

GERMAN GENERAL INFORMATION



Time

CET (Central European Time) is applied throughout Germany.

From early autumn to late winter, standard time is applied, corresponding to CUT +1, one hour ahead of Greenwich Mean Time.

At the beginning of spring, "Summer time" is applied: clocks are moved forward by one hour (CUT +2 time zone) to enjoy more sunshine in the late afternoon-evening.

Changing from winter time to summer time and vice versa always takes place overnight between Saturday and Sunday; dates vary from year to year. This year, will be: 28 to 29 October.

What are the typical mealtimes in Germany?

In German-speaking countries, people traditionally eat three main meals and often up to two snacks in between. The three main meals are the (first) breakfast, lunch and dinner or supper. The two in-between meals are second breakfast and midday coffee.

Many people traditionally have breakfast between 6:30 and 8:30 a.m. They then eat bread or rolls with butter, jam, honey, nougat cream, sausage or cheese and perhaps a soft-boiled egg. With this they drink tea, coffee, cocoa, or even milk.

Students and many usually have what is called a "second breakfast" around 10:00. They then often eat a bread or roll as well as fruit or cake and drink again coffee, tea, milk, cocoa, or also juice lemonade or cola. Lunch is usually eaten between 11:30 and 14:00. Traditionally, lunch is a warm meal. There is often a soup as and a meat, sausage or fish dish with potatoes, noodles, or rice and vegetables or salad as. Popular desserts are fresh fruit, pudding, or ice cream. Sometimes, however, you just eat bread with sausage or pancakes or waffles for lunch.

Between 15.00 and 16.00 o'clock there is the afternoon coffee. One drinks then coffee or tea and eats usually cake in addition. The evening meal or dinner is the last main meal of the day. It can be warm like lunch or cold. A cold supper consists of bread with sausage or cheese and different salads. For dinner there is tea, milk, cocoa, lemonade, cola, beer or even wine to drink.

Religion

The picture of religions in Germany at the end of 2021 was dominated by 26% Catholics and around 25% Protestants (the latter organized very predominantly in the Evangelical Church in Germany (EKD)). The Roman Catholic Church had about 21.6 million members at the end of 2021 (26% of the total population) and the Protestant churches of the EKD had about 19.7 million members in 2021 (23.7%). Thus, a total of about 49.7% of Germans belonged to one of the two major churches in Germany, below 50% for the first time in centuries. If Orthodox Christians (last figure: about 1.5 million) and members of other Christian communities (about 900,000) were included, the percentage of Christians was still 53% in 2021, and 54% in 2020.

Muslims were estimated to number between 5.3 and 5.6 million in 2019, representing 6.3% to 6.7% of the total population. Fowid estimated that there were only 2.9 million (3.5% of the population) confessional Muslims in 2021.

All other religious communities combined accounted for just under 1% of the population in Germany, including 270,000 Buddhists, 200,000 Jews, 100,000 Hindus, 200,000 Yezidis, 90,000 pagans, 10,000 to 20,000 Sikhs and 6,000 to 12,000 Bahai.

As of year-end 2021, the fowid research group estimated that the percentage of non-denominational people in Germany was 42.0%.

Currency

Airports and large stations usually have banks and exchange agencies for withdrawals or related services. Banks (with 24-hour ATMs) are located all over the country; you can exchange/buy traveller's checks (in dollars or euros) through banks.

The currency used in Germany is the Euro.

Electronic Payments

In addition to cash, you can pay for your purchases using the most common credit cards, that usually display the symbols of accepted circuits at the entrance.

Germany Climate

Germany is characterized by the temperate climate typical for the whole of Central Europe. However, since Germany stretches both west-east and north-south over considerable distances and also has numerous low mountain ranges, one finds noticeable regional climate differences in the country.

Northern Germany has a maritime climate due to the influence of the North Sea and the Baltic Sea. In the area of influence of the North Sea, summers are rainy and winters are mild and stormy, while summers in the area of the Baltic Sea are hotter and drier.

The western part of Germany one still finds inflows of the Atlantic with westerly weather patterns. The climate here is warm-moderate, with moderately warm summers and rainy winters.

Towards the east and southeast, the Atlantic influence decreases and the continental characteristics of the climate become more pronounced. Here, summers are hot and winters are cold.

In southwestern Germany, due to the Upper Rhine Graben and the Burgundy Gate (where warm air from the Mediterranean can flow in), it is relatively mild throughout the year.

The central part of Germany is characterized by low mountain ranges, where it can be cold depending on the altitude. In addition, it comes here to slope precipitation, which also falls as snow.

Best time to visit Germany

Basically, any time of the year is suitable for a trip to Germany, the chosen travel time depends largely on the desired vacation activities. Most vacationers come between May and September, during which time traffic jams are common, accommodations are often fully booked and attractions are crowded. Summer in Germany is usually sunny, the beer gardens are open and there are numerous festivals and events. Hiking, biking, swimming and outdoor activities are very popular during these months.

In the low season (from March to May and from October to early November) there are fewer tourists and the weather is often pleasant. In April and May, when the meadow flowers and fruit trees bloom, it is often mild and sunny. Indian summer can extend into autumn.

From November to the beginning of March, holidaymakers mainly go in for winter sports. In these months, the sky is often overcast and temperatures drop below 0 °C every now and then. However, there are now fewer visitors and shorter queues (except in winter sports centers). With the right clothes you can travel in Germany in winter without any problems.

The ski season in Germany usually starts in early to mid-December, peaks around New Year, and usually ends in March with the onset of snowmelt.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Rainfall mm	53	50	56	71	100	125	119	112	75	56	61	59
Maximum temperature	1,4	3,1	8,0	12,7	17,4	20,7	22,8	21,9	18,9	13,1	6,3	2,4
Average temperature	-1,8	-0,6	3,5	7,6	12,1	15,5	17,4	16,6	13,8	8,6	3,1	-0,5
Low temperature	-5,0	-4,3	-0,9	2,6	6,8	10,3	12,1	11,4	8,7	4,1	0,0	-3,4

Electric current

Electricity available everywhere in Germany at 220 volts alternating current at a frequency of 50 hertz. The plugs in Germany are the same as those in the rest of Europe - Two pin, Type C, 220V.

Pharmacies

Pharmacies follow shop opening hours. In larger cities, you will find some open 24 hours a day. During holidays (such as Sundays) or for night emergencies, pharmacies take turns to stay open: a calendar (displayed outside each pharmacy even when closed) will indicate where the nearest open pharmacy can be found.

Telephone

In order to be able to make phone calls, send text messages or surf the Internet with a smartphone, tablet, etc. without a WLAN connection, a connection to a mobile network is required. In Germany, cell phone users can choose between the networks of three different operators: Telekom, Vodafone and Telefónica Deutschland. While the D networks of Vodafone and Telekom boast very high availability, Telefónica's o2 network lags behind with significantly more dead spots.

In our SMARTWEB network test, we determined which mobile network performs best in the categories Internet and data, network coverage, and telephony. Deutsche Telekom's network currently sits on the throne, having earned its victory with top scores across the board. The Vodafone network is in second place. The network operator can keep up well with the first-place winner, especially in terms of LTE availability and voice quality. The o2 network has settled in last place, but the provider was able to convince with significant progress in the expansion and quality of the mobile network. It remains to be seen how the networks will develop in the future, especially with regard to the 5G expansion.

Internet

As for internet browsing, if you do not have a tariff plan that allows you to use the data network at no additional cost, we recommend using the wi-fi networks available throughout the country. In addition to wi-fi networks made available by hotels, you can use those offered free of charge by many businesses, such as bars and restaurants, attractions, places of culture, etc.

It is always possible to buy a sim card from an German operator offering the gigabytes you need for the duration of your stay.

Water

Drinking water supplies are assured throughout the country: you can drink the water from all taps and fountains.

In rare instances where the water is not drinkable, you will always find a sign that warns you with the wording "Kein Trinkwasser".

Museums and Archaeological Sites

Germany offers a wealth of archaeological sites and interesting museums - there is something for you too! Whether the Drusus Stone in Mainz, the Viking settlement of Haithabu in Schleswig-Holstein, whether the Roman Museum in Haltern am See, the excavation park in Kalkriese, where the Varus Battle once raged, or the Jewish mikvah in Speyer.

Of today's Germany, parts of western and southern Germany were included in the Roman Empire even before the birth of Christ (see Ancient Rome in Germany). These were divided among four Roman provinces (Organization of Roman Provinces and Cities). With the Limes in Germany, a continuous border fortification was built against the regions to the east. In the same way, numerous cities developed (division of Roman cities and city law). In this context, there are numerous archaeological museums, archaeological parks and the like in Germany, which have a focus on the topic 'Rome in Germany'.

→In Munich

The Deutsches Museum in Munich is one of the most traditional and largest science and technology museums in the world. After reconstruction, the first part of the building was reopened on July 8, 2022 with 19 new permanent exhibitions.

BMW Museum: Discover the coolest sports cars, the future of driving and of course the history of the famous car manufacturer.

The Bavarian National Museum is definitely one of the must-see museums in Munich and is one of the largest museums in Germany. In the collection you will find the art possessions of the famous Wittelsbach noble family and even an old knight's armor. We recommend a visit especially around Christmas time, because the museum also has an impressive exhibition of Nativity art. It's completely in the dark, only the nativity scenes are illuminated - so you'll really get into the Christmas spirit.

Since 1836, the Alte Pinakothek has been home to the impressive Bavarian State Painting Collection. On display are more than 700 paintings by artists from the Middle Ages, the Renaissance, the Baroque and the Rococo. In addition, there are changing exhibitions. You should know in advance which of the 19 halls and 47 cabinets you want to see, because you could spend days in the Alte Pinakothek.

Next door is the Neue Pinakothek, but it's closed until 2025 for renovations.

The Pinakothek der Moderne is located opposite the Alte Pinakothek and the Neue Pinakothek. In the museum you will find everything that has rank and name in terms of modern art, such as Picasso or Dalí. But there are also design pieces on display, especially of course from the Bauhaus style. This was a practically oriented epoch, which you will certainly like even if you count yourself rather to the art muffle.

South of the English Garden is a very intimidating building built by the Nazis. Today it houses not only the famous celebrity hangout P1, but also one of the most important art museums in the world. And this despite the fact that the Haus der Kunst does not have its own collection: Two changing exhibitions of modern and contemporary art are held here at a time. There is also performance art, which means that the artist himself becomes part of his artwork - like a mini theater play...

The most beautiful places and parks in Munich

The English Garden is Munich's largest park. Here, among other things, the famous Monopteros and surf waves attract visitors. Want to take a deep breath and switch off? Then head for the English Garden. With 375 hectares, the park is the largest inner-city green space in Munich.

Nymphenburg Palace is one of the largest royal palaces in Europe. A visit is always worthwhile, because it has beautiful grounds, a spacious park and small lakes. Many statues or figures are hidden along the streams or paths. If you stop here, you should bring time - there is much to discover.

The Marienplatz, the heart of the city, and experience together with many other spectators the famous Glockenspiel. 32 mechanically moving figures show scenes from Munich's history.

The Viktualienmarkt, with 140 stalls, is the largest market in Munich. Originally it was a farmers' market, but that has changed in the meantime. Although potatoes and apples are still sold, there are also many delicatessens present. The many snack stands are also part of the mix.

In recent years, Gärtnerplatz has developed into a trendy meeting place. But it hasn't lost any of its charm and that's why all kinds of people always meet here to chill, talk or drink coffee.

The Odeonsplatz offers some exciting moments, because here are buildings steeped in history. The Hofgarten, the Theatinerkirche or the Feldherrnhalle are places that people like to visit. Every year in June, the city foundation festival takes place with a crafts market. The Streetlife Festival is held here twice a year.

If you love quirky humor, you can take a side trip to the Isartor. Munich's easternmost city gate is home to the Valentin Karlstadt Museum. Interesting objects can be admired. In winter there is a Feuerzangenbowle, which is made in a huge cauldron.

Karlsplatz is crossed when guests want to take a stroll in the pedestrian zone. Since the fountain was restored in 2018, it has become a center of attraction. In summer, people eat ice cream or relax. In winter, there is mulled wine or ice skating.

The courtyard garden is a place to relax, recharge your batteries or unwind. Benches invite you to linger. The wonderful variety of flowers delights visitors. It is quiet here, the soft music that sounds from the pavilion does not disturb anyone.

The Victory Gate is not only a stone gate, but also a memorial. There are some dedications and reliefs on the north and south sides of the gate. The message is that "victory also brings death and destruction." At the top of the Victory Gate is the Bavaria with four bronze lions, which is illuminated at night.

Another beautiful square is Elisabethplatz as well as Königsplatz and Sendlinger Tor.

Shops and Craft Shops

The stores are usually open from Monday to Saturday. Some are open all day from 9:00 to 20:00.

When we think of craft in Bavaria, or more precisely in our favorite city of Munich, there's one thing we definitely can't get around: Sure - the brewery. Because what would Munich be without beer? Well, Munich wouldn't be Munich, there would be no Oktoberfest and Minga would hardly be as well known in the world as it is now. There would also be no Sundays in dirndl and lederhosen in Munich's most beautiful beer gardens and no after-work beer on the Hackerbrücke. Let's be honest, we can't and don't want to imagine that.

Fortunately, we don't have to, because as early as 1417, for example, there was a Munich brewery on the corner of Sendlingerstrasse and Hackenstrasse. The first Hacker brewery. This is where the story of one of Munich's most traditional beers begins: Hacker Pschorr. Brewed, of course, only according to the Munich Purity Law of 1487, - which means? Exactly: without additives. The brewmasters conjure up the original Munich beer from water, malt, hops and yeast - drinkable and delicious. Hacker-Pschorr has seen many brewmasters in its history, and at one time the company was even split into Hacker and Pschorr, but was reunited in the 1970s. Today, it's impossible to imagine Munich without the brewery - and not just because of the Bavarian sky we float away in the Hacker tent at the Wiesn.

Alois Dallmayr, or Dallmayr for short, is one of Europe's largest delicatessen businesses with more than 300 years of tradition and one of Germany's best-known coffee brands. Today, many different companies operate under this umbrella.

Shopping Centres / Outlets

Shopping Centres and department stores usually open from Monday to Saturday. Some are open all day from 9:00 to 20:00.

Receipts and Receipt Slips

Remember to ask for (and keep) the receipt or invoice for all goods/services you buy in Germany at the time of payment: It declares ownership of the goods and avoids penalties in case of controls. In fact, every official business establishment in Germany is required to issue a payment receipt, and every person must receive one after every purchase to avoid breaking the law. But also - when buying products - to be able to claim guarantees or possible returns.

Negotiations

In Germany, the prices for goods and services are generally those indicated in the price lists/menus: It is not customary to negotiate at the time of purchase.

The most important emergency numbers

- | | |
|--------|--|
| 110 | Police - In case of crime or accidents without personal injury. |
| 112 | Emergency doctor and fire department - In case of accidents with injured persons and in life-threatening situations. |
| 116117 | Medical on-call service - For complaints requiring treatment outside office hours, no danger to life. |

Language

The official language spoken throughout Germany is German.

There are also very many dialects, but they are only spoken in certain regions. A person from Bavaria usually doesn't understand North German Platt, just as, conversely, someone from North Germany usually doesn't know the Bavarian dialect.

So if you live in Germany, you should learn the German language. If you don't know the right words, just try English - because that's what almost everyone who went to school in Germany learned.

So English is by far the most common foreign language among Germans. It is followed by French and Spanish. But since Germany is a country of immigration and migrants bring not only their culture but of course also their language with them into the country, many other languages can also be heard, especially in the cities, especially Turkish and Italian.

DIALECTS

German dialects are vernacular forms of the German language that have developed independently from Old and Middle High German or Old and Middle Low German. They are genetically independent of the written or standard German language. There are 16 major dialect associations in Germany, which differ in pronunciation, vocabulary and grammar. For example, people in the southwest "schwätzt" Alemannic, they "babbeln" Hessian in Hesse and "schnacken" Hamburgers.

When you visit Germany, these are the most common words and phrases that show you have made an effort to speak the local language. If you learn these useful German words, you will be able to converse with all kinds of people during your trip

- Yes – **Ja**
- No – **Nein**
- Please – **Bitte**
- Thank you – **Danke**
- You're welcome – **Gern geschehen**
- Cheers! (To your health) – **Prost!**
- Excuse me (for attention) – **Entschuldigung**
- Excuse me (to pass by) – **Entschuldigung**
- Do you speak English? – **Sprechen Sie Englisch?**
- I don't understand – **Das verstehe ich nicht**
- I'm sorry – **Es tut mir leid.**

Here are the most common German greetings. Generally, use the formal greeting with people you don't know, especially older people. The informal greeting is used among friends.

- Good morning (formal) – **Guten Morgen**
- Good afternoon (formal) – **Guten Tag**
- Good night (formal) – **Gute Nacht**
- Hi / Bye (informal) – **Hallo / Tschüss**
- Good bye (formal) – **Auf Wiedersehen**
- My name is ... – **Mein Name ist...**
- What is your name? – **Wie ist dein Name?**
- Pleased to meet you – **Sehr erfreut**
- How are you? (formal) – **Wie geht es Ihnen?**

- Good thank you – **Gut, danke.**
- In the afternoon – **Am Nachmittag**
- In the evening – **Am Abend, abends**
- Noon – **mittags/Mittagszeit**
- At what time? – **Zu welcher Zeit?**
- Nine o'clock in the morning – **Neun Uhr morgens.**
- Eight o'clock in the evening – **Acht Uhr abends.**
- Where is...? – **Wo ist...?**
- Entrance – **Eingang**
- Exit – **Ausgang**
- Left – **links**
- Right – **rechts**
- Straight ahead – **geradeaus**
- Forward – **vorwärts/weiter**
- Back – **zurück**
- How much is this? – **Wie viel kostet das?**
- OK I'll take it – **Ok, ich nehme es.**
- I don't want it – **Ich will es nicht.**
- Can you ship to...? – **Können Sie nach...liefern/versenden?**

MUNICH

Munich is the capital and most populous city of the Free State of Bavaria. With a population of 1,578,132 inhabitants as of 31 May 2022, it is the third-largest city in Germany, after Berlin and Hamburg, and thus the largest which does not constitute its own state, as well as the 11th-largest city in the European Union. The city's metropolitan region is home to about 6 million people.

Straddling the banks of the River Isar north of the Alps, Munich is the seat of the Bavarian administrative region of Upper Bavaria, while being the most densely populated municipality in Germany with 4,500 people per km². Munich is the second-largest city in the Bavarian dialect area, after the Austrian capital of Vienna.

The city was first mentioned in 1158. Catholic Munich strongly resisted the Reformation and was a political point of divergence during the resulting Thirty Years' War, but remained physically untouched despite an occupation by the Protestant Swedes. Once Bavaria was established as Kingdom of Bavaria in 1806, Munich became a major European centre of arts, architecture, culture and science. In 1918, during the German Revolution of 1918–19, the ruling House of Wittelsbach, which had governed Bavaria since 1180, was forced to abdicate in Munich and a short-lived Bavarian Soviet Republic was declared. In the 1920s, Munich became home to several political factions, among them the Nazi Party. After the Nazis' rise to power, Munich was declared their "Capital of the Movement". The city was heavily bombed during World War II, but has restored most of its old town. After the end of postwar American occupation in 1949, there was a great increase in population and economic power during the years of Wirtschaftswunder. The city hosted the 1972 Summer Olympics.

Today, Munich is a global centre of science, technology, finance, innovation, business, and tourism. Munich enjoys a very high standard and quality of living, reaching first in Germany and third worldwide according to the 2018 Mercer survey, and being rated the world's most liveable city by the Monocle's Quality of Life Survey 2018. Munich is

consistently ranked as one of the most expensive cities in Germany in terms of real estate prices and rental costs.

In 2021, 28.8 percent of Munich's residents were foreigners, and another 17.7 percent were German citizens with a migration background from a foreign country. Munich's economy is based on high tech, automobiles, and the service sector, as well as IT, biotechnology, engineering, and electronics. It has one of the strongest economies of any German city and the lowest unemployment rate of all cities in Germany with more than 1 million inhabitants. The city houses many multinational companies, such as BMW, Siemens, MAN SE, Allianz SE and Munich Re. In addition, Munich is home to two research universities, and a multitude of scientific institutions. Munich's numerous architectural and cultural attractions, sports events, exhibitions and its annual Oktoberfest, the world's largest Volksfest, attract considerable tourism.

Highlights

Go to Marienplatz, the heart of the city, and experience the famous Glockenspiel together with many other spectators. 32 mechanically moving figures show scenes from Munich's history.

Clamber up the 306 steps to the tower of St. Peter's Church, called the "Old Peter" by the people of Munich. From an observation deck, you'll have the best view of the Old Town. St. Peter's Church is Munich's oldest parish church.

Take a stroll along the colorful food standerl of the Viktualienmarkt, which has been on this spot since 1807.

Feel the atmosphere of Munich's great beer halls at the Hofbräuhaus, the most famous beer hall in the world. Drink a Maß of beer (or two) and enjoy some Weißwurst.

Take a tour of the magnificent interiors of the residence of Bavarian electors and kings. More than 130 state rooms, including the treasury with the crown jewels, are open to the public.

Take a look inside the Frauenkirche, Munich's cathedral. The huge Gothic church with its two onion-domed towers is a Munich landmark.

Be intoxicated by the Asamkirche's lavish rococo interior - an orgy of stucco work, gilding, colorful frescoes and figures. Completed in 1746, it was the private church of the Asam brothers.

Admire the Old Masters at the Alte Pinakothek. You'll find masterpieces by Rembrandt, Rubens, Raphael, Da Vinci, Dürer and many others. The Neue Pinakothek across the street houses an excellent collection of French Impressionists.

In King's Square, take in the glory of ancient Greece. Three buildings in the ancient Greek architectural style line the square: the Propylaea, the Glyptothek, and the State Collections of Antiquities.

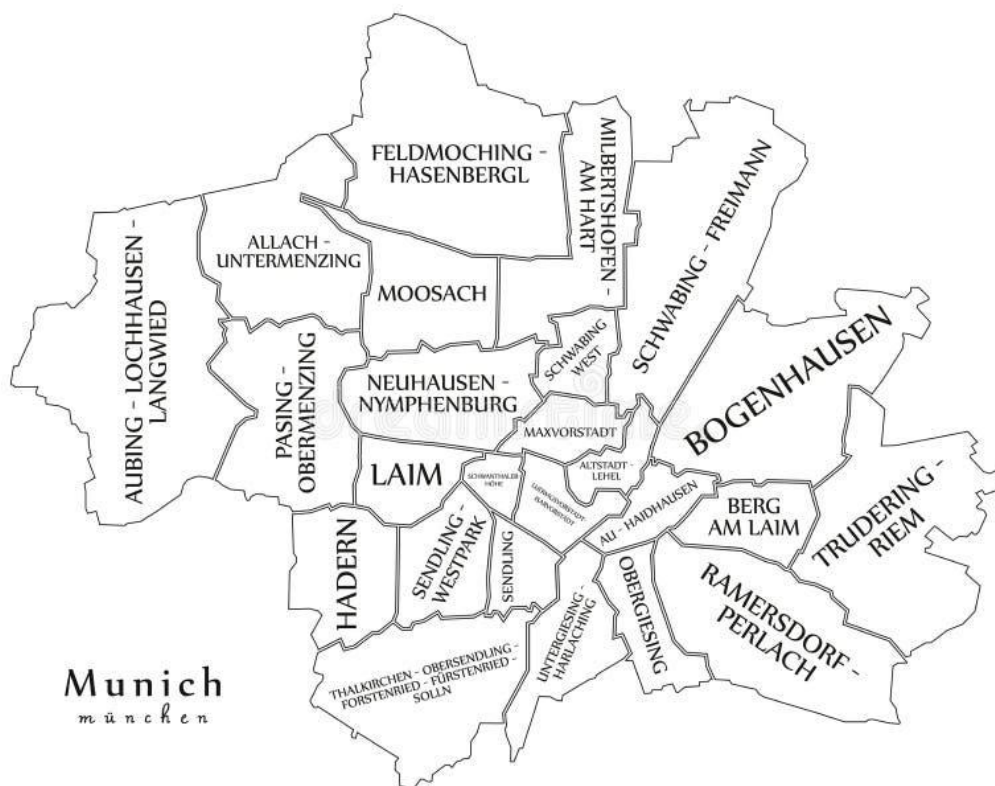
Take a stroll to explore the attractions of the English Garden. It is the largest contiguous urban park in the world. Be sure to take a break at the popular beer garden at the Chinese Tower or the Seehaus at Kleinhesselohrer See. Also watch the Eisbach surfers at the southern entrance next to the Haus der Kunst - a world-renowned attraction.

Other sights outside the city center:

Take streetcar line No.17 or a cab to Nymphenburg Palace, built as a summer residence for the royal family. See the rooms in the main palace, but especially the park castles in the beautiful palace park and the carriage museum, which includes King Ludwig II's gilded state carriage.

Take the U3 subway to the Olympiapark with its unique tented buildings. A lift ride up to the platform of the Olympic Tower at 190m offers a magnificent view of Munich and, on a clear day, of the entire Alpine chain.

CENTRAL DISTRICTS



Altstadt-Lehel - Largely encompasses the parts of Munich known as the city center and the Lehel neighborhood slightly to the north. Downtown is home to many attractions and the central shopping streets. Lehel is an expensive and rather quiet downtown residential area. It is the most expensive district in Munich, especially buying and renting real estate is very expensive here. For the tourist, a hotel in this district is ideal.

Ludwigsvorstadt-Isarvorstadt - The area immediately south of the center. In Isarvorstadt is the German Museum and the famous Glockenbachviertel (trendy district with pubs, restaurants, gays and lesbians). Good neighborhood, though not quite as posh.

Maxvorstadt - North of the city center. Many historic buildings north of Odeonsplatz and Königsplatz and the major art museums of Munich. Maxvorstadt is located between the city center and Schwabing.

Schwabing West - Expensive and modern neighborhood with lots of nightlife and a decidedly high quality of life. Here is also the LMU, one of the largest universities in Germany. Schwabing is very international and perhaps the most cosmopolitan area in Bavaria. 40% of all Munich residents would allegedly prefer to live in Schwabing.

Au-Haidhausen - Above average residential area, many young people. Haidhausen is known for its pubs.

Sendling - A few kilometers south of the city center. Typical urban residential area. The famous Großmarktalle is here, the recreational area Flaucher on the Isar and many beautiful churches. Due to the good connections with the subway to the city center also very popular.

Sendling-Westpark - The western part of Sendling. The large Westpark is a real alternative to the English Garden. To the west, the borough borders the Westend pub district.

Schwanthalerhöhe - This small district is also known as Westend. Schwanthalerhöhe is a colorful, densely built neighborhood with lots of life. It is perhaps the most multicultural district in Munich.

Neuhausen Nymphenburg - residential area in the west of Munich. The district is dominated by Nymphenburg Palace with its huge parks. The great botanical garden of Munich is also here. It is a very expensive district.

SHOPPING IN MUNICH

Banks are generally open from Monday to Friday from 08.30 a.m. to 01.00 p.m. and from 02.00 p.m. to 04.30 p.m.; some have no lunch break.

Stores Even if the stores have different opening hours is usually open from 10.00 - 20.00 everywhere from Monday to Saturday. Sunday is a day off for the stores.

Shopping centers

Fünf Höfe – an exciting mix of fashion, lifestyle, art & indulgence

OEZ - Olympia shopping center / over 135 trendy stores

Pasing-Arcaden

Forum Schwanthalerhöhe

Riem Arcaden – over 140 stores

MIRA shopping center - over 60 stores

PEP – Neuperlach Shopping Center

Munich department stores

LUDWIG BECK – Store of the senses

GALERIA Munich Marienplatz

Oberpollinger

Shopping district

Schwabing - Altschwabing and Munich Freedom

When people talk about Schwabing, they often mean Altschwabing, the district between Münchner Freiheit and the English Garden. Here you can expect a lively pub, café and restaurant district. Apart from the recreational value, there are many stores and businesses on Münchner Freiheit for all your daily shopping needs. In the small side streets, some beautiful old houses and quiet apartment blocks await. No wonder Schwabing is one of the most popular residential areas in Munich.

Hohenzollernstraße - the shopping mile

Hohenzollernstrasse is where the typical Schwabing life hustles and bustles. This is where those Munich residents go shopping who find the pedestrian zone too crowded or mainstream. Here, one small fashion boutique follows the next, international labels, decoration stores and antiques in backyards are lined up with small street cafés and pubs - and in the small side streets you can discover beautiful Art Nouveau buildings. Strictly speaking, however, the part between Friedrichstraße and Hohenzollernplatz already belongs to Schwabing-West.

Old Town - Kaufingerstraße, Sendlinger Straße and Viktualienmarkt

Many people come to the Altstadt and the pedestrian zone primarily for shopping, eating and drinking. The main shopping streets between Karlstor and Isartor and between Odeonsplatz and Sendlinger Tor follow the centuries-old trade routes. Kaufingerstrasse, Sendlinger Strasse and Neuhauser Strasse are especially busy on weekends. In addition, Munich's city center has several shopping arcades to offer.

At the foot of Munich's oldest parish church, Alter Peters, the Viktualienmarkt has developed into a culinary center with specialties from Bavaria and around the world. The many inns and restaurants in the old town, as well as countless bars and cafés, provide Munich residents and their guests with all kinds of Bavarian and international specialties.

Maximilianstrasse

The luxury mile is considered one of the most magnificent streets in Munich. If you love shopping in exclusive flagship stores, Maximilianstraße is the place to be. It is Munich's most expensive street and world famous. For shopping fans, the first half of the boulevard is significant, the section between the National Theater and Altstadtring.

Holiday Inn München - City Centre

Modern Munich hotel near parks and museums.

Business & family hotel in the centre of Munich with all-day restaurant and extensive conference facilities.

The Holiday Inn® Munich - City Centre Hotel is located directly above the Rosenheimer Platz S-Bahn station in the heart of Munich, offering fast and direct connections throughout the city.

The hotel has been a popular destination for business travellers, tourists and locals for many years. Its location makes it an ideal place for entertainment, activities and relaxation. The hotel has modern rooms with comfortable furnishings as well as a restaurant, bar, fitness and sauna area and other amenities.

It is 10 minutes to Munich's main railway station, 35 minutes to Munich Airport and only 4 minutes by S-Bahn to Marienplatz, the heart of the city.

Families love the science and technology exhibitions at the Deutsches Museum, which is just a short walk away, while the shops in the pedestrian zone of Kaufingerstraße in the old town invite you to shop or stroll.

The hotel has 18 meeting rooms that can accommodate up to 500 guests, and its convenient location makes it an ideal venue.

At this hotel you can enjoy Wi-Fi, connectivity (accessible sockets) and the Chef's Station at breakfast.

HolidayInn® Munich - City Centre Hotel also offers an ideal base for trade fair visitors.



How to get to the hotel

Public Transportation

Train Station

- Train Station Rosenheimer Platz
- Take any S-Bahn train from the Train Station Munich East or from Main train station to Rosenheimer Platz. Follow the exit to Gasteig / Muffathalle and take the escalator, at the top staying on the left, and follow the signs to the Hotel, through a small passage with shops (Motorama). The Hotel has its own entrance at the end of the passage with an elevator on the right side.
- Estimated distance to the hotel: 0.31 MI/ 0.5 KM

From the airport

Munich Airport (Franz-Josef-Strauss) (MUC): Coming from the airport in Munich just take the S8 (or S1) and get off at Rosenheimer Platz station. Take the Hochstrasse/Gasteig exit and follow the signs to the Holiday Inn Munich City Centre hotel. At the very end of the arcade, some stairs and an elevator lead directly to our hotel lobby. Please find further explanation below.