



Alternative Investment Vehicles and Fund Analysis Training Course

28 December 2026 – 1 January 2027
Sharm El-Sheikh

Alternative Investment Vehicles and Fund Analysis Training Course

Ref: 478_138280 **Date:** 28 December 2026 – 1 January 2027 **Location:** Sharm El-Sheikh **Fees:** 4100 Euro

Overview

Alternative Investment Vehicles and Fund Analysis Training Course is a five-day professional course for investment, wealth, asset-management, finance, advisory, and family-office teams who leave with an Alternative Investment Vehicle Comparison File. Participants compare venture capital, angel investment, private equity, and hedge funds across mandates, structures, deals, due diligence, valuation, portfolios, governance, liquidity, fees, performance, and exits. The course turns unlike vehicles into traceable comparisons. Agile Leaders Training Center presents alternative investment vehicles through practical analysis tools.

Who Should Attend

- Investment-analysis functions responsible for comparing private vehicles and managers
- Wealth and asset-management functions responsible for allocation research
- Finance functions responsible for investment evidence and reporting
- Advisory functions responsible for due diligence and vehicle comparison
- Family-office teams responsible for private-market and fund decisions
- Governance functions responsible for risk, liquidity, fees, and oversight

The course assumes participants can interpret investment returns and basic financial statements and leaves out personal investment advice, securities trading, and specialist fund formation law.

Departments and Industries

The course supports departments and industries that assess private capital, alternative funds, or portfolio allocations.

- Investment, wealth management, asset allocation, and research departments
- Banking, family offices, pension, and insurance organizations
- Private equity, venture capital, angel, and hedge-fund teams
- Corporate venture, strategy, treasury, and finance functions
- Transaction, valuation, legal-support, and advisory firms

Learning Objectives

By the end of this course, participants will be able to:



- Compare alternative investment mandates and structures
- Analyze sourcing, screening, and due diligence evidence
- Evaluate valuation and term-structure choices
- Build portfolio, risk, and liquidity comparisons
- Use fee and performance measurement tools
- Assess governance, follow-on, and exit decisions

Course Agenda

Day 1: Vehicle Mandates and Structures

- Alternative Investment Vehicle Classification Map
- Venture Capital and Angel Mandate Comparison
- Private Equity and Hedge Fund Structure Matrix
- Capital Source and Commitment Flow Diagram
- Vehicle Governance Responsibility Chart

Day 2: Sourcing and Due Diligence

- Deal and Manager Sourcing Funnel
- Opportunity Screening Decision Grid
- Commercial and Financial Due Diligence Checklist
- Team and Governance Assessment Scorecard
- Investment Risk and Red-Flag Register

Day 3: Valuation and Terms

- Early-Stage Valuation Approach Matrix
- Private Equity Value-Creation Bridge
- Hedge Fund Strategy Exposure Map
- Investment Term and Control Rights Grid
- Deal Recommendation Evidence Template

Day 4: Portfolio, Liquidity, and Performance

- Alternative Vehicle Portfolio Construction Model
- Follow-On and Reserve Allocation Rules
- Liquidity and Capital Call Schedule Map
- Fee and Carried Interest Analysis
- Fund Performance and Benchmark Dashboard

Day 5: Alternative Investment Practice

- Suggested Exercise: Classify an Investment Vehicle
- Suggested Exercise: Test a Due Diligence File
- Suggested Exercise: Compare Terms, Risk, and Liquidity
- Suggested Exercise: Evaluate Performance and Exit Evidence
- Capstone Exercise: Alternative Investment Vehicle Comparison File

Practical Exercises

The course uses suggested activities to connect different vehicle structures with controlled investment comparisons.

- Suggested activity: map mandates, capital sources, structures, control, and liquidity across the four vehicle families.
- Suggested activity: screen a manager or deal and record commercial, financial, team, governance, and red-flag evidence.
- Suggested activity: compare valuation approaches, terms, fees, performance, follow-on choices, and exit pathways.
- Suggested activity: assemble assumptions, evidence, risks, ranges, and recommendations in the comparison file.

FAQs

What are alternative investment vehicles?

Alternative investment vehicles include structures outside conventional public equity, fixed income, and cash, including private capital and hedge funds with distinct mandates, liquidity, fees, governance, and risk.

Who suits alternative investment vehicle training, and what does it assume?

Investment, wealth, asset-management, finance, advisory, and family-office professionals suit the training. It assumes they can interpret returns and basic financial statements.

How does alternative investment vehicle analysis differ from conventional portfolio management?

Alternative investment vehicle analysis examines private structures, capital commitments, manager control, illiquidity, bespoke terms, fees, valuation evidence, and exits. Conventional portfolio management often centers on traded securities and liquid benchmarks.

How do venture capital, private equity, and hedge funds differ?

They differ in investment stage, asset type, fund life, liquidity, control, strategy flexibility, use of leverage, valuation frequency, risk, fees, and exit mechanisms.



What evidence supports alternative fund due diligence?

Alternative fund due diligence uses mandate, team, governance, strategy, process, portfolio, valuation, risk, liquidity, operations, fees, performance, and reference evidence.

Conclusion

Participants take back an Alternative Investment Vehicle Comparison File linking mandates, structures, sourcing, due diligence, valuation, terms, portfolios, governance, liquidity, fees, performance, and exits. It changes disconnected fund information into traceable comparisons. The file gives investment teams shared criteria, evidence, risk observations, review questions, and decision records.