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Alternative Funds

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1. General

1.1 General Overview of Jurisdiction

The Portuguese alternative funds market remains rather traditional. However, in recent years there has been a discernible trend of new foreign players stepping in, mainly through the acquisition of existing fund managers or through direct investment in alternative funds.

The market is still dominated by fund managers integrated in banking groups, but independent managers have been increasing their footprint and market share – the market being sought-after by investors wishing to establish local partnerships and at the same time looking for a faster and more flexible decision-making process.

The performance of the real estate market in recent times has helped boost investments in real estate alternative investment funds, mainly targeting the restructuring and capitalisation of funds related to projects that were incomplete due to the shortage of equity or access to financing. A relevant factor for this is the Portuguese “golden visa” programme that was able to attract significant interest from investors to Portuguese real estate, it being one of the eligible investments to fulfil the visa requirements. The “golden visa” programme allows a non-EU national to obtain a residency permit to Portugal and to travel in the Schengen area, provided that, among other requirements and investment alternatives, the applicant makes an investment in real estate in the amount of EUR500,000, or invests at least EUR350,000 in units/shares of investment funds or venture capital funds dedicated to the capitalisation of Portuguese companies.

As a consequence, among the alternative funds, real estate investment is the leader in assets under management.

Venture capital funds have also been able to take advantage of the golden visa programme, developing vehicles targeting foreign investors who need to fulfil the eligibility criteria.

2. Funds

2.1 Types of Alternative Funds

The Portuguese regime allows for the establishment of alternative funds investing:

- in securities or financial assets such as undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities that do not comply with the UCITS Directive limits (and are thus classified as alternative funds);
- in real estate; and
- in long-term non-financial assets with a determinable value.

According to Regulation No 2/2015, alternative funds investing in securities may adopt the branding of alternative funds investing in bonds, shares, index-trackers, money-market fund, etc, provided that they comply with specific asset allocation limits.

The Venture Capital Law establishes the possibility of setting up venture capital funds, alternative specialised investment funds and social entrepreneurship funds.

Moreover, other laws establish the possibility of specific alternative investment funds being created. However, due to the strict legal limitations, these specific types are seldom used.

From all the types indicated above, the majority of the alternative funds in Portugal are venture capital and real estate funds, followed by undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities that do not comply with the UCITS Directive. The remaining types of alternative funds have a residual representation in the Portuguese market.

2.2 Fund Structures

An AIF may take one of two forms or structures, both subject to licensing procedures: (i) the contractual structure with no legal personality; or (ii) the collective investment company endowed with legal personality.

The contractual structure is the classic structure and requires that the alternative fund be managed by a separate fund manager. The investors’ or participants’ interests in these funds are called “units” (*unidades de participação*).

The collective investment company (*sociedade de investimento*) may be self-managed or have appointed a third party as their manager, which must be a duly authorised investment fund manager. Participants in these collective investment companies will hold shares (*ações*).

In Portugal, alternative funds are usually set up under the contractual structure.

Nevertheless, there has been a recent market trend based on the transformation of commercial companies into collective investment companies, but externally managed by a fund manager. This model does not differ significantly from the contractual structure, considering that it needs to have in place a fund manager.

Lastly, the recently created real estate investment trusts, or SIGIs, are not subject to the UCI Law nor do they need to be managed by a fund manager. Even though SIGIs are qualified as real estate collective investment companies endowed with legal personality, they are only subject to the SIGIs Framework, the Companies Code and certain provisions of the Securities Code regarding publicly traded companies.

2.3 Regulatory Regime

The activity involving the management, investment and marketing of alternative funds is mainly regulated by:

- the Undertakings for Collective Investment Law (*Regime Geral dos Organismos de Investimento Coletivo*), enacted by Law No 16/2015 of 24 February 2015 (UCI Law), implemented in Portugal Directive 2009/65/EC on undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITS) (UCITS Directive), as amended from time to time;
- the Securities Code (*Código dos Valores Mobiliários* or PSC), enacted by Decree Law No 486/99 of 13 November 1999, as amended from time to time, that entered into force on 1 March 2000;
- Directive 2011/61/EU on Alternative Investment Fund Managers (AIFMD), which sets out most of the rules relating to alternative funds;
- the CMVM Regulation No 2/2015 on Undertakings for Collective Investment (Regulation No 2/2015), which sets forth more specific rules regarding certain aspects of the UCI Law; and
- the CMVM Regulation No 3/2015 on venture capital, social entrepreneurship and alternative specialised investment.

On a different note, the AIFMD has also been partially implemented in Portugal by Law No 18/2015 of 4 March, relating to Venture Capital, Social Entrepreneurship and Specialised Investment (Venture Capital Law). The Venture Capital Law contains a specific regime applicable to alternative funds investing in equity instruments for a limited period of time as well as other structures, which in spite of sharing similar features with the UCIs framework, is perceived under Portuguese law as being an autonomous subject in relation to the UCI Law.

The Portuguese Securities Exchange Commission (*Comissão do Mercado de Valores Mobiliários* or CMVM) is the main regulatory body in relation to the aforementioned matters.

Furthermore, alternative funds' managers, as financial institutions, are also subject to the Bank of Portugal (*Banco de Portugal* or BoP) prudential supervision, notably in what concerns the applicable provisions of the Portuguese Banking Law, enacted by Decree Law No 298/92 of 31 December, as amended from time to time, and all complementary legal documents in connection therewith. Nevertheless, a recent amendment to the law, which will enter into force on 1 January 2020, will transfer and concentrate the powers to supervise alternative funds' managers into the CMVM, thus ending the dual supervision model (BoP and CMVM) currently in place.

The investment limitations will vary greatly depending on the type of alternative fund at hand. However, as a rule, real

estate alternative funds will need to have two-thirds of their portfolio invested in real estate or analogous assets – for example, shares in real estate companies, units or shares of other real estate investment funds.

Alternative funds investing in transferable securities that do not comply with the UCITS Directive limits may only invest in financial instruments; alternative funds investing in long-term non-financial assets with a determinable value, among other limitations, need to have 30% of its net asset value invested in long-term non-financial assets and no more than 25% of its net asset value invested in real estate or analogous assets.

Venture capital funds can only invest up to 33% of its asset into a single company or group of companies, save for the case where they have a mandatory minimum ticket of EUR500,000 or only target professional investors. Likewise, venture capital funds cannot invest more than 50% of their asset into securities admitted to trading on a regulated market.

2.4 Loan Origination

Loan originating from alternative funds is not allowed under Portuguese law, unless the fund is authorised to do so under a specific European regime. Therefore, for the time being, only credit and certain financial institutions authorised by the BoP may extend credit on a professional basis.

However, an amendment to the law, which will enter into force on 1 January 2020 will also allow the possibility of setting up so-called “loan-originating funds”, which will be able to grant loans to companies, but not to natural persons, credit institutions or other entities with close ties, such as the depositary of the fund or companies comprised in the group of the fund manager. This type of alternative fund will be able to borrow money for the purpose of granting loans up to 60% of the fund's asset.

2.5 Cryptocurrencies and Non-traditional Assets

The CMVM accepts that funds may invest directly in crypto-assets if they are an alternative funds investing on non-financial assets or a specialised alternative investment fund. The CMVM also considers that, in case of investments in crypto-assets, there is the need to have in place an adequate identification of the investment policy, an acceptable definition of the valuation rules and a satisfactory management of the risk associated with such type of investment.

2.6 Regulatory Approval Process

All alternative funds are subject to the previous authorisation and/or registration with the CMVM. The fund manager must provide the CMVM with the alternative fund's legal documentation, notably the key investor information document, the drafts of the agreements to be entered into between the management company and the entities that will

render services to the alternative fund or its manager, and the full prospectus of the fund (if applicable).

The fund manager must also deliver to the CMVM the documents corroborating the acceptance of the services rendered by all entities involved in the fund's activities.

The CMVM must issue an authorisation within 15 days (in the case of venture capital funds, specialised alternative investment funds and social entrepreneurship funds), or within 20 days (in the case of the contractual structure – investment funds – or externally managed collective investment companies), or 40 days (in case of self-managed collective investment companies) as from the receipt of the relevant documents. If the applicants have not been notified of the success of the application by the end of this period, the authorisation is considered to have been tacitly granted, save for the cases of venture capital funds, specialised alternative investment funds and social entrepreneurship funds, which is deemed tacitly refused. Note that the CMVM may refuse the authorisation if the applicant does not submit the required documentation or if the fund manager has engaged in irregular management of other investment funds.

However, considering that the CMVM tends to request further information from the applicant – which results in the legal term for granting the authorisation being halted – it generally takes around two months for the process to be completed. In the case of self-managed collective investment companies, the process usually takes several months considering the stricter legal requirements that are applicable.

2.7 Requirement for Local Investment Managers

The alternative fund may also be managed by a fund manager from another EU member state passported under the AIFMD regime, based on the freedom of services or the freedom of establishment.

In the case of third-country entities, they may also request CMVM to authorise the management of alternative funds in Portugal. Nevertheless, it is unlikely that the CMVM will grant its authorisation without the fund manager having a minimum local presence.

2.8 Other Local Requirements

In Portugal, it is not allowed to create an alternative fund under the general partner/limited partner structure. In this sense, all alternative funds are either set up under the contractual form or they are incorporated as limited liability company by shares.

In case of externally managed alternative funds or funds set up under contractual form, please refer to **3.7 Local Substance Requirements** as to the requirements applicable to the fund manager.

In case of self-managed alternative funds, the requirements applicable to the fund itself will follow very closely the ones established in respect of the external fund manager. The number of personnel involved in this type of fund will largely depend of the nature, size and complexity of its activities. In any case, this type of alternative fund must have business premises in Portugal and, at least, some staff located in Portugal with knowledge and experience in the local regulatory framework.

2.9 Rules Concerning Other Service Providers

The custodian of the alternative fund must be established in Portugal – that is, either being incorporated and authorised by the Portuguese supervisors or having a branch in Portugal.

As for the roles of administrator, money laundering reporting officer, etc, there is no carved-in-stone provision stating that it needs to be a person resident in Portugal.

Nevertheless, from our experience and without prejudice of a case-by-case analysis, the fact of such roles being undertaken by non-residents may jeopardise the effective performance of the functions or, in case of personnel that do not speak Portuguese, may create serious difficulties for them to understand the local regulatory environment and impact the performance of the relevant tasks.

Regarding the requirements for appointing the personnel in charge of vital roles within the alternative fund and/or the fund manager, they shall possess the necessary competency, experience, suitability, availability and independency to carry out the tasks at hand.

2.10 Requirements for Non-local Service Providers

Please refer to **2.9 Rules Concerning Other Service Providers**.

2.11 Tax Regime

Alternative Funds (not Venture Capital Funds)

Alternative funds (which are not venture capital funds) are subject to corporate income tax (CIT) at the general rate – currently set at 21% – but are exempt from municipal and state surcharges. Taxable income corresponds to the net profit assessed in accordance with their respective accounting standards. Passive income, such as investment income, rental income and capital gains (except when sourced in a tax haven) are disregarded for taxable profit assessment purposes. Costs incurred in connection with such income (including funding costs) are disregarded for profit assessment purposes. Non-deductible expenses under the CIT code and income and expenses respecting to management fees and other commissions earned by alternative funds are also disregarded for taxable profit assessment purposes. Also, income received is not subject to withholding tax,

though autonomous tax rates established in the CIT Code will apply.

Alternative funds that are exclusively investing in money market instruments and bank deposits will also be subject to stamp tax applicable over their global net asset value at a rate of 0.0025% (per quarter). Other alternative funds will be subject to stamp tax which will be levied on their global net asset value at a rate of 0.0125% (per quarter).

Venture Capital Funds

Venture capital funds are CIT-exempt pursuant the Tax Benefits Code.

2.12 Double-tax Treaties

Alternative funds established in Portugal qualify for benefits under double-tax treaties, save for the case of venture capital funds.

2.13 Use of Subsidiaries for Investment Purposes

It is not a common practice for alternative funds to resort to subsidiaries for investment purposes. However, there are certain real estate alternative funds using subsidiaries to rationalise the management of the assets.

The use of subsidiaries may be particularly useful in the case of alternative funds set up under the contractual form, which cannot directly hire employees. Conversely, a subsidiary fully held by the alternative fund would be able to hire personnel.

2.14 Origin of Promoters/Sponsors of Alternative Funds

Besides the local sponsors/promoters who still represent a significant share of the market, there is a trend of foreign players (from countries such as China, Turkey, Brazil, the Middle East and Portuguese-speaking African countries) searching Portugal, mainly to find eligible investment opportunities for their countrymen to apply for the Portuguese golden visa.

2.15 Origin of Investors in Alternative Funds

Investors in Portuguese alternative funds, apart from nationals who still represent a significant part of the investors, typically come from countries such as China, Turkey, Brazil, the Middle East and Portuguese-speaking African countries. Many of said investors search the local alternative funds as a mean to obtain an eligible investment for the purposes of applying for the Portuguese golden visa.

There is also a stream of investors coming from other EU States, notably France, which use real estate alternative funds as a mean to invest in the local real estate market.

2.16 Destination of Investments Made by Alternative Funds

Most of the investments made by Portuguese alternative funds are in Portugal, save for the alternative funds investing in securities and financial instruments which frequently invest in securities issued by foreign issuers. As for real estate, mainly due to tax reasons, the investment is made in Portugal, but there are some cases where the investments were made in foreign countries (EU and non-EU countries), since it is not forbidden by the Portuguese law.

2.17 Key Trends

In the case of real estate alternative funds, there is a trend of investors converting existing commercial companies into externally managed collective investment companies, subject to the UCI Law, to benefit from a more favourable tax regime.

Venture capital funds represent a very dynamic segment of the local alternative funds market, being mainly set up to take advantage of public programmes and tax benefits granted to innovation and R&D, as well as to address the demand of foreign investors for local vehicles that are an eligible investment for the purposes of obtaining a Portuguese golden visa.

2.18 Disclosure/Reporting Requirements

In accordance with the CMVM's regulations and instructions, all alternative funds and their fund managers are required to report to CMVM on an ongoing basis, through electronic means, the items referred to in Annex IV to Delegated Regulation (EU) No 231/2013.

Furthermore, fund managers need to disclose to the public, on the CMVM's website, the holders of their qualifying shareholders, as well as the composition of the portfolio and the legal documents of the alternative funds under management.

The obligations referred in the preceding paragraph do not apply to venture capital funds, specialised alternative investment fund and social entrepreneurship funds, which are subject to less public disclosures, without prejudice of the ongoing reporting made directly to the investors.

2.19 Anticipated Changes

The recently published Decree Law No 144/2019, of 23 September (DL 144/2019) will amend the UCI Law and the Venture Capital Law, with effect after 1 January 2020, mainly targeting four areas of regulations.

Firstly, the DL 144/2019 will transfer and concentrate the powers to supervise alternative funds' managers into the CMVM, thus ending the dual supervision model (BoP and CMVM) currently in place.

Secondly, the DL 144/2019 will create “loan originating funds”, which will be able to grant loans to companies in line with the legal regimes created in other EU countries, thus diversifying the funding instruments available to the Portuguese economy.

Thirdly DL 144/2019 also intends to review and perfect some of the rules applicable to funds and fund managers, mainly considering the adequacy and proportionality principles by reference to the specific activity carried out by market players.

Lastly, DL 144/2019 envisages bringing closer the Portuguese passport regime under the UCITS Directive and AIFMD to the one currently in force in other EU states and thereby boosting the competitiveness of the Portuguese players.

3. Managers

3.1 Legal Structures Used by Fund Managers

If the alternative fund is not a collective investment company that is self-managed, it will need to be managed by:

- an alternative investment fund manager which is a financial institution authorised to manage alternative funds investing in securities, financial assets, non-financial assets, real estate investments and venture capital funds;
- a real estate fund manager which may only manage real estate funds; or
- a credit institution, provided that it has own funds in an amount no less than EUR7.5 million, the alternative fund is closed-ended and that the overall assets of the AIFs under its management falls below:
 - (a) EUR100 million, if the portfolio includes assets acquired with resort to the leveraging effect, or
 - (b) EUR500 million, if the alternative fund does not resort to leveraging.

After 1 January 2020, only one type of asset management company will be allowed to register with CMVM to manage the different types of collective investment structures. Credit institutions will no longer be allowed to manage any type of collective investment structure.

Venture capital, social entrepreneurship and specialised alternative investment funds are generally managed by a venture capital fund manager.

3.2 Regulatory Regime

Please refer to **2.3 Regulatory Regime**.

In Portugal all fund managers are subject to regulatory approval and ongoing supervision. Only venture capital fund managers are eligible to benefit, to a limited extent, from the de minimis exemption foreseen in the AIFMD.

Depending on the alternative fund, different requirements will apply. However, we would stress the control of the suitability of the members of the board of directors and audit board of the alternative fund manager carried out by the supervisory authorities (BoP and the CMVM).

After 1 January 2020, the sole competent supervisor on this matter will be the CMVM.

3.3 Tax Regime

If the alternative fund is endowed with legal personality and is self-managed, the tax regime referred to in **2.11 Tax Regime** applies.

Contrarily, if the alternative fund is managed by a third party, income obtained by such manager (including capital gains earned on the transfer of fund units) will be subject to CIT at a rate of 21% to which a municipal surcharge of up to 1.5% may be applicable on taxable profits – depending on the municipality where the alternative fund manager is established (the municipalities have the right to decide if the municipal surcharge is levied and at which rate).

Taxable profits are also subject to a progressive state surcharge which has the following applicable rates:

- 3% on the part of the taxable profits exceeding EUR1.5 million up to EUR7.5 million;
- 5% on the part of the taxable profits exceeding EUR7.5 million up to EUR35 million; and
- 9% on the part of the taxable profits exceeding EUR35 million.

3.4 Rules Concerning “Permanent Establishments”

In Portugal, there are no exemptions or other rules regarding “permanent establishments”.

3.5 Taxation of Carried Interest

The amount of carried interest on the date of a transfer qualifies as interest rather than capital gains for tax purposes.

3.6 Outsourcing of Investment Functions/Business Operations

Alternative fund managers can outsource investment management functions to third parties, subject to filing the draft of the outsourcing agreement with the CMVM and compliance with articles 75 to 82 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) No 231/2013. Furthermore, this type of outsourcing can only be done to other alternative fund managers or individual portfolio managers (MiFID firm).

Regarding business operation and similar non-investment management functions, the outsourcing – even though subject to the rules described above – can be executed with a non-regulated entity.

3.7 Local Substance Requirements

The local substance requirements are not specifically carved out in stone.

Nevertheless, the fund manager will need to have a board of directors with at least three members, an audit committee with three effective members and one replacement, a statutory auditor and a replacement. In addition, it is necessary to have one or two persons allocated to the control tasks, compliance, an AML/CTF officer, a risk manager and auditing, as applicable.

Usually, there is also a department in charge of evaluation of the assets of the funds, a financing and accounting department, fund managers allocated to each fund under management and human resources or an administrative department. It is possible to have a combination of roles, provide that the general principle entailing that the person who carries management functions or day-to-day business tasks cannot be responsible for control functions is respected.

3.8 Local Regulatory Requirements for Non-local Managers

Non-local managers will be subject to the same requirements that apply to local managers, save for the case where the non-local manager is passported to Portugal under AIFMD. In this case, the Portuguese supervisors will mainly focus on enforcing local market conducts rules, leaving the prudential supervision of the Non-local manager to its home-state supervisor.

4. Investors

4.1 Types of Investor in Alternative Funds

The most sought-after types of alternative funds in Portugal are real estate and venture capital funds.

In the case of real estate alternative funds, there is a trend of investors converting existing commercial companies into externally managed collective investment companies, subject to the UCI Law, to benefit from a more favourable tax regime.

Venture capital funds represent a very dynamic segment of the local alternative funds market, being mainly set up to take advantage of public programmes and tax benefits granted to innovation and R&D, as well as to address the demand of foreign investors for local vehicles that are an eligible investment for the purposes of obtaining a Portuguese golden visa.

4.2 Marketing of Alternative Funds

Local alternative funds can be marketed to both professional and non-professional investors, depending on the limitations provided under the fund's legal documents. An

alternative fund passported to Portugal under AIFMD may only be marketed to professional investors.

Nevertheless, the Portuguese national private placement regime allows for alternative funds to obtain a local authorisation from CMVM to be marketed with both professional and non-professional investors. However, considering the strict applicable requirements, this route has not been used frequently by foreign players.

4.3 Rules Concerning Marketing of Alternative Funds

Besides the Securities Code and the UCI Law and/or Venture Capital Law, the marketing of alternative funds is subject to the general rules and good practices applicable to advertising in general, particularly if the investor is a natural person.

In the case of alternative funds (which are not venture capital funds), pursuant to Regulation No 2/2015, if the marketing materials disclose return data, they shall also contain, at least:

- the identification of the alternative fund and its manager;
- the warning that “the disclosed returns represent past data and do not guarantee future returns”;
- the identification of the reference period for return figures indicated;
- confirmation on whether or not the return figures disclosed already include the applicable taxation;
- information on where and how the key investor information document and other legal documents may be obtained;
- in cases where the alternative fund's units/shares are admitted to trading on a regulated market, identification of the market at stake and if the values disclosed are calculated on the basis of the asset value or on the market value of the units/shares;
- the warning that investment in the alternative fund may lead to the loss of principal invested, in cases where the alternative fund does not guarantee payment of the principal invested;
- if the data disclosed is annualised, but has a reference period greater than one year, the information disclosed shall also contain the reference according to which the reference return could only be obtained if the investment was performed during the entire period of reference; and
- the risk level, with identical emphasis of the return figure, for an identical period of reference.

4.4 Local Investors

In general terms, all types of local investors may invest in alternative funds established in Portugal, subject to the specific limitations established in the alternative fund's legal documents.

4.5 Regulatory Regime

Prior to the marketing in Portugal of alternative funds, the fund at stake needs to:

- be previously authorised by the CMVM, if it is a Portuguese fund;
- complete the AIFMD passport procedure to Portugal, if it is an EU fund intended to be marketed with professional investors; or
- complete with the national private placement regime, if it is a third-country fund.

Afterwards, there are periodic reports to be filed with the CMVM in respect of the marketing and subscription of the alternative fund in Portugal by local investors.

4.6 Disclosure Requirements

The fund manager must prepare and publish annual and biennial accounts of each alternative fund, as applicable. These must be made available free of charge at the investors' request.

The marketing entity must send or make available to the investors a statement informing them of: (i) the number of units such investor holds; and (ii) their value and the aggregate value of the investment.

In addition to this information, the marketing entity may provide any additional information regarding the investor's financial situation. For example, if the marketing entity of the alternative fund is a bank of which the investor is a client, it could provide the above information together with the investor's bank statement.

4.7 Tax Regime

The tax regime applicable to investors depends on: (i) the type of alternative fund; (ii) if the investor is an individual or a legal entity; and, (iii) whether the investor is resident in Portugal or not.

Private Equity Funds and Real Estate Funds

Distributions received by individual investors resident in Portugal for tax purposes are subject to final Portuguese income tax (PIT) withholding at a 28% rate.

Distributions received by individual investors not resident in Portugal for tax purposes are exempt from PIT in Portugal in case of private equity funds and subject to a 10% tax rate in case of real estate funds, provided that proof of non-residence is timely provided and the investors are not resident in a country, territory or region with a clearly more favourable tax regime, as identified in the list of the Ministerial Order 150/2004, of 13 February (as amended) (ie, a "blacklisted jurisdiction"). In such case, distributions are subject to PIT at a 35% rate.

Distributions received by legal entities resident in Portugal for tax purposes are subject to CIT withholding tax (25%) on account of the final tax due. The distribution forms part of the taxable profits and the withholding tax will be credited against the CIT assessed at year end.

Distributions received by legal entities not resident in Portugal for tax purposes are exempt from CIT in case of private equity funds and subject to a 10% tax rate in case of real estate funds, provided that:

- they are not, directly or indirectly, held in more than 25% of their share capital by Portuguese resident entities (except for non-resident investors that are legal entities resident in another EU member state or any country with which Portugal has a double tax treaty in force);
- they have timely provided proof of non-residence; and
- they are not resident in a blacklisted jurisdiction.

If the corporate investor is resident in a blacklisted jurisdiction, distributions are subject to CIT at a 35% rate. In all other cases, if the exemption above is not applicable, distributions are subject to CIT at a rate of 25%.

Income resulting from a sale of units is qualified as capital gain in Portugal.

Capital gains resulting from the sale of units obtained by individuals resident in Portugal for tax purposes are subject to PIT at a 28% rate over the positive difference between the capital gains and capital losses of a given year (ie, tax is levied on the net capital gains).

Capital gains resulting from a sale of units obtained by individuals not resident in Portugal for tax purposes are exempt from PIT in case of private equity funds and subject to a 10% tax rate in case of real estate funds provided that they are not resident in a country, territory or region with a clearly more favourable tax regime identified in the list of the Ministerial Order 150/2004, of 13 February 2004 (as amended). In such case, capital gains are subject to PIT at a 35% rate.

Capital gains resulting from a sale of units obtained by legal entities resident in Portugal form part of the taxable profits of the relevant year.

Capital gains resulting from the sale of units obtained by legal entities not resident in Portugal for tax purposes are exempt from CIT in case of private equity funds and are subject to a 10% tax rate in case of real estate funds provided that:

- they are not held, directly or indirectly, in more than 25% of their share capital by Portuguese residents or by individuals resident in Portugal (except if the legal entity

is resident in an EU member state or any country with which Portugal has a double tax treaty in force);

- they have provided proof of non-residence in due time; and
- they are not domiciled in tax haven jurisdictions listed in Ministerial Order No 150/2004 of 13 February 2004, as amended.

If the corporate investor is resident in a blacklisted jurisdiction, capital gains are subject to CIT at a 35% rate. In all other cases, if the exemption above is not applicable, capital gains are subject to CIT at a rate of 25%.

Venture Capital Funds

Distributions received by individuals resident in Portugal for tax purposes are subject to final PIT withholding at a 10% rate.

Distributions received by individuals not resident in Portugal for tax purposes are exempt from PIT in Portugal, provided such individuals are not resident in a blacklisted jurisdiction. In such case, distributions are subject to PIT at a 10% rate.

Distributions received by legal entities resident in Portugal are subject to CIT withholding tax (10%) on account of the final tax due. The distribution forms part of the taxable profits and the withholding tax will be credited against the CIT assessed at year end.

Distributions received by legal entities not resident in Portugal are exempt from CIT provided that:

- they are not held, directly or indirectly, in more than 25% of its share capital by Portuguese residents or by individuals resident in Portugal;
- they have provided proof of non-residence in due time; and
- they are not domiciled in a blacklisted jurisdiction.

If the CIT exemption does not apply, distributions will be subject to a final withholding tax of 10%.

Capital gains resulting from the sale of units obtained by individuals resident in Portugal for tax purposes are subject

to PIT at a 10% rate over the positive difference between the capital gains and capital losses of the relevant year.

Capital gains resulting from the sale of units obtained by individuals not resident in Portugal are exempt from PIT provided they are not resident in a blacklisted jurisdiction. In such cases, capital gains will be subject to PIT at a 10% rate.

Capital gains resulting from the sale of units obtained by legal entities resident in Portugal form part of the taxable profits of the relevant year.

Capital gains resulting from the sale of units obtained by legal entities not resident in Portugal are, as a rule, subject to CIT at a 10% rate, though an exemption may be applicable provided certain requirements are met, notably the legal entity shall not be domiciled in a blacklisted jurisdiction.

4.8 FATCA/CRS Compliance Regime

FATCA

Portugal signed the IGA with the USA on 6 August 2015 and has implemented through Law No 82-B/2014, of 31 December 2014, the legal framework based on the reciprocal exchange of information with the USA on financial accounts subject to disclosure. The IGA has entered into force on 10 August 2016, and through the Decree Law No 64/2016, of 11 October 2016, Ministerial Order (*Portaria*) No 302-A/2016, of 2 December 2016 as amended by Ministerial Order No 169/2017, of 25 May 2017, and Ministerial Order (*Portaria*) No 302-E/2016, of 2 December 2016, the Portuguese government approved the complementary regulation required to comply with FATCA. Under the referred legislation the issuer is required to obtain information regarding certain account holders and report such information to the Portuguese Tax Authorities, which, in turn, will report such information to the IRS.

CRS

The Council Directive 2014/107/EU of 9 December 2014 regarding the mandatory automatic exchange of information in the field of taxation was transposed into the Portuguese Law through the Decree Law No 64/2016, of 11 October 2016. Under such law, the issuer is required to collect information regarding certain account holders and report such information to Portuguese Tax Authorities – under forms which, in turn, will report such information to the relevant tax authorities of EU member states or states which have signed the Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement on Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information for the Common Reporting Standard.

In view of the regime enacted by Decree Law No 64/2016 of 11 October, all information regarding the registration of the financial institution, the procedures to comply with the reporting obligations arising thereof and the forms to use to

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that end were provided by the Ministry of Finance, through Order (*Portaria*) No 302-B/2016, of 2 December 2016, Order (*Portaria*) No 302-C/2016, of 2 December 2016, Order (*Portaria*) No 302-D/2016, of 2 December 2016, as amended by Ministerial Order No 255/2017 of 14 August 2017, and Order (*Portaria*) No 302-E/2016, of 2 December 2016.