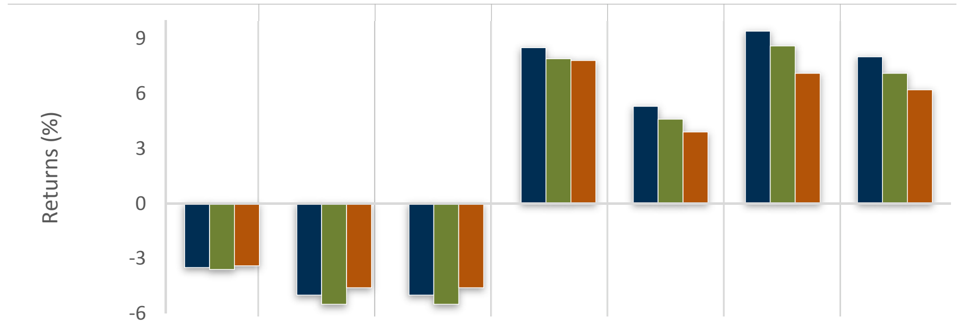
Global Listed Infrastructure
Fact Sheet & Commentary
Quarter Ending December 31, 2018

DUFF & PHELPS
INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT CO.
A VIRTUS INVESTMENT PARTNER

PORTFOLIO STRATEGY

Holdings	40-60 securities
Sector allocation	± 1,000 bps of relative exposure
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	**-3.5%**	**-5.0%**	**-5.0%**	**8.5%**	**5.3%**	**9.4%**	**8.0%**
Composite Net Return	-3.6%	-5.5%	-5.5%	7.9%	4.6%	8.6%	7.1%
Linked Benchmark[2]	-3.4%	-4.6%	-4.6%	7.8%	3.9%	7.1%	6.2%

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

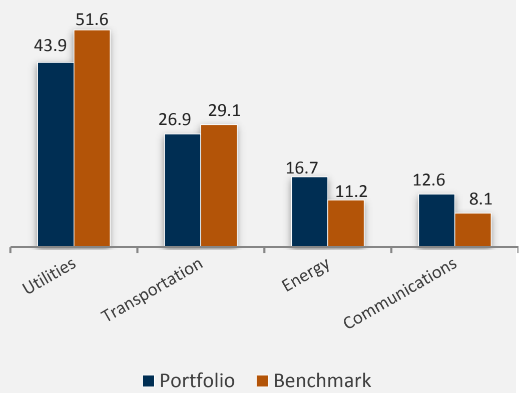
	Portfolio[3]	Benchmark
Dividend Yield	3.5%	3.9%
Price to Cash Flow	9.9x	9.0x
Return on Equity,5 yr.	15.4%	13.6%
EPS Growth Rate, Forward 3-5 yr.	15.3%	11.1%
Weighted Avg. Market Cap (bn)	$35.5	$29.9

Source: Bloomberg Finance L.P.

TOP TEN HOLDINGS[4]

	Portfolio (%)[3]
Transurban Group	7.0
NextEra Energy Inc.	6.5
American Tower Corp.	6.2
Crown Castle Intl Corp.	4.6
Sempra Energy	3.7
American Electric Power	3.6
Dominion Energy Inc.	3.5
Enbridge Inc.	3.0
Orsted A/S	2.8
Vinci SA	2.8

SECTOR ALLOCATION VS. BENCHMARK[3]



Source: Bloomberg Finance L.P.

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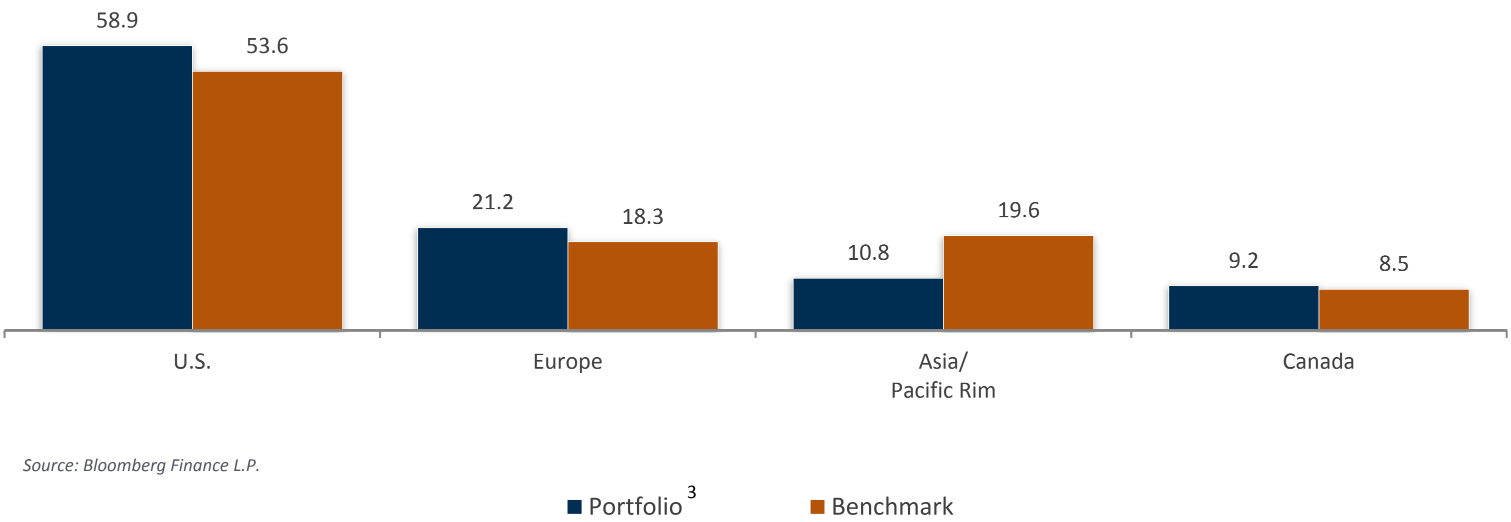
[1]Inception date is December 31, 2004. Periods over one year are annualized. Please see the GIPS Compliant Presentation for more information.
[2]The Benchmark is the FTSE Developed Core Infrastructure 50/50 Index. The Linked Benchmark returns are compiled by linking returns from the FTSE Benchmark beginning 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 (%)



Market Review

Global markets had a difficult fourth quarter, falling -13.4% (as measured by the MSCI World Index, net). Headwinds that had been building all year finally took center stage. These headwinds included the U.S.-China trade war, Brexit, Italian politics, rising U.S. interest rates and an overall global economic slowdown. All the negative sentiment flowing through the market pushed oil prices down to the low $40s and the 10-year U.S. Treasury yield back to levels not seen since early 2018.

The defensiveness of the global listed infrastructure universe was evident in the fourth quarter. Global listed infrastructure stocks (as measured by the FTSE Developed Core Infrastructure 50/50 Index, net) ended down -3.4% in the quarter, significantly outperforming the broader global market. Not surprisingly, the less cyclical communications and utilities sectors posted gains in the quarter, while returns for the transportation and energy infrastructure sectors were negative. All regions had losses in the period, with Asia/Pacific infrastructure stocks performing the best and Europe (including the UK) a notable laggard once again.

Utility stocks stood out in the quarter as investors flocked to the sector looking for a place to hide. Sustainability and visibility of utility earnings with no exposure to trade wars looked good in a volatile market. Interest rates also changed course and declined in the quarter from 3.05% to 2.69% (as measured by the yield on the 10-year U.S. Treasury), providing further support for the sector. The key event in the utility industry during the quarter was the devastating wildfires in California, leading to significant losses in the stock prices for two of California's major utilities, PG&E Corporation (PCG) and Edison International (EIX). Concern about the potential liability to the utilities from the fires combined with a limited response by the California legislature sent both stocks down. In November, PG&E went so far as to draw down its revolving credit facility, and more recently the possibility of PG&E declaring bankruptcy has been discussed. Neither stock is held in the portfolio, as we felt the risks were too significant and difficult to quantify despite seemingly compelling valuations.

Communication stocks also performed relatively well as the group posted positive returns for the quarter. The attractive business model of the wireless tower companies was viewed favorably by investors in the unsettled market environment. The companies continue to report solid fundamental results and an upbeat outlook based on increased demand for tower infrastructure as telecom operators upgrade the density and capacity of their networks. Commentary from the domestic tower companies indicates all four wireless operators are actively spending to upgrade their networks, a synchronization that has not occurred in several years.

While the transportation sector had negative results for the quarter, it outperformed the broader global equity market. After three quarters of strong performance, the U.S. railroads were hit by concerns of a slowing economy and the escalating rhetoric around a trade war with China. European airports also were weak on worries surrounding global economic growth and decelerating traffic trends. Toll road performance was mixed with Australian roads proving more defensive than those in Europe.

Market Review (cont.)

Energy infrastructure stocks were the big laggards in the quarter. Oil prices, which were close to a 4-year high on October 3, plunged 40% the rest of the quarter. President Trump's decision to grant waivers to countries for the purchase of Iranian oil was the initial catalyst before concerns about global growth and the move to an overall risk-off environment took over. Despite a still improving overall story, energy infrastructure stocks followed oil prices down as tax-selling and tight trading liquidity in December steepened the losses.

Portfolio Review

During the quarter, the Global Listed Infrastructure strategy outperformed developed equity markets (as measured by the MSCI World Index, net) by a wide margin, but trailed its benchmark. Sector allocation had a negative impact on portfolio performance relative to the benchmark. The overweight in energy infrastructure during the quarter was a detracting factor as the sector return lagged the benchmark return. The underweight in utilities also hurt allocation due to the sector's outperformance relative to the benchmark. The positive returns in communications relative to the benchmark helped allocation given the overweight positioning in the sector.

Security selection in the portfolio was a modest negative in the quarter primarily driven by weak performances within the energy infrastructure sector. Selection was positive in the utilities and communications sectors. Within communications, the satellite companies gave back some of the gains from previous quarters, helping relative performance since the stocks are not owned in the portfolio. The transportation sector had no impact on relative performance in the quarter, from either an allocation or selection effect.

Drilling down to the security level, PG&E was the top contributor to relative performance. As discussed above, the California wildfires have been extremely detrimental to PG&E, which is not held in the portfolio. Although it is not known yet whether their equipment caused the Camp Fire or what the ultimate liability will be, PG&E is under severe pressure—financially, operationally and politically. We remain on the sidelines. Transurban, the Australian toll road operator, is the largest holding in the portfolio and is a relative overweight. In volatile markets, Transurban acts defensively, posting a positive return in the quarter and helping relative performance.

The largest detractors to relative performance in the portfolio were Targa Resources and Antero Midstream, energy infrastructure companies which are not in the benchmark. The rapid decline in oil prices led to a big fall in natural gas liquids prices causing both stocks to trade off on concerns about gathering volumes and gas processing margins.

Investment Outlook

Looking ahead to 2019, we continue to see opportunities for infrastructure investment. While the synchronized global economic growth thesis of last year seems to have come undone, there are still areas of growth. The U.S. economy remains on firm footing, with low unemployment, low inflation and solid GDP growth. A Federal Reserve hold on increasing interest rates could provide additional support for the economy in 2019. However, the trade war with China and the Federal government shutdown could be obstacles to growth. If these issues get resolved, then it is possible the U.S. economy may be strong enough to pull other economies along in its wake. The portfolio positioning remains similar going into the new year, 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, even though the stocks haven't traded that way. Structurally, the industry made a lot of progress in the past year, reducing leverage, improving corporate governance and moving toward a self-funding model. Given increasing U.S. production of oil, natural gas, and natural gas liquids, we expect midstream companies to put up strong earnings for the quarter and present upbeat outlooks for 2019. With valuations at attractive levels, we are hopeful that the strong secular growth story will 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.

Investment Outlook cont.

Within the transportation sector, we maintain the underweight with a preference for railroads and toll roads over airports. The North American rails are well positioned to drive margins higher as precision schedule railroading is being implemented more broadly across the industry. However, we expect volumes to decelerate in 2019 after a period of strong growth. Our toll road positioning continues to be driven by the high quality of the assets and management teams. Valuations appear reasonable, but a substantial rise in interest rates would be cause for concern. Airports are a sizeable underweight in the portfolio due to concerns in Europe around soft retail sales, slowing traffic trends and potential risk to fees. Valuations are starting to reflect these risks, but we believe there could be more downside yet to come.

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. We continue to be positive regarding the growth strategies and regulatory positions of our U.S. utility holdings; however, an overweight position is not merited due to valuation. While the political and regulatory situation in the U.K. remains a concern, we are more comfortable with utilities domiciled in Continental Europe that are investing in renewables.

Despite the challenges presented by the global markets, we believe the portfolio is appropriately positioned based on our views of macroeconomic trends, industry drivers, and geopolitical risks. As always, we will continue to closely monitor global developments through our travels, management meetings and research, incorporating changes to portfolio positioning as warranted.

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

Connie M Luecke

CONNIE LUECKE, CFA
Senior Portfolio Manager

STEVEN WITTWER, CFA
Portfolio Manager

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]				
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
2008	-30.16	-30.77	-31.20	15.11	15.29	<5	n.a.	58.0	5.8

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.