



Press Release

The next GfK Consumer Climate report will be published on February 28, 2012

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Rolf Bürkl
GfK Marktforschung
Tel. +49 911 395-3056
Fax +49 911 395-53129
rolf.buerkl@gfk.com

Marion Eisenblätter
Corporate Communications
Tel. +49 911 395-2645
Fax +49 911 395-4041
marion.eisenblaetter@gfk.com

GfK SE
Nordwestring 101
90419 Nuremberg

Tel. +49 911 395-0
Fax +49 911 395-2209
public.relations@gfk.com
www.gfk.com

Management Board:
Matthias Hartmann (CEO)
Pamela Knapp (CFO)
Dr. Gerhard Hausrucking
Debra A. Pruent

Supervisory Board Chairman:
Dr. Arno Mahlert

Commercial register
Nuremberg HRB 25014

Successful start to the year in Germany

Findings of the GfK Consumer Climate survey for January 2012

Nuremberg, January 26, 2012 – Optimism among German consumers increased at the beginning of the year. Economic expectations and willingness to buy both increased markedly and income expectations remained stable at a high level. Following a revised value of 5.7 points for January 2012, the overall indicator is forecasting a value of 5.9 points for February.

Consumers continue to brace themselves against the rising economic risks and ongoing debt crisis in the eurozone. Economic expectations increased significantly for the second consecutive time and, in light of this, consumers are also more likely to make purchases. In January, the willingness to buy indicator more than recovered from its decline of the prior month. Against the backdrop of a pleasing labor market in Germany, income expectations were virtually unchanged in comparison with December and therefore remained at a very good level.

Economic expectations: turning point reached?

Consumers' economic expectations once again increased appreciably at the start of the year, up 8.4 points, which is the second consecutive rise. Prior to this, the indicator had fallen successively for five months. At present, the indicator stands at 7.5 points and is therefore once again above the average of 0 points, which had been maintained for many years.

Consumers are battling against the mounting trend towards recession throughout Europe. This is also likely to have an impact on the German economy as struggling European countries increasingly make it difficult for German companies to retain their good export figures with neighboring states. However, so far, the economic engine in Germany is still running smoothly.

Despite the expected weakening of the economy this year, the employment situation will remain positive. Companies also continue to look to the future with optimism, as the third consecutive rise in the Ifo Business Climate Index shows. This pleasing outlook has recently moved back noticeably into

focus for Germans, in part because media coverage of the debt crisis lessened significantly over the Christmas period. However, as it has now been given greater attention once again, it remains to be seen whether this positive development will be sustained in the coming months and if this can be seen as a long-term trend reversal.

Income expectations: high level maintained

At the start of 2012, income expectations held their already very good position with the indicator improving marginally by 0.1 points to 34.1 points.

Income expectations continued to be boosted by the extremely positive situation in the German labor market. The majority of forecasts currently assume that the employment rate will increase further this year, although rather less dynamically than in 2011. Consequently, it is also expected that unemployment will continue falling. In addition, a shortage of skilled labor is emerging in some fields, giving rise to hope of significant salary increases which will benefit employees in real terms. The rate of inflation is also expected to support this development. Following an average of 2.3% last year, the rate is forecast to remain below the 2%-mark in 2012.

Willingness to buy: desire to shop increasing notably

After the significant decline in willingness to buy in December 2011, the indicator value noticeably improved again this month. Having gained 14.4 points, the prior fall of 12.9 points was more than offset and it currently stands at 41.8 points, which is precisely the same as in January 2011. A higher value was last recorded over five years ago, in December 2006.

There are several reasons for this remarkably strong desire to buy among Germans. First, the positive development in employment is reducing fears of unemployment and is therefore strengthening confidence in planning for the future. In other words, those with job security are more likely to make major purchases. Second, falling rates of inflation are boosting consumer spending. According to the Federal Bureau of Statistics, inflation fell for the third consecutive time in December 2011, dropping to 2.1%.

The current banking and debt crisis also has an indirect impact on the retail trade. Given the lack of trust Germans have in financial markets and historically low interest rates, consumers seem to be more inclined to make high-value purchases rather than saving their money.

Consumer climate improves again

Following a revised value of 5.7 points for January 2012, the overall indicator is forecasting a value of 5.9 points for February. The consumer climate is therefore improving.

This development would seem to suggest that private consumption will be fulfilling its designated role as an important mainstay of economic growth in

2012. Especially given the sluggish global economy and growing trend towards recession in Europe, consumption will have the role of stabilizing the economy in Germany and preventing a slide into recession.

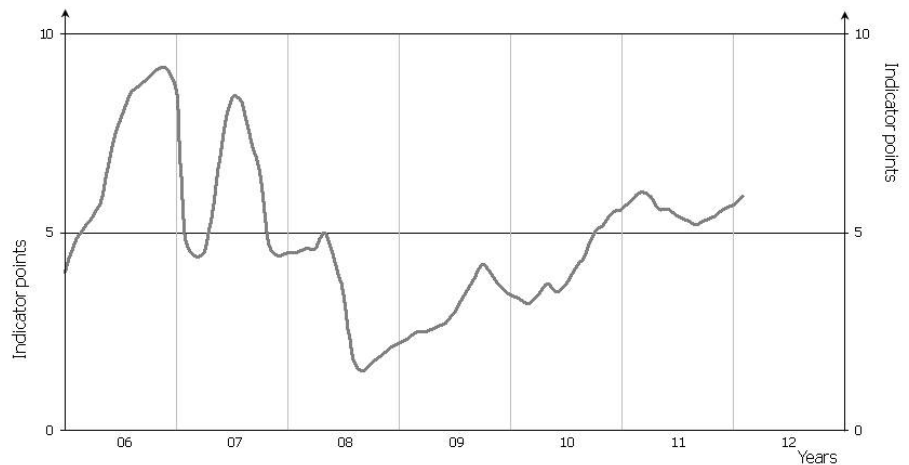
In order for consumption to fulfill this role, above all it is necessary that the trust, which has been lost over the course of the crisis, is rebuilt. Decisive, sustainable action by politicians is an important factor for re-establishing trust.

The following table shows the development of the individual indicators in January in comparison with the previous month and previous year:

	January 2012	December 2011	January 2011
Economic expectations	7.5	-0.9	58.8
Income expectations	34.1	34.0	37.7
Willingness to buy	41.8	27.4	41.8
Consumer climate	5.7	5.6	5.6

The following chart shows the development of the consumer climate over the past few years:

GfK Consumer Climate indicator (as at January 2012)





The survey

These findings are extracts from the "GfK Consumer Climate MAXX survey", which is based on around 2,000 consumer interviews conducted each month on behalf of the EU Commission. The report contains charts, forecasts and a detailed commentary regarding the indicators. In addition, the report includes information on proposed consumer spending in 20 different areas of the consumer goods and services markets. The GfK Consumer Climate survey has been conducted since 1980.

Publication dates for 2012:

Tuesday, February 28, 2012	
Tuesday, March 27, 2012	Friday, April 27, 2012
Friday, May 25, 2012	Monday, June 25, 2012
Thursday, July 26, 2012	Tuesday, August 28, 2012
Tuesday, September 25, 2012	Friday, October 26, 2012
Monday, November 26, 2012, 1 pm	Friday, December 21, 2012

Further information: Rolf Bürkl, tel. +49 911 395-3056, rolf.buerkl@gfkl.com

You can find information on the development of the indicators in the third quarter in ten further European countries in **GfK Consumer Climate Europe** at http://www.gfk.com/consumer_climate_europe/index.de.html

You will also be able to see the development for the fourth quarter of 2011 there from February 10, 2012 onwards.

The table below provides an overview of the individual indicators:

Economic expectations	This index is based on the following question to consumers: "How do you think the general economic situation will develop in the next 12 months?" (improve – stagnate – deteriorate)
Income expectations	This index is based on the following question to consumers: "How do you think the financial situation of your household will develop in the next 12 months?" (improve – stagnate – deteriorate)
Consumption and buying willingness	This index is based on the following question to consumers: "Do you think it is advisable to make major purchases at the moment?" (good time – neither good nor bad time – bad time)
Consumer climate	This index is used to describe private consumption. Key factors are income expectations, buying willingness and savings trends. The economic outlook has a more indirect effect on the consumer climate, generally as a result of income expectations.



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GfK SE, Corporate Communications
Marion Eisenblätter
Nordwestring 101
D-90419 Nuremberg
Tel. +49 911 395-2645
Fax +49 911 395-4041
public.relations@gfk.com