FUNDFACTS

OASIS CRESCENT
GLOBAL INVESTMENT FUNDS (UK) ICVC
MANAGED BY OASIS CRESCENT WEALTH (UK) LTD.

OASIS CRESCENT GLOBAL LOW EQUITY FUND

JULY-2023

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 19.8 million
Benchmark	OECD Inflation	**Total Expense Ratio**	1.20%

The Oasis Crescent Global Low Equity Fund (the Fund or OCGLEF) is a specialist, worldwide asset allocation portfolio. The objective of the fund is to achieve medium to long-term growth of capital and income by investing on a global basis in securities that are ethically, morally and Shari'ah compliant. This objective is to be achieved by investing the Sub-Fund's Net Assets in a broadly diversified and balanced mixture of global securities. The range of investments will be allocated in the asset classes of equity, property and income.

Cumulative Returns

Cumulative Returns	Apr-Dec 2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	YTD JULY 2023	Return Since Inception	
														Cumulative	Annualised
Oasis Crescent Global Low Equity Fund	4.0	4.8	7.8	14.9	2.5	22.4	(4.5)	(2.3)	7.0	(1.2)	9.9	(0.8)	(1.4)	79.7	4.9
OECD Inflation	2.1	1.8	1.4	1.6	0.7	1.4	2.4	2.8	1.8	1.2	5.9	10.3	3.2	42.9	2.9

The Fund was launched following Oasis Crescent Global Low Equity Balanced Fund's (a sub-fund of Oasis Crescent Global Investment Fund (Ireland) Plc and hereinafter referred to as "OCGLEBF (Ireland)" merger with the Fund on 11 December 2020.
Returns in GBP, Net-of-Fees, Gross of Non Permissible Income of the OCGLEF since inception to 31 July 2023.
NPI for the 12 months to July 2023 was 0.10%.

(Source: Oasis Research using Bloomberg & www.oecd.org: April 2011 – July 2023)
Note: OECD 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 Global Low Equity Fund	(4.1)	3.0	1.8	1.5	3.9	4.9
OECD Inflation	5.7	6.6	4.6	4.0	3.1	2.9

Performance (% returns) in GBP Net-of-Fees Gross of Non Permissible Income of the OCGLEF since inception to 31 July 2023
(Source: Oasis Research using Bloomberg & www.oecd.org: April 2011 – July 2023)
Note: OECD Inflation Benchmark lags by 1 month.

Asset Allocation

Asset Allocation	July 2023 OCGLEF %
Income	49
Equity	39
Property	12
Total	100

Asset Allocation of the OCGLEF (31 July 2023)

(Source: Oasis Research: July 2023)

Performance is indicative only and for the period from inception to October 2016, is based on the Class D (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 November 2016 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

Despite numerous headwinds to global growth, resilient consumer spending supported by savings drawdowns and tight labour markets in advanced economies combined with the reopening of China in late 2022 helped to stabilise the global economic outlook in H1 2023. In its April 2023 World Economic Outlook update, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) confirmed that the global economy is on a gradual recovery path following the powerful shocks of the COVID pandemic and of Russia's war on Ukraine. China rebounded following the reopening of its economy in late 2022. However, there was evidence that Chinese growth momentum faded through Q2 2023, leading to speculation of more stimulus to come from the Chinese authorities. More broadly, global supply-chain disruptions have mostly unwound, while the dislocations to energy and food markets caused by the Ukraine war have receded. Simultaneously, the massive and synchronous tightening of monetary policy by most central banks are bearing fruit, with headline inflation rates moving lower. Global GDP growth for 2023 was revised down a notch to 2.8% but is expected to firm to 3.0% in 2024. However, the IMF also warned that turbulence in financial markets is building, as highlighted by the banking sector instability in the US and Europe in March 2023. The most rapid interest hike cycle since the 1980s has seen the Federal Reserve increase the Funds Rate from 0.0% to 5.25% in the space of just 14 months. The impact on economic growth and credit extension is only just becoming apparent given the long impact lags from monetary policy. The IMF has also warned that inflation may be much stickier than anticipated as core inflation, excluding the volatile energy and food components, has not yet peaked in many countries. This may mean central bank policy rates stay higher for longer.

Against this backdrop, confirmation of a peak in the interest rate cycle could act as a major boost to economic and financial sentiment. However, central banks remain between a rock and a hard place. In order to ensure that inflation returns to target over the medium term whilst also preventing inflation expectations from becoming unanchored and feeding into elevated wage settlements requires keeping policy rates at levels which most economies in the world have become unaccustomed to over the past decade. However, tight monetary policy comes at a cost, slowing economic activity, weakening job creation, increasing the cost of borrowing and contributing to financial market volatility. Factors that could boost global growth are: 1) peak in the global interest rate cycle; 2) renewed monetary & fiscal policy support, including reindustrialisation in the West; 3) cessation of war in Ukraine; and 4) technology led improvement in productivity. Factors that could constrain global growth are: 1) worsening financial sector volatility and tightening of credit availability; 2) increased geopolitical tensions, especially in Asia Pacific; 3) continued monetary policy tightening given resurgence of global inflation; 4) continued disruption from technology, especially AI; and 4) significant unwinding of advanced economy housing markets.

Over the first half of 2023 we have seen increased volatility in Global equity markets due to distress in the banking sector in the US and Europe which has been driven by unrealised losses on bond portfolios held by banks following the rapid increase in interest rates over the past year. Companies in a number of sectors continue to face margin pressure due to not being able to pass on all the inflationary cost pressure to customers. A more volatile environment is suitable for the Oasis philosophy which is focused on selecting high quality companies that are priced below intrinsic value and this environment provides attractive opportunities for the implementation of our philosophy. As we move from a period of abundance in liquidity and monetary easing over the past ten years to a period of monetary tightening, rising geo-political risk and higher volatility we enter an environment that perfectly suits the Oasis investment philosophy to take advantage of opportunities in the market. Your portfolio is focused on companies with market leadership, strong competitive advantages, sustainability, outstanding management, delivering high levels of profitability and cash flow and priced below intrinsic value.

Despite lower development activity curtailing new property supply and creating an improving environment for property owners, REIT prices have been volatile due to the impact of rising interest rates while the office sector remains under pressure with high vacancies in a number of the major global cities. 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. The combination of this high exposure to positive secular drivers and focus on REITS with strong management teams and superior balance sheets results in your fund being well positioned.

Signs that global energy and food prices peaked in mid-2022 have led to a pullback in inflation from 40 year highs, allowing central banks to signal that a more moderate pace of interest rate hikes going forward is appropriate. The Fed Funds rate has now risen 5.25 percentage points from practically 0% in just 14 months, marking the fastest tightening cycle since the early 1980s which has led to significant financial market volatility, particularly with respect to fixed income. However, the resilience of the US economy, particularly in personal consumption and services expenditures as well as employment and wages has kept core inflation rates elevated. As a result, developed market central banks like the U.S Federal Reserve, the European Central Bank and the Bank of England have continued to warn markets that the rate tightening cycle is not complete, which has led to bouts of market volatility. Hawkish central bank signalling combined with growing concerns of a global economic slowdown over the coming year, has led to renewed inversion of the US yield curve. Central banks will remain between a rock and a hard place for the foreseeable future, looking to maintain a tight monetary policy stance in order to ensure underlying consumer inflation returns back to target in coming months which at the same time increases headwinds to economic activity and employment.

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

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