OGM OASIS CRESCENT

FUNDFACTS

GLOBAL INVESTMENT FUND (UK) ICVC

MANAGED BY OASIS GLOBAL MANAGEMENT COMPANY (IRELAND) LTD.

OGM OASIS CRESCENT GLOBAL LOW EQUITY FUND

JULY 2021

Fund Manager	Adam Ebrahim	**Benchmark**	OECD Inflation
Launch Date	11 December 2020	**Fund Size**	USD 27.0 million
Risk Profile	Low to Medium	**Total Expense Ratio**	1.83%

The OGM Oasis Crescent Global Low Equity Fund (OGM 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	YTD July 2021	Return Since Inception	
												Cumulative	Annualised
OGM 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	7.2	43.2	3.5
OECD Inflation	2.1	1.8	1.4	1.6	0.7	1.4	2.4	2.8	1.8	1.2	3.3	22.5	2.0

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 (NPI) of the OGM Oasis Crescent Global Low Equity Fund since inception to 31 July 2021. NPI for the 12 months to July 2021 was less than 0.01%.

(Source: Oasis Research using Bloomberg & www.oecd.org: April 2011 – July 2021)
Note: OECD Benchmark lags by 1 month.

Annualised Returns

Annualised Returns	% Growth 1 year	% Growth 3 year	% Growth 5 year	% Growth 7 year	Return Since Inception
					Annualised
OGM Oasis Crescent Global Low Equity Fund	13.3	4.2	3.0	2.0	3.5
OECD Inflation	3.9	2.4	2.4	1.9	2.0

Performance (% returns) in US Dollars, Net of Fees, Gross of Non Permissible Income of the OGM OCGLEF since inception to 31 July 2021
(Source: Oasis Research using Bloomberg & www.oecd.org: April 2011 - July 2021)
Note: OECD Inflation benchmark lags by 1 month.

Asset Allocation

Asset Allocation	July 2021
	OGM OCGLEF %
Income	48
Equity	40
Property	12
Total	**100**

Asset Allocation of the OGM OCGLEF (31 July 2021)
(Source: Oasis Research; Bloomberg: July 2021)

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Fund Manager Comments

According to the IMF, the global economy is expected to deliver this year the strongest growth in many decades, at 6.0%. The economic recovery following on the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic shock during Q1 2020 has been led by those countries who have either implemented significant fiscal stimulus programmes or had an aggressive vaccine rollout, such as the U.S., the U.K. and China. Developing economies in Africa, Latin America and South East Asia who have both struggled to roll out vaccines as well as having limited means for fiscal stimulus are likely to take much longer to reach pre-COVID-19 levels of economic activity as they face potentially successive infection waves and associated lockdowns. With the U.S. set to outperform its peers, monetary authorities like the Federal Reserve, are starting to talk about withdrawing monetary stimulus. This suggests a rising risk of market volatility in coming months, given elevated market valuations, trading margin and debt levels.

Factors that could boost global growth further are: a) the massive build-up in consumer savings; b) the wealth effect from robust financial markets; c) pent-up demand; and d), an extended commodity upcycle. Factors that could constrain global growth are: a) new variants of COVID-19 and delayed vaccine rollout in the developing world; b) sustainably high inflation or an oil price shock; c) a faster than expected reversal of monetary and fiscal support; d) elevated equity & bond valuations; e) constrained global supply chains, especially in logistics and semiconductors; f) record levels of sovereign and corporate debt; and g) continued geopolitical tension between US and China. In conclusion, the global economy should enjoy robust economic growth in 2021 after experiencing the worst economic contraction in 50 years in 2020 driven by the COVID-19 pandemic and related national lockdowns.

Global stock markets rebounded from their COVID-19 lows, with the OCGEF benchmark returning 32.2% for the year to June 2021 and 3.1% p.a. since the funds inception. Global Equity markets benefited from a flood of liquidity provided by central banks and fiscal support to the economy. The fiscal and monetary support will continue to support equity markets in 2021. The key risks include rising inflation, high valuations and a reversal in fiscal and monetary support.

With the COVID-19 vaccination rollouts gaining some momentum and the lower levels of capital investment and development activity curtailing new property supply, we are starting to see an improving environment for existing property owners. OCGPEF is well diversified with exposure to a number of sectors that benefit from the 4th Industrial Revolution and COVID-19 including Logistics, Datacenters, Storage and Medical Research. There are also a number of sectors that benefit.

Global yields have been on a 40 year structural decline caused by ageing demographics in Advanced Economies and the inclusion of China into the global economy since the 1990s. Following the Global Financial Crisis and the onset of quantitative easing, global yields have fallen well below long term averages. Since the 1950's, the U.S. 10 year yield has averaged 5.7% but fell to 1.5% during 2016 and even lower to just 0.5% in March 2020 during the initial phase of the COVID-19 pandemic. Continued massive monetary and fiscal stimulus and improving global economic growth during 2021 has driven expectations of 'reflation' which has raised global yields and led to steepening yield curves. The benchmark US 10-year yield peaked at 1.75% in March 2021, boosted partly by successive announcements of major fiscal packages in the U.S. Long-term yields retraced somewhat in Q2 2021 as markets seemed to be partly persuaded by the Federal Reserve that inflation risks were transitory. Notwithstanding central banks playing down inflation risks, as Q2 unfolded the Federal Reserve and Bank of England began to openly debate reducing the degree of monetary stimulus. Overall, global monetary policies are likely to remain historically accommodative through 2022 which should keep short-term interest rates well anchored. However, if economic growth continues to rebound strongly, longer-term yields could rise further as inflation risks rise, which could lead to a further steepening in yield curves.

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

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