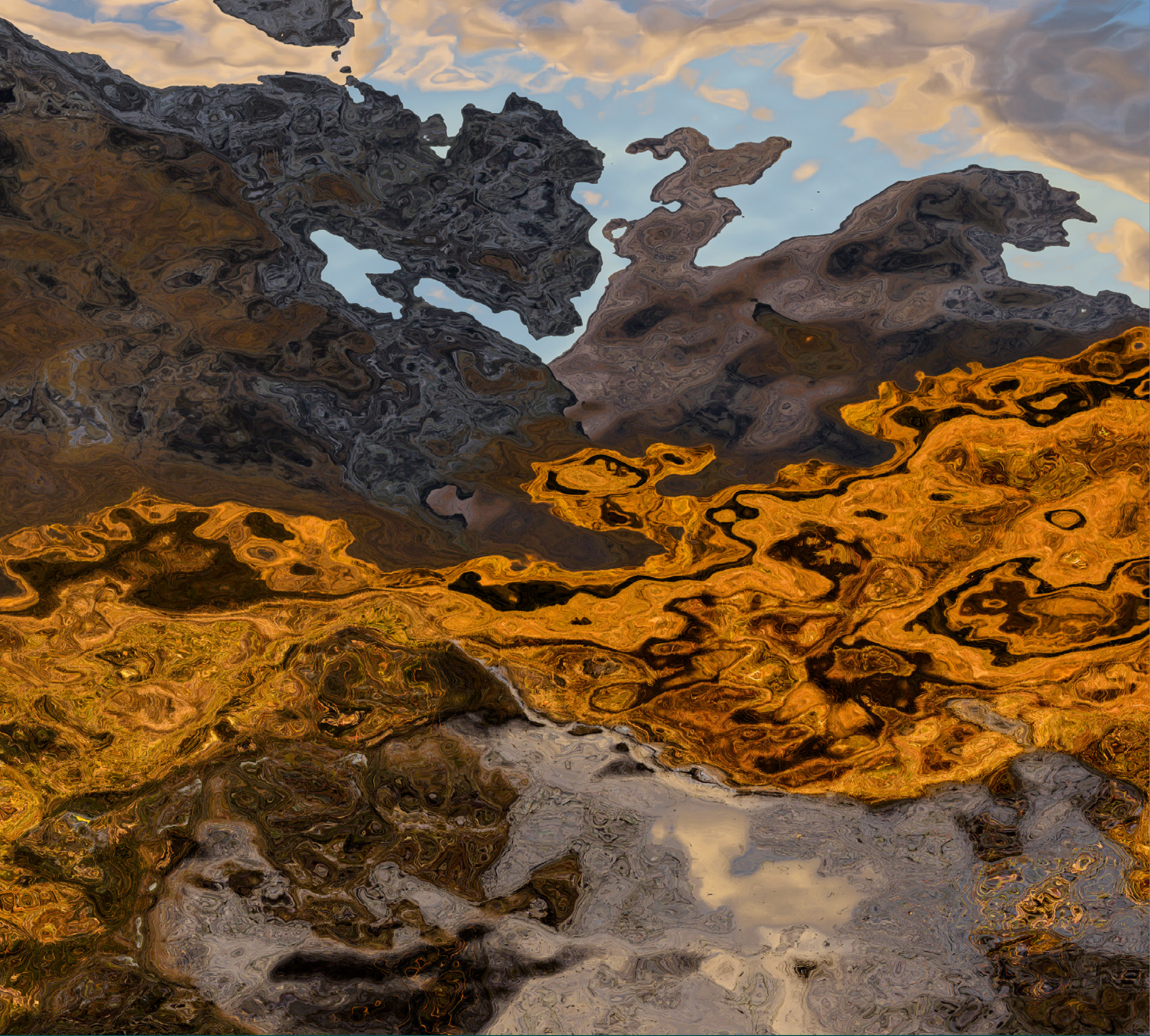

Quarterly report

Munro Concentrated Global Growth Fund

MCGG.ASX

March 2026

Munro Concentrated Global Growth Fund & MCGG.ASX
March 2026 – Quarterly report

MCGG Fund quarter return (net)
-6.0%

MSCI World ex-Aus Index quarter return
-6.2%

MCGG.ASX Fund quarter return (net)
-6.0%

MSCI World ex-Aus Index quarter return
-6.2%

QUARTERLY HIGHLIGHTS

- The Munro Concentrated Global Growth Fund returned –6.0% net for the quarter (MCGG.ASX -6.0% net) outperforming the MSCI World (ex-Aus) Index return of –6.2%.
- Key contributors to performance for the quarter included GE Vernova, Ciena and CATL. Among the top detractors from performance for the quarter were Microsoft, Nvidia and Amazon.
- Global equity markets started 2026 with broadly strong performance in January. However, throughout February and March, most major global indices fell, largely due to AI disruption risks and the Iran war.

MUNRO MEDIA

Livewire Rules of Investing Podcast, March 2026
Munro's CIO Nick Griffin talks to Livewire's James Marlay about his views on the current landscape of growth investing.
Listen to the episode

Livewire Listed Series, April 2026
Munro's Nick Griffin on a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity.
Watch the feature here

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QUARTERLY COMMENTARY

Fund commentary

The Munro Concentrated Global Growth Fund returned –6.0% net for the quarter (MCGG.ASX -6.0% net) outperforming the MSCI World (ex-Aus) Index return of –6.2%.

Global equity markets started 2026 with broadly strong performance. However, throughout February and March, most major global indices fell, largely due to AI disruption risks and the Iran war. For the quarter, the US S&P finished down 4.6%, the Nasdaq down 6% and the European Stoxx 600 down 1.5%. Asian markets were mixed; the Hang Seng followed US and European markets, finishing down 3.3%, the Japanese Nikkei finished up 1.4%, but the standout performer was the South Korean KOSPI, closing up 19.9%, driven by strong performance from companies exposed to the semiconductor supply chain. The appreciating AUD was another headwind for returns, appreciating 2.7% versus the USD for the quarter.

The first appearance of equity market volatility in the quarter was driven by investor concern over disruption risk emanating from artificial intelligence. Large Language Models (LLMs) created by companies such as Anthropic, OpenAI and others continued to release new tools and applications, instilling a heightened sense of fear around software and information services stocks. Secondly, the Iran war commenced in March, closing the Strait of Hormuz, which consequently created volatility in global energy markets and, as a result, broad equity indices.

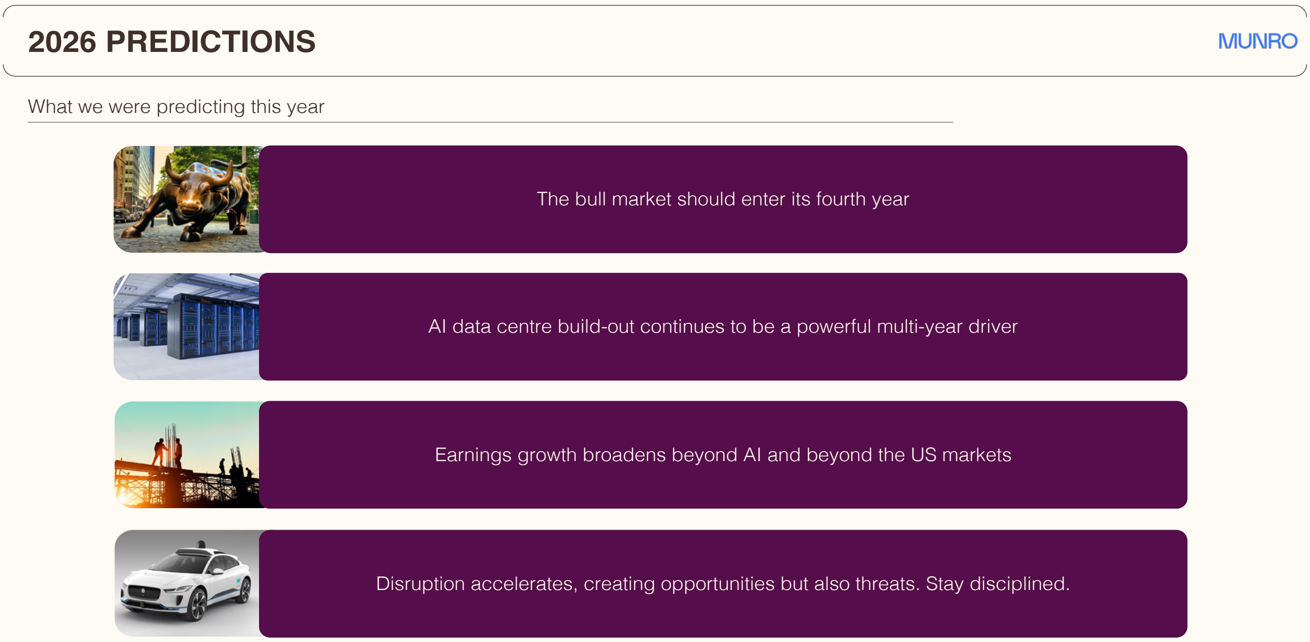
GE Vernova (Climate) was the largest contributor to performance for the quarter. Performance was driven by the insatiable demand for gas turbines globally to support traditional power infrastructure and the AI compute buildout. The company continued its positive run after management delivered a strong outlook for the medium term at the company's analyst day in December. Contemporary Amperex Technology (CATL – Climate) also contributed to performance, after a positive result and outlook for both the EV business and the energy storage business. Ciena Corporation (Connectivity) was the next largest contributor, continuing to benefit from the demand for companies that help provide solutions to solve networking bottlenecks within the data center.

Detractors from performance for the quarter were Nvidia (High-Performance Computing), Microsoft (Digital Enterprise) and Amazon (E-commerce). Despite a meaningful earnings upgrade for Nvidia during the quarter and an impressive Global Technology Conference in March, investors continue to doubt the medium-term sustainability of revenue and earnings growth for the company. Microsoft delivered a mediocre result with revenue growth within its cloud computing business, Azure, which underperformed investor expectations. The company has also been caught up in the broader disruption risk playing out across software stocks. Amazon delivered a solid fundamental result, however, like its hyperscale peers, the market questioned the significant increase to capex spending in 2026.

QUARTERLY COMMENTARY

Market outlook

Just one quarter ago, 2026 was anticipated as a year in which a cyclical recovery would take hold. Interest rate cuts were coming, improving consumer confidence and more favourable fiscal policies looked set to broaden out equity market performance. The February 28th attack on Iran and subsequent closing of the Strait of Hormuz has driven the oil price higher as well as placed supply constraints on other important production inputs including fertilisers and petrochemicals. It is hard to see the global economy making progress until the Strait re-opens and hence in the short term we have decreased exposure to some of the more cyclical components of the portfolio mainly in the Consumer and Travel AoI's, while also raising cash levels in the Fund. That said, it is important to remember it is in everyone's interest for the Strait of Hormuz to re-open, even Iran's, and we would expect this supply shock to resolve itself over time, once the US exits the conflict. Assuming the US can extract itself from the conflict in Iran and the Strait of Hormuz returns to some kind of normality, then equity markets are likely to put this skirmish behind them. While we have finished the quarter with elevated cash levels, this is mainly as a precautionary measure due to the uncertain path of the conflict from here. Medium term we remain bullish equity markets and see a strong path of earnings growth ahead, assuming the Strait of Hormuz eventually reopens.

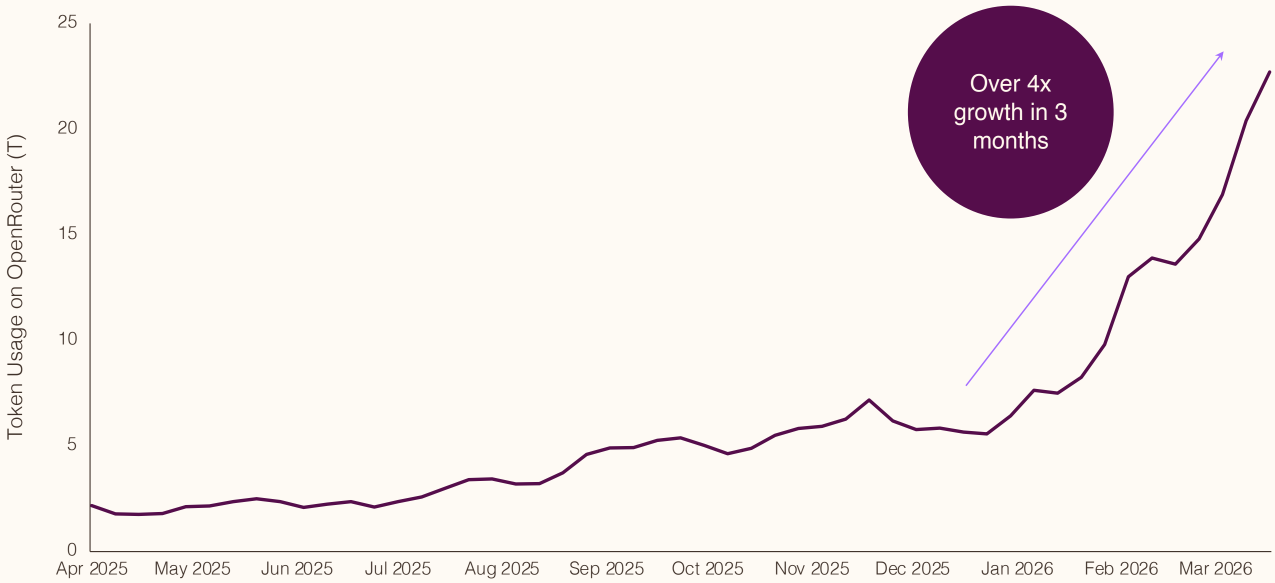


Source: Munro Partners. Slide prepared January 2026, predictions were set at the start of the quarter.

Returning to fundamentals, we have continued to focus the portfolio on areas of earnings acceleration. In 2026, we expect the major hyperscale companies to spend more than USD 650bn in capex, the vast majority of which is dedicated to the AI build-out. Focusing on the beneficiaries of this spend, or the enablers of the build-out, has led to lots of opportunities across the portfolio. Stocks that are helping solve the power equation are seeing strong demand for their products, such as GE Vernova in gas turbines, JCI in HVAC equipment or Eaton in electrical equipment. We have consistently viewed the ability to access clean and constant power as a bottleneck for the AI build-out, and this continues to present itself in the earnings growth of the aforementioned companies.

Similarly, as data centers scale and consume a significantly larger physical footprint, networking companies help alleviate the bottlenecks that this challenge presents. A good example is a company like Ciena, which is now seeing meaningful acceleration in its earnings by providing network cabling requirements to hyperscale customers. Investment in networking equipment is essential to enable semiconductor chips such as Nvidia GPUs or Broadcom TPUs, to communicate at fast speeds, improve power consumption and increase utilisation. The reality is that AI models are improving, which is accelerating usage, or token generation.[1] Over the course of 2026, we have seen an inflection in token generation (see chart below), which to us demonstrates the acceleration in usage of AI tools and a broader application of these tools. More usage over time places extra pressure on solving the bottlenecks in the AI supply chain and we have positioned the portfolios to benefit from this going forward.

AGENTIC AI IS CAUSING TOKEN DEMAND TO GROW EXPONENTIALLY



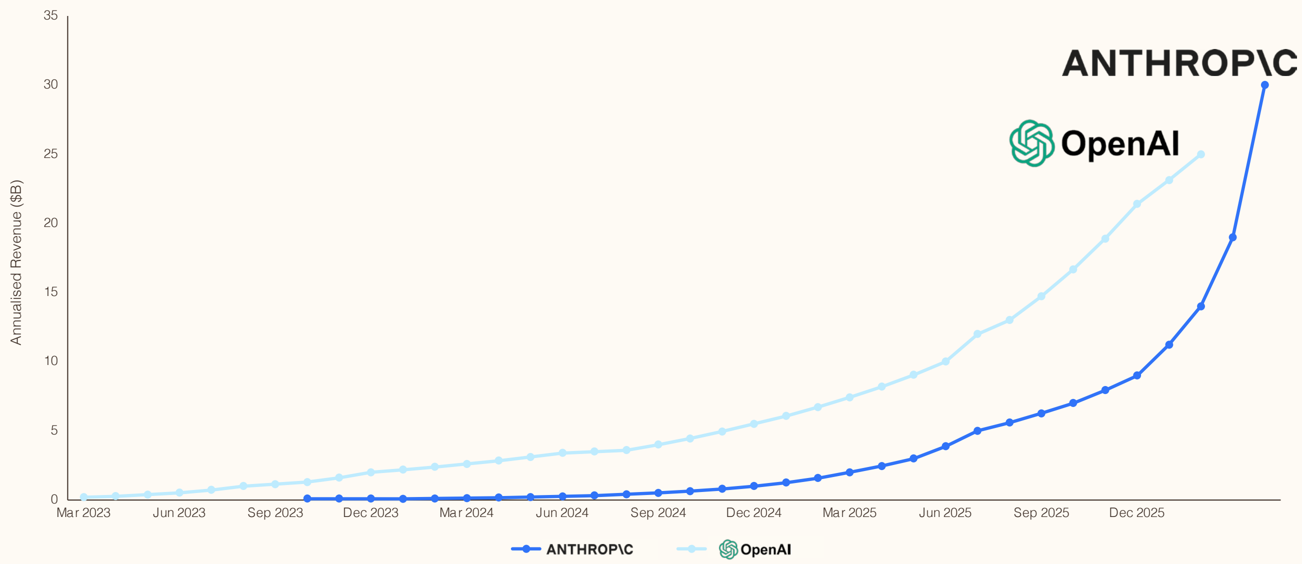
Source: OpenRouter, March 2026.

Coming into 2026, alongside the continuing AI data center build-out, we also held the view that disruption risk would accelerate, the more you spend training large language models the better they are going to get. The accelerating token usage we have flagged above, is more people finding more practical uses for AI. Recent disclosures from Anthropic and Open AI, now see their combined annualised revenue run rate above USD 50bn, accelerating dramatically in recent months on token usage. It is naive to believe that this won't be disruptive, not all this revenue will be additional, and consequently the software and information services sectors have seen some significant volatility in 2026. Following our stop loss discipline, we were forced to review our Software holdings in 2025 and subsequently chose to exit them. The decision to sell was ultimately based on two things, first much of the software industry sells on a per seat basis and was struggling to convert to consumption-based pricing and secondly the valuation multiples reflected little of the possible disruption risk coming from AI. Having thankfully avoided much of the damage here in 2026, we are reluctant to return to the sector. While valuation multiples have fallen dramatically, we still see a difficult few years ahead as software companies address their pricing models versus new and more nimble AI competitors. We would also flag this risk does not just apply to the software sector and we suspect most asset light companies across information services and the internet will face similar competitive threats in the months and years ahead. Ultimately all these companies will be forced to invest heavily or cut prices dramatically to combat a growing wave of well-funded AI native competitors. It will take time for the new leaders to emerge and in the meantime, we suspect the better opportunities remain in the 'shovels' of the AI compute build out the world is now clearly in need of.

[1] AI token generation is the process of breaking text into small pieces and predicting the next piece one at a time based on what came before. By repeating that prediction step over and over, the AI builds a full response.

REVENUE GROWTH OF ANTHROPIC AND OPEN AI

MUNRO



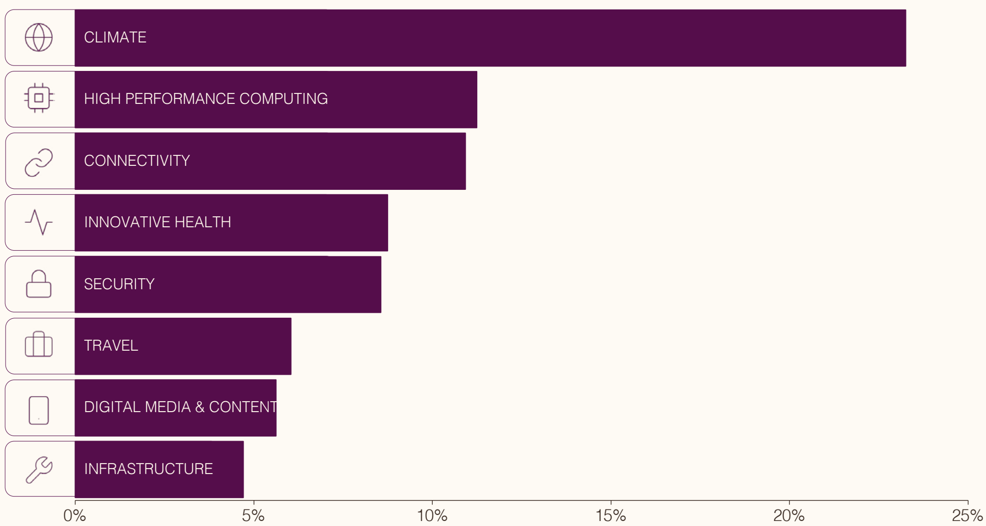
Monthly summary from March 2023 to April 2026. Known data points sourced from company disclosures & media reports. Gaps filled via geometric interpolation.

Elsewhere in the portfolio we continue to find opportunities in Security, specifically aerospace and defence, in companies that provide critical inputs to global defence capabilities. Spending by governments in the defence industry continues to see growth, and as such, the enabling companies we believe are well positioned to translate this into earnings growth. We are also excited by the opportunity to deploy AI into our Innovative Healthcare Area of Interest, specifically into areas such as robotic surgery, drug discovery and medical devices. We have focused the portfolio on the Areas of Interest with a higher degree of earnings certainty, specifically Climate, High-Performance Computing, Connectivity, Innovative Healthcare and Security. As we look to the remaining three quarters of 2026, we remain constructive on the earnings growth opportunities in our Areas of Interest and our portfolio positioning to capture this.

MCGGF INVESTMENTS BY THEME

MUNRO

Positioning of the Munro Concentrated Global Growth Fund by 'AoI' – 31 March 2026



Number of holdings	Indicative position
10	GE VERNOVA
3	NVIDIA
4	BROADCOM
4	GALDERMA
4	BAE SYSTEMS
4	HOWMET AEROSPACE
2	TKO
4	TARGA

Source: Munro Partners 31 March 2026. Refer to the website for the full list of AoIs.

STOCK STORY: MICROSOFT

Microsoft

AREA OF INTEREST: **Digital Enterprise**
MARKET CAP: **US $2.7tr**

Microsoft detracted 71bps to performance for the March quarter.

Microsoft is a global technology leader with a diversified suite of products spanning across enterprise software, cloud computing, personal computing, and gaming. The company concluded calendar year 2025 with great momentum, delivering mid-to-high teens revenue growth and expanding operating margins that drove earnings to compound at above 20%. Despite its moat in AI and robust quarterly earnings, Microsoft's share price came under pressure as investors digested a pause to Azure's growth acceleration.

While the company is scaling AI data centres at an unprecedented rate – bringing 1GW of capacity online in the December quarter alone, compared to 2GW in all of fiscal 2025 – the market is struggling to bridge the gap between their massive AI capital expenditure and the return on invested capital demonstrated in the form of further acceleration in its cloud business. Management clarified that this new capacity is being strategically diverted toward high-margin software offerings like Copilot and internal AI R&D efforts. However, given the large revenue base of these offerings and slower-than-expected Copilot uptake, the enterprise software segment also failed to see a meaningful uptick in revenue growth. This led to investors questioning whether management is efficiently deploying its expanding compute resources.

As Microsoft pivots incremental compute toward software and internal R&D workloads, we think it likely takes near-term Azure revenue acceleration off the table. With management signalling a more gradual enterprise adoption of Copilot, a material step change in enterprise software growth will also take time to materialise. While we believe Microsoft's re-prioritisation of internal AI workloads will drive robust long-term value, the lack of a clear path to near-term earnings acceleration has led us to exit the position Microsoft has been a long time holding of the Fund and delivered strong returns for unit holders, we look forward to returning to the position at some point assuming they successfully navigate this evolving landscape.

STOCK STORY: CATL

AREA OF INTEREST: **Climate**
MARKET CAP: **US$269bn**

CATL contributed 94bps to performance for the March quarter.

CATL, in the Climate Area of Interest, is the world's largest battery cell manufacturer with 39% of global market share in power batteries in 2025. The company operates a vertically integrated model spanning mining, processing, R&D and battery cell production for electric vehicles (EVs) and energy storage systems (ESS).

In EVs, which remains the largest end market for their products, the company's customers include 9 of the top 10 leading EV manufacturers by volume. CATL holds a leading position in lithium iron phosphate (LFP) batteries, which are increasingly the preferred chemistry due to their cost advantage and superior safety profile. While we anticipate EV volumes to slow in 2026, larger batteries with longer range mean a content uplift opportunity for CATL.

However, recently it has been ESS, not EVs, which have the more exciting area of growth. In particular, China needs ESS because much of the solar it has already installed is curtailed, essentially wasted, because supply exceeds demand. To illustrate, in the first half of 2025, 33% of the solar generated in the western Chinese region of Tibet was curtailed. If they had more ESS, they could store this excess supply during daylight hours and use it in the evening peak. To address this, China recently announced ambitious ESS policies aiming to grow capacity by nearly 30% p.a. to 180GW by 2027, requiring investment of USD35b: a huge revenue opportunity for developers and battery makers. We anticipate growth of over 50% in CATL's ESS end market in 2026.

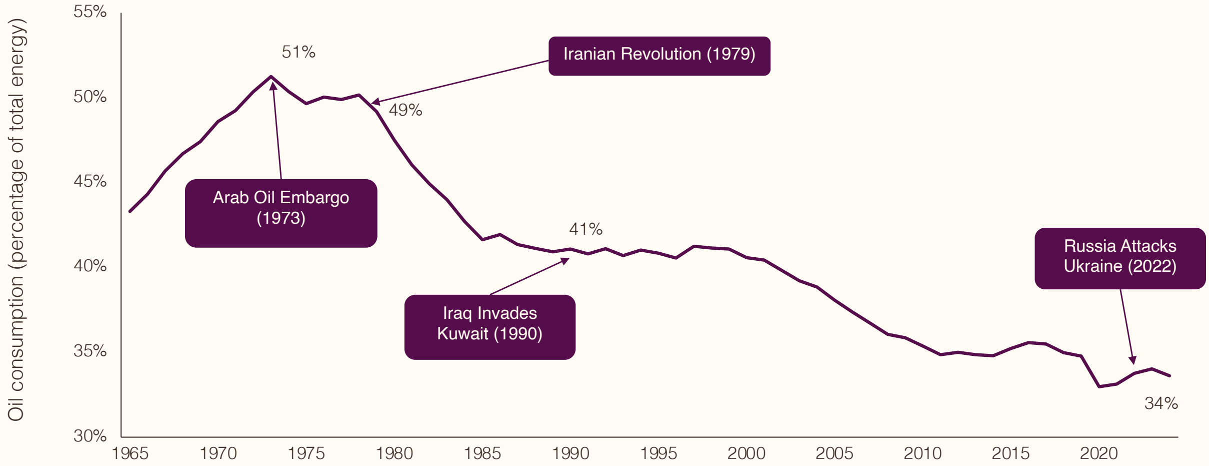
At CATL's result in late March, they also confirmed expectations of between 20-30% volume growth for the next 5 years. CATL also said they expect net profit per unit (kWh) will remain stable in 2026. The ability to grow profitably has been a key difference between CATL and listed peers which, despite also benefiting from the underlying volume growth, have struggled with maintaining margins. This was a key focus leading up to the result given the lithium price, a key raw material for batteries, has increased over 30% year to date (using the Chinese lithium carbonate spot price as a proxy). CATL reiterated that its EV customers have cost pass through contracts, and for ESS they regularly adjust prices for raw materials and demonstrate value-add to maintain pricing and margins.

We also continue to see CATL leading innovation. One example is in sodium ion batteries. In February, CATL and EV maker Changan Automotive unveiled the first mass-production EV with sodium ion batteries - a technology which does not use lithium and promises between 30-40% lower battery cost versus lithium over time. It also changes the percentage of the battery cost which comes from raw materials, with CATL hoping that they can again benefit from their technological lead and grow profitably.

Finally, while acknowledging that we simply do not know the future of the Iran conflict and its many macro implications, it does bring national energy security to the fore. As the chart below shows, past oil crises have accelerated moves to other fuels. And unlike those previous periods, today there are viable, cheap alternatives to oil-based technologies. The most obvious example is an EV car and truck as an alternative to an internal combustion engine vehicle.

So, all else equal, we consider the current crisis an accelerator for electrification, especially in countries like China, which are net energy importers, with CATL a key beneficiary.

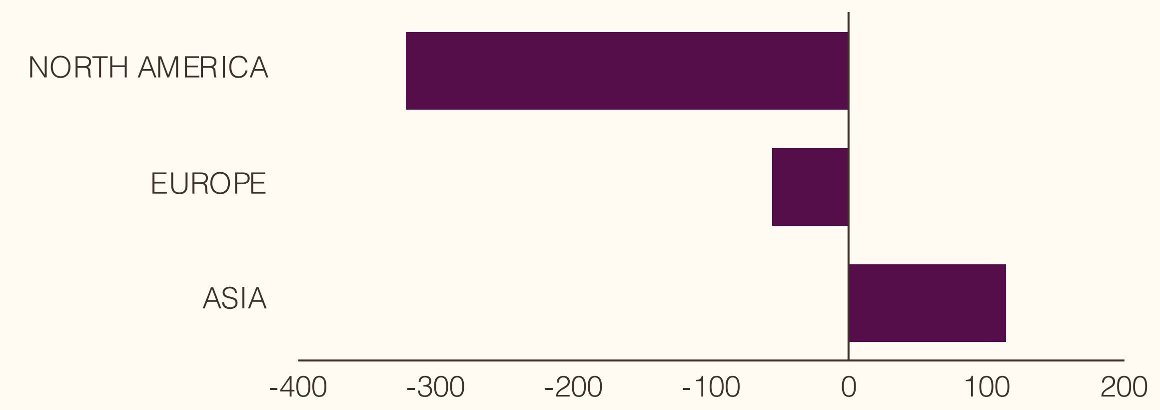
OIL CRISES HAVE HISTORICALLY ACCELERATED ITS CONSUMPTION DECLINE



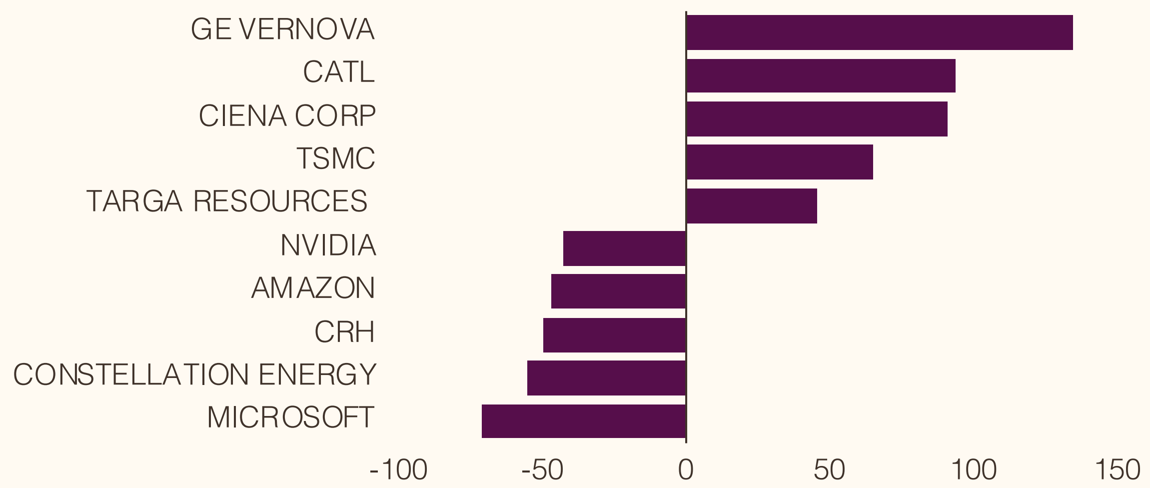
Source: Energy Institute Statistical Review, Bloomberg, March 2026.

QUARTERLY FUND ATTRIBUTION (BASIS POINTS)

By region (ex cash)



Top & bottom contributors to performance



QUARTER END EXPOSURE

Category

EQUITIES	90.7%
CASH	9.3%
NO. OF POSITIONS	40

Sector

INDUSTRIALS	35.4%
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	24.1%
HEALTH CARE	8.7%
COMMUNICATION SERVICES	8.4%
CONSUMER DISCRETIONARY	4.3%
OTHER	9.6%
CASH	9.3%

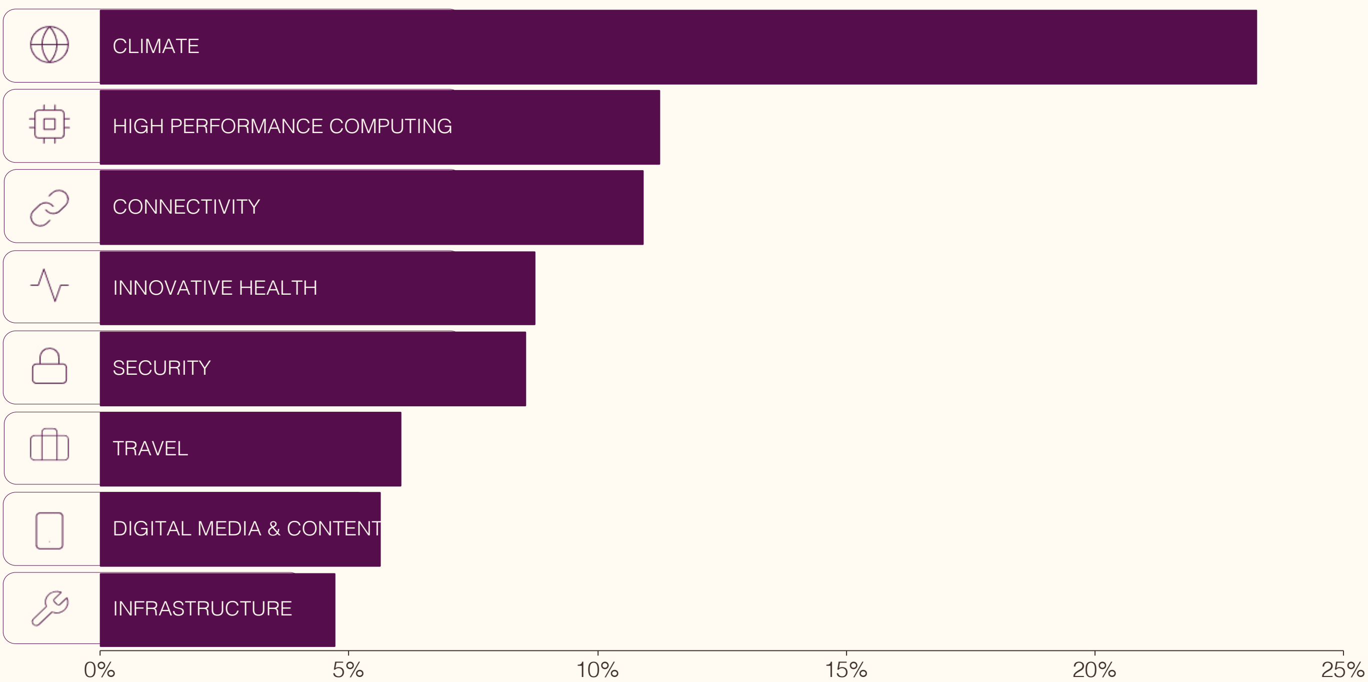
Region

UNITED STATES	57.1%
BRITAIN	4.0%
EUROPE	12.7%
GERMANY	4.9%
FRANCE	3.1%
NETHERLANDS	4.7%
HONG KONG	7.1%
JAPAN	1.6%
SWITZERLAND	3.2%
TAIWAN	5.0%
TOTAL	90.7%
CASH	9.3%

Top 10 holdings

NVIDIA	6.5%
CATL	5.3%
TSMC	5.0%
GE VERNOVA	4.4%
AMAZON	4.3%
GALDERMA GROUP	3.2%
BROADCOM	3.0%
MASTERCARD	2.9%
NEXTERA ENERGY	2.9%
BAE SYSTEMS	2.8%

Top 8 Areas of Interest (AoIs)



Net Performance - MCGGF

	3 MTHS	6 MTHS	1 YR	3 YRS	5 YRS	INCEPT (P.A.)	INCEPT CUM.
MUNRO CONCENTRATED GLOBAL GROWTH FUND (AUD)	-6.0%	-6.4%	17.1%	24.5%	14.9%	17.3%	179.2%
MSCI WORLD (EX-AUS) INDEX *	-6.2%	-3.8%	8.1%	16.0%	12.7%	12.4%	112.3%
EXCESS RETURN	0.2%	-2.6%	8.9%	8.5%	2.2%	4.9%	66.9%

INCEPTION: 31 OCTOBER 2019

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	TOTAL
2020FY				0.0%	4.9%	-1.2%	7.4%	-1.1%	-4.2%	6.7%	4.4%	1.3%	19.0%
2021FY	4.4%	4.4%	1.0%	2.0%	3.1%	0.5%	1.2%	-0.4%	-0.2%	3.6%	-2.2%	6.6%	26.5%
2022FY	4.7%	4.6%	-4.7%	1.5%	5.1%	-1.4%	-7.9%	-4.7%	-0.2%	-5.7%	-0.9%	-4.3%	-14.2%
2023FY	7.2%	-3.2%	-2.4%	5.9%	2.0%	-6.6%	1.1%	0.6%	7.6%	2.4%	5.3%	1.7%	22.7%
2024FY	0.5%	3.4%	-5.2%	1.1%	5.3%	0.8%	8.5%	12.0%	2.8%	-3.8%	5.3%	4.0%	39.0%
2025FY	-0.7%	-1.2%	1.0%	5.4%	7.2%	3.4%	5.0%	-3.7%	-7.5%	3.1%	8.8%	5.7%	28.5%
2026FY	4.2%	-1.9%	3.1%	4.6%	-4.2%	-0.6%	-3.8%	0.5%	-2.7%				-1.3%

Net Performance - MCGG.ASX

	3 MTHS	6 MTHS	1 YEAR	3 YRS	INCEPT P.A.	INCEPT CUM.
MCGG.ASX (AUD)	-6.0%	-6.4%	17.2%	24.3%	15.5%	81.8%
MSCI WORLD (EX-AUS) INDEX *	-6.2%	-3.8%	8.1%	16.0%	11.2%	55.3%
EXCESS RETURN	0.2%	-2.5%	9.1%	8.3%	4.3%	26.6%

INCEPTION: 3 FEBRUARY 2022

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	TOTAL
2022FY								-4.4%	-0.3%	-5.7%	-1.3%	-4.3%	-15.2%
2023FY	7.3%	-3.8%	-2.5%	6.0%	2.1%	-6.5%	1.1%	0.5%	7.7%	2.5%	5.2%	1.4%	22.0%
2024FY	0.5%	3.5%	-5.2%	1.0%	5.1%	0.8%	8.4%	11.9%	2.8%	-3.7%	5.3%	4.0%	38.8%
2025FY	-0.8%	-1.2%	1.0%	5.3%	7.2%	3.5%	5.0%	-3.7%	-7.5%	3.1%	8.8%	5.7%	27.9%
2026FY	4.4%	-1.8%	3.1%	4.6%	-4.2%	-0.6%	-3.8%	0.5%	-2.7%				-1.1%

Differences in performance between the Munro Concentrated Global Growth Fund and MCGG.ASX (ASX quoted fund) may be due to cashflow movements, the buy/sell spread of the iNAV for MCGG.ASX, the timing difference between the issuing of units during the day on the ASX for MCGG.ASX and the purchase of units in the Munro Concentrated Global Growth Fund at the end of the day. This may result in variances in performance.