



ALTERNATIVES

Fourth Quarter Hedge-Fund Strategy Outlook: K2 Advisors

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Robert Christian
Senior Managing Director, Head of Research
K2 Advisors®



Brooks Ritchey
Senior Managing Director,
Head of Portfolio Construction,
K2 Advisors®

In their fourth-quarter (Q4) 2018 outlook, K2 Advisors' Research and Portfolio Construction teams take a deeper look at alpha, and why they feel it's misunderstood. They believe offering these insights will help investors better understand the rationale for owning retail mutual funds that invest in hedge strategies.

Alpha Is Hard

For this quarter's outlook we are taking a deeper look at alpha. For hedge funds, the importance of this measure cannot be overstated. The problem, from our perspective, is that often it is misunderstood. From a purely qualitative standpoint investors understand alpha as the value that an active portfolio manager adds to or subtracts from a fund's return, depending upon his or her skill as an investment manager.

Fair enough. But when conversations turn to measuring this fleeting statistical phenomenon, things can get a bit more ambiguous.

Often alpha is talked about in the abstract. A precise quantitative measure is sometimes not specified or, if it is, the calculation may be flawed. Ad-hoc or loose definitions are also often used and never tested for validity.

To be clear, we are not casting aspersions. We understand the challenge. For all intents and purposes, alpha—in the purest mathematical sense—is hard. It is hard to quantify, hard to consistently measure, and even harder to capture. Sometimes asset management marketing materials describe “generating” alpha.

To be precise alpha cannot, in fact, be “generated.” It can only be captured—and it is in short supply. Over time and across markets it represents a zero-sum game. To obtain alpha means taking it away from someone else.

Mathematically speaking (and we are sorry for this), alpha represents the abnormal rate of return on a security or portfolio in excess of what would be predicted by an equilibrium model like the capital asset pricing model (CAPM). The CAPM says that the expected return for an investment is proportional to its exposure to systematic, or non-diversifiable, risk.

In plain English, any investment should earn whatever the risk-free rate is (let's say US Treasury bonds... for now), plus any premium associated with the level of market risk taken (or so-called beta).

Taking it a step further, alpha is the coefficient—or residual of the expected return. In an efficient market, the expected value of the alpha coefficient would be zero; however, we find markets to be decidedly inefficient. As such, if a fund or security returns more than what would be expected given its market sensitivity (beta), it has positive alpha. If it returns less than its beta predicts, it has negative alpha.

So in the simplest of terms, alpha is the portion of a portfolio's return that is the result of factors other than the portfolio's exposure to the market.

Measuring alpha in alternatives provides an additional layer of complexity. Defining market beta is challenging. Remember many alternatives (not all) are considered “absolute return” vehicles; that is, they are not tied to any given benchmark. Take hedge funds, for example.

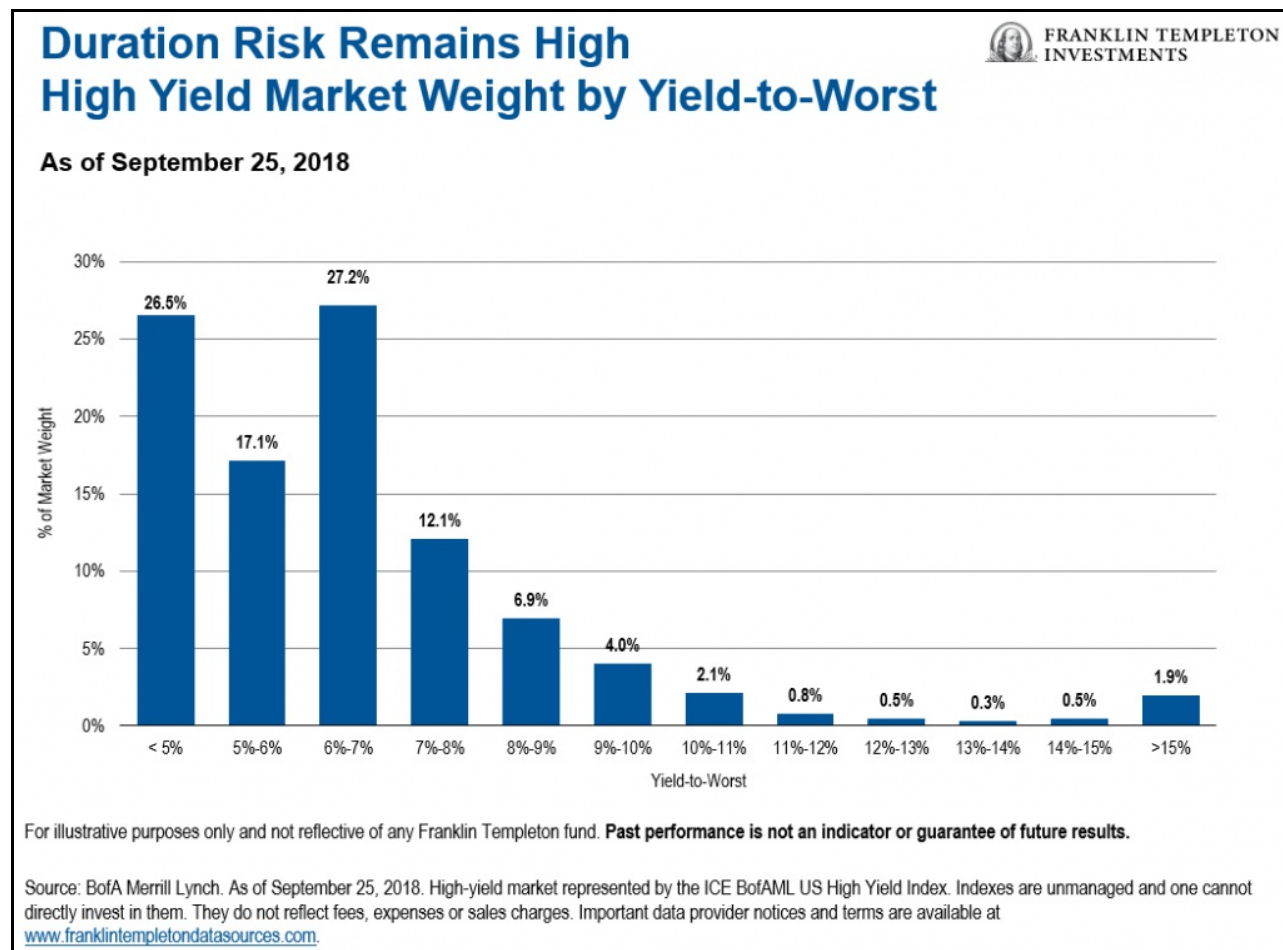
While hedge funds can be measured against traditional market benchmarks such as the S&P 500 Index, to identify a hedge fund’s beta profile requires insight and transparency into its trading strategy and the securities in which it invests. In this way, the systematic risk exposures can be understood and measured.

In our view, the good news is that alternatives and other select investment strategies deliver measurable alpha, provided that the appropriate methodology is used. That said, it is important to recognize that measuring and monitoring alpha is a variable exercise contingent upon each individual manager’s investment program, and the securities in which they invest.

Traditional measures and reports of alpha often fail to control for the statistical artifacts that can significantly alter the meaning of reported numbers. Just something to bear in mind. You cannot measure what you cannot see—and alpha is no exception.

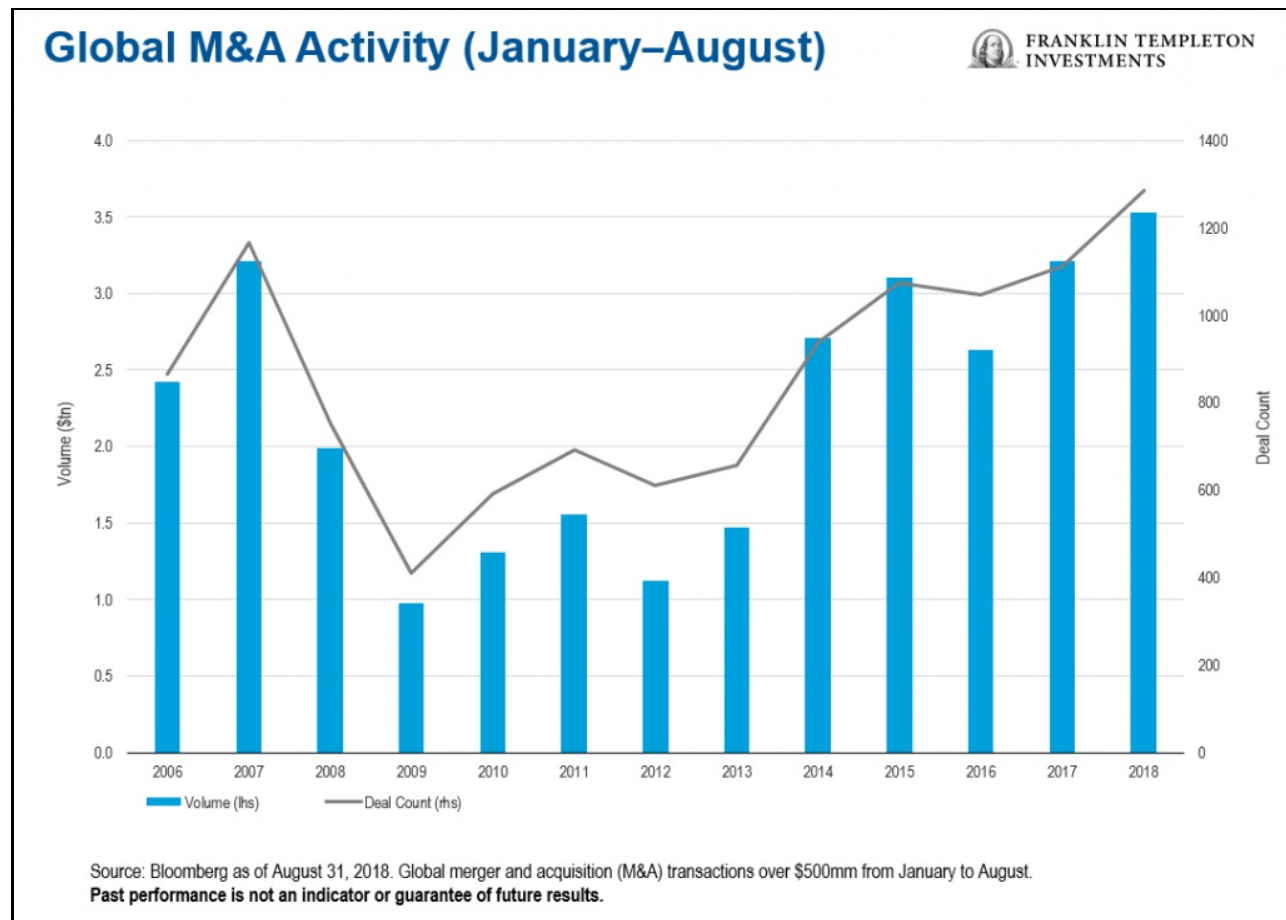
Relative Value - Fixed Income

With interest rates starting to rise, duration¹ risk is coming into focus for fixed income investors, such as in the high yield market. In our view, relative value fixed income strategies such as long/short credit are well positioned, given their shorter duration portfolios, and should be able to capture alpha from rising sector dispersion.



Event Driven - Merger Arbitrage

Corporate activity is expected to remain strong in 2019. The successful completion of the AT&T/Time Warner transaction is expected to lead to an increase in deal activity in the media industry, as well as a broadly more favorable outlook on vertical mergers. Tailwinds for corporate activity also persist, including corporate tax cuts, cash repatriation, high CEO confidence and strong credit markets. The most significant headwind is the trade war between the United States and China.

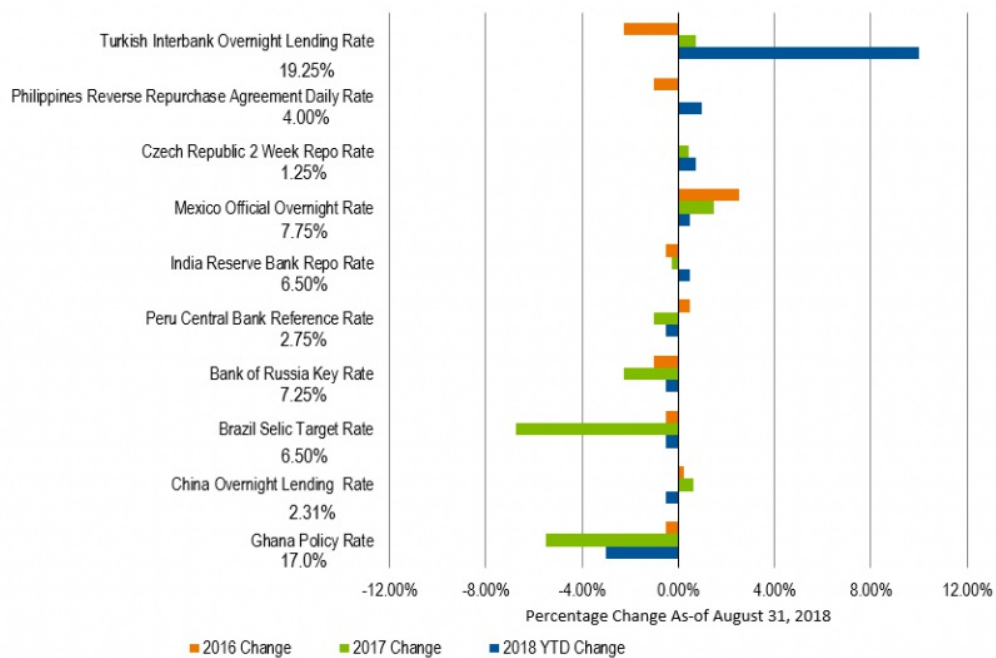


Discretionary Macro

In our opinion, there are many potentially attractive trade opportunities for discretionary managers stemming from macro divergence between countries and their resulting policy responses, important political elections and international trade negotiations. The recent weakness in emerging markets may also present an attractive entry point, but volatility and potential risks remain elevated.

Target Rates of Central Banks Around the World

As of August 31, 2018



Source: Bloomberg. As of August 31, 2018. Most central bank rates are expressed in overnight terms (the rates depository institutions pay to borrow money from the central bank); however, some exceptions apply. **Past performance is not an indicator or guarantee of future results.**

Learn more about K2's strategy with a more detailed outlook on our [website](#).

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1. Duration is a measure of the sensitivity of the price (the value of principal) of a fixed-income investment to a change in interest rates. Duration is expressed as a number of years.