

FUNDFACTS

OASIS



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

OASIS CRESCENT GLOBAL SHORT-TERM INCOME FUND

▲ QUARTER 3 2018

Fund Manager	Adam Ebrahim	Min. Initial Investment	USD 5,000
Launch Date	13 November 2003	Min. Additional Investment	USD 1,000
Conversion Date	3 February 2015	Fund Size	USD 19.7 million
Risk Profile	Low	Total Expense Ratio	0.40%

The Oasis Crescent Global Short-Term Income Fund seeks to provide regular income, as is consistent with capital preservation and liquidity, over a short term time horizon. The fund will be suitable for investors seeking low capital appreciation and moderate income yield over a recommended minimum period of not less than one year and who are prepared to accept a low level of volatility.

Cumulative Returns

Cumulative Returns	(Feb-Dec) 2015	2016	2017	YTD SEP 2018	Return Since Inception	
					Cum	Ann
Oasis Crescent Global Short-Term Income Fund	(1.1)	1.1	1.7	0.6	2.4	0.7

Performance (% returns) in US Dollars, net of fees, gross of non permissible income
of the Oasis Crescent Global Short-Term Income Fund since inception to 30 September 2018

(Source: Oasis Research)

Annualised Returns

Annualised Returns	% Growth 1 year	% Growth 3 year	Return Since Inception
			Annualised
Oasis Crescent Global Short-Term Income Fund	0.8	1.0	0.7

Performance (% returns) in US Dollars, net of fees, gross of non permissible income
of the Oasis Crescent Global Short-Term Income Fund since inception to 30 September 2018

(Source: Oasis Research)

Portfolio Characteristics

Weighted Average Duration	Average Credit Rating	YTM (%)
1.1	A+	2.9

Portfolio Characteristics of the Oasis Crescent Global Short-Term Income Fund (30 September 2018)

(Source: Oasis Research, Bloomberg)

GIPS compliant

Portfolio Geographical Exposures

Country/Region	% of NAV
Emerging Markets	33
Supranational	31
Europe	24
Cash	12
Total	100

Portfolio Geographical Exposures of the Oasis Crescent Global Short-Term Income Fund (30 September 2018)

(Source: Oasis Research, Bloomberg)

Fund Manager Comments

Over the last year, policy divergence among the largest economies has been reflected not only in their own economic performance, but also in that of other economies. A worsening trade environment is likely to exacerbate these divergences, and is a material risk to growth going into 2019. The global cyclical upswing reached its two-year mark and the pace of expansion in some economies appears to have peaked. The synchronised global growth is long gone, leaving domestic demand as the key driver. IMF global growth forecast for 2018 was projected at 3.9% in April this year, however, they will be revising this figure in October.

We are at the stage of the policy tightening cycle in advanced economies which has contributed to the build-up of financial vulnerabilities. In this peculiar setting, history suggests a higher likelihood of accidents in financial markets and recent events support this view where markets buffeted by negative headlines from Italy, Turkey, Argentina, and broader emerging markets. Although, there are some idiosyncratic risks, they are being magnified by a persistent and steady Fed tightening cycle and the European Central Bank (ECB) slowly phasing out their Quantitative Easing (QE) program.

Going into autumn, the United States (US) economy expanded at a solid 4.1% over the second quarter of 2018 and 2.9% year-on-year (y/y). Bolstered by pro-cyclical policy, the US labour market is nearing full employment, consumption is robust as wage growth picks up, and investment continues to be boosted by tax cuts, regulatory reforms, and fiscal spending. The confluence of the robust private and public sector has put the US growth on a divergent path from that of the global economy. Across the Euro-zone, growth remained steady in the second quarter of 2018 at 0.4%, while y/y growth declined to 2.1%. The European Commission noted that their aggregate measure of consumer and business confidence declined to its lowest level in more than a year during September. Additionally, all of the economies in Europe will be negatively affected by rising oil prices, persistent geopolitical uncertainty, impacts of Brexit, poor fiscal discipline in countries such as Italy, ongoing trade tensions and the shift to the populist right. However, growth projections remain strong for the area driven by countries such as Germany and the hope that the EU and UK will strike a deal for Brexit.

While the US and other advanced economies are still growing, the short-term concern in the global economy is centered in emerging countries where the growth divergence is becoming more evident. Countries such as Turkey, Argentina, Indonesia and South Africa are suffering from outflows of money, depreciation of their currency and therefore an increase in the burden of foreign currency denominated debt creating a challenging environment for the region.

Treasury yields are rising on the back of economic expansion and Fed monetary normalization. The Fed forecasts domestic GDP growth between 3–4% and this coupled with low unemployment, suggests that a 3% fed funds rate remains highly likely by mid-2019 with further balance sheet rundown inevitable. Conversely, European and Chinese central banks have lagged in their rate hikes due to sluggish economic growth. The European Central Bank (ECB) has indicated that it will keep monetary policy conditions accommodative for at least another year before raising their rate from -0.4%. Similarly, the People's Bank of China (PBoC) has reduced reserve and capital requirements in efforts to support growth and with a background of looming escalation in a trade tension, the possibility of an interest rate cut has risen.

The ECB's negative interest rate policy has made yields unattractive and vulnerable to the improving global growth outlook. The anomaly in the Eurozone is Italy where the divergence in spreads is reflecting political uncertainty concerning the election of the euro-sceptic party. The Italian Government securities have sold-off, with the 10-year yield exceeding 3% as global investors have signaled their disappointment with the target 2019 government deficit-to-GDP ratio of 2.4% which is 0.6% higher than was expected. Outside of the trade tensions and idiosyncratic factors, the global economy remains in very good shape and global yields will likely rise in the future with the gradual increase in US interest rates and a stronger dollar.

GIPS compliant

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Warning: Withdrawal from the product in the early period might affect the amount of money that the investor receives due to the practice of front-end loading, and the amount received might be less than the amount invested.

A schedule of fees and charges and maximum commissions is available from Oasis Global Management Company (Ireland) Ltd. ("the Management Company") on request. UCITS are traded at ruling prices and forward pricing is used. Portfolios are valued at 08h00 daily using the previous day's prices as at 22h00 GMT. All necessary documentation must be received before 14h00. Investments are made globally across a number of countries and currencies.

Warning: This product may be affected by changes in currency exchange rates.

Prices are calculated on a net asset value basis which is the total value of all assets in the Oasis Crescent Global Short-Term Income Fund, a "Sub-Fund" of Oasis Crescent Global Investment Fund (Ireland) plc (the "Fund"), including any income accruals and less any permissible deductions from the Sub-Fund which may include but not be limited to auditor's fees, bank charges, custodian fees, management fees and investment advisory fees. UCITS can engage in borrowing and scrip lending and may borrow up to 10% of the market value of the portfolio to bridge insufficient liquidity.

Warning: The income that an investor may get from an investment may go down as well as up.

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