

**CONFERENCE GUIDE**



**Conference Location: H10 Berlin Ku'damm Hotel**

**Address: Joachimsthaler Straße 31-32**

**D-10719-Kurfürstendamm-Berlin**

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**URL: <https://www.h10hotels.com/en/berlin-hotels/h10-berlin-kudamm>**

## How to get to Berlin

### By plane

Berlin has two operational airports:

**Tegel International Airport** (IATA: TXL) located in the north-west of the city is the main airport for international carriers (British Airways, Air France-KLM, United, LOT, etc.) and a hub for domestic flights on Lufthansa and Air Berlin. The original airport was designed as a hexagon but today two other terminals try to handle the flights of Air Berlin (most flights in Terminal C) and other budget carriers (mostly in terminal D). All flag carrier flights leave from the main terminal building A (Terminal B nowadays contains just the bus gates of Terminal A for Non-Schengen flights), and is also where all airlines lounges are. The airport might close on 2017 depending on the construction progress.

Buses from Tegel International Airport operate to Hauptbahnhof (bus TXL [1]), and S+U Zoologischer Garten (buses X9 and 109) for the standard ticket fare . It takes around 45 minutes to Alexanderplatz - it is much quicker to get off at Hauptbahnhof or Zoologischer Garten and change to the S-Bahn (the bus ticket remains valid for this). (TXL takes less than 10 minutes to get to S-Bahn station Beusselstraße.) Caution! Do not take any train to the "Tegel railway (S-Bahn) station", which is not connected to the airport, but rather to the suburban village called Tegel. It is not possible to walk or to otherwise get easily to the airport from that station. The nearest train stations are Jakob-Kaiser Platz on the U-Bahn line U7, which is 5 minutes from the airport with bus X9/109, Kurt-Schumacher Platz on the U6, 10 minutes from the airport with bus 128, and Beusselstraße S41/S42 (the ring) connected to the airport with an express bus . Tegel International Airport does not have any railway station. Any indication to a Tegel railway station refers to the remote S-Bahn station, even if railway staff at stations in other cities might tell otherwise.

Various providers offer taxi and limousine service at Airport Tegel. As a normal paying guest, just take a taxi from the "official" stand. There is no chance getting a cheaper deal. Pay the official tariff, and persist on the taxi driver to switch on the meter. There is one caveat: Taxi clients may request a specific path to be used (e.g. use the freeway instead of city roads). Suggestions from drivers might lead you through an expensive detour. The magic formula to answer to all "tour suggestions" would be: "Please use the shortest way as you learned it at taxi school". "Special deals" outside the meter are rare in Berlin. The Taxi service is extremely regulated here: Taxi driver unions and courts are - successfully - eager to ban any services which are not licensed according to the vigorous taxi licensing regulations from driving paying guests, and airport authorities will not allow any non-licensed car pick up clients at the terminals. Thus, there are no "deals" available at the terminals. There might be pre-booked limousine services available to businesses which frequently transfer people from the airport to the city.

**Schönefeld Airport** (IATA: SXF) This airport — formerly serving the capital of the GDR — southeast of Berlin is the base for most low-cost airlines (e.g. easyJet, Ryanair and Germanwings) and charter flights in addition to traffic from Eastern Europe.

The airport is served by the S-Bahn and regional trains. The station is a short walk, under a covered well lit walkway opposite terminal A/B. Trains run from here on the S-Bahn into the city until 1:30 AM so most late night arrivals will be covered. There are also less regular but faster regional trains that cost the same and stop at these major train stations too. In S-Bahn and regional trains between the airport (zone C) and the city (zone A,B), the public transport ticket (zones A,B,C for €3.20) can be used. Stamp the ticket to validate it before boarding.

**Tegel International Airport (TXL)**

**Address:** 13405 Berlin

**Country:** Germany

**Telephone:** +49 30 60911150

**Schönefeld Airport (SXF)**

**Address:** Flughafen Schönefeld, 12521 Berlin

**Country:** Germany

**Telephone:** +49 30 60911150

**Source:** <http://wikitravel.org/en/Berlin>

**Visa:** Before you travel to Germany, please check your visa requirements and make sure you have a valid visa if needed. Holders of non-standard passports and travel documents may also have different entry requirements: please check your visa and passport requirements at <https://italy.visahq.com/>

## By train from Schönefeld Airport to Berlin

A ticket that will get you anywhere in Berlin will set you back a mere €3.20. Choose the 'ABC' single journey ticket (Einzelfahrschein). Now here is the top tip for getting to/ from the airport quickly. A lot of visitors make the mistake of jumping onto the S-Bahn when they arrive. Now it is true that all the guide books advise this because the S-Bahn departs every 10 minutes or so. But it is a slow service that stops all the time and can, if you are travelling late at night, easily take you an hour to get to the middle of Berlin. A far better, quicker and more comfortable option is to use the Regional trains. Make sure you are taking an Express Train (RE7 or RB14) rather than the S-Bahn (S9 or S45). These Express trains run to and from central Berlin (Mitte) every half hour from 5am-11.30pm and take approx 25 min to/from Alexanderplatz; 30 min to/from Berlin Hauptbahnhof and 35 min to/from Zoologischer Garten. There are two of these every hour (look for the RE7 or RB14) and, as of the time of writing (2014), they leave the airport station at 25 minutes and 55 minutes past the hour. The trains are big and comfortable and run a far quicker service.

And if you do find yourself on either the S9 or the S45 in error, don't panic, you'll make it in the end. The S9 runs every 20 minutes and if all goes smoothly, it will take you approx 30 min to/from Ostkreuz and 45 minutes to/from Pankow, while the S45 connects to the circle-line (Ringbahn) and also runs every 20 minutes. Check out timetables, platform numbers and fare prices on the BVG website, To and from Airports.

There are numerous direct flight connections between Berlin and major German & European cities. For historical reasons intercontinental direct flights to Berlin were limited. The German flag carrier Lufthansa will mostly fly to its major hub airports Frankfurt and Munich and offer connecting flights to Berlin on a near hourly basis. The intercontinental flights to Berlin are:

- From the United States, Air Berlin and United Airlines have daily nonstop flights to Berlin from New York's Kennedy and Newark-Liberty Airports respectively
- Air Berlin also flies to Miami, Chicago, New York, Moscow, Tel Aviv and Abu Dhabi
- Hainan Airlines offers flights (in code-share with Air Berlin) to Beijing
- S7 Airlines flies (in code-share with Air Berlin) to Novosibirsk
- Royal Jordanian has flights to Amman
- Qatar Airways flies daily to Doha
- MIAT Mongolian Airlines offers flight to Ulaanbaatar via Moscow

## By bus

Berlin is serviced from over 350 destinations in Europe. Long distance buses arrive at Zentraler Omnibusbahnhof (Central Bus Terminal) in Charlottenburg, Masurenallee. There are numerous buses to all directions or do a 5-minute-walk to the U-Bahn (Theodor-Heuss-Platz or Kaiserdamm) or to the S-Bahn (Messe Nord/ICC). Follow signposting.

- Berlin Linienbus serves over 350 destinations in Europe
- Salinea serves Bosnia
- MeinFernbus serves main German cities, including Munich, Stuttgart, Frankfurt, Hamburg, Freiburg, etc.

## By train

Berlin is served by ICE, InterCity and EuroCity trains by the national German train corporation Deutsche Bahn (DB) which offers connections between Berlin and other German and major European cities. Night trains from Amsterdam, Zurich, Vienna and Budapest run every day. Booked in advance they can be as cheap as €29. Popular with backpackers so reservations are strongly recommended. Long-haul trains from Eastern European cities, Kaliningrad, Kiev, Minsk, Moscow, Saint Petersburg and Warsaw amongst others, stop both at Hauptbahnhof and Ostbahnhof. Make sure you have a reservation because these lines are also very popular.

Train travel from Asia is also possible. The direct once-weekly Sibirjak train service connects Russia's Asian cities of Chelyabinsk, Novosibirsk, and Yekaterinburg as well as Kazakhstan's capital Astana directly with Berlin. Train travel from China requires transfer in Russia (Moscow or Novosibirsk) or in Astana (Kazakhstan).

Some private train companies such as Veolia offer connections to smaller cities in Eastern Germany.

During the times of its division, Berlin had two main train stations: Zoologischer Garten (colloquial name Bahnhof Zoo) in the West, and Ostbahnhof in the East. The new 'Hauptbahnhof' may be titled 'Lehrter Bahnhof' on older maps & is situated between the S-Bahn stations Friedrichstrasse and Bellevue. Since the opening of the Hauptbahnhof, most ICE and international lines now bypass Zoologischer Garten, although it is still in operation for regional Deutsche-Bahn service and as an S/U-Bahn station. The new building for the central station Hauptbahnhof was opened in May 2006 and together with Südkreuz (southern cross) and Ostbahnhof (eastern station) - plus minor Gesundbrunnen in the north and Spandau in the west - form the backbone of all connections. All are connected to either S- or U-Bahn (and in the future, both). All trains travel through central station and a second major hub (depending on the destination you travel to or arrive from). Trains in the regional area (Berlin and Brandenburg) mostly use these stations. Regional trains stop at several stations within Berlin.

## By car

Berlin is encircled by a motorway ring (A10 Berliner Ring), which runs up to 30 km outside the city limits. Following motorways (clockwise) yield to the ring: A 11 to Stettin at Dreieck Schwanebeck, A 12 to Frankfurt (Oder)/Warsaw at Dreieck Spreeau, A13 to Dresden/Prague at Kreuz Schönefeld, A 9 to Leipzig/Munich at Dreieck Potsdam, A 2 to Hanover/Dortmund at Dreieck Werder, and A 24 to Hamburg at Dreieck Havelland.

From the ring there are motorways towards the city: A 111 from the northwest at Kreuz Oranienburg, A114 from the north at Dreieck Pankow, A 113 from the southeast at Schönefelder Kreuz and A115 from the southwest at Dreieck Nuthetal. B96 from the north and the south, B2 from the northeast, B5 from the east and west and B101 from the south are dual carriageways, which also connect to the city.

Inside Berlin there is a heavily congested ring motorway (A 100), which encircles the north, west and south with the northeastern bit missing. Berlin driving is not for the fainthearted, but manageable as there are wide streets and reasonably good parking conditions at least in most parts of the city. Orientation is easier than in most of the central european cities, once you got the system: There are a couple of ring roads (like an onion) and several radiating trunk roads. Berlin does have a low emission zone (Umweltzone), which contains all areas within the S-Bahn ring. All vehicles moving inside this zone are required to bear a green Emission badge (Feinstaubplakette). There are exceptions eg. for historic cars, but not for foreign number plates. Information on obtaining a sticker (which must be done at least several days in advance) is available here. The sticker can also be ordered online at.

There is also the option to do carpooling, which is very popular in Germany Mitfahrgelegenheit in German (abbreviated to MFG) is the website where a lot of drivers post their travel destinations, and sharing the ride and fuel costs with one of them can get you to Berlin from Hamburg for as cheap as €10. Usually on weekends there are cars leaving roughly every 30min throughout the day. Requires a cell phone and sometimes some knowledge of German.

## By ship

Being 200 kilometres inland, Berlin does not have a seaport. Nearest seaport is Rostock-Warnemünde, which is between two and a half and three hours away by train. Still sold by many cruise ship operators as "Berlin", so dont be suprised. There are similar distances to the seaports of Hamburg and Stettin.

Some river cruises start or end at Berlin, using Havel, Spree and some canals for cruises to Prague or the Baltic sea.

**Source:** <http://wikitravel.org/en/Berlin>

## How to get to the hotel

The hotel is located in western Berlin Next to the Kurfürstendamm underground station (U1 and U9) 500 m away from the “Bahnhof Zoologischer Garten“ train station, 9 km from Tegel airport, 22.5 km from Schönefeld airport, 4.5 km from the Trade Fair of Berlin/ICC Berlin

### Public Transportation in Berlin

#### By train

If you need to get around the city quickly, take the S-Bahn. Especially the Ringbahn that goes all around Berlin in a circle lets you get to other parts of the city really fast. If you're looking for the way, use [BVG.de](http://BVG.de), that site includes Buses, U-Bahn, S-Bahn, Tram and even ferries. You can simply enter departure address and arrival address to see the optimum connection, it's an excellent service. An option to reach Schönefeld airport is to use U-Bahn line 7 until the terminal station Rudow and then take the bus.

In the center, most S-Bahn lines S5, S7, S75 run on an east-west route between Ostkreuz and Westkreuz via the stops Warschauer Straße, Ostbahnhof, Jannowitzbrücke, Alexanderplatz, Hackescher Markt, Friedrichstraße, Hauptbahnhof, Bellevue, Tiergarten, Zoologischer Garten, Savignyplatz and Charlottenburg. Other lines run along a circle track around the city, most notably the S8 and the S41, S42, S45, S46 lines, and there's also a north-south connection S1, S2, S25 from Gesundbrunnen through Friedrichstraße and Potsdamer Platz to Südkreuz or Schöneberg.

Regional trains run along the same central east-west connection, but stopping only at Lichtenberg or Karlshorst, Ostbahnhof, Alexanderplatz, Friedrichstraße, Hauptbahnhof, Zoologischer Garten, Charlottenburg and Spandau , as well as other lines connecting north-south from Jungfernheide or Gesundbrunnen through Hauptbahnhof, Potsdamer Platz and Südkreuz to Lichterfelde-Ost. Long distance trains mostly run to Hauptbahnhof, often with one or two extra stops at other stations.

#### By underground

The Berlin U-Bahn (subway/metro) is something to behold; it is so charmingly precise! There are no turnstiles to limit access, so it is technically possible to ride without a ticket, but if caught by a ticket checker you will be fined €60, so it is probably not worth the risk. All U-Bahn stations now have electronic signs that give the time of the next train, and its direction based on sensors along the lines.

Detailed maps can be found in every U-Bahn station and on the trains. Don't be confused by the alternative tram maps. U-Bahn stations can be seen from far by their big, friendly blue U signs. Together with the S-Bahn (which is administered by Deutsche Bahn and mostly runs aboveground), the U-Bahn provides a transportation network throughout greater Berlin that is extremely efficient and fast. On weekend (Friday to Sunday), as well as during the Christmas and New Year holidays, all U-Bahn and S-Bahn lines (except line U4) run all night, so returning from late night outings is easy, especially given the average start time of most 'parties' in Berlin (11PM to 1AM). During the week there is no U-Bahn or S-Bahn service from appr. 1AM to 4:30AM, but metro trams/buses and special Night Buses (parallel to the U-Bahn line) run every half an hour from 12:30AM to 4:30AM.

## **By tram**

The trams (Straßenbahn) are mostly found in East Berlin, as in West Berlin the tram lines were removed to facilitate more vehicular traffic. If you don't have a ticket already, you can buy one inside the tram.

Two types of tram service are available. Metrotrams frequent more often as well as by night. Tram routes not so identified stop more frequently and may even include picturesque single-track rides through forested areas far east of the Mitte district.

## **By bus**

Although buses are the slowest form of public transport, the yellow double-decker buses are part of Berlin's transit landscape and they will take you to almost anywhere in Berlin. Besides the normal metro buses, there are also express buses (indicated by an X), but these don't halt at every stop.

Tourist route - busline 100

The most famous bus line, especially for tourists, is bus route 100 or 200, which leaves from Zoo Station ("Berlin Zoologischer Garten") or, if you want to go the other way round, Alexanderplatz. This crosses most of historic Berlin, including many of the sites listed here. For the price of a city bus ticket or daily pass, it's possible to see many of the landmarks of Berlin from one of these yellow double-decker buses. Sit up top as it's easier to see the Bundestag, as well as the many historic buildings on Unter den Linden. If you're lucky, you'll get the legendary bus-driver who delivers a commentary (in Berlin-accented German) on the trip. Line 200 takes nearly the same route, but it goes through the modern quarters around Kulturforum (Philharmonie, museums) and Potsdamer Platz. Either ride is a must for any visitor to Berlin.

## **By bike**

Cycling is another great way to tour Berlin Berlin has no steep hills and offers many bicycle paths (Radwege) throughout the city (although not all are very smooth). These include 860km of completely separate bike paths, 60km of bike lanes on streets, 50km of bike lanes on footpaths, 100km of mixed-use pedestrian+bike paths, and 70km of combined bus-bike lanes on streets. Bicycles are a very popular method of transport among Berlin residents, and there is almost always a certain level of bicycle traffic. Seeing Berlin by bicycle is unquestionably a great way to acquaint the traveller with the big



tourist sites, and the little sprees and side streets as well. Although it's good to carry your own map, you can also always check your location at any U-Bahn station and many bus stops. You can create your own bicycling maps online, optimized by less busy routes or fewer traffic lights or your favourite surface. Even if you are a tourist, be careful of other tourists in very "touristy" areas. Many of them do not know the concept of bicycle paths (Radwege). Once they stay in your way, do not expect them to understand that they have to move, or what a bicycle bell ring might mean, and rather plan for a workaround. Ask fellow tourists to stay clear of marked bicycle paths for their own safety. In general, get acquainted with the basic rules of the road, but do not necessarily expect everyone else to act according to them. Particular attention should be given to motor vehicles on your left which are about to turn right.

**Tours and Rentals:** Bicycle rentals are available in the city, although the prices vary (usually from €7.50). In addition, the Deutsche Bahn (DB) placed many public bicycles throughout the city in 2003. In 2011 they have been changed to a station-based system, where you can sign up using a credit card and unlock bicycles, to be checked into any station within the city. They charge either per minute or per day (€9-15). They are installing more and more stations, but as of Sept 2012, still none in Neukölln. If you are not familiar with searching your own way through the city or you want more explanation of the sights you visit, you can get guided bike tours (with bike included) on Berlin Bike. Alternatively, there is a bicycle sharing site that allows users to pay whatever they can to rent out bikes for as long as they wish - BikeSurfBerlin. Most places have a rental charge that begins at €8 with the majority at €12 a day - they are excellent value and freedom to see the big city and all the art on streets and buildings everywhere. There are lots of bike paths and drivers know to look for bicycles.

## Public transport ticketing

Berlin uses a zone system, but you are unlikely to need to go beyond zone A and B, except on trips to Potsdam or to the Schönefeld Airport (SXF). This is a very large area. The public transport system (U, S-Bahn, bus, tram, regional rail) uses a common ticket.

Standard tickets (€2.70 for A and B) are valid for any travel within two hours of validation, in a single direction, within the appropriate fare zones. There is no limit to transfers. For a single journey you can buy a cheap Kurzstrecke for €1.70, but this is only valid for 3 stops on the U-Bahn or S-Bahn (six stops by bus or tram); no transfers are permitted. Reduced tariffs apply for children 6 to 14. Under 6 y/o ride free.

Several options are available for unlimited travel. Prices listed here are only for zones A and B: prices for A, B, and C cost marginally more. There are also tickets for B and C. Check the machines for the actual prices (these are current as of June 2016):

- Single Ticket Berlin AB: €2.70, ABC (incl. Potsdam): €3.30, reduced: €1.70, ABC: €2.40.
- Quadruple card "4 Fahrten Karte" (4 single trips AB bought at once for a reduced price) €9.00, reduced: €5.60.
- AB Tageskarte (day card, valid until 3a.m. of the next day): €7.00, ABC Tageskarte (incl. Potsdam): €7.60.
- AB 7-Tage-Karte (7-Day-Ticket): €30.00, ABC 7-Tage-Karte (incl. Potsdam): €37.20.
  
- The Berlin CityTourCard: ticket valid for all public transport services in Berlin and a discount card for many tourist attractions; available in 3 different version 48 hrs €17,40, 72 hrs €24.50 and 5 days €31.90; a folded leaflet with inner city map and an overview of the S-Bahn and U-

Bahn railway networks of Berlin is included; buy the CityTourCard at any ticket counters, ticket machines of the BVG and S-Bahn Berlin, hotels in Berlin, at the Berlin airports or at the main station (Hauptbahnhof Berlin) or online.

- The Berlin WelcomeCard available in 8 different versions: tariff zone AB only Berlin: €19.50 / 26.70 / 34.50 for 2 / 3 / 5 days, tariff zone ABC Berlin, Potsdam and the surrounding area: €21.50 / 28.70 / 39.50 for 2 / 3 / 5 days. Free travel with all methods of public transport for 48 hours, 72 hours or 5 days from the day of purchase; save up to 50% on more than 200 tourist and cultural highlights; Handy guide in pocket book format with insider tips and tour suggestions; City plan for Berlin and Potsdam and a Network plan for public transport. You can order the Berlin WelcomeCard in various sales points (berlin airports, main station, Hotels or online).
- The Berlin WelcomeCard Museum Island: valid for 72 hours in the tariff zone AB: €40.50, ABC: €42.50 (2015) plus free admission to all museums on the Museumsinsel of Berlin (Old National Gallery, Old Museum, Bode Museum, New Museum and Pergamon Museum). A folded leaflet with inner city map and an overview of the S-Bahn and U-Bahn railway networks of Berlin is included. Buy the CityTourCard Museumsinsel in hotels, at the main station (Hauptbahnhof, Südkreuz, Zoologischer Garten, Alexanderplatz, Friedrichstraße), berlin airports or online.

There is also a Monatskarte which is good for a month - either a calendar month (e.g. March) or a 30 day card (e.g. May 15 to June 14). At the airport information booth near the baggage claim exit they will direct you outside where there is a ticket booth and you can buy whatever card you want. For the months card it costs 77 euros for zone AB. You don't have to validate it each time you get on any or all of the public transportation (tram, bus, U & S Bahn, Regional express train). You are given a little transparent plastic folder to keep it in (dates are on the card) and you show it only when asked. On the bus you show it to the driver.

Small group day ticket (AB: €16.90) for up to five persons. If you are traveling more than two trips a day, this ticket is cost-effective for three persons and above.

### **Purchasing tickets**

All tickets are available at vending machines at U- and S-Bahn platforms. English and other European languages are available. Payment is mostly by local bank cards, coins and banknotes. VISA and MasterCard are accepted if you buy your tickets from a manned ticket counter at Tegel airport. Ticket machines may not take banknotes bigger than 10 euros. If you need assistance most larger stations have staffed ticket counters where you can ask questions and buy tickets. Single tickets and day tickets can be bought from bus drivers. Buses will accept cash, and make change for tickets. Hotels may sell tickets as well.

In some places like Zoologischer Garten and Eberswalder Straße, people will rarely try to sell used tickets to you. Be aware that you can go only one direction with a single-journey ticket (check the validation stamp and be careful as this could also be a pickpocket trick). Don't pay more than half the price.

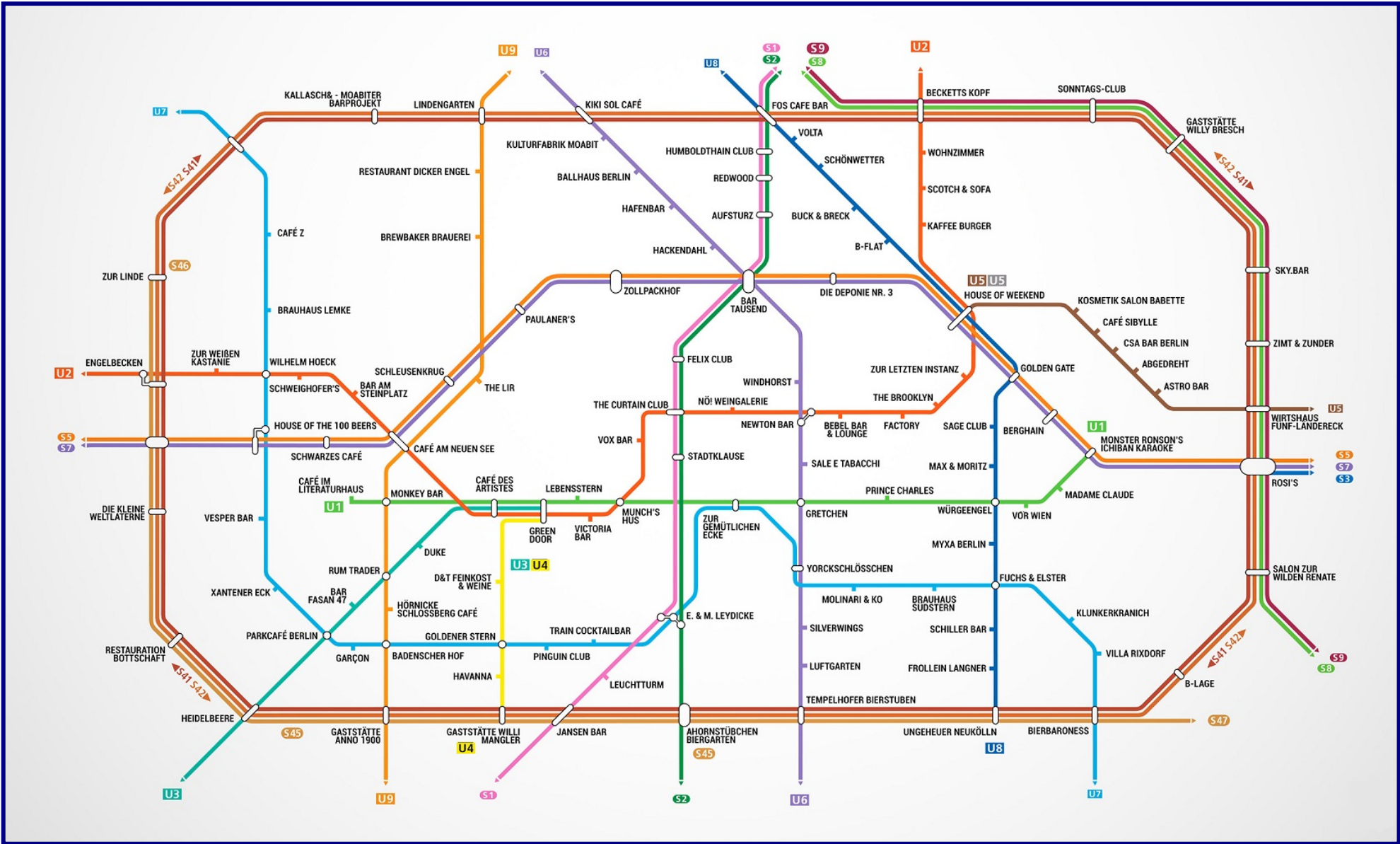
There's an experimental ticket-less service called Touch&Travel, allowing you to track your journey using your smartphone and pay for it by direct debit from a German bank account.

#### Validating tickets

You need to validate your ticket using the machines on the U- and S-bahn platforms or in the bus. The machines are yellow/white in the U-Bahn and the bus, and red on S-Bahn platforms. Validation simply means the machine prints a time stamp onto the ticket. Once validated, a ticket which is still valid will not have to be re-validated before each single trip. Unlike other metro systems, the Berlin U- and S-Bahn systems rely on honesty. You can not pay for a ticket, and get on a train. However, whilst it might be tempting to try to avoid buying a ticket, be advised that plain-clothed inspectors do patrol the trains frequently. They will stand at the front of the car and ask everyone to pull out their tickets for inspection. There is a €40 civil fine (€60 from 1 July 2015) if you are caught with an unvalidated ticket, but the glares you will get from other paying passengers may be worse. That fine is legally construed as a contractual supplemented transport fee, and not as a criminal sanction, which allows the transport authorities to collect those fees at many jurisdictions abroad - and this is actually being implemented. Such fines have successfully been collected in the United Kingdom and in the United States (together with additional lawyers' and courts' fees).

**Source:** <http://wikitravel.org/en/Berlin>

# Metro Map



Access to the Gala Dinner

**The Gala Dinner will be held on April 1st, 2017**

**Hotel:** H10 Berlin Ku'damm Hotel

**Address:** Joachimsthaler Straße 31-32, D-10719 Kurfürstendamm, Berlin

**Ph.:** +49 (0)30 322922300

**Web Page:** <https://www.h10hotels.com/en/berlin-hotels/h10-berlin-kudamm>

**Time:** According to the program

## Berlin

**Location:** 52°31'N 13°23'E

**Population:** 3,520,031

**Area:** 891.8 km<sup>2</sup>

Berlin is the capital city of Germany and one of the 16 states (Länder) of the Federal Republic of Germany. Berlin is the largest city in Germany and has a population of 4.5 million within its metropolitan area and 3.5 million from over 190 countries within the city limits. Berlin is best known for its historical associations as the German capital, internationalism and tolerance, lively nightlife, its many cafés, clubs, bars, street art, and numerous museums, palaces, and other sites of historic interest. Berlin's architecture is quite varied. Although badly damaged in the final years of World War II and broken apart during the Cold War, Berlin has reconstructed itself greatly, especially with the reunification push after the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989. It is now possible to see representatives of many different historic periods in a short time within the city centre, from a few surviving medieval buildings near Alexanderplatz, to the ultra modern glass and steel structures at Potsdamer Platz. Because of its tumultuous history, Berlin remains a city with many distinctive neighbourhoods. Brandenburger Tor is a symbol of division during the world war, which now shows German reunification. It was built after the Acropolis in Athens and was completed in 1799 as the royal city-gate. Germany was later on divided into east and west, In August 13,1961, East Germans permanently closed the border between East and West. The wall had 45,000 sections of reinforced concrete and included 79 miles of fencing, nearly 300 watchtowers and 250 guard dogs. Still more than 5,000 people escaped to freedom.



**Source:** <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Berlin>

## Information



### Weather

Berlin has a continental climate, which is distinguished by large seasonal temperature fluctuations. In summer the temperature can reach over 30 degrees. However, temperatures largely range between a pleasant 15 degrees and 25 degrees from May to September. In winter temperatures of minus ten degrees or lower are not unusual.



### Time

Berlin is in the Central European Time Zone, i.e. it is always one hour later than Greenwich Mean Time. Summer Time, when the clocks are put forward one hour, is from the last Sunday in March until the last Sunday in October.



### Banks

Mostly situated around train stations and airports, there are branches of all major banks across the city. The opening times are convenient with many banks open the whole day, several days a week. Outside banking hours you will find cash machines on nearly every street corner. EC and credit card (American Express, Visa, Diners Club, Eurocard, Mastercard) are usually accepted.



### Post Office

Post office Opening Hours: Monday-Friday 8:30am-14:00pm, Saturday 8:30am-13:00pm



### Shopping

Shops, department stores, shopping malls and supermarkets are usually open between 08:00 or 09:00 and 20:00 or 21:00 from Mondays to Saturdays. Some supermarkets open their doors at 07:00 and close at 22:00 or even midnight.



### Electricity

In Berlin electrical current is 220 volts/50Hz and the European round 2-pin plugs are standard. Americans and Canadians with 110V equipment will need a transformer which changes the voltage and an adapter to fit in German sockets. These can be bought at any hardware store. British, Australians and South Africans can use a plug adapter which most department stores stock.



### Special Needs

Delegates and accompanying persons with disabilities are invited to advise the Congress Secretariat of any special requirements.



### **Currency**

Since 2001, the official currency in Germany is Euro.



### **Pharmacy**

Medical emergencies : +49 30 - 31 00 31

Poison hotline : +49 30 - 19 240

Emergency pharmacy: <https://www.aponet.de/service/notdienstapotheke-finden.html>



## Places to visit

### The Menschen Museum

The Menschen Museum, the world's first museum dedicated to the human body, invites the visitor to embark on a journey through life and inspires visitors to contemplate what makes us human. The Menschen Museum shows what connects us, what keeps us upright and in motion, what makes us laugh and love. It gives the visitor insights into the highly complex, yet fragile and vulnerable structures of the human body.

**Address:** Panoramastrasse 1a, 10178, Berlin

**Opening Hours:** Mon.-Sun. 10 am -7 pm

Last admission 6 pm

**Admissions:** 14,00 €

*Note: For more information about tickets and discounts, go to the museum's website.*



### Berlin's Fernsehturm– 360° Berlin

In the early 1950s, the German Democratic Republic planned to build a new facility in Berlin intended primarily for the broadcast of GDR television programmes. In the 1960s, the GDR government arranged to have the TV Tower built at its current location, with the aim of demonstrating the strength and efficiency of the socialist system in mind. Today the Tower defines the silhouette of Germany's capital city – a symbol of the reunified Germany, just like the Brandenburg Gate.

**Address:** Panoramastraße 1A, 10178 Berlin

**Opening Hours:** March to October Daily from 9 a.m. to midnight

**Admissions:** Adults from €13 / children from €8.50 / free entry for children under 4



## Friedrichshain Park

For over 160 years now, the Friedrichshain park has been a popular retreat from the hustle and bustle of city life. It is Berlin's oldest municipal park. The 78 and 48 metre high green "bunker" mountains are popularly known as "Mont Klamott" and provide a wonderful view of Berlin. Especially in the summer the expanded park grounds are mainly used by grill experts, sun-worshippers and trendy inhabitants of the Berlin scene. This mixture makes the Volkspark Friedrichshain one of the most hip places to be in high summer. To go there, to lie down- to see and to be seen. Also slackliners, amateur and professional volleyball players are guaranteed to have fun here.

**Address:** Am Friedrichshain 1, 10407 Berlin Friedrichshain



## DDR Museum

The DDR Museum is Berlin's interactive museum and one of the most-visited attractions in the German capital. History comes dynamically alive as the visitor is given a first-hand introduction to life in the first Socialist state on German soil. See, touch, feel and experience the actual conditions of a long-defunct system. Unique artefacts, futuristic technology and a prize-winning design transform a museum visit into a great journey back in time.

**Address:** Karl-Liebknecht-Str. 1 right on the river Spree, directly opposite the Berlin Cathedral, 10178 Berlin

**Opening Hours:** Monday - Sunday 10am - 8pm, Saturday 10am - 10pm

**Tel:** +49 30-847 123 73 - 1

**Admissions:** Adults 9.50 €



## Botanischer Garten und Botanisches Museum Berlin

With 22.000 types of plants, Berlin's Botanical Gardens rank among the three most important botanical gardens in the entire world. Created between 1897 and 1910 according to the plans of the architect Alfred Koerner, the Botanical Gardens' 43 hectares are a wonderful place to take a stroll. The Botanical Gardens consist of three areas: the park-like arboretum (collection of woody plants and roses), the exhibition area showcasing plants from around the world in their geo-geographical context and the collection of 1.500 types of plants, which have been systematically categorised. There is also 3.000 square metres large garden with a focus on smelling and touching various kinds of plants for our guests who are visually impaired or who are in wheelchairs.

**Address:** Königin-Luise-Straße 6-8, 14195 Berlin

**Tel:** +49 (0)30 838-50100

**Admissions:** Botanic Garden: 6,00 € 3,00 €

Botanical Museum: 2,50 € 1,50 €



## Britz Palace

The palace is set in a 300-year-old park featuring a baroque avenue of lime trees, winding paths, exotic potted plants and a pretty pavilion. Not forgetting a reproduction of the famous bronze statue of a milkmaid created by Russian sculptor Pavel Petrovich Sokolov for the park at Catherine Palace near St. Petersburg.

**Address:** Alt-Britz 73, 12359 Berlin Neukölln

**Opening Hours:** Tue - Sun 11am - 6pm

**Admissions:** Museum: 1.50 €

Guided tour plus 3.00 €



## **Alter Jüdischer Friedhof**

The Old Jewish Cemetery on Grosse Hamburger Strasse is the oldest cemetery for Berlin's Jewish community after the Judenkiewer in Spandau. In the area around the current entrance, a plaque marks the site of an old people's home from 1844. The cemetery contains the grave of Moses Mendelssohn (1729-1786), a philosopher and the forefather of Jewish Enlightenment. The cemetery was built in 1672 and destroyed during the Second World War. The site was used as a holding place for Jews before their deportation to concentration camps. The reopening of the cemetery was celebrated at the end of 2008. It is estimated that a total of around 12,000 Jewish citizens lie buried here.

**Address:** Große Hamburger Straße 26-27, 10115 Berlin Mitte



## **Brandenburg Gate**

While the only remaining city gate of Berlin formerly used to represent the separation of the city between East and West Berlin, since the Berlin Wall came down in 1989 the Brandenburg Gate has now come to symbolise German unity. In addition, this gate made of sandstone is one of the finest examples of German classicism. Built according to the plans of Carl Gotthard Langhans from 1788 to 1791, the Brandenburg Gate is modelled on the Propylaeum of Athens' Acropolis. On both sides, there are six Doric columns supporting the 11 meter-deep transverse beam, which divide the gate into five passages. In 1793, a quadriga designed by Johann Gottfried Schadow was placed on the gate, which points to the east in the direction of the city centre. In light of a decision made by the Berlin Senate, since October 2002 the Brandenburg Gate has been closed for traffic, including buses and taxis.

**Address:** Pariser Platz, 10117 Berlin Mitte



## Staatsoper Unter den Linden

This opera house, steeped in history, set in one of the most beautiful buildings in the Unter den Linden boulevard, is one of the most important opera stages in the world with an international reputation second to none. In its history it has been graced by the presence of world-famous personalities, such as Carl Heinrich Graun, Gaspare Spontini, Giacomo Meyerbeer, Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy, Richard Strauss, Erich Kleiber, Otto Klemperer, Wilhelm Furtwängler, Herbert von Karajan and Otmar Suitner, all of whom have left an indelible mark on the building.

**Address:** Unter den Linden 7, 10117 Berlin Mitte  
**Tel:** +49 030 20354555



## Ritter Sport Bunte Schokowelt

A world of chocolate? For many chocolate lovers, this “colourful chocolate world” is a dream come true. In a shop covering 1,000 m<sup>2</sup> near the Gendarmenmarkt, you can discover a whole new dimension of sweet treats in the flagship store of Swabia’s favourite chocolate manufacturer. On the ChocoPath you can find out about the path from cocoa beans to manufactured chocolate goodies. In ChocoLateria you can drink the delicious beans as cocoa or hot chocolate. In the ChocoWorkshop children can also get involved in the production of chocolate and create their own favourite chocolates from selecting ingredients to designing the packaging, the young chocolatiers are given free rein. More delicious souvenirs are available in the ChocoShop. name to the square and adjacent convent.

**Address:** Französische Strasse 24, 10117 Berlin Mitte  
**Tel:** +49 030 20095080



**Source:** <http://www.visitberlin.de/en/see/sightseeing/sights?page=3>

## Dining in Berlin

### Mutter Hoppe

**Cuisine:** German

**Address:** Rathausstraße 21, 10178 Berlin-Mitte (Nikolai-Viertel)

**Location:** Berlin

**Phone:** +49 (0)30 24 72 06 03

**Opening Hours:** open daily from 11:30



### Brauhaus Lemke am Schloss

**Cuisine:** Brewery

**Address:** Luisenplatz 1, 10585 Berlin-Charlottenburg

**Location:** Berlin

**Phone:** +49 (0)30 30878979

**Open Hours:** Monday – Sunday: 11 am – 12 am



## Tiergarten Quelle

**Cuisine:** German

**Address:** Bachstraße, 10555 Berlin, Germany

**Location:** Berlin

**Phone:** +49 030 3927615

**Open Hours:**

Wednesday, Thursday, Monday, Tuesday 4pm–12am

Friday 4pm–1am

Saturday 12pm–1am

Sunday 12pm–12am



## Reinhard's

**Cuisine:** International

**Address:** Poststraße 28, 10178 Berlin

**Location:** Berlin

**Phone:** +49 (0)30 247 198 15

**Open Hours:** Monday to Sunday 09:00 – 00:00



## Kartoffelkeller

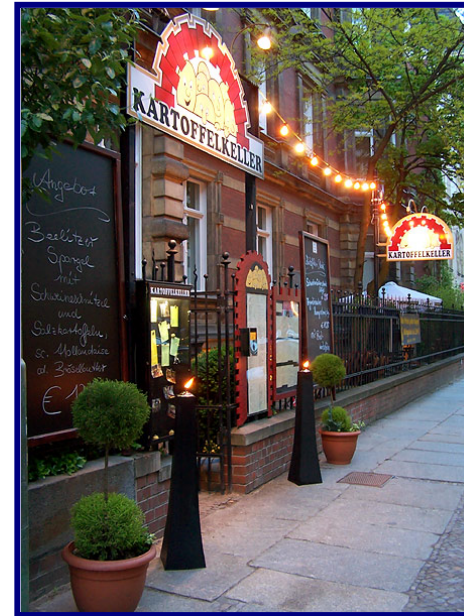
**Cuisine:** German

**Address:** Albrechtstr. 14b, 10117 Berlin (Mitte)

**Location:** Berlin

**Phone:** +49 (0)30 2828548

**Open Hours:** Daily from 12 am to 0 am



## Berliner Republik with Broker's Bier Börse

**Cuisine:** Brewery

**Address:** Schiffbauerdamm 8, 10117 Berlin

**Location:** Berlin

**Phone:** +49 30 30872293





**Sources:** <https://www.h10hotels.com/en/berlin-hotels/h10-berlin-kudamm>  
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