

U.S. Hedge Fund Manager News

[Everest Capital](#), which manages approximately \$1 billion, has rolled out two Asian hedge funds. The Miami-based firm, which was founded by hedge fund manager [Marko Dimitrijevic](#), opened China and Japan funds to outside investors. The funds had been seeded by the firm's partners and run internally. The firm also opened an office in Singapore and is looking to hire two analysts, which would bring its headcount to four in the Lion City, said [Tim Mistele](#), managing director.

The *Everest Capital Japan Opportunity* fund has a little over \$35 million in assets. The fund consists primarily of equity positions but it can also invest in distressed debt and capital structure arbitrage opportunities, said Mistele. It is similar to a market neutral Japanese fund that the firm launched in 2002, but unlike that fund it makes directional bets. The fund currently has a long bias and is typically 60-70% long. It has a \$1 million minimum investment with a 1.5% management fee and a 20% performance fee. The prime broker is [Goldman Sachs](#).

The *Everest Capital China Opportunity* fund, which has roughly \$20 million in assets, takes long and short positions in China-focused positions. This includes both Chinese securities and China-related securities, or securities of companies with a significant presence in China. At least 50% of the fund is invested in Greater China, but there are also investments in other Asian countries, said Mistele. The fund has a \$1 million minimum investment with a 2% management fee and a 20% performance fee. The prime broker for this fund is [Morgan Stanley](#).

Everest opened its doors in 1990 and has been a significant player in emerging markets. The firm made headlines in 1998 following the Russian debt crisis because its emerging markets fund was heavily concentrated in Russian securities. The firm suffered some losses but fared better than [Long-Term Capital Management](#), which had a very highly-publicized fiasco in 1998. Mistele noted that the firm has since changed that fund's parameters to avoid those levels of concentration. He added that, unlike LTCM, the firm was able to bounce back because it did not employ much leverage in its fund.