

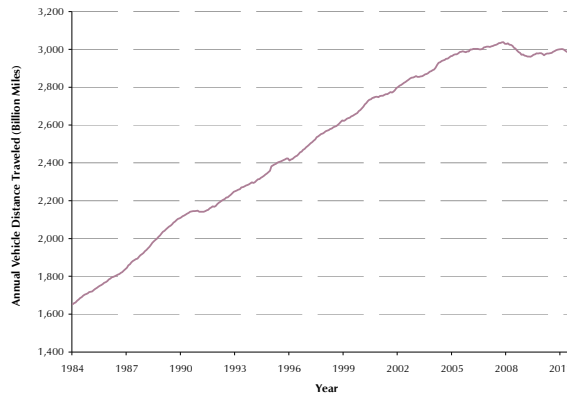
Infrastructure fundraising and transactions

- During the first half of 2011, 11 infrastructure funds conducted final closings and raised a total of \$5.5 billion in capital commitments according to Preqin. Although this was the same number of funds from one year prior, it represented a 56% decline in the amount of capital raised. On a positive note, 18 funds conducted interim closes during the period, raising an aggregate \$9.1 billion. It is expected that these funds will hold final closes in 2011.
- The number of infrastructure funds in the marketplace continues to grow despite the lackluster fundraising results. There are approximately 128 infrastructure funds currently on the road seeking an aggregate \$92.1 billion in commitments. This represents a 16% increase in the number of funds and a 2% increase in total capital sought as compared to the end of 2010.

Several notable transactions reached financial close during the second quarter

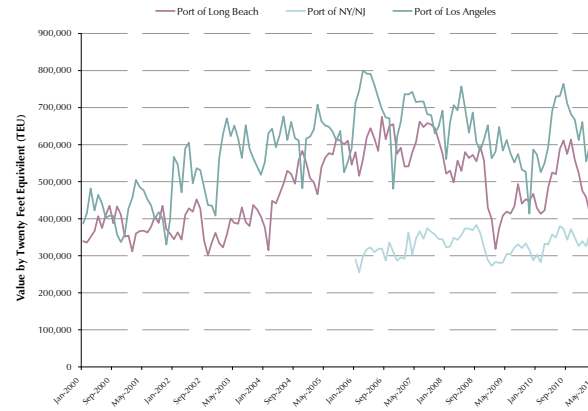
- In April, Energy Investor Funds and Starwood Energy Group reached a financial close on Hudson Transmission Partners, the developer of the Hudson Transmission project. The project consists of building an underground and underwater transmission cable between Manhattan and New Jersey, which is expected to provide 495 MW of electricity to the New York Power Authority, with the remainder to be made available on a merchant basis. The total financing consisted of \$850 million in debt and equity. The estimated completion date is scheduled for the summer of 2013.
- In June, a financial close was reached on the new Royal Adelaide Hospital project, located in Adelaide, South Australia. The project consists of replacing the existing hospital with a new state-of-the-art facility. Private equity investment in the project will total more than A\$300 million and will be provided by InfraRed Capital Partners, Leighton Infrastructure Investments, John Laing Investments, Lloyds Bank Corporate Markets, and Macquarie Capital Group. The 35-year concession includes a five-year construction period and a 30-year operating period.
- Also in June, F2i, an Italian infrastructure fund, and AXA Private Equity signed an agreement to purchase G6 Rete Gas, an Italian natural gas distribution network. The transaction is valued at €772 million. G6 Rete Gas provides natural gas to approximately 990,000 customers throughout Italy through a grid of approximately 15,159 km. The transaction is still subject to antitrust approval and is expected to be completed by the end of 2011.

Moving 12-month Total on All Roads (U.S.)



During the second quarter of 2011, travel on U.S. roads totaled approximately 763.5 billion. When calculated in Vehicles Miles Traveled (VMT), the key measure of driving behavior, travel decreased by 1.4% compared to the same period in 2010. Federal Highway Administration data indicates a decline in growth in VMT during 2011, approaching flat growth in the second quarter. This was the case on both tolled and non-tolled roads. This trend is unsurprising, since transportation volumes are closely tied to economic activity. A range of related factors, such as housing, and employment, and tightening consumer budgets all contributed to this trend. Therefore, the outlook for VMT growth for the remainder of the year will be influenced by developments in the broader economy.

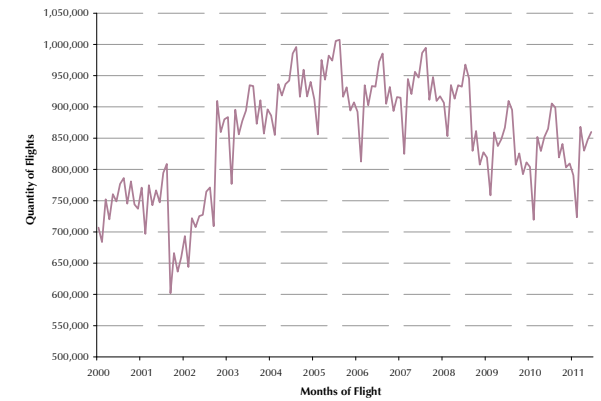
U.S. Port Activity - Container Trade in TEUs



The chart represents the top three U.S. ports by container volume as measured by twenty-foot equivalent units (TEU). The three ports are a fair representation of the volume of imports received into the United States.

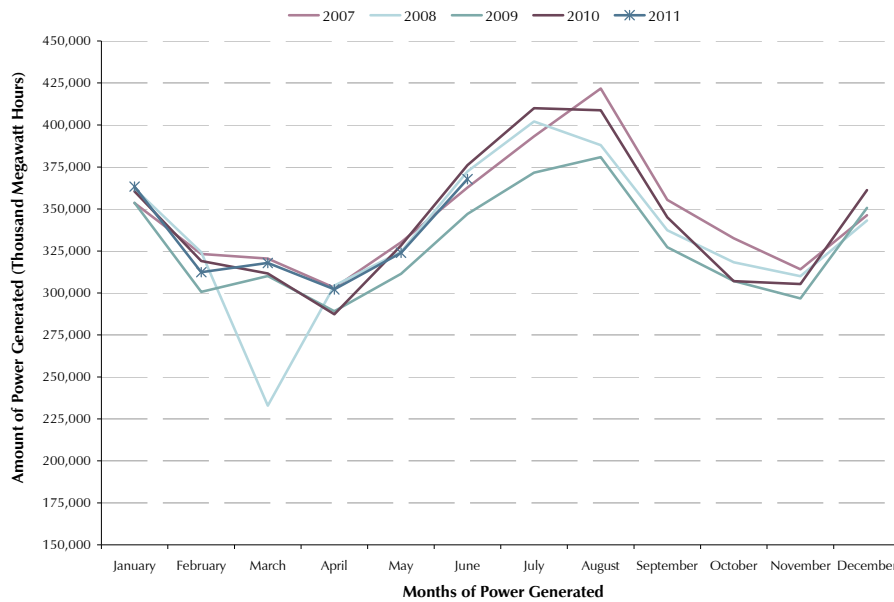
After registering solid volume gains during the fourth quarter of 2010, the Ports of Long Beach, Los Angeles and New York/New Jersey experienced near-zero growth in volumes during the second quarter of 2011, over the same period in the prior year. For the quarter, the three ports reported handling a combined 4.66 million TEU, compared to 4.58 million TEU in Q2 2010. As with roads, broader economic factors weigh heavily on both volume trends from recent months, as well as the outlook for the remainder of the year.

Total Flights (U.S.)

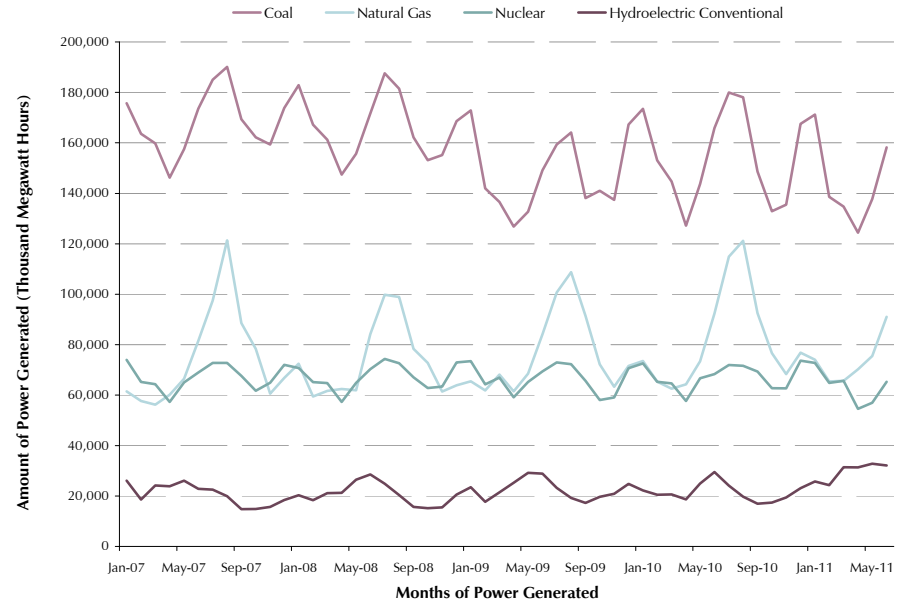


The summary totals represent all U.S. domestic and international flights but do not include foreign point-to-point flight totals. As shown in the chart, air traffic is cyclical with peaks in the summer months and declines in the winter months. Flight activity during the second quarter of 2011 was up in line year over year. However, for the year to date, aggregate air traffic was up 6.2%. For the same period, Domestic flights were up approximately 7.0%. While the number of during the second quarter of 2011 didn't materially change over year over year, the total number of passengers travelling on U.S. airlines increased by 2%. This is an indication that airlines continued to operate planes with higher load factors, or percentage of passengers travelling per plane.

Total Power Generation (U.S.)



Power Generation by Source (U.S.)



From June 2011 to June 2010, total power generation decreased 2.2%. This decrease was despite an increase in the number of cooling days over the period, which would typically lead to an increase in power generation. As reported by the Federal Reserve, industrial production increased 3.4% year over year. This represents the eighteenth consecutive month that industrial production was higher than it had been in the corresponding months of the previous year. Also for the period, both residential and commercial energy use experienced a decrease of approximately 1.0%.

When comparing individual generation sources, hydroelectric power had the largest increase in generation from June 2011 to June 2010. Compared to the same period in 2010, coal and nuclear generation were down by 4.6% and 4.4%, respectively. Faring a bit better, natural gas generation decreased by only 1.5%. Coal remained the single largest source of power generation in June, accounting for 43.0% of U.S. power generation. Natural Gas and nuclear generation represented 24.8% and 17.7%, respectively, while conventional hydroelectric power was 8.7% of total U.S. power generation.