasks such as data entry, content curation and customer support so as to free up more time and resources for much more complex tasks. Similarly, with AI driving the insights assists SaaS companies in identifying the areas that can save cost, generate revenues and minimize risk; hence, they can achieve top line impact and enhance the performance of their businesses (Edström & Klinger, 2020). On the flip side, the use of analytics data and AI based solutions allows SaaS companies to innovate and invent new services and features that cater to the new market demand and customer needs. By conducting market data analysis, competitor intelligence and listening to customers' feedback, SaaS companies get insights into gaps in the market, allowing them to create new solutions that would bring value to customers and separate them from the competition.

5.2.6 Focus on Customer Experience and Satisfaction

No customer experience and satisfaction gains are possible for SaaS providers to develop and maintain long term customer relationships, generate loyalty and ensure sustainable growth. In today's competitive market, where customer requirements grow more demanding by the day, businesses focus on delivering exceptional experiences and on customer satisfaction. This translates into increased customer retention and differentiation from competitors. A significant factor contributing to good customer care development is understanding and accommodating customer needs and expectations at all stages of the customer journey. SaaS Companies should

be able to prioritize delivering smooth operational and ongoing service events that are intuitive and personalized while resonating with customers, which is the key to business orientation. Also, customer feedback is crucial for the continuous improvement of the customer experience and pain points and issues of trouble. SaaS companies can listen to their customers by providing surveys, reviews, or support interactions. Through such actions, SaaS companies can perform analytical studies on customer preferences, challenges, or expectations. Therefore, they can deliver customer value more efficiently and effectively. Other than that, SaaS companies can embrace agile methodologies and practices. This way, it can address any market dynamics changes and value customers faster. Agile SaaS principles, such as iterative development, cross-functional collaboration and rapid feedback loops, allow software companies to react promptly to market changes, test new ideas and roll out incremental improvements to their products and services (Mero, J., Leinonen, M., Makkonen, H., & Karjaluoto, H. 2022). Instead of focusing on doing the entire job at a time, SaaS companies cut the job into separate minor tasks that are very flexible and can be performed in small cycles. By doing this, SaaS companies can fasten their product development rate, reduce risk and improve customer satisfaction.

5.3 Continuous Improvement and Agility in Response to Market Dynamics

A SaaS company need to use continuous improvement and agility concepts to cope with the changing industry that is met with constantly changing customer needs and aiming to be ahead of the competition. SaaS organizations are creative; they can offer their customers much value in dynamic markets through speed of development, operational efficiency, continuous improvement and agility. The continuous improvement process involves commitment to the iterative and ongoing development and refinement of the products and services using client feedback and market research. By gathering feedback, keeping an eye on KPIs and studying industry trends, SaaS organizations can improve customer satisfaction efficiently. Consequently, SaaS businesses can adapt to the ever changing client needs and evolving market trends. This enables targeted operations and the helps them pinpoint problem areas and budget concerns.

Using agile practices and methodologies enables SaaS businesses to react to marketplace shifts more rapidly and provide better customer value. Iterative development, cross functional effort and rapid feedback loops are among the Agile principles allowing SaaS businesses to react quickly to changing market conditions and evaluate and improve their services and products

(Mero, J., Leinonen, M., Makkonen, H., & Karjaluoto, H. 2022). By splitting the job into small manageable tasks and running things over brief iterations, SaaS vendors can accelerate time-to-market, lessen the risk and boost customer satisfaction.

Continuous improvement and agility transcend the product development process to even the operations, processes as well as culture of the organization. SaaS organizations help employees embrace change, take calculated risks and create a culture of Innovation by creating a continuous learning, trial and adaptation atmosphere. Agility is the DNA of a SaaS business culture. Pivot is more available for SaaS businesses so they can exploit emerging opportunities as they happen and conquer issues more efficiently. Recent technologies like AI, Machine Learning and Cloud Computing can help SaaS businesses become more agile and flexible. By changing manual jobs, automating procedures and analysing information, SaaS companies have more data to inform their decision making, improve operations and produce more imaginative competitive solutions.

Chapter 6: Strategic Considerations for SaaS Companies

In the world of technology, the Software as a Service (SaaS) sector is the driving force behind the unprecedented growth, innovation, and opportunity that characterize digital economies. Global enterprises have become increasingly more cloud based on software solutions for operational efficiency and productivity along with advancements and SaaS is a vital foundation for modern business (Benlian et al., 2010). Let us begin with the diverse and dynamic SaaS industry and follow the developments, challenges and opportunities that affect its long term prospects in Europe and the USA. The SaaS industry has grown exponentially over the last decade due to the considerable improvement of cloud computing, the rising consumption of mobile devices and businesses changing into a more subscription friendly Software based business model (Benlian et al., 2010). This growth has absolutely disrupted how companies evaluate, purchase, integrate and employ applications, making them much more versatile, scalable and affordable for businesses of even the smallest size.

As the COVID-19 pandemic unfolded, companies globally needed digital tools and platforms for remote work and collaboration and business continuity became particularly significant. This led other SaaS adoption to the outbreak of COVID-19. There has been an

unprecedented proliferation of demand for SaaS solutions. This immense demand for SaaS solutions demonstrated how durable and adaptable the industry is and its ability to withstand crises of financial fortitude and dynamic client needs. However, despite the many positives of the burgeoning SaaS sector, things could still be improved. The SaaS industry cannot leverage new opportunities and sustain long term growth in its current market climate. Keep scaling and dissuading competition, consumer churn and legal challenges simultaneously. You will need strategic foresight, imagination and insights into market dynamics, consumer desires and the regulatory landscape to help you unravel these difficulties.

6.1 Market Positioning and Differentiation

Market positioning with differentiation is crucial in determining company success within the increasingly competitive Software as a Service sector (Kivirinta, 2020). SaaS businesses face pressure from vendors providing similar solutions and should evaluate value propositions. Here, we present techniques and best practices for market positioning and differentiation within the SaaS space.

6.1.1 Reviewing the Competitive Market to Discover the Unique Value Proposition.

Competitive landscape awareness is the foundation for building a good market position and differentiation. SaaS companies should know their competitors, weaknesses and strengths, market changes and customer requirements within the market architecture (Kivirinta, 2020). Knowing the competitors' product offerings, pricing methods and target markets makes SaaS companies see the gaps and create opportunities to stand out and gain a market share. Being a key factor of effective market positioning, a value offer that is as distinct as possible while addressing target customers' needs is the creation of the value proposition. As one of their strategies, SaaS businesses have to define the advantages and benefits so that their features and benefits are described sufficiently, including how they resolve problems, provide value and distinguish themselves from the competition, among others (Kivirinta, 2020). Multi-functionality, simplicity of use, cost effectiveness and business know how are key factors to identify and leverage your distinctive value propositions to differentiate yourself in your marketplace.

6.1.2 Developing Compelling Messaging and Positioning Strategies

Once the unique value proposition has been created, the SaaS company should develop messaging and positioning to communicate its value proposition to viewers (Kivirinta, 2020). This means crafting simple yet impactful messaging that appeals to focus on customers, deals with their pain points and challenges and demonstrates why the company's solution is better compared to competitors' solutions. Positioning strategies draw on customer insights, market trends and competitive analysis to determine the most compelling value propositions and messaging angles (Kivirinta, 2020). SaaS businesses could utilize problem/solution, competitive, or benefit based positioning to segment their markets and customers.

6.1.3 Leveraging Strengths, Capabilities and Customer Insights:

Other than identifying unique value proposition/messaging opportunities, SaaS companies should leverage strengths, capabilities and consumer insights to differentiate. That means leveraging core competencies, technology advancements and domain expertise to provide value to customers and outcompete competitors (Kivirinta, 2020). Customer insights help shape market positioning and differentiation strategies. SaaS businesses must engage customers to obtain feedback and identify unmet needs and pain points. With customer insights, SaaS businesses can tailor their solutions, messaging and advertising to fit consumer challenges and personal preferences, enabling more significant differentiation and competitive advantage.

6.2 Product Strategy and Innovation

Product strategy and innovation are key factors that drive the success and sustainability of the SaaS industry, where the environment is competitive and characterised by frequent changes. The software as a service market is where one will find some methods and new ways to implement strategy and innovation. This may be considered the area of expertise. It includes continuous iteration, R&D and balancing short term and long term development.

6.2.1 Continuous Iteration and Enhancement Based on Customer Feedback and Market Trends

One of the distinctive features of the leading SaaS companies is their ability to continuously improve and refine their product through customer feedback and taking into account the dynamism of the market. In this way, SaaS companies can get valuable feedback

from the users, who can tell what they like and what they can improve in the products. Companies can prioritise their product improvements to the needs of their customer. Moreover, tracking market trends and competitors' offers substantiates the market we are focused on, revealing openings for new solutions and making the company's offering different.

6.2.2 Investing in Research and Development to Drive Innovation

Regarding SaaS companies, R&D investment plays a critical role in keeping pace with any innovation and remaining ahead in the markets. SaaS companies may direct their resources towards R&D initiatives, discovering new technologies, practically applying novel features and doing market research, which can spark innovation and create competitive advantages for software producers (Kivirinta, 2020). Furthermore, the company's culture of innovation is a breeding ground for creativity, collaboration and experimentation, which makes employees capable of coming up with new ideas and questioning the old limits.

6.2.3 Balancing Short-term Feature Enhancements with Long-term Product Vision

While it's essential to meet quick customer and market demands, SaaS businesses also need a long range vision for their roadmap and products to guide future investments. Short term feature enhancements meet the long term product vision using prioritisation, strategic planning and coordination with company goals and objectives. SaaS vendors must avoid short term trends or feature bloat, deliver unique features consistently in line with their long term product vision and address their target customers.

6.3 Customer Acquisition and Retention

Customer acquisition and retention are critical to the future of each SaaS business. This will go into the client acquisition and retention method best practices for targeted sales and marketing in the SaaS market. Providing customer success programs and data analysis to spot the churn risks.

6.3.1 Implementing Targeted Marketing and Sales Strategies

Customer acquisition starts with the use of equal marketing and sales tactics that attract high value customers. SaaS vendors need to determine their ideal customers and create tailored

marketing and sales messages to those customers. This implies knowing the target customers' requirements, pain points and personal preferences and presenting the company's solution as the best fit to address those challenges (Kivirinta, 2020). Marketing techniques comprise content marketing, search engine optimization, social media marketing, email strategies and targeted advertising that leads to prospective customers through different channels. Similarly, the sales team should be able to build relationships, offer valuable solutions and overcome objections to close the deals successfully.

6.3.2 Building Robust Customer Success Programs

Client acquisition is one thing; clients may re-order and retain if they are satisfied. It makes sense to have a smart customer success program that focuses on attraction, satisfaction and retention. After the onboarding of the customers, the customer success spans through. It also means that the offer should ensure a maximum return on investment (ROI) to customers for the entire lifecycle. This could be offering educational tools and training, providing a variety of ways to connect with experts on a one-on-one basis and answering consumer questions and needs. Through the investment in customer success programs, SaaS companies increase customer satisfaction, reduce customer churn and foster loyalty and encouragement over time. The company's bottom line benefits from satisfied consumers since they are more likely to renew their subscription, increase their usage and recommend their friends and family about the business option making the company more profitable.

6.3.3 Leveraging Data Analytics and Customer Insights

SaaS companies need data analytics and customer insights to identify and rectify issues early to keep customers and minimise churn risks. Studies of use patterns, engagement metrics and user feedback point towards consumer behaviour, satisfaction and preferences for SaaS companies. Data driven strategies enable SaaS companies to group clients by the churn risk factor, locate at risk accounts and deploy churn prevention strategies. This could vary from creating unique incentives, adding more support or resources or addressing some bugs in the product to improve customer satisfaction and retention.

6.4 Pricing and Monetisation

Table 9: SaaS Pricing Models

<i>Pricing model</i>	<i>Description</i>
Per-User Pricing	Charges users based on the number of individual users accessing the Software.
Tiered Pricing	Offers different pricing tiers with varying features and capabilities to cater to different customer segments.
Usage-Based	Charges customers based on their software usage, such as the number of transactions, API calls, or data storage.
Freemium	Offers a basic version of the Software for free, with the option to upgrade to a premium version with additional features.
Value-Based	Align pricing with the value delivered to customers, allowing for flexible pricing based on the perceived value of the solution.

6.4.1 Explaining Pricing and Monetisation Strategies

In the SaaS world, perfecting the pricing models and monetizing strategies are required for a company to exploit its revenue potential while maintaining competitiveness. SaaS businesses must consider demand in the industry, competitive environment, value perception of the customers and willingness of the customers to pay when pricing strategies are concerned. Pricing for a SaaS service varies, but the most common way is to charge per user, where the clients pay per user based on the number of users utilising the Software. The competition model is often adopted for collaborative tools and platforms whose primary driver is user access. Nevertheless, pricing must always find economic equilibrium points where the user's value is neither overcharged nor undercharged. One more common strategy is tiered pricing, which provides various pricing tiers with different features and capabilities for different customer segments. This model allows SaaS companies to serve multiple customer segments simultaneously and customers can choose the service level that best meets their budget and needs.

Usage based billing is mainly found in SaaS offerings with variable usage amounts like data storage, API calls or transactions. This model prices per usage, so customers pay for what they use. But you need to set transparent pricing metrics and avoid surprise charges to keep customers trusting and satisfied. Freemium pricing is famous for attracting new customers and users. However, SaaS businesses must balance features in the free version to encourage customer upgrades without losing revenue from paying customers. Value based pricing is more adaptable and is determined by perceived value to consumers. This model enables SaaS businesses to realise value when clients reap benefits and outcomes that clients do not simply charge for use or features. Nevertheless, value based pricing requires deep knowledge of customer requirements, their pain points and desired results to ensure pricing reflects the value proposition.

6.5 Talent Acquisition and Development

Top talent requires strategic talent acquisition through proactive sourcing, targeted recruiting and rigorous selection. SaaS businesses must define each role's skills, experience and qualities and recruit through job boards, professional associations and business functions. Additionally, SaaS companies must focus on employer branding and value proposition to position themselves as the desirable employer to candidates. This means presenting the company's culture, values and mission or opportunities for growth and advancement so that top talent matches the company's vision and values. Top talent must be recruited and kept as well. Employee training and development and career growth are the areas in which SaaS companies must invest. In addition, organizations provide their staff with ongoing training, tutorials, and career counselling sessions in order to help them in the development of their talents, the expansion of their skill set and the advancement of their careers within the organization.

Compensation and benefits packages that are competitive, such as performance based incentives, share options, and work-life balance, are essential for the highly competitive SaaS business. These packages have the potential to recruit and retain talented individuals. Employee contributions recognising and rewarding can contribute to the creation of excellence, engagement and retention to increase employee satisfaction and loyalty. Additionally, SaaS enterprises should explore mentoring, coaching and peer learning, besides professional training and programs, to motivate the staff's progress and development. SaaS organizations can enhance employee engagement, efficiency and retention, ensuring their organizational success in a

positive and collaborative environment where the workers are appreciated, empowered and challenged.

6.5.1 Building Diverse and Inclusive Teams That Reflect the Values and Perspectives of The Broader Customer Base

When it comes to ethics and competition, it is essential for SaaS companies to have teams that are diverse and inclusive in today's world of globalization and interconnectedness. When inclusion and diversity are present in their teams, SaaS companies get access to a broader spectrum of views and experiences, which results in more innovation, development and problem-solving. SaaS companies should look at diversity through the entire workforce life cycle in recruitment, hiring, promotions and leadership development to build diverse teams. Consequently, proactive diversity recruiting, which involves reaching out to underrepresented groups and addressing biases of the hiring manager, as well as diverse candidates, serves to recruit for jobs that are currently open. Diverse talent is also achieved by making the workplace inclusive, where all workers are valued, appreciated and able to contribute. SaaS companies must create an atmosphere of open communication, mutual respect and collaboration in which numerous voices are heard, ideas are accepted and various viewpoints are celebrated.

In these SaaS organisations, leadership facilitates diversity and inclusion. The executive leadership should drive diversity and inclusion programs, create KPIs for success and hold everyone accountable for creating a workplace that promotes inclusion. Additionally, introducing diversity training and education programs covering all the employees can widen the knowledge and help build the understanding and empathy of others' perspectives and experiences. Diversifying and creating inclusive teams is a social obligation and a business necessity. The research found that the diversity of teams is more effective in innovation, finances and decision-making results than homogenous teams. SaaS companies realise their customers' demands through diversity and inclusion and can remain competitive.

6.6 Strategic Partnerships and Alliances

Strategic alliances and partnerships provide SaaS businesses with the space to expand and prosper using the strengths and resources of the partnering entities. SaaS companies can upscale

their market potential via strategic alliances to attract new customer segments and develop innovation through cooperation and sharing experiences.

6.6.1 Identifying and Nurturing Strategic Partnerships

The first stage of creating a strategic partnership model is to look at possible partners from the selection that are either alternative products, services, or expertise suppliers compatible with the SaaS company's vision. This could call for such activities as market research, networking in the industry and selection of partners suitable by reputation, market existence and corporate culture. When the search for potential partners is over, SaaS service providers must invest their time and efforts in relationship building by applying communication, emotional commitment and cooperation. It requires that both strategic partners have planned regular meetings, fruitful discussions and the pleasure of being in solidarity on the same path to success.

6.6.2 Collaborating with Channel Partners, Resellers and Integrators

SaaS companies also gain from partnerships with complementary companies and through collaborations with distributors like resellers and integrators to expand their market and distribution channels. Here, channel partners can help SaaS companies break into new markets, connect with the target audience and get sales through their network and customer relationships. The joint efforts with resellers and integrators enable SaaS companies to utilise the expertise of the former in particular industries or verticals, unite solutions to satisfy client preferences and heighten product value by integration. Through incentive coordination, resource allocation and joint sharing of leads and opportunities, SaaS companies can improve the effectiveness of channel partnerships and generate mutually beneficial outcomes.

6.6.3 Negotiating Mutually Beneficial Agreements and Alliances

Factors such as trust, open and transparent communication and a shared commitment to value creation are the foundation of any healthy partnership. When building mutually beneficial collaborations and agreements, SaaS organizations should not underestimate the time and effort needed for this. Important elements of a successful collaboration include, keeping communication channels open, being flexible and working towards mutually beneficial objectives. Businesses in the SaaS industry should ensure that partnerships are built with

integrity by coordinating rewards, outlining duties and establishing goals and milestones for achievement. This will promote the creation and development of long-term value for any business.

Chapter 7: Survey of Czech University of Life Sciences, Prague (CZU) Students

For European college students interested in venturing into company ownership, the ever-shifting landscape of Venture Capital is a major consideration. This research looks into the perspectives, aspirations and challenges surrounding Venture Capital investment in the region by analyzing survey data from CZU university students interested in entrepreneurship. A total of fifty college students from various European nations who had previously shown an interest in entrepreneurship took part in the poll. The survey's goal was to gather information on respondents' decision-making processes, their views on Venture Capital investment and their ambitions to start their own businesses.

In the survey conducted demographic information such as participant's ages, genders and countries of origin were collected. Following this, it looks into the goals of entrepreneurs, inquiring as to whether or not people have ever thought about establishing their own companies or becoming entrepreneurs, and if they have, whether or not they are interested in pursuing investment from Venture Capital (VC). When it comes to those who are interested, it determines the extent of their interest in venture capital investment as well as the elements that influence this choice. The criteria include access to finance, mentoring, an opportunity for scalability, and recruiting talent. The survey focuses on the anticipated challenges of obtaining venture capital investment as well as the respondents' perceived degree of knowledge on the process.

Out of fifty students surveyed, almost 30% were receptive to the idea of starting their own company. Fifteen of the students have shown an interest in using Venture Capital money to support their various entrepreneurial endeavors. This shows that new entrepreneurs nowadays are very interested in raising money via Venture Capital. This figure illustrates the percentage of college students that are interested in seeking Venture Capital (VC) financing for their business ventures.

Category	Number of Students	Percentage of Total (%)
Total Students Surveyed	50	
Interested in Entrepreneurship	15	30
Interested in VC Funding	15	30
Very Interested in VC Funding	10	20
Not Interested in VC Funding	1	2
Neutral Interest in VC Funding	1	2
Somewhat Interested in VC Funding	3	6

Data from a survey that was administered to fifty college students on their interest in Venture Capital (VC) investment and their desire to pursue entrepreneurship are shown in the chart. A third of the students polled were interested in starting their own business and a similar number were interested in Venture Capital funding. Out of the fifteen students who expressed interest in Venture Capital funding, ten (20% of the total) were "Very Interested" on getting involved on such agreements. On the other hand, 2% of students were "Neutral" to Venture Capital investment and 2% were completely uninterested. Furthermore, 6% of the students showed "Somewhat" level of interest in Venture Capital funding. In general, the poll shows that college students are quite interested in looking into Venture Capital investment to back their business ideas.

7.1 Survey Results and Outlook

The capacity to develop and enter new markets, along with access to capital, mentoring and guidance from seasoned investors, were listed as the top objectives for European entrepreneurs by those who took the poll. This shows that entrepreneurs have an enormous appetite for help and resources as their goals are similar to those of Venture Capital funds. The fact that some students are interested in applying for Venture Capital financing is an indication that investors play a significant role in encouraging innovation and business development. This demonstrates how Venture Capital may help new businesses in Europe grow and succeed.

While many are curious in Venture Capital investment, many have expressed concerns about the process and the challenges it may involve. While many are curious in Venture Capital

investment, many have expressed concerns about the process and the challenges it may involve. Overcoming uncertainty, potential legal obligations and maintaining majority equity are just some of the obstacles that young entrepreneurs face. Addressing these issues is crucial if we want ambitious entrepreneurs to gain access to Venture Capital investment. An examination of European Venture Capital based on the poll's results showed a landscape that is ever-changing and characterized by optimism, ambition and zeal on the part of young entrepreneurs. It is exciting to consider the ways in which Venture Capital investment may stimulate innovation and economic progress; yet, there are obstacles that need to be solved before it can fully support Europe's expanding startup ecosystem. In order to attract Venture Capital and fresh business initiatives, the startup community as a whole must work together for the benefit of all those involved.

Educative efforts, mentoring programs and legislative measures tailored to the previously mentioned difficulties may all work together to help entrepreneurs in the area thrive. The European Union can encourage innovation and economic regional growth by equipping college students throughout the continent with the knowledge, skills and tools they need to launch successful businesses.

Chapter 8: Conclusion and Future Outlook

One thing that is abundantly clear is that Venture Capital is an extremely important component that dictates changes in innovation and growth in the SaaS market. The findings of a comprehensive study that compared Venture Capital practices in the United States and Europe have confirmed that Venture Capital is the primary factor that both stimulates and accelerates the growth of SaaS start-ups. These capital firms play the role of stimulants of change in the industry through the provision of essential financial resources, strategic guidance and access to powerful networks, thereby ensuring the SaaS companies with ambitious growth goals and development of ground-breaking technologies and the capturing of emerging markets.

The following section will provide an illustration of a multifaceted strategy for Venture Capital. Venture Capital businesses are essential participants in the process of sparking innovation, encouraging start-ups and accelerating economic growth. They provide funding and are essential partners. Due to the fact that they are typically able to take appropriate risks in

projects that have a wider range of prospective returns, start-ups that provide software as a service are able to follow more audacious ambitions, change traditional sectors and venture into new territories. Additionally, the development of the SaaS ecosystem is brought about by the financing of SaaS brought about by Venture Capital. The evolution of competition, cooperation and the emergence of new technologies are all examples of this evolution.

8.1 Key Takeaways

The preceding chapters brought to light a number of significant facts and conclusions concerning Venture Capital investments in the SaaS marketplace of the United States and Europe. The material presented here illustrates the vital role that Venture Capital plays in the innovation, growth and success of SaaS applications, while also highlighting the major elements that influence investment decisions. These aspects include understanding the dynamics of the industry, technology trends and regulatory contexts. A significant discovery is a substantial industrial expansion and prospect for the SaaS business in both Europe and the United States. According to Molenaar (2022), the rising need for cloud-based solutions, digital transformation activities and subscription models have been the driving forces behind the most recent market expansion in the SaaS industry. As a result of this expansion Venture Capital investors that are looking for prospective investments in the SaaS market have tremendous opportunities to consider.

The research provides an overview of the factors that are driving Venture Capital investments in the United States and Europe that are focused on software as a service (SaaS). Market size and growth, the quality of the founding team, the soundness of the business model, competitiveness and scalability are all considerations that are included in the reporting. According to Tata and Niedworok (2018), Venture Capital investors search for transactions that have a high market penetration, high revenue growth and a profit-based approach. Additionally, they examine the amount of competition, entry hurdles and the regulatory environment during their investment process. In addition, the findings demonstrated that the key factors that influence investment decisions in the SaaS industry are competitiveness, the regulatory environment and technological advancements. Venture Capitalists are required to have a comprehensive understanding of the market trends, technological advancements and regulatory frameworks in order to discover investment opportunities that offer the best potential for profit

return and to identify risks that should be avoided. Changing client attitudes and habits, rapid technological advancements and a dynamic regulatory environment can all have a significant impact on the viability of SaaS businesses. The existence of SaaS businesses is on the verge of being threatened by the entire investing industry.

8.2 Implications for SaaS Companies

The findings in the section above have significant consequences, not only for SaaS enterprises in the United States, but also for those in Europe. The opportunities presented only serve to underscore the importance of strategic planning, teamwork and adaptation as the drivers that will best facilitate the process of making the most of the opportunities.

The fact that Venture Capital is a strategic asset for growth and expansion is the most significant influence that these SaaS enterprises have. There are two primary ways in which SaaS organizations can profit from Venture Capital funding: First, they gain access to financial resources; second, they receive strategic direction and industry knowledge; and third, they accelerate product development, operational growth and expansion into new markets. Venture Capital investors can be identified by SaaS companies. These investors can support the companies in accomplishing their strategic goals and plans, allowing the companies to investigate the prospects of strategic partnerships, market expansion and innovation.

An additional point that is brought to light by the findings of the study is the significance of maintaining positive relationships among Venture Capitalists. SaaS companies may forge strategic partnerships with VCs, domain experts and other ecosystem stakeholders to get resources, knowledge and networks (Janney et al., 2021). Establishing such partnerships on the basis of the partners' knowledge and networks is the means by which this objective is accomplished. With the help of this strategy, SaaS companies are able to expand their operations within the sector, grow and reduce the risk associated with Venture Capital financing.

The results of this study highlight the importance of scalability, innovation and distinctiveness as driving forces for the pursuit of investment from Venture Capital. It is vital for SaaS start-ups to have scalability, sustainable development and industry domination in order to attract investors and obtain funding. Startups that provide SaaS should work to improve their value proposition to external investors by developing innovative solutions that make use of

emerging technology and differentiate themselves from their rivals.

1. Create a compelling value proposition: Companies providing SaaS have to construct an extremely compelling case which will articulate the particular advantages & benefits of the services or products. Companies in the SaaS market can upgrade their appeal and distinguish themselves from the majority of countless firms by determining what value they're delivering to the clients and investors (Samsuri & Syarif, 2023)..
2. Build a strong management team: SaaS companies must have a capable and experienced management team capable of executing the growth strategy and representing the business (Wang, 2020). Investors pay for the quality of the founding team; therefore, SaaS companies have to create a culture of competent people.
3. Foster a culture of Innovation and agility: SaaS companies need Innovation and agility in their operations, processes and product development to be competitive. Establishing a culture of experimentation, continuous improvement and responsiveness will enable SaaS companies to remain relevant and ahead of the curve, address market shifts quickly and exploit new sources of growth.
4. Diversify funding sources: To go beyond the well-known funding options, the angel investor, the strategic partnerships and also the government grants, SaaS companies will have to look into various other creative funding sources (Benlian et al., 2010). Diversification comes as a solution to avoid overdependence on a single investor or a given round and to have more opportunities in a rapidly changing market.

8.3 Future Trends and Opportunities

The most recent development in the SaaS industry is the increasing incorporation of artificial intelligence and machine learning technologies. Using artificial intelligence and machine learning, software firms that provide SaaS are able to transform the process of developing, deploying and managing their software systems into one that is inventive, adaptive and predictive, thereby enabling adaptive customer experiences. Artificial intelligence and machine learning technologies have offered SaaS organizations with options that have never been seen before. These opportunities range from AI-driven analytics and automation to natural

language processing and chatbots. These prospects have the potential to boost productivity, encourage innovation and differentiate their products.

Keeping one's data private and secure is a more contemporary concern. As a result of the rapid adoption of data breaches, cyber-attacks and regulatory compliance, SaaS organizations are giving priority to the privacy and security of the goods and services they provide. As a consequence of this, there is an increasing demand for SaaS products that offer powerful security features, compliance with data protection regulations and intelligent data processing. Businesses who provide SaaS and adhere to data security and privacy rules will have an advantage over their competitors and attract customers who require solutions that are trustworthy and secure (Edström & Klinger, 2020). Another significant possibility for growth and innovation in the SaaS market is the creation of SaaS solutions that are tailored to certain industries. Previously, SaaS applications had been horizontal and general, covering a wide range of sectors and use cases. There is, however, a growing demand for industry specific Software as a Service solutions that are built for certain verticals and the specific demands and requirements of those sectors. Some examples of these verticals are healthcare, finance, retail and manufacturing.

For the purpose of satisfying the demand in specialized markets and opening up new avenues of revenue flow, SaaS providers leverage their domain expertise, integration and customization capabilities to provide industry specific solutions. Edge computing and the Internet of Things (IoT) have created a demand for edge-native SaaS solutions. These solutions are able to handle and analyze data on the edge, which means they are closer to the edge. As a result, they are able to reduce latency and performance. Edge-native SaaS offers present undiscovered areas of creativity for businesses such as real-time analytics, predictive maintenance and autonomous systems. This enables SaaS companies to deploy solutions that are more timely, scalable and efficient to end customers.

8.4 Challenges and Considerations

In the SaaS market, the future appears to be highly promising. In comparison SaaS companies face challenges and factors that need to be managed to capitalize on opportunities and stay ahead in the competitive landscape, for the long haul. To effectively tackle these obstacles

encompassing administrative and market aspects it is essential to have planning, adaptability and strategic foresight, in place. One of the most significant issues that SaaS companies must contend with is the intense rivalry that exists within the market. SaaS has been growing and changing at a fast pace and SaaS providers' competition has been becoming more and more intense, with new SaaS players coming into the market and existing ones expanding their software offerings (Edge et al., 2023). When it comes to standing out in a market that is both extremely competitive and crowded, it is always vital for SaaS companies to be innovative, to have solutions that are distinctive and to provide value to their consumers.

When it comes to compliance with rules and the complexity of data protection, SaaS organizations are facing challenges in an increasingly complicated legal environment. In accordance with the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) in Europe and the California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA) in the United States, SaaS companies are subject to increased regulation and control in terms of data security, privacy and protection. Because of the high demand for enormous amounts of resources, experience and technology, the necessity for laws, on the other hand, renders SaaS enterprises that are either smaller or underfunded incapable of meeting the requirements. In order to earn profits from their growth plans, these companies also take on the challenges of scalability and the costs of investing in infrastructure. To accommodate the growing demand, the growth of the SaaS enterprises requires not only the expansion of their operations but also the expansion of their customer base, as well as the expansion of their infrastructure, systems and processes. Scale failures, whether they occur too quickly or too slowly, can lead to performance issues, downtimes and customer dissatisfaction, all of which will undoubtedly be detrimental to the company's reputation as well as its business plan.

8.5 Conclusion

Technology innovations powered by SaaS are leading in creating unparalleled growth, disruption and opportunities in the IT industry. Through this detailed and wide-ranging analysis, we have traversed the complex environment of the SaaS industry, looking at various trends, challenges, opportunities and implications of the developments for stakeholders in both Europe

and the US Some significant factors that contribute to the skyrocketing growth of the SaaS industry are cloud computing adoption, the expanding utilization of mobile devices and the increasing demand of the rented software solutions (Samsuri & Syarif, 2023). These developments redefined the operations of businesses, making them more responsive, scalable and cost-efficient in the adoption and deployment of software systems.

The resilience and adaptability that the industry has shown during the times of challenges presented by the COVID-19 pandemic cannot be underestimated. Alongside the challenges posed by remote work, digital transformation and economic issues, SaaS solutions proved to be invaluable instruments that enabled continuous operations, collaboration and efficiency in the new environment. Nevertheless, the SaaS sector is not free of its challenges and concerns (Lima & Pacheco, 2021). The intensification of competition, increasing regulatory complexities, dropping customers and scalability problems offer formidable challenges to SaaS companies that are trying to be positioned advantageously and have steady growth. Meeting these challenges demands strategic vision, Innovation and a close knowledge of market dynamics, customer behaviour and regulatory frameworks.

Companies that make use of Venture Capital (VC) and the strategic flow of money throughout the EU market are two examples of prospective solutions that could be of assistance in reducing the impact of the challenges that have been discussed above. The utilization of financial resources enables Venture Capital firms to offer assistance to SaaS companies in the areas of managing increased competition, adhering to regulatory compliance procedures and investigating potential avenues for client retention and market expansion. These are all areas in which SaaS companies encounter challenges. Additionally, investments in Venture Capital can facilitate strategic alliances, which can provide access to expertise, resources and networks that are essential for overcoming scalability constraints and capturing opportunities for expansion. This is an additional benefit that comes with investments in Venture Capital. This type of collaboration among SaaS companies, which is backed by investments from Venture Capitalists, encourages innovation, the sharing of knowledge and collaborative problem-solving, which ultimately leads to an increase in the industry's overall resilience and competitiveness. By cooperating with one another and making the most of new opportunities that arise in the constantly shifting market landscape, SaaS companies are able to accomplish this goal.

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