

Loan structuring 101: A guide for private credit firms

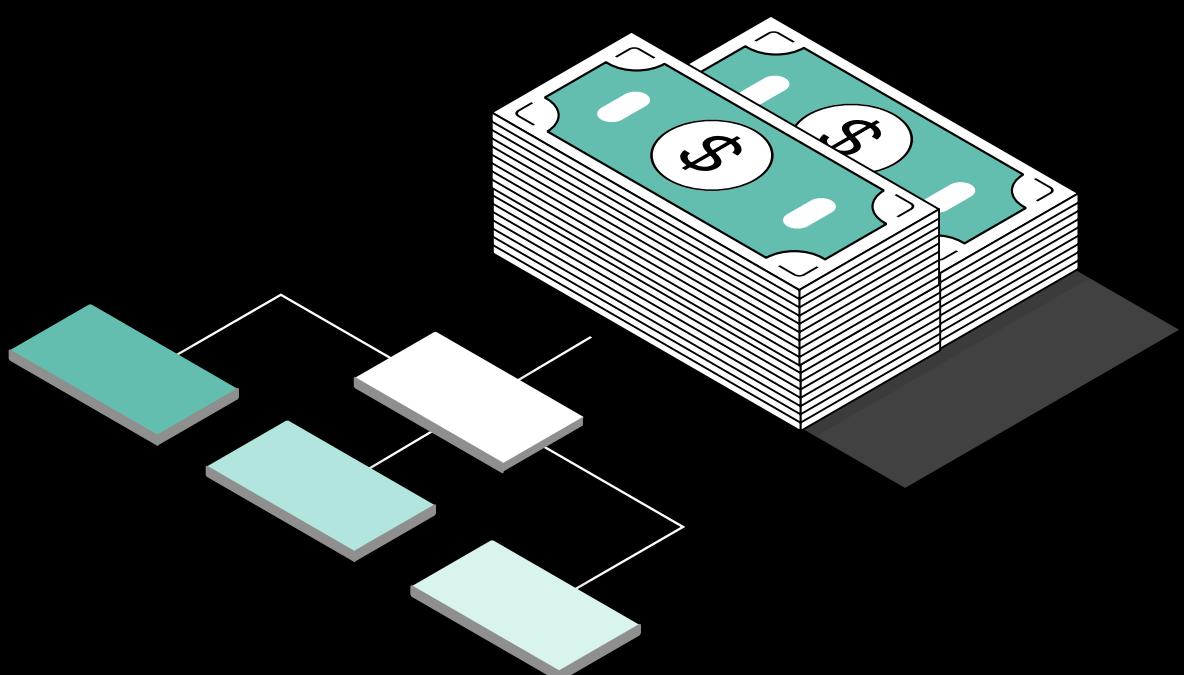


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Summary

Private credit loan structuring has become more complex as borrowers move from broadly syndicated loans to bespoke facilities with greater flexibility. Custom-fit loans can increase deal volume and value, but only if firms are prepared to operationalize them.

Event-driven terms that shift interest and other mechanics require real-time recalculations. Market forces demand ongoing monitoring for signs of borrower stress. As each loan evolves, centralized visibility is essential to fund and portfolio health. Spreadsheets and legacy software can't keep up.

For firms to capture opportunities, the challenge is to structure loans that align with capabilities. Modern [loan operations](#) provide those capabilities, adhering to even the most complex terms consistently through maturity, so that firms can achieve optimal returns and drive scalability.

Glossary

Amendment	A negotiated change to loan terms after closing. Amendments affect accruals, schedules, and covenants, requiring systems that update logic instantly to avoid drift.
Automated servicing	System-driven workflows that calculate interest, apply fees, and enforce covenants or triggers in real time. Automation reduces reconciliation risk and preserves intended economics.
Borrowing base	A formula-driven limit on revolver availability tied to assets like receivables or inventory. Requires constant valuation updates to avoid ineligible borrowings.
Bridge loan	Short-term financing before a sale, refinance, or capital raise. Operational precision is critical because interest windows are short and pricing steps change quickly.
Bullet repayment	A single principal repayment at maturity. Systems must align cash tracking, interest accrual, and maturity logic.
Call protection	Premiums or fees owed when borrowers repay early. Accurate triggers prevent leakage of negotiated economics.
Covenant	A financial or reporting requirement tested at fixed intervals. Deterministic formulas and dates ensure systems can detect breaches reliably.
Delayed draw term loan	A facility funded in tranches over time. Servicing must enforce draw conditions, expiry dates, and remaining commitments.

Glossary (continued)

Default interest	A higher rate applied after certain breaches or payment failures. Requires immediate detection of triggering events.
Economic logic	The negotiated mechanics governing interest, fees, PIK, amortization, and waterfalls. Systems must encode this logic exactly to avoid drift.
Event trigger	A condition, such as a payment, amendment, or rate reset, that recalculates loan terms. Accurate triggers drive self-correcting workflows.
Intercreditor agreement	Rules governing rights, remedies, voting, and waterfalls among lender classes. Accurate servicing prevents disputes across stakeholders.
Mezzanine loan	Subordinated debt behind senior facilities, often with PIK interest. Requires precise compound tracking.
Payment-in-kind (PIK)	Non-cash interest added to principal. Servicing must compound and track balances accurately to avoid economic errors.
PIK toggle	A feature allowing interest to switch between cash and PIK. Systems must support dynamic recalculation and schedule rebuilds.
Revolver	A line of credit that borrowers draw and repay repeatedly. Requires real-time interest and unused-commitment tracking.
Second lien	A junior claim behind a first lien on the same collateral. Waterfalls must enforce priority in all events.
Stepped pricing	Rate increases tied to time or events. Must trigger automatically to capture intended yield.
Structured data	Encoding loan terms into specific system fields. Eliminates ambiguity and supports accurate calculations and reporting.
Unitranche loan	A blended senior-junior facility with one borrower lien and internal lender waterfalls. Requires precise allocation of blended interest and fees.

Key trends for private credit firms

Tailored loan structures reflect borrower realities and spur operations forward, initiating technological advances for private credit firms to stay competitive in a changing market.

1 Loan structures require more flexibility and precision

Private credit firms are challenged to adapt to borrower business models and changing market conditions. Firms may introduce more bespoke structures than before, including unitranche loans, payment-in-kind (PIK) interest, stepped pricing, and other tailored mechanics.

At the deal level, this flexibility helps firms win business, but complex terms must be captured precisely in operational systems to ensure activity aligns with agreements through servicing and maturity.

These structural changes redefine opportunity and risk, creating advantages for firms that respond with agility.

2 Risk management has shifted from periodic to ongoing

As structures become more tailored, risk may be more likely to emerge during servicing. Complex calculations, shifting terms, and amendments require continual monitoring for stress signals. Pre-closing risk analysis and periodic reconciliation aren't enough to ensure borrower compliance and economic accuracy.

This shift demands close alignment between loan activity and operational frameworks, so that firms can keep loans on track and integrate performance analysis at the fund and portfolio levels.

3 Loan operations systems have evolved to fit new demands

Flexible loans only create value for firms when operational systems can calculate, update, and apply bespoke mechanics exactly as negotiated. In legacy environments, tools are slow, error-prone, and require heavy manual efforts. Spreadsheets, emails, and outdated software can't keep up with operational demands.

Centralizing loan operations provides control and clarity. Automations uphold economics, covenants, and triggers as intended across the life of the loan, which reduces burdens, exposes stress earlier, and supports investor relations. This makes precision scalable, so firms can increase deal volume and velocity.

Loan structures at a glance

Loan type	Purpose	Principal behavior	Repayment	Lien and collateral	PIK	Operational priorities
Term loan	Capital for acquisitions, growth & refinancing	Fully funded, balance changes via amortization & prepayments	Amortizing or bullet	First or second lien on broad assets	Rare	Align amortization and rate updates
Revolver	Working capital and liquidity management	Draw, repay, redraw, balance changes regularly	Interest only, bullet at maturity	First lien, often borrowing-base driven	None	Track each draw, daily interest, running balance & unused commitment
Delayed draw	Staged acquisitions or investments	Committed at close, drawn in tranches	Converts to term repayment once funded	Shares lien with term loan	Rare	Enforce conditions, expiry & unused commitment, synchronize tranche logic
Bridge	Short-term funding before takeout	Usually fully funded, may extend if takeout changes	Interest only, bullet	Secured or unsecured	Rare	Apply stepped pricing, extensions & date changes exactly, avoid servicing lag
Unitranche	Single facility blending senior & junior capital	Mostly funded at close	Amortizing or bullet	One lien to borrower, internal waterfall to lenders	Possible	Keep borrower ledger, blended interest & intercreditor waterfall in sync
Mezzanine	Additional capital behind senior loan	Fully funded	Interest only, bullet	Interest only, bullet	Common	Calculate cash & PIK at the right time to compound correctly

Loan structures at a glance

Loan type	Purpose	Principal behavior	Repayment	Lien and collateral	PIK	Operational priorities
Second lien	Additional capital behind first lien	Fully funded	Amortizing or bullet	Same collateral as first lien, subordinated in waterfall	Rare	Apply lien priority and waterfall rules, track collateral & recovery if amendments occur
Asset-backed loan	Liquidity secured by specific balance sheet assets	Availability fluctuates with collateral values	Interest only or amortizing, subject to borrowing base	First lien on receivables, inventory, or equipment	Rare	Recalculate borrowing base continuously; enforce eligibility, advance rates & concentration limits
Venture debt	Extend runway for high-growth companies between equity rounds	Fully funded or partially drawn	Interest only, bullet	Senior lien, often with warrants or equity rights	Possible	Track warrants, cash covenants & liquidity triggers alongside loan economics
Revenue-based	Flexible capital repaid as a share of revenue	Balance declines based on remittance amounts	Variable payments until return cap reached	Typically unsecured or light collateral	None	Apply variable amortization logic tied to revenue reporting & cash receipts
NAV-based loan	Liquidity for funds based on portfolio net asset value	Drawn against portfolio value	Interest only, bullet or term-out	Secured by fund interests & portfolio assets	Rare	Monitor NAV, LTV & portfolio concentration across underlying investments
Special situations	Capital for restructurings, turnarounds, or distressed scenarios	Structure-dependent, often bespoke	Interest only or bespoke recovery-based	Priming, senior, or asset-specific collateral	Possible	Track evolving covenants, collateral changes & recovery assumptions in real time

Loan structures

Loan structure defines how capital is deployed, repaid, and protected. In today's market, core loan types provide a foundation for private credit firms to determine terms, features, and fees that work for everyone. When operationalized correctly, these bespoke loan structures allow firms to capture opportunities they may otherwise miss.

Term loan

Borrowers receive a fixed amount of capital and repay it over time or in a lump sum.



When to use term loans

Term loans work when borrowers have clear capital needs for growth investments or refinancing and can repay the loan from cash flow or exit events. Private credit firms must ensure borrower cash generation can satisfy repayment schedules and covenants, because changes in cash position may require amendments that risk returns.



Operationalizing term loans

- Handle paydowns with automated workflows that update amortization and reporting in real time.
- Use systems that apply amendments seamlessly, updating principal and interest schedules automatically to avoid compound errors and avoidable loss.

Revolving credit facility

Borrowers draw, repay, and redraw funds up to a limit for a specific time period.



When to use revolvers

Revolvers increase working capital so borrowers can invest in inventory, pay receivables, and manage seasonality. Agreements codify cash availability, timing, and covenants, which may require ongoing inventory or other valuations to avoid lending against rapidly depreciating assets.



Operationalizing revolvers

- Ensure interest, unused capital, and unused capital fees automatically recalculate with the exact timing of every draw and repayment.
- Monitor activity, balances, and interest in real time to avoid the risk of lag leading to errors. Period-end reporting may be outdated or incomplete.

Bridge loan

Short term loans provide borrowers with cash until a sale, refinancing, or capital raise closes.



When to use bridge loans

Bridge loans have short interest periods, so they rely on stepped pricing, extension fees, and other terms to increase upside for firms. In a market with longer timelines between capital raises, demand for bridges may be high, so diligence is key. Establishing the reliability of takeout events may reduce risks of repayment delays, amendments, and liens.



Operationalizing bridge loans

- Streamline reconciliation with automated calculations that help limit servicing errors. With less time to earn interest, errors, lag, and lengthy processes can collapse opportunities.

Unitranche loan

Senior and subordinated debt combine in a single agreement with a blended interest rate.



When to use unitranche loans

Unitranche loans can shorten time to close by replacing multi-tranche negotiations with a simplified structure on the borrower side, but private credit firms still need to navigate servicing complexity and investor distributions. Intercreditor agreements must align obligations, rights, and remedies to ensure enforceability, voting, and waterfall mechanics hold for the life of the loan, including periods of stress. This is especially true if borrower scenarios change, because amendments can be complex.



Operationalizing unitranche loans

- Centralize datasets around the loan's payment view to monitor real-time performance and stay audit-ready. This helps ensure blended interest and fees are paid, recorded, and split accurately based on borrower and intercreditor agreements.
- Set up systems to automatically track interest allocations, fee mechanics, prepayment waterfalls, and PIK toggles at facility and lender-class levels.

Mezzanine loan

These subordinate debt facilities cover loan gaps and usually include higher or PIK interest.



When to use mezzanines

When borrowers want more capital than a firm will lend, deals can still close with mezzanine loans, while providing opportunities for different lender classes. But loan and intercreditor agreements must be clear on rights, standstill periods, and remedies in case borrowers default. Without this clarity, it can be difficult to accurately track economics and absorb losses in case of errors. Legal disputes may arise if terms are misinterpreted.



Operationalizing mezzanines

- Embed interest rules into systems that can handle complex calculations, like PIK amounts, compound balances, and subordinated payments. Legacy software often can't calculate non-cash interest, leading to error-prone or mismatched manual workarounds.

Second-lien loan

Firms accept collateral that already secures a senior loan, receiving repayment after the senior loan is paid.



When to use second liens

Second-lien loans allow lenders to extend capital at a higher yield without the risks of unsecured or mezzanine exposures. These loans can also allow deals to close and enter repayment without lengthy negotiations while reducing the risk of later amendments. Loan and intercreditor agreements must define collateral control, limits on new liens, and waterfalls for any sale proceeds. If terms are vague, the second-lien lender's recovery depends entirely on choices by the first-lien holder that may not protect the junior position or the fund's capital.



Operationalizing second liens

- Extract terms directly from credit agreements using machine learning to standardize economic logic. This lets systems automatically distinguish first-lien and second-lien entitlements based on specific events, ensuring that payments apply correctly and reporting reflects real-time portfolio performance.
- Track amendments, like collateral pool shifts and waterfall modifications, in a centralized view to assess incremental debt impacts and verify covenants and other protections remain valid.

Asset-backed loan (ABL)

Borrowers secure capital against specific balance sheet assets, typically accounts receivable, inventory, or equipment.



When to use ABLs

Asset-backed loans provide liquidity for asset-intensive businesses or those in turnaround situations where collateral value is greater than cash flow. These structures require a clear borrowing base formula that dictates real-time availability. Firms must maintain strict oversight of collateral, because assets may lose value, triggering forced liquidations or deficiency payment requirements to protect exposure.



Operationalizing ABLs

- Integrate borrowing base certificates into systems to support accurate availability based on current advance rates and defined eligibility criteria.
- Set triggers to surface concentration risks and aging issues in real time. Periodic reports and audits may not signal stress in time for firms to mitigate risk.

Venture debt

Firms provide senior loans, often backed by warrants, to extend liquidity for high-growth companies between equity rounds.



When to use venture debt

Venture debt provides non-dilutive capital to companies with strong institutional backing but negative cash flow. Unlike traditional bridge loans that anticipate a specific, near-term exit, venture debt serves as a runway extension to reach future valuation milestones. Repayment is contingent on subsequent capital raises or liquidity events rather than current EBITDA, so firms must monitor cash burn rates and remaining liquidity with extreme precision, often relying on warrants to offset risk, especially when equity markets contract.



Operationalizing venture debt

- Track warrant lifecycles and equity triggers within the core loan record. Manual, disconnected tracking may lead to missed exercises and lost revenue.
- Deploy automated covenant monitoring for minimum cash levels and investor abandonment clauses. This ensures firms can exercise cures as soon as defaults occur.

Revenue-based loan

Borrowers repay loans through a fixed percentage of revenue up to a total return cap.



When to use revenue-based loans

Revenue-based structures are effective for recurring-revenue businesses that require flexible repayment terms to match fluctuating monthly receipts. For private credit, these loans may offer accelerated returns during periods of high growth because remittance amounts increase as revenue scales. However, firms must maintain high visibility into borrower financials because reporting lags can extend the loan's duration, reducing internal rate of return (IRR).



Operationalizing revenue-based loans

- Build flexible amortization logic that can handle variable repayment amounts, ensuring IRR and remaining balances update dynamically based on actual cash received.
- Connect loan operations systems with borrower ERPs or payment gateways to calculate remittance amounts accurately and automatically.

NAV-based loan

Firms provide liquidity to private equity funds for distributions or follow-on investments based on the net asset value (NAV) of portfolio companies.



When to use NAV loans

NAV loans allow fund managers to unlock capital from a diversified pool of mature assets without forcing premature exits. The facility is secured by a fund's aggregate value, so firms must monitor valuations at the portfolio and company levels to preserve adherence to loan-to-value (LTV) ratios in credit agreements.



Operationalizing NAV loans

- Integrate loan operations with fund administration tools to centralize multi-asset valuation data. This lets systems automatically recalculate total NAV and LTV when valuations fluctuate.
- Centralize look-through data to monitor financial performance at the company level. This ensures that sector-specific covenants and diversification limits are verified automatically across the entire fund structure.

Special situations loan

High-yield loans help companies with restructuring, turnarounds, or complex litigation.



When to use special situation loans

Special situation loans allow firms to potentially capture outsized yields and equity-like returns beyond what traditional senior debt typically offers. Risk is higher because borrowers experience such distress or volatility that traditional loans may not be available, but firms can protect yield by structuring these loans as priming credit, ensuring they are repaid from the top of the capital stack.



Operationalizing special situation loans

- Structure financial and legal data so systems can automatically monitor covenants, collateral pools, and recovery expectations as special situations evolve.

Loan features

Private credit firms can customize loans using bespoke features to increase upside and meet borrowers' exact needs. When these features are structured and serviced precisely, firms reduce risks of loss, defaults, and amendments.

PIK interest

Non-cash interest compounds balances for higher yields without pressuring borrower cash flow. Legacy systems often struggle to track interest on interest, though, leading to inaccurate balances at maturity. Complexity increases even further when borrowers elect PIK toggles, alternating between cash and non-cash interest, because systems must rebuild entire repayment schedules with each switch. Automated triggers and real-time calculations help avoid exponential errors.

Stepped pricing

Timing or event triggers increase interest to offset delays or default risks, but firms must get timing exactly right and streamline calculations for accuracy or additionally risk lengthy reconciliations and loss. Tying interest changes to triggers in automated systems ensures new rates are applied correctly.

Bullet repayments

Bullet repayments let borrowers pay interest only during the loan term, deferring principal repayment until maturity. For firms, this may protect IRR and eliminate reinvestment risk by keeping the full principal deployed at the negotiated interest rate. Fees may also increase yield, requiring centralized recordkeeping to ensure calculations don't drift from the loan agreement.

Delayed draws

Draws based on timing or triggers support staged investments, like acquisitions and special projects, and let firms fund loans in tranches, which can optimize capital deployment, but ambiguities can lead to funding even when borrower conditions have deteriorated. Translating agreements into system logic with machine learning can keep draws and recalculations aligned with agreements.

Covenant-lite

Covenant-lite structures require fewer tests of a borrower's ability to repay, often in return for increased interest and fees, but firms must still spot stress before it leads to default or amendments. Periodic reporting may bury stress signals until risk has evolved too far, but shifting to real-time monitoring can surface signals and keep loans on track.

Prepayment and call protection

When borrowers pay off loans early, firms may require a set of fees or make-whole payments. That's because early exits can leave funds with uninvested cash and lower IRR, but building prepayment waterfalls into system logic calculates penalties based on remaining deal time automatically, ensuring firms can offset potential challenges.

Warrants and equity

Warrants grant firms rights to buy shares, while equity participation provides a share of exit proceeds. Both may be used in deals where borrowers experience high volatility and need to protect cash flow, but are likely to experience a large valuation increase and can offer firms greater upside later. Event tracking is key. Spreadsheets and legacy software can't track strike price changes and expiry dates reliably, but advanced systems can surface actionable items automatically.

Amendments may shift collateral pools, introduce incremental debt, and modify waterfalls. Centralized transparency into updated economics helps second-lien lenders understand if covenants are met and protections still hold.

Fees

Fees help firms defray costs while protecting returns by incentivizing borrowers to adhere to agreements. When tracked and applied correctly, they can ensure funds are appropriately covered from structuring to final payoff.

Origination and closing fees

These fees help compensate firms for the work that goes into deals before and when they close, providing an easier way to price the loan upfront versus blending costs into interest or other fees over the entire term. Day-one reporting should reflect accurate capture for a clean start to the loan and accurate accounting at the fund level.

Agency and administrative fees

Ongoing fees can support loan servicing, reconciliation, and other administrative efforts, including intercreditor coordination, covenants, and collateral valuation. Automating these fees across servicing periods reduces reconciliation efforts and the risk of compound errors.

Unused commitments

Fees for failing to draw committed capital can help firms make up for lost interest. These fees may be complex, requiring firms to adjust calculations in real time as draws, repayments, and amendments occur. Embedding fee logic into automated systems helps streamline capture.

Amendment fees

Amendments can create a heavy burden for firms, requiring renegotiation, complex recalculations, and re-operationalizing the loan's service and reconciliation processes. Fees cover these efforts and may also encourage borrowers to avoid amendments by other means. If amendments must occur, firms must update operational systems to reflect changes exactly as new agreements intend or further risk loss.

Loan structuring stages

For loans to perform as intended, firms must understand how customized structures translate after closing. Complex deals require faster, more accurate operations, challenging firms to think big picture at every stage of structuring.

- 1 Deal intake
- 2 Term sheet negotiation
- 3 Credit and risk analysis
- 4 Legal review and documentation
- 5 Internal approvals and investment committees
- 6 Loan closing

1 Deal intake

Determining feasibility and structural direction upfront lets firms advance the right opportunities.

How intake supports objectives

Loan

Feasibility shapes servicing logic so the loan delivers on opportunities.

Fund

Early structuring helps prevent avoidable losses downstream.

Portfolio

Consistent standards keep risks comparable across investments.

Assessing the deal

Private credit firms get ahead of risk by discovering which loan structure best fits how borrowers intend to use loans and generate cash for repayment.

- Borrowers and borrower sponsors share forecasts to show change.
- Private credit firms identify where loans may need flexibility to avoid default.
- Loan operations teams verify structures fit servicing capabilities.

These initial structuring efforts ensure deal concepts translate into repeatable, system-driven workflows that support borrower adherence to loan agreements.

Sidestep risk: Thinking ahead to maturity

During intake, firms must know how they'll track interest, draws, repayment, and other terms against borrower and fund cash flow. If loan structures don't work as servicing system logic, every exception requires manual intervention and risks compound errors. Configuring loan terms as structured data fields provides clarity and consistency through maturity to drive returns and build investor trust.

2 Term sheet negotiation

Establishing economics, controls, and protections creates agreements that balance opportunities and risks.

How intake supports objectives

Loan	Fund	Portfolio
Mutual assent supports borrower adherence to agreements in servicing.	Clear agreement on loan mechanics protects yield and limits risk.	Capital allocation is stronger when agreements fit obligations to returns.

Structuring loan terms

Negotiation builds agreement on the loan's pricing, obligations, rights, and remedies.

- Private credit firms propose loan structure based on deal intake findings.
- Borrowers may negotiate flexibility, tradeoffs, and restrictions.
- Legal reviewers on both sides advise how to mitigate risk.
- Loan operations teams confirm workflows accommodate terms.

Potential terms may change many times in negotiation, introducing the risk of hidden complexities after closing. Collaborating with loan operations teams helps ensure loans can be serviced as negotiated without wasting resources and deteriorating returns.

Negotiating loan mechanics

These common operational considerations can influence how to favorably shape terms.

	Interest	Floating structures, such as margins, floors, resets, and PIK toggles, must accrue in real time or terms may not create value as intended. Automated workflows capture interest accurately. They may also lower servicing costs.
	Fees	Fee calculations may shift based on closing fees, undrawn commitments, amendments, and early repayment. In servicing, systems must identify and act on trigger events to accurately capture fees.

Negotiating loan mechanics (continued)



Principal

Outstanding principal amounts change with draws, incremental debt, and prepayments, requiring real-time updates to interest, fees, and repayment logic that reflect agreements. Errors risk loss and legal disputes.



Amortization

Amendments and prepayments impact amortization and require schedule rebuilds. If these rebuilds are inaccurate or lag, activity may not reflect loan terms accurately, causing reconciliation issues.



Maturity

Extensions, amendments, and prepayments alter maturity dates, which can risk accrual and schedule drift, especially if terms aren't clear. Ambiguities at maturity can delay distributions.

Other considerations: Draws, covenants, advanced terms, and defaults

Negotiations can define exactly what should happen across events, but whether it actually happens depends on post-close operations.

- Draws must only release capital when eligibility, remaining commitment, and timing rules are satisfied. Precise timing must be negotiated in line with servicing to avoid ineligible fundings and reconciliation gaps.
- Covenants must use deterministic formulas and fixed test dates so systems can apply them consistently. Manual interpretations can create ambiguities that weaken enforcement.
- Hedging introduces parallel rate and cash-flow mechanics that alter how interest accrues. The loan's rate schedule must reflect resets, valuations, and cash flows without ongoing manual rebuilding.
- Call protection preserves economics, but can drift without clear system logic. Prepayments must trigger the correct premiums for make-whole, yield maintenance, and related terms.

Firms can negotiate more powerfully when servicing supports enforceability. This is especially true when defaults occur, because signals may be hard to spot and next steps can be complex. Timing, rate changes, waterfalls, and other formulas may shift, impacting economics across the loan. Structuring cures and remedies so that they can be standardized in workflows protects private credit firms from adverse events.

3 Credit and risk analysis

Evaluating if loan structures hold under stress protects private credit firms from deterioration and downside.

How intake supports objectives

Loan	Fund	Portfolio
Risk signals surface in time to adjust agreements to preserve value.	Acting on risk analysis findings can reduce the likelihood of amendments.	Liquidity remains stable by avoiding potential defaults and remedies.

Testing resilience

Loan underwriting standards guide risk analysis by looking at the borrower's sector dynamics, competitive positioning, and management capabilities. Modeling tests resilience to revenue volatility, margin compression, and other strains on liquidity.

Potential outcomes must be considered against the loan's terms, covenants, servicing, and enforceability. Operational dry runs can extend modeling insights, further testing monitoring and calculation logic in systems and workflows.

Balancing opportunity and risk: PIK interest
PIK defers and compounds cash interest, allowing borrowers to preserve liquidity while increasing potential returns for private credit firms, but with increased opportunity comes increased exposure. Mitigating risk requires firms to consider stress behavior and amendment paths before closing. Operating systems that automatically accommodate changes in cash flow and accruals support more accurate accounting and modeling, so agreements reflect the firm's preferred risk profile.

Identifying risks after closing

Full risk assessment during structuring requires confirming loan operations can surface and mitigate risk during servicing. Systems that can't automate structural terms force manual intervention, increasing risks in already tenuous situations, but funds that can encode downside behavior preserve control when borrower performance degrades.

- Pricing changes must be event-driven and system-triggered.
- Covenant formulas must trigger appropriate notifications and recalculations.
- Amendments must recalculate accruals, schedules, and returns automatically.

Centralized loan operations allow firms to manage risk from closing through maturity, keeping economics and amortization on track. When operations mirror terms, covenants, and escalation paths, firms can use system logic to identify signals and warnings. Early insight helps ensure execution of cures and remedies before avoidable losses occur.

4 Legal review and documentation

Ensuring terms are operable and enforceable makes agreements actionable.

How intake supports objectives

Loan If performance shifts, restructuring paths are clear and defensible.	Fund Risks of corrective actions and disputes are reduced.	Portfolio Uniform default outcomes balance performance and risk.
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Structuring loans for closing

Legal processes assure that every right, obligation, and calculation in an agreement can be executed mechanically at the system level. This avoids the pitfalls of ad-hoc interpretation in servicing and reduces the risks of dispute and loss.

- Legal teams draft credit, security, and intercreditor documents.
- Investment teams review to ensure agreements reflect intentions.
- Loan operations teams map documented terms to servicing logic.

When all ambiguities are resolved, agreements may be considered ready for closing.

Collateral and securities

While agreements are under review, legal teams verify any collateral, which may include real property, receivables, intellectual property, and equity as securities. Perfection and registration processes make collateral rights enforceable, requiring private credit firms to submit filings, renewals, foreign registrations, and control agreements based on how the loan is secured.

Enforceability and operations

Loan operations provide frontline defense against deterioration and loss, but only if terms and rights are enforceable. Enforceability flows directly from the loan agreement, but gains defensibility through operational systems that translate terms into specific, accurate data fields and workflows.

Private credit firms can create a direct line of evidence from agreements to operational systems and activity to enforce rights and remedies.

- Clearly defined default events become system triggers that tie borrower behavior to risk and loss.
- Cure periods delineate timing on interest accruals with accurate calculation histories in systems.
- Waterfall language holds as system logic, providing transparency into real-time payment allocations.
- Intercreditor mechanics record as centralized payment, voting, and enforcement workflows.
- Lien priorities attach to documentation and execute accurately across lender classes and waterfalls.

This recordkeeping and automated event triggering can help private credit firms navigate periods of stress and protect against costly disputes and loss.

5 Internal approvals and investment committees

Reviewing before closing ensures loan structures work at the fund and portfolio levels.

How intake supports objectives

Loan

The final loan structure reflects the firm's economic intentions.

Fund

Capital deployment aligns with performance and risk standards.

Portfolio

Total exposure and projected returns fits portfolio construction.

Senior-level checks before closing

During approvals, investment teams and senior committees make sure loan structure, modeled outcomes, and operational implications match fund objectives and fit with portfolio construction. Discussion, additional modeling, and final operational tests may surface the need for adjustments, but once everything aligns, committees authorize capital for deployment at closing.

Staying compliant

Compliance gaps delay closings, amendments, and transfers, but sometimes, they remain hidden until closing. Loan operations can help verify that recordkeeping and monitoring will support compliance during structuring and servicing. When operations rely on encoded system rules, automated checks and exception notifications highlight where firms need to add information or correct activity.

6 Loan closing

Activating the loan structure triggers capital deployment.

How intake supports objectives

Loan

A clean start enables the right accruals, schedules, and controls.

Fund

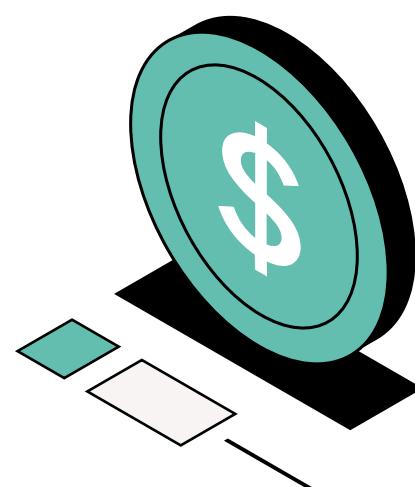
Early accuracy in cash reporting and metrics support clear analysis.

Portfolio

Monitoring and reporting are easy to integrate for decision-making.

Ready for servicing

With loan structure and documentation approved, deals can close, moving the loan from the structuring to servicing stage. This is when operational systems must be the source of truth for loan activity, providing transparent insight into payment and calculations. When strong systems are ready to go, firms are more likely to experience smooth closings with post-close servicing that supports fund and portfolio objectives.



Upholding loan structure through maturity

Operations turn complex agreements into predictable economics across the life of the loan. By servicing loans in advanced systems, firms can prevent ambiguities, avoid errors, and uphold economic intent. [Carta Loan Operations](#) provides embedded logic, event triggers, and automation to create a direct line from structure to activity, driving accurate calculations even in complex scenarios.

Carta's consistency preserves yield by applying interest, fees, covenants, waterfalls, and PIK mechanics exactly as written—no drift, no ad-hoc interpretation, no timing risk. Amendments become controlled updates rather than sources of compound error. Default paths, cure periods, and remedies trigger in real time, giving firms early visibility into stress, so partners can act to stem loss.

At the fund level, this discipline keeps deployment, income, and exposure aligned with strategy. Cash-flow patterns reflect true borrower behavior, modeling stays accurate, and performance metrics remain reliable. Portfolio-level signals sharpen as event-driven workflows surface trends, clarifying where opportunities can scale and where risk needs containment.

In a market defined by [flexible loan structures and rapid change](#), firms that invest in unified, automated operations can support more complex deals, maintain investor confidence, and grow with clarity. With purpose-built software like Carta, it's possible to monitor the behavior of every loan from closing through to maturity.

Gain total control over your private credit operations with Carta's all-in-one solution.

[Get started](#) →

Frequently asked questions

1. Why is loan structuring more complex than before?

Loan structuring must account for borrower volatility, tighter liquidity, and greater demand for flexible terms. Firms increasingly use bespoke mechanics, like unitranche loans, PIK, and stepped pricing, to capture opportunities, but these features raise the operational burden, requiring automated event triggers and real-time calculations.

2. How do private credit firms benefit from flexible loan structuring?

Flexibility can enable firms to price risk more accurately, compete for more deals, and protect returns as borrower scenarios change. This flexibility creates complexity, though, so firms must evolve loan operations to calculate terms exactly as intended in agreements.

3. How has risk management changed as a result?

Tailored structures, dynamic pricing, and frequent amendments create risk that emerges during servicing. Firms need operational frameworks that surface stress signals early, recalculate terms on event triggers, and maintain covenant and payment accuracy through the loan's life. Pre-closing diligence isn't enough.

4. How do loan operations influence fund and portfolio outcomes?

Operations translate agreements into actionable workflows that determine how interest, fees, PIK, amortization, draws, covenants, and waterfalls function in practice. When systems uphold mechanics exactly, firms gain real-time visibility, prevent avoidable errors, and scale complex deals confidently. This discipline strengthens deployment, income, and exposure at fund and portfolio levels.

5. Why is automation critical for servicing loans?

Complex loans require event-driven recalculations, accurate payment logic, and synchronized schedules that manual tools can't maintain. Automation ensures every feature applies correctly. This accelerates operations, reduces reconciliation risk, and improves audits and investor reporting.

6. How do loan operations support better performance and outcomes?

Firms can negotiate with clarity when they know exactly which terms can be calculated, tested, and enforced in servicing. This allows them to shape draws, covenants, hedging mechanics, call protections, and default paths to avoid downstream ambiguity and loss.



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