FUNDFACTS

OASIS CRESCENT

GLOBAL INVESTMENT FUNDS (UK) ICVC

MANAGED BY OASIS CRESCENT WEALTH (UK) LTD.

OASIS CRESCENT VARIABLE FUND

JANUARY-2024

Fund Manager	Adam Ebrahim	**Min. Initial Investment**	GBP 5,000
Launch Date	11 December 2020	**Min. Additional Investment**	GBP 1,000
Risk Profile	Low to Medium	**Fund Size**	GBP 7.15M
Benchmark	OECD Inflation + 0.7%	**Total Expense Ratio**	1.30%

The Oasis Crescent Variable Fund (the Fund or OCVF) seeks to provide investors with capital growth and income over the medium to long term, which amounts to a period of over five years. The Fund is invested in a broadly diversified and balanced mixture of global securities that are listed on various international exchanges.

The range of investment instruments will include equity, fixed income, debt securities issued by governments and/or companies, property and cash or cash equivalent asset classes. The portfolio may have a particular bias at any given time to either equity securities or to non-equity securities, as it allows the fund manager to make discretionary choices when making asset allocation decisions. These investment decisions will always be made within the constraints of the Fund's objective and investment policy. The Oasis Crescent Variable Balanced Fund may invest in markets which the Investment Manager considers as emerging markets and will not invest in financial derivative instruments.

Cumulative Returns

Cumulative Returns	Sept-Dec 2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	YTD JAN 2024	Return Since Inception	
												Cum	Ann
Oasis Crescent Variable Fund	3.0	0.3	7.2	0.2	(12.9)	10.7	(5.2)	11.4	(7.0)	3.8	(0.9)	8.0	0.8
OECD Inflation + 0.7%	(0.0)	1.4	2.1	3.1	3.5	2.5	2.0	6.6	11.1	6.2	0.6	46.1	4.1

The Fund was launched following Oasis Crescent Global Variable Balanced Fund's (a sub-fund of Oasis Crescent Global Investment Fund (Ireland) Plc and hereinafter referred to as "OCVBF (Ireland)" merger with the Fund on 11 December 2020.

Returns in GBP, Net-of-Fees, Gross of Non Permissible Income of the OCVF since inception to 31 January 2024. NPI for the 12 months to January 2024 was 0.37%.

(Source: Oasis Research; Bloomberg: October 2014 – January 2024)
Note: OECD Benchmark lags by 1 month.

Annualised Returns

Annualised Returns	% Growth 1 Year	% Growth 3 Year	% Growth 5 Year	% Growth 7 Year	Since Inception
					Annualised
Oasis Crescent Variable Fund	(1.0)	2.1	1.6	(0.2)	0.8
OECD Inflation + 0.7%	6.7	8.0	5.8	5.0	4.1

Performance (% returns) in GBP Net-of-Fees Gross of Non Permissible Income of the OCVF since inception to 31 January 2024.

(Source: Oasis Research; Bloomberg: October 2014 – January 2024)

Note: OECD Benchmark lags by 1 month.

Asset Allocation

Asset Allocation	JANUARY 2024
	OCVF %
Equity	56
Income	33
Property	11
Total	**100**

Asset Allocation of the OCVF (31 January 2024)

(Source: Oasis Research: January 2024)

GIPS compliant & verified

Fund Manager Comments

The UK economy has faced multiple growth challenges over the past decade. Productivity growth has weakened following the Global Financial Crisis (GFC), potentially reflecting the large share of the financial sector in economic activity. The productivity challenge has been exacerbated by Brexit as well as the COVID pandemic shock which have both served to reduce labour supply, potential economic growth and trade. According to the IMF, the UK has grown at an annual average of 0.8% over the decade to 2020, underperforming the 1.4% and 3.1%, respectively, for the Advanced and Global economies. Nevertheless, some of the pessimism over the UK as the new 'sick man' of Europe has been overdone. For instance, over consecutive World Economic Outlook (WEO) reports last year, in January, April, July and October, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) upgraded UK GDP growth estimates for 2023 from -0.6% to +0.5%, respectively. Meanwhile, German GDP growth was downgraded over the same period from +0.1% to -0.5%. In 2024, the IMF now expects the UK to expand just 0.6%, a downward revision from 1.0% in the July update last year, due to tighter monetary policies and lingering impacts of the terms-of-trade shock from high energy prices. Latest data for Q3 2023 show that the UK economy is 1.8% larger than in Q4 2019 before the COVID pandemic struck. Notwithstanding the challenges the UK faces, it is still exceedingly well placed to lay the foundation for a significant economic recovery with supportive trade, investment and tax policies, boosted by a still very competitive Sterling exchange rate. Sterling has experienced three major shocks in the past 6 years: Brexit vote (2016), COVID pandemic (2020) and aggressive interest rate tightening by the Federal Reserve (2022) in response to last year's global inflation surge.

At an average 1.24 in Q4 2023 against the USD, Sterling is currently 20% below its 15 year average of 1.55 which provides the UK economy with a significant competitiveness advantage. The UK remains an extremely competitive place to do business and an attractive investment destination. Aside from the competitive exchange rate, the UK's tax burden is below the OECD average although still above US, Ireland, Australia and Canada. On the trade side, in April 2023 the UK joined the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP) which is a free trade agreement with 11 members, namely, Australia, Brunei, Canada, Chile, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, New Zealand, Singapore and Vietnam. The bloc is home to more than 500 million people and accounts for some 15% of global GDP. The UK government has also taken steps to improve labour market dynamics and productivity outcomes. In the February 2023 Budget, the government announced an extension of 30 hours per week of free childcare to all children under 9 months to 4 years, starting from next year, which will help childcarers, particularly women back into the labour market. In addition, the Levelling-Up Agenda can drive economic dynamism and productivity gains across all regions of the UK. With Labour leading some 15 to 20 points in the opinion polls compared to the Conservative incumbents, a key focus for economic policy will be the 2024 National Election which could be held as early as May but could be delayed until 28 January 2025 at the latest. UK specific factors that could boost economic growth include: 1) Expediting post-Brexit Free Trade Agreements; 2) Competitive currency; 3) Levelling-Up Agenda to boost economic dynamism across UK; 4) Easing geopolitical tensions which further reduces wholesale gas prices and boosts regional trade. UK specific factors that could constrain growth are: 1) Continued tight monetary policy; 2) Worsening geopolitical risks which leads to renewed upside pressure on household energy costs; 3) Post-Brexit trade and business investment inertia; 4) Sharp fall in house prices which leads to a decline in household spending.

Since the Brexit referendum in 2016 we have seen underperformance in the UK equity market and 2023 also delivered underperformance relative to the MSCI World Index and the major European equity markets. Despite the challenges that the UK faces, it is in a strong position to lay the foundation for a significant recovery driven by supportive trade, investment and tax policies and boosted by a very competitive exchange rate. At an average 1.24 in Q4 2023 against the USD, Sterling is currently 20% below its 15 year average of 1.55 which provides the UK economy with a significant competitiveness advantage. The UK remains an extremely competitive place to do business and an attractive investment destination and we are entering a period where supportive policies and the Levelling-Up Agenda can drive economic dynamism and productivity to move past this long period of uncertainty and equity market underperformance. Your portfolio is well positioned with a focus on companies with market leadership, strong competitive advantages, sustainability, outstanding management, delivering high levels of profitability and cash flow and priced below intrinsic value After a period of high volatility, the Global REIT returns outperformed during the final quarter of 2023 due to an improving operating environment and the outlook for global interest rates to start declining in 2024. The lower development activity due to lower liquidity and the availability of bank funding over the recent monetary tightening cycle has also curtailed new property supply which creates an improving environment for existing property owners. Your fund is well diversified with high exposure to sectors that benefit from the 4th Industrial Revolution and positive secular drivers including Logistics, Datacenters, Storage and Healthcare.

Investors became increasingly confident late last year that the Federal Reserve will achieve a 'soft landing' for the US economy as inflation normalises back towards around 2%. As a result, investors ended 2023 positioning for 6 rate cuts of 0.25% each during 2024. This would take the key Federal Funds policy rate down to 4.0% from the current 5.5%. By contrast, the Federal Reserve has continued to signal that it will proceed more cautiously given elevated uncertainty in the economic and inflation outlooks. This was clearly demonstrated in the FOMC December forecasts which only pencilled in cumulative rate cuts this year of 0.75%, only half of what the market was expecting. Bond markets had a rollercoaster ride during H2 2023. During Q3, continued hawkish central bank signalling together with worries about an economic growth slowdown, fiscal sustainability and elevated debt levels, led the US 10 year yield to reach 4.70%, a 16 year high. In addition, the US yield curve 'steepened' as longer term yields rose faster than shorter term yields. This was negative for risk assets as it potentially indicated evidence of rising inflationary expectations as well as concerns over fiscal sustainability. By contrast, as investors became convinced over Q4 that the Federal Reserve would be able to achieve a 'soft landing', the US 10 year yield retraced all the way back to its mid-year levels around 3.80%, while the yield curve 'flattened', both of which fuelled an equity market year-end rally. Against the backdrop of elevated volatility, the key risk to bond markets remains that inflation proves to be more persistent than currently expected which requires a tighter monetary policy stance than the market is factoring in. We actively manage our duration risk over the inflation cycle in order to maximise returns for our income portfolios.

Sources: Oasis Research, Bloomberg statistics, IMF World Economic Outlook

GIPS compliant & verified

Contact us :

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Disclaimer :

UK Undertakings for Collective Investments in Transferable Securities (UCITS) are generally medium to long term investments.Past performance is not indicative of future returns.

Warning: The value of your investment may go down as well as up and past performance is not a reliable guide to future performance.

Deductions for charges and expenses are not made uniformly throughout the life of the product, but are loaded disproportionately onto the early period.

A schedule of fees and charges is available from Oasis Crescent Wealth (UK) Ltd. ("the Authorised Corporate Director" or "ACD") on request. 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 Variable Fund, a "Sub-Fund" of Oasis Crescent Global Investment Funds (UK) ICVC (the "Fund"), Registration Number : IC030383, including any income accruals and less any permissible deductions from the Sub-Fund which may include but not be limited to auditors 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.

The ACD is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority. The Fund and the Sub-Fund are regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority and is managed by the ACD in accordance with the UK UCITS Regulations. Performance figures quoted are from Oasis Research and Bloomberg for the period ending 31 January 2024 for lump sum investment, using NAV-NAV prices with income distributions reinvested. Returns may vary depending on the actual date of investment and the actual date of reinvestment of income. The Key Investor Information Documents or a full Prospectus are available on request from the ACD and Oasis Crescent Management Company Ltd. The Sub-Fund is registered with the Financial Sector Conduct Authority for distribution in South Africa, the Swiss Financial Markets Supervisory Authority for distribution in Switzerland and the Monetary Authority of Singapore for distribution in Singapore. The Sub-Fund has a Total Expense Ratio (TER) of 1.30%, which is the average Net Asset Value of the portfolio incurred as charges, levies and fees related to the management of the portfolio. A higher TER does not necessarily imply a poor return, nor does a low TER imply a good return. The ratio does not include transaction costs. The current TER cannot be regarded as an indication of future TERs. Full details and basis of accolades received are available from the ACD and Oasis Crescent Management Company Ltd. All information and opinions provided are of a general nature and the document contains no express or implied recommendation, warranty, guidance, advice or proposal that the Sub-Fund is appropriate to the investment objectives, financial situation or needs of any individual or entity. All data and information (unless otherwise stated) is as at 31 January 2024.