

DECEMBER 31, 2008



Monthly Report

MACQUARIE GLOBAL INFRASTRUCTURE TOTAL RETURN FUND (MGU)

OVERVIEW

MGU is a closed-end fund that seeks to provide investors with a total return over the medium-to-long term consisting of income and capital growth by investing in a diversified portfolio of equity, debt, preferred or convertible securities and other instruments issued by US and non-US companies that own, operate or manage infrastructure assets, are essential service providers in nature and offer potentially attractive risk/return profiles.

Inception Date	August 26, 2005
Ticker	MGU
CUSIP	55608D101
Portfolio Managers	Jon Fitch & Justin Lannen

STATISTICS *As of December 31, 2008*

Closing Share Price	\$12.05
NAV	\$14.62
Discount to NAV	(17.6)%
Quarterly Dividend ²	\$0.25/share
Dividend Yield ²	8.3%
Leverage Ratio	26.2%
Net Assets	\$247.7 million

FUND MANAGEMENT

MGU's investment adviser is Macquarie Capital Investment Management LLC (the "Manager"), which is a part of Macquarie Funds Group ("MFG") and a wholly-owned, indirect subsidiary of Macquarie Group Limited ("Macquarie Group").

Macquarie Group is a diversified international provider of financial, advisory and investment services, with approximately A\$239 billion of total assets under management as of September 30, 2008. Headquartered in Sydney, Australia, Macquarie Group (ASX:MQG) is listed on the Australian Securities Exchange and employs over 13,800 people in 27 countries as of September 30, 2008.

MFG is the full service fund manager of Macquarie Group. MFG has over 25 years of asset management experience, over 700 staff across 16 offices globally, and over US\$56 billion in assets under management as of September 30, 2008. MFG offers a diverse range of products including managed funds across a wide range of asset classes, funds-based structured products, hedge funds, and fund of funds.

² Based on annualized most recent declared distribution as of December 3, 2008 and closing market price on December 31, 2008.

PERFORMANCE¹

All data in this report is as of December 31, 2008 (unaudited) unless noted otherwise.

	1 Month	3 Months	YTD	1 Year	3 Years (Annualized)	Since Inception (Annualized)
Net Asset Value (NAV) (%)	4.15	(24.42)	(48.83)	(48.83)	(3.58)	(4.01)
Share Price (%)	20.67	(19.02)	(56.59)	(56.59)	(5.07)	(10.63)

¹ Past performance is not indicative of future results. Dividends are considered reinvested.

MARKET REVIEW

Global equity markets continued a period of consolidation and modest rebound that started following the lows of November. The totality of government measures announced in recent months, including financial support packages, interest rate cuts and major fiscal stimulus package announcements gave some comfort to investors after three very weak months in global equity markets. There were tentative signs late in December (albeit in thin trading) that poor economic news was having less impact on the markets than hitherto.

The late-month rally occurred despite the already weak global economic outlook for 2009 continuing to worsen. Manufacturing deteriorated around the world in December. In the United States, manufacturing fell to a 25-year low as the collapse of the housing market and the increase in the unemployment rate has decreased the demand for items such as furniture, appliances and cars. According to a survey of purchasing managers by Markit Economics, manufacturing contracted in the Eurozone at its fastest pace on record with the survey. In China, manufacturing contracted for a fifth consecutive month. UK home prices fell 8.7% in 2008 according to Hometrack Ltd, while UK mortgage approvals fell to a 9-year low in November.

The oil price continued its decline on the expectation of lower demand during the global economic slowdown, aside from a jump at the end of the month due to renewed geopolitical tension in the Middle East and a natural gas dispute in Russia with the potential to adversely affect Europe. After a particularly volatile year, the oil price fell a net 54% in 2008, the first annual decline since 2001 and the biggest drop since oil futures trading started in 1983.

At the year's end, 2008 ended up as the worst year for equities since 1931, a period coinciding with the Great Depression. The slide began in late 2007 and the sell-off intensified later in 2008, when numerous bank failures were reported and the dislocation in credit markets intensified. Policymakers around the world reduced official interest rates and announced additional fiscal stimulus packages in December to counteract the widening global slowdown.

PORTFOLIO REVIEW

Having fallen sharply in the last few months, stocks of infrastructure companies that own or operate user demand assets (e.g. airports, seaports, and tollroads) recovered somewhat in December, partly driven by the sharply lower oil price. The recovery occurred in spite of both the gloomy economic outlook and mostly weaker road and air traffic data.

Tollroad traffic volume has generally been weaker in recent months. During the month, tollroad operators such as Cintra announced toll increases on various roads in their portfolios. As expected, the weaker economic environment is also flowing through to slower or negative growth in passenger traffic and/or aircraft movements for a number of airport companies including Aeroports de Paris, Fraport, Airports of Thailand, and Auckland International Airport.

Spanish constructor and airport owner Ferrovial said in December it was studying a possible merger with Cintra, of which it already owns 68%. The remaining 32% of Cintra has a market value of over EUR 1 billion. Ferrovial has previously said that it believed Cintra, whose tollroad portfolio is concentrated in Spain, Canada and the United States, was undervalued and it hoped to raise its stake to 75%, at which threshold it could be incorporated fully into its balance sheet. There is no firm proposal for Cintra shareholders to consider at this stage.

The Australian Energy Regulator (AER) issued its draft review of the weighted average cost of capital (WACC) parameters for electricity transmission and distribution assets for the next five years. The parameters effectively determine the return permitted by the regulator. The AER is expected to announce its final determination on WACC parameters in March 2009 after considering comments from the companies and market participants. The Fund holds several stocks subject to AER regulation, including Spark Infrastructure and SP AusNet. While the draft decision was tougher than expected by market participants and the companies themselves, we maintain exposure to our preferred stocks as the business models of our companies remain strong. Over the past year, the Fund's exposure to Australia has been reduced, while exposure to regulated companies in Europe has been increased.

PORFOLIO COMPOSITION³

Number of Holdings	40
% in Developed Markets	84.7
% in Emerging Markets	10.8
% in Cash / Other	4.5

BY INDUSTRY³ (%)

Pipelines	30.7
Toll Roads / Transportation	13.5
Electricity and Gas Distribution	10.2
Electric Utility	10.1
Airports	9.7
Water	8.4
Electricity Transmission	7.1
Electricity Generation	4.1
Diversified	1.6
Cash / Other	4.5

BY COUNTRY³ (%)

United States	21.6
Spain	10.8
United Kingdom	8.4
Australia	7.6
Italy	6.5
Canada	6.3
France	6.3
Germany	6.0
Japan	5.8
China	5.3
Brazil	3.5
Switzerland	2.0
New Zealand	1.7
Mexico	1.7
Thailand	1.2
United Arab Emirates	0.7
Cash / Other	4.5

TOP 10 HOLDINGS (%)

Energy Transfer Partners LP	4.2
Red Elctrica de Espana	4.1
Enagas	4.1
Magellan Midstream Partners LP	3.9
Spark Infrastructure Group	3.9
Enterprise Products Partners LP	3.8
Tokyo Gas Co Ltd	3.8
Kinder Morgan Partners LP	3.7
Severn Trent Plc	3.6
Enbridge Inc.	3.5

³ Based on Total Assets as defined in MGU's Prospectus. Total Return Swap positions have been included on a "mark to market" basis and are included under the appropriate industry and country classifications.

PORTFOLIO REVIEW *continued*

The pipelines sector finished the month a little weaker, after having recovered somewhat from the sell-off last month. Pipeline company announcements during December were mixed, with several debt raisings at relatively high yields and some positive earnings guidance:

- Kinder Morgan Energy Partners LP (KMP) issued an underwritten public offering consisting of approximately USD 200 million common units. KMP also issued a USD 500 million bond maturing in 2019 yielding 9% p.a. The bonds contain an embedded put option for bondholders to redeem their debt back to KMP in 2012.
- Similarly, Enbridge Energy Partners LP issued USD 500 million of debt maturing in 2019 at a yield 9.875%, while Energy Transfer Partners LP (ETP) issued USD 600 million 2019 debt at a yield of 9.7%. ETP's bond contains an embedded put option for bondholders to redeem their debt back to ETP in 2012.
- Enbridge Inc. (ENB) declared a 12% increase in its quarterly dividend. Enbridge also announced its 2009 guidance for adjusted operating earnings above current market consensus and noted that it "expects to deliver very favorable financial performance next year with earnings higher than previously anticipated. This growth in earnings will enable us to provide a generous increase in the dividend paid to our shareholders." ENB said that its positive outlook reflects "continuing strong performance from the company's core business operations which are largely unaffected by the current financial market turmoil and are not directly tied to oil and gas prices". ENB noted: "[Our] longer term prospects are also favorable and that the company will be examining a variety of potentially attractive infrastructure investment opportunities. As a company with strong operating capabilities and financial capacity, we're well positioned to capitalize on opportunities available in the current environment. We remain confident of achieving a five year compound average annual growth rate in earnings per share of 10% through 2012, and a similar performance for the foreseeable future."

In other debt raising news, UK regulated water utility company United Utilities issued a GBP 250 million bond maturing in 2015 at a spread of 2.95% above UK gilts.

OUTLOOK

Further volatility can be expected in the near to medium term as macroeconomic developments unfold, and companies across the broad equity market continue to downgrade guidance and/or report earnings that reflect the impact of the slowdown in growth.

The Fund seeks to hold high quality infrastructure stocks that are well positioned in their respective businesses. In this difficult economic and credit environment, where risk remains elevated, the Manager believes it is particularly important to hold high quality stocks that are well positioned in their respective businesses. The Manager believes it is prudent to be tilted towards the more defensive names within infrastructure sectors and has tilted the Fund in recent months toward the regulated/contracted sectors (e.g. Pipelines, Electric Utility, Water, and Electricity & Gas Distribution). However, the Fund also retains exposure to quality user demand infrastructure assets that we believe are well placed to perform when markets normalize.

The long-term prospects for infrastructure remain sound, with the United States, China, and other developed countries expected to include the private sector in implementing recently announced infrastructure spending packages. It is possible that these spending packages will create opportunities for companies in the listed infrastructure sector. Given the additional demands on governments' finances as a result of the economic downturn, the ongoing trend of governments selling and leasing infrastructure assets to private operators may accelerate.

The Manager expects that the listed infrastructure sector in 2009 will continue to grow in tandem with the unlisted sector, where significant funds have already been raised and where investors are seeking suitable investment opportunities. The Manager believes that, given the prices prevailing at the end of 2008, many listed infrastructure stocks were trading at a discount to both the Manager's valuations and the valuations of comparable assets in the unlisted markets (based on recent transaction data).

The Manager believes that the pricing of global listed infrastructure securities should revert more closely, over time, to reflect the fundamentals of their respective underlying infrastructure assets. It is the Manager's view that owning high quality listed infrastructure securities at a time of significant listed equity market distress will ultimately reward investors.

For more information on the Macquarie Global Infrastructure Total Return Fund:

 1 800 910 1434

 www.macquarie.com/mgu

 MGU-Questions@macquarie.com

DISCLAIMER

This document has been prepared by Macquarie Capital Investment Management LLC ("MCIML") on behalf of the Macquarie Global Infrastructure Total Return Fund Inc ("MGU" or the "Fund"). Neither MCIML nor MGU are authorized deposit-taking institutions for the purposes of the Banking Act 1959 (Commonwealth of Australia), and their obligations do not represent deposits or other liabilities of Macquarie Bank Limited ABN 46 008 583 542 ("MBL"). MBL does not guarantee or otherwise provide assurance in respect of the obligations of MCIML or the Fund.

The Fund is not intended to be a complete investment program. An investment in the Fund involves risks, and the Fund may or may not be able to achieve its investment objective for a variety of reasons. The following summarizes some of the Fund's risks but does not purport to be a complete listing of all of the risks. Investors should carefully review the Fund's Prospectus and consult their own advisers. The opinions expressed herein are the opinions of the Fund's advisers as of the date of this document, are based on market conditions as of that date, and are subject to change. The opinions should not be considered advice or recommendations. Past performance is not indicative of future results.

The above commentary and outlook reflects the views of the portfolio managers through December 31, 2008 and may include forward-looking statements. The statements may include projections, estimates and descriptions of future events. These statements are subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties, which may cause

actual results to differ materially from this commentary and outlook. The portfolio managers' views are subject to change as market and other conditions warrant and should not be construed as a recommendation for any securities discussed herein.

Unlike open-end funds, closed-end funds are not continuously offered. After a one-time public offering, shares of closed-end funds are sold in the secondary market and frequently trade at a discount to net asset value.

Specific information on the Fund is provided for informational purposes only and is not intended for purposes of purchasing or selling shares of the Fund.

Adviser Risk. MCIML, the Fund's adviser, is an investment adviser with limited investment history or track record. The Fund is further dependent on Mr. Jon Fitch and Mr. Justin Lannen, portfolio managers for the Fund. There is no guarantee an adequate replacement could be found for MCIML should Mr. Fitch's and/or Mr. Lannen's services no longer be available. The Fund is also subject to risk because it is an actively managed portfolio. Industry Concentration and Infrastructure Industry Risk. The Fund will be concentrated in the infrastructure industry, and will be more susceptible to adverse economic or regulatory occurrences affecting that industry than a fund that is not concentrated in a specific industry.

Non-U.S. Investment Risk. A majority of the Fund's investments will be in non-U.S. issuers and a substantial portion of the trades

executed for the Fund will take place on foreign exchanges. Investments in securities and instruments of non-U.S. issuers involve certain considerations and risks not ordinarily associated with investments in those of U.S. issuers.

Emerging Markets Risk. In addition to non-US investment risk, investments in emerging markets may expose the fund to heightened risks that may be more volatile than investments in developed markets.

Use of Derivatives and Hedging. The Fund may use derivatives and employ a variety of hedging techniques. Derivatives can be illiquid, may disproportionately increase losses and may have a potentially large impact on the Fund's performance. Certain of the investment techniques that the Fund may employ for hedging or to increase income or total return will expose the Fund to additional risks.

Leverage Risk. The Fund expects to employ leverage as part of its investing strategy. The use of leverage will increase the volatility of the Fund and increase risk to investors. Any difficulty in maintaining the Fund's leverage could cause a diversion of cash flow and/or require liquidation of some portion of the Fund's portfolio. Restrictions imposed as a result of any leverage may directly or indirectly inhibit the Fund's ability to take actions that otherwise may be taken in an unleveraged portfolio of similar assets.

Non-Diversified Status. The Fund is non-diversified within the meaning of the Investment Company Act of 1940.