An Introduction to Private Equity Funds

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PE firms:

- **raise money** from a small group of sophisticated investors
- through a **private offering** of interests in order to
- **invest** that money to acquire businesses/other assets
- with **profits** from **sale** of investments to be shared among the investors and firm
- using a variety of investment strategies



Structure of Private Equity Funds

- Common to use a limited partnership structure
 - General Partner is a special purpose vehicle and has unlimited liability
 - Limited Partners provide capital, have very limited authority to make decisions and have limited liability
 - Limited partnership structure allows for great flexibility

The General Partner

- Unlimited liability
- Single-purpose vehicle (separate general partners for Fund I, II, III,...)
- Generally structured as a limited partnership, limited company or limited liability partnership
- Fund makes investments, but essentially a passive vehicle
 - Operates through its General Partner and / or its Manager

The Manager / Adviser

- The real "business" of the Fund Sponsor
 - Employees, real estate, corporate goodwill are here
 - Finds, negotiates, oversees investments
 - Receives a priority profit share, management fee or advisory fee
- Can manage or advise more than one fund
- Generally structured as a limited company or a limited liability partnership

Who are the Investors?

- Pension plans (tax exempt, public and private/ERISA)
- Endowments and private foundations (tax exempt)
- Life insurance companies (taxable)
- Financial institutions (taxable)
- Funds of funds (mixed taxable/tax exempt)
- DFIs (tax exempt)
- SWFs (tax exempt)
- High-net-worth individuals and family trusts (taxable)



Who are the Investors? 2010



- Public Pension Funds
- Sovereign Wealth Funds
- Endowments/Foundations
- Funds of funds
- Wealthy investors/Feeder funds
- Corporate pension funds
- Insurance companies
- Family offices
- Banks/financial services
- Other

* Other includes corporations directly, GP contribution, discretionary advisors, union pension funds, retail investors (public stock markets) and co-investment funds.



Who are the Investors? 2013



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Fund Structure – Simplified English Private Fund



Fund Structure – Simplified US Private Fund

investors

Example 2



Core Economic Deal

- Management Fee/Profit Share Typically 2% of committed capital during investment period; 1.5%-2% of invested capital thereafter
- Typical Distribution Provisions (aka "The Waterfall")
 - <u>First</u>: 100% to the Limited Partners to return contributed capital
 - <u>Second</u>: 8% preferred return 100% to the Limited Partners to give them an 8% return on those amounts
 - <u>Third</u>: Sponsor catch-up 100% to the General Partner/Carried Interest Partner to "catch up" to the 80/20 deal
 - <u>Fourth</u>: 80/20 split 80% to the Limited Partners and 20% to the General Partner/Carried Interest Partner
 - US model: more likely to return only capital on realised deals and management fees and other fund expenses allocable to such amounts prior to carried interest

Core Investor Protections

- Typically some permutation of the following rights (exerciseable "for cause" and/or on a "no fault" basis):
 - general partner removal
 - fund dissolution
 - investment period termination
- Key person suspension
- Advisory committee oversight
 - conflicts of interest
 - investment restriction waivers
 - other negotiated rights (valuations, key person replacements, etc.)



Fundraising Steps





Wine Funds

Jurisdictions of choice

Bermuda, BVI, Cayman, Guernesey, Ireland, Luxembourg, Malta, ...

Which legal forms may be adopted?

Contractual forms Partnerships Corporate forms



Wine Funds

Fundraising - Marketing

(Reverse) Sollicitation Private Placement EU passport Crowdfunding

Core issues

Liquidity for investors Valuation Safe-keeping

