

DUN & BRADSTREET CORP/NW
Form 10-Q
May 08, 2013
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-Q

(Mark One)

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2013

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____
Commission file number 1-15967

The Dun & Bradstreet Corporation

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware 22-3725387
(State of (I.R.S. Employer
incorporation) Identification No.)

103 JFK Parkway, Short Hills, NJ 07078
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (973) 921-5500

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one:)

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date:

Title of Class	Shares Outstanding at March 31, 2013
Common Stock, par value \$0.01 per share	39,946,372

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

The Dun & Bradstreet Corporation

Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended	
	March 31,	
	2013	2012
	(Amounts in millions, except per share data)	
Revenue	\$ 381.0	\$ 402.8
Operating Expenses	126.2	144.6
Selling and Administrative Expenses	146.4	154.5
Depreciation and Amortization	18.3	20.2
Restructuring Charge	2.3	9.1
Operating Costs	293.2	328.4
Operating Income	87.8	74.4
Interest Income	0.2	0.1
Interest Expense	(9.9	) (9.1
Other Income (Expense) - Net	(1.2	) 6.6
Non-Operating Income (Expense) - Net	(10.9	) (2.4
Income Before Provision for Income Taxes and Equity in Net Income of Affiliates	76.9	72.0
Less: Provision for Income Taxes	23.8	8.3
Equity in Net Income of Affiliates	0.5	0.4
Net Income	53.6	64.1
Less: Net (Income) Loss Attributable to the Noncontrolling Interest	(0.7	) (0.7
Net Income Attributable to D&B	\$ 52.9	\$ 63.4
Basic Earnings Per Share of Common Stock Attributable to D&B Common Shareholders	\$ 1.30	\$ 1.33
Diluted Earnings Per Share of Common Stock Attributable to D&B Common Shareholders	\$ 1.29	\$ 1.32
Weighted Average Number of Shares Outstanding-Basic	40.6	47.7
Weighted Average Number of Shares Outstanding-Diluted	40.9	48.1
Cash Dividend Paid Per Common Share	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.38
Other Comprehensive Income, Net of Tax		
Net Income (from above)	\$ 53.6	\$ 64.1
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments, no Tax Impact	(12.3	) 29.6
Defined Benefit Pension Plans:		
Prior Service Costs, Net of Tax Income (1)	(1.5	) (1.5
Actuarial Gain (Loss), Net of Tax Expense (2)	7.0	5.4
Derivative Financial Instruments, No Tax Impact	—	0.3
Comprehensive Income, Net of Tax	46.8	97.9
Less: Comprehensive (Income) Loss Attributable to the Noncontrolling Interest	(0.8	) (0.8
Comprehensive Income Attributable to D&B	\$ 46.0	\$ 97.1

(1) Net of Tax Income of \$0.7 million and \$0.9 million during the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

(2) Net of Tax (Expense) of \$(3.5) million and \$(2.9) million during the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the unaudited consolidated financial statements.

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Consolidated Balance Sheets (Unaudited)

	March 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
	(Amounts in millions, except per share data)	
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 172.8	\$ 149.1
Accounts Receivable, Net of Allowance of \$25.4 at March 31, 2013 and \$27.3 at December 31, 2012	425.6	514.3
Other Receivables	9.9	6.5
Deferred Income Tax	25.1	26.3
Other Prepaids	31.8	46.8
Other Current Assets	8.3	4.4
Total Current Assets	673.5	747.4
Non-Current Assets		
Property, Plant and Equipment, Net of Accumulated Depreciation of \$82.0 at March 31, 2013 and \$81.2 at December 31, 2012	40.4	40.6
Computer Software, Net of Accumulated Amortization of \$434.9 at March 31, 2013 and \$431.9 at December 31, 2012	138.0	140.9
Goodwill	604.7	611.1
Deferred Income Tax	243.2	247.8
Other Receivables	45.5	47.1
Other Intangibles	94.3	99.3
Other Non-Current Assets	62.4	57.6
Total Non-Current Assets	1,228.5	1,244.4
Total Assets	\$ 1,902.0	\$ 1,991.8
LIABILITIES		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts Payable	\$ 42.0	\$ 40.9
Accrued Payroll	59.0	96.5
Accrued Income Tax	14.0	9.5
Short-Term Debt	0.1	0.2
Other Accrued and Current Liabilities	119.1	118.9
Deferred Revenue	634.2	610.7
Total Current Liabilities	868.4	876.7
Pension and Postretirement Benefits	656.1	668.3
Long-Term Debt	1,302.7	1,290.7
Liabilities for Unrecognized Tax Benefits	104.5	105.9
Other Non-Current Liabilities	67.3	64.5
Total Liabilities	2,999.0	3,006.1
Contingencies (Note 7)		
EQUITY		
D&B SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)		
Series A Junior Participating Preferred Stock, \$0.01 par value per share, authorized - 0.5 shares; outstanding - none	—	—
Preferred Stock, \$0.01 par value per share, authorized - 9.5 shares; outstanding - none	—	—

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Series Common Stock, \$0.01 par value per share, authorized - 10.0 shares; outstanding - none	—	—
Common Stock, \$0.01 par value per share, authorized - 200.0 shares; issued - 81.9 shares	0.8	0.8
Capital Surplus	261.3	261.7
Retained Earnings	2,442.0	2,405.5
Treasury Stock, at cost, 42.0 shares at March 31, 2013 and 40.6 shares at December 31, 2012	(2,946.0	) (2,833.3)
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	(859.0	) (852.1)
Total D&B Shareholders' Equity (Deficit)	(1,100.9	) (1,017.4)
Noncontrolling Interest	3.9	3.1
Total Equity (Deficit)	(1,097.0	) (1,014.3)
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity (Deficit)	\$ 1,902.0	\$ 1,991.8

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the unaudited consolidated financial statements.

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The Dun & Bradstreet Corporation

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended		
	March 31,		
	2013	2012	
	(Amounts in millions)		
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:			
Net Income	\$53.6	\$64.1	
Reconciliation of Net Income to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:			
Depreciation and Amortization	18.3	20.2	
Amortization of Unrecognized Pension Loss	8.3	5.9	
(Gain) Loss from Sales of Business / Investments	—	(6.0)
Impairment of Assets	—	12.9	
Income Tax Benefit from Stock-Based Awards	2.5	3.0	
Excess Tax Benefit on Stock-Based Awards	(0.5	)	(0.5)
Equity Based Compensation	3.4	3.1	
Restructuring Charge	2.3	9.1	
Restructuring Payments	(4.0	)	(5.0)
Deferred Income Taxes, Net	—	3.8	
Accrued Income Taxes, Net	3.5	(21.7)
Changes in Current Assets and Liabilities:			
(Increase) Decrease in Accounts Receivable	83.3	65.9	
(Increase) Decrease in Other Current Assets	11.6	15.9	
Increase (Decrease) in Deferred Revenue	26.7	27.8	
Increase (Decrease) in Accounts Payable	1.5	2.6	
Increase (Decrease) in Accrued Liabilities	(37.9	)	(43.2)
Increase (Decrease) in Other Accrued and Current Liabilities	9.1	8.2	
Changes in Non-Current Assets and Liabilities:			
(Increase) Decrease in Other Long-Term Assets	(4.3	)	4.4)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Long-Term Liabilities	(6.3	)	(3.8)
Net, Other Non-Cash Adjustments	1.2	0.6	
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	172.3	167.3	
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:			
Proceeds from Sales of Businesses, Net of Cash Divested	—	8.0	
Cash Settlements of Foreign Currency Contracts	(5.5	)	5.8)
Capital Expenditures	(3.0	)	(0.5)
Additions to Computer Software and Other Intangibles	(13.4	)	(14.8)
Net, Other	(0.1	)	0.1)
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	(22.0	)	(1.4)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities:			
Payments for Purchases of Treasury Shares	(121.0)	—)
Net Proceeds from Stock-Based Awards	2.9	7.3	
Payments of Dividends	(16.1	)	(18.2)
Proceeds from Borrowings on Credit Facilities	152.1	123.9	
Payments of Borrowings on Credit Facilities	(139.9	)	(246.2)
Excess Tax Benefit on Stock-Based Awards	0.5	0.5	
Capital Lease and Other Long-Term Financing Obligation Payment	—	(1.2)
Net, Other	—	(0.1)
Net Cash Used in Financing Activities	(121.5)	(134.0)

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Effect of Exchange Rate Changes on Cash and Cash Equivalents	(5.1) 1.4	
Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	23.7	33.3	
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Period	149.1	84.4	
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Period	\$172.8	\$117.7	
Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information:			
Cash Paid for:			
Income Taxes, Net of Refunds	\$17.8	\$23.2	
Interest	\$0.7	\$(4.4)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the unaudited consolidated financial statements.

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The Dun & Bradstreet Corporation

Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity (Deficit) (Unaudited)

For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2013 and 2012

(Amounts in
millions)

	Common Stock (\$ Par Value)	Capital Surplus	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock	Cumulative Translation Adjustment	Minimum Pension Liability Adjustment	Derivative Financial Instrument	Total D&B Shareholders' Equity (Deficit)	Noncontrolling Interest	Total Equity (Deficit)
Balance, December 31, 2011	\$ 0.8	\$ 239.0	\$ 2,179.3	\$(2,356.3)	\$(168.3)	\$(638.4)	\$—	\$(743.9)	\$ 3.7	\$(740.2)
Net Income	—	—	63.4	—	—	—	—	63.4	0.7	64.1
Payment to Noncontrolling Interest	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(0.1)	(0.1)
Sale of Noncontrolling Interest	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(0.4)	(0.4)
Equity-Based Plans	—	20.4	—	10.8	—	—	—	31.2	—	31.2
Pension Adjustments, net of tax of \$2.0	—	—	—	—	—	3.9	—	3.9	—	3.9
Dividend Declared	—	—	(18.3)	—	—	—	—	(18.3)	—	(18.3)
Adjustments to Legacy Tax Matters	—	1.6	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	—	1.6
Change in Cumulative Translation Adjustment	—	—	—	—	29.5	—	—	29.5	0.1	29.6
Derivative Financial Instruments, no tax impact	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.3	—	0.3
Balance, March 31, 2012	\$ 0.8	\$ 261.0	\$ 2,224.4	\$(2,345.5)	\$(138.8)	\$(634.5)	\$ 0.3	\$(632.3)	\$ 4.0	\$(628.3)
Balance, December 31, 2012	\$ 0.8	\$ 261.7	\$ 2,405.5	\$(2,833.3)	\$(151.2)	\$(701.0)	\$ 0.1	\$(1,017.4)	\$ 3.1	\$(1,014.3)
Net Income	—	—	52.9	—	—	—	—	52.9	0.7	53.6
Equity-Based Plans	—	(0.4)	—	8.3	—	—	—	7.9	—	7.9
Treasury Shares Acquired	—	—	—	(121.0)	—	—	—	(121.0)	—	(121.0)

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Pension Adjustments, net of tax of \$2.8	—	—	—	—	—	5.5	—	5.5	—	5.5
Dividend Declared	—	—	(16.4)	—	—	—	—	(16.4)	—	(16.4)
Change in Cumulative Translation Adjustment	—	—	—	—	(12.4)	—	—	(12.4)	0.1	(12.3)
Balance, March 31, 2013	\$ 0.8	\$ 261.3	\$ 2,442.0	\$ (2,946.0)	\$ (163.6)	\$ (695.5)	\$ 0.1	\$ (1,100.9)	\$ 3.9	\$ (1,097.0)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the unaudited consolidated financial statements.

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THE DUN & BRADSTREET CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)

(Tabular dollar amounts in millions, except per share data)

Note 1 -- Basis of Presentation

These interim unaudited consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the instructions to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. They should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and related notes, which appear in The Dun & Bradstreet Corporation's ("D&B," the "Company," "we" or "our") Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012. The unaudited consolidated results for interim periods do not include all disclosures required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP") for annual financial statements and are not necessarily indicative of results for the full year or any subsequent period. In the opinion of our management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair statement of the unaudited consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows at the dates and for the periods presented have been included.

All inter-company transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Effective January 1, 2013, we began managing and reporting our North America Risk Management Solutions set as:

DNBi subscription plans - interactive, customizable online application that offers our customers real time access to our most complete and up-to-date global DUNSRight information, comprehensive monitoring and portfolio analysis. DNBi subscription plans are contracts that allow customers' unlimited use, within pre-defined ranges;

Non-DNBi subscription plans - subscription contracts which provide increased access to our risk management reports and data to help customers increase their profitability while mitigating their risk. The non-DNBi subscription plans allow customers' unlimited use; and

Projects and other risk management solutions - all other revenue streams. This includes, for example, our Business Information Report, our Comprehensive Report, our International Report, and D&B Direct.

Management believes that these measures provide further insight into our performance and the growth of our North America Risk Management Solutions revenue.

We will no longer report our Risk Management Solutions business on a traditional, value-added and supply management solutions basis for any segment.

Also, effective January 1, 2013, we began managing and reporting our Internet Solutions business as part of our Traditional Sales & Marketing Solutions set.

The financial statements of the subsidiaries outside North America reflect results for the three months ended February 28 in order to facilitate the timely reporting of our unaudited consolidated financial results and unaudited consolidated financial position.

Where appropriate, we have reclassified certain prior year amounts to conform to the current year presentation due to the changes in solution sets discussed above.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)-continued
(Tabular dollar amounts in millions, except per share data)

Note 2 -- Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In March 2013, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") No. 2013-5, "Foreign Currency Matters (Topic 830): Parent's Accounting for the Cumulative Translation Adjustment upon Derecognition of Certain Subsidiaries or Groups of Assets within a Foreign Entity or of an Investment in a Foreign Entity (a consensus of the FASB Emerging Issues Task Force)," which states that a cumulative translation adjustment ("CTA") is attached to the parent's investment in a foreign entity and should be released in a manner consistent with the derecognition guidance on investments in entities. The entire amount of the CTA associated with the foreign entity would be released when there has been a: (i) sale of a subsidiary or group of net assets within a foreign entity and the sale represents the substantially complete liquidation of the investment in the foreign entity; (ii) loss of a controlling financial interest in an investment in a foreign entity; and (iii) step acquisition for a foreign entity. The authoritative guidance does not change the requirement to release a pro rata portion of the CTA of the foreign entity into earnings for a partial sale of an equity method investment in a foreign entity. The authoritative guidance is effective for fiscal years and the interim periods within those fiscal years beginning on or after December 15, 2013 and should be applied on a prospective basis. We do not expect that the adoption of this authoritative guidance will have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In February 2013, the FASB issued ASU No. 2013-02, "Comprehensive Income (Topic 220): Reporting of Amounts Reclassified Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income." The authoritative guidance adds new disclosure requirements for items reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income. A company would disaggregate the total change of each component of other comprehensive income and separately present reclassification adjustments and current-period other comprehensive income. The authoritative guidance requires a company to present information about significant items reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income by component either on the face of the statement where net income is presented or as a separate disclosure in the notes to the financial statements. The authoritative guidance is effective for fiscal years and the interim periods within those annual periods beginning after December 15, 2012. The authoritative guidance should be applied prospectively. The adoption of this authoritative guidance did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements. See Note 12 to our unaudited consolidated financial statements included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for more information.

In January 2013, the FASB issued ASU No. 2013-01, "Balance Sheet (Topic 210): Clarifying the Scope of Disclosures about Offsetting Assets and Liabilities," which clarifies which instruments and transactions are subject to the offsetting disclosure requirements established by ASU No. 2011-11, "Balance Sheet (Topic 210); Disclosures about Offsetting Assets and Liabilities" or "ASU No. 2011-11." The authoritative guidance limits the scope of the offsetting disclosures to (i) recognized derivative instruments accounted for in accordance with ASC 815, "Derivatives and Hedging", or "ASC 815," subject to the authoritative guidance for offsetting in the statement of financial position and (ii) recognized derivative instruments accounted for in accordance with ASC 815 that are subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement. The authoritative guidance is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013 and interim periods within those annual periods. A company is required to provide the disclosures required in ASU No. 2011-11 for the applicable instruments and transactions under this authoritative guidance retrospectively for all comparative periods presented. The adoption of this authoritative guidance did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In July 2012, the FASB issued ASU No. 2012-02, "Intangibles - Goodwill and Other (Topic 350): Testing Indefinite-Lived Intangible Assets for Impairment." The amendments in this ASU allow a company to qualitatively assess whether indefinite-lived intangible assets are more likely than not impaired. If the indefinite-lived intangible assets are considered impaired, a company is required to perform the quantitative test under ASC 350-30, "Intangibles - Goodwill and Other - General Intangibles Other than Goodwill." The authoritative guidance does not amend the requirement to test indefinite-lived intangible assets annually for impairment. In addition, the authoritative guidance does not amend the requirement to test these assets for impairment between annual tests if there is a change in events or circumstances. The authoritative guidance is effective for annual and interim impairment tests performed for fiscal

years beginning after September 15, 2012. Early adoption is permitted if a company's financial statements for the most recent annual or interim period have not yet been issued. The adoption of this authoritative guidance did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In December 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-11. The amendments in this ASU require a company to disclose information about offsetting and related arrangements to enable users of its financial statements to understand the effect of those arrangements on its financial position. A company is required to apply the amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013 and interim periods within those annual periods. A company should provide the disclosures required by those amendments retrospectively for all comparative periods presented. The adoption of this authoritative guidance did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)-continued

(Tabular dollar amounts in millions, except per share data)

Note 3-- Restructuring Charge

Financial Flexibility is an ongoing process by which we seek to reallocate our spending from low-growth or low-value activities to other activities that will create greater value for shareholders through enhanced revenue growth, improved profitability and/or quality improvements. With most initiatives, we have incurred restructuring charges (which generally consist of employee severance and termination costs, contract terminations, and/or costs to terminate lease obligations less assumed sublease income). These charges are incurred as a result of eliminating, consolidating, standardizing and/or automating our business functions.

Restructuring charges have been recorded in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) 712-10, “Nonretirement Postemployment Benefits,” or “ASC 712-10” and/or ASC 420-10, “Exit or Disposal Cost Obligations,” or “ASC 420-10,” as appropriate.

We record severance costs provided under an ongoing benefit arrangement once they are both probable and estimable in accordance with the provisions of ASC 712-10.

We account for one-time termination benefits, contract terminations, and/or costs to terminate lease obligations less assumed sublease income in accordance with ASC 420-10, which addresses financial accounting and reporting for costs associated with restructuring activities. Under ASC 420-10, we establish a liability for cost associated with an exit or disposal activity, including severance and lease termination obligations, and other related costs, when the liability is incurred, rather than at the date that we commit to an exit plan. We reassess the expected cost to complete the exit or disposal activities at the end of each reporting period and adjust our remaining estimated liabilities, if necessary.

The determination of when we accrue for severance costs and which standard applies depends on whether the termination benefits are provided under an ongoing arrangement as described in ASC 712-10 or under a one-time benefit arrangement as defined by ASC 420-10. Inherent in the estimation of the costs related to the restructurings are assessments related to the most likely expected outcome of the significant actions to accomplish the exit activities. In determining the charges related to the restructurings, we had to make estimates related to the expenses associated with the restructurings. These estimates may vary significantly from actual costs depending, in part, upon factors that may be beyond our control. We will continue to review the status of our restructuring obligations on a quarterly basis and, if appropriate, record changes to these obligations in current operations based on management’s most current estimates. Three Months Ended March 31, 2013 vs. Three Months Ended March 31, 2012

During the three months ended March 31, 2013, we recorded a \$2.3 million restructuring charge. The significant components of this charge included:

Severance and termination costs of \$0.6 million in accordance with the provisions of ASC 712-10 were recorded. Approximately 45 employees were impacted. Of these 45 employees, approximately 40 employees exited the Company in the first quarter of 2013, with the remaining primarily to exit in the second quarter of 2013. The cash payments for these employees will be substantially completed by the third quarter of 2013; and

- Lease termination obligations, other exit costs including those to consolidate or close facilities and asset impairments of \$1.7 million.

During the three months ended March 31, 2012, we recorded a \$9.1 million restructuring charge. The significant components of this charge included:

Severance and termination costs of \$3.1 million and \$3.6 million in accordance with the provisions of ASC 712-10 and ASC 420-10, respectively, were recorded. Approximately 120 employees were impacted. Of these 120 employees, approximately 80 employees exited the Company in the first quarter of 2012, with the remaining primarily having exited in the second quarter of 2012. The cash payments for these employees were substantially completed by

the third quarter of 2012; and

Lease termination obligations, other costs to consolidate or close facilities and other exit costs of \$2.4 million.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)-continued

(Tabular dollar amounts in millions, except per share data)

The following tables set forth, in accordance with ASC 712-10 and/or ASC 420-10, the restructuring reserves and utilization related to our Financial Flexibility initiatives:

	Severance and Termination	Lease Termination Obligations and Other Exit Costs	Total
Restructuring Charges:			
Balance Remaining as of December 31, 2012	\$9.4	\$2.3	\$11.7
Charge Taken during First Quarter 2013	0.6	1.7	2.3
Payments/Asset Impairment during First Quarter 2013 (1)	(3.7)	) (0.8)	) (4.5)
Balance Remaining as of March 31, 2013	\$6.3	\$3.2	\$9.5

	Severance and Termination	Lease Termination Obligations and Other Exit Costs	Total
Restructuring Charges:			
Balance Remaining as of December 31, 2011	\$8.3	\$2.2	\$10.5
Charge Taken during First Quarter 2012	6.7	2.4	9.1
Payments during First Quarter 2012	(4.0)	) (1.0)	) (5.0)
Balance Remaining as of March 31, 2012	\$11.0	\$3.6	\$14.6

(1) We incurred an asset impairment of \$0.5 million in the first quarter of 2013 related to the termination of a lease.

Note 4 -- Notes Payable and Indebtedness

Our borrowings are summarized in the following table:

	March 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Debt Maturing Within One Year:		
Other	0.1	0.2
Total Debt Maturing Within One Year	\$0.1	\$0.2
Debt Maturing After One Year:		
Long-Term Fixed-Rate Notes (Net of a \$3.4 million and \$3.5 million discount as of March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively)	\$1,046.6	\$1,046.5
Fair Value Adjustment Related to Hedged Debt	3.5	3.8
Credit Facility	252.4	240.2
Other	0.2	0.2
Total Debt Maturing After One Year	\$1,302.7	\$1,290.7
Fixed-Rate Notes		

In December 2012, we issued senior notes with a face value of \$450 million that mature on December 1, 2017 (the "2017 notes"), bearing interest at a fixed annual rate of 3.25%, payable semi-annually. In addition, in December 2012, we issued senior notes with a face value of \$300 million that mature on December 1, 2022 (the "2022 notes"), bearing interest at a fixed annual rate of 4.375%, payable semi-annually. The proceeds were used in December 2012 to repay

borrowings outstanding under our revolving credit facility and retire our then outstanding \$400 million senior notes bearing interest at a fixed annual rate of 6.00%, which had a maturity date of April 2013 (the “2013 notes”). In connection with the redemption of the 2013 notes, we recorded a premium payment of \$5.4 million to “Other Income (Expense)—Net” in the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive income during the year ended December 31, 2012. The interest rates applicable to the 2017 notes and 2022 notes are subject to adjustment if our debt rating is decreased three levels below the Standard & Poor's and Fitch BBB+ credit ratings that we held on the date of issuance. After a rate adjustment, if our debt ratings are subsequently

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upgraded, the adjustment(s) would reverse. The maximum adjustment is 2.00% above the initial interest rate and the rate cannot adjust below the respective fixed interest rates of the notes, that being 3.25% and 4.375% for the 2017 notes and 2022 notes, respectively. As of March 31, 2013, no such adjustments to the interest rates were required. The 2017 notes and 2022 notes carrying amounts of \$450.0 million and \$297.2 million, net of less than \$0.1 million and \$2.8 million of remaining issuance discounts, respectively, are recorded as "Long-Term Debt" in our unaudited consolidated balance sheet at March 31, 2013.

The 2017 notes and 2022 notes were issued at discounts of less than \$0.1 million and \$2.9 million, respectively. In addition, in connection with the issuance, we incurred underwriting and other fees of approximately \$3.4 million and \$2.5 million for the 2017 notes and 2022 notes, respectively. These costs are being amortized over the life of the applicable notes. The 2017 notes and 2022 notes contain certain covenants that limit our ability to create liens, enter into sale and leaseback transactions and consolidate, merge or sell assets to another entity. The 2017 notes and 2022 notes do not contain any financial covenants.

On January 30, 2008, we entered into interest rate derivative transactions with an aggregate notional amount of \$400 million. The objective of these hedges was to mitigate the variability of future cash flows from market changes in Treasury rates in anticipation of the issuance of the 2013 notes. These transactions were accounted for as cash flow hedges and, as such, changes in fair value of the hedges that took place through the date of the issuance of the 2013 notes were recorded in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income ("AOCI"). In connection with the issuance of the 2013 notes, these interest rate derivative transactions were terminated, resulting in a loss and a payment of \$8.5 million on March 28, 2008, the date of termination. The March 28, 2008 payment had been recorded in AOCI and has been amortized over the life of the 2013 notes. In connection with the redemption of the 2013 notes in December 2012, the remaining unamortized portion of the loss in the amount of \$0.3 million was recorded to "Other Income (Expense) - Net" in the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive income during the year ended December 31, 2012. In addition, with the redemption of the 2013 notes in December 2012, the remaining unamortized underwriting and other fees in the amount of \$0.1 million was recorded to "Other Income (Expense) - Net" in the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive income during the year ended December 31, 2012.

In November 2010, we issued senior notes with a face value of \$300 million that mature on November 15, 2015 (the "2015 notes"), bearing interest at a fixed annual rate of 2.875%, payable semi-annually. The proceeds were used in December 2010 to repay our then outstanding \$300 million senior notes, bearing interest at a fixed annual rate of 5.50%, which had a maturity date of March 15, 2011 (the "2011 notes"). In connection with the redemption of the 2011 notes, we recorded a premium payment of \$3.7 million to "Other Income (Expense) - Net" in the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive income during the year ended December 31, 2010. The 2015 notes of \$299.4 million, net of \$0.6 million remaining discount, are recorded as "Long-Term Debt" in our unaudited consolidated balance sheet at March 31, 2013.

The 2015 notes were issued at a discount of \$1.1 million, and, in connection with the issuance, we incurred underwriting and other fees of approximately \$2.5 million. These costs are being amortized over the life of the 2015 notes. The 2015 notes contain certain covenants that limit our ability to create liens, enter into sale and leaseback transactions and consolidate, merge or sell assets to another entity. The 2015 notes do not contain any financial covenants.

In November and December 2010, we entered into interest rate derivative transactions with aggregate notional amounts of \$125 million. The objective of these hedges was to offset the change in fair value of the fixed rate 2015 notes attributable to changes in LIBOR. These transactions have been accounted for as fair value hedges. We have recognized the gain or loss on the derivative instruments, as well as the offsetting loss or gain on the hedged item, in "Other Income (Expense)—Net" in the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive income.

In March 2012, in connection with our objective to manage exposure to interest rate changes and our policy to manage our fixed and floating-rate debt mix, these interest rate derivatives discussed in the previous paragraph were terminated. This resulted in a gain of \$0.3 million and the receipt of \$5.0 million in cash on March 12, 2012, the swap

termination settlement date. The gain of \$0.3 million was recorded in “Other Income (Expense)—Net” in the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive income during the year ended December 31, 2012.

Approximately \$0.8 million of derivative gains offset by a \$0.5 million loss on the fair value adjustment related to the hedged debt were recorded through the date of termination in the results for the three months ended March 31, 2012.

The \$4.9 million adjustment in the carrying amount of the hedged debt at the date of termination will be amortized as an offset to “Interest Expense” in the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive income over the remaining term of the 2015 notes. Approximately \$0.3 million of amortization was recorded during the three months ended March 31, 2013, resulting in a balance of \$3.5 million in our unaudited consolidated balance sheet at March 31, 2013.

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Credit Facility

At March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, we had an \$800 million, five-year revolving credit facility, which expires in October 2016. Borrowings under the \$800 million revolving credit facility are available at prevailing short-term interest rates. The facility requires the maintenance of interest coverage and total debt to Earnings Before Income Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization (“EBITDA”) ratios, which are defined in the credit agreement. We were in compliance with these revolving credit facility financial covenants at March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012.

At March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, we had \$252.4 million and \$240.2 million, respectively, of borrowings outstanding under the \$800 million revolving credit facility with weighted average interest rates of 1.30% and 1.62%, respectively. We borrowed under this facility from time-to-time during the three months ended March 31, 2013 to supplement the timing of receipts in order to fund our working capital and share repurchases. The \$800 million revolving credit facility also supports our commercial paper program which was increased from \$300 million to \$800 million during July 2012. Under this program, we may issue from time-to-time unsecured promissory notes in the commercial paper market in private placements exempt from registration under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, for a cumulative face amount not to exceed \$800 million outstanding at any one time and with maturities not exceeding 364 days from the date of issuance. Outstanding commercial paper effectively reduces the amount available for borrowing under the \$800 million revolving credit facility. We did not borrow under our commercial paper program during the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012.

Other

At March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, certain of our international operations had uncommitted lines of credit of \$3.1 million and \$3.0 million, respectively. There were no borrowings outstanding under these lines of credit at March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively. These arrangements have no material facility fees and no compensating balance requirements.

At March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, we were contingently liable under open standby letters of credit and bank guarantees issued by our banks in favor of third parties and parent guarantees in favor of certain of our banks totaling \$4.7 million and \$12.5 million, respectively.

Interest paid for all outstanding debt totaled \$0.7 million during the three months ended March 31, 2013. In March 2012, we terminated our then outstanding interest rate derivatives that were intended to offset the change in fair value of the fixed rate 2015 notes attributable to changes in LIBOR, resulting in the receipt of \$5.0 million in cash on the date of termination. This resulted in a net interest received of \$4.4 million for all outstanding debt for the three months ended March 31, 2012.

Note 5 -- Earnings Per Share

We assess if any of our share-based payment transactions are deemed participating securities prior to vesting and therefore need to be included in the earnings allocation when computing Earnings Per Share (“EPS”) under the two-class method. The two-class method requires earnings to be allocated between common shareholders and holders of participating securities. All outstanding unvested share-based payment awards that contain non-forfeitable rights to dividends are considered to be a separate class of common stock and should be included in the calculation of basic and diluted EPS. Based on a review of our stock-based awards, we have determined that only our restricted stock awards are deemed participating securities. We did not have any weighted average restricted shares outstanding for the three months ended March 31, 2013. The number of weighted average restricted shares outstanding was 30,266 shares for the three months ended March 31, 2012.

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	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2013	2012
Net Income Attributable to D&B	\$52.9	\$63.4
Less: Allocation to Participating Securities	—	—
Net Income Attributable to D&B Common Shareholders – Basic and Diluted	\$52.9	\$63.4
Weighted Average Number of Shares Outstanding – Basic	40.6	47.7
Dilutive Effect of Our Stock Incentive Plans	0.3	0.4
Weighted Average Number of Shares Outstanding – Diluted	40.9	48.1
Basic Earnings Per Share of Common Stock Attributable to D&B Common Shareholders	\$1.30	\$1.33
Diluted Earnings Per Share of Common Stock Attributable to D&B Common Shareholders	\$1.29	\$1.32

Stock-based awards to acquire 896,151 and 889,245 shares of common stock were outstanding at the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively, but were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share because the assumed proceeds, as calculated under the treasury stock method, resulted in these awards being anti-dilutive. Our options generally expire ten years from the grant date.

Our share repurchases were as follows:

Program	For the Three Months Ended March 31,			
	2013		2012	
	Shares	\$ Amount	Shares	\$ Amount
Share Repurchase Programs (a)	1,423,537	\$115.0	—	\$—
Repurchases to Mitigate the Dilutive Effect of the Shares Issued Under Our Stock Incentive Plans and Employee Stock Purchase Plan (“ESPP”)	74,315	6.0	—	—
(b) Total Repurchases	1,497,852	\$121.0	—	\$—

In August 2012, our Board of Directors approved a \$500 million increase to our existing \$500 million share repurchase program, for a total program authorization of \$1 billion. The then existing \$500 million program was announced in October 2011 and commenced in November 2011 upon completion of our then existing \$200 million share repurchase program. We anticipate that this program will be completed by mid-2014.

In May 2010, our Board of Directors approved a four-year, five million share repurchase program to mitigate the dilutive effect of the shares issued under our stock incentive plans and ESPP. This program commenced in October 2010 and expires in October 2014.

Note 6 -- Other Accrued and Current Liabilities

	March 31,	December 31,
	2013	2012
Restructuring Accruals	\$9.5	\$11.7
Professional Fees	36.6	37.4
Operating Expenses	35.3	28.9
Spin-Off Obligation	1.6	1.6
Other Accrued Liabilities	36.1	39.3
	\$119.1	\$118.9

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Note 7 -- Contingencies

We are involved in tax and legal proceedings, claims and litigation arising in the ordinary course of business for which we believe that we have adequate reserves, and such reserves are not material to our consolidated financial statements. We record a liability when management believes that it is both probable that a liability has been incurred and we can reasonably estimate the amount of the loss. For such matters where management believes a liability is not probable but is reasonably possible, a liability is not recorded; instead, an estimate of loss or range of loss, if material individually or in the aggregate, is disclosed if reasonably estimable, or a statement will be made that an estimate of loss cannot be made. Once we have disclosed a matter that we believe is or could be material to us, we continue to report on such matter until there is finality of outcome or until we determine that disclosure is no longer warranted. Further, we believe our estimate of the aggregate range of reasonably possible losses, in excess of established reserves, for our legal proceedings was not material at March 31, 2013. In addition, from time-to-time, we may be involved in additional matters, which could become material and for which we may also establish reserve amounts, as discussed below.

China Operations

On March 18, 2012, we announced that we had temporarily suspended our Shanghai Roadway D&B Marketing Services Co. Ltd. ("Roadway") operations in China, pending an investigation into allegations that its data collection practices may have violated local Chinese consumer data privacy laws. Thereafter, the Company decided to permanently cease the operations of Roadway. In addition, we have been reviewing certain allegations that we may have violated the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and certain other laws in our China operations. As previously reported, we have voluntarily contacted the Securities and Exchange Commission and the United States Department of Justice to advise both agencies of our investigation. Our investigation remains ongoing and is being conducted at the direction of the Audit Committee.

During the three months ended March 31, 2013, we incurred \$1.6 million of legal and other professional fees and \$0.1 million in local shut-down costs. Additionally, during the year ended December 31, 2012, we incurred \$13.5 million of legal and other professional fees and \$2.1 million in local shut-down costs, as well as an impairment charge of \$12.9 million related to accounts receivable, intangible assets, prepaid costs and software for Roadway, an operation in our Greater China reporting unit. For the year ended December 31, 2012, the Roadway business had \$5.4 million of revenue and \$14.5 million of operating loss. D&B acquired Roadway's operations in 2009, and for 2011 Roadway accounted for approximately \$22 million in revenue and \$2 million in operating income.

On September 28, 2012, Roadway was charged in a Bill of Prosecution, along with five former employees, by the Shanghai District Prosecutor with illegally obtaining private information of Chinese citizens. On December 28, 2012, the Chinese court imposed a monetary fine on Roadway and fines and imprisonment on four former Roadway employees. A fifth former Roadway employee was separated from the case.

As our investigation is ongoing, we cannot yet predict the ultimate outcome of the matter or its impact, if any, on our business, financial condition or results of operations. No amount in respect of any potential liability in this matter, including for penalties, fines or other sanctions, has been accrued in our consolidated financial statements.

Nicholas Martin v. Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. and Convergys Customer Management Group, Inc., No. 12 CV 215 (USDC N.D. IL.)

On January 11, 2012, Nicholas Martin filed suit against Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. and Convergys Customer Management Group, Inc. ("Convergys") in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois. The complaint alleges that Defendants violated the Telephone Consumer Protection Act ("TCPA") (47 U.S.C. §227) because Convergys placed a telephone call to Plaintiff's cell phone using an automatic telephone dialing system ("ATDS") and because Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. authorized the telephone call. The TCPA generally prohibits the use of an ATDS to place a call to a cell phone for nonemergency purposes and without the prior express consent of the called party. The

TCPA provides for statutory damages of \$500 per violation, which may be trebled to \$1,500 per violation at the discretion of the court if the plaintiff proves the defendant willfully violated the Act. Plaintiff sought to bring this action as a class action on behalf of all persons who Defendants called on their cell phone using an ATDS, where the Defendants obtained the cell phone number from some source other than directly from the called party, during the period January 11, 2010, to the present. Both Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. and Convergys answered the complaint on March 2, 2012. The matter has settled in principle. The proposed settlement agreement will be subject to approval by the Court. In accordance with ASC 450, "Contingencies," as of March 31, 2013, a reserve has been accrued by the company in this matter, which is reflected in our consolidated financial statements. The

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amount of such reserve is not material to the company's financial statements and an estimate of the additional loss or range of loss cannot be made.

O&R Construction, LLC v. Dun & Bradstreet Credibility Corporation, et al., No. 2:12 CV 02184 (USDC W.D. Wash.)

On December 13, 2012, plaintiff O&R Construction LLC filed a putative class action in the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington against D&B and an unaffiliated entity. The complaint alleges, among other things, that defendants violated the antitrust laws, used deceptive marketing practices to sell the CreditBuilder credit monitoring products and allegedly misrepresented the nature, need and value of the products. The plaintiff purports to sue on behalf of a putative class of purchasers of CreditBuilder and seeks recovery of damages and equitable relief. On February 18, 2013, the Company filed a motion to dismiss the complaint. On April 5, 2013, plaintiff filed an amended complaint in lieu of responding to the motion. The amended complaint dropped the antitrust claims and retained the class action and deceptive practices allegations. The Company filed a new motion to dismiss the amended complaint on May 3, 2013. The parties exchanged initial disclosures and completed the initial case management process in March 2013. Formal discovery has begun and is in an early stage. This litigation is at a very preliminary stage. In accordance with ASC 450, "Contingencies," we do not have sufficient information upon which to determine that a loss in connection with this matter is probable, reasonably possible or estimable, and thus no reserve has been established nor has a range of loss been disclosed. The Company disputes the allegations and intends to vigorously defend the case.

Other Matters

In addition, in the normal course of business, and including without limitation, our merger and acquisition activities and financing transactions, D&B indemnifies other parties, including customers, lessors and parties to other transactions with D&B, with respect to certain matters. D&B has agreed to hold the other parties harmless against losses arising from a breach of representations or covenants, or arising out of other claims made against certain parties. These agreements may limit the time within which an indemnification claim can be made and the amount of the claim. D&B has also entered into indemnity obligations with its officers and directors.

Additionally, in certain circumstances, D&B issues guarantee letters on behalf of our wholly-owned subsidiaries for specific situations. It is not possible to determine the maximum potential amount of future payments under these indemnification agreements due to the limited history of prior indemnification claims and the unique facts and circumstances involved in each particular agreement. Historically, payments made by D&B under these agreements have not had a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Note 8 -- Income Taxes

For the three months ended March 31, 2013, our effective tax rate was 31.0% as compared to 11.5% for the three months ended March 31, 2012. The effective tax rate for the three months ended March 31, 2013 was impacted by the release of reserves for uncertain tax positions and a benefit for the reenactment of the U.S. research and development tax credit for 2012 and 2013 as part of the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012 signed into law in January 2013. The effective tax rate for the three months ended March 31, 2012 was impacted by a tax benefit recorded on a loss on the tax basis of a legal entity and by tax benefits from the divestiture of the domestic portion of our Japan operations and negatively impacted by the write-offs and impairments related to our China operations. For the three months ended March 31, 2013, there are no changes in our effective tax rate that either have had or that we expect may reasonably have a material impact on our operations or future performance.

The total amount of gross unrecognized tax benefits as of March 31, 2013 was \$99.1 million. The amount of unrecognized tax benefits that, if recognized, would impact the effective tax rate is \$93.4 million, net of tax benefits. During the three months ended March 31, 2013, we decreased our unrecognized tax benefits by \$1.5 million, net of increases. The decrease is primarily due to the expiration of applicable statutes of limitation and settlements with

taxing authorities. We anticipate that it is reasonably possible total unrecognized tax benefits will decrease by approximately \$62 million within the next twelve months as a result of the expiration of applicable statutes of limitation.

We or one of our subsidiaries file income tax returns in the U.S. federal, and various state, local and foreign jurisdictions. In the U.S. federal jurisdiction, we are no longer subject to examination by the IRS for years prior to 2007. In state and local jurisdictions, with a few exceptions, we are no longer subject to examinations by tax authorities for years prior to 2008. In foreign jurisdictions, with a few exceptions, we are no longer subject to examinations by tax authorities for years prior to 2007.

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The Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") is examining our 2007, 2008 and 2009 tax years. We expect the examination will be completed no later than the fourth quarter of 2013.

We recognize accrued interest expense related to unrecognized tax benefits in income tax expense. The total amount of interest expense recognized for the three months ended March 31, 2013 was \$0.4 million, net of tax benefits, as compared to \$0.5 million, net of tax benefits, for the three months ended March 31, 2012. The total amount of accrued interest as of March 31, 2013 was \$8.6 million, net of tax benefits, as compared to \$12.1 million, net of tax benefits, as of March 31, 2012.

Note 9 -- Pension and Postretirement Benefits

The following table sets forth the components of the net periodic cost (income) associated with our pension plans and our postretirement benefit obligations:

	Pension Plans		Postretirement Benefit Obligations	
	For the Three Months Ended March 31,		For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Components of Net Periodic Cost (Income):				
Service Cost	\$1.3	\$1.6	\$0.2	\$0.1
Interest Cost	17.5	18.7	0.2	0.2
Expected Return on Plan Assets	(23.5)	(24.8)	—	—
Amortization of Prior Service Cost (Credit)	0.1	0.1	(2.3)	(2.5)
Recognized Actuarial Loss (Gain)	10.9	8.8	(0.4)	(0.5)
Net Periodic Cost (Income)	\$6.3	\$4.4	\$(2.3)	\$(2.7)

We previously disclosed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012 that we expected to contribute \$22.0 million to our U.S. Non-Qualified plans and non-U.S. pension plans and \$5.0 million to our postretirement benefit plan for the year ended December 31, 2013. As of March 31, 2013, we have made contributions to our Non-Qualified U.S. and non-U.S. pension plans of \$4.4 million and postretirement benefit plan of \$0.6 million.

Note 10 -- Segment Information

The segments reported below are our segments for which separate financial information is available and upon which operating results are evaluated by management on a timely basis to assess performance and to allocate resources. We manage our operations and our results are reported under the following three segments:

• North America (which consists of our operations in the U.S. and Canada);

• Asia Pacific (which primarily consists of our operations in Australia, Greater China, India and Asia Pacific Worldwide Network); and

• Europe and Other International Markets (which primarily consists of operations in the UK, the Netherlands, Belgium, Latin America and European Worldwide Network).

Our customer solution sets are D&B Risk Management Solutions™ and D&B Sales & Marketing Solutions™. Inter-segment sales are immaterial, and no single customer accounted for 10% or more of our total revenue. For management reporting purposes, we evaluate business segment performance before restructuring charges and intercompany transactions because these charges are not a component of our ongoing income or expenses and may have a disproportionate positive or negative impact on the results of our ongoing underlying business.

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	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2013	2012
Revenue:		
North America	\$283.2	\$285.5
Asia Pacific	41.4	41.5
Europe and Other International Markets	56.4	57.4
Consolidated Core	381.0	384.4
Divested and Other Businesses	—	18.4
Consolidated Total	\$381.0	\$402.8
Operating Income (Loss):		
North America	86.0	102.5
Asia Pacific	2.4	(11.1)
Europe and Other International Markets	14.0	14.2
Total Segments	102.4	105.6
Corporate and Other (1)	(14.6)	(31.2)
Consolidated Total	87.8	74.4
Non-Operating Income (Expense), Net (2)	(10.9)	(2.4)
Income Before Provision for Income Taxes and Equity in Net Income of Affiliates	\$76.9	\$72.0

(1)The following table summarizes “Corporate and Other:”

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2013	2012
Corporate Costs	\$(10.7)	\$(12.5)
Restructuring Expense	(2.3)	(9.1)
Strategic Technology Investment or MaxCV	—	(8.4)
Legal and Other Professional Fees and Local Shut-Down Costs Related to Matters in China	(1.6)	(1.2)
Total Corporate and Other	\$(14.6)	\$(31.2)

(2)The following table summarizes “Non-Operating Income (Expense):”

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2013	2012
Interest Income	\$0.2	\$0.1
Interest Expense	(9.9)	(9.1)
Other Income (Expense) - Net	(1.2)	6.6
Non-Operating Income (Expense) - Net	\$(10.9)	\$(2.4)

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Supplemental Geographic and Customer Solution Set Information:

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2013	2012
Customer Solution Set Revenue:		
North America:		
Risk Management Solutions	\$166.0	\$170.2
Sales & Marketing Solutions	117.2	115.3
North America Core Revenue	283.2	285.5
Divested and Other Businesses (3)	—	—
Total North America Revenue	283.2	285.5
Asia Pacific:		
Risk Management Solutions	35.6	34.8
Sales & Marketing Solutions	5.8	6.7
Asia Pacific Core Revenue	41.4	41.5
Divested and Other Businesses (3)	—	18.4
Total Asia Pacific Revenue	41.4	59.9
Europe and Other International Markets:		
Risk Management Solutions	46.3	47.7
Sales & Marketing Solutions	10.1	9.7
Europe and Other International Markets Core Revenue	56.4	57.4
Divested and Other Businesses	—	—
Total Europe and Other International Markets Revenue	56.4	57.4
Consolidated Total:		
Risk Management Solutions	247.9	252.7
Sales & Marketing Solutions	133.1	131.7
Core Revenue	381.0	384.4
Divested and Other Businesses (3)	—	18.4
Consolidated Total Revenue	\$381.0	\$402.8

During the fiscal year ended 2012, we: (a) completed the sales of: (i) the domestic portion of our Japanese operations to Tokyo Shoko Research Ltd. ("TSR Ltd."); and (ii) a research and advisory services business in India; (3) and (b) the shut-down of our Roadway operations. These businesses have been classified as "Divested and Other Businesses." These Divested and Other Businesses contributed 31% to our Asia Pacific total revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2012.

The following table represents Divested and Other Businesses revenue by solution set:

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2013	2012
Divested and Other Businesses:		
Risk Management Solutions	\$—	\$9.0

Sales & Marketing Solutions	—	9.4
Total Divested and Other Businesses Revenue	\$—	\$18.4

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	March 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Assets:		
North America	\$799.5	\$795.4
Asia Pacific (4)	403.4	414.6
Europe and Other International Markets	369.2	365.7
Total Segments	1,572.1	1,575.7
Corporate and Other (primarily taxes)	329.9	416.1
Consolidated Total	\$1,902.0	\$1,991.8
Goodwill (5):		
North America	\$266.0	\$266.5
Asia Pacific	229.5	234.0
Europe and Other International Markets	109.2	110.6
Consolidated Total	\$604.7	\$611.1

(4) The decrease in assets in the Asia Pacific segment to \$403.4 million at March 31, 2013 from \$414.6 million at December 31, 2012 was primarily due to the negative impact of foreign currency translation.

(5) The decrease in goodwill in the Asia Pacific segment to \$229.5 million at March 31, 2013 from \$234.0 million at December 31, 2012 was primarily due to the negative impact of foreign currency translation. The decrease in goodwill in the Europe and Other International Markets segment to \$109.2 million at March 31, 2013 from \$110.6 million at December 31, 2012 was primarily due to the negative impact of foreign currency translation.

Note 11 -- Financial Instruments

We employ established policies and procedures to manage our exposure to changes in interest rates and foreign currencies. We use foreign exchange forward contracts to hedge short-term foreign currency denominated loans, investments and certain third-party and intercompany transactions. We may also use foreign exchange forward contracts to hedge our net investments in our foreign subsidiaries and foreign exchange option contracts to reduce the volatility that fluctuating foreign exchange rates may have on our international earnings streams. In addition, we may use interest rate derivatives to hedge a portion of the interest rate exposure on our outstanding debt or in anticipation of a future debt issuance, as discussed under "Interest Rate Risk Management" below.

We do not use derivative financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes. If a hedging instrument ceases to qualify as a hedge in accordance with hedge accounting guidelines, any subsequent gains and losses are recognized currently in income. Collateral is generally not required for these types of instruments.

By their nature, all such instruments involve risk, including the credit risk of non-performance by counterparties. However, at March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, there was no significant risk of loss in the event of non-performance of the counterparties to these financial instruments. We control our exposure to credit risk through monitoring procedures.

Our trade receivables do not represent a significant concentration of credit risk at March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, because we sell to a large number of customers in different geographical locations.

Interest Rate Risk Management

Our objective in managing exposure to interest rates is to limit the impact of interest rate changes on our earnings, cash flows and financial position, and to lower overall borrowing costs. To achieve these objectives, we maintain a policy that floating-rate debt be managed within a minimum and maximum range of our total debt exposure. To manage our exposure and limit volatility, we may use fixed-rate debt, floating-rate debt and/or interest rate swaps. We recognize all derivative instruments as either assets or liabilities at fair value in the statement of financial position.

Fair Value Hedges

For interest rate derivative instruments that are designated and qualify as a fair value hedge, we assess quarterly whether the interest rate swaps are highly effective in offsetting changes in the fair value of the hedged debt. Changes in fair values of interest rate swap agreements that are designated fair-value hedges are recognized in earnings as an adjustment of "Other Income (Expense) - Net" in our unaudited consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive income. The effectiveness of the hedge is monitored on an

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)-continued

(Tabular dollar amounts in millions, except per share data)

ongoing basis for hedge accounting purposes, and if the hedge is considered ineffective, we discontinue hedge accounting prospectively.

In November 2010, we issued senior notes with a face value of \$300 million that mature on November 15, 2015 (“the 2015 notes”). In November and December 2010, we entered into interest rate derivative transactions with aggregate notional amounts of \$125 million. The objective of these hedges was to offset the change in fair value of the fixed rate 2015 notes attributable to changes in LIBOR. These transactions have been accounted for as fair value hedges. We have recognized the gain or loss on the derivative instruments, as well as the offsetting loss or gain on the hedged item, in “Other Income (Expense)—Net” in our consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive income.

In March 2012, in connection with our objective to manage exposure to interest rate changes and our policy to manage our fixed and floating-rate debt mix, the interest rate derivatives discussed in the previous paragraph were terminated. This resulted in a gain of \$0.3 million and the receipt of \$5.0 million in cash on March 12, 2012, the swap termination settlement date. The gain of \$0.3 million was recorded in “Other Income (Expense)—Net” in the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive income during the year ended December 31, 2012.

Approximately \$0.8 million of derivative gains offset by a \$0.5 million loss on the fair value adjustment related to the hedged debt were recorded through the date of termination in the results for the three months ended March 31, 2012. The \$4.9 million adjustment in the carrying amount of the hedged debt at the date of termination will be amortized as an offset to “Interest Expense” in the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive income over the remaining term of the 2015 notes. Approximately \$0.3 million of amortization was recorded during the three months ended March 31, 2013, resulting in a balance of \$3.5 million in our unaudited consolidated balance sheet at March 31, 2013.

Cash Flow Hedges

For interest rate derivative instruments that are designated and qualify as a cash flow hedge, the effective portion of the periodic hedge remeasurement gains or losses on the derivative are reported as a component of other comprehensive income and reclassified to earnings in the same period or periods during which the hedged transaction affects earnings. Gains and losses on the derivative representing either hedge ineffectiveness or hedge components excluded from the assessment of effectiveness are recognized in current earnings.

Foreign Exchange Risk Management

Our objective in managing exposure to foreign currency fluctuations is to reduce the volatility caused by foreign exchange rate changes on the earnings, cash flows and financial position of our global operations. We follow a policy of hedging balance sheet positions denominated in currencies other than the functional currency applicable to each of our various subsidiaries. In addition, we are subject to foreign exchange risk associated with our international earnings and net investments in our foreign subsidiaries. We use short-term, foreign exchange forward and option contracts to execute our hedging strategies. Typically, these contracts have maturities of 12 months or less. These contracts are denominated primarily in the British pound sterling, the Euro and Canadian dollar. The gains and losses on the forward contracts associated with the balance sheet positions are recorded in “Other Income (Expense) - Net” in our unaudited consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive income and are essentially offset by the losses and gains on the underlying foreign currency transactions.

As in prior years, we have hedged substantially all balance sheet positions denominated in a currency other than the functional currency applicable to each of our various subsidiaries with short-term, foreign exchange forward contracts. In addition, we may use foreign exchange option contracts to hedge certain foreign earnings streams and foreign exchange forward contracts to hedge certain net investment positions. The underlying transactions and the corresponding foreign exchange forward and option contracts are marked-to-market at the end of each quarter and the fair value impacts are reflected within our unaudited consolidated financial statements.

As of March 31, 2013 and 2012, the notional amounts of our foreign exchange contracts were \$280.5 million and \$268.5 million, respectively.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)-continued
(Tabular dollar amounts in millions, except per share data)

Fair Values of Derivative Instruments in the Consolidated Balance Sheet

	Asset Derivatives				Liability Derivatives			
	March 31, 2013		December 31, 2012		March 31, 2013		December 31, 2012	
	Balance	Fair Value	Balance	Fair Value	Balance	Fair Value	Balance	Fair Value
	Sheet	Location	Sheet	Location	Sheet	Location	Sheet	Location
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments								
Foreign exchange forward contracts	Other Current Assets	\$ 0.7	Other Current Assets	\$ —	Other Accrued & Current Liabilities	\$ 0.8	Other Accrued & Current Liabilities	\$ 0.4
Total derivatives not designated as hedging instruments		\$ 0.7		\$ —		\$ 0.8		\$ 0.4
Total Derivatives		\$ 0.7		\$ —		\$ 0.8		\$ 0.4

The Effect of Derivative Instruments on the Consolidated Statement of Operations and Comprehensive Income

Derivatives in Fair Value Hedging Relationships	Location	Gain or (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivatives		Hedged Item	Location	For the Three Months Ended	
		For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2013	For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2012			For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2013	For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2012
Interest rate contracts	Non-Operating Income (Expenses) – Net	\$0.0	\$0.8	Fixed-rate debt	Non-Operating Income (Expenses) – Net	\$0.0	\$(0.5)

Our foreign exchange forward and option contracts are not designated as hedging instruments under authoritative guidance.

The Effect of Derivative Instruments on the Consolidated Statement of Operations and Comprehensive Income

Derivatives not Designated as Hedging Instruments	Location of Gain or (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivatives	Amount of Gain or (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivatives	
		For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2013	For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2012
Foreign exchange forward contracts	Non-Operating Income (Expenses) – Net	\$ (5.3)	\$ 5.5
Foreign exchange option contracts	Non-Operating Income (Expenses) – Net	\$ —	\$ (0.1)
Fair Value of Financial Instruments			

Our financial assets and liabilities that are reflected in the consolidated financial statements include derivative financial instruments, cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, other receivables, accounts payable, short-term borrowings and long-term borrowings. We use short-term foreign exchange forward contracts to hedge short-term foreign currency-denominated intercompany loans and certain third-party and intercompany transactions and we use foreign exchange option contracts to reduce the volatility that fluctuating foreign exchange rates may have on our international earnings streams. Fair value for derivative financial instruments is determined utilizing a market approach.

We have a process for determining fair values. Fair value is based upon quoted market prices, where available. If listed prices or quotes are not available, we use quotes from independent pricing vendors based on recent trading activity and other relevant information including market interest rate curves and referenced credit spreads.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)-continued

(Tabular dollar amounts in millions, except per share data)

In addition to utilizing external valuations, we conduct our own internal assessment of the reasonableness of the external valuations by utilizing a variety of valuation techniques including Black-Scholes option pricing and discounted cash flow models that are consistently applied. Inputs to these models include observable market data, such as yield curves, and foreign exchange rates where applicable. Our assessments are designed to identify prices that do not accurately reflect the current market environment, those that have changed significantly from prior valuations and other anomalies that may indicate that a price may not be accurate. We also follow established routines for reviewing and reconfirming valuations with the pricing provider, if deemed appropriate. In addition, the pricing provider has an established challenge process in place for all valuations, which facilitates identification and resolution of potentially erroneous prices. Valuation adjustments may be made to ensure that financial instruments are recorded at fair value. These adjustments include amounts to reflect counterparty credit quality and our own creditworthiness and constraints on liquidity. For inactive markets that do not have observable pricing or sufficient trading volumes, or for positions that are subject to transfer restrictions, valuations are adjusted to reflect illiquidity and/or non-transferability. Such adjustments are generally based on available market evidence. In the absence of such evidence, management's best estimate will be used.

The methods described above may produce a fair value calculation that may not be indicative of net realizable value or reflective of future fair values. Furthermore, while we believe our valuation methods are appropriate and consistent with other market participants, the use of different methodologies or assumptions to determine the fair value of certain financial instruments could result in a different estimate of fair value at the reporting date.

The following table presents information about our assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, and indicates the fair value hierarchy of the valuation techniques utilized by us to determine such fair value. Level inputs, as defined by authoritative guidance, are as follows:

Level Input: Input Definition:

Level I	Observable inputs utilizing quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets at the measurement date.
Level II	Inputs other than quoted prices included in Level I that are either directly or indirectly observable for the asset or liability through corroboration with market data at the measurement date.
Level III	Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability in which little or no market data exists therefore requiring management's best estimate of what market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

In certain cases, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, the level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement in its entirety falls has been determined based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. Our assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment, and considers factors specific to the asset or liability.

The following table summarizes fair value measurements by level at March 31, 2013 for assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level I)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level II)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level III)	Balance at March 31, 2013
Assets:				

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Cash Equivalents (1)	\$ 76.1	\$ —	\$—	\$76.1
Other Current Assets:				
Foreign Exchange Forwards (2)	\$ —	\$ 0.7	\$—	\$0.7
Liabilities:				
Other Accrued and Current Liabilities:				
Foreign Exchange Forwards (2)	\$ —	\$ 0.8	\$—	\$0.8

(1) Cash equivalents represent fair value as it consists of highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less.

(2) Primarily represents foreign currency forward contracts. Fair value is determined utilizing a market approach and considers a factor for nonperformance in the valuation.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)-continued

(Tabular dollar amounts in millions, except per share data)

The following table summarizes fair value measurements by level at December 31, 2012 for assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level I)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level II)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level III)	Balance at December 31, 2012
Assets:				
Cash Equivalents (1)	\$ 58.1	\$ —	\$—	\$ 58.1
Liabilities:				
Other Accrued and Current Liabilities:				
Foreign Exchange Forwards (2)	\$ —	\$ 0.4	\$—	\$ 0.4

(1) Cash equivalents represent fair value as it consists of highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less.

(2) Primarily represents foreign currency forward contracts. Fair value is determined utilizing a market approach and considers a factor for nonperformance in the valuation.

At March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, the fair value of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, other receivables and accounts payable approximated carrying value due to the short-term nature of these instruments. The estimated fair values of other financial instruments subject to fair value disclosures, determined based on valuation models using discounted cash flow methodologies with market data inputs from globally recognized data providers and third-party quotes from major financial institutions (categorized as Level II in the fair value hierarchy), are as follows:

	Balance at March 31, 2013		December 31, 2012	
	Carrying Amount (Asset) Liability	Fair Value (Asset) Liability	Carrying Amount (Asset) Liability	Fair Value (Asset) Liability
Long-term Debt	\$1,046.6	\$ 1,077.8	\$1,046.5	\$ 1,059.3
Credit Facilities	\$252.4	\$ 250.2	\$240.2	\$ 237.7

Items Measured at Fair Value on a Nonrecurring Basis

In addition to assets and liabilities that are recorded at fair value on a recurring basis, we are required to record assets and liabilities at fair value on a nonrecurring basis as required by GAAP. Generally, assets are recorded at fair value on a nonrecurring basis as a result of impairment charges.

During the three months ended March 31, 2013, we did not measure any assets or liabilities at fair value on a nonrecurring basis.

During the three months ended March 31, 2012, we recorded an impairment charge of \$12.9 million related to the accounts receivable, intangible assets, prepaid costs and software for Roadway, an operation in our Greater China reporting unit. See Note 13 to our unaudited consolidated financial statements included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for further discussion on this investigation. We determined that the new cost basis of intangible assets, prepaid costs and software is zero based on Level III inputs (see "Fair Value of Financial Instruments" above for discussion on Level inputs) to measure fair value, as market data of these assets are not readily available. We wrote down the accounts receivable balance to its realizable value based on the probability of collecting from the customer accounts. Of the \$12.9 million charge, \$4.1 million was included in "Operating Costs" and \$8.8 million was included in "Selling and Administrative Expenses" in our Asia Pacific segment.

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(Tabular dollar amounts in millions, except per share data)

Note 12 -- Other Comprehensive Income

The following table summarizes the changes in the accumulated balances for each component of accumulated other comprehensive income ("AOCI") as of March 31, 2013 and 2012:

	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	Defined Benefit Pension Plans	Derivative Financial Instruments	Total
Balance, December 31, 2011	\$(168.3)	\$(638.4)	\$—	\$(806.7)
Other Comprehensive Income Before Reclassifications	29.5	—	—	29.5
Amounts Reclassified From Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income, net of tax	—	3.9	0.3	4.2
Balance, March 31, 2012	\$(138.8)	\$(634.5)	\$0.3	\$(773.0)
Balance, December 31, 2012	\$(151.2)	\$(701.0)	\$0.1	\$(852.1)
Other Comprehensive Income Before Reclassifications	(12.4)	—	—	(12.4)
Amounts Reclassified From Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income, net of tax	—	5.5	—	5.5
Balance, March 31, 2013	\$(163.6)	\$(695.5)	\$0.1	\$(859.0)

The following table summarizes the reclassifications out of AOCI as of March 31, 2013 and 2012:

Details About Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income Components	Affected Line Item in the Statement Where Net Income is Presented	Amount Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income March 31,	
		2013	2012
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments:			
Sale of Business	Other Income (Expense) – Net	\$—	\$—
Defined Benefit Pension Plans:			
Amortization of Prior Service Costs, Pretax	Selling and Administrative Expenses	\$(1.6)	\$(1.7)
	Operating Expenses	(0.6)	(0.7)
Amortization of Actuarial Gain/Loss	Selling and Administrative Expenses	7.8	6.1
	Operating Expenses	2.7	2.2
Total Before Tax		8.3	5.9
Tax (Expense) or Benefit		(2.8)	(2.0)
Total After Tax		\$5.5	\$3.9
Derivative Financial Instruments:			
Amortization of Cash Flow Hedges	Interest Expense	\$—	\$0.3
Total Before Tax		—	0.3
Tax (Expense) or Benefit		—	—
Total After Tax		\$—	\$0.3
Total Reclassifications for the Period, Net of Tax		\$5.5	\$4.2

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)-continued
(Tabular dollar amounts in millions, except per share data)

Note 13 -- Divestitures and Other Businesses

Indian Research and Advisory Services Business

In September 2012, we sold substantially all of the assets and liabilities of our Indian Research and Advisory Services business for \$0.5 million. As a result, we recorded a pre-tax gain of \$0.2 million in Other Income (Expense) - Net in the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive income during the year ended December 31, 2012. The Indian Research and Advisory Services business generated approximately \$1.3 million in revenue during 2011.

Shanghai Roadway D&B Marketing Services Co Ltd.

On March 18, 2012, we announced that we had temporarily suspended our Roadway operations in China, pending an investigation into allegations that its data collection practices may have violated local Chinese consumer data privacy laws. Thereafter, the Company decided to permanently cease the operations of Roadway. In addition, we have been reviewing certain allegations that we may have violated the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and certain other laws in our China operations. As previously reported, we have voluntarily contacted the Securities and Exchange Commission and the United States Department of Justice to advise both agencies of our investigation. Our investigation remains ongoing and is being conducted at the direction of the Audit Committee.

For the three months ended March 31, 2013, we incurred \$1.6 million of legal and other professional fees and \$0.1 million in local shut-down costs. Additionally, during the year ended December 31, 2012, we incurred \$13.5 million of legal and other professional fees and \$2.1 million in local shut-down costs, as well as an impairment charge of \$12.9 million related to accounts receivable, intangible assets, prepaid costs and software for Roadway, an operation in our Greater China reporting unit. For the year ended December 31, 2012, the Roadway business had \$5.4 million of revenue and \$14.5 million of operating loss. D&B acquired Roadway's operations in 2009, and for 2011 Roadway accounted for approximately \$22 million in revenue and \$2 million in operating income.

On September 28, 2012, Roadway was charged in a Bill of Prosecution, along with five former employees, by the Shanghai District Prosecutor with illegally obtaining private information of Chinese citizens. On December 28, 2012, the Chinese court imposed a monetary fine on Roadway and fines and imprisonment on four former Roadway employees. A fifth former Roadway employee was separated from the case.

Domestic Portion of our Japanese Joint Venture

In February 2012, we completed the sale of the domestic portion of our Japan operations to TSR Ltd., our local joint venture partner since December 2007, for \$4.5 million. As a result, we recorded a pre-tax gain of \$3.0 million in Other Income (Expense) - Net in the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive income during the year ended December 31, 2012. Our domestic Japanese operations generated approximately \$64 million in revenue during 2011. Simultaneously with closing this transaction, we entered into a ten-year commercial arrangement to provide TSR Ltd. with global data for its Japanese customers and to become the exclusive distributor of TSR Ltd. data to the Worldwide Network. From the date of this transaction, this arrangement has aggregate future cash payments of approximately \$140 million.

AllBusiness.com, Inc.

In February 2012, we completed the sale of AllBusiness.com, Inc., a U.S. entity included in our North American reporting segment, for \$0.4 million. As a result, we recorded a pre-tax loss of \$0.4 million in Other Income (Expense) - Net in the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive income during the year ended December 31, 2012. AllBusiness.com, Inc. generated approximately \$4 million in revenue during 2011.

Chinese Market Research Joint Ventures

In January 2012, we completed the sale of our market research business in China, consisting of two joint venture companies, by selling our equity interests in such companies to our partner for a total purchase price of \$5.0 million. As a result, we recorded a pre-tax gain of \$1.4 million in Other Income (Expense) - Net in the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive income during the year ended December 31, 2012. The joint ventures generated approximately \$16 million in revenue during 2011.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)-continued
(Tabular dollar amounts in millions, except per share data)

Purisma Incorporated

In January 2012, we completed the sale of Purisma Incorporated, a U.S. entity included in our North American reporting segment, for \$2.0 million. As a result, we recorded a pre-tax gain of \$2.0 million in Other Income (Expense) – Net in the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive income during the year ended December 31, 2012. Purisma Incorporated generated approximately \$4 million in revenue during 2011.

Note 14 -- Subsequent Events

Dividend Declaration

In May 2013, the Board of Directors approved the declaration of a dividend of \$0.40 per share of common stock for the second quarter of 2013. This cash dividend will be payable on June 13, 2013 to shareholders of record at the close of business on May 29, 2013.

Share Repurchases

From April 1, 2013 through May 7, 2013, we have repurchased 529,051 shares of common stock for \$45.4 million, which were outstanding at March 31, 2013. The share repurchases were comprised of 505,552 shares of common stock for \$43.4 million under our \$1 billion share repurchase program and 23,499 shares of common stock for \$2.0 million under our four-year, five million share repurchase program to mitigate the dilutive effect of the shares issued under our stock incentive plans and ESPP. See Note 5 to our unaudited consolidated financial statements included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for further discussion on our share repurchase programs.

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Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Business Overview

The Dun & Bradstreet Corporation (“D&B” or the “Company” or “we” or “our”) is the world’s leading source of commercial information and insight on businesses, enabling customers to Decide with Confidence® for 171 years. Our global commercial database contains more than 225 million business records. The database is enhanced by our proprietary DUNSRight® Quality Process, which provides our customers with quality business information. This quality information is the foundation of our global solutions that customers rely on to make critical business decisions. We provide solution sets that meet a diverse set of customer needs globally. Customers use our D&B Risk Management Solutions™ to mitigate credit and supplier risk, increase cash flow and drive increased profitability and our D&B Sales & Marketing Solutions™ to increase revenue from new and existing customers.

How We Manage Our Business

For internal management purposes, we refer to “core revenue,” which we calculate as total operating revenue less the revenue of divested and other businesses. Core revenue is used to manage and evaluate the performance of our segments and to allocate resources because this measure provides an indication of the underlying changes in revenue in a single performance measure. Core revenue does not include reported revenue of divested and shut-down businesses since they are not included in future revenue.

In International, during the fiscal year ended 2012, we completed (a) the sales of: (i) the domestic portion of our Japanese operations to Tokyo Shoko Research Ltd. (“TSR Ltd.”); and (ii) a research and advisory services business in India; and (b) the shut-down of Shanghai Roadway D&B Marketing Service Co Ltd. (“Roadway”) business. These businesses have been classified as “Divested and Other Businesses.” These Divested and Other Businesses contributed 31% to our Asia Pacific total revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2012. See Note 10 and Note 13 to our unaudited consolidated financial statements included in Item 1. of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for further detail.

In North America, during the fiscal year ended 2012, we completed the sales of: (i) AllBusiness, Inc.; and (ii) Purisma Incorporated. These businesses have been classified as “Divested and Other Businesses.” No revenue was earned in 2012 related to these divested and other businesses.

We also isolate the effects of changes in foreign exchange rates on our revenue growth because we believe it is useful for investors to be able to compare revenue from one period to another, both with and without the effects of foreign exchange. The change in our operating performance attributable to foreign currency rates is determined by converting both our prior and current periods by a constant rate. As a result, we monitor our core revenue growth both after and before the effects of foreign exchange.

From time-to-time we have analyzed and we may continue to further analyze core revenue growth before the effects of foreign exchange among two components, “organic core revenue growth” and “core revenue growth from acquisitions.” We analyze “organic core revenue growth” and “core revenue growth from acquisitions” because management believes this information provides an important insight into the underlying health of our business. Core revenue includes the revenue from acquired businesses from the date of acquisition.

We evaluate the performance of our business segments based on segment revenue growth before the effects of foreign exchange, and segment operating income growth before certain types of gains and charges that we consider do not reflect our underlying business performance. Specifically, for management reporting purposes, we evaluate business segment performance “before non-core gains and charges” because such charges are not a component of our ongoing income or expenses and/or may have a disproportionate positive or negative impact on the results of our ongoing underlying business operations. A recurring component of non-core gains and charges are our restructuring charges, which result from a foundational element of our growth strategy that we refer to as Financial Flexibility. Through Financial Flexibility, management identifies opportunities to improve the performance of the business in terms of reallocating our spending from low-growth or low-value activities to activities that will create greater value for shareholders through enhanced revenue growth, improved profitability and/or quality improvements. Management is committed through this process to examining our spending, and optimizing between variable and fixed costs to ensure flexibility in changes to our operating expense base as we make strategic choices. This enables us to continually and

systematically identify improvement opportunities in terms of quality, cost and customer experience. Such charges are variable from period-to-period based upon actions identified and taken during each period. Management reviews operating results before such non-core gains and charges on a monthly basis and establishes internal budgets and forecasts based upon such measures. Management further establishes annual and long-term compensation such as salaries, target cash bonuses and target equity compensation amounts based on performance before non-core gains and charges and a significant

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percentage weight is placed upon performance before non-core gains and charges in determining whether performance objectives have been achieved. Management believes that by eliminating non-core gains and charges from such financial measures, and by being overt to shareholders about the results of our operations excluding such charges, business leaders are provided incentives to recommend and execute actions that are in the best long-term interests of our shareholders, rather than being influenced by the potential impact a charge in a particular period could have on their compensation. See Note 10 to our unaudited consolidated financial statements included in Item 1. of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for financial information regarding our segments.

Similarly, when we evaluate the performance of our business as a whole, we focus on results (such as operating income, operating income growth, operating margin, net income, tax rate and diluted earnings per share) before non-core gains and charges because such non-core gains and charges are not a component of our ongoing income or expenses and/or may have a disproportionate positive or negative impact on the results of our ongoing underlying business operations and may drive behavior that does not ultimately maximize shareholder value. It may be concluded from our presentation of non-core gains and charges that the items that result in non-core gains and charges may re-occur in the future.

We monitor free cash flow as a measure of our business. We define free cash flow as net cash provided by operating activities minus capital expenditures and additions to computer software and other intangibles. Free cash flow measures our available cash flow for potential debt repayment, acquisitions, stock repurchases, dividend payments and additions to cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments. We believe free cash flow to be relevant and useful to our investors as this measure is used by our management in evaluating the funding available after supporting our ongoing business operations and our portfolio of product investments.

Free cash flow should not be considered as a substitute measure for, or superior to, net cash flows provided by operating activities, investing activities or financing activities. Therefore, we believe it is important to view free cash flow as a complement to our consolidated statements of cash flows.

Effective January 1, 2013, we began managing and reporting our North America Risk Management Solutions set as:

DNBi subscription plans - interactive, customizable online application that offers our customers real time access to our most complete and up-to-date global DUNSRight information, comprehensive monitoring and portfolio analysis. DNBi subscription plans are contracts that allow customers' unlimited use, within pre-defined ranges;

Non-DNBi subscription plans - subscription contracts which provide increased access to our risk management reports and data to help customers increase their profitability while mitigating their risk. The non-DNBi subscription plans allow customers' unlimited use; and

Projects and other risk management solutions - all other revenue streams. This includes, for example, our Business Information Report, our Comprehensive Report, our International Report, and D&B Direct.

Management believes that these measures provide further insight into our performance and the growth of our North America Risk Management Solutions revenue.

We will no longer report our Risk Management Solutions business on a traditional, value-added and supply management solutions basis for any segment.

Within our North America Sales & Marketing Solutions, we monitor the performance of our "Traditional" products and our "Value-Added" products.

Our Traditional Sales & Marketing Solutions generally consist of our marketing lists and labels used by customers in their direct mail and marketing activities, our education business and our electronic licensing solutions. Effective January 1, 2013, we began managing and reporting our Internet Solutions business as part of our Traditional Sales & Marketing Solutions set. Our Internet Solutions business provides highly organized, efficient and easy-to-use products that address the online sales and marketing needs of professionals and businesses, including information on companies, industries and executives.

Our Value-Added Sales & Marketing Solutions generally include decision-making and customer information management solutions, including data management solutions like Optimizer (our solution to cleanse, identify and

enrich our customers' client portfolios) and products introduced as part of our Data-as-a-Service (or “DaaS”) Strategy, which integrates our data directly into the applications and platforms that our customers use every day. Customer Relationship Management (“CRM”) was our first area of focus, which helps CRM customers manage their data, increase sales and improve customer engagement. The vision for DaaS is to make D&B's data available wherever and whenever our customers need it, thereby powering more effective business processes.

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The adjustments discussed herein to our results as determined under generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America (“GAAP”) are among the primary indicators management uses as a basis for our planning and forecasting of future periods, to allocate resources, to evaluate business performance and, as noted above, for compensation purposes. However, these financial measures (e.g., results before non-core gains and charges and free cash flow) are not prepared in accordance with GAAP, and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for total revenue, operating income, operating income growth, operating margin, net income, tax rate, diluted earnings per share, or net cash provided by operating activities, investing activities and financing activities prepared in accordance with GAAP. In addition, it should be noted that because not all companies calculate these financial measures similarly, or at all, the presentation of these financial measures is not likely to be comparable to measures of other companies.

See “Results of Operations” below for a discussion of our results reported on a GAAP basis.

Overview

We manage and report our business through the following three segments:

North America (which consists of our operations in the U.S. and Canada);

Asia Pacific (which primarily consists of our operations in Australia, Greater China, India and Asia Pacific Worldwide Network); and

Europe and Other International Markets (which primarily consists of our operations in the UK, the Netherlands, Belgium, Latin America and European Worldwide Network).

The financial statements of our subsidiaries outside North America reflect a fiscal quarter ended February 28 to facilitate the timely reporting of our unaudited consolidated financial results and unaudited consolidated financial position.

The following table presents the contribution by segment to total revenue and core revenue:

	For the Three Months Ended March		
	31, 2013	2012	
Total Revenue:			
North America	74	% 71	%
Asia Pacific	11	% 15	%
Europe and Other International Markets	15	% 14	%
Core Revenue:			
North America	74	% 74	%
Asia Pacific	11	% 11	%
Europe and Other International Markets	15	% 15	%

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The following table presents contributions by customer solution set to total revenue and core revenue:

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,		
	2013	2012	
Total Revenue by Customer Solution Set (1):			
Risk Management Solutions	65	% 63	%
Sales & Marketing Solutions	35	% 33	%
Core Revenue by Customer Solution Set:			
Risk Management Solutions	65	% 66	%
Sales & Marketing Solutions	35	% 34	%

Our Divested and Other Businesses contributed 4% to our total consolidated revenue for the three months ended (1)March 31, 2012. See Note 10 and Note 13 to our unaudited consolidated financial statements included in Item 1. of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for further detail.

Our customer solution sets are discussed in greater detail in “Item 1. Business” in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

In preparing our unaudited consolidated financial statements and accounting for the underlying transactions and balances reflected therein, we have applied the critical accounting policies described in “Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

See Note 2 to our unaudited consolidated financial statements included in Item 1. of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for disclosure of the impact that recent accounting pronouncements may have on our unaudited consolidated financial statements.

Results of Operations

The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based upon our unaudited consolidated financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the unaudited consolidated financial statements and related notes set forth in Item 1. of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, and our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012, all of which have been prepared in accordance with GAAP.

Consolidated Revenue

The following table presents our core and total revenue by segment:

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2013	2012
	(Amounts in millions)	
Revenue:		
North America	\$283.2	\$285.5
Asia Pacific	41.4	41.5
Europe and Other International Markets	56.4	57.4
Core Revenue	381.0	384.4
Divested and Other Businesses	—	18.4
Total Revenue	\$381.0	\$402.8

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The following table presents our core and total revenue by customer solution set:

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2013	2012
	(Amounts in millions)	
Revenue:		
Risk Management Solutions	\$247.9	\$252.7
Sales & Marketing Solutions	133.1	131.7
Core Revenue	381.0	384.4
Divested and Other Businesses	—	18.4
Total Revenue	\$381.0	\$402.8

Three Months Ended March 31, 2013 vs. Three Months Ended March 31, 2012

Total revenue decreased \$21.8 million, or 5% (both before and after the effect of foreign exchange), for the three months ended March 31, 2013 as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2012. The decrease in total revenue was primarily driven by a decrease in Asia Pacific total revenue of \$18.5 million, or 31% (both before and after the effect of foreign exchange), a decrease in North America total revenue of \$2.3 million, or 1% (both before and after the effect of foreign exchange), and a decrease in Europe and Other International Markets total revenue of \$1.0 million, or 2% (both before and after the effect of foreign exchange).

Asia Pacific total revenue was negatively impacted by: (a) the divestiture of: (i) the domestic portion of our Japanese operations to TSR Ltd.; and (ii) a research and advisory services business in India; and (b) the shut-down of our Roadway operations, in the first quarter of 2012, all of which we reclassified as Divested and Other Businesses.

Core revenue, which reflects total revenue less revenue from Divested and Other Businesses, decreased \$3.4 million, or 1% (both before and after the effect of foreign exchange), for the three months ended March 31, 2013 as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2012. The decrease in core revenue is primarily attributed to:

The carry-over from the weak sales performance in North America in 2012 due to the ratable nature of Risk Management Solutions revenue;

partially offset by:

• Fraction in our new solutions (e.g., D&B Direct and Compliance Check) in North America.

Customer Solution Sets

On a customer solution set basis, core revenue reflects:

A \$4.8 million, or 2% decrease (both before and after the effect of foreign exchange), in Risk Management Solutions. The decrease was driven by a decrease in revenue in North America of \$4.2 million, or 2% (both before and after the effect of foreign exchange), and a decrease in revenue in Europe and Other International Markets of \$1.4 million, or 3% (both before and after the effect of foreign exchange), partially offset by an increase in revenue in Asia Pacific of \$0.8 million, or 2% (3% increase before the effect of foreign exchange); and

A \$1.4 million, or 1% increase (both before and after the effect of foreign exchange), in Sales & Marketing Solutions. The increase was driven by an increase in revenue in North America of \$1.9 million, or 2% (both before and after the effect of foreign exchange), and an increase in revenue in Europe and Other International Markets of \$0.4 million, or 3% (2% increase before the effect of foreign exchange), partially offset by a decrease in revenue in Asia Pacific of \$0.9 million, or 13% (12% decrease before the effect of foreign exchange).

Recent Developments

On March 18, 2012, we announced that we had temporarily suspended our Shanghai Roadway D&B Marketing Services Co. Ltd. ("Roadway") operations in China, pending an investigation into allegations that its data collection practices may have violated local Chinese consumer data privacy laws. Thereafter, the Company decided to permanently cease the operations of Roadway. In addition, we have been reviewing certain allegations that we may have violated the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act ("FCPA") and certain other laws in our China operations. As previously reported, we have voluntarily contacted the Securities

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and Exchange Commission ("SEC") and the United States Department of Justice ("DOJ") to advise both agencies of our investigation. Our investigation remains ongoing and is being conducted at the direction of the Audit Committee. During the three months ended March 31, 2013, we incurred \$1.6 million of legal and other professional fees and \$0.1 million in local shut-down costs. Additionally, during the year ended December 31, 2012, we incurred \$13.5 million of legal and other professional fees and \$2.1 million in local shut-down costs, as well as an impairment charge of \$12.9 million related to accounts receivable, intangible assets, prepaid costs and software for Roadway, an operation in our Greater China reporting unit. For the year ended December 31, 2012, the Roadway business had \$5.4 million of revenue and \$14.5 million of operating loss. D&B acquired Roadway's operations in 2009, and for 2011 Roadway accounted for approximately \$22 million in revenue and \$2 million in operating income.

On September 28, 2012, Roadway was charged in a Bill of Prosecution, along with five former employees, by the Shanghai District Prosecutor with illegally obtaining private information of Chinese citizens. On December 28, 2012, the Chinese court imposed a monetary fine on Roadway and fines and imprisonment on four former Roadway employees. A fifth former Roadway employee was separated from the case.

We are presently unable to predict the duration, scope or result of the Audit Committee's investigation, of any investigations by the SEC, or the DOJ, or any other U.S. or foreign governmental authority, or whether any such authority will commence any legal action against us. The SEC and the DOJ have a broad range of civil and criminal sanctions available to them under the FCPA and other laws and regulations including, but not limited to, injunctive relief, disgorgement, fines, penalties, modifications to business practices, including the termination or modification of existing business relationships and the imposition of compliance programs and the retention of a monitor to oversee compliance with the FCPA. These investigations could ultimately result in penalties or other payments by us. In connection with the wind down of the Roadway operations, we believe we may incur additional cash expenditures for severance, lease payments and other costs.

Consolidated Operating Costs

The following table presents our consolidated operating costs and operating income for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012:

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2013	2012
	(Amounts in millions)	
Operating Expenses	\$126.2	\$144.6
Selling and Administrative Expenses	146.4	154.5
Depreciation and Amortization	18.3	20.2
Restructuring Charge	2.3	9.1
Operating Costs	\$293.2	\$328.4
Operating Income	\$87.8	\$74.4

Operating Expenses

Three Months Ended March 31, 2013 vs. Three Months Ended March 31, 2012

Operating expenses decreased \$18.4 million, or 13%, for the three months ended March 31, 2013, compared to the three months ended March 31, 2012. The decrease was primarily due to the following:

• Lower costs as a result of: (a) the divestiture of the domestic portion of our Japanese operations to TSR Ltd.; and (b) the shut-down of our Roadway operations; and

• Costs associated with our Strategic Technology Investment or MaxCV that occurred in the prior year period;

partially offset by:

◆An increase in costs for the deployment of our new data supply chain and increased investments in data analytics.

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Selling and Administrative Expenses

Three Months Ended March 31, 2013 vs. Three Months Ended March 31, 2012

Selling and administrative expenses decreased \$8.1 million, or 5%, for the three months ended March 31, 2013, compared to the three months ended March 31, 2012. The decrease was primarily due to the following:

Lower costs as a result of: (a) the divestiture of the domestic portion of our Japanese operations to TSR Ltd.; and (b) the shut-down of our Roadway operations;

partially offset by:

Higher compensation costs due to investments in the sales force.

Matters Impacting Both Operating Expenses and Selling and Administrative Expenses

Pension, Postretirement and 401(k) Plan

We had net pension cost of \$6.3 million and \$4.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. Higher pension cost in 2013 was driven by lower expected return from plan assets related to our U.S. Qualified Plan, primarily due to the lower market-related value of plan assets, which increases our 2013 net pension cost. Higher actuarial losses amortization in 2013 is substantially offset by lower interest cost, both driven by a lower discount rate. The discount rate applied to our U.S. plans at January 1, 2013 is 3.54%, a 51 basis points decrease from the 4.05% discount rate used for 2012.

We had postretirement benefit income of \$2.3 million and \$2.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. Lower income in 2013 was primarily due to lower amortization of prior service credits resulting from the fact that one of the major credits is in the final year of amortization and the outstanding balance is less than prior year's amortization. The credit being fully amortized in 2013 was established in late 2009 as a result of the elimination of the company-paid retiree life insurance benefits and a change in the sharing methodology, where D&B will only share the minimum amount of subsidy required to maintain actuarial equivalence for as long as possible. This plan change was approved in December 2009 and reduced our accumulated postretirement obligation by approximately \$20 million at December 31, 2009 which is being amortized over four years.

We had expense associated with our 401(k) Plan of \$2.7 million and \$2.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Stock-Based Compensation

For the three months ended March 31, 2013, we recognized total stock-based compensation expense of \$3.4 million, compared to \$3.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2012.

Expense associated with our stock option programs was \$0.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2013, compared to \$0.9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2012. The decrease was primarily due to changes in our 2013 executive compensation program where the annual grants of stock options were replaced by grants of performance based restricted stock units.

Expense associated with restricted stock units, restricted stock unit opportunities and restricted stock awards was \$2.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2013, compared to \$2.0 million for the three months ended March 31, 2012. The increase was primarily due to changes in our 2013 executive compensation program where more emphasis was placed on grants of longer-term performance based restricted stock units.

Expense associated with our Employee Stock Purchase Plan ("ESPP") was \$0.2 million for each of the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012.

We expect total equity-based compensation of approximately \$14.7 million for 2013. We consider these costs to be part of our compensation costs and, therefore, they are included in operating expenses and in selling and administrative expenses, based upon the classifications of the underlying compensation costs.

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Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation and amortization decreased \$1.9 million, or 9%, for the three months ended March 31, 2013 as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2012. This decrease was primarily driven by the divestiture of the domestic portion of our Japanese operations to TSR Ltd. and the shut-down of our Roadway operations.

Restructuring Charge

Financial Flexibility is an ongoing process by which we seek to reallocate our spending from low-growth or low-value activities to other activities that will create greater value for shareholders through enhanced revenue growth, improved profitability and/or quality improvements. With most initiatives, we have incurred restructuring charges (which generally consist of employee severance and termination costs, contract terminations, and/or costs to terminate lease obligations less assumed sublease income). These charges are incurred as a result of eliminating, consolidating, standardizing and/or automating our business functions.

Restructuring charges have been recorded in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) 712-10, “Nonretirement Postemployment Benefits,” or “ASC 712-10” and/or ASC 420-10, “Exit or Disposal Cost Obligations,” or “ASC 420-10,” as appropriate.

We record severance costs provided under an ongoing benefit arrangement once they are both probable and estimable in accordance with the provisions of ASC 712-10.

We account for one-time termination benefits, contract terminations, and/or costs to terminate lease obligations less assumed sublease income in accordance with ASC 420-10, which addresses financial accounting and reporting for costs associated with restructuring activities. Under ASC 420-10, we establish a liability for cost associated with an exit or disposal activity, including severance and lease termination obligations, and other related costs, when the liability is incurred, rather than at the date that we commit to an exit plan. We reassess the expected cost to complete the exit or disposal activities at the end of each reporting period and adjust our remaining estimated liabilities, if necessary.

The determination of when we accrue for severance costs and which standard applies depends on whether the termination benefits are provided under an ongoing arrangement as described in ASC 712-10 or under a one-time benefit arrangement as defined by ASC 420-10. Inherent in the estimation of the costs related to the restructurings are assessments related to the most likely expected outcome of the significant actions to accomplish the exit activities. In determining the charges related to the restructurings, we had to make estimates related to the expenses associated with the restructurings. These estimates may vary significantly from actual costs depending, in part, upon factors that may be beyond our control. We will continue to review the status of our restructuring obligations on a quarterly basis and, if appropriate, record changes to these obligations in current operations based on management’s most current estimates.

Three Months Ended March 31, 2013 vs. Three Months Ended March 31, 2012

During the three months ended March 31, 2013, we recorded a \$2.3 million restructuring charge. The significant components of this charge included:

Severance and termination costs of \$0.6 million in accordance with the provisions of ASC 712-10 were recorded. Approximately 45 employees were impacted. Of these 45 employees, approximately 40 employees exited the Company in the first quarter of 2013, with the remaining primarily to exit in the second quarter of 2013. The cash payments for these employees will be substantially completed by the third quarter of 2013; and

- Lease termination obligations, other exit costs including those to consolidate or close facilities and asset impairments of \$1.7 million.

During the three months ended March 31, 2012, we recorded a \$9.1 million restructuring charge. The significant components of this charge included:

Severance and termination costs of \$3.1 million and \$3.6 million in accordance with the provisions of ASC 712-10 and ASC 420-10, respectively, were recorded. Approximately 120 employees were impacted. Of these 120 employees, approximately 80 employees exited the Company in the first quarter of 2012, with the remaining primarily having exited in the second quarter of 2012. The cash payments for these employees were substantially completed by

the third quarter of 2012; and

Lease termination obligations, other costs to consolidate or close facilities and other exit costs of \$2.4 million.

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Interest Income (Expense) — Net

The following table presents our “Interest Income (Expense) – Net” for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012:

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2013	2012
	(Amounts in millions)	
Interest Income	\$0.2	\$0.1
Interest Expense	(9.9	) (9.1
Interest Income (Expense) – Net	\$(9.7	) \$(9.0

Interest income increased \$0.1 million, or 60%, for the three months ended March 31, 2013 as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2012. The increase in interest income is primarily attributable to higher average amounts of invested cash.

Interest expense increased \$0.8 million, or 9%, for the three months ended March 31, 2013 as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2012. The increase in interest expense is primarily attributable to higher amounts of average debt outstanding.

Other Income (Expense) — Net

The following table presents our “Other Income (Expense) — Net” for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012:

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2013	2012
	(Amounts in millions)	
Effect of Legacy Tax Matters	\$0.1	\$0.1
Gain on Sale of Businesses(a)	—	6.0
Miscellaneous Other Income (Expense) – Net(b)	(1.3	) 0.5
Other Income (Expense) – Net	\$(1.2	) \$6.6

During the three months ended March 31, 2012, we recognized gains primarily related to the sale of the domestic (a) portion of our Japanese operations to TSR Ltd. and our market research business in China, consisting of two joint venture companies. See Note 12 to our unaudited consolidated financial statements in Item 1. of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Miscellaneous Other Income (Expense) – Net decreased for the three months ended March 31, 2013 compared to the (b) three months ended March 31, 2012, primarily due to a write-down of a third party indemnification receivable related to a release of reserves for uncertain tax positions.

Provision for Income Taxes

For the three months ended March 31, 2013, our effective tax rate was 31.0% as compared to 11.5% for the three months ended March 31, 2012. The effective tax rate for the three months ended March 31, 2013 was impacted by the release of reserves for uncertain tax positions and a benefit for the reenactment of the U.S. research and development tax credit for 2012 and 2013 as part of the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012 signed into law in January 2013. The effective tax rate for the three months ended March 31, 2012 was impacted by a tax benefit recorded on a loss on the tax basis of a legal entity and by tax benefits from the divestiture of the domestic portion of our Japan operations and negatively impacted by the write-offs and impairments related to our China operations. For the three months ended March 31, 2013, there are no changes in our effective tax rate that either have had or that we expect may reasonably have a material impact on our operations or future performance.

The total amount of gross unrecognized tax benefits as of March 31, 2013 was \$99.1 million. The amount of unrecognized tax benefits that, if recognized, would impact the effective tax rate is \$93.4 million, net of tax benefits. During the three months ended March 31, 2013, we decreased our unrecognized tax benefits by \$1.5 million, net of increases. The decrease is primarily due to the expiration of applicable statutes of limitation and settlements with taxing authorities. We

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anticipate that it is reasonably possible total unrecognized tax benefits will decrease by approximately \$62 million within the next twelve months as a result of the expiration of applicable statutes of limitation.

We or one of our subsidiaries file income tax returns in the U.S. federal, and various state, local and foreign jurisdictions. In the U.S. federal jurisdiction, we are no longer subject to examination by the IRS for years prior to 2007. In state and local jurisdictions, with a few exceptions, we are no longer subject to examinations by tax authorities for years prior to 2008. In foreign jurisdictions, with a few exceptions, we are no longer subject to examinations by tax authorities for years prior to 2007.

The Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") is examining our 2007, 2008 and 2009 tax years. We expect the examination will be completed no later than the fourth quarter of 2013.

We recognize accrued interest expense related to unrecognized tax benefits in income tax expense. The total amount of interest expense recognized for the three months ended March 31, 2013 was \$0.4 million, net of tax benefits, as compared to \$0.5 million, net of tax benefits, for the three months ended March 31, 2012. The total amount of accrued interest as of March 31, 2013 was \$8.6 million, net of tax benefits, as compared to \$12.1 million, net of tax benefits, as of March 31, 2012.

Earnings per Share

We assess if any of our share-based payment transactions are deemed participating securities prior to vesting and therefore need to be included in the earnings allocation when computing EPS under the two-class method. The two-class method requires earnings to be allocated between common shareholders and holders of participating securities. All outstanding unvested share-based payment awards that contain non-forfeitable rights to dividends are considered to be a separate class of common stock and should be included in the calculation of basic and diluted EPS. Based on a review of our stock-based awards, we have determined that only our restricted stock awards are deemed participating securities. We did not have any weighted average restricted shares outstanding for the three months ended March 31, 2013. The number of weighted average restricted shares outstanding was 30,266 shares for the three months ended March 31, 2012.

The following table sets forth our EPS for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012:

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2013	2012
Basic Earnings Per Share of Common Stock Attributable to D&B Common Shareholders	\$1.30	\$1.33
Diluted Earnings Per Share of Common Stock Attributable to D&B Common Shareholders	\$1.29	\$1.32

For the three months ended March 31, 2013, basic and diluted EPS attributable to D&B common shareholders decreased 2%, compared with the three months ended March 31, 2012, due to a decrease of 17% in Net Income Attributable to D&B common shareholders and a 15% reduction in the weighted average number of basic and diluted shares outstanding resulting from our total share repurchases.

Segment Results

Our results are managed and reported through the following three segments:

• North America (which consisted of our operations in the U.S. and Canada);

• Asia Pacific (which primarily consisted of our operations in Australia, Japan, Greater China, India and Asia Pacific Worldwide Network); and

• Europe and Other International Markets (which primarily consisted of our operations in the UK, the Netherlands, Belgium, Latin America and European Worldwide Network).

The segments reported below, North America, Asia Pacific and Europe and Other International Markets, are our segments for which separate financial information is available, and upon which operating results are evaluated on a timely basis to assess performance and to allocate resources.

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North America

North America is our largest segment, representing 74% of our total revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2013, as compared to 71% of our total revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2012.

In North America, during the three months ended March 31, 2012, we completed the sales of: (i) AllBusiness, Inc.; and (ii) Purisma Incorporated. These businesses have been classified as "Divested and Other Businesses." No revenue was earned in 2012 related to these divested and other businesses.

North America represented 74% of our core revenue for each of the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012.

The following table presents our North America revenue by customer solution set and North America operating income for the three months March 31, 2013 and 2012:

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2013	2012
	(Amounts in millions)	
Revenue:		
Risk Management Solutions	\$166.0	\$170.2
Sales & Marketing Solutions	117.2	115.3
North America Total and Core Revenue	283.2	285.5
Operating Income	\$86.0	\$102.5

Three Months Ended March 31, 2013 vs. Three Months Ended March 31, 2012

North America Overview

North America total revenue decreased \$2.3 million, or 1% (both before and after the effect of foreign exchange), for the three months ended March 31, 2013 as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2012.

North America Customer Solution Sets

On a customer solution set basis, the \$2.3 million decrease in core revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2013, as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2012, reflects:

Risk Management Solutions

A decrease in Risk Management Solutions of \$4.2 million, or 2% (both before and after the effect of foreign exchange) primarily attributable to the carry-over from the weak sales performance in 2012 due to the ratable nature of Risk Management Solutions revenue.

DNBi Subscription Plans, which accounted for 64% of total North America Risk Management Solutions, decreased 1% (both before and after the effect of foreign exchange) primarily attributable to the carry-over from the weak sales performance in 2012 due to the ratable nature of Risk Management Solutions revenue. Our retention rates are remaining in the low 90% range with price lifts in the low to mid-single digit range.

Non-DNBi Subscription Plans, which accounted for 9% of total North America Risk Management Solutions, decreased 10% (both before and after the effect of foreign exchange). The decrease was primarily due to our customers moving to lower priced transactional contracts as customers remain cautious with their spending due to continued budgetary pressures.

Projects and Other Risk Management Solutions, which accounted for 27% of total North America Risk Management Solutions, decreased 3% (both before and after the effect of foreign exchange), due to customer budgetary pressures partially offset by traction in our new solutions (e.g., D&B Direct and Compliance Check).

Sales & Marketing Solutions

An increase in Sales & Marketing Solutions of \$1.9 million, or 2% (both before and after the effect of foreign exchange) primarily due to strong performance from our Value-Added products partially offset by a decline in Traditional Sales & Marketing Solutions.

Traditional Sales & Marketing Solutions, which accounted for 40% of total North America Sales & Marketing Solutions, decreased 10% (both before and after the effect of foreign exchange). The decrease was primarily due to:

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Decreased revenue in our Internet Solutions, primarily small business, due to customer spend and competitive pressures. Most of the revenue is subscription based so we expect this trend to continue; and

Decreased purchases from certain customers due to economic and budgetary pressures particularly in our education marketing business.

Value-Added Sales & Marketing Solutions, which accounted for 60% of total North America Sales & Marketing Solutions, increased 11% (both before and after the effect of foreign exchange). The increase was primarily due to growth in our Data as a Service or “DaaS” products and growth in other products (e.g., Optimizer as customers look to us for identity resolution to improve the effectiveness of their marketing campaigns).

North America Operating Income

North America operating income for the three months ended March 31, 2013 was \$86.0 million, compared to \$102.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2012, a decrease of \$16.5 million, or 16%. The decrease in operating income was primarily attributable to:

An increase in costs for the deployment of our new data supply chain and increased investments in data analytics;

Higher compensation costs due to investments in the sales force; and

A decrease in total revenue.

Asia Pacific

Asia Pacific represented 11% of our total revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2013, as compared to 15% of our total revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2012.

During the fiscal year ended 2012, we completed the sales of: (i) the domestic portion of our Japanese operations to TSR Ltd.; and (ii) a research and advisory services business in India. These businesses have been classified as “Divested and Other Businesses.”

In addition, we permanently ceased our Roadway operations in China, pending an investigation into allegations that its data collection practices may violate local Chinese consumer data privacy laws. Also, we have been reviewing certain allegations that we may have violated the FCPA and certain other laws in our China operations. We have voluntarily contacted the SEC and the DOJ to advise both agencies of our investigation. Our investigation remains ongoing and is being conducted at the direction of the Audit Committee. This business has been classified as a “Divested and Other Businesses.”

These Divested and Other Businesses contributed 31% to our Asia Pacific total revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2012. See Note 10 and Note 13 to our unaudited consolidated financial statements included in Item 1. of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for further detail.

Asia Pacific represented 11% of our core revenue for each of the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012.

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The following table presents our Asia Pacific revenue by customer solution set and Asia Pacific operating income for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012. Additionally, this table reconciles the non-GAAP measure of core revenue to the GAAP measure of total revenue:

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2013	2012
	(Amounts in millions)	
Revenue:		
Risk Management Solutions	\$35.6	\$34.8
Sales & Marketing Solutions	5.8	6.7
Asia Pacific Core Revenue	41.4	41.5
Divested and Other Businesses	—	18.4
Asia Pacific Total Revenue	\$41.4	\$59.9
Operating Income (Loss)	\$2.4	\$(11.1)

Three Months Ended March 31, 2013 vs. Three Months Ended March 31, 2012

Asia Pacific Overview

Asia Pacific total revenue decreased \$18.5 million, or 31% (both before and the effect of foreign exchange), for the three months ended March 31, 2013 as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2012.

Asia Pacific total revenue was negatively impacted by (a) the divestiture of: (i) the domestic portion of our Japanese operations to TSR Ltd.; and (ii) a research and advisory services business in India; and (b) the shut-down of our Roadway operations, in the first quarter of 2012, all of which we reclassified as Divested and Other Businesses.

Excluding the impact of the Divested and Other Businesses, core revenue decreased \$0.1 million, or less than 1% (less than 1% decrease before the effect of foreign exchange) for the three months ended March 31, 2013.

Asia Pacific Customer Solution Sets

On a customer solution set basis, the \$0.1 million decrease in Asia Pacific core revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2013, as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2012, reflects:

Risk Management Solutions

An increase in Risk Management Solutions of \$0.8 million, or 2% (3% increase before the effect of foreign exchange) primarily due to our commercial agreement, signed in February 2012, to provide TSR with global data for its Japanese customers and to distribute TSR data to the Worldwide Network.

Sales & Marketing Solutions

A decrease in Sales & Marketing Solutions of \$0.9 million, or 13% (12% decrease before the effect of foreign exchange) primarily due to weakness in our MicroMarketing business in China due to a mild disruption related to recent leadership changes in China.

Asia Pacific Operating Income –

Asia Pacific operating income for the three months ended March 31, 2013 was \$2.4 million, compared to an operating loss of \$11.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2012, an increase of \$13.5 million. The increase was primarily due to:

• An impairment in China in the prior year related to our Roadway operations (see "Recent Developments" discussed above); and

• The net impact of the sale of the domestic portion of our Japanese operations to TSR Ltd. and our ten-year commercial agreement with TSR Ltd. to provide global data to its Japanese customers.

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Europe and Other International Markets

Europe and Other International Markets represented 15% of our total revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2013, as compared to 14% of our total revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2012.

Europe and Other International Markets represented 15% of our core revenue for each of the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012.

There were no divestitures within this segment during the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012. The following table presents our Europe and Other International Markets revenue by customer solution set and Europe and Other International Markets operating income for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012:

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2013	2012
	(Amounts in millions)	
Revenue:		
Risk Management Solutions	\$46.3	\$47.7
Sales & Marketing Solutions	10.1	9.7
Europe and Other International Markets Total and Core Revenue	\$56.4	\$57.4
Operating Income	\$14.0	\$14.2

Three Months Ended March 31, 2013 vs. Three Months Ended March 31, 2012

Europe and Other International Markets Overview

Europe and Other International Markets total and core revenue decreased \$1.0 million, or 2% (both before and after the effect of foreign exchange), for the three months ended March 31, 2013 as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2012.

Europe and Other International Markets Customer Solution Sets

On a customer solution set basis, the \$1.0 million decrease in Europe and Other International Markets total and core revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2013, as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2012, reflects:

Risk Management Solutions

A decrease in Risk Management Solutions of \$1.4 million, or 3% (both before and after the effect of foreign exchange) primarily due to a tough macro environment that significantly impacted usage of various products across our markets.

Sales & Marketing Solutions

An increase in Sales & Marketing Solutions of \$0.4 million, or 3% (2% increase before the effect for foreign exchange) primarily due to a slight increase in purchases by our customers of our project-oriented business.

Europe and Other International Markets Operating Income

Europe and Other International Markets operating income for the three months ended March 31, 2013 was \$14.0 million, compared to \$14.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2012, a decrease of \$0.2 million, or 1%, primarily due to a decrease in revenue as discussed above.

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Forward-Looking Statements

We may from time-to-time make written or oral “forward-looking” statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, including statements contained in filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission, in reports to shareholders and in press releases and investor Web casts. These forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of words like “anticipates,” “aspirations,” “believes,” “continues,” “estimates,” “expects,” “goals,” “guidance,” “intends,” “plans,” “projects,” “targets,” “commits,” “will” and other words of similar meaning. They can also be identified by the fact that they do not relate strictly to historical or current facts.

We cannot guarantee that any forward-looking statement will be realized. Achievement of future results is subject to risks, uncertainties and inaccurate assumptions. Should known or unknown risks or uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove inaccurate, actual results could vary materially from those anticipated, estimated or projected. Investors should bear this in mind as they consider forward-looking statements and whether to invest in, or remain invested in, our securities. In connection with the “safe harbor” provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, we are identifying in the following paragraphs important factors that, individually or in the aggregate, could cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statements made by us; any such statement is qualified by reference to the following cautionary statements.

The following important factors could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected in such forward-looking statements:

We rely significantly on third parties to support critical components of our business model in a continuous and high quality manner, including third-party data providers, strategic third-party members in our D&B Worldwide Network, and third parties with whom we have significant outsourcing arrangements;

The effectiveness of our technology investments and our ability to maintain sufficient investment in a technology infrastructure that assists us in achieving our strategic goals;

Risks associated with potential violations of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and similar laws, and any consequences of the investigations of our China operations;

Demand for our products is subject to intense competition, changes in customer preferences and economic conditions which impact customer behavior;

Our solutions and brand image are dependent upon the integrity and security of our global database and the continued availability thereof through the internet and by other means, as well as our ability to protect key assets, such as our data centers;

Our ability to secure our information technology infrastructure from cyber attack and unauthorized access;

Our ability to maintain the integrity of our brand and reputation, which we believe are key assets and competitive advantages;

Our ability to renew large contracts, including from various government institutions, the related revenue recognition and the timing thereof, or a shift in product mix, or a significant decrease in government spending, may impact our results of operations from period-to-period;

As a result of the macro-economic challenges currently affecting the global economy, our customers or vendors may experience problems with their earnings, cash flow, or both. This may cause our customers to delay, cancel or significantly decrease their purchases from us and impact their ability to pay amounts owed to us. In addition, our vendors may substantially increase their prices without notice. Such behavior may materially, adversely affect our

earnings and cash flow. In addition, if economic conditions in the United States, including any possible impact of efforts to balance government deficits, and/or other key markets deteriorate further or do not show improvement, we may experience material adverse impacts to our business, operating results and/or access to credit markets;

Our results are subject to the effects of foreign economies, exchange rate fluctuations, legislative or regulatory requirements, such as the adoption of new or changes in accounting policies and practices, including pronouncements by the Financial Accounting Standards Board or other standard setting bodies, the

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implementation or modification of fees or taxes that we must pay to acquire, use, and/or redistribute data, and the evolving standards of emerging markets in which we operate. Future laws or regulations with respect to the collection, compilation, use and/ or publication of information and adverse publicity or litigation concerning the commercial use of such information, or changes in the rules governing the operation of the Internet, could have a material adverse effect on our business and financial results;

Our ability to acquire and successfully integrate other complementary businesses, products and technologies into our existing business, without significant disruption to our existing business or to our financial results;

The continued adherence by third-party members of our D&B Worldwide Network, or other third parties who license and sell under the D&B name, to our quality standards, our brand and communication standards and to the terms and conditions of our commercial services arrangements, and the renewal by third-party members of the D&B Worldwide Network of their agreements with D&B;

The profitability of our international businesses depends on our ability to identify and execute on various initiatives, such as successfully managing our D&B Worldwide Network, enforcing agreements, collecting receivables and protecting assets in non-U.S. legal systems, complying with the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and other anti-bribery and anti-corruption laws in all jurisdictions, and our ability to identify and contend with various challenges present in foreign markets, such as local competition and the availability of public records at no cost, or the adoption of new laws or regulations governing the collection, compilation, use and/or publication of information, particularly in emerging markets;

Our future success requires that we attract and retain qualified personnel, including members of our sales force and technology teams, in regions throughout the world;

Our ability to successfully implement our growth strategy requires that we successfully reduce our expense base through our Financial Flexibility initiatives, and reallocate certain of the expense-base reductions into initiatives that produce revenue growth;

Our ability to fund our obligations under our retirement and post retirement pension plans which are subject to financial market risks;

We are involved in various legal proceedings, the outcomes of which are unknown and uncertain with respect to the impact on our cash flow and profitability;

Our ability to repurchase shares is subject to market conditions, including trading volume in our stock, and our ability to repurchase shares in accordance with applicable securities laws; and

Our projection for free cash flow is dependent upon our ability to generate revenue, our collection processes, customer payment patterns, the timing and volume of stock option exercises and the amount and timing of payments related to the tax and other matters and legal proceedings in which we are involved.

We elaborate on the above list of important factors throughout this document and in our other filings with the SEC, particularly in the discussion of our Risk Factors in Item 1A. of our Annual Report on Form 10-K. It should be understood that it is not possible to predict or identify all risk factors. Consequently, the above list of important factors and the Risk Factors discussed in Item 1A. of our Annual Report on Form 10-K should not be considered to be a complete discussion of all of our potential trends, risks and uncertainties. Except as otherwise required by federal securities laws, we do not undertake any obligation to update any forward-looking statement we may make from time-to-time.

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Liquidity and Financial Position

In connection with our commitment to delivering Total Shareholder Return, we will remain disciplined in the use of our shareholders' cash, maintaining three key priorities for the use of this cash:

First, making ongoing investments in the business to drive growth;

Second, investing in acquisitions that we believe will be value-accretive to enhance our capabilities and accelerate our growth; and

Third, continuing to return cash to shareholders.

We believe that cash provided by operating activities, supplemented as needed with available financing arrangements, is sufficient to meet our short-term needs (twelve months or less), including restructuring charges, transition costs, our capital investments, contractual obligations and contingencies (see Note 7 to our unaudited consolidated financial statements included in Item 1. of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q), excluding the legal matters identified in such note for which exposures cannot be estimated or are not probable. In addition, we believe that our ability to readily access the bank and capital markets for incremental financing needs will enable us to meet our continued focus on Total Shareholder Return. We have the ability to access the short-term borrowings market to supplement the seasonality in the timing of receipts in order to fund our working capital needs and share repurchases. Such borrowings would be supported by our \$800 million revolving credit facility, when needed. Our future capital requirements will depend on many factors that are difficult to predict, including the size, timing and structure of any future acquisitions, future capital investments, and the ultimate resolution of issues arising from the investigations regarding potential FCPA violations in our China operations and future results of operations.

At March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, we had an \$800 million revolving credit facility which expires in October 2016. The facility requires the maintenance of interest coverage and total debt to Earnings Before Income Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization ("EBITDA") ratios which are defined in the credit agreement. We were in compliance with these revolving credit facility financial covenants at March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 and at March 31, 2013, we had \$252.4 million in borrowings outstanding under the revolving credit facility.

As of March 31, 2013, \$169.4 million of our \$172.8 million cash and cash equivalents on the consolidated balance sheet was held by our foreign operations. While a portion of the \$169.4 million foreign cash and cash equivalents balance is potentially available for remittance to the United States, we generally maintain these balances within our foreign operations since we have sufficient liquidity in the United States to satisfy our ongoing domestic funding requirements. In the event funds from foreign operations are needed to fund operations in the United States and if U.S. tax has not already been previously provided, we would be required to accrue and pay additional U.S. taxes in order to repatriate these funds. See Note 8 to our unaudited consolidated financial statements included in Item 1. of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for information pertaining to our income tax liabilities.

The unstable economic environment has had a significant adverse impact on a number of commercial and financial institutions. Our liquidity has not been impacted by the current credit environment and management does not expect that it will be materially impacted in the near future. Management continues to closely monitor our liquidity, the credit markets and our financial counterparties. However, management cannot predict with any certainty the impact to us of any further disruption in the credit environment.

On March 11, 2013, Standard and Poor's lowered our long-term credit rating from BBB+ to BBB and lowered our short-term credit rating from A-2 to A-3. Our Fitch Ratings issuer default rating and short-term issuer default rating remain at BBB+ and F-2, respectively. The long-term rating revision by Standard and Poor's is not expected to materially impact our liquidity position, access to the capital markets or funding costs.

Cash Provided by Operating Activities

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$172.3 million and \$167.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. The \$5.0 million increase was primarily driven by decreased net tax payments as compared to prior year.

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Cash Used in Investing Activities

Net cash used in investing activities was \$22.0 million for the three months ended March 31, 2013, as compared to net cash used in investing activities of \$1.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2012. The \$20.6 million change primarily reflects the following activities:

Cash settlements of our foreign currency contracts for our hedged transactions resulted in cash outflows of \$5.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2013, as compared to cash inflows of \$5.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2012; and

- Proceeds in the prior year related to the sale of: (a) the domestic portion of our Japanese operations to TSR Ltd.; (b) Purisma Incorporated; (c) our market research business in China, consisting of two joint venture companies; and (d) AllBusiness.com, Inc. See Note 13 to our unaudited consolidated financial statements included in Item 1. of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Cash Used in Financing Activities

Net cash used in financing activities was \$121.5 million and \$134.0 million for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. As set forth below, this \$12.5 million change primarily relates to contractual obligations and share repurchases.

Contractual Obligations

Credit Facility

At March 31, 2013 and 2012, we had an \$800 million revolving credit facility, which expires in October 2016. We had \$252.4 million and \$137.1 million of borrowings outstanding under the \$800 million revolving credit facility at March 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. We borrowed under the \$800 million revolving credit facility from time-to-time during the three months ended March 31, 2013 to supplement the seasonality in the timing of receipts in order to fund our working capital needs and share repurchases.

Share Repurchases

During the three months ended March 31, 2013, we repurchased 1,497,852 shares of common stock for \$121.0 million. The share repurchases were comprised of the following programs:

In August 2012, our Board of Directors approved a \$500 million increase to our existing \$500 million share repurchase program, for a total program authorization of \$1 billion. The then existing \$500 million program was approved by our Board of Directors in October 2011 and commenced in November 2011 upon the completion of our previous \$200 million share repurchase program. We repurchased 1,423,537 shares of common stock for \$115.0 million under this share repurchase program during the three months ended March 31, 2013. We anticipate that this program will be completed by mid-2014.

In May 2010, our Board of Directors approved a four-year, five million share repurchase program to mitigate the dilutive effect of the shares issued under our stock incentive plans and ESPP. We repurchased 74,315 shares of common stock for \$6.0 million under this share repurchase program during the three months ended March 31, 2013. This repurchase program commenced in October 2010 and expires in October 2014.

During the three months ended March 31, 2012, we did not repurchase shares of common stock.

Future Liquidity—Sources and Uses of Funds

Share Repurchases

In August 2012, our Board of Directors approved a \$500 million increase to our then existing \$500 million share repurchase program, for a total program authorization of \$1 billion. The then existing \$500 million program was announced in October 2011 and commenced in November 2011 upon completion of our previous \$200 million share repurchase program. During the three months ended March 31, 2013, we repurchased 1,423,537 shares of common stock for \$115.0 million under this share repurchase program leaving \$375.0 million remaining under this program as of March 31, 2013. We anticipate that this program will be completed by mid-2014.

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In May 2010, our Board of Directors approved a four-year, five million share repurchase program to mitigate the dilutive effect of shares issued under our stock incentive plans and ESPP. During the three months ended March 31, 2013, we repurchased 74,315 shares of common stock for \$6.0 million under this share repurchase program with 3,747,205 shares of common stock remaining under this program. This program commenced in October 2010 and expires in October 2014.

Dividends

In May 2013, the Board of Directors approved the declaration of a dividend of \$0.40 per share of common stock for the second quarter of 2013. This cash dividend will be payable on June 13, 2013 to shareholders of record at the close of business on May 29, 2013.

Credit Facility and Commercial Paper Program

We maintain an \$800 million commercial paper program which is supported by the \$800 million revolving credit facility. The commercial paper program was increased from \$300 million to \$800 million in July 2012. Under this program, we may issue from time to time unsecured promissory notes in the commercial paper market in private placements exempt from registration under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, for a cumulative face amount not to exceed \$800 million outstanding at any one time and with maturities not exceeding 364 days from the date of issuance. Outstanding commercial paper effectively reduces the amount available for borrowing under the \$800 million revolving credit facility. At March 31, 2013, we did not have any outstanding commercial paper and \$252.4 million in borrowings outstanding under the revolving credit facility.

Potential Payments in Legal Matters

We are involved in certain legal proceedings, claims and litigation arising in the ordinary course of business. These matters are at various stages of resolution, but could ultimately result in significant cash payments as described in Note 7 to our unaudited consolidated financial statements included in Item 1. of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. We believe we have adequate reserves recorded in our unaudited consolidated financial statements for our current exposures in these matters, where applicable, as described herein.

As discussed under "Recent Developments" above, we are currently investigating alleged violations of law in our China operations, which could ultimately result in penalties or other payments by us. In connection with the shut-down of our Roadway operations, we believe we may incur additional cash expenditures for severance, lease payments, etc.

Unrecognized Tax Benefits

In addition to our contractual cash obligations as set forth in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ending December 31, 2012, we have a total amount of unrecognized tax benefits of \$99.1 million as of March 31, 2013. Although we do not anticipate payments within the next twelve months for these matters, these could require the aggregate use of cash totaling approximately \$115.9 million.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements and Related Party Transactions

We do not have any transactions, obligations or relationships that could be considered off-balance sheet arrangements except for those disclosed in Note 7 to our consolidated financial statements included in Item 8. of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012.

We do not have any related party transactions as of March 31, 2013.

Fair Value Measurements

Our non-recurring non-financial assets and liabilities include long-lived assets held and used, goodwill and intangible assets. These assets are recognized at fair value when they are deemed to be impaired. As of March 31, 2013, we did not have any unobservable (Level III) inputs in determining the fair value for our non-recurring non-financial assets and liabilities.

As of March 31, 2013, we did not have any unobservable (Level III) inputs in determining fair value for our assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis other than our real estate funds within our pension funds.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Our market risks primarily consist of the impact of changes in currency exchange rates on assets and liabilities, the impact of changes in the market value of certain of our investments and the impact of changes in interest rates. As of March 31, 2013,

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no material change had occurred in our market risks, compared with the disclosure in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012 included in Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures.

We evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (“Disclosure Controls”) as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (“Exchange Act”) as of the end of the period covered by this report. This evaluation (“Controls Evaluation”) was done with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer (“CEO”) and Chief Financial Officer (“CFO”).

Disclosure Controls are controls and other procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our CEO and CFO, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Limitations on the Effectiveness of Controls

Our management, including our CEO and CFO, does not expect that our Disclosure Controls or our internal control over financial reporting will prevent all error and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance that the objectives of a control system are met. Further, any control system reflects limitations on resources, and the benefits of a control system must be considered relative to its costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within D&B have been detected. Judgments in decision-making can be faulty and breakdowns can occur because of simple error or mistake. Additionally, controls can be circumvented by individual acts, by collusion of two or more people, or by management override. The design of a control system is also based upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions. Over time, controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. Because of the inherent limitations in a cost-effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and may not be detected. Our Disclosure Controls are designed to provide reasonable assurance of achieving their objectives.

Conclusions Regarding Disclosure Controls

Based upon our Controls Evaluation, our CEO and CFO have concluded that as of the end of the quarter ended March 31, 2013, our Disclosure Controls are effective at a reasonable assurance level.

Change in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There was no change in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the first quarter of 2013 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

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PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

Information in response to this Item is included in “Part I — Item 1. — Note 7 — Contingencies” and is incorporated by reference into Part II of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

The following table provides information about purchases made by or on behalf of the Company or our affiliated purchasers during the quarter ended March 31, 2013, of shares of equity that are registered by the Company pursuant to Section 12 of the Exchange Act.

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased (a)(b)	Average Price Paid Per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs (a)(b)	Maximum Number of Currently Authorized Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs (a)	Approximate Dollar Value of Currently Authorized Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs (b)
(Dollar amounts in millions, except share data)					
January 1 - 31, 2013	473,806	\$79.71	473,806	—	\$ —
February 1 - 28, 2013	573,447	\$81.62	573,447	—	\$ —
March 1 - 31, 2013	450,599	\$80.90	450,599	—	\$ —
	1,497,852	\$80.80	1,497,852	3,747,205	\$ 375.0

During the three months ended March 31, 2013, we repurchased 74,315 shares of common stock for \$6.0 million under our Board of Directors approved repurchase program to mitigate the dilutive effect of the shares issued under (a) our stock incentive plans and Employee Stock Purchase Plan. This program commenced in October 2010 and expires in October 2014. The maximum number of shares authorized for repurchase under this program is 5,000,000 shares, of which 1,252,795 shares had been repurchased as of March 31, 2013.

In August 2012, our Board of Directors approved a \$500 million increase to our then existing \$500 million share (b) repurchase program, for a total program authorization of \$1 billion. During the three months ended March 31, 2013, we repurchased 1,423,537 shares of common stock for \$115.0 million under this share repurchase program. We anticipate that this program will be completed by mid-2014.

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Item 6. Exhibits

Exhibit 31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/15(d)-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
Exhibit 31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/15(d)-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
Exhibit 32.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
Exhibit 32.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
Exhibit 101	The following financial information from The Dun & Bradstreet Corporation's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2013 formatted in Extensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL): (i) the Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income, (ii) the Consolidated Balance Sheets, (iii) the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, (iv) the Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity, and (v) the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

THE DUN & BRADSTREET CORPORATION

By: /s/ RICHARD H. VELDRAN
Richard H. Veldran
Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

Date: May 8, 2013

By: /s/ ANTHONY PIETRONTONE JR.
Anthony Pietrontone Jr.
Principal Accounting Officer and Corporate Controller

Date: May 8, 2013