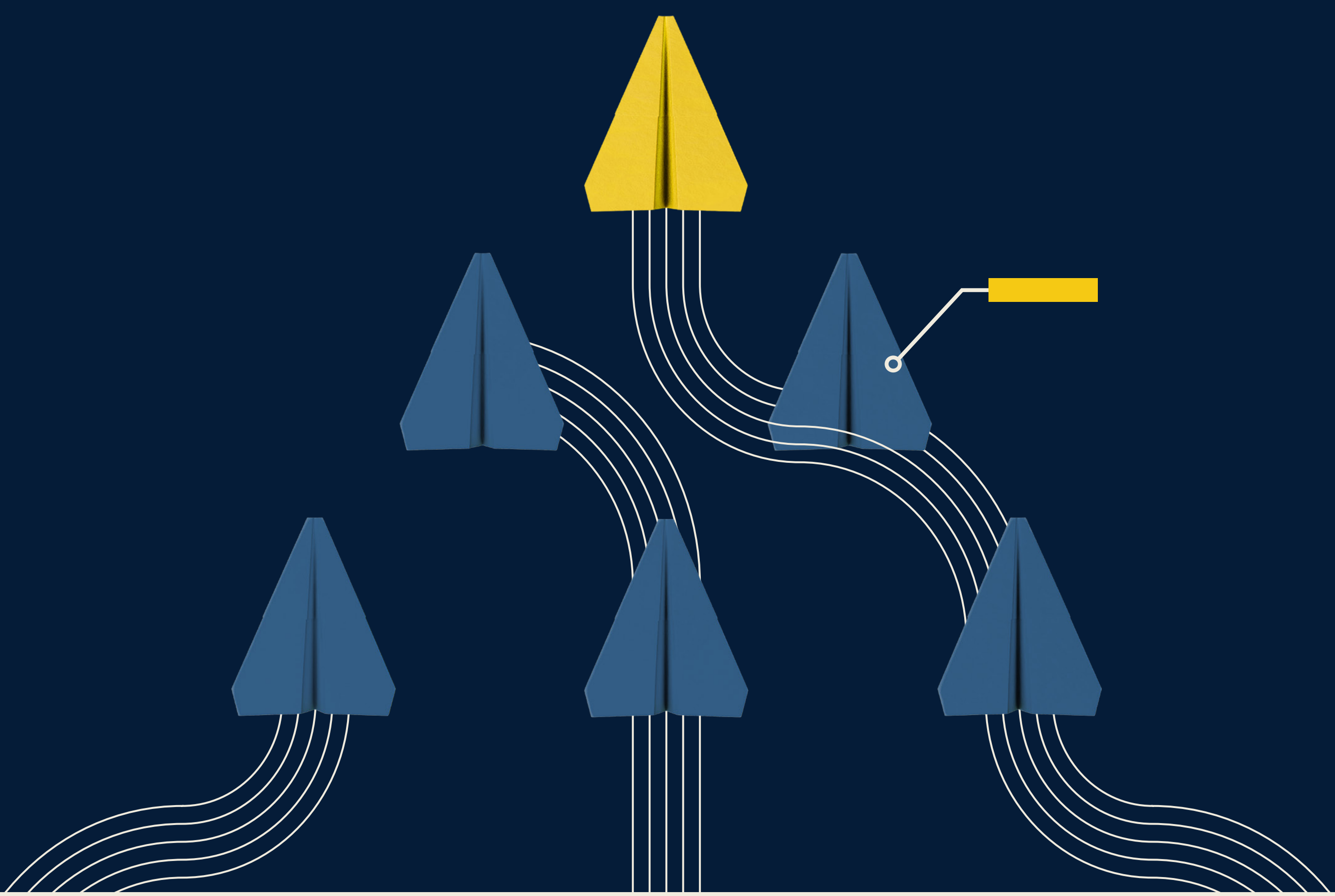
PitchBook

Q1 2025

GLOBAL

Private Market Fundraising Report



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Contents

Trailing four-quarter YoY fundraising changes by strategy

	Capital raised ($B)	YoY change	Fund count	YoY change
Private capital	$1,256.7	-17.0%	2,658	-47.9%
Private equity	$462.4	-29.5%	563	-48.6%
Venture capital	$148.4	-31.0%	1,346	-44.8%
Real estate	$78.3	-40.4%	183	-60.8%
Real assets	$122.3	-16.6%	81	-39.1%
Private debt	$260.8	18.2%	176	-46.8%
Fund of funds	$35.0	-16.0%	112	-48.4%
Secondaries	$122.3	51.6%	96	-15.0%
Co-investment	$27.2	17.5%	101	-67.0%

Source: PitchBook • Geography: Global • As of March 31, 2025

An accompanying Excel file contains additional charts and all underlying data for this report.

Click here for PitchBook's report methodologies.

Click here for PitchBook's private market glossary.

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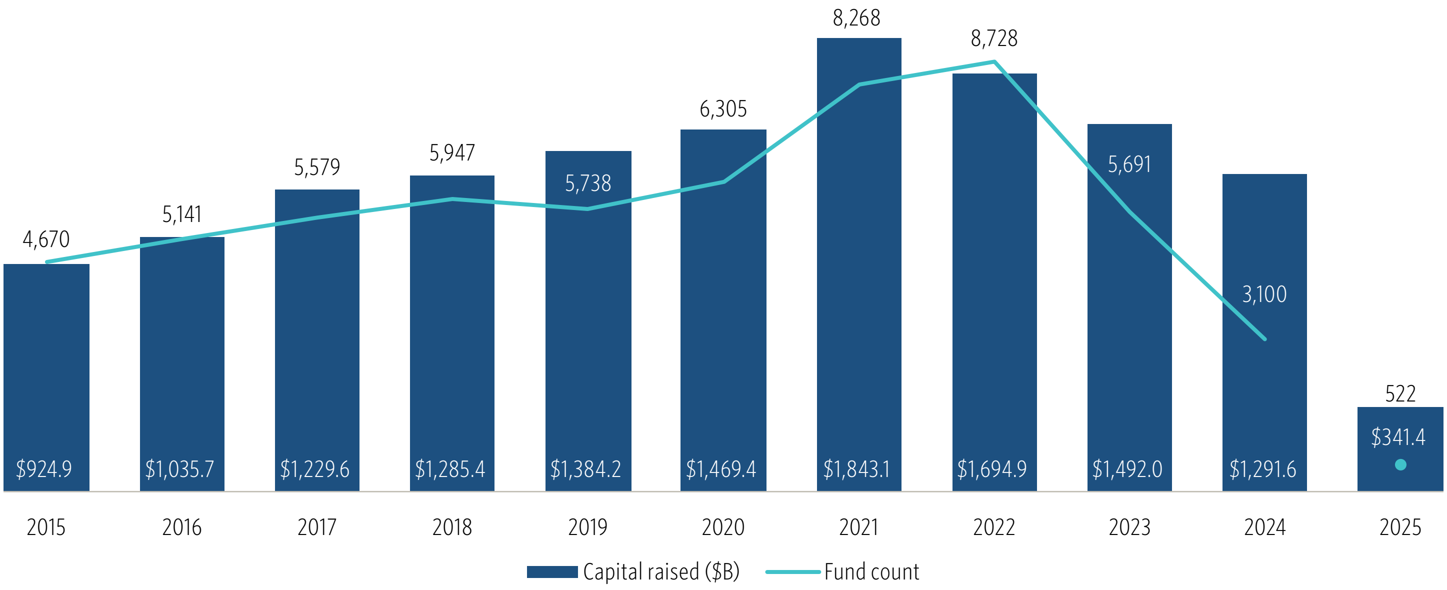
Overview

Private capital fundraising activity



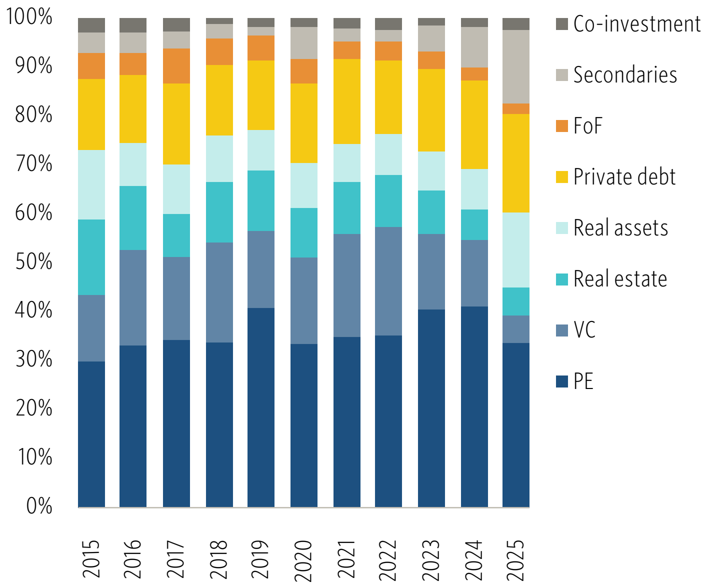
Source: PitchBook • Geography: Global • As of March 31, 2025

Hilary Wiek, CFA, CAIA
Senior Strategist, Fund Strategies & Sustainable Investing

In this edition, we have added data on co-investment funds, a group that was previously excluded from our fundraising numbers. These funds are housed in our total private capital figures for the first time, as well as broken out into their own section in this report. While some fund managers will announce that they have raised a certain level of capital inclusive of co-investment, in which case we are unable to report on the co-investment vehicle separately, we do quite often see the figures broken out. We have tracked over 3,000 such funds that have held final closes since 1984. To be fair, there was just one such fund that year, and another in 1988, before they began to make a more regular appearance starting in 1993. As seen in the chart outlining the share of capital raised by type of fund, co-investment funds have never been a huge portion of the private markets, coming in at only 1.9% of capital raised in 2024 and 2.4% of Q1 2025 fundraising.

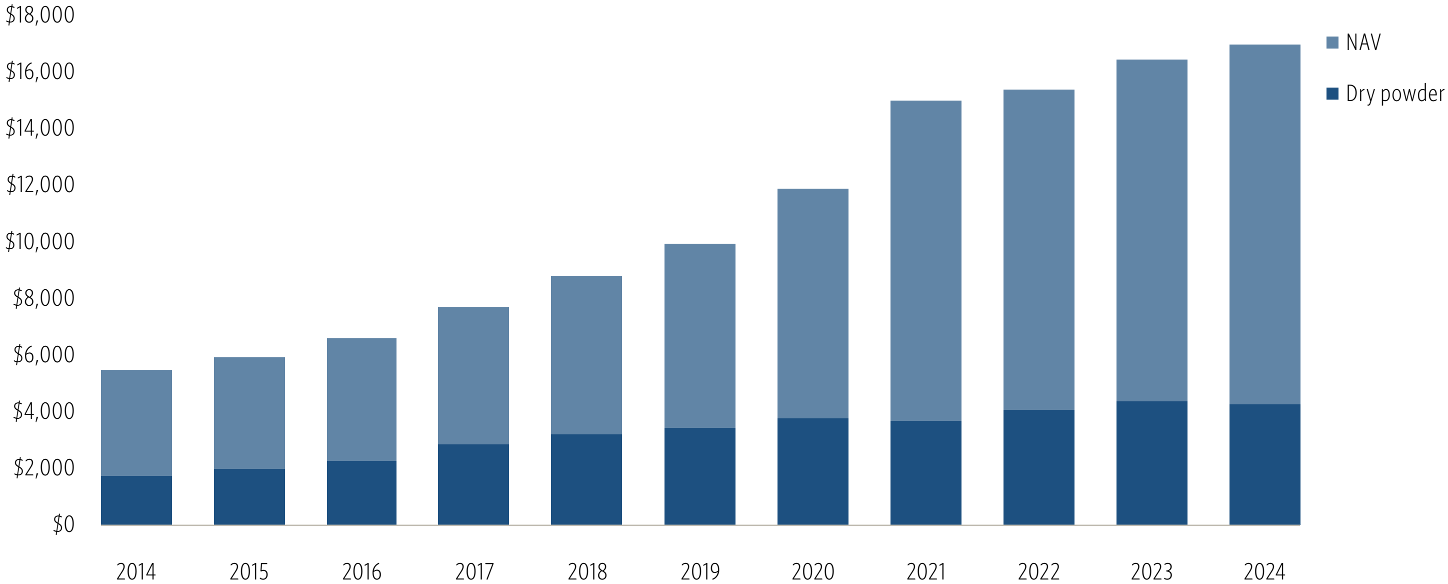
Keeping in mind the usual disclaimer that current fundraising figures are not final—private market funds that have had a final close will continue to be unearthed for many quarters to come—Q1 2025 started the year off in good form, coming

Share of private capital raised by type



Source: PitchBook • Geography: Global • As of March 31, 2025

Private capital AUM ($B)



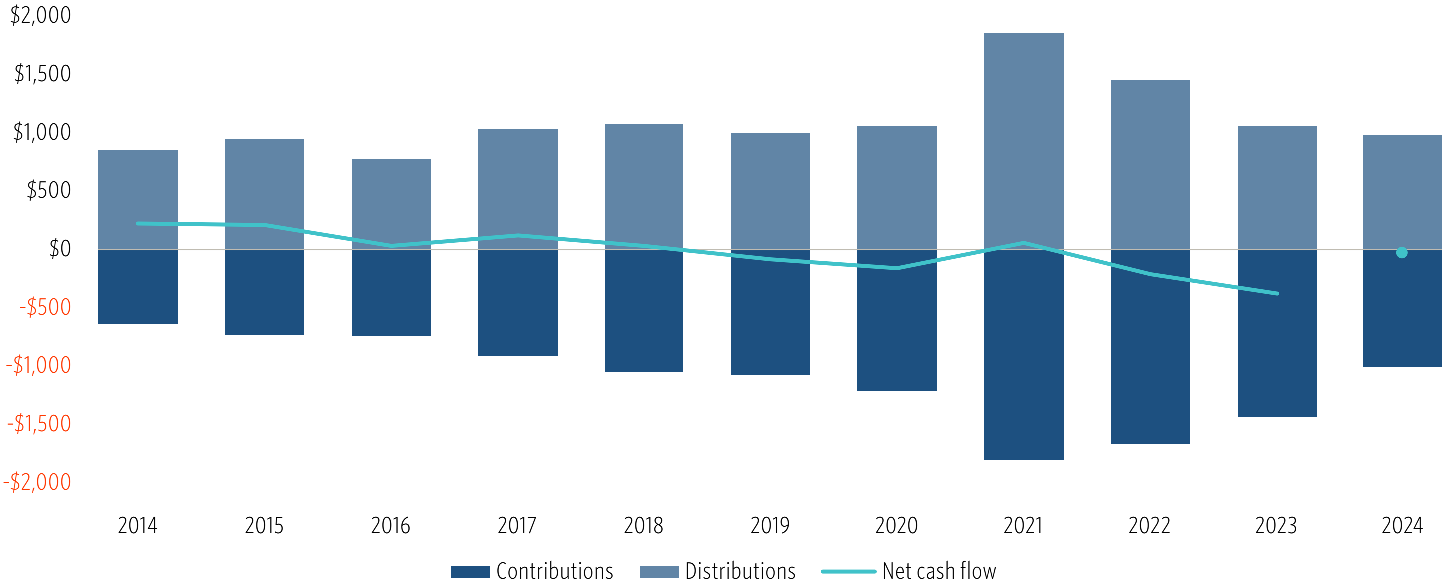
Source: PitchBook • Geography: Global • As of September 30, 2024

in at just over one-quarter of the total raised in 2024. The postelection period in the US saw a surge in optimism for a deregulatory, business-friendly policy shift that could finally defrost the deal environment and return capital to LPs. In addition, some GPs may have held off on final closes, hoping to attract capital from LPs with a new 2025 allocation to work with, something we have seen in previous years when fundraising has been particularly difficult. Secondaries held a 15.3% share of capital raised in Q1, almost twice the previous record in 2024, indicating that LPs believed there would be significant opportunity in the shorter-lived assets held by secondaries funds should the deal environment finally pick up again. The share of capital that went to PE and VC was well off the norms seen in the past 10 years for either strategy.

Any optimism may have been premature, however. While a deregulatory trend has been one part of the postinaugural environment, the uncertainties around, and potential disruptions to, global trade have spooked public markets and will likely be a headwind to fundraising in 2025. In the face of on-again, off-again tariffs, investors are struggling to make decisions. Uncertainty makes it difficult to determine the value of a business, leading to widely divergent pricing expectations from buyers and sellers. With deal activity remaining weak, distributions to LPs will be anemic, continuing a trend dating back to 2022. Depressed distributions have meant that LPs need to make fewer commitments to reach or maintain allocations to private market funds. This leads one to the conclusion that the investors who are at or above allocations will continue to be incredibly selective in where they make commitments in 2025.

But what about those who are not at or above allocations? While new formations of institutional capital are few and far between these days, we have reported on the pool of assets that has been only minimally exposed to private markets until recently: private wealth channels. We know that the assets in private market funds targeting this type of investor are already over $1 trillion, a drop in the bucket of the estimated

Private capital cash flows ($B)



Source: PitchBook • Geography: Global • As of September 30, 2024
Note: Cash flow totals exclude VC funds based in Asia due to insufficient data.

$450 trillion in private wealth assets,[1] which is why many see a massive opportunity to attract capital from what has sometimes been called "the two-legged investor." PitchBook and Morningstar are currently undertaking a major initiative to properly reflect data for evergreen fund vehicles on our platforms, something we hope to incorporate into this report by year-end.

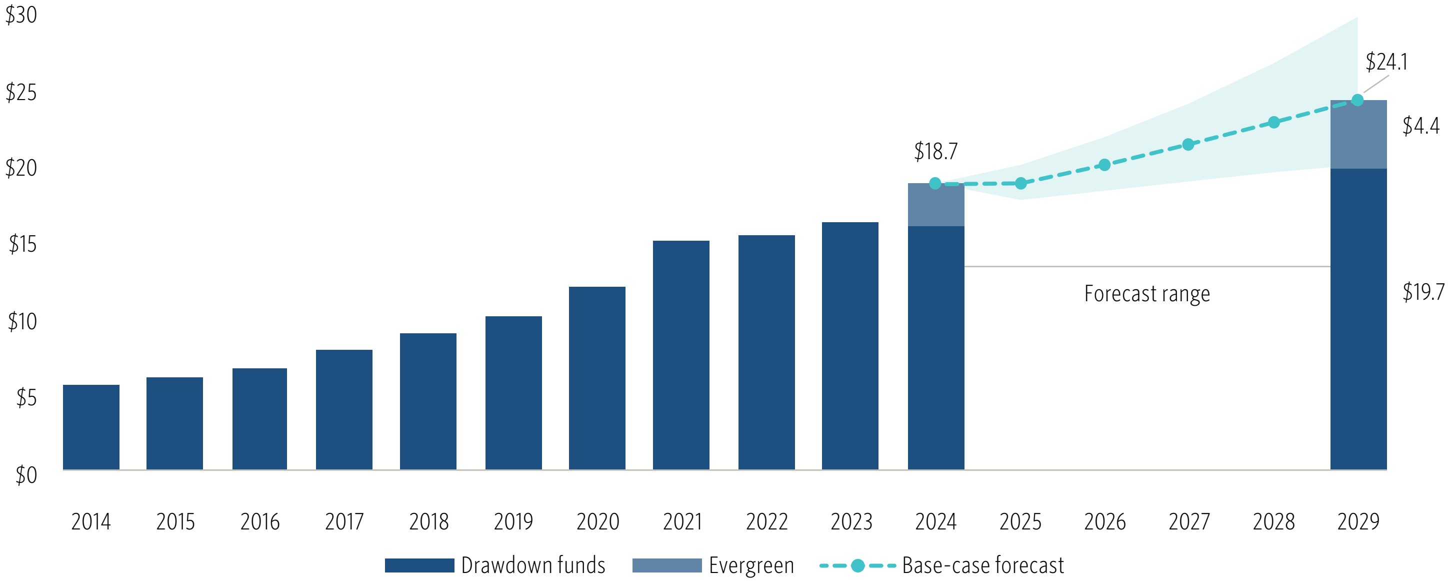
In the spotlight of this report, we discuss our updated forecasts for industry AUM, inclusive of evergreen products, using a proprietary methodology developed by our quantitative research team. While we do think the next year will be tough, in the long term, we expect continued growth across private markets, though the growth will not be uniform across different strategies.

1: "Global Wealth Report 2024," UBS, n.d., accessed May 13, 2025.

SPOTLIGHT

Global private markets in 2029

Private capital AUM forecast ($T)



Source: PitchBook • Geography: Global

Note: Historical data does not include evergreen structures. "Evergreen" includes insurance AUM from Blackstone, KKR, Blue Owl Capital, The Carlyle Group, Ares Management, Apollo Global Management, and Brookfield. Forecasts were generated on April 14, 2025.

Zane Carmean, CFA, CAIA
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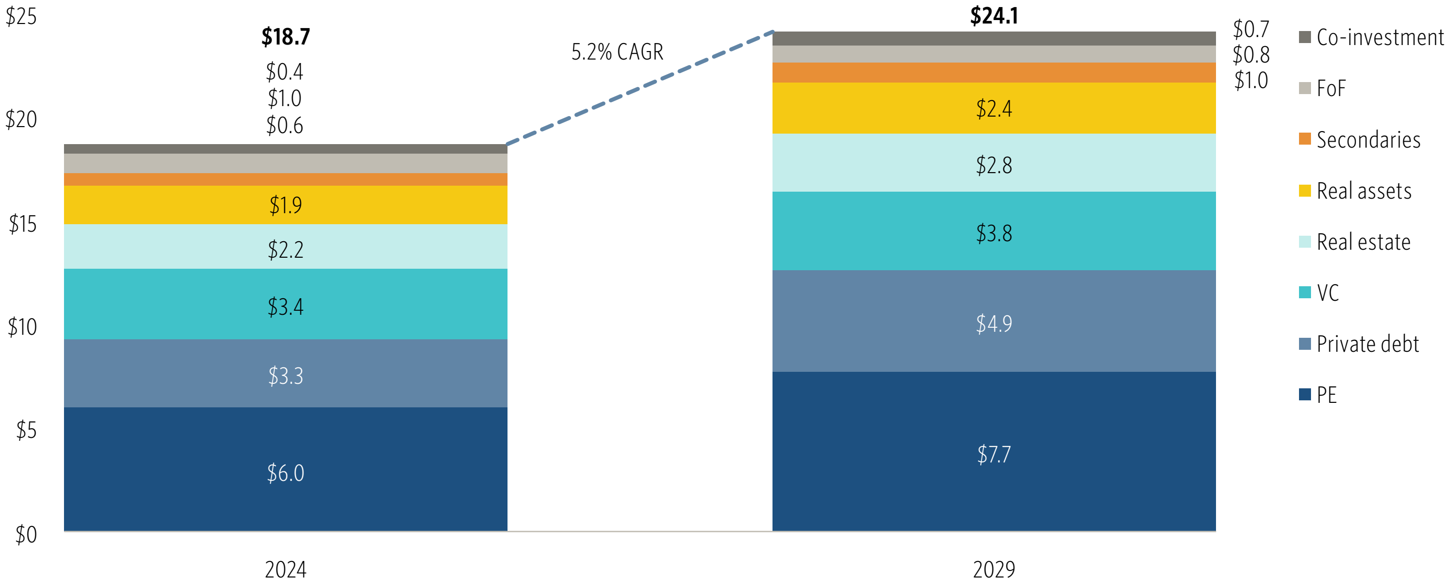
Note: This section is an abridged version of our 2029 Private Market Horizons report.

As we embark on the second half of the 2020s, one thing is clear: If the first half was any indication, investors will be navigating turbulent waters. The past five years have been nothing short of extraordinary. The COVID-19 pandemic brought economic activity to a standstill, and the subsequent policy response drove interest rates to historic lows. That stimulus, in turn, helped trigger the most significant inflation surge since the 1980s—ushering in a new era of central-bank rate hikes, volatility, and dislocation. The result: the worst performance for a traditional 60/40 portfolio in nearly half a century in 2022.

Despite the macroeconomic shocks, US equities roared back in 2023 and 2024, fueled by resilient consumer demand, innovation in AI, and interest-rate stabilization. Optimism crept back into private markets as deal flow picked up and dry powder began to move at a quicker pace. As the calendar turned to 2025 and a new US presidential administration took office, there was hope of a new cycle with calmer waters that would provide more certainty for investors and dealmakers while unleashing US dynamism. Then came the next wave: escalating trade tensions and scores of tariffs that have rattled markets, tightened financial conditions, and disrupted global capital flows once again.

Against this backdrop, private markets are navigating a more volatile and more complex environment. Deal activity remains subdued, and GPs are adjusting their expectations to reflect a

Base-case private capital AUM forecast ($T) by fund strategy



Source: PitchBook • Geography: Global

Note: Data is inclusive of evergreen structures. "Private debt" includes insurance AUM from Blackstone, KKR, Blue Owl Capital, The Carlyle Group, Ares Management, Apollo Global Management, and Brookfield. Forecasts were generated on April 14, 2025.

more cautious deployment landscape. Hopes of an exit revival have yet to materialize, and the IPO window has been pushed back. Worries of a global recession and US isolationism may slow new capital formation even further. And yet, as we look to 2029 and beyond, we still see room for growth for private markets—not the breakneck expansion of the past decade, but a steadier, more mature phase shaped by structural shifts in how and where capital is raised.

We forecast that global AUM held by GPs will reach $24.1 trillion by the end of 2029, up from nearly $19 trillion today. This growth reflects a base-case trajectory informed by long-term capital formation trends, returns, and evolving investor demand. While our estimated 5.2% annualized growth rate is slower than in previous cycles, it signals continued confidence in the durability and relevance of private capital strategies in institutional and individual portfolios alike.

Chief among the structural shifts in private markets is the rapid expansion of private wealth as a funding source. Historically underallocated to private markets, high-net-worth individuals and their advisors are now being actively courted by GPs looking to tap this deep and growing pool of capital. This effort is fueling strong momentum in evergreen, semiliquid fund structures, which offer continuous fundraising, periodic liquidity, and simplified management. Over the past several years, wealth-focused evergreen vehicles have posted some of the fastest growth in the private markets ecosystem, amassing $427 billion in AUM by the end of 2024. We expect that pace to continue as new partnerships and innovations serving the wealth channel emerge.

While we anticipate AUM growth across all primary fund strategies, certain strategies have stronger growth drivers than others. PE remains the market's core engine, and we expect it to maintain a central role in institutional portfolios. PE is projected to grow at a mid-single-digit CAGR through 2029, surpassing $7.7 trillion, driven by strong LP demand and expanding distribution channels. In the near term, trade policy adds uncertainty to an already challenging outlook. For 2025, we anticipate softer deal volumes, delayed IPOs, and compressed valuations. However, beginning in 2026, we expect conditions to normalize, with PE returns and distribution rates stabilizing and fundraising rebounding as LPs seek alternatives to concentrated public equity exposures.

VC has struggled to regain momentum since 2021, with a prolonged exit drought, depressed distribution rates, and locked-up capital restricting LPs' ability to recycle capital.

PitchBook

As a result, fundraising has become increasingly difficult, especially for emerging managers, with capital consolidating around large platforms and niche specialists. Our base case sees VC AUM inching up from $3.4 trillion in 2024 to $3.8 trillion by 2029, though downside risks persist if liquidity remains tight. Evergreen structures and secondaries offer modest relief but remain small relative to the capital overhang in aging unicorns.

Private debt continues to gain momentum as it transitions from niche to core allocation. Direct lending drawdown funds remain the anchor strategy, but capital is increasingly flowing into evergreen funds and specialty credit solutions like asset-based finance. As GPs scale platforms and deepen inroads into insurance and private wealth channels, the market is poised for steady expansion. Our base case forecasts AUM across drawdown and evergreen structures to approach $5 trillion by 2029, up from just over $3.3 trillion in 2024.

Real estate is emerging from a difficult stretch, with valuations stabilizing and deal activity beginning to recover in 2024. Initial optimism for 2025 has been tempered by renewed inflation concerns and geopolitical risks. Capital formation remains pressured, with fundraising still sluggish across both drawdown and evergreen vehicles. We project AUM will grow modestly from $2.2 trillion in 2024 to $2.8 trillion by the end of 2029, led by slow but steady gains in private-wealth-focused evergreen funds. Upside depends on early-cycle deals delivering strong returns and reigniting investor interest, while downside risks include persistent inflation and weak distributions dragging on LP commitments.

In real assets, infrastructure continues to attract long-term institutional capital. The global push toward the energy transition, along with the AI-driven increase in demand for datacenters and digital infrastructure, is fueling a compelling growth story. As these themes increasingly converge, investors across different areas of the infrastructure landscape are becoming aligned in their objectives. As governments and corporates rethink supply chains and resiliency, infrastructure investment needs are expected to rise, particularly in North America and select emerging markets. We project that real assets AUM across drawdown and evergreen structures will grow 5.4% annually to reach $2.4 trillion by the end of 2029.

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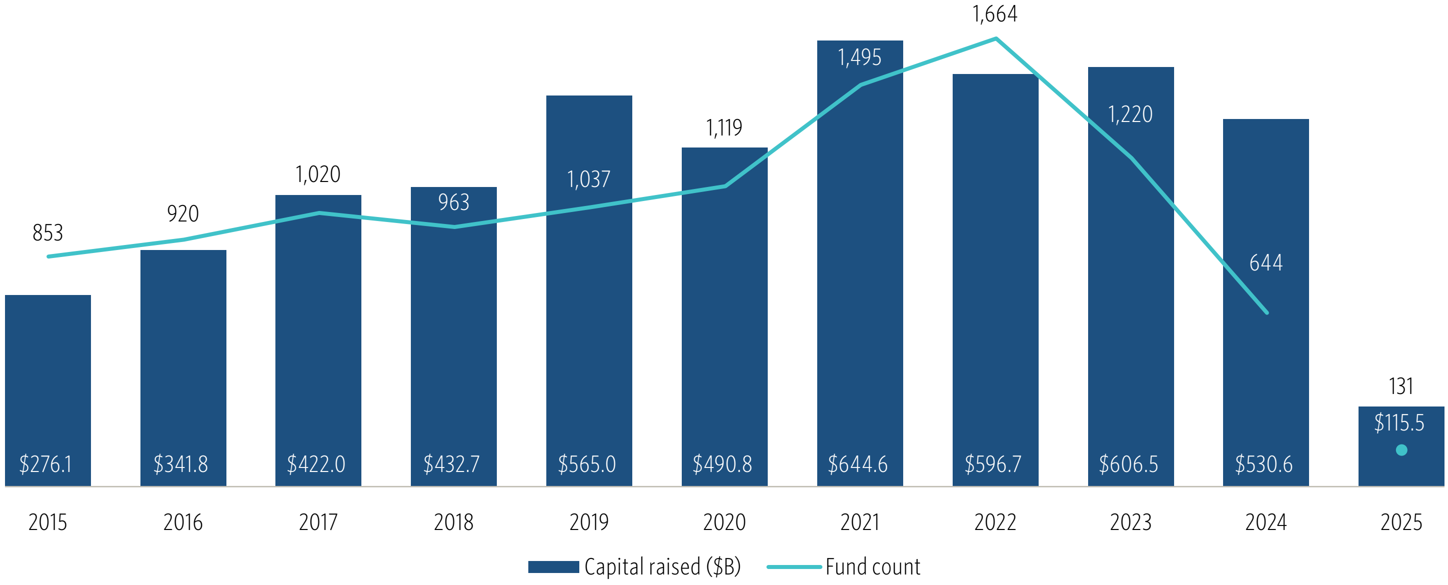
Private equity

PE fundraising activity



Source: PitchBook • Geography: Global • As of March 31, 2025

Jinny Choi
Senior Research Analyst, Private Equity

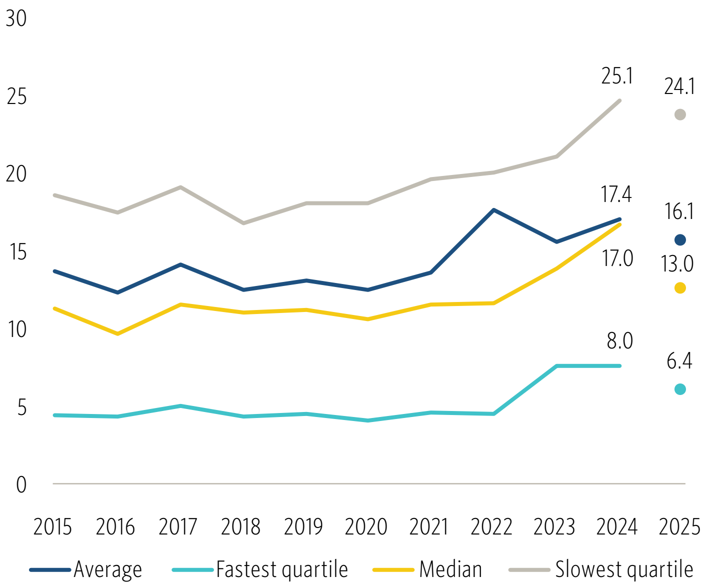
PE fundraising activity appears to be set on a downward path. With 131 funds raising $115.5 billion globally, Q1 2025 fundraising sits below the $178.8 billion raised in Q1 2024 and positions the annualized fundraising total to fall below 2024 levels. This is notable when considering 2024 was a weaker fundraising year than years past. Furthermore, both fund count and capital raised declined for the fourth consecutive quarter on a rolling 12-month basis. While it is still early, these trends align with our expectations for a slower fundraising year in 2025, at least in the US.[2] As for the European market, 2024 was a record year of fundraising with an aggregate of $150.4 billion. European funds raised $33.6 billion across 28 funds in Q1 2025, which is a slow start if 2025 were to sustain the activity seen in 2024.

Although constrained distributions are expected to hinder fundraising efforts, the time to close a fund showed a more positive trend in Q1. In 2022, GPs began taking longer to close PE funds as exit activity decreased and LPs became more capital constrained as a result. In 2024, exits rebounded strongly both in the US and in Europe, and the distributions back to LPs helped funds secure final closes sooner. The median closing time dropped to 13 months in Q1 compared with the median of 17 months it took for funds that closed in 2024. This trend may reverse again in later quarters if macroeconomic volatility creates a risk-off sentiment that slows exit activity once more.

Five megafunds closed in Q1, raising a combined $48.2 billion, or 41.7% of the total capital raised for the quarter. The largest fund was Blackstone's ninth flagship fund, which closed with $21 billion. The fund size was below that of its $25.9 billion predecessor fund, however. US funds accounted for four of the top five funds, with TowerBrook Capital Partners' $5.6 billion Fund VI representing the only megafund from Europe. Historically, North America has dominated global fundraising efforts, and the trend continued in Q1, with the region accounting for 67.2% of total capital raised, amounting to $77.6 billion.

2: For more analysis, please refer to our 2025 US Private Equity Outlook.

Months to close for PE funds



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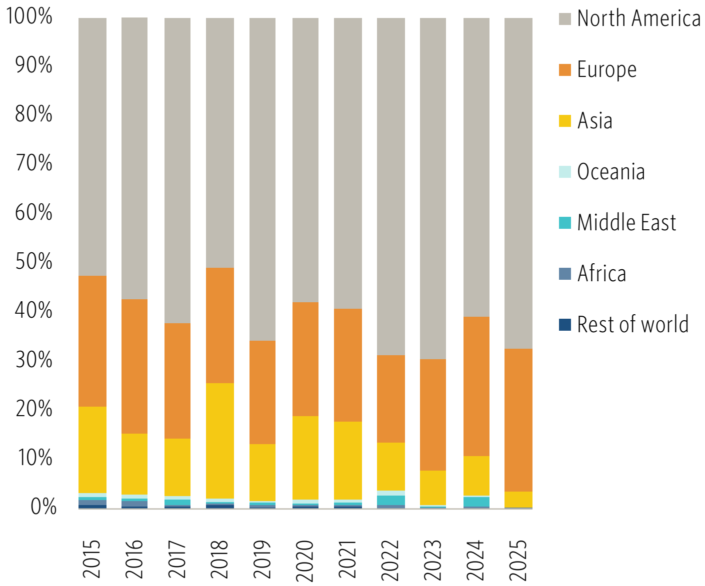
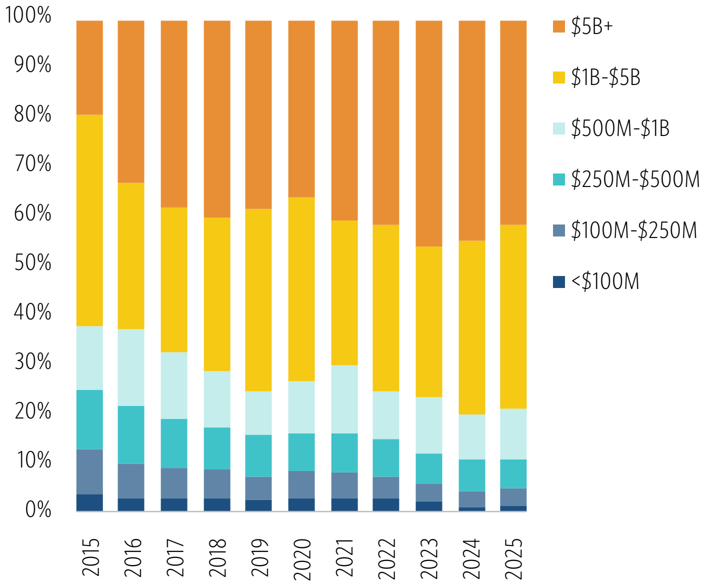
Share of PE capital raised by region



Source: PitchBook • Geography: Global • As of March 31, 2025

Share of PE capital raised by size bucket



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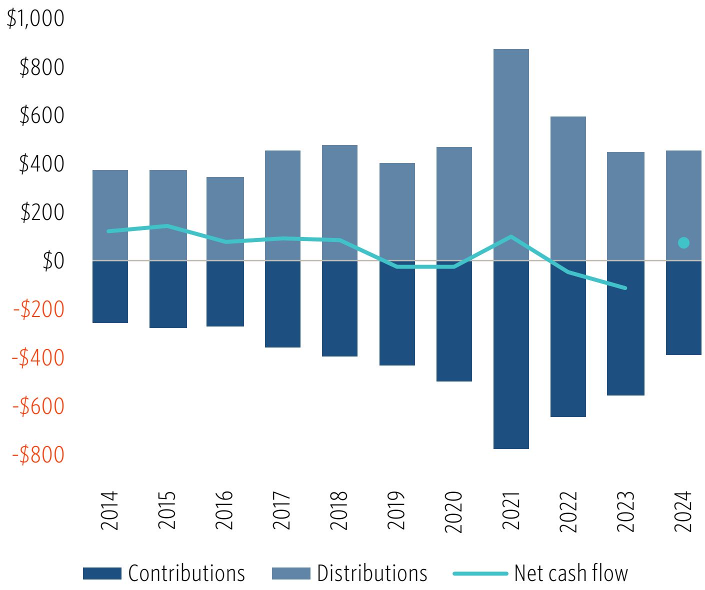
PE cash flows ($B)



Source: PitchBook • Geography: Global • As of September 30, 2024

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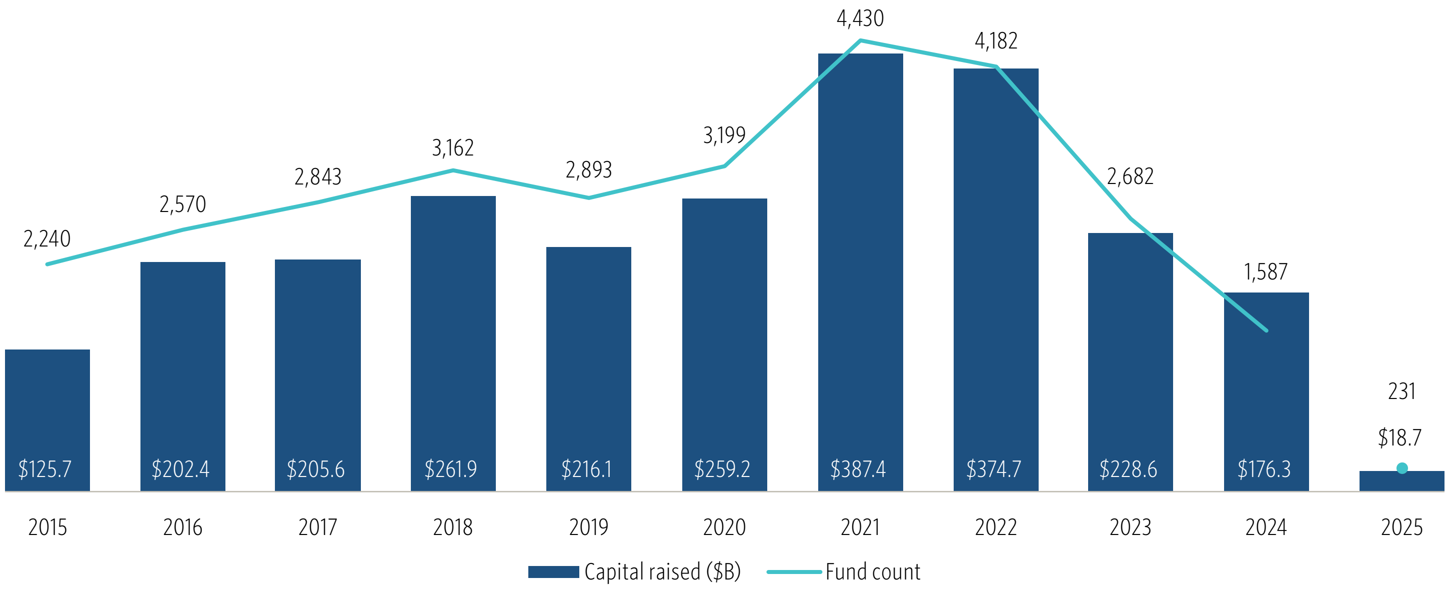
Venture capital

VC fundraising activity



Source: PitchBook • Geography: Global • As of March 31, 2025

Emily Zheng
Senior Research Analyst, Venture Capital

VC fundraising totaled just $18.7 billion across 231 funds in Q1 2025, marking a sluggish start to the year amid ongoing market turbulence. If this pace continues, both the total capital raised and the number of fund closures in 2025 are on track to reach their lowest levels in over a decade, driven by two main headwinds: LPs are in their third year without realized returns, and a significant portion of dry powder is rapidly aging. As of September 30, 2024, 47.9% of the $701.2 billion in dry powder was between two and five years old, which is in stark contrast to 2021, when managers rapidly deployed capital and raised their next fund soon after.

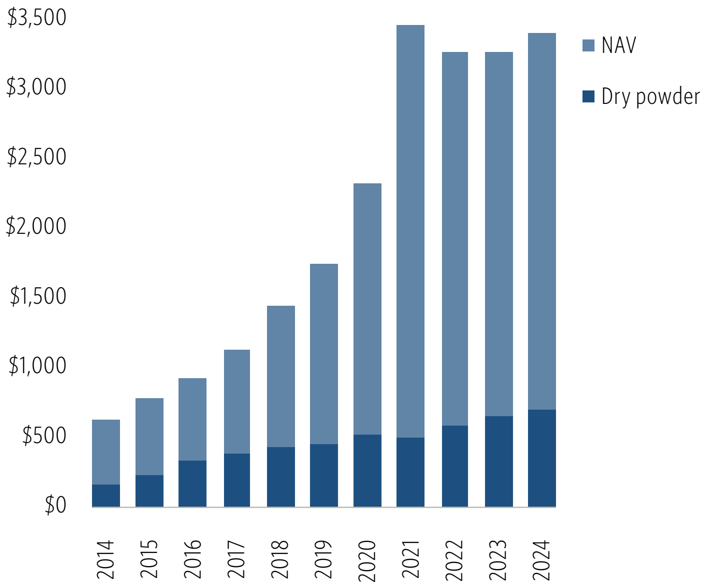
Today, many funds are opting to retain capital for follow-on investments, anticipating that more portfolio companies will require bridge financing to extend their cash runways. Deployment has also become more challenging due to persistently elevated startup valuations left over from the pandemic investment boom.

A further drag on fundraising in Q1 was the lack of megafunds, which traditionally provide a significant lift to venture fundraising figures. Only seven global VC funds raised $500 million or more during the first quarter, which is a feeble amount compared with the 160 that passed this threshold in 2021. Six of these seven funds operate in the US, and China-based Guangxi Guangtou Dingxin Guidance Fund Operation raised the third-largest fund of the quarter at $616.8 million. Overall, North America continues to dominate global VC fundraising, accounting for 47.1% of fund commitments made in 2024.

The share of capital raised by experienced managers continues to rise. As of Q1 2025, 49% of closed funds were raised by established firms, which is a trend that has persisted since 2015. While this proportion will shift as additional data on emerging managers is collected, it underscores a broader trend: LPs are becoming increasingly selective, gravitating toward proven managers in an uncertain market.

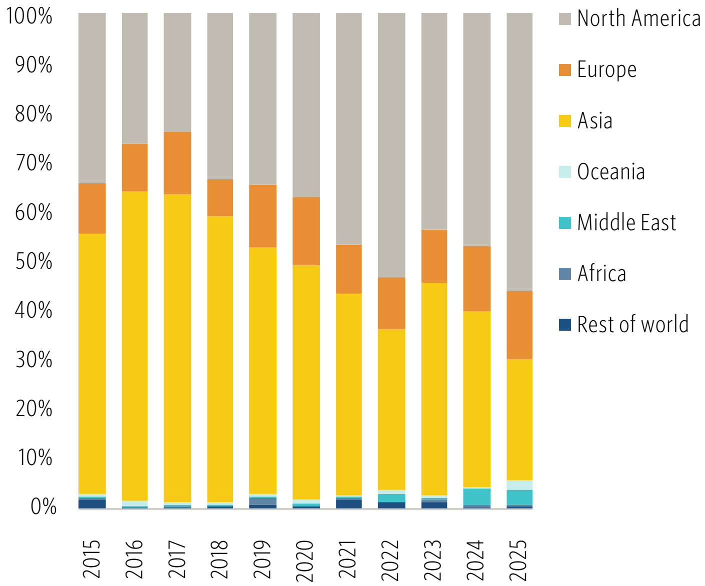
Looking ahead, the fundraising outlook remains bleak. Persistent headwinds—including a subdued exit environment, public market volatility, and rising geopolitical tensions—are likely to keep LPs cautious. Without meaningful distributions to recycle capital back into the asset class, the current slowdown in fundraising is expected to continue through the remainder of 2025.

VC AUM ($B)



Source: PitchBook • Geography: Global • As of September 30, 2024

Share of VC capital raised by region



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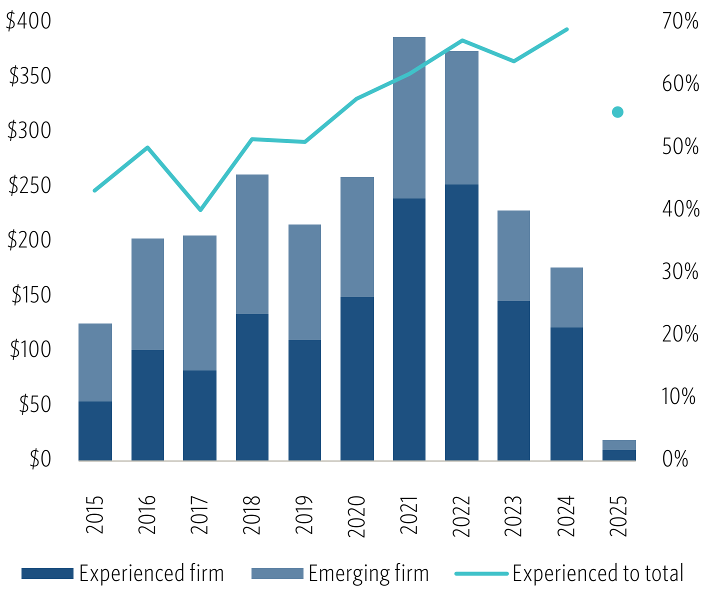
VC capital raised ($B) by manager experience



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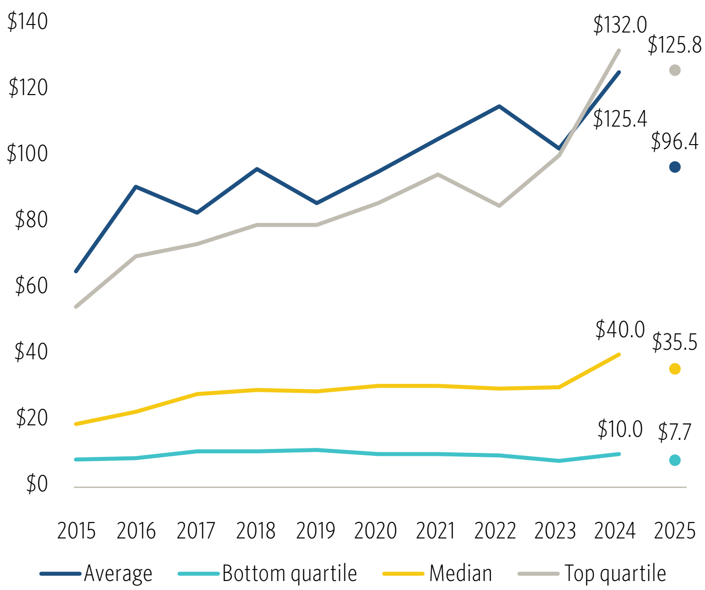
Range of VC capital raised ($M)



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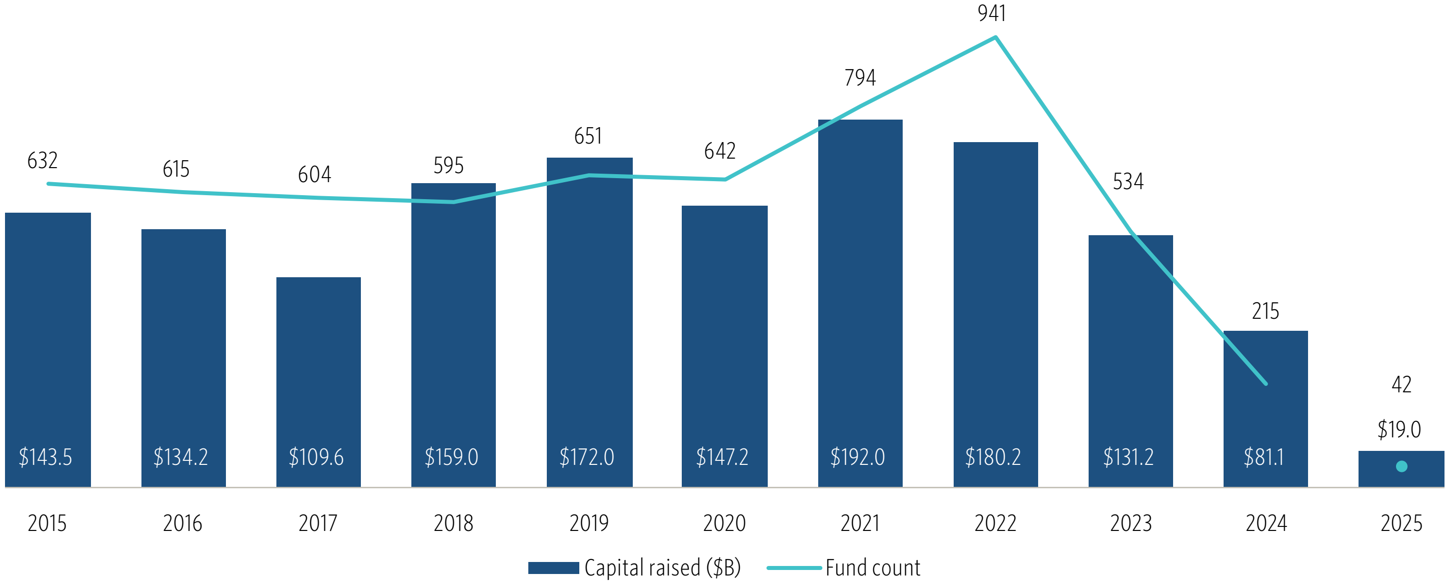
Real estate

Real estate fundraising activity



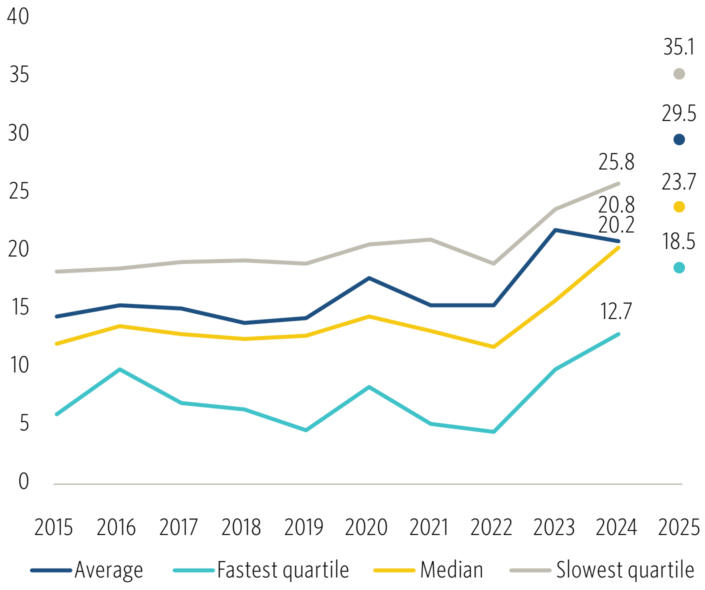
Source: PitchBook • Geography: Global • As of March 31, 2025

Anikka Villegas
Senior Research Analyst, Fund Strategies
& Sustainable Investing

With $19 billion raised by 42 private, closed-end real estate vehicles in the first quarter of 2025, the asset class experienced a stronger start to the year than it did in 2024 but was by no means pacing for record-breaking annual fundraising totals. Beyond the residual allocator liquidity issues of the past couple of years, LPs also had to contend with the unwelcome return of the denominator effect, which further affected appetite for private funds. With that being said, real estate vehicles had a particularly difficult time fundraising in Q1 2025 due to recent underperformance and persistent uncertainty around a lasting recovery. Together, these circumstances are broadly responsible for the median time to close popping up from 2024's 20.2 months—which itself was a historical high for the asset class—to 23.7 months in Q1 2025.

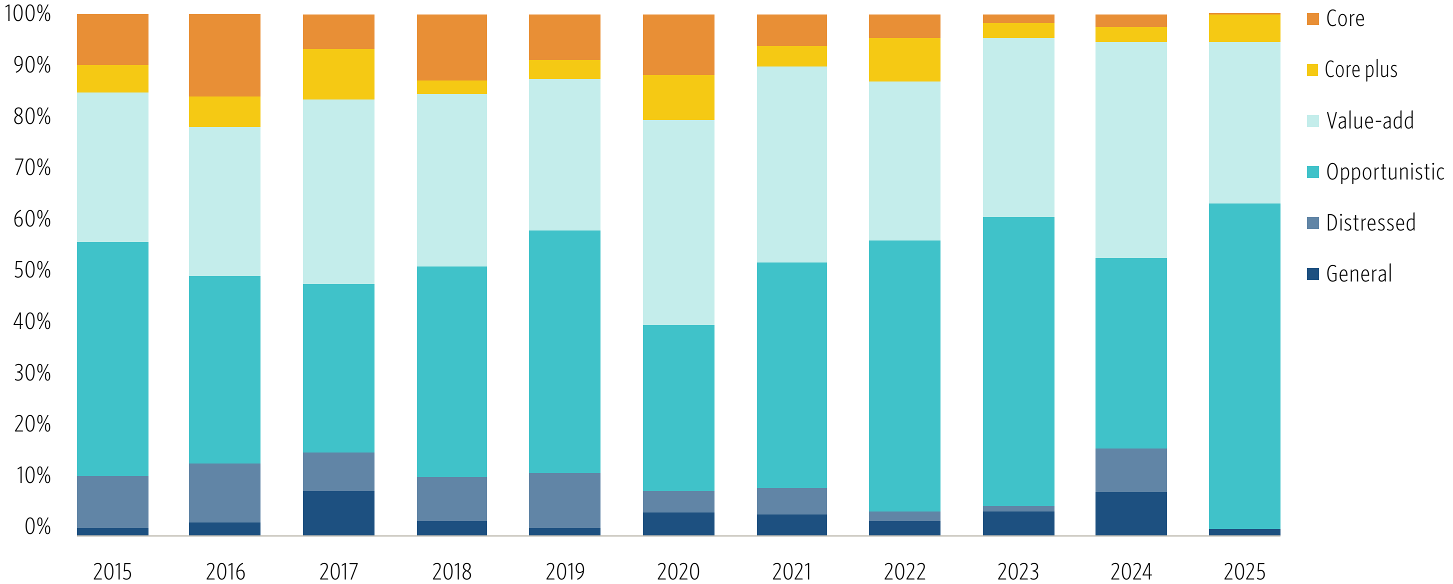
Value-add and opportunistic vehicles received 93.3% of commitments made to real estate funds during the quarter, as these strategies are the most popular for capitalizing on opportunities presented by cyclical lows, periods of

Months to close for real estate funds



Source: PitchBook • Geography: Global • As of March 31, 2025

Share of real estate capital raised by type

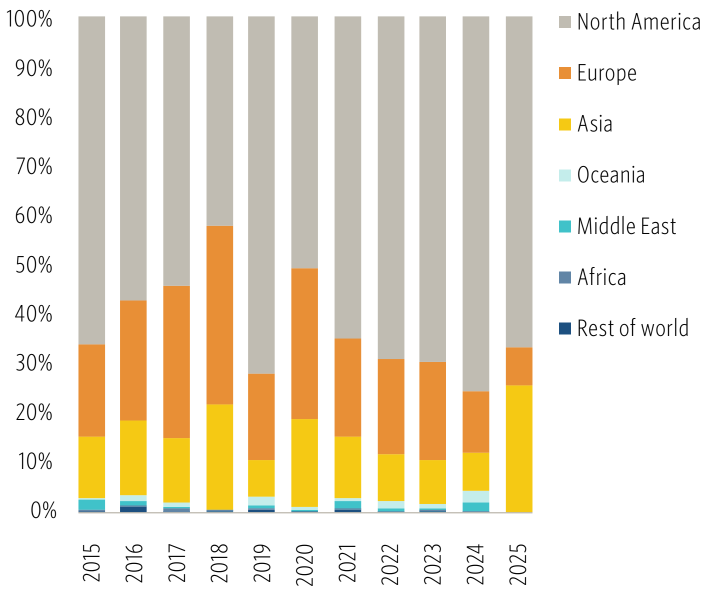


Source: PitchBook • Geography: Global • As of March 31, 2025

dislocation, and secular trends such as digitalization or the need for workforce housing. Case in point, the largest fund to close in Q1 2025 was an opportunistic datacenter-focused fund, the $3.6 billion Principal Data Center Growth & Income Fund. Two more of the five largest funds to close during the quarter were also opportunistic strategies investing in the datacenter space. Multifamily was the most common sector for investment among the 15 largest funds, with nine listing it as such, all of which were opportunistic or value-add vehicles. One of those funds, Hillpointe Workforce Housing Partnership V, is fully dedicated to the development of workforce housing.

As discussed in our H2 2024 Global Real Estate Report, there are currently substantial impediments to effectively executing on these strategies, especially in the US. Construction and renovation costs are likely to increase due to President Donald Trump's recently announced tariffs and mass deportations, and unpredictability around US policy will create holdups for fund managers that are waiting for more information before making investment decisions. Against this backdrop, the allocators that contributed to the larger-than-usual proportion of capital committed to funds located and investing in Asia may be thankful they did. Funds based in the region received 25.6% of the quarter's commitments, and two of the five largest funds raised during the quarter will invest in the region.

Share of real estate capital raised by region



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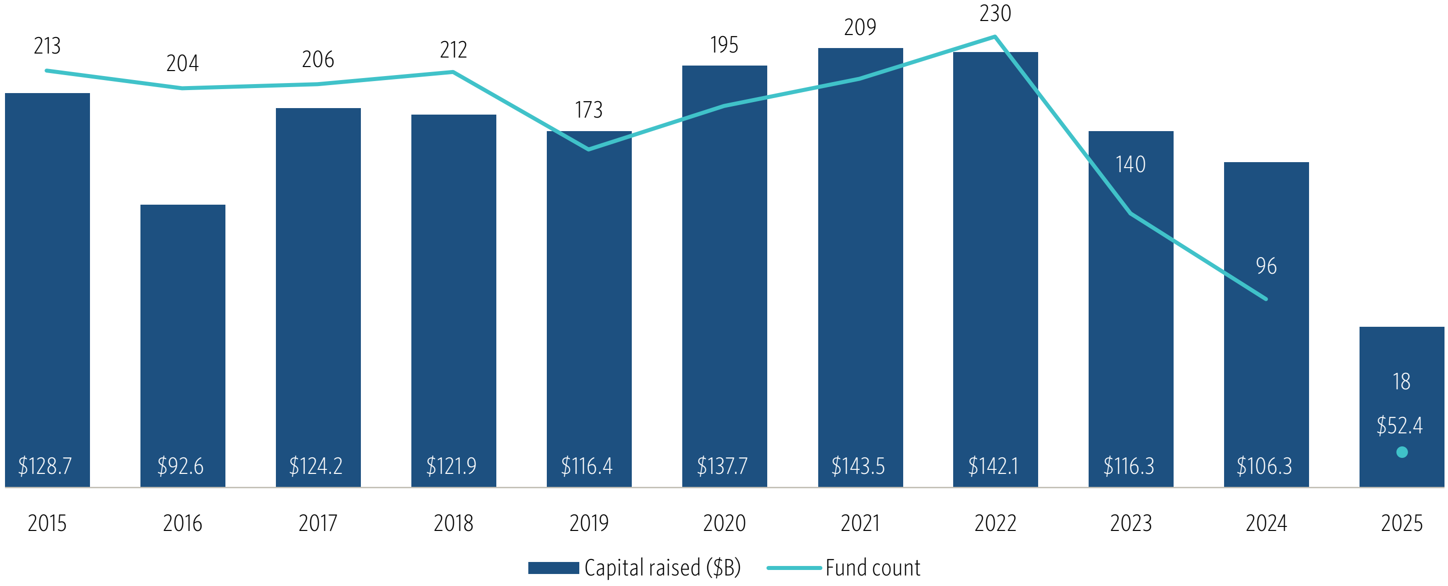
Real assets

Real assets fundraising activity



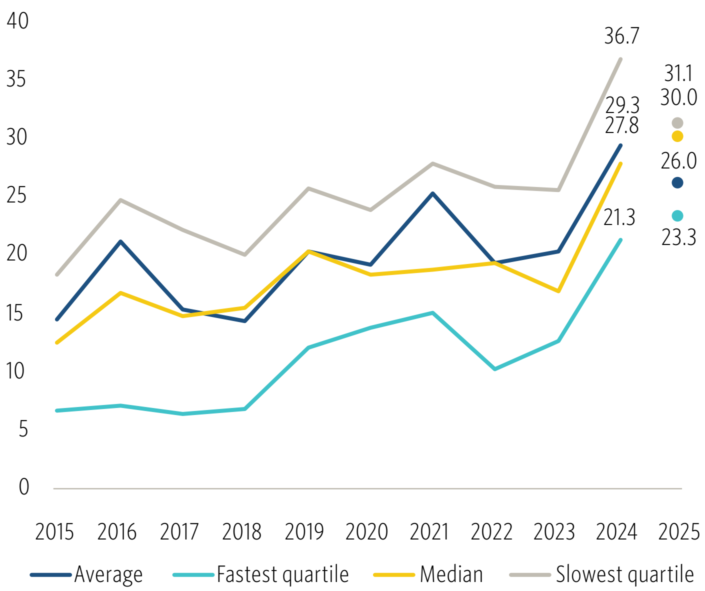
Source: PitchBook • Geography: Global • As of March 31, 2025

Anikka Villegas
Senior Research Analyst, Fund Strategies & Sustainable Investing

Real assets fundraising was off to a lively start in Q1 2025, with 18 vehicles receiving $52.4 billion in commitments. If the asset class were to keep up this pace, 2025 capital raised would set a new high-water mark by a wide margin. This outcome is improbable, though, given the lower-liquidity environment, the denominator effect, and other macroeconomic factors at play. The median time to close continued to climb upward in 2025, and of the three largest funds raised in Q1 2025—which together were responsible for 78.3% of the quarter's total capital raised—two took over 30 months to close and the other took more than 23. Even if several other major closes occurred in 2025, they likely would not be large enough to maintain the current momentum.

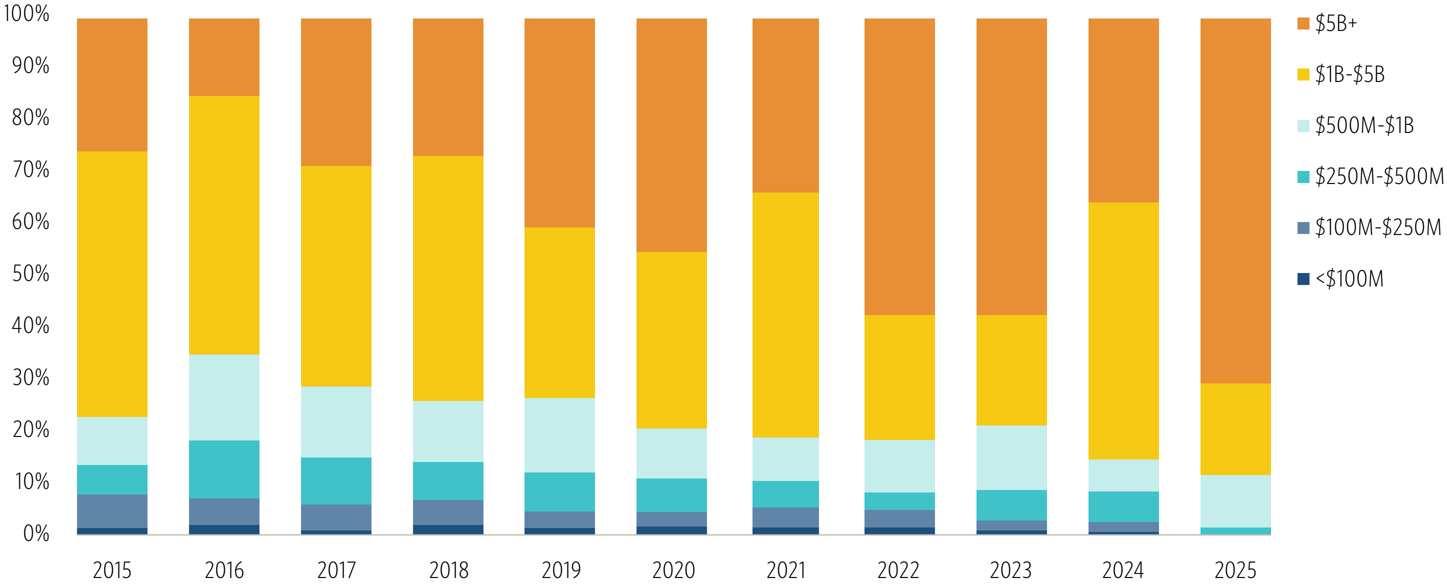
European vehicles dominated fundraising in Q1 2025, receiving 76.1% of the quarter's commitments. Odds are good that Europe-based funds and those based elsewhere but investing in Europe will raise a greater share of capital in

Months to close for real assets funds



Source: PitchBook • Geography: Global • As of March 31, 2025

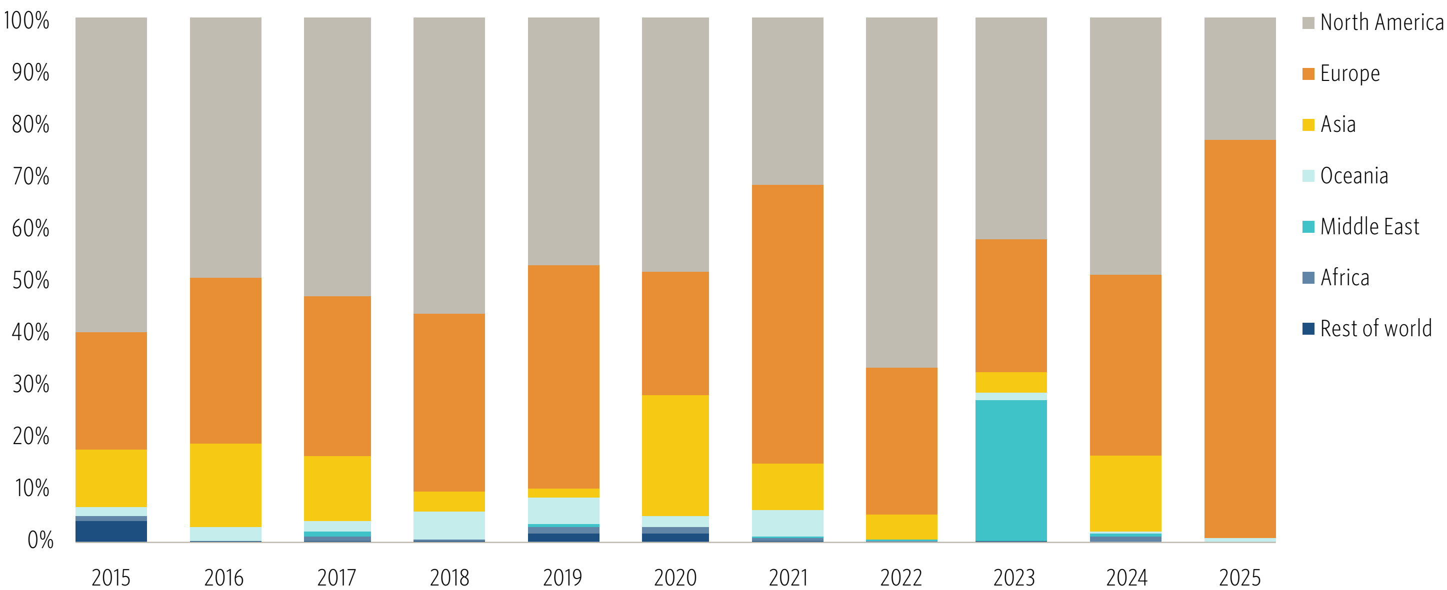
Share of real assets capital raised by size bucket



Source: PitchBook • Geography: Global • As of March 31, 2025

2025 than in previous years. Infrastructure fundraising drives overall real assets commitment figures—infrastructure funds received 94.9% of commitments in Q1 2025—and the US has become a much less nurturing ecosystem for investments across a few major infrastructure themes, particularly decarbonization.[3] While this is only one portion of the infrastructure universe, it is a considerable one. From 2022 to 2024, between 86.9% and 96.2% of annual infrastructure commitments went to funds with some degree of exposure to decarbonization, and 23% to 42.2% of total commitments were raised by dedicated energy transition funds during that period.

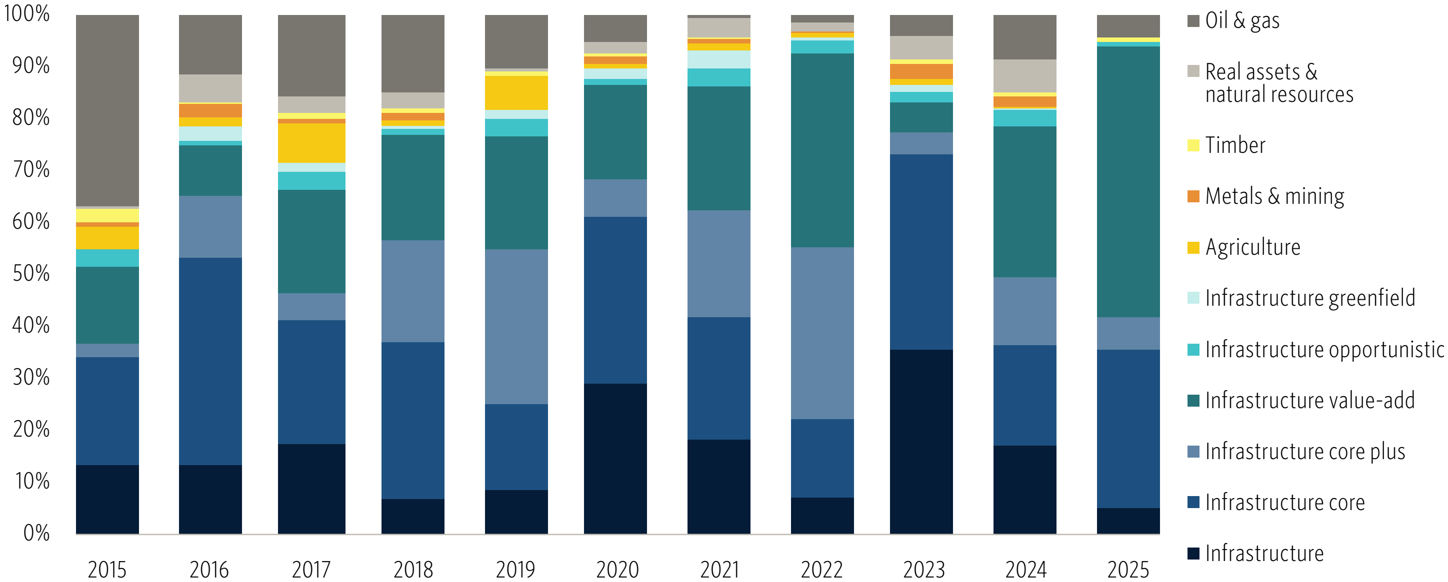
Share of real assets capital raised by region



Source: PitchBook • Geography: Global • As of March 31, 2025

3: For more on this topic, read our Q2 2025 Analyst Note: The State of Sustainable Investing in the Private Markets.

Share of real assets capital raised by type



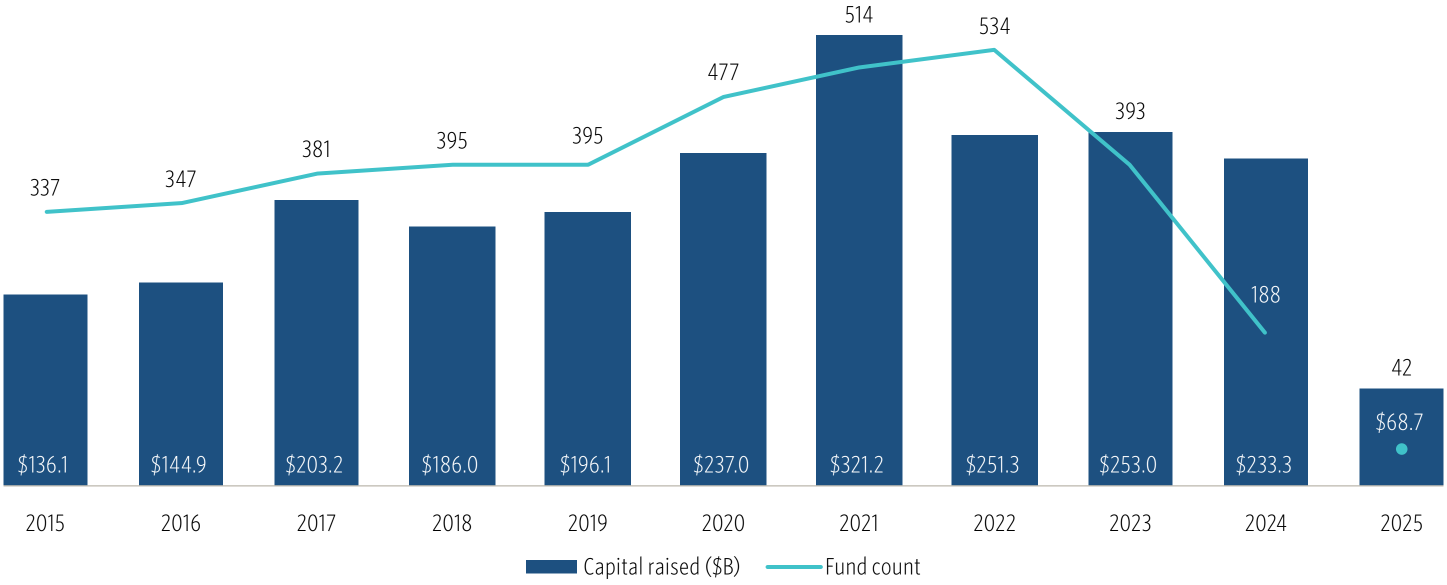
Source: PitchBook • Geography: Global • As of March 31, 2025

Compared with the US, Europe has been far more consistent in its commitment to transitioning to net-zero carbon emissions, and while the region's focus may shift slightly as the need to remain competitive with the US and China takes precedence, it is overall still more likely to be supportive of decarbonization-related projects than the US over the next four years. Conversely, oil & gas fundraising may pick up in the US as the Trump administration prioritizes conventional energy capacity as a means of achieving energy security.[4] It remains to be seen how the energy policies of Canada's new prime minister, Mark Carney, will shake out. In his victory speech, he stated, "It's time to build Canada into an energy superpower in both clean and conventional energy."[5]

4: "Declaring a National Energy Emergency," The White House, January 20, 2025.
5: "'Build, Baby, Build': Five Things Carney Has Pledged to Do as Canadian PM," BBC, Tom Geoghegan and James FitzGerald, May 2, 2025.

Private debt

Private debt fundraising activity



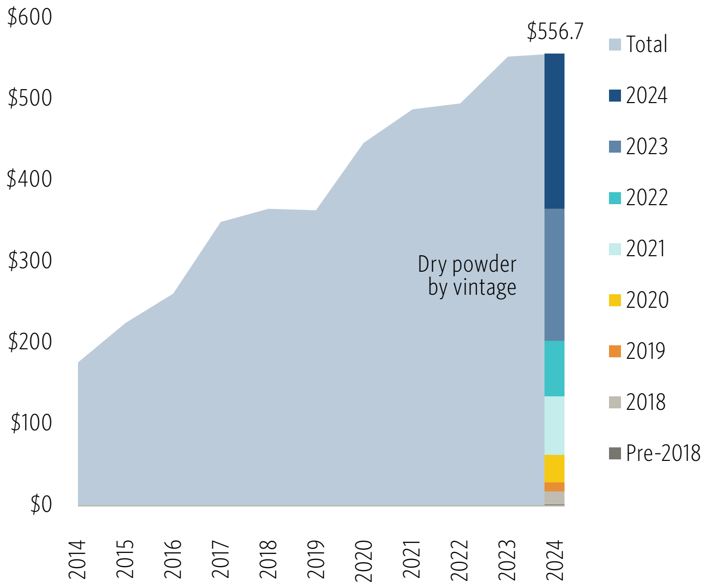
Source: PitchBook • Geography: Global • As of March 31, 2025

Kyle Walters
Research Analyst, Private Equity

During times of uncertainty, investors seek safety in less volatile asset classes. Not only does private debt provide exposure to growing vectors such as infrastructure debt and asset-backed lending, but it also provides floating rates in direct lending, which have benefited the asset class over the past three years. Moreover, the asset class has provided consistent returns for investors across various market cycles. The recent increase in spreads from market volatility could draw more investors to put capital to work in the space as they opt for the steadier, high-single-digit returns currently offered in private debt rather than testing their luck in the more volatile market of corporate bonds and syndicated loans. Through the first quarter of 2025, private debt managers held final closes on 42 funds with an aggregate of $68.7 billion in commitments.

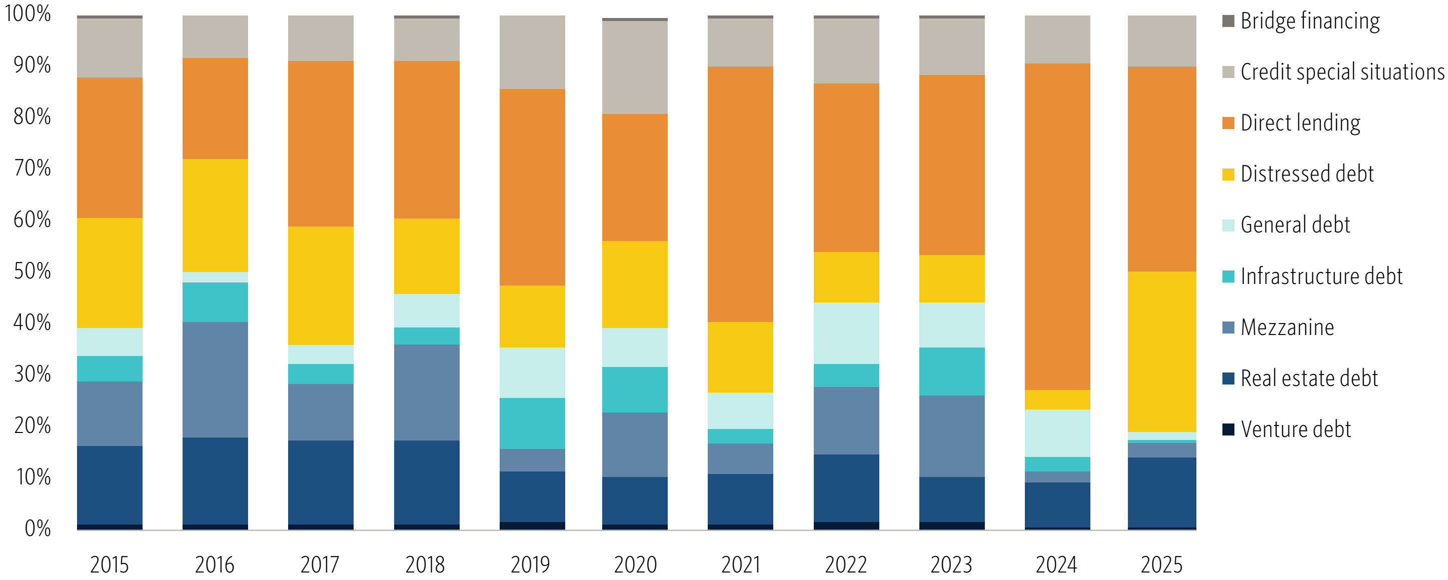
By substrategy, direct lending raised the most capital with $27.3 billion across 12 funds, headlined by the Ares European flagship direct lending fund that closed on $17.7 billion. The fund is one of the largest vehicles of its kind, as investors saw significant opportunity in Europe and Ares itself. On

Private debt dry powder ($B)



Source: PitchBook • Geography: Global • As of September 30, 2024

Share of private debt capital raised by type

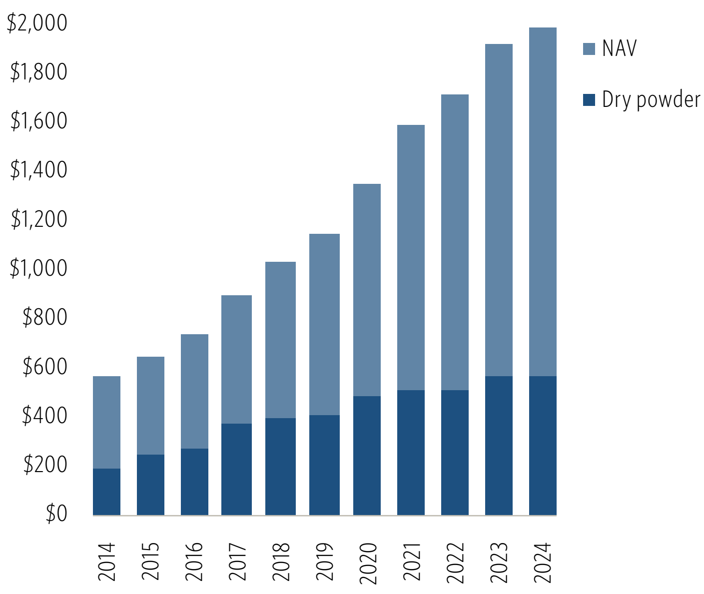


Source: PitchBook • Geography: Global • As of March 31, 2025

the distressed side of the asset class, the timing could not have been more appropriate amid the market uncertainty and concern about slowed growth and loan delinquencies. In Q1 2025, the distressed debt substrategy secured $21.4 billion in commitments, largely thanks to the $16 billion fund raised by Oaktree Capital Management, putting distressed debt in line to easily surpass its five-year annual average of $28.5 billion. More distressed managers may seek to raise funds to capitalize on the market uncertainty and the increased delinquencies that tend to arise in more tumultuous environments.[6]

Capital has continued to concentrate among the largest managers since 2020. In Q1 2025, 97.5% of the capital raised went to experienced managers—firms that have raised four or more funds—and the 10 largest funds accounted for 86.3% of all commitments. That said, many funds are staying open longer in order to hit their fundraising targets. The median time to close a fund was 23.1 months in Q1, the highest we have tracked, up from 20.4 months and 18.5 months in 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Private debt AUM ($B)

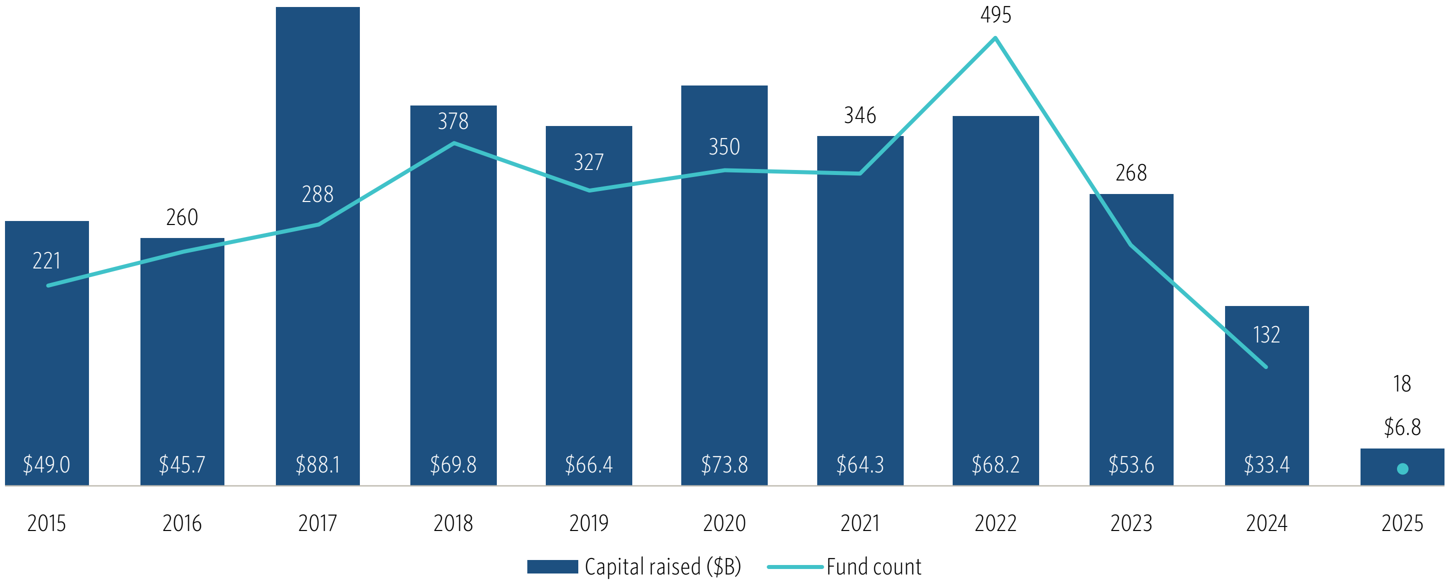


Source: PitchBook • Geography: Global • As of September 30, 2024

6: We encourage PitchBook clients to view the research on European and US leveraged loan default rates published monthly by our LCD colleagues. The research can be found in the Credit Research section of the PitchBook Platform.

Funds of funds

FoF fundraising activity



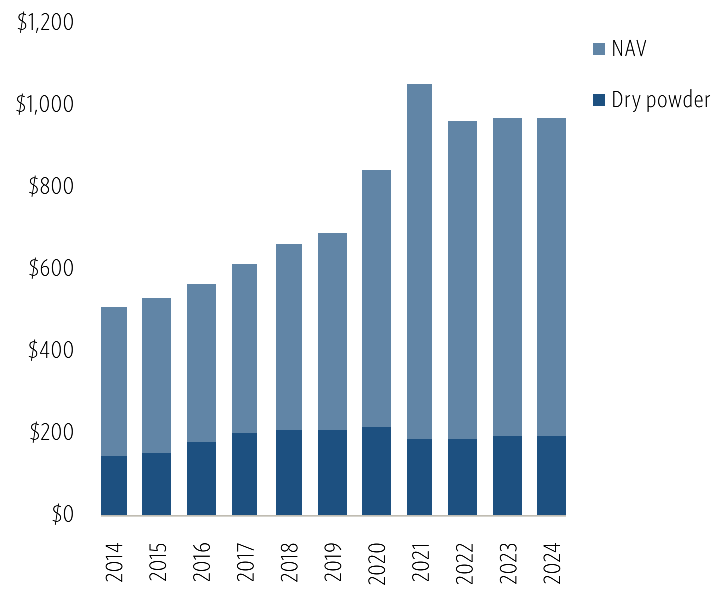
Source: PitchBook • Geography: Global • As of March 31, 2025

Hilary Wiek, CFA, CAIA
Senior Strategist

While fundraising for funds of funds (FoFs) has not yet exceeded its 2017 high, AUM continued to climb through 2021, as the longer cycles of FoFs continued to keep net asset values higher for longer. 2022 saw a drop in AUM when distributions were higher than ever recorded due to a frenetic exit environment, but since then, AUM has remained steady at just over $900 billion. This, of course, reflects trends throughout the private fund universe, though FoFs peaked much earlier. It remains to be seen how successful FoF will be in the evergreen space, but should the growth there be what asset managers are hoping to see, there is potential for FoF asset managers to return to increasing AUM if they can create products beneficial to private wealth investors.

While PE FoFs used to regularly make up over half of FoF capital raised, the asset class dropped below 40% between 2017 and 2023 with the growing popularity of FoFs as an access point to VC. Some FoFs are seen as better positioned to access top-tier VC funds than the typical LP. In addition,

FoF AUM ($B)



Source: PitchBook • Geography: Global • As of September 30, 2024

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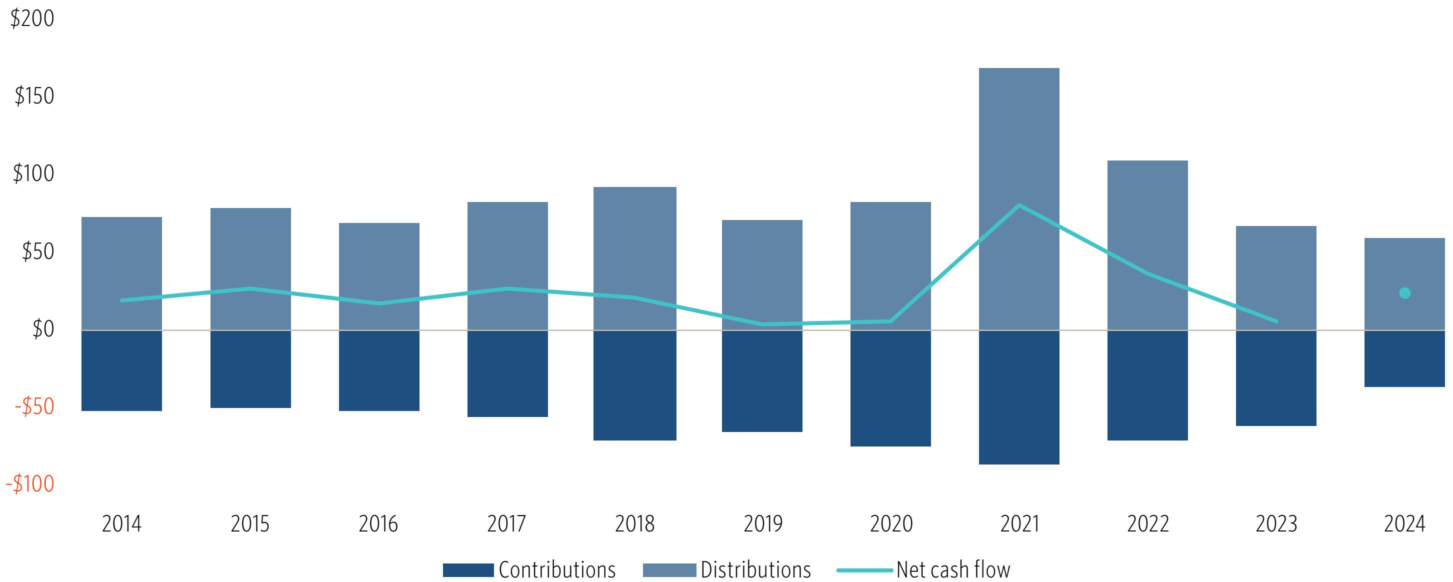
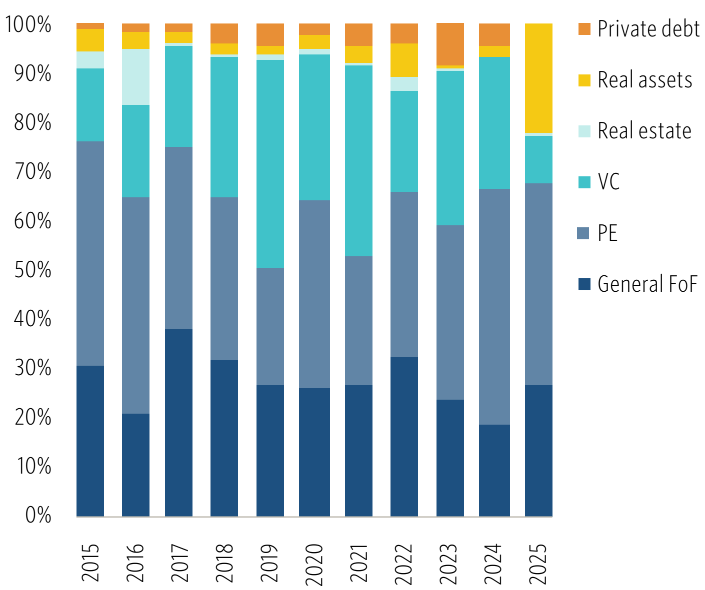
FoF cash flows ($B)



Source: PitchBook • Geography: Global • As of September 30, 2024

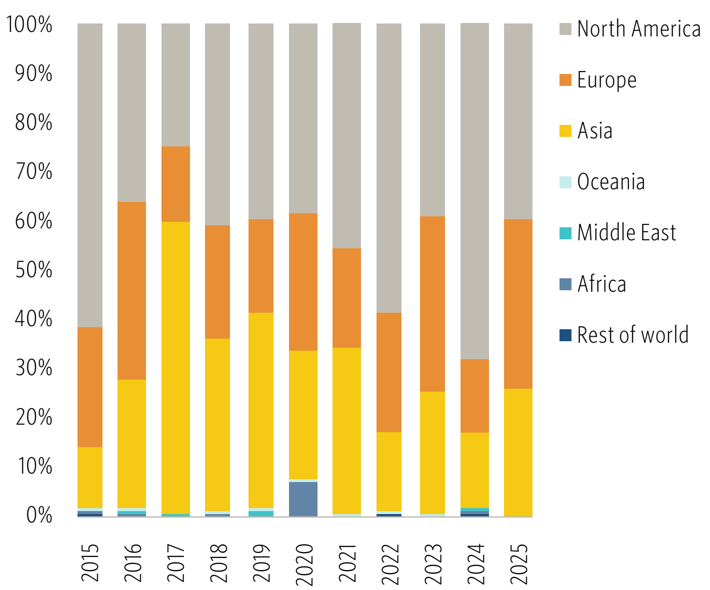
many LPs get their foot in the door to private markets through FoFs, but then graduate to direct fund commitments as their market knowledge matures. For PE in particular, LPs generally have fewer access difficulties, and it is seen as a good place to cut the additional layer of fees found in FoFs. That said, the recent decline in VC performance has coincided with a decline in VC FoF commitments, bringing PE FoF commitments to above 40% in 2024 and thus far in 2025. Bessemer Trust and Axiom Asia both raised funds larger than $1 billion in Q1 2025, boosting capital available for buyout commitments from these FoFs. Real assets hit the highest share of FoF capital raised in Q1 2025 at 22% on the back of Stafford International Timberland Fund X and Allianz Global Investors' Emerging Market Climate Action Fund.

Share of FoF capital raised by type



Source: PitchBook • Geography: Global • As of March 31, 2025

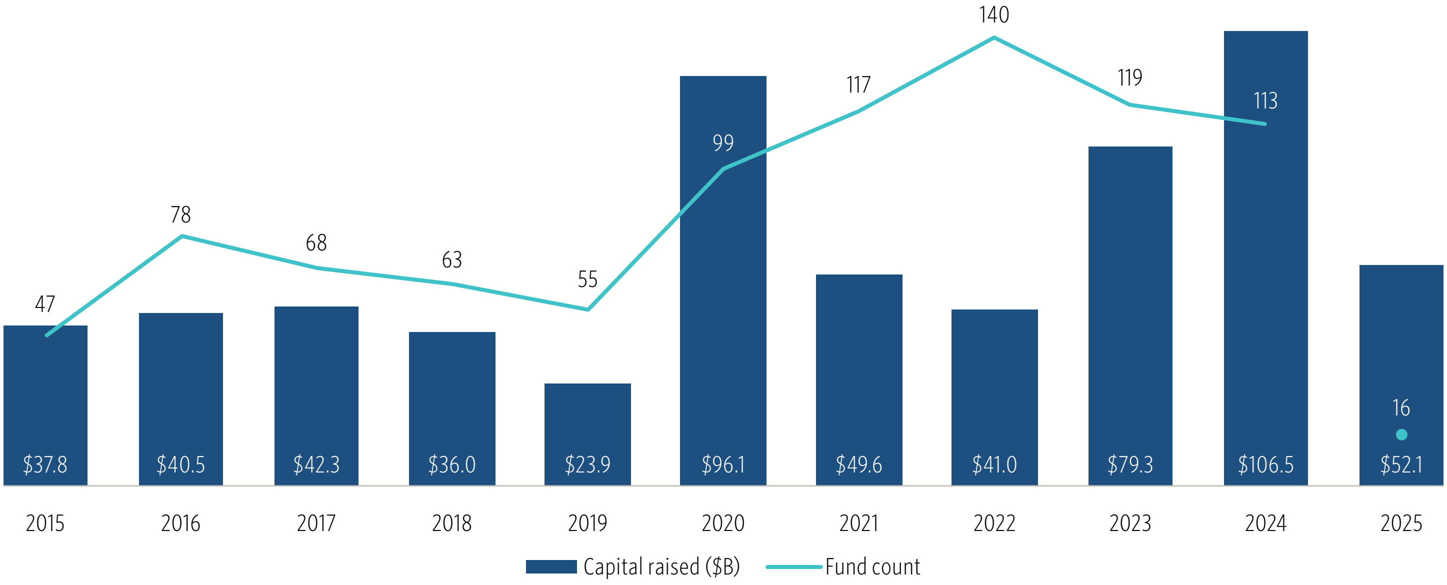
Share of FoF capital raised by region



Source: PitchBook • Geography: Global • As of March 31, 2025

Secondaries

Secondaries fundraising activity



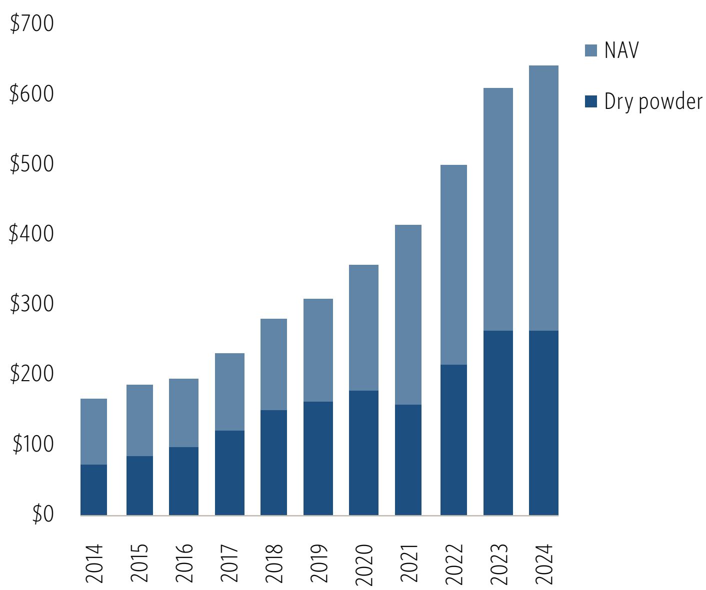
Source: PitchBook • Geography: Global • As of March 31, 2025

Hilary Wiek, CFA, CAIA
Senior Strategist

Record-setting fundraising for secondaries in 2024 did not slow going into 2025, as the Q1 figure of $52.1 billion raised was nearly half of the full-year total in 2024. While vetting these funds in 2024, LPs may have been hoping for quick exits in a revived deal environment. Investors committing to secondaries may not have anticipated the erratic launch of 2025 tariffs, or that other Trump administration orders could lead to significant volume for the sale of secondary interests, first through continuation vehicles, as primary fund lives are likely to extend even further, but also potentially from LPs in the crosshairs of the new administration's federal funding cuts. In April 2025, Yale University, the pioneer of the "endowment model" that leaned into the perpetual nature of endowment assets to greatly increase allocations to illiquid investments, announced that it was considering selling up to $6 billion of its PE portfolio, a significant portion of the university's $41.4 billion endowment.[7]

With the rise of continuation funds in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic, secondaries have stepped up to a new level of potential AUM. While it used to be assumed that 2%

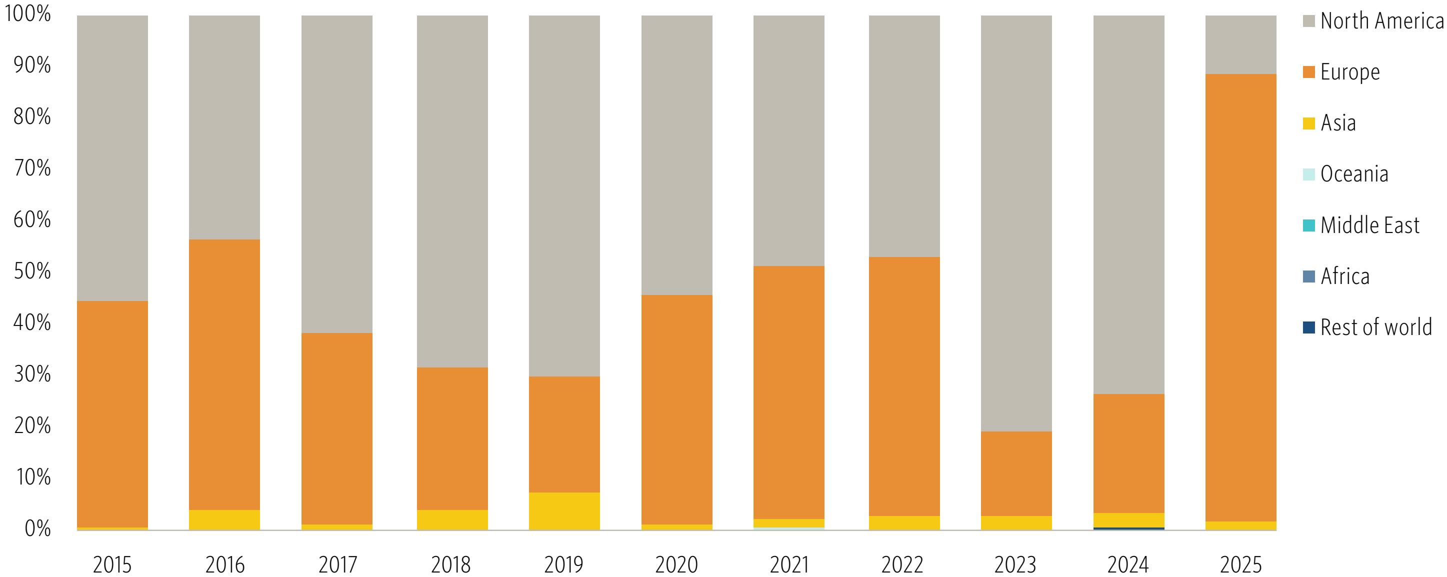
Secondaries AUM ($B)



Source: PitchBook • Geography: Global • As of September 30, 2024

7: "Yale Considers Selling Part of Private Equity Portfolio," Yale Daily News, Yolanda Wang, April 22, 2025.

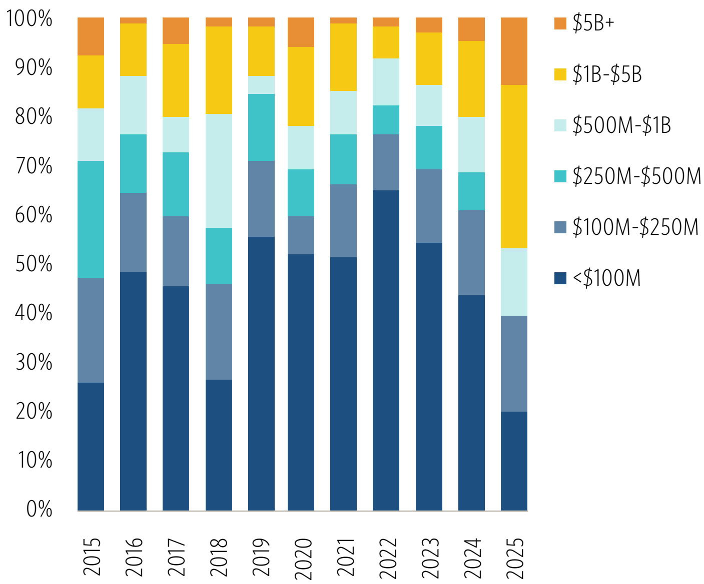
Share of secondaries capital raised by region



Source: PitchBook • Geography: Global • As of March 31, 2025

to 4% of all LP interests would be for sale from any given vintage year, providing an upward limit on the universe of secondaries volume, the popularization of GP-led secondaries has brought new specialist funds and larger generalist funds able to source activity from both LPs and GPs. Highlighting a strategy still a ways from maturity, three of the top 10 secondaries funds to close in Q1 2025 were the first in their fund family: Allianz Private Debt Secondary Fund I, Hamilton Lane Venture Access Fund I, and 360 One Secondaries Fund. The largest fund raised was Ardian Secondary Fund IX, which was $30 billion, a 58% step-up from its massive $19 billion 2020 predecessor. This fund and Britain's ICG Strategic Equity Fund V contributed to a European domination of secondaries fundraising, making up 87.6% of the Q1 2025 total. Secondaries funds over $1 billion are fairly rare in most years, let alone those larger than $5 billion. So far in 2025, however, 47% of the secondaries fund count came from funds larger than $1 billion. It is still a relatively small universe, however, as just 15 funds have been identified as having closed during Q1 2025.

Share of secondaries fund count by size bucket



Source: PitchBook • Geography: Global • As of March 31, 2025

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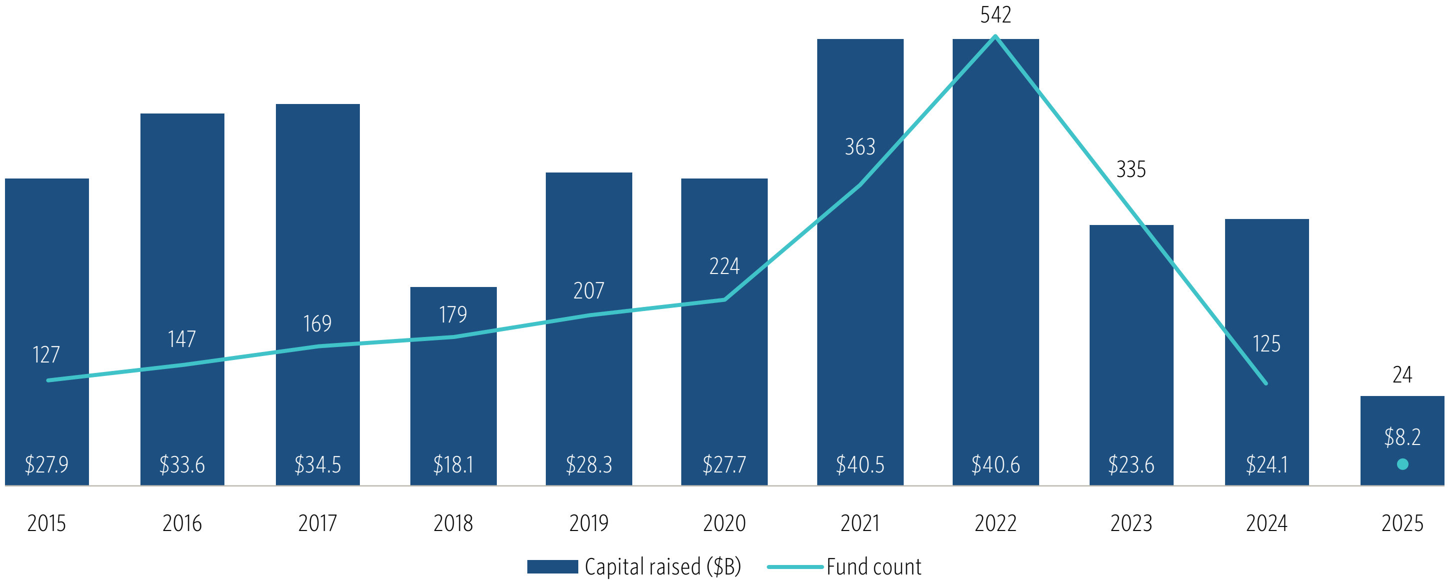
Co-investment

Co-investment fundraising activity



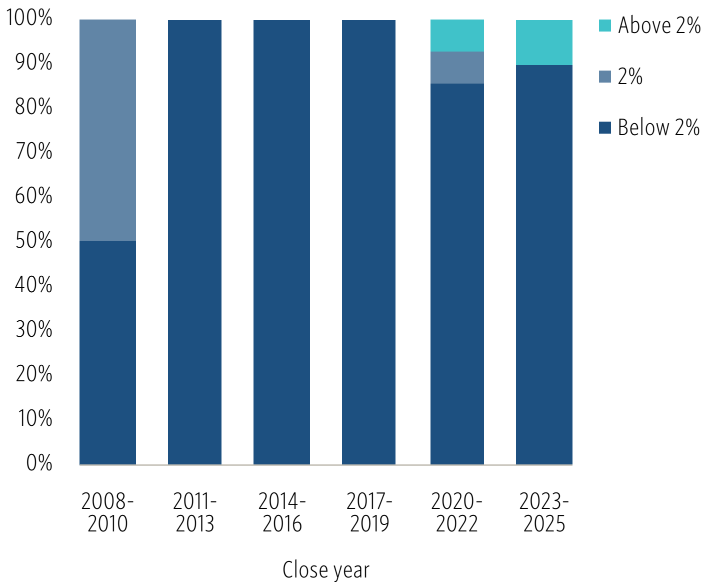
Source: PitchBook • Geography: Global • As of March 31, 2025

Hilary Wiek, CFA, CAIA
Senior Strategist

For the first time, we are including in this report our data on co-investment fund vehicles. 20 years ago, co-investments tended to be one-off opportunities for GPs to top up the capital available for a deal. LPs could invest, at their discretion, alongside GPs they had already entrusted capital to with no management fees and no carried interest, bringing down the total fee burden of their private funds program. This arrangement was not always convenient for LPs or GPs, however. LPs with governance structures that operated on a quarterly cycle might not have been able to approve a co-investment decision in the time frame required by the GP, and some did not feel evaluating individual deals was a core strength of their staff. GPs took a risk that a deal they had arranged might not get funded if enough LPs turned down the offer. Thus was born the co-investment fund. These allowed LPs to get a lower (but not free) management fee, and potentially a lower (but not free) performance fee, and GPs had the power to simply call co-investment capital rather than having to convince LPs to agree on a deal-by-deal basis.

Co-investment funds can be even more challenging to track than the typical drawdown fund. In fact, there are often cases

Share of co-investment management fees by close year grouping

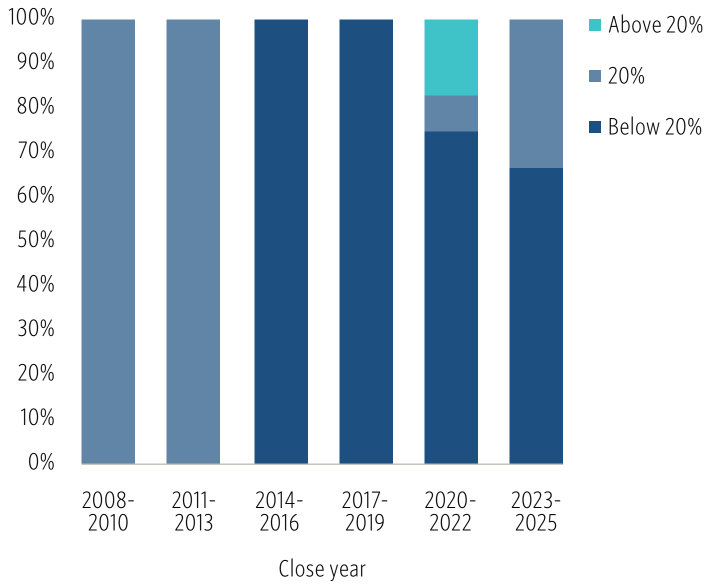


Source: PitchBook • Geography: Global • As of March 31, 2025

where a press release about a successful fund closing will announce a total amount inclusive of a co-investment vehicle, in which case our data may not distinguish the co-investment portion of the fundraising total. While we do have fee data for some of these funds, the counts are low: For funds closed between 2020 and 2022, we have management fees on 14 funds and carried interest figures on 12. What we do have shows that most co-investment funds charge below 2% for the management fee and below 20% for the incentive fee.

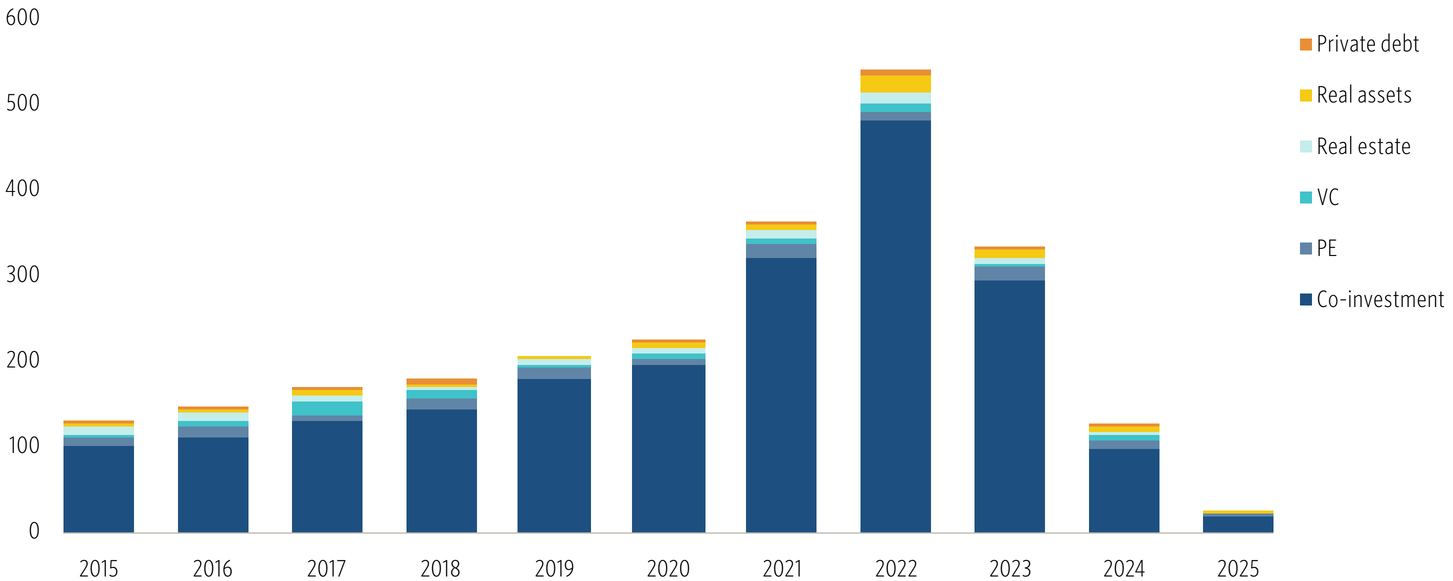
The data does not provide a clear answer to the question of what kind of funds make up the co-investment universe, as most of the co-investment funds in our database are listed with a subtype of co-investment. Now that we are paying more attention to this group, we will endeavor to better sort these funds into the types of investments they are planning to target. At this point, we show that since 2020, 87.2% of the co-investment funds raised are in a general co-investment bucket. The next-largest group is PE at 3.7%. Look to this space in future quarters for more data and analysis on this segment.

Share of co-investment carried interest percentages by close year grouping



Source: PitchBook • Geography: Global • As of March 31, 2025

Co-investment fund count by type



Source: PitchBook • Geography: Global • As of March 31, 2025

Top funds by size

Top PE funds to close in Q1 2025 by size

Fund	Capital raised ($M)	Close date	Step-up	HQ location
Blackstone Capital Partners IX	$21,000.0	March 31	0.8x	New York, US
Insight Partners XIII	$10,000.0	January 16	0.5x	New York, US
Providence Strategic Growth VI	$6,000.0	February 12	1.3x	Boston, US
Blackstone Energy Transition Partners IV	$5,600.0	February 26	1.3x	New York, US
TowerBrook Investors VI	$5,600.0	January 1	1.3x	London, UK

Source: PitchBook • Geography: Global • As of March 31, 2025

Top VC funds to close in Q1 2025 by size

Fund	Capital raised ($M)	Close date	Step-up	HQ location
Emergence Capital Partners VII	$1,000.0	March 25	1.7x	San Francisco, US
8VC Fund VI	$998.0	March 4	1.1x	Austin, US
Guangxi Upgrades RMB Fund	$616.8	January 10	N/A	Nanning, China
Foundation Capital XI	$600.0	March 4	1.2x	Palo Alto, US
Insight Partners Opportunities Fund II	$600.0	January 16	0.4x	New York, US

Source: PitchBook • Geography: Global • As of March 31, 2025

Top real estate funds to close in Q1 2025 by size

Fund	Capital raised ($M)	Close date	Step-up	HQ location
Principal Data Center Growth & Income Fund	$3,640.0	February 28	N/A	Denver, US
Secured Capital Real Estate Partners VIII	$3,600.0	February 13	1.3x	Tokyo, Japan
FPA Apartment Opportunity Fund IX	$1,765.0	February 25	1.2x	San Francisco, US
Fairfield U.S. Multifamily Value Add Fund IV	$1,470.0	February 25	1.5x	San Diego, US
Real Estate Capital Asia Partners VI	$900.0	March 26	1.1x	Singapore, Singapore

Source: PitchBook • Geography: Global • As of March 31, 2025

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Top real assets funds to close in Q1 2025 by size

Fund	Capital raised ($M)	Close date	Step-up	HQ location
EQT Infrastructure VI Fund	$23,127.2	March 28	1.3x	Stockholm, Sweden
Copenhagen Infrastructure V	$13,778.5	March 14	1.8x	Copenhagen, Denmark
North Haven Infrastructure Partners IV	$4,100.0	March 14	0.7x	New York, US
Ridgewood Water & Strategic Infrastructure Fund II	$1,200.0	January 15	2.0x	New York, US
Fengate Infrastructure Fund IV	$1,100.0	January 23	N/A	Toronto, Canada

Source: PitchBook • Geography: Global • As of March 31, 2025

Top private debt funds to close in Q1 2025 by size

Fund	Capital raised ($M)	Close date	Step-up	HQ location
Ares Capital Europe VI	$17,745.6	January 14	1.5x	London, UK
Oaktree Opportunities Fund XII	$16,000.0	February 11	1.0x	Los Angeles, US
Blackstone Real Estate Debt Strategies V	$8,000.0	March 7	1.0x	New York, US
Thoma Bravo Credit Fund III	$3,600.0	January 21	1.1x	Chicago, US
FP Credit Partners III	$3,300.0	January 23	1.5x	San Francisco, US

Source: PitchBook • Geography: Global • As of March 31, 2025

Top FoF funds to close in Q1 2025 by size

Fund	Capital raised ($M)	Close date	Step-up	HQ location
Fifth Avenue Private Equity 18	$1,434.3	January 22	1.3x	New York, US
Axiom Asia VII	$1,280.0	March 10	0.7x	Singapore
Stafford International Timberland Fund X	$1,040.0	February 28	1.5x	London, UK
Twin Bridge Narrow Gate Fund II	$524.7	February 28	1.2x	Chicago, US
Emerging Market Climate Action Fund	$465.3	January 23	N/A	Frankfurt, Germany

Source: PitchBook • Geography: Global • As of March 31, 2025

Top secondaries funds to close in Q1 2025 by size

Fund	Capital raised ($M)	Close date	Step-up	HQ location
Ardian Secondary Fund IX	$30,000.0	January 16	1.6x	Paris, France
ICG Strategic Equity Fund V	$11,000.0	March 3	2.1x	London, UK
Blackstone Strategic Partners Infrastructure IV	$4,000.0	January 2	1.2x	New York, US
ACP Secondaries 5	$1,663.9	February 18	1.4x	Madrid, Spain
Allianz Private Debt Secondary Fund I	$1,557.3	January 13	N/A	Frankfurt, Germany

Source: PitchBook • Geography: Global • As of March 31, 2025

Top co-investment funds to close in Q1 2025 by size

Fund	Capital raised ($M)	Close date	Step-up	HQ location
Enfield Capital Partners Sports Fund	$4,000.0	January 14	N/A	Washington, DC, US
StepStone Infrastructure Co-Investment Partners 2022	$1,400.0	January 13	N/A	New York, US
PA Co-Investment Fund V	$622.0	January 15	0.9x	Darien, US
GCM Grosvenor Co-Investment Opportunities Fund III	$615.0	February 25	1.1x	Chicago, US
GEM Independent Sponsors Fund I	$460.0	February 1	N/A	Charlotte, US

Source: PitchBook • Geography: Global • As of March 31, 2025

Additional research

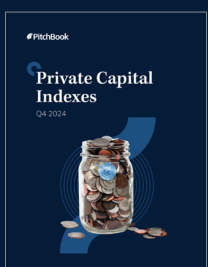
Private markets

Q3 2024 Global Fund Performance Report (with preliminary Q4 2024 data)

Download the report here

2029 Private Market Horizons

Download the report here



Q4 2024 PitchBook Private Capital Indexes

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Q2 2025 Analyst Note: What Volatility Means for Private Fund NAVs

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