FUNDFACTS

OASIS CRESCENT

GLOBAL INVESTMENT FUNDS (UK) ICVC

MANAGED BY OASIS CRESCENT WEALTH (UK) LTD.

OASIS CRESCENT GLOBAL MEDIUM EQUITY FUND

MAY-2026

Fund Manager	Adam Ebrahim	**Min. Initial Investment**	USD 5000
Launch Date	11 December 2020	**Min. Additional Investment**	USD 1000
Risk Profile	Low to Medium	**Fund Size**	USD 40.77M
Benchmark	G7 Inflation + 0.5%	**Total Expense Ratio**	2.24%

The Oasis Crescent Global Medium Equity Fund (the Fund or OCGMEF)) 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	Mar-Dec 2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	YTD MAY 2026	Return Since Inception	
																Cum	Ann
Oasis Crescent Global Medium Equity Fund	4.3	14.6	5.9	(4.0)	3.0	9.3	(7.5)	12.1	3.0	10.6	(11.8)	6.0	2.7	21.9	11.0	110.1	5.3
G7 Inflation + 0.5%	1.8	1.7	1.8	0.9	1.8	2.4	2.5	2.1	1.1	5.8	7.8	3.6	3.1	3.0	2.5	55.9	3.2

The Fund was launched following Oasis Crescent Global Medium Equity Fund's ("OCGMEF") merger with the Fund on 11 December 2020.
On 1 September 2025, the benchmark was changed from OECD Inflation to G7 Inflation for all periods.
Note: Returns in USD, Net-of-Fees, Gross of Non Permissible Income

Returns in USD, Net of-Fees, Gross of Non Permissible Income of the OCGMEF since inception to May 2026.
NPI for the 12 months to May 2026 was 0.01%.

(Source: Oasis Research using Bloomberg & www.oecd.org: March 2012 – May 2026)
Note: Inflation 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 Medium Equity Fund	27.8	13.7	5.9	7.1	5.4	5.3
G7 Inflation + 0.5%	3.7	3.3	4.7	4.1	3.7	3.2

Performance (% returns) in USD Net-of-Fees Gross of Non Permissible Income of the OCGMEF since inception to May 2026

(Source: Oasis Research using Bloomberg & www.oecd.org: March 2012 – May 2026)

Note: Inflation Benchmark lags by 1 month.

Asset Allocation

Asset Allocation	May 2026
	OCGMEF %
Equity	50
Income	42
Property	8
Total	**100**

Asset Allocation of the OCGMEF (May 2026)

Source: Oasis Research; Bloomberg: May 2026

GIPS compliant & verified

Fund Manager Comments

	IMF Forecast						IMF Adverse scenario	IMF Severe scenario
GDP	2022 A	2023 A	2024 E	2025 E	2026 E	2027 E	2026 E	2026 E
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
World Economies	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.2	2.5	1.8
Advanced	2.9	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.2	0.9
Emerging	4.1	4.7	4.3	4.4	3.9	4.2	2.6	2.0
USA	2.5	2.9	2.8	2.1	2.3	2.1	na	na
EU	3.5	0.4	0.9	1.4	1.1	1.2	na	na
China	3.1	5.4	5.0	5.0	4.4	4.0	na	na

Source: IMF World Economic Outlook

Preceding the commencement of the war in Iran on 28 February 2026, the global economy remained resilient. Following the outbreak of the conflict, with significant loss of life, damage to critical infrastructure, and the closure of key trade routes, the global economy is enduring a major supply-side shock, with energy- and food-related commodity flows being disrupted. The prices of oil, gas, helium, fertiliser, amongst others, have increased dramatically, and the impact on availability will become significant if the war continues for a protracted period. Energy-and food-importing countries will be impacted most, with the largest increases in inflation and GDP contraction. These include high-income nations (Middle East, Europe, UK, China) and lower-income nations (Africa, Southeast Asia, India, South America). Energy-and food-exporting countries (North America, Brazil, Nigeria and Russia) will be the main beneficiaries of rising prices and increased demand, which is expected to boost their economies.

Global inflation will be much higher, resulting in higher interest rates and lower economic growth, with the IMF forecasting global GDP growth slowing from 3.4% in 2025 to 3.1% in 2026. In an adverse scenario, forecasts indicate 2026 GDP growth slowing to 2.5%, and in a severe scenario to 1.8%, with growth estimates declining the longer the war lasts. It will take a long time for global logistics to reset following this significant disruption, and the second-round impact on inflation will be felt for an extended period. With lower economic growth, higher inflation, higher interest rates, and greater expenditure on armaments, fiscal deficits will continue to be elevated, placing further pressure on already high government borrowing requirements, which remain a risk to the global economy.

The global economy may be more resilient, as it was during 2025 despite the US tariff disruption, when it benefited from massive fiscal spending and significant investment in AI infrastructure and its supporting ecosystem. Europe continues to experience slow economic growth, constrained by structural factors, low investment in new technologies such as AI, and a lack of economic and political cohesion. The Ukraine and West Asian wars will affect Europe significantly, as it is a major importer of oil, gas and fertiliser. The US economy is supported by continued fiscal expansion, with an expected budget deficit of 6.5% and current government debt of 129% of GDP. US government interest costs now consume 18.3% of revenue compared with a long-term average of 12.4% and a 2021 low of 8.3%. Rising interest costs and defence spending will place pressure on most advanced economies' national budgets. The IMF is forecasting emerging market economies' GDP growth to slow to 3.9% in 2026; however, in an adverse war scenario it could slow to 2.6%, and in a severe scenario to 2.0%, depending on how long the war persists. The global economic risks remain high as 1) geopolitical tension, 2) energy and food supply chain disruption, 3) higher inflation and interest rates, 4) expanding government debt, 5) deteriorating demographics in many countries, 6) unstable governments, and 7) slower economic growth. Economies that are able to navigate through this period will prosper.

During March 2026, global equity markets declined due to the potential impact of supply-side shocks caused by the war in Iran. There was increased uncertainty regarding the prospects of higher inflation and interest rates. The MSCI World Index declined by 3.5% in the first quarter of 2026, while US stocks lagged, with the S&P 500 declining by 4.4%. The Magnificent 7 technology and AI-related stocks underperformed, losing 12.1% over the quarter to March 2026. We expect company earnings forecasts to begin declining to reflect the outlook of higher inflation, resulting in higher interest rates and lower economic growth. The MSCI World Index has reduced from its peak PE of 22.7 times during the quarter to 20.9 times, which remains above its 20-year average of 17.3 times. The S&P 500, Nasdaq, and STOXX Europe 600 are also trading at a premium to their long-term valuations, while the UK FTSE 100 remains one of the cheapest equity markets, with a PE of 14.7 times.

The MSCI World Real Estate Index increased by 1% during the quarter to March 2026 and by 4.5% for the year to March 2026. European and UK REIT markets underperformed during the first quarter of 2026. In an environment of higher inflation and interest rates, REITs with high-quality property portfolios and strong balance sheets with lower debt levels are expected to perform better.

Country	20-Year Avg CPI	Current CPI	Difference	Latest OECD 2026 CPI Forecast	Current Central Bank Rate	Difference	Current Real Rate	20 Year Avg Real Rate	Difference
USA	2.5	3.3	0.8	4.2	3.75	-1.75	0.45	-0.69	1.14
EU	2.1	2.5	0.4	2.6	2.15	-2.35	-0.35	-0.88	0.53
China	2.2	1.0	-1.2	1.3	3.00	-0.85	2.00	1.41	0.59

Global bond yields troughed during February 2026, followed by significant increases, reflecting expectations of higher inflation following the onset of the war in Iran and the disruption of energy- and food-related commodity flows. This is driving changes in the outlook for interest rates, with central banks expected to increase rates. Supply chains will take time to recover, and the second-round impact on inflation, particularly food inflation, will be felt over a prolonged period.

The US 10-year yield troughed at 3.9% during the quarter and ended at 4.3%. Japan's 10-year yield troughed at 2.1% and increased to 2.3%, while the UK 10-year yield troughed at 4.2% and increased to 4.9%. The OECD inflation outlook for 2026 has increased significantly, with the US rising from 2.2% to 4.2% and the UK from 2.0% to 4.0%. This will result in the current real rate of 0.45% in the US turning negative, placing pressure on the Federal Reserve to increase the Federal Funds Rate.

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

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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 Medium 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 May 2026 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 2.24%, 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 May 2026.