

FUNDFACTS

OASIS CRESCENT



GLOBAL INVESTMENT FUNDS (UK) ICVC

MANAGED BY OASIS CRESCENT WEALTH (UK) LTD.

OASIS CRESCENT VARIABLE FUND

▲ MARCH - 2026

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 7.27M
Benchmark	G7 Inflation + 0.7%	Total Expense Ratio	1.41%

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	2024	2025	YTD MAR 2026	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	2.4	16.9	2.0	33.1	2.5
G7 Inflation + 0.7%	(0.4)	1.1	2.0	2.6	2.7	2.3	1.3	6.0	8.0	3.8	3.3	3.2	0.7	47.7	3.4

The Fund was launched following Oasis Crescent Global Variable Fund's ("OCVF") merger with the Fund on 11 December 2020. On 1 September 2025, the benchmark was changed from OECD Inflation to G7 Inflation for all periods.
Note: Returns in GBP, Net-of-Fees, Gross of Non Permissible Income

Returns in GBP, Net-of-Fees, Gross of Non Permissible Income of the OCVF since inception to March 2026. NPI for the 12 months to March 2026 was 0.09%.

(Source: Oasis Research; Bloomberg; October 2014 – March 2026)

Note: Inflation Benchmark lags by 1 month.

Annualised Returns

Annualised Returns	% Growth 1 year	% Growth 3 year	% Growth 5 year	% Growth 7 year	% Growth 10 year	Return Since Inception
						Annualised
Oasis Crescent Variable Fund	17.9	7.5	4.8	4.0	2.2	2.5
G7 Inflation + 0.7%	2.9	3.3	4.8	4.2	3.8	3.4

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

(Source: Oasis Research; Bloomberg; October 2014 – March 2026)

Note: Inflation Benchmark lags by 1 month.

Asset Allocation

Asset Allocation	March 2026
	OCVF %
Equity	55
Income	36
Property	9
Total	100

Asset Allocation of the OCVF (March 2026)

(Source: Oasis Research; March 2026)

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
UK	4.8	0.3	1.1	1.3	0.8	1.3	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- 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- 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.

The UK economy could also be impacted by potential gas and energy shortages during its restocking cycle, while higher travel costs and disruption to airports resulting from the West Asian war will negatively affect UK inbound tourism volumes. The UK will face higher inflation, higher interest rates and lower economic growth, with the IMF forecasting UK GDP growth to slow from 1.3% in 2025 to 0.8% in 2026. This could decline further depending on how long the war persists. It will take time for global logistics to reset following this significant disruption, and the second-round impact on inflation will be felt over an extended period.

The UK 10-year yield troughed at 4.2% during the first quarter of 2026 and ended at 4.9% in March 2026. The OECD inflation outlook for 2026 has increased substantially from the previous forecast, with the UK rising from 2.0% to 4.0%. The UK's rising fiscal debt and deficits remain a risk, and unless there are meaningful economic reforms to improve the fiscus, productivity, investment and growth, the UK economy is likely to continue to underperform.

During March 2026, global equity markets declined due to the potential impact of supply-side shocks resulting from the war in Iran, which increased uncertainty and heightened the prospects of higher inflation and interest rates. The MSCI World Index declined by 3.5% in the first quarter of 2026, while the UK FTSE 100 increased by 3.4% in GBP and 1.6% in USD. The UK FTSE 100 remains one of the cheapest equity markets, with a PE of 14.7 times relative to the MSCI World Index PE of 20.9 times.

The MSCI World Real Estate Index increased by 1% during the quarter to March 2026 and by 4.5% for the year to March 2026. European and UK REIT markets underperformed during the first quarter of 2026. In an environment of higher inflation and interest rates, REITs with high-quality property portfolios and strong balance sheets with lower debt levels are expected to perform better.

Country	20-Year Avg CPI	Current CPI	Difference	Latest OECD 2026 CPI Forecast	Current Central Bank Rate	Difference	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 UK 10-year yield troughed at 4.2% during the first quarter of 2026 and increased to 4.9% by March 2026. The OECD inflation outlook for 2026 has increased substantially from the previous forecast, with the UK rising from 2.0% to 4.0%. This will result in the current real rate of 0.75% in the UK turning negative, placing pressure on the Bank of England to increase rates.

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

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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 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 March 2026 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 1.41%, 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 March 2026.