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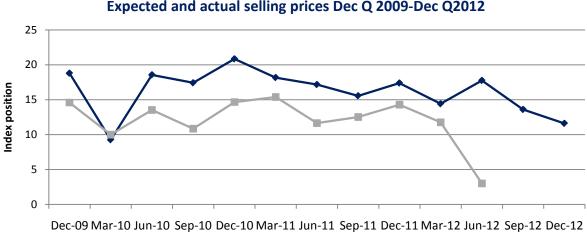
WIDESPREAD DISCOUNTING TO **DRIVE CHRISTMAS SALES**

Australian businesses are indicating that discounting is the required antidote for sluggish spending heading into Christmas, with expectations for selling prices now close to the lowest level in more than two decades. Selling price expectations have fallen nine points over the past two years and are now at an index of 12.

Dun & Bradstreet's latest National Business Expectations Survey reveals Australian firms are confident discounting will result in a significant increase in sales over the Christmas period and accordingly, they are preparing to re-stock to ensure they can meet demand.

Forty nine per cent of businesses expect sales to increase over Christmas. The expected sales index is now at 33 up from 11 last year. Meanwhile, expectations for inventory levels have risen to the highest point since 2000, with more than a third (38%) of businesses expecting to boost their inventories to meet anticipated demand - this is a 21 points rise, up from an index of three during the December quarter 2011.

The anticipated reliance on discounting to deliver sales during the December quarter reflects the approach taken by many firms during the June quarter 2012. The selling price index fell nine points to three during the June quarter – the lowest index level since 1997. Concurrently, sales rose to an index of 22, up from an index of five the previous year.



Expected and actual selling prices Dec Q 2009-Dec Q2012

According to Dun & Bradstreet's CEO, Gareth Jones, businesses are being forced to discount much more regularly than they would have prior to the GFC.

Selling Prices expected

"Five years ago, discounting was a seasonal tactic that was primarily limited to post-Christmas and end of financial year periods," said Mr Jones.

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"However, discounting is now the norm as consumers have become accustomed to sales and are unwilling to buy at full price. For businesses heavily exposed to consumer spending, particularly non-essential spending, it's difficult to get stock moving off the shelves without a price cut.

"Consequently, while businesses are expecting an uptick in sales numbers over the Christmas period, they are alert to the fact that discount campaigns will negatively impact margins and overall profit."

The implementation of discount campaigns is expected to impact margins in the coming months. While profit expectations are elevated compared with the same period last year, one in five firms expect profits to fall during the December quarter. Retails have expressed the most conservative expectations for profits in the coming quarter, with a profit outlook 14 points below the all firms average at an index of seven.

Plans for employment are at odds with sales expectations and are more closely aligned with the profit outlook. Staff levels fell during the June quarter to an index of -4 and employment will remain flat heading into Christmas, with expectations just in positive territory at an index of one.

According to Dun & Bradstreet's economist, Stephen Koukoulas, the survey is good news for the economy, with sales expectations buoyant and profitability rising to respectable levels.

"The results fit with the general tone of the economy since the middle of the year when overall growth was close to the long running trend," said Mr Koukoulas.

"This solid performance for sales does not however show up in employment expectations, which are broadly flat. This suggests that despite more favourable sales expectations, job creation and the unemployment rate are likely to be stable around recent levels.

"For the Reserve Bank of Australia, a highlight in the results is the sharp fall in expectations for selling prices. These are close to the lowest level in 24 years and suggest that inflation will remain near or even below the bottom of the RBA target band. This low inflation climate should give the RBA scope to lower official interest rates as it assesses the challenges for Australia from global events."

For more information please contact:

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*D&B Australasia conducted the latest *Business Expectations Survey* in September 2012 involving 400 businesses. Each quarter 1,200 (400 per month) business owners and senior executives representing major industry sectors across Australia are asked if they expect increases, decreases or no changes in their upcoming quarterly Sales, Profits, Employment, Capital Investment, Inventories and Selling Prices.

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The latest D&B National Business Expectations Survey shows...

Outlook for the December quarter 2012

- Sales expectations are up 14 points to an index of 33, the highest since the December quarter 2010 and 22 points above the 10-year average index of 11;
- Profits expectations are up 18 points to an index of 20, the highest level in seven quarters and now 16 points above the 10-year average index;
- Employment expectations are down two points to an index of 1, equal to the 10-year average index;
- The inventories index is up 25 points to an index of 24, the highest since the June quarter 2000 and 22 points above the 10-year average index of 2;
- Capital investment expectations are up seven points at an index of 15, 10 points above the average index (5) of the last 10 years;
- The selling prices index is down two points to an index of 12, just three points above the lowest since the survey began in 1988 and 18 points below the 10-year average of 30.

Issues expected to influence operations in the December quarter 2012

- 31 per cent of firms believe fuel prices will have the greatest influence in the quarter ahead up 14 points in three months;
- 28 per cent of executives rank interest rates as the primary influence on their business up two points from last month;
- 28 per cent of firms expect wages growth to be the primary influence on operations down one percentage point from last month;
- 9 per cent of firms believe access to credit will be the most important business influence in the quarter ahead down 10 points in two months.

Actual results for the June quarter 2012

- The net sales index is up 11 points, 41 per cent of firms increased sales compared to the June quarter 2011, while 19 per cent experienced lower sales;
- Capital investment has maintained a positive run of 13 consecutive quarters, with a net index of 8 this is unchanged on the two previous quarters;
- Only 11 per cent of firms increased staff while 15 per cent reduced employee numbers, the net index is down five points on the previous quarter;
- The profits index was up three points to an index of 4, 30 per cent of firms increased profits and 26 per cent recorded lower earnings;
- The selling price index was down 9 points to an index of 3, the lowest index since the June quarter 1997, 19 per cent of firms raised prices and 16 per cent decreased prices;
- Inventories have risen to an index of 11, 29 per cent increased inventories while 18 per cent decreased stock.

Embargoed 1:00am Tuesday 2 October MEDIA RELEASE



About the Survey

D&B Australasia conducted the latest Business Expectations Survey in September 2012. Each quarter 1,200 business owners and senior executives representing major industry sectors across Australia are asked if they expect increases, decreases or no changes in their upcoming quarterly Sales, Profits, Employment, Capital Investment, Inventories and Selling Prices. Since its introduction in Australia in 1988, the Survey has proven to be a highly reliable measure of economic performance.

The index figures used in the Survey represent the net percentage of Survey respondents expecting higher sales, profits, etc., compared with the same quarter of the previous year. The indices are calculated by subtracting the percentage of respondents expecting decreases from the percentage expecting increases.

Methodology

Each quarter D&B asks a sample of executives in manufacturing, wholesale and retail businesses across Australia if they expect an increase, decrease or no change in their quarter-ahead sales, profits, employees, capital investment, inventories and selling prices compared with the same quarter a year ago.

The executives are also asked for actual changes over the twelve months to the latest completed quarter.

The Australian survey began in March 1988 obtaining some 900 responses in the third month of each quarter. Since the middle of 1999, the survey has been conducted monthly, initially with about 300 responses each month. From September 2000, responses have been obtained from 400 executives each month.

From July 2005, to simplify the interpretation of the survey data, the results have been presented as a sequence of preliminary, interim and final indexes. The 400 responses from the first month of each quarter give preliminary estimates of the quarter-ahead expectations and the quarter behind actual indexes. The 400 responses from the second month of the quarter are combined with those from the first month as interim estimates of the indexes based on 800 responses. The 400 responses from the third month are combined with those from the first two months to give the final expectations and actual indexes based on all 1,200 responses obtained during each quarter.

In this issue, the Final indexes for the latest quarters are based on the 1,200 responses obtained in July-September 2012.

Charts & Tables

It is the common practice to present the results of business expectations surveys as indexes showing the net balance of the positive and negative responses. However, this method of aggregating responses loses relevant information about the relative proportions and rates of change of the two (positive and negative) groups.

Accordingly, the detailed charts at the top of pages 5 to 10 in the Dun & Bradstreet National Business Expectations Survey show separately the positive and negative components of each of the various indexes. These charts help provide a better insight into the expectations and performance of Australian business than that shown by movements in the simple aggregation of the positive and negative responses.

The aggregate net balance indexes are shown in the charts at the bottom of pages 4 to 9 and in the tables on pages 10 to 12.

About D&B

Dun & Bradstreet is the world's leading provider of credit, marketing and purchasing information and receivables management services.

D&B manages the world's most valuable commercial database with information on more than 200 million companies, including 3 million in Australia, and millions of consumers. Information is gathered in 193 countries, in 95 languages or dialects, covering 186 monetary currencies. The database is refreshed more than 1.5 million times daily as part of D&B's commitment to provide accurate, comprehensive information for its more than 150,000 customers.

D&B's data provides insights which improve business decision-making and outcome.



Sales Outlook

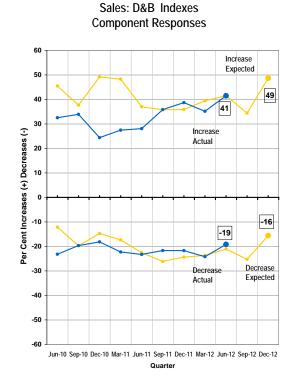
(Quarterly Net Index) (Up 14 to 33)

The positive and negative components of the D&B net indexes are shown in the adjacent chart.

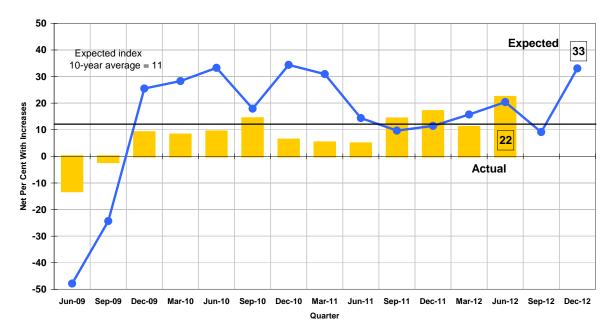
The December quarter 2012 sales expectations final index is 33; up 14 points from September quarter 2012 and the highest since December quarter 2010. Sales expectations are now 22 points above the 10-year average of 11.

Forty nine per cent expect an increase and 16 per cent a decrease in sales compared with December quarter 2011

The actual sales index for June quarter 2012 is 22; up 11 points on the March quarter. Forty one per cent of firms had increased sales and 19 per cent had decreased sales compared with June quarter 2011.



Sales: D&B Indexes Jun Qtr 2009 to Dec Qtr 2012





Profits Outlook

(Quarterly Net Index) (Up 18 to 20)

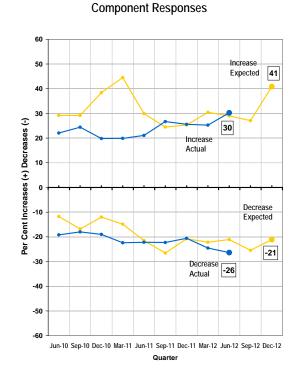
The positive and negative components of the D&B net indexes are shown in the adjacent chart.

The final index for the net proportion of executives expecting an increase in profits in December quarter 2012 is 20; up 18 points on September quarter 2011.

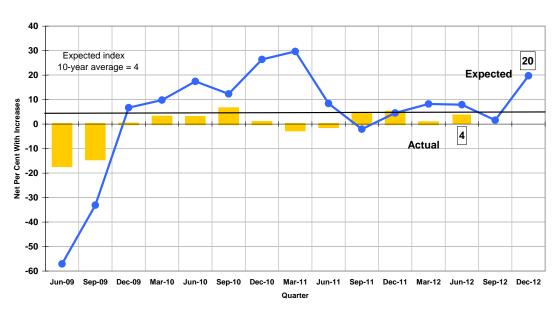
The index has risen to its highest level in seven quarters and is 16 points above the 10-year average index of 4.

Forty one per cent expect an increase and 21 per cent a decrease compared with December quarter 2011.

The actual net profits index for June quarter 2012 is four, **up three points on the previous quarter.** Thirty per cent had an increase and 26 per cent a decrease in profits compared with June quarter 2011.



Profits: D&B Indexes



Profits: D&B Indexes Jun Qtr 2009 to Dec Qtr 2012



Employment Outlook

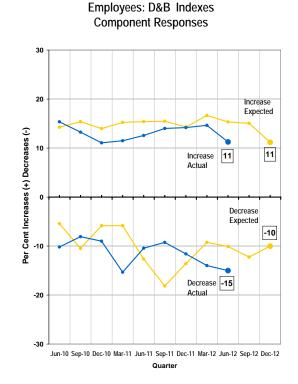
(Quarterly Net Index) (Down 2 to 1)

The positive and negative components of the D&B net indexes are shown in the adjacent chart.

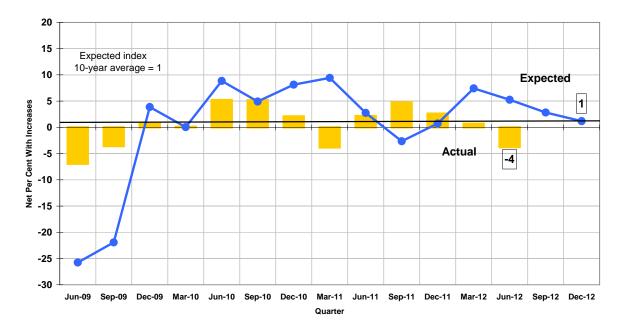
The final index of the employment outlook for December quarter 2012 is 1, down 2 points from the index for September quarter **and now equal** to the 10-year average index of 1.

Eleven per cent of executives now expect to employ more staff than a year ago and 10 per cent expect a decrease in staff numbers.

The D&B employees final actual index for June quarter 2012 is minus four, **down five points on the previous quarter.** Eleven per cent of firms had more staff in June quarter 2012 than a year earlier and 15 per cent of firms had fewer.



Employees: D&B Indexes Jun Qtr 2009 to Dec Qtr 2012





Capital Investment Outlook

(Quarterly Net Index) (Up 7 to 15)

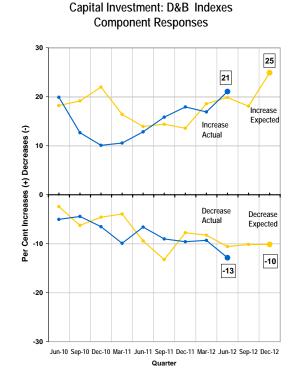
The positive and negative components of the D&B indexes are shown in the adjacent chart.

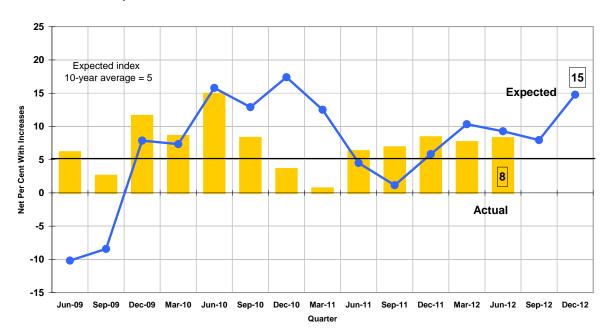
The capital investment outlook for December quarter 2012 is up seven points to an final index of 15.

The investment outlook is now 10 points above the ten year average index of 5. Twenty five per cent expect an increase and 10 per cent a decrease in capital investment compared with a year earlier.

For June quarter 2012 the final index for actual investment is 8, unchanged from the previous quarter.

Twenty one per cent of firms had more capital investment and 13 per cent had less than in June quarter 2011.





Capital Investment: D&B Indexes Jun Qtr 2009 to Dec Qtr 2012



Inventory Outlook

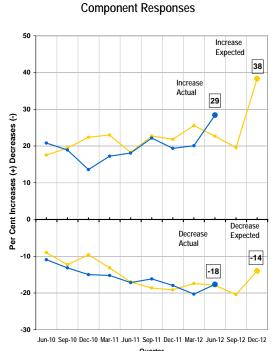
(Quarterly Net Index) (Up 25 to 24)

The positive and negative components of the D&B net indexes are shown in the adjacent chart.

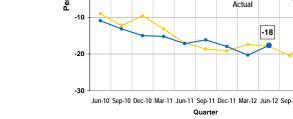
The final outlook for growth in inventories in December quarter 2012 is for an index of 24, up 25 points on the September quarter.

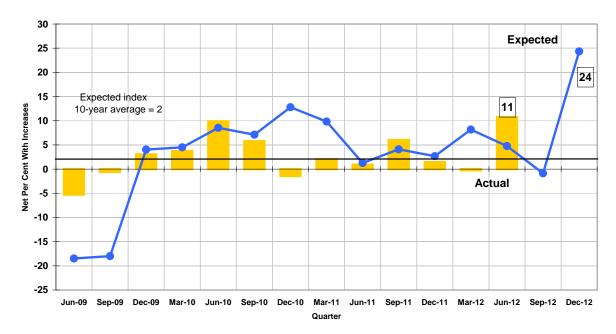
The latest index is now the highest since June quarter 2000 and is now 22 points above the 10-year average index of 2. Thirty eight per cent expect to increase and 14 per cent to decrease inventories in December quarter compared with a year earlier.

The final index of the net proportion of firms with actual increases in inventories for June quarter 2012 is 11, up 11 points on the index for the previous quarter. Twenty nine per cent had an increase in inventories and 18 per cent a decrease compared with June quarter 2011.



Inventories: D&B Indexes





Inventories: D&B Indexes Jun Qtr 2009 to Dec Qtr 2012



Selling Prices Outlook

(Quarterly Net Index) (Down 2 to 12)

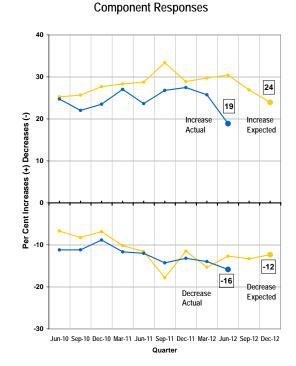
The positive and negative components of the D&B net indexes are shown in the adjacent chart.

The final selling prices outlook for September quarter 2012 is down two points to a net index of 12.

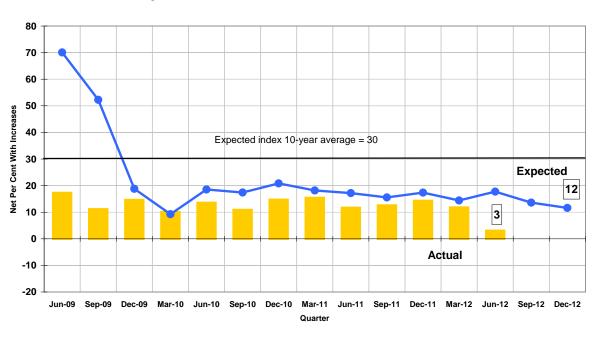
This fall puts the index just three points above the lowest recorded since the survey began in 1988. The lowest selling prices expected index was 9 for March quarter 2010. It is now 18 points below the 10-year average index of 30.

The proportion of firms expecting to have higher selling prices in December quarter 2012 than a year earlier is 24 per cent with 12 per cent expecting to have lower prices.

At three, the final actual prices index for June quarter 2012 is the lowest actual index since June quarter 1997. Nineteen per cent had increased and 16 per cent had decreased prices compared with June quarter 2011.



Selling Prices: D&B Indexes



Selling Prices: D&B Indexes Jun Qtr 2009 to Dec Qtr 2012



D&B Survey New Quarterly Indexes

Expected: Quarter Ahead: Net per cent with increases

QUARTER	Sep <u>2011</u>	Dec <u>2011</u>	Mar <u>2012</u>	Jun <u>2012</u>	Sep <u>2012</u>	Dec <u>2012</u> Final	<u>Change In</u> One Four Quarter Quarters
Sales	10	11	16	20	9	33 r	+ 14 + 22
Profits	- 2	5	8	8	2	20 r	+ 18 + 15
Employees	- 3	1	7	5	3	1 r	- 2 0
Capital Investment	1	6	10	9	8	15 r	+ 7 + 9
Inventories	4	3	8	5	- 1	24 r	+ 25 + 21
Selling Prices	16	17	14	18	14	12 r	- 2 - 5

Actual: Quarter Behind: Net per cent with increases

QUARTER	Mar <u>2011</u>	Jun <u>2011</u>	Sep <u>2011</u>	Dec <u>2011</u>	Mar <u>2012</u>	Jun <u>2012</u> Final	<u>Change </u> One Quarter	n Four Quarters
Sales	5	5	14	17	11	22	+ 11	+ 17
Profits	- 3	- 1	4	5	1	4 r	+ 3	+ 5
Employees	- 4	2	5	3	1	- 4	- 5	- 6
Capital Investment	1	6	7	8	8	8 r	0	+ 2
Inventories	2	1	6	1	0	11 r	+ 11	+ 10
Selling Prices	15	12	13	14	12	3 r	- 9	- 9

R Revised

Survey Months	Apr-	July-	Oct-	Jan-	Apr-	July-
	June	Sep	Dec	Mar	June	Sept
	2011	2011	2011	2012	2012	2012
Number of Responses	1,202	1,201	1,200	1,200	1,201	1,200



Quarterly Indexes: Each batch of monthly responses is given an equal weight in the calculation of the new quarterly indexes.

Final indexes for December quarter 2012 (Expected) and June quarter 2012 (Actual) are now issued based on the 1,200 responses obtained in July-September 2012.



QUARTER	(Survey Months)	Durables Manufacturers	Non-Durables Manufacturers	Wholesalers	Retailers	All Firms
Sales Expecta	tions					
Sep 2011	(04-06/11)	13	7	19	- 1	10
Dec 2011	(07-09/11)	4	19	18	5	11
Mar 2012	(10-12/11)	13	13	28	9	16
Jun 2012	(01-03/12)	19	36	18	9	20
Sep 2012	(04-06/12)	1	20	12	3	9
Dec 2012 R	(07-09/12)	38 r	27 r	28 r	39 r	33
Profits Expect	ations					
Sep 2011	(04-06/11)	- 2	- 6	2	- 3	- 2
Dec 2011	(07-09/11)	8	6	5	- 1	5
Mar 2012	(10-12/11)	5	10	13	4	8
Jun 2012	(01-03/12)	15	11	6	- 1	8
Sep 2012	(04-06/12)	- 1	9	8	- 9	2
Dec 2012 R	(07-09/12)	22 r	22 r	28 r	7 r	20
Employees Ex	pectations					
Sep 2011	(04-06/11)	- 4	- 4	6	- 8	- 3
Dec 2011	(07-09/11)	3	1	4	- 5	1
Mar 2012	(10-12/11)	9	7	7	6	7
Jun 2012	(01-03/12)	5	10	1	4	5
Sep 2012	(04-06/12)	7	0	5	- 1	3
Dec 2012 R	(07-09/12)	3 r	- 1 r	- 1 r	3 r	1
Capital Invest	ment Expectatio					
Sep 2011	(04-06/11)	- 3	- 2	7	2	1
Dec 2011	(07-09/11)	3	9	3	9	6
Mar 2012	(10-12/11)	8	12	9	12	10
Jun 2012	(01-03/12)	12	17	7	1	9
Sep 2012	(04-06/12)	14	6	11	1	8
Dec 2012 R	(07-09/12)	13 r	15 r	23 r	9 r	15
Inventories Ex						
Sep 2011	(04-06/11)	- 2	2	9	7	4
Dec 2011	(07-09/11)	- 4	0	8	6	3
Mar 2012	(10-12/11)	8	8	8	8	8
Jun 2012	(01-03/12)	6	7	8	- 2	5
Sep 2012	(04-06/12)	2	2	0	- 8	- 1
Dec 2012 R	(07-09/12)	26	21 r	27 r	23 r	24
Selling Prices						
Sep 2011	(04-06/11)	15	18	15	14	16
Dec 2011	(07-09/11)	16	20	16	17	17
Mar 2012	(10-12/11)	16	15	12	14	14
Jun 2012	(01-03/12)	23	22	11	15	18
Sep 2012	(04-06/12)	19	7	16	13	14
Dec 2012 R	(07-09/12)	21 r	12 r	10 r	3 r	12

D&B New Quarterly Expectation Indexes for Industry Sectors

R Revised

This table now shows the Final expectation indexes for December quarter 2012.



QUARTER	(Survey Months)	Durables Manufacturers	Non-Durables Manufacturers	Wholesalers	Retailers	All Firms
Sales Actual						
Mar 2011	(04-06/11)	8	1	12	- 1	5
Jun 2011	(07-09/11)	- 1	13	10	- 3	5
Sep-2011	(10-12/11)	9	14	20	14	14
Dec 2011	(01-03/12)	21	24	13	9	17
Mar 2012	(04-06/12)	8	22	15	- 2	11
Jun 2012 R	(07-09/12)	22	15	24 r	28 r	22
Profits Actual						
Mar 2011	(04-06/11)	- 2	- 8	4	- 5	- 3
Jun 2011	(07-09/11)	3	2	1	- 10	- 1
Sep-2011	(10-12/11)	3	5	8	2	4
Dec 2011	(01-03/12)	10	7	7	- 4	5
Mar 2012	(04-06/12)	- 1	3	7	- 7	1
Jun 2012 R	(07-09/12)	1 r	9 r	12 r	- 6 r	4 r
Employees Actu						
Mar 2011	(04-06/11)	0	- 6	0	- 9	- 4
Jun 2011	(07-09/11)	9	1	1	- 2	2
Sep-2011	(10-12/11)	9	4	4	2	5
Dec 2011	(01-03/12)	2	6	0	3	3
Mar 2012	(04-06/12)	1	3	1	- 2	1
Jun 2012 R	(07-09/12)	- 2 r	- 7 r	- 5 r	- 2	- 4
Capital Investm		_			_	_
Mar 2011	(04-06/11)	0	- 1	4	1	1
Jun 2011	(07-09/11)	3	10	6	6	6
Sep-2011	(10-12/11)	5	8	5	9	7
Dec 2011	(01-03/12)	11	16	7	- 1	8
Mar 2012	(04-06/12)	10	9	12	- 1	8
Jun 2012 R	(07-09/12)	9 r	8 r	16 r	0	8 r
Inventories Act			•	-		•
Mar 2011	(04-06/11)	- 1	0	5	4	2
Jun 2011	(07-09/11)	- 3	- 5	10	1	1
Sep-2011	(10-12/11)	6	6	7	6	6
Dec 2011 Mar 2012	(01-03/12)	0	5 3	4 5	- 3 - 9	1 0
Jun 2012 R	(04-06/12)	10 r	3 4 r	5 18 r	- 9 11 r	11 r
Juli 2012 R	(07-09/12)	101	41	101		
Selling Prices A		47	40		40	45
Mar 2011	(04-06/11)	17	18	14	13	15
Jun 2011	(07-09/11) (10-12/11)	12 17	17 12	11 11	6 10	12 13
Sep-2011 Dec 2011	(01-03/12)	17	12	12	10	13
Mar 2012	(01-03/12) (04-06/12)	15	7	14	12	14
Jun 2012 R	(07-09/12)	10	5 r	2 r	- 2 r	3 r
		I	51	21	· 2 1	51

D&B New Quarterly Actual Indexes for Industry Sectors

R Revised This table now shows the Final actual indexes for June quarter 2012.



D&B Supplementary Questions – September 2012

Includes comparisons with responses to these questions in recent previous surveys.

1. Do you plan to increase your cash reserves (available liquid assets) in the next three months?

Question 1 (September 2012)	20	ember 12 Firms	Durables Manufacture	Non- Durables Manufacture	Wholesale	Retail
Yes, increase cash reserves significantly	7	2	2	2	3	-
Yes, increase cash reserves moderately	100	25	22	30	20	28
No, plan to maintain current cash reserves	199	50	51	56	34	58
No, plan to decrease cash reserves	11	3	5	2	4	-
Not sure/don't know	83	21	20	10	39	14
Total	400	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
				Non-		
Question 1 (August 2012)	-	st 2012 Firms	Durables Manufacture	Durables Manufacture	Wholesale	Retail
Yes, increase cash reserves significantly	16	4	6	5	4	1
Yes, increase cash reserves moderately	70	17	15	23	20	12
No, plan to maintain current cash reserves	171	43	46	34	46	45
No, plan to decrease cash reserves	7	2	-	3	2	2
Not sure/don't know	136	34	33	35	28	40
Total	400	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
				Non-		
Question 1 (July 2012)	July	2012	Durables	Durables	Wholesale	Retail
	All F	Firms	Manufacture	Manufacture		
Yes, increase cash reserves significantly	33	8	5	16	8	4
Yes, increase cash reserves moderately	59	15	14	12	16	17
No, plan to maintain current cash reserves	152	38	27	26	60	39
No, plan to decrease cash reserves	30	8	8	12	4	6
Not sure/don't know	126	31	46	34	12	34
Total	400	100%	100%	100% Non-	100%	100%
Question 1 (June 2012)		2012 Firms	Durables Manufacture	Durables Manufacture	Wholesale	Retail
Yes, increase cash reserves significantly	11	3	1	1	4	5
Yes, increase cash reserves moderately	94	24	22	25	22	25
No, plan to maintain current cash reserves	249	62	66	60	63	60
No, plan to decrease cash reserves	17	4	3	8	4	2
Not sure/don't know	29	7	8	6	7	8
Total	400	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
		0040		Non-		
Question 1 (May 2012)	-	2012	Durables	Durables	Wholesale	Retail
	All F	Firms	Manufacture	Manufacture		
Yes, increase cash reserves significantly	35	9	9	7	10	9
Yes, increase cash reserves moderately	65	16	16	22	14	13
No, plan to maintain current cash reserves	256	64	68	56	69	62
No, plan to decrease cash reserves	15	4	4	3	2	6
Not sure/don't know	30	7	3	12	5	10
Total	401	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%



Question 1 (April 2012)	April 2 All Fi		Durables Manufacture	Non- Durables Manufacture	Wholesale	Retail
Yes, increase cash reserves significantly	26	7	10	6	6	4
Yes, increase cash reserves moderately	65	16	7	22	21	15
No, plan to maintain current cash reserves	258	65	71	52	62	73
No, plan to decrease cash reserves	17	4	5	8	2	2
Not sure/don't know	34	8	7	12	9	6
Total	400	100%	100%	100% Non-	100%	100%
Question 1 (March 2012)	March All Fi		Durables Manufacture	Durables Manufacture	Wholesale	Retail
Yes, increase cash reserves significantly	29	7	10	10	6	3
Yes, increase cash reserves moderately	71	18	13	20	18	20
No, plan to maintain current cash reserves	257	64	60	62	69	66
No, plan to decrease cash reserves	15	4	4	4	3	4
Not sure/don't know	28	7	13	4	4	7
Total	400	100%	100%	100% Non-	100%	100%
Question 1 (February 2012)	Februar All Fi	-	Durables Manufacture	Durables Manufacture	Wholesale	Retail
Yes, increase cash reserves significantly	29	7	7	9	7	6
Yes, increase cash reserves moderately	74	19	15	18	22	19
No, plan to maintain current cash reserves	244	61	58	62	61	63
No, plan to decrease cash reserves	23	6	6	9	3	5
Not sure/don't know	30	7	14	2	7	7
Total	400	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Question 1 All Firms (January 2012 – August 2011)	January 2012	Dece 20	mber Novem 11 2011		er Sep 2011	Aug 2011
Yes, increase cash reserves significantly	8		10 14	15	14	9
Yes, increase cash reserves moderately	23		14 18	22	20	28
No, plan to maintain current cash reserves	58	(66 60	56	59	57
No, plan to decrease cash reserves	4		7 7	6	4	5
Not sure/don't know	7		3 <2	1	3	1
Total	100%	10	0% 100%	6 100%	100%	100%
Question 1 All Firms	July 2011	Jun 201	e May	April 2011	March 2011	Feb 2011
(July 2011 – February 2011)					-	_•
Yes, increase cash reserves significantly	11	1.	4 12	8	9	13
Yes, increase cash reserves moderately	26	2	7 25	29	16	29
No, plan to maintain current cash reserves	60	5	0 55	54	69	52
No, plan to decrease cash reserves	2		4 6	5	3	5
Not sure/don't know	1		4 2	4	2	<2
Total	100%	100	% 100%	100%	100%	100%



2. Thinking about the quarter ahead, which issue do you think will influence the operations of your business the most?

Question 2 (September 2012)	-	nber 2012 Firms	Durables Manufacture	Non-Durables Manufacture	Wholesale	e Retail
Interest rates	112	28	28	23	25	36
Fuel prices	124	31	32	21	46	25
Wages & salary growth	112	28	27	46	11	28
Access to credit	37	9	12	8	7	10
Not sure/don't know	15	4	1	2	11	1
Total	400	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Question 2 (August 2012)	-	ist 2012 Firms	Durables Manufacture	Non-Durables Manufacture	Wholesale	e Retail
Interest rates	103	26	27	23	21	32
Fuel prices	117	29	16	28	38	35
Wages & salary growth	116	29	45	26	26	19
Access to credit	44	11	12	17	9	6
Not sure/don't know	20	5	-	6	6	8
Total	400	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Question 2 (July 2012)	-	/ 2012 Firms	Durables Manufacture	Non-Durables Manufacture	Wholesale	e Retail
Interest rates	111	28	24	33	27	28
Fuel prices	104	26	37	18	23	26
Wages & salary growth	93	23	19	24	26	23
Access to credit	77	19	17	15	24	21
Not sure/don't know	15	4	3	10		2
Total	400	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Question 2 (June 2012)		e 2012 Firms	Durables Manufacture	Non-Durables Manufacture	Wholesale	e Retail
Interest rates	112	28	27	25	24	36
Fuel prices	68	17	21	13	17	17
Wages & salary growth	136	34	35	37	34	30
Access to credit	56	14	12	18	13	13
Not sure/don't know	28	7	5	7	12	4
Not sure/don't know Total	28 400	7 100%	5 100%	7 100%	12 100%	4 100%
Total	400	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
			100% April	100%		
Total Question 2 All Firms (June 2012 - January 2012) Interest rates	400 June 2012 28	100% May 2012 33	100% April 2012 32	100% March 2012 26.5	100% February 2012 33.5	100% January 2012 25
Total Question 2 All Firms (June 2012 - January 2012) Interest rates Fuel prices	400 June 2012 28 17	100% May 2012 33 17	100% April 2012 32 23	100% March 2012 26.5 22.0	100% February 2012 33.5 15.0	100% January 2012 25 20
Total Question 2 All Firms (June 2012 - January 2012) Interest rates Fuel prices Wages & salary growth	400 June 2012 28 17 34	100% May 2012 33 17 25	100% April 2012 32 23 22	100% March 2012 26.5 22.0 26.2	100% February 2012 33.5 15.0 24.8	100% January 2012 25 20 24
Total Question 2 All Firms (June 2012 - January 2012) Interest rates Fuel prices	400 June 2012 28 17	100% May 2012 33 17	100% April 2012 32 23	100% March 2012 26.5 22.0	100% February 2012 33.5 15.0	100% January 2012 25 20



Question 2 All Firms (December 2011 - July 2011)	December 2011	November 2011	October 2011	September 2011	August 2011	July 2011
Interest rates	29	30	27	33	34	32
Fuel prices	15	24	22	19	16	20
Wages & salary growth	27	22	27	21	25	24
Access to credit	15	14	12	12	10	8
Not sure/don't know	14	10	12	15	15	15
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Question 2 All Firms (June 2011 - January 2011)	June 2011	May 2011	April 2011	March 2011	February 2011	January 2011
Interest rates	27	29	25	23	29	27
Fuel prices	18	20	23	26	15	18
Wages & salary growth	23	23	20	21	23	27
Access to credit	17	19	18	17	16	18
Not sure/don't know	15	9	14	13	17	11
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

3. Thinking about your business for the quarter ahead, are you likely to seek finance or credit to help your business grow?

Question 3 (September 2012)	-	nber 2012 Firms	Durables Manufacture	Non-Durables Manufacture	Wholesale	Retail
Yes	25	6	9	5	2	9
No	348	87	77	92	93	86
Not sure/don't know	27	7	14	3	5	5
Total	400	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Question 3 (August 2012)	•	ıst 2012 Firms	Durables Manufacture	Non-Durables Manufacture	Wholesale	Retail
Yes	30	8	10	7	8	5
No	348	87	89	90	85	84
Not sure/don't know	22	5	1	3	7	11
Total	400	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Question 3 (July 2012)	-	/ 2012 Firms	Durables Manufacture	Non-Durables Manufacture	Wholesale	Retail
Yes	25	6	1	3	17	4
No	338	85	85	79	81	93
Not sure/don't know	37	9	14	18	2	3
Total	400	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Question 3 (June 2012)		e 2012 Firms	Durables Manufacture	Non-Durables Manufacture	Wholesale	Retail
Yes	66	16	23	10	13	20
No	279	70	70	74	67	68

Not sure/don't know



Total	400	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Question 3 All Firms (June 2012 – January 2012)	June 2012	May 2012	April 2012	March 2012	February 2012	January 2012
Yes	16	17	14	15.5	17	15
No	70	77	76	72.0	71	66
Not sure/don't know	14	6	10	12.5	12	19
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Question 3 All Firms (December 2011 – July 2011)	December 2011	November 2011	October 2011	Septemb 2011	er August 2011	July 2011
Yes	18.5	18	16	18	16	16
No	75.5	77	79	76	81	80
Not sure/don't know	6	5	5	6	3	4
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Question 3 All Firms (June 2011 – January 2011)	June 2011	May 2011	April 2011	March 2011	February 2011	January 2011
Yes	16	17	18	14	18	14
No	78	68	75	82	76	76
Not sure/don't know	6	15	7	4	6	10
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

4. What do you see as the biggest barrier to growing your business in the year ahead?

Question 4 (September 2012)	-	iber 2012 Firms	Durables Manufacture	Non-Durables Manufacture	Wholesale	Retail
Access to or a shortage of skilled labour	61	15	23	18	4	16
Access to or a shortage of funding	28	7	6	6	3	13
A slow growth in demand for our products	204	51	46	61	36	61
Don't see any major barrier	101	25	25	13	54	9
Not sure/don't know	6	<2	-	2	3	1
Total	400	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Question 4 (August 2012)	•	st 2012 Firms	Durables Manufacture	Non-Durables Manufacture	Wholesale	Retail
Access to or a shortage of skilled labour	48	12	25	10	9	4
Access to or a shortage of funding	30	ß	5	11	7	7

Total	400	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Not sure/don't know	2	<1	1	-	-	1
Don't see any major barrier	107	27	22	37	28	20
A slow growth in demand for our products	213	53	47	42	56	68
Access to or a shortage of funding	30	8	0	11	1	1



Question 4 (July 2012)	-	/ 2012 Firms	Durables Manufacture	Non-Durables Manufacture	Wholesale	Retail
Access to or a shortage of skilled labour	57	14	17	9	19	12
Access to or a shortage of funding	42	11	9	9	16	8
A slow growth in demand for our products	207	52	41	52	48	66
Don't see any major barrier	89	22	30	30	17	12
Not sure/don't know	5	<2	3	-	-	2
Total	400	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Question 4 (June 2012)		e 2012 Firms	Durables Manufacture	Non-Durables Manufacture	Wholesale	Retail
Access to or a shortage of skilled labour	68	17	27	11	15	15
Access to or a shortage of funding	62	15	9	21	22	10
A slow growth in demand for our products	216	54	45	57	50	64
Don't see any major barrier	47	12	18	6	13	10
Not sure/don't know	7	2	1	5	-	1
Total	400	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Question 4 (May 2012)	-	/ 2012 Firms	Durables Manufacture	Non-Durables Manufacture	Wholesale	Retail
Access to or a shortage of skilled labour	66	16	25	19	9	13
Access to or a shortage of funding	49	12	9	20	15	5
A slow growth in demand for our products	207	52	48	44	50	64
Don't see any major barrier	67	17	16	17	20	14
Not sure/don't know	12	3	2	-	6	4
Total	401	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Question 4 All Firms (May 2012 – December 2011)	May 2012	April 2012	March 2012	February 2012	January 2012	December 2011
Access to or a shortage of skilled labour	16	17	21	16	17	19
Access to or a shortage of funding	12	9	11	11	15	9



A slow growth in demand for our products	52	52	47	52	47	51
Don't see any major barrier	17	17	16	17	17	19
Not sure/don't know	3	5	5	4	4	2
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Question 4 All Firms (November 2011- June 2011)	November 2011	October 2011	September 2011	August 2011	July 2011	June 2017
Access to or a shortage of skilled labour	16	16.5	15	17	17	19
Access to or a shortage of funding	14	9.5	12	12	8	10
A slow growth in demand for our products	48	55	51	50	56	53
Don't see any major barrier	18	16.5	18	18	16	15
Not sure/don't know	4	3	4	2	3	3
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Question 4 All Firms (May 2011 – December 2010)	May 2011	April 2011	March 2011	February 2011	January 2011	Decembe 2010
Access to or a shortage of skilled labour	21	15	17	19	20	19
Access to or a shortage of funding	11	12	12	14	16	12
A slow growth in demand for our products	48	48	46	43	36	41
Don't see any major barrier	17	21	23	22	26	24
Not sure/don't know	3	3	2	2	2	4
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

5. In the year ahead do you think online internet selling by your competitors will have an adverse effect on the operations of your business?

Question 5 (September 2012)	•	nber 2012 Firms	Durables Manufacture	Non-Durables Manufacture	Wholesale	Retail
Yes a large adverse effect	51	13	6	23	5	17
Yes a small adverse effect	78	19	16	22	15	25
No adverse affect	270	68	77	55	80	58
Not sure/don't know	1	<1	1	-	-	-
Total	400	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Question 5 (August 2012)	•	ist 2012 Firms	Durables Manufacture	Non-Durables Manufacture	Wholesale	Retail
Yes a large adverse effect	66	17	9	15	9	33
Yes a small adverse effect	88	22	15	20	24	29
No adverse affect	243	61	75	64	67	37



Not sure/don't know	3	<1	1	1	-	1
Total	400	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Question 5 (July 2012)	July: All F		Durables Manufacture	Non-Durables Manufacture	Wholesale	e Retail
Yes a large adverse effect	113	28	23	31	14	46
Yes a small adverse effect	79	20	20	16	24	19
No adverse affect	204	51	57	52	59	35
Not sure/don't know	4	1	-	1	3	-
Total	400	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Question 5 (June 2012)	June All F		Durables Manufacture	Non-Durables Manufacture	Wholesale	e Retail
Yes a large adverse effect	53	13	9	6	17	21
Yes a small adverse effect	74	19	14	14	19	27
No adverse affect	271	68	77	78	64	52
Not sure/don't know	2	<1	-	2	-	-
Total	400	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Question 5 (May 2012)	May∷ All F		Durables Manufacture	Non-Durables Manufacture	Wholesale	e Retail
Yes a large adverse effect	64	16	8	18	10	28
Yes a small adverse effect	94	23	16	21	26	30
No adverse affect	235	59	74	61	62	38
Not sure/don't know	8	2	2	-	2	4
Total	401	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Question 3 All Firms (May 2012 – December 2011)	May 2012	Apri 2012		February 2012	January 2012	December 2011
Yes a large adverse effect	16	18	17	13	18	13
Yes a small adverse effect	23	18	22	16	24	21
No adverse affect	59	62	58	67	56	64
Not sure/don't know	2	2	3	4	<3	2
Total	100%	100%	6 100%	100%	100%	100%

6. Thinking about the quarter ahead, will a continued high level of the Australian dollar have a positive or negative impact on your business?

Question 6 (September 2012)	•	iber 2012 Firms	Durables Manufacture	Non-Durables Manufacture	Wholesale	Retail
A significant positive impact	89	22	12	17	54	6
A small positive impact	53	13	14	14	11	14
No impact	112	28	36	22	18	36
A small negative impact	94	24	22	38	6	28
A significant negative impact	52	13	16	9	11	16
Not sure/don't know	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	400	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Question 6 (August 2012)	0	st 2012 Firms	Durables Manufacture	Non-Durables Manufacture	Wholesale	Retail
A significant positive impact	77	19	24	19	26	8



Total	400	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Not sure/don't know	2	<1	1	-	1	-
A significant negative impact	81	20	13	16	33	20
A small negative impact	63	16	20	18	10	15
No impact	117	29	27	31	17	41
A small positive impact	60	15	15	16	13	16

Question 6 (July 2012)	July 2012 All Firms		Durables Manufacture	Non-Durables Manufacture	Wholesale	Retail
A significant positive impact	124	31	4 6	6 29	37	12
A small positive impact	66	17	13	21	20	12
No impact	70	18	10	22	11	27
A small negative impact	57	14	1	13	23	20
A significant negative impact	82	20	30	15	9	29
Not sure/don't know	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	400	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Question 6 (June 2012)	June 2012 All Firms		Durables Manufacture	Non-Durables Manufacture	Wholesale	Retail
A significant positive impact	50	13	10	5	24	11
A small positive impact	73	18	23	14	13	23
No impact	136	34	41	32	33	30
A small negative impact	76	19	10	28	17	21
A significant negative impact	64	16	16	21	13	14
Not sure/don't know	1	<1	-	-	-	1
Total	400	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Question 6 (May 2012)	May 2012 All Firms		Durables Manufacture	Non-Durables Manufacture	Wholesale	Retail
A significant positive impact	66	16	8	15	24	18
A small positive impact	67	17	13	16	22	16
No impact	130	32	39	36	29	26
A small negative impact	68	17	23	14	14	17
A significant negative impact	63	16	16	19	10	18
Not sure/don't know	7	2	1	-	1	5
Total	401	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

	2012	2012	2012	2011	2011
17	18	17	13	19	19
19	20	15	25	18	18
28	35	28	31	37	36
22	14	24	13	15	17
13	12	13	14	10	10
<2	1	4	3	<1	<1
00%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
(19 28 22 13 <2 00%	19 20 28 35 22 14 13 12 <2	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

Question 6 All Firms	April 2011	March	February	January
(June 2011 — January 2011) June 2011 May 2011 A		2011	2011	2011



Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Not sure/don't know	<1	1	<1	<1	-	<2
A significant negative impact	6	7	7	9	4	3
A small negative impact	19	17	17	17	12	8
No impact	33	40	37	33	37	42
A small positive impact	23	20	24	25	27	29
A significant positive impact	18	15	15	16	21	16