Business Expectations Survey ¹

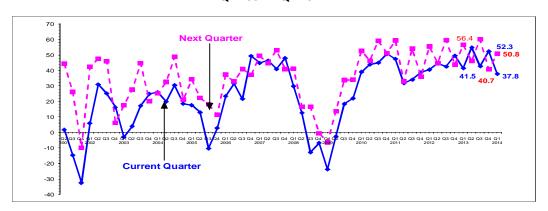
First Quarter 2014

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Business Outlook Remains Favorable in Q1 2014; Turns More Optimistic in the Next Quarter

Overall Business Outlook on the Macroeconomy

Overall Business Confidence Index Q2 2001 - Q1 2014



Business confidence moderates continues to optimistic in Q1 2014.

Businesses' outlook on the economy continued to be favorable in Q1 2014, with the overall confidence index (CI)² at 37.8 percent. The current quarter's CI was lower, however, compared to the 52.3 percent CI recorded in the Q4 2013 survey. This indicates that the number of optimists declined but continued to be greater than the number of pessimists during the quarter. Respondents attributed their less upbeat quarter-on-quarter outlook to the following: (a) usual slowdown in business activity and moderation of consumer demand after Christmas, (b) peso depreciation which would hurt importers, (c) adverse effects of Typhoon Yolanda on crop production and businesses,3 (d) rising prices of oil and other utilities, (e) strong market competition, and (f) lack of supply of raw materials. The sentiment of businesses in the Philippines mirrored the less sanguine business outlook in Singapore and China, and was in contrast to the more buoyant views of those in the UK, Germany, Hong Kong SAR, India and New Zealand and the steady outlook in the US and South Korea.

For the next quarter (Q2 2014), business outlook turned more optimistic, with the next quarter CI rising to 50.8 percent from 40.7 percent in the last survey. Respondents cited the following factors as reasons behind their more bullish outlook: (a) anticipated increase in demand during the secondary harvest season, graduation and enrollment periods, and summer season (with the expected influx of both local and foreign tourists), (b) brisker business arising from companies' improved marketing strategies, and (c) new construction projects (public and private), boosted by rehabilitation efforts from Typhoon Yolanda.

¹ The Business Expectations Survey (BES) is a quarterly survey of firms drawn at random from the combined list of the Securities and Exchange Commission's Top 7,000 Corporations in 2010 and Business World's Top 1,000 Corporations in 2012. Results of the BES provide advance indication of the direction of the change in the overall business activity in the economy and in the various measures of companies' operations as well as in selected economic indicators.

² The CI is computed as the percentage of firms that answered in the affirmative less the percentage of firms that answered in the negative with respect to their views on a given indicator. A positive CI indicates a favorable view, except for the inflation rate and the peso-borrowing rate, where a positive CI indicates the opposite.

 $^{^{}m 3}$ Typhoon Yolanda happened last 8 November 2013 and affected Regions IV to X and CARAGA.

Business sentiments in the NCR and AONCR track the national trend.

Consistent with the national trend, the sentiment of businesses in both the National Capital Region (NCR) and Areas Outside the NCR (AONCR) turned less sanguine in Q1 2014 but improved for the next quarter. For both the current and next quarters, NCR respondents remained more upbeat in their outlook on the economy than those from AONCR. This indicated firms' expectations that economic conditions would be more favorable in NCR than in AONCR.

Sifting further the responses of firms in AONCR,⁴ the survey results showed mixed outlook across regions in the current and next quarters. For Q1 2014, the sentiment of firms in Regions I (Ilocos), III (Central Luzon), V (Bicol) and XI (Davao) while remaining positive, was less optimistic, similar to the national trend. Respondent firms indicated that their less favorable views were due to the following: (a) seasonal slack in demand, (b) adverse impact of natural calamities to businesses and livelihood, (c) lack of supply of raw materials, and (d) strong market competition.

Meanwhile, the positive outlook of respondents in Regions IV (Southern Tagalog) and VI (Ioilo) was almost unchanged as businesses expected stable level of orders, continued investor confidence, more infrastructure projects and sustained inflows of remittances from overseas Filipinos. In Regions VII (Cebu), IX (Zamboanga Peninsula) and XII (SOCCSKARGEN), respondents were more bullish due to the expected increased demand from new export markets arising from improved global economic conditions and the anticipated rebound of businesses with the reconstruction efforts related to Typhoon Yolanda.

For the quarter ahead (Q2 2014), business confidence was bullish across regions, except for Regions I and III, as more firms anticipated business expansion, higher government spending for public-private partnership (PPP) projects, and brisker business during the harvest, enrollment, and summer seasons.

Outlook across trade groups is more Businesses involved in international commodity trading remained optimistic but less upbeat in Q1 2014. Exporters' outlook was the least buoyant followed by that of importers due largely to the seasonal decline in demand in the first quarter of the year.

upbeat for the quarter ahead... For the quarter ahead, the outlook of firms across trade groups improved, following brisker business in expectation of higher demand and improving conditions in the global market.

...as well as across employment size.

Likewise, firms' sentiments across employment size were less upbeat in Q1 2014 but turned more buoyant for Q2 2014. Large-sized firms were the most bullish in the current quarter while medium-sized firms were the most optimistic for the next quarter.

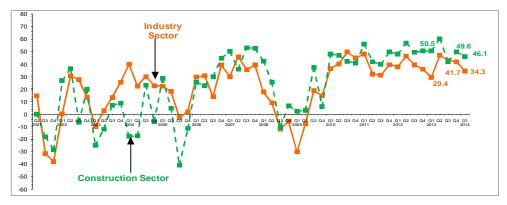
⁴ The survey covered all 17 regions of the Philippines. (For the list of regions and the distribution of top corporations by region, please see Annexes A and B).

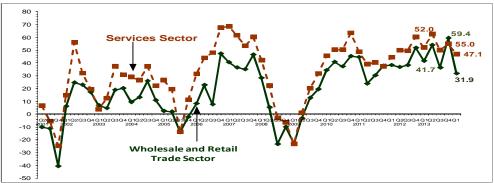


⁵ Small firms have less than 100 employees; medium firms, 100-499 employees; large firms have over 500 employees.

Sectoral Outlook

Current Quarter Business Outlook Index by Sector Q2 2001 – Q1 2014





Business
outlook
across
sectors
weakens
in Q1 2014
but
generally
improves in
Q2 2014.

Across sectors, business sentiment weakened but remained positive in Q1 2014 compared to the previous quarter's survey as the number of optimists declined relative to the pessimists during the quarter. For the next quarter (Q2 2014), however, firms in the industry, wholesale and retail trade and services sectors were more optimistic while those in the construction sector were less upbeat.

Looking at the specific sub-sectors, firms in the industry sector, namely, manufacturing, and electricity, gas and water, and firms in the services sector, such as financial intermediation, hotels and restaurants, real estate, and transportation, had less favorable outlook in Q1 2014 compared to a quarter ago. Firms in the electricity, gas and water sub-sector cited the peso depreciation (that increases the price of imported inputs for power generation) and annual scheduled maintenance that would affect normal plant operations, as reasons for their less favorable outlook. Meanwhile, firms in the manufacturing sub-sector attributed their less optimistic views to lower demand and increase in prices of raw materials. Respondents' views from the services sector were weighed down by the usual slowdown in business activity after the Christmas season and expectations of the potential adverse effects of Typhoon Yolanda on their businesses.

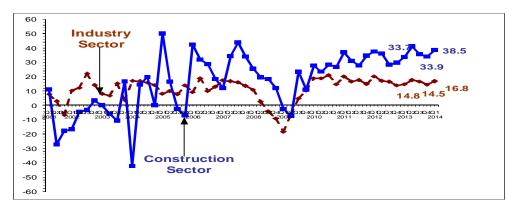
In contrast, there were specific sub-sectors that had more favorable business sentiment for the current quarter. These include firms in the industry sector, such as mining and quarrying and agriculture, fishery and forestry, and firms in the services sector, such as other business activities (e.g., BPOs and manpower providers, customer/technical support) and community and social services (e.g., health care, schools, entertainment and amusement). Respondents in the mining and quarrying sub-sector said that their more optimistic sentiment was due to the higher price fetched by nickel in the world market as a result of the Indonesian government's ban on the exportation of nickel. Meanwhile, those in agriculture, fishery and forestry, business and community and social services said that the improving and stable economy as well as good governance boosted their business confidence in the current quarter.

For the next quarter (Q2 2014), business confidence turned broadly buoyant across sectors. This is with the exception of firms in the construction sector which had a less optimistic outlook compared to that of a quarter ago.

All sub-sectors had more favorable business sentiment for the next quarter, except those in financial intermediation, and hotels and restaurants services. The reading for the next quarter's business outlook was highest for agriculture, fishery and forestry at 57.8 percent since Q4 2010 and for community and social services at 52.7 percent since Q2 2011. Firms in the agriculture, fishery and forestry sub-sector attributed their positive outlook in Q1 2014 to the recovery and rehabilitation efforts from the recent Typhoon Yolanda and good prospects at the beginning of the fishing season. Meanwhile, firms in the community and social services sub-sector cited expectations of more business opportunities arising from the increase in the number of school enrollees and the reconstruction/renovation of school facilities as reasons for their optimistic outlook for the next quarter.

Business Confidence on Own Operations⁶

Current Quarter Business Confidence Index by Sector Q2 2001 – Q1 2014



A quarterly survey conducted by the Department of Economic Statistics



⁶ Business outlook on own operations is computed as the combination of indices for the current quarter (i.e., total order book, volume of stocks, business conditions) and the next quarter (i.e., volume of business activity, number of employees, business conditions).



Firms are upbeat about their own operations.

Despite the less favorable overall outlook on the macroeconomy, the outlook of firms across sectors on their business operations was generally upbeat in Q1 2014. Notably, the outlook of firms engaged in the agriculture, fishery and forestry and electricity, gas and water sub-sectors was the most robust among those in the industry sector, while the stronger sentiment in services was driven by the financial intermediation, business activities and transportation sub-sectors.

Average capacity utilization remains steady.

The average capacity utilization for the current quarter was unchanged from a quarter ago at 75.2 percent, indicating sustained volume of business activity in the current quarter.

Access to Credit and Financial Conditions⁷

Firms expect easy access to credit and tighter financial conditions. Firms were of the view that their liquidity requirements could be met through available credit as more respondents continued to report easy access to credit compared to those that said otherwise, but the number that said so declined compared to that a quarter ago.

Meanwhile, except for those in the construction sector, more firms reported a deterioration in their financial conditions during the current quarter. The financial condition outlook weakened most in the business activities, agriculture, fishery and forestry, mining and quarrying, and manufacturing sub-sectors. Respondents indicated that their financial conditions were affected by high operating costs and the reconstruction expenses in the aftermath of Typhoon Yolanda.

Volume of Business Activity

Business activity declines in Q1 2014 but improves in Q2 2014. The outlook on volume of business activity was less upbeat in the current quarter but turned more optimistic for the next quarter, consistent with the trend in the overall business outlook.

⁷ Financial conditions refer to the firm's general cash position, taking into account the level of cash and other cash items and repayments terms on loans. On the other hand, access to credit refers to the environment external to the firm, such as the availability of credit from the banking system and other financial institutions.

Employment and Expansion Plans

Employment The employment outlook index for the next quarter remained steady at 23.3 percent from outlook is 23.6 percent last quarter, indicating sustained favorable economic conditions. By sector, the

mixed. employment outlook of firms in the services and construction sectors improved, those in

industry remained steady while that of wholesale and retail trade sector declined.

The number Another indicator providing support to expectations of sustained growth in the current of firms with quarter is the percentage of businesses with expansion plans in the industry sector. This

expansion increased in Q2 2014 to 32.9 percent from 30.5 percent in the previous quarter. Across plans sub-sectors, firms in mining and quarrying recorded the strongest expansion plans, followed

increases. by those in the electricity, gas and water, agriculture, fishery and forestry and manufacturing

sub-sectors.

Business Constraints

Domestic The major business constraints identified by respondents in Q1 2014 were domestic competition competition (cited by 57.9 percent of the total number of respondents) and insufficient and weak demand (leading to low sales volume, cited by 31.6 percent of the total number of demand are respondents).

the major

risks to business. However, the percentage of businesses that identified the above-mentioned constraints could continued to show a broadly declining trend. The easing of these business constraints could

indicate that business conditions were improving.

Expectations on Key Economic Indicators⁸

Inflation is expected to many settle at around and settle at arget range in 2014-2015. Stronger inflation to go up compared to those that held the opposite view on the current and next quarters. Businesses expected the inflation rate to settle at settle at a.4 percent in Q1 2014 and 3.5 percent in Q2 2014 (higher than 2.9 percent and 3.0 percent, respectively, in the previous quarter's survey results). This is consistent with inflation expectations based on forecast surveys of private sector economists by the BSP and by consensus Economics, indicating that inflation expectations will continue to track the inflation to go up compared to those that held the opposite view in the current and next quarters. Businesses expected the inflation rate to settle at around and survey. This is consistent with inflation expectations based on forecast surveys of private sector economists by the BSP and by consensus Economics, indicating that inflation around target range in 2014-2015. Stronger inflationary pressures were expected to emanate from

higher-than-expected increases in utility rates and the volatility in the exchange rate.

in

Q2 2014.

3.5 percent

Meanwhile, more respondents expected the peso to appreciate in Q1 and Q2 2014. Their Expectations views were driven by the expected steady growth of overseas Filipinos' remittances, BPO on the services receipts and foreign investments amid continued favorable macroeconomic exchange fundamentals and as global uncertainty subsides. However, the outlook for a stronger peso rate are was shared by fewer respondents in Q1 2014 compared to the last quarter's survey (i.e., the mixed while peso dollar exchange rate index declined to 3.9 percent in the current quarter from interest 12.3 percent in the previous quarter). The perception of those that said otherwise could have rates are been influenced in part by the recent weakening of the peso against the dollar (average peso expected to per dollar rate during the week 3-20 February 2014 was #45). Interest rates were also increase. expected to increase in the current and next quarters as respondents that expected higher interest rates continued to outnumber those that said otherwise.

⁸ The expectations on key economic indicators are expressed in terms of confidence indices (CIs), which are computed as the percentage of firms that answered "up" less the percentage of firms that answered "down" with respect to their views on a given key economic indicator. A positive CI indicates a favorable view, except for the inflation rate and the peso-borrowing rate, where a positive CI indicates the opposite.

A quarterly survey conducted by the Department of Economic Statistics



About the Survey

Survey response rate is

percent.

83.1

The Q1 2014 BES was conducted during the period 9 January – 20 February 2014. There were 1,525 firms surveyed nationwide. Respondents were drawn from the combined list of the Securities and Exchange Commission's Top 7,000 Corporations in 2010 and Business World's Top 1000 Corporations in 2012, consisting of 607 companies in NCR and 918 firms in AONCR, covering all 17 regions nationwide. The survey response rate for this quarter was similar to the previous quarter's 83.1 percent. Likewise, the response rates were both steady for NCR at 80.2 percent (from 80.4 percent in the previous quarter) and for AONCR at 85 percent (from 84.8 percent in Q4 2013).

A breakdown of responses by type of business showed that 17.2 percent were importers, 6.6 percent were exporters, and 19.1 percent were both importers and exporters. About 57.1 percent of the respondents were neither importers nor exporters, or did not specify their firm type.

The BES uses the stratified random sampling design covering corporations from the combined list of SEC's Top 7,000 Corporations and Business World's Top 1000 Corporations (ranked based on gross revenues) as sampling units. The combined top corporations were subdivided into 192 strata classified by region—NCR and Areas Outside NCR (the other 15 regions of the country)⁹—and by industry sub-groups, namely: (a) Group 1: Industry, which consists of manufacturing, mining and quarrying, electricity, gas and water, and agriculture, fishery and forestry; (b) Group II: Construction; (c) Group III: Services, which consists of financial intermediation, real estate, renting and business activities, hotels and restaurants, transport, storage and communications and community, social and personal services; and (d) Group IV: Wholesale and Retail Trade. Beginning Q1 2012, industry classification of companies shifted from the 1994 Philippine Standard Industrial Classification (PSIC) to the 2000 PSIC.

A quarterly survey conducted by the Department of Economic Statistics

⁹ In the sampling design, Regions 4A and 4B were combined into one region.

Annexes: Business Expectations Survey (BES) Report Q1 2014

Annex A. Distribution of Combined List of 2010 SEC's Top 7000 Corporations and 2012 Business World's Top 1000 Corporations by Region

Population

SECTOR/SUB-SECTOR	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	Region 11	Region 12	CARAGA	ARMM	CAR	NCR
Agriculture	0	0	5	8	1	6	4	0	5	5	36	10	1	0	0	36
Business	1	2	21	35	1	1	22	0	1	0	8	3	0	0	0	504
Community	6	1	14	27	0	9	8	0	1	2	5	1	0	1	0	153
Construction	0	1	24	32	8	4	24	3	2	0	4	1	1	0	0	216
EGW	4	1	18	11	0	3	17	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	51
Finance	0	3	7	11	1	4	17	0	1	1	16	2	2	0	0	391
Hotels	6	0	11	8	3	7	14	1	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	135
Manufacturing	4	4	167	589	7	10	109	10	4	8	40	9	0	3	3	914
Mining	0	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	45
Real Estate	0	0	11	39	1	3	15	0	1	1	7	2	0	0	0	241
Trade	19	15	207	266	43	62	138	15	22	13	97	20	0	1	0	1591
Transportation	1	0	22	29	1	2	15	0	3	0	16	2	0	0	0	264
Services Sector	14	6	86	149	7	26	91	1	7	4	60	10	2	1	0	1688
Industry Sector	8	5	190	612	8	19	133	10	9	13	81	19	2	3	4	1046
Grand Total	41	27	507	1059	66	111	386	29	40	30	242	50	5	5	4	4541

Number of Samples

SECTOR/SUB-SECTOR	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	Region 11	Region 12	CARAGA	ARMM	CAR	NCR
Agriculture			3	5	1	5	3		5	3	15	9	1			9
Business	1	2	4	5	1	1	8		1		4	1		1		53
Community	6	1	5	5		8	4		1	2	2	1		1		31
Construction		1	7	6	8	4	7	3	1		2	1	1			69
EGW	4	1	3	4		3	3				1				1	22
Finance		2	2	2	1	4	5		1	1	5	2	2			66
Hotels	5		4	2	3	7	5	1			3					28
Manufacturing	4	4	36	104	7	6	46	9	2	2	18	4		5	3	75
Mining		0	0	2			2				1		0			18
Real Estate			1	4	1	3	7		1		2	1		1		57
Trade	18	14	7	45	36	56	48	15	21	11	28	2		1		130
Transportation	1		59	6	1	2	8		3		7	20				49
Services Sector	13	5	75	24	7	25	37	1	7	3	23	25	2	3		283
Industry Sector	8	5	42	115	8	14	54	9	7	5	35	13	1	5	4	124
GRAND TOTAL	39	25	131	190	59	99	146	28	36	19	88	41	4	9	4	607

Annexes: Business Expectations Survey (BES) Report Q1 2014

Annex B. Regions and Provinces of the Philippines

Regions	Provinces
I-Ilocos	Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, La Union and Pangasinan
II-Cagayan Valley	Batanes, Cagayan, Isabela, Nueva Vizcaya and Quirino
III-Central Luzon	Aurora, Bataan, Bulacan, Nueva Ecija, Pampanga, Tarlac and Zambales
IV-Southern Tagalog	Cavite, Laguna, Batangas, Marinduque, Occidental Mindoro, Oriental, Mindoro, Palawan, Quezon, Rizal and Romblon
V-Bicol	Albay, Camarines Norte, Camarines Sur, Catanduanes, Masbate and Sorsogon
VI-Western Visayas	Aklan, Antique, Capiz, Guimaras, Iloilo and Negros Occidental
VII-Central Visayas	Cebu, Bohol, Negros Oriental and Siquijor
VIII-Eastern Visayas	Biliran, Eastern Samar, Leyte, Northern Samar, Samar and Southern Leyte
IX-Zamboanga Peninsula	Zamboanga del Norte, Zamboanga del Sur, Zamboanga Sibugay, Isabela City and Zamboanga City
X-Northern Mindanao	Bukidnon, Camiguin, Lanao del Norte, Misamis Occidental and Misamis Oriental
XI-Davao	Compostela Valley, Davao del Norte, Davao del Sur and Davao Oriental
XII-SOCCSKARGEN	Cotabato, Sultan Kudarat, South Cotabato and Sarangani
Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR)	Abra, Apayao, Benguet, Ifugao, Kalinga and Mountain Province
Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM)	Basilan (excluding Isabela City), Lanao del Sur, Maguindanao, Sulu and Tawi-Tawi
Caraga	Agusan del Norte, Agusan Del Sur, Dinagat Islands, Surigao del Norte and Surigao del Sur
National Capital Region (NCR) ¹	Caloocan, Las Piñas, Makati, Malabon, Mandaluyong, Manila, Marikina, Muntinlupa, Navotas, Parañaque,
	Pasay, Pasig, Pateros, Quezon City, San Juan, Taguig and Valenzuela

¹ NCR is composed of 16 highly-urbanized cities and one municipality (Pateros).

		20	07			200	8			20	09			201	10			20	11			20	12			20	13		2014
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
												1.0:	and Do		udla e le	4b	h												
Confidence Index: All Sectors												1. Ov e	rall Bus	iness O	utiook o	n the IV	acroed	onomy											
Current Quarter	44.9	46.4	40.9	48.0	29.9	12.6	-12.9	-6.8	-23.9	-2.6	18.4	22.0	39.1	43.9	45.0	50.6	47.5	31.8	34.1	38.7	40.5	44.5	42.5	49.5	41.5	54.9	42.8	52.3	37.8
NCR	53.0	53.1	44.9	55.1	34.0	11.4	-16.1	-9.6	-25.4	-3.6	20.3	24.2		50.1	51.6	55.7	54.4	35.2	38.4	38.5	46.1	49.3	48.9	54.5	45.6	60.6	49.9	58.7	40.6
AONCR	30.6	34.6	34.0	35.6	21.4	15.2	-6.2	-1.0	-21.1	-0.9	15.0	18.0	33.8	34.0	34.2	42.4	35.7	26.1	26.6	39.1	31.1	36.4	31.9	41.1	34.5	45.1	30.7	41.5	
Next Quarter	49.4	44.7	53.0	40.9	41.0	16.6	16.6	-0.5	-6.5	13.7	33.7	34.0	52.6	46.3	59.2	51.0	59.4	33.0	53.9	36.1	55.4	44.6	59.6	43.8	56.4	46.2	60.0	40.7	50.8
NCR	53.3	48.2	57.1	44.6	42.2	12.4	17.6	-4.7	-9.6	14.7	35.0	37.3		51.4	63.1	54.9		35.6	55.0	37.5	59.0	48.1	64.5	47.7	60.9	47.8	68.3	42.3	52.7
AONCR	42.2	37.2		33.7	37.6	24.7	14.8	8.1	-0.7	11.9	30.9	27.7	44.6	37.2	52.0	44.4		28.1	51.4	32.9	48.1	37.9	50.3	36.6	48.8	43.4	45.8	38.1	47.3
Notor	72.2	07.2	44.0	00.7	07.0	24.7	14.0	0.1	0.7	11.5	50.5	27	44.0	07.2	02.0		00.0	20.1	01.4	02.0	40.1	07.0	00.0	50.0	40.0	40.4	40.0	00.1	47.0
										2. Bu	siness	Outlool	k Index o	on the M	acroeco	onomy l	by Sect	or: Cu	rrent Qu	uarter									
Industry Sector	30.0	45.7	35.6	39.2	17.7	9.1	-11.9	-5.8	-30.1	-7.6	18.8	14.7	36.4	40.1	49.6	44.9	48.1	31.9	31.1	39.6	37.8	46.2	39.2	35.8	29.4	47.1	43.0	41.7	34.3
Construction Sector	50.0	35.9	53.1	52.5	42.4	25.5	-10.5	6.6	2.2	3.0	37.3	6.1	48.0	46.9	41.9	41.0	55.8	41.9	39.7	49.7	47.9	56.9	49.4	50.4	50.5	60.2	41.9	49.6	46.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	40.6	36.5	35.1	46.5	28.3	5.4	-23.2	-9.8	-22.8	-3.1	12.8	19.5	34.4	40.9	37.4	45.3	44.6	23.9	30.4	37.8	38.4	36.9	38.3	51.9	41.7	54.1	36.4	59.4	31.9
Services Sector	68.5	61.6	53.3	60.3	42.1	22.4	-2.8	-6.3	-23.2	1.0	20.2	31.9	45.5	50.3	50.3	63.4	48.9	39.3	40.2	37.3	44.7	49.9	49.7	60.3	52.0	62.7	50.3	55.0	47.1
of which:																													
Financial Intermediation	90.8	74.3	61.3	71.0	60.5	-6.5	-28.9	-46.6	-44.1	-6.2	29.7	47.7	68.2	72.2	77.1	83.6	74.5	45.0	51.7	32.0	58.8	56.7	77.3	75.5	81.3	89.4	61.0	76.7	47.4
Hotels and Restaurants	86.4	39.7	59.7	92.2	50.1	29.9	9.8	40.2	-18.5	14.1	23.0	49.9	35.6	45.7	41.7	62.3	57.2	37.9	33.3	66.4	47.7	45.8	0.0	64.2	41.8	58.9	37.4	79.6	51.6
Business Activities	60.8	53.8	54.1	59.3	22.8	28.3	2.2		-39.3	-9.0	11.9	16.3	47.5	49.2	47.7	72.8		42.8	40.3	33.8	35.6	55.0	49.9	51.9	43.7	64.7	43.0	44.8	50.2
Real Estate	59.0	76.2	54.8	69.4	46.5	36.1	6.7	5.3	-14.2	-18.1	-4.7	10.3		44.7	51.9	53.1		36.2	36.1	38.3	54.0	45.0	49.1	68.5	64.4	68.6	60.4	56.3	
Community and Social Services	44.9	37.4	54.3	30.7	48.1	16.3		-21.3	9.8	7.0		31.4	40.9	44.6	40.7	46.5		34.7	45.3	21.6	35.5	43.4	56.0	42.5	36.4	46.5	49.3	34.3	42.8
Transportation	67.0	69.6	38.1	46.7	42.5	30.1	-1.6	14.7	-13.8	16.0	30.5	41.2	27.4	39.4	34.8	46.5	35.9	32.9	29.4	43.2	38.5	43.7	38.8	58.1	34.4	33.2	47.6	43.8	37.0
													ok Index			-	-												
Industry Sector	46.5	39.3	41.4	32.3	32.5	16.8	6.6	-1.3	-10.4	10.4	27.1	26.3	50.5	44.8	55.5	51.3		34.9	47.9	26.1	52.8	41.0	49.2	34.4	53.8	39.7	48.2	31.7	47.5
Construction Sector	39.9	59.0	63.8	54.0	54.3	30.6	29.5	9.1	2.8	20.0	27.7	43.0	47.9	44.4	51.3	54.1	65.2	38.7	55.2	48.3	55.1	55.6	52.9	48.2	43.9	56.2	58.5	56.3	52.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	43.6	35.7	51.6	36.1	35.2	8.4	16.4	-5.1	-10.0	10.3	32.4	32.3	50.9	41.8	57.3	44.3	58.4	24.1	54.0	42.2	56.0	44.0	66.6	44.3	57.1	40.2	66.9	41.5	47.9
Services Sector	62.1	60.7	68.1	55.8	54.2	23.6	25.2	3.9	-1.8	18.2	41.0	40.3	57.3	53.0	65.9	58.2	60.8	40.6	59.2	36.3	57.2	47.3	62.7	51.8	60.1	58.1	63.7	46.3	57.1
of which:		=0.0		=0.0	== 0						=0.0	=0.0				=	=0.0						=0.0		== 0		=0.0		===
Financial Intermediation	75.4	73.0	79.5	73.3	57.0	14.4	7.9	-22.1	-22.0	19.6	52.8	70.9	71.8	74.9	88.3	76.8	72.8	46.5	68.8	45.3	57.8	61.8	73.2	66.8	75.2	83.8	73.2	58.7	53.9
Hotels and Restaurants	56.8	28.5	81.2	28.2	64.0	1.9	73.6	20.6	12.5	17.9	51.3	62.6	56.8	41.7	72.0	62.3		24.8	77.1	29.3	53.1	31.9	72.3	49.5	52.6	54.8	74.1	59.9	47.7
Business Activities	68.6	67.7	64.9	63.8	49.4	31.7	25.0	4.0	-11.4	6.0	30.6	36.6		57.6	66.9	52.7	63.1	39.1	53.7	29.0	64.9	43.5	55.4	39.9	47.9	55.9	60.6	38.8	59.7
Real Estate	55.1	73.8	71.6	67.4	49.2	31.7	15.8	11.8	-11.3	8.9	8.7	33.9	43.6	50.0	50.5	56.3		47.7	55.7	43.7	65.9	51.8	73.4	66.6	71.0	52.3	68.7	51.2	
Community and Social Services	52.0	42.9	54.3	32.3	58.4	27.4	10.1	2.8	3.3	19.9	21.1	21.2		45.2	53.6	45.0		42.9	41.3	23.5	43.3	49.6	41.5	44.0	51.0	45.7	38.3	31.4	52.7
Transportation	52.4	52.2	58.8	42.6	55.1	22.0	32.7	14.7	15.0	31.0	60.1	29.8	42.5	35.1	58.8	55.2	53.5	37.0	64.1	44.5	46.7	38.6	60.9	46.1	62.3	45.4	63.4	41.6	58.6
											4. B	usiness	Confide	ence Ind	lex on C	Own Ope	eration	s by Se	ctor										
Industry Sector	17.4	16.8	15.9	13.5	10.8	2.5	-4.4	-9.3	-18.3	-6.1	4.9	10.3	18.7	18.8	20.9	14.7	20.1	16.7	17.6	14.9	20.3	17.0	16.5	13.8	14.8	17.6	16.6	14.5	16.8
Construction Sector	11.9	34.3	43.8	33.8	25.6	19.5	18.4	12.0	-2.6	-7.4	23.4	10.9	27.6	23.5	28.2	26.8	36.9	31.0	27.8	34.6	37.6	36.0	28.3	29.7	33.7	40.9	35.6	33.9	38.5
Wholesale and Retail Trade	13.9	3.9	16.8	7.2	12.2	-1.6	-4.1	-8.1	-9.0	-1.9	13.7	3.9	17.2	13.5	20.1	16.5	18.6	3.0	19.6	11.5	18.7	10.7	21.2	16.7	21.5	15.3	19.3	11.5	13.5
Services Sector	42.2	43.8	43.5	45.1	35.0	22.0	18.8	3.9	-8.0	3.7	21.8	24.0	36.8	38.2	44.6	45.3	38.3	32.1	36.2	29.7	38.9	39.9	47.0	42.0	38.1	43.9	44.9	39.8	39.2
Financial Intermediation	53.3	56.3	53.5	59.9	46.4	40.3	8.9	-14.1	-6.0	14.3	31.5	48.9	59.4	59.7	63.6	65.2	55.1	48.1	56.4	40.8	53.4	48.3	67.2	57.6	61.0	66.1	57.0	57.7	47.4
Hotels and Restaurants	34.8	40.5	35.1	52.9	38.9	23.1	46.6	32.7	-0.2	19.9	33.8	37.0	29.2	25.0	43.9	39.4	37.8	18.4	41.0	35.4	36.3	25.9	42.6	50.1	26.8	31.8	45.1	47.3	35.8
Business Activities	47.1	48.3	54.7	46.0	31.2	15.5	16.7	0.5	-26.0	-5.4	18.2	18.8	34.0	43.5	49.0	49.8	39.8	36.6	33.8	35.6	39.5	47.8	47.5	32.1	31.9	42.3	46.5	35.2	40.1
Real Estate	28.2	49.7	49.7	41.2	29.9	34.8	22.1	3.3	-4.0	-3.3	12.4	17.2	32.1	31.6	39.9	40.3	29.1	30.3	31.5	30.6	35.1	37.7	44.6	44.9	40.7	47.3	51.0	43.0	31.0
Community and Social Services	36.4	34.2	31.8	35.7	31.5	14.1	11.1	-1.6	-6.8	-12.1	17.5	4.1	30.4	26.0	29.5	31.4	20.1	25.2	17.3	11.9	23.0	32.0	26.3	34.2	29.9	43.0	27.8	22.9	34.0
Transportation	41.4	25.9	23.8	32.3	33.2	19.5	17.6	15.1	1.6	8.6	21.7	20.6	29.4	27.3	31.0	32.8	36.7	18.8	29.4	14.2	35.1	31.2	39.8	37.6	29.6	23.0	32.8	29.0	39.9
Malaura of Business Authoritation	00.0	25.7	07.0		45.0	40.0	4.5		00.0	4-	5. Bus		Outlook i					rrent Q	uarter	07.4	00.5	20.7		40.0	05.4	40.5	00.7	40.0	00.7
Volume of Business Activity Index	22.6	35.7			15.8	16.2	-1.5		-26.3				24.6		34.9				29.5				38.9	40.8	25.1	43.5	38.7	43.8	
Volume of Total Order Book Index Credit Access Index	17.1	27.7	22.9	31.2	8.0	13.7	-3.1	-1.4	-27.3	-1.2		16.8	19.5	30.5	30.2		19.3	21.5			17.6	31.4	31.0	33.9	20.0	37.2	32.8	38.0	20.0
	10.1	9.0		7.3	6.6	3.0	-1.6		-12.8 -32.9	-7.2 26.0		0.1	5.4	9.2	10.1			6.1	10.3	8.9	9.6	13.4	14.8	16.9	16.0	18.1	15.8	16.8	
Financial Condition Average Capacity Utilization (in percent)	-8.8 72.7	-11.0	-5.1	-7.8	-11.6	-17.8					-17.4			-5.0	-2.6		-3.6		-6.9	-6.8	-2.9	-0.9	-1.9 74.4	2.4	-1.5	1.3	-1.9 74.0	-0.5	
Average Capacity OunZation (in percent)	73.7	75.5	76.1	75.4	76.2	76.5	14.8	12.8	71.5	09.2	ნ.გი	59.8	72.0	14.1	14.1	74.1	10.3	73.1	70.1	14.5	14.8	16.2	14.4	74.1	73.0	74.0	14.9	15.2	75.2
											6. Bu	usiness	Outlook	Index	on Own	Operati	ions: N	ext Qu	arter										
Volume of Business Activity Index	48.1	40.4	49.5	34.0	44.1	25.3	24.8	1.6	2.1	14.2	36.2	27.9	54.3	46.6	59.2	45.8	53.5	33.6	51.6	32.5	54.7	46.1	56.3	39.7	51.1	45.2	55.7	36.8	51.1
Employment Outlook Index	16.6	17.3	21.1	16.6	21.7	11.4	8.3	-1.4	-8.2	-6.4	9.4	8.7	22.0	19.9	24.0	21.1	23.0	14.5	23.2	16.8	24.0	22.1	27.4	22.0	23.0	24.1	31.7	23.6	23.3

		20	07			20	80			20	09		L	20	10			20	11		L	20	12			20	13		##
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
									nies v																				
All Industry Sector		31.1	28.7				25.0		17.8																				
Mining Quarrying	66.7	42.9	42.9	52.4				27.0	31.6		13.0																		
Manufacturing	23.7	28.1		32.0		22.3	23.7	29.5			15.3																		
Electricity, Gas and Water	48.5	54.0	42.8	33.5		45.4	37.0		34.6																				
Agriculture, Fishery and Forestry	62.2	64.0	42.4	59.6	35.0	21.3	30.6	28.0	32.5	30.0	37.4	54.6	37.4	39.7	43.4	41.6	45.3	24.3	31.7	41.9	31.5	31.7	30.1	29.7	33.3	30.1	40.3	33.9	33
								8. Bı	usines	s Con	strain	ts (in	perce	nt to	total	resp	onde	nts): (Currer	nt Qu	arter								
High Interest Rate	23.0	23.6	23.7	21.3	22.1	23.7	29.8	29.5	26.9	24.1	24.4	20.5	21.2	20.5	20.9	17.4	19.8	19.9	20.1	19.8	14.6	13.8	10.8	9.9	8.7	8.1	7.4	7.3	3 9
Unclear Economic Laws	27.6	27.2	24.5	27.1	25.9	27.1	27.1	25.7	25.1	23.3	21.7	14.2	13.0	13.0	20.9	18.7	21.2	21.6	21.9	24.2	18.5	17.8	18.1	15.8	13.4	14.1	13.8	11.6	3 12
Lack of Equipment	17.1	17.9	16.0	19.4	16.3	16.0	15.6	17.7	16.6	15.5	17.3	15.5	16.4	17.5	17.9	15.1	16.1	16.0	17.3	16.7	10.9	10.2	9.9	7.7	11.1	7.0	7.7	6.8	3 7
Insufficient Demand	51.6	49.8	46.8	46.3	44.1	46.7	49.6	51.9	54.8	59.0	54.2	53.4	46.1	44.4	43.6	39.2	42.2	44.0	43.7	44.4	36.5	36.5	36.5	34.5	32.0	33.5	35.7	34.9	31
Access to Credit	19.1	19.6	18.9	20.1	16.9	17.0	17.5	20.5	20.9	19.3	19.3	19.2	18.5	16.6	17.7	16.7	17.8	18.4	18.6	18.6	11.7	10.5	9.4	8.2	9.4	8.5	6.8	6.2	2 6
Financial Problems	27.2	26.0	24.7	23.6	26.4	23.4	25.3	27.9	30.1	29.9	26.4	26.8	28.1	25.8	27.3	22.9	22.6	24.4	21.7	22.9	16.9	15.9	13.2	11.6	16.1	12.8	10.9	10.6	3 10
Competition	62.6	66.0	62.2	63.0	57.9	60.4	58.6	61.1	59.4	62.0	61.8	63.4	64.4	64.5	65.8	66.6	68.8	65.5	68.1	66.4	60.6	62.9	60.7	61.3	60.0	59.8	59.6	58.5	5 57
Labor Problems	20.3	18.6	19.7	20.1	19.4	19.3	20.8	20.2	20.6	18.8	19.0	17.6	18.1	19.4	18.9	17.0	19.3	21.6	20.4	18.5	13.4	12.5	11.8	11.0	13.7	11.4	10.7	8.6	3 9
Lack of Materials Input	22.3	20.1	19.0	20.6	19.7	19.4	19.8	19.6	18.5	16.5	18.5	18.1	16.7	18.8	18.9	15.9	18.4	19.1	19.0	18.4	12.4	12.5	11.2	9.4	8.1	8.9	9.4	8.4	1 6
Others	17.4	16.8	17.5	20.7	20.8	20.4		23.5	20.4	18.6	18.8																	23.4	1 22
None	5.4	6.9	7.9	6.5	7.4	5.8	5.4	4.9	5.7	5.4	6.5													9.1					
									ess Ex																				
P/\$ Exchange Rate	31.1		35.0	44.8	39.9				-12.0																				
nflation Rate	-13.9	-5.1	-2.3		14.4			43.0	14.0			28.2																	
Peso Borrowing Rate	-23.5	-15.4	-3.2	-9.6	-15.9	13.5	37.8	29.7	6.9	1.9	-2.7	2.6	5.5	3.1	4.4	-5.4	4.0	13.9	11.1	5.7	-2.1	1.1	-4.5	-11.1	-10.8				
nflation Rate Expectations (in %)																										3.3	3.2	2.9	9 3
							10	0. Bus	iness	Expec	tation	s Inde	ex on	Selec	cted I	Econo	omic I	ndica	ators:	Next	Quar	ter							
P/\$ Exchange Rate	11.2	21.9	37.9	34.8	29.0	-0.3	-3.4	-19.5	-13.2	-11.6	4.1	4.2	4.7	6.7	24.7	20.8	14.1	16.3	31.5	9.8	12.8	16.0	26.7	17.4	26.5	18.0	14.6	10.9	1 13
Inflation Rate	4.1	5.5	9.5	3.0	17.3	42.3	48.8	25.2	12.2	15.0	15.7	25.1	22.6	18.6	12.3	6.5	23.5	34.8	29.2	18.2	14.1	18.3	11.5	5.2	9.0	15.3	22.5	18.0	1 32
Peso Borrowing Rate	-4.9	-2.3	3.2	-3.2	-8.3	15.9	32.3	23.0	7.3	4.6	5.8	12.8	15.5	10.2	8.8	2.3	11.7	16.5	12.8	7.0	1.1	4.8	-0.8	-5.0	-4.6	-4.8	2.4	5.7	16
Inflation Rate Expectations (in %)																										3.3	3.3	3.0	1 3
								44	Davas		Distri	L 4! A .				F:-	b.	·											
Small (<100)	33.9	24.2	33.7	32.9	25.6	36.4	25.0	36.2	Perce 41.6	41.6	39.9								-			24.2	24.0	24.2	20.2	20.0	24.4	24.2	
, ,	37.1	33.2		34.6		34.9	32.7	32.9	33.5		32.9																		
Medium (100-<500)	17.0	18.0	20.1	19.6	16.1																								
Large (500 & up)										13.7																			
No Response	12.0	14.7	11.2	13.0	12.5	14.1	14.7	13.1	11.3	11.4	13.3	11.6	11.0	10.0	10.4	10.1	10.8	11.0	10.8	11.8	12.7	12.3	12.5	13.7	11.2	9.6	10.3	11.6	. 16
											Distri																		
All Sectors	765	757	732	772	864	891	928	936	1062	1094	1059	1046	1215	1225	1219	1225	1275	1307	1244	1235	1248	1264	1175	1183	1247	1290	1294	1288	120
Industry	287	279	292	281	327	321	344	327	323	338	321	325	325	341	335	348	376	378	366	359	384	375	338	353	380	400	401	386	3
Mining Quarrying	6	6	6.0	5	7	9	8	8	12	12	11	10	11	16	20	18	17	19	16	17	19	17	16	17	17	20	19	20) :
Manufacturing	250	244	255.0	246	273	267	282	269	260	275	255	266	253	259	242	262	280	273	265	257	280	273	246	253	282	297	297	289	2
Electricity, Gas and Water	14	14	11.0	12	15	16	17	15	19	19	23	22	21	23	28	25	27	30	27	29	37	34	31	34	35	37	36	34	1 :
Agriculture, Fishery and Forestry	17	15	20.0	18	32	29	37	35	32	32	32	27	40	43	45	43	52	56	58	56	48	51	45	49	46	46	49	43	3
Construction	22	20	20	22	33	40	37	50	53	58	51	53	61	73	65	70	75	88	71	79	74	86	85	84	87	83	84	87	7
Wholesale and Retail Trade	265	262	237	270	279	297	317	323	374	377	377	358	428	416	424	415	428	429	405	388	421	415	387	372	405	408	407	423	3 4
Services	191	196	183	199	225	233	230	236	312	321	310	310	401	395	395	392	396	412	402	409	369	388	365	374	375	399	402	392	2 3
Financial Intermediation	48	48	46	50	51	50	52	54	64	62	59	62	69	81	77	81	76	84	85	84	80	81	72	72	72	83	80	80)
Hotels and Restaurants	17	16	13	15	18	19	21	19	32	32	35	30	50	53	51	54	62	63	59	62	48	47	52	49	54	54	52	48	3
Business Activities	45	38	34	41	52	55	54	55	65	69	76	69	83	79	78	76	69	75	69	68	75	78	70	67	71	73	73	70)
Real Estate and Renting	29	30	29	28	35	37	33	34	43	45	35	42	70	60	62	61	64	62	61	70	51	60	50	61	57	67	70	65	5
Community and Social Service	24	26	24	25	32	32	32	29	34	35	30	32	60	56	64	60	60	62	63	61	54	55	58	58	58	59	60	60)
																													,

Department of Economic Statistics

Manila, Philippines www.bsp.gov.ph



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^{*}From 2001 to 2003, survey respondents came from a random sample of firms in SEC's Top 5000 Corporations in the Philippines which are located in the NCR. Beginning Q4 2003, the survey was expanded to include those areas which are located outside NCR specifically Regions I, Vil & XI. Finally in Q4 2006, the BES was further expanded to become a nationwide survey of firms in the top 5000 corporations.

Business Expectations Survey

Business Outlook Index on the Macroeconomy

by Type of Business

														Curre	ent Qua	arter													
		20	07			20	08			20	09			20	10			201	11			201	12			20	13		2014
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Importer	39.5	49.4	47.5	45.1	36.8	15.6	-17.4	0.7	-26.1	-6.7	10.9	15.2	43.2	37.4	38.7	53.2	50.3	36.5	39.6	47.8	44.0	47.9	44.4	52.0	39.7	55.2	33.8	50.0	33.9
Exporter	24.4	37.5	4.2	24.2	3.5	8.6	-6.8	3.3	-39.8	-6.1	7.2	13.6	33.7	46.6	43.2	24.2	45.3	36.0	26.1	17.1	19.1	37.2	12.7	22.4	26.9	35.2	31.0	31.5	24.
Both (Importer and Exporter)	38.9	50.0	41.5	36.8	9.3	0.7	-5.4	-4.1	-24.7	-8.4	21.8	20.8	37.1	52.4	48.8	40.7	42.5	26.3	32.0	24.8	30.6	39.1	38.5	26.2	30.7	46.7	41.8	45.5	43.0
Neither Importer nor Exporter	49.0	45.9	40.4	54.4	35.7	16.4	-20.3	-12.7	-16.2	2.9	23.0	29.3	42.5	40.6	39.7	56.6	40.5	29.7	28.1	33.9	39.3	43.3	40.1	56.3	45.5	54.7	39.6	51.0	39.9

Number of Respondents

by Type of Business

		20	07			200	08			200	09			201	0			201	1			20	12			20	13		2014
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Importer	81	87	99	111	125	122	109	138	119	119	110	105	162	147	150	156	181	189	169	157	218	211	187	175	189	192	195	312	218
Exporter	41	40	48	66	85	81	88	92	83	82	83	81	89	88	88	95	86	86	69	76	68	94	71	76	93	91	84	92	83
Both (Importer and Exporter)	90	86	106	117	140	141	147	145	162	178	156	159	175	166	168	177	179	171	175	161	206	202	195	191	215	227	232	233	242
Neither Importer nor Exporter	194	209	245	228	328	329	340	316	451	413	387	379	595	584	612	553	592	644	584	552	534	589	596	629	650	570	671	537	546
Not Specified	359	335	234	250	186	218	244	245	247	302	323	322	194	240	201	244	237	217	247	289	222	168	126	112	100	210	112	114	178
Total	765	757	732	772	864	891	928	936	1062	1094	1059	1046	1215	1225	1219	1225	1275	1307	1244	1235	1248	1264	1175	1183	1247	1290	1294	1288	1267

Business Outlook Index on the Macroeconomy

by Size of Employment

by dize of Employment																													
														Curr	ent Qua	arter													
		20	07			200	08			200)9			20	10			201	1			20	12			20	13		2014
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Small (<100)	41.7	43.2	33.6	43.2	29.2	10.5	-19.2	-5.9	-19.0	-4.8	16.8	16.3	32.8	31.7	34.5	43.4	37.8	27.5	30.4	33.0	32.7	38.4	34.6	46.6	35.8	44.4	33.3	42.5	35.1
Medium (100-<500)	41.5	37.8	42.2	45.8	22.0	16.4	-5.6	6.8	-19.9	3.6	19.5	23.8	40.0	45.3	41.8	55.6	44.6	29.2	29.0	38.7	37.1	44.4	41.5	46.9	41.0	52.9	41.0	51.3	35.8
Large (500 & up)	42.3	54.4	39.5	53.0	30.9	15.4	-5.1	-20.5	-29.2	2.0	20.4	32.7	50.6	53.3	59.1	61.0	56.0	43.1	40.5	39.5	47.2	53.6	45.4	52.8	49.5	66.5	46.8	55.2	46.0

Number of Respondents

by Size of Employment

	2007				2008					200	09			20	10			201	1			201	12			20	13		2014
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Small (<100)	259	259	247	254	308	324	333	339	442	455	423	417	500	499	490	500	500	523	484	457	450	427	399	406	453	475	445	438	427
Medium (100-<500)	284	251	256	267	309	311	303	308	356	364	348	361	420	437	426	419	444	459	451	447	447	455	424	454	444	467	498	462	452
Large (500 & up)	130	136	147	151	139	130	156	166	144	150	147	147	160	167	176	182	193	181	168	185	193	196	205	161	210	224	218	241	226
Not Specified	92	111	82	100	108	126	136	123	120	125	141	121	135	122	127	124	138	144	141	146	158	186	147	162	140	124	133	147	162
Total	765	757	732	772	864	891	928	936	1062	1094	1059	1046	1215	1225	1219	1225	1275	1307	1244	1235	1248	1264	1175	1183	1247	1290	1294	1288	1,267

Business Expectations Survey

Both (Importer and Exporter)

Neither Importer nor Exporter

44.2

51.1

42.5 58.4 37.6

19.6 13.7 14.5 49.7 20.4 11.5 10.1

-7.4 1.1 9.0

33.3

Business Outlook In	dex on ti	ne Ma	croeco	onomy	y																								
by Type of Business																													
														Nex	t Quart	er													
	2007				2008				2009				2010				2011				2012				2013				2014
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Importer	40.7	44.8	59.6	43.2	50.4	9.8	26.6	0.0	-9.2	16.8	43.6	31.4	50.0	46.3	55.3	49.4	62.4	39.2	55.0	42.7	56.0	46.9	62.0	44.0	52.9	39.1	56.4	38.5	53.2
Evnorter	30.0	37.5	6.3	31.8	22.4	33.3	6.8	8.7	-10 B	6.1	6.0	10.8	57 3	60.2	44.3	316	55.8	48.8	34.8	27.6	42.6	44.7	30 4	25.0	44.1	47.3	20.8	38 0	45.8

50.3 52.4 54.8 60.1 39.7 62.1

49.7 53.7

62.0 36.3 56.1 27.8

50.9 58.6 32.9 42.6

54.9 52.2 45.5 39.4 50.3 35.1 60.4 47.4 48.9 49.6 51.2 52.2

35.2 35.1

Number of Respondent																													
by Type of Business	Percent to Total																												
	2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 201															2014													
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Importer	10.6	11.5	13.5	14.4	14.5	13.7	11.7	14.7	11.2	10.9	10.4	10.0	13.3	13.3	12.3	12.7	14.2	14.5	13.6	12.7	17.5	16.7	15.9	14.8	15.2	14.9	15.1	24.2	17.2
Exporter	5.4	5.3	6.6	8.5	9.8	9.1	9.5	9.8	7.8	7.5	7.8	7.7	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.8	6.7	6.6	5.5	6.2	5.4	7.4	6.0	6.4	7.5	7.1	6.5	7.1	6.6
Both (Importer and Exporter)	11.8	11.4	14.5	15.2	16.2	15.8	15.8	15.5	15.3	16.3	14.7	15.2	14.4	14.4	13.8	14.4	14.0	13.1	14.1	13.0	16.5	16.0	16.6	16.1	17.2	17.6	17.9	18.1	19.1
Neither Importer nor Exporter	25.4	27.6	33.5	29.5	38.0	36.9	36.6	33.8	42.5	37.8	36.5	36.2	49.0	49.0	50.2	45.1	46.4	49.3	46.9	44.7	42.8	46.6	50.7	53.2	52.1	44.2	51.9	41.7	43.1
Not Specified	46.9	44.3	32.0	32.4	21.5	24.5	26.3	26.2	23.3	27.6	30.5	30.8	16.0	16.0	16.5	19.9	18.6	16.6	19.9	23.4	17.8	13.3	10.7	9.5	8.0	16.3	8.7	8.9	14.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Business Outlook Inde	x on th	e Mad	croeco	onom	y																								
by Size of Employment																													
														Ne	ct Quar	ter													
	2007				2008				2009				2010				2011				2012				2013				2014
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Small (<100)	51.7	43.2	53.8	43.2	39.9	17.3	14.1	-2.1	1.6	19.1	34.3	30.5	46.4	40.5	55.3	50.4	53.0	29.8	53.3	39.4	46.9	39.3	56.1	42.9	45.0	42.5	54.2	41.1	45.4
Medium (100-<500)	44.4	43.8	48.8	40.7	39.2	24.1	15.2	8.8	-7.9	14.3	37.9	32.4	51.4	44.6	57.0	53.2	58.8	31.4	56.5	40.5	53.7	41.8	55.2	41.6	56.5	46.5	54.4	37.7	54.9
Large (500 & up)	50.0	43.4	55.1	44.4	46.0	29.2	18.6	-3.0	-4.2	5.3	32.7	40.8	57.5	56.3	69.9	50.0	69.4	41.4	56.5	38.4	59.1	53.6	62.4	49.7	66.7	57.1	55.0	51.0	51.8

Number of Respondent by Size of Employment																													
	Percent to Total																												
	2007				2008			2009			2010				2011				2012				2013				2014		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Small (<100)	33.9	34.2	33.7	32.9	35.6	36.4	35.9	36.2	41.6	41.6	39.9	39.9	41.2	41.2	40.2	40.8	39.2	40.0	38.9	37.0	36.1	33.8	34.0	34.3	36.3	36.8	34.4	34.0	33.7
Medium (100-<500)	37.1	33.2	35.0	34.6	35.8	34.9	32.7	32.9	33.5	33.3	32.9	34.5	34.6	34.6	34.9	34.2	34.8	35.1	36.3	36.2	35.8	36.0	36.1	38.4	35.6	36.2	38.5	35.9	35.7
Large (500 & up)	17.0	18.0	20.1	19.6	16.1	14.6	16.8	17.7	13.6	13.7	13.9	14.1	13.2	13.2	14.4	14.9	15.1	13.8	13.5	15.0	15.5	15.5	17.4	13.6	16.8	17.4	16.8	18.7	17.8
Not Specified	12.0	14.7	11.2	13.0	12.5	14.1	14.7	13.1	11.3	11.4	13.3	11.6	11.1	11.1	10.4	10.1	10.8	11.0	11.3	11.8	12.7	14.7	12.5	13.7	11.2	9.6	10.3	11.4	12.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0