Global Listed Infrastructure
Fact Sheet & Commentary

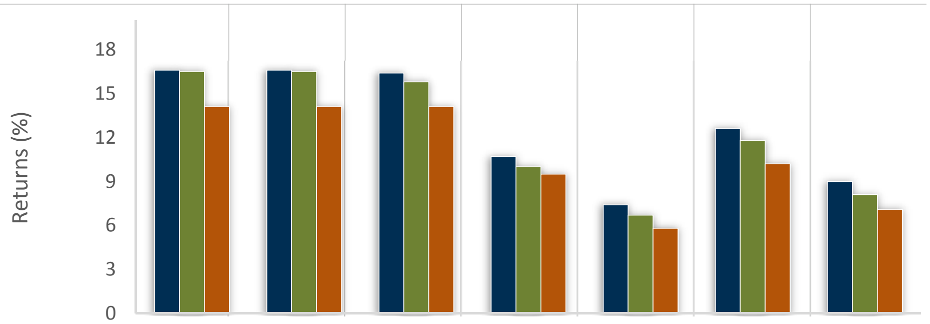
Quarter Ending March 31, 2019

DUFF & PHELPS INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT CO.
A VIRTUS INVESTMENT PARTNER

PORTFOLIO STRATEGY

- **Holdings** — 40-60 securities
- **Single Security** — Maximum 10% of portfolio purchase, maximum +5% vs. benchmark weight
- **Cash** — < 5%
- **Country Allocation** — Minimum 25% U.S., minimum three countries, minimum 40% ex. U.S.
- **Expected Turnover** — Approximately 30%
- **Benchmark** — FTSE Developed Core Infrastructure 50/50 Index

PERFORMANCE (%)[1]



	QTD	YTD	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years	Since Inception
Composite Gross Return	16.6%	16.6%	16.4%	10.7%	7.4%	12.6%	9.0%
Composite Net Return	16.5%	16.5%	15.8%	10.0%	6.7%	11.8%	8.1%
Linked Benchmark[2]	14.1%	14.1%	14.1%	9.5%	5.8%	10.2%	7.1%

INVESTMENT PHILOSOPHY

We believe a rigorous, fundamentally-driven investment process will uncover securities that are mispriced which may provide superior risk-adjusted returns.

We invest globally in the owners/operators of high-quality infrastructure assets with consistent and predictable business models.

We have a total return approach that strives to provide distinct portfolio benefits including growing income, capital appreciation, low volatility, and long-term inflation protection.

Our team approach allows us to have multiple perspectives which is essential to uncovering new opportunities and identifying changes to the investment thesis.

PORTFOLIO CHARACTERISTICS

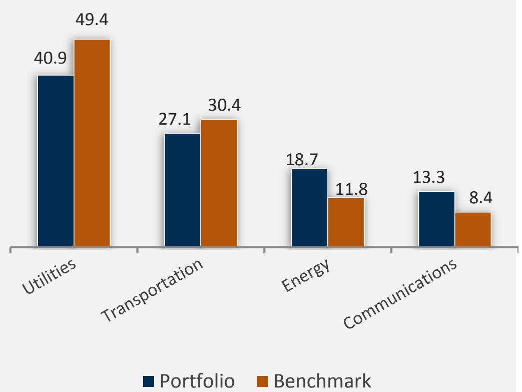
	Portfolio[3]	Benchmark
Dividend Yield	3.1%	3.4%
Price to Cash Flow	11.5x	10.3x
Return on Equity,5 yr.	16.6%	14.2%
EPS Growth Rate, Forward 3-5 yr.	16.5%	10.6%
Weighted Avg. Market Cap (bn)	$41.7	35.4

Source: Bloomberg Finance L.P.

TOP TEN HOLDINGS[4]

	Portfolio (%)[3]
American Tower Corp.	6.7
Transurban Group	6.5
NextEra Energy Inc.	5.8
Crown Castle Intl Corp.	4.7
Sempra Energy	3.8
American Electric Power	3.5
Dominion Energy Inc.	3.3
Vinci SA	2.9
Enbridge Inc.	2.9
Orsted A/S	2.8

SECTOR ALLOCATION VS. BENCHMARK[3]



Source: Bloomberg Finance L.P.

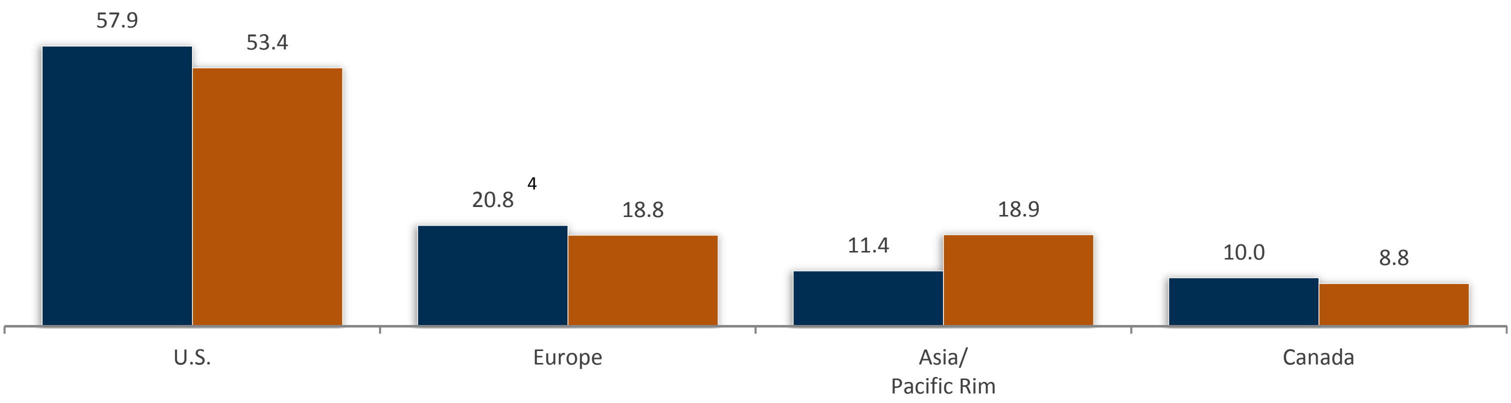
CONTACT INFORMATION

Sarah Honold, Consultant Relations
312-917-6548 | sarah.honold@dpimc.com

Robert Hiebert, Senior Relationship Manager
312-917-6560 | robert.hiebert@dpimc.com

[1]Inception date is December 31, 2004. Periods over one year are annualized. Please see the GIPS Compliant Presentation for more information.
[2]The Benchmark is the FTSE Developed Core Infrastructure 50/50 Index. The Linked Benchmark returns are compiled by linking returns from the FTSE Benchmark beginning October 1, 2016 with returns of the MSCI World Infrastructure Sector Capped Index for the period September 1, 2008 through September 30, 2016 with returns from a blended benchmark comprised of 65% MSCI U.S. Utilities Index, 20% MSCI World Telecom Services Index and 15% MSCI World ex-U.S. Utilities Index for the period from inception to August 31, 2008.
[3]Portfolio information is based on a representative institutional account excluding cash. Holdings are subject to change.
[4]It should not be assumed that securities identified were or will be profitable. The top ten holdings list represents the largest percentage holdings at quarter end of a representative institutional account excluding cash and does not represent all of the securities held in client portfolios. The securities identified may no longer be held in client portfolios and the holdings of any particular client portfolio may vary. The list is provided for illustrative purposes and should not be considered a recommendation to purchase or sell a particular security. A complete list of holdings and transactions for the previous twelve months is available upon request.

REGIONAL ALLOCATION VS. BENCHMARK (%)



Source: Bloomberg Finance L.P.

Market Review

After a tumultuous and difficult end to 2018, global equity markets (as measured by the MSCI World Index, net) rallied 12.5% to produce one of the strongest quarters of the past decade. A slow growing global economy coupled with benign monetary policy encouraged investors to buy equities and other risk assets after the fourth quarter selloff. Similar to the broad market, global listed infrastructure stocks (as measures by the FTSE Developed Core Infrastructure 50/50 Index, net) also rallied in the first quarter generating a total return of 14.1%. A bond market rally, rebounding oil prices, and potentially easing trade tensions provided a favorable backdrop for infrastructure stock gains.

Midstream energy was the best performing infrastructure sector with the group providing a 24.8% total return in the first quarter. After a challenging fourth quarter, investors warmed up to the improving industry conditions as well as rising commodity prices. After closing 2018 at $45.41, oil (WTI) moved steadily upwards throughout the quarter, closing March at $60.14, a 32.4% gain. Prices rallied as production cuts orchestrated by Saudi Arabia and OPEC drove down supply. These cuts were further aided by the ongoing issues in Venezuela and the new sanctions placed on the country by the Trump administration. Overall, global crude inventories rose far less than expected in what is typically the weakest demand quarter of the year.

The communications sector returned 19.4% in the quarter, but was a tale of two cities. Positive returns were powered by the wireless tower companies while the satellite providers lagged substantially. The European and US wireless tower companies reported solid results and outlooks for 2019 as wireless operators upgrade networks to satisfy consumer and industrial demand for data and video. On the other hand, the European satellite providers reported downbeat results as they wrestle with industry overcapacity and pricing pressures in the data and video businesses.

The transportation sector moved up 16.1%, with freight railroads bolstered by the easing of concerns surrounding the US/China trade war as well as a near industry-wide movement to pursue efficiency initiatives with precision scheduled railroading. Toll roads across the globe reported generally positive traffic results, with French toll roads experiencing a recovery as the “Yellow Vest” protests began to subside. Airports in Europe and Asia reported positive passenger traffic volumes, though we continue to see signs of slowing when compared with a robust 2017-2018 period.

Utility stocks rose 10.1% in the quarter, a notable performance after performing well during the volatile fourth quarter. Utility stocks were supported by solid operating results and enjoyed a tailwind courtesy of the bond market rally. During the quarter, the yield on the 10-Year U.S. Treasuries declined to 2.4%, reaching a low last seen in 2017, as the US Federal Reserve pivoted to a more dovish stance and renounced planned interest rate hikes for the remainder of 2019.

[4] Bermuda holdings of 1.1% reflected in Europe.

Portfolio Review

During the quarter, the Global Listed Infrastructure composite finished up 16.6% gross of fees. Outperformance versus its benchmark was in part due to favorable sector allocation. The overweight of midstream energy infrastructure and communications were positive factors due to the sectors' outperformance relative to the benchmark. The underweight of utilities was also positive as this sector underperformed the benchmark. The underweight of transportation provided minimal impact.

The Global Listed Infrastructure composite also outperformed as a result of favorable security selection during the quarter. Utilities were a strong area for security selection with communications and transportation also showing positive stock selection results. The impact from stock selection in the energy sector was negligible.

Drilling down to the security level, PG&E was a top contributor to relative performance as it is not held in the portfolio. PG&E has been saddled with liabilities stemming from the wildfires in California, leading the company to file for bankruptcy protection during the quarter. It is possible the bankruptcy process could last for years, and the new PG&E that emerges could look much different than the current company. For now, we believe PG&E is not appropriate for our portfolio strategy. The portfolio also benefited from not holding European satellite provider SES, which reported lackluster video market results and delays in auctioning their C-Band spectrum.

The largest detractors from performance include Cheniere Energy and the Southern Company. Cheniere is the leading provider of liquefied natural gas (LNG). The stock was held back in the quarter by US/China trade tensions given that China is a one of the largest customers for LNG product. Cheniere is our largest overweight position within the energy sector, and we still believe the long-term prospects for LNG demand are quite robust. Utility benchmark heavyweight Southern Company, which is not held in the portfolio, performed well as the company made progress on construction of the Vogtle nuclear power generation plant.

Investment Outlook

Looking ahead to the balance of 2019, we continue to see opportunities for infrastructure investment. The U.S. economy remains on firm footing, with low unemployment, low inflation and solid GDP growth. The Federal Reserve has shifted its position and now plans to hold off on increasing interest rates, a condition that should provide further support for the economy in 2019. The trade tensions between the US and China remain, which could prove to be an obstacle to growth. If these issues get resolved, then the U.S. economy may be strong enough to pull other economies along in its wake. The portfolio is positioned to take advantage of these conditions with an overweight in energy infrastructure and communications offset by an underweight in transportation and utilities.

Fundamentals for energy infrastructure stocks continue to look constructive. Structurally, the industry made a lot of progress in the past year, reducing leverage, improving corporate governance and moving toward a self-funding model. The U.S. should continue to play a central role in the global energy market, benefiting the energy infrastructure companies. As several new pipelines are scheduled to come online this year, midstream companies are expected to report strong earnings and cash flows. With valuations at attractive levels, we believe the strong secular growth story will ultimately prove difficult for investors to ignore.

We remain comfortable with the overweight in the tower companies within the communications sector based on our view that the runway for 4G and 5G network buildouts has more than five years to go. The investment by telecommunications carriers will require more towers, including small cells and fiber networks, to meet increasing levels of data and video usage.

Within the transportation sector, we maintain the underweight with a preference for North American rails and toll roads over airports. Despite slowing volume growth, the rails are well positioned to expand margins as precision schedule railroading is implemented across the industry. Our toll road positioning is focused on high quality assets and management teams. Airports are a sizeable underweight in the portfolio due to concerns in Europe around soft retail sales, slowing traffic trends and potential risk posed by upcoming regulatory reviews.

We are maintaining a considerable underweight in utilities. The sector has experienced outperformance relative to other infrastructure sectors, and the equity market as a whole, during periods of volatility. However, this has resulted in above average valuations for U.S. utilities. While we continue to be positive on the growth strategies and regulatory positions of our U.S. utility holdings, an overweight position is not merited given valuations. The political and regulatory situation in the U.K. remains a concern, keeping us underweight. We see better opportunities with integrated utilities in Continental Europe, particularly those focused on renewable energy.

Investment Outlook cont.

While the global markets may present multiple challenges, we believe the portfolio is appropriately positioned based on our views of macroeconomic trends, industry drivers, and geopolitical risks. Despite a slow growing economy, our portfolio companies provide essential services and offer stable and predictable cash flows which are generally less sensitive to economic cycles. As always, we will continue to closely monitor global developments through our travels and management meetings, incorporating changes to portfolio positioning as warranted.

As always, thank you for your continued support of our team and investment strategy.

CONNIE LUECKE, CFA
Senior Portfolio Manager

STEVEN WITTWER, CFA
Portfolio Manager

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GIPS Compliant Presentation

Year-end (12/31)	Annual Composite Return (%)		Annual Benchmark Return (%)[1]	3-Year Annualized Standard Deviation (%)		Number of Accounts	Asset-weighted Dispersion (%)	Composite Assets (US $M)	Firm Total Assets (US $B)
	Gross	Net		Composite	Benchmark[1]				
2018	-5.00	-5.47	-4.63	9.26	9.01	≤5	n.a.	262.1	9.0
2017	19.02	18.40	18.18	9.68	10.16	≤5	n.a.	362.2	10.2
2016	13.04	12.16	11.06	10.08	10.10	≤5	n.a.	213.7	10.3
2015	-9.17	-9.90	-12.34	10.39	10.95	≤5	n.a.	221.6	9.2
2014	11.38	10.50	10.26	9.39	9.55	≤5	n.a.	284.8	10.8
2013	17.71	16.78	19.51	10.12	10.86	≤5	n.a.	254.7	9.2
2012	12.11	11.20	6.65	12.72	12.92	≤5	n.a.	199.1	8.9
2011	11.63	10.70	5.54	15.45	15.64	≤5	n.a.	70.6	8.6
2010	9.79	8.87	6.60	19.11	19.15	≤5	n.a.	69.6	7.2
2009	17.72	16.74	14.75	17.61	17.69	≤5	n.a.	89.1	6.5

Duff & Phelps Investment Management Co. claims compliance with the Global Investment Performance Standards (GIPS®) and has prepared and presented this report in compliance with the GIPS standards. Duff & Phelps Investment Management Co. has been independently verified for the periods January 1, 1993 through December 31, 2017. The verification reports are available upon request. Verification assesses whether (1) the firm has complied with all the composite construction requirements of the GIPS standards on a firm-wide basis and (2) the firm's policies and procedures are designed to calculate and present performance in compliance with the GIPS standards. Verification does not ensure the accuracy of any specific composite presentation.

1. Organization – Duff & Phelps Investment Management Co. ("Duff & Phelps" or the "firm") is a registered investment adviser and a wholly owned subsidiary of Virtus Investment Partners. Duff & Phelps manages assets on behalf of institutional and retail separate accounts and open-end and closed-end funds. Registration of an investment adviser does not imply any level of skill or training.

2. Composite Description – The Global Listed Infrastructure Composite includes all fully discretionary accounts that focus their investments in the equity securities of global developed market infrastructure companies involved in the communications, utilities, transportation and energy industries. The inception date of the Composite is December 31, 2004 and the Composite was created on September 1, 2006. The Composite contains less than 5 portfolios.

Prior to September 1, 2008, the Composite was called the Global Utilities Composite and focused on investments in the equity securities of global developed market companies involved in the utilities and communications sectors, and to a lesser extent, the energy sector. The change in the Composite name resulted from the Adviser's decision to broaden the mandate through the inclusion of an additional sector with similar asset class characteristics, namely, the transportation sector, and an increased focus on the energy sector.

3. Benchmark –The Composite Benchmark is the FTSE Developed Core Infrastructure 50/50 Index, a free float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index designed to measure the performance of developed market infrastructure companies and adjusted semi-annually to cap the exposure to certain infrastructure subsectors and holdings (the "Benchmark"). The constituent weights are 50% Utilities, 30% Transportation (including capping 7.5% for railroads/railways), and a 20% mix of other sectors including pipelines, satellites, and telecommunications towers, as well as a company weight of 5%.

Linked returns are compiled by linking returns (the "Linked Benchmark") from the FTSE Developed Core Infrastructure 50/50 Index beginning October 1, 2016 with returns of the MSCI World Infrastructure Sector Capped Index for the period September 1, 2008 through September 30, 2016 with returns from a blended benchmark comprised of 65% MSCI U.S. Utilities Index, 20% MSCI World Telecom Services Index and 15% MSCI World ex-U.S. Utilities Index (the "Blended Benchmark") for the period from inception to August 31, 2008.. The change in the Benchmark in 2008 resulted from the firm's decision to broaden the mandate through the inclusion of an additional sector with similar asset class characteristics, namely, the transportation sector, and an increased focus on the energy sector. The change in the Benchmark in 2016 was made to better reflect the maturing infrastructure asset class.

Prior to 2012, the Composite utilized a systematic fair value methodology triggered by significant events (such as significant movements in U.S. markets following international markets' closings). No Benchmark utilized a systematic fair value methodology, and effective 2012, the Composite does not utilize such a methodology. Composite returns and Benchmark returns are calculated net of non-reclaimable withholding taxes effective September 1, 2008; prior to this time, the Blended Benchmark was compiled gross of withholding taxes. The withholding tax rates used in the calculation of the Composite are those applied to U.S. entities; the withholding tax rates used in the calculation of the Benchmark are the maximum withholding rates applicable to dividends received by non-resident institutional investors and the withholding tax rates used in the calculation of the previous MSCI Benchmark are those applied to the dividends received by a Luxembourg holding company.

4. Calculations - Returns are total, time-weighted rates of return expressed in U.S. dollars and include accrued income. The Composite and Benchmark results reflect the reinvestment of dividends and other earnings. Portfolios are valued on a trade date basis. Monthly performance is calculated by linking daily returns. The Composite return is an asset weighted average of the performance results of all the portfolios in the Composite based on beginning of month values. Composite dispersion is not presented for periods with 5 or fewer portfolios. The 3-year annualized ex-post standard deviation measures the variability of the Composite and the Benchmark returns over the preceding 36-month time period.

5. Performance and Fee Information – Investment performance returns are presented on both a gross of fee and net of fee basis. Gross composite returns are calculated net of trading costs, but do not reflect any deduction for investment advisory fees, custodial charges or other costs that a client might incur in connection with the management of an account. The firm's fee schedule for management of institutional separate Global Infrastructure accounts is: .80% on assets up to $10 million, .75% on the next $15 million, .70% on the next $25 million, and .60% on amounts in excess of $50 million. Returns realized by clients will be reduced by these costs. Actual investment advisory fees incurred by clients may vary. Initial minimum account size for institutional accounts is $5 million. Effective October 1, 2016, net composite returns are calculated by subtracting actual separate account investment management fee rates from gross account returns based on month-end assets. Previously, net composite returns were calculated by subtracting the highest separate account investment management fee in effect for the period. Index returns do not reflect the deduction of any fees.

6. Additional Information – Duff & Phelps's policies for valuing portfolios, calculating performance and preparing compliant presentations, as well as a complete list of composite descriptions, are available upon request.

Past performance is not indicative of future results.

[1]The Linked Benchmark returns are compiled by linking returns from the FTSE Developed Core Infrastructure 50/50 Index beginning October 1, 2016 with returns from the MSCI World Infrastructure Sector Capped Index for the period September 1, 2008 through September 30, 2016 with returns from a Blended Benchmark comprised of 65% MSCI U.S. Utilities Index, 20% MSCI World Telecom Services Index and 15% MSCI World ex-U.S. Utilities Index for the period from inception to August 31, 2008.