

COVID-19 IMPLICATIONS FOR INSTITUTIONAL INVESTORS

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Agenda

1 Subscriptions and Closings

- 2 Issues Impacting Fund Investors
- **3** New Funds and Market Opportunities

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Subscriptions and Closings

Impact on Fund Launches and Closings

Some funds affected by market deferrals

- Delays or deferrals
- Extensions of offering periods
- Suspensions of subscriptions

Opportunistic funds

- Accelerated fund launches
- Relatively brief offering periods

Subscriptions and Closings

Impact on Onboarding by Investors

Investor Decisionmaking

- Range of Reaction: Some investors hit the "pause" button while others responded defensively and/or opportunistically
- Challenges: Standard operating procedures (such as standing periodic investment meetings or inperson meetings) may not be sufficient or possible
- Innovation: Delegation of Authority
 - Delegation from boards and other fiduciaries to chief investment officers
 - If temporary, is delegation period sufficient?

Subscriptions and Closings

Impact on Onboarding by Investors

Execution of Fund Documents

- Esignatures
 - Permissible under applicable law?
 - Permissible under the fund documents?
 - Must hard copies follow?
- Notarization
- Witnesses
- Signing Authority and Authorized Signatory Lists

Fund Investment Program

Impact on Performance

Changes in Investment Strategy and Portfolio Holdings

- Defensive or opportunistic
- Permissible or unauthorized style drift
- Violations of investment restrictions

Impact on Borrowing and Leverage

- Defaults
- Margin calls
- Pressure from lenders and prime brokers

Ability to Meet Capital Calls

Excuse Rights

Broad enough to cover current funding issues?

Default Provisions

- Notice of not meeting initial call deadline
- Grace period
- Consequences of default

Force Majeure

Liquidity

Open-End Funds

Valuation Issues

Liquidity Issues

Side Pockets

Investor Exit Rights and Limitations

Open-End Funds

- •Hard and Soft Lock-ups
- Notice Requirements
- •Frequency of Redemption Rights
- Redemption Gates
- Audit Hold-Backs
- Distributions in kind
- Suspensions
- Wind-Downs

Liquidity

Closed-End Funds

Plans to realize investments

Valuation issues

Write-downs

Distributions in kind

Extensions of investment period

Extensions of harvest period/term

Valuatior issues

Investor Exit Rights and Strategies

Closed-End Funds

- Rights to Suspend and Terminate the Investment Period
 - Key Person Events
 - For Cause
- GP Kick-Out Rights
- Fund Termination Rights
- Transfers Through Secondary Transactions

Governance Role and Operation of LPAC Investor Meetings Deemed Consent Amendments

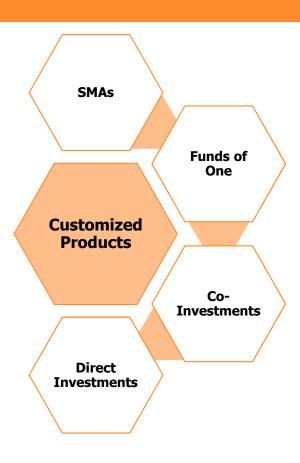
- Investor Opportunities
 - Opportunities to Renegotiate Fund Terms
 - Fees
 - Liquidity rights
 - Investment guidelines and restrictions
 - Borrowing and leverage limits
 - Opportunities to Impact Fund Operations
 - Business continuity, reopening, and contingency plans
 - Cybersecurity and data privacy
 - Investment Opportunities
 - Co-investment opportunities
 - Opportunities to purchase interests from distressed investors

Opportunistic Credit Funds

Customized Products

Term Asset-Backed Lending (TALF funds)

- Opportunistic Credit Funds Key Terms
 - Fundraising Period: Shorter to take advantage of the opportunity (e.g., 1-6 months)
 - Term: Shorter than 10-12 years (e.g., 5-8 years)
 - Investment Period: Shorter for same reasons (e.g., 1-2 years)
 - Capital Calls: Shorter than 10 calendar or business days (e.g., 5-7 days)
 - Recycling: Some funds have unlimited recycling during the investment period and/or substantial ability to recycle after the investment period
 - Hedging: Some closed-end funds require cash contributions to serve as collateral for any hedging, with the hedging contributions not generating a preferred return
 - Lock-ups: Some hedge funds have long hard lock-ups (e.g., 3-4 years)



• TALF 2.0

- Authorized by section 13(3) of the Federal Reserve Act, TALF is intended to facilitate the issuance of, and improve the market conditions for, asset-backed securities
- Key Parties:
 - TALF Lender: special-purpose vehicle capitalized by a \$10 billion investment by the Department of Treasury and a line of credit of \$100 billion from the New York Fed
 - TALF Agent: primary dealers that will act as agent for eligible borrowers to obtain TALF loans
 - Eligible Borrowers: US companies that own eligible collateral and have a relationship with a primary dealer
 - A US company is defined as a business that is created or organized in the United States or under the laws of the United States and that has significant operations in and a <u>majority of its employees based in the United States</u>.

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In addition to his private fund practice, Steve represents and advises a variety of entities, including banks, broker-dealers, CDOs, and hedge funds, with respect to issues involving joint venture arrangements, derivatives products and new product development.

At a previous firm, Steve was a member of both the investment management and structured products groups and split his time between structuring a variety of hedge funds and negotiating complex derivative transactions. Before joining Morgan Lewis, Steve was at another international law firm, where he was a partner in their investment management practice.

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