FUNDFACTS

OASIS CRESCENT

GLOBAL INVESTMENT FUNDS (UK) ICVC

MANAGED BY OASIS CRESCENT WEALTH (UK) LTD.

OASIS CRESCENT GLOBAL EQUITY FUND

QUARTER 1-2023

Fund Manager	Adam Ebrahim	**Min. Initial Investment**	GBP 5,000
Launch Date	11 December 2020	**Min. Additional Investment**	GBP 1,000
Risk Profile	Medium to High	**Fund Size**	GBP 159 million
Benchmark	MSCI ACWI Islamic USD Net Total Return Index (MSCI ACWI)	**Total Expense Ratio**	1.20%

The Oasis Crescent Global Equity Fund (OCGEF) is a Shari'ah compliant equity fund that seeks to provide an ethical investment product. The Fund conforms to moral and cultural beliefs.

Cumulative Returns

Cumulative Returns	Dec 2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	YTD Mar 2023	Return Since Inception	
																									Cum	Ann
Oasis Crescent Global Equity Fund	(4.7)	1.7	(9.5)	21.6	14.4	25.5	14.6	7.8	(14.2)	20.9	11.1	(3.2)	6.7	24.7	13.9	3.3	25.7	(0.4)	(4.5)	16.3	4.5	15.7	(2.8)	0.6	443.1	7.9
Benchmark	(6.1)	(17.8)	(29.4)	13.1	0.9	18.8	2.2	13.4	(15.3)	13.0	11.3	(7.9)	3.2	9.6	8.2	0.9	26.1	11.3	(5.8)	17.9	8.7	19.5	(2.9)	5.6	115.9	3.5

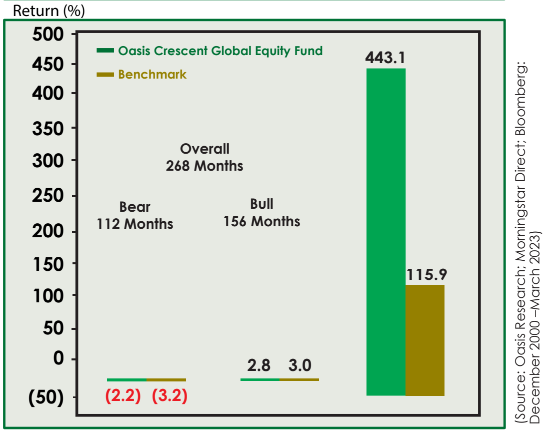
The Fund was launched following Oasis Crescent Global Equity Fund's ("OCGEF") merger with the Fund on 11 December 2020.
The performance of OCGEF was assessed against the Average Shari'ah Global Equity Peer Group (the "Original Benchmark"). Performance is therefore shown against the Original Benchmark since inception until 11 December 2020 and against the new benchmark, the MSCI ACWI Islamic USD Net Total Return Index, subsequently.
Returns in GBP Net-of-Fees Gross of Non Permissible Income of the OCGEF since inception to 31 March 2023. NPI for the 12 months to March 2023 was 0.06%.
(Source: Oasis Research; Morningstar Direct; Bloomberg: December 2000 – March 2023)

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 Equity Fund	(1.1)	10.2	6.8	6.5	7.5	7.9
Benchmark	2.7	15.7	9.2	10.5	8.6	3.5

Performance (% returns) in GBP Net-of-Fees Gross of Non Permissible Income of the OCGEF since inception to 31 March 2023.
(Source: Oasis Research; Morningstar Direct; Bloomberg: December 2000 – March 2023)

Investment Performance



The major driver of performance is that this fund has captured only 69% of the downside in bear market conditions.

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

Risk Analysis

Oasis Fund vs. Benchmark	Sharpe	Sortino
Oasis Crescent Global Equity Fund	0.44	0.63
Benchmark	0.11	0.14

Calculated Net of Fees, Gross of Non Permissible Income, Since Inception to 31 March 2023

(Source: Oasis Research; Morningstar Direct; I-net Bridge; Bloomberg: December 2000 – February 2023)

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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Geographical Analysis

REGION	MARCH 2023	
	OCGEF %	MSCI ACWI %
USA	66	62
ROW	13	14
Europe	12	16
UK	6	4
Japan	3	4
Total	**100**	**100**

(Source: Oasis Research; Bloomberg: March 2023)

Geographical split of the OCGEF & MSCI ACWI (31 March 2023)

Sectoral Analysis

SECTOR	OCGEF %	MSCI ACWI %
Information Technology	24	29
Communication Services	20	1
Health Care	20	15
Materials	11	13
Energy	10	15
Consumer Discretionary	7	7
Consumer Staples	5	6
Industrials	2	9
Real Estate	1	2
Financials	0	1
Utilities	0	2
Total	**100**	**100**

(Source: Oasis Research; Bloomberg: March 2023)

Sectoral split of the OCGEF & MSCI ACWI (31 March 2023)

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 its January 2023 World Economic Outlook (WEO) release, the International Monetary Fund forecast that global GDP growth would slow to 2.9% in 2023 after an estimated 3.2% gain in 2022, before rising to 3.1% in 2024. Both the IMF's 2023 and 2024 GDP forecasts were raised by 0.2 percentage points, which reflects the positive surprises on incoming activity data over the second half of the last year relative to more downbeat expectations. Signs that global energy and food prices peaked in Q3 2022 are translating into lower inflation readings. Oil prices have fallen back roughly 30% since the $120bbl average levels recorded in mid-2022. CBOT wheat future price have declined some 35% since March 2022 high of $1,425 as partial grain exports from Ukraine resumed. Notably, disruptions to global supply chains have dissipated, with measures of shipping container costs plunging back to pre-COVID levels in recent months. In the US, for instance, headline inflation fell to a 17 month low of 6.0% in February this year, having peaked at a 40 year high of 9.1% in June 2022. The surprise 1.0mn barrel per day oil production cut by OPEC in late March has provided a timely reminder that inflation could remain 'sticky', above levels centrals banks are comfortable with.

Confirmation of a peak in the interest rate cycle could act as a major boost to economic and financial sentiment. The most rapid interest hike cycle since the 1980s has seen the Federal Reserve increase the Funds Rate from 0.0% to 5.0% in the space of just 13 months. The impact on economic growth and credit extension is only just becoming apparent given the long impact lags from monetary policy. Sign of acute bank sector distress in US and Europe were evident in March. The collapse of Silicon Valley Bank was the largest US bank to fold since Washington Mutual in 2008. In Europe, the Swiss giant Credit Suisse was taken over by UBS after it too faced a major liquidity squeeze. 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 and renewed monetary & fiscal policy support, including re-industrialisation in the West; 2) cessation of war in Ukraine; 3) significant increase in OPEC oil production lowering oil prices;. Factors that could constrain global growth are: 1) worsening financial sector volatility and tightening of credit availability; 2) significant unwinding of advanced economy housing markets; 3) increased geopolitical tensions, especially in Asia Pacific; 4) continued monetary policy tightening given resurgence of global inflation; 5) new pandemic, such as an outbreak of human-human avian flu or simply a more transmissible variant of Covid-19.

Over the first quarter 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.

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

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