

nuveen

A TIAA Company

Investing in listed infrastructure

Investors looking for alternative sources of capital appreciation or income should consider listed infrastructure.

- Can complement investors' portfolios, offering liquidity, lower correlation to other asset classes and diversification benefits
- May provide more consistent returns and growth opportunities with less sensitivity to economic cycles

Learn what makes listed infrastructure so compelling as an asset class, across market cycles and particularly during periods of heightened volatility or economic uncertainty.

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Understanding listed infrastructure

What is infrastructure?

Infrastructure typically refers to the technical structures and basic services that support a society, such as roads, rail, bridges, water supply, sewers, refuse removal, electrical grids and telecommunications. From a functional perspective, infrastructure facilitates the production and distribution of goods and basic social services essential to the economies and communities they serve.

Why invest in listed infrastructure?

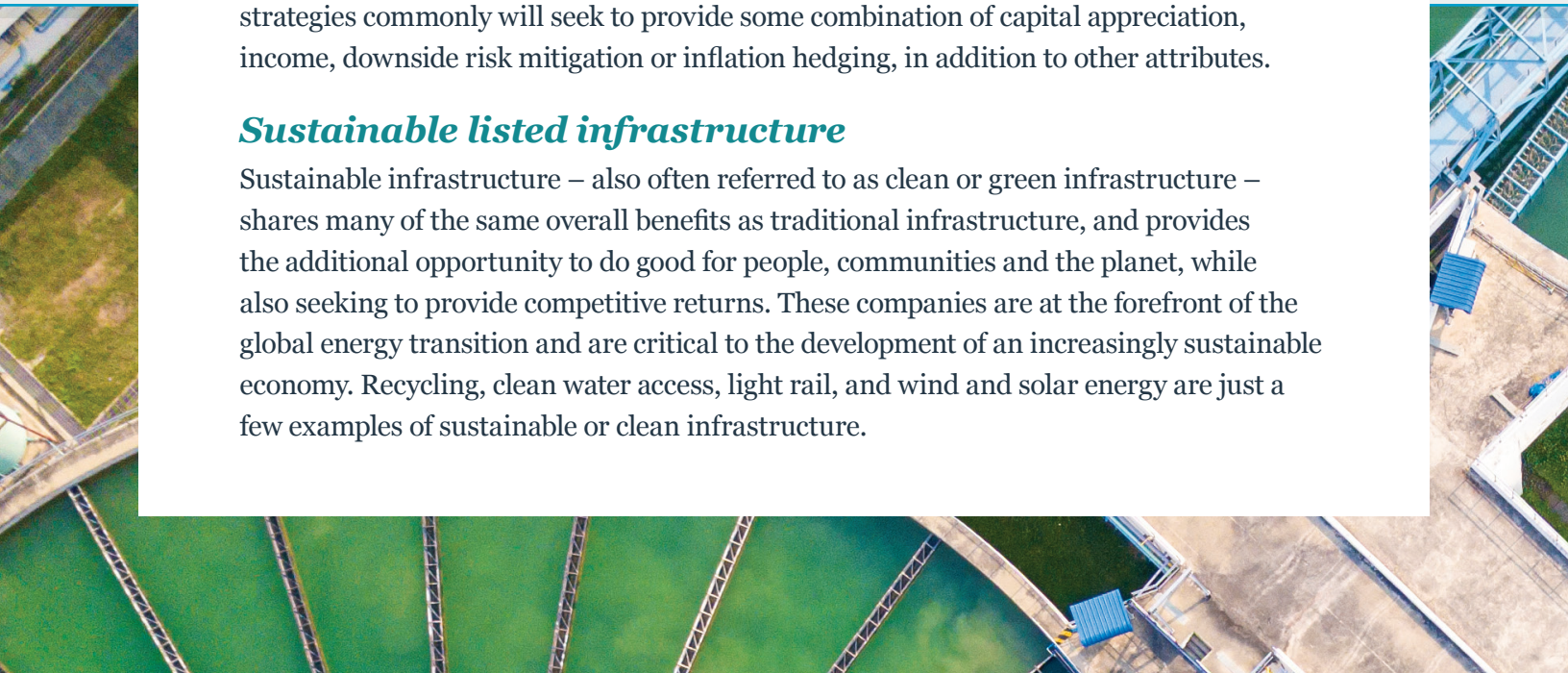
Listed infrastructure investments can offer greater liquidity and diversification than direct and private equity investments. The resiliency and stability of the infrastructure asset class provides significant visibility to future earnings and cash flows, particularly when compared to other asset classes.

Accessing listed infrastructure

Listed or public infrastructure securities are issued by companies that own or operate infrastructure assets and services. Asset managers typically provide investors access to this asset class through a portfolio of infrastructure companies that can be diversified across sectors and geographies. Selecting the right listed infrastructure strategy can depend on matching strategy investment goals with investors' investment goals. Though specific goals will differ by individual infrastructure strategy, many listed infrastructure strategies commonly will seek to provide some combination of capital appreciation, income, downside risk mitigation or inflation hedging, in addition to other attributes.

Sustainable listed infrastructure

Sustainable infrastructure – also often referred to as clean or green infrastructure – shares many of the same overall benefits as traditional infrastructure, and provides the additional opportunity to do good for people, communities and the planet, while also seeking to provide competitive returns. These companies are at the forefront of the global energy transition and are critical to the development of an increasingly sustainable economy. Recycling, clean water access, light rail, and wind and solar energy are just a few examples of sustainable or clean infrastructure.



Infrastructure examples

Infrastructure spans a wide variety of assets located throughout the world. Strong infrastructure is necessary to our daily lives and keeps societies functioning by facilitating the movement of goods, people, water, information and energy. Modernizing our infrastructure and ensuring increasing resiliency and flexibility is essential to developing and maintaining healthy communities and accelerating future economic growth.



TRANSPORTATION

- Airports
- Bridges
- Rail
- Seaports
- Toll roads
- Tunnels



UTILITIES AND RENEWABLES

- Clean Energy development and ownership
- Electricity distribution and transmission
- Recycling
- Waste management
- Water supply and treatment



COMMUNICATIONS AND TECHNOLOGY

- Broadcast towers
- Data centers
- Satellite systems
- Wireless towers



MIDSTREAM ENERGY

- Gas storage and distribution
- Pipelines



Why invest in infrastructure?

Essential infrastructure projects today frequently require more funding than governments can supply alone. An experienced investment manager can assist investors in helping close those funding gaps. By investing in infrastructure, outside investors can gain access to a compelling investment universe with many potential benefits.

| Benefits | Characteristics | Traditional infrastructure | Sustainable Infrastructure |
|---|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Monopolistic | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large-scale investments with very high fixed costs create high barriers to entry and monopolistic or quasi-monopolistic characteristics Geography also tends to limit proliferation of competing projects | ● | ● |
| Inelastic demand | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical infrastructure assets and services are necessities, so price changes have less impact on demand Relatively inelastic demand makes infrastructure less sensitive to business cycles | ● | ● |
| Stable cash flows | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long-term contracts between governments and private managers promote steady cash flows generated by fees or tolls on underlying assets Government concessions to manage infrastructure can last up to 99 years | ● | ● |
| Inflation hedge | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Usage fees frequently linked to inflation measures through regulated frameworks or contractually specified return rate Increased replacement costs of physical assets in an inflationary environment also help protect the underlying value of infrastructure investments | ● | ● |
| Durability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assets can often last more than 50 years, with low risk of redundancy or technological obsolescence Long-term nature of infrastructure is less sensitive to economic cycles | ● | ● |
| Sustainable or responsible investing (SI/RI) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infrastructure companies and projects committed to sustainability and with potential to be long-term competitive performers Supported by positive, long-term secular SI/RI trends driven through momentum of regulation, public policy and public sentiment | | ● |

For illustrative purposes only. Not a specific Nuveen portfolio. Actual investment results may differ.

Why choose listed infrastructure?

Adding listed infrastructure to an investment portfolio can help complement and diversify more traditional portfolios. Through listed infrastructure, investors can gain access to compelling investment opportunities, while helping reduce some potential investment risks.

Benefits



DIVERSIFICATION

Diversification can be an important attribute of listed infrastructure, allowing investors exposure to the asset class, while not overly concentrating in particular regions, countries, sectors or companies.

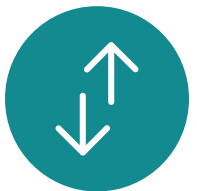
Due to listed infrastructure's lower correlation potential to other asset classes, exposure can help to provide overall portfolio diversification from traditional equity and fixed income strategies, or even serve as a complement to unlisted infrastructure investments.



LIQUIDITY

By owning public securities issued by companies that own, construct or manage infrastructure assets, listed infrastructure strategies can give investors access to the broad infrastructure asset class, while avoiding complex and burdensome challenges to entry that may be associated with other investment vehicles.

The underlying investment assets and pricing are supported by daily liquidity, which also facilitates ease of trading and overall portfolio rebalancing.



LOWER VOLATILITY

High quality, listed infrastructure companies with visible cash flows based on long-term contracts and concessions can provide more consistent returns and growth with lower volatility and less sensitivity to the global economic cycle.

Looking ahead: infrastructure momentum and trends

Surging infrastructure demand, government funding gaps and expanding global privatization initiatives are expected to widen in coming decades, presenting investment managers and their investors with a wide array of new infrastructure-related opportunities available within publicly traded markets.

A closer look: Sustainable listed infrastructure

Sustainable infrastructure investing in action

- When building an actively managed, sustainable listed infrastructure portfolio, RI or ESG considerations can be incorporated throughout the investment process, starting from initial investment universe to portfolio construction.
- Monitoring, analysis and reporting can help ensure ongoing RI and ESG integration and alignment.
- Detailed review of public disclosures and direct communication with companies' managements can also help ensure sustainable investing goals are being met and investments continue to be suitable for a portfolio.
- Sustainable strategies also seek to provide intentional and measurable real world environmental and social outcomes.

While similar to traditional infrastructure in purpose and functionality, sustainable infrastructure typically refers to companies that are also contributing to positive environmental or social outcomes. Sustainable or clean infrastructure investments seek to blend environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors, while benefiting from powerful themes in sustainability to deliver a competitive total return.

Investments in sustainable infrastructure are often built and maintained to meet specific ESG criteria, are focused on accelerating spending on global sustainable development goals (SDGs), and support the Paris Agreement to combat and reduce the impacts of climate change.

Responsible investing: influence through stewardship



TRANSPARENCY

Consistent, material disclosure can inform investment analysis



ACCOUNTABILITY

Policies, business strategies, oversight structures and incentives aimed at appropriately managing financially material ESG issues



IMPACT

Measurable result of policies, practices, products and services on the environment and/or affected individuals and communities

Strategies to consider:

Global Infrastructure

Seeks to provide long-term growth of capital and income by investing in equity securities issued by U.S. and non-U.S. infrastructure-related companies that own or operate vital structures, facilities and services

Key highlights

- **Access infrastructure growth:** The investment team invests in a diverse portfolio of global infrastructure companies often overlooked in the marketplace
- **Diversify to help manage risk:** Specialty asset classes like infrastructure that exhibit defensive characteristics can help combat volatility
- **Total return focus:** Emphasis on attractively valued infrastructure with typically stable cash flows may provide steady income and growth opportunity

At-a-glance

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Provides access to | Global infrastructure |
| Investable universe | An expanded investment universe of tangible asset-based companies extending beyond the benchmark <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communications infrastructure • Energy • Government outsourcing • Social infrastructure • Transportation • Utilities |
| Benchmark | S&P Global Infrastructure Index (NR) |
| Primary investment types | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Common stocks • Master limited partnerships (MLPs) • Real estate investment trusts (REITs) |

Global Clean Infrastructure Impact

Seeks to provide long-term capital appreciation while giving investors exposure to clean infrastructure companies that are seeking to improve environmental challenges and improving operational characteristics to achieve intentional, positive and measurable real world outcomes

Key highlights

- **Supports clean infrastructure:** Secular trends around a rapidly decarbonizing economy create a compelling investment opportunity, harnessing strong momentum from global policy makers to create a more sustainable world
- **Resilient attributes:** Diversified portfolio grounded in deep fundamental analysis, focused on identifying attractively valued companies with stable cash flows and defensive characteristics positioned to withstand global economic cycles
- **Making an impact:** Experienced investment team leverages Nuveen's deep responsible investing leadership, identifying and engaging with companies that seek to generate positive outcomes alongside a competitive financial total return

At-a-glance

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Provides access to | Global clean infrastructure |
| Investable universe | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electric transmission • Electric utilities • Passenger rail • Renewable energy • Waste • Water utilities |
| Benchmark | 50/50 blend of S&P Global Infrastructure Index (NR) and S&P Global 1200 Utilities (Sector) Capped Index (NR) |
| Impact themes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affordable, reliable, sustainable modern energy • Availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation • Sustainable waste and recycling consumption and production • Gender equality and female empowerment |

Why invest with Nuveen?

Listed real assets

Traditional and responsible investing capabilities across infrastructure, real assets and real estate securities seek to provide investors with more stable, cash-flow oriented returns, a potential inflation hedge and portfolio diversification opportunities

To learn more about Nuveen's listed infrastructure strategies:

Investors:

Contact your Financial Professional

Financial Professionals:

Contact your Nuveen Advisor Consultant Team or visit Nuveen.com

Risks and other important considerations

Investing involves risk; principal loss is possible. There is no guarantee that the strategy's investment objectives will be achieved. The strategy will include only holdings deemed consistent with the applicable Environmental Social Governance (ESG) guidelines. As a result, the universe of investments available to the strategy will be more limited than other strategies that do not apply such guidelines. **ESG criteria risk** is the risk that because the strategy's ESG criteria exclude securities of certain issuers for nonfinancial reasons, the strategy may forgo some market opportunities available to strategies that don't use these criteria. Concentration in **infrastructure-related securities** involves sector risk and concentration risk, particularly greater exposure to adverse economic, regulatory, political, legal, liquidity, and tax risks associated with **MLPs** and **REITs**. **Foreign investments** involve additional risks including currency fluctuations and economic and political instability. These risks are magnified in emerging markets. **Common stocks** are subject to market risk or the risk of decline. Small- and mid-cap stocks are subject to greater price volatility. The use of derivatives involves substantial financial risks and transaction costs. The strategy's potential investment in other investment companies means shareholders bear their proportionate share of strategy expenses and indirectly, the expenses of other investment companies.

Preferred securities may involve greater credit risk than other debt instruments. These and other risks should be considered.

Responsible investing incorporates Environmental Social Governance (ESG) factors that may affect exposure to issuers, sectors, industries, limiting the type and number of investment opportunities available, which could result in excluding investments that perform well.

ESG integration is the consideration of financially material ESG factors in support of portfolio management for actively managed strategies. Financial materiality of ESG factors varies by asset class and investment strategy. Applicability of ESG factors may differ across investment strategies.

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