

# G|50

*The biggest investors  
have committed more than  
\$450bn to infra*

Infrastructure's ability to attract increasing amounts of capital is once again confirmed with the world's 50 largest institutional investors having committed \$464.5 billion to the asset class, nearly \$70 billion more than in last year's Global Investor 50 ranking.

Almost half that – \$222.5 billion – was committed by the top 10 institutions, which more or less maintained their positions from last year. The exception was AustralianSuper, which jumped seven places from number 15, displacing China Investment Corporation, which now sits at number 10.

There were more changes further down the list with the entry of seven institutions – one Korean, two North American and four from Australia, the latter propelled in part by the consolidation sweeping through that country's superannuation funds industry.

Speaking of regions, North America-based investors prevailed, allocating \$170.5 billion. Asia-Pacific's investors were not far behind, committing \$144 billion. Europe and the Middle East and Africa followed with \$121 billion and \$29 billion, respectively.

And as in previous years, public pensions continued to account for the lion's share of capital allocated to the asset class with 37 institutions committing \$333.7 billion to infrastructure.

The barrier to entry also grew higher from \$2.05 billion last year to \$2.7 billion, the amount the Oregon Public Employees' Retirement System allocated to the asset class. ■





## Cover story

Rank 2021		Rank 2020	Institution	HQ	Infrastructure allocation (%)	AUM (\$m)
1	↔	1	CPP Investments	Toronto	9.8	372,978
2	↔	2	Abu Dhabi Investment Authority*	Abu Dhabi	5.0	579,621
3	↔	3	Caisse de dépôt et placement du Québec	Quebec City	8.8	286,574
4	↔	4	Allianz Global Investors	Munich	3.4	711,676
5	↔	5	National Pension Service of Korea	Jeolla-bukdo	3.1	766,041
6	↔	6	APG	Amsterdam	2.9	695,780
7	↔	7	Ontario Municipal Employees Retirement System	Toronto	20.0	82,326
8	▲	15	AustralianSuper**	Melbourne	10.5	156,548
9	↔	9	BCI	Victoria	10.1	156,655
10	▼	8	China Investment Corporation (CIC)***	Beijing	1.4	1,045,700
11	↔	11	PSP Investments***	Ottawa	10.8	133,134
12	▼	10	Ontario Teachers' Pension Plan	Toronto	8.2	170,847
13	▼	12	Legal & General Investment Management	London	0.7	1,747,377
14	▼	13	Pensioenfondszorg en Welzijn	Zeist	3.9	310,473
15	▲	43	UniSuper****	Melbourne	14.2	71,298
16	▲	22	Universities Superannuation Scheme (USS)	Liverpool	7.7	109,510
17	▼	14	Australia Future Fund	Melbourne	6.4	131,711
18	▲	19	Manulife Investment Management	Toronto	2.2	356,748
19	▼	16	Alberta Investment Management Corporation	Edmonton	8.1	93,146
20	▼	17	Qsuper***	Brisbane	7.8	92,734
21	▼	18	Samsung Life Insurance	Seoul	2.6	278,234
22	▼	21	Hanwha Life Insurance	Seoul	7.8	90,556
23	▲	24	Aberdeen Standard Investments	Edinburgh	2.0	343,901
24	▲	25	Employees Provident Fund of Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur	2.5	248,104
25	▲	33	California State Teachers' Retirement System	Sacramento	2.1	283,427
26	▲	39	Talanx	Cologne	3.0	194,407
27	▼	20	ATP	Hillerød	3.7	157,721
28	▼	26	California Public Employees' Retirement System	Sacramento	1.3	442,700
29	↔	29	Aware Super	Sydney	5.4	106,215
30	↔	30	MEAG	Munich	1.3	410,498
31	↔	31	PKA	Hellerup	9.3	57,514
32	▲	42	Government Pension Investment Fund, Japan (GPIF)	Tokyo	0.3	1,721,924
33	★	-	Hesta	Parramatta	10.7	45,693
34	▼	32	CBUS	Melbourne	10.4	45,555
35	▼	34	PensionDanmark	Copenhagen	10.5	43,899
36	★	-	Investment Management Corporation of Ontario	Toronto	8.0	57,080
37	★	-	Korean Teachers' Credit Union	Seoul	12.8	32,865
38	▼	28	Bayerische Versorgungskammer	Munich	3.5	118,857
39	★	-	Sunsuper	Brisbane	6.5	63,519
40	▼	38	Hostplus	Melbourne	9.4	41,237
41	▲	48	New York State Common Retirement Fund*****	Albany	1.5	247,700
42	▼	37	Pennsylvania Public School Employees' Retirement System	Harrisburg	5.9	62,200
43	▼	40	Korea Investment Corporation	Seoul	1.8	183,070
44	★	-	REST	Parramatta	7.1	46,171
45	★	-	Victorian Funds Management Corporation	Melbourne	6.6	49,682
46	▼	36	Teacher Retirement System of Texas	Austin	1.8	176,900
47	★	-	Desjardins Group	Lévis	6.6	45,183
48	▼	41	Industriens Pension	Copenhagen	8.8	32,701
49	▼	46	PFA Pension	Copenhagen	2.3	118,479
50	▼	45	Oregon Public Employees' Retirement System	Tigard	3.3	81,960

\* Allocation is an average of the institution's range to infrastructure; \*\*2020 data excluded allocation to international infra, included in 2021; \*\*\*Data as of a date other than 31 Dec 2020; \*\*\*\*2020 data excluded allocation to listed infra equity, included in 2021; \*\*\*\*\*Includes allocation to real assets

Infrastructure allocation (\$m)	Institution type
36,616	Public pension fund
28,981	Sovereign wealth fund
25,219	Public pension fund
24,197	Insurance company
23,889	Public pension fund
19,862	Public pension fund
16,465	Public pension fund
16,438	Public pension fund
15,885	Public pension fund
15,000	Sovereign wealth fund
14,378	Public pension fund
13,945	Public pension fund
13,018	Insurance company
11,987	Public pension fund
10,124	Public pension fund
8,399	Public pension fund
8,386	Public pension fund
7,865	Insurance company
7,545	Public pension fund
7,261	Public pension fund
7,098	Insurance company
7,063	Insurance company
6,832	Bank/financial services
6,079	Public pension fund
5,982	Public pension fund
5,832	Bank/financial services
5,768	Public pension fund
5,766	Public pension fund
5,736	Public pension fund
5,378	Bank/financial services
5,349	Public pension fund
5,282	Public pension fund
4,889	Public pension fund
4,738	Public pension fund
4,609	Public pension fund
4,566	Public pension fund
4,207	Public pension fund
4,160	Public pension fund
4,129	Public pension fund
3,876	Public pension fund
3,716	Public pension fund
3,670	Public pension fund
3,295	Sovereign wealth fund
3,274	Public pension fund
3,273	Sovereign wealth fund
3,180	Public pension fund
2,991	Bank/financial services
2,878	Public pension fund
2,715	Public pension fund
2,713	Public pension fund

## Methodology

The ranking is based on the market value of investors' private infrastructure investment portfolios both through third-party managed investment vehicles and direct investments. This market value is measured at a single point in time for all investors to provide an 'apples with apples' comparison. For the 2021 ranking, this is 31 December 2020. This is a ranking of investors only. The ranking excludes funds of funds, infrastructure management firms and organisations that manage assets on behalf of third parties.

### What counts?

#### Infrastructure

The definition of infrastructure investment, for the purposes of this ranking, is investments in man-made facilities that enable any economy to operate. This can be segmented further into three broad types: transportation (railways, roads and airports), utilities (energy generation and distribution, water and waste processing and telecommunications) and social infrastructure (schools, hospitals and state housing). Assets must be tangible and physical, whether existing (brownfield) or those in the development phase (greenfield) that are expected to exhibit stable, predictable cashflows over a long-term investment horizon.

For the purposes of this ranking, we distinguish between private equity energy and infrastructure energy and only consider the latter. Private equity energy includes investment into energy companies, investing in exploration and production (upstream) assets, and investments that tend to carry greater risk. Infrastructure energy includes investments in midstream and downstream assets (power generation) and renewable energy assets, such as oil and gas pipelines, oil terminals, wind farms and solar parks.

Where the investments are made in what may be termed the 'grey area' between infrastructure and private equity, we reserve the right to make the final judgment based on applicability according to our definition.

We understand that investors' definition of infrastructure may not entirely mirror the definition given above. Hence, we use discretion to determine the most appropriate figure for each investor profiled.

#### Market value of infrastructure portfolio

The market value of the investment portfolio covers capital definitively invested in infrastructure either directly or indirectly. In the case of direct investments, it means equity invested in infrastructure assets. In the case of indirect investments, it means equity invested via a private infrastructure investment vehicle such as a separate account, joint venture or commingled fund operated with discretion by a third party.

### The ranking includes

Capital committed or invested through the following strategies:

- Funds (both open-end and closed-end)
- Separately managed accounts
- Co-investment deals
- Joint ventures
- Direct investments
- Listed infrastructure

### The ranking excludes

**Expected commitments** We do not count pending or future commitments and investments or the uncommitted portion of an institution's target allocation.

**Commitments to funds or investment in assets that do not meet the core criteria** of providing exposure to stable, predictable, long-term cashflow streams and which are not in line with the definition of infrastructure provided above. For example, we do not count private equity-style energy investments.

**Hedge fund** We do not count hedge fund strategies as these primarily rely on indirect investments such as listed securities that may have exposure to infrastructure assets, not the assets themselves.

**Debt** We exclude all debt-focused vehicles and commitments, including mezzanine debt. Also, we do not count any lending originated directly by investors.

**Private real estate** Property used for commercial/business purposes such as offices, hotels, retail and industrial. Also, multifamily/apartment properties and portfolios of single-family houses assembled via an institutional platform.

### Research process

Infrastructure Investor's research and analytics team seeks to communicate directly by phone and email with investors to find out the market value of their infrastructure portfolios as previously described. In the absence of primary data, the team gathers data from secondary sources and seeks to validate the researched figure with the investors themselves before publishing the final list.