

# FUNDFACTS

OASIS CRESCENT



GLOBAL INVESTMENT FUNDS (UK) ICVC

MANAGED BY OASIS CRESCENT WEALTH (UK) LTD.

## OASIS CRESCENT GLOBAL INCOME FUND

▲ MARCH - 2026

<b>Fund Manager</b>	Adam Ebrahim	<b>Min. Initial Investment</b>	USD 5000
<b>Launch Date</b>	11 December 2020	<b>Min. Additional Investment</b>	USD 1000
<b>Risk Profile</b>	Low to Medium	<b>Fund Size</b>	USD 56.88M
		<b>Total Expense Ratio</b>	0.65%

The Oasis Crescent Global Income Fund (the Fund or OCGIF) 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	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	YTD MAR 2026	Return Since Inception	
																		Cum	Ann
Oasis Crescent Global Income Fund	4.5	2.1	8.5	1.6	4.0	(0.6)	1.3	4.1	(0.5)	7.8	5.2	1.2	(6.1)	4.9	3.2	7.3	(1.2)	57.8	2.9

The Fund was launched following Oasis Crescent Global Income Fund's ("OCGIF") merger with the Fund on 11 December 2020.

**Note: Returns in USD, Net-of-Fees, Gross of Non Permissible Income of the OCGIF since inception to March 2026. NPI for the 12 months to March 2026 was 0.08%.**

(Source: Oasis Research: April 2010 – March 2026)

### Annualised Returns

Annualised Returns	% Growth 1 year	% Growth 3 year	% Growth 5 year	% Growth 7 year	% Growth 10 year	% Growth 15 year	Return Since Inception
							Annualised
Oasis Crescent Global Income Fund	3.7	4.3	1.8	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.9

**Performance (% returns) in USD Net-of-Fees Gross of Non Permissible Income of the OCGIF since inception to March 2026.**

(Source: Oasis Research: April 2010 – March 2026)

### Diversification

% exposure to issuers within	OCGIF	Peer group average
Non-diversified commodity exporting countries	42	76
Diversified countries	58	24

**Diversification of the OCGIF (March 2026)**

(Source: Oasis Research; Morningstar Direct: March 2026)

### Risk Profile & Yield

	OCGIF	Peer group average
Average Credit Rating	A	BBB
Modified Duration	3.86	4.85
YTM (%)	4.86	5.37
YTM (%) including reinvestment of monthly distribution	5.04	N/A

**Risk Profile and Yield of the OCGIF (March 2026)**

(Source: Oasis Research; Morningstar Direct: March 2026)

All peer group figures are taken from the latest available fund facts statement.

**GIPS compliant & verified**

## Fund Manager Comments

GDP	IMF Forecast						IMF Adverse scenario	IMF Severe scenario
	2022 A	2023 A	2024 E	2025 E	2026 E	2027 E	2026 E	2026 E
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
World Economies	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.2	2.5	1.8
Advanced	2.9	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.2	0.9
Emerging	4.1	4.7	4.3	4.4	3.9	4.2	2.6	2.0
USA	2.5	2.9	2.8	2.1	2.3	2.1	na	na
Euro Area	3.5	0.4	0.9	1.4	1.1	1.2	na	na
China	3.1	5.4	5.0	5.0	4.4	4.0	na	na

Source: IMF World Economic Outlook

Preceding the commencement of the war in Iran on 28 February 2026, the global economy remained resilient. Following the outbreak of the conflict, with significant loss of life, damage to critical infrastructure, and the closure of key trade routes, the global economy is enduring a major supply-side shock, with energy- and food-related commodity flows being disrupted. The prices of oil, gas, helium, fertiliser, amongst others, have increased dramatically, and the impact on availability will become significant if the war continues for a protracted period. Energy-importing countries and food-importing countries will be impacted most, with the largest increases in inflation and GDP contraction. These include high-income nations (Middle East, Europe, UK, China) and lower-income nations (Africa, Southeast Asia, India, South America). Energy-exporting countries and food-exporting countries (North America, Brazil, Nigeria and Russia) will be the main beneficiaries of rising prices and increased demand, which is expected to boost their economies.

Global inflation will be much higher, resulting in higher interest rates and lower economic growth, with the IMF forecasting global GDP growth slowing from 3.4% in 2025 to 3.1% in 2026. In an adverse scenario, forecasts indicate 2026 GDP growth slowing to 2.5%, and in a severe scenario to 1.8%, with growth estimates declining the longer the war lasts. It will take a long time for global logistics to reset following this significant disruption, and the second-round impact on inflation will be felt for an extended period. With lower economic growth, higher inflation, higher interest rates, and greater expenditure on armaments, fiscal deficits will continue to be elevated, placing further pressure on already high government borrowing requirements, which remain a risk to the global economy.

OECD Headline Inflation Forecast (%) March 2026	2023	2024	2025	2026 Previous	2026 March Expectation
United States	4.1	3.0	2.6	2.2	4.2
European Union	5.4	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.6
China	0.2	0.2	-0.1	0.8	1.3
Japan	3.3	2.7	3.2	2.0	2.4
UK	7.3	2.5	3.4	2.0	4.0
South Africa	5.9	4.4	3.2	3.6	3.9
Brazil	4.6	4.4	5.0	3.7	4.1
Turkiye	53.9	58.5	34.9	21.0	26.7
India	5.4	4.6	2.0	4.4	5.1
South Korea	3.6	2.3	2.1	1.9	2.7

The global economy may be more resilient, as it was during 2025 despite the US tariff disruption, when it benefited from massive fiscal spending and significant investment in AI infrastructure and its supporting ecosystem. Europe continues to experience slow economic growth, constrained by structural factors, low investment in new technologies such as AI, and a lack of economic and political cohesion. The Russian-Ukrainian war and the conflict in the Middle East involving Iran will affect Europe significantly, as it is a major importer of oil, gas and fertiliser. The US economy is supported by continued fiscal expansion, with an expected budget deficit of 6.5% and current government debt of 129% of GDP. US government interest costs now consume 18.3% of revenue compared with a long-term average of 12.4% and a 2021 low of 8.3%. Rising interest costs and defence spending will place pressure on most advanced economies' national budgets. The IMF is forecasting emerging market economies' GDP growth to slow to 3.9% in 2026; however, in an adverse war scenario it could slow to 2.6%, and in a severe scenario to 2.0%, depending on how long the war persists. The global economic risks remain high as 1) geopolitical tension, 2) energy and food supply chain disruption, 3) higher inflation and interest rates, 4) expanding government debt, 5) deteriorating demographics in many countries, 6) unstable governments, and 7) slower economic growth. Economies that are able to navigate through this period will prosper.

Country	20-Year Avg CPI	Current CPI	Difference	Latest OECD 2026 CPI Forecast	Current Central Bank Rate	Decline in Central Bank Rate	Current Real Rate	20 Year Avg Real Rate	Difference
USA	2.5	3.3	0.8	4.2	3.75	-1.75	0.45	-0.69	1.14
EU	2.1	2.5	0.4	2.6	2.15	-2.35	-0.35	-0.88	0.53
China	2.2	1.0	-1.2	1.3	3.00	-0.85	2.00	1.41	0.59

Global bond yields troughed during February 2026, followed by significant increases, reflecting expectations of higher inflation following the onset of the war in Iran and the disruption of energy- and food-related commodity flows. This is driving changes in the outlook for interest rates, with central banks expected to increase rates. Supply chains will take time to recover, and the second-round impact on inflation, particularly food inflation, will be felt over a prolonged period.

The US 10-year yield troughed at 3.9% during the quarter and ended at 4.3%. Japan's 10-year yield troughed at 2.1% and increased to 2.3%, while the UK 10-year yield troughed at 4.2% and increased to 4.9%. The OECD inflation outlook for 2026 has increased significantly, with the US rising from 2.2% to 4.2% and the UK from 2.0% to 4.0%. This will result in the current real rate of 0.45% in the US turning negative, placing pressure on the Federal Reserve to increase the Federal Funds Rate.

The yield to maturity of the Oasis Crescent Global Income Fund (OCGIF) and the Oasis Crescent Global Short Term Income Fund (OCGSTIF), including reinvestment of income, is 5.04% and 3.70% respectively. Both funds are well positioned for this volatile environment, with geographic diversification and a focus on high-quality sovereigns, supranational agencies, state-owned enterprises, and well-regulated banks.

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

## Contact us :

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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 Global Income 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.**

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