



Fund Finance 2026

10th Edition

Contributing Editor:

Wes Misson

Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft LLP



glg Global Legal Group

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction

Wes Misson

Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft LLP

Industry Viewpoint

1 **Stability in volatility: the countercyclical role of fund finance**

Dr. Mick Young

JPMorganChase

Expert Analysis Chapters

13 **NAV and hybrid fund finance facilities**

Leon Stephenson

Reed Smith

27 **Collateral damage: what not to overlook in subscription line and management fee line facility diligence**

Anthony Pirraglia, Peter Beardsley & Richard Facundo

Loeb & Loeb LLP

39 **Derivatives at fund level**

Jonathan Gilmour, Elinor Samuel & Tom Purkiss

Travers Smith LLP

49 **Subscription facilities – a blossoming bouquet**

Kathryn Cecil, Jons Lehmann & Jan Sysel

Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Jacobson LLP

58 **Financing a new generation of Regulated Funds: a borrower's perspective**

Ashley Belton Gold, Adam Z. Risell & Adam S. Lovell

Simpson Thacher & Bartlett LLP

67 **NAV facilities – the investor's perspective**

Patricia Lynch, Patricia Teixeira & Justin Gaudenzi

Ropes & Gray LLP

74 **Enforcement: analysis of lender remedies under U.S. law in subscription-secured credit facilities**

Ellen G. McGinnis, Richard D. Anigian & Emily Fuller

Haynes and Boone, LLP

93 **The continuing use of preferred equity in private equity net asset value facilities**

Meyer C. Dworkin, David J. Kennedy & Kwesi Larbi-Siaw

Davis Polk & Wardwell LLP

100 Acquisition financing techniques in the fund finance context
Matt Worth, Douglas Murning & Brian Foster
Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft LLP

105 Umbrella facilities: pros and cons for a sponsor
Richard Fletcher & Yagmur Yarar
Macfarlanes LLP

115 Side letters: pitfalls and perils for a financing
Thomas Smith, Margaret O'Neill & John W. Rife III
Debevoise & Plimpton LLP

125 Fund finance lending in Cayman, Luxembourg and Ireland: a practical checklist
James Heinicke, David Nelson, Jad Nader & Laura Holtham
Ogier

138 Assessing lender risk in fund finance markets
Robin Smith, Dylan Wiltermuth, Nick Ghazi & Holly Brown
Carey Olsen

151 Fund finance facilities: a cradle to grave timeline
Chu Ting Ng & Brendan Gallen
Reed Smith

161 Securitisation: subscription lines and credit NAVs
Adam Burk & Ian Luby
Travers Smith LLP

171 Fund finance unlimited: asset-based liquidity structures of Cayman Islands funds
Dr. Agnes Molnar & Richard Mansi
Travers Thorp Alberga

182 Credit support in fund finance transactions – equity commitment letters and fund guaranties
Sherri Snelson, Emma Russell, Dylan Glazier & Juliesa Edwards
White & Case LLP

193 Collateralised fund obligations
Christopher P. Duerden, Arina Lekhel, Anthony Lombardi & Eric Zeng
Dechert LLP

205 Innovative rated note structures spur insurance investments in private equity
Pierre Maugué, Ramya Tiller & Christine Gilleland
Debevoise & Plimpton LLP

215 Financing secondary fund acquisitions
Ron Franklin, Jinyoung Joo & Carolyn Sarif-Killea
Proskauer

223 Preferred equity primer – expanding the financing toolkit
Ravi Chopra, Robert Emerson & Ed Saunders
Goodwin

232 Data privacy and cybersecurity considerations for private fund sponsors during lender due diligence
Matthew D. Bivona, Corinne C. Musa, Natasha G. Kohne & Trevor L. Vega
Akin

242 Understanding true leverage at the fund level: a European market and sector approach
Michel Jimenez Lunz, Antoine Fortier Grethen & Eva Chiolo
S JL Jimenez Lunz

250 Crossing borders, financing funds: global perspectives on common fund finance tools
Mei Mei Wong, Ryan Moreno, Charlotte Lewis-Williams & Soumitro Mukerji
DLA Piper

257 The fund finance market in Asia
James Webb Travers Thorp Alberga
Ian Roebuck Baker McKenzie

265 Securing success: key considerations for account security in fund finance transactions
Benjamin Berman, Jeremiah Wagner, Christopher Armstrong & Donald Cooley
Latham & Watkins

273 Financing for continuation funds: a practical guide to market trends, opportunities and issue spotting
Fiona Cumming & Parisa Clovis
A&O Shearman

280 The pervasive intersection of securitisation and fund finance
Alex Martin, Claire Bridcut & Oliver McBain
Milbank LLP

287 CLO equity funds: structure, strategy and liquidity solutions
Caroline Lee, Kevin Cassidy, David Mullé & Sagar Patel
Seward & Kissel LLP

295 ESG in fund finance – where are we now?
Lyndsey Mitchell, John Maciver & Hayden Morgan
 Pinsent Masons LLP

306 Liquidity at the top: opportunity and complexity in GP financings
Ron Franklin, Philip Kaminski & Joseph O'Brien
Proskauer

Jurisdiction Chapters

314 Australia

Tom Highnam, Rita Pang, Jialu Xu & Nick Swart

Allens

326 Bermuda

Matthew Ebbs-Brewer & Arielle DeSilva

Appleby

334 British Virgin Islands

Andrew Jowett

Appleby

343 Canada

Michael Henriques & Kenneth D. Kraft

Dentons Canada LLP

350 Cayman Islands

Simon Raftopoulos & Georgina Pullinger

Appleby

359 England & Wales

Ian Callaghan, William Evans & Shao-Ling Angoh

Linklaters LLP

370 France

Meryl Aloro

Dentons

378 Guernsey

Jeremy Berchem

Appleby

386 Ireland

Kevin Lynch, Ian Dillon & Ben Rayner

Arthur Cox LLP

403 Italy

Alessandro Fosco Fagotto, Edoardo Galeotti & Valerio Lemma

Dentons

411 Japan

Takashi Saito, Yuki Taguchi & Naoya Hara

Nishimura & Asahi

420 Jersey

Paul Worsnop, James Gaudin, Simon Felton & Daniel Healy

Appleby

426 Luxembourg

Vassiliyan Zanev, Marc Meyers & Maude Royer
Loyens & Loeff Luxembourg SARL

437 Mauritius

Malcolm Moller
Appleby

443 Netherlands

Gianluca Kreuze, Michaël Maters & Ruben den Hollander
Loyens & Loeff N.V.

452 Scotland

Andrew Christie, Dawn Reoch & Ruaridh Cole
Burness Paull LLP

459 Singapore

Jean Woo, Danny Tan, Jake Sng & Hanyin Huang
Ashurst LLP

467 Spain

Jabier Badiola Bergara & Adelaida Torres Rovi
Dentons

476 USA

Jan Sysel, Zahra Sowder & Anže Molan
Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Jacobson LLP

Digital Edition Chapters**484 Private credit trends impacting fund finance**

Sarah Kessler, Adam True & Allison Tam
Willkie Farr & Gallagher LLP

490 The anatomy of co-investment and GP facilities: legal, diligence, and structural insights

Anthony Pirraglia, Peter Beardsley, Richard Facundo & Hannah Schechter
Loeb & Loeb LLP

Private credit trends impacting fund finance

Sarah Kessler

Adam True

Allison Tam

Willkie Farr & Gallagher LLP

Introduction

Private credit asset managers continue to originate and utilise fund finance products. Investor appetite for private credit, particularly private investment-grade asset-based finance (“ABF”), has fuelled origination of net asset value-based (“NAV”) transactions across middle-market lending, bespoke credit, royalties, private equity, secondaries and GP stake strategies. As banks retrench from certain parts of the real economy and increase lending to non-depository financial institutions,¹ borrower demand also contributes to the growth of private ABF.² Separately, fundraising by private credit asset managers from private wealth channels continues to impact fund structures and the liquidity needs of those funds. This chapter discusses how these private credit developments are impacting fund finance products.

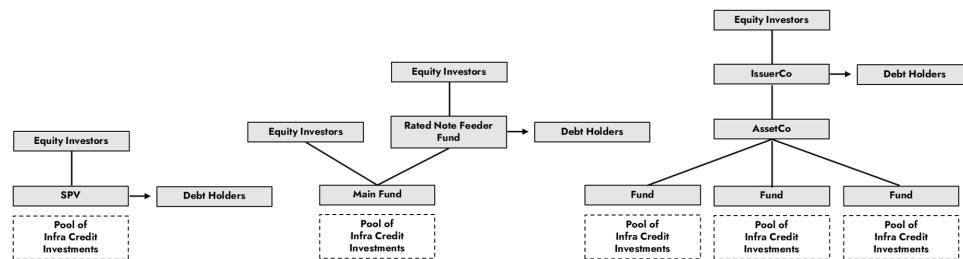
NAV-based offerings

Private credit has driven tremendous diversity in NAV-based financing structures, further blurring the lines between fund finance and structured finance, including esoteric asset-backed securities (“ABS”). For example, an investor who finds private infrastructure credit appealing may have the option of investing in infrastructure ABS, a rated note feeder fund into a master fund with an infrastructure credit strategy, or a collateralised fund obligation (“CFO”) made up of primarily infrastructure credit funds.

As originators or allocators of NAV-based investments, private credit asset managers may obtain the desired risk and illiquidity premium for their investors while, from the borrower or issuer’s viewpoint, remaining cheaper than the cost of equity. Indeed, it is this flexibility to match investors, with a broad range of fixed-income appetite, to borrowers that makes private credit-originated NAV-based investments so powerful. For example, private equity broadly as a consumer of NAV-based products continues to generate use cases for this flexible financing, including follow-on investment, acquisitions of new investments (whether portfolio companies, secondary limited partnership interests, or capitalisation of continuation vehicles), distributions to investors, and capital raising for GP commitments. In particular, the use of NAV-based products to finance the acquisition of secondaries is likely to follow the trajectory of the secondaries market generally, which is projected to grow to \$400–\$500 billion in the next five years and is broadly believed to be undercapitalised given demand.³ Similarly, a range of investors are using

NAV-based products to generate liquidity and rebalance their otherwise illiquid investments, driven in part by the overall growth of private markets.⁴

As consumers or issuers, private credit asset managers may use the flexibility of NAV-based products to obtain leverage on credit assets, create liquidity for redemptions or raise capital for current or future fundraises. A broader range of credit and esoteric cashflow-producing assets are now being levered, such as GP stakes,⁵ music royalties, NAV loans and even subscription loans, discussed in more detail below. The growth in evergreen and semiliquid structures⁶ has increased demand for asset-based loans for potential redemptions and driven innovation with respect to rated note feeders into evergreen master funds.



Private credit NAV-based investment structures can vary based on (i) use of proceeds, (ii) underlying source of repayment or collateral, (iii) leverage profile, (iv) fees, (v) form and documentation of the investment, and (vi) credit rating. Private credit NAV products (as compared to bank loans) can take a variety of structural forms – such as preferred equity, loans, or debt securities – with a corresponding range of documentation including purchase agreements, note purchase agreements, indentures, and credit agreements. A notable development over the last year has been the concurrent offering of different structures and documentation to meet investor preference. These investments may be bilateral arrangements, small clubs or private placements or more akin to large capital markets offerings.

The borrower or issuer of the private credit NAV investment can take a range of legal entity forms, from orphan Cayman special purpose entities to evergreen Delaware limited partnerships. The legal and economic terms of these private credit NAV products also exist on a spectrum, which again reflects the matching of investor preference to issuer need. Revolving, delayed draw and fully funded at close structures are all prevalent, with fee structures ranging from equity-like (no commitment fees, facility fees, or make-wholes) to more similar to traditional debt (potential inclusion of all such fees). Leverage in private credit NAV products can span from 10% (such as in single-fund NAV financings) to upwards of 75% (such as in CFOs and horizontal rated note feeders) to 90% (such as in vertical rated note feeders).

One distinguishing driver of terms in private credit NAV products is whether the investor requires a credit rating. This could be driven by investment restrictions on the investor or, in the case of U.S.-domiciled insurance companies, to purchase an investment that is exempt from filing with the U.S. National Association of Insurance Commissioners ("NAIC") Securities Valuation Office ("SVO"). The legal form and structure of the issuer, combined with the broad range of underlying collateral, can present challenges in obtaining a credit rating, which in this context is typically a private credit rating. To provide a credit rating, a credit rating agency must have a methodology that can be applied to the private credit NAV product. These private credit NAV products typically do not fit within established private collateralised loan obligations or ABS methodologies. Over the last several years (for example, KBRA notes ratings since 2018),⁷ credit rating agencies have used various rating methodologies, including debt of investment funds and more recently NAV and CFO-specific methodologies. However, even these methodologies do not cover the breadth of current investment design. In such cases, a credit substitution rating methodology may be available, often based on bond insurance.

Separate from obtaining a private credit rating and specific to U.S.-domiciled insurance companies, private credit asset managers may design these private credit NAV products such that their U.S. insurance company investors feel comfortable reporting the investment as a “bond” under the Statements of Statutory Accounting Principles (“SSAPs”), which are developed by the NAIC.⁸ On January 1, 2025, a “principles-based” bond definition took effect in SSAP No. 26, and bonds generally have favourable risk-based capital (“RBC”) factors for the insurance companies that hold them. Under the revised SSAP No. 26, an insurance company should determine whether a “creditor relationship” exists and whether the investment qualifies as an “asset-backed security”. The insurance company should have a process for making such determinations and document its analysis with respect to the specific investment.⁹

Other investors may be subject to different regulatory bodies that drive private credit NAV investment structure, such as the Bermuda Monetary Authority or the United Kingdom’s Prudential Regulation Authority.¹⁰

We expect the confluence of various types of investors seeking access to investment-grade private ABF with an increase in demand for financing in various parts of the real economy to continue to drive NAV-based product innovation.

Subscription facilities

Subscription facilities traditionally have a private commingled fund vehicle (or affiliate) as the borrower, have a bank or syndicate of banks as the lender, and take unfunded capital commitments as the core collateral. It is a form of asset-based lending, and the asset is financial in nature. All of the assets are typically created by the combination of subscription agreements (the terms of which are generally substantially similar) and a limited partnership agreement (or group of related limited partnership agreements), and that limited partnership agreement is infrequently amended after fundraising concludes given the often large number of counterparties to the agreement. Generally speaking, the asset diversification needed to support a rating on the subscription facility comes from the investors themselves because the limited partnership agreement itself does not change from investor to investor (other than through the impact of side letters, which is beyond the scope of this chapter). While properly structured subscription facilities are widely viewed as low risk, enforcement has meaningful nuances¹¹ compared to, for example, enforcement to take title to a middle-market loan asset.

The core benefits of subscription facilities, immediate access to liquidity for investments so that capital calls to investors can be planned and paced, remain relevant for private credit strategies. If a private credit manager desires to lever its investments, in some asset-based lending, warehouse and forward-flow arrangements, that leverage will be limited to anywhere from 65%–85% of the asset, necessitating a 15%–35% equity check that may be facilitated by a subscription facility.

Separately, as noted above, private credit managers expect to fundraise more from private wealth channels. While some evergreen funds invest directly in loans, others act as funds of funds and invest in other private credit commingled vehicles that themselves have subscription facilities. However, unlike in traditional funds of funds in which investors have a capital commitment, evergreen funds may not have capital commitments from their investors, who in some structures may fund all of their capital upon their initial investment. The ability of an evergreen fund to satisfy its unfunded capital commitment to a private credit commingled vehicle is therefore entirely dependent on such evergreen fund’s balance sheet or liability management. Thus, there is currently variability in how subscription facility lenders view the eligibility and advance rate for evergreen fund investors.

Market developments with respect to rated note feeder funds also continue to impact subscription facilities. For U.S. insurance companies, the combination of the NAIC “bond” definition and the application of a 45% RBC factor to the residual tranches of ABS has pushed more private credit asset managers to raise rated note feeder funds utilising a “horizontal” structure, meaning that the senior

tranches and junior tranches (including any subordinated note or equity tranche) have different investors. Debt commitments in horizontal rated note feeders, as compared to “vertical” rated feeders (in which an investor holds both senior and junior tranches), present specific challenges to inclusion in subscription facility borrowing bases. However, the growth in private credit asset managers fundraising through horizontal rated note feeder debt commitments has pushed subscription facility lenders to innovate given that the core need for the subscription facility, to bridge capital calls, remains unchanged. For example, if a significant portion of a fund’s overall committed capital has been raised through horizontal rated note feeders, then it becomes operationally challenging for a fund to manage the timing needs of investments and the capital call timing expectations of investors if the fund’s subscription facility is not sized for all such commitments.

Unlike limited partnership agreement provisions relevant to subscription facilities, which have become standardised over the last decade, documentation with respect to the debt commitment in both vertical and horizontal rated note feeder structures, including provisions that govern the nature of borrowing and, if applicable, the recalling, recycling, and overcalling of capital with respect to the debt commitment, remains varied. This necessitates bespoke analysis of legal risk.

Lastly, the growth in reinsurance transactions means subscription lenders may see an increase in reinsurance trusts as investors in borrowing bases. Reinsurance trusts may require exceptions to customary excluded investor provisions. For example, a reinsurance trust often includes a backup grant of a security interest by the grantor in favour of the trust beneficiary (the cedent in the reinsurance transaction) in the trust assets, which may include the limited partnership interests and rated notes. In many subscription facilities, the grant by a fund investor of a lien on such fund investor’s investment in the fund is an exclusion event. The perceived risk of such liens on fund investors, that the fund investor will be disincentivised to honour capital calls, may be mitigated in these situations because the secured party is the trust beneficiary instead of an unrelated creditor to the fund investor.

Conclusion

The continued growth of private credit and private ABF, which itself includes traditional fund finance products as a type of esoteric asset class, will drive innovation in fund finance.



Acknowledgments

The authors would like to extend their sincere thanks to the following persons for their contributions to this chapter: Viktor Okasmaa; Dan Durschlag; Sarah Gelb; Larissa Marcellino; Sam Weber; Matt Block; Michael A. DeNiro; David Luce; and Maureen Kellett Curtiss.



Endnotes

- 1 <https://www.globallegalinsights.com/practice-areas/private-credit-laws-and-regulations/private-credit-in-fund-finance-from-customer-to-colleague>
- 2 <https://www.pionline.com/partner-content/pi-demands-real-economy-underpin-asset-based-lending>
- 3 <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2025-08-20/blackstone-s-perry-sees-secondaries-topping-400-billion-by-2030>; <https://www.collercapital.com/secondaries-capitalising-on-the-wave/secondaries-in-2026>

- 4 <https://www.forbes.com/sites/josipamajic/2025/12/11/why-private-secondaries-are-too-big-to-remain-this-opaque>
- 5 <https://www.buyoutsinsider.com/gp-stakes-no-longer-a-niche-industry>
- 6 <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2025-10-02/private-credit-gets-creative-as-fundraises-take-longer-than-ever>; <https://www.morningstar.com/business/insights/blog/funds/state-of-semiliquid-funds>
- 7 <https://www.kbra.com/publications/rctBPVBx/private-credit-cfo-growth-and-performance>
- 8 <https://www.globallegalinsights.com/practice-areas/private-credit-laws-and-regulations/investment-grade-private-credit-product-design-for-insurance-investors>
- 9 <https://www.willkie.com/-/media/files/publications/2025/10/privatecreditatedinvestmentsnaicproposesthatinsurersdocumentprocessandanalysisaspartofcompliancewit.pdf>
- 10 <https://www.globallegalinsights.com/practice-areas/private-credit-laws-and-regulations/investment-grade-private-credit-product-design-for-insurance-investors>
- 11 <https://www.globallegalinsights.com/practice-areas/fund-finance-laws-and-regulations/07-enforcement-analysis-of-lender-remedies-under-u-s-law-in-subscription-secured-credit-facilities>



Sarah Kessler

Tel: +1 312 728 9144 / Email: skessler@willkie.com

Sarah Kessler is a partner in Willkie's Finance and Asset Management Departments as well as the Private Credit Practice Group. Sarah advises asset managers, lenders, and investors on complex credit and asset-backed transactions, including fund finance, back leverage and structured finance. Sarah's fund finance practice includes financings throughout the capital structure, such as subscription or capital call facilities, hybrid or NAV facilities, financings related to the general partner's or principals' capital contributions, and management company lines.



Adam True

Tel: +1 212 728 3817 / Email: atru@willkie.com

Adam True is a partner in Willkie's Corporate & Financial Services Department and a member of the Structured Finance & Derivatives Practice Group. Adam is experienced in all aspects of international commercial and investment banking transactions, with a focus on structured finance and securitisation transactions across asset classes.



Allison Tam

Tel: +1 212 728 8282 / Email: atam@willkie.com

Allison Tam is a partner in Willkie's Corporate & Financial Services Department and serves as Co-Chair of the firm's Insurance Regulatory Group. Her experience includes representing insurance industry clients on some of the largest merger and acquisition and restructuring transactions in the U.S. and internationally over the last 28 years.

Willkie Farr & Gallagher LLP

787 Seventh Avenue, New York, NY 10019-6099, USA

Tel: +1 212 728 8000 / URL: www.willkie.com



Global Legal Insights – Fund Finance provides in-depth analysis, insight and intelligence across one industry viewpoint, 33 expert analysis chapters and 19 jurisdictions, covering key industry trends and developments including:

- Fund formation and finance
- Net asset value facilities
- Hybrid facilities
- Subscription lines
- Enforcement
- Secondaries
- Ratings
- Collateralised fund obligations

Written by leading industry participants from across the industry, this is the definitive legal guide for the global fund finance industry in 2026.

globallegalinsights.com

