FUNDFACTS

OASIS
GLOBAL MANAGEMENT COMPANY (IRELAND) LIMITED
AUTHORISED BY THE CENTRAL BANK OF IRELAND

OASIS CRESCENT GLOBAL INCOME FUND

QUARTER 2 2018

Fund Manager	Adam Ebrahim	**Min. Initial Investment**	GBP 5,000
Launch Date	9 April 2010	**Min. Additional Investment**	GBP 1,000
Risk Profile	Low to Medium	**Fund Size**	GBP 31.7 million
		Total Expense Ratio	0.47%

The Oasis Crescent Global Income Fund is a Shari'ah compliant specialist income fund. The primary objective is to provide income from the underlying investments. To achieve this objective, the portfolio consists of a combination of foreign short-term, medium-term and long-term income generating securities. The Sub-Fund conforms to moral and cultural beliefs.

Cumulative Returns

Cumulative Returns	(Apr-Dec) 2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	YTD Jun 2018	Return Since Inception	
										Cum	Ann
Oasis Crescent Global Income Fund	1.8	2.6	3.6	(0.4)	11.3	5.2	20.9	(4.8)	1.2	46.8	4.8

Performance (% returns) in GBP, net of fees, gross of non permissible income of the Oasis Crescent Global Income Fund since inception to 30 June 2018
(Source: Oasis Research)

Annualised Returns

Annualised Returns	% Growth 1 year	% Growth 3 year	% Growth 5 year	% Growth 7 year	Return Since Inception
					Annualised
Oasis Crescent Global Income Fund	(1.3)	6.9	5.1	5.4	4.8

Performance (% returns) in GBP, net of fees, gross of non permissible income of the Oasis Crescent Global Income Fund since inception to 30 June 2018
(Source: Oasis Research)

Diversification

% exposure to issuers within	OCGINF	Peer group average
Non-diversified commodity exporting countries	34	60
Diversified countries	66	40

Diversification of the Oasis Crescent Global Income Fund (30 June 2018).
(Source: Oasis Research using Morningstar Direct)

Risk Profile & Yield

	OCGINF	Peer group average
Average Credit Rating	A	BBB
Subordinated & Non-investment grade corporate exposure (% of NAV)	4.6	10.1
Modified Duration	3.4	3.9
YTM (%)	4.0	4.8

Risk Profile and Yield of the Oasis Crescent Global Income Fund (30 June 2018).
(Source: Oasis Research using Morningstar Direct)

Income instruments which carry a subordinated status are subject to significantly higher default risk than equivalent senior grade instruments and non-investment grade instruments are viewed as carrying significant speculative risk by ratings agencies such as S&P, Moody's and Fitch. (Reference S&P, Moody's and Fitch and Oasis Research).

Performance is indicative only and for the period from inception to December 2016, is based on the Class A (USD) Shares (Dist). It has been converted to GBP on a monthly basis using the closing GBP/USD exchange rate as published by Bloomberg. A pound sterling class was launched on 15 May 2012, and from January 2017 performance is based on the Class E (GBP) Shares (Dist). Past performance is not indicative of future returns.

GIPS compliant & verified

Fund Manager Comments

On the back of improving manufacturing output, trade volumes and commodity prices, the global economy entered 2018 with a broad and synchronised upswing firmly underway. The IMF forecasts that global economic growth will firm to 3.9% in both 2018 and 2019, after 3.6% in 2017. From a high base, both survey and actual data signaled that growth momentum eased somewhat over the early part of 2018. Unseasonably cold winter weather in March depressed activity in both the US and Europe, while there was also some moderation in Japan and China. The sharp 50% rise in oil prices since mid-2017 may be contributing to global growth headwinds particularly amongst the large oil importers like Europe, China and Japan. Given greater self-sufficiency from shale oil, the US economy has been partly shielded from rising oil prices.

Against the backdrop of a solid US economic upswing, the Federal Reserve has raised the Funds Rate seven times since December 2015, each by +25 basis points, to reach 2.00% in June 2018. With the labour market close to its full-employment equilibrium and the Treasury embarking on a late-cycle fiscal stimulus programme of tax cuts, the Federal Reserve continues to signal that further increases in the benchmark policy rate are likely over-coming quarters. The combination of a reflating economy as well as unfunded tax cuts have been putting upward pressure on the USD as well as the benchmark US 10-year Treasury yield, which has recently risen toward the 3.0% mark. Against the backdrop of an increase in the global risk-free rate, foreign capital flows toward relatively more risky Emerging Markets investments have come under pressure this year creating a challenging environment for the region.

The global economy faces a number of key risks. Most importantly, the normalisation of monetary policy in developed markets, in particular the US, may cause a faster-than-expected tightening of global financial conditions, which could impact market valuations and increase market volatility. The Trump administration recently announced tariffs on steel and aluminium imports and this was followed by the signature of a memorandum that paves way for the levying of tariffs on about US$50 billion worth of Chinese imports. These have led to corresponding retaliating actions by authorities from China, Canada and European Union, leading to fears of an escalating 'tit-for-tat' trade war. Finally, a rising USD could place additional pressure on those EM economies which have the highest corporate and government debt exposures.

Global benchmark yields remained close to 3.0% over the 2nd quarter. Continued evidence of economic recovery in the United States, ongoing balance sheet normalization from the Federal Reserve, and concerns over the impact of unfunded tax cuts on the fiscal deficit have all contributing to a secular rise in benchmark US yields. With the Fed projecting that the benchmark policy rate is likely to rise above 3.0% over the coming 2 years, further increases in the US 10-year yield are likely. Fixed income markets remain vulnerable to a disruptive tightening of monetary conditions, although restrained core inflation dynamics in the US and Europe suggests that central banks will likely withdraw monetary accommodation at a measured pace. Emerging Markets and High Yield corporate issuers, which have benefitted from unprecedented monetary easing in Developed Markets, may experience bouts of sudden outflows as benchmark yields continue to rise. Already, measures of volatility have risen although these remain low on a historical basis. There are some signs of credit tightening in money markets. Across our portfolios, Oasis' global income exposure thus continues to favour high quality issuers with sustainable cash flows, which is likely to benefit in an environment of volatility, as global monetary conditions normalize over the longer-term.

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