Magellan
Global Listed
Infrastructure

Distributed by Magellan Investment Partners

MARKETING COMMUNICATION

MFG Select Infrastructure Fund - Class 1

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2026

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS BEN MCVICAR, CFA AND OFER KARLINER, CFA

INVESTMENT PHILOSOPHY

To prudently invest in outstanding infrastructure and utilities companies at attractive prices that exhibit highly predictable cashflows.

OBJECTIVE

To seek to achieve attractive risk-adjusted returns over the medium to long term; while reducing the risk of permanent capital loss.

PORTFOLIO CONSTRUCTION

Concentrated 20-40 stock portfolio applying MFG Asset Management's proprietary infrastructure classification

Valuation driven strategy; portfolio construction is not constrained by an index.

Typical cash and cash equivalents exposure between 0 – 10%.

MFG SELECT INFRASTRUCTURE FUND - CLASS 1

FUND SIZE	TOTAL SELECT INFRASTRUCTURE ASSETS[1]	MANAGEMENT FEES	INCEPTION DATE
USD $71.8 million	USD $3,624.2 million	Management fee for the Fund is 0.80% per annum	30 December 2016

USD PERFORMANCE[#]

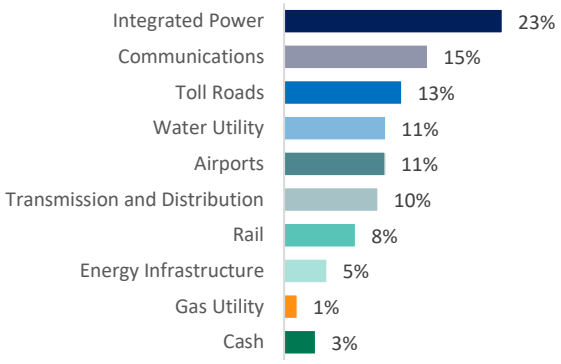
	1 Month (%)	3 Months (%)	1 Year (%)	3 Years (% p.a.)	5 Years (% p.a.)	7 Years (% p.a.)	Since Inception[2] (% p.a.)
MFG Select Infrastructure Fund - Class 1 (Before Fees)	-6.3	-7.6	3.2	14.8	7.7	5.7	8.1
MFG Select Infrastructure Fund - Class 1 (After Fees)	-6.4	-7.8	2.3	13.8	6.8	4.8	7.2
S&P Global Infrastructure NTR Index	-5.5	-7.6	3.4	15.8	8.9	6.9	7.6

CALENDAR YEAR RETURNS

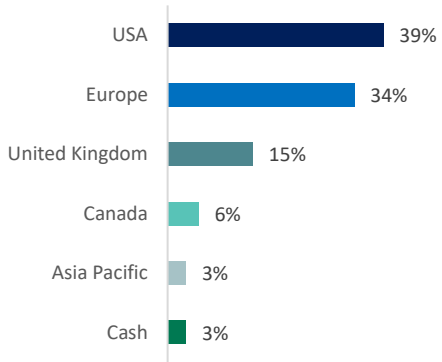
	CYTD (%)	2025 (%)	2024 (%)	2023 (%)	2022 (%)	2021 (%)	2020 (%)	2019 (%)	2018 (%)	2017 (%)
MFG Select Infrastructure Fund - Class 1 (Before Fees)	1.1	26.0	4.3	7.9	-7.1	13.4	-5.9	26.9	-4.8	24.2
MFG Select Infrastructure Fund - Class 1 (After Fees)	0.5	25.0	3.4	7.0	-7.8	12.5	-6.7	25.9	-5.5	23.2
S&P Global Infrastructure NTR Index	1.2	21.5	14.0	5.8	-1.0	11.0	-6.5	25.8	-10.4	19.1

Past performance does not predict future returns.

SECTOR EXPOSURE[3]



GEOGRAPHICAL EXPOSURE[3]

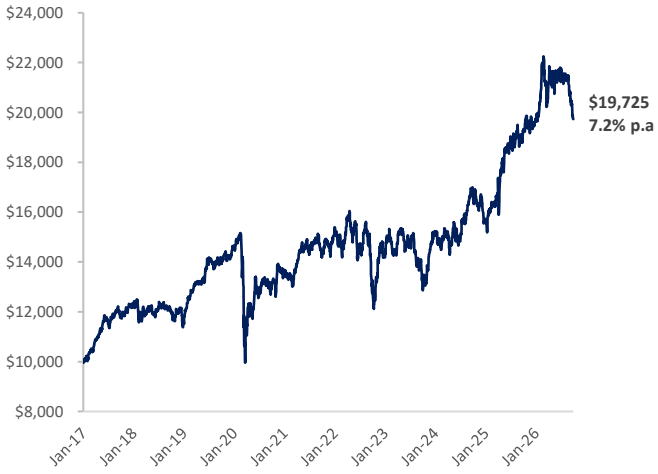


[1] Comprised of all Select Infrastructure strategies managed by MFG Asset Management.
[2] Inception date of the Fund (Class 1) is 30 December 2016.
[3] Sectors are internally defined. Geographical exposures are by domicile of listing. Exposures may not sum to 100% due to rounding.
[#] Shares are denominated in USD. This presents certain risks relating to currency conversion if an investor's financial activities are denominated principally in a different currency, for example, Euro. These include the risk that exchange rates may significantly change. An increase in the value of the investor's currency against USD would decrease the investor's currency equivalent value of the Net Asset Value and Net Asset Value per Share.

TOP 10 HOLDINGS

STOCK	SECTOR[3]	%
Aena	Airports	6.2
United Utilities	Water Utility	5.6
Cellnex Telecom	Communications	5.3
Severn Trent	Water Utility	5.3
National Grid	Transmission and Distribution	4.5
Crown Castle	Communications	4.1
Xcel Energy	Integrated Power	4.1
Evergy	Integrated Power	3.9
Sempra	Integrated Power	3.9
Vinci	Toll Roads	3.8
	TOTAL:	46.7

PERFORMANCE CHART GROWTH OF USD $10,000[4]



Past performance does not predict future returns.

[4] Growth of USD $10,000 is calculated using USD returns after fees and since inception.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

MFG Select Infrastructure Fund ('**Fund**') is a sub-fund of MFG Investment Fund plc, an open-ended umbrella fund with segregated liability between sub-funds, which is incorporated in Ireland and authorised under the European Communities (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations, 2011 (as amended). This is a marketing communication and is not a contractually binding document. Please refer to the Prospectus of MFG Investment Fund plc and the Supplement and KIID for the Fund and do not base any final investment decision on this communication alone. The Prospectus, Supplement, KIID and a summary of investor rights are available in English at www.magellaninvestmentpartners.com. For investors located in Germany, the KIID is available in German at www.magellaninvestmentpartners.com.

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The investment program of the Fund presented herein is speculative and may involve a high degree of risk. It is not intended as a complete investment program and is suitable only for sophisticated investors who can bear the risk of loss. The Fund may lack diversification, which can increase the risk of loss to investors. The Fund's performance may be volatile. The past performance of the Fund is not necessarily indicative of future results and no person guarantees the performance of the Fund or the amount or timing of any return from it. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve any targeted returns, that asset allocations will be met or that the Fund will be able to implement its investment strategy or achieve its investment objective. This document may contain 'forward-looking statements'. Actual events or results or the actual performance of a Fund may differ materially from those reflected or contemplated in such forward-looking statements. The management fees, incentive fees and allocation and other expenses of the Fund will reduce trading profits, if any, or increase losses. The Fund will have limited liquidity, no secondary market for interests in the Fund is expected to develop and there are restrictions on an investor's ability to withdraw and transfer interests in the Fund. In making an investment decision, you must rely on your own examination of any offering documents relating to the Fund.

An investment in shares of the Fund does not represent a direct interest in any of the underlying assets owned by the Fund which may be freely acquired and disposed of by Magellan for and on behalf of the Fund.

The Fund will invest in companies that generate the dominant part of their earnings from the ownership of infrastructure assets and the Fund's portfolio of 20 to 40 investments is designed to provide sufficient diversification so that investors are not overly correlated to any single company, industry segment-specific or macroeconomic risk. The Fund is actively managed, meaning that investment decisions are made on a fully discretionary basis. The performance of the Fund is measured against the S&P Global Infrastructure Net Total Return Index. Therefore, the Fund can be said to be managed by reference to the S&P Global Infrastructure Net Total Return Index, but as a performance reference benchmark only. The S&P Global Infrastructure Net Total Return Index is a market capitalisation weighted index that is designed to track 75 companies from around the world diversified across three infrastructure sectors energy, transportation and utilities. Index results assume the reinvestment of all distributions of capital gain and net investment income using a tax rate applicable to non-resident institutional investors who do not benefit from double taxation treaties. Further information regarding any benchmark referred to herein can be found at www.magellaninvestmentpartners.com/funds/benchmark-information/. Any third-party trademarks contained herein are the property of their respective owners and Magellan claims no ownership in, nor any affiliation with, such trademarks. Any third-party trademarks that appear in this material are used for information purposes and only to identify the company names or brands of their respective owners. No affiliation, sponsorship or endorsement should be inferred from the use of these trademarks.

Purchase orders from U.S. investors or other ineligible investors will not be accepted.

Strategy Commentary

The strategy experienced a decline in returns in the September quarter of 2026. As the US war with Iran persisted, energy prices remained at elevated levels and market interest rate expectations surged. At the same time, the ongoing strength of the AI narrative and a firm outlook for growth for AI-related companies supported risk appetite during the quarter despite geopolitical ructions. Very large AI-driven capex also saw a surge in corporate bond issuance, which, along with rate hikes and renewed concern about government fiscal sustainability, pushed up benchmark borrowing costs. Significantly higher benchmark borrowing costs were a headwind for listed infrastructure as a long-duration asset class.

The key contributors to returns were United Utilities, Severn Trent and Royal Vopak (Vopak). UK water utilities United Utilities and Severn Trent gained as new UK Prime Minister Burnham continued to retreat on some initial suggestions of greater public oversight, or even nationalisation, of UK water utilities. This alleviated some key risks for the stocks, which rose despite rising UK gilt yields during the quarter. Solid trading updates in the quarter, which reaffirmed the robust outlook for capital investment and earnings, were also supportive. Dutch energy infrastructure company Vopak gained, continuing to benefit from high energy prices, which support demand for energy storage. The company also reported firm 1H26 earnings, which highlighted the diversity and structure strength of its portfolio. News that the company had completed its acquisition of a majority stake in a green energy storage company and had reached a final investment decision on another battery storage project was well-received by the market.

The key detractors were Cellnex, Vinci and CMS Energy. European telecommunications infrastructure company Cellnex declined, affected by surging benchmark bond yields in Europe, including in Spain where the company is domiciled. The decline was despite a sound 1H26 result, which showed solid business performance. Negative market sentiment on news of European telco industry consolidation proved to be a headwind for the stock. Stocks in French transport infrastructure company Vinci fell on elevated oil prices and the prospect of increased French taxes on large infrastructure companies. The company reported traffic figures in the quarter that indicated soft momentum in traffic across its airports and French road network, with roads especially soft and air passenger volumes mixed. US integrated power company CMS Energy fell despite a solid June quarter earnings report released in late July and its filing of a robust investment plan in September. The broad-based sell-off in integrated power companies, as US benchmark borrowing costs rose alongside heightened election-related concerns regarding customer bill affordability, saw the stock decline along with its peers.

Stock contributors/detractors are based in local currency terms unless stated otherwise.

Outlook

Notwithstanding our expectations for greater volatility in the short to medium term driven by the evolving political environment, including the current US administration and geopolitics with implications for economic growth, interest rates and inflation, we are confident that the underlying businesses we have included in our defined universe and in our investment strategy will prove resilient over the longer term. We regard the businesses we invest in to be of high quality and, while short-term movements in share prices reflect issues of the day, we believe that share prices in the longer term may reflect the underlying cash flows, potentially leading to investment returns consistent with our expectations.

The strategy seeks to provide investors with attractive risk-adjusted returns from infrastructure securities. It does this by investing in a portfolio of listed infrastructure companies that meet our strict definition of infrastructure at discounts to their assessed intrinsic value. We believe that infrastructure assets, with requisite earnings reliability and a linkage of earnings to inflation, offer attractive, long-term investment propositions. Furthermore, we believe the resilient nature of earnings and the structural linkage of those earnings to inflation mean that investment returns typically generated by infrastructure stocks are different from standard asset classes and offer investors diversification when included in an investment portfolio. In our opinion, given the current uncertain economic and investment climate, the historically reliable financial performance of infrastructure investments makes them attractive, and an investment in listed infrastructure has the potential to reward patient investors with a long-term time frame.

View from the Investment Team

Geopolitics and macroeconomic drivers were the predominant factors affecting markets, and portfolio performance, in the September quarter of 2026. With the US-Iran ceasefire proving short-lived, dislocations in energy markets ground on; at same time, the scope of the shock broadened, with refined fuel prices surging. Higher energy prices and rising inflation expectations were two factors driving significantly higher real interest rates in the quarter. The Middle East conflict is playing out alongside an exceptional, AI-driven capex cycle, which drove activity, greater market risk appetite and a surge in corporate bond issuance in the period. A higher term structure of interest rates, with pressure from inflation-induced rate hikes, along with ongoing, robust activity, has also amplified market concern on governments' debt and deficit positions, which itself has pushed longer-term benchmark borrowing costs higher. As a result, significantly higher real interest rates have been the hallmark of this quarter. For example, US 10-year real yields rose from 2.2% at the end of June 2026 to 2.9% at the end of September 2026. Real benchmark rates are at their highest levels since 2008.

Rising real yields are the key driver of the negative performance our portfolio experienced over the last three-month period, with all key sectors affected. We noted this scenario as the key risk to our outlook in our review at the end of the June quarter. Infrastructure assets are long duration and are typically interest-rate-sensitive. This risk has very much materialised, and while the impacts are consistent with what we would expect, the pace and the magnitude of the gains in real rates have been more than we had anticipated.

Looking across our investment universe, the feed-through from higher rates to share price performance is apparent. For example, communications infrastructure companies have been affected the most as the share prices of these companies are sensitive to interest rates. This sensitivity is due to the long-duration nature of the assets. These companies also have limited ability to pass on higher rates in the same manner as, for example, utilities can. The sell-off in US integrated power companies and transmission and distribution companies has also been pronounced, reflecting not only rising real yields but also concerns about data centre development. We have observed increasing noise on development (including on moratoriums for data centre development and the end to tax concessions in certain jurisdictions) stemming from the mid-term election cycle. We would expect this political noise to settle following the November election period. Toll roads were also down, with sustained high fuel prices affecting the demand outlook, at the same time as new taxation risks (e.g., in France) emerged. The UK water utilities were also affected by higher gilt yields, as these typically trade with high sensitivity to rates. A change in the UK Prime Minister, which introduced the risk of nationalisation, was also a risk to performance, though this subsided.

Importantly, we distinguish between share price performance and company or asset performance. We note that the underlying assets in our portfolio have continued to perform reasonably well during this period and recent share price weakness does not reflect weak underlying operating performance or growing interest expenses. Thus, from our perspective, this current decline has had the effect of increasing the forward return outlook for the strategy. Our fundamental view on our companies has not changed.

Our outlook is for a return to resilience for our strictly defined universe of companies. These are businesses with dependable demand and good overall protection from inflation. As inflation persists and growth moderates at the same time as some key political risks steady (including the US midterms), infrastructure is well-positioned. Infrastructure also reflects different return drivers (for example, essential utility demand, patronage of airports and toll roads) than AI or AI-exposed companies that are driving a high proportion of the equity market returns. In the event of a market downturn, we would expect infrastructure to act as a diversifier and draw down much less than the market if there is a correction.

We maintain a patient and considered approach to investing in what we believe are high-quality infrastructure companies and we believe the fundamentals remain in place to support core returns (7-8%) over an investment cycle.

Stock Story – Crown Castle

(Roy Harrison – Investment Analyst)

Rates are up, infrastructure and bonds are down. Which is a better bet from here?

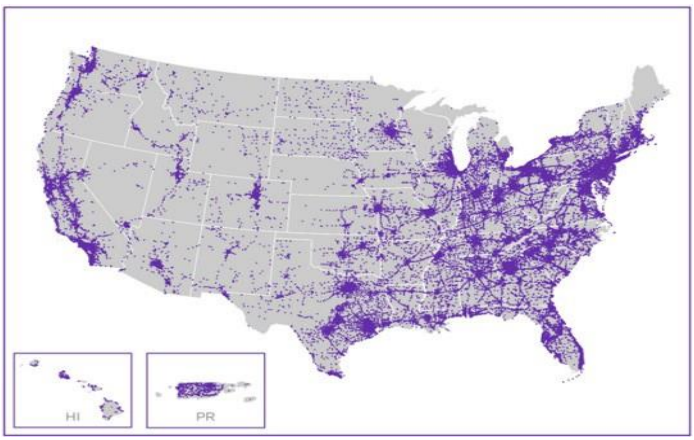
Higher yields have increased the prospective returns for bonds and infrastructure equities. We prefer the real growth that listed infrastructure has to offer. Crown Castle (CCI) is a highly predictable free cash-flow-generating business offering a compelling 6.2% yield combined with underlying structural growth.

Crown Castle is a US listed Tower REIT with an irreplaceable set of infrastructure assets

Crown Castle is one of the largest operators of telecommunications infrastructure in the US, where it provides the locations for telecommunication companies to site their active equipment such as antennas. Built or acquired between 1995 and 2013, many of these cell sites act as local monopolies because it is difficult to duplicate a tower or change the location of a tower due to network engineering challenges, permitting and NIMBY-ism. Figure 1 shows CCI's existing tower footprint across metro areas and busy transport links.

Figure 1: Crown Castle tower asset portfolio overview

Crown Castle operates ~39,700 tower & rooftop sites across the US. The portfolio skews to metro areas compared to peers. Approximately 71% of their towers are located in the top 100 trading areas in the US.



Source: CCI Company Documents

How CCI makes money: A beautifully simple business model

Predictable cash flow streams, high margins and strong operating leverage: towers are the infrastructure sector's version of the SAAS business model without the potential of disruption from AI.

To keep up with the surge in data use, telcos (tower customers) had no choice but to keep investing in their networks. This pressure began with the launch of the iPhone in 2007, intensified when 4G technology arrived in 2009, and grew again in the mid-2010s as social media apps drove a boom in video streaming. Between 2015 and 2025, mobile data traffic in North America grew by an average of 25% per year, according to Ericsson.

Over time, CCI's rental income has expanded as they lease out more space on each tower to additional telecom tenants as well as larger, heavier antennas and radio equipment to existing customers to add more capacity in that local area. Additional revenue comes with high incremental margins as the cost to maintain a tower does not increase materially with more customers or equipment. Most costs are highly visible and fixed and include land lease costs, real estate taxes, insurance and site maintenance. Therefore, a high proportion of the extra revenue drops to the bottom line.

Each tower (see Figure 2) generates on average~US$95k per year, rents escalate at ~3% under long-term contracts, and costs remain predictable. This is a simple, forecastable business model that compounds over time, underpinned by irreplaceable infrastructure that keeps the world connected.

Figure 2: Crown Castle tower asset example

Pictured is one of Crown Castle's assets with three tenants. Crown Castle owns and manages the passive infrastructure (tower, the land and building under the tower) whereas the customers manage the active equipment (antenna, radios, fibre backhaul, etc.).



Source: CCI Company Documents

The market has punished towers over the past 5 years but we see a turning point in the narrative

Calling the bottom for towers over the past 5 years has been a lot like catching a falling knife. While interest rates are the key contributor (to be discussed later), we'd also point to 3 additional reasons for their poor performance and why we see a turn in the narrative on each point.

1. **Poor capital allocation**: Crown spent much of the last decade piling capex into the untested and unprofitable fibre and small cell business. In 2025 CCI announced the sale of this business line and the replacement of management, returning the business to a higher-quality, free cash-flow-generating pure-play US TowerCo.

2. **Customer consolidation and bankruptcy after a period of strong mid-single-digit growth through to 2024**: CCI suffered two material churn events due to the merger of T-Mobile and Sprint, followed by the default of a new market entrant, DISH. These churn events were one-off in nature and not representative of a business model in decline. 2026 marks the completion of the bulk of these two revenue loss events. The prospects for growth in 2027 have improved materially.

3. **Investor fear of satellites and the Elon Musk effect:**

   The incredible success of the Starlink business and IPO of SpaceX has called into question the longevity of these tower assets by investors who do not specialise in infrastructure. We believe there are limitations in physics (something AI and lower launch costs cannot change) that prevents towers – even in many rural areas – from being disrupted by direct-to-device satellite communications. This is due primarily to the density of traffic delivered to phones during times of peak demand. These physical limitations include free-space path loss, weak upload performance from omnidirectional phone antennas, beam diameter and indoor coverage.

Those who have followed the industry closely would have noticed Elon Musk alluding to the possibility of a direct-to-cell satellite service (not to be confused with Starlink's larger broadband satellite constellation) on par with traditional terrestrial wireless. Since then, telecom executives and radio frequency engineers have come out dismissing the potential for low-earth-orbit satellites to provide high-bandwidth cell service in metro areas directly to a mobile phone. The latest in this saga came in early October, when SpaceX announced that they may build "an advanced terrestrial deployment"to become "a major mobile carrier in the US". This non-committal announcement caused a +16% 1-day move in CCI's stock price as the market is speculating that Starlink could become a new customer on CCI's towers. While we remain sceptical about this, we believe that this helps chip away at the tower disruption narrative.

Valuations of more exciting higher-growth companies can defy an increase in the cost of capital for longer periods of time. However, eventually a higher cost of capital environment slows investment and more cyclical business activity, whereas a higher cost of capital is capitalized into CCI's share price almost instantly, therefore lifting prospective returns. While we cannot predict where interest rates go from here, should we see a downturn in economic activity, interest rates generally move lower and there is generally a defensive rotation in equity markets to companies with greater certainty of cash flows like CCI.

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Rates up, CCI down. Ultimately prospective returns improve from here

On fundamentals, interest rates have a limited impact on the operating cash flows of CCI as their revenues are the telco's stay-in-business payments for essential services. However, interest rates do have an impact on equity returns in the form of higher borrowing costs as debt is refinanced. CCI has mitigated this with currently 100% fixed-interest-rate debt.

While fundamentals don't change much, CCI's stock price is inversely correlated to the US 10-year Treasury yield and it has undoubtedly been a loser as the 10-year bond yield increased from 1.51% at the end of 2021 to 5.24% today. Figure 3 shows how the Adjusted Funds From Operations (AFFO) yield of CCI has traded in lockstep with the 10-year yield because equity returns are viewed as low growth and "bond-like".

Figure 3: Crown Castle (next 12 months) AFFO and the US 10-year Treasury yield

Higher interest rates are capitalised into CCI's share price quickly. Shares fell by 15% during the 2Q & 3Q26 quarters primarily because the US 10-year yield increased by almost 1% (97bp), during a period in which CCI raised their FY2026 guidance.



Source: CCI Company Documents

As we move past the headwinds of the past 5 years, the investment proposition is simple

The forecasted 2027 AFFO yield for CCI currently sits at 6.2%. Revenues are expected to grow at least 3% in a business with natural operating leverage. Therefore, our prudent case for shareholder returns (at current interest rate levels) is ~9% p.a. over our investment horizon. While CCI is often compared to high-yield credit as an investment proposition, we believe the differentiator in infrastructure equity is the duration of real growth that compounds over decades. Imagine a future with networks of autonomous vehicles, smart cities or abundant robotics without a high-speed and reliable terrestrial wireless network. Tower infrastructure is the foundation for this future.