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# Venture Capital and the Transformation of Private R&D for Agriculture

### Introduction

Innovation in the agricultural and food system has been fundamental for enabling global agriculture to feed the world's growing population.

•Venture capital (VC) investments in privately held startup companies that are intensively engaged in agricultural (R&D) has increased substantially in recent years.

There has been a notable emergence of startup seeking to develop new technologies in agriculture.

Investments increased from just tens of millions annually in the early 2000s to reportedly more than \$3 billion in 2017.

•Most recently, VC investments may be as much as 20% of private R&D in the industry.

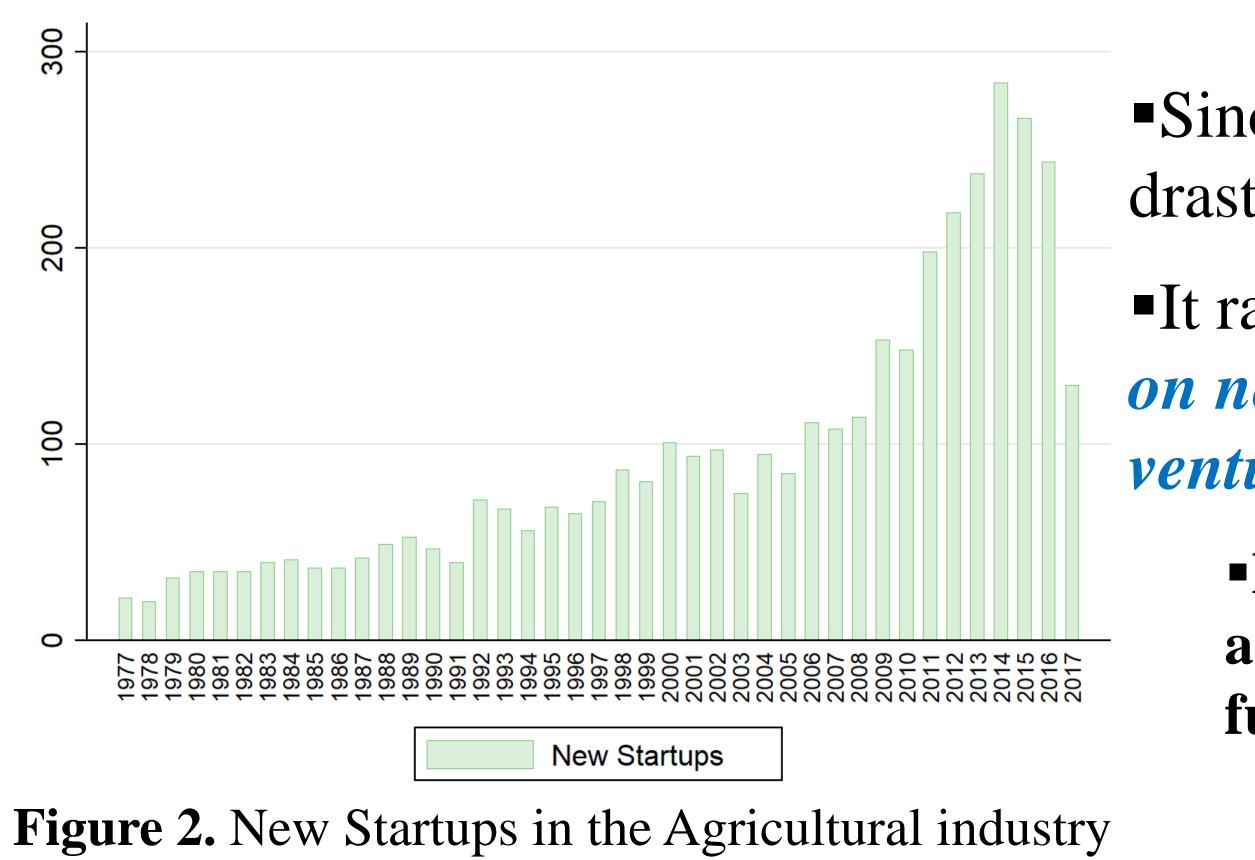
This paper addresses the question of what has characterized the increase in the number of new agricultural technology startups and of VC investments in them.

•We investigate whether recent changes in agricultural commodity prices and large exit events have shift venture capital investments toward startups in agriculture.

## Data

•Our dataset was built using information from three different sources: Crunchbase, PitchBook, and VentureSource (Fig. 1).

The initial sample contains 13,910 observations of financial deals and firm level data on 4,552 companies in more than 100 countries.



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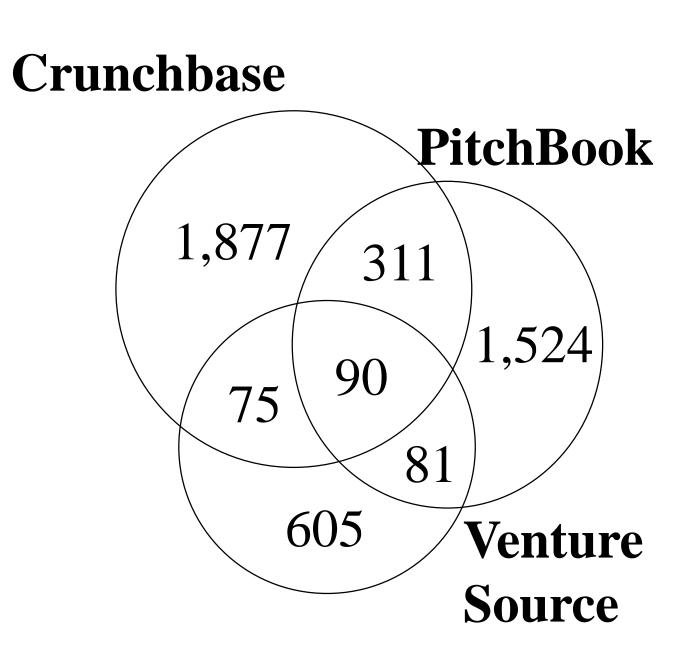


Figure 1. Startup data source

Since 2008, the number of startups increased drastically (Figure 2).

•It raises the question *Why such a sharp increase* on new startups and increase on demand for venture capital investments in the late 2000s?

In this paper we test whether changes in agricultural prices and large exit events by venture funded companies in this industry played a role.

## Method

•First, we provide a through descriptive analysis of venture capital backed startups in agriculture using this unique dataset.

•Second, we estimate several fixed-effect investment equations seeking to identify the effect of exit events ( $ee_t$ ) and agricultural prices ( $P_{qt}$ ) on venture capital **investments in startups** following a simple model:

 $y_{jit} = \alpha + \beta_1 P_{gt-k} + \delta_1 e e_{t-k}^{m\&a} + \delta_2 e e_{t-k}^{ipo} + X_i \theta + X_i \mu + u_{jit}$ 

where  $X_i$  and  $X_j$  are startups and investment control variables,  $u_{jit}$  is the random error term clustered at the startup level. We control for startups' location, age, and size, and for type of investment.

•This equation is also estimated for 11 industry categories from 1981 to 2018.

## **Results & Discussion**

Both investments (Figure 3) and exit events (Figure 4) increased in the late 2000s.

### The number of exits increased a few years prior to the jump in investments.

•Our results suggest that agricultural prices affected investment amounts, both contemporaneously and lagged.

### Large positive commodity price changes, such as those in 2010, increased investment in startups.

•We find that IPOs and M&As have had a positive effect on new investments.

IPOs have had a much stronger effect on **investments** (at both firm and industry level).

Venture capital will likely continue to invest in startups, increasing the scope of technologies being pursued by private ag R&D.

