A Note on NAV Financing

A recent trend that we've spotted in the private debt market is the proliferation of net asset value (NAV) loans used by private equity funds. NAV loans are debt facilities secured by a portfolio of assets and the cash flows generated by those investments. Private equity managers use proceeds for various purposes including distributing funds to LPs, injecting liquidity into existing portfolio companies, making add-on investments, addressing short-term working capital needs, etc. NAV loans are highly customizable, but typically have a 1-5 year maturity, sized based on 10%-50% of NAV and yields in the mid-teens. They are issued at the intermediate Holdco level, so they are subordinate to the PE fund's operating company debt associated with project financing, leveraged buyouts, etc.

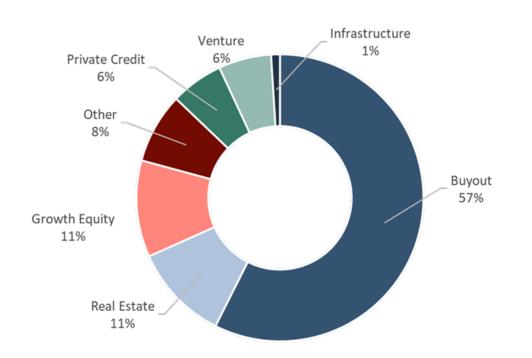
The recent proliferation of NAV lending can be attributed to the ongoing difficulties in the banking sector. Apart from rising interest rates and challenged balance sheets, stricter banking regulations enacted in late 2022 prompted large banks to pull back from the \$800B fund financing business. These capital constraints led alternative asset managers, namely private credit funds, to step in and provide flexible financing solutions to the private equity ecosystem. Lenders are inclined to partner with PE funds that have mature portfolios, predictable cash-flowing assets, and strong potential for exit opportunities. Private equity organizations with attractive track records and large, established platforms are viewed also more favorably.

From a lender's perspective, a challenge in evaluating these opportunities is the complexity and inconsistent data surrounding private valuations. NAV loan terms are set based on the residual equity of assets across a portfolio, so developing an accurate assessment of value and downside protection offered by the investments is key to the process. Covenants such as minimum NAV, interest coverage, and a minimum diversity ratio help safeguard lenders.

We believe NAV facilities are beneficial if used judiciously. They inherently add leverage to an already leveraged equation which deserves caution. Private equity LPs should recognize that while these facilities expedite the return of capital - boosting IRRs, TVPI and MOIC will suffer due to associated interest and transaction costs. Capital call facilities offer a similar trade-off; however, NAV loans are notably more expensive (given the less attractive collateral) which sets a higher bar for PE managers to deploy proceeds in an accretive manner. From a private credit investment perspective, we've reviewed several NAV loan strategies and remain open-minded, but have not allocated to the space. More to come.

Fig. 1: Top NAV Borrower Strategy Profiles





Source: Proskauer, Mill Creek.

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