COHEN & STEERS INFRASTRUCTURE FUND INC
Form N-CSR
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UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM N-CSR

CERTIFIED SHAREHOLDER REPORT OF REGISTERED MANAGEMENT INVESTMENT COMPANIES

Investment Company Act file number 811-21485

Cohen & Steers Infrastructure Fund, Inc.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in charter)

280 Park Avenue, 10th Floor, New York, NY	10017
(Address of principal executive offices)	(Zip code)

Adam M. Derechin

Cohen & Steers Capital Management, Inc.

280 Park Avenue

New York, New York 10017
(Name and address of agent for service)

Registrant s telephone number, including area code: (212) 832-3232

Date of fiscal year end: December 31

Date of reporting period: December 31, 2010

Item 1. Reports to Stockholders.

COHEN & STEERS INFRASTRUCTURE FUND, INC.

To Our Shareholders:

We would like to share with you our report for the year ended December 31, 2010. The net asset value (NAV) at that date was $18.53 per common share. The Fund's common stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) and its share price can differ from its NAV; at year end, the Fund's closing price on the NYSE was $16.42.

The total returns, including income, for the Fund and its comparative benchmarks were:

	Six Months Ended December 31, 2010	Year Ended December 31, 2010
Cohen & Steers Infrastructure Fund at Market Value[a]	35.53%	11.18%
Cohen & Steers Infrastructure Fund at Net Asset Value[a]	27.12%	15.07%
UBS Global 50/50 Infrastructure & Utilities Index[b]	16.75%	4.63%
Blended benchmark 80% UBS Global 50/50 Infrastructure & Utilities Index/20% BofA Merrill Lynch Fixed Rate Preferred Index[b]	15.18%	6.55%
S&P 500 Index[b]	23.27%	15.06%

The performance data quoted represent past performance. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. The investment return and the principal value of an investment will fluctuate and shares, if sold, may be worth more or less than their original cost. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance data quoted. Performance results reflect the effects of leverage, resulting from borrowings under a credit agreement. Current total returns of the Fund can be obtained by visiting our Web site at cohenandsteers.com.

The Fund implements fair value pricing when the daily change in a specific U.S. market index exceeds a predetermined percentage. Fair value pricing adjusts the valuation of non-U.S. holdings to account for such index change following the close of foreign markets. This standard practice has been adopted by a majority of the fund industry to deter investors from arbitraging funds with a large percentage of non-U.S. holdings. In the event fair value pricing is implemented on the first and/or last day of a performance measurement period, the Fund's return may diverge from the relative performance of its benchmark index, which does not use fair value pricing. An investor cannot invest directly in an index.

[a] As a closed-end investment company, the price of the Fund's NYSE-traded shares will be set by market forces and at times may deviate from the NAV per share of the Fund.

[b] The UBS Global 50/50 Infrastructure & Utilities Index tracks the performance of global infrastructure-related securities, split evenly between utilities and infrastructure and is net of dividend withholding taxes. The BofA Merrill Lynch Fixed Rate Preferred Index is an unmanaged index of preferred securities. The S&P 500 Index is an unmanaged index of common stocks that is frequently used as a general measure of stock market performance.

COHEN & STEERS INFRASTRUCTURE FUND, INC.

The Fund makes regular quarterly distributions at a level rate (the "Policy"). Distributions paid by the Fund are subject to recharacterization for tax purposes and are taxable up to the amount of the Fund's investment company taxable income and net realized gains. As a result of the Policy, the Fund may pay distributions in excess of the Fund's investment company taxable income and realized gains. This excess would be a "return of capital" distributed from the Fund's assets. Distributions of capital decrease the Fund's total assets and, therefore, could have the effect of increasing the Fund's expense ratio. In addition, in order to make these distributions, the Fund may have to sell portfolio securities at a less than opportune time.

Investment Review

Global equities had a good year in 2010, as early doubts about the global recovery transitioned to mild optimism in the second half. Investors showed greater willingness to take on risk, but macroeconomic concerns continued to take a toll, including stubbornly high unemployment in the United States and sovereign-debt concerns in Europe.

Europe's fiscal troubles affected infrastructure securities disproportionately, as several large companies in the sector are domiciled in countries that faced significant budget challenges, including Spain and Italy. Concerns also emerged that China's growing efforts to fight inflation might cool demand from the country and hinder global growth. However, equity markets finished strong, boosted by encouraging economic news and additional quantitative easing measures by the U.S. Federal Reserve.

As the general outlook improved, economically sensitive infrastructure subsectors thrived, including marine ports, which benefited from rising trade volumes. Communications infrastructure benefited from rapid growth in wireless data usage, while water utilities and natural gas companies also performed well.

Toll roads and electric utilities lagged, as they were among the most affected by the European debt crisis. United States integrated utilities also lagged, given continued weak power prices. Japanese infrastructure stocks underperformed, with concerns over equity raises in the utility sector weighing on shares.

Preferred securities had strong performance

Signs of economic recovery, near-zero short-term interest rates and an improvement in bank fundamentals contributed to a rally in preferred securities. Investors were focused on regulatory changes during the year that will eventually phase out the use of hybrid preferred securities as Tier 1 regulatory capital. The proposed reforms created opportunities to invest in securities that are likely to be redeemed at attractive terms.

Over-the-counter preferreds, owned primarily by institutional investors, had especially strong returns and outpaced exchange-traded (retail) issues. REIT preferreds performed well overall, as real estate companies continued to see improving fundamentals. Many larger REITs reopened existing preferreds during the first half of the year, but smaller issuers came to market with a stream of new offerings in the second half. Bank and brokerage issues had mixed returns, while those of insurance companies were generally strong, benefiting from easing concerns regarding equity-sensitive annuity products.

COHEN & STEERS INFRASTRUCTURE FUND, INC.

Fund performance

The Fund had a positive return for the year and outperformed its benchmark. Relative performance was mostly due to stock selection and an overweight in pipeline infrastructure companies, including out-of-index investments in the U.S. that had large gains. Stock selection in integrated electric utilities also helped. We were underweight several European integrated electric utilities that faced challenging fundamental conditions, including weak power markets and regulatory intervention. Other positive factors included our stock selection in water infrastructure companies and an underweight in toll road operators.

Detractors to relative performance included our underweight and stock selection in railway companies, especially our avoidance of Central Japan Railway. Our cautious approach was the result of our negative view of the Japanese equity market in general, as well as the potentially negative impact of reduced highway tolls and concerns that the company would issue equity to fund its large capital expenditure program. Other negative factors included underweights in airports, marine ports and communications infrastructure.

Our allocation to preferred securities and corporate debt had a positive impact on relative returns for the year, with the Fund's fixed income holdings performing substantially better than the benchmark. Some below-investment-grade issues had particularly good performance due to improving fundamentals and credit upgrades in the banking sector.

The Fund employs leverage as part of a yield-enhancement strategy. Leverage, which can increase total return in rising markets (just as it can have the opposite effect in declining markets), boosted the Fund's performance for the year compared with its benchmarks, which are not leveraged.

Impact of derivatives on Fund performance

The Fund is leveraged using bank borrowings and pays a floating rate of interest on these borrowings. The Fund has employed interest rate swaps with the purpose of reducing the impact of a potential increase in interest rates which would negatively impact Fund earnings. In effect, the swaps exchange a floating rate payment for a fixed rate payment. Although employed as a hedge, the swaps are marked-to-market daily and can contribute positively or negatively to the net asset value of the Fund. During 2010, the Fund's use of swaps had a negative impact on the NAV and performance of the Fund.

The Fund also sold put or covered call options on an index or security with the intention of earning option premiums, potentially increasing distributable income and reducing volatility. The use of these options did not have a material impact on performance during the period.

Investment Outlook

Global economic conditions appear to be improving, though there are concerns about the extent to which it is self sustaining, and we are focused on the impact of potentially higher interest rates and inflation. China has indicated that it is serious about containing inflation with tighter policies, possibly tempering a major source of

COHEN & STEERS INFRASTRUCTURE FUND, INC.

global demand in the medium term. In the U.S., economic indicators appear to point to a stable recovery, but risks include continued high unemployment and burgeoning government budget deficits. We see the sovereign overhang in Europe persisting, as demand is likely to suffer with governments cutting spending and raising taxes to close budget gaps.

The good news is that other emerging economies, such as Brazil and Mexico, continue to be a tremendous source of growth for the sector. Infrastructure improvements are a critical part of their economic development, and companies in these markets have demonstrated improving corporate governance and are benefiting from increasing regulatory transparency.

Amid this cautious optimism, we believe the global recovery will continue to drive infrastructure fundamentals in both emerging and developed economies, including increases in energy demand, import/export business and traffic on roads and railways. We anticipate continued regulatory risk in 2011, but political leaders seem to acknowledge the need to incentivize private investment in infrastructure by allowing attractive rates of return on investments. We also expect to see increased acquisition activity, as companies have ample cash reserves and governments are continuing to sell infrastructure as a means to restoring their financial health.

Regarding preferred securities, they continue to enjoy an above-average yield advantage relative to Treasurys, which we believe will aid relative performance. We base this on ample room for collapsing credit spreads and the likelihood of improving corporate fundamentals and preferred supply-and-demand dynamics. Banks are likely to be slow to issue new types of preferreds until there is more clarification on bank regulatory requirements (expected in mid-2011), which we believe may help existing preferred shareholders, as investors seek to take advantage of preferreds' attractive yields.

COHEN & STEERS INFRASTRUCTURE FUND, INC.

Sincerely,

MARTIN COHEN	ROBERT H. STEERS
Co-chairman	*Co-chairman*
ROBERT S. BECKER	WILLIAM F. SCAPELL
Portfolio Manager	*Portfolio Manager*

BEN MORTON

Portfolio Manager

The views and opinions in the preceding commentary are subject to change. There is no guarantee that any market forecast set forth in the commentary will be realized. This material represents an assessment of the market environment at a specific point in time, should not be relied upon as investment advice and is not intended to predict or depict performance of any investment.

Visit Cohen & Steers online at cohenandsteers.com

For more information about any of our funds, visit cohenandsteers.com, where you will find daily net asset values, fund fact sheets and portfolio highlights. You can also access newsletters, education tools and market updates covering the global real estate, listed infrastructure, utilities, large cap value and preferred securities sectors.

In addition, our Web site contains comprehensive information about our firm, including our most recent press releases, profiles of our senior investment professionals and an overview of our investment approach.

COHEN & STEERS INFRASTRUCTURE FUND, INC.

Our Leverage Strategy
(Unaudited)

Our current leverage strategy utilizes borrowings up to the maximum permitted by the 1940 Act to provide additional capital for the Fund, with an objective of increasing the net income available for shareholders. As of December 31, 2010, leverage represented 34%[a] of the Fund's managed assets.

It has been our philosophy to utilize interest rate swap transactions to seek to reduce the interest rate risk inherent in our utilization of leverage. Considering that borrowings have variable interest rate payments, we seek to lock in those rates on a significant portion of this additional capital through interest rate swap agreements (where we effectively convert our variable rate obligation to a fixed rate obligation for the term of the swap agreements). Specifically, as of December 31, 2010, we have fixed the rate on 46% of our borrowings at an average interest rate of 3.5% for an average remaining period of 2.5 years (when we first entered into the swaps, the average term was 5.4 years). Locking in a significant portion of our leveraging costs is designed to protect the dividend-paying ability of the Fund. The use of leverage increases the volatility of the Fund's net asset value in both up and down markets. However, we believe that locking in a portion of the Fund's leveraging costs for the term of the swap agreements partially protects the Fund's expenses from an increase in short-term interest rates.

Leverage Facts[b]

Leverage (as a % of managed assets)[a]	34%
% Fixed Rate	46%
% Variable Rate	54%
Weighted Average Rate on Swaps	3.5%
Weighted Average Term on Swaps	2.5 years
Current Rate on Debt[c]	1.3%

The Fund seeks to enhance its dividend yield through leverage. The use of leverage is a speculative technique and there are special risks and costs associated with leverage. The net asset value of the Fund's common shares may be reduced by the issuance and ongoing costs of leverage. So long as the Fund is able to invest in securities that produce a realized investment yield that is greater than the total cost of leverage, the leverage strategy will produce higher current net investment income for the common shareholders. On the other hand, to the extent that the total cost of leverage exceeds the incremental income gained from employing such leverage, the common shareholders would realize lower net investment income. In addition to the impact on net income, the use of leverage will have an effect of magnifying capital appreciation or depreciation for common shareholders. Specifically, in an up market, leverage will typically generate greater capital appreciation than if the Fund was not employing leverage. Conversely, in down markets, the use of leverage will generally result in greater capital depreciation than if the Fund had been unlevered. To the extent that the Fund is required or elects to reduce its leverage, the Fund may need to liquidate investments, including under adverse economic conditions which may result in capital losses potentially reducing returns to common shareholders. There can be no assurance that a leveraging strategy will be successful during any period in which it is employed.

[a] On June 1, 2009, the Securities and Exchange Commission issued an order (the "Order") to the Fund providing an exemption from Section 18(a)(1) of the 1940 Act. The Order temporarily permitted the Fund to maintain 200% asset coverage for debt used to replace auction market preferred securities (AMPS) rather than the 300% asset coverage

required by Section 18(a)(1) for debt. Effective October 7, 2010, it was no longer necessary for the Fund to utilize the temporary relief and the Fund began complying with the 300% asset coverage required by Section 18(a)(1). The decrease in asset coverage below 300% was caused by a decrease in market value of the Fund's portfolio securities and is not deemed to be a violation of Section 18(a)(1).

[b] Data as of December 31, 2010. Information is subject to change.

[c] See Note 6 in Notes to Financial Statements.

COHEN & STEERS INFRASTRUCTURE FUND, INC.

DECEMBER 31, 2010

Top Ten Holdings[a]
(Unaudited)

Security	Value	% of Managed Assets
American Tower Corp.	$ 85,717,236	3.5%
East Japan Railway Co.	75,132,208	3.1
Vinci SA	74,463,641	3.1
SES SA	58,603,681	2.4
MarkWest Energy Partners LP	49,630,791	2.0
Southern Co.	49,416,442	2.0
Terna Rete Elettrica Nazionale S.p.A.	48,108,465	2.0
Ferrovial SA	47,919,379	2.0
Transurban Group	47,474,040	2.0
Atlantia S.p.A.	45,970,284	1.9

[a] Top ten holdings are determined on the basis of the value of individual securities held. All of the securities listed above are common stock. The Fund may also hold positions in other types of securities issued by the companies listed above. See the Schedule of Investments for additional details on such other positions.

Sector Breakdown

(Based on Managed Assets)
(Unaudited)

COHEN & STEERS INFRASTRUCTURE FUND, INC.

SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS

December 31, 2010

		Number of Shares	Value
COMMON STOCK	118.0%		
BANK	0.2%		
SJB Escrow Corp., Class A, 144A[a,b,c,d]		128,300	$ 2,566,000
CONSUMER DISCRETIONARY CABLE & SATELLITE	5.0%		
Eutelsat Communications (France)[e]		573,000	20,972,519
SES SA (Luxembourg)[e,f]		2,461,700	58,603,681
			79,576,200
ENERGY	21.4%		
INTEGRATED OIL & GAS	1.6%		
Origin Energy Ltd. (Australia)[e]		1,459,495	24,869,579
OIL & GAS STORAGE & TRANSPORTATION	19.8%		
Buckeye Partners LP[a,c,h]		211,440	13,141,398
DCP Midstream Partners LP[e,g]		578,125	21,621,875
Enbridge (Canada)[e,f]		438,732	24,828,975
Enbridge Energy Partners LP[e,g]		132,318	8,253,997
Energy Transfer Partners LP[e,g]		587,777	30,458,604
Enterprise Products Partners LP[e,g]		834,100	34,706,901
Kinder Morgan Energy Partners LP[e,g]		330,692	23,234,420
Magellan Midstream Partners LP[e,g]		166,397	9,401,431
MarkWest Energy Partners LP[e,g]		1,145,943	49,630,791
Targa Resources Corp.[d]		234,098	6,276,167
TransCanada Corp. (Canada)[e]		1,132,300	43,262,674
Williams Cos. (The)[e,g]		909,091	22,472,730
Williams Partners LP[e,g]		607,894	28,358,255
			315,648,218
TOTAL ENERGY			340,517,797
INDUSTRIALS	26.0%		
AIRPORT SERVICES	3.4%		
Auckland International Airport Ltd. (New Zealand)[e]		5,293,013	8,991,005
Australian Infrastructure Fund (Australia)		2,650,000	5,095,591
Fraport AG (Germany)		97,400	6,138,139
Map Group (Australia)[e]		11,214,268	34,295,169
			54,519,904

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

COHEN & STEERS INFRASTRUCTURE FUND, INC.

SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS (Continued)

December 31, 2010

		Number of Shares	Value
CONSTRUCTION & ENGINEERING	7.7%		
Ferrovial SA (Spain)[e]		4,823,100	$ 47,919,379
Vinci SA (France)[e]		1,369,807	74,463,641
			122,383,020
HIGHWAYS & RAILTRACKS	9.7%		
Abertis Infraestructuras S.A. (Spain)		353,800	6,361,294
Atlantia S.p.A. (Italy)[e,f]		2,252,860	45,970,284
Cia de Concessoes Rodoviarias (Brazil)[e]		1,154,677	32,623,103
Jiangsu Expressway Co., Ltd., Class H (Hong Kong)		8,302,968	9,528,416
OHL Mexico SAB de CV (Mexico)[d]		2,208,060	4,235,542
Shenzhen Expressway Co., Ltd. (Hong Kong)		12,800,385	7,591,830
Transurban Group (Australia)[e]		9,065,576	47,474,040
			153,784,509
INDUSTRIAL CONGLOMERATES	0.4%		