LIQUIDITY

TECHNOLOGY REPORT

2026

THE ARCHITECTURE OF CERTAINTY: INTEGRATING AI INTO PRIVATE CREDIT

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Two of the most significant capital markets stories of our time are unfolding simultaneously. The global private credit market has reached US$3.5 trillion measured by assets under management (AUM), while global spending on artificial intelligence (AI) is estimated to reach US$2.5 trillion in 2026. The convergence of these two forces is not coincidental. Private credit is — at its core — an information business, where the ability to source, analyse and monitor complex, unstructured data faster and more accurately than your peers determines outcomes. AI, deployed correctly, is the most powerful tool the industry has ever had for this endeavour. The intersection of these two massive allocations of capital presents a profound opportunity, provided we navigate it with intellectual rigour.

Deployment is the operative word. The institutions pulling ahead are not those that have invested most heavily in AI research — it is those that have moved towards the decisions that drive revenue. The shift from experimentation to execution is the defining competitive dynamic of AI in private credit today.

What follows is a series of articles that outlines how AI operates across each stage of the credit lifecycle: origination, analysis, deal structuring and portfolio monitoring. The case made in these articles is not theoretical. It is grounded in operational experience and real-world deployment. The goal is not to devolve authority to algorithms — lending decisions carry consequences that demand human accountability. It is to understand, precisely, where AI earns its place in private credit and where institutions that haven't made that determination are losing ground to those that have.

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THE SHIFT FROM EXPERIMENTATION TO EXECUTION IS THE DEFINING COMPETITIVE DYNAMIC OF AI IN PRIVATE CREDIT TODAY.

ORON MAYMON
CO-FOUNDER & CHIEF SCIENCE OFFICER
LIQUIDITY

THE REVENUE IMPERATIVE:

WHY AI MUST MOVE FROM EFFICIENCY TO EFFICACY

GLOBAL PRIVATE CREDIT MARKET AUM

$3.5Tr

SPENDING ON AI IN 2026

$2.5Tr

INTELLIGENT ORIGINATION

Private credit is expanding at a pace that is restructuring the competitive landscape of institutional lending. With global AUM now estimated at US$3.5 trillion and still growing,[1] the market is drawing capital away from traditional bank intermediaries. As a result, the expectation is that lenders can move faster, originate smarter and deploy more precisely than ever before.

Against this backdrop, artificial intelligence has become the defining technological story in financial services. Global AI spending is forecast to reach approximately US$2.5 trillion in 2026,[2] with banks and asset managers among the highest-spending sectors. A meaningful gap has opened up between investment and impact. For most institutions, AI remains a back-office productivity story — a tool for cost reduction rather than a driver of competitive advantage. That is beginning to change and the institutions that recognise the shift earliest will be the ones that define the next decade of private credit.

FROM EFFICIENCY TO EFFICACY

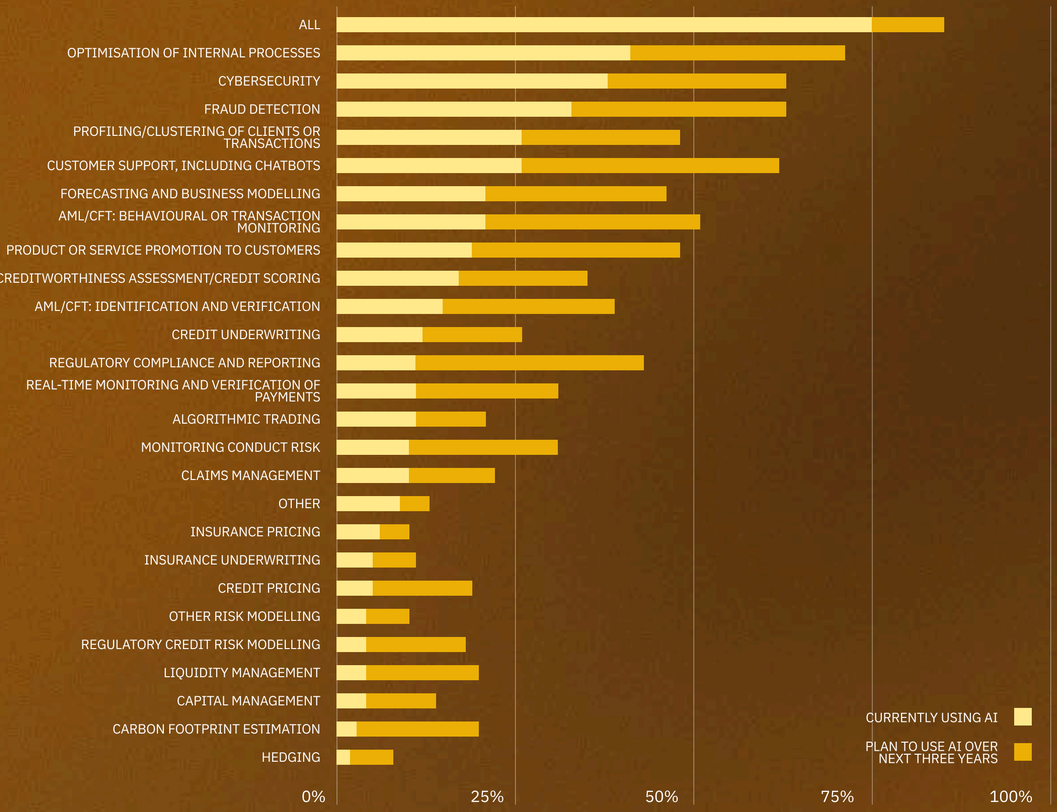
The current wave of AI deployment in financial services is largely defensive. Cost management and process efficiency dominate current adoption. A survey by the Bank of England of UK financial institutions found “optimisation of internal processes” to be the main use case for AI.[3]

In North America, the focus on efficiency is even more pronounced. In its Summer 2025 edition, Coller Capital’s Global Private Capital Barometer found that 90% of investors highlighted “streamlining internal processes, enhancing productivity and optimising resource allocation” as the primary benefits of AI.[4] Automation is real, but it is not transformation.

The more consequential shift is now underway. At JPMorganChase, business-side leaders are being elevated to run the AI mandate, not with a remit to cut costs, but to rethink how the institution generates revenue. As one of the firm's CIB co-CEOs put it plainly at a recent industry conference: the excitement around AI has moved decisively to the revenue side.[5]

Around 70% of financial services executives share this view, expecting AI to directly contribute to revenue growth in the coming years.[6] Yet most AI deployments remain anchored to basic process automation. The implication is straightforward: the institutions willing to move AI into front-office origination will pull ahead of those that do not.

41% OF RESPONDENTS ARE USING AI FOR OPTIMISATION OF INTERNAL PROCESSES
PERCENTAGE OF FIRMS CURRENTLY USING OR PLANNING TO USE AI
BANK OF ENGLAND, ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN UK FINANCIAL SERVICES (2024)



THE STRUCTURAL CHALLENGE OF ORIGINATION

Private markets have long operated in an environment of informational complexity. Unlike public markets, which run on structured, standardised data flows, private credit originators must synthesise insight from emails, legal documents, unaudited financials, sector commentary and management call notes, few of which speak naturally to one another.

The core origination bottleneck is due to a shortage of information. It is the cost, in analyst time and cognitive bandwidth, of organising dispersed data into a coherent credit view. Large language models resolve this by acting as a transformation layer, ingesting and structuring disparate inputs into a queryable, comparable dataset that removes the friction without removing the professional judgment.

The speed differential is striking. AI systems can identify relevant origination targets almost two orders of magnitude faster than a human analyst can evaluate a single prospect.[7] The result is not a replacement of the analyst, it is a dramatically better starting point, freeing expertise for the decisions that require it: qualitative assessment, relationship management and deal conviction.

IN DEAL SOURCING, AI CAN IDENTIFY 195 RELEVANT COMPANIES IN THE TIME IT WOULD TAKE A JUNIOR ANALYST TO EVALUATE ONE. (WEF, 2025)

195

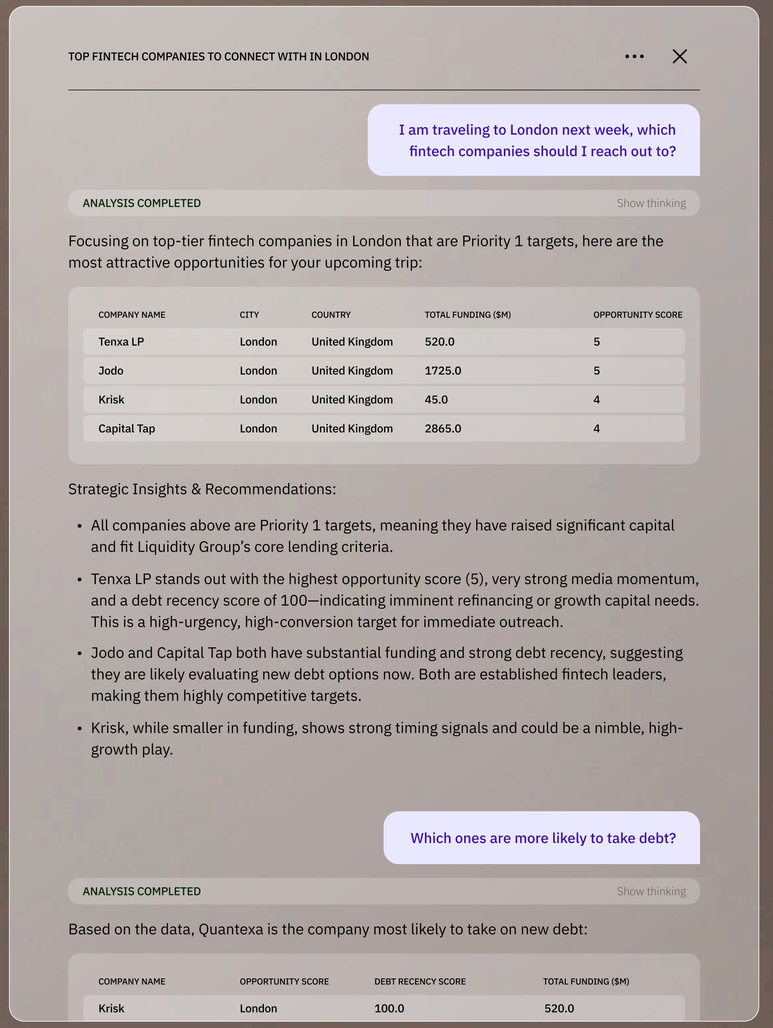
PERCENTAGE OF NORTH AMERICAN BANKS THAT DO NOT SEE RETURN ON AI INVESTMENT AS A MAJOR CONSIDERATION. (IACPM & MCKINSEY, 2025)

50%

THE WINDOW IS CLOSING

At least 80% of private equity workflows now incorporate technology in deal sourcing and 95% of these firms plan to increase their AI investment materially over the next 18 months.[8] Yet just 7% of institutions have achieved full AI integration across their operations.[9] The gap between aspiration and execution is real — and so is the competitive advantage available to those who close it first.

The institutions now embedding AI into origination are not running experiments. They are reshaping origination: how deals are sourced, how prospects are screened and how conviction is built. The research phase is ending. Execution has begun.



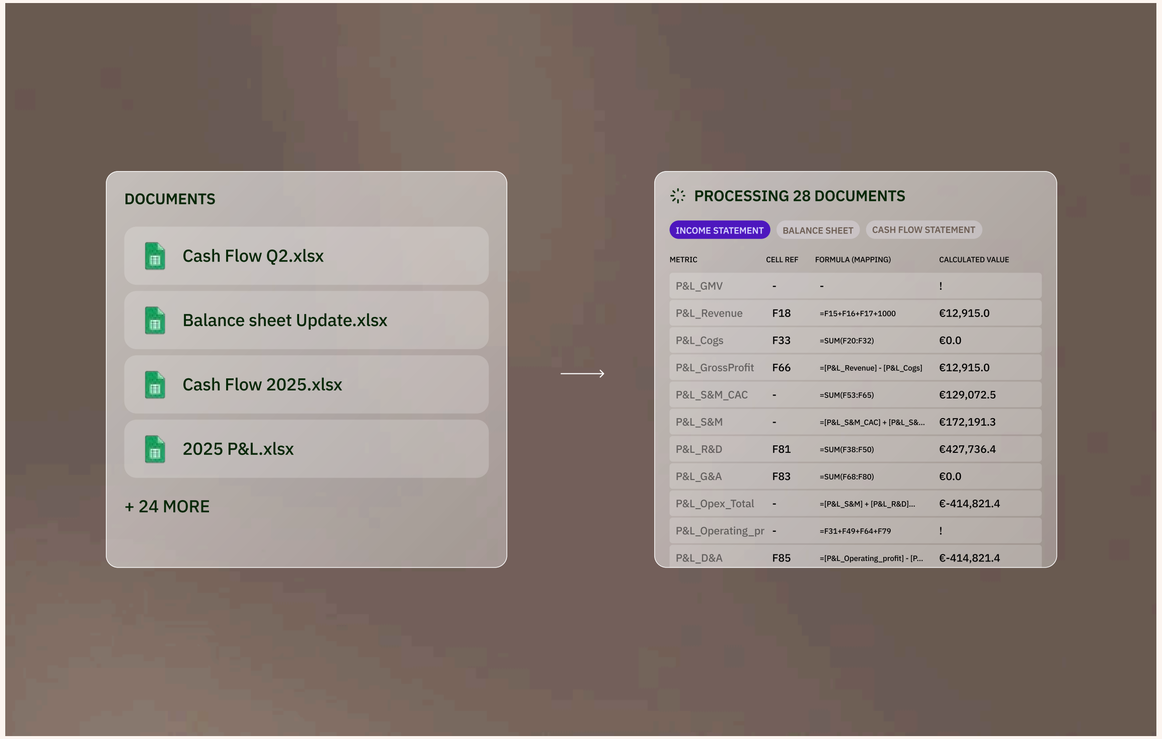
THE PRECISION PROBLEM:

WHY GENERATIVE AI FALLS SHORT IN CREDIT ANALYSIS

SMARTER ANALYSIS

Once a deal is sourced, the real work begins. Translating a prospect into a viable credit decision requires synthesising years of financial data, qualitative signals, legal documentation and sector context into a coherent, defensible investment thesis. In private credit, a typical deal demands around three months of analyst time before it reaches an investment committee — months of manually aggregating information that rarely arrives in a logical, unified format.

AI designed for financial institutions which act as the transformation layer, can make sense of unstructured information with greater speed than humans alone. The opportunities and risks are brought into sharper focus, as AI models comprehensively map the distribution of possible outcomes — the upside and downside scenarios that matter most to credit investors.



> “THE MOST COMMON FAILURE OF AI IN FINANCE IS NOT A CAPABILITY PROBLEM – IT IS A PRODUCT PROBLEM.”

ORON MAYMON
CO-FOUNDER & CHIEF SCIENCE OFFICER
LIQUIDITY

ISLANDS OF AI IN A SEA OF SPREADSHEETS

The most common failure of AI in finance is not a capability problem - it is a product problem. Most financial institutions find themselves caught in an endless cycle of pilots: deploying sophisticated tools that remain fundamentally disconnected from the enterprise workflows, data systems and institutional knowledge they need to be useful.[1]

Generative AI models that cannot connect to the actual information environment of a credit institution — its CRM, its deal pipeline, its proprietary models — create zero value, regardless of their technical sophistication. Experts warn that off-the-shelf models are inferior in areas like domain-specific lexicon and may provide less control and security.[2]

Effective AI for credit analysis must act to ensure information flow: ingesting borrower reporting, news flow, financial models and qualitative data simultaneously, then structuring that synthesis in ways that accelerate - rather than duplicate - the analyst's own process. Agentic AI systems that operate in this mode can compress the analytical cycle materially, delivering real-time output that allows investment committees to receive cleaner, more comprehensive materials without demanding more time from the team that produces them.

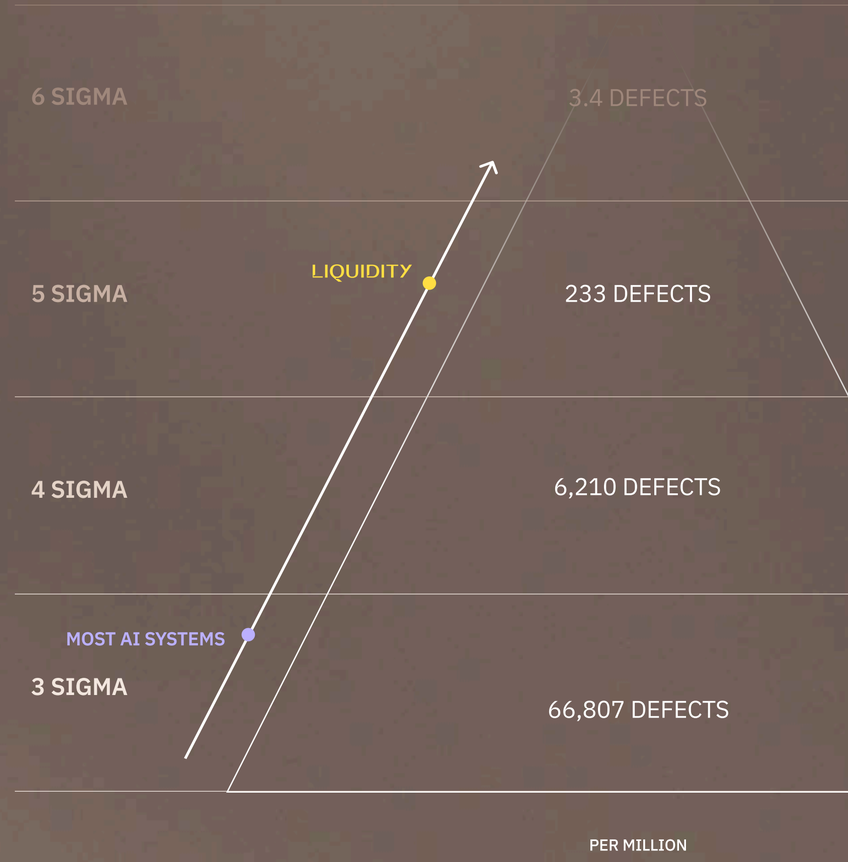
FROM 3 SIGMA TO 5 SIGMA: WHY ACCURACY ARCHITECTURE MATTERS

Precision in AI is not a binary property. In manufacturing, the 6 Sigma framework provides a rigorous way to quantify process reliability: a system operating at 3 Sigma produces errors at a rate of around 6.7%, while 5 Sigma reduces that to, at best, 233 defects per million opportunities — nearly two orders of magnitude more reliable. Most AI systems deployed in financial services today operate at approximately 3 Sigma: useful in aggregate, but insufficiently reliable for the decisions that matter most.

In credit, it is precisely at the margins where the most consequential decisions occur. A 6.7% error rate across a loan book is not a rounding error — it is a material risk. High-precision AI for credit analysis requires a different design philosophy: well-defined problem spaces, explicit boundaries for model operation and systematic back-testing against realised outcomes.

The implication is that not all AI investment is created equal. JPMorgan recently announced that it would spend $19.8bn on technology this year, a 10% increase from 2025. Speaking at the company's 2026 update, JPMorgan CFO, Jeremy Barnum, said "technology remains a major driver of our expense growth".[3] However, the risk with AI investment for asset managers is that capital flows toward isolated productivity tools rather than toward the kind of integrated, precision-engineered systems that can sustain reliable performance across an entire credit book. Budget is not the constraint. Architecture is.

SIGMA LEVELS & IMPLICATIONS FOR CREDIT DECISIONS IN FINANCIAL SERVICES



HUMANS OWN THE SIGNAL

The goal of AI in credit analysis is not to replace the analyst — it is to elevate what the analyst does with their time. Self-learning agents that continuously refine their weighting based on realised outcomes become progressively more precise with each lending cycle, filtering noise and surfacing the inputs that correlate most strongly with credit performance.

Yet the final adjudication must remain human. Operating at 5 Sigma accuracy means building systems that execute with confidence within defined parameters and defer to human judgment when those boundaries are crossed. This is not a limitation of the technology; it is a design requirement. Lending decisions carry consequences for borrowers, investors and institutional reputation. AI that operates within a clear governance framework is not weaker than AI that does not — it is the only kind that is commercially viable for leading asset managers undertaking high-stakes credit decisions.

IN DATA ENTRY, VISUAL CHECKING (LOOKING OVER THE DATA) RESULTED IN 2,958% MORE ERRORS THAN THE DOUBLE-ENTRY METHOD. (BACHARD AND PACE, 2011)

2,958%

DATA ACCURACY HAS ALSO EMERGED AS A KEY CONCERN FOR ORGANIZATIONS CONSIDERING ADOPTING AGENTIC AI. NEARLY HALF (49%) OF EXECUTIVES CITED DATA INACCURACIES AND BIAS AS A BARRIER TO EMBRACING THE TECHNOLOGY. (IBM, 2025)

49%

BETTER THAN THE AVERAGE ANALYST, AT SCALE:

HOW AI IS REDEFINING DEAL STRUCTURING

TAILORED CREDIT

With the analytical framework established, the focus shifts to architecture. Deal structuring in private credit is where underwriting judgment translates into financial product design — and it is one of the most consequential points in the credit lifecycle. Get the structure wrong and even a sound credit assessment produces a poor outcome. Get it right and the alignment of terms, covenants and capital structure becomes a source of competitive advantage in its own right.

AI is changing what is achievable at this stage, not by replacing human judgment, but by dramatically expanding the range and rigour of the inputs that judgment can draw upon.

WHERE AI HAS A GENUINE EDGE

In deal structuring, agentic AI models' comprehensive forecasts are central to creating financial models that map the possibility space and enabling analysts to structure a loan that accurately prices credit risk. AI agents can interpret and structure qualitative data at scale, management commentary, market signals, covenant benchmarks across comparable transactions — and then test whether those assessments correlate with realised outcomes.

This back-testing capability is particularly valuable in private credit, where the absence of liquid market pricing means that structural decisions cannot be easily corrected after closing. The ability to run hundreds of structuring scenarios, stress-test them against historical analogues and validate their internal consistency before a deal reaches investment committee is a material improvement on the efficiency-focused use cases for AI prioritised by most asset managers today.[2]

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AI IS LEVELING THE PLAYING FIELD. OPTIMISING DEAL STRUCTURE FROM AN ART TO A SCIENCE.

ORON MAYMON
CO-FOUNDER & CHIEF SCIENCE OFFICER
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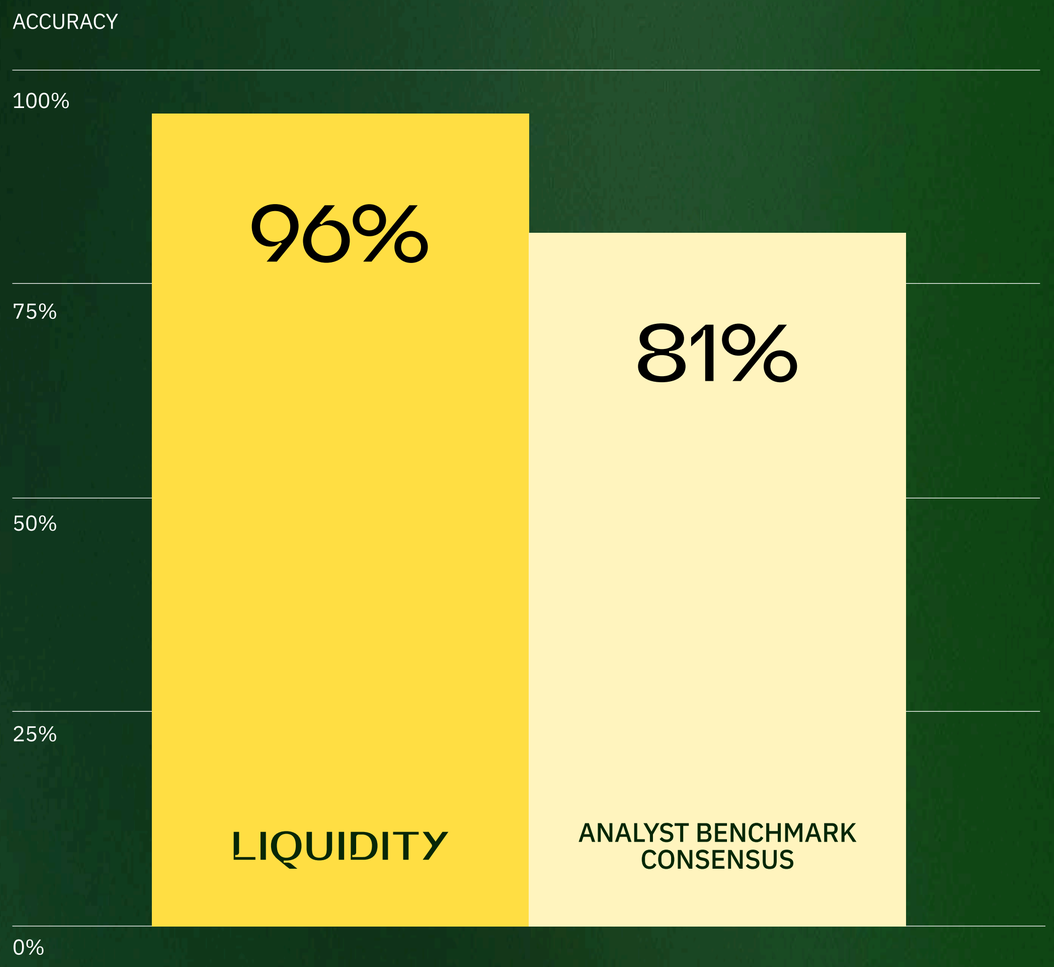
RESOLVING THE STRUCTURING DILEMMA

Credit structuring has historically required navigating a fundamental tension: how to protect investor returns through robust covenants while preserving enough borrower flexibility to support the operational performance that services the debt. There is no set formula for resolving this dilemma, but AI agents can augment human capabilities and work towards addressing it.

AI systems that operate continuously within the parameters established during the analytical phase can run structuring scenarios against this dilemma in near real time, testing covenant design, repayment profiles and capital structures against a distribution of possible outcomes rather than a single base case. The credit professional receives not a single recommended structure, but a structured view of the trade-offs — enabling faster, more defensible decisions when presenting before an investment committee.

The leading institutions in private credit have already recognised this. Structuring deals to enable AI-driven value creation is now identified as a critical success factor across the investment lifecycle.[3] The tools exist, the question is, who is using them?

BACKTEST ACCURACY ON ~120 PUBLIC COMPANIES - LIQUIDITY VS ANALYST BENCHMARK CONSENSUS (2023)



FROM LAGGING INDICATORS TO LIVE INTELLIGENCE:

THE CASE FOR AI-DRIVEN PORTFOLIO MONITORING

GENERATING COHERENT ANALYSIS

The closing of a deal does not mark the conclusion of the analytical process, it marks the beginning of a monitoring lifecycle that, in private credit, is considerably more demanding than the public market equivalent. Each position in a private credit book represents a bespoke instrument with its own covenant structure, information rights and risk profile. Monitoring these positions continuously, with genuine foresight, is one of the most resource-intensive responsibilities in institutional asset management.

Many institutions are not doing it well. In a recent survey of North American banks ranging from megabanks to core regional players, fewer than one in three cited early warning detection as a priority in their AI deployment strategy.[1] That is a striking gap and a potentially costly one.

WHEN LAGGING INDICATORS BECOME LIABILITIES

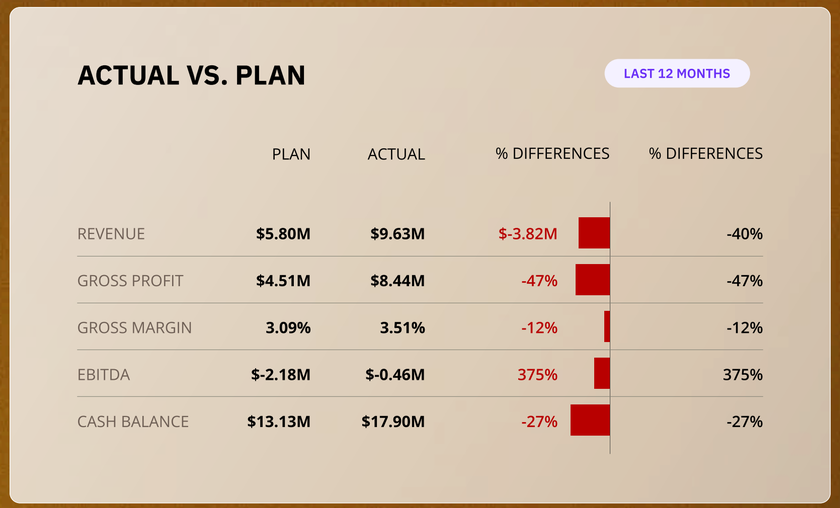
Traditional portfolio monitoring is a periodic, manual process. Analysts review borrower reporting on a quarterly cycle, flag material changes and escalate exceptions through standard credit review channels. This model was built for a world where information arrived slowly and decisions could be deferred. It is no longer fit for purpose.

The failure of asset managers to harness the predictive power of AI has led to real-world impacts. Concerns are growing as fund managers halt redemptions and sell loans below par as underlying credit quality deteriorates.[2][3] For financial institutions with exposure to private credit, the question remains whether asset managers are alive to the risks and whether their monitoring processes can use AI to move beyond merely flagging risk, to predicting it.

AI AS PORTFOLIO TELEMETRY

Portfolio management in private credit demands continuous oversight of illiquid, bespoke instruments, each with its own covenant structure and risk profile. The core constraint here is not a lack of data, but the structural limitation of human bandwidth in processing it meaningfully.

Agentic AI can address this problem when acting as the orchestration layer. Systems that continuously ingest borrower reporting, news flow and other signals can monitor the entire book in near real-time, flag anomalies and surface emerging risks. The effect on the portfolio manager's role is significant. Continuous, AI-driven monitoring shifts the function from periodic, manual review to exception-driven oversight: the manager focuses attention where it is most needed, guided by a system that has already processed everything else. This is not just more efficient — it produces better watchlist decisions, earlier interventions and more sustainable credit management across the book.



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IN A RECENT SURVEY OF NORTH AMERICAN BANKS RANGING FROM MEGABANKS TO CORE REGIONAL PLAYERS, FEWER THAN ONE IN THREE CITED EARLY WARNING DETECTION AS A PRIORITY IN THEIR AI DEPLOYMENT STRATEGY.

IACPM & MCKINSEY (2025)

THE PORTFOLIO AS A SYSTEM

Using agentic AI, the portfolio can be understood as an interconnected system rather than a collection of independent credits. Decisions about hedging, diversification and capital allocation can then be made on a more informed basis, a strategy which many leading banks and asset managers have not yet deployed.[4]

Human analysts, reviewing positions sequentially, will naturally miss the concentration risks, correlation patterns and second-order effects that only become visible when the entire portfolio is processed simultaneously. Agentic AI models can identify these dynamics - flagging concentration risks, correlation patterns and accelerating scenario analysis and stress testing by orders of magnitude.

The portfolio manager receives a richer, faster stream of signals and can make decisions about hedging, diversification and capital allocation on a more informed basis. With each lending cycle, agentic AI models refine their weighting, becoming progressively more attuned to the patterns that correlate most strongly with credit performance in their specific portfolio. The monitoring function compounds in value over time. Institutions that deploy it now are building a proprietary data advantage that their peers will be unable to replicate quickly. Agentic AI continually receives and learns from key risk signals, delivering true telemetry for pre-emptive portfolio management.

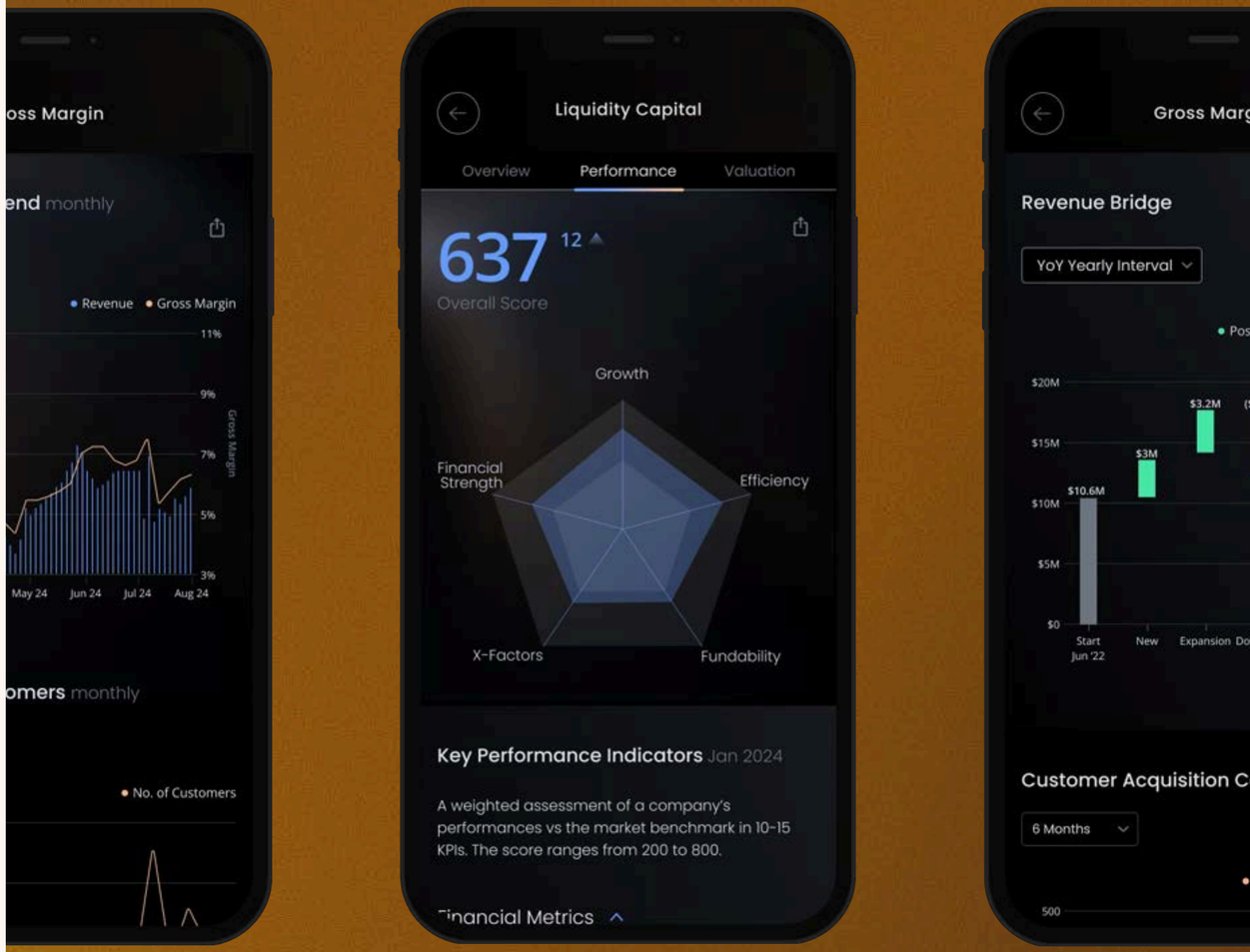
CONTROLLED AUTONOMY:

WHY AI IN PRIVATE CREDIT REQUIRES HUMAN OVERSIGHT

THE COLLISION OF TWO WORLDS

Artificial intelligence is currently reshaping the landscape of industries at a velocity that is difficult to overstate, yet its integration into private credit remains, quite rightly, a tentative proposition. We are witnessing the simultaneous maturation of private credit as a dominant asset class and the exponential growth in AI models' capabilities. Yet it is clear that any idea we should devolve authority entirely to algorithms is a dangerous fallacy.

The decisions made in lending carry consequences for borrowers, investors, and the structural integrity of the economy itself. In such a high-stakes environment, maintaining a "human in the loop" is not a failure to fully utilise the technology; it is a prerequisite for rational and robust decision-making. Humans must, in the final analysis, retain ownership of the signal.



THE PROBLEM OF BIAS AND NOISE

When we attempt to map AI onto business operations, we are immediately confronted by two distinct types of error: bias and noise, both of which must be rigorously defined and addressed. Bias is a systematic deviation, a tendency to consistently err in a specific direction, perhaps by unfairly penalising companies within certain sectors or geographies. Noise, by comparison, is simply unwanted variability - the phenomenon where two competent analysts, looking at the same data, arrive at contradictory conclusions.

Both of these flaws degrade the quality of credit decisions and it is true that both currently plague human judgment. However, our view is that many asset managers have been reluctant to embrace AI precisely because these systems have the potential not just to replicate, but to compound these errors. A model operating without sufficient oversight creates a landscape ripe for inexplicable or indefensible lending decisions.

For traditional firms, which are understandably conservative, the introduction of AI amplifies risks regarding transparency and governance. An investment thesis generated by an opaque, "black box" model may yield conclusions that are impossible to justify to an investment committee. If a manager cannot articulate the internal logic of the model upon which they are relying, they are introducing an unacceptable level of risk.

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XAI ENSURES THE ALGORITHM ACTS AS A GPS THAT ILLUMINATES THE BEST POSSIBLE ROUTES, RATHER THAN A CLOSED SELF-GUIDING NAVIGATION SYSTEM THAT PREDETERMINES ITS DESTINATION.

ORON MAYMON
CO-FOUNDER & CHIEF SCIENCE OFFICER
LIQUIDITY

THE IMPERATIVE OF EXPLAINABILITY

If AI is to be viable within private credit, Explainable AI (XAI) is not merely a feature; it is a non-negotiable necessity. When a model generates a forecast, the human beings relying on that output have an epistemological obligation to understand why. The inputs must be transparent, the assumptions must be substantiated and the causal chain connecting data to decision must be traceable.

In a market where every transaction involves bespoke structures and material sums, the oracular pronouncements of a "black box" are wholly insufficient. XAI ensures that these algorithms function as tools to augment human judgment, rather than as substitutes for it. This interpretability allows credit professionals to interrogate the model's reasoning, challenge its conclusions and apply the kind of contextual understanding that, for the moment, algorithms still lack.

SYNTHESISING INSIGHT AND JUDGMENT

AI possesses the ability to process data at scale, surface obscure patterns and reduce noise, but the final adjudication must remain the province of experienced professionals who understand the nuance of the specific company and the broader economic context.

At Liquidity, we utilise AI to synthesise and rank vast datasets and scenarios, providing a structured foundation for analysis. By allowing the AI to process the "possibility space," we liberate our specialists to focus on high-level strategy. Our experts review this structured data, apply nuanced judgment and make the ultimate call.

Placing humans at the centre of investment decisions ensures that our data-backed analyses retain the necessary oversight. Liquidity's AI model supports the entire credit lifecycle by aggregating disparate, unstructured data, effectively empowering our experts to make decisions with both purpose and precision. Lending remains a fundamentally human responsibility; the human in the loop is not a bottleneck to progress, but rather the safeguard of balance.

PRIVATE CREDIT REDEFINED:

LIQUIDITY'S PARTNERSHIP WITH MUFG BANK LTD.

MUFG Bank Ltd and Liquidity's joint venture, Mars Growth Capital, has grown from $80 million to $1.1 billion AUM in four years - This is the future of private credit.

SMARTER, FASTER, FINANCE

Mars Growth Capital was founded in 2021 as a joint venture between MUFG Bank Ltd. — Japan’s largest financial group — and Liquidity. The model is a natural synergy: MUFG provides institutional-grade capital and global banking infrastructure; Liquidity provides the proprietary AI and decision-science technology that powers every stage of the credit lifecycle. The result is a platform that deploys growth capital to mid-market and late-stage companies at speeds traditional lending cannot match, with flexible facilities typically in the $20–100 million range across APAC and EMEA.

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MARS GROWTH CAPITAL IS BUILDING UPON OUR DEDICATION TO PROVIDING UNPRECEDENTED FINANCIAL FLEXIBILITY AND CERTAINTY FOR COMPANIES WITH HIGH GROWTH POTENTIAL.

FUMITAKA NAKAHAMA
GROUP HEAD OF GLOBAL CORPORATE AND INVESTMENT BANKING
MUFG

EXPONENTIAL GROWTH

The trajectory speaks for itself. Mars Growth Capital launched with $80 million in 2020. By 2023, MUFG had increased its LP commitment to $1 billion. By 2025 total AUM reached $1.1 billion. The partnership has deployed capital across 80+ investments spanning India, Southeast Asia, Europe and the Middle East, with landmark transactions including €75 million to Butternut Box and $100 million to Eruditus.

VALIDATING THE MODEL

For financial institutions evaluating how AI can transform their lending capabilities, Mars Growth Capital is the proof point. It demonstrates what Liquidity’s technology delivers at institutional scale: algorithmic certainty in credit decisions, intelligent diversification across sectors and geographies and superior risk-adjusted returns. MUFG’s successive capital commitments — reaching over $1 billion AUM in less than 5 years — are an unequivocal endorsement of the model.

The partnership also illustrates the most effective deployment model for AI in private credit: not as a replacement for institutional judgment, but as the analytical infrastructure that makes that judgment faster, more consistent and more reliably grounded in the full range of available evidence. The licensed AI technology handles what technology does best - data ingestion, pattern recognition, scenario modelling and continuous monitoring. The humans handle what humans do best — relationship management, qualitative assessment, and the final credit conviction.

Liquidity’s partnership with MUFG Bank Ltd. has deployed over $1.1 billion for 80+ investments across the globe. Mars Growth Capital has a track record that proves AI-driven private credit works at scale.

THE SIGNAL BELONGS TO YOU

Across every stage of the credit lifecycle, one principle holds: the most powerful outcome is not AI replacing human judgment, but AI making human judgment more informed, more precise and more defensible than it has ever been.

The institutions that understand AI's transformative potential for credit are deploying it now, at scale, with the governance frameworks and human oversight that make it commercially viable in a high-stakes lending environment. AI is processing the possibility space, orchestrating information and providing predictive insights, while humans own the signal.

The question is not whether AI will reshape the way institutions originate, analyse, structure and monitor credit. It already has. The question is whether your organisation will reshape private credit using AI, or inherit the consequences of letting others do it first.

The signal is yours to own. The time to act is now.
Speak to one of our experts today.

1 – The Revenue Imperative: Why AI Must Move from Efficiency to Efficacy

[1] AIMA, Strong growth sees private credit market reach US$3.5 trillion (2025)
[2] Gartner (2026)
[3] Bank of England, Artificial intelligence in UK financial services (2024)
[4] Coller Capital (2025)
[5] JPMorgan Chase & Co., Presents at UBS Financial Services Conference 2026 Transcript (2026)
[6] WEF, Artificial Intelligence in Financial Services (2025)
[7] WEF (2025)
[8] WEF (2025)
9] WEF (2025)

2 – The Precision Problem: Why Generative AI Falls Short in Credit Analysis

[1] BCG (2025)
[2] The Economist, Unlocking enterprise AI: opportunities and strategies (2024)
[3] Reuters, JPMorgan forecasts jump in first-quarter deal fees, trading revenue (2026)

3 – Better Than the Average Analyst, at Scale: How AI is Redefining Deal Structuring

[1] Dong, Gang Nathan, Can AI Replace Stock Analysts? Evidence from Deep Learning Financial Statements (2025)
[2] Neuberger Berman (2025)
[3] BCG (2025)

4 – From Lagging Indicators to Live Intelligence: The Case for AI-Driven Portfolio Monitoring

[1] IACPM & McKinsey (2025)
[2] Bloomberg, BlackRock Stumbles in Asia Private Credit Push, Forcing Rethink (2025)
[3] Financial Times, Private credit stocks slide after Blue Owl halts redemptions at fund (2026)
[4] IACPM & McKinsey (2025)

LIQUIDITY

Liquidity is the category-defining AI-native infrastructure for private credit, utilising its proprietary technology stack to deploy capital to growth and late-stage venture-backed companies with speed and discipline across 45+ sectors in every key global market. Built on institutional-grade decision-science technology from day one, Liquidity's predictive investment engine enables the firm and its partners to allocate capital with algorithmic precision to deliver superior risk-adjusted returns.

Liquidity has a 0.00% loss rate since 2019. Its AI infrastructure operates across the full credit lifecycle – from origination and underwriting to monitoring and collections – giving partners unprecedented real-time intelligence, control and scalability that traditional systems cannot match. Liquidity is backed by leading financial institutions including MUFG Bank Ltd., Spark Capital, KeyBank, Cross River Bank, Meitav Dash, IDB Bank and others.

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LONDON NEW YORK SINGAPORE TEL AVIV ABU DHABI