

MEDIA RELEASE

Melbourne, 30 November 2020 – **Core Infrastructure Fund – rated VERY STRONG.**

Australia Ratings Analytics (Australia Ratings) has confirmed the investment rating of '**VERY STRONG**' for the Core Infrastructure Fund (CIF, the Fund). The Fund's initial rating was issued in 2019. A Product Complexity Indicator of '**YELLOW**' has also been unchanged to designate the view that the Fund is a **COMPLEX** financial product, indicating that the underlying assets require specialist investment skills to acquire and to monitor. In addition, investment in this Fund is illiquid and investors should have a good understanding of the terms and characteristics of the distributions from this type of fund. This Fund is available to wholesale investors only.

A rating of VERY STRONG is the second highest rating on the investment rating scale used by Australia Ratings. A VERY STRONG investment rating indicates a very strong conviction that the Fund can deliver a risk-adjusted return in line with the Fund's investment objective.

The Fund's name has changed from Infrastructure Partners Investment Fund to Core Infrastructure Fund. The Fund is managed by Invest Unlisted (Manager); the Manager also changed its name from Infrastructure Partners Investment Fund Management, in order to reflect a broader product/fund range that it would offer to wholesale investors.

The Fund's strategy has remained the same since inception; investing in well established, unlisted infrastructure funds (through a fund of funds (FoF) structure) and building an exposure to mature, cash-generating assets with a balanced mix of regulated and GDP-linked investments.

The Fund's high allocation to the airport sector has been the main reason behind its flat performance over the last year. Australia Ratings' analyst, Dragana Timotijevic, says "given the quality of the Fund's assets and the current depressed valuation of airports, the Fund remains in a strong position to deliver uncorrelated returns to equity markets while meeting its objective over the long term".

The research report is available from www.australiaratings.com.

FOR MORE INFORMATION, CONTACT:

Dragana Timotijevic, Director
dragana.timotijevic@australiaratings.com 03 8080 6684

About Australia Ratings' Investment Rating

Our investment rating reflects Australia Ratings' current opinion of a fund's or an investment's ability to achieve its stated investment objectives in the near term. The rating expresses a view on the expected consistency of the fund's or investment's performance within its peer or style group and on the fund manager's ability to produce superior performance amongst its peers in the near term with due regard to the medium-term consensus view of the asset class to which the product is benchmarked.

A five-point scale is used to differentiate our opinion on how well we believe a fund will perform against a range of risks.

Rating	Definition
Superior	Indicates the highest level of confidence that the fund can deliver a risk adjusted return in line with the investment objectives of the fund.
Very Strong	Indicates a very strong conviction that the fund can deliver a risk adjusted return in line with the investment objective of the fund.
Strong	Indicates a strong conviction that the fund can deliver a risk adjusted return in line with the investment objective of the fund.
Competent	Indicates that the fund may deliver a return in line with the fund's relevant benchmark.
Weak	Indicates a view that the fund is unlikely to deliver a return in line with the investment objective of the fund and/or meet the returns of its benchmark.

About the Product Complexity Indicator

Our proprietary colour-coded product complexity indicator (PCI) highlights the complexity level of an investment by its terms and conditions' structure and transparency that may affect an investor's return.

Product Complexity Indicator (PCI)	Definition
GREEN Simple Financial Product	The investment performance of funds categorised as Simple Financial Products is expected to move very closely in line with the corresponding market sector. These funds are suitable for use as core portfolio investments.
BLUE Relatively Simple Financial Product	The investment managers of funds categorised as Relatively Simple Products will seek to outperform their chosen mainstream market sector. The strategies used to outperform may include use of very liquid derivatives such as index futures contracts and/or thematic/sector overweight positions. While these funds are still expected to move fairly closely in line with mainstream markets there may be periods where they outperform or underperform the benchmark index.
YELLOW Complex Financial Product	Complex Financial Products may use a variety of strategies or financial instruments to meet their performance objectives and/or reduce risk. Strategies may include taking short positions, investing in emerging markets or investing in less liquid markets such as micro-cap stocks and sub-investment grade debt. Instruments may include options contracts and swaps. The performance of these funds can differ markedly from mainstream market sectors, leading to strong outperformance or underperformance. These types of funds are typically used to diversify portfolio risk or to provide superior returns to the underlying market.
ORANGE More Complex Financial Product	More Complex Products generate returns through a wide variety of non-standard investment strategies. Products of this type are often known as Hedge Funds. Strategies used may include model-driven investment selection, exposure to underlying markets through both mainstream and complex derivatives and use of leverage. These types of funds are typically used to diversify portfolio risk or to provide superior returns to the underlying market.
RED Very Complex Financial Product	Very Complex Products are often designed to cater to particular investment group needs and are typically issued by banks. Products of this type are sometimes referred to as Structured Products. In tailoring the performance outcomes, the product issuers may use complex derivatives and gearing. The returns may be dependent on factors such as capital guarantee triggers, performance triggers and reference market movements, adding to the complexity.