



Investment Management

Alternative Investments Overview

Examples of Alternative Investments include:

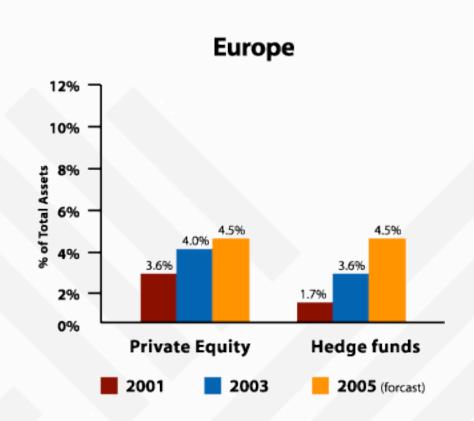
- Hedge funds
- Private equity
- Commodities
- Structured products
- Property
- Collectibles



Current and Forecast Allocation to Alternative Investments

North America 12% 10% 8.2% % of Total Assets 7.5% 7.5% 7.5% 5.0% 2.5% 2% 0% **Private Equity** Hedge funds 2005 (forcast) 2001 2003

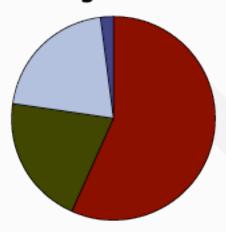
Source: Goldman Sachs International & Russell Investment Group





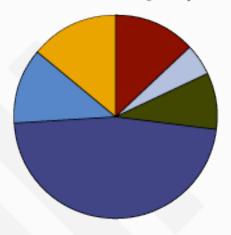
The Market Investor Breakdown

Hedge Funds



- HNWI (Including Family Offices) 55%
- Endowments 20%
- Fund of Funds 20%
- Pension Funds 5%

Private Equity



- HNWI (Including Family Offices) 13%
- Endowments 5%
- Insurance Companies 9%
- Pension Funds 47%
- Fund of Funds 12%
- Others 14%

Source: Merrill Lynch

Source: FRM Ltd



Middle East Market for Alternatives

- Large government entities early adopters
- Sophistication of products has limited role of local intermediaries and penetration into HNWI segment
- Perception of risk has created orientation toward Fund of Funds and guaranteed products



Private Equity A Definition

Private equity funds are "blind pools" of capital that generally invest in private companies

Private equity can be categorised into:

- •Venture Capital investments made at an early stage in a company's life
- Development Capital financing for growth or expansion of a company that is breaking-even or trading profitably
- Buy-outs/buy-ins acquisition of established companies (typically using debt)



LBO's Largely Continue to Prosper

- •30% of European fund managers now invest in PE up from 13% in 2001
- •Returns in Europe outstripped those in the US by an average of 4% a year over the last decade
- •Trade Buyers returning, but financial buyers accounted for 8 of the largest I0 deals in first half of 2003

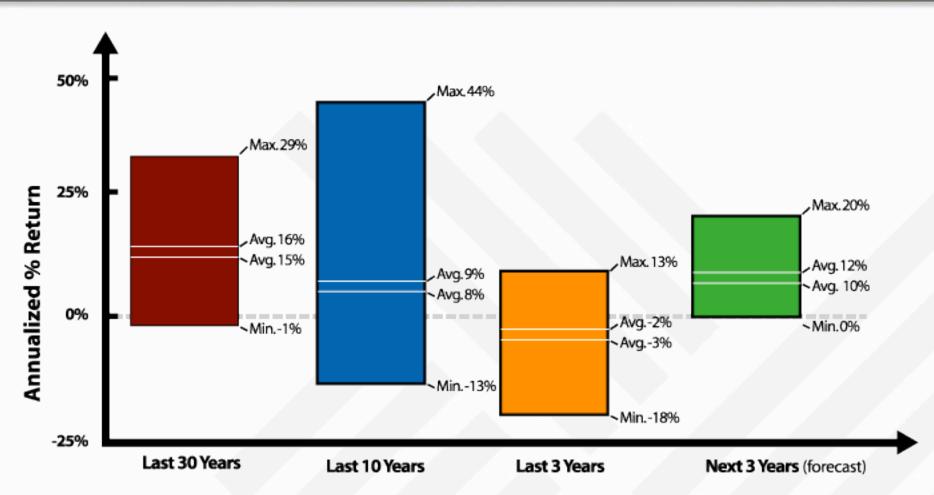


But, Tough Times for Venture Capital

- Annual returns averaged 16% for the 20 years ending in 1995, - 8% since
- Investment inflows drying up in Europe and North America
- In US, \$2.3 billion raised in first half of 2003 vs. \$25 billion in first quarter of 2000
- Life Science Funds now account for 50% of money raised vs only 10% during internet boom



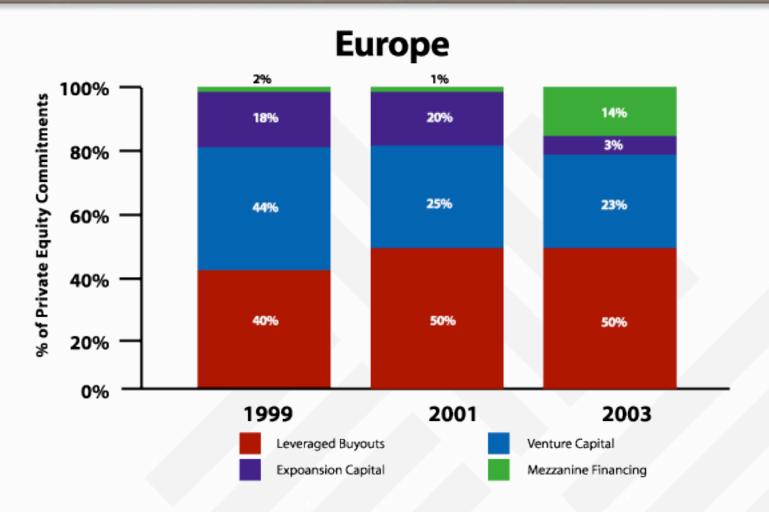
North America: Private Equity Investment Returns



Source: Goldman Sachs International & Russell Investment Group

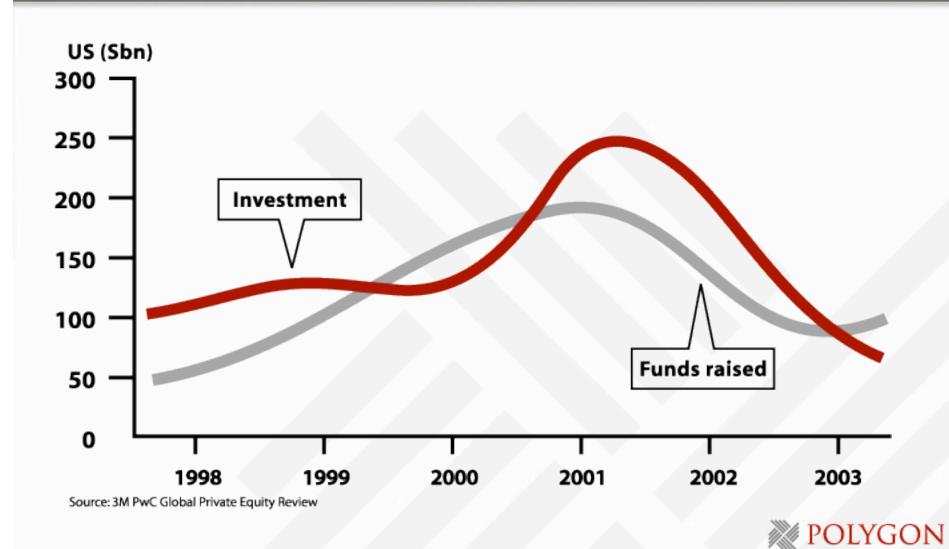


Private Equity Commitments





Capital Overhang in Private Equity



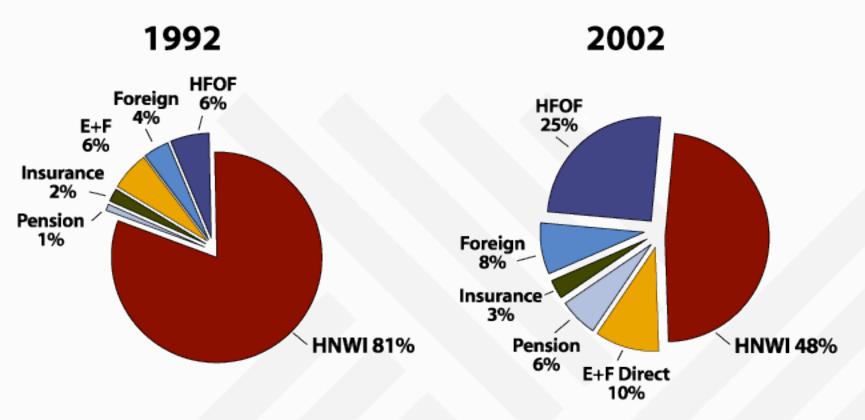
Hedge Funds A Definition

Hedge funds are funds that typically have:

- Absolute return objectives
- Returns with a low correlation to traditional asset classes
- The ability to use derivatives and leverage
- The ability to use short selling
- Performance related fees
- Substantial co-investment by the manager
- Generally skill based, rather than market driven



The Hedge Fund Business is Growing Up



Source: Goldman Sachs International & Russell Investment Group



Buyers Want Institutional Characteristics...

- Risk control
- Disciplined investment process
- Transparency
- Operational controls, and sophisticated IT
- Substantial assets under management
- Value added servicing and distribution



Concentration of Hedge Fund Assets

	<u>Assets</u> \$ Billions	<u>% of</u> Total	
Top 5	44,140	7.4%	
Top 10	79,940	13.3%	
Top 15	108,769	18.1%	
Top 20	134,269	22.4%	
Top 25	158,584	26.4%	
Top 50	245,679	40.9%	

Source: Institutional Investor, 2003

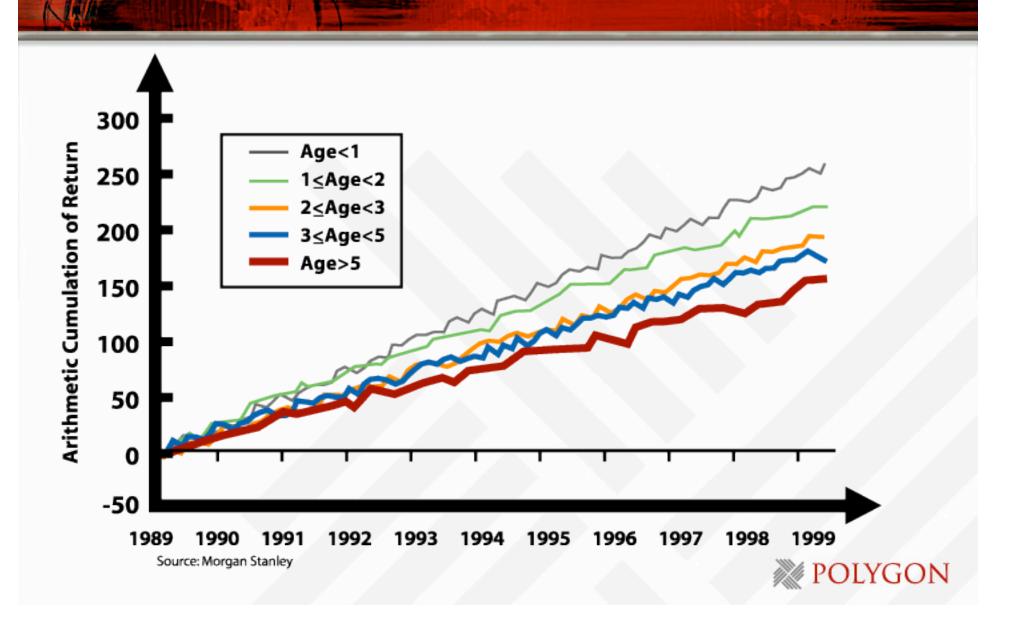


But Still Prefer Boutiques

- Performance has generally been better
- Entrepreneurial
- Independent
- ·Highly motivated, with personal assets invested
- Streamlined decision making
- Managers who leave big firms are a self selecting universe

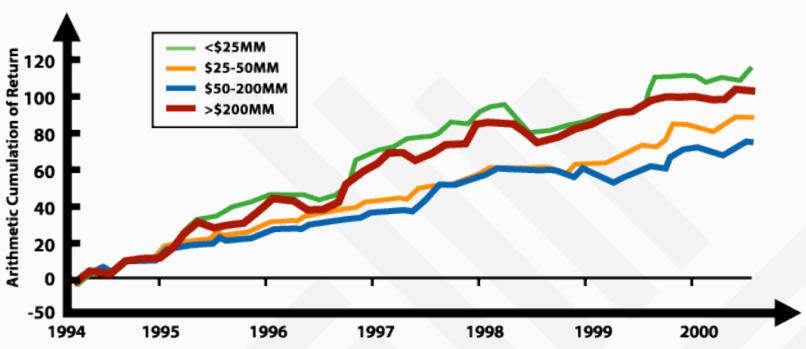


Performance of Funds by Age



Size Anomalies in Hedge fund Performance





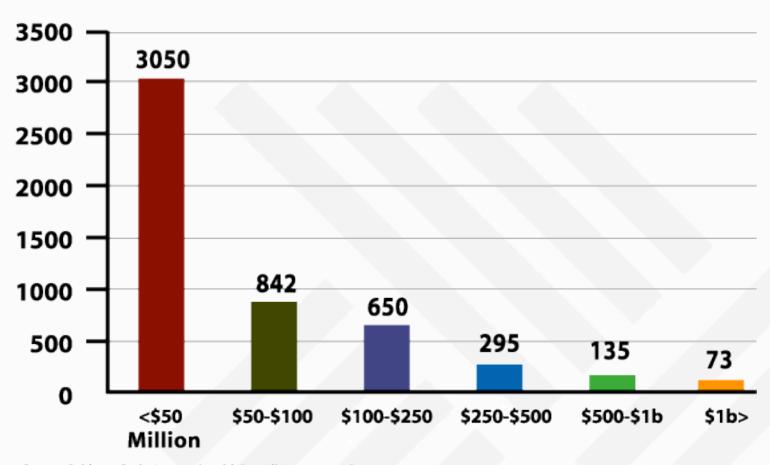
Annualized Performance by Size Category (\$MM)

	<25	25-50	50-200	>200
Annualized Return	19.5%	15.0%	12.7%	18.0%
Annualized Volatility	7.7%	5.8%	5.8%	8.2%
Sharpe Ratio	1.9	1.7	1.3	1.6

Source: Morgan Stanley



The Majority of Hedge Funds are Invested with Smaller Managers



Source: Goldman Sachs International & Russell Investment Group



The Best Portfolio Managers Want (and are able to get)

- Less bureaucracy and politics
- More collegial environment
- More opportunity to make money
-Retaining these managers is a growing
- challenge for the traditional firms



Summary

- Alternative Strategies are growing up
- Challenge is to combine best of both worldsentrepreneurial independence with central command and control structure
- Optimal firm will align the interests of key constituencies: investors and portfolio managers/owners



Contact Information

For further information, please contact:

B. Philip Winder Managing Director

Princeton, NJ USA Tel 609-921-2445 Mobile 609-933-5969

Email: <u>bpw@polygonim.com</u>

*Past performance is not a guarantee of future results. Investing in foreign securities may involve additional risks, including exchange rate fluctuations, less liquidity, greater volatility and less regulation.

