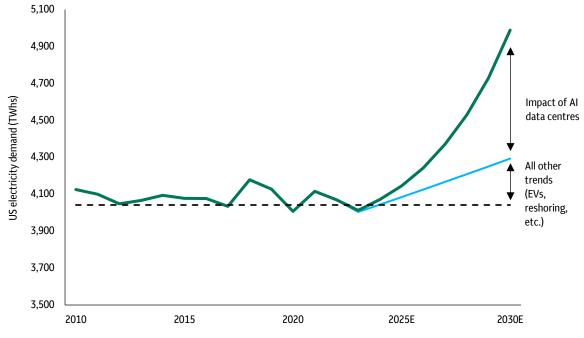


Macquarie Global Listed Infrastructure¹

Make sure it does what it says on the tin - accessing the data centre power theme

Over the past two decades, US electricity demand has been flat, owing to innovations and the implementation of energy efficiency improvements along with the decline in domestic manufacturing. As shown in the chart below, the US Department of Energy forecasts a doubling of electricity demand by 2050, with a significant portion of the near-term demand growth driven by data centre deployment to power artificial intelligence (AI) applications.

Forecast US electricity demand



Source: Wells Fargo.

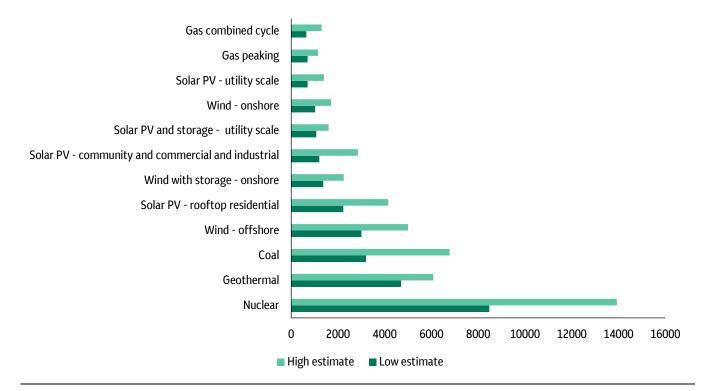
¹ Macquarie Listed Infrastructure is an equity team within Macquarie Asset Management's (MAM) Equity & Multi-Asset business.

Why has nuclear power been gaining attention?

Data centres require a consistent electricity source to power servers and cooling equipment. With the significant near-term growth in AI, the interest in nuclear power has spiked. Nuclear power's high energy density and limited greenhouse gas emissions provide a more attractive source of electricity compared with fossil fuels. Furthermore, the ability to provide consistent electricity with no dependence on weather conditions makes nuclear a more reliable power source than solar and wind.

Opinions on nuclear energy vary. In France, nuclear power plants supply about two-thirds of the country's electricity needs, while Germany has recently decided to remove nuclear energy from its electricity supply mix altogether. Challenges to introducing nuclear power include high upfront capital costs, significant permitting requirements, which lead to lengthy construction times, nuclear waste management, and safety concerns. A new vintage of reactors known as small modular reactors (SMRs) seek to mitigate these issues, though admittedly will not see commercial viability until the 2030s at the earliest.

US capital cost (USD) per kilowatt



Source: Statistica, 2023.

So, why don't we own Constellation?



With roughly 25% of the US nuclear operating capacity, Constellation Energy Corp. (CEG) is the country's largest nuclear operator.² CEG's capacity doesn't even include its recent announcement to restart the Crane Energy Center (previously known as Three Mile Island) in September 2024, following the signing of 20-year offtake agreement with Microsoft Corp. related to a new data centre. The implied above-market pricing of the agreement underscores the value of nuclear to data centre customers. Despite inclusion in some infrastructure indices and exposure to the attractive nuclear thematic, CEG's plants are highly exposed to power markets. While the prospect of incorporating CEG into the global listed infrastructure (GLI) portfolio to reduce tracking errors may be tempting, this is not a strong rationale for owning the stock. The risk profile for infrastructure investments requires underlying cash flows with a high degree of predictability that uncontracted power markets do not possess. As further evidence of the misaligned risks related to CEG's market power exposure, it has a beta of four times the US utility group index. A better way to gain exposure to the data centre power theme (with infrastructure risk attributes) lies in regulated or contracted electricity generation and the associated electricity grid assets.

Conclusion

Major thematics, such as power demand from data centres, garner significant attention in the headlines. While they may provide opportunities for investors, understanding exactly what exposure one is adding to a portfolio is key.

A good example is a merchant power plant, such as those run by Constellation. These are non-utility power plants that at the time of construction do not have guaranteed future earnings. Instead, the electricity generated by the plant is intended to be sold in the spot market. As a result, the company lacks some of the key characteristics that we look for in infrastructure assets, specifically, the high degree of predictability of underlying cash flows.

Macquarie, in addition to avoiding assets with high commodity price exposure, takes a pure approach to defining its investment universe, requiring 80% of enterprise value to come from infrastructure before being included. In taking such an approach, the team believes it has a greater probability of delivering clients the benefits of infrastructure while mitigating some of the potential risk, such as uncompensated volatility, reduced yield and limited diversification benefits.

² Source: Statista.

Contact us

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Key risks

The potential for adverse events in the global infrastructure sector to impact the performance of the investments of the Strategy. Investments in securities issued by companies which are principally engaged in the infrastructure business will subject the Strategy to risks associated with direct investment in infrastructure assets. Factors such as the availability of finance, the cost of such finance in general as well as in comparison to prior periods, the level of supply of suitable infrastructure projects and government regulations relating to infrastructure may influence the value of these investments and hence the Strategy.

The risks of investing in the infrastructure sector include those listed here.

New project risk: Where an infrastructure issuer invests in new infrastructure projects, it is likely to retain some residual risk that the project will not be completed within budget, within the agreed time frame and to the agreed specification.

Strategic asset risk: Infrastructure assets may include strategic assets, that is, assets that have a national or regional profile, and may have monopolistic characteristics. The nature of these assets may generate additional risk given the national/regional profile and/or their irreplaceable nature and may constitute a higher risk target for terrorist acts or political actions.

Documentation risk: Infrastructure assets are often governed by a complex series of legal documents and contracts. As a result, the risk of a dispute over interpretation or enforceability of the documentation may be higher than for other issuers.

Operation risk: Should an infrastructure issuer fail to maintain and operate the assets efficiently, the ability to maintain payments of dividends or interest to shareholders may be impaired. Failure by the infrastructure issuer to carry adequate insurance or to operate the asset appropriately could lead to significant losses and damages.

International investments entail risks including fluctuation in currency values, differences in accounting principles, or economic or political instability. Investing in emerging markets can be riskier than investing in established foreign markets due to increased volatility, lower trading volume, and higher risk of market closures. In many emerging markets, there is substantially less publicly available information, and the available information may be incomplete or misleading. Legal claims are generally more difficult to pursue. The Strategy may invest in preferred stock and hybrid securities, which may have special risks. Preferred and hybrid securities may include provisions that permit the issuer, at its discretion, to defer distributions for a stated period without any adverse consequences to the issuer. Some preferred and hybrid securities are non-cumulative, meaning that the dividends do not accumulate and need not ever be paid. A portion of the Strategy's assets may include investments in non-cumulative preferred or hybrid securities, under which the issuer does not have an obligation to make up any arrears to its investors. Preferred and hybrid securities may be substantially less liquid than many other securities, such as common stocks or US government securities. Generally, preferred and hybrid security holders (such as the Strategy) have no voting rights with respect to the issuing company unless preferred dividends have been in arrears for a specified number of periods, at which time the security holders generally may select a number of directors to the issuer's board. Generally, once all the arrears have been paid, the security holders no longer have voting rights. In certain varying circumstances, an issuer of preferred or hybrid securities may redeem the securities prior to a specified date. For instance, for certain types of preferred or hybrid securities, a redemption may be triggered by a change in federal income tax or securities laws. A redemption by the issuer may negatively impact the return of the security held by the Strategy.

Important information

Source for all performance data unless noted: Macquarie.

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