FUNDFACTS

OASIS CRESCENT

GLOBAL INVESTMENT FUNDS (UK) ICVC

MANAGED BY OASIS CRESCENT WEALTH (UK) LTD.

OASIS CRESCENT GLOBAL SHORT-TERM INCOME FUND

JANUARY - 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	**Fund Size**	GBP 16.8 million
		Total Expense Ratio	0.51%

The Oasis Crescent Global Short Term Income Fund (OCGSTIF) seeks to provide regular income, as is consistent with capital preservation and liquidity, over a short term time horizon. The fund will be suitable for investors seeking low capital appreciation and moderate income yield over a recommended minimum period of not less than one year and who are prepared to accept a low level of volatility.

Cumulative Returns

Cumulative Returns	Feb-Dec 2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	YTD JAN 2023	Return Since Inception	
										Cum	Ann
Oasis Crescent Global Short-Term Income Fund	(0.3)	20.7	(7.1)	7.5	(0.4)	(0.8)	1.4	9.1	(1.6)	29.2	3.3

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

Returns in GBP, Net-of-Fees, Gross of Non Permissible Incomeof the OCGSTIF since inception to 31 January 2023.
NPI for the 12 months to January 2023 was 0.23%.

(Source: Oasis Research: January 2023)

Annualised Returns

Annualised Returns	% Growth 1 year	% Growth 3 year	% Growth 5 year	% Growth 7 year	Return Since Inception
					Annualised
Oasis Crescent Global Short-Term Income Fund	6.6	2.4	3.9	3.3	3.3

Performance (% returns) in GBP Net-of-Fees Gross of Non Permissible Income of the OCGSTIF since inception to 31 January 2023.

(Source: Oasis Research: January 2023)

Portfolio Characteristics

Weighted Duration (Yrs)	Average Credit Rating	YTM (%)
1.1	A+	3.9

Portfolio Characteristics of OCGSTIF (31 January 2023)

(Source: Oasis Research: January 2023)

GIPS compliant

Portfolio Regional Exposures

Country/Region	% of NAV
Europe	58
Supranational	20
Emerging Markets	18
Cash	4
Total	**100**

Portfolio Regional Exposures of the OCGSTIF (31 January 2023)
(Source: Oasis Research: January 2023)

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, CBOT wheat future price have declined some 35% since 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.

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 Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) raised the Fed Funds target policy rate by +50 basis points to a 15 year high of 4.50%. The Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) had previous 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 Federal Open Market Committee (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

Contact us :

Oasis Crescent Wealth (UK) Ltd.

Authorised and approved by the Financial Conduct Authority as the Authorised Corporate Director of the Fund.

Contact details:

3rd Floor, 50 Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, London, SW 1X 0NA, United Kingdom

Tel: +44 (0) 207 590 0550

Fax:+44 (0) 207 590 0555

Email: info@oasiscrescent.co.uk

www.oasiscrescent.co.uk

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