

Welcome to the first issue of **Real Assets Spotlight**, the monthly newsletter from Preqin providing insights into performance, deals, investors and fundraising. Real Assets Spotlight combines information from our **Infrastructure Online** and **Natural Resources Online** services.

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Featured Publication



2016 Preqin Sovereign Wealth Fund Review

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Real Assets Spotlight

Infrastructure | Natural Resources

May 2016

Real Assets Spotlight:

Welcome to the first **Real Assets Spotlight**, which has replaced **Infrastructure Spotlight!**

In recent years, we have seen increasing interest in investments in energy and natural resources. In order to better capture this broader market, we have expanded this newsletter to cover the natural resources asset class, in addition to our usual coverage of infrastructure.

We hope you will like the new format and as always we welcome any feedback you may have.



Feature Article: Sovereign Wealth Funds Investing in Infrastructure

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We analyze sovereign wealth funds' plans and preferences for infrastructure investment, using data and analysis from the recently launched 2016 Preqin Sovereign Wealth Fund Review.



Lead Article: Unlisted Natural Resources Debt Funds

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We examine the state of the unlisted natural resources debt market, looking at how natural resources debt investment has developed in recent years.



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The Facts

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Upcoming infrastructure and natural resources conferences around the world that Preqin will be attending in the near future.

Did you know...?



You can download all the data in this month's Spotlight in Excel.

Wherever you see this symbol, the data is available for free download on Excel. Just click on the symbol and your download will begin automatically. You are welcome to use the data in any presentations you are preparing; please cite Preqin as the source.

Queen's Award for Enterprise 2016

Preqin is proud to announce that it has been awarded a **Queen's Award for Enterprise** in the category of International Trade. The award recognizes Preqin as an outstanding UK business, citing excellence in its field and sustained growth in its overseas business. Thank you to our customers for making this possible.



2015 Annual CAIA Corporate Recognition Award Winner



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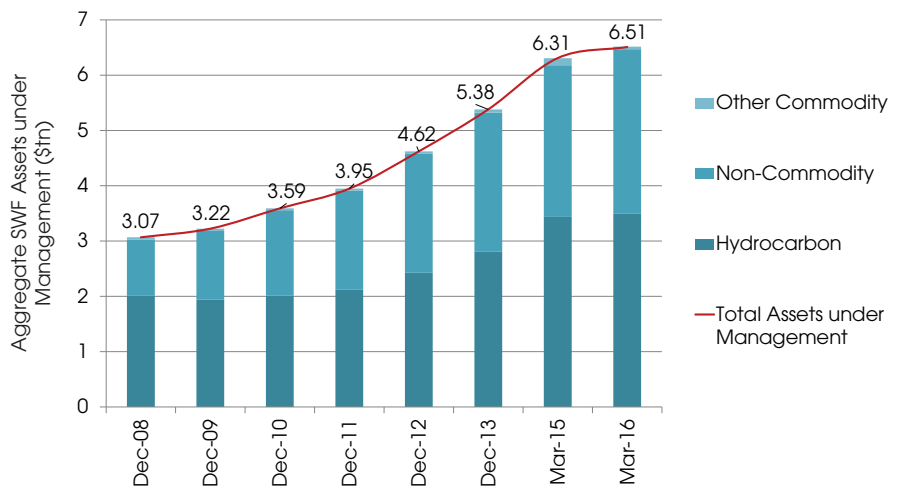
Sovereign Wealth Funds Investing in Infrastructure

Using extracts from the [2016 Preqin Sovereign Wealth Fund Review](#) and data from Preqin's [Infrastructure Online](#), [Joe McGee](#) and [Selina Sy](#) examine these investors' plans and preferences concerning infrastructure investments.

Sovereign wealth funds continue to capture attention as a result of their ever growing assets under management (AUM) and corresponding influence on global financial markets. Despite market volatility and the ongoing decline in commodity prices, which has reduced the capital available to some sovereign wealth funds, AUM managed by these investors reached \$6.51tn in March 2016 (Fig. 1). This is over double the aggregate assets held in 2008 (\$3.07tn), the year Preqin launched its first Sovereign Wealth Fund Review.

The long-term stable yields offered by infrastructure investments can help explain their appeal to sovereign wealth funds and their ability to withstand illiquidity, making them particularly suited to the asset class. In addition, many funds have an explicit mandate to help develop local economies and infrastructure investment is often seen as an effective means of doing so. The proportion of sovereign wealth funds investing in infrastructure has increased steadily in recent years, from 57% in 2014 to 62% in 2016 (Fig. 2). This is the same proportion as those that invest in real estate, and together these two asset classes are the most commonly targeted by sovereign wealth funds.

Fig. 1: Aggregate Sovereign Wealth Fund Assets under Management (\$tn), December 2008 - March 2016

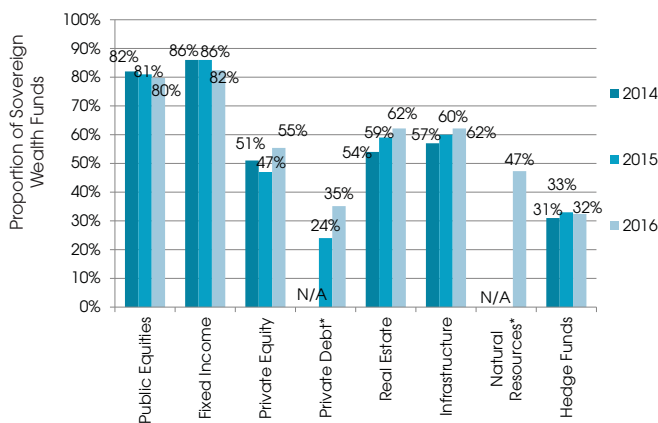


Source: 2016 Preqin Sovereign Wealth Fund Review

A further 7% of sovereign wealth funds are considering investing in infrastructure, suggesting that the asset class could see continued growth in the years ahead. This interest has also been noted by fund managers: among those surveyed for the [2016 Preqin Global Infrastructure Report](#), 48% reported increased interest from sovereign wealth funds over the previous year (Fig. 3).

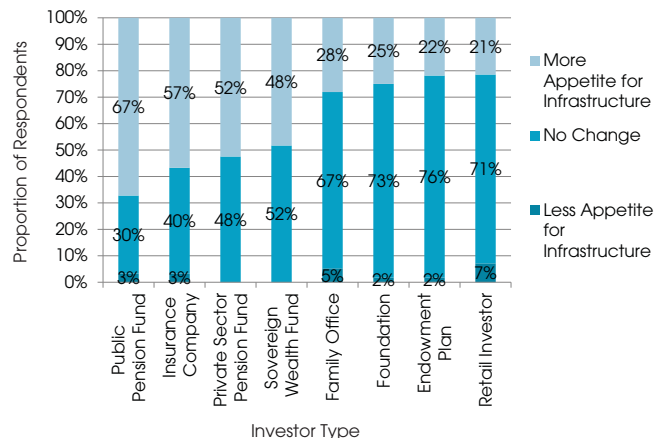
Nevertheless, there remain some funds that have mandates which restrict allocations to alternative investments such as infrastructure; among sovereign wealth funds not currently investing in infrastructure, 73% do not currently allocate to any alternative asset classes and only invest in more liquid instruments such as fixed income and equities.

Fig. 2: Sovereign Wealth Funds Investing in Each Asset Class, 2014 - 2016



Source: 2016 Preqin Sovereign Wealth Fund Review

Fig. 3: Fund Managers' Views on Whether They Are Seeing More Appetite for Infrastructure from Different Types of Investor



Source: 2016 Preqin Global Infrastructure Report

*Please note: Preqin has only been collecting private debt information on sovereign wealth funds since 2014, and natural resources data since 2015.



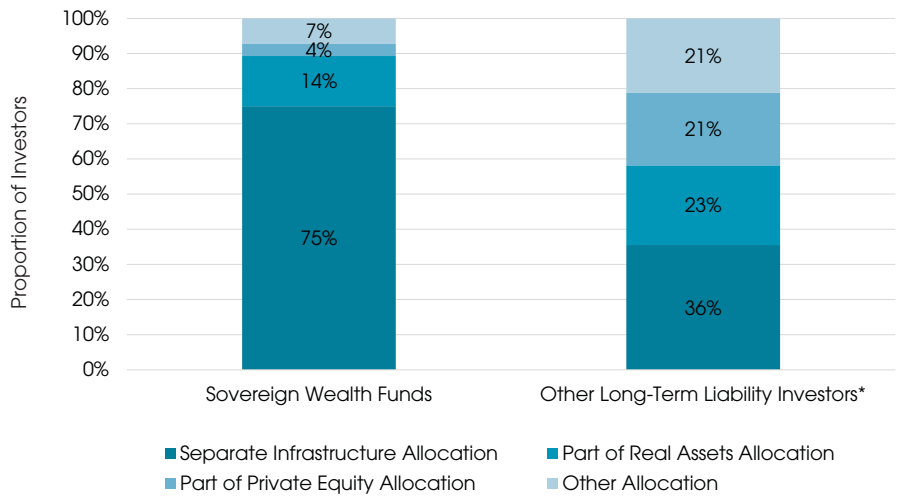
Source of Capital

Sovereign wealth funds are typically larger than other institutions and have greater assets available for infrastructure investment. The average AUM held by sovereign wealth funds investing in infrastructure is \$116bn, compared with \$25bn for other long-term liability investors* such as pension funds, superannuation schemes, insurance companies and endowment plans. As a result, sovereign wealth funds are more likely to have a dedicated allocation to the asset class; 75% of sovereign wealth funds that invest in infrastructure do so from a separate infrastructure allocation, compared with only 36% of other long-term liability investors (Fig. 4).

Route to Market

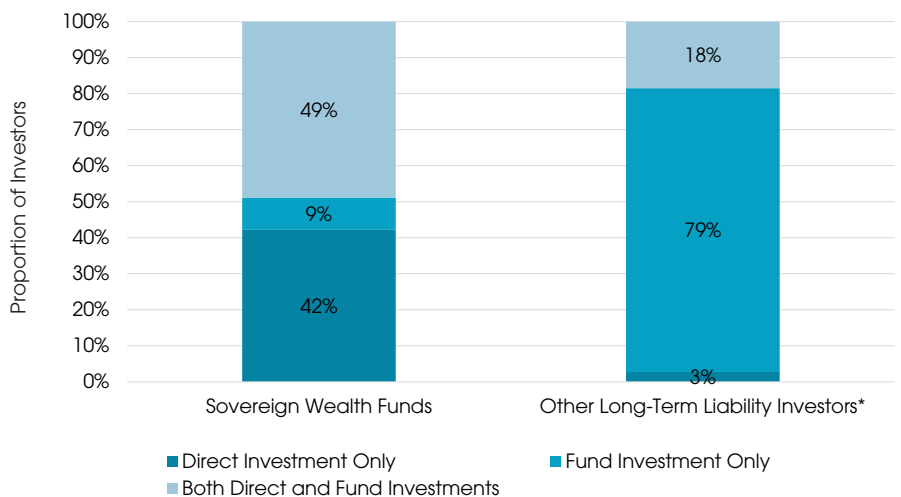
Due to their larger AUM, sovereign wealth funds typically have the investment expertise and resources required to consider direct investment in infrastructure projects. This also means that these funds are less reliant on the diversification provided by infrastructure fund managers within the context of their overall portfolio. Sovereign wealth funds are therefore significantly more likely to make direct investments in infrastructure than comparable investors. Forty-two percent of sovereign wealth funds invest in infrastructure solely through direct holdings, while a further 49% combine direct and unlisted fund investment; by contrast, 79% of other long-term liability investors access the asset class solely through fund vehicles, with only 3% investing exclusively through direct holdings (Fig. 5).

Fig. 4: Source of Capital: Sovereign Wealth Funds vs. All Other Long-Term Liability Investors



Source: Preqin Infrastructure Online

Fig. 5: Preferred Method of Exposure to Infrastructure: Sovereign Wealth Funds vs. All Other Long-Term Liability Investors



Source: Preqin Infrastructure Online

Fig. 6: Notable Completed Direct Infrastructure Deals Involving Sovereign Wealth Funds, 2014-2016

Asset	Location	Industry	Investor(s)	Deal Size (mn)	Total Stake (%)	Date
ITC Holdings Corp.	US	Power Distribution	GIC	1,230 USD	20.0	Apr-16
TransGrid	Australia	Power Distribution	Abu Dhabi Investment Authority, CDPQ, Hastings Funds Management, Spark Infrastructure, Wren House Infrastructure Management**	10,300 AUD	100.0	Nov-15
Kumport	Turkey	Shipping	China Investment Corporation, China Merchants Group, COSCO Corporation Singapore	940 USD	65.0	Sep-15
Tank and Rast	Germany	Motorway Service Stations	Abu Dhabi Investment Authority, Allianz Capital Partners, MEAG Munich Ergo Asset Management, OMERS	3,500 EUR	100.0	Aug-15
RetireAustralia	Australia	Senior Homes	H.R.L Morrison & Co, New Zealand Superannuation Fund	640 AUD	100.0	Dec-14

Source: Preqin Infrastructure Online

*Other long-term liability investors include public and private sector pension funds, superannuation schemes, insurance companies and endowment plans.

**Wren House Infrastructure Management is the London-based direct infrastructure investment platform of Kuwait Investment Office.



The resources available to sovereign wealth funds allow them to participate in some of the largest deal opportunities through their direct investment arms. For example, in November 2015 two sovereign wealth funds, Abu Dhabi Investment Authority (via Tawreed Investments) and Kuwait Investment Authority (via Wren House Investment Management), joined a consortium which successfully bid for the 99-year lease of TransGrid – owner and operator of the electricity transmission network of New South Wales, Australia. The deal was worth approximately AUD 10.3bn and financed with between AUD 5.5bn and AUD 6bn of bank loans provided by a syndicate of banks which included ANZ, Commonwealth Bank, DBS Bank, United Overseas Bank and Westpac Banking Corporation.

Regional Preferences

Sovereign wealth funds investing in infrastructure seek opportunities worldwide; 59% of sovereign wealth fund investors maintain a global scope for infrastructure investments, illustrating the importance of regional diversification within the investment portfolio for some of these investors (Fig. 7). Half of sovereign wealth funds allocating to infrastructure have a preference for European investments, followed by Asia (48%) and MENA (46%).

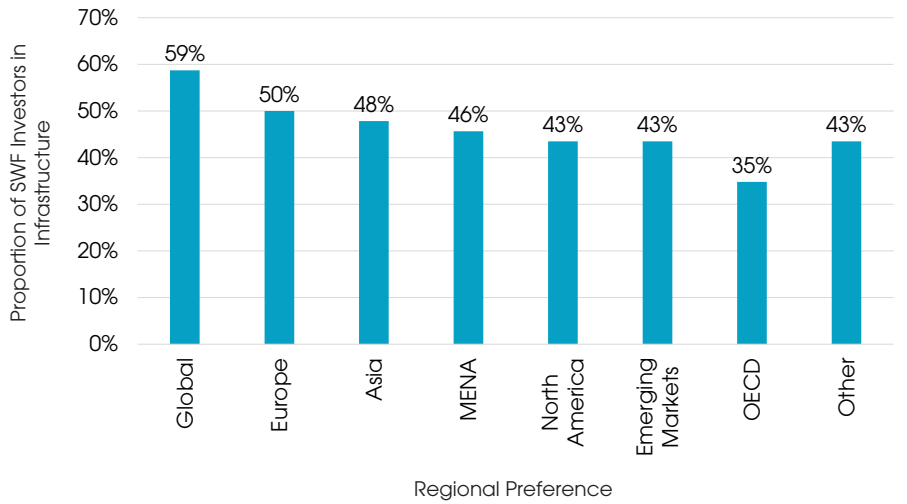
Forty-three percent of sovereign wealth funds investing in infrastructure have a preference for deploying capital in emerging markets. These developing countries remain attractive to sovereign wealth fund investors due to the continued demand for infrastructure investment in emerging market economies, offering the potential for higher growth, prospective excess returns on their investments and diversification away from developed markets.

One investor that has targeted infrastructure assets in emerging markets in recent years is GIC (formerly Government of Singapore Investment Corporation); in October 2013, GIC invested in IFC Global Infrastructure Fund, which provided exposure to a wide range of economic assets in emerging markets. In 2014, GIC then acquired a stake in Neptune Stroika Holdings, a Philippines-based hospital group which owns eight hospitals and a diagnostic centre in the country.

Asset Preferences

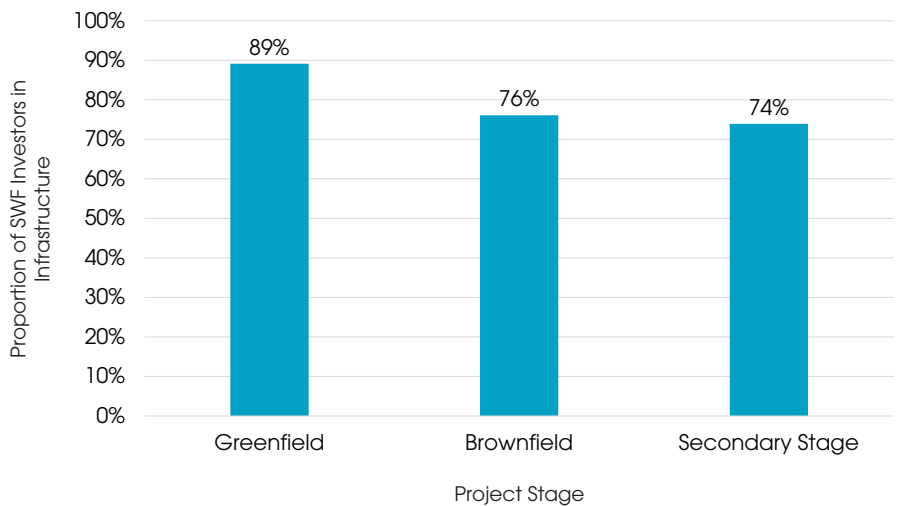
Eighty-nine percent of sovereign wealth funds have a preference for greenfield assets, seeking a higher risk profile in

Fig. 7: Regional Preferences of Sovereign Wealth Funds Investing in Infrastructure



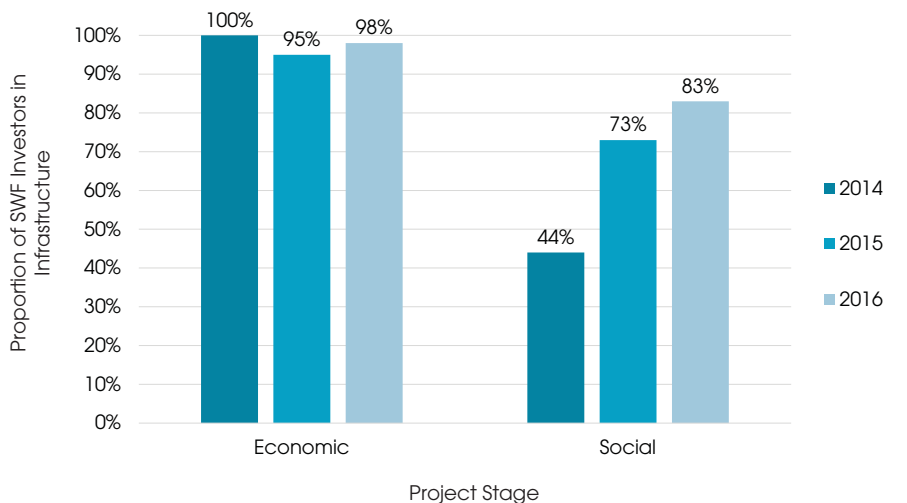
Source: 2016 Preqin Sovereign Wealth Fund Review

Fig. 8: Sovereign Wealth Funds Investing in Infrastructure by Project Stage



Source: 2016 Preqin Sovereign Wealth Fund Review

Fig. 9: Sovereign Wealth Funds Investing in Economic and Social Infrastructure, 2014 - 2016



Source: Preqin Sovereign Wealth Fund Review, 2014-2016



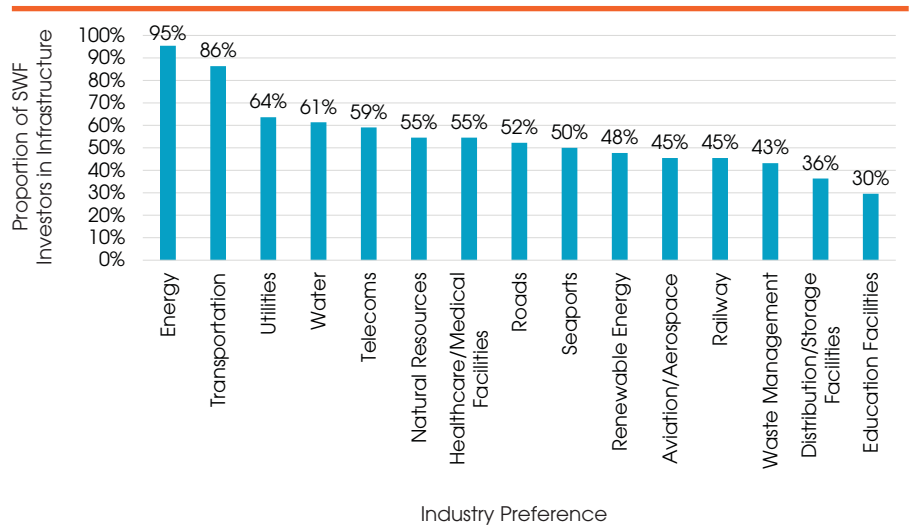
return for the stronger yields and greater tolerance of risk typically associated with these less mature and less established infrastructure assets (Fig. 8). Significant proportions of sovereign wealth funds also invest in brownfield (76%) and secondary stage (74%) infrastructure, illustrating the appeal of more mature, established assets and the way that sovereign wealth funds can look to mitigate risk by investing across a range of project stages.

While sovereign wealth funds have long targeted economic infrastructure projects, in recent years, sovereign wealth funds have become increasingly aware of the opportunities available for investment in social infrastructure, such as government buildings and facilities for education and healthcare. The proportion of sovereign wealth funds targeting social infrastructure has increased from 44% in 2014 to 83% in 2016 (Fig. 9). In terms of specific industries targeted, the vast majority of sovereign wealth funds invest in energy (95%) and transportation infrastructure (86%) and significant proportions also target utilities (64%), water (61%) and telecoms (59%, Fig. 10).

Outlook

Sovereign wealth funds have come to play an increasingly important role as global investors in recent years, and the sovereign wealth fund model of investing looks set to continue, with nine sovereign wealth funds either in their early stages or planning to launch in the coming years. One of these is India's National Investment and Infrastructure

Fig. 10: Industry Preferences of Sovereign Wealth Funds Investing in Infrastructure



Source: Preqin Infrastructure Online

Fund (NIIF) which was approved by the Indian Government in July 2015. The fund will seek to maximize economic impact mainly through infrastructure development in commercially viable projects – both greenfield and brownfield – including stalled projects. The fund will be managed as a commercial organization and will operate at arm's length from the Indian government.

Over the coming year, however, there remain two challenges which will shape the way that sovereign wealth funds choose to invest in infrastructure. On the one hand, funds based in countries dependent on hydrocarbon resources to meet their fiscal spending may face reduced inflows and increased

pressure to distribute, rather than re-invest, their capital. On the other hand, as more investors, including sovereign wealth funds, continue to be attracted to infrastructure investments, they may struggle to find opportunities at reasonable valuations, particularly in developed markets. Nevertheless, due to their large size and greater capacity to access the full range of opportunities, sovereign wealth funds will continue to be well placed to take advantage of those opportunities as they become available, and it seems likely that sovereign wealth funds will continue to play an important role in infrastructure investment in the years ahead.

Fig. 11: 10 Notable Sovereign Wealth Funds Currently Investing in Infrastructure

Investor	Location	Assets under Management (\$mn)	Geographic Focus	Route(s) to Market
Abu Dhabi Investment Authority	United Arab Emirates	773,000	Global	Direct, Listed, Unlisted
China Investment Corporation	China	746,730	Global	Direct, Unlisted
State Administration of Foreign Exchange	China	599,510	Europe	Direct
Kuwait Investment Authority	Kuwait	592,000	Global	Direct, Listed, Unlisted
GIC	Singapore	344,000	Global	Direct, Listed, Unlisted
National Social Security Fund - China	China	274,595	Greater China	Direct, Unlisted
Qatar Investment Authority	Qatar	256,000	Global	Direct, Listed, Unlisted
Temasek Holdings	Singapore	189,797	Global	Direct, Listed, Unlisted
Abu Dhabi Investment Council	United Arab Emirates	110,000	Global	Direct, Unlisted
Future Fund	Australia	85,598	Global	Direct, Listed, Unlisted

Source: 2016 Preqin Sovereign Wealth Fund Review



Global private equity fundraising

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Centre Lane Partners

We congratulate the Centre Lane team on the successful closing of Centre Lane Partners IV at its hard cap.



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Unlisted Natural Resources Debt Funds

Joe McGee examines the current state of the unlisted natural resources debt market, looking at how investment has developed in recent years and the strategies targeted by funds currently in market.

Under pressure from increased regulation and capital requirements since the Global Financial Crisis, many banks have looked to deleverage and reduce their lending, creating opportunities for fund managers to provide a range of financing options for natural resources companies. Options to invest within the sector are broad and range from distressed funds seeking to take advantage of the pressure faced by highly leveraged oil & gas producers – at a time of low energy prices – to lenders specializing in operational finance, bridge loans or royalty-based financing.

Fundraising

Since 2010, 54 unlisted natural resources funds that invest in debt have reached a final close, raising a combined \$29.2bn in aggregate capital (Fig. 1). Of this, the majority (\$23.2bn) was raised by funds with a primary focus on energy companies, including those involved in the extraction, processing, storage and transportation of oil, natural gas and other non-renewables, as well as renewable energy sources including solar panels and hydropower (Fig. 2). This may be explained by the shale gas boom in the US, which increased demand for debt financing at the same time as some traditional lenders tried to bolster their balance sheets. As the

commodity cycle has turned, distressed investors have also seen opportunities in the sector, where the subsoil assets held by companies can potentially prove valuable even in the event of debt restructuring.

Nevertheless, there are several fund managers that have successfully raised funds both before and after the recent slump in prices, which aim to adopt a longer term view of the prospects for the natural resources sector. Chambers Energy Capital, for example, is a Texas-based investment firm that successfully closed its third fund in July 2015. Chambers Energy Capital III secured \$900mn and provides debt financing to small- and medium-sized US-based energy companies. Typically, it targets those structured as first or second lien credit facilities, unsecured debt, net profits interest or other similar mezzanine structures.

The majority (\$23.0bn) of capital raised since 2010 has been secured by funds focused primarily on North America (Fig. 3). In part, this reflects the flows of private capital natural resources investment in the region which has a longer tradition of private ownership of natural resources assets than many other areas. As discussed in the [2016 Preqin Global Natural Resources](#)

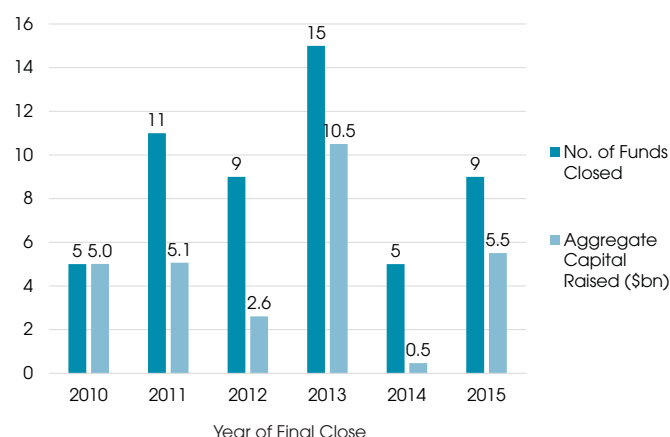
[Report](#), 72% of all capital raised by natural resources funds in 2015 was raised by funds with a primary focus on North America. It is also due to the relative maturity of the US private debt market, which has a longer history of non-bank lenders providing capital to the market.

Funds in Market

There are currently 32 unlisted natural resources funds in market that will invest in debt; collectively, these funds are targeting an aggregate \$23.2bn (Fig. 4). This figure includes 19 funds focused on making debt investments in energy assets, targeting \$14.5bn. The opportunities available in the sector following the decline in energy prices have attracted two types of firms to consider raising vehicles: large alternative fund managers with experience in private debt have come to view energy as a promising sector at a time of low yields in many other industries, while some energy-focused private equity firms have also investigated the benefits of offering debt-focused vehicles.

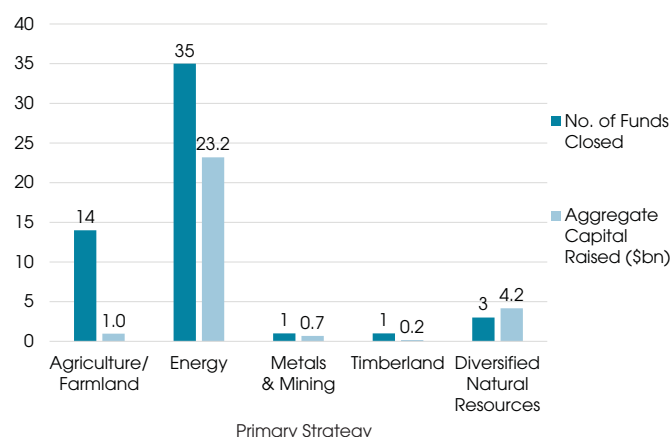
In the case of the former, Angelo Gordon & Co., an established alternative investment firm with extensive experience in credit investment, is

Fig. 1: Unlisted Natural Resources Debt Fundraising, 2010 - 2015



Source: Preqin Natural Resources Online

Fig. 2: Unlisted Natural Resources Debt Funds Closed since 2010 by Primary Strategy



Source: Preqin Natural Resources Online

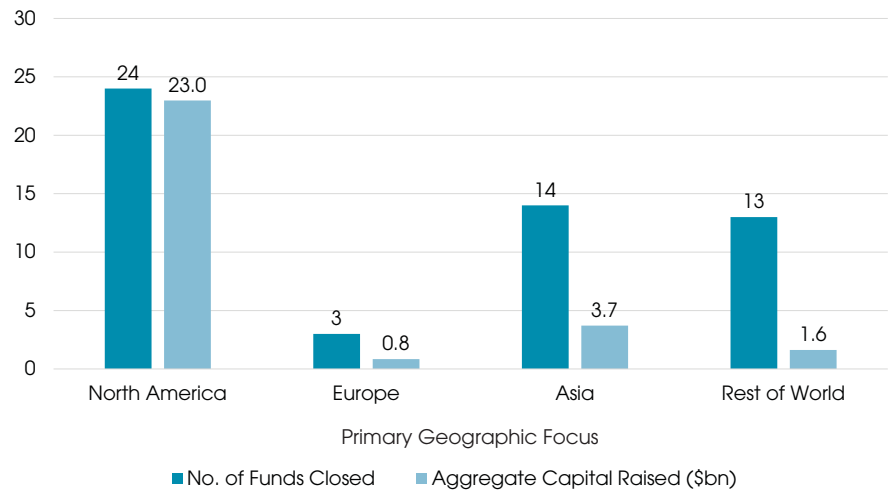


seeking \$1bn for Angelo Gordon Energy Credit Opportunities Fund, specifically to target opportunities resulting from the dislocation in oil prices. The fund will primarily originate first or second lien secured loans but will also invest through purchases of secondary market secured debt, stressed and distressed loans, bonds, royalties and production payments.

For the latter, one of the largest energy-focused private equity fund managers, Riverstone Holdings, is currently targeting \$1bn for Riverstone Credit Partners, which will focus on providing credit to buyouts of energy companies and other assets that are heavily weighted by debt, targeting upstream and midstream oil & gas companies, energy services, as well as the power and coal sectors. The firm aims to take advantage of regulations affecting the amount of capital banks must hold against loans to these companies.

Nevertheless, while much recent interest has focused on the opportunities available for debt investment in the energy sector, other natural resources strategies have attracted some investment. Fourteen unlisted funds investing in the debt of companies in the agriculture/farmland sector have closed since 2010, raising \$1bn collectively. While these vehicles are typically quite small, there are some larger funds that have been interested in providing debt financing to agricultural producers, alongside equity investments. AMERRA is currently targeting \$750mn for AMERRA Agri Fund III, which will seek to provide customized agriculture finance solutions – including both debt and equity positions – for agricultural producers, processors, marketers/

Fig. 3: Unlisted Natural Resources Debt Funds Closed since 2010 by Primary Geographic Focus



Source: Preqin Natural Resources Online

distributors and logistics companies operating in upstream and midstream agricultural markets across the Americas.

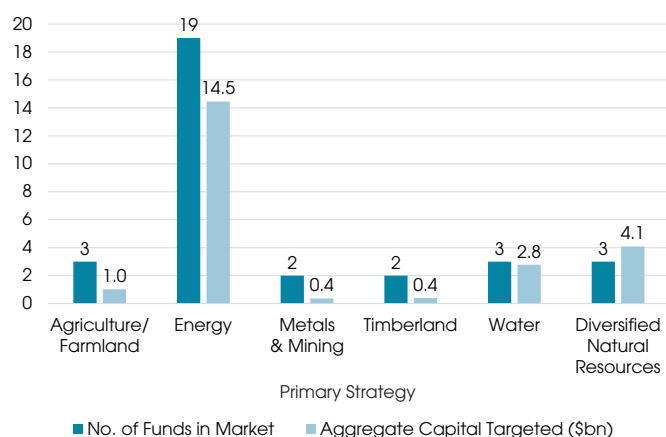
Only two unlisted metals & mining funds in market plan to invest in debt, both targeting approximately \$400mn in institutional investor capital – perhaps partly due to concerns among investors and fund managers that the slump in the value of metals and minerals may be considerably longer lasting than that of energy. Nevertheless, among fund managers with the requisite expertise, the particular financing needs of mining companies may create attractive opportunities. Sydney-based Taurus Fund Management closed Taurus Mining Finance Fund in September 2015, having raised \$683mn to invest in

the debt of global emerging public and private metals & mining companies for financing or refinancing, mining project development, expansion or acquisitions.

Outlook

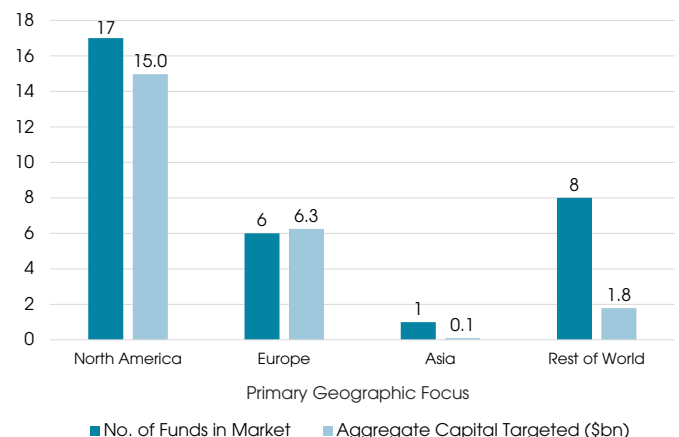
Overall, the continued growth of interest in debt investment in natural resources companies will depend on the success – or otherwise – of the current group of funds on the road, as well as whether commodity prices begin to increase. Nevertheless, with regulation still affecting the ability of banks to address all the financing needs of natural resources companies, the next commodity boom will likely be financed in part by private capital.

Fig. 4: Unlisted Natural Resources Debt Funds in Market by Primary Strategy



Source: Preqin Natural Resources Online

Fig. 5: Unlisted Natural Resources Debt Funds in Market by Primary Geographic Focus



Source: Preqin Natural Resources Online

PREQIN GLOBAL DATA COVERAGE



alternative assets. intelligent data.

	PRIVATE EQUITY*	HEDGE FUNDS	REAL ESTATE	INFRASTRUCTURE	PRIVATE DEBT	NATURAL RESOURCES
INVESTOR COVERAGE 	6,244 Active Private Equity LPs	5,050 Active Hedge Fund Investors	5,245 Active Real Estate LPs	2,726 Active Infrastructure LPs	2,030 Active Private Debt Investors	1,780 Active Natural Resources Investors
FUND COVERAGE 	19,372 Private Equity Funds	20,501 Hedge Funds	5,679 PE Real Estate Funds	1,023 Infrastructure Funds	1,988 Private Debt Funds	1,520 Natural Resources Funds
FIRM COVERAGE 	9,948 Private Equity Firms	8,266 Hedge Fund Firms	3,329 PE Real Estate Firms	491 Infrastructure Firms	936 Private Debt Firms	801 Natural Resources Firms
PERFORMANCE COVERAGE 	6,248 Private Equity Funds	13,530 Hedge Funds	1,460 PE Real Estate Funds	208 Infrastructure Funds	731 Private Debt Funds	399 Natural Resources Funds
FUNDRAISING COVERAGE 	2,249 Private Equity Funds	14,746 Hedge Funds	995 PE Real Estate Funds	284 Infrastructure Funds	267 Private Debt Funds	252 Natural Resources Funds
DEALS COVERAGE 	BUYOUT 46,639 + 20,725 Buyout Deals** Exits	VENTURE CAPITAL 100,339 + 11,264 Venture Deals*** Exits	INFRASTRUCTURE 12,243 Infrastructure Deals			

Alternatives Investment Consultants Coverage:

533

Consultants Tracked

Funds Terms Coverage: Analysis Based on Data for Around

12,660

Funds

Best Contacts: Carefully Selected from our Database of over

359,553

Contacts



PLUS

Comprehensive coverage of:

- + Placement Agents
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*Private Equity includes buyout, venture capital, distressed, growth, natural resources and mezzanine funds.
 **Buyout deals: Preqin tracks private equity-backed buyout deals globally, including LBOs, growth capital, public-to-private deals, and recapitalizations. Our coverage does not include private debt and mezzanine deals.
 ***Venture capital deals: Preqin tracks cash-for-equity investments by professional venture capital firms in companies globally across all venture capital stages, from seed to expansion phase. The deals figures provided by Preqin are based on announced venture capital rounds when the capital is committed to a company.





Preqin Industry News

Joe McGee takes a look at infrastructure deals completed in Africa since 2015, as well as Europe-based investors that are targeting new commitments to natural resources over the next 12 months.

Notable African Infrastructure Deals Completed since 2015

As shown on page 13, the number of infrastructure deals completed in Africa peaked in 2012, with 38 deals completed at an estimated aggregate deal value of \$13.6bn, which has since fallen to 19 deals at an estimated \$9.9bn in 2015. Despite this, significant amounts of capital continue to be allocated to private infrastructure deals – in 2015, 22% of completed infrastructure deals were worth over \$1bn.

The largest private sector African infrastructure deal in 2015 was the formation of [Lekela Power](#) by [Actis Energy III](#) and [Mainstream Renewable Power](#) in February 2015, worth \$1.9bn. Lekela Power is a renewable energy platform which aims to deliver 700-900 MW of wind and solar power. The platform will encompass three wind projects in Northern Cape, South Africa, representing 360 MW of energy. There will also be a pan-African pipeline of projects, including the 225 MW Ayitepa wind project in Ghana and 100 MW of wind and solar power in Egypt.

There have been 11 African deals completed in 2016 so far, with an estimated aggregate deal value of \$8.7bn collectively. The largest of these was the successful bid for the [850MW Morocco Wind Power Project](#) by a consortium consisting of [Enel](#), [NAREVA Holding](#) and [Siemens AG](#), for a total deal size of approximately €1bn, including debt. The consortium will be responsible for the development, design, finance, construction, operation and maintenance of five wind farms in Morocco, which are expected to be completed and enter operation between 2017 and 2020.

Europe-Based Investors Targeting Natural Resources

A wide range of Europe-based institutions invest in the natural resources asset class – Preqin's [Natural Resources Online](#) currently tracks over 450 such investors. As shown on page 11, the vast majority (86%) of these institutions target energy investment; investors currently planning new investments in this area include [Retraites Populaires](#), a Switzerland-based public pension fund, which expects to commit CHF 10mn to two new energy-focused funds over the next 12 months.

One investor looking beyond energy funds is [Sampension](#), the common management company for three Denmark-based pension funds: KP, StK:Pension and Grafisk Pension. Sampension allocates to natural resources as part of its general alternatives allocation, to which it has a target allocation of between 20% and 25% of its total assets. The pension fund will invest between \$100mn and \$200mn in timberland-focused funds over the next 12 months and will continue to target

In Numbers: Real Assets Spotlight - May 2016

With the feature article this month examining the importance of sovereign wealth funds as infrastructure investors, we look at some of the key facts from the [2016 Preqin Sovereign Wealth Fund Review](#).



\$6.51tn

Combined AUM of the 74 sovereign wealth funds currently operating.



62%

Proportion of sovereign wealth funds that invest in infrastructure, the joint most commonly targeted alternative asset class by these investors, alongside real estate.



75%

Proportion of sovereign wealth funds investing in infrastructure that have a separate infrastructure allocation.



91%

Proportion of sovereign wealth funds investing in infrastructure that make direct investments in the asset class.



83%

Proportion of sovereign wealth funds that invest in social infrastructure, up from 44% in 2014.

opportunities globally, focusing on Australasia, Western Europe and the Nordic region.

Although pension funds are important investors in natural resources – representing 38% of all institutional investors in the asset class – the range of institutions that invest in natural resources is much broader. [European Investment Bank \(EIB\)](#), for example, is an active investor in natural resources through its infrastructure allocation, investing directly and through unlisted funds. The bank is targeting natural resources investments as part of its plans within infrastructure, where typically it looks to commit €150mn to four or five funds annually. EIB invests globally, although the primary focus for investment will be Europe, with a specific focus on renewable energy, energy efficiency and sustainable forestry.

Do you have any news you would like to share with the readers of Spotlight? Perhaps you're about to launch a new fund, have implemented a new investment strategy, or are considering investments beyond your usual geographic focus?

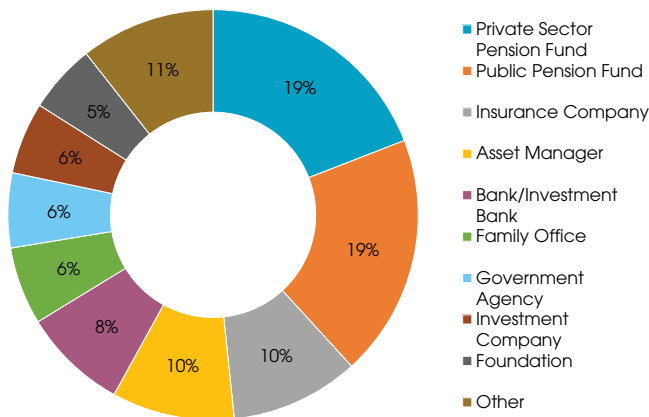
Send your updates to spotlight@peqin.com and we will endeavour to publish them in the next issue.



Europe-Based Investors in Natural Resources

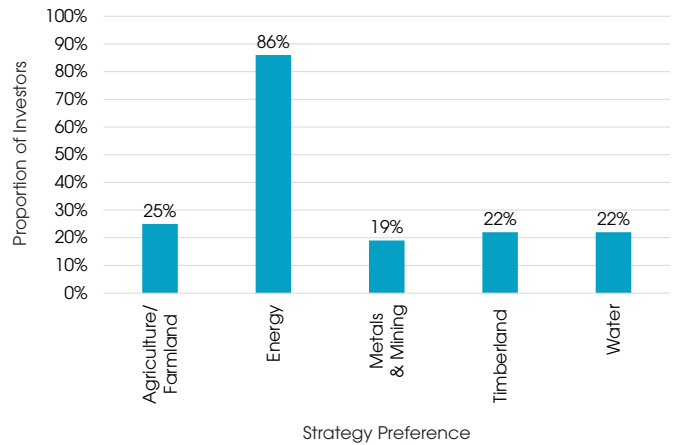
Josh Robinson examines the current universe of Europe-based investors in natural resources, including the source of their natural resources allocations, their strategy preferences and routes to market.

Fig. 1: Europe-Based Investors in Natural Resources by Type



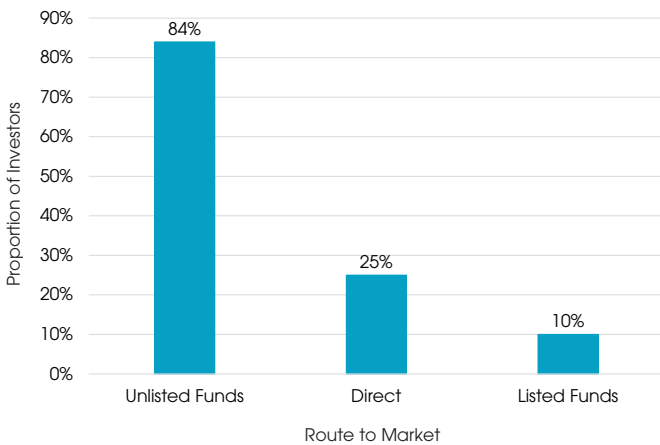
Source: Preqin Natural Resources Online

Fig. 2: Strategy Preferences of Europe-Based Investors in Natural Resources



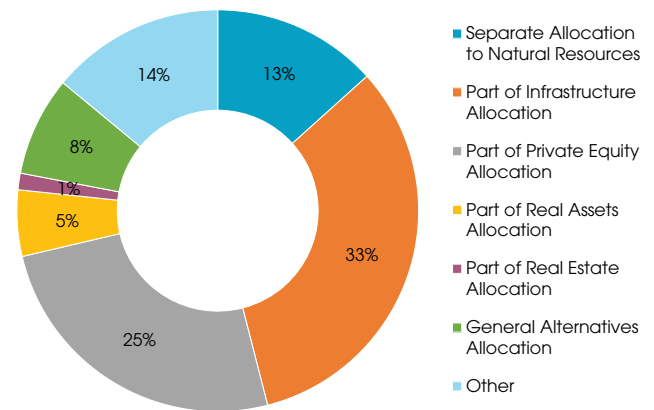
Source: Preqin Natural Resources Online

Fig. 3: Route to Market of Europe-Based Investors in Natural Resources



Source: Preqin Natural Resources Online

Fig. 4: Europe-Based Investors in Natural Resources by Source of Allocation



Source: Preqin Natural Resources Online

Fig. 5: 10 Notable Europe-Based Investors in Natural Resources

Investor	Type	Location	AUM (€mn)	Current Allocation to Natural Resources (€mn)	Route(s) to Market
BHF Bank	Investment Bank	Germany	40,000	1,200	Direct, Listed
Norfund	Government Agency	Norway	1,774	887	Direct, Unlisted
AP-Fonden 3	Public Pension Fund	Sweden	36,465	597	Unlisted
APK Aargauische Pensionskasse	Private Sector Pension Fund	Switzerland	8,600	446	Unlisted
Württembergische Insurance	Insurance Company	Germany	40,000	400	Direct, Unlisted
Unipension	Public Pension Fund	Denmark	16,000	320	Direct, Unlisted
Church Commissioners for England	Endowment Plan	UK	9,112	320	Direct, Unlisted
Credit Suisse Pension Fund	Private Sector Pension Fund	Switzerland	14,089	226	Unlisted
Fonds de Pensions Nestlé	Private Sector Pension Fund	Switzerland	5,059	184	Listed
Nationwide Building Society Pension Fund	Private Sector Pension Fund	UK	5,641	141	Unlisted

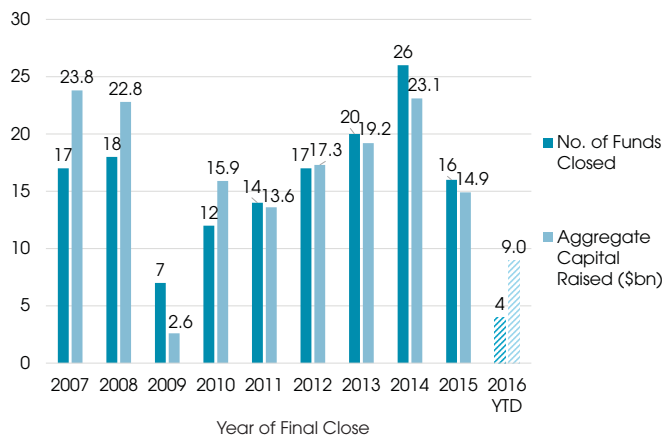
Source: Preqin Natural Resources Online



North America-Focused Infrastructure Fundraising

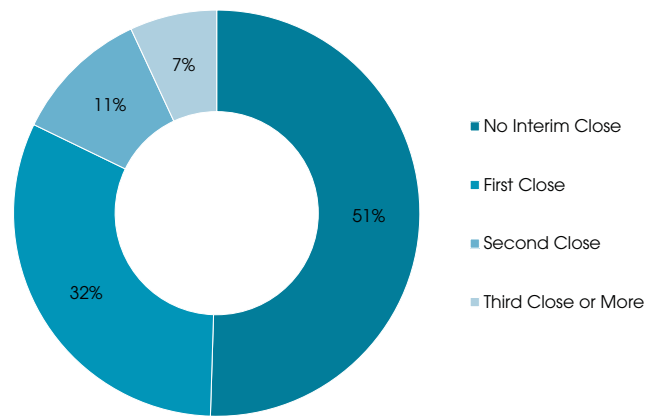
Jeremy Lieu provides a breakdown of the latest North America-focused unlisted infrastructure fundraising data, as well as examining the status, preferences and sizes of North America-focused funds in market.

Fig. 1: Annual North America-Focused Unlisted Infrastructure Fundraising, 2007 - 2016 YTD (As at 4 May 2016)



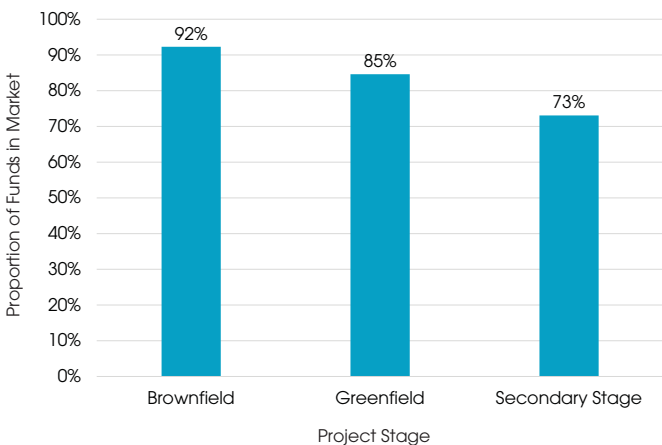
Source: Preqin Infrastructure Online

Fig. 2: North America-Focused Unlisted Infrastructure Funds in Market by Fund Status



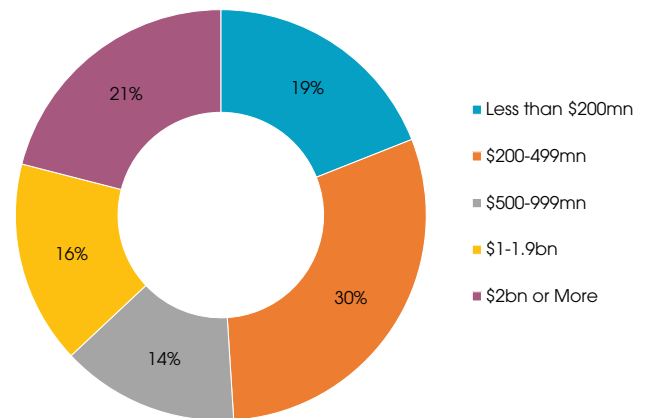
Source: Preqin Infrastructure Online

Fig. 3: Project Stage Preferences of North America-Focused Unlisted Infrastructure Funds in Market



Source: Preqin Infrastructure Online

Fig. 4: North America-Focused Unlisted Infrastructure Funds in Market by Target Size



Source: Preqin Infrastructure Online

Fig. 5: Five Largest North America-Focused Unlisted Infrastructure Funds in Market by Target Size

Fund	Firm	Target Size (\$bn)	Fund Status
Brookfield Infrastructure Fund III	Brookfield Asset Management	12.5	First Close
Global Infrastructure Partners III	Global Infrastructure Partners	12.5	Second Close
Alinda Infrastructure Fund III	Alinda Capital Partners	5.0	No Interim Close
West Street Infrastructure Partners III	GS Infrastructure Investment Group	3.0	First Close
Carlyle Energy Mezzanine Opportunities Fund II	Carlyle Group	2.5	Third Close

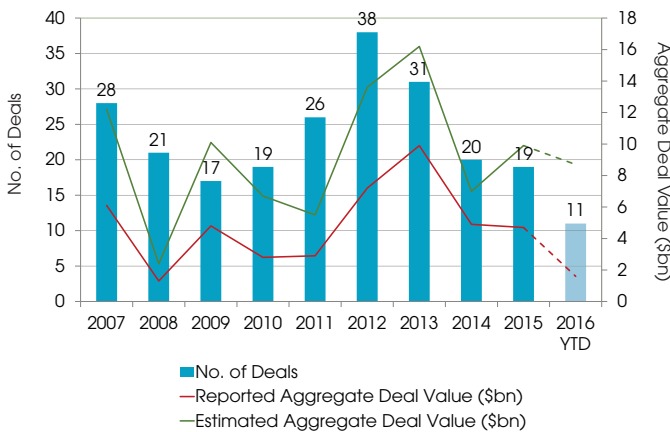
Source: Preqin Infrastructure Online



Emerging Markets: African Infrastructure Deals

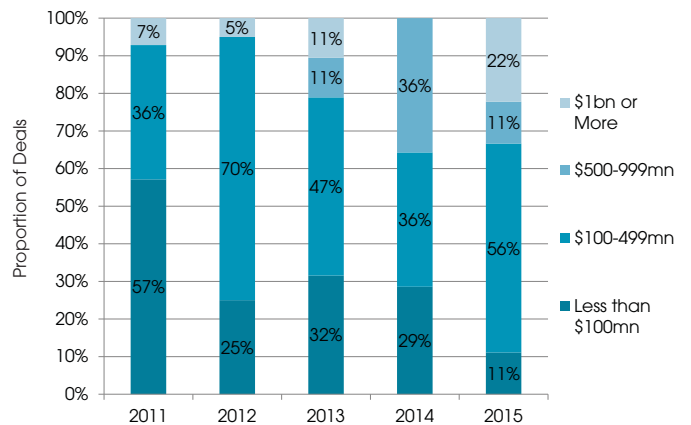
In the fifth instalment of Preqin's series of infrastructure deals in emerging markets, Tom Begley examines the infrastructure market in Africa.

Fig. 1: Number and Aggregate Value of Completed African Infrastructure Deals, 2007 - 2016 YTD (As at 4 May 2016)



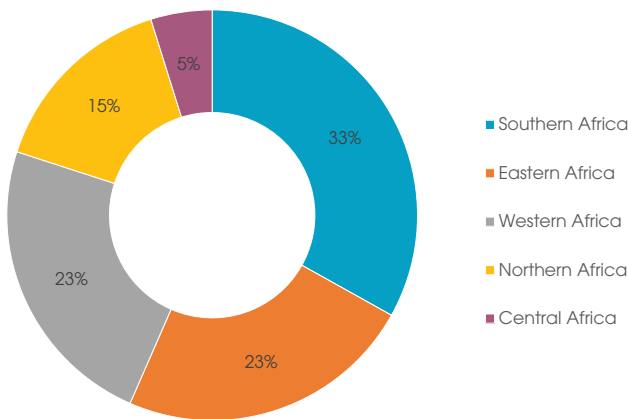
Source: Preqin Infrastructure Online

Fig. 2: Completed African Infrastructure Deals by Transaction Value, 2011 - 2015



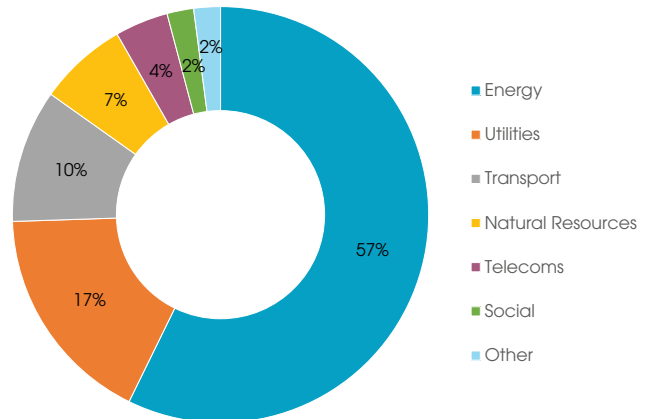
Source: Preqin Infrastructure Online

Fig. 3: Completed African Infrastructure Deals by Sub-Region, 2011-2016 YTD (As at 4 May 2016)



Source: Preqin Infrastructure Online

Fig. 4: Completed African Infrastructure Deals by Sector, 2011-2016 YTD (As at 4 May 2016)



Source: Preqin Infrastructure Online

Fig. 5: Five Notable African Infrastructure Deals Completed in the Past 12 Months

Asset	Location	Industry	Investor(s)	Deal Size (mn)	Stake (%)	Deal Date
Lusulu Power Plant	Zimbabwe	Power Plants	PER Lusulu Power	1,100 USD	100.0	Jul-15
850MW Morocco Wind Power Project	Morocco	Wind Power	Enel, NAREVA Holding, Siemens AG	1,000 EUR	100.0	Mar-16
Ain Sokhna Integrated Water and Power Plant	Egypt	Energy	Hyflux	500 USD	-	Mar-16
African Hydro Power Plant Portfolio	Cameroon	Hydropower	African Infrastructure Investment Managers, MECAMIDI	500 USD	100.0	Sep-15
Nzema Solar (PV) Power Plant	Ghana	Solar Power	Blue Energy	350 USD	100.0	Aug-15

Source: Preqin Infrastructure Online



Conferences Spotlight

Conference	Dates	Location	Organizer	Preqin Speaker	Discount Code
Mergermarket Energy Forum	19 May 2016	Houston, TX	Merger Market Group	–	15% Discount - PREQIN15
Thought Leadership Event: Increasing Allocations to Real Assets	19 May 2016	New York	BNY Mellon	Mark O'Hare	–
Emerging Managers Summit	23 - 25 May 2016	Chicago, IL	Opal Finance Group	–	–
European Pensions and Investments Summit	23 - 25 May 2016	Montreux, Switzerland	marcus evans Summits	–	–
Benzinga Fintech Awards Gala 2016	24 May 2016	New York	Benzinga Fintech Awards	–	–
Asia Pacific Funds Conference	26 May 2016	Singapore	Clifford Chance	–	–
European Family Office Investment Forum	1 - 2 June 2016	Amsterdam	Opal Finance Group	–	–
ILPA Exhibitor Showcase	2 June 2016	Chicago, IL	ILPA	–	–
IPFA Americas: New York: Latin America's White Knights - Private or Public?	2 June 2016	New York	IPFA	–	–
Private Wealth Management Summit	5 - 7 June 2016	Palm Beach, FL	marcus evans Summits	–	–
SuperReturn Energy	6 - 7 June 2016	Boston, MA	ICBI	–	15% Discount - FKR2426PRQW
The FundForum	6 - 8 June 2016	Berlin	Informa	Amy Bensted	15% Discount - FKN2454PNWB
Global Infrastructure Investors Summit (GIIS)	7 June 2016	London	IPR Events	Mark O'Hare	30% Discount - Preqin
GAI AgTech Week	21 - 23 June 2016	San Francisco, CA	HighQuest Group	–	–
4th Annual IPFA European Infrastructure & Energy Finance Forum	28 June 2016	Amsterdam	IPFA	–	–
Family Office & Private Wealth Management Forum	18 - 20 July 2016	Newport, RI	Opal Finance Group	–	–
Alternative Investment Consultants Summit	21 July 2016	Old Greenwich, CT	Investment Management Institute	–	–
Australian Investors Summit	12 - 13 September 2016	Melbourne	marcus evans Summits	–	–

Access Free Conference Slide Decks and Presentations

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