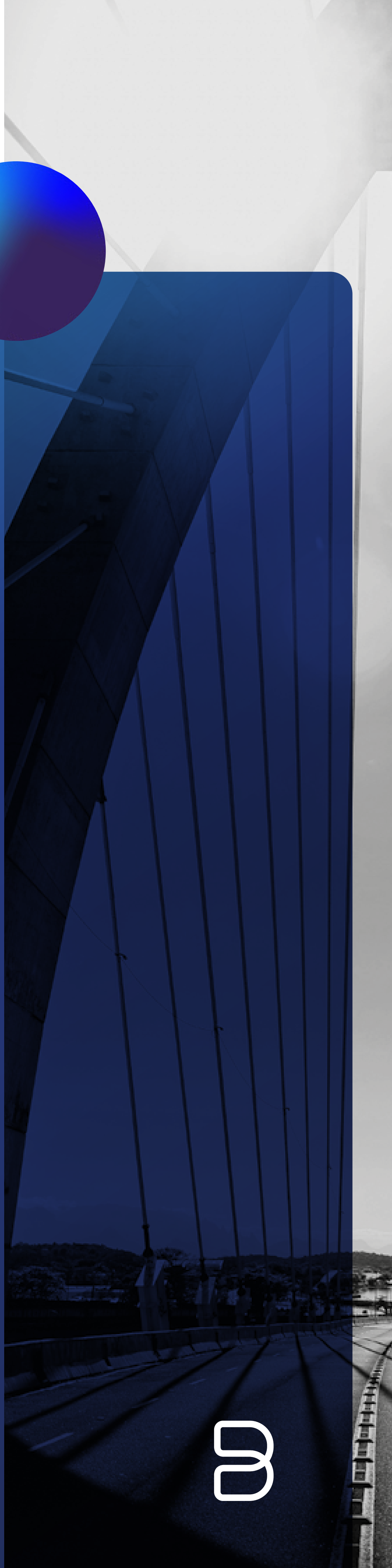
Bridge

The Bridge Fund Finance Report 2026

Welcome



It is my pleasure as Bridge's Managing Director to welcome you to the inaugural edition of The Bridge Fund Finance Report, 2026.

Thank you to Haynes Boone for collaborating on this report.

The insights that follow reflect an ongoing period of rapid growth in private markets and fund finance, with growing sophistication across our industry.

At Bridge, we focus on providing our clients with the infrastructure that means they, as fund finance market participants, both borrowers and lenders, can perform optimally, easily, for themselves and their investors.

I see The Bridge Fund Finance Report as a vital part of that infrastructure, in addition to our technology.

All information feeding The Bridge Fund Finance Report 2026 (the "Report") in collaboration with Haynes Boone, is directly from your peers at borrowers and lenders across the fund finance market.

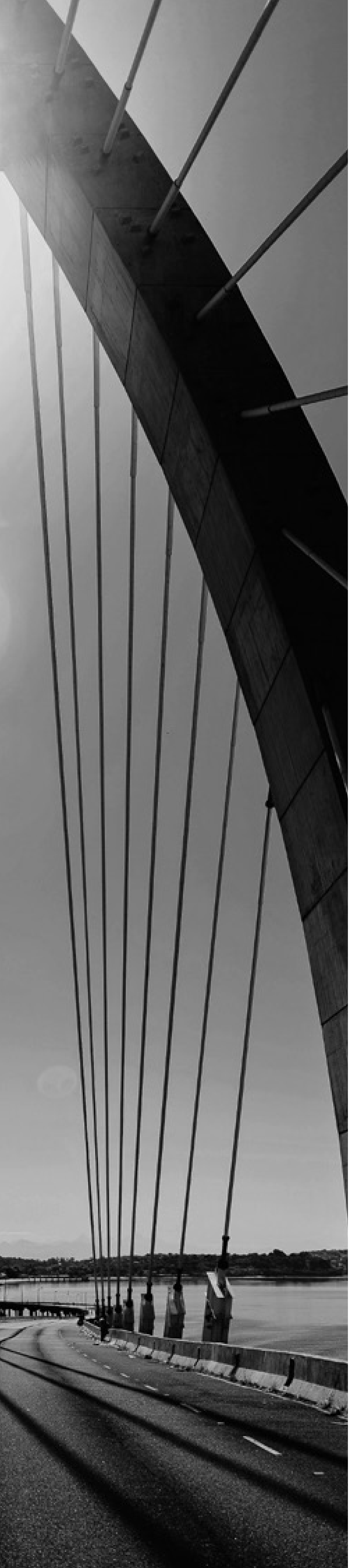
Lenders may benefit from reading the borrower section and vice versa.

If you have received this report, you are likely a Bridge client or have contributed to the information feeding the report. So, thank you, and I hope you derive value from its insights.

Best wishes,

Andrew J Frazer Smith

Andrew J. Frazer Smith
Managing Director
andrew@bridgefundfinance.com



Contents

Methodology and scope

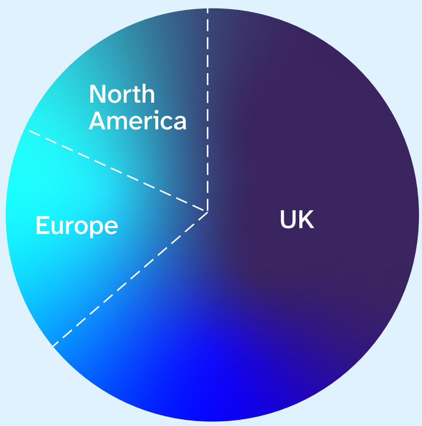
This Report is based on responses from fund finance borrowers and lenders operating across the UK, Europe, USA and Canada. Data was collected via The Bridge Fund Finance Report 2026 Survey, comprising multiple-choice, closed and open-ended questions.

Open-text responses have been aggregated and paraphrased to preserve confidentiality.

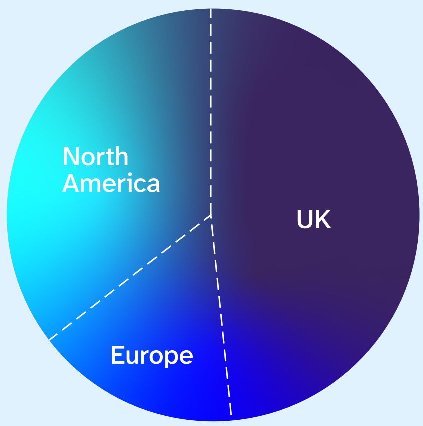
The Survey explored

- Market sentiment
- Common challenges
- Views on process and operations innovation

Geographic distribution



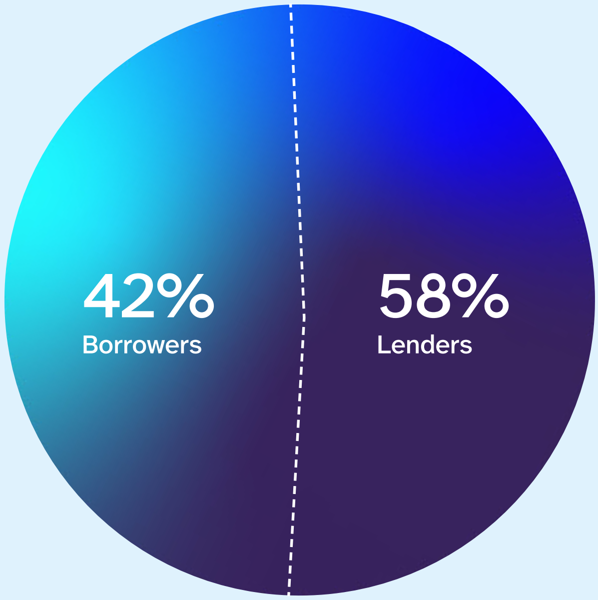
Borrowers



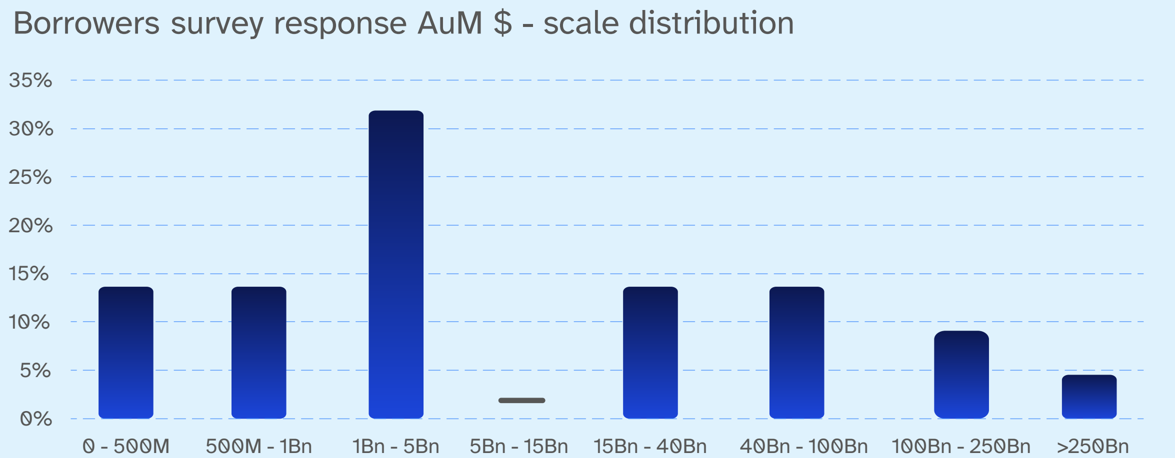
Lenders

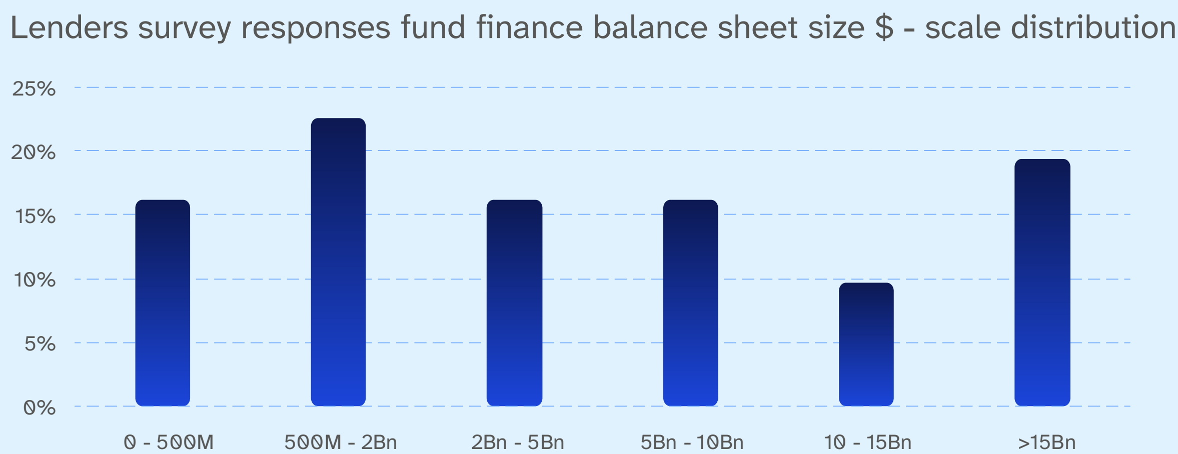
Responses

Responses were received from 53 separate firms, with 42% representing borrowers and 58% lenders providing a broad cross section of the market.



Scale distribution





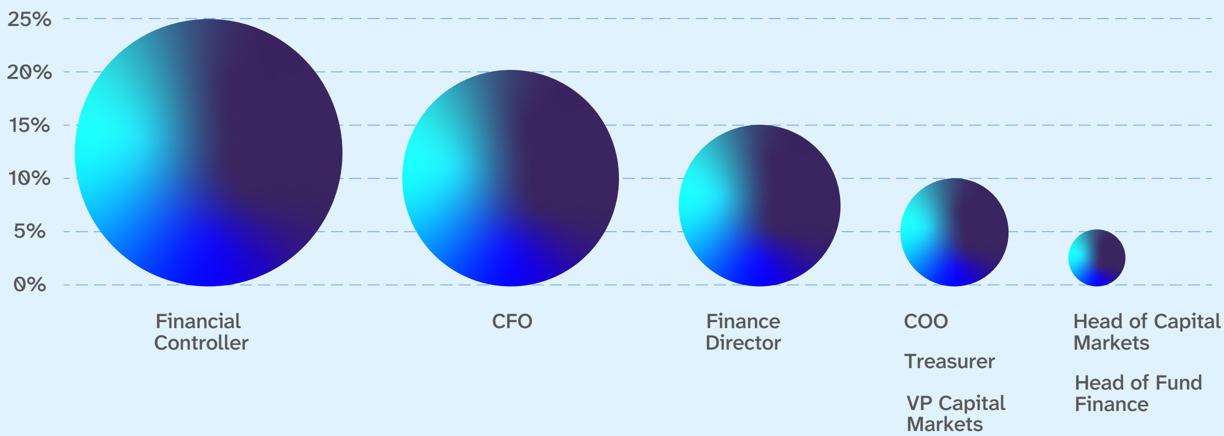
Borrower insight

Borrower respondents (fund managers/GPs) represent a variety of single and multi-strategy investment mandates. Those mandates spanned:

- Private Equity
- Venture/Growth Capital
- Private debt/direct lending
- Credit
- Real Estate
- Infrastructure
- Secondaries
- Fund of funds

Unless otherwise stated, borrower data presented below is aggregated.

Borrower response individual profile



Sentiment

Fund raising and LP fund finance demand

Fundraising intentions remain strong:

50% of borrowers plan to raise funds at least annually.

>80% within a three year cycle.

This continues to support demand for fund finance.

Subscription finance is widely viewed as an expected component of fund operations. Its demand is as much LP led as GP led:

Over 90% of borrowers described LP demand for subscription lines as either preferred or necessary.

The remaining 9% did not use subscription lines and were concentrated within venture and growth strategies.

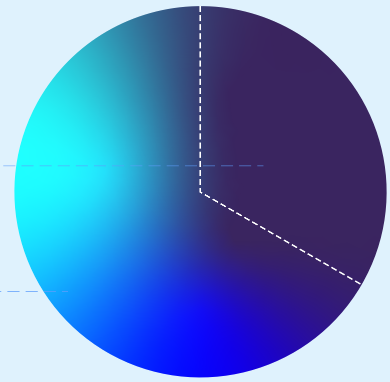
What was once upon-a-time a differentiator is now a market standard, with absence of fund-level financing increasingly seen as a disadvantage.

Subscription lines - wealth channels

Historically, subscription line providers have been unwilling to lend against non-institutional investor commitments.

While some non-bank lenders have developed appetite seeking to address the supply demand imbalance, larger banks remain cautious which is reflected in borrower experiences:

How have you found lenders' appetite to advance subscription line credit against HNWI/Family Office/ Wealth Pool's uncalled commitments?



33%
Found it negative

67%
Said OK

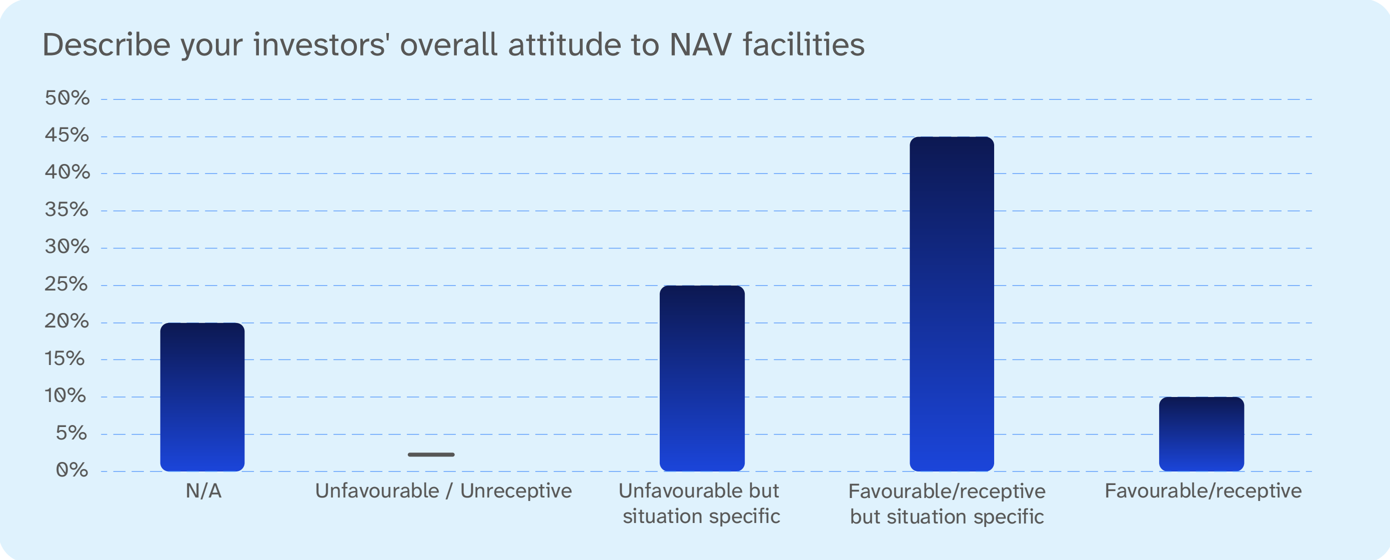
No borrower selected the option of "Strong". As fund managers increasingly access wealth capital, lender familiarity with, and clear appetite to support, these capital pools may become a differentiating factor.

Haynes Boone insight

"Once broadly excluded, HNW capital is now finding its way into borrowing bases through measured approaches like conservative advance rates, hard caps on aggregate HNW exposure, and diligence of private wealth platforms. Ultimately HNW inclusion varies based on a variety of factors, including the composition of the fund, its relationship with the lender and the specific lender's underwriting requirements."

Kinne Manente, Partner at Haynes Boone

The GP’s view on LPs’ attitudes towards NAV facilities



>55% of borrowers view LP’s attitudes towards NAV facilities as favourable and receptive with most still situation specific. Unfavourable/unreceptive was not selected by any borrowers.

Haynes Boone insight

“It’s in the best interest of the Funds to be transparent with their investors regarding the use of leverage, as communication is key to building strong relationships with investors that can grow through multiple vintages of funds. Sustaining these connections encourages dialogue around NAV facilities as the product develops, so it’s not surprising that confidence is growing as investors become more knowledgeable about the product.”

Deborah Low, Partner and Co-Head of Fund Finance at Haynes Boone

Bridge section perspective

Investors, particularly institutional LPs, expect funds to have subscription lines, also known as capital call facilities. The benefits of subscription lines, to both the fund and its investors, are equally applicable to funds whose investor base are exclusively, or contain larger elements of, non-institutional capital.

The number of lenders advancing capital to family office and wealth investors continues to increase. As does the number of lenders providing NAV facilities. It is encouraging to see positive investor sentiment referenced. This is expected to continue as value-accretive NAV facility use cases gain broader market adoption.

Common challenges

Relationships?

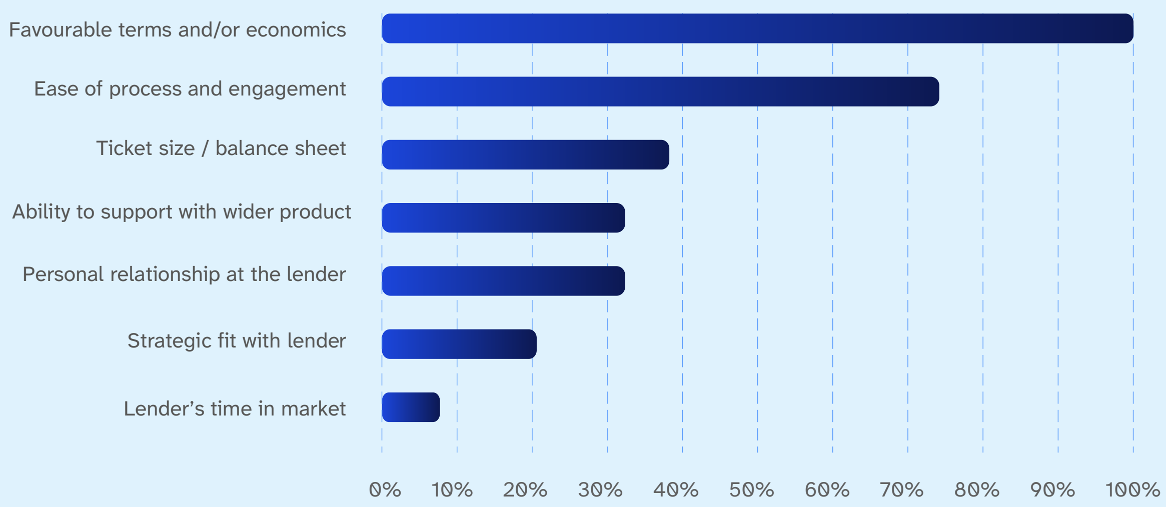
If you are familiar with the conference circuit, how frequently do you hear the following? “relationship is important”... “fund finance is a relationship driven market”...

GPs are obligated to act in LPs’ best interests and ensure best execution. Lenders have comparable fiduciary duties to their investors and shareholders.

So, what does it mean when market participants whose fiduciary duties are paramount enter into credit agreements because of a ‘relationship’?

Put another way, what does the data show borrowers care about when selecting lenders?

Considerations when selecting a Lender



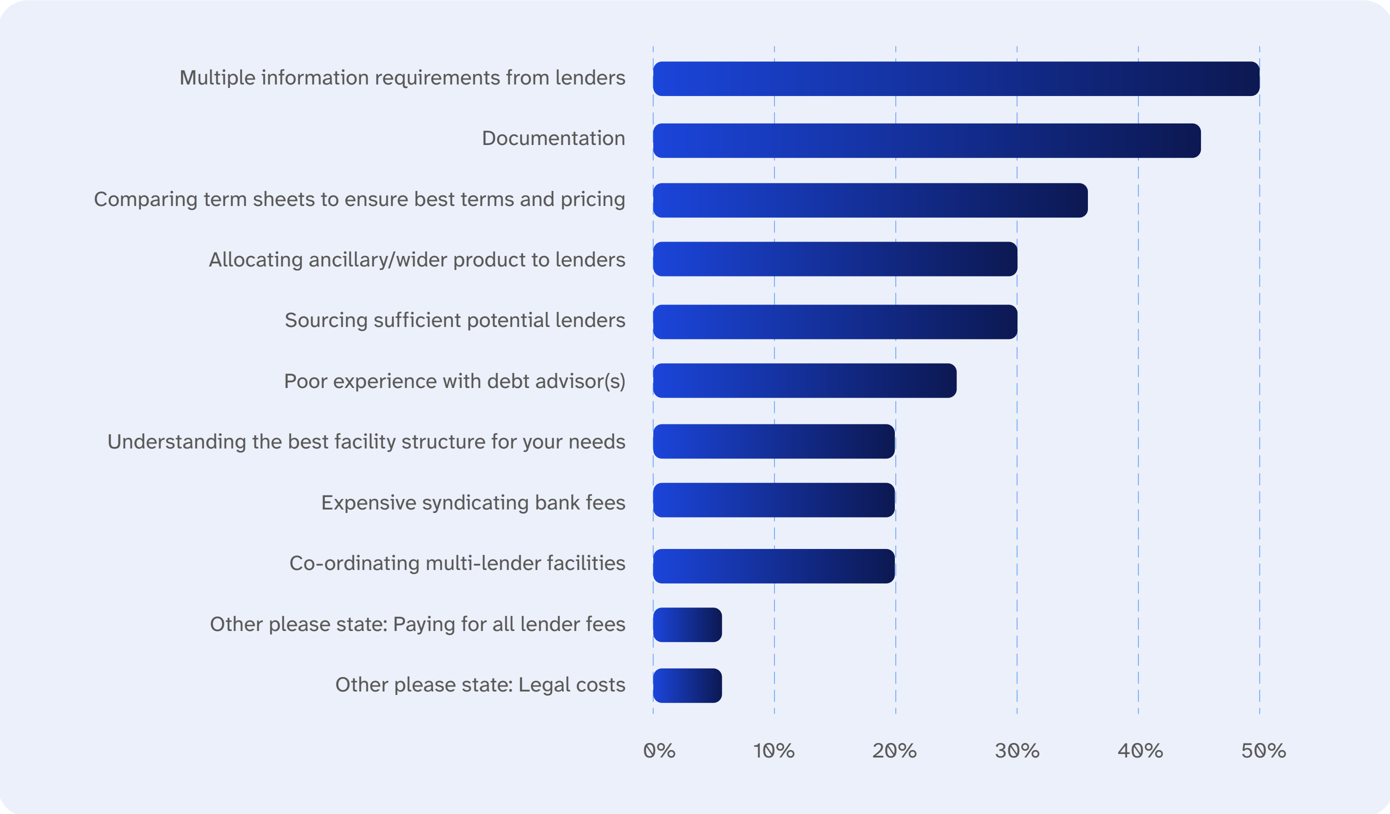
Borrowers prioritise economics and execution quality.

Favourable terms / economics was universally selected.

Ease of process and engagement is a very strong secondary driver. Everything else trails significantly behind those two.

So, the clear data suggests that ‘relationships’ are a proxy for familiarity, rather than a decisive driver of lender selection.

Implementation frustrations



Frustrations cited by borrowers are more diversified than their lender selection considerations (see Relationships section above).

The most frequently cited frustration is fragmented or duplicative information requirements, with 1 in 2 respondents selecting it, aligning closely with the importance borrowers place on process efficiency.

Haynes Boone insight

"Fund finance lenders will have specific KYC, due diligence and underwriting requests, as well as ongoing reporting and informational requirements related to fund and investor documents, investors, and underlying investments, depending on the type of loan. Some of the related frustrations can be alleviated by having seasoned fund counsel and internal teams that are aware of any relevant notice requirements and coordinate regularly with the borrower's finance counsel to ensure efficient transmission to lender and lender's counsel."

Courtney D. E. Smith, Partner at Haynes Boone

Biggest challenge on the horizon

Verbatim responses clearly cluster around three areas:

1 Fundraising and exits

- Longer hold periods
- Slower exits
- Tighter facility tenors
- Challenges accessing financing in extended fund lives

2 Cost pressures

- Legal and regulatory costs
- Interest rate environment
- Fixed costs relative to smaller facilities

3 Lender appetite

- Limited availability for certain structures
- Narrow investor eligibility preferences

Haynes Boone insight

"We're not at all surprised that the responses indicate the perceived biggest challenge being around fundraising and exits. This has been a constant concern over the past couple of years as a slower M&A market has meant longer hold periods, liquidity needs for more mature funds and a slower fundraising environment. These market conditions are not necessarily negative though. The current environment has spurned a growth in innovation, including an increase in continuation vehicles for strong assets, as well as alternative financing solutions for funds that are further along in their lifecycle, such as NAV facilities. Although slower fundraising has meant that first closes may be smaller than originally anticipated, in our experience this has not led to a decreased demand for subscription lines."

Emily Fuller, Partner at Haynes Boone

First contact

Setting aside the few kind respondents citing Bridge, the smaller number of borrowers selecting that they would first contact either their counsel or run an RFP, rather than contact existing lenders, were either in the $100Bn or >$250Bn AuM brackets.

Firms stating they would first contact their existing lenders spanned all but the highest AuM bracket.

85%

of borrowers go to existing banks or lenders for new facilities

91%

of borrowers contact existing banks or lenders for re-financing or renewals

For new facilities, 85% of borrowers first approach existing lenders. That increases to 91% for refinancings and renewals. Running formal processes or engaging counsel early is more common among the largest managers by AUM.

This suggests a tension between the stated priority on economics and the practical consideration of familiarity and speed, particularly for resource-constrained teams.

Bridge section perspective

The data in this section actively undermines the 'relationship-driven' market cliché. Borrowers prize best terms and efficiency.

The "biggest challenges on the horizon" text responses regarding lender appetite and cost pressures further corroborate this.

So, there is a contradiction. Every borrower – 100% - cited favourable terms and economics as the key consideration. Yet 85% approach existing lenders regarding a new fund finance requirement (not a re-finance or renewal which jumps higher to 91%).

The borrowers "going straight to RFP" are >$100Bn AuM.

The contradiction of economics vs familiarity seems to have practical origins. The "frustrations" stated in this section shine a light on this: comparing terms and sourcing sufficient potential lenders featured in 65% of "frustration" responses.

Operational infrastructure that enables better lender connection, efficient term comparison, streamlined processes, and clearer insight into deliverability, can reconcile the inconsistency. Thereby removing a previously binary choice for resource-light or time-poor teams.

Process operations innovation

Self-evaluation

Rate your firm's fund finance process efficiency vs your view of 'best potential' or 'best in class'?

0%	20%	75%	5%
★	★★	★★★	★★★★

1 star = Poor, huge room for improvement. 4 stars = Excellent, no potential room for improvement

Haynes Boone insight

"Process efficiency is a huge value-add in the fund finance space. Particularly where a fund is able to leverage previously-negotiated precedent, papering the transaction can be expedited. Working closely with expert legal counsel can also boost efficiency and help stakeholders move toward being 'best in class.' Many such advisors (Haynes Boone included) invest a lot of time in hosting fund finance training to help our clients grow teams with deep knowledge of current trends and legal issues in the fund finance market."

Courtney D. E. Smith, Partner at Haynes Boone

Wish list

What technology features or services would you like to see to benefit you/your firm in the next 2-3 years?

55% of borrower respondents answered the above open question. All responses converge on the trend of automation to enable resource allocation to more value-add activities. That automation is across two areas in deal execution and in-life management:

1.

Visibility and decision support: centralised systems that enhance visibility across facilities, simplify documentation sharing, and support decision-making through benchmarking. Scenario analysis was also cited for more complex facilities.

2.

Compliance: respondents emphasised automating loan servicing, and compliance monitoring to improve accuracy and oversight.

Haynes Boone insight

"As funds and lenders manage larger portfolios, we see interest in automating routine servicing and compliance—covenants, notice calendars, collateral monitoring, and reporting—on a unified data model. Portfolio-level visibility across facilities could reduce manual reconciliations and support more consistent oversight."

Ellen McGinnis, Partner at Haynes Boone

Respondents emphasised automating loan servicing, and compliance monitoring.

Sharing thoughts

Please provide any other comments or insights, feel free to expand on your thoughts on fund finance market, process, operations or challenges.

The 10 responses to this question can be distilled succinctly into comments on market dynamics and associated operational considerations.

1.

Market dynamics: the market is expanding, with new entrants and alternative lenders increasing competitive pressure and offering more flexible structures. GPs are navigating a more diverse set of financing options alongside traditional banks.

2.

Operational considerations: Differences in lender approaches, longer fund and exit horizons, and multi-provider arrangements create complexity. Respondents see technology as largely absent but potentially useful for managing terms, risks, and combined financing solutions.

Haynes Boone insight

"The growth in the market and new entrants means that lenders are having to compete more than ever before for individual deals. We have seen the impact of this on pricing, with decreases across the board in North America, EMEA and APAC. There still remains space for every type of lender, and although the increase of non-bank lenders in this space has widened the options available to borrowers, often they provide ideal partners to bank lenders. They are not also competing for ancillary business. Non-bank lenders often have higher internal hurdles than bank lenders (and often a higher risk appetite to match) and so pursue deals with higher spreads, e.g. NAV lines and GP lines. In turn, this provides borrowers with more financing options at different stages of the fundraising and exit process."

Laura Whitley, Partner at Haynes Boone

Bridge section perspective

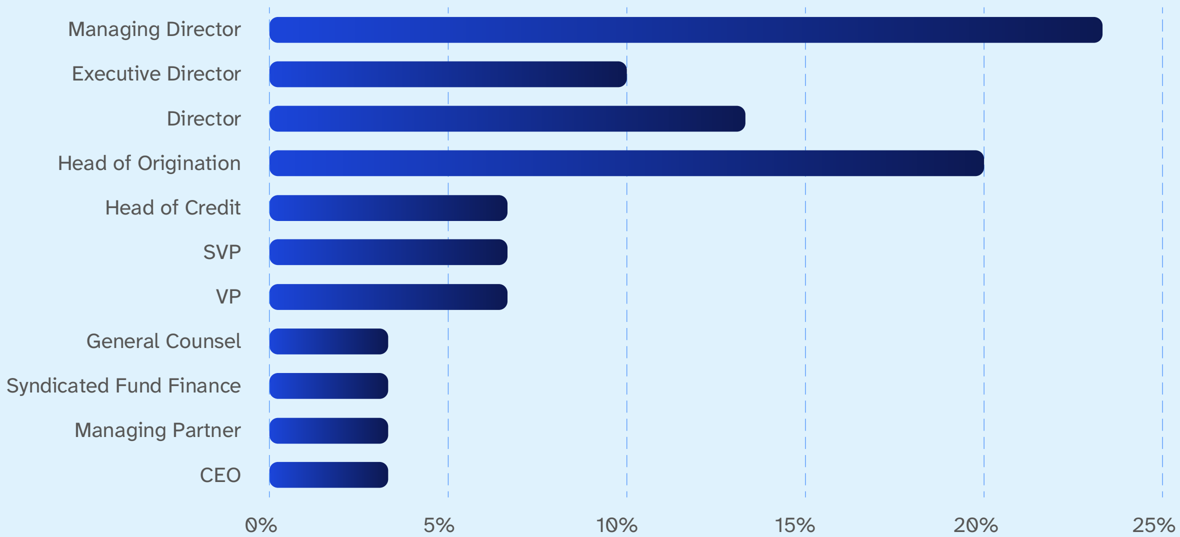
Operational strain is becoming a limiting factor, not options. As lender numbers increase and finance options broaden, the challenge is shifting from sourcing capital to coordinating, evaluating, and managing capital providers, and structures over longer time horizons. Process maturity is lagging market innovation. Without commensurate improvements in internal processes, manual complexity risks eroding the benefits of increased choice.

Lender insight

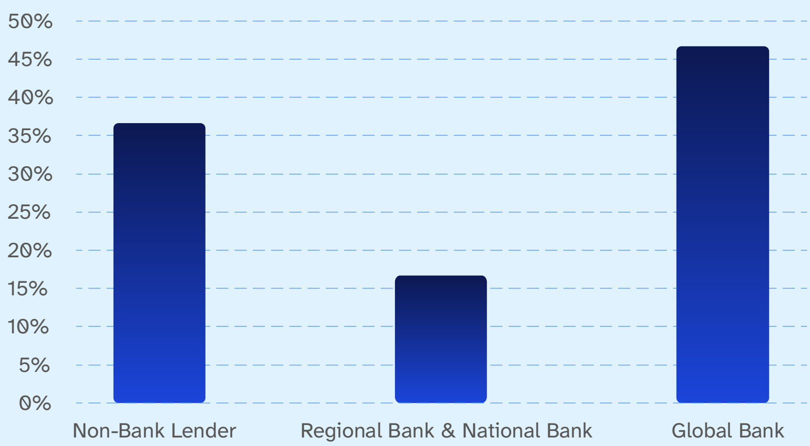
The following is the distribution of fund financiers “lenders” contributing to the survey.

Unless otherwise stated, lender data below is aggregated.

Lender response individual profile



Lender response firm profile



Sentiment

Facility types – horses for courses?

Lenders were asked to select which types of fund finance they provide across:

- Subscription lines;
- Hybrid facilities;
- NAV/ABL facilities; or
- GP/Manager facilities.

Facility type selected by institution type:

Facility Type	Global Bank	Non-Bank Lender	Regional / National Bank
Subscription lines / Capital call facilities	100.00%	30.00%	100.00%
Hybrid facilities	70.00%	60.00%	60.00%
Net Asset Value (NAV) / ABL	84.00%	100.00%	60.00%
Manager Facilities or GP lines	61.00%	80.00%	80.00%

Global Banks show the strongest emphasis on subscription line facilities with least relative appetite for lines of credit structured against management fees or GP co-invest.

Non-Bank lenders are bearish on subscription line provision usually as a function of their own return hurdles and the need for drawn assets. The latter not being inherently suited to the revolving nature of subscription lines required by fund borrowers. There is strong stated appetite for NAV and Manager facilities.

Perhaps the relatively strong appetite for Manager/GP facilities presented by Regional Banks within this particular data set is indicative of strategies to compete with larger bank peers.

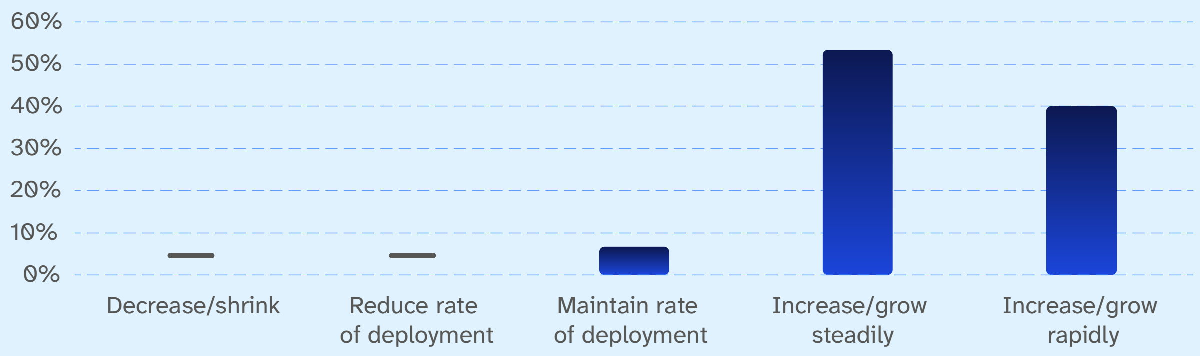
Haynes Boone insight

"In today's fund finance market, global banks remain most active on subscription lines, where their scale, larger ticket sizes, and syndication capacity shine, but they show comparatively less appetite for management fee or GP co-invest facilities. Regional banks often lean into these manager/GP solutions to compete with larger banks. Non-bank lenders, often specializing in certain products and having more flexibility in the structures they can permit, find themselves gravitating toward NAV and manager facilities, where return profiles better match their risk-return targets."

Morgan Dennis, Partner at Haynes Boone

Future deployment

Individual response:



Deployment plans by firm type:

Deployment Plan	Global Bank	Non-Bank Lender (Other)	Regional Bank/ National Bank
Increase/grow rapidly	29%	60%	50%
Increase/grow steadily	64%	40%	34%
Maintain rate of deployment	7%	0%	16%

Haynes Boone insight

"In 2025 we saw strong activity driven by new mandates, upsizings and syndications, refinancings, and a clear rise in NAV, hybrid, and management/GP facilities. With elevated dry powder, more open vintages, and the growth of secondaries and continuation vehicles, we expect further deployment of capital by our clients. The global growth of the industry continues to draw new managers and enter new geographies. We expect established banks to remain active players and the industry to continue to attract non-bank lenders and insurance capital—sustaining growth and continuing industry innovation."

Brent Shultz, Partner and Co-Head of Fund Finance at Haynes Boone

Hold Sizes

Global banks have increased their ability to underwrite and hold large amounts for the right deal for platinum sponsors ($800M-1Bn). Meanwhile emerging banks and non-bank lenders have capitalised on smaller deal sizes in a historically underserved part of the market ($10-25M). The following shows the relative percentage of lender firm responses to the question: what most closely describes your hold size range per deal?

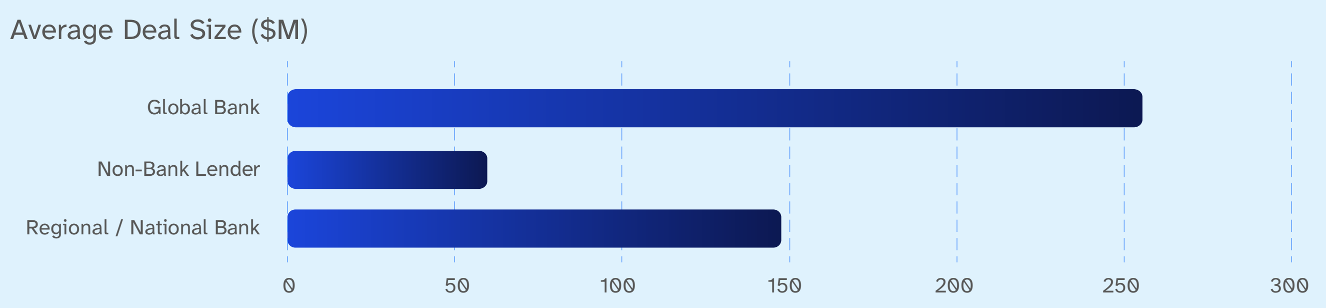
Haynes Boone insight

"A lender's underwriting and agency capacity is increasingly used to anchor and then syndicate facilities, allowing sponsors to optimize timing, execution and pricing while keeping multiple lenders' relationships engaged. Many deals launch with one or two lenders anchoring the initial facility and expand to a broader club syndicate via accordion features or via assignments, aligning allocations with relationship building, future pipeline, and fund strategy. In practice, cooperation across lender types is the norm and a lender's agency and syndication capacity features prominently in a lender's underwriting and execution reputation."

Albert Tan, Partner and Global Head of Fund Finance at Haynes Boone

Deal Size Range ($M)	20-50	50-75	75-120	120-200	200-400	400-600	>600
Global Bank	-		14%	21%	57%	7%	-
Non-Bank Lender	50%	20%	30%	-	-	-	-
Regional / National bank	-	40%	20%	20%	20%	-	-

Taking the mid-point of the above Deal Size Ranges, generates a proxy average deal size per institution:



Bridge section perspective

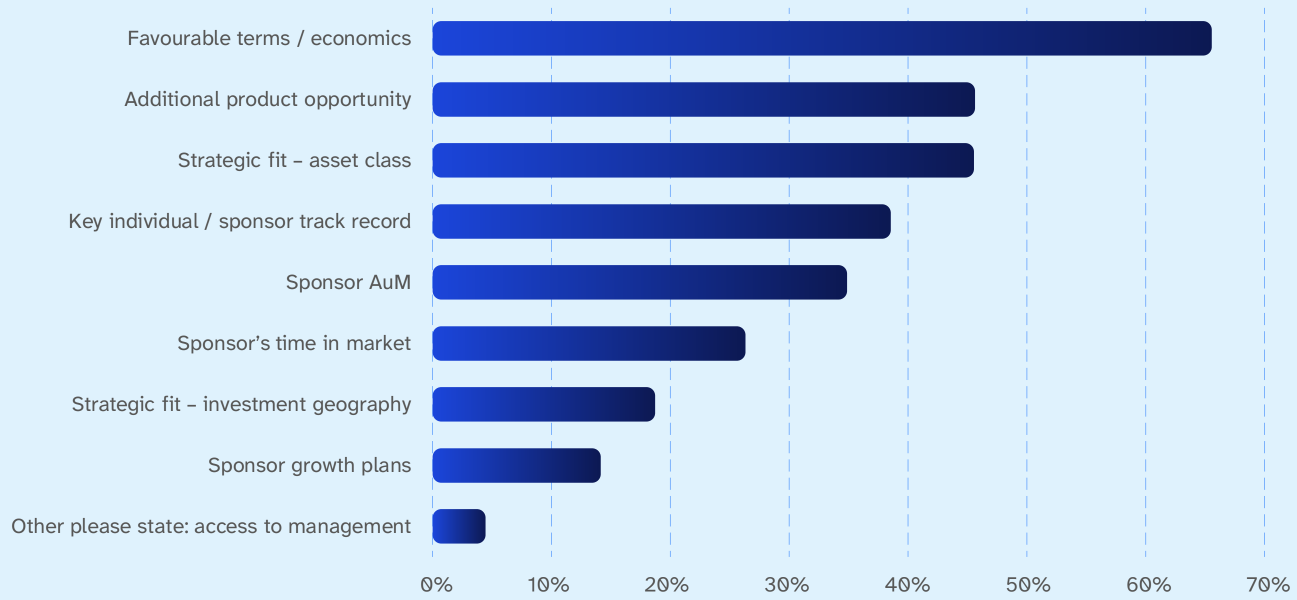
93% of global banks plan to increase deployment, the same is true for 100% of non-bank lenders and 84% of regional / national banks. 30%, 60% and 50% respectively plan to do so rapidly. Access and differentiation will be key in such a competitive market.

Common issues and challenges

Non-credit considerations

Similar to the Relationships insight in the borrower section, it is useful to consider which factors lenders take into account aside from the specific credit quality of the fund borrower.

Top 'non-credit' considerations when lending



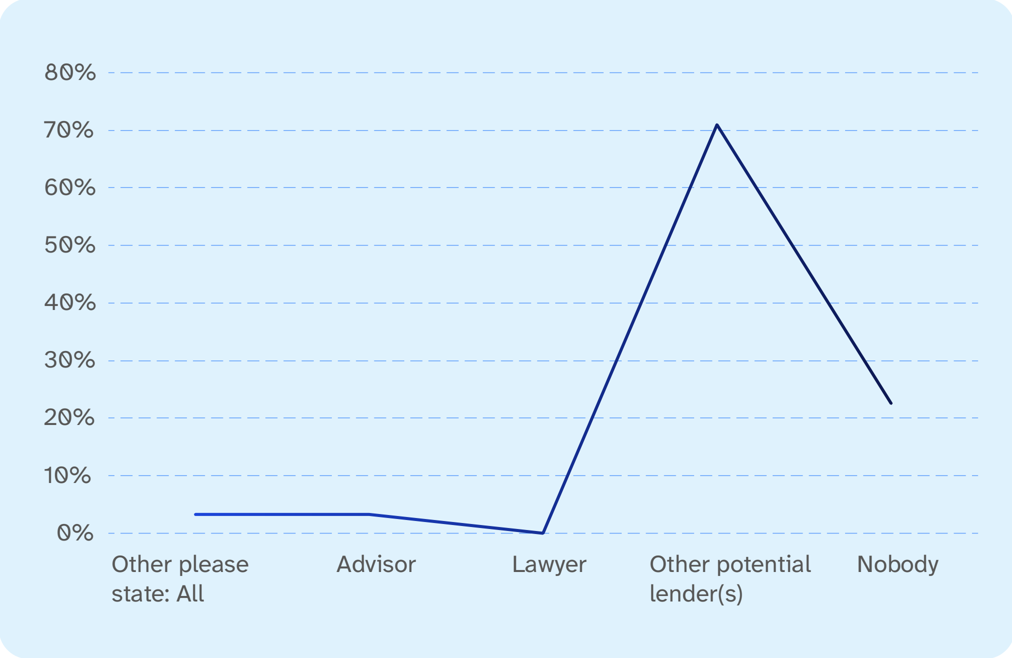
Haynes Boone insight

"Interestingly, 100% of borrowers reported 'Favourable terms/and or economics' being their top consideration when identifying potential lenders, with 65% of lenders reporting that this is their top consideration when assessing a borrower. From the results provided, it appears that the ability to have the same lender across multiple products is of greater importance to the lenders than it is the borrowers. The fact that the ability to support wider products is not a 'top 3 factor' for borrowers bodes well for non-bank lenders, who are not necessarily looking to provide any offering outside of balance sheet. The fact that investment geography is also of less importance to lenders reflects what we are seeing in both the North American and EMEA markets – lenders are becoming more global."

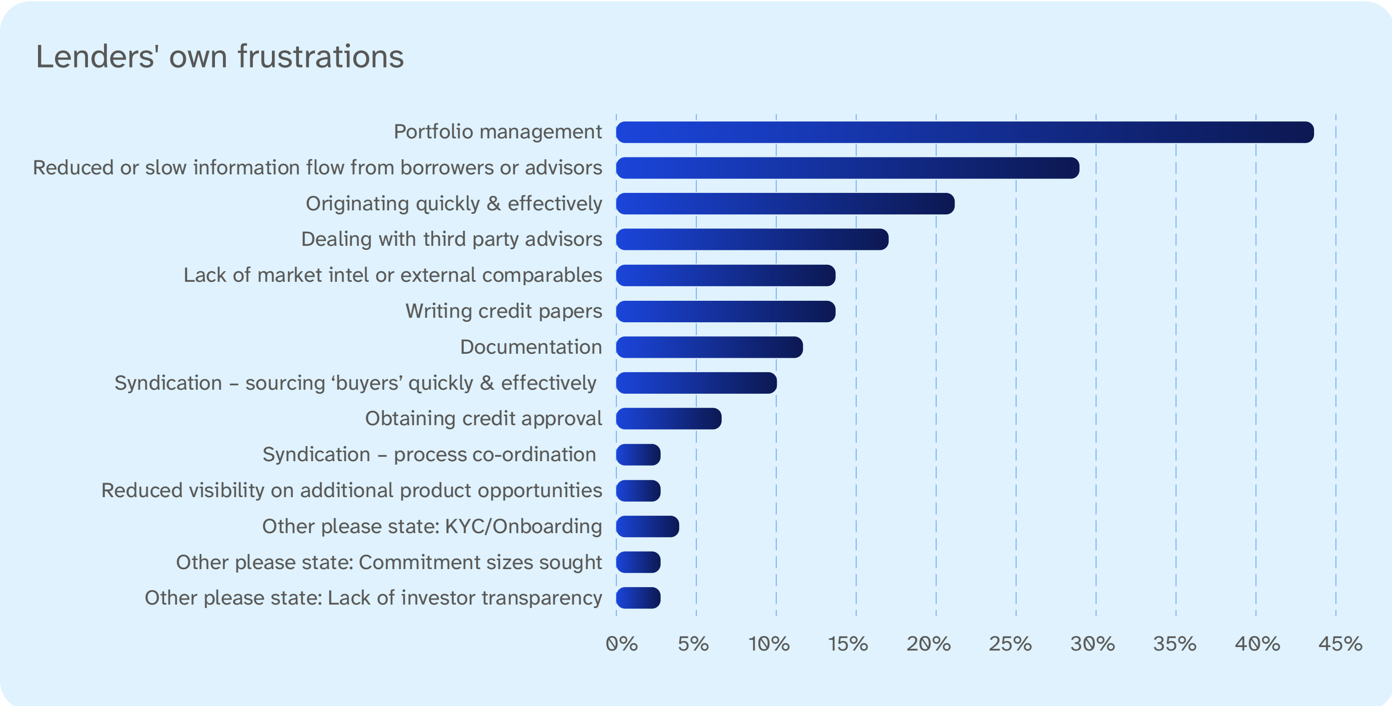
Emily Fuller, Partner at Haynes Boone

Referrals

While many lenders refer transactions they cannot execute to other institutions, around one-quarter do not.



Personal frustrations



Individuals' views on ineffective parts of fund finance processes are well spread but there are trends.

Portfolio management (risk monitoring and internal reviews) is the winner with nearly half of respondents mentioning it.

Reduced information flow, originating effectively, and dealing with third party advisors collectively accounted for just below 70% of responses, mirroring borrower frustrations around process fragmentation on deal execution.

Biggest challenge on the horizon

What do you think is the biggest challenge on the horizon for fund finance market?

The verbatim responses can be clearly categorised into five groups:

1. Pricing

Pricing pressure is increasing as competition intensifies, particularly from well-capitalised large firms and new market entrants. Respondents note that aggressive structures and high advance rates are compressing returns and impacting profitability.

2. Risk and Deterioration

Some lenders state that liquidity and credit mismatches, particularly in NAV-based lending, are creating heightened risk. Respondents highlight concerns about mispriced capital, excessive liquidity chasing limited opportunities, and potentially inconsistent underwriting practices from new entrants.

3. Fundraising and Exit Environment

Slow fundraising and delayed exits are limiting access to new facilities and creating tail-end risk for older funds. Respondents note that market stagnation and competitive pressures have potential to affect fund flows and portfolio performance.

4. Regulation

Regulatory pressures, including capital treatment and transparency requirements, are influencing lender behaviour and facility structuring. Respondents note the need to consider external ratings and compliance obligations when evaluating fund finance solutions.

5. Macro Environment

As well as geopolitical disruption, macro challenges cited included increased media and regulatory focus on private markets, plus the changing investor landscape given increased interest from HWNI and 'retail' wealth investors impacting fund composition and structures.

Haynes Boone insight

"To build on the challenges noted by the respondents, an additional challenge we have seen in the market arises when lenders (bank and non-bank) with differing risk appetites, operational capabilities, and regulatory obligations participate in the same syndicate, often necessitating complex negotiations and bespoke solutions. Ongoing innovation in fund structures—driven by heightened competition for investor capital—intensifies these dynamics. The result is a market increasingly oriented toward tailored outcomes."

Mei Zhang, Partner at Haynes Boone

Bridge section perspective

The same as borrowers, lenders significantly prioritize transaction economics. Favourable terms and pricing featured in every two of three responses. Lenders are citing pressure on multiple fronts: pricing compression from intensified competition and potential risk deterioration, all within a slower fundraising and exit environment. Alongside that, portfolio management, information flow and originating effectively are the top three personal frustrations mentioned. Lenders that invest in operations to streamline process and bolster their origination effectiveness are better positioned to navigate headwinds.

Process operations innovation

Self-evaluation

Rate your firm's fund finance process efficiency vs your view of 'best potential' or 'best in class'?

★	0%
★★	32%
★★★	58%
★★★★	10%

1 star = Poor, huge room for improvement. 4 stars = Excellent, no potential room for improvement

Wish list

What technology features or services would you like to see to benefit you/your firm in the next 2-3 years?

87% of lender respondents answered the above open question. All responses converge on the trend of automation, with 30% citing AI specifically, for faster underwriting, onboarding and portfolio management processes.

Specific applications cited included report generation, investor diligence and portfolio monitoring including shadow valuations and LP exposure mapping.

Overall, automation is seen as a critical enabler of efficiency and scalability for better quality lender operations.

Haynes Boone insight

"With many lenders now running sizable portfolios of customized facilities, automation that normalizes data and workflows—covenant tracking, portfolio concentration and exposure, reporting, and collateral checks—is increasingly valuable. A portfolio view helps stakeholders work from a shared, accurate source of information and improves responsiveness to questions from management and regulators."

Mitch Heyland, Knowledge Management Specialist at Haynes Boone

Sharing thoughts

Please provide any other comments or insights, feel free to expand on your thoughts on fund finance market, process, operations or challenges?

The 12 comments can be broadly summarised across two themes:

1.

Competition
The fund finance market is expanding, with ample liquidity. Respondents note heightened competition across all lending solutions and particularly NAV, downward pricing pressure, and a need for larger commitments, while cautioning that risk currently may not always be fully reflected in pricing.

2.

Innovation
As the market grows, tools that improve data quality, speed of analysis, and clarity for credit teams are seen as useful. Innovation in fund finance specific products and platforms is seen as enabling more effective competition in part by simplifying processes such as term sheet negotiation and facility management.

Innovation in fund finance specific products and platforms is seen as enabling more effective competition

Haynes Boone

The survey results confirm the positive outlook for the future of subscription lines. While both borrowers and lenders cited fundraising as a major concern, 50% of borrowers plan to raise funds at least annually and 80% within a three-year cycle. This indicates a strong pipeline of either newly launched or newly closed funds looking to leverage investor capital through subscription lines. Although the slower fundraising environment has delayed some deals or required initial structuring as a separately managed account (SMA), many market participants now accept this as the "new normal." Despite these conditions, we have still seen an increase in the number of subscription lines being closed, on a year-over-year basis, in part because more lenders have entered the space, providing smaller funds with more financing options.

Survey participants also noted the increase in lenders, citing competition as another industry concern. Although the increase of lenders in the space has led to more deals and innovation in the market, an impact has been the compression of pricing as the demand-supply balance recalibrates. Over the past 12 months we have seen a decrease in pricing across each of the North American, EMEA and APAC markets.

The recent trend in creating "mega-funds" through mergers has meant fund sizes at the top-tier sponsor level are much larger, in turn requiring larger facilities and bigger lender syndicates, made possible by the presence of more lenders in the market. As lender ticket sizes have not increased commensurately with the size of funds, these larger syndicates are needed to meet the needs of these multi-billion dollar facilities.

Market conditions have created opportunities for financing based on fund assets rather than investor commitments - particularly NAV facilities, which typically command higher pricing. Survey data highlights a clear divergence: while all responding banks provide subscription lines, non-bank lenders dominate the NAV space. This indicates that new market entrants are often finding opportunities in an expanded fund finance product suite rather than solely competing for subscription line deals. Furthermore, the industry has successfully addressed historical investor apprehension towards NAV facilities; years of education and transparency efforts appear to have been effective, as no general partner respondents reported "Unfavourable / Unreceptive" LP attitudes regarding NAV loans.

Looking forward, the growth in NAV and other non-subscription products appears set to continue, in part driven by ongoing fundraising and exit challenges. However, lender survey respondents voiced apprehension about perceived risks in these products, citing concerns over mispriced capital and inconsistent underwriting from new entrants. Our experience suggests these concerns may be overstated. New lenders, particularly on the non-bank side, are often founded by seasoned professionals with deep market expertise. We observe that these lenders take a very considered approach to risk, often spending a large amount of time focused on potential work out scenarios and enforcement analysis. Furthermore, as survey respondents noted, the development of AI and other technologies has the potential to improve valuation accuracy and reporting, which could further mitigate risk in these more complex products.

Conclusion

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For more than three decades, the Haynes Boone Fund Finance Group has helped define, expand, and transform the fund finance market. Recognized for shaping the earliest subscription-secured structures and documentation, we continue to lead as the industry has evolved into a sophisticated, global industry. We extend our sincere thanks to Bridge for organizing this year's survey and preparing this report. The insights gathered here reflect the perspectives of key players across the market and provide a valuable resource for understanding current trends and future directions. Should you have any questions about the topics covered in this report or wish to discuss any fund finance matters, please do not hesitate to contact any member of our team.
We welcome the opportunity to connect.

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The global fund finance market is becoming more competitive, shaped by broader access to capital, an expanding lender base, and increased investor familiarity. At the same time, there is greater strain on operational resources across the market against a backdrop of ongoing cost pressures and a more challenging fundraising and exit environment. The ability to operate efficiently, maintain clarity across facilities, and execute with speed and discipline is becoming increasingly central to competitive success in fund finance.

Thank you to Haynes Boone's Fund Finance Practice Group for their expert insight.

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We would genuinely love to hear from you with feedback about The Bridge Fund Finance Report including what you would be interested in seeing in next year's edition. So please email us with your thoughts, feedback and requests: info@bridgefundfinance.com bridgefundfinance.com

40 Bowling Green Lane,
London EC1R 0NE

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