

Resumen Ejecutivo 2017

(Executive Summary 2017)

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As in previous editions, this issue of the Anuario de Capital Riesgo 2017 is structured in four parts. The First is devoted to the analysis of the main regulatory changes experienced by the industry last year, taken in a very broad sense as we will see later. The Second Part, discusses the uses of risk-capital and private equity as a financial instrument at the service of small and medium-sized firms, for the second year focusing on the activities in the field of various Comunidades Autónomas within Spain.

The Third Part of the Anuario concentrates in an in-depth discussion of the various relationships between venture capital and entrepreneurship, facing the topic from a variety of perspectives. Finally, the Fourth and last Part is devoted to the traditional review of the Spanish private equity and venture capital in 2017, to which in this edition of the Anuario, the editors have added a review of the Latam private equity market in the past year.

The first article of the First part tackles what is probably the main regulatory innovation affecting venture capital during 2017, which is the new regulation of prospectuses being implemented by the European Union. Its author is Manuel Martínez López, from MA Abogados, and the article REGULATION (EU) 2017/1129 ON PUBLIC OFFERING AND LISTING OF SECURITIES: A NEW EXAMPLE OF PROCICLICALITY OF REGULATORY POLICY IN FINANCIAL MARKETS? (REGLAMENTO (UE) 2017/1129, SOBRE OFERTA PÚBLICA Y ADMISIÓN DE VALORES: ¿UN EJEMPLO DEL CARÁCTER “PROCÍCLICO” DE LA POLÍTICA LEGISLATIVA EN EL MERCADO FINANCIERO?).

In his article, M. Martinez discusses Regulation (EU) 2017/1129, on public offering and listing of securities in the EU, a new piece of regulation that builds up on the much talked about Action Plan on Building a Capital Markets Union. As is well known, the Action Plan purports to strengthen long term financing of European firms through the establishment of an effective and integrated capital market across the European Union, developing new financial alternatives and promoting greater integration of financial firms as well as increased competition between them. Within this framework, the easing of regulations to allow new start-ups and small and medium firms to access the capital markets issuing securities on their own appears a crucial endeavor, as it is such a question the new Regulation attempts to accomplish, lowering regulatory entry barriers and thus, enhance non-banking corporate financing by means of public offering and listing of securities.

The prospectus is the basis of the public offering of securities to be engaged upon by a firm, and as M. Martínez discusses at length, the new Regulation includes normalized models pertaining to the various parts a prospectus should include for, namely a Synthesis Note/ Abstract, an Universal Registration Document, a Financial Information Module and a Securities Note. Since the new prospectuses are to be valid across EU countries, the normalization of their structure and common specification of its content is a very welcome occurrence.

Special mention is due to the consideration of relevant risks factors of the issuer to be declared in the prospectus and the general opposition of the European regulator to the practice of liability shield so frequent in the traditional prospectuses. In this regard, Regulation (UE) 2017/1129 require risk factors to be limited to those specific of the issuer, relevant to the adoption of an informed investment decision and supported by the information included in the Registration Document and the Financial Information Module, based on the probability of occurrence and on the perceived negative impact of such event. In general, even appreciating the simplification of the issuance and registration of securities implied in the new Reglamento, the position of M. Martínez is critical of the many open question to be clarified in the future by further regulatory action, an issue pertinent also in the consideration of the procyclical character of the new regulation.

The second article of this Second Part of the Anuario explores he reform that the Regulation (UE) 1991/2017 has brought about for the European Venture Capital Funds (EVCF) and the European Social Entrepreneurship Funds (ESEF). Prof. Elena Pérez Carrillo from the University of León in her paper EUROPEAN VENTURE CAPITAL FUNDS AND EUROPEAN SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP FUNDS. RECENT REFORMS AND PROSPECTS FOR FUTURE CHANGES TO THEIR LEGAL REGIME IN THE EUROPEAN UNION, (FONDOS DE CAPITAL RIESGO EUROPEOS Y FONDOS DE EMPRENDIMIENTO SOCIAL EUROPEOS. REFORMAS RECIENTES Y PERSPECTIVAS DE PRÓXIMAS MODIFICACIONES DE SU RÉGIMEN JURÍDICO EN LA UNIÓN EUROPEA), explores in depth the recent changes in the regulation of those two European collective investment undertakings, trying to bring those instruments out of their current niche status by streamlining their regulation.

As Prof. Pérez Carrillo analyzes in her article, the European Union set up both classes of funds like specific instruments caring for the financing of small and medium firms, both usual for-profit undertakings and those more inclined towards socially based activities. This intention led in 2013 to regulate them in a manner apparently simpler than the other, common, investment funds, at the same time trying to facilitate the European-wide commercialization of these instruments. As part of this regulation, the mayor asset management firms were excluded from managing those classes of funds, based on the idea that their interests and expertise were too removed from the paramount objective chosen, the financing of small firms as have been said.

However, as time went on, it became clear that neither European venture capital and social entrepreneurship funds, did not caught traction and remained very much at the outskirts of the mainstream of fund formation and capital attraction in virtually all European markets. As a result, Regulation (UE) 1991/2017, that is framed within the much talked about Action Plan on Building a Capital Markets Union, tries to upend some basic mistakes of the previous 2013 regulation, mainly by widening the array of management firms that could set up and manage these classes of funds. The idea is opening the management of these specialized funds to the larger management firms, previously excluded, assuming in all cases that the funds themselves fulfill the requisites to be considered EVCF or ESEF to begin with.

Additionally, the new Regulation simplifies the registry process for these funds, setting up a maximum period of 2 months for administrative approval since the presentation of the complete application for the funds and allowing the registration of them in countries other than those of residence of their managers. Also, the range of firms to be invested in is widened, particularly in the case of the ESEF, to include all firms that present in their by-laws a plan of business social responsibility to which the firm commits.

Nevertheless, it seems clear that the change in the regulation of these classes of investment funds is far from finished, and Prof. Pérez Carrillo concludes her article setting up a series of future lines of reform and updating likely to be followed by the European regulation in the future.

Next comes the article PLATFORMS AND PROMOTERS OF CROWDFUNDING. THE LIABILITY OF MANAGERS (ADMINISTRADORES SOCIALES DE PLATAFORMAS Y PROMOTORAS DE CROWDFUNDING. RESPONSABILIDAD FRENTE AL INVERSOR written by the University of Murcia business law professor, M^a Jesús Verdú Cañete. There is no denying that the idea of crowdfunding has introduced a welcomed financing alternative to a wide variety of projects, not only those of a more social or cultural character but, increasingly, also business projects of size and ambition, what has located crowdfunding at a quasi-par position with other, more traditional sources of financing for new startups or even more consolidated small and medium size firms.

This development has brought to the light the risks involved in this kind of financing venue, as well as the responsibilities of the managers of the internet platforms through which these initiatives get their publicity and their financing. The purpose of the paper at hand is the analysis of the legal status of the crowdfunding platforms, with special attention to the information responsibilities of their managers as well as the potential sources of responsibility vis a vis the investors in the projects touted by them.

Both in their crowdlending and equity crowdfunding varieties, the investors in the collaborative financing platforms face major risks, mainly but not limited to, the financial loss of their investment. Correspondingly, the regulator has step in to impose serious information obligations not only to the promoters of the projects looking for finance but also to the managers of the platforms through which the demand of financing is undertaken. The idea is not limiting the financial risk of the investors per se, although this aspect is also taken care of in the case of the less informed and seasoned investors, but rather to insure the participants in the projects exhibited in the platform take an informed decision, truly and fully aware of the risks involved, including those of financial loss.

In the case of false or inadequate information resulting in financial loss, the investor could act against the platform itself and its managers as well as against the promoters of the failed investment project. Of course, the responsibilities of each party are differentiated and the responsibility action must consider their respective role, as the article of Prof. Lopez Cañete makes clear in full detail.

One particular aspect of the activities of crowdfunding is that concerned with real estate activities, a field that is treated in the next article, THE EFFECTS OF REAL ESTATE CROWDFUNDING IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF ALTERNATIVE FINANCE, (LA INCIDENCIA DEL CROWDFUNDING INMOBILIARIO EN EL DESARROLLO DE LAS FORMAS ALTERNATIVAS DE FINANCIACIÓN COLECTIVA) whose authorship corresponds to Prof. Enrique Moreno Serrano, from the University Rey Juan Carlos.

The so called real state crowdfunding, that is the activity that socializes the financing of real estate projects using crowdfunding platforms, enjoys of late a real surge in activity, as measured by the number of platforms caring for this kind of projects and the number of investments being presented through them. Thus, according to a report made by University of Cambridge researchers on the subject, cited in the article, Spain appears in 2016 as the fifth European country (excluding the UK) by the amount of money channeled through these platforms, nearly 20% of the total, with an enormous surge in relation to the figures just the year before, what points to the acceleration developed by real estate projects financed cooperatively through crowdfunding platforms.

As Prof. Moreno Serrano makes clear in the article, both demand and supply factors should be made responsible for the success of this investment avenue. Among the first, the limited size of the minimum participation, the increased dynamics of the real estate sector in the last few years and the increased awareness and confidence of the investment public in the electronic investment devices and their possibilities are the main factors mentioned, whereas the difficulties encountered in the sector in the traditional bank financing operations, seems to have moved promoters to explore alternative routes for moving ahead their real estate

projects. However, the limits on the maximum amount of the participation in any project that the Spanish regulation establishes as a way to limit the risk being taken by investors, could prove detrimental for these projects that frequently require large amounts of financing to get developed.

This article discusses at length the peculiarities of real estate crowdfunding, its varieties and the especial nature of the guaranties that investors should receive, among them the protection of tag along and drag along clauses, as well as the especial care that should be taken in preventing collusion between promoters of projects and managers of platforms. In addition, this article includes practical information about existing platforms and the projects being promoted by them that should prove useful for those interested in this new and attractive financing venue.

In its Second Part, the Anuario continues the review of the Spanish regional governments' (Comunidades Autónomas) initiatives in the support and promotion of the venture capital activity in their constituencies. Most regional governments in Spain view venture capital as a useful tool in the promotion of industries and the increased economic activity in their spheres of influence.

In this Edition, it is the turn of Valencia, Castilla León, Extremadura and La Rioja. In all these regions, the corresponding Regional Government has set up a specialized institution of business promotion and support of entrepreneurship activities. In the case of Valencia, that Institution is the Instituto Valenciano de Finanzas (IVF), whose activity is discussed in the article GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES TO SUPPORT VENTURE CAPITAL IN THE REGION OF VALENCIA: THE ROLE OF INSTITUT VALENCIÀ DE FINANCES (IVF), (INICIATIVAS PÚBLICAS DE CAPITAL RIESGO EN LA COMUNITAT VALENCIANA: EL PAPEL DEL INSTITUT VALENCIÀ DE FINANCES (IVF)), whose authorship corresponds to Inmaculada Bea, Manuel Illueca y Enrique Montes, all from the Instituto Valenciano de Finanzas.

As a promotional bank set up by the Government of the Valencia region, the Institut Valencià de Finances (IVF) has historically promoted several initiatives to support venture capital, with the aim of mitigating market failures in the access of small and medium firms to financial resources. Typically, IVF interacts with private investors to increase both public and private funding for economically viable projects. As a management company of different European Funds, IVF is currently focused on innovative entrepreneurship and business growth, catalyzing funds through four financial instruments: participative loans, subordinated loans, seed risk capital and venture capital expansion.

In the case of Castilla y León, the instrument of the Regional Government is SODICAL, and its purpose and activities are explained by Domingo López Descalzo in his article SODICAL,

MORE THAN 35 YEARS WORKING FOR THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF CASTILLA Y LEÓN, (SODICAL, MÁS DE 35 AÑOS TRABAJANDO POR EL DESARROLLO ECONÓMICO DE CASTILLA Y LEÓN).

This article presents a broad view of the peculiarities on the Castilla y León economy and of its business fabric, made up basically of small and medium size firms. Upon that structure, SODICAL presents itself as an alternative financing instrument for companies, with various lines of financial support caring for the need of the main sectors of the regional economy. With a long tradition in the Region, Sodical, is a reference in the venture capital activity among the regional firms and holds participations in more than thirty firms, always with the view of laying the foundations to increase the competitiveness of the business community of the Autonomous Community.

In the Extremadura region, the agency in charge of the promotion of entrepreneurship and the financing of small and medium firms is Extremadura Avante Inversiones, a management firm that manages two investment funds that hold participations in more than 15 firms. In addition, Extremadura Avante, as the investment support arm of the regional government gives advisory and help to more than 90 firms in the region.

La Rioja is a small region in the north-eastern part of Spain, home to one of the most important cluster of vineyards that produce well known and internationally appreciated wines as well as sizable agricultural and alimentary sectors. The venture capital activities in the Region are presented in the article VENTURE CAPITAL IN LA RIOJA AND SUPPORT INSTRUMENTS FOR ENTREPRENEURS AND COMPANIES, (EL CAPITAL RIESGO EN LA RIOJA E INSTRUMENTOS DE APOYO A LOS EMPRENDEDORES Y LAS EMPRESAS), whose authorship corresponds to Luis Alberto Ruano, CEO of CEO RICARI, Desarrollo de Inversiones Riojanas, the oldest venture capital operator in the Region.

Founded in 1990 with the aim of revitalizing and supporting business and entrepreneurial activity in La Rioja, Ricari is the society that has led the venture capital activity in La Rioja. It was not until 2011 that another leader company performing in the venture capital sector appeared. That company is *Renertia Investment Company SGEI*, founded with the purpose of offering investors the greatest legal and operative security within its main activity which is that of promoting all kind of renewable energies.

In the venture capital segment proper, there is a specialized, ADER (*Agencia de Desarrollo Económico de La Rioja*), whose activity started back in 1988 and that focusses in the support of new entrepreneurial projects. Its main objective is the promotion of the business development in La Rioja as well as the innovation and entrepreneurship, all with the aim to improve the employment level in the Region.

Always in the Anuario de Capital Riesgo, the Third Part of each Edition is of a more doctrinal nature, including articles dealing with various aspects of the venture capital and private equity business and their operating and financing alternatives. In the 2017 Edition, the third part focusses on several aspects of the relationship between venture capital and entrepreneurship, rendered all the more significant due to the recent development of new financing instruments, notably crowdfunding.

The first article of this Part is VENTURE PHYLANTROPY IN SPAIN. REALITY AND PROSPECTS, (EL CAPITAL RIESGO FILANTRÓPICO EN ESPAÑA: SITUACIÓN Y PERSPECTIVAS), whose authorship corresponds to Lidia del Pozo, manager of community investment programs of BBVA and the ESADE professor Luisa Alemany. As is well known, the purpose of the venture philanthropy focusses in providing support to the origination and growth of social business models. Thus, investors in social philanthropy projects take on the risk of the social firm, taking part in the definition of its strategy, setting up control procedures and participating in the board, all with the view of adding value to the social project and trying to maximize the social return. From its very nature, venture philanthropy tries to unite two very separate worlds, profitable investments on the one side and social returns and support for the needy on the other. This gives rise to a broad variety of modulations, from those projects more centered in the profitability aspects to those caring primarily for the social function of the venture. What is common to all projects is the need to adequate the strictures of the traditional business model to consider the special needs and aims of social endeavors.

Venture philanthropy is a growing field. According to the last Global Impact Investing Network report, the aggregate value of the venture philanthropy funds available at the end of 2016 exceeded 114 billion US dollars, with an aggregate figure for investments in the year of 22,1 billion US dollars, and an expected increase of 17% in 2017.

In Spain, the evolution of this segment of the venture capital market has being slow. However, little by little a full array of investors and associations coalesce to build up a sector with estimated investments of more than 300 million euros. Starting from this reality, the authors of this article offer a complete description of the ecosystem of social entrepreneurship in Spain with detailed information about networks and participants.

However, as the authors point out, the social investment activity in Spain suffers still serious drawbacks. Maybe the most important is the lack of a global social entrepreneurship support strategy, which keeps the sector fragmented and disperses the existing initiatives. Trying to imitate the best international practices available does not seem a faulty strategy in this regard. Also, the sectors face a serious lack of awareness by the investors, not fully conversant with the very nature of social entrepreneurship and the peculiar combination of profit and social work available. This is particularly noticeable in the case of the large financial intermediaries.

Last, but not least, the authors mention the lack of significant Spanish projects in social entrepreneurship, probably due to the combined action of lack of knowledge and general suspicion with which the social economy is still regarded in investment circles.

The second article in this Part deals with the important topic of crowdfunding. Its title is CROWDFUNDING PLATFORMS AS INFORMAL VENTURE CAPITAL OPERATORS. PROBLEMS CAUSED BY ASYMMETRICAL INFORMATION IN RISK ANALYSIS AND REMUNERATION OF THE MANAGEMENT TEAM, (LAS PLATAFORMAS DE FINANCIACIÓN PARTICIPATIVA COMO OPERADORES DE CAPITAL-RIESGO INFORMAL. PROBLEMAS CAUSADOS POR LA INFORMACIÓN ASIMÉTRICA EN EL ANÁLISIS DE RIESGOS Y RETRIBUCIÓN DEL EQUIPO GESTOR), of which are authors, Prof. Alfonso Martínez-Echevarría, partner in the Martínez-Echevarría law firm, and Prof. Rafael del Castillo Ionov, both from the University CEU San Pablo.

Crowdfunding platforms (known in Spanish as PFP) admit different segmentations, one of which frames them in the so-called informal venture capital. In the article, the authors offer a complete study of the fundamentals of the legal regime of PFPs and some of the problems faced by these entities. Even if slowly, the sector has been growing in Spain, with increasing success, and at the end of 2017, the counting included 21 platforms registered in the books of the Spanish regulator. As is well known, the PFP's could engage in the financing of a broad variety of business, training and consumer projects, also providing ancillary services to the firms in which they promote investments. This kind of support services, from which the PFP could obtain a money retribution are, however, seriously limited in the Spanish regulation, that restricts them to just those related to the operating needs of the platforms themselves and that facilitate the development of their main activity.

In its second part, the article analyzes several problems that arise in the activity of the PFP's. The first one is the basically asymmetric nature of the information available to the promoter of the project, the operator of the platform and the investor. This could easily lead to a moral hazard situation, in which there is little incentive for promoters to keep their financing demands within the limits of the project being presented to investors, without overplaying them. The authors propose that the solution to this problem lies in the structure of the retribution of the platform, since one of the basic services it should render investors is to provide a reasonable due diligence of the projects that it accepts to present and of the adequacy of the money demand being presented. In this connection, some form of carried interest retribution seems inevitable. In any event, the least asymmetric the information available to different parties, the better.

However, the problem gets compounded since the very nature of those projects, mainly their size and nature, make it very difficult to perform a careful due diligence of them. The

consequence is the prevalence of free-riding behavior by investors in which each of them leans on the presumed analysis of the project undertaken by other investors. A situation that could, of course, lead to the most catastrophic results in the absence of a very strict regulation on the behavior of the PFP's themselves.

The authors conclude their article pondering the challenges faced by PFPs, not only coming from the recent, more stringent regulation of the rights of investors and the use of the information collected from them in the EU, but also from the new developments in the broad area known as fintech. Of concern are developments around digital currencies and other uses of the blockchain technology, whose relationship with the activities of PFP's is still an open course and will require further study soon.

The third article of this Third Part of the Anuario is TOWARDS THE ENTREPRENEURIAL INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM IN SPAIN, (HACIA EL ECOSISTEMA DE EMPRENDIMIENTO INNOVADOR EN ESPAÑA) whose authors are, Totti Könnölä, from the Insight Foresight Institute, Sara Fernández-López from the University of Santiago de Compostela, Iván García Miranda, from Insight Foresight Institute, Senén Barro Ameneiro, from the University of Santiago de Compostela and José Manuel Leceta, from RED.es.

The authors start by analyzing the structure of the Spanish business network, to conclude that Spain has a small percentage of high growth firms (HGF) compared to other OECD countries. From this vantage point, they review the existing models of ecosystems of innovative entrepreneurship and explore what elements drive the emergence of innovative and high-growth entrepreneurship.

To further the stated purpose, the authors analyze the six dimensions of the high growth entrepreneurial ecosystem model, namely Culture, Talent, Knowledge, Financing, Governance and Markets. Starting with the standard references available on the subject, the authors contrast the conclusions obtained with the results from an online survey carried out among Spanish executives and experts.

The answers allow the authors to analyze the factors that contribute to high business growth and propose solutions. The findings suggest that in the Spanish system, the emphasis to be placed on improving the axis of 'finance-culture' and 'finance-talent'. Promoting a business culture of growth that rewards innovation; maintaining the focus in educational programs that nurture innovation and entrepreneurship and bringing the gap between the research produced in the academic circles and the needs of high growth firms, that is, strengthening the ties between business and universities are all of them aspects which concentrates the answers of the participants in the survey.

Adequate and focused financing for innovation initiatives is always a preferred topic in the answers, but the international aspects of that financing are also stressed, pointing to the fact that the specific programs for high growth firms that have had the greatest impact tend to include joint initiatives, co-financed by different actors sharing the knowledge and benefits, frequently in an international context.

Governance should also not be forgotten, since the availability of a clear strategic leadership, an adequate legal framework and ready access to first-class physical and digital infrastructures are of paramount importance in obtaining levels of excellence in the advance of a strong, innovative high growth business sector.

The fourth and last article of this Third Part is again on crowdfunding. Its title is NEW PLAYERS IN THE ENTREPRENEURIAL FINANCE MARKET: THE ROLE OF EQUITY CROWDFUNDING, (NUEVOS AGENTES EN EL MERCADO DE FINANCIACIÓN DEL EMPRENDIMIENTO: EL PAPEL DEL EQUITY CROWDFUNDING) and its authors, Carlos Bellón Núñez-Mera, Susana de los Ríos Sastre and Rocío Sáenz-Diez Rojas, all from the Universidad Pontificia Comillas. In their article, the authors review the financing alternatives open to new business ventures to conclude that despite the general improvement of the economic and credit conditions in the last few years, the high risk inherent to new business ventures continues to make early stage financing a difficult task to overcome and one of the main drawbacks of a healthy ecosystem for entrepreneurs.

Due to the undeniable role that this entrepreneurial activity plays as a catalyst for innovation, competitiveness and economic growth, the enrichment of the entrepreneurial financing landscape with new, increasingly active investors is always a welcome phenomenon. It is in this light that the development of crowdfunding as a new alternative for the financing of innovative ventures acquire all its significance.

The authors discuss the conceptual relation between the new financing instrument and its related alternatives, venture capital and business angels, pointing up the similarities among them but also their many differences, notably the absence of any personal contact between project generator and investor in the case of equity crowdfunding.

In the second part of the article, the authors offer a broad description of the present state of the financing of innovation across European countries, pointing out the tendency to the concentration of the investments in a lower number of operations of relatively higher size as well as in a few economic sectors, notably in software.

Centered in the consideration of crowdfunding, the authors describe its progressive development in the European Union, up to the point in which its equity variety represented

in 2016 a full 54% of all early stage financing. In relation to the very important question whether this rapid increase is just a translation of funding out of other alternatives or correspond really to flows of new money, the authors are not able to give a definitive answer. In favor of the later alternative is the fact that most investors in equity crowdfunding did not have a previous equity investment experience. However, counter to that fact runs the evidence that investments in equity crowdfunding are increasingly of an institutional nature, what points to the maturity of the instrument but also to a twisting of its foundational aims.

As in previous editions of the Anuario, the Fourth Part of the 2017 edition is devoted to a broad and comprehensive review of the activity of the industry during the year. In their work PRIVATE EQUITY & VENTURE CAPITAL SPANISH MARKET. SURVEY 2017, (EL MERCADO ESPAÑOL DE CAPITAL RIESGO EN 2017), Miguel Recondo Porrúa y Rodrigo Recondo Parra, both from the Instituto de Capital Riesgo, offer a very complete review of the activity of the sector and its participants. Thus, the review covers the changes in the number of managing firms, the dynamics of investments and divestments during the year, the role of the legal and financial advisors supporting the deals and the relation of those deals with the capital markets, if any. This work remains the best summary of the activity of the Spanish private equity and venture capital sector and a prime reference for its dynamics and results in the year 2017.

New in this section of the Anuario is the beginning of a similar analysis for the sector in Iberoamérica. The article EVOLUTION OF THE PRIVATE EQUITY FUND INDUSTRY IN LATIN AMERICA, (EVOLUCIÓN DE LA INDUSTRIA DE CAPITAL PRIVADO EN AMÉRICA LATINA), whose authorship corresponds to the Asociación Colombianos de Fondos de Capital Privado (ColCapital), presents information about this industry in Latin America, focusing on Colombia. Thus, the document presents the evolution of the Private Equity Funds in Colombia, detailing the sources of capital, capital commitments, investments and exits.

In addition, the article presents the industry's overview for some countries of the region, including Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico and Peru, whose information was compiled with the support of the different associations of the region, using data as of June 2017.