

Real and alternative assets

Amundi
Investment Solutions

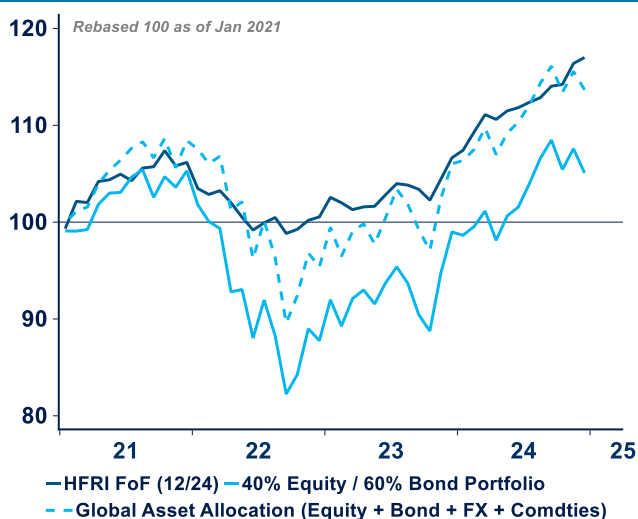
Alternative Brief | January 2025

Hedge Fund Outlook H1 2025

HF to lure more interest after a strong 2024 vintage for alpha

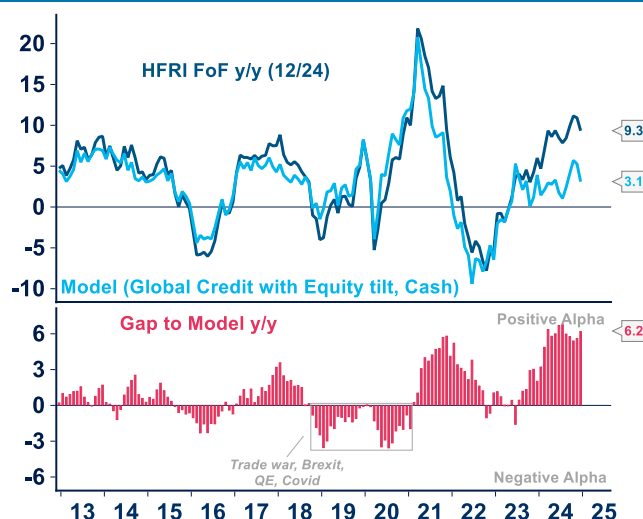
Hedge Funds (HF) were up +9.7% in 2024, supported by L/S Equity, EM-focused and deep Event-Driven strategies. CTAs were the main underperformers. HF outperformed diversified global allocations, including 40/60 equity/bond portfolios, up +6.2%. Furthermore, HF volatility was lower, with lower net exposures. Overall, the HF industry continued to produce very strong alpha in 2024, up an estimated 6.2% y/y. Positive HF performance and the search for diversification are spurring renewed interest and flows in the asset class. In their 2025 Global Report Hedge Funds (Dec 11, 2024), Preqin estimates that HF's AuM progressed in 2024, reaching \$4.9tn as of Q3.

HF continue to compare well with global allocations



Source: HFR Inc., Macrobond, Amundi II (Amundi Investment Institute). Last available data as of 12/30/24. See definitions and sources at the end of this document.

Strong alpha generation since mid-2023



Source: HFR Inc., Macrobond, Amundi II. Proprietary model seeking to estimate the overall HF industry alpha, Last available data as of 12/30/24.

Stage of the economic cycle is crucial for HF allocations

We remain in an atypical cycle: extreme inflation and rising rates resulted in a significant economic slowdown from late-2021 to mid-2023, but did not lead to a recession. Since then, economies have been recovering, reverting to cruise level, supported by central bank rate cuts amid continued disinflation and still elevated fiscal spending.

Authors



Jean-Baptiste Berthon
Senior Cross Asset Strategist
— Amundi Investment Institute



Frédéric Hevras
Senior Hedge Fund Analyst
— Amundi AM

Going forward, three plausible scenarios come to mind regarding the stage of the economic cycle: i) an extended late-cycle, where still restrictive rates and fading fiscal support lead to a sharper economic slowdown; ii) a shallow early-cycle, supported by artificial intelligence (AI) investment and private credit, but capped by the absence of a true economic capitulation; iii) cycle disruptions due to shocks (escalating trade wars and a disorderly geopolitical reshaping of the MidEast and Europe), resulting in unusually short-cycle phases with reduced macro visibility.

The jury is still out. Market behavior is pointing towards a shallow early cycle, which will be unsettled by upcoming shocks with frequent stop-and-goes. How far trade wars escalate will determine the toll on growth.

Key themes that will matter for HF

Theme #1: Growing economic dispersion

Implications for HF: Appealing relative regional trades for top-down styles (+)

US exceptionalism, European core vs periphery's economic and political divergences, Chinese structural deleveraging with targeted stimulus, and Japan's gradual exit from ultra-low interest rate policies are already translating into economic and monetary fragmentation, which will likely be further accentuated by the upcoming trade war. Cross correlations, which are settling in a lower range, and surging regional discrimination across real rates are consistent with more regional relative value arbitrage. This is particularly supportive for top-down-oriented HF as we enter 2025.

Where do we stand in the economic cycle?



Extended Late-Cycle?

- Fading fiscal spending lifts a key economic support
- Sharper slowdown yet to come

Shallow Early-Cycle?

- Shallow recovery, absent any serious economic capitulation
- More modest easing cycle
- Support from AI & Priv Credit



Cycle disrupted by Shocks?

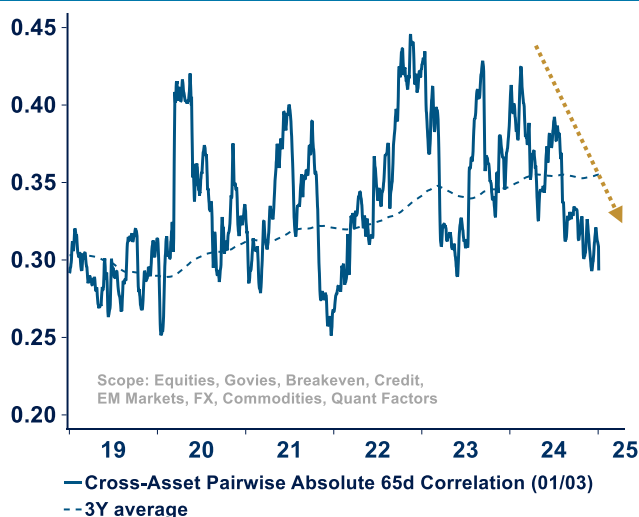
- Cycle phases unusually brief, unsettled by shocks

Shallow Early-Cycle with Shocks?



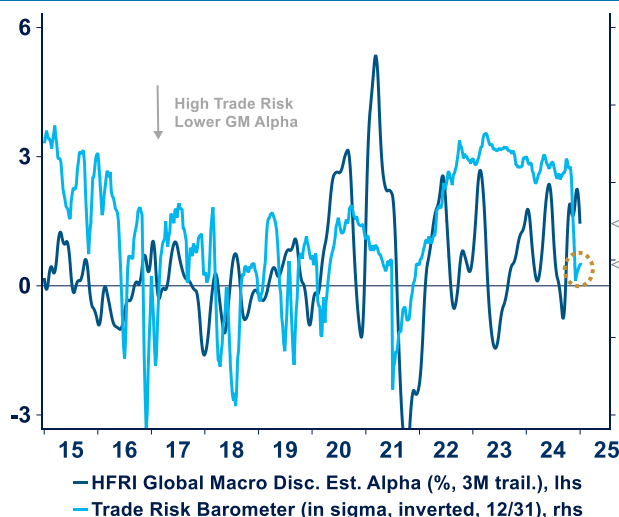
Source: Amundi II.

Receding cross-correlations



Source: Macrobond, Bloomberg, Amundi II. Last available data as of 12/30/24.

Top-down styles rarely like speculative catalysts



Source: HFR Inc., Macrobond, Bloomberg, Amundi II. Last available data as of 12/30/24. GM = Global Macro.

Theme #2: Macro uncertainty is relayed by policy uncertainty (trade, fiscal, regulations, geopolitics)

Implications for HF: Traditional growth drivers will be easier to navigate for top-down styles (+), but will be unsettled by speculative decisions, requiring tactical skills (-)

As growth and, to some extent inflation, mean revert to their cruise levels, economic volatility and macro uncertainty are receding. Policy uncertainty regarding trade, fiscal spending, regulations or geopolitics will matter more going forward. These might initially be more impactful for markets than for the economy. While traditional growth drivers might prove easier to navigate, more speculative catalysts will constrain risk budgets and lead to sudden asset rotations, which tend to be challenging to capture. The most tactical strategies and arbitrage-driven styles, within the Macro Fixed Income strategy, look attractive given the likely numerous FX and bond opportunities in 2025.

Theme #3: More frequent economic cycle inflexions ahead

Implications for HF: More top-down risk, constrained risk budgets, hedging costs (-) and higher volatility (+)

We expect frequent cycle inflexions as intensifying trade wars (and potential geopolitics) stoke inflation and then growth doubts. World economies enjoyed a sequence of positive economic surprises during H2 2024, which now leaves them vulnerable to negative surprises (the cycle of economic surprises usually lasts 6 to 12m peak-to-peak).

We thus expect more trading instability (as occurred during the 2017-19 trade wars) and more frequent phases of correlation anomalies, as markets struggle to read changing tides. Dispersion across top-down-oriented HF will likely rise. On the positive side, we see equity volatility reverting to average (up from its current low levels), historically a positive for HF, as it opens more trading windows and unleashes more market movers.



Source: Macrobond, Bloomberg, Amundi II. Proprietary model expressed in zscore (the number of standard deviations from the mean). Last available data as of 12/30/24.

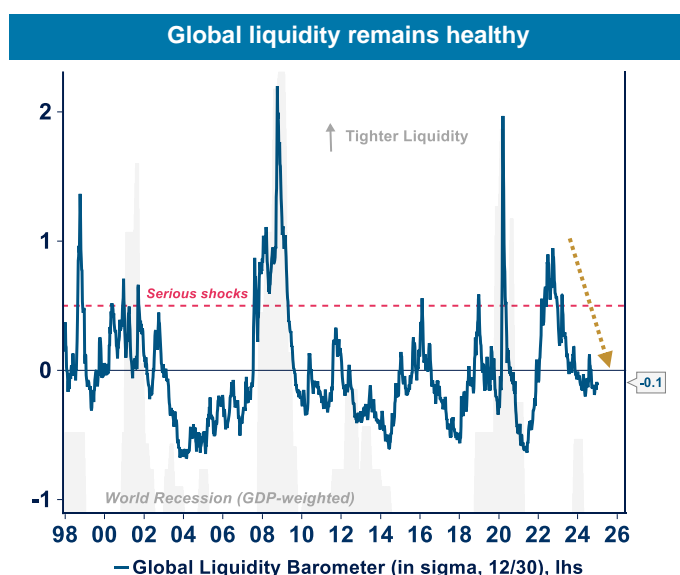
Source: Macrobond, Bloomberg, Amundi II. Last available data as of 12/30/24.

Theme #4: A benign cycle would mitigate markets' downside risks

Implications for HF: Top-down styles to have more leeway to deploy trades. A repeat of the poor HF alpha during Trump 1.0 is less likely.

While we see more pitfalls for active management in 2025, a benign macro backdrop would contribute to limiting downside risks for markets. Robust safety nets include: reflation policies in the US and China; ongoing interest rate easing and reasonable easing expectations; comfortable central bank ammunition to support growth if need be; still healthy liquidity; and risk appetite not yet being at extreme levels.

HF alpha generation during the Trump 1.0 trade wars was negative. At that time, the Brexit saga added extra uncertainty while Trump's transactional style was a



Source: Macrobond, Bloomberg, Amundi II. Last available data as of 12/30/24.



surprise for most market players. The economic backdrop was also more fragile back then. We do not expect a repeat of negative HF alpha.

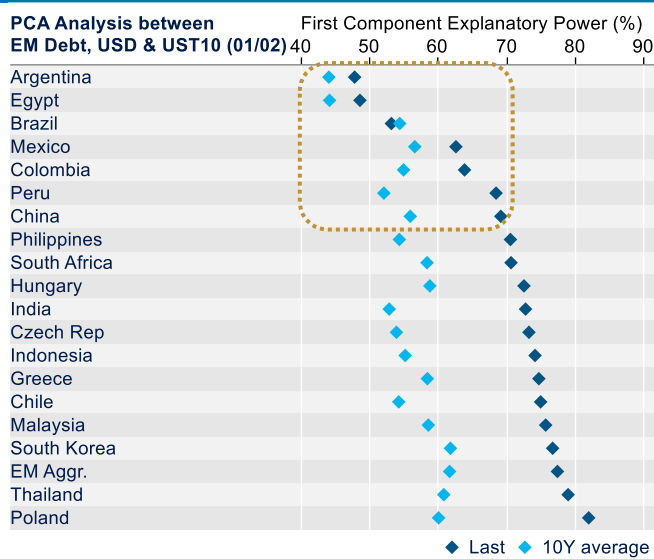
Theme #5: EM Fixed Income (EM FI) less intertwined with politics than Global Macro (GM)

Implications for HF: GM directly influenced by speculative catalysts than EM FI, which can find more isolated trades

Global Macro managers primarily trade macro-driven DM markets (Developed Markets), which will be subject to changing growth, inflation, rate and dollar expectations as the Trump administration deploys its policies. EM assets are also more exposed to US macro policies than usual, but a third of the EM countries we track in the below left-hand table still show moderate levels of sensitivity, which can help managers diversify their portfolios. Some countries, which might benefit from geopolitics, and more local supply chains, also offer appealing alternative trades (including India, Vietnam, Mexico, Poland and Hungary).

Overall, the EM investment backdrop remains decent. Structural EM risks are stable, EM growth continues to outperform DMs, while EM rates have peaked. China's deleveraging is an obvious threat but should remain manageable thanks to its targeted stimulus. EM debt valuations are fair to slightly rich, but the net carry (adjusted for risk) remains appealing relative to most other yielding assets. While we expect beta to dominate performance contributions, EM FI strategies look well-positioned to navigate H1 2025. Our fundamental models suggest there are more FX than pure credit arbitrage opportunities for now.

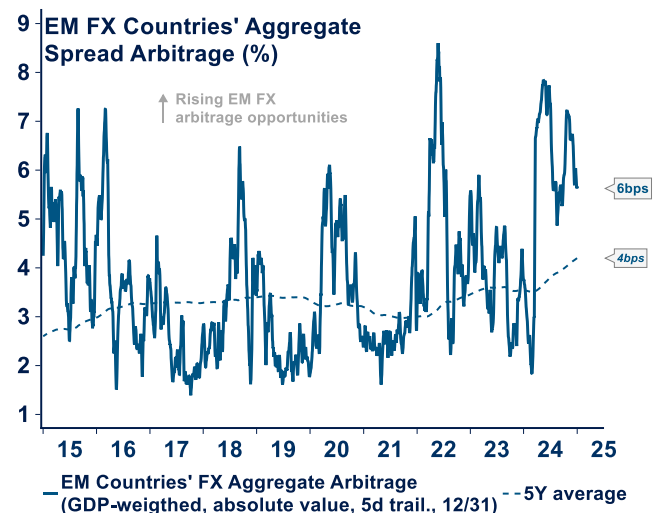
Higher but uneven EM sensitivity to US policies



PCA analysis isolate common factors that move several assets. It is performed on EM Debt (HC & local) & USD & UST 10Y, on a rolling 4M period. Above, the % of moves explained by the most dominant factor.

Source: Macrobond, Bloomberg, Amundi II. Last available data as of 12/30/24.

EM carry, adjusted for risk, outranks credit peers



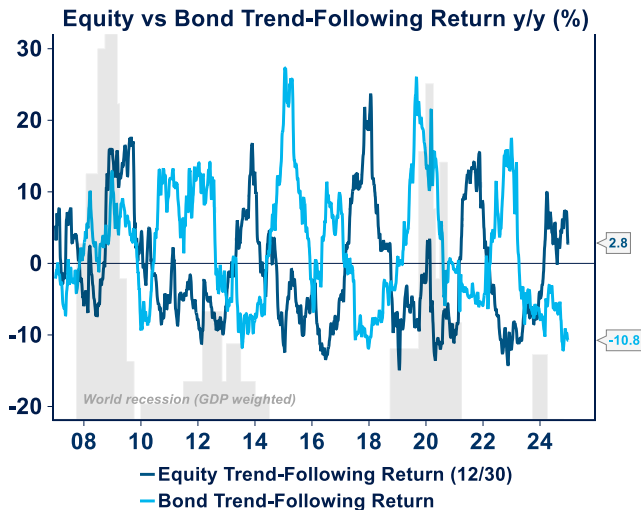
Source: Macrobond, Bloomberg, Amundi II. Last available data as of 12/30/24.

Theme #6: Trendiness to switch from equity to macro assets

Implication for HF: CTAs back in favour later this year

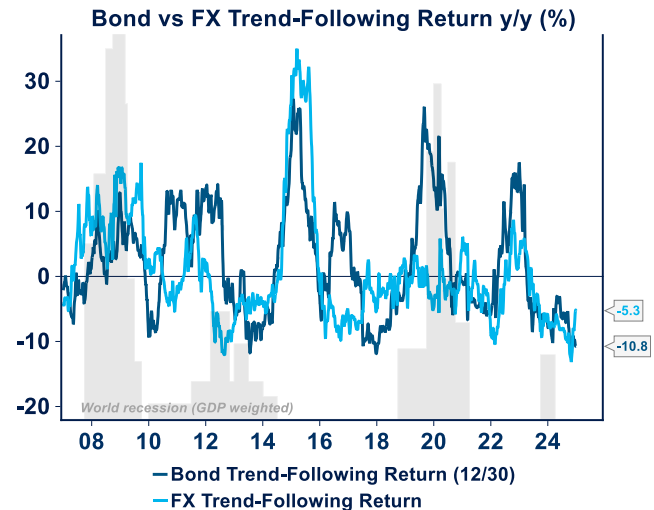
While trendiness is usually strong once an early cycle has started, it is more challenging to anticipate this time, assuming a shallow recovery unsettled by shocks, hence our neutral stance on CTAs. We expect the contribution from smaller assets to be more significant. After strong trendiness in equities, we expect a switch in favour of FX and then bonds later this year. Indeed, trends across assets tend to be asynchronous: significant trendiness in equities usually mean limited trendiness in bonds, and vice versa. Similarly, trendiness in bonds usually leads to trends in FX if unfolding with regional fragmentations. Trends in commodities are usually meaningful when they impact inflation.

Strong equity trends usually mean weak bond trends



Source: Macrobond, Bloomberg, Amundi II. Last available data as of 12/30/24.

Strong bond trends usually mean strong FX trends



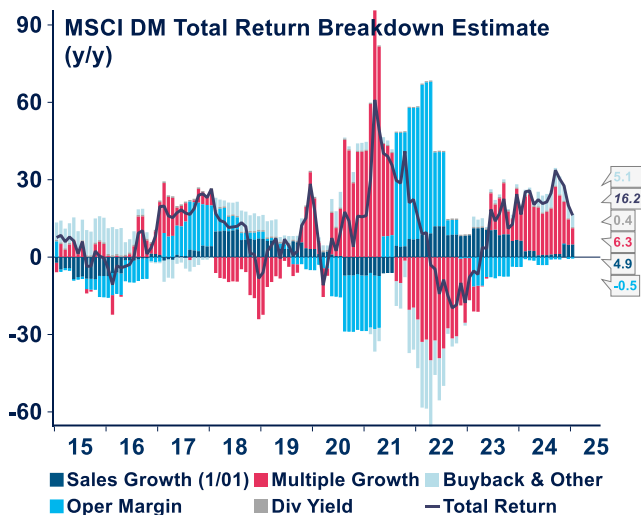
Source: Macrobond, Bloomberg, Amundi II. Last available data as of 12/30/24.

Theme #7: Bottom-up fundamentals take center stage, amid rich equity and credit valuations

Implication for HF: Broadening and greater fundamentals pricing, ideal for HF (+)

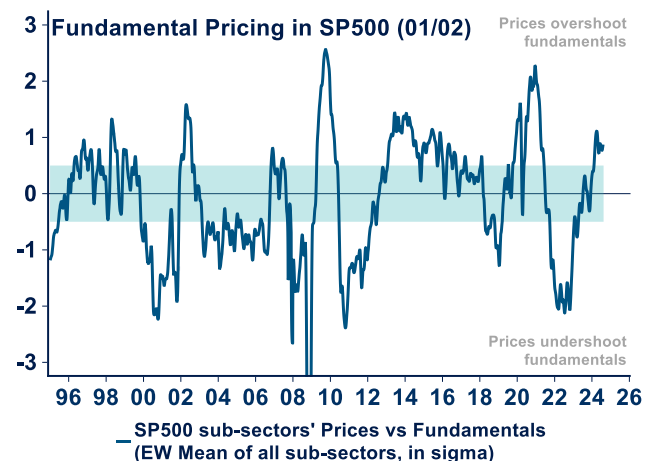
Nearly half of DM equities' returns in 2024 were driven by multiples' expansion (thanks to lower rates and a friendlier economic backdrop, albeit with regional nuances) and now need fundamental validation. Supportive credit corporate conditions are also already reflected in spreads. We expect a greater focus on securities' fundamentals and a broadening beyond US indices and the tech sector in 2025. This would continue to support alpha generation, especially for fundamentals-driven models. We would focus more on L/S neutral in the US and more on L/S diversified value in the EU.

Multiples expansion now needs fundamentals validation



Source: Macrobond, Bloomberg, Amundi II. Last available data as of 12/30/24.

Price overshoot post-US election likely to be brief



This indicator compares the price of each sub-sector to a combination of fundamental indicators including revenues, margin, profitability, expressed in zscore. The closer prices trade in line with fundamentals, the closer the indicator will near zero.

Source: Macrobond, Bloomberg, Amundi II. Last available data as of 12/30/24.

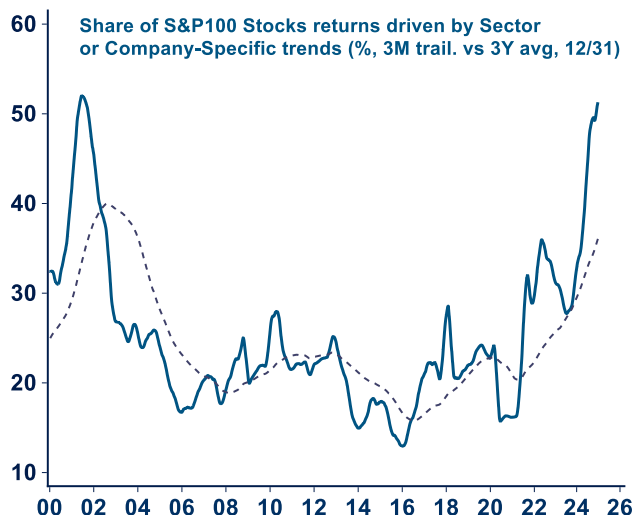
Theme #8: Bifurcating drivers still make room for stock-picking, unlike credit that mainly relies on carry

Implications for HF: Selective but still strong Equity alpha (+), more limited in Credit (-)

Stock pairwise correlations rose in the US and to some extent in Europe, with falling dispersion. However, the market structure hides a significant bifurcation between segments that are the most sensitive to US policies versus the rest of the market which is more driven by idiosyncrasy. Our L/S Equity Alpha Potential model, which tracks the share of stocks displaying an exploitable trend, suggests bottom-up opportunities remain abundant in equities, both on the long and short sides. We find more discrimination at an industry level than at a quant factor level.

In DM credit markets, room for bottom-up picking looks poor, given the limited dispersion and high correlation across rating, duration and sectors. The appeal for credit looks more linked to carry than alpha.

Stocks increasingly driven by idiosyncrasy



Source: Macrobond, Bloomberg, Amundi II. Last available data as of 12/30/24.

Long and short stock opportunities remain abundant



Source: HFR Inc., Macrobond, Bloomberg, Amundi II. Last available data as of 12/30/24.

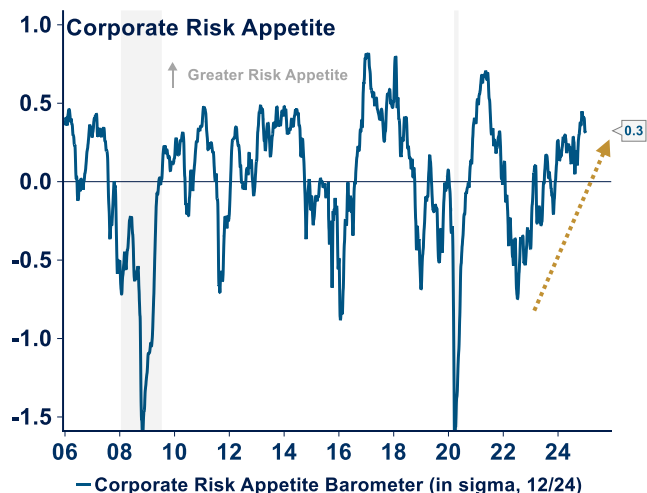
Theme #9: Animal spirits back in the US; the rest of the world remains herbivore

Implications for HF: Corporate activity is source of catalysts, good news for Event Driven and L/S Equity (+)

Corporate risk appetite has been recovering since 2023 and more recently bounced in the US, boosted by prospects of deregulations, re-industrialisation and corporate tax cuts. Corporate activity is reviving, helped by lower rates and moderate private leverage, as evidenced by investments, M&A volumes, primary markets issuance and activist campaigns. However, corporate activity does not fully reflect the progress in corporate sentiment. Concerns about the impact of trade wars and immigration policies on corporate margins and capex are capping the upside for now.

A more benign event-driven backdrop is favorable for merger arbitrage, which would benefit from a broader menu of opportunities. Merger spreads are also appealing and factor in more individual deal specifics. Cheap valuations in Europe also provide acquirers with appealing entry points. The dominant strategy risk remains policy uncertainty, which is imposing a significant premium for strategic and cross-border acquisitions. Whether or not a new capex cycle starts off will matter too. While waiting for more clarity on these questions, we will prepare to reweight the strategy in H2 25. In the meantime, credit special situations remain relatively more attractive.

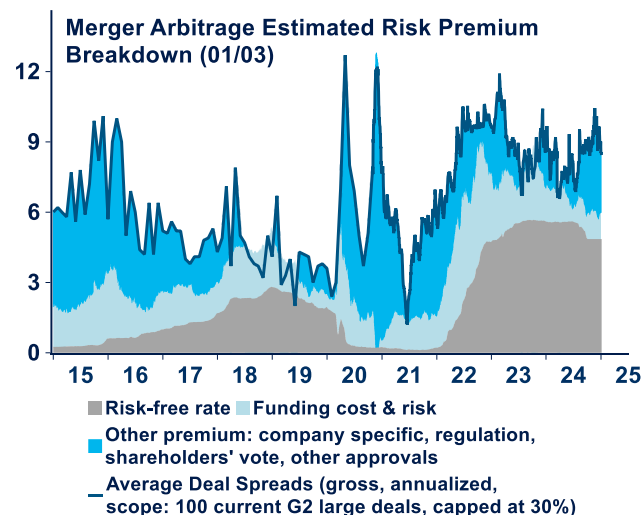
US corporate risk appetite back after 2 years of caution



Based on a variety of corporate surveys and on markets most sensitive to the topic

Source: Macrobond, Bloomberg, Amundi II. Last available data as of 12/30/24.

Attractive merger spreads & more room for idiosyncrasy



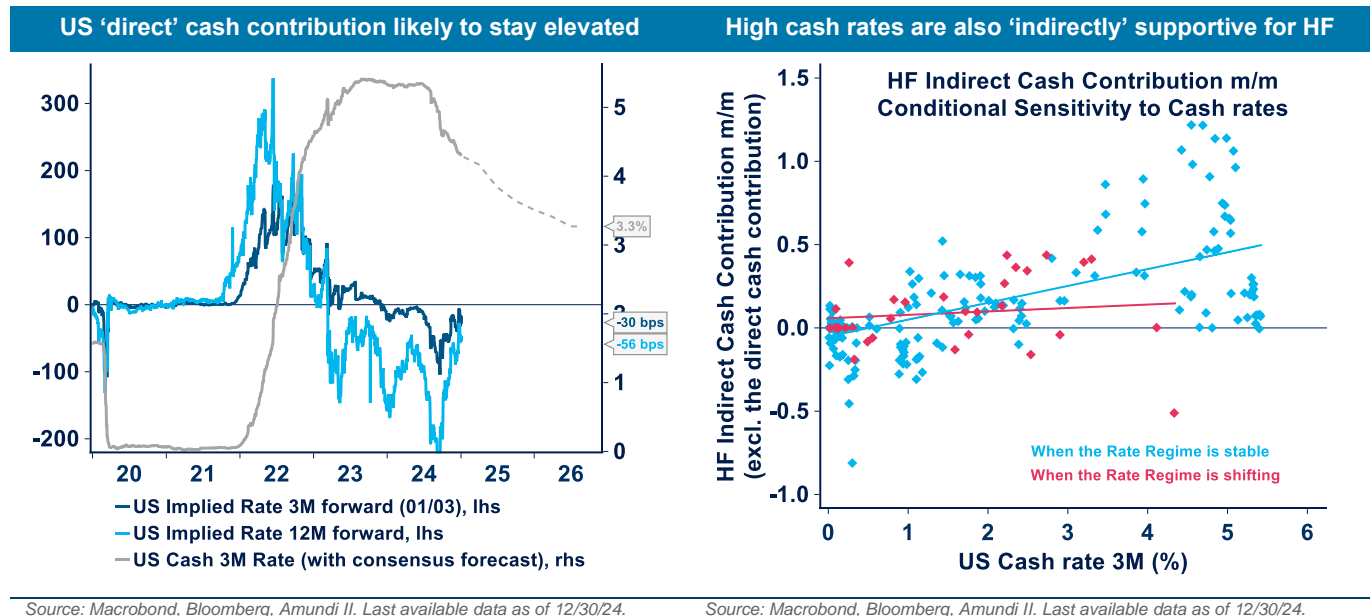
Source: Macrobond, Bloomberg, Amundi II. Last available data as of 12/30/24.

Theme #10: Cash rate still high

Implications for HF: Elevated extra cash contribution for HF (+)

HF maintain below-par net market exposures and are therefore directly and/or synthetically long cash. On top of this 'mechanical' cash contribution, HF returns are also indirectly yield-sensitive because major rate inflexions reflect changing macro tectonics that will open up relative opportunities. On average, HF capture about 60-70% of the cash interest, accounting for friction costs. With the cash rate seen staying at an elevated level for the foreseeable future, the contribution to HF returns will remain meaningful.

HF are competitive¹ when the cash rate is elevated, especially when alpha conditions are supportive, as they are compared to risky assets that deliver less attractive net-of-cash yields.



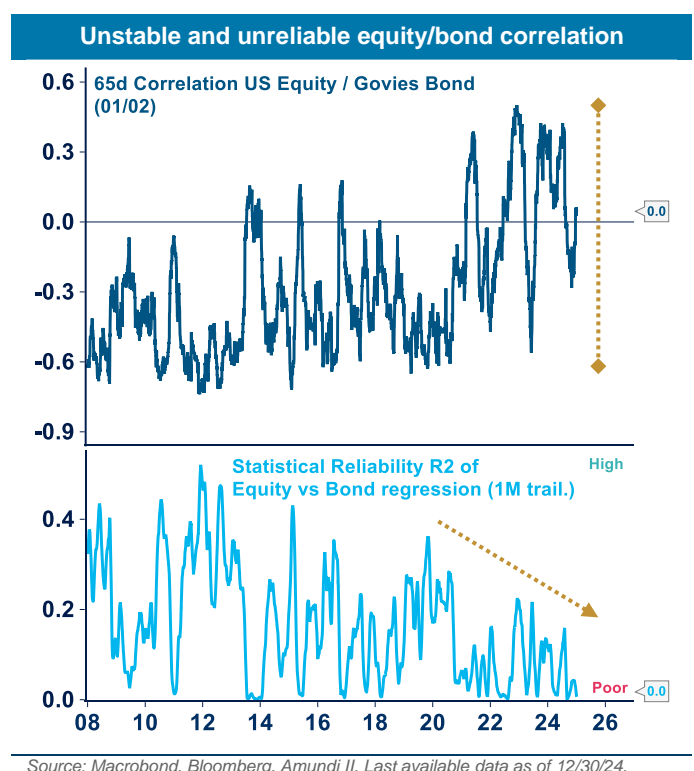
Theme #11: A brave new world for diversification

Implications for HF: HF are among the few assets providing sustainable diversification (+)

Portfolio risk management challenges are very different compared to those of the last decade. Liquidity is not as abundant and rates are higher. Absent a recession, the recovery phase will likely be shallow and result in more modest cyclical-asset returns. There are a lot more threats of a different nature including: more cycle inflexions; trade and globalization risks; geopolitical reshaping in the MidEast, the EU and Asia; high portfolio concentration in the US market and the tech sector in particular; FX carry trade vulnerability; and more trading instability.

Meanwhile, the equity/bond correlation remains unstable and unreliable, calling for alternative means of diversification.

Along with real assets, HF provide appealing diversification benefits as they operate in most markets, favour relative arbitrage with shorts, have dynamic

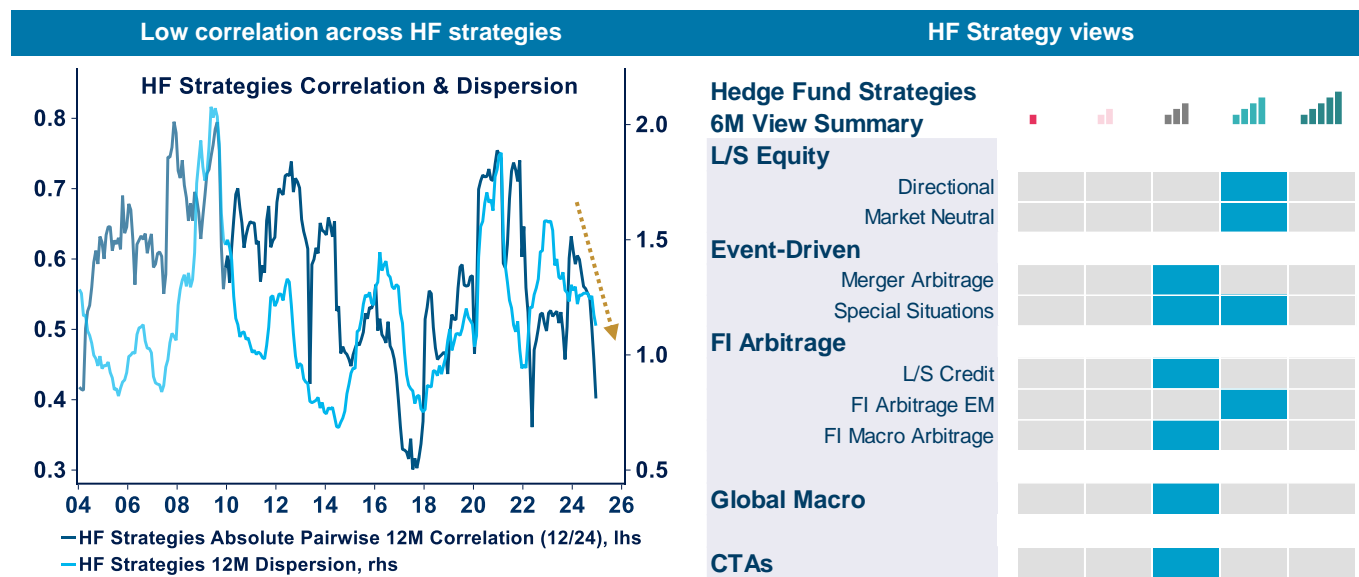


¹ Investors can suffer a loss of their initial capital, up to total loss of their investment, because it is made on the financial markets and uses technologies and instruments that are subject to variations.

market timing and deploy differentiated strategies (including fundamental, systematic and thematic styles).

HF allocation stances

Overall, we seek a more balanced allocation across HF strategies than in 2024. Skewed towards L/S Equity Neutral, EM FI and L/S Credit in 2024, we favour a more diversified allocation within L/S Equity, between neutral and diversified styles, and a more balanced position across regions. We would also favour a more balanced allocation between bottom-up and top-down styles, with a tilt to both L/S Equity and EM FI strategies. We prepare to reweight Merger Arbitrage and Global Macro in H2 25. Fund selection would matter more for Macro FI, favoring the most tactical and/or arbitrage-oriented strategies. We would keep a neutral allocation to CTAs.



Source: HFR Inc., Macrobond, Amundi II. Last available data as of 12/30/24.

Source: Amundi II. Stance as of 12/30/24.



Hedge Fund Indices Performance

Hedge Fund Indices HFRI (as of 12/24)	2023	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2024
HFRI FoF Composite Index	6.1	4.2	0.6	2.0	2.6	9.7
L/S Equity	11.4	5.1	1.0	4.0	1.7	12.3
Equity Multi-Strategy	8.6	5.8	0.2	3.6	2.1	12.2
Quantitative Directional	12.8	9.0	2.3	4.6	1.7	18.6
Market Neutral	6.0	4.3	1.9	1.5	2.1	10.1
Other (Sector, Factor bias)	10.4	5.6	0.9	3.8	2.2	13.0
Event-Driven	10.4	2.3	0.5	4.6	1.1	8.7
Merger Arbitrage	5.1	0.3	0.0	3.5	2.0	5.9
Special Situations	13.6	2.0	0.5	6.2	-1.5	7.2
Activist	18.1	5.6	-4.6	7.1	-0.4	7.5
Credit Arbitrage	10.7	4.4	1.6	1.0	2.9	10.3
Distressed/Restructuring	7.9	2.6	2.0	3.6	1.9	10.5
Multi-Strategy	10.0	1.9	1.5	4.7	3.9	12.6
Relative Value	7.0	2.5	1.4	2.6	1.8	8.6
Fixed Income-Corporate	8.4	3.2	1.7	3.0	1.5	9.7
Yield Alternatives	8.2	0.9	1.5	3.2	5.5	11.3
Fixed Income-Sovereign	9.1	3.0	1.6	2.1	2.2	9.1
Multi-Strategy	6.3	2.3	0.7	2.2	1.4	6.8
Other (CB, Vol, Structured)	4.9	2.5	1.3	2.3	1.6	7.9
Global Macro & CTAs	-0.3	6.3	-0.8	-0.6	1.1	6.0
Discretionary Thematic	5.0	1.7	1.3	3.5	0.4	7.2
Multi-Strategy	3.1	4.4	-0.6	3.9	-0.2	7.7
Macro Other	1.7	3.0	-0.2	-0.7	3.7	5.9
CTAs	-3.8	9.7	-1.7	-3.6	0.4	4.5
EM Multistrategy	11.6	5.2	2.3	3.5	2.1	13.7
China	-3.3	0.4	2.4	6.6	-1.3	8.1
Global Benchmarks (net fees)						
40% Equity / 60% Bond Basket	12.8	2.2	0.4	6.8	-3.1	6.2
Global Allocation Basket	11.2	3.5	0.5	5.3	-2.1	7.2
G3 TBill 3M TR (loc, unhedged)	3.5	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.8	3.7

Source: HFR Inc., Amundi II. Data as of the date indicated in the table

The index returns are provided for purposes of comparison and include dividends and/or interest income. The indices are unmanaged and fully invested. Although information and analysis contained herein has been obtained from sources Amundi AM believes to be reliable, its accuracy and completeness cannot be guaranteed. Investors cannot invest directly in indices. The indices referenced herein have been selected because they are well known, easily recognized by investors, and reflect those indices that Amundi AM believes, in part based on industry practice, provide a suitable benchmark against which to evaluate the investment or broader market described herein.

Index Description

Other L/S Equity: equally weighted performance of HFRI Equity Hedge: Sector - Energy/Basic Materials, Technology/Healthcare

Other Relative Value: equally weighted performance of HFRI Relative Value: Fixed Income-Asset Backed, Convertible Arbitrage, Volatility

Other Macro: equally weighted performance of HFRI, Macro: Active Trading, Commodity, Currency

HFRI indices: for a comprehensive description of the HFRI indices used in the above table, please refer to the index description on HFR website: <https://www.hfr.com/hfrx-indices-index-descriptions>

Global Benchmark Description

40% Equity/60% Bond Basket: Combines the MSCI World and the Barclays Global Bond Aggregate

Global Allocation Basket: Combines the MSCI World, the Barclays Global Bond Aggregate, Global FX Carry in USD, and the S&P GSCI Commodity index. All indexes are in USD unhedged. Net of fees and gross of taxation.



AMUNDI INVESTMENT INSTITUTE

In an increasingly complex and changing world, investors have expressed a critical need to better understand their environment and the evolution of investment practices in order to define their asset allocation and help construct their portfolios. Situated at the heart of the global investment process, the Amundi Investment Institute's objective is to provide thought leadership, strengthen the advice, training and daily dialogue on these subjects across all assets for all its clients – distributors, institutions and corporates. The Amundi Investment Institute brings together Amundi's research, market strategy, investment insights and asset allocation advisory activities. Its aim is to project the views and investment recommendations of Amundi.

<https://research-center.amundi.com/>

Chief editors

Monica Defend

Head of Amundi Investment
Institute

Claudia Bertino

Head of Investment Insights
& Publishing,
Amundi Investment Institute

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

This document is not intended for retail investors and is for the exclusive use of institutional investors acting on their own account and categorized as either "eligible counterparties" or "professional clients" within the meaning of the markets in financial instruments directive 2014/65/EU. This document has been prepared solely for the information of the person to whom it is presented and should not be reproduced or used for any other purpose. No recipient of this document may distribute it to any other person. This document is not intended for U.S. investors.

HEDGE FUND - MAIN RISK FACTORS

Investments in or linked to hedge funds are speculative and may be adversely affected by the unregulated nature of hedge funds and the use of trading strategies and techniques. Hedge funds are typically less transparent in terms of information and pricing and have higher fees than traditional funds. There is no assurance that any of the strategy will achieve its investment objective. The risks associated with Hedge Funds are listed but are not limited to the below:

- **Risk of Non-achievement of Investment Objective:** There is no assurance that a strategy will achieve its investment objective.
- **Risk of losses:** Investors can suffer a loss of their initial capital, up to total loss of their investment, because it is made on the financial markets and uses technologies and instruments that are subject to variations
- **Risk of illiquidity:** Certain exceptional market conditions may have an unfavorable impact on the product's liquidity, or even make the product totally illiquid. This leads to a risk to the possibility of valuing the product, a risk of loss, and may make it impossible to resell the product. Some products are by nature less liquid than others and carry a high liquidity risk
- **Market Risk:** The risk of a change in a product's valuation due to market factors, including, among other things, overall business performance and the market's perception of economic/political factors influencing the product's valuation

This document has not been prepared in regards to specific investment objectives, financial situations, or the particular needs of any specific entity or person. Investors should make their own appraisal of the risks and should seek their own financial advice regarding the appropriateness of investing in any securities or financial instrument or participating in any investment strategy. Before you decide to invest in any account or fund, you should carefully read the relevant client agreements and offering documentation.

Any descriptions involving investment process, risk management, portfolio characteristics or statistical analysis are provided for illustrative purposes only, will not apply in all situations, and may be changed without notice.

PAST PERFORMANCE DOES NOT PREDICT FUTURE RETURNS. THIS ALSO APPLIES TO HISTORICAL MARKET DATA.

Unless otherwise stated, all information contained in this document is from Amundi Asset Management SAS and is as of **30 December 2024**. This document is solely for informational purposes. This document does not constitute an offer to sell, a solicitation of an offer to buy, or a recommendation of any security or any other product or service. Any securities, products, or services referenced may not be registered for sale with the relevant authority in your jurisdiction and may not be regulated or supervised by any governmental or similar authority in your jurisdiction. Any information contained in this document may only be used for your internal use, may not be reproduced or disseminated in any form and may not be used as a basis for or a component of any financial instruments or products or indices. Furthermore, nothing in this document is intended to provide tax, legal, or investment advice. Diversification does not guarantee a profit or protect against a loss. This document is provided on an "as is" basis and the user of this information assumes the entire risk of any use made of this information. Historical data and analysis should not be taken as an indication or guarantee of any future performance analysis, forecast or prediction. The views expressed regarding market and economic trends are those of the author and not necessarily Amundi Asset Management SAS and are subject to change at any time based on market and other conditions, and there can be no assurance that countries, markets or sectors will perform as expected. These views should not be relied upon as investment advice, a security recommendation, or as an indication of trading for any Amundi product. Investment involves risks, including market, political, liquidity and currency risks. Furthermore, in no event shall any person involved in the production of this document have any liability for any direct, indirect, special, incidental, punitive, consequential (including, without limitation, lost profits) or any other damages.

Date of first use: **10 January 2025**. DOC ID: 4146882

Marketing Communication. Document for the exclusive attention of professional clients, investment services providers and any other professional of the financial industry.