

ifo Business Climate Index Rises

Munich, March 25, 2025 – Sentiment among companies in Germany has brightened. The ifo Business Climate Index rose to 86.7 points in March, up from 85.3 points¹ in February. Companies were more satisfied with their current business situation, and their expectations rose noticeably. German businesses are hoping for a recovery.

In *manufacturing*, the index rose significantly. In particular, expectations have become noticeably less skeptical. Assessments of the current situation also improved. However, order books saw a slight decrease.

In the *service sector*, the business climate picked up. Companies rated their current situation somewhat more positively, and expectations became clearly more optimistic. Architectural and engineering firms, in particular, were increasingly hopeful.

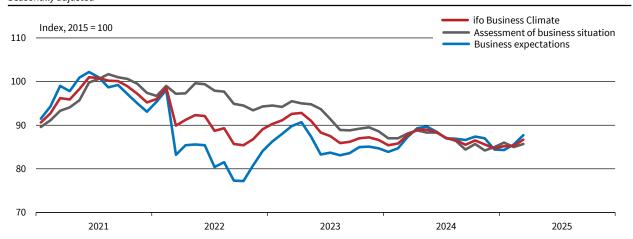
In *trade*, the index rose once more. Expectations among traders were notably less pessimistic, and firms assessed their current business somewhat better.

In *construction*, the business climate brightened. Companies evaluated their current situation somewhat more positively. Expectations improved but remain highly skeptical. A lack of orders continues to be the greatest challenge for the construction industry.

Clemens Fuest President of the ifo Institute

ifo Business Climate Germanya





^a Manufacturing, service sector, trade, and construction. Source: ifo Business Survey, March 2025.

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ifo Business Climate Germany (Index, 2015 = 100, seasonally adjusted)

Month/year	03/24	04/24	05/24	06/24	07/24	08/24	09/24	10/24	11/24	12/24	01/25	02/25	03/25
Climate	87.7	89.0	89.0	88.4	87.0	86.6	85.5	86.5	85.6	84.7	85.2	85.3	86.7
Situation	88.1	88.8	88.3	88.3	87.1	86.4	84.4	85.7	84.2	85.0	86.0	85.0	85.7
Expectations	87.3	89.3	89.7	88.5	87.0	86.9	86.6	87.4	87.0	84.4	84.3	85.6	87.7

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

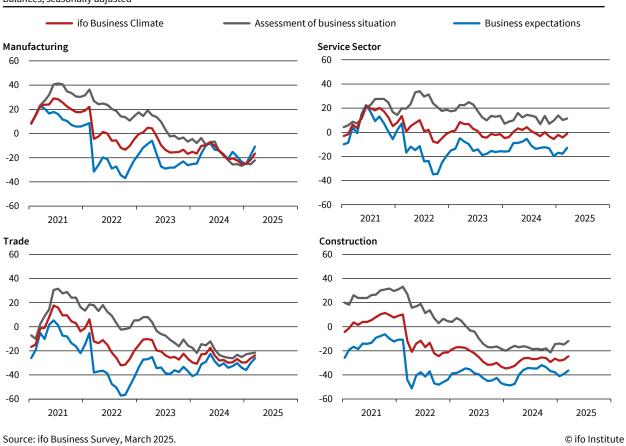
Source: ifo Business Survey, March 2025

¹ The figure for February was 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	03/24	04/24	05/24	06/24	07/24	08/24	09/24	10/24	11/24	12/24	01/25	02/25	03/25
Germany	-8.3	-5.4	-5.5	-6.8	-9.8	-10.6	-13.2	-10.8	-12.9	-14.9	-13.9	-13.6	-10.5
Manufacturing	-10.3	-9.6	-7.5	-10.0	-14.2	-17.7	-21.5	-20.5	-22.1	-25.0	-25.0	-21.9	-16.6
Service sector	0.3	3.2	2.0	4.2	0.9	-1.0	-3.3	0.2	-3.4	-5.6	-2.2	-4.3	-1.1
Trade	-22.9	-22.4	-17.3	-23.9	-28.0	-27.6	-29.9	-29.4	-26.7	-29.6	-29.5	-26.2	-23.7
Construction	-32.5	-28.9	-26.2	-25.9	-26.9	-26.7	-25.5	-26.0	-29.3	-26.5	-28.1	-27.4	-24.6

Source: ifo Business Survey, March 2025.

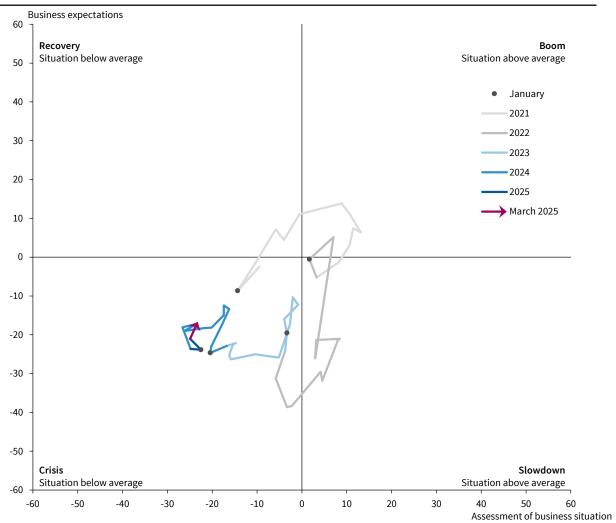
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The ifo Business Climate is based on approx. 9,000 monthly responses from businesses in manufacturing, the service sector, trade, and construction. Companies are asked to give their assessments of the **current business situation** and their **expectations** 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.



ifo Business Cycle Clock Germany^a

Balances adjusted for mean value, seasonally adjusted



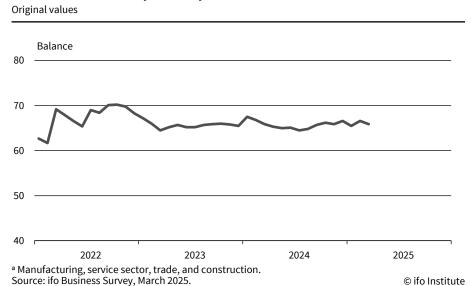
^a Manufacturing, service sector, trade, and construction. Source: ifo Business Survey, March 2025.

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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, economic activity appears in the "boom" quadrant. If, however, the expectations indicator falls below average (with a deteriorating but above average business situation on balance), economic activity slips into the "slowdown" quadrant.

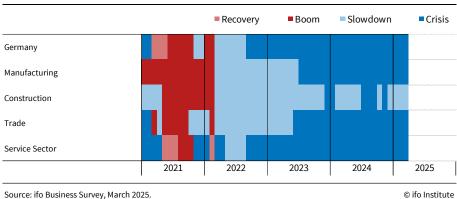


ifo Business Uncertainty Germany^a



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.

Heatmap of ifo Business Survey



The ifo Heatmap is a compact summary of the ifo Business Cycle Clock for the individual sectors of the German economy. If the ifo Heatmap shows dark blue, then the business situation and expectations are below average and companies are in crisis. As business expectations improve, the light red recovery sets in. If the business situation and expectations are above average, companies are in a dark red boom, which is often referred to as overheating. If the light blue cooling sets in, then business expectations are deteriorating.