

**Study Guide**  
**HOW TO BUILD A VENTURE CAPITAL PITCH DECK**  
**Lesson 12: Financial Projections**

**WHY IS THIS SLIDE IMPORTANT?**

- Your operations plan is short-term (see our lesson on the operating plan), but your financial plan shows the bigger picture.
- You need to show that your business will grow enough to interest VCs.
- Prove that you have a plan!
- Opens the door for a full financial diligence discussion.
- Investors will want to see that the strategy you pitch matches the headcount, expenses, sales model, etc. that you show in the model.

**WHAT STAGE COMPANIES HAVE FINANCIAL MODELS?**

- Models are less important for seed-stage companies.
- Series A and beyond need financial models.

**BUILDING THE MODEL**

- Walk through the spreadsheet.
- Startups, particularly technology and biotech, have extreme financial projections, so it's normal for expenses to be high or revenue to grow aggressively in the out years.
- Make sure you capture the full size of the market potential - don't be so conservative with your growth that investors think the opportunity is too small.
- Work backward from your next fundraise - what do you need to raise money at the next round (usually a revenue number)..
- Find out information on similar companies at similar stages by looking at public companies - a financial advisor like Kruze Consulting can help.
- Different industries have different models.



The screenshot shows an Excel spreadsheet titled "FINANCIAL MODEL" with a sub-tab "INCOME STATEMENT". The spreadsheet is organized into columns for "Actuals" (Year 1, Year 2, Year 3, Year 4) and "Projections" (Year 1, Year 2, Year 3, Year 4, Year 5, Year 6, Year 7, Year 8, Year 9, Year 10). The rows include various financial metrics such as Revenue, Cost of Goods Sold, Gross Profit, Operating Expenses, and Net Income. The data is presented in a structured format with blue headers and alternating row colors.

## AVOID THESE PITFALLS

- Make sure your expenses match your revenue projections – your expenses increase as you grow.
- Don't ignore direct costs, like cost of goods sold, server costs, platform subscriptions, employee benefits, payroll taxes, etc.
- Don't be too conservative in your projections.
- On the other hand, don't go wild with totally unrealistic revenue projections.
- Watch your working capital – there's often a lag between recognizing revenue and collecting money.
- Be careful about including too much detail.

## SUMMARY

- Later stage companies need financial projections, as this will be an important part of due diligence.
- You're proving to the VC that your company will be big enough for their investment.
- You're showing your understanding of how your company scales and that your strategy makes sense using numbers.