# FUNDFACTS



#### OASIS CRESCENT GLOBAL SHORT-TERM INCOME FUND

**▲** QUARTER 3 2019

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 19.9 million
Risk Profile	Low	Total Expense Ratio	0.44%

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	2018	YTD Sep 2019	Return Since Inception	
Combianve Reforms						Cum	Ann
Oasis Crescent Global Short-Term Income Fund	(1.1)	1.1	1.7	1.3	2.7	5.9	1.3

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 2019

(Source: Oasis Research: September 2019)

#### Annualised Returns

Annualised Returns	% Growth 1 year	% Growth 3 year	Return Since Inception  Annualised
Oasis Crescent Global Short-Term Income Fund	3.5	1.9	1.3

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 2019

(Source: Oasis Research: September 2019)

#### **Portfolio Characteristics**

Weighted Average Duration	Average Credit Rating	YTM (%)
1.1	A+	2.8

Portfolio Characteristics of the Oasis Crescent Global Short-Term Income Fund (30 September 2019)

(Source: Oasis Research; Bloomberg: September 2019)

### **Portfolio Regional Exposures**

Country/Region	% of NAV		
Emerging Markets	41		
Supranational	31		
Europe	25		
Cash	3		
Total	100		

Portfolio Regional Exposures of the Oasis Crescent Global Short-Term Income Fund (30 September 2019)

(Source: Oasis Research; Bloomberg: September 2019)

#### **Fund Manager Comments**

Global economic activity continued to lose momentum over the last quarter, with major risks weighing on the outlook. These include escalating trade tensions, disruptions in Global Supply chains, ongoing BREXIT uncertainty and rising Middle East tensions, all of which are dampening confidence and further restraining investment spending. Recent forecast updates by the OECD showed further downward revisions; with growth of 2.9% projected for 2019, down from 3.25% projected as recently as May. This follows growth of 3.6% in 2018, and will be the weakest growth recorded since the Global Financial Crisis. The OECD expects growth of 3.0% in 2020, down from its May projection of 3.4%. The downward revisions were broad-based, but countries with greater exposure to global trade saw the biggest negative revisions. These included most Emerging Economies and some advanced economies like Germany.

A collapse in trade flows has been a major source of weakness for the global economy, fuelled in part by an escalation in the US-China Trade War. Although trade tensions go back years, recent escalations have had a more dramatic impact on global activity. More export-orientated economies, and emerging economies generally, have been hit hard. In advanced economies, the slowdown in trade flows has had a huge impact on their manufacturing sectors, with services sectors more resilient since they are more exposed to domestic demand. But concern is rising that services sectors are succumbing to weaker activity as well. Although job markets in advanced economies have remained strong, bolstering domestic demand, the fear is that the weakness in manufacturing has started to feed through.

The deteriorating global economic conditions encouraged investors to bet on monetary stimulus by the major central banks. Over the quarter, the US Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) cut its benchmark twice amid the worsening outlook. On the 31st July 2019, after cutting rates by 25bps, the FOMC also ended its balance sheet reduction two months earlier. In September 2019, acknowledging the weakening momentum and increased trade war risks, the FOMC cut rates by another 25bps to a range of 1.75-2.00%. While it left the door open for further easing, markets however, were disappointed as the Fed indicated little consensus on further easing.

Elsewhere, the European Central Bank (ECB) materially exceeded market expectations on stimulus, launching open-ended asset purchases, cutting rates and improving lending terms to banks. The deposit rate was cut further into negative territory by 10bps, to -50bps while Quantitative Easing (QE) will restart in November with EUR 20bn of government and corporate bonds to be purchased per month. While the announcements should help support investor risk appetite in the short term, they are unlikely to boost economic growth materially or bring inflation towards the ECB's target. The Bank of England (BoE) has stayed on the sideline, keeping its Bank rate unchanged at 0.75%, though it has signalled a willingness to ease if required. Central Banks in emerging economies such as China, India and the Middle East have also eased monetary policy in an attempt to spur growth.

However, while the cutting cycle will help stabilise activity, particularly in emerging markets, it is unlikely to fuel a more material turnaround in the global economy. Trade uncertainty will remain a headwind and the economic cycle is extended in many regions, limiting upside to growth. Given that more profound actions are still lacking, global bond yields, which have rebounded from recent lows, are likely to remain capped.

1. http://www.oecd.org/economy/outlook/ 2. https://www.federalreserve.gov/monetarypolicy/fomccalendars.htm. 3. Oasis Research and Bloomberg, 2019. 4. Oasis Research and Bloomberg, 2019.

#### GIPS compliant & verified

#### Contact us:

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

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