FundMonitors.com
Trusted Targeted Research

ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REVIEW • FY2026

Real Assets Review

Property & Infrastructure

Listed and unlisted property and global infrastructure strategies

2 peer groups • **71 funds analysed** • Data to 30 June 2026

Prepared for financial advisers, wholesale and sophisticated investors, family offices and investment committees.

Australian Fund Monitors Pty Ltd • **AFSL 324476** • **www.fundmonitors.com**

Important Information

The information in this report, including financial returns, investment strategies, rankings, comparisons and other material (collectively, the "Content"), has been prepared and issued by Australian Fund Monitors Pty Ltd (ACN 122 226 724, AFSL 324476) ("AFM"). This report has been prepared in accordance with ASIC Regulatory Guide 79 and contains general financial product advice for holders of an Australian Financial Services Licence and wholesale or sophisticated investors. It does not constitute personal financial advice and is provided for general information purposes only. Users should not act or make any financial decision without first seeking professional advice.

This document is an extraction from the FundMonitors.com Annual Performance Review FY2026 and presents the database's two real asset peer groups together: Property and Infrastructure, 71 funds in total. Both groups blend market priced listed securities funds with unlisted vehicles valued on appraisal. Appraisal valuation smooths reported volatility and risk statistics, and several unlisted vehicles report on a delayed or suspended cycle, so their figures are measured to their most recent reported month rather than to 30 June 2026. Those pricing basis and reporting currency distinctions are identified throughout this review wherever they affect a figure, and Section 4 addresses them directly. The report should be read in conjunction with the full Annual Performance Review, which contains the complete cross database analysis, fund level tables, methodology and glossary.

While the Content has been prepared with reasonable care using sources AFM believes to be reliable, AFM accepts no responsibility or liability for any error, omission or misstatement. Any opinion, forecast, ranking or recommendation reflects the information and assumptions available at the date of publication and may change without notice. In preparing the Content, AFM has not taken into account the investment objectives, financial situation or particular needs of any individual user.

Performance figures, fund information and other data are supplied by fund managers and other third parties and may be revised when updated information is received. References to individual funds' investment objectives, return targets, mandates and portfolio characteristics are drawn from each manager's current information memorandum, product disclosure statement or published material and are subject to change by the manager. A target return is not a forecast and may not be achieved. Only the current version of this report should be used. Past returns do not guarantee future performance. Rankings, peer group comparisons, return and risk statistics depend on the data available, the methodology applied and the relevant measurement periods; different methodologies or periods may produce different results.

AFM does not receive fees from fund managers or other entities for inclusion in this report. Australian Fund Monitors Pty Ltd, its directors, employees or related parties may hold investments in, or have other interests relating to, companies or entities mentioned in this report. Any material conflict of interest relevant to the Content will be disclosed where applicable.

Christopher Gosselin, CEO
Yosua Kho, R&D Manager

1. Review Overview

This review presents the FundMonitors.com database's two real asset peer groups together: 46 Property funds spanning Australian and global listed REIT securities strategies and unlisted direct vehicles, and 25 Infrastructure funds, predominantly global listed infrastructure securities strategies in hedged and unhedged classes. The two groups share a label, real assets, and almost nothing else about their FY2026, which is the review's starting point in Exhibit 1.

Infrastructure delivered the profile its holders pay for: a +12.45% peer group return on 7.2% volatility, a +15.05% median fund, 22 of 24 full year funds positive, and a five year record of +9.96% p.a. Property paired a +0.99% return series with a -2.81% average and a -1.35% median fund, the weakest of the traditional asset classes, with only 18 of 45 funds positive and a five year record of +1.10% p.a., below cash. Six measures, six wins to Infrastructure, and the drawdown rows are the widest of all: the median Property fund's worst five year draw down was more than twice as deep and took more than twice as long to recover.

The Property numbers, however, are a composition story before they are a market story. The group blends three markets: global listed REITs, which recovered strongly (+7.9% to +18.0% for the leaders, with hedged classes at the top); Australian and New Zealand listed property, where the index implementations finished at -2.0% to -2.4% and 12 of 16 funds were negative; and unlisted vehicles, where a soft closed cohort of US strategies, appraisal pricing and several more than 75% below their peaks drags every group statistic it touches. Sections 2 and 4 separate those layers, because an investor in any one of the three experienced a completely different year from the group's +0.99%.

The infrastructure year carries one dominant implementation finding, developed in Section 3: hedged share classes out ranked their unhedged twins across the entire table, by +4.46% to +8.76% on identical portfolios, averaging +7.45%, making currency policy, not manager selection, the year's most valuable decision in the category, consistent with the hedging findings in AFM's Global Equity Review.

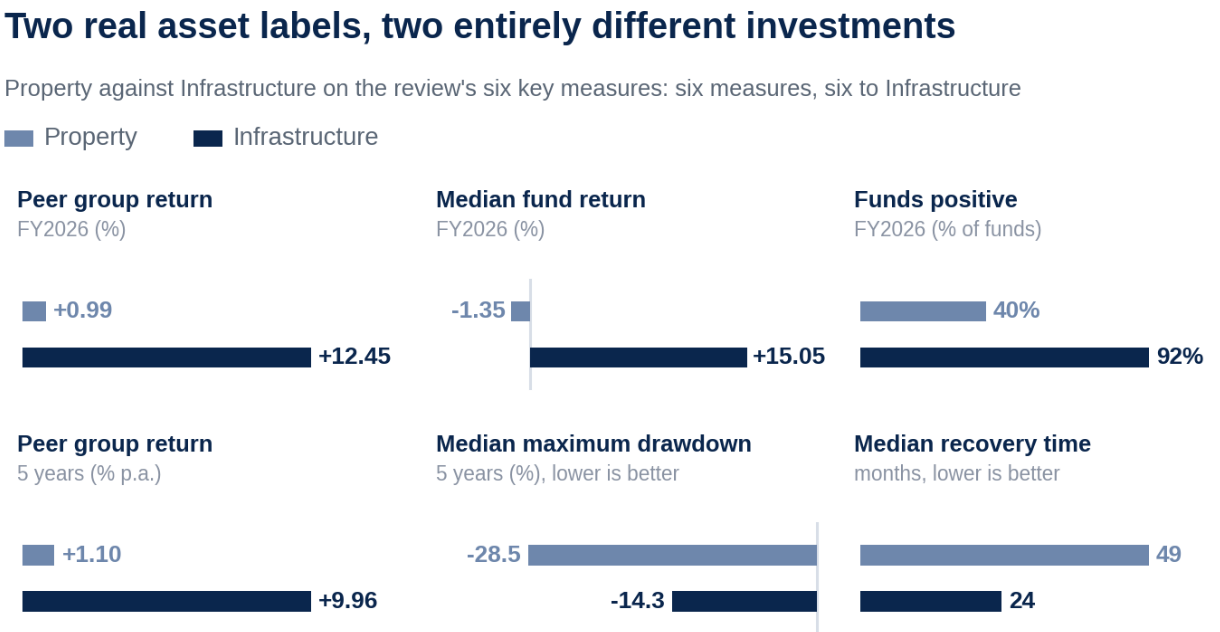


Exhibit 1. *Funds positive shown as a share of funds with an FY2026 return (18 of 45 and 22 of 24). Drawdown and recovery per Section 5. Source: FundMonitors.com.*

The Two Peer Groups at a Glance, 30 June 2026

Measure, FY2026	Property	Infrastructure
Market reference	**FTSE EPRA/NAREIT Developed Index (NET TR)**	**S&P Global Infrastructure (AUD)**
Funds listed in the peer group	**46**	**25**
Funds with an FY2026 return	**45**	**24**
Funds with a three year record	**44**	**21**
Funds with a five year record	**43**	**19**
Soft closed funds	**9**	**1**
Peer group return, FY2026	**+0.99%**	**+12.45%**
Average fund return, FY2026	**-2.81%**	**+13.14%**
Median fund return, FY2026	**-1.35%**	**+15.05%**
Funds positive, FY2026	**18 of 45**	**22 of 24**

Measure, FY2026	Property	Infrastructure
Funds ahead of peer group	**17 of 45**	**16 of 24**
Peer group 1Y volatility	**7.7%**	**7.2%**
Peer group 1Y Sharpe ratio	**-0.33**	**1.14**
Peer group return, 3 years p.a.	**+2.16%**	**+11.61%**
Peer group return, 5 years p.a.	**+1.10%**	**+9.96%**
Peer group return, 7 years p.a.	**+2.74%**	**+7.73%**

Source: FundMonitors.com. Peer group figures are the database's composite return series for each group. Returns beyond one year are annualised. Volatility and Sharpe ratios are calculated over the matching period against the Australian risk free rate. Several unlisted vehicles are measured to their most recent reported month (Section 4).

2. Property

This peer group comprises listed and unlisted property strategies, including Australian and global REIT securities funds and direct property vehicles. The database lists 46 funds, 45 with an FY2026 return, 44 with a three year track record, and 43 a five year track record, with 9 of the listed funds soft closed, the highest proportion in the database. The peer group return was +0.99% against an equal weighted average of -2.81% (median -1.35%), with 17 of the 45 funds ahead of the peer group return and 18 with positive returns.

Top 10 Funds by FY2026 Return

#	Fund Name	1Y Return (%)	1Y Vol (%)	1Y Sharpe	3Y (% p.a.)	5Y (% p.a.)	7Y (% p.a.)
1	Resolution Capital Global Property Securities Fund - Active ETF (ASX: RCAP)	**18.04**	14.7	0.95	10.07	2.69	3.44
2	OneAnswer SAC International Property Fund	**18.01**	14.4	0.97	10.85	3.45	4.25
3	MA Redcape Hotel Fund	**17.47**	5.2	2.41	6.52	11.54	11.97
4	Ironbark DWS Global (Ex-Australia) Property Securities Fund	**15.42**	13.4	0.86	8.88	1.26	2.86
5	SGH LaSalle Global Listed Property Securities Fund	**14.95**	10.1	1.07	8.12	2.74	3.46
6	SGH LaSalle Concentrated Global Property Fund	**14.92**	14.8	0.77	10.23	6.63	7.31
7	Vanguard International Property Securities Index Fund (Hedged)	**14.87**	13.0	0.84	8.72	1.29	2.28
8	Ironbark DWS Global Property Securities Fund	**14.75**	13.3	0.82	8.54	1.28	2.82
9	Resolution Capital Global Property Securities Fund (Unhedged) - Series II	**10.88**	14.7	0.95	9.74	3.48	3.82
10	Vanguard International Property Securities Index Fund	**7.85**	13.0	0.84	8.24	3.40	3.44

Top 10 of 45 funds with an FY2026 return, ranked by one year return over the 12 months; funds are measured to their most recent reported month. Returns beyond one year are annualised to the same date. MA Redcape Hotel Fund holds direct property valued on appraisal, which lowers its reported volatility. Source: FundMonitors.com.

Exhibit 2 separates the three sub-groups sharing this label, and the year belongs almost entirely to the first of them. Global listed REIT strategies recovered strongly, a +12.8% cohort median, led by Resolution Capital's Active ETF (+18.04%) and OneAnswer SAC International (+18.01%), and inside that group the currency outcome from AFM's other FY2026 reviews repeats itself: three identical strategy pairs, Resolution Capital (+18.04% hedged against +10.88% unhedged), Vanguard International (+14.87% against +7.85%) and Quay Global (+3.58% against -3.33%), show hedged classes ahead by roughly +7% each, so much of the leaders' margin over the middle of the table is the hedge, not the portfolio. Australian and New Zealand listed property was the opposite market: the index implementations finished at -2.0% to -2.4%, the group median was -1.5%, and 12 of the 16 funds were negative, so an A-REIT allocation should be judged against that index, not against a group series lifted by offshore recovery.

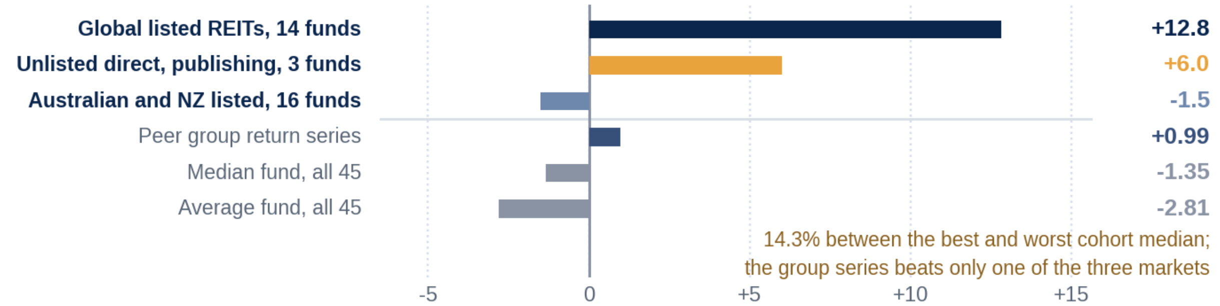
The third market explains the group's strange arithmetic. The gap between the +0.99% series, the -2.81% average and the +18% leaders is produced almost entirely by the unlisted US vehicles at the other end of the table: Bridge Office Fund II LP (-72.75% to its last report) and the SPIRE USA ROC Seniors Housing vehicles (-38% to -46%), several of which remain 75% or more below their peaks. Those funds sit inside the group's averages but outside the experience of anyone holding the listed strategies. Among the unlisted vehicles, MA Redcape Hotel Fund (+17.47%, a direct hotel property vehicle, with +11.54% p.a. over five years) tops the cohort, and its 5.2% reported volatility is the standing valuation caveat in miniature: pricing cadence, not market risk. The section's "so what?" is compositional discipline: every Property statistic in this review blends three markets and two pricing bases, and no peer relative rank in this group means anything until the fund's sub group is identified first.

The group number matches none of the three markets inside it

Property, FY2026. Every figure below is drawn from the peer group's own statistics and its Top 10 table

A. Where every reported Property number sits

Median return of each market cohort, against the three figures published for the group as a whole (%)



B. This year's leaders are not the five-year compounders

The Top 10 by FY2026 return against the same funds' five-year records: all ten beat the index this year, five trail it over five.
Rows 1 and 9, and 7 and 10, are one strategy in hedged and unhedged classes: hedged ahead this year, unhedged ahead over five

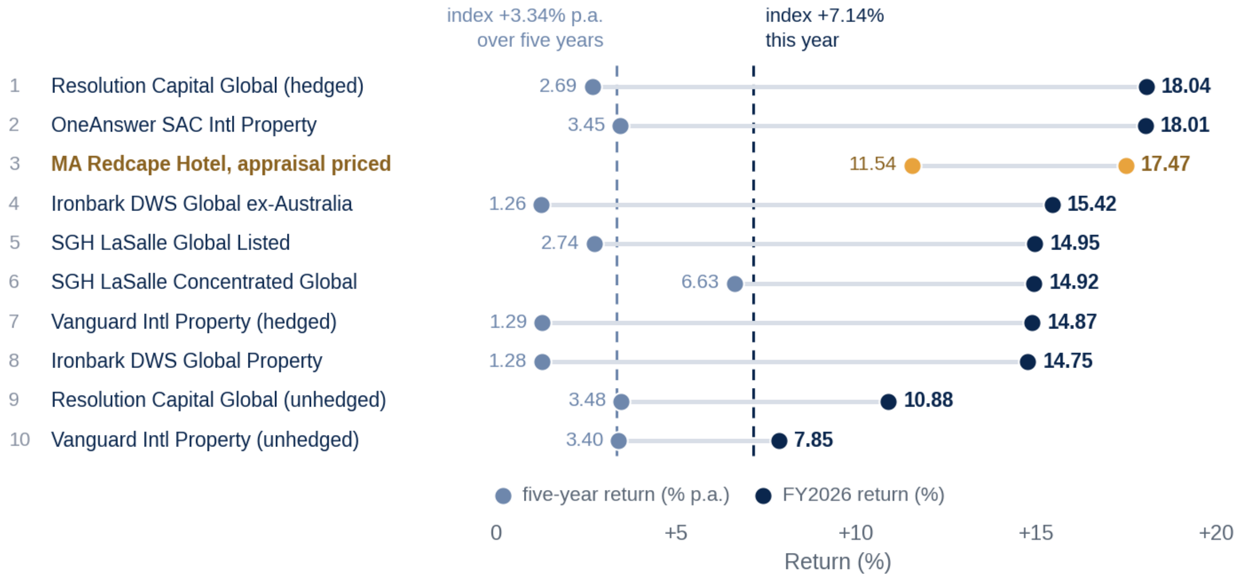


Exhibit 2. *Panel A sets each market cohort's median FY2026 return against the three figures published for the peer group as a whole; cohorts are classified from fund mandates. Panel B shows each of the Top 10 funds with its FY2026 return and its five-year annualised return, numbered as in the table above. 12 of the 45 funds with an FY2026 return sit outside the three publishing cohorts, including the Bridge Office Fund II LP at -72.75% and the SPIRE vehicles at -38% to -46% to their last reports. Source: FundMonitors.com.*

3. Infrastructure

This peer group comprises listed infrastructure securities strategies, both hedged and unhedged, together with a small number of unlisted vehicles. The database lists 25 funds, 24 with an FY2026 return, 21 holding a three-year track record and 19 have a five year track-record, and one listed fund is soft closed. The peer group return was +12.45% against an equal weighted average of +13.14% (median +15.05%), with 16 of the 24 funds ahead of the peer group return, and 22 were positive. The S&P Global Infrastructure Index (AUD) returned +11.50%.

Top 10 Funds by FY2026 Return

#	Fund Name	1Y Return (%)	1Y Vol (%)	1Y Sharpe	3Y (% p.a.)	5Y (% p.a.)	7Y (% p.a.)
1	ATLAS Infrastructure Australian Feeder Fund - Hedged	**25.58**	10.2	1.93	12.33	11.12	9.05
2	MA Marina Fund	**22.10**	10.2	1.67	n/a	n/a	n/a
3	ClearBridge Global Infrastructure Income Fund (Hedged) - Class A	**20.19**	10.4	1.47	12.50	9.45	8.99
4	Ausbil Global Essential Infrastructure Fund (Hedged)	**19.50**	11.4	1.30	11.06	8.63	n/a
5	Ausbil Global Essential Infrastructure Fund (Hedged) Active ETF (ASX: GHIF)	**19.50**	11.4	1.30	11.06	8.63	n/a
6	Vanguard Global Infrastructure Index Fund (Hedged)	**17.62**	11.5	1.15	11.60	6.70	6.27
7	ATLAS Infrastructure Australian Feeder Fund - Unhedged	**16.83**	7.4	1.63	12.43	13.13	9.71
8	ClearBridge Global Infrastructure Value Fund (Hedged) - Class A	**16.51**	11.1	1.10	12.47	9.62	8.37
9	Magellan Core Infrastructure Fund	**16.34**	9.8	1.21	11.75	7.99	6.80
10	Resolution Capital Global Listed Infrastructure Fund	**15.70**	10.8	1.06	15.22	n/a	n/a

Top 10 of 24 funds with an FY2026 return, ranked by one year return over the 12 months. Returns beyond one year are annualised to the same date. MA Marina Fund is measured to its most recent reported month and holds direct assets valued on appraisal. Source: FundMonitors.com.

Exhibit 3 decomposes the year's dominant finding. Seven strategies in this group are offered in identical hedged and unhedged classes, and in all seven the hedged class finished ahead, by increments of +4.46% to +8.76%, roughly +7.45% on average; the currency increment represented 29% to 58% of each hedged class's total return, averaging 43%. ATLAS Infrastructure's pair states it most cleanly: +25.58% hedged against +16.83% unhedged in one portfolio, both carrying near identical +12.3% to +12.4% p.a. three-year records. Currency policy, not manager selection, was the single most valuable implementation decision in the category this year, the same AUD strength effect documented in AFM's Global Equity Review, and the correct reading is symmetrical: the hedge added this year, and will subtract in years the currency runs the other way, so the decision should be a policy, not a performance chase.

Beneath the currency layer the group did its conventional job with unusual breadth: 22 of 24 funds positive, a +15.05% median above the +12.45% series, a 1.14 one-year Sharpe ratio, and a three year run at +11.61% p.a. that has fully absorbed the 2022 setback; Spire Aero Aggregates (-12.03%) was the only material negative. The mandates behind the leaders make the category's role explicit: ClearBridge's income strategy (+20.19% hedged) has a objective of income and capital growth from global infrastructure securities, hedged to AUD, against a benchmark built on the OECD G7 inflation index, the inflation linked revenue case in a single sentence. The one composition caveat mirrors the Property section at smaller scale: MA Marina Fund (+22.10%, second), a direct marina asset vehicle whose IM targets regular and growing income, is appraisal priced and measured to its most recent report, so its figures are not directly comparable with the listed funds around it. Against the +11.50% index, the group beat the index, but the index is unhedged, so most of the apparent active margin is, again, the hedge.

The hedge was a third to half of the hedged year

Seven strategy pairs: unhedged class return plus currency increment equals the hedged class return (%)

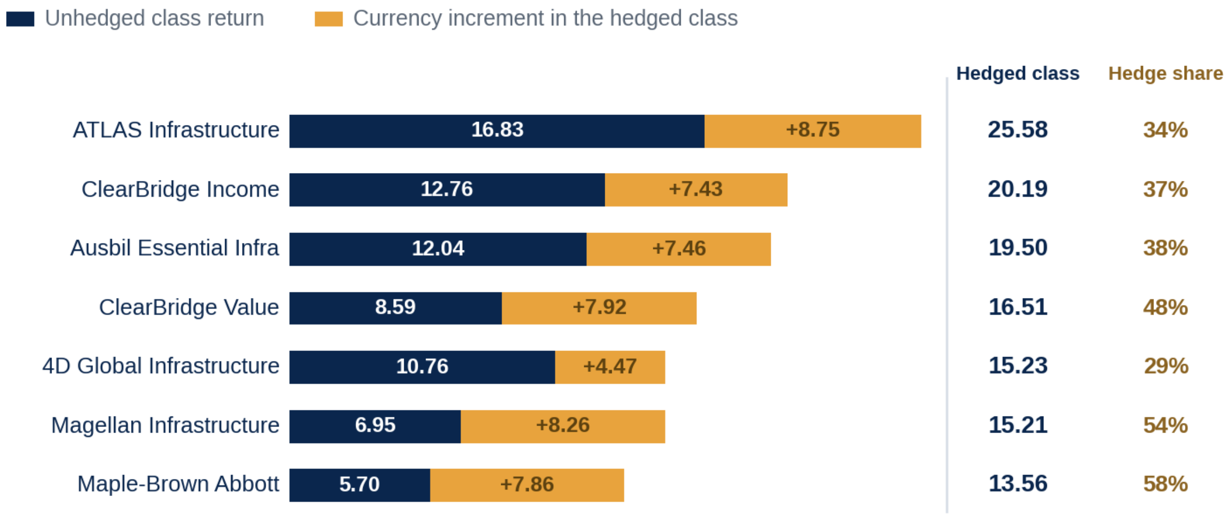


Exhibit 3. *Each pair is one strategy offered in hedged and unhedged classes; the orange segment is the difference between the two classes' returns. Components are calculated from unrounded returns, so displayed rounded values may differ by 0.01%. Source: FundMonitors.com*

4. Pricing Basis and the Reporting Clock

Every review in this FY2026 series flags appraisal pricing where it appears; the Property group is where the flag matters most, because the group's statistics carry both of appraisal's effects at once. The first is smoothing: unlisted vehicles such as MA Redcape Hotel Fund report volatility of 5.2% against roughly 13% to 15% for listed REIT funds holding economically similar assets, a difference of pricing cadence, not risk. The second is timing, and Exhibit 4 measures it directly: appraisal-valued vehicles report to their own valuation schedule rather than a daily market price, so return dates naturally vary across the group. Using the fund-level Latest Return Date field rather than the date of the latest uploaded manager document, 33 Property funds are reporting to the most recent period, nine sit one reporting step behind that, three sit a further step behind again, and one, Bridge Office Fund II LP, is the most delayed of the group; the Bridge Seniors Housing and SPIRE vehicles fall within the two nearer bands. Exhibit 4 therefore uses performance return dates rather than the date of the latest uploaded manager document.

Two practical rules follow. First, latest performance date and reporting status are separate due diligence fields, not the same signal: a fund's latest performance date should not be read as a proxy for whether it is Pending or Ceased Reporting, which should be checked directly rather than inferred from the date of the latest uploaded manager document. Second, this group inverts a pattern from AFM's Australian Equities Review, where soft closed small cap funds held strong records because managers closed to protect capacity. In Property, nine funds are soft closed, the highest proportion in the database, and the closed cohort includes distressed vehicles: here closure can indicate trapped capital rather than protected capacity. A closed door is information in both directions, and which direction depends entirely on why it closed. Investors should therefore treat the group average as a blend of listed market pricing and appraisal values, and rely on the cohort level reading in Section 2 rather than any single group statistic.

Appraisal pricing changed the risk statistic, not the return

One-year volatility and Sharpe in the Property Top 10: the one appraisal priced fund against the nine listed REIT funds

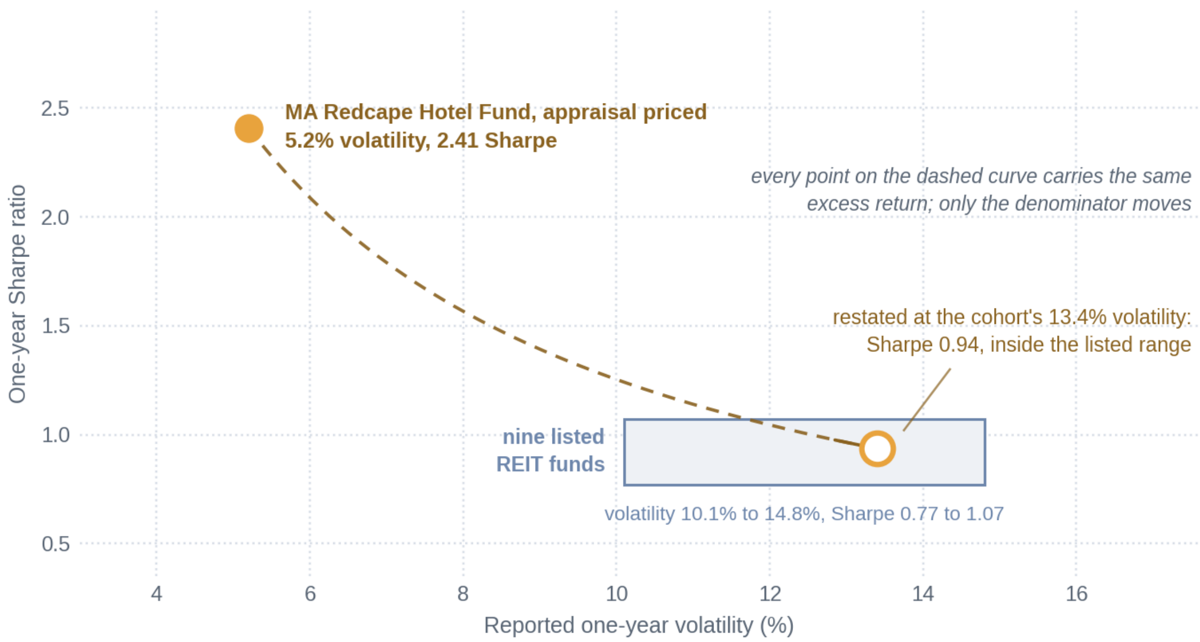


Exhibit 4. *Reported one-year volatility and Sharpe ratio for the single appraisal priced fund in the Property Top 10, against the nine listed REIT funds in the same table. Volatility is annualised standard deviation over 1 year; Sharpe is calculated against the Australian risk free rate. The restated Sharpe holds the fund's implied excess return, being Sharpe multiplied by volatility, constant at 12.5% and applies the listed cohort's median volatility of 13.4%. Source: FundMonitors.com*

5. Cross Group Risk and Drawdown

Return and Risk Across the Two Groups

Peer Group	1Y Return (%)	1Y Vol (%)	1Y Sharpe	3Y Return (% p.a.)	3Y Vol (%)	3Y Sharpe
Property	**0.99**	**7.7**	**-0.33**	**2.16**	**9.5**	**-0.15**
Infrastructure	**12.45**	**7.2**	**1.14**	**11.61**	**7.9**	**0.93**
Equity Long - Large Cap - Global	11.14	8.8	0.82	14.47	9.5	1.05
Multi-Sector	9.30	5.6	0.95	8.88	5.0	0.92
Australian Bonds / Div. Fixed Interest	4.57	1.3	0.52	5.54	1.6	0.85

Peer group return series. Volatility is annualised standard deviation; Sharpe ratios are calculated against the Australian risk free rate over the matching period. Context groups per AFM's FY2026 reviews. Composite volatility for both groups is dampened by appraisal priced members (Section 4). Source: FundMonitors.com.

The risk table's data is deceptively even: the two groups ran near identical composite volatility this year, 7.7% against 7.2%. Everything else separates them. Infrastructure's 1.14 Sharpe ratio against Property's -0.33 is the year in one column, and the three-year columns extend it, +11.61% p.a. against +2.16% at comparable volatility. Exhibit 5 shows where the difference was paid in investor experience: the median Property fund's five-year maximum drawdown was -28.5%, against a median since-inception recovery field of 49 months, while the median Infrastructure fund's five-year maximum drawdown was -14.3%, with a median since-inception recovery field of 24 months, roughly half the depth and half the wait, and Infrastructure's deepest five-year fund drawdown (-19.1%) is shallower than Property's median.

Property's -99.2% deepest fund drawdown deserves to be noted carefully: a near total loss inside an asset class investors hold for stability, and a reminder that the defensive label attaches to the assets, not to every vehicle holding them.

For portfolio construction the drawdown table rewrites the usual real assets shorthand. Infrastructure's numbers this cycle genuinely resemble the defensive, income producing, inflation linked role the category is hired for: a median five-year drawdown shallower than global large-cap equities (-21.1% per AFM's Global Equity Review), with a median since-inception recovery field of 24 months, faster than diversified multi asset portfolios (31 months for Multi-Sector). Property's numbers do not: its median drawdown was deeper than global equities' and its 49-month recovery was slower than every group in this comparison, driven by the rate cycle's effect on listed REIT pricing and unlisted asset values. The conclusion is not that property is uninvestable, Section 2's global listed cohort returned a +12.8% median year, but that the two real asset groups cannot be treated as one allocation sleeve: they answered the same rate cycle in opposite ways, and the drawdown history prices that difference at roughly two to one.

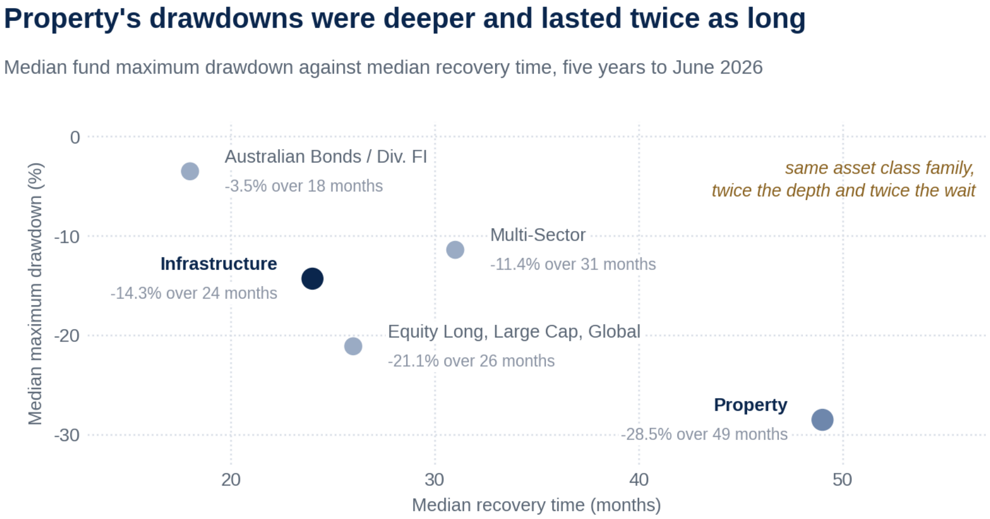


Exhibit 5. *Five-year median fund maximum drawdown against median since-inception recovery time; context groups per AFM's FY2026 reviews. Recovery is the median time to regain the prior peak. Source: FundMonitors.com*

Five-Year Drawdown Analysis and Since-Inception Recovery Experience

Peer Group	Funds with 5Y History	Median Max Drawdown (%)	Deepest Fund Drawdown (%)	Median Recovery from S.I. Maximum Drawdown (months)
Property	**43**	**-28.5**	**-99.2**	**49**
Infrastructure	**19**	**-14.3**	**-19.1**	**24**

Maximum drawdown figures use each fund's five-year maximum drawdown field. Recovery figures use the fund-level Time To Recovery for Max Drawdown field, the time to regain the prior peak, and therefore relate to each fund's maximum drawdown over its available history, which may not be the same five-year episode. Source: FundMonitors.com.

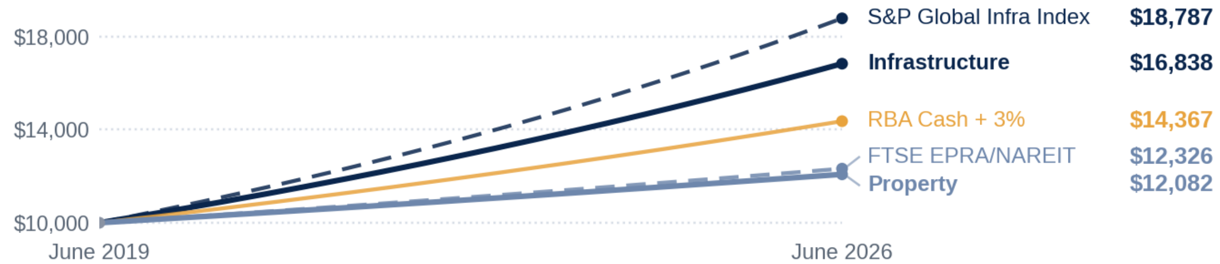
6. Performance Across Horizons

Exhibit 6 converts the horizon table into the number an investor actually notices. Ten thousand dollars compounding at each seven year annualised rate becomes $16,838 in the Infrastructure peer group, seven-years $12,082 in Property, with cash + 3% ($14,367) sitting comfortably between them: over the full window, the property investor's composite outcome trailed a term deposit style hurdle by more than $2,000 on every $10,000, while infrastructure cleared it by a similar margin. The index rows show the same story: the S&P Global Infrastructure Index compounded to $18,787, ahead of the infrastructure funds, largely on its 3 and 5 year columns, while the FTSE EPRA/NAREIT Developed Index reached only $12,326, confirming that Property's weakness is the asset class's cycle, not a local fund failure.

The forward reading differs by group. Property's +6.44% June quarter, its strongest column in the table, and the global listed cohort's +12.8% median year say the listed recovery is already running, so a property allocation today is a forward looking position in that recovery and in the rate path behind it, judged against the A-REIT and EPRA/NAREIT indices, not the group's blended history, and its return series remains flatter but materially lower across the table. Infrastructure's case is the same as it has been for seven years: equity like compounding, producing the higher annual or annualised return at every time horizon, including +9.96% p.a. over five years, with approximately half Property's median five-year drawdown, where the real decisions are the hedge (Section 3) and fees against an index that has been difficult to beat over three and five years. Real assets, in short, is two allocations wearing one name, and FY2026 showed the difference more clearly than any year in this database's recent history.

Neither group beat its own index over three, five or seven years

Panel A: what $10,000 became. Panel B: why, measured against each group's own market reference at every horizon



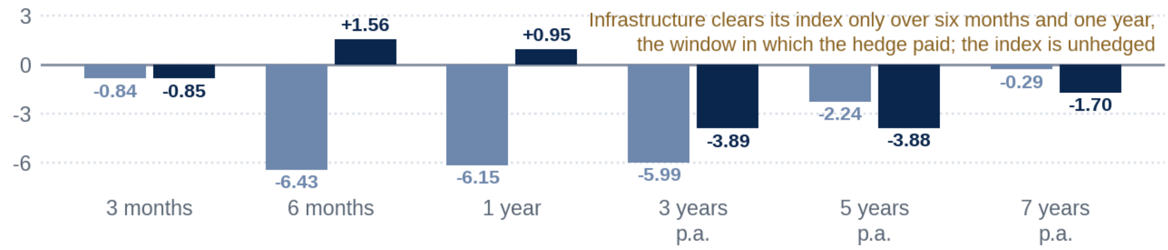


Exhibit 6. *Panel A compounds each series' seven-year annualised return: peer group series solid indices dashed. Panel B is each peer group less its market reference, FTSE EPRA/NAREIT Developed and S&P Global Infrastructure (AUD). Source: FundMonitors.com.*

Peer Group Return Series and References Across Horizons

Series	3 Months (%)	6 Months (%)	1 Year (%)	3 Years (% p.a.)	5 Years (% p.a.)	7 Years (% p.a.)
Property	**6.44**	**-0.89**	**0.99**	**2.16**	**1.10**	**2.74**
Infrastructure	**1.43**	**8.15**	**12.45**	**11.61**	**9.96**	**7.73**
FTSE EPRA/NAREIT Developed Index (NET TR)	7.28	5.54	7.14	8.15	3.34	3.03
S&P Global Infrastructure Index (AUD)	2.28	6.59	11.50	15.50	13.84	9.43
RBA Cash Rate + 3%	1.79	3.49	6.87	7.11	6.08	5.31

Peer group return series, market indices and RBA Cash + 3% from the FundMonitors.com database. Returns beyond one year are annualised. Source: FundMonitors.com.

7. The Full Peer Group Data

This review has worked from the peer group return series, league tables and risk analytics for the two real asset groups. The underlying fund level data behind every figure, monthly returns, multi horizon performance, volatility and risk ratios, drawdown histories, fees and key investment terms for each of the 71 funds, is maintained and updated monthly on the FundMonitors.com database.

Rather than reproduce those tables here, where they would be out of date within a month, readers can view, filter and compare every fund in these two peer groups directly on the database, with each fund's FACT sheet and profile available at no cost to registered users.

Explore all 71 funds on FundMonitors.com

Full peer group tables, one page FACT sheets, fund profiles with quantitative performance and risk analysis, manager overviews, and side by side comparisons across every fund in the Property and Infrastructure peer groups.

www.fundmonitors.com

Registration is free. Subscribers can build Watch Lists and Portfolios, apply Custom Statistics, and run the Portfolio Optimiser across the funds in this review.

About Australian Fund Monitors

Australian Fund Monitors (AFM) provides information and research on managed funds either managed from, or available in Australia, with a focus on actively managed funds, including those in the Absolute Return and Alternative sector. AFM was established in 2006, and holds AFS Licence 324476 to provide general advice to wholesale investors only.

AFM's Information Services provide comparative performance and factual fund data, along with industry information available on www.fundmonitors.com. Every fund listed includes a Profile containing quantitative performance analysis, a description of the fund's investment strategy, and an overview of the management company.

Each fund is allocated to a Peer Group and a Strategy. This allows funds to be sorted into lists or tables and compared on a similar basis. There are 17 Peer Groups and over 20 investment strategies, with comparisons covering historical monthly performance, risk factors, key investment terms and fees, and service providers.

Registered users of FundMonitors.com are provided access to one page FACT sheets on every fund at no cost. Subscribers are provided with a series of tools to assist investors and advisors compare and organise funds, including Watch Lists, Portfolios, Custom Statistics, and a Portfolio Optimiser.

Funds must meet minimum standards such as having a current AFS Licence, and providing up to date monthly performance data net of fees.

This document is an extraction from the FundMonitors.com Annual Performance Review FY2026, which covers 18 active peer groups comprising 1,098 active funds as at June 2026. Peer group return series are the database's composite series for each group, complete to 30 June 2026. Returns beyond one year are annualised, and Sharpe ratios are calculated against the Australian risk free rate over the matching period.

Contact

For current fund profiles, performance and risk statistics, peer group comparisons and available research, visit www.fundmonitors.com.

FundMonitors.com
Trusted Targeted Research