

FUNDFACTS

OASIS CRESCENT



GLOBAL INVESTMENT FUNDS (UK) ICVC

MANAGED BY OASIS CRESCENT WEALTH (UK) LTD.

OASIS CRESCENT GLOBAL LOW EQUITY FUND

▲ QUARTER 4 - 2022

Fund Manager	Adam Ebrahim	Benchmark	OECD Inflation
Launch Date	11 December 2020	Fund Size	USD 23.9 million
Risk Profile	Low to Medium	Total Expense Ratio	1.81%

The Oasis Crescent Global Low Equity Fund (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	YTD Dec 2022	Return Since Inception	
													Cumulative	Annualised
Oasis Crescent Global Low Equity Fund	0.4	8.9	8.7	5.3	(5.0)	2.0	5.7	(7.5)	11.2	1.2	9.7	(11.8)	29.3	2.2
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	38.5	2.8

The Fund was launched following Oasis Crescent Global Low Equity Balanced Fund's ("OCGLEBF") merger with the Fund on 11 December 2020. Returns in USD, Net-of-Fees, Gross of Non Permissible Income of the OCGLEF since inception to 31 December 2022.

NPI for the 12 months to December 2022 was 0.04%.

(Source: Oasis Research using Bloomberg & www.oecd.org: April 2011 – December 2022)

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	(11.8)	(0.7)	0.2	1.2	1.7	2.2
OECD Inflation	10.3	5.7	4.3	3.6	2.9	2.8

Performance (% returns) in USD Net-of-Fees Gross of Non Permissible Income of the OCGLEF since inception to 31 December 2022.

(Source: Oasis Research using Bloomberg & www.oecd.org: April 2011 – December 2022)

Note: OECD Inflation benchmark lags by 1 month.

Asset Allocation

Asset Allocation	December 2022
	OCGLEF %
Income	48
Equity	41
Property	11
Total	100

Asset Allocation of the OCGLEF (31 December 2022)

(Source: Oasis Research; Bloomberg: December 2022)

GIPS compliant & verified

Fund Manager Comments

The global economic outlook weakened over the course of 2022 accompanied by growing evidence of tighter global financial conditions and increased market volatility. A number of factors have been responsible for this lower rate of economic growth such as a significant increase in inflation, driven by surging energy and food costs, faster than expected withdrawal of monetary policy by the world's key central banks, continuing conflict between Ukraine and Russia and the knock-on effect of extremely restrictive and disruptive lockdowns of key Chinese cities as they grappled with successive COVID-19 infection waves. In its October 2022 World Economic Outlook (WEO) release, the International Monetary Fund left its 2022 World GDP forecast unchanged at 3.2% but lowered the 2023 outlook by -0.2ppt to 2.7%, warning that the global economy could face significant challenges this year. Signs that global energy and food prices peaked in Q3 2022 should translate into lower inflation readings over time. Oil prices have fallen back roughly 30% since the \$120bbl average levels recorded in mid-2022. Meanwhile, wheat future price have declined some 35% since the March 2022 high of \$1,425 as partial grain exports from Ukraine resumed. There is also growing evidence that disruptions to global supply chains are dissipating, with measures of shipping container costs plunging back to pre-COVID levels in recent months. Confirmation of a peak in the interest rate cycle could act as a major boost to economic and financial sentiment. An improved outlook, could see global fund managers put high cash holdings, estimated around 4.5% of AUM, to work by buying more attractively priced equity and bond assets, given the significant market correction over the past year. Factors that could boost global growth are: 1) cessation of war in Ukraine and normalisation of gas supplies to Europe by Russia; 2) significant increase in OPEC oil production lowering oil prices; 3) renewed monetary & fiscal policy support, including reindustrialisation in the West; 4) COVID-19 'pandemic' becoming a less worrisome 'endemic'. Factors that could constrain global growth are: 1) worsening geopolitical tensions; 2) renewed global supply chain disruptions, especially in energy, logistics and semiconductors; 3) faster-than-expected reversal of monetary and fiscal support; 4) new, more transmissible variants of Covid-19.

It has been a volatile year for Global stock markets due to significant increases in inflation, faster than expected withdrawal of monetary policy and the ongoing war in the Ukraine. Companies are facing margin pressure due to not being able to pass on all of the unprecedented 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. 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, REITS have come under pressure due to the impact of rising interest rates. Your fund is well diversified with exposure to a number of sectors that benefit from the 4th Industrial Revolution including Logistics, Datacenters, Storage and Medical Research. There are also a number of sectors that benefit from other secular drivers including Ageing (Seniors Housing) and Onshoring (Industrial). Your fund is well positioned due to its focus on REITS with positive secular demand drivers, strong management teams and superior balance sheets.

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. At its December meeting, the FOMC raised the Fed Funds target policy rate by +50 basis points to a 15 year high of 4.50%. The FOMC had previously hiked the Funds Rate by +75 basis points in each of the previous 4 meetings, marking the most rapid pace of tightening since the 1980s. Although markets rallied through Q4 2022 in anticipation that the end of the rate tightening cycle was in sight, Fed Chair Powell has been at pains to warn markets that the policy rate may need to rise further than anticipated, even if the inter-meeting size of hikes moderate. In fact, at the December FOMC meeting, the committee raised its end-2023 central tendency projection for the Fed Funds rate by +50bp to a range of 5.1% to 5.4%. The European Central Bank (ECB) mirrored the Fed in December by only hiking +50 basis points to 2.00%. Nevertheless, with German inflation accelerating to an average 10.1% in the three months to November, the ECB warned that the policy rate would need to rise significantly further to contain inflation. The ECB also announced it would start shrinking its €5tn bond portfolio by €15bn per month from March 2023 onwards and then by €30bn from Q2 onwards by only allowing a partial runoff of maturing bonds. Against the backdrop of high issuance requirements, peripheral Eurozone member bond markets, like Italy, could come under pressure as the ECB embarks on quantitative tightening. In the UK, the Bank of England has increased the Bank Rate by +50 basis points to 3.5% at its December monetary policy meeting, marking the most rapid hiking cycle since 1989. Due to turmoil in the Gilts market in late September, driven by market concerns over planned unfunded tax cuts to the tune of £170bn or 7.7% of GDP over 5 years, which were subsequently withdrawn by the new Sunak administration, the Bank of England was forced to step in and support the Gilt market. The BoE pledged to buy £65bn of long dated bonds to stabilise bond prices and the pension system which is highly dependent on long-dated bonds to match their long-term liabilities.

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

GIPS compliant & verified

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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 Low Equity 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 December 2022 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 1.81%, 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 December 2022.