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At a Glance guide to

Jersey Private Funds for Family Office investments

Trustees, fiduciaries, settlors and beneficiaries of private wealth structures seeking alternative investments often opt for smaller scale collective investments using private wealth vehicles, finding the Jersey Private Funds (JPF) regime highly suitable.

Family investment holding structures vary based on whether they aim to acquire a single asset or a portfolio. Jersey offers a variety of familiar structures such as companies, unit trusts and limited partnerships. The regulatory treatment depends on the number of investors and the assets.

Single asset holding structures are not classified as collective investment funds under Jersey regulations and can be established without additional regulatory consent. Structures holding multiple assets may be considered collective investment funds and, barring exceptions, are likely subject to regulatory oversight, which varies based on number of participants involved and their sophistication.

5 things to know about establishing a JPF

- JPFs are private investment funds requiring at least two investors pooling their capital to acquire a number of assets, such that there would be 'risk spreading'
- 50 — The JPF regime offers fund promoters a cost-effective, fast track (48 hour) regulatory approval process which allows up to 50 professional or eligible investors to participate
- There is no requirement for a JPF to issue a formal offer document, though participants must acknowledge their receipt and acceptance of an investment warning and disclosure statement
- Where an arrangement is exclusively for persons who are connected to each other by way of a family connection, then there is an exemption available and the arrangement is not required to be authorised as a JPF
- Ogier advises on the applicability of the Jersey Private Fund regime to existing structures looking to engage in collective investment and can draft establishment documents for JPFs and non-fund family investment structures

5 things to know about administering a JPF

- JPFs must appoint a Jersey-regulated administrator to act as a Designated Service Provider (**DSP**) to ensure compliance with the JPF Guide and Jersey's AML / CFT / CPF legislation
- At least one Jersey resident director should be appointed to a JPF board or its governing body. The JPF annual compliance return collects data on the composition of these boards, including the number of Jersey-resident directors and their affiliation with the DSP
- JPFs are Schedule 2 businesses and must be registered with the Jersey Financial Services Commission under the Proceeds of Crime (Supervisory Bodies) (Jersey) Law 2008
- As a Schedule 2 business a JPF requires a Money Laundering Reporting Officer, a Money Laundering Compliance Officer and may appoint the DSP as an Anti-Money Laundering Service Provider to provide these services
- Ogier Global can fulfil the role of the DSP and the AMLSP and can provide Jersey resident directors to be appointed to the JPF

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