



PE/VC Partnership Agreements Study

2020-21

Sixth Edition

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- 1.1 Sample composition
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- 1.3 North American Buyout Firms: How many partners or partner-equivalent does your firm have? How many investment professionals?
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- 1.5 International Buyout Firms: How many partners or partner-equivalent does your firm have? How many investment professionals?
- Fund of Fund/Secondary Funds Firms: How many 1.6 partners or partner-equivalent does your firm have? How many investment professionals?
- 1.7 Mezzanine/Infrastructure Firms: How many partners or partner-equivalent does your firm have? How many investment professionals?
- Private Equity Real Estate Firms: How many partners 1.8 or partner-equivalent does your firm have? How many investment professionals?
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- 1.11 Year of final closing for sample funds
- 1.12 Year of first close or anticipated first close if fund is still open
- 1.13 Breakdown by fund size for all funds
- 2.1 What is the fund's term?
- 2.2 If extensions are allowed, what is the term of the extension?
- 2.3 Are LPs required to pay management fees during any such extension period?
- 2.4 What approval is required for extensions?
- 2.5 What is the investment period?
- 2.6 When does the investment period start?
- 2.7 Can the investment period be extended?
- 2.8 For what purposes may capital be called after the end of the investment period?
- 2.9 Does the GP have the right to cause the fund to reinvest or recycle income or gain?

- If recycling is allowed, is there a limit on the amount 2.10 that can be re-invested?
- 2.11 If recycling is allowed, is the fund permitted to reinvest capital from deals that are disposed of within a certain time period?
- 2.12 Can the fund provide temporary bridge financing?
- 2.13 If yes, is there a time limit on the term of the bridge loan?
- 2.14 If the fund can provide bridge financing, is there a cap (as a percentage of aggregate commitments) on the amount of bridge loans that can be outstanding at any
- 2.15 Can the fund incur long-term debt (i.e. fund level leverage)?
- 2.16 Can the fund obtain a short-term loan to finance a deal before drawing down capital from limited partners and putting permanent loans in place?
- 2.17 If subscription credit lines are allowed, what is the duration allowed?
- 2.18 After initial close of your fund, how much time did/ do you have to reach a final closing?
- 2.19 Did your fund need to seek an extension for its fundraising period?
- 2.20 Did you offer investors any special incentives to come in on an early close?
- 2.21 Do you have an anchor investor that received special terms or equity in the management company?
- 2.22 If you have an anchor investor, what special benefits do they receive?
- 2.23 How much of the fund must be invested or reserved for follow-on investments, management fees and other expenses before a successor fund restriction is lifted?
- 2.24 What is the nature of the successor fund restriction?
- 2.25 Does the GP hold rights to co-invest alongside of the fund?
- 2.26 If so, can the GP cherry pick investments or must it co-invest in all deals?
- 2.27 Did the firm grant co-investment rights to any LPs?
- 2.28 Do you charge fees and carry on co-investments?

- 2.29 Does the partnership agreement have a provision which requires the GP to take steps to reduce or eliminate UBTI (unrelated business taxable income) allocated by the fund?
- **2.30** If so, what is the GP required to do under that term?
- 2.31 Does the partnership agreement have a provision which requires the GP to take steps to reduce or eliminate ECI (effectively connected income) allocated by the fund?
- **2.32** If so, what is the GP required to do under that term?
- **2.33** What are the penalties for a defaulting LP?
- **2.34** Is the GP permitted to waive the default of a LP?
- **2.35** If an LP defaults, is the GP required to notify the other LPs?
- 2.36 Does the partnership agreement include a ROFR (right of first refusal) in the case of a defaulting LP?
- 2.37 Does the partnership agreement include a ROFR (right of first refusal) in the case of an LP transfer?
- **2.38** Did you sign side letters or agreements with any LPs granting them more favorable terms than other investors?
- **2.39** Do you have "most favored nation" clauses with any of your LPs (allowing them to obtain the terms offered to other investors in side letters)?
- 2.40 If there is an MFN clause, does availability depend on the size of an LP's commitment?
- 2.41 What is the GP contribution to the fund, as a percentage of total commitments?
- **2.42** How do you fund your GP contribution?
- 2.43 Does the partnership agreement place limits on the GP's investment authority?
- 2.44 Does the partnership agreement place any limits on the percent of the management company that you can sell to a minority investor?
- 2.45 Does the partnership agreement (or side letters) place any limit on the size of your fund?
- **2.46** Could that limit be exceeded with approval of the LPAC?
- **2.47** What approval is required for exceeding?
- **2.48** Can the principals of the fund make related investments outside of the fund?

- 2.49 Did you create a parallel "affiliate" or "sidecar" fund that offers reduced fees/carry to those in a position to assist the fund?
- **2.50** If so, were any LPs of the main fund allowed to invest in the affiliated or sidecar fund?
- **3.1** How are your initial fund management fees structured?
- **3.2** When do you start charging management fees?
- 3.3 Do all LPs pay the same management fees?
- 3.4 What is the starting management fee, as a percentage of capital commitments or invested capital?
- 3.5 Is there a management fee scale-down during the term of the partnership?
- **3.6** If there is a management fee scale-down, what is the base for the management fee after it steps down?
- 3.7 Does the management fee formula change during any extension of the fund's term?
- **3.8** How are transaction and related fees treated?
- **3.9** Are portfolio company fees allocable to co-investors also subject to the offset formula above?
- **3.10** Do you have a cap on organizational expenses above which the GP or management company would pay for them?
- 3.11 For U.S.-based funds, if the fund manager is registered with the SEC as an investment adviser, who bears the related expenses of registering and compliance?
- 3.12 Who bears the expense of deal sourcing and monitoring?
- **3.13** Who bears broken-deal expenses?
- 3.14 If you have co-investors, who bears the the cost of the co-investors' share of broken-deal expenses?
- **3.15** Who bears the expense of the fund's operating advisors?
- **3.16** Who bears the expense of investment-related travel?
- **3.17** Who bears the expense of outside consultants?
- **3.18** Who bears the expense of reverse break-up fees?
- **3.19** Did you engage a placement agent for this fundraising?
- **3.20** If yes, who bears the expense of placement fees and expenses of the placement agent?

- 3.21 How are portfolio-company fees allocable to coinvestors handled?
- 4.1 What is the carried interest the GP receives from investments?
- 4.2 Does the carried interest rate increase if the fund performs above a certain level?
- 4.3 Is the carried interest calculated net of fees and expenses?
- 4.4 Can you amend your partnership without LP or advisory committee permission to reflect changes in how carry is taxed?
- Before the GP begins receiving carried interest 4.5 distributions, what must first be returned to limited partners?
- 4.6 If you must return only a portion of contributed capital first, what amounts must be returned?
- 4.7 On top of that amount, does the GP also have to provide a priority return, or hurdle of some kind?
- 4.8 If yes, what is the hurdle or priority return per annum?
- 4.9 Is the hurdle or priority return based on IRR, compound interest or simple interest?
- 4.10 For those with a hurdle or priority return, does the fund have a "catch up" provision?
- 4.11 Does the fund have a "Net Asset Value" test to restrict the GP from receiving distributions on portfolio company exits unless the portfolio has outperformed a benchmark?
- 4.12 Does the fund have a GP clawback requiring the GP to return over-distributions of carried interest?
- 4.13 How is the clawback calculated?
- 4.14 Is the clawback guaranteed by the individual members of the GP or an institution?
- 4.15 Is there an escrow or equivalent to ensure the GP clawback?
- 4.16 Are clawback true-ups required at any time before the end of the fund term?
- 4.17 How quickly must the fund distribute cash due to the LPs?
- 4.18 Is the GP required to distribute freely tradable securities within a specified time after becoming freely tradable?
- 4.19 If yes, what is the timeframe?

- 4.20 Must you sell securities for cash on behalf of limited partners that request it?
- 4.21 For freely tradable securities that you distribute, how are they valued?
- 4.22 How are dividends and interest (other than proceeds from short-term investments of idle cash) distributed?
- 4.23 How are proceeds from short-term investments of idle cash distributed?
- 4.24 Does the GP have the right to cause the fund to make tax liability distributions?
- 5.1 How do you report track record to LPs?
- 5.2 How often do you report to LPs?
- 5.3 Do you have to disclose to LPs fees received from portfolio companies?
- 5.4 Do you have to disclose to LPs expenses charged to portfolio companies?
- 5.5 For U.S.-based funds, do you plan to follow the Global Investment Performance Standard when the CFA Institute makes it effective January 1, 2020?
- 5.6 For U.S.-based funds, do you have the right to withhold certain information from LPs governed by the Freedom of Information Act or similar laws?
- 5.7 For U.S.-based funds, do you have to provide to LPs copies of any deficiency letters received from the SEC?
- 6.1 How many LPs sit on the advisory committee?
- 6.2 What are the roles and powers of the LP advisory committee?
- 6.3 What conduct by the GPs would release the fund from providing indemnification?
- 6.4 Does the fund have an LP clawback to support legal claims against the GP?
- 6.5 If there is an LP clawback, is there a limit on the amount that can be clawed back?
- 6.6 If there is an LP clawback, is there any cap on the amount that applies to the GP's carried interest?
- 6.7 If there is an LP clawback, is there a limitation on the timing of the clawback?
- 6.8 If there is an LP clawback, can it be applied to any fund expenses or liabilities, or is it limited solely to cover indemnification liabilities?
- 6.9 Can LPs remove the GP for cause?

- **6.10** Can LPs terminate the fund for cause?
- **6.11** If yes, what percentage of LPs must agree to proceed?
- **6.12** If the LP can remove the GP for cause or dissolve the fund, does the GP take a haircut on its carried interest with respect to pre-removal or pre-dissolution investments?
- 6.13 For both cause and no-cause removal, does the removed GP remain liable for its share of any GP clawback liability?
- **6.14** Is there a no-fault divorce clause letting LPs dissolve the fund for any reason?
- **6.15** If yes, what percentage of LPs must agree to proceed?
- **6.16** Does the fund have a no-fault suspension of the investment period clause?
- **6.17** If a no-fault suspension is to take place, what percentage of LPs must agree?
- **6.18** What standard of time commitment is imposed on the principals?

- **6.19** Does the fund have a key-person clause?
- **6.20** If yes, is there an automatic suspension on investments should the key-person event get triggered?
- **6.21** If there is an automatic suspension, do LPs have to vote to extend it?
- **6.22** If there is an automatic suspension, does it become permanent unless the LPs vote to end it?
- **6.23** What vote is required for the key-person provision?
- **6.24** What actions result from the key-person provision trigger?
- **6.25** Do you promote your terms and conditions as ILPAcompliant?
- 6.26 Has your firm adopted an environmental, social and governance policy?
- 6.27 Does your partnership agreement require your limited partners to explicitly waive the general partner's statutory fiduciary duties?