

WORKSHOP 2 RAISING CAPITAL FROM EU INVESTORS LOOKING FOR CHINA EXPOSURE



Facilitated by

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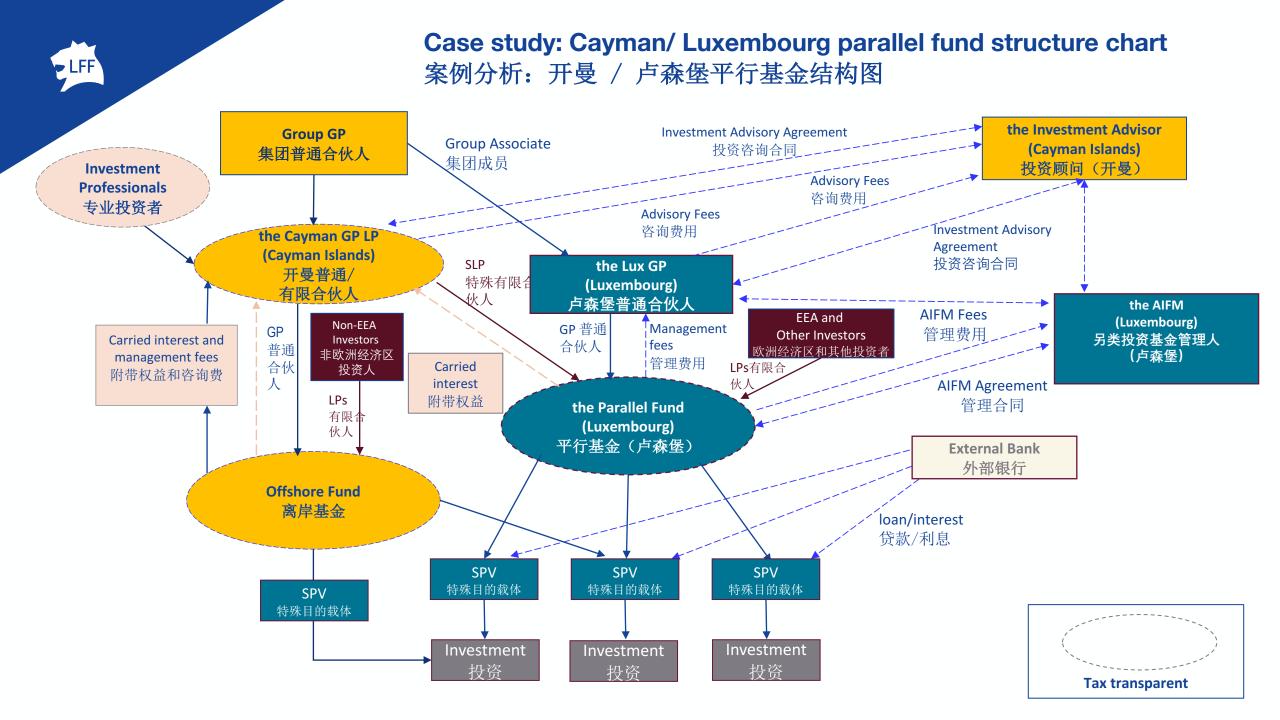


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ANNEX

Overview of Luxembourg Fund Structures

More regulated / **UCITS** Restricted asset classes and very high level of supervision, but passportable across Europe and public less flexible distribution to retail investors. Supervised structures Almost all asset classes available, but no more than 10% of any one asset class. High level of supervision. **UCI Part II** Public distribution possible but no retail passporting. Passportable for professional investors across Europe Designed for private equity, venture capital, and in some circumstances real estate investments. No diversification **SICAR** required. Lower level of supervision. Restricted to well-informed investors. Passportable for professional investors across Europe. Open to all asset classes, but no more than 30% of any one asset class. Lower level of supervision. Restricted SIF to well-informed investors. Passportable for professional investors across Europe. Open to all asset classes, but no more than 30% of any one asset class (unless investing in risk capital). Not **RAIF** directly supervised, but must appoint a supervised Alternative Investment Fund Manager. Restricted to wellinformed investors. Passportable for professional investors across Europe, and possible to have sub funds) All asset classes available, no diversification required. No regulatory supervision – highly flexible structuring SLP/ regime inspired by common law partnerships. Passportable for professional investors across Europe. **Partnership** All asset classes available, no diversification required. No supervision and very flexible for structuring. More flexible / **SOPARFI** less regulated



LUXEMBOURG

Onshore models for Chinese private equity / real estate

Reserved Alternative Investment Fund (RAIF)

The RAIF combines the characteristics and structuring flexibilities of Luxembourg regulated specialised investment funds and investment companies in risk capital, except that RAIFs are **not subject to regulatory approval before they are launched**. This means that they benefit from a fast time-to-market for new fund launches.

Special Limited Partnership (SLP)

The SLP is a limited partnership without legal personality. This legal form is comparable to the common English law limited partnership, and can be used as a basis for fund structures, including for RAIFs.

SOPARFI

The SOPARFI is a vehicle dedicated to holding and financing Activities in Luxembourg. It is a fully taxable unregulated company structure. Any undertaking or private person can be eligible as an investor.

- Supervised indirectly via an appointed Alternative Investment Fund Manager.
- Can be used to create ring-fenced sub funds
- Both closed and open ended fund structuring options available
- Can be distributed to well-informed investors across Europe via EU fund passporting
- Legal features inspired by Common Law partnerships and familiar to those used to Cayman structures - high degree of contractual freedom and flexibility.
- Simplified registration and annual returns filings
- No distribution restrictions, no maximum limits on numbers of partners
 - Ordinary commercial companies designed to hold investments not subject to risk-spreading requirements and able to invest in any asset class.
 - SOPARFIs can also undertake commercial activities which are directly or indirectly connected to the management of their holdings including the debt servicing of their acquisitions.



WHAT THIS MEANS IN PRACTICE

Why Luxembourg over an offshore Cayman / BVI fund

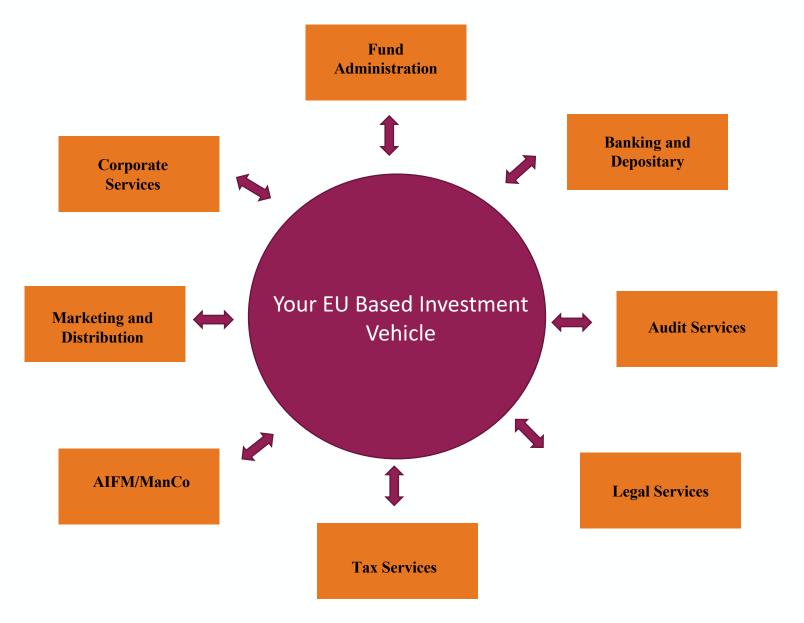
	Cayman / BVI	Luxembourg
Legal partnership structures available?	Yes	Yes
Unsupervised structures available?	Yes	Yes
Onshore jurisdiction?	No	Yes
European passporting	No	Yes
BEPS impact*	No longer tax efficient	Tax efficient with substance in Luxembourg

*The OECD's Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) action plan is leading to increasing focus on tax transparency on the part of regulatory authorities globally, and greater local substance requirements for intermediary companies.

This in turn is resulting in companies moving to establish onshore companies with clear business rationale as a more efficient way to structure their investments and move away from previous offshore structuring vehicles established solely for tax optimization.



THE DIFFERENT PARTIES SERVICING AN EU FUND





THANK YOU

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