

ifo Business Climate Index Rises

Munich, October 25, 2023 - Sentiment in the German economy has improved. The ifo Business Climate Index rose to 86.9 points in October, up from 85.8 points¹ in September. Companies are somewhat more satisfied with their current business. In addition, managers were less pessimistic in their view of the coming months. Germany's economy can see a silver lining ahead.

In manufacturing, the Business Climate Index rose slightly. This was due to less skepticism in companies' expectations. However, they once again assessed their current situation as worse, and the order situation remains difficult.

The business climate in the service sector is considerably more positive. Companies were especially more satisfied with their current business. Their expectations also improved, albeit still marked by misgivings.

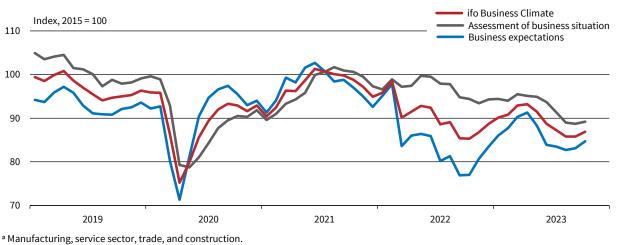
In trade, the index fell. Businesses revised their assessments of the current situation downward and are also more pessimistic regarding the coming months. This development was driven primarily by the wholesale segment.

In construction, the index saw a slight increase. The companies assessed their current situation as marginally worse. Their outlook for the coming months was somewhat better but remained pessimistic.

Clemens Fuest President of the ifo Institute

ifo Business Climate Germany^a

Seasonally adjusted



Source: ifo Business Survey, October 2023.

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Month/year	10/22	11/22	12/22	01/23	02/23	03/23	04/23	05/23	06/23	07/23	08/23	09/23	10/23
Climate	85.3	86.8	88.7	90.1	90.8	92.9	93.2	91.5	88.7	87.3	85.8	85.8	86.9
Situation	94.4	93.4	94.3	94.4	94.0	95.5	95.1	94.9	93.7	91.4	89.0	88.7	89.2
Expectations	77.0	80.7	83.5	86.0	87.7	90.3	91.3	88.3	83.9	83.5	82.7	83.1	84.7
Source: ifo Business Survey, October 2023												© ifo Institute	

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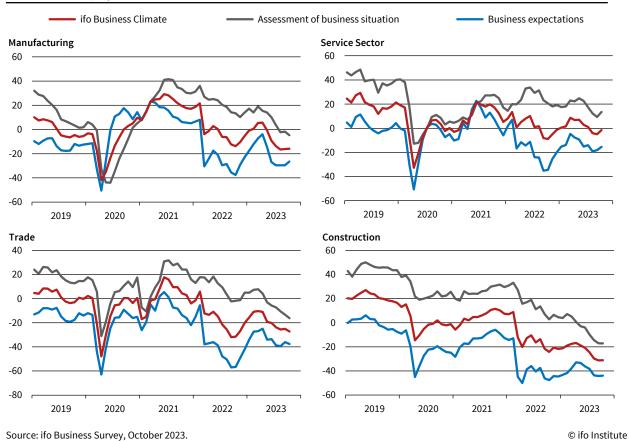
For long time-series in Excel format, please see https://www.ifo.de/en/umfragen/time-series.

¹ Seasonally adjusted.



ifo Business Climate, Business Situation, and Expectations by Sector

Balances, seasonally adjusted



ifo Business Climate Germany by Sector (Balances, seasonally adjusted)

Month/year	10/22	11/22	12/22	01/23	02/23	03/23	04/23	05/23	06/23	07/23	08/23	09/23	10/23
Germany	-13.6	-10.2	-6.1	-3.1	-1.5	3.0	3.7	0.1	-6.1	-9.1	-12.5	-12.4	-10.0
Manufacturing	-13.8	-10.5	-5.5	-0.9	0.5	5.4	5.6	-0.6	-9.3	-13.7	-16.5	-16.2	-15.9
Service sector	-8.9	-4.9	-1.3	0.5	1.5	8.7	6.8	7.0	2.9	1.1	-4.1	-4.9	-1.5
Trade	-31.4	-26.8	-20.0	-15.5	-10.8	-10.3	-10.9	-19.2	-20.2	-23.7	-25.6	-25.0	-27.2
Construction	-24.2	-20.6	-21.7	-21.3	-18.9	-17.5	-16.8	-18.8	-20.8	-24.6	-29.7	-31.2	-31.1

Source: ifo Business Survey, October 2023.

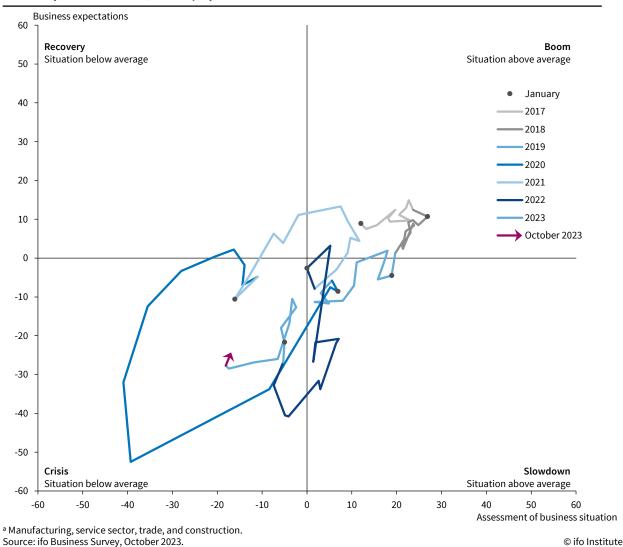
The ifo Business Climate is based on approx. 9,000 monthly responses from businesses in manufacturing, the service sector, trade, and construction. Companies are asked to give their assessments of the **current business situation** and their **expectations** for the next six months. They can describe their situation as "good," "satisfactory," or "poor" and their business expectations for the next six months as "more favorable," "unchanged," or "less favorable." The **balance value** of the current business situation is the difference in the percentage shares of the responses "good" and "poor"; the balance value of expectations is the difference in the percentage shares of the responses "more favorable" and "less favorable." The **business climate** is a transformed mean of the balances of the business situation and the expectations. To calculate the **index values**, the transformed balances are all normalized to the average for the year 2015.

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ifo Business Cycle Clock Germany^a

Balances adjusted for mean value, seasonally adjusted

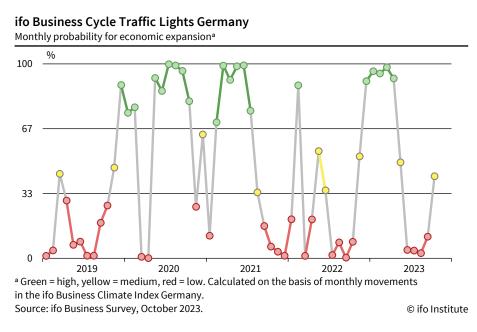


The ifo Business Cycle Clock shows the cyclical relationship between the current business situation and business expectations in a four-quadrant diagram. In this diagram, economic activity – shown on a graph plotting the current situation against expectations – passes through quadrants labeled with the different phases of activity, namely recovery, boom, slowdown, and crisis; provided that the expectations indicator sufficiently precedes the current business situation indicator. If survey participants' assessments of the current business situation and their business expectations are both below average on balance, economic activity is plotted in the "crisis" quadrant. If the expectations indicator is above average (with an improving but below average business situation on balance), economic activity appears in the "boom" quadrant. If the business situation and expectations are both above average on balance, but a deteriorating but above average business situation on balance), economic activity situation on balance.



Original values Balance 80 70 60 50 40 2021 2022 2020 2023 ^a Manufacturing, service sector, trade, and construction. Source: ifo Business Survey, October 2023. © ifo Institute

The ifo Business Uncertainty measures how difficult it is for managers to predict the development of their company's business situation over the next six months. The measure is calculated based on the weighted fractions of companies that fall into the answer options "easy," "fairly easy," "fairly difficult," and "difficult" of a corresponding question in the ifo Business Survey. To this end, the answer categories are mapped onto a numerical scale with equally spaced intervals. Theoretically, the ifo Business Uncertainty can range from 0 to 100. Higher values indicate higher uncertainty: the future business situation is more difficult to predict.



Monthly movements in the ifo Business Climate Index Germany can be translated into probabilities for the two cyclical regimes expansion and contraction using a Markov switching model. The ifo Business Cycle Traffic Lights show the monthly regime probabilities for the expansion phase. Probabilities exceeding the 66 percent mark signal an economic expansion (green lights); probabilities under the 33 percent mark signal a contraction (red lights); probabilities in the range in between those two marks signal indifference (yellow lights). This indifference can be interpreted as a buffer zone between the regimes expansion and contraction, in which particularly great uncertainty exists about the state of the economy.