GLOBAL LEADERS REVIEW AND OUTLOOK

AS OF MARCH 31, 2026

The Global Leaders Strategy is focused on delivering attractive long-term performance by investing in a concentrated portfolio of companies that can uniquely solve a problem for their customers and generate attractive economics for shareholders. Given its concentrated nature the Global Leaders Strategy's performance is primarily an output of stock-picking.

2026 started with a degree of intensity in capital markets we have unfortunately almost become accustomed to over the last years. Since 2022, markets have been shaped by the inflation shock following Russia's invasion of Ukraine, one of the sharpest monetary tightening cycles in decades, and more recently, policy and geopolitical uncertainty alongside a narrow, AI-driven market rally. We do see a lot of opportunities for our investment approach in this environment, shaped by uncertainty and fear. We deeply believe in markets being inefficient over the short term, allowing us to take advantage of situations where strong, high-quality companies are undervalued due to temporary inefficiencies in the market. Our long-term investment mindset is embedded in everything we do, from our valuation frameworks to our research and engagement with companies. Our objective remains unchanged: We aim to help insulate our investors' capital in bad times while we invest with a goal of delivering double-digit annual absolute returns.

Over the first three months of 2026, we have encountered a number of headwinds. On one hand, there was weakness across risk assets more broadly (nothing we control for in our process); on the other, and by far the greater impact given our level of concentration, came from our investments which were impacted by the market's perceived "AI loser" narrative. The result was an absolute correction of c.8.3% and underperformance relative to the MSCI ACWI Net Return Index.

The largest drag was from investments most impacted by the "AI loser" narrative, making up just over one-third of the Strategy. We believe these are high-quality companies that are currently mispriced by the market. For the Strategy, these include our investments in payments companies Visa Inc (V) and Mastercard Inc (MA), credit bureaus Experian PLC (B19NLV) and Equifax Inc (EFX) (both initiated in 2025), software companies Microsoft Corporation (MSFT), Autodesk Inc (ADSK), and Workday Inc (WDAY) (we exited Intuit (INTU) during the quarter), and one of our Financial Market Infrastructure (FMI) investments, the London Stock Exchange Group (B0SWJX). Our other FMI investments—Deutsche Boerse AG (702196) and B3 SA - Brasil, Bolsa, Balcao (BG36ZK)—have little risk of artificial intelligence (AI) disintermediation and have instead benefited from market volatility year-to-date, positively contributing to portfolio returns. The bear case for AI—replacing companies, potentially entire industries, and negatively impacting long-term white-collar unemployment—has been widely referred to as the "AI death star". Whilst we do believe the bear case encompasses real risks, the market appears to be oversimplifying it.

At the end of the first quarter, we had conducted drawdown reviews on all the aforementioned companies. The Global Leaders drawdown process forms an integral part of capital allocation and risk management for the Strategy, and we place strong emphasis on avoiding losers as a key driver of long-term performance. Drawdown reviews trigger actions within the portfolio (we either add to positions or exit) and present an opportunity to reallocate to opportunities with better probability-adjusted IRRs, either within the portfolio or from the ready-to-buy list. We added to all the aforementioned companies and exited one investment: U.S. tax and back-office software company Intuit Inc. Combined with two exits in 2025 (Wolters Kluwer (WTKWY) and Adobe (ADBE)), Intuit Inc is the third company we have exited due to increasing AI substitution concerns (see Additions & Deletions section for more details on the Intuit exit).

Where we added to positions, we maintain high conviction that these companies' business moats and competitive advantages are underestimated and provide protection against disintermediation to a greater extent than is currently reflected in their share prices. Equifax Inc and Experian PLC possess vast quantities of non-publicly accessible data sets and their often-proprietary data moats are formed through direct agreements with for example over 12,000 institutions in the case of Experian PLC. Their value is derived not only from the quality of their data—leading to the best available predictions of a borrower's ability and willingness to repay—but also from a regulatory barrier, due to the strict dispute infrastructure required when operating a credit bureau. We are not convinced these are business areas that large language model (LLMs) providers are likely to enter; nor ones which start-up AI rivals can enter easily. Another investment, Autodesk Inc (ADSK), operates as a vertically integrated software leader for the architecture, engineering, and construction industries. These are all high cost-of-failure sectors, where its solutions are deeply integrated into customers' workflows, creating high switching costs and significant barriers to entry. We believe there are many critical industries where probabilistic solutions will not be able to compete with safety and validation requirements; incumbents, through ongoing innovation, are well placed to capture the benefits of AI based innovation through new offerings to clients which can drive long-term free cash flow growth.

We have shared our view on LSEG's data moat on many occasions during 2025. Our view on the attractiveness of LSEG as an investment is now shared with an activist investor, Elliott, who announced in February that it had built a stake in LSEG. We are generally wary of the short-term nature of the objectives of many activist investors, who we feel often act as business renters rather than long-term owners. Nonetheless we agree with some of the core premises of Elliott's proposals, including the company's equity being undervalued and the accretive nature of buybacks at these share price levels. However, we would caution against levering up to the hilt and desire buybacks to be undertaken at a scale that does not compromise LSEG's long-term financial health. We have been actively and constructively engaged with LSEG management and the board since 2023.

One discussion point has been a request/suggestion for disclosure of a metric to enable outsiders to better track product innovation. We see disclosure of "vitality" indexes regularly at Industrial companies as well as some direct data services rivals. We were pleased to see the introduction of a New Product Vitality Index in March disclosing 24% of the company's revenues were from products introduced or improved in the past five years. The recent rollout of Workspace replacing old Eikon terminals may underpin a large part of this but nonetheless it appears healthy. We have also concluded an investigative research project into LSEG, which has further strengthened our confidence in our assessment of LSEG's data moat.

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One starting point, when thinking about AI substitution risk (or substitute attacks) is to consider AI from the perspective of each customer and the "job to be done" for them. What is the fundamental constraint which you solve for them such that they keep coming back? Is it a risk constraint, one to do with scarcity, or more about co-ordination in the case of many platforms? We think about AI risk and opportunity from several lenses: (i) is it a technology risk or a more fundamental business model risk (ii) does it open up competition within your current customer base or is it a new rival substitute as you are trying to grow (iii) can it be a sustaining innovation for incumbents or is it a disruptive risk? In many industries the AI threat boils down to one question: can incumbents harness innovation from AI before start-ups steal their customers? We believe many of the companies noted above are misunderstood from a substitution risk perspective. To us these incumbents with low customer churn are well placed to harness the power of AI to drive new products and revenue. One example is LSEG's newfound ability to distribute its proprietary data via the Model Context Protocol (MCP) standard from Anthropic. The data remains secure and proprietary to LSEG and its customers but enables access to LLMs from Anthropic (& others) for analysis and embedding into new solutions. The LLM cannot run the analysis without the underlying data. AI agents need external data systems such as LSEG's which provide it with unique data insights for their use cases. Another example of AI beneficiaries in our view is Visa Inc and Mastercard Inc both of which hold critical position for enabling agentic commerce.

An important consideration within an investment thesis for a company—and again when we do re-underwrite reviews —is to understand what appears to be priced into today's share price. Ideally, we want to hold a different base case view from these market-implied estimates, as this can guide how likely a revision of expectations is over our five-year investment period used for valuing any company. This approach, known as "Expectations Investing" as described by Michael Mauboussin and Alfred Rappaport, represents a significant source of shareholder returns.* In our process we use a reverse Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) approach, consensus estimates, and our standard 10/10/3 valuation framework to understand "Mr Market's" view. Going through this exercise for our drawdown candidates during the quarter we observed that long-term free cash flow estimates for most companies are below our own estimates. We sense pent-up value.

Critically we are using a 10% weighted average cost of capital (WACC) and our standard long-term nominal 3% free cash flow growth rate (i.e., inline with long-term global nominal inflation, hence zero real long-term growth). In most environments these are conservative assumptions. Market implied WACC is typically in the range of 7-8% and zero real long-term growth penalizes companies who do something special for their customers. At our two new credit bureau investments in 2025 (Experian PLC and Equifax Inc) using our conservative 10/10/3 framework the market is implying FCF growth in the mid-single digit range compared to our base case of 10% FCF CAGR over the 2025–2030 time period.

One final note on the sizing decisions made for "AI losers" and a data-driven modification to our drawdown process. Our drawdown review process has a clear action point: it is designed to avoid loss aversion in the portfolio when an investment's share price has declined by 20% from initiation or underperforms our benchmark by 20% over the previous 12 months. We have added to the largest portfolio detractors in 2026, which obviously raises a question about adding too much too early while the market narrative continues to go against us. We maintain the view that the best returns come from holding a differentiated perspective and have a strong track record of driving performance by allocating capital during moments of market inefficiency. Nonetheless, one outcome of our analysis with our behavioral coach in March was to recalibrate our rule on how much % of position value to add during a drawdown. In 2019 (four years into using this rule) we observed high and persistent hit rates when adding to or exiting positions in a drawdown. At that time, we introduced a modification to our process to add meaningfully, which typically meant about one-third of the capital base in a top-up. However, for the last three years, from 2023 share prices have not mean reverted as quickly as the 2016–2022-time frame. The data from 2023 to today suggests that, while we are correct in the long term, we have a wider window of opportunity to add to our investments. We will maintain the "add more or get out" rule but will use more discretion regarding how much % of position value to allocate when adding.

Our high-conviction approach to investing and our exposure to these investments in the portfolio amplified the negative impact on performance. Such moments are never comfortable, but we do believe that the best returns come from having a differentiated view. This often occurs when others are concerned. We focus on fundamental questions such as how do you solve a problem for your customer? What unique value or service do you provide? What is the basic job to be done? We do this in order to maintain a view on where value creation is sustainable. There is no doubt a great deal of uncertainty within software and data companies, but we believe that creates opportunities for a team with a long-term view. We have had similar moments with our aerospace and travel exposed investments during COVID-19 in 2020 and one of the most uncomfortable decisions we ever made was to add to our semiconductor exposure back in 2022.

We added to Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Co (TSM) in November 2022. An interest rate hiking cycle had started and the Information Technology sector was under pressure as IT budgets were optimized and large technology firms were laying off workers which had pushed overall market performance down by 21% (in USD; as of October 31, 2022), TSM has been the absolute largest portfolio contributor since then, compounding by 65.34% annualized. Coming back to the COVID-19 period, Safran ADR (SAFRY), after correcting by c.60% in the Covid sell-off from end of January to mid-March 2020, compounded by c.25% annualized over the following 5 years. Our risk management process is designed to keep losses small, but we lean in when we see rare moments of opportunity where our expectations differ meaningfully from the market.

During the reporting period, the drivers mentioned above explain the majority of the underperformance. Not being invested in Energy was a secondary driver. Not owning energy accounted for roughly one fifth of the Strategy's relative underperformance YTD.

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* Mauboussin, Rappaport: Expectations Investing. 2021.

Strong performance of that sector was a direct result of military action in Iran, which started on February 28 and continued until the end of the quarter, pushing energy prices higher—with the largest beneficiaries being large oil producers. We do not have a hard exclusion of the Energy sector, but the lack of capital or technology barriers, high prices attracting competition, and lack of product differentiation (as long as the commodity turns up!) make commodities and energy difficult areas for us to find a superior customer outcome, a sustainable business advantage (SBA), or a durable 20%+ RoIC. We have never been directly invested in energy since inception, which was close to 11 years ago. We have considered a number of potential opportunities, especially those providing services to the sector or intellectual property, but nothing has yet passed all our tests. We are bottom-up stock pickers who invest in companies and management teams—not countries, sectors, or macro factors.

We have not positioned the portfolio for any specific course of outcomes but can highlight some areas where we have seen an impact on short-term share price performance since the start of the war: Financial market infrastructure, aerospace, payments, and our EM exposure. Financial market infrastructure companies like Deutsche Boerse benefit from market participants' volatility hedging at Eurex and heightened activity at EEX, the European energy exchange owned by Deutsche Boerse. Within aerospace (6% of the portfolio as of March 31, 2026), we believe the near- and medium-term impacts are manageable. In the near term, we would expect fewer miles flown, with a moderate impact on aftermarket spares demand. However, since spare part demand remains supply-constrained (not demand-constrained), this should have less impact, as confirmed in our meetings with both GE Aerospace and Safran in recent weeks. In the medium term, the risk of early retirement for less fuel-efficient aircraft from the CFM56 fleet increases. At this point, we do not expect the level to be above management's guidance, given the already expected higher level compared to what have been historical lows in retirements. For purely fundamental reasons and the relative attractiveness of Safran's IRR we have allocated more to Safran in March, funded from GE. We would also expect a negative headwind for energy-importing EM countries as well as a potential, negative impact for payment providers should we see a macro slowdown on the back of a global oil supply crunch.

When looking at our capital allocation framework and applying it to today's market environment, one input is to analyze the revenues of our investments to understand their resilience and defensiveness. A key question we ask is: "Will these customers be coming back irrespective of the macroeconomy around them?" We seek companies with highly recurring—often subscription—revenues, whereby our range of outcomes is not impacted to a large degree by the macro environment.

We have spent significant time on drawdown discussions during the quarter, and we have met with almost every company in the portfolio over the last few months. That included in-person meetings with more than 20 technology companies in San Francisco in early March (including Microsoft Corporation, Autodesk Inc, Alphabet (GOOG), Visa Inc (V), and OpenAI/Anthropic), as well as numerous industrial and aerospace companies (including GE Aerospace and Safran). We also held in-person meetings with our newly invested Latam holding, MercadoLibre Inc (MELI) (see Additions & Deletions for more details on MercadoLibre), and with listed and private participants in the credit data ecosystem in Brazil, including Experian PLC and Equifax Inc's Brazil subsidiaries. Looking at the portfolio and our ready-to-buy list today, we believe our opportunity set has broadened compared to 12–18 months ago, and we expect the average annualized base-case IRR within Global Leaders to be around 12–13% on a five-year view. This is the highest level we have seen since COVID-19 and reminds us how indiscriminate selling can provide opportunities for long term investors looking on a different time horizon.

Since the inception of the Global Leaders Strategy, we have looked for high-quality companies with superior customer outcomes, that we believe are able to pass on prices and generate high levels of recurring revenue while requiring low financial leverage. This approach is helping us focus on the long-term and capital preservation. Our process continues to guide us successfully to investing in those quality companies that have their economics compound over long periods of time to generate attractive returns for our investors. It is this time arbitrage paired with a thoughtful, repeatable process that we see as the core driver of value generation within the Global Leaders Strategy.

COMPOSITE PERFORMANCE

AS OF MARCH 31, 2026

Source: FactSet®. All returns greater than one year are annualized. Past performance is not indicative of future results and you may not get back the amount invested. The composite performance shown above reflects the Global Leaders composite, managed by Brown Advisory Institutional. Brown Advisory Institutional is a GIPS Compliant firm and is a division of Brown Advisory LLC. Please see the Brown Advisory Global Leaders GIPS Report at the end of this presentation.

SECTOR DIVERSIFICATION

AS OF MARCH 31, 2026

- Global Leaders is a concentrated global equity strategy that focuses on investing in a small number of franchises that we believe can deliver strong outcomes for their customers and attractive economics for shareholders. Accordingly, sector and country diversification is an output of stock picking, with the team more focused on business models and end-market economics than which sector a company is classified as.

- At the same time, the Strategy seeks differentiated exposures but should not compromise philosophically. The Portfolio Managers are happy to have no exposure in certain areas, such as Energy, Real Estate or Utilities, that do not satisfy their investment criteria.

- The Strategy's exposure to Financials – its largest exposure is via companies with strong, structural growth trends and predominantly through financial market infrastructure companies and differentiated financials in emerging markets as well as large payment providers.

SECTOR	REP. BROWN ADVISORY GLOBAL LEADERS ACCOUNT (%)	MSCI ACWI INDEX (%)	DIFFERENCE (%)	REP. BROWN ADVISORY GLOBAL LEADERS ACCOUNT (%)	
	Q1'26	Q1'26	Q1'26	Q4'25	Q1'25
Communication Services	6.58	8.44	-1.86	7.91	6.41
Consumer Discretionary	6.83	9.39	-2.56	4.31	5.09
Consumer Staples	3.59	5.42	-1.83	3.88	4.31
Energy	--	4.65	-4.65	--	--
Financials	33.41	16.88	16.52	33.32	33.82
Health Care	8.82	8.89	-0.07	9.12	12.04
Industrials	21.50	11.28	10.22	19.12	16.66
Information Technology	19.28	26.41	-7.13	22.34	19.97
Materials	--	4.03	-4.03	--	1.70
Real Estate	--	1.77	-1.77	--	--
Utilities	--	2.85	-2.85	--	--

Source: FactSet®. The information provided in this material is not intended to be and should not be considered to be a recommendation or suggestion to engage in or refrain from a particular course of action or to make or hold a particular investment or pursue a particular investment strategy, including whether or not to buy, sell, or hold any of the securities mentioned. It should not be assumed that investments in such securities have been or will be profitable. The portfolio information provided is based on a representative Global Leaders account and is provided as Supplemental Information. Sector diversification excludes cash and cash equivalents. Sectors are based on the Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS®) classification system. Please see the end of this presentation for a GIPS Report, important disclosures and a complete list of terms and definitions.

QUARTER-TO-DATE ATTRIBUTION DETAIL BY SECTOR

REPRESENTATIVE GLOBAL LEADERS ACCOUNT AS OF MARCH 31, 2026

	REPRESENTATIVE GLOBAL LEADERS ACCOUNT		MSCI ACWI INDEX		ATTRIBUTION ANALYSIS		
SECTOR	AVERAGE WEIGHT (%)	RETURN (GROSS %)	AVERAGE WEIGHT (%)	RETURN (GROSS %)	ALLOCATION EFFECT (GROSS %)	SELECTION & INTERACTION EFFECT (GROSS %)	TOTAL EFFECT (GROSS %)
Communication Services	7.34	-15.11	8.61	-7.83	0.05	-0.49	-0.44
Consumer Discretionary	5.30	-12.38	9.76	-10.88	0.39	-0.01	0.38
Consumer Staples	3.98	-15.48	5.31	3.32	-0.09	-0.72	-0.82
Energy	--	--	3.89	33.57	-1.19	--	-1.19
Financials	32.85	-5.01	17.09	-6.65	-0.53	0.45	-0.08
Health Care	9.08	-4.82	8.92	-4.58	0.01	-0.01	-0.004
Industrials	21.22	-7.91	11.32	2.46	0.51	-2.10	-1.59
Information Technology	20.22	-13.66	26.70	-6.73	0.19	-1.55	-1.35
Materials	--	--	3.95	6.58	-0.35	--	-0.35
Real Estate	--	--	1.79	-0.001	-0.05	--	-0.05
Utilities	--	--	2.66	8.39	-0.28	--	-0.28
Total	**100.00**	**-8.98**	**100.00**	**-3.20**	**-1.34**	**-4.44**	**-5.78**

- Over the first three months of 2026, we have encountered a number of headwinds. On one hand, there was weakness across risk assets more broadly (nothing we control for in our process); on the other, and by far the greater impact given our level of concentration, came from our investments which were impacted by the market's perceived "AI loser" narrative. For us this directly impacts: payments companies Visa Inc and Mastercard Inc, credit bureaus Experian PLC and Equifax Inc (both initiated in 2025), software companies Microsoft Corporation, Autodesk Inc, Intuit Inc and Workday Inc, and one of our Financial Market Infrastructure (FMI) investments the London Stock Exchange Group. We conducted drawdown reviews and added to all the aforementioned companies and exited Intuit.
- Not being invested in Energy was a secondary driver. Not owning energy accounted for roughly one fifth of the Strategy's relative underperformance YTD. We do not have a hard exclusion of the Energy sector, but the lack of capital or technology barriers, high prices attracting competition, and lack of product differentiation (as long as the commodity turns up!) make commodities and energy very difficult areas for us to find a superior customer outcome, a sustainable business advantage (SBA), or a durable 20%+ RoIC.

QUARTER-TO-DATE TOP FIVE CONTRIBUTORS TO RETURN

REPRESENTATIVE GLOBAL LEADERS ACCOUNT AS OF MARCH 31, 2026

SYMBOL	NAME	DESCRIPTION	AVERAGE WEIGHT (%)	TOTAL PORT. RETURN (%)	PORT. GROSS CONTRIBUTION TO RETURN (%)
BG36ZK	B3 SA - Brasil, Bolsa, Balcao	Provides exchange trading, clearing and other trade services	2.64	40.50	0.84
B929F4	ASML Holding NV	Develops, manufactures and markets EUV & DUV lithography systems, metrology and inspection systems & related software solutions	3.63	23.26	0.71
702196	Deutsche Boerse AG	Provides financial instruments trading and clearing, investment management solutions, securities and fund services	5.20	9.86	0.56
TSM	Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Co., Ltd. Sponsored ADR	Manufactures, distributes and tests integrated circuits, silicon wafers, diodes and related semiconductor components	4.31	12.01	0.35
FERG	Ferguson Enterprises Inc.	Distributes plumbing, HVAC, appliances, fire and fabrication products	2.32	5.18	0.13

- B3 SA - Brasil, Bolsa, Balcao (BG36ZK), Brazil's financial markets monopoly, benefitted from increased trading volumes during a period of heightened market volatility. B3 continues to diversify its product portfolio and retains exposure to structural growth opportunities in Brazil. The company maintains a virtual monopoly across 90% of its business lines.
- ASML Holding NV (B929F4) continued to benefit from the build-out of AI infrastructure, maintaining a strong order backlog and positive indications regarding the adoption of High-NA tools required for the production of leading-edge nodes (2 nm and below), where ASML holds a monopoly position in Extreme Ultraviolet (EUV) lithography machines.
- Deutsche Boerse (702196) benefited from increased hedging activity at Eurex and heightened activity at EEX, the European energy exchange owned by Deutsche Boerse. The company also continues to show strong fundamentals and growth opportunities with expected growth to be broad-based across FMI trading and clearing and security services asset, and newer areas like commodities and FX. We further have a positive view on the proposed acquisition of fund distribution platform Allfunds. The combined Clearstream Funds Services and Allfunds businesses would be the leading fund distribution and custody business in Europe.
- Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Co (TSM) benefits from its leadership in leading node manufacturing which allows it to take market share and benefit from the strong demand environment for high-performance computing and AI infrastructure.
- Ferguson continued to outperform its end markets in a challenging macroeconomic environment, demonstrating its ability to maintain pricing and achieve margin expansion. Additionally, the company continues to pursue accretive, low-risk tuck-in acquisitions that further bolster its market share growth.

QUARTER-TO-DATE BOTTOM FIVE CONTRIBUTORS TO RETURN

REPRESENTATIVE GLOBAL LEADERS ACCOUNT AS OF MARCH 31, 2026

SYMBOL	NAME	DESCRIPTION	AVERAGE WEIGHT (%)	TOTAL PORT. RETURN (%)	PORT. GROSS CONTRIBUTION TO RETURN (%)
MSFT	Microsoft Corporation	Develops, manufactures and distributes software products	7.74	-23.36	-1.96
HDB	HDFC Bank Limited Sponsored ADR	Provides national banking services	2.41	-32.00	-0.85
WDAY	Workday, Inc. Class A	Provides software based enterprise business solutions	1.74	-39.42	-0.84
B19NLV	Experian PLC	Provides decision analytics, marketing services, consumer services and credit services	3.60	-24.21	-0.77
V	Visa Inc. Class A	Provides data processing, visa payment, international transactions and value-added services	5.24	-13.86	-0.72

- For Microsoft Corporation (MSFT), we believe that market expectations for strong product cycles partially explain the negative reaction to what we consider strong performance for Azure and Copilot. Microsoft Corporation demonstrates genuine growth and cash flow from GenAI, but, importantly, continues to deliver strong performance across all business segments, driven by Azure and Windows. The company continues to deliver in a constrained supply environment, which it is addressing through its capital expenditure plans, extending the durability of their free-cash-flow growth in our view.
- The market seems to focus on the slower-than-consensus expected reduction in post-merger loan-to-deposit ratios (LDRs) at HDFC Bank Limited Sponsored (HDB) and the recent abrupt resignation of part-time Chairman Atanu Chakraborty. We expect LDRs to improve, with deposit growth outpacing loan growth, given HDB's structural deposit growth and funding advantage versus peers. We have also seen proof points of the expected post-merger cross-selling opportunity, with over 95% of home loan customers opening current and savings accounts according to the company, and 50% of those customers opting for additional offerings as well.
- Workday Inc (WDAY)'s share price was materially impacted by the market's "AI loser" narrative. The company's data model operates as a single source of truth and creates significant value for its customers, as reflected in retention rates of over 95%. We believe there is a tremendous opportunity for some incumbent SaaS vendors, such as Workday Inc, to harness AI to deliver improved solutions for customers based on their core "system of record."
- Despite strong fundamentals, Experian PLC (B19NLV), as a credit company and data business, is currently being penalized as an "AI loser." Due to the uniqueness and scale of its data, barriers to entry for credit bureaus are extremely high; replicating this data is virtually impossible in terms of scale, depth, and quality, in our view, positioning Experian PLC well against AI challengers.
- Visa Inc (V) has experienced weakness due to a number of AI bear case concerns (such as white-collar unemployment), as well as potential macro softness driven by geopolitical risks. We view AI opportunities as beneficial, with Visa Inc remaining critical for agentic commerce.

Source: FactSet. The information provided in this material is not intended to be and should not be considered to be a recommendation or suggestion to engage in or refrain from a particular course of action or to make or hold a particular investment or pursue a particular investment strategy, including whether or not to buy, sell, or hold any of the securities mentioned. It should not be assumed that investments in such securities have been or will be profitable. To the extent specific securities are mentioned, they have been selected by the author on an objective basis to illustrate views expressed in the commentary and do not represent all of the securities purchased, sold or recommended for advisory clients. Past performance is not indicative of future results. The portfolio information provided is based on a representative Global Leaders account and is provided as Supplemental Information. Top five and bottom five contributors exclude cash and cash equivalents. Commentary regarding an investment's contribution to return and relative performance has been assessed on a gross performance basis. Contribution Analysis shown is calculated on a gross of fees basis. Total strategy composite performance can be found on slide 4. Please see the end of this presentation for a GIPS Report, important disclosures and a complete list of terms and definitions.

QUARTER-TO-DATE ADDITIONS/DELETIONS

REPRESENTATIVE GLOBAL LEADERS ACCOUNT PORTFOLIO ACTIVITY AS OF MARCH 31, 2026

Brown ADVISORY
Thoughtful Investing.

- We initiated a new position in MercadoLibre Inc (MELI) in February. MercadoLibre is one of the dominant e-commerce and fintech platforms in Latin America, positioned to capture long-duration growth from still-low online retail penetration and underdeveloped credit markets. Its leadership across Brazil, Mexico, and Argentina is reinforced by a vertically integrated ecosystem spanning logistics, payments (MercadoPago), and credit (MercadoCredito), creating powerful network effects and data advantages that competitors will struggle to replicate, in our view. One way that Mercado Libre outperforms its competitors is by how it generates value for its ecommerce suppliers by not competing with the merchants on its platform (neither via own-label goods nor via MercadoLibre's own first-party inventory). With over 90% third-party content in Brazil, MercadoLibre's largest e-commerce market, MercadoLibre sparingly uses first-party inventory to supplement product assortment gaps in certain categories. As e-commerce spending continues to grow across Latin America, Mercado Libre benefits from management's long-sighted view and long track record of prioritizing investment into ecosystem strength and growth over short-term margins, investing through cycles in fulfilment, payments, underwriting models, and product innovation. We believe that a like-for-like cohort analysis shows very good profitability embedded in past investments, albeit currently hidden at a corporate level by increasing expenditure over 2025 (and again through 2026) into logistics and MercadoCredito. We used weakness in the shares as an opportunity to enter on a long-term investment horizon. In the short-term accelerated expenditures have weighted on 2025 (and expected 2026) operating margins but these have already shown visible acceleration in platform revenue growth with market share gains demonstrating the long-term payoff. On a three-to-five-year view we see great potential for payback. We expect this will be driven by the continuing high growth of the e-commerce business as greater scale delivers unit cost declines and the ongoing rapid growth of its high margin advertising business. Within the fintech segment, growth in on- and off-platform payments, and a growing credit offering across Brazil, Mexico and Argentina, also contribute positively to our estimates. Arguably the MercadoCredito outlook in Mexico and Argentina is even better than what we have seen so far in Brazil. On a constant currency basis, we see a five-year double-digit IRR in our base case, using a 15% discount rate to reflect country and currency risk.

- We exited our position in Intuit Inc (INTU) in February. Over our holding period, Intuit tripled its free cash flow per share and achieved a compound annual growth rate of 14.15% (in USD). We were originally attracted by the company's position as the largest provider of consumer tax software in the United States and its leadership in accounting software solutions for small and mid-cap businesses (SMBs). Intuit's tax and accounting software provides substantial value to consumers, entrepreneurs, and small businesses today—such as tax savings for consumers and improved cash flow for businesses.

SYMBOL	ADDITIONS	SECTOR
MELI	MercadoLibre, Inc.	Consumer Discretionary

SYMBOL	DELETION	SECTOR
INTU	Intuit Inc.	Information Technology
BVZG4R	Magnum Ice Cream Co. N.V.	Consumer Staples

- The opportunity to penetrate the largely untapped market—where competition is still primarily paper-based accounting—and to expand into the mid-market segment offered the prospect of an attractive, free cash flow-based return profile. We believe the company executed well on its growth strategy, successfully navigating a channel shift to online solutions for both consumer taxes and accounting software, and is now monetizing AI across both segments. Over our nearly six-year holding period, Intuit delivered on our thesis. Our decision to exit Intuit was not related to its historic execution, but rather to the well-discussed substitution risk posed by AI challengers. While the company is significantly reducing its own technology costs by implementing AI, we believe it is exposed to greater competition from low-cost challengers, potentially weakening its competitive advantages going forward. Its products are also targeted at consumers and smaller businesses, which have higher annual churn and are generally more willing to adopt new technologies (esp. if they are lower cost) than traditional enterprise software customers. Another complication is our inability to disprove the bear case in the market—that low-cost challengers could compete effectively in tax, undermining pricing power and AI monetization, or that AI could disintermediate the back-office software business. The probabilities for Intuit have widened, and we perceive a weakening of its barriers to entry. We prefer companies with high probabilities and strengthening moats. Despite Intuit's strong historical execution and an attractive IRR, we believe that our clients' capital is better allocated to other investments. We allocated the capital to Visa, Mastercard, and the credit bureaus.

- We received shares in the Magnum Ice Cream Company in December 2025 as part of a corporate action. The position was analyzed as a potential stand-alone investment and has now been exited for liquidity and business model fit reasons.

PORTFOLIO CHARACTERISTICS

AS OF MARCH 31, 2026

	GLOBAL LEADERS REPRESENTATIVE ACCOUNT	MSCI ACWI NET INDEX
ROIC (LFY ex. financials[1]) Median[2] (%)	23.7	10.7
3 YR. growth CAGR Median[2] (%)	9.1	6.2
FCF Yield ex. financials[1] (NTM Median[2]) (%)	4.1	3.6
Volatility	14.9	14.6
Alpha (Net of fees)	1.1	--
Net Debt to EBITDA (ex. financials[1]) Median[2]	0.4	1.2

1 Ex. Financials excludes Banks and Insurances Companies
2 Median Figure as of 12/31/2025 representing the most recent data available.
Source: FactSet. Past performance is not indicative of future results. The portfolio information provided is based on a representative Global Leaders account and is provided as Supplemental Information. Portfolio characteristics include cash and cash equivalents and are based on gross returns unless otherwise stated. Ex. Financials excludes Banks and Insurances Companies. Portfolio characteristics are calculated on a gross of fees basis unless noted otherwise. Total strategy composite performance can be found on slide 4. Please see the end of this presentation for a GIPS Report, important disclosures and a complete list of terms and definitions.

TOP 10 EQUITY HOLDINGS

GLOBAL LEADERS REPRESENTATIVE ACCOUNT AS OF MARCH 31, 2026

Brown ADVISORY Thoughtful Investing.

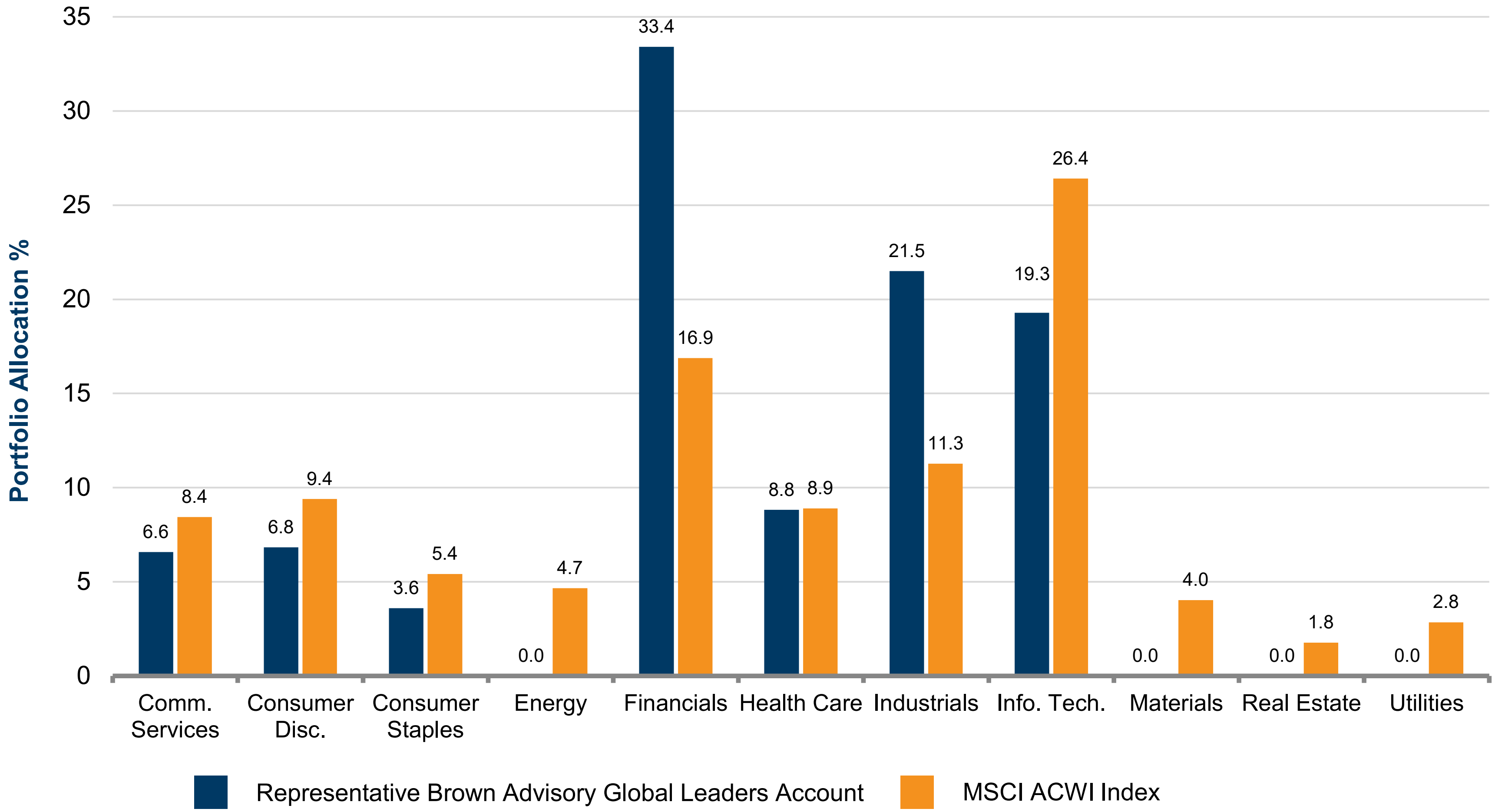
Top 10 Equity Holdings

TOP 10 HOLDINGS		% OF PORTFOLIO
Microsoft Corporation		7.2
Deutsche Boerse AG		5.8
Visa Inc. Class A		5.5
Alphabet Inc. Class C		5.3
Mastercard Incorporated Class A		5.3
Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Co., Ltd. Sponsored ADR		4.8
London Stock Exchange Group plc		4.1
Experian PLC		4.0
Roche Holding Ltd		3.7
Safran SA		3.6
	Total	**49.4**

Source: FactSet. Top 10 Equity Holdings % of Portfolio weight calculations include cash and cash equivalents which was 0.6% as of 03/31/2026. The information provided in this material is not intended to be and should not be considered to be a recommendation or suggestion to engage in or refrain from a particular course of action or to make or hold a particular investment or pursue a particular investment strategy, including whether or not to buy, sell, or hold any of the securities mentioned. It should not be assumed that investments in such securities have been or will be profitable. References to specific securities are for illustrative purposes only and do not represent all of the securities purchased, sold or recommended for advisory clients. Portfolio information is based on a Global Leaders Representative account and is provided as Supplemental Information. Please see the end of this presentation for a GIPS Report, important disclosures and a complete list of terms and definitions. Figures in chart may not total due to rounding.

SECTOR DIVERSIFICATION

GLOBAL INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION STANDARD (GICS) AS OF MARCH 31, 2026



Source: FactSet. The portfolio information provided is based on a representative Global Leaders account and is provided as Supplemental Information. Sector diversification excludes cash and cash equivalents. Sectors are based on the Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS) classification system. Please see the end of this presentation for a GIPS Report, important disclosures and a complete list of terms and definitions.

DISCLOSURES

For institutional investors and professional clients only.

Past performance may not be a reliable guide to future performance and investors may not get back the amount invested. All investments involve risk. The value of the investment and the income from it will vary. There is no guarantee that the initial investment will be returned.

The views expressed are those of the author and Brown Advisory as of the date referenced and are subject to change at any time based on market or other conditions. These views are not intended to be a forecast of future events or a guarantee of future results. Past performance is not a guarantee of future performance and you may not get back the amount invested. The information provided in this material is not intended to be and should not be considered to be a recommendation or suggestion to engage in or refrain from a particular course of action or to make or hold a particular investment or pursue a particular investment strategy, including whether or not to buy, sell, or hold any of the securities mentioned. It should not be assumed that investments in such securities have been or will be profitable. To the extent specific securities are mentioned, they have been selected by the author on an objective basis to illustrate views expressed in the commentary and do not represent all of the securities purchased, sold or recommended for advisory clients. The information contained herein has been prepared from sources believed reliable but is not guaranteed by us as to its timeliness or accuracy, and is not a complete summary or statement of all available data. This piece is intended solely for our clients and prospective clients, is for informational purposes only, and is not individually tailored for or directed to any particular client or prospective client.

Sustainable investment considerations are one of multiple informational inputs into the investment process, alongside data on traditional financial factors, and so are not the sole driver of decision-making. Sustainable investment analysis may not be performed for every holding in the strategy. Sustainable investment considerations that are material will vary by investment style, sector/industry, market trends and client objectives. The strategy seeks to identify companies that it believes may be desirable based on our analysis of sustainable investment related risks and opportunities, but investors may differ in their views. As a result, the strategy may invest in companies that do not reflect the beliefs and values of any particular investor. The strategy may also invest in companies that would otherwise be excluded from other funds that focus on sustainable investment risks. Security selection will be impacted by the combined focus on sustainable investment research assessments and fundamental research assessments including the return forecasts. The strategy incorporates data from third parties in its research process but does not make investment decisions based on third-party data alone.

The **MSCI ACWI® (All Country World Index),** MSCI's flagship global equity index, is designed to represent performance of the full opportunity set of large- and mid-cap stocks across developed and emerging markets. As of May 2022, it covers more than 2,933 constituents across 11 sectors and approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each market. All MSCI indexes and products are trademarks and service marks of MSCI or its subsidiaries.

The New Product Vitality Index (NPVI) measures an organization's innovation success by calculating the percentage of total revenue generated by products or services launched within a specific recent timeframe, typically the last three to five years.

Factset ® is a registered trademark of Factset Research Systems, Inc.

Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS®) and "GICS" are service makers/trademarks of MSCI and Standard & Poor's.

Figures shown on sector diversification and quarterly attribution by detail slides may not total due to rounding.

TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

Alpha is a measure of performance on a risk-adjusted, net of fees basis . Alpha takes the volatility (price risk) of a portfolio and compares its risk-adjusted performance to a benchmark.

The **Average Weight** of a position or sector refers to the daily average for the period covered in this report of a stock's value as a percentage of the portfolio.

Allocation Effect measures the impact of the decision to allocate assets differently than those in the benchmark.

Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) is the rate of return that would be required for an investment to grow from its beginning balance to its ending balance, assuming the profits were reinvested at the end of each period of the investment's life span.

Selection and Interaction Effect reflects the combination of selection effect and interaction effect. Selection effect measures the effect of choosing securities that may or may not outperform those of the benchmark. Interaction effect measures the effect of allocation and selection decisions (i.e., did we overweight the sectors in which we underperformed).

Total Effect reflects the combination of allocation, selection and interaction effects. Totals may not equal due to rounding.

RoIC is a measure of determining a company's financial performance. ROIC = NOPAT / IC. NOPAT = EBIT + Amortization of acquired intangibles - Cash tax paid. IC = Total Debt + Total Equity + Total unfunded pension liabilities - Excess Cash. ROIC ex financials excludes Banks and Insurance companies, and outliers excluded from the benchmark.

Volatility is a statistical measure of the dispersion of returns for a given security or market index. Volatility can either be measured by using the standard deviation or variance between returns from that same security or market index.

Net debt-to-EBITDA (earnings before interest depreciation and amortization) ratio is a measurement of leverage, calculated as a company's interest-bearing liabilities minus cash or cash equivalents, divided by its EBITDA. The calculation presented excludes Banks and Insurance companies, and outliers excluded from the benchmark.

Free Cash Flow (FCF) is a measure of financial performance calculated as operating cash flow minus capital expenditures. Free cash flow (FCF) represents the cash that a company is able to generate after laying out the money required to maintain or expand its asset base. Free cash flow is important because it allows a company to pursue opportunities that enhance shareholder value. Without cash, it's tough to develop new products, make acquisitions, pay dividends and reduce debt.

Free Cash Flow (FCF) yield is a measure of financial performance calculated as operating cash flow minus capital expenditures. FCF yield ex. financials calculations presented use the median NTM (Next Twelve Months) and excludes Banks and Insurance companies, and outliers excluded from the benchmark.

Contribution To Return is calculated by multiplying a security's beginning weight as a percentage of a portfolio by that security's return for the period covered in the report.

The Total Return of an equity security is the sum of the return from price movement and the return due to dividend payments or other sources of income. Standard benchmark-, sector- and portfolio-level returns are the sums of the weights of each security multiplied by its return, summed and calculated daily and summed over the period covered by the report or by an otherwise-noted period.

IRR (internal rate of return) is the annualized rate of return expected from an investment, calculated based on the timing and amount of projected cash flows.

Return On Equity (ROE) The amount of net income returned as a percentage of shareholders equity. Return on equity measures a corporation's profitability by revealing how much profit a company generates with the money shareholders have invested. ROE is expressed as a percentage and calculated as: Return on Equity = Net Income/Shareholder's Equity.

Weighted average cost of capital (WACC) represents a firm's average after-tax cost of capital from all sources, including common stock, preferred stock, bonds, and other forms of debt. WACC is the average rate that a company expects to pay to finance its assets.

Discounted cash flow (DCF) is a valuation method used to estimate the value of an investment based on its expected future cash flows. These cash flows are projected and then discounted back to their present value using a discount rate that reflects the investment's risk and opportunity cost of capital. The DCF method helps determine whether an investment is likely to generate sufficient returns relative to its cost.

Brown Advisory

GLOBAL LEADERS COMPOSITE

Year	Composite Total Gross Returns (%)	Composite Total Net Returns (%)	Benchmark Returns (%)	Composite 3-Yr Annualized Standard Deviation (%)	Benchmark 3-Yr Annualized Standard Deviation (%)	Portfolios in Composite at End of Year	Composite Dispersion (%)	Composite Assets ($USD Millions)*	GIPS Firm Assets ($USD Millions)*
2024	15.0	14.1	17.5	16.9	16.2	Five or fewer	N/A	6,391	88,323
2023	27.0	26.0	22.2	17.7	16.3	Five or fewer	N/A	5,046	78,241
2022	-19.0	-19.7	-18.4	20.6	19.9	Five or fewer	N/A	3,680	57,575
2021	17.6	16.7	18.5	17.2	16.8	Five or fewer	N/A	4,368	79,715
2020	21.0	20.0	16.3	18.1	18.1	Five or fewer	N/A	2,428	59,683
2019	35.1	34.0	26.6	11.6	11.2	Five or fewer	N/A	731	42,426
2018	-2.2	-2.8	-9.4	11.0	10.5	Five or fewer	N/A	303	30,529
2017	35.1	34.0	24.0	N/A	N/A	Five or fewer	N/A	77	33,155
2016	-0.6	-1.4	7.9	N/A	N/A	Five or fewer	N/A	38	30,417
2015**	1.2	0.7	-7.3	N/A	N/A	Five or fewer	N/A	24	43,746

**Return is for period May 1, 2015 through December 31, 2015

Brown Advisory Institutional claims compliance with the Global Investment Performance Standards (GIPS®) and has prepared and presented this report in compliance with the GIPS standards. Brown Advisory Institutional has been independently verified for the periods from January 1, 1993 through December 31, 2024. The Verification reports are available upon request. A firm that claims compliance with the GIPS standards must establish policies and procedures for complying with all the applicable requirements of the GIPS standards. Verification provides assurance on whether the firm's policies and procedures related to composite and pooled fund maintenance, as well as the calculation, presentation, and distribution of performance, have been designed in compliance with the GIPS standards and have been implemented on a firm-wide basis. Verification does not provide assurance on the accuracy of any specific performance report. GIPS® is a registered trademark of CFA Institute. CFA Institute does not endorse or promote this organization, nor does it warrant the accuracy or quality of the content contained herein.

1. *For the purpose of complying with the GIPS standards, the firm is defined as Brown Advisory Institutional, the Institutional and Balanced Institutional asset management divisions of Brown Advisory. As of July 1, 2016, the firm was redefined to exclude the Brown Advisory Private Client division, due to an evolution of the three distinct business lines.
2. The Global Leaders Composite (the Composite) aims to achieve capital appreciation by investing primarily in global equities. The strategy will invest in equity securities of companies that the portfolio manager believes are leaders within their industry or country, as demonstrated by an ability to deliver high relative return on invested capital over time. The minimum account market value required for Composite inclusion is $1.5 million.
3. Sustainable investment considerations are one of multiple informational inputs into the investment process, alongside data on traditional financial factors, and so are not the sole driver of decision-making. Sustainable investment analysis may not be performed for every holding in the strategy. Sustainable investment considerations that are material will vary by investment style, sector/industry, market trends and client objectives. The Global Leaders Strategy (“Strategy”) seeks to identify companies that it believes may be desirable based on our analysis of sustainable investment related risks and opportunities, but investors may differ in their views. As a result, the Strategy may invest in companies that do not reflect the beliefs and values of any particular investor. The Strategy may also invest in companies that would otherwise be excluded from other strategies that focus on sustainable investment risks. Security selection will be impacted by the combined focus on sustainable investment research assessments and fundamental research assessments including the return forecasts. The Strategy incorporates data from third parties in its research process but does not make investment decisions based on third-party data alone.
4. The Composite creation date is August 26, 2015. The Composite inception date is May 1, 2015.
5. The benchmark is the MSCI ACWI Net Index. The MSCI ACWI Net Index captures large and mid cap representation across Developed Markets (DM) and Emerging Markets (EM) countries. The Index covers approximately 85% of the global investable equity opportunity set. All MSCI indexes and products are trademarks and service marks of MSCI or its subsidiaries. An investor cannot invest directly into an index. Benchmark returns are not covered by the report of the independent verifiers.
6. Composite dispersion is an equal-weighted standard deviation of portfolio gross returns calculated for the accounts in the Composite for the entire calendar year period. The composite dispersion is not applicable (N/A) for periods where there were five or fewer accounts in the Composite for the entire period.
7. Gross-of-fees performance returns are presented before management fees but after all trading commissions, and gross of foreign withholding taxes (if applicable). Net-of-fees performance returns are calculated by adjusting the gross-of-fees performance return by the highest fee for the institutional strategy as outlined in Part 2A of the firm’s Form ADV, applied on a monthly basis. Certain accounts in the Composite may pay asset-based custody fees that include commissions. For these accounts, gross returns are also net of custody fees. Other expenses can reduce returns to investors. The standard management fee schedule is as follows: 0.80% on the first $50 million; 0.55% on the next $50 million; 0.45% on the next $50 million; and 0.40% on the balance over $150 million. Further information regarding investment advisory fees is described in Part 2A of the firm’s Form ADV. Actual fees paid by accounts in the Composite may differ from the current fee schedule.
8. Effective July 1, 2023, the firm transitioned from using actual account fees in the calculation of net performance returns to applying the highest fee for the institutional strategy as outlined in Part 2A of the firm’s Form ADV. The net performance track record was revised back to Composite inception.
9. The three-year annualized ex-post standard deviation measures the variability of the Composite (using gross returns) and the benchmark for the 36-month period ended on December 31. The 3 year annualized standard deviation is not presented as of December 31, 2015, December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2017 because the 36 month returns were not available for the Composite (N/A).
10. Valuations and performance returns are computed and stated in U.S. Dollars. All returns reflect the reinvestment of income and other earnings.
11. A complete list of composite descriptions and broad distribution and limited distribution pooled funds is available upon request.
12. Policies for valuing investments, calculating performance, and preparing GIPS Reports are available upon request.
13. Past performance is not indicative of future results.
14. This is not an offer to sell securities. That may only be accomplished by the issuance of a private offering memorandum/subscription documents.
15. This piece is provided for informational purposes only and should not be construed as a research report, a recommendation or suggestion to engage in or refrain from a particular course of action or to make or hold a particular investment or pursue a particular investment strategy, including whether or not to buy, sell or hold any of the securities mentioned, including any mutual fund managed by Brown Advisory.