



# 2024 Football/Football Tournament Germany

Germany will be hosting Europe's largest football event for 2024. From 14 June to 14 July, the event will take place in 10 cities across the country. Berlin, the city where the final will be held, is expected to attract 2.5 million people. Huge crowds and a significant number of tourists will also be anticipated in other cities including Cologne, Dortmund, Düsseldorf, Frankfurt, Gelsenkirchen, Hamburg, Leipzig, Munich and Stuttgart.

This report provides intelligence on the overall healthcare environment and security concerns in Germany, along with hospital referrals in each of the host cities. In addition, it outlines logistical and security information for travellers coming into the country, whether to attend a match, travelling for business or other reasons.

## Host cities and venues:

- Berlin: **Olympiastadion Berlin**
- Cologne: **Rheinenergie Stadion (Cologne Stadium)**
- Dortmund: **Signal-Iduna Park (BVB Stadion Dortmund)**
- Düsseldorf: **Merkurspiel-Arena (Düsseldorf Arena)**
- Frankfurt: **Deutsche Bank Park (Frankfurt Arena)**
- Gelsenkirchen: **Veltins-Arena (Arena AufSchalke)**
- Hamburg: **Volksparkstadion Hamburg**
- Leipzig: **Red Bull Arena (Leipzig Stadium)**
- Munich: **Allianz Arena (Munich Football Arena)**
- Stuttgart: **MHPArena (Stuttgart Arena)**

## Health intelligence

### Quality of care summary

Germany's healthcare system has the reputation of being one of the best in the world, offering an extensive network of hospitals and doctors covering even the most remote areas of Germany. Both public and private medical facilities throughout the country are generally well-staffed and equipped with the latest technology.

## Medical risk rating

Overall Medical Risk	
Disease Risk	
Quality of Care Risk	
Remoteness Risk	
Cultural Challenge Risk	

## Language proficiency

Most doctors in Germany are able to speak some basic English, especially in large urban areas where most are fluent, but less so in the southern and eastern areas of the country.

## Diseases and health risks

Germany has an overall healthy environment with relatively minor health risks for visitors. Food and tap water are considered safe. The most serious health risks for visitors to Germany are diseases transmitted by ticks. Visitors should also be aware that some highways do not have speed limits – be careful to avoid road accidents.

## Immunisations and preventive treatment

For **recommended** and **required vaccinations** as well as preventive treatment for travel to Germany, visit the [U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#).

## Hospital care

In general, the hospitals in Germany are well-staffed by highly trained physicians, are technologically well-equipped and offer comfortable accommodations.

Germany has state-maintained (public) hospitals, charitable/nonprofit hospitals (mainly religion-affiliated) and private hospitals. All hospitals, with the exception of some private clinics, are open to all insured patients. Normally, doctors transfer patients to a hospital and control of treatment is then managed by a doctor there.

A stay in a German hospital can be very expensive, and all fees must be paid by either you or your insurance company. The room you are provided depends on your health insurance plan. If privately insured, you will probably get a single or double room. If state-insured, you may share with 2 or 3 others.

All hospitals run an accident and emergency department for urgent and immediate medical attention at any time. A full range of specialists, similar to those available in the United States and the rest of Europe, is present in most facilities. Intensive care for trauma and acute cardiac cases is very good.

## Non-urgent care

Outpatient services are available in public hospitals, private medical centres, and individual medical practices. Many state and municipal hospitals have outpatient polyclinics. A polyclinic is a clinic or healthcare facility that provides both general and specialist examinations and treatments for a wide variety of diseases and injuries to outpatients. These are usually only open during office hours, and doctors may only be available in the morning. Appointments are advised. Evening and weekend house calls and hotel visits can be arranged.

## Medications

Virtually all medications found in the European Union, the United States and Canada are available in Germany, though pharmacists may not fill prescriptions written outside of the European Union\*. The pharmacy, or *Apotheke*, is denoted by a large red A. There are pharmacies that operate after hours, which travellers can find out about by visiting any pharmacy and looking for posted information.

Travellers should note that prescription medications in Germany are amongst the most expensive in Europe, so it is important to bring an adequate supply of necessary medications.

\*Source: [https://europa.eu/youreurope/citizens/health/prescription-medicine-abroad/prescriptions/index\\_en.htm](https://europa.eu/youreurope/citizens/health/prescription-medicine-abroad/prescriptions/index_en.htm)

## Medical evacuation

As the quality of medical care in Germany is extremely high, there is usually no reason to evacuate outside of the country on medical grounds. From rural areas of Germany, it may be necessary to be transported to a university hospital in one of the major cities.



## Medical facilities

Host city	Hospital
<b>Berlin</b>	<a href="#">Charité – Universitätsmedizin Berlin</a>
<b>Cologne</b>	<a href="#">Uniklinik Köln</a> <a href="#">Universitätsklinikum Bonn</a>
<b>Dortmund</b>	<a href="#">St. Johannes Hospital Dortmund</a>
<b>Düsseldorf</b>	<a href="#">Universitätsklinikum Düsseldorf</a>
<b>Frankfurt am Main</b>	<a href="#">Universitätsklinikum Frankfurt</a>
<b>Gelsenkirchen</b>	<a href="#">Universitätsklinikum Essen</a>
<b>Hamburg</b>	<a href="#">Universitätsklinikum Hamburg-Eppendorf</a> <a href="#">Asklepios Klinik Barmbek</a>
<b>Leipzig</b>	<a href="#">Universitätsklinikum Leipzig</a>
<b>Munich</b>	<a href="#">LMU Klinikum München</a> <a href="#">Klinikum rechts der Isar an der Technischen Universität München</a>
<b>Stuttgart</b>	<a href="#">Robert Bosch Krankenhaus</a>

## Security issues

**The Security issues section reflects the most correct and up-to-date information to the best knowledge of UnitedHealthcare Global. Setting requirements for entry into the country is the sole prerogative of each country's government, and requirements may change, sometimes with little or no prior notice. Travellers should always contact the diplomatic representation of the country prior to departure to verify entry requirements.**

### Passports and visas

Germany is part of the Schengen Agreement, allowing free movement between 29 European countries. Non-Schengen visitors can stay up to 90 days without a separate visa based on their origin country. Some countries may require visas within the first 90 days. For more information, please review the up-to-date information of [Germany's Federal Foreign office](#).

Nationals of Schengen countries can travel without a visa but should carry identification. Non-Schengen country citizens need a passport for entry. Some countries, like Cyprus, Ireland and the United Kingdom, are not signatories of the Schengen Agreement and maintain their own visa requirements. None of these countries require a visa for the first 90 days of travel within the Schengen area.

A Schengen visa is required for stays longer than 90 days, with additional requirements, such as medical insurance. Travellers should apply for the visa at the embassy or consulate of their main destination or the first country they enter. Entry requirements, including identification and visa checks, apply at external borders.

### Crime

The security concern visitors to Germany are most likely to encounter is crime, especially in large urban areas. Opportunistic, petty theft – such as pickpocketing and purse snatching – occurs frequently in crowded areas and locations popular with tourists. Vehicle theft, along with the theft of valuables from parked vehicles, is common. Travellers to Germany should employ basic security precautions – such as not overtly flaunting wealth or leaving valuables unattended – to minimise the likelihood of becoming a victim of crime.

Violent crime rates are highest in the Berlin, Bremen and Hamburg provinces; however, even in those areas, such crimes are still relatively uncommon. Right-wing extremists

and neo-Nazis have occasionally carried out physical assaults. Whilst such violence is unlikely to target visitors, there have been assaults on visitors of non-Caucasian appearance in the past.

### Strikes

Strikes in the public and private sectors occur frequently in Germany. Labor actions may disrupt services used by travellers, particularly when they occur in the aviation or public transport sectors. Strikes are frequently called with little prior notice, so travellers should keep abreast of announcements ahead of and during trips.

### Demonstrations

Street demonstrations and protests often take place in the country's larger cities. Demonstrations are often motivated by domestic and international economic or political issues, anti-immigrant sentiment, ethnic or religious concerns and nuclear technology. These events are usually peaceful, although a higher possibility of violence exists during rallies organised by militant left- or right-wing groups. Protests in Germany can range in size from less than 50 people to several hundred thousand. Travellers should always avoid demonstrations out of an abundance of caution.

## Transport and airports

### Berlin

*Brandenburg Berlin International Airport (EDDB/BER)*  
Berlin Brandenburg International Airport is the primary international airport for Berlin. It is located just south of the German capital, roughly 30km (18.7 miles) outside of the city centre. The airport can be best reached by the Airport Express bus from U-Rudow station but also has a train station that connects passengers with the city and neighbouring areas.

There are direct connections from the airport to the German railway system and autobahn. Taxis and rental cars are also available.

Virtually every street corner in Berlin is accessible by the U-Bahn underground train system, the S-Bahn local train network, or by bus. One ticket allows passengers to ride

anywhere, on any system, for a total of 2 hours; however, travellers should be sure to stamp their ticket once purchased, as it is invalid without a stamp, and police in Germany strictly enforce this rule. Whilst the Berlin public transport system is generally safe, crime — especially attacks on persons of foreign ethnicity — is a problem in some areas, as mentioned in the security issues section. Strikes by transport workers have also caused disruptions to public transport services.

Berlin is also the closest overseas airport to Leipzig.

### Cologne

#### *Cologne-Bonn Airport (EDDK/CGN)*

Cologne-Bonn Airport is the fifth-largest commercial airport in Germany. It is located approximately 15 km (10 mi) southeast of Cologne and 21 km (13 mi) northeast of Bonn. Travel time to either city is approximately 20–30 minutes.

Taxis, airport shuttles, buses and limousine services provide transport to Cologne and Bonn. Taxis are a reliable means of transport. Cologne and Bonn share a public transport network comprised of trains, buses and trams. Public transport is usually safe and efficient, although the risk of petty crime is higher when using this mode of transport. Travellers using the train system in Cologne should be sure to stamp their ticket once purchased, as it is invalid without a stamp, and police in Germany strictly enforce this rule.

### Düsseldorf

#### *Düsseldorf International Airport (EDDL/DUS)*

Düsseldorf International Airport is the third-largest airport in Germany and serves the densely populated Ruhr Valley and is Germany's second busiest airport in terms of passenger volume.

The airport is located around 8 km (5 mi) from Düsseldorf, with a typical drive time of 15 minutes. Taxis and rental cars are available from the airport's main terminal. Standard taxi fares apply from the airport to a number of city centre locations.

Düsseldorf's public transport system and commuter trains, known as S-Bahn, also service the main terminal. Travellers utilising the train should be sure to stamp their ticket once purchased, as it is invalid without a stamp, and police in Germany strictly enforce this rule. In addition, trams, buses and a subway system are available within Düsseldorf. Taxis are metered. Public transport is generally safe, clean

and punctual.

Düsseldorf is also the closest overseas airport to Dortmund and Gelsenkirchen.

### Frankfurt

#### *Frankfurt Airport (EDDF/FRA)*

Frankfurt Airport is one of the largest airports in Europe and the largest international airport in Germany.

Taxis, trains and buses are available for the 10 km (6 mi) trip from the airport to the city centre. Public transport is clean, efficient and safe during the day.

Taxis, buses, the subway and a modern train system provide reliable transport within Frankfurt. The roads are in good condition, and traffic is not bad for a city of this size. After dark, it is advisable to utilise taxis or private transport to get around the city, as crime is sometimes a problem on public transport at night. Travellers using trains should be sure to stamp their ticket once purchased, as it is invalid without a stamp, and police in Germany strictly enforce this rule.

### Hamburg

#### *Hamburg Airport (EDDH/HAM)*

Hamburg Airport is a major international airport in Germany. The airport is one of the few in Europe which is located near the city centre and is easily accessible with public transport.

Taxis, trains and buses are available for the 10 km (6 mi) trip from the airport to the city centre. Public transport is clean, efficient and safe during the day.

Taxis, and the suburban railway line provide reliable transport to the city and within Hamburg city's neighbouring areas. Travellers using trains should be sure to stamp their ticket once purchased, as it is invalid without a stamp, and police in Germany strictly enforce this rule.

Other travel options for travel to Hamburg include arrival by sea. Numerous cruise liners arrive in Hamburg daily.

## Munich

*Franz Joseph Strauss International Airport (EDDM/MUC)*  
Franz-Josef Strauss International is one of Europe's largest airports and is the second-busiest airport in Germany. The facilities at this airport are extremely modern and of high quality. The airport has 2 main terminals, as well as a satellite terminal to account for an overflow traffic.

The airport is located 40 km (25 mi) northeast of Munich, approximately a 45-minute drive. Taxis, buses and the train are available from the airport into Munich.

Taxis, buses and trains are available for transport within Munich. Travellers using public transport should retain their ticket stubs until the ride is over, as conductors may check them at any time. On trains, subways and buses, travellers are required to validate their own tickets using on-board machines; police in Germany strictly enforce this rule. There are no major security concerns with using public transport in Munich, although travellers should exercise caution late at night. Taxis in Munich are known to be very professional, for choosing the most efficient route and for charging customers fairly.

## Stuttgart

*Stuttgart Airport (EDDS/STR)*

There are 2 terminals at this facility: a commercial aviation terminal and a general aviation terminal for corporate flights. The airport is located 13 km (8 mi) south of Stuttgart. Rental cars, taxis, trains, shuttle buses and public buses are available from the airport to the city.

Taxis are the most convenient way to get around town, although the public transit system is efficient overall. Options include buses, trams and trains that serve the entire metropolitan Stuttgart area. Tram services are occasionally disrupted, and several tram derailments occurred in recent months. Travellers should remain alert if using the bus system,

as petty criminals sometimes target travellers. Travellers utilising the train system should be sure to stamp their ticket once purchased, as it is invalid without a stamp, and police in Germany strictly enforce this rule.

## The importance of travel protection

It's essential to consider the safety of employees on out-of-country business assignments, whether it's a short-term travel or longer, expatriate experiences. The information in this report is intelligence gathered with these individuals in mind, with the intention of providing a comprehensive resource for any eventuality.

In addition to sharing this information with employees, consider UnitedHealthcare Global plans to provide assurance and backup plans for international employees. Our flexible solutions include help for emergency and urgent medical coverage, to virtual care and 24/7 support, and even Hotspots security alerts, all to help keep employees safe and well, wherever they are.

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