Versus Capital



Investment Objective

The Fund's primary investment objective is to seek consistent current income, and the Fund's secondary objective is capital preservation.

Why Invest in Infrastructure Debt?

The Fund seeks to provide exposure to infrastructure by investing primarily in incomeoriented investments such as privately issued debt investments backed by infrastructure assets and asset-backed securities representing ownership or participation in a pool of infrastructure-related loans or other infrastructure assets, and to a lesser extent, private funds and public securities.



Essential Use Assets
Infrastructure assets are
critical for the functioning
of modern society



Significant Need for Infrastructure

Global annual infrastructure spending needs are over \$5 trillion per year⁴



Nascent Marketplace
Limited competition in a
growing investment
landscape



Attractive Yields
Current yields may be
appealing relative to other
fixed income securities



Low Defaults

Has generally experienced fewer defaults than corporate credit, historically



Durable Financial Characteristics

Contracted revenue streams, lender-favorable loan covenants, typically de-risking over time

Portfolio Statistics

Fund AUM \$234M

Average Yield to Maturity² 10.2%

Direct Investments 56*

First Lien: 97%

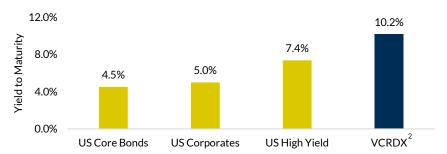
Floating Rate: 91%

Fund Details

Ticker	VCRDX		
Inception	4/1/24		
Estimated Expense Ratio ¹	2.25%		
Structure	Interval Fund		
Distributions	Generally Quarterly		
Purchases	Daily		
Redemptions	Quarterly via Repurchase Offer		

Attractive Yields Relative to Traditional Bond Sectors

Yield to Maturity as of 6/30/25



Historical Returns as of 6/30/255

	MTD	YTD	1 Year	Since Inception ³
Versus Capital Infrastructure Income Fund	+1.00%	+5.17%	+9.91%	+10.09%
Morningstar LSTA Leveraged Loan Index	+0.80%	+2.81%	+7.29%	+7.40%

One of the 56 investments was pending as of this factsheet date. ¹Per the Fund's 7/29/24 prospectus, most recently supplemented on 6/3/25, gross and net expense ratio are the same, though Versus Capital has agreed to extend a voluntary expense cap of 1.80% until July 31, 2025. The following expenses are not subject to the expense cap: acquired fund fees and expenses, interest payments, extraordinary expenses, and taxes. ²Average Yield to Maturity (YTM) represents the weighted average yield to maturity of the Fund's direct debt investments as of this factsheet's date and assumes the interest rate as of this date on each investment remains constant. See page 3 for additional YTM information. ³VCRDX inception date: 4/1/24. ⁴Source: The International Renewable Energy Agency. ⁵Past performance cannot predict future results. Short term performance should not be used as the basis for purchasing any investment. The quoted performance reflects fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements in effect during those periods. Returns would have been lower without the waivers and reimbursements. See Page 3 for Risks and Definitions.

Private Infrastructure Debt Investment Sourcing



Infrastructure Debt Investment Themes



Decarbonization

Estimated USD \$150 trillion of investment is needed to decarbonize our global economy by 2050.1

Sector Examples:

Solar Wind Battery Storage Biomass LNG & Natural Gas





Digitalization

Fast growth of digital world needs physical infrastructure to transmit, store and utilize data.

Sector Examples:

Fiber Optic Broadband Networks Data Centers Cell Towers Smart Cities





Decentralization

Urbanization, industrialization and population growth are driving global infrastructure needs.

Sector Examples:

Roads & Rail Airports & Seaports Water & Waste Utilities & Power Generation Supply Chain



This information is presented for illustrative purposes only and is not intended to represent any indication of the Fund's performance or how the Fund's portfolio will be allocated at any particular time. Sector examples are samples of potential infrastructure investment opportunities. There is no assurance that the Fund will have exposure to any of these sectors.

See Page 3 for Risks and Definitions.

¹Source: The International Renewable Energy Agency

About Versus Capital

Founded in 2012 by Mark Quam, Bill Fuhs, and Casey Frazier, Versus Capital Advisors LLC designs and manages unique investment strategies that have the potential to deliver diversifying returns and consistent income sourced from real assets including real estate, infrastructure, farmland, and timberland.

Versus Capital believes real assets investments have attractive potential investment benefits when incorporated into multi-asset portfolios including low correlations to public equities and fixed income, as they have historically provided low volatility returns with relatively stable income, and a positive correlation to inflation.

Institutional investors have been steadily growing their allocations to real assets over the last two decades, yet individual investor portfolios lag their institutional counterparts by a wide margin. Versus Capital makes complex and potentially valuable real asset investments easily accessible to fiduciary advisers and their clients.



1-877-200-1878







5050 S Syracuse Street, Suite 1100 Denver, CO 80237

US Core Bonds: Bloomberg US Agg Bond Index is an unmanaged index representing more than 5,000 taxable government, investment-grade corporate and mortgage-backed securities, and is generally considered a barometer of the US bond market.

US Corporates: Bloomberg US Corporate Bond Index is a benchmark index that tracks the performance of investment-grade corporate bonds. Unlike high-yield bonds, investment-grade bonds have higher credit ratings and are considered to have a lower risk of default.

US High Yield: Bloomberg US Corporate High Yield Bond Index is a benchmark index that tracks the performance of high-yield corporate bonds in the United States. High-yield bonds are also known as "junk bonds" because they are issued by companies with lower credit ratings, which implies a higher risk of default compared to investment-grade bonds.

The Morningstar LSTA US Leveraged Loan Index is a market-value weighted index that measures the performance of the US leveraged loan market.

Hybrid Infrastructure Debt combines features of both traditional bank loans and high-yield bonds. An example of hybrid infrastructure debt is a Term Loan B security. This structure offers a blend of secured status and trading flexibility similar to high-yield bonds, while still providing collateral protection like traditional bank loans.

First lien loan is a type of debt that has the highest priority in repayment and is secured by a borrower's collateral, giving the lender the first claim on the asset if the borrower defaults.

Floating rate loan is a loan with an interest rate that adjusts periodically based on a benchmark rate plus a fixed margin.

YTM is the rate of return generated assuming interest payments and capital gains or losses as if the instrument is held to maturity. Distributions from underlying investments are not guaranteed and may fluctuate. This figure does not reflect past performance and cannot predict future results.

Funds involve risk including possible loss of principal. You should consider the investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses of the Fund carefully before investing. The prospectus contains this and other important information. Please read it carefully before investing. You may obtain a prospectus and other fund documents by going to versuscapital.com or calling (855) 653-7173.

Securities offered through Foreside Funds Distributors LLC, the distributor of the Versus Capital Infrastructure Income Fund. Advisory services and products are offered through Versus Capital Advisors LLC, not affiliated with Foreside Funds Distributors LLC

CAREFULLY CONSIDER THE FUND'S INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES, RISKS, CHARGES, AND EXPENSES BEFORE INVESTING. YOU CAN OBTAIN THE PROSPECTUS WITH THIS AND OTHER INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUND FROM THE VERSUS CAPITAL WEB SITE (versuscapital.com). READ IT CAREFULLY BEFORE INVESTING.

What are Some of the Risks of the Fund?

Infrastructure and infrastructure-related assets entail special risks, including adverse changes in local, national and international economies, supply and demand for services from and access to infrastructure, changes in interest rates, changes in laws and other governmental rules, technological developments and disruptions, and environmental problems.

In addition to risks generally associated with debt securities and related investments (e.g., credit risk, interest rate risk), investments in loans and loan-related investments subject to other risks, including declines in loan collateral value, loss of liquidity, and legal or contractual restrictions on resale.

The Fund intends to operate as a "non-diversified" fund under the Investment Company Act of 1940. Changes in the financial condition or market assessment of a single holding may cause greater fluctuation in the Fund's net asset value than in a "diversified" Fund. The Fund is not intended as a complete investment program but instead as a way to help investors diversify into infrastructure. Diversification does not ensure a profit or guarantee against a loss.

A multi-manager strategy involves certain risks. For example, it is possible that some private fund managers or sub-advisers may take similar market positions, thereby interfering with the Fund's investment goal.

The adviser, sub-advisers and private fund managers manage portfolios for themselves and other clients. A conflict of interest between the Fund and these other parties may arise which could disadvantage the Fund. For example, a suitable but limited investment opportunity might be allocated to another client rather than to the Fund.

The Fund's investments in direct infrastructure debt and private funds will be priced based on estimates of fair value, which may prove to be inaccurate. Therefore, the value of the Fund's investments will be difficult to ascertain, and the valuations provided in respect of the Fund's private funds and other private securities will likely vary from the amounts the Fund would receive upon withdrawal of its investments. Additionally, given the limited liquidity of these investments, the Fund may not be able to alter its portfolio allocation in sufficient time to respond to any underlying material changes, resulting in substantial losses.

The Fund does not intend to list its shares on any securities exchange during the offering period, and a secondary market in the shares is not expected to develop. There is no guarantee that shareholders will be able to sell all of their tendered shares during a quarterly repurchase offer. An investment is not suitable for investors that require liquidity, other than through the Fund's repurchase policy.

You should not expect to be able to sell your shares other than through the Fund's repurchase policy, regardless of how the Fund performs.

The Fund is distributed by Foreside Funds Distributors LLC