



Hedge Fund Outlook

Q1 2025

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2024 Hedge Fund Universe Review

- **Equity L/S:** Strong rebound on the back of risk-on moves
- **Event Driven/Credit:** Decent performance on the back of good market sentiment, despite mediocre capital market activity
- **Macro/CTA:** A relative underperformer, especially currencies trading and systematic macro
- **Relative Value:** Stable performance, led by convertible arbitrage

2024 Hedge Fund Universe Returns	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	YTD
HFRI FoF Conservative	2.6%	0.8%	1.6%	1.4%	6.5%
HFRI FoF	4.2%	0.6%	2.0%	2.3%	9.4%
HFRI HF Composite (Fund-weighted)	4.4%	0.7%	2.9%	1.5%	9.8%
HFRI Equity	5.1%	1.0%	4.0%	1.4%	12.0%
Long/Short Directional	5.2%	0.9%	4.2%	1.3%	12.1%
Market Neutral	4.3%	1.9%	1.5%	2.8%	10.9%
Quantitative Directional	9.0%	2.3%	4.6%	0.3%	17.0%
Multi-Strategy	5.8%	0.2%	3.6%	1.8%	11.8%
HFRI Event Driven	2.3%	0.5%	4.6%	1.6%	9.3%
Activist	5.6%	-4.6%	7.1%	0.0%	7.9%
Credit Arbitrage	4.4%	1.6%	1.0%	2.9%	10.3%
Distressed	2.6%	2.0%	3.6%	2.5%	11.1%
Merger Arbitrage	0.3%	0.0%	3.5%	1.6%	5.4%
Special Situations	2.0%	0.5%	6.2%	-0.9%	7.9%
Multi-Strategy	1.9%	1.5%	4.7%	4.5%	13.3%
HFRI Macro/CTA	6.3%	-0.8%	-0.6%	0.8%	5.7%
Active Trading	3.1%	0.9%	0.7%	2.5%	7.4%
Commodities	4.5%	-1.0%	-2.4%	5.7%	6.7%
Currencies	1.3%	-0.4%	-0.4%	3.2%	3.8%
Discretionary Thematic	1.7%	1.3%	3.5%	-0.5%	6.2%
Systematic	9.7%	-1.7%	-3.6%	0.1%	4.1%
Multi-Strategy	4.4%	-0.6%	3.9%	0.0%	7.8%
HFRI Relative Value	2.5%	1.4%	2.6%	1.9%	8.7%
Asset Backed FI	2.4%	2.1%	2.8%	2.2%	9.7%
Convertible Arbitrage	4.3%	1.2%	3.6%	1.7%	11.2%
Corporate FI	3.2%	1.7%	3.0%	1.7%	9.9%
Multi-Strategy	2.3%	0.7%	2.2%	1.7%	7.1%
Sovereign Fixed Income	3.0%	1.6%	2.1%	2.7%	9.7%
Volatility Arbitrage	0.9%	0.6%	0.6%	1.0%	3.2%
Yield Alternatives	0.9%	1.5%	3.2%	3.5%	9.3%

2024 Forecast

Multistrats growth slowing while sector is in the early stages of consolidation

- We expect continued outperformance by bigger platforms over smaller ones
- Pace of asset growth at multi-PMs will slow given higher cash rate & fees

Markets are underpricing potential for volatility and hedge funds may benefit

- Surprises around inflation, rates, and global economic data offer trading opportunities for hedge funds
- The effects of QT and financial tightening have yet to fully flow through

Still discovering single strategy hedge funds, not every strategy has been swallowed up by multi-managers

- Unlevered and less liquid strategies like emerging markets and distressed are not represented within multi-managers

Risks

Multistrats still in demand but growth has passed peak

- Jain Global launched mid-year, Infini and Arrowpoint growing in Asia
- Citadel, DE Shaw returning profits to investors
- Second tier multistrats (Balyasny, Schonfeld, Verition) did fine ~10+%
- Funds of funds growing their own multimanager, like MS Riverview Omni, New Holland, PAAMCo/Prisma

Exceptionally low volatility year

- S&P +25% with 11% vol. Sharpe of 1.8

Multimanager favorite strategies are expanding into new strategies

- Equity long/short, stat arb, liquid RV strats like index arb remain popular
- Fewer launches, new funds are accepting SMA's to grow AUM
- Multi-managers adding capacity in less liquid strategies

Qualitative HF Alpha Drivers (9-12m view)

Factors	Comments	Historical Range
HF Supply v. Demand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demand is up due to good performance Demand is up because of new Portable Alpha programs Demand is up because PE is not growing Supply is steady 	
Liquidity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High optimism, eagerness to speculate and use leverage – see crypto Multimanager hedge funds amassing capital and leverage 	
Corporate Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Andrew Ferguson is replacing FTC chair Lina Kahn Lighter policing except for big tech Belief there is pent-up M&A activity 	
Government Influence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New president viewed as stock market and crypto-friendly Expect less regulation, policing of capital markets Initiatives to allow retail investors to invest in alternatives Governments don't seem to be trying to reduce deficits Europe projected to cut rates 	

● Current Quarter
● Previous Quarter

2025 Forecast

Demand for Portable Alpha

- Preference for market neutral equity hedge funds
- Adds leverage to equity markets
- Eventually leads to demand for other strategies

Multistrats experience deleveraging + consolidation

- Long time since last quant crisis
- Consolidation in multi-strat and quant space – the big gets bigger
- Excessive focus on “capital efficiency” – managers adding leverage
- Contagion risk grows until next event – *timing uncertain*

Merger deal volume increase

- GS forecasts 25% rise in M&A activity
- Deregulation will likely spur greater M&A activity
- Wave of onshore to offshore listings expected in HK

More attention to fees and hurdles

- Hedge funds made headlines this year for high fee-to-revenue ratio
- Texas Teachers led industry movement to eschew fee for beta
- Hurdles become increasingly relevant as interest rates rise

Risks

Negative Hedge fund headlines

- Unlikely investors will be discouraged from adding to hedge funds

American exceptionalism

- Repeat of 2023-24 – double digit gains with little vol

Government Antitrust Scrutiny

- Administration may surprise by scrutinizing technology mergers
- “At the FTC, we will end Big Tech’s vendetta against competition and free speech” – Andrew Ferguson

Bull market continues

- Repeat of 2023-24 – double digit gains with little vol
- In a bull market scenario, hedge fund fees will stay high
- Investors less motivated to scrutinize fees

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Considerations and risks related to asset classes:

Equity investments involve a high degree of risk. Equity securities may decline in value due to factors affecting securities markets generally, and equity securities generally have greater price volatility than debt securities/investments. Equity securities of certain jurisdictions may experience more rapid and extreme changes in value and may be affected by uncertainties such as international political developments, currency fluctuations and other developments in the laws and regulations of countries in which an investment may be made. There can be no assurance that return objectives will be realised and investors could lose up to the full amount of their invested capital. Fees and expenses may offset the trading profits.

Debt investments (such as, but not limited to, investment grade, high yield, emerging market debt, asset backed securities and insurance linked securities) involves special considerations and certain risks, including risk of default and price volatility, and such securities are regarded as being predominantly speculative as to the issuer's ability to make payments of principal and interest.

LDI and equity overlay strategies may invest and trade in many different market strategies and instruments (including securities, non-securities and derivatives) and may employ different investment, hedging, leverage and arbitrage methodologies, so the risks of those would be material to understanding the risks and benefits of the portfolio. Counterparty and ISDA arrangements may pose potential risk. Furthermore, derivative strategies may be exposed to the risk of market disruptions, volatility, and governmental interventions.

Illiquid investments (such as, but not limited to, private credit, private equity and infrastructure):

General/Loss of capital. Investment involves a high degree of risk. There can be no assurance that return objectives will be realised and investors could lose up to the full amount of their invested capital. Fees and expenses may offset the trading profits.

Limited liquidity. Investments in private markets may result in restricted liquidity since withdrawal rights are limited and interests are not freely transferable or redeemable. There is unlikely to be a secondary market for private market investments interests.

Volatility. Investment techniques used may include the use of leverage and derivative instruments such as futures, options and short sales, which could amplify the possibilities for both profits and losses and may increase volatility.

Hedge Fund investing is speculative and involves significant risk including the risk of losing some or all of the invested capital. Hedge fund strategies may participate in the buying and selling of equity and debt securities, private investments funds, non-readily realisable investments, illiquid investments suspension of trading, concentrated investments, developed and emerging market investments. Hedge fund strategies may be exposed to risks stemming from usage of leverage, derivatives, futures, options, over-the-counter derivative transactions. Counterparty and ISDA arrangements may pose potential risk. Furthermore, hedge fund strategies may be exposed to the risk of market disruptions, volatility and governmental interventions.

Modelling Assumptions:

Forward looking return, volatility, and correlation assumptions have been derived by SECOR, and are based on a combination of: a) the historic performance of each asset class based on what we consider to be appropriate indices or suitable proxies, and over a period that we consider to be appropriate in light of prevailing market conditions (typically 10 years); and b) our judgement in relation to how historic performance, and its various components, may differ in the future. This may include, for example, ad-hoc adjustments to reflect our view that markets are over or under valued.

The resulting assumptions are assumed to be appropriate for asset and liability projections over the medium to long term i.e. 10 to 20 years or longer, and are net of all ongoing management costs and fees.

Expected returns for an asset class are generally built up from and include an allowance for our projected return on cash, inflation, spreads, risk premiums, liquidity premiums, potential losses, valuation adjustments, alpha for active management, management fees, other ongoing costs, and any other factors that we may consider are appropriate for the asset class and/or prevailing market conditions. Expected returns generally do not allow for SECOR advisor or fiduciary management fees, or any transition or rebalancing costs between asset classes or an existing portfolio.

A material risk factor is that the projected returns modelled are underpinned by historic market returns combined with SECOR's assumptions on future market returns, meaning that the projected net returns used for modelling portfolios may not be realised within expected timeframes.

Further details are available on request.