

# FUNDFACTS

OASIS CRESCENT



GLOBAL INVESTMENT FUNDS (UK) ICVC

MANAGED BY OASIS CRESCENT WEALTH (UK) LTD.

## OASIS CRESCENT GLOBAL INCOME FUND

▲ JANUARY - 2024

<b>Fund Manager</b>	Adam Ebrahim	<b>Min. Initial Investment</b>	GBP 5,000
<b>Launch Date</b>	11 December 2020	<b>Min. Additional Investment</b>	GBP 1,000
<b>Risk Profile</b>	Low to Medium	<b>Fund Size</b>	GBP 37.87M
		<b>Total Expense Ratio</b>	0.43%

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 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	YTD JAN 2024	Return Since Inception	
																Cum	Ann
Oasis Crescent Global Income Fund	1.8	2.6	3.6	(0.4)	10.5	5.2	20.9	(4.8)	5.8	3.8	2.5	2.3	5.3	(0.4)	0.3	74.4	4.1

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

Returns in GBP, Net-of-Fees, Gross of Non Permissible Income of the OCGIF since inception to 31 January 2024.  
NPI for the 12 months to January 2024 was 0.13%.

(Source: Oasis Research: April 2010 – January 2024)

### 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 Global Income Fund	0.2	2.4	3.0	2.2	4.9	4.1

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

(Source: Oasis Research: April 2010 – January 2024)

### Diversification

% exposure to issuers within	OCGIF	Peer group average
Non-diversified commodity exporting countries	52	76
Diversified countries	48	24

Diversification of the OCGIF (31 January 2024)

(Source: Oasis Research; Morningstar Direct: January 2024)

### Risk Profile & Yield

	OCGIF	Peer group average
Average Credit Rating	A-	BBB
Modified Duration	3.2	5.1
YTM (%)	5.8	6.1

Risk Profile and Yield of the OCGIF (31 January 2024)

(Source: Oasis Research; Morningstar Direct: January 2024)

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

Performance is indicative only and for the period from inception to December 2016, is based on the Class A (USD) Shares (Dist). It has been converted to GBP on a monthly basis using the closing GBP/USD exchange rate as published by Bloomberg. A pound sterling class was launched on 15 May 2012, and from January 2017 performance is based on the Class E (GBP) Shares (Dist). Past performance is not indicative of future returns.

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## Fund Manager Comments

In its October World Economic Outlook (WEO) update, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) acknowledged that global economic growth had slowed over the course of 2023 where it expected GDP growth of just 2.9% after 3.5% in 2022. This year, the IMF expects little change with the global economy expanding only 3.0%. However, the IMF also paid tribute to the remarkable resilience of the global economy which has, so far, managed to shrug off the unprecedented monetary tightening by the world's key central banks over 2022/23 as well as the cost of living crisis, ongoing war in Ukraine and a worsening geopolitical outlook in the Middle East. Part of the explanation for the unexpected resilience is that services activity outperformed manufacturing in many advanced economies. Meanwhile, emerging market economies outside of China tended to outperform advanced economies given they had less of a need to aggressively tighten monetary policy. Looking ahead, the post-pandemic recovery in advanced economy service sectors has mostly run its course which suggests that economic growth is likely to remain subdued. Meanwhile, the transmission of monetary policy across countries is uneven and will contribute to growing divergences. Those countries where households are exposed to adjustable rate mortgages like the UK are likely to underperform countries like the US which have long-term rate fixes. In addition, households in the US have also been cushioned by accumulated savings. With global trade under pressure, manufacturing powerhouses like Germany and China have tended to underperform more service based economies.

The outlook for China remains a critical piece in the global economic puzzle. The puncturing of the real estate bubble in China is a big challenge for local and global growth outcomes as well as commodity markets. The Chinese authorities have already introduced supportive monetary policy steps, while western economies have so far signalled monetary policy will remain restrictive until there is more convincing evidence that inflation is returning to the 2% targets. Looking ahead in 2024, there are two main economic risks to sustainable economic growth. The first is that the advanced economies simply may not have seen the full impact of the most rapid interest rate hike cycle since the 1980s which led the Federal Reserve to increase the Funds Rate from 0.0% to 5.50% in the space of just 16 months. The impact on economic growth and credit extension is only just becoming apparent given the long impact lags from monetary policy. Secondly, inflation may not continue to fall back to central bank targets as smoothly as expected against the backdrop of tight labour markets and expansive fiscal policy, especially in the US. As a result, expectations for the beginning of cuts in central bank policy rates starting early this year could prove to be unfounded and lead to volatility in markets. In addition, geopolitical risks could lead to upside pressure on oil prices which in turn could lead to more generalised inflation pressures if such a rise proves persistent. Factors that could boost global growth are: 1) Start of global interest rate cut cycle; 2) Lower energy prices; 3) Renewed fiscal policy support for infrastructure development and reindustrialisation in the West; 4) Cessation of war in Ukraine; and 5) Technology led improvement in productivity. Factors that could constrain global growth are: 1) Renewed cost push inflation (eg. higher global oil prices) which leads to resumption of monetary policy tightening; 2) Worsening financial sector volatility and tightening of credit availability; 3) Disorderly unwind of Chinese property market; 4) Significant unwinding of advanced economy housing markets; and 5) Disruption from technology on labour markets, especially AI.

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

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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 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.**

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, the Monetary Authority of Singapore for distribution in Singapore and the Securities and Commodities Authority of the United Arab Emirates for distribution in the UAE. The Sub-Fund has a Total Expense Ratio (TER) of 0.43%, 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.