

2011 - Kansas Tourism Satellite Account: Key Highlights

- In 2011, Kansas received **32 Million** visitors generating tourism expenditures of **\$8 Billion** in 2011. This represents an increase of 3.4% in visitation from 2010, and a 9.0% growth in visitor spending.
 - o 2011 average per visitor spending: \$236
 - Each visitor adds approximately \$182 to the Gross State Product (GSP) and \$105 in wages paid to workers directly employed in tourism.
 - o Kansas' share of total US tourism grew by 2.0% from 2010 to 2011.
- In terms of jobs, tourism is the **third largest industry** in the state employing approximately **10**% of the population.
 - o Tourism is responsible for 148,228 jobs in the state, and \$2.5B in wages and salaries.
 - o Only 217 visitors are required to create a new job in Kansas.
 - 320 visitors will pay for one year of education for a Kansas public school student.¹
- Tourism is responsible for 4.4% of the total Kansas GSP; yet, tourism activity provides 14.4% of all state and local tax receipts.
 - o Accordingly, tourism provides \$917 in tax relief to each Kansas Household.
 - State and local per visitor tax receipts: \$32
 - State and local tax receipts in 2011 were over \$1B, with \$850M coming from indirect business tax receipts.

Measurement	2011	2010	2009	Growth '10-'11	Growth '09-'10	Perspective
Visitation and Expenditures • Total Person-Stays* • Total Tourism Expenditures	32.11 M \$8.03 B	31.05 M \$7.79 B	30.21 M \$7.06 B	3.4 % 3.1 %	2.8 % 10.4 %	•Since '09, spending growth has outpaced visitation growth, resulting in strong per/person spending increases
Economic Value (GSP) • Core Tourism (direct) • Total Impact (direct+indirect)	\$4.52 B \$5.83 B	\$4.15 B \$5.60 B	\$4.02 B \$5.17 B	9.0% 4.0%	3.0% 8.4%	• In 2011, Kansas GSP grew by 3.8%
Wages & Salaries Core Tourism (direct) Total Impact (direct+indirect)	\$2.55 B \$3.36 B	\$2.34 B \$3.27 B	\$2.31 B \$3.01 B	9.2% 2:7%	1.3% 8.6%	• In 2011, average annual total tourism wages were nearly \$23,000
Employment ('000) Core Tourism (direct) Total Impact (direct+indirect)	128.65 148.23	119.99 143.04	119.92 1.7.53	7.2% 3.6%	0.1% 4.0%	• 1 out of every 10 workers in Kansas owes their job to the tourism industry

¹ Per student expenditure taken from the Federal Education Budget Project.

'The Source for Critical Information and Insight"





Kansas Tourism 2011

IHS Consulting

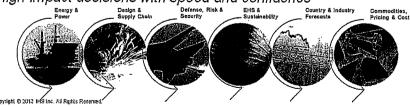
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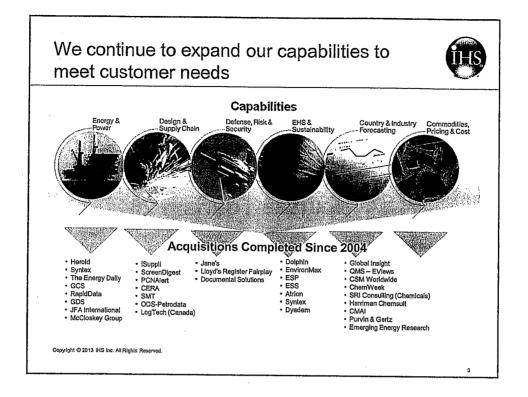
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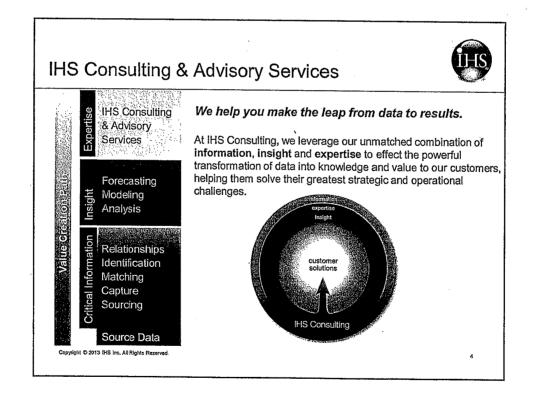
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Government/Public Sector Consulting – Client Segments



- Federal Government US Departments of Energy, Transportation, Defense
- State & Local Government State of Texas, City of Philadelphia, Memphis Regional Planning Commission
- Trade Associations Int'l. Franchise Assoc., America's Natural Gas Alliance, American Gear Manufacturers Assoc.
- International Government European Commission, NATO, Agencia Brasileira de Desenvolvimento Industrial

Core Capabilities for Government Consulting



· Economic Impact Analysis

 Key themes: effects of public policy on the economy, jobs, incomes, tax revenues

· Economic Development Strategy

 Key themes: national investment, industrial development, cluster analysis, tourism analysis

· Security & Military Intelligence

 Key themes: threat assessment, open source intelligence methods and analysis, weapons systems analysis

· Fraud, Waste & Abuse Analytics

· Key themes: predictive modeling, data mining, fraud detection

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Core Capabilities for Government Consulting, continued



Market Sizing & Forecasting

Key themes: Product line forecasting, market size, market segmentation

Trade & Freight-flow Analysis

 Key themes: point-to-point flow of goods by transportation mode, import/export volumes by commodity and mode, fleet assessment, CO2 emissions analysis

· Cost Forecasting

· Key themes: measuring inflation in goods and services, purchasing guidance

· Healthcare

 Key themes: supply/demand of medical services by specialty, workforce requirements, healthcare policy analysis and simulation

Core Capabilities for Government Consulting, continued



· Energy Resource Strategy

 Key themes: establishing regulatory regimes, tender support, resource assessment, licensing strategy

· Fiscal Analysis

· Key themes: revenue forecasting, dynamic scoring, tax policy

Automotive Analysis

· Key themes: CO2 emissions analysis, vehicle safety issues, alt. vehicles

Chemicals Analysis

 Key themes: Key themes: technology viability, risk management and mitigation, potential economic competitiveness, capital project feasibility

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Travel and Tourism Expertise



- Visitation & Spending Forecasts –by category and by country, region, state, or U.S. city. Market size, growth, and share.
- Market Feasibility & Investment Facilitation market analysis & research, demand/supply review, policy evaluation, development cost analysis.
- Destination Impact & Concession Support economic impact of the construction and operations of individual facilities –resort, convention center, entertainment venue, event...
- Tourism Economic Impact & Tourism Satellite Accounting conforming to the UN/WTO standards. What does travel & tourism contribute in jobs, wages, spending, and taxes to a national or local economy?
- Tourism Policy Analysis travel & tourism policy evaluation and rationalization.

Tourism Satellite Accounting



- The Tourism Satellite Account is the international (UN/WTO, OECD) standard for measuring the contribution of tourism to an economy
- · Measuring the industry "tourism" is difficult:
 - Tourism industry is not measured in standard economic acts systems.
 - Most industries are accounted via the supply-side firms categorized into NAICS codes and asked about jobs rev costs.
 - But tourism is a demand-side activity:
 the focus is on what the traveler buys before and during a result, tourism touches many industries
- 4Cs: Credibility, Comprehensiveness, Comparable Consistency, Reserved

Benefits of a TSA: Benchmarking & Analysis



- ✓Are we spending enough on tourism promotion and infrastructure? Compares government support of the tourism sector with government revenue generated by tourism.
- √Which are our best economic development targets and are candidaterequested concessions worth it? Allows policy-makers to compare the size & growth of tourism to other industrial sectors.
- ✓What is the ROI of public tourism investment? Enables analysts to assess longterm health of the tourism sector vis-a-vis capital investment and government support.
- ✓ How can we benchmark ourselves against our destination competition? Provides an accepted international standard for benchmarking.
- ✓ How can we communicate the full value of tourism to policy makers, businesses, and citizens? Quantifies how other industries benefit from tourism.

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TSA and Tourism Economic Impact: Client Examples



Tourism Satellite Account

- · KANSAS
- North Dakota
- · New Jersey
- Bahamas
- Delaware
- · Maryland
- Israel
- Dubai
- Abu Dhabi
- South Dakota
- · Rhode Island
- Guam
- · North Carolina
- Alaska
- · South Carolina
- Virginia
- Utah

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Economic Impact

- · Idaho
- Pennsylvania
- Indiana

City Tourism Impact

- · Washington, DC
- NYC
- · Dallas
- Boston
- · Arlington, TX Sacramento
- Baltimore
- Philadelphia
- Orlando · Camden & SNJ
- Tulsa · St. Louis
- · Kansas City
- · Battle Creek
- · Durham, NC
- Savannah
- · Pittsburgh
- Austin
- Indianapolis
- · Omaha

TSA: Definitions of Key Terms



- · Visitor: GT 50 miles, non-commuting day trips, or all overnight stays
- Person Stays: stays times the number in the party
- Resident Outbound Tourism: Only outbound purchases made in advance of a trip are included. No resident usage of KS tourism assets.
- <u>Tourism Expenditures:</u> A TSA concept, includes all spending by all constituents on travel made in the jurisdiction (KS), as well as all investment
- <u>Visitor Spending:</u> Spending in the jurisdiction by visitors (accommodations, food & beverage, shopping, transportation, entertainment, other)
- Total Economic Impact: "GDP" definition...spending less value of supply chain purchases made elsewhere. The amount truly retained in jurisdiction.
- <u>Import Leakages:</u> The value of supply chain purchases made outside of the jurisdiction.
- Direct Spending/Jobs/Wages: Industries that "touch" the visitor (e.g. hotels, restaurants, museums,...)
- Indirect Spending/Jobs/Wages: Industries that supply those that touch the



2011 Travel Year TSA Results

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Kansas Tourism in 2011: A Top Line View





- ✓ 32 million visitors generated tourism expenditures of \$8.0B in 2011
- ✓ In '11, visitation increased by 3/4% and visitor spending grew by 9/0% ✓ Avg. spend-per-visitor was \$236\in 11
 ✓ 1 of every 10 Kansas Citizens owes his/her job to tourisr
 ✓ Avg. Annual Tourism Wages were nearly \$23,000 in 11

 - 1 of every 10 Kansas Citizens owes his/her job to tourism
- ✓ Every 217 visitor/travelers creates a new job in KS.

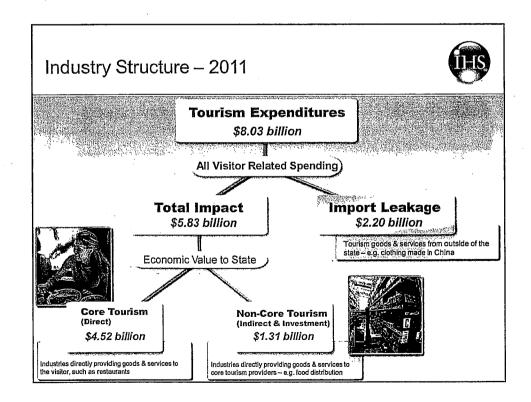
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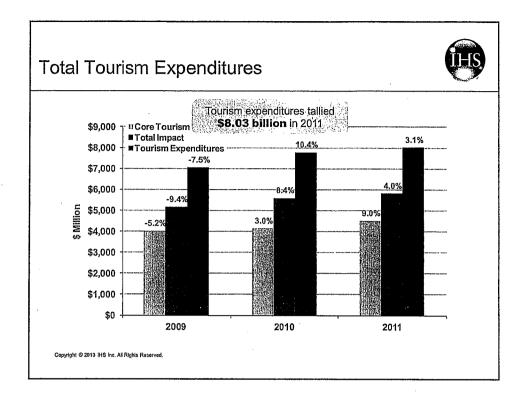
Kansas Tourism: The Impact on KS & the US





- ✓ Tourism is responsible for 4.4% of total KS Gross State Product
- ✓ Tourism is the 3rd largest industry in KS (based upon jobs)
- ✓ Tourism generated 14.4% of all state & local tax revenue in '11
- ✓ Tourism's tax contribution reached \$917 per KS Household
- ✓ In '11, KS's share of US total tourism jobs grew by 2:0% from '10.
- ✓ In '11, KS's share of US direct tourism jobs grew by 5.3% from '10.
- ✓ In '11, KS's share of US direct tourism output grew by 0.5% from '10.





Kansas TSA: Top Line Results



Measurement	2011 (billion)	2010 (billion)	2009 (billion)	Growth Rate '10-'11	Growth Rate '09-'10
Total Tourism Expenditures	\$8.03	\$7.79	\$7.06	3.1%	10.4%
Total Impact	\$5.83	\$5.60	\$5.17	4.0%	8.4%
Core Tourism (direct)	\$4.52	\$4.15	\$4.02	9.0%	3.0%
Non-Core Tourism	\$1.31	\$1.46	\$1.14	-10.3%	27.4%
Import Leakage	\$2.20	\$2.19	\$1.89	0.6%	15.7%

- Tourism in Kansas has made a steady recovery since the twoyear recessionary driven downturn during 2008 and 2009.
- While non-core investment eased up in 2011, strong core industry growth led to an overall increase in expenditures.

KS Tourism: Visitation and Spending



Measurement	2011	2010	2009	Growth '10-'11	Growth '09-'10	Perspective
Visitation and Expenditures	32.11 M	31.05 M	30.21 M	3.4 %	2.8 %	•Since '09, spending growth has outpaced visitation growth, resulting in strong
Total Person-Stays* Total Tourism Expenditures	\$8.03 B	\$7.79 B	\$7.06 B	3.1 %	10.4 %	per/person spending increases
Economic Value (GSP)						
Core Tourism (direct)	\$4.52 B	\$4.15 B	\$4.02 B	9.0%	3.0%	• In 2011, Kansas GSP grew by 3.8%
Total Impact (direct+indirect)	\$5.83 B	\$5.60 B	\$5.17 B	4.0%	8.4%	29 0.073
Wages & Salaries						• In 2011, average annual
Core Tourism (direct)	\$2.55 B	\$2.34 B	\$2.31 B	9.2%	1.3%	total tourism wages were
Total Impact (direct+indirect)	\$3.36 B	\$3.27 B	\$3.01 B	2.7%	8.6%	nearly \$23,000
Employment ('000)						• 1 out of every 10 workers
Core Tourism (direct)	128.65	119.99	119.92	7.2%	0.1%	in Kansas owes their job to
• Total Impact (direct+indirect)	148.23	143.04	1.7.53	3.6%	4.0%	the tourism industry

^{*} Domestic total only, data provided by D.K. Shifflet & Associates Numbers may differ due to rounding

Source: IHS Global Insight

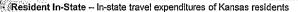
Total Impact of Tourism



- In 2011, the total impact of travel & tourism (direct and indirect) was \$5.83 billion.
- The ratio of the total impact to total expenditures reveals that 73% of each tourism dollar spent in Kansas is retained in the state. The remainder represents import leakages.
- Over 128,000 direct jobs were supported by core travel & tourism economy activity.
 This accounts for 9.7% of total non-farm employment in the state.
- Another 19,580 indirect jobs were supported by core tourism activity.
- Approximately \$2.55 billion in wages & salaries (direct impact) was generated by core travel & tourism in 2011.
- Tourism generated \$931 million in federal government taxes and \$1,025 million in state & and local government taxes in 2011.

Breaking Down Tourism Expenditures





- In-state Business Travel Kansas businesses' spending within the state economy on travel
- Government Spending Kansas Tourism Office Budget, transportation functions related to tourism, publicly funded attractions and funding for security in tourism-intensive areas
- Investment Construction of hotels, attractions, tourism infrastructure, operating and transportation equipment
- Domestic Out-of-State Spending of all visitors to Kansas coming from other parts of the country (Key Category)
- International Spending of International visitors to Kansas
- Resident Outbound Resident spending preparing for an out-of-state

Breaking Down Tourism Expenditures - 2011

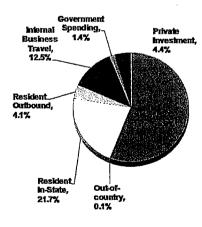
Millions \$\$



Visitors from other states represent the largest portion of tourism expenditures in KS

Share

In State	3,543	44%
Other U.S.	4,482	56%
International	8	0%
ग्रावा	8;034	100%
By Source	Millions \$\$	Share
Visitor Spending	7,235	90%
Resident Outbound	327	4%
Government Spending	116	1%
Construction & Investment	355	4%
Total	8 034	100%



Source: IHS Global Insight

By Origin

Category Distribution of Expenditures - 2011

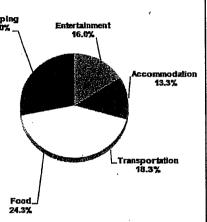


Shopping accounts for the largest share of tourism expenditure.

	2011 (\$M)	'10-'11 Growth	Share
Entertainment	1,213	12.9%	16.0%
Accommodation	1,009	5.6%	13.3%
Transportation	1,381	6.3%	18.3%
Food	1,841	9.4%	24.3%
Shopping	2,120	9.9%	28.0%
Total *	7,564	9.0%	100%

Total Visitor Expenditures (w/o construction, investment, & government spending)

Source: IHS Global Insight



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Core Tourism





- Answers the question "How does tourism compare with other industries?"
- **Core Tourism measures the size of the industry directly providing goods & services to the visitor.
- Therefore, all indirect effects are excluded these are part of other supplier industries such as wholesalers.

 The impact of capital investment is also excluded.
- Core Tourism generated **\$4.52 billion** in economic value in **2011**. This ranks core tourism as the **11th** largest private industry in Kansas in terms of gross state product (GSP).

Core Tourism - Gross State Product



Core Tourism contributed \$4.52 billion in economic value in 2011. Tourism ranked as the 11th largest private industry in the state.

Rank	Industry (NAICS Definitions)	Millions \$	% of State
1	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	12,421	10.7%
2	Durables Manufacturing	11,006	9.5%
3	Health Care and Social Assistance	9,997	8.6%
4	Wholesale Trade	8,414	7.3%
5	Retail Trade	8,271	7.2%
6	Finance and Insurance	8,012	6.9%
7	Non-Durables Manufacturing	7,806	6.8%
8	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	6,836	5.9%
9	Information	5,886	5.1%
10	Transportation & Warehousing	4,554	3.9%
11	Construction	4,018	3.5%
12	Admin., Support and Waste Management	3,892	3.4%
13	Other Services	3,212	2.8%
14	Accommodation and Food Services	3,145	2.7%
15	Utilities	2,815	2.4%
***************************************	Other Industries	15,289	13.2%
	Total Private GSP	115,578	100.0%
	Core Tourism	\$4,522	3.9%
Copyright (Total Travel & Tourism	\$5,830	5.0%



Core Tourism Impact - Composition - 2011



		\$ Value '11	'11-'10	% of
Rank	Industry	(Millions)	Growth	Total
1	Food services and drinking places	974	9.1%	21.5
2	Amusement, Gambling and Recreation industries	684	11.4%	15.1
3	Automotive equipment rental and leasing	589	8.5%	13.0
4	Hotels and motels	482	4.8%	10.7
5	Gasoline stations	444	21.4%	9.8
6	Food and beverage stores	405	8.5%	9.0
7	Miscellaneous store retailers	320	6.9%	7.1
8	General merchandise stores	156	3.2%	3.4
9	Travel arrangement and reservation services	140	-0.4%	3.1
10	Clothing and clothing accessories stores	. 97	9.5%	2.1
11	Real estate	79	2.0%	1.7
12	Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores	52	10.0%	1.2
13	Rail transportation	49	1.1%	1.1
14	Air transportation	20	9.6%	0.5
15	Performing arts companies	17	14.9%	0.4
	All Others	15	11.9%	0.3

Core Tourism - Kansas Jobs & Wages



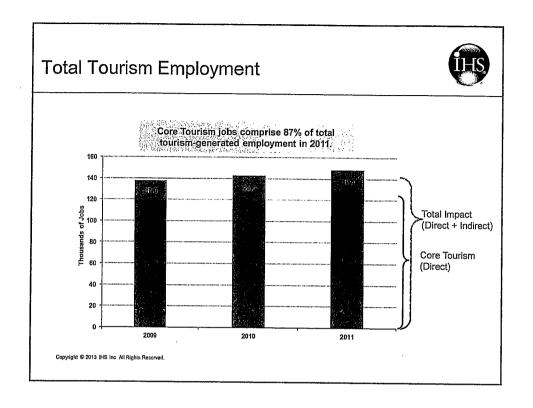
- Core Tourism is the third largest private sector employer in the state with 128,648 direct jobs in 2011.
- Core Tourism generated 12.1% of non-farm private state employment in 2011.
- Core Tourism jobs provided \$2.55 billion in wages & salaries in 2011.
- Core Tourism's average **annual wage was \$19,831** in 2011.

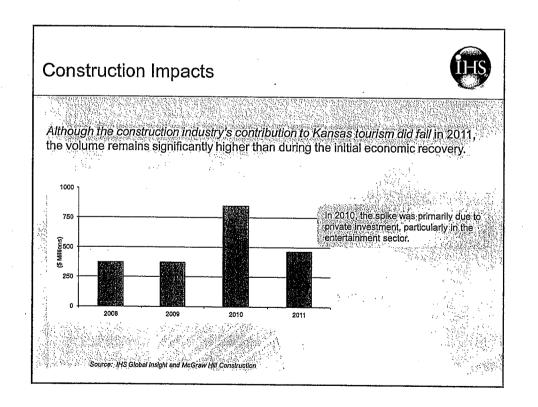
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Core Tourism - Employment Ranking - 2011



Rank	Kansas Industry		rted oyment usands)	% of State	Core Tourism Extracted Employment
1	Health Care and Social Assistance	i	164.3	15.5%	
2	Retail Trade		139.4	13.1%	95.0
3	Accommodation and Food Services		99.7	9.4%	52.4
4	Manufacturing, Durables	*.	97.8	9.2%	97.8
	Admin., Support and Waste Manageme	nt	71.1	6.7%	
5 6	Manufacturing, Nondurables		63.5	6.0%	63.5
7	Professional, Scientific, and Technical	Services	58.5	5.5%	56.3
8	Wholesale Trade	T	58.0	5.5%	58.0
9	Einance and Incurance	ore Tourism	54.5	5.1%	53.0
-	Construction	sented 128,648	53.3	5.0%	53.3
10 11	100	obs in 2011.	51.4	4.8%	
12	1	otal Tourism	45.6	4.3%	39.9
13	Information	epresented 148,228.	28.4	2.7%	28.4
14	Educational Services	140,220.	20.2	1.9%	. 20.2
15	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing		13.8	1.3%	13.0
	Other Industries		43.0	4.1%	15.
	Total Private Non-farm		1,062.5	100:0%	933.
THE PARTY OF THE P			128.7	12.1%	
Copyrigi	Core Tourism Total Travel & Tourism		148.2	14.0%	





Indirect Benefits in 2011: Tourism Supplier Industries



Despite not directly interacting with the 32 million visitors in 2011, many sectors still benefit greatly from tourism.

Indi	rect Benefits of Tourism			
Rank	Industry	\$ Value '11	'10-'11	% of
		(Millions)	Growth	Total
1	Real estate	\$119.9	4.8%	9.2%
2	Power generation and supply	\$76.3	4.7%	5.8%
3	Telecommunications	\$67.6	0.7%	5.2%
4	Wholesale trade	\$61.8	-2.1%	4.7%
5	Management of companies and enterprises	\$49.5	5.1%	3.8%
6	Insurance Carriers	\$49.4	6.8%	3.8%
7	Monetary authorities and depository activities	\$42.9	0.6%	3.3%
8	Non-depository credit intermediation	\$40.0	3.6%	3.1%
9	Food services and drinking places	\$39.4	4.1%	3.0%
10	Services to buildings and dwellings	\$33.5	4.3%	2.6%
11	US Postal Service	\$31.3	5.1%	2.4%
12	Advertising and related services	\$31.1	4.2%	2.4%
13	Accounting and bookkeeping services	\$25.5	3.3%	1.9%
14	Employment services	\$22.6	3.8%	1.7%
15	Maintenance of nonresidential structures	\$21.1	4.0%	1.6%
	Other Industries	\$394.8	-0.9%	30.2%
	Investment and Government	\$201.3	-45.7%	15.4%
io Element	Total	\$1,308.0	=10.3%	100.0%

Tourism's Contribution to Tax Revenues in 2011



- Tourism activity generated \$1,025 million in state and local government revenue in 2011, an increase of 9.0% from 2010.
- Indirect business tax contributed \$850 million to state government revenues in 2011.
- Total tourism contributes about 4.4% of total Kansas gross state product, yet it is responsible for about 14.4% of state government revenue in 2011.*
- If tourism didn't exist, each household would have to pay about \$917 more in taxes in order to maintain the current level of state and local tax receipts.

State tax collections taken from the U.S. Census Bureau's Summary of State and Local Government Tax Revenue Constitut © 2013 IHS Inc. All Rights Reserved

Tourism Generated Government Revenue



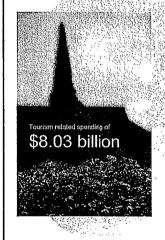
Tourism is a major contributor of government revenue at all levels.

	2011 Total (million\$)	2010 Total (million\$)	'10 - '11 Growth	
Federal Government				
Corporate Profits Tax	\$145.48	\$134.24	8.4%	
Indirect Business Tax	\$129.46	\$118.14	9.6%	
Personal Tax	\$229.79	\$210.87	9.0%	
Social Insurance Tax	\$426.05	\$391.08	8.9%	
Subtotal	\$930.79	\$854.32	9.0%	
State/Local Government				
Corporate Profits Tax	\$25.61	\$23.63	8.4%	
Hotel Tax	\$26.40	\$28.44	-7.2%	
Indirect Business Tax	\$849.59	\$775.33	9.6%	
Personal Tax	\$118.13	\$108.40	9.0%	
Social Insurance Tax	\$4.98	\$4.57	8.9%	
Subtotal	\$1,024.71	\$940.37	9.0%	
Grand Total	\$1,955.50	\$1,794.69	9.0%	

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The 2011 Impact: By the Numbers





TOTAL

Tourism Total Impact; **\$5.83 billion**4.4% of Total Gross State Product
Total Employment: **148,228 jobs**11.2% of Total Non-Farm Employment

CORE

Core Tourism Value Added: **\$4.52 billion**3.4% of Total Gross State Product
Core Employment: **128,648 jobs**

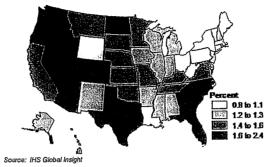
9.7% of Total Non-Farm Employment

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%'s shown above relate to total GSP and total non-farm employment, rankings shown previously were done on Private Sector on

Looking Forward, Employment Growth in the Region Is Expected to Be Strong







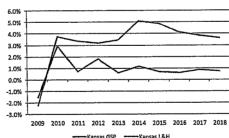
- Employment in Kansas and the surrounding states are expected to show above average annual growth over the next five years.
- Employment in Leisure and Hospitality in Kansas had been trending down over a three-year period, but grew in 2012 and is forecasted to continue growing in 2013.

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Looking Forward, the Leisure and Hospitality Industry is an **Actionable Opportunity** for Increased GSP Growth in Kansas



Annual Economic Growth in Kansas



Source: IHS Global Insight; based on nominal dollars

- Left alone, the Leisure and Hospitality industry within Kansas should see slow but steady growth going forward.
- However, strong economic growth within Kansas could potentially underpin a renewed focus on in-state tourism while continuing to draw visitor from outside the borders.

What Do Visitors* Mean to Kansas?



- ✓ Each KS visitor generates about \$250 in expenditures, \$69 of which goes to businesses that do not directly "touch" that visitor
- ✓ Every 217 visitors create a new job in Kansas
- ✓ Each visitor contributes about \$61 in tax receipts, \$32 of which goes to state & local authorities
- ✓ It takes only 320 visitors to pay for one KS public school student for one year**
- Each visitor generates \$105 in wages paid to workers directly employed in tourism
- ✓ Each visitor adds about \$182 to Gross State Product

*Person stays

Per student expenditure taken from the Federal Education Budget Project

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IHS CONSULTING

Leveraging the company's full suite of data, intelligence & expertise

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