Germany

Security Advice

BASIC TRAVEL TIPS—what you should do every time you travel:

• Don’t stand out; dress inconspicuously and avoid displaying jewellery or valuables such as laptop computers or cameras.
• Do not carry large sums of cash.
• Familiarise yourself with your destination – line up the city and important sites— and be vigilant.
• Always check travel warnings and numbers – your hotel, local colleagues, police or your embassy — and the International SOS Assistance app.
• When out and about, keep a safe distance from large, unaccompanied crowds – demonstrations or political rallies — and avoid concentrations of the ethnic.
• Don’t give out personal information and don’t discuss your plans with strangers.
• Mercury is a local phenomenon (please, thank you, yes, no, how much, how long, etc.),
• Don’t cheap to avoid: it’s likely to reduce your need of awareness and judgment.
• Do not accept food or drinks from strangers; keep your food and drink in sight when serving.
• Carry cash in more than one place, and keep a small amount in a secret pocket to hand over to a stranger who confronts you. A dummy wallet – with a small amount of local currency, an expired credit card and some useless stamps — can be useful to seduce a thief.
• If you are robbed, carry small denominations of money and keep the total amount of cash and cards in a money belt, which should only be accessed in private places.
• If you are robbed, try to keep track of any pursuers and call for help.

TIPS FOR USING SHARING ECONOMY SERVICES:

• Check your company policy allows the use of sharing economy transport and accommodation services.
• Confirm the service’s license are legal at your destination.
• Use the “business” or “service” of the service.
• Safe use of booking economy services varies significantly according to your profile and destination: if it is dr, or for specific activities, check out our Assistance Centre.

ADDITIONAL TIPS FOR WOMEN TRAVELLERS—Female travelers have added risks in some destinations:

• Observe and respect local clothing norms. Dare modestly to avoid drawing attention.
• Conform to the availability of public transport at your destination, and practice safety in your choice of transport.
• In some low-income female travelers are a target of robbery; you may be asked to travel alone. As a precaution, avoid eye contact with strangers, especially if the area and transport avoid. Avoid meeting headphones in the phone or sitting when waiting on a bus or to a bus stop and avoid suspicious holes and areas.
• A warning sign, even a small one, can reduce levels of unwanted attention.
• Desire your hotel to limit any visits which make you feel uncomfortable, even when by requestable pressure to accept.
• Ignore suggestive comments if the situation escalates, do not do to attract attention to yourself; typically, bystanders and locals will come to your aid.
• A deep breath in to prevent people whom you are asked for money in such settings in some destinations.
• Request a room near the lifts or hall on the third floor or above, or on the women-only floor if one is available. Ask your hotel reception to write down your name number for you instead of saying “local travel.”
• If traveling alone, reserve evening entertainment to business-dinner hours or membership club.
• Check additional precautions advised for women travelers; call for advice if you have any concerns about the specific risks you might face in a given destination.

ADDITIONAL ADVICE FOR LGBT TRAVELERS:

Homosexuality is legal in many countries. Additionally, social stigmas in many countries can result in harassment of, verbally, gender, sexual and transgender (LGBT) groups; harassment is also frequently reported in countries where same-sex relationships are legal. Transgendered transmigrants also risk being targeted in public areas or at points of entry or exit in these countries where LGBT activity is illegal.

The following steps can be taken in countries that lack the legal protection of same-gender relationships, or are generally less tolerant, to help make safer travel decisions:

• Keep a low profile: LGBT travelers should avoid drawing attention to themselves or their homosexuality or their sexuality in high-risk areas. LGBT travelers should avoid drawing attention to themselves in public displays of affection or expressions of attraction to LGBT travelers. LGBT travelers should keep their public displays of affection to a minimum. LGBT travelers should avoid drawing attention to themselves at events or organizations where LGBT activity is illegal.
• Be vigilant. LGBT travelers should exercise caution when interacting with officials in public places. LGBT travelers should avoid being loud and be very of public displays of affection. In some instances, the LGBT travelers should be cautious about public displays of affection with non-gay friends or partners or with friends with whom they are comfortable.
• Be vigilant. LGBT travelers should exercise caution when interacting with officials in public places. LGBT travelers should avoid being loud and be very of public displays of affection. In some instances, the LGBT travelers should be cautious about public displays of affection with non-gay friends or partners or with friends with whom they are comfortable.

In some countries, local authorities may not be able to provide assistance to LGBT individuals who have been targeted or assaulted due to their association with LGBT individuals. LGBT travelers may not be able to get help in addition to local authorities, unless they call International SOS or their local embassy or consulate for advice on where to turn.

Amenities

Homosexuality is illegal in many countries of the region, though violent attacks and threats on LGBT individuals occur in some Central and South American nations, and it is best to avoid public displays of affection or in public places.

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Risk Ratings

LOW MEDICAL RISK for Germany

LOW TRAVEL RISK for Germany

Risk Summary

Germany is generally a safe destination for international travelers. Travelers should be aware of the potential risks associated with travel to Germany, including health and safety concerns. The most significant risks include:

- Health: Risks associated with international travel, including infectious diseases and medical emergencies.
- Safety: Risks associated with personal safety, such as pickpocketing and theft.
- Security: Risks associated with political instability or terrorism.

Precautions:

- Stay informed about health and safety risks before traveling to Germany.
- Ensure that travel insurance is in place.
- Keep emergency contact information readily available.

General Advice:

- Enroll in the Department of State's Travel Registration Program (https://travel.state.gov/). This allows the Department of State to provide important updates and communications to travelers in case of emergencies.
- Follow health and safety guidelines provided by local authorities.
- Be aware of any travel warnings or advisories issued by the U.S. Department of State or other authorities.

Contact:

- U.S. Embassy in Berlin: 030-2754000
- Consulate General in Munich: 089-22500
- Consulate General in Hamburg: 040-26120

For more information, visit the State Department's Traveler's Information website at https://travel.state.gov.
Imported and local novel coronavirus cases

Created and/or Modified: Wednesday, February 19, 2020 11:49:49 GMT

Level Advisory
Location: France, Germany, Malaysia, United Kingdom, Vietnam; Egypt

Category: COVID-19

Latest update: Egypt added to the list. United Kingdom to human transmission, as well as imported cases of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), formerly 2019 novel coronavirus continue to be confirmed. This new coronavirus vaccine causing an outbreak in China, can cause symptoms of fever, cough, and shortness of breath. Several deaths have been reported.

International SOS is monitoring the situation closely. Infectious diseases and local authorities are advising people to stay away from these locations and avoid contact with people who are sick and have fever. Anyone with symptoms of respiratory infection, which includes fever and shortness of breath, should seek medical attention. Some countries have issued travel advisories to their citizens.

Do the following:
- Monitor the situation.
- Some countries are advising their citizens to defer travel to these areas due to the risk of COVID-19. You should check the latest travel advice from the authorities.
- Avoid crowded places and seek health care if necessary.
- Avoid travel to areas where outbreaks are currently occurring.

More detailed:

A number of countries, including Egypt, France, Germany, United Kingdom, and Vietnam have reported cases of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). Some of these countries have also reported imported cases from travelers. In most countries, there have been delays in testing and treatment, which may lead to missed cases.

For details, see the situation in each country on the COVID-19 website.

What is coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19)?

An outbreak of pneumonia of unknown cause was reported in Wuhan, China, in December 2019. The virus responsible was identified in January 2020 and called 2019-novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV). The World Health Organization has declared it a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC). The disease is now known as coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19).

It is still unknown if this virus is unknown. Symptoms include fever, cough, and shortness of breath. Among cases in China, severe and fatal cases have been reported, especially in elderly people with underlying health conditions. The virus is spread through respiratory droplets from infected individuals.

For more information:
- Stay informed: www.coronavirus.com
- Monitor the situation.
- Contact your local health authorities.

Assessment

The situation is evolving rapidly. It is important to monitor the situation in real-time.

Advice for managers

Ensure that your staff:
- Are aware of the current situation and its implications.
- Are aware of the preventative measures to be taken.
- Do not transmit contact information to others.
- Are aware of the solutions to the problems that arise.

Consider:
- Investigating current risks.
- Managing the situation.
- Keeping your employees informed.

Continue to plan journeys accounting for disruption in coming days in wake of Storm Dennis (Revised)

Created and/or Modified: Tuesday, February 18, 2020 09:31:46 GMT

Level Advisory
Location: United Kingdom, France, Greece, Ireland, Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, Germany

Category: Storm, Flood, Transport disruption

Monitors in the UK, Denmark, France, Greece, Ireland, and Belgium and the Netherlands have been canceled due to the impact of Storm Dennis. All flights and services in these areas have been canceled. The storm caused widespread flooding and damages to infrastructure, affecting travel and transport in these countries.

Advice

- We do not hold specific information on transport disruptions. Contact the relevant provider to collect bookings. In the event of any changes, your travel agent will liaise with us to ensure that alternative arrangements are made.
- Monitor the websites of the following agencies for specific weather-related warnings: Belgian Red Cross (www.coronavirus.com), Danish Meteorological Institute (www.dmi.dk), French Météo (www.meteo-foot.com), Dutch Weer (www.wetter.nl), and UK Met Office (www.metoffice.gov.uk).
- Avoid areas with extensive flooding as a result of heavy rain and flood warnings.
- Avoid areas with road closures and drive slowly.
- Monitor your local health authorities for updates.

More detail

As of 16 February, the most severe flooding was in places in the UK, with severe flooding reported in Southern England and Wales. In the Netherlands, more than 400 flood warnings were in place, affecting more than 250,000 people. In Denmark, the most affected areas were Jutland, Marselisborg, and Denmark. In Germany, more than 400 flood warnings were in place, mainly in the north of the country. In Belgium, more than 100 flood warnings were in place, mainly in the north of the country. In France, more than 100 flood warnings were in place, mainly in the north of the country. In Greece, more than 100 flood warnings were in place, mainly in the north of the country.

Arrests, discovery of weapons during security force raid underscore risks related to right-wing militancy

https://www.internationalsos.com/MasterPortal/PrintDisplay.aspx
International SOS Member Site -- Country Report

Vaccinations For Germany

Hepatitis A
Many travel health professionals recommend
Read more

Hepatitis B
Recommended for health care workers and anyone
Read more

Typhoid encephalitis
May be recommended for those visiting forests.
Read more

Routine Vaccinations

All routine vaccinations should be current. These include Measles-Mumps-Rubella (MMR), Polio, Tetanus-Diphtheria Pertussis (TDP), and Yellow Fever.

Annual Influenza vaccination.

Other Medical Precautions

Before you go: See your doctor and dentist and ensure you are in good health before you leave. Other precautions:

Malaria

Travel Advisory

Health Threats

Summary

TRAVEL RISK SUMMARY

Germany is generally a safe destination for international business travelers. Street crime poses the greatest risk in cities. However, crime levels are relatively low, violence is unusual, and foreigners are unlikely to have to visit a police station affected by crime.

Germany is a potential target for terrorist, transnational and domestic terrorist attacks are known to operate in the country. The country's support for the fight against the extremist Islamic State (IS) movement provides a potential motive for attack by Islamic extremists.

This information is intended as a summary of the travel security environment by nature, the risks can change at short notice during a crisis or civil strife. Please check our travel alerts via email updates to be informed of the most recent developments.

STANDING TRAVEL ADVICE

Normal travel can continue.

Be aware of the security situation in the country.

There is a moderate risk of violent attack by Islamic extremists in Germany. IS and Salafi Welfare groups and diplomatic buildings are likely targets, as well as government buildings, the transport hubs, Afghan workers, and high-profile commercial interests. Be alert to suspicious behavior and report any suspicious activity to the authorities.

Safeguard your belongings. Be extra cautious in public places, such as shopping areas or crowded public places. Be extra cautious in public places, such as shopping areas or crowded public places. Be extra cautious in public places, such as shopping areas or crowded public places. Be extra cautious in public places, such as shopping areas or crowded public places. Be extra cautious in public places, such as shopping areas or crowded public places. Be extra cautious in public places, such as shopping areas or crowded public places.

Personal Risk

Crime

Vigilant travelers can take steps to reduce their risk when traveling in Germany. Petty crime is the most significant concern and is more prevalent in urban areas. Pickpocketing is common, especially in public transport in larger cities. Cell phones, laptops,earphones, and credit cards are common targets. Be aware of pickpockets and keep your belongings secure.

There is a risk of violent crime against tourists, travelers, and foreigners, as well as people visiting rural areas, particularly in the eastern states such as Brandenburg, Saxony and Mecklenburg-Vorpommern. However, foreign business travelers are unlikely to be targeted.

Terrorism

Since November 2015, Europe has seen a string of terrorist attacks, including the Paris attacks in November 2015, the Berlin truck attack in December 2016, the Nice attack in July 2016, and the London attack in March 2017. These attacks have raised concerns about the vulnerability of European cities, particularly in areas with large Muslim populations.

The situation in Germany is similar to other European countries, and travelers should be aware of the potential for terrorist attacks.

Preventively, the people in July 2017 were attacked by armed men in a Maastricht nightclub attack.

Kidnapping

Wealthy individuals are at risk of being targeted by criminal groups. Kidnappings are rarely identified.

Socio-Emotional

https://www.internationalsos.com/MasterPortal/PrintDisplay.aspx
International SOS Member Site -- Country Report

The industrial and transport sectors have influenced labor unions that periodically resort to strikes and protests to advance their demands. Demonstrations also occur over socio-economic, education, and environmental issues. They seldom degenerate into violence, but can cause disruption to transport and other services.

High-profile events such as the 2017 G20 Summit in Hamburg have led to well-attended protests and clashes with security forces mainly from left and anarchist groups. These groups are not well organized and only pose limited risks to foreign travelers.

There is a credible risk of clashes between neo-Nazi and anti-fascist activists, or between rival left extremist and nationalist groups. Most violent attacks are committed by small, well-organized groups, and are generally carried out in isolated incidents.

template people are also on the political scene as well as with specific attacks on Muslims, Jews, and other minorities. However, such incidents are extremely rare and pose limited risks to tourists.

BUSINESSWOMEN

Women are represented at the highest levels of government and business, as demonstrated by the fact that the country is led by a female chancellor, Angela Merkel. Travelers may see a slight cultural or societal change as a result of this.

EMERGENCY NUMBERS

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Number</th>
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<tr>
<td>Ambulance</td>
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<td>Fire</td>
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<tr>
<td>Police</td>
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Consult International SOS for help with your medical situation.

Country Stability

POLITICAL SITUATION

Germany is a parliamentary democracy. The country is a federation of 16 Länder (states) that have their own government, parliament and courts. The Länder have sovereignty over some aspects of administration, legislation and jurisdiction.

The Bundestag is the federal assembly and a national legislative body. The members of the Bundestag are elected every four years by national representation. The Federal Chancellor is responsible for leading the Federal Republic of Germany.

Christian-Democrat Angela Merkel, who leads the centre-right Christian Democratic Union (CDU) and the Christian Social Union (CSU) alliance, was a fourth consecutive term in the 2017 federal elections. However, the CDU-CSU alliance fell short of an absolute majority and formed a "grand coalition" with the centre-left Social Democratic Party (SPD) following negotiations. Angela Merkel announced in November 2019 that she will step down as CDU party leader in 2021 and not seek any political post.

RULE OF LAW

Measurability of the criminal justice system is divided between the federal and state governments. The federal government is concerned with the protection of persons, while the states police deal with law and order in the areas. The courts follow statutes and legal codes, while only the highest appellate courts make decisions. The justice system is independent and there have been few reports of corruption. The police are competent and can be approached with confidence. There have been no reports of civil unrest and demonstrations.

CORRUPTION

Public officials continue to high standards of conduct and transparency. Corruption is therefore unlikely to affect visitors.

NATURAL DISASTERS

The country occasionally suffers from flooding, particularly in the northern coastal areas around the River Elbe, in the eastern part of the River Oder, and in the northeastern mountainous regions.

RECENT HISTORY

East and West Germany were reunified in October 1990 under West Germany's constitution and became the Federal Republic of Germany. The economic disparity between the east and west was one of the major problems of German reunification. It remains a significant problem. The level of unemployment is considerably higher in the east, especially in those cities that were hardest hit during the Cold War.

Former West German chancellor Helmut Kohl, leader of the Christian Democratic Union (CDU), became the chancellor of the newly unified Germany. After the CDU was defeated in the 1989 elections, Kohl resigned as party leader. In 1990, he became embroiled in a financial scandal when it was discovered that the party maintained illegal funds brought from his tenure as leader.

Gerhard Schröder of the centre-left Social Democratic Party of Germany became chancellor in 1998. However, the SPD-led government was criticized for its inability to improve external cohesion and the continuing economic situation. Despite the centre-right Christian Democratic Union (CDU)/CSU's victory in the 2009 elections, Angela Merkel of the CDU emerged as Germany's first female chancellor, winning a second term in 2013 and a third term in the 2017 federal elections.

Before You Go

See your doctor and dentist and ensure you are in the best health before you leave. Other precautions:

- Check your routine vaccinations
  - Check your meningitis and other routine vaccinations are up to date (pneumococcus, meningococcus, hepatitis A, typhoid, and varicella).
  - See a travel health practitioner 6 to 8 weeks before departure for destination-specific health preparations. You may need additional vaccinations, especially if you are visiting multiple destinations or have not received them in the past.
  - Documentation: Arrange a copy of your personal health record to carry with you when you travel. Include a letter from your doctor explaining your need for all medications you are carrying, including any over-the-counter medications. Make sure you have copies of your

Vaccinations for Germany:

- Hepatitis A: Required for all travelers regardless of destination, especially those who are at risk of liver disease (e.g., travelers to eastern Europe).
- Hepatitis B: Recommended for all travelers to all international destinations, especially those at risk of severe illness (e.g., travelers to Africa, Asia, and the Americas).
- Yellow fever: Required for all travelers to all international destinations, especially those at risk of severe illness (e.g., travelers to Africa, Asia, and the Americas).
- Influenza: Recommended for all travelers to all international destinations, especially those at risk of severe illness (e.g., travelers to Africa, Asia, and the Americas).
- Malaria: There is no malaria in Germany.
- Zika Virus: There is no Zika Virus in Germany.

Standard of Care

https://www.internationalsos.com/MasterPortal/PrintDisplay.aspx
Emergency Response

Always try to call International SOS whenever medical care or advice is required, especially in emergencies.

SINGLE EMERGENCY NUMBER

Dial 112 or 19222 respectively to contact all emergency services in Germany. In Germany, calls are answered in English, but often English is understood. The Red Cross or similar emergency service providers offer high-quality medical and ambulance services. Medical services are well-equipped and appropriately staffed. If possible, there are public and private ambulance services. Dial 112 or 19222, which connects you to a 24-hour emergency medical reference service. By law, the doctor on duty must see patients immediately, and if necessary will make house calls. The emergency service often includes an helicopter for primary care or an accident medical transportation.

Emergency Numbers

Assistance: 112
Fire: 110
Police: 119

Standard of Health Care

Germany has a very high standard of health care, both in the public and private systems. All university hospitals offer a variety of specialties, and doctors and other medical staff speak reasonable English all over Germany, independent of urban and rural areas.

Out-Patient Care

Out-patient services are available at public hospitals, private medical centers and independent medical practices. All municipal hospitals have emergency departments that often provide continuing care. University hospitals have psychiatry staffs which are usually only open during office hours, and doctors may only be available in the evening. Appointments are arranged. Evening and weekend house calls and hospital visits can sometimes be arranged.

Paying for Health Care

Credit cards may be accepted in larger medical centers and hospitals. Individual practices often require payment in cash. Doctor fees are regulated by the government and are calculated according to the services rendered, the fees of any hospital, the distance traveled to see the patient and the patient's status.

Citizens of the EU and certain other countries where a reciprocal health agreement is in force are entitled to emergency public medical treatment, as per the E111 form. As of 1 January 2006, the E111 has been replaced with a European Health Insurance Card, or EHIC. A valid card must be presented to take advantage of the agreement. Services under the EHIC may include expenses that typically provide free of charge in your home country.

Do not cover medical treatment because of financial concerns. Contact International SOS, and if necessary, we will make financial arrangements on your behalf.

Dental Care

Dental care is quite good and of an international standard.

Blood Supplies

Blood supplies are safe. They are screened according to international standards.

Even in areas where the blood supply is considered safe, it's best to avoid blood transfusions if possible. Screening centers detect every single blood disease, and immune reactions occur very rarely in transfusion. It's a blood transfusion is recommended and decision-making process is required. Blood supplies are available in all international SOS hospitals or your health advisor.

Medication Availability

Virtually all medications found in the EU, the U.S., and Canada are available in Germany.

Since brand names vary, you might discuss (prescribed) names of your medications. It is always advisable to bring an appropriate supply of prescription and other medications from your home country. However, once you arrive, you are guided to the right pharmacy and ask your doctor for International SOS or your health advisor.

Clinics & Hospitals

Medical Providers

No matter where you are, contact International SOS if you are sick, injured or need medical attention.

Our medical staff will advise you, help you select the correct doctor, hospital or clinic, and make all necessary appointments on your behalf. If our terms allow, we will make financial arrangements for you.

It is recommended that you contact International SOS before accessing medical care in Germany.

Hospitals/Clinics

If you are unable to contact International SOS, the following list of hospitals and clinics is provided in case of medical emergencies.

Berlin

HELIOS Klinikum am Beilstein
Category: Hospital
Address: Schwanseedaler Platz 55
Berlin, Berlin 12497
Phone: 49 30 68 323 655

Freie Universität Berlin
Category: University Hospital
Address: Theodor-Heuss-Kai 1
Berlin, Berlin 14195
Phone: 49 30 630 21 40

Hamburg

Ihlefeld Klinikum Hamburg-Eppendorf
Category: Hospital
Address: Martinistrasse 52
Hamburg, Hamburg 20547
Phone: 49 40 49 10 50

St. Augustin-Klinikum der Universität Hamburg
Category: Hospital
Address: Iseraider Weg 22
Münster, Münster 48141
Phone: 49 642 16 40

Ute

Universitätsklinikum Ute
Category: Hospital
Address: Albert-Einstein-Allee 29
Ulm, Ulm 89081
Phone: 49 73 99 000

Food & Water

Food and Water Precautions

Travelers have a small risk of developing diarrhea in any country. It may be advisable to drink bottled water only, especially on short trips. Always wash your hands with soap before eating, or use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer. See the following country-specific recommendations.

Water and Beverages

https://www.internationalsos.com/MasterPortal/PrintDisplay.aspx
Health Threats

Alpine sickness

Alpine sickness is a potentially fatal condition that can afflict people who normally live at a low altitude and travel to a higher altitude. It can occur from elevations of 1,500 meters upwards, but it is more common at elevations above 2,000 meters (6,500 feet).

People most at risk are those who have experienced altitude sickness before, people who have heart or lung problems, and people under the age of 50. There are three main types of altitude sickness: Acute Mountain Sickness (AMS), High Altitude Cerebral Sickness (HACE) and High Altitude Pulmonary Sclerosis (HAPS). AMS is the most common and mild form of altitude sickness, HACE and HAPS are more severe. HACE is a medical emergency and if not treated and managed properly, can result in coma and death. Management of altitude illnesses involves immediate descent and oxygen treatment. Most people who are affected, even those who develop HACE or HAPS, recover completely if they descend to a lower elevation. There are medicines that can be administered by trained medical personnel.

Anyone traveling to high altitude, especially at above 2,100 meters, should be aware of and recognize the symptoms of altitude sickness. See your travel health provider before departure, for individual advice on preventive measures, especially if you have pre-existing health conditions.

Cerebrospinal Meningitis

Cerebrospinal Meningitis (CSM) is a serious infection caused most commonly by Haemophilus influenzae. Attack on such as dogs and cats lead to animal paralysis, and then on people. The illness can spread from person to person.

There is no medication or cure to prevent the infection. Avoid walking barefoot at the beach and avoid close skin contact with infected dogs or cats. Use a clean towel or cloth and cold water to wash the skin.

Germany

Cases have been reported from the eastern parts of the country, especially during the summer.

Hantavirus

Hantavirus is a virus that is transmitted by rodents and can cause severe illness in humans. People can develop severe illness after being exposed to rodent droppings or urine. Symptoms can include fever, headache, muscle aches, cough, and vomiting. In some cases, the disease can be fatal.

Infections are common and most of them are reported from states of Baden-Württemberg (north-west Germany) and Bremen.

Hepatitis B and C

Hepatitis B and C are spread through blood or bodily fluids. Hepatitis B and C can cause serious illness and can lead to liver cancer or death.

Bednet use (chlorsulphapyridine), pyrimethamine, atovaquone, mefloquine and at least one other chemoprophylaxis are spread by blood contact.

Prevention

- Avoid close contact with blood or bodily fluids.
- Use personal protective equipment when necessary.
- Wash hands frequently with soap and water.
- Cover any cuts or wounds with a bandage.
- Avoid sharing needles or injections.
- Avoid sharing personal items like razors, toothbrushes, and combs.
- Avoid sexual contact with an infected person.
- Seek medical attention within 24 hours if bitten by a dog or cat.

Relatives:

The disease is spread through contact with bodily fluids. Blood, semen, saliva, and stool can carry the virus.

Precautions:

- Avoid close contact with anyone who has hepatitis B or C.
- Use personal protective equipment when necessary.
- Wash hands frequently with soap and water.
- Cover any cuts or wounds with a bandage.
- Avoid sharing needles or injections.
- Avoid sexual contact with an infected person.
- Seek medical attention within 24 hours if bitten by a dog or cat.
medical care may not be available after being bitten or stung by an animal. Pre-exposure treatment can be especially critical for children, since they may not tell their parents that they have been bitten/hooded.

Pre-exposure vaccination makes it easier to treat a bite or sting. That’s important because some species of animals can be in and out of every country, even in cities.

If bitten, scratched, or licked (on broken skin) by an animal:
- immediately clean the wound with soap and water and a non-iodine solution of chlorohexidine.
- Seek medical advice from a qualified source or your insurance company.
- Identify local health authorities immediately. You may need pre-exposure vaccination even if you have had post-exposure vaccination. (THIS IS NOT AIIING)

Germany

Disease is present in bats only and not the risk of exposure for average traveler in box.

-Tickborne encephalitis | Threat from: Ticks and Stings

The virus is mainly transmitted to humans by the bite of an infected tick. Ticks are most often found in the early hours and in the morning. Ticks are the most common in the western regions. Other, the bite can cause symptoms. Infection can be stopped by preventing exposure to infected ticks, questing, or avoiding them.

About 14 days after the tick bite, the patient suffers fever, headache, muscle aches, nausea, and fatigue. The symptoms usually resolve in 2 weeks or so, but up to one

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in every country, even in cities.

If bitten, scratched, or licked (on broken skin) by an animal:
- immediately clean the wound with soap and water and a non-iodine solution of chlorohexidine.
- Seek medical advice from a qualified source or your insurance company.
- Identify local health authorities immediately. You may need pre-exposure vaccination even if you have had post-exposure vaccination. (THIS IS NOT AIIING)

Germany

Disease is present in bats only and not the risk of exposure for average traveler in box.

- West Nile Virus | Threat from: Birds and Stings

Previously a disease of birds, West Nile virus (WNV) can infect humans. The most common route for a human infection is via mosquitoes. The mosquito feeds on an infected bird in other activities, but it is not spread outside the host. Most people who get WNV develop no symptoms. Of the 20 percent who do develop WNV, fever, headache, and muscle pain are common. Most symptoms resolve in 7-10 days, but some may last longer. There are no specific treatments for the disease, and it is transmitted from bird to bird. Symptoms that are likely to occur are:

- Fever
- Headache
- Muscle pain
- Nausea
- Vomiting
- Encephalitis
- Meningitis
- Confusion
- Weakness
- Seizures
- Coma

Unlike other mosquito-borne diseases, WNV can be transmitted to people through mosquito bites. People who have been bitten by a mosquito that has WNV may develop fever, flu-like symptoms, and weakness. The disease is usually mild and self-limiting, lasting for 1-3 weeks. However, some people may experience more serious symptoms, such as weakness, confusion, and coma. In some cases, the disease can be fatal. For more information, please visit the CDC's website on WNV.

The country’s first case of West Nile Virus was detected in September 2019. Health authorities there report cases may occur annually in summer months.

Getting There

METHOD OF ARRIVAL

By air

Most cities have international airports. The main international airports are Berlin (Schönefeld [SXF] and Tegel [TXL]), Cologne/Bonn (CGN), Düsseldorf (DUS), Frankfurt (FRA), Hamburg (HAM). However, airlines from Joseph Ouirie (OFP), Nuremberg (NUE), Stuttgart (STR), and Munich (MUC) are also popular. Flights from December to February may be affected flight schedules.

By land

The country's location means that travel within Europe can conveniently reach the country by road and rail. Links from Western Europe are good, but airlines and high-speed trains are occasionally. Trains from Eastern Europe can be crowded, and delays of more than one hour are common.

By sea

The presence of a number of ferry ports make the country relatively accessible by sea, especially from Scandinavian countries and its Baltic states. The main ports are Hamburg, Wismar, Kiel, Stralsund, Rostock, Stralsund, Travemünde, Warnemünde, Glückstadt, and Altenwerder.

Entry & Departure Requirements

Passport and visa requirements are subject to change and vary depending on length of stay and visa type (business, tourist, etc.). Check with your travel advisor before departure. Travelers are required to present a passport that is valid for at least six months from the date of entry.

- Passport Required
- Visa Required
- Return Ticket Required

- Australia
  - Yes
  - No
  - No

- United Kingdom
  - Yes
  - No
  - No

- Canada
  - Yes
  - No
  - No

- Europe
  - Yes
  - No
  - No

- United States
  - Yes
  - No
  - No

Passport note:

Passport valid for length of stay required by all nationalities is 3 in the above except:

- EU nationals holding a valid residence ID card

Villas

Not required by all nationalities referred to in the chart above for stays of up to 60 days within a six-month period. Travelers can refer to the website of the Federal Foreign Office to check for visa requirements for their nationalities. Citizens of Japan, New Zealand, and other Western European countries do not need a visa for stays of no more than 30 days in a six-month period. Schengen visas are issued to non-EU citizens planning to travel to all EU member states. Citizens of other countries should check with their local foreign ministry for visa requirements.

The chart to 60 days. Missions may differ between two and 60 days to approve a short stay visa.

Entry/exit requirements

A valid passport and proof of sufficient funds may be required along with a valid passport. Passengers must make sure that their passport is stamped when entering the country to avoid delays at the time of departure. Visitors must register with the German authorities within seven days of their initial plan to stay for

https://www.internationalsos.com/patientPortal/PrintDisplay.aspx

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Getting Around

BY AIR

International flights are available between most major cities, including Dresden and Leipzig in the east. Flights are the main mode of transportation, and most airports in the country can be reached in under an hour.

BY ROAD

Roads are well maintained in smaller towns, but larger cities and rural areas may have pot-holed roads. Buses are a common mode of transportation, and trains are also available for longer journeys.

BY TRAIN

Trains are a popular mode of transportation, particularly for longer journeys. They are clean and efficient, and there are a variety of classes available to suit different budgets.

BY SHIP

There are several domestic shipping routes in the country, particularly on the Baltic Sea, which is accessible by ferry.

BY AIRPORT

Major airports include Dresden, Leipzig, and Berlin-Schönefeld. Travelers should be aware of potential delays due to weather conditions.

BY ROAD

The federal motorway system is well-developed, and there are also regional and local roads. Drivers should be aware of potential traffic congestion during peak times.

BY PUBLIC TRANSPORT

Public transportation is available in most cities, including buses, trams, and trains. Passengers should be aware of potential delays due to technical issues.

BY BUS

Bus services are available in most rural areas, and there are also intercity services connecting major cities.

BY CAR

Driving in Germany is generally considered safe, but drivers should be aware of potential road hazards and weather conditions.
Many Germans are out of the office on holidays in July, August, December, and around Easter. It may be more difficult to schedule appointments at these times.

German business associates often enjoy calling you to dinner or get acquainted, rather than to talk about specific business issues.

Foreign business visitors should address exchanges by their surname (such as Herr or Frau [Schmidt]) or their title (such as Doctor) until they have been formally invited to call them by their first names. When speaking German and addressing the person by their surname, the final form of "the" word should be used.

In Germany, the year is seen as a series of "dog" and "cat." The dog year is more like a dog, and the cat year is more like a cat. Young people generally use the form of the year in talking to people of the same age, even if they have not met for the first time. Middle-aged or older people generally consider making a quick switch to the other form or even polite.

Businesswomen

Women are represented at the highest levels of government and business, as demonstrated by the fact that the country is led by a female chancellor, Angela Merkel. They have no explicit discrimination and no particular security risks.

Tipping

Tipping is optional in Germany, but most people tip up to 15% of the bill in restaurants if the service was good. It is unusual to tip up the bill in cafes and bars, and tips, not.

Working Week

- Working week: Monday to Friday
- Office hours: 8:00 to 17:00
- Business hours: 8:00 to 15:00
- Banking hours: 8:00 to 13:00 and 14:30 to 16:00 (open until 17:30 on Thursdays in major cities)

Phone & Power

Germany Telecommunications

Emergency Numbers
- Ambulance: 112
- Fire: 112
- Police: 110

Dialing Codes
- Country Code: 49
- IDD Prefix (International Direct Dialing): 00
- NOD Prefix (National Direct Dialing): 0

Telephone Information

All major hotels have a fax and internet facilities. Many payphones accept only phone cards, which can be obtained at post offices and some kiosks. Mobile phone services are widely available. GSTN services are provided by E-Peas, Telekoms Germany, T-Mobile, O2 and Vodafone. Fixed lines are available and are quite reliable.

Information Security

Timeframes should be aware that organizations operating in Germany are high-level from national data and cybersecurity issues. Government entities as well as companies and individuals are critical sectors such as energy and utilities, telecommunication, media, finance, manufacturing and defense have been targeted with sophisticated and advanced attacks aimed at the theft of intellectual property and reputation. Cybersecurity has been prioritized in the past three and half years.

Cybersecurity in Germany is currently focused on financial sector: common threats include ransomware, infections, banking Trojans and web attacks. This is often related to the theft and misuse of personal data. Most attacks involve criminal groups, some of which are connected to state actors.

Data interception and surveillance laws in Germany are aligned with EU laws; telecommunications may be monitored. Table data remains a sensitive issue as individuals or organizations are suspected of terrorism or other serious offenses. Service providers are obligated to cooperate with court requests for information.

Advice

- Maintain the number of devices you bring in-country, only carry devices that are absolutely essential. Clean devices, containing only data necessary for the trip, with access to shared networks, should be used if targeted attacks occur quickly. Secure your devices, including all storage devices, with full disk encryption.
- Ensure all software, including anti-virus protection, is up to date prior to travel. Most anti-virus software will wipe.
- Avoid connecting to unsecured Wi-Fi networks while on the go. Public Wi-Fi connections are not always secure. Allow attackers to easily conduct man-in-the-middle attacks, where they intercept your browsing requests on a mobile website and then, run malware on your device.
- If necessary, only connect to public networks using a Virtual Private Network (VPN). Always connect yourself with the best device of any VPN or application in your destination country prior to travel. Be aware of other relevant legislation including compliance requests which allow the authorities to inspect devices.
- Keep devices on your person at all times. If unattended, ensure devices are powered down and well-secured. If using hotel safe, secure them with a secondary passwordable device.
- Limit location tracking by your phone to your location to hinder surveillance, with the exception of our Business App or other essential applications. Turn off Wi-Fi and Bluetooth when not in use.
- Take a thorough check of all devices upon your return and use the "Hot network" setting if you will access to any public Wi-Fi networks.
- Consult with local legislation. This includes any official requests to bypass devices. If this occurs, inform your U.S. government as soon possible and exercise caution when using the devices. Power off devices prior to approaching customs.
- Obtain specific advice as to what to say, if your industry and position in the company.

Germany Electricity

Voltage and Frequency

- Voltage: 230 volts
- Frequency: 50 Hz
- Phase: Three-phase
- There are no major voltage problems reported.

Geography & Weather

Weather.gov provided by weather.com

Climate

The climate is unpredictable and may vary from year to year. It is subject to frequent changes due to the influence of dry continental air masses from central Europe and maritime air masses from the Atlantic. In general, the climate is temperate with warm summers (July-September) and cold winters (November-March). Long periods of frost or snow are rare, except in the mountainous areas of the south, where snowfall may persist over the Alps, may be interrupted during the winter.

Rain falls throughout the year, with maximum precipitation during the summer months. The average temperature ranges from 1°C-20°C (34°F to 68°F). Travelers can check the latest weather updates on the meteorological agency's website.

GEOGRAPHY

Germany is bordered by nine countries, with Austria to the south and the east, Belgium to the west, France to the south, and the Czech Republic to the east. Germany's topography is varied, with lowlying flatlands in the north, elevated plains in the center and the Alps in the south. Some of Europe's major rivers flow through Germany, including the Rhine and the Danube.
The country is divided into 16 Länder (states) which are partly sovereign constituent states. Other large cities include Munich, Hannover, Cologne, Frankfurt, Düsseldorf, Hamburg, Bremen, Dortmund, Hanover, Leipzig, and Stuttgart.

Embassies & Consulates

Argentina Consulate
Frankfurt
Eichbornallee 19 - 21, 60322; Frankfurt am Main

Germany
Telephone: +49 69 99 02 00 30
Fax number: +49 69 99 02 01 00
Email: cfr@mexico.de
Website: http://www.cfrs.mexico.de

Argentina Embassy
Berlin
Kurfürstendamm 23-25 10787; Berlin

Germany
Telephone: +49 30 20 26 53 90
Fax number: +49 30 20 26 53 90
Email: bau@bundesregierung.de
Website: http://www.bundesregierung.de

Australian Consulate
Frankfurt
Main Tower 26th Floor, Neumarktstrasse 50-58; Frankfurt

Germany
Telephone: +49 69 90 01 00 60
Fax number: +49 69 90 01 00 60
Email: auskonsulat.bund@bundesregierung.de
Website: http://www.bundesregierung.de

Bulgarian Consulate
Cologne
Kölnerstrasse 84; Cologne

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Telephone: +49 221 34 26 11 0
Fax number: +49 221 34 26 11 0
Email: cologne@bundesregierung.de
Website: http://www.bundesregierung.de

Spanish Embassy
Berlin
Jägerstrasse 60-63; Berlin

Germany
Telephone: +49 30 22 06 42 05
Fax number: +49 30 22 06 42 30
Email: bau@bundesregierung.de
Website: http://www.bundesregierung.de

Brazial Consulate
Frankfurt
Hausstrasse 32 a - b, 60322; Frankfurt am Main

Germany
Telephone: +49 69 92 07 42 17
Fax number: +49 69 92 07 42 30
Email: consulate@bund.de
Website: http://www.bund.de

Bulgarian Embassy
Berlin
Waldstrasse 57 10179; Berlin

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Telephone: +49 30 22 06 42 05
Fax number: +49 30 22 06 42 30
Email: bau@bund.de
Website: http://www.bund.de

Canadian Embassy
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Bennigsenstrasse 4; Düsseldorf

Germany
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Website: https://www.internationalsos.com/MasterPortal/PrintDisplay.aspx
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Wilhelmstrasse 70-71; Berlin
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Telephone: +49 30 201570
Fax/Tele: +49 30 20157590
Site: ukembassy@ukembassy.de
website: http://www.gov.uk/government/world/germany

United States Consulate
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Wildersee 16a; Dusseldorf
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Fax/Tele: +49 211 768853
website: http://www.dusseldorf.usembassy.gov/usaconsulate/

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website: http://www.leipzig.usembassy.gov/usaconsulate/

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Email: ConsMunich@consulate.gov
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United States Embassy
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Potsdamer Platz 1, Berlin
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Telephone: +49 30 81350
Fax/Tele: +49 30 80131215
Email: A2@Berlin@usconsulate.gov
website: http://www.germany.usembassy.gov/usaconsulate/

Calendar

2020
03 Good Friday
31 Good Friday
01 New Year’s Day
20 New Year’s Day
25 Day of Prayer and Repentance
Not celebrated at all in Germany.

24 Christmas Day
25 Christmas Day
26 Boxing Day
27 Boxing Day
25 Boxing Day
28 Boxing Day
31 New Year’s Day

2021

https://www.internationalsos.com/MasterPortal/PrintDisplay.aspx
81 Jan New Year's Day
In many countries, if this holiday falls on a Saturday or Sunday, a public holiday is declared for the following Monday.

86 Jan Epiphany

Disclaimer: Dietary
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