



# Location information

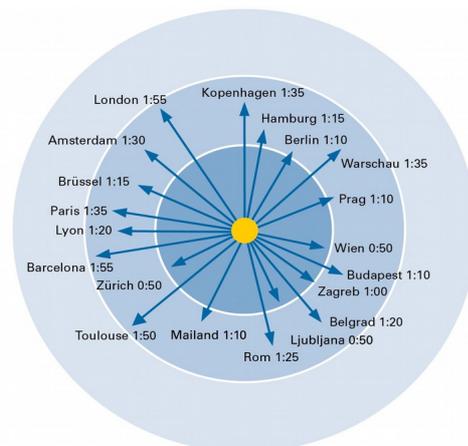
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## FAQs – Frequently asked questions about Munich as a place to do business

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### 1. International accessibility

An annual passenger volume of 44 million makes Munich Airport the second-largest airport in Germany and the ninth-largest in Europe. Regular direct flights to many of the world's major cities provide ideal conditions for international companies based in Munich.





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### 1.1 Approx. flight time (in hours) to selected destinations worldwide

| Americas      |          | Asia      |       | Middle East |       | Africa       |       |
|---------------|----------|-----------|-------|-------------|-------|--------------|-------|
| Chicago       | 09:25:00 | Bangalore | 09:20 | Abu Dhabi   | 06:00 | Addis Abeba  | 06:50 |
| Denver        | 11:00    | Bangkok   | 12:45 | Amman       | 07:10 | Cairo        | 04:00 |
| Los Angeles   | 12:15    | Beijing   | 09:15 | Ankara      | 02:50 | Johannesburg | 11:25 |
| Mexico City   | 12:35    | Delhi     | 07:20 | Doha        | 05:40 | Kinshasa     | 07:50 |
| Montreal      | 12:20    | Hong Kong | 10:45 | Dubai       | 05:55 | Lagos        | 06:20 |
| New York      | 09:10    | Mumbai    | 08:05 | Istanbul    | 02:30 | Mombasa      | 08:00 |
| San Francisco | 12:00    | Seoul     | 10:30 | Muscat      | 06:15 | Nairobi      | 08:00 |
| Sao Paulo     | 12:35    | Shanghai  | 10:50 | Riyadh      | 08:30 | Rabat        | 03:10 |
| Toronto       | 09:00    | Singapore | 11:55 | Tehran      | 05:00 | Tunis        | 04:40 |
| Vancouver     | 12:55    | Tokyo     | 11:45 | Tel Aviv    | 05:30 | Windhoek     | 10:00 |

Source: <http://www.entfernungvon.com/Flugzeiten.aspx>

Overview of global destinations serviced from Munich



Source: Munich Airport

→ More information about Munich Airport is available at <http://www.munich-airport.de> and in our location information bulletin on “Munich Airport”, which is available from the publication database at the Department of Labor and Economic Development: [www.wirtschaft-muenchen.de](http://www.wirtschaft-muenchen.de) ► Publikationen ► Datenbank ► Flughafen (PDF, 262 KB)



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## 2. Munich in numbers

|  |                        |
|--|------------------------|
| Surface area                             | 310.71 km <sup>2</sup> |
| Population (2017)                        | 1,540,000              |
| Net resident inflow (2017)               | 120,000                |
| Net resident outflow (2017)              | 106,000                |
| Gross domestic product (2015)            | €104 billion           |
| Unemployment rate (2017)                 | 3.9%                   |
| Working population (2017)                | 1,087,000              |
| Socially insured employees (2017)        | 850,000                |
| Companies (2017)                         | 92,000                 |
| New businesses registered (2017)         | 17,100                 |
| Per-capita purchasing power (2017)       | €32,000                |
| Per-capita local govt. investment (2017) | €570.00                |
| Tourism: arrivals (2017)                 | €7.7 million           |
| Tourism: overnight stays (2017)          | €15.5 million          |
| Per-capita public debt (2017)            | €474.00                |

Source: Munich Statistical Office, Federal Employment Agency, Munich: The Business Location 2018, Facts and Figures



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### 3. Munich's economic structure

Socially insured employees in 2017

| <b>Industry</b>                             | <b>No. of socially insured employees</b> | <b>Percentage</b> |
|---|--|-------------------|
| Real estate, consulting, corporate services | 212,328                                  | 25.0              |
| Retail, hospitality, transportation         | 152,973                                  | 18.0              |
| Manufacturing                               | 100,474                                  | 11.8              |
| Healthcare and social services              | 97,287                                   | 11.4              |
| Information and communication               | 77,175                                   | 9.1               |
| Finance and insurance                       | 57,850                                   | 6.8               |
| Other public and private services           | 45,611                                   | 5.4               |
| Public administration                       | 40,454                                   | 4.8               |
| Construction, power/water utilities         | 34,477                                   | 4.1               |
| Education and teaching                      | 31,215                                   | 3.7               |
| Agriculture, forestry, mining               | 551                                      | 0.1               |
| <b>Total</b>                                | <b>850,395</b>                           | <b>100</b>        |

Source: Federal Employment Agency, Munich Annual Economic Report 2018



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## 4. Economic conditions

### 4.1 Corporate taxes in Germany

Germany's tax system is efficient and, compared to those of other countries, competitive. At 29.83%, the average overall tax burden on resident companies is lower than in many of the other major industrialized countries.

Average corporate tax burden in selected countries

|                      |               |
|----------------------|---------------|
| Austria              | 25.00%        |
| Belgium              | 33.99%        |
| Canada               | 26.50%        |
| Denmark              | 22.00%        |
| Finland              | 20.00%        |
| France               | 38.00%        |
| <b>Germany</b>       | <b>29.83%</b> |
| Greece               | 29.00%        |
| Hungary              | 20.62%        |
| Ireland              | 12.50%        |
| Italy                | 31.40%        |
| Japan                | 32.26%        |
| Luxembourg           | 29.22%        |
| Netherlands          | 25.00%        |
| Norway               | 25.00%        |
| Poland               | 19.00%        |
| Portugal             | 25.50%        |
| Slovenia             | 17.00%        |
| Spain                | 25.00%        |
| Sweden               | 22.00%        |
| Switzerland          | 20.65%        |
| United Kingdom       | 20.00%        |
| USA (New York State) | 39.23%        |

Source: Federal Ministry of Finance 2016



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#### 4.1.1 Corporate income tax or regular income tax

Two taxes are levied on the German corporate sector: One is corporate or regular income tax, the other is business tax. Whether a company pays corporate or regular income tax depends on its legal form:

→ Incorporated firms (such as stock corporations and limited liability companies) pay corporate income tax.

Corporate income tax in Germany is currently levied at a rate of 15% of taxable company profits. What is known as a solidarity surcharge totaling 5.5% of assessed corporate income tax is also charged, raising the overall tax burden to 15.825%.

→ One-person businesses and partnerships/unincorporated firms pay regular income tax.

Germany has a progressive income tax rate.

The basic tax-free allowance totals €8,472 a year. Above that, the marginal tax rate rises gradually from 14% to 42% (upward of a taxable annual income of €52,882). A marginal tax rate of 45% applies as of a taxable annual income of €250,732. The solidarity surcharge – 5.5% of the assessed tax burden – is also levied on regular income tax.

The partners in an unincorporated firm have the option of aligning their tax rate with the average tax rate incorporated firms have to pay (29.8%). This makes sense if they would end up paying more regular income tax than they would pay corporate income tax.

→ Solidarity surcharge: The solidarity surcharge is levied as a supplementary fiscal charge on regular income tax, capital gains tax and corporate income tax in Germany. All revenues from this surcharge go to federal government.

#### 4.1.2 Business tax

All businesses in Germany are also liable for business tax (also known as trade tax), which is levied on a company's earnings. A flat tax-free allowance of €24,500 applies for one-person businesses and unincorporated firms. A company's taxable income is multiplied by the standard federal rate of 3.5% to arrive at what is known as the tentative tax amount. This amount is then multiplied by the local business tax rate to determine the company's business tax liability.

Each local government determines its own local business tax rate, which must not be less than 200%. Munich's local trade tax rate is currently 490%.



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## 4.2 Value-added tax (sales tax) in Germany

Value-added tax (VAT) is charged on the exchange of goods and services.

Here again, Munich is very competitive compared to cities in other countries. Germany's regular VAT rate of 19% is below the European average. A reduced rate of 7% applies to certain consumer goods and everyday services (such as food, newspapers and local public transport).

Some services (such as banking, healthcare services and community work) are completely exempt from VAT.

Regular VAT rates in selected countries, 2016

|                |        |
|----------------|--------|
| Austria        | 20.00% |
| Belgium        | 21.00% |
| Canada         | 5.00%  |
| China          | 17.00% |
| Denmark        | 25.00% |
| France         | 20.00% |
| Germany        | 19.00% |
| Greece         | 24.00% |
| Italy          | 22.00% |
| Japan          | 10.00% |
| Korea          | 10.00% |
| Netherlands    | 21.00% |
| Poland         | 23.00% |
| Romania        | 20.00% |
| Spain          | 21.00% |
| United Kingdom | 20.00% |

Source: Federal Ministry of Finance, 2017



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### 4.3 Ways to optimize tax

A variety of tax-optimization options means that companies' real tax burden is lower than their nominal tax burden.

In Germany, companies can reduce their tax bill by carrying losses back and carrying profits forward, by means of depreciation and amortization, by offsetting interest payments against company profits and by creating a single taxable entity across several affiliates.

→ Germany Trade and Invest, Germany's foreign trade and inward investment agency, provides a useful overview of the German tax system and detailed explanations of the various tax optimization options. This information is available in a number of languages at:  
[www.gtai.de](http://www.gtai.de) ► Invest ► Investment Guide ► The Tax System

### 4.4 Social insurance contributions

Monthly contributions by employers and employees fund the German social insurance system. The employer's total share of an employee's social insurance contributions comes to roughly 21% of the latter's gross wage.

| Components of social insurance in 2017<br>(percentage of gross compensation) <sup>1</sup> | Percentage paid by the employer/employee in<br>2017 |
|---|---|
| 18.6% pension insurance   | 9.3% employer/9.3% employee                         |
| 14.6% health insurance <sup>2</sup>   | 7.3% employer/7.3% employee                         |
| 3.0% unemployment insurance   | 1.5% employer/1.5% employee                         |
| 2.55% nursing care insurance  | 1.275% employer/1.275% employee <sup>3</sup>        |
| 1.18% accident insurance  | 1.18% employer <sup>4</sup>                         |

1 Plus allocated charges

2 Plus a surcharge determined by the individual health insurers

3 Childless employees aged 23 or over pay an extra 0.25% on their nursing care insurance contribution

4 Average contribution for 2016 according to data from German Social Accident Insurance Association DGUV

Source: Germany Trade and Invest 2018



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## 4.5 Salary and wage levels

Average gross monthly salaries in Germany for selected professional groups:  
Please note that wage and salary levels in Munich are higher than the German average. Depending on the sector and on collective agreements, employees may also receive additional compensation such as Christmas bonuses.

|   |        |
|---|--------|
| Accountant  | €3,900 |
| Advertising expert                                | €3,600 |
| Affiliate marketing manager                       | €4,900 |
| Architect   | €3,900 |
| Auditor/tax adviser                               | €4,500 |
| Bachelor of Engineering – robotics and automation | €4,500 |
| Bachelor of Science – IT security                 | €5,100 |
| Bank employee                                     | €4,600 |
| Campaigner  | €4,100 |
| Chemical technician                               | €4,200 |
| Chemist/chemical engineer                         | €6,000 |
| Doctor  | €5,700 |
| E-business and social media manager               | €4,600 |
| Electrical engineer                               | €5,800 |
| Electrician                                       | €4,400 |
| High school teacher                               | €4,300 |
| Industrial foreman                                | €4,500 |
| Interpreter/translator                            | €3,900 |
| Lawyer  | €6,400 |
| Management consultant                             | €5,800 |
| Mechanical engineering technician                 | €4,700 |
| Nurse   | €3,100 |
| Office administrator                              | €3,000 |
| Online editor                                     | €4,200 |
| Online marketing manager                          | €4,900 |
| Programmer  | €4,300 |
| Search engine optimizer                           | €4,900 |
| State-examined graphic designer                   | €2,800 |
| Warehouse/logistics worker                        | €2,400 |

Source: <https://entgeltatlas.arbeitsagentur.de/> 2018



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## 4.6 Fees and charges for businesses in Munich (June 2018)

|  |                     |
|--|---------------------|
| Electricity price for businesses<br>(Rate: M-Strom Business Direkt plus basic charge)  | 21.58 cents/kWh     |
| Gas price<br>(Rate: M-Erdgas Direkt plus basic charge)   | 3.84 cents/kWh      |
| Oil price<br>(Fuel oil prices are subject to significant fluctuations; the price indicate should therefore be considered as guidance only) | Approx. €0.67/liter |

Source: Stadtwerke München (SWM; municipal utility company)

→ Up-to-date information on electricity, water and gas prices as well as on waste collection fees in Munich can be downloaded from the SWM website:

[www.swm.de/english.html](http://www.swm.de/english.html) ▶ Business customer ▶ M-Strom  
[www.swm.de/english.html](http://www.swm.de/english.html) ▶ Business customer ▶ M-Wasser ▶ Tariffs  
[www.swm.de/english.html](http://www.swm.de/english.html) ▶ Business customer ▶ M-Erdgas

→ More information is also provided in our location information bulletin on “Taxes, prices and charges” in the publication database at the Department of Labor and Economic Development:  
[www.wirtschaft-muenchen.de](http://www.wirtschaft-muenchen.de) ▶ Publikationen ▶ Datenbank ▶ Taxes, prices and charges  
(PDF, 147 KB)

## 4.7 Local government information and advice

Operated by Munich's Department of Public Order (KVR), the Service Center for International Professionals provides advice and information to qualified professionals and executive staff from abroad on the subject of visas, immigration and residence permits.

More information is available from:

[www.muenchen.de](http://www.muenchen.de) ▶ Rathaus ▶ Stadtverwaltung ▶ Kreisverwaltungsreferat ▶ Ausländerbehörde ▶ Service Center for International Professionals

The Point of Single Contact (PSC) – a service provided by the Department of Labor and Economic Development – will be glad to assist you when it comes to opening a restaurant or registering a trade. If necessary, the PSC will also coordinate administrative procedures and provide advice on licensing and occupational practice regulations.

More information is available from:

[www.muenchen.de](http://www.muenchen.de) ▶ Rathaus ▶ Stadtverwaltung ▶ Referat für Arbeit und Wirtschaft ▶ Wirtschaftsförderungen ▶ General

The Qualification Recognition Advice Service run by the Social Services Department is there to help you with the recognition of certificates of school, vocational and/or higher education earned outside Germany. It will advise you on the right Qualification Recognition service to contact, help you with the application, accompany the recognition process and, if necessary, suggest alternative options.



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[www.muenchen.de](http://www.muenchen.de) ▶ Rathaus ▶ Stadtverwaltung ▶ Sozialreferat ▶ Wohnungsamt ▶ Service  
ausländische Qualifikation ▶ Anerkennungsberatung

## 5. Cost of living

### 5.1. Selection of key cost factors (July 2017)

|   |  |
|---|--|
| Electricity price<br>(Rate: M-Strom Direkt plus basic charge)   | Price per kWh: 25.59 cents/kWh<br>Avg. consumption, 1-person HH: approx. 1,500 kWh<br>Avg. consumption, 2-person HH: approx. 2,800 kWh<br>Avg. consumption, 4-person HH: approx. 4,000 kWh |
| Gas price<br>(Rate: M-Erdgas Direkt plus basic charge)  | 4.57 cent/kWh  |
| Oil price<br>(Fuel oil prices are subject to significant<br>fluctuations; prices indicate provide<br>guidance only) | Approx. €0.67/liter  |
| Taxi ride   | Basic charge: €3.70<br>Up to 5 km: €1.90/km<br>5-10 km: €1.70/km<br>over 10 km: €1.60  |
| Avg. Internet flat rate and telephone flat<br>rate per month  | Approx. €20,00   |
| Avg. price of mobile phone calls per<br>minute (without a fixed contract)   | Approx. 12 cents/minute  |
| Local public transport costs  | Single ticket: €2.90<br>Monthly ticket (2 fare rings): €55.20<br>Yearly ticket (2 fare rings): €522.00   |
| Average monthly rent<br>(IVD market report, July 2017)  | Existing apartment: €16.77/m <sup>2</sup><br>Newly built apartment: €19.65/m <sup>2</sup>  |

Source: Stadtwerke München, Münchner Verkehrsgesellschaft mbH, IVD market report, Taxi München eG

→ Up-to-date information on electricity, water and gas prices as well as on waste collection fees in Munich can be downloaded from the SWM website:

[www.swm.de](http://www.swm.de) ▶ Residential customer ▶ M-Strom ▶ General tariffs (PDF, 162 German only)

[www.swm.de](http://www.swm.de) ▶ Residential customer ▶ M-Wasser ▶ Information ▶ Water tariff list (PDF, 99 KB, in German only)

→ More information is also provided in our location information bulletin on “Taxes, prices and charges” in the publication database at the Department of Labor and Economic Development:

[www.wirtschaft-muenchen.de](http://www.wirtschaft-muenchen.de) ▶ Publikationen ▶ Datenbank ▶ Taxes, prices and charges (PDF, 147 KB)



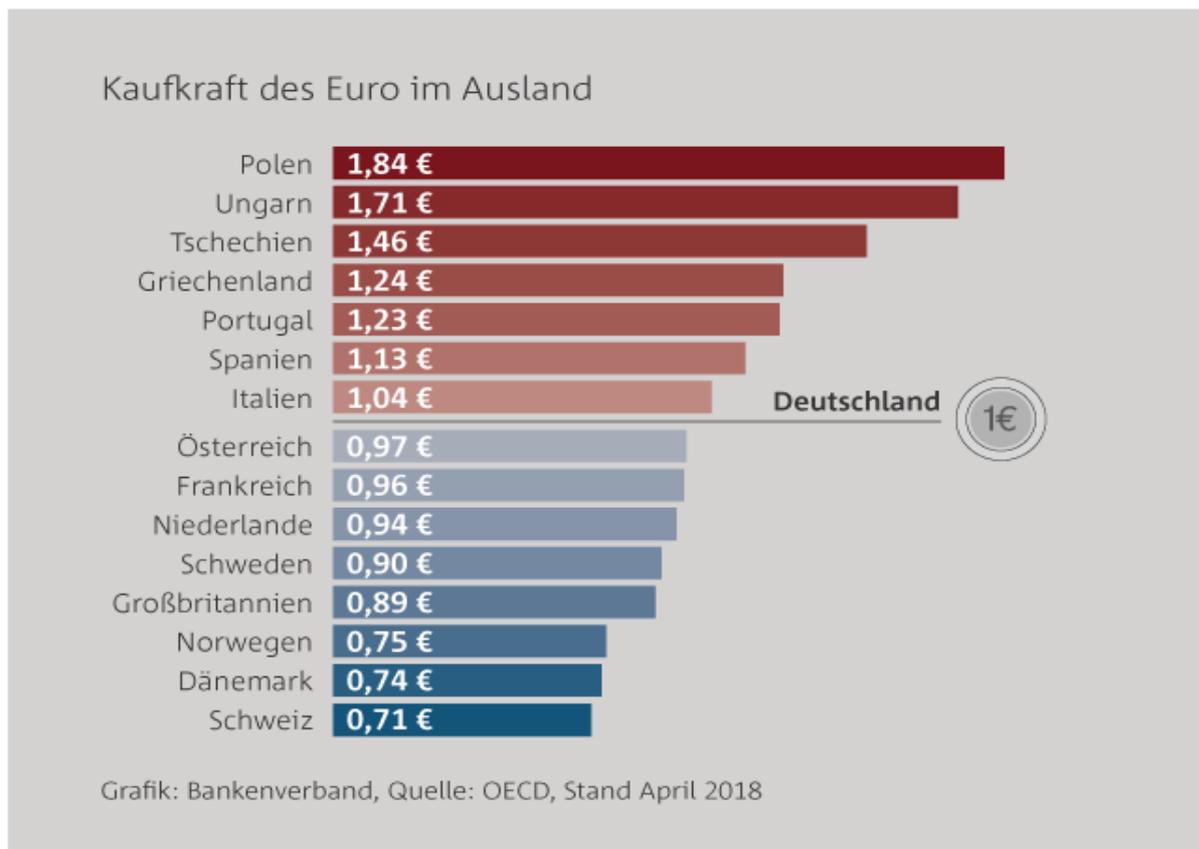
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→ Up-to-date information on Internet and telephone charges is available (in German only) at: [www.m-net.de](http://www.m-net.de) ▶ Privatkunden ▶ Internet and telephony (available in German only)

→ All the information you will need about telecommunication providers in Munich is contained in our location information bulletin "Telecommunications and the network infrastructure in Munich", which is also stored in the publication database at the Department of Labor and Economic Development at: [www.wirtschaft-muenchen.de](http://www.wirtschaft-muenchen.de) ▶ Publikationen ▶ Datenbank ▶ Telecommunications (PDF, 160 KB)

## 5.2 Cost of living in Germany compared to other European countries

What is one euro worth elsewhere in Europe?



Quelle: Bankenverband, Quelle: OECD, April 2018



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→ More information on the prices of goods and services in Munich is also available from the City of Munich's Office of Statistics at:  
[www.muenchen.de](http://www.muenchen.de) ► Rathaus ► Stadinfos ► Statistik ► Indikatoren und Monatszahlen ► Monatsmonitoring

## 6. Munich as a scientific hub

### 6.1 Facts and figures

|   |  |
|---|--|
| Total number of universities  | 17 (Germany's second-largest university city)<br>Other private universities are also based here                    |
| Elite universities  | Ludwig Maximilians University (LMU)<br>Technical University of Munich (TUM)  |
| Enrolled students<br>(winter semester 2017/2018)  | 120,000, of whom:<br>51,000 at the LMU<br>40,000 at the TUM<br>18,000 at the Munich University of Applied Sciences |
| Highly qualified employees as a percentage of the socially insured workforce                    | 32.9%  |
| R&D employees   | Approx. 35,000   |
| Total budget of scientific institutions in the Munich metropolitan region (2010)                | €2.7 billion   |
| Number of Bavarian patent applications filed with the European Patent Office in 2015            | 25,000 – more than any other European country  |
| Bavaria's share of all German patent applications filed with the European Patent Office in 2014 | 29% (more than any other German state)   |

Source: EMM e.V., Department of Labor and Economic Development: Wissenschaftsstandort Europäische Metropolregion München 2010, Department of Labor and Economic Development: Munich Annual Economic Report 2018, Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Patents in Bavaria 2017/2018



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## 6.2 Munich's major universities

|                                     | Ludwig Maximilians-University (LMU) | Technical University of Munich (TUM) | Munich University of Applied Sciences (MUAS) | University of the Armed Forces (regular and technical faculties) |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| Students (winter 2017/18)           | 51,700                              | 40,000                               | 18,000                                       | 3,025  |
| Foreign students (winter 2017/2018) | 8,283                               | 9,357                                | 2,312  | 38   |
| Total budget (2016)                 | €652.5 m                            | €821.9 m                             | Approx. €119.39 m                            | €142.8 m   |
| Of which third-party funding (2015) | €159.3 m                            | €285.0 m                             | €10.2 m                                      | Approx. €34.2 m  |

Source: LMU, University of the Armed Forces in Munich, Munich University of Applied Sciences, TUM

Private universities that run courses in Munich include the DIPLOMA University, the European University for Economics and Management (EUFOM), the FOM University of Applied Sciences, the Fresenius University and the International School of Management (ISM).

## 6.3 Research institutes in the Munich region

### Fraunhofer Society

With an annual research volume of more than €2.3 billion and about 25,000 employees, the Fraunhofer Society is Europe's leading organization for applied research. A large proportion of the society's research spend is covered by projects contracted from industry. The head office of the Fraunhofer Society and five Fraunhofer Institutes are located in the Munich region.

[www.fraunhofer.de/en.html](http://www.fraunhofer.de/en.html)

### Max Planck Society

The Max Planck Society is one of Europe's most highly respected research institutions, conducting basic research in the natural, biological and social sciences as well as in the humanities. A total of 23,000 people work for the society, which receives annual funds of roughly €8 billion from federal government. The Max Planck Society's head office and twelve of its institutes, including the Max Planck Institute for Plasma Physics in Garching, are based in and around Munich.

[www.mpg.de/en](http://www.mpg.de/en)

### Helmholtz Association of German Research Centers

The Helmholtz Association has a mandate to pursue long-term research goals on behalf of the government and society. Its focus is on sustaining and improving the basis for human existence. The



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association brings together 18 scientific and medical/biological research centers. More than 39,000 employees and an annual budget of €4.5 billion make it the largest scientific organization in Germany.  
<https://www.helmholtz.de/en/>

#### CESifo Group Munich

The CESifo Group, consisting of the Center for Economic Studies (CES), the ifo Institute and CESifo GmbH (the Munich Society for the Promotion of Economic Research), is a research group unique in Europe in the field of economic research. It combines the theoretical economic research of a university with the empirical work of a leading economic research institute and places this combination in an international context.  
[www.cesifo-group.de/ifoHome](http://www.cesifo-group.de/ifoHome)

## 6.4 Other research-oriented institutions and initiatives in Munich

#### Bavarian Academy of Sciences and Humanities

The Bavarian Academy of Sciences and Humanities concentrates primarily on basic research in both the humanities and the natural sciences, with a strong focus on long-term, large-scale research projects. The Leibniz Supercomputing Center operated by the Academy is one of the largest of its kind in Germany.

<https://badw.de/en/the-academy.html>

#### Bavarian Research Alliance

The Bavarian Research Alliance (BayFOR) supports Bavarian universities and companies in attracting EU funding. It is a network of scientists with strong links to industry.

[https://www.bayfor.org/index\\_en.php](https://www.bayfor.org/index_en.php)

#### Clusterinitiative Bayern e.V.

Bavaria-wide networks across 17 forward-looking industry have formed within the framework of this Cluster initiative. Their aim is to transfer knowledge between the corporate community and research institutions, and to serve as a point of contact for investors. Medium-sized companies in particular can thus benefit from easier access to cooperation partners and research facilities. The following clusters are coordinated from Munich: aerospace, satellite navigation, chemicals, biotechnology, forestry and wood, nutrition, information and communication technology, financial services and media.

<https://www.cluster-bayern.de/en/>

#### Bavarian Digitization Center (ZD.B)

The Bavarian Digitization Center (ZD.B) is a research, cooperation and startup platform without equal in Germany. It serves to stimulate collaboration with and between the business and academic communities, associations and the public-sector projects.

[www.zentrum-digitalisierung.bayern](http://www.zentrum-digitalisierung.bayern)

## 6.5 Munich, a city of patents

Munich is home to the headquarters of the European Patent Office (EPO), the German Federal Patent Court, a division of Europe's Unified Patent Court, the patent database operated by the Chamber of



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Patent Attorneys, the German Patent and Trademark Office, the Max Planck Institute for Intellectual Property (MPI) and an array of patent attorneys and patent service providers. It is no coincidence that the city is regarded as the “patent capital of Europe”.

Based in Munich, the Central Division of the Unified Patent Court deals with the following topics: mechanical engineering, lighting, heating, weapons and blasting. The European Patent Office will also be in charge of administering the long-awaited unified EU patent.

## 6.6 Startup centers and support for startups in Munich

→ Sources of advice and consulting:

Startup entrepreneurs can receive free advice from the Munich Business Startup Office (MEB):

- [www.gruenden-in-muenchen.de/en](http://www.gruenden-in-muenchen.de/en)

The Munich Startup information platform provides a clear overview of the high-tech startup community in Munich:

- [www.en.munich-startup.de](http://www.en.munich-startup.de)

In addition, the Bavarian Ministry of Economic Affairs, Energy and Technology provides information about the various funding programs available to businesses:

- [www.stmwi.bayern.de/en/service/eu-programmes/](http://www.stmwi.bayern.de/en/service/eu-programmes/)
- [www.gruenderland.bayern](http://www.gruenderland.bayern) (available in German only)

Incubators and accelerators assist with the formulation of a robust business concept and help startups find network partners, premises, infrastructure and mentors:

- [www.en.munich-startup.de/service/incubators-and-accelerators/](http://www.en.munich-startup.de/service/incubators-and-accelerators/)

As part of the hub initiative overseen by the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy, Munich was given a number of hub locations – think tanks in which a variety of players join forces to work on shared solutions. The Impact Hub seeks to establish and promote socially compatible economic activity.

- Digital Mobility Hub: <https://www.de-hub.de/en/>
- InsurTech / Fintech Hub Munich: [www.insurtech-munich.com](http://www.insurtech-munich.com)
- Impact Hub: [www.munich.impacthub.net](http://www.munich.impacthub.net)

A number of other organizations also provide advice to startup entrepreneurs:

- Bayern StartUP GmbH: [www.baystartup.de/more/english-information.html](http://www.baystartup.de/more/english-information.html)
- GründerRegio M e.V.: [www.gr-m.de](http://www.gr-m.de) (available in German only)
- guide – Beratung und Unterstützung für Existenzgründerinnen: [www.guide-muenchen.de](http://www.guide-muenchen.de) (available in German only)
- Munich Network e.V.: [www.munichnetwork.com](http://www.munichnetwork.com)



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→ Looking for premises?

Several incubators provide young technology firms from all kinds of industries with the space they need and a proven infrastructure in Munich.

Map of incubators in Munich:

- [www.muenchen.de](http://www.muenchen.de) ► Rathaus ► Wirtschaft ► Gründung ► Gründerzentren

Garching Technology and Startup Center (gate)

Industries: Mechatronics, software, information and communication technology

- [www.gategarching.com](http://www.gategarching.com) (available in German only)

WERK1 Munich

Industries: Media, digital economy

- [www.en.werk1.com/?noredirect=en\\_GB](http://www.en.werk1.com/?noredirect=en_GB)

Innovation and Start-Up Center for Biotechnology (IZB) Martinsried/Freising

Industries: Biotechnology

- [www.izb-online.de/en/home.html](http://www.izb-online.de/en/home.html)

Media Lab Bayern:

- [www.medialab-bayern.de/en/](http://www.medialab-bayern.de/en/)

Media Works Munich:

- [www.mediaworksmunich.com](http://www.mediaworksmunich.com)

neue balan – campus of ideas:

- [www.neuebalan.de/cms/](http://www.neuebalan.de/cms/) (available in German only)

Munich Technology Center (MTZ)

Industries: High-tech companies, especially in IT

- [www.mtz.de](http://www.mtz.de)

Entrepreneurship Center Garching (UnternehmerTUM)

Industries: Startups, engineers, architects, designers

- [www.unternehmertum.de/index.html?lang=en](http://www.unternehmertum.de/index.html?lang=en)

Bavarian Film Center Geiselgasteig

Industries: Media

- [www.filmzentrum-bayern.de/en/home/](http://www.filmzentrum-bayern.de/en/home/)

A list of the coworking spaces on offer is available at:



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[www.wirtschaft-muenchen.de](http://www.wirtschaft-muenchen.de) ► Publikationen ► Datenbank ► Coworking (PDF, 2.9 MB)

## 7. International Munich

### 7.1 Foreign residents and institutions in Munich (2017)

|                                    |            |
|------------------------------------|------------|
| Share of foreign residents         | 27.8%      |
| Consulates                         | 9          |
| Foreign business and culture clubs | Approx. 90 |
| International schools              | 24         |
| International nurseries            | 86         |

Source: Department of Education, Department of Labor and Economic Development

→ The City of Munich provides information materials including the addresses and contact details of foreign business clubs and international schools/nurseries in Munich. All this information is in the Department of Labor and Economic Development's publication database at:

[www.wirtschaft-muenchen.de](http://www.wirtschaft-muenchen.de) ► Publikationen ► Datenbank ► Consulates (PDF, 236 KB)

[www.wirtschaft-muenchen.de](http://www.wirtschaft-muenchen.de) ► Publikationen ► Datenbank ► International schools and nurseries (PDF, 227 KB)

[www.wirtschaft-muenchen.de](http://www.wirtschaft-muenchen.de) ► Publikationen ► Datenbank ► International business clubs (PDF, 182 KB)

### 7.2 Foreign nationals resident in Munich (excerpt, 2017)

|             |        |
|-------------|--------|
| Afghanistan | 7,000  |
| Austria     | 21,000 |
| Bulgaria    | 12,000 |
| China       | 7,000  |
| Croatia     | 36,000 |
| France      | 10,000 |
| Greece      | 27,000 |
| India       | 7,000  |
| Italy       | 27,000 |



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|                |        |
|----------------|--------|
| Iran           | 2,000  |
| Iraq           | 12,000 |
| Poland         | 19,000 |
| Romania        | 17,000 |
| Russia         | 9,000  |
| Serbia         | 13,000 |
| Slovenia       | 2,000  |
| Spain          | 9,000  |
| Turkey         | 38,000 |
| United Kingdom | 5,000  |
| USA            | 6,000  |

Source: Munich Office of Statistics

→ Comprehensive information about visas, residence permits and work permits in Munich is provided in our location information bulletin of the same name at:

[www.wirtschaft-muenchen.de](http://www.wirtschaft-muenchen.de) ► Publikationen ► Datenbank ► Location information: Visas, residence permits and work permits (PDF, 140 KB)

→ A list of the address of consulates-general and honorary consulates in Munich is provided at: [www.wirtschaft-muenchen.de](http://www.wirtschaft-muenchen.de) ► Publikationen ► Datenbank ► Location information: Consulates-general and honorary consulates (PDF, 236 KB)



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## 8. Infrastructure

### 8.1 Transportation

|   |   |
|---|---|
| Munich Airport (2017)<br>Passenger volume<br>Ranking<br>Air freight carried | 44.6 million<br>Ninth in Europe<br>360,000 t  |
| Rail links  | Approx. 220 high-speed<br>ICE connections per day   |
| Local public transport (2016)<br>Passengers per year (2016)<br>Coverage     | Approx. 710 million<br>Commuter rail: 442 km<br>Subway: 95 km<br>Streetcar: 82 km<br>Bus: 495 km<br>Virtually every household is no more than 400<br>meters from the nearest stop |
| Road/freeway network  | Well-developed road network with 8 freeways   |

Source: Flughafen München GmbH, Messe München GmbH, Münchner Verkehrsgesellschaft mbH, DB Regio AG S-Bahn München

### 8.2 Telecommunications

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Mobile communication network coverage                            | 98% of the city covered by broadband<br>connections |
| Percentage of households with fiber optic<br>connections in 2016 | 70% of all households                               |

Source: Stadtwerke München (SWM)

### 8.3 Schools

|                                    |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| High schools                       | 51   |
| Secondary modern schools           | 38   |
| Comprehensive schools              | 58   |
| Elementary schools                 | 154  |
| Sandwich-system vocational schools | 36   |
| Child care facilities (2018)       | 21,000 places for children aged 0-3<br>44,000 places for children aged 3 to school age |

Source: Munich Annual Economic Report 2018



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## 8.4 Munich as a trade fair venue (2017)

|                        |   |              |
|------------------------|---|--------------|
| Trade fairs            |   | 15           |
| Guest events           |   | 180          |
| Visitors               |   | 1.9 million  |
| Visitors from abroad   |   | 15%          |
| Exhibitors             |   | 35           |
| Exhibitors from abroad |   | 27%          |
| Exhibition space       | 18 halls with a total of 200,000 m <sup>2</sup> |              |
| Revenue (2017)         |   | €327 million |

Source: Messe München GmbH

## 8.5 Trade fairs in Munich in 2017 (excerpt)

| Fair          | Sector  | Visitors | Exhibitors |
|---------------|---|----------|------------|
| BAUMA         | Construction machinery                            | 580,000  | 3,400      |
| IHM           | International craft trades                        | 124,000  | 1,000      |
| IFAT          | Water, sewage, waste, raw materials               | 142,000  | 3,300      |
| Heim+Handwerk | Building, furnishing, living                      | 130,000  | 1,100      |
| f.re.e        | Reise und Freizeit                                | 141,000  | 1,300      |
| ISPO          | Sports  | 84,000   | 2,800      |
| Electronica   | Electronics                                       | 73,000   | 2,900      |
| Automatica    | Automation and mechatronics                       | 43,000   | 800        |
| Expo Real     | Real estate                                       | 41,000   | 2,000      |
| Analytica     | Laboratory technologies, analytics, biotechnology | 35,000   | 1,200      |
| Inhorgenta    | Jewelry   | 27,000   | 900        |

Source: Messe München GmbH

## 9. Real estate market

### 9.1 Office properties (2017)

|                        |                           |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| Available office space | 22 million m <sup>2</sup> |
| Office space turnover  | 980,000 m <sup>2</sup>    |
| Average rent           | €17/m <sup>2</sup>        |
| Top-end rent           | €35/m <sup>2</sup>        |
| Vacancy rate           | 2.4%                      |

Source: Colliers International: Munich Market Report, 2017/18, Munich Annual Economic Report 2018



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## 9.2 Coworking space (2017)

|                                      |                       |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Available space                      | 45,000 m <sup>2</sup> |
| Providers                            | 25                    |
| Share of total office space turnover | 6.00%                 |

Source: Jones Lang Lasalle

A list of the coworking spaces on offer is available at:  
[www.wirtschaft-muenchen.de](http://www.wirtschaft-muenchen.de) ► Publikationen ► Datenbank ► Coworking (PDF, 2.9 MB)

## 9.3 Commercial property (2017)

|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| Commercial space turnover | 600,900 m <sup>2</sup>  |
| Average rent by segment   | Production and service, new buildings: €10.50/m <sup>2</sup><br>Production and service, existing buildings: €6.25/m <sup>2</sup><br>Warehousing and logistics, existing buildings: €6.10/m <sup>2</sup> |
| Average rent overall      | €16.70/m <sup>2</sup>   |
| Vacancy rate              | 1.6%  |

Source: Colliers International: Munich Office and Investment Market Report, Munich Real Estate Market Report, 2017/18,

→ Suitable space for small and medium-sized skilled craft firms is available on attractive terms at Munich's eight industry centers, which have a total of around 64,000 m<sup>2</sup> of space at their disposal. More information is available at:  
[www.mgh-muc.de](http://www.mgh-muc.de)

→ An overview of all commercial property is available at:  
[www.standort-muenchen.info](http://www.standort-muenchen.info) (available in German only)

## 9.4 Retail property

|   |                                     |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| Total retail space in Munich              | Approx. 1.81 million m <sup>2</sup> |
| Retail space in Munich's inner city       | Approx. 486,000 m <sup>2</sup>      |
| Average rent in prime (1a) locations      | €120 to €380/m <sup>2</sup>         |
| Average rent in very good (1b) locations  | €50 to €140/m <sup>2</sup>          |
| Average rent in urban district centers    | €20 to €60/m <sup>2</sup>           |
| Average rent on the outskirts of the city | €15 to €23/m <sup>2</sup>           |
| Number of shopping malls                  | 6                                   |

Source: Department of Labor and Economic Development, sector information bulletin on "Retail", Colliers International: Munich Real Estate Market Report 2016/17



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## 10. Public safety

In 2017, the number of crimes committed (excluding violations of aliens' law) was down 6.8% year in year, and that despite continual growth in the local population. At the same time, the clearance rate rose by 0.5 percentage points.

As a result, Munich currently has the lowest crime rate for the past 30 years: 4,533 crimes per 100,000 inhabitants – the same figure as in 1988. The clearance rate improved to 64.4 percent.

The overall crime rate is now back down below the levels of 2014 and 2015. In 2016, a statistical increase was driven by offences committed by newly arrived migrants.

Source: <http://www.polizei.bayern.de/muenchen/kriminalitaet/statistik/index.html/260038>

## 11. Quality of life

|                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Opera houses                     | 1   |
| Municipal and state-run theaters | 45  |
| Orchestras                       | 3 world-famous orchestras:<br>Munich Philharmonic Orchestra<br>Bavarian Radio Symphony Orchestra<br>Munich Symphony Orchestra |
| Museums/art galleries            | More than 60  |
| Members of sports clubs          | 554   |
| Public libraries                 | 111   |
| Lakes in and around Munich       | 11  |

Source: Office of Statistics, City of Munich

This sector information has been carefully researched and diligently compiled. Nevertheless, the City of Munich does not accept any liability or give any guarantee for the validity, accuracy and completeness of the information provided. Please address any questions, comments or suggestions to: Stephanie Ullmann, [mailto: stephanie.ullmann@muenchen.de](mailto:stephanie.ullmann@muenchen.de), +49 (0)89 233-24782