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# Living in Rüsselsheim am Main

## Living

### Flat hunting



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### Flat hunting

You would like to move into your own flat?  
Maybe you want to move.  
You can find information here.  
How to look for a flat.

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#### Offers for flats on the internet

You can look for a flat on the internet.  
There are various websites for this.  
[Here](#) you will find a selection.

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#### Offers for flats in the newspaper

You can look for a flat in the newspaper.  
Look in the real estate section.  
There you will find offers for flats.

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#### Offers from housing construction companies

You can ask the companies for a flat.  
A housing construction company is a big company.  
The company has many flats.  
And it rents out the flats.  
Here are the addresses of the housing associations.

#### Housing associations

##### **gewobau Rüsselsheim**

gewobau Society for Living and Building Rüsselsheim mbH



[Marktstraße 40 / Bahnhofplatz](#)  
65428 Rüsselsheim on the Main

[06142-4970100](#)



[info@gewobau-online.de](mailto:info@gewobau-online.de)



[gewobau Rüsselsheim](#)

**Bauverein AG Darmstadt**



[Siemensstrasse 20](#)  
64289 Darmstadt



[06151-28150](#) and [06151-2815-444](#) (Service Centre)



[info@bauvereinag.de](mailto:info@bauvereinag.de)



[Bauverein AG](#)

**Nassauische Heimstätte GmbH**



[Schaumainkai 47](#)  
60596 Frankfurt am Main

[069-6069-0](tel:069-6069-0)

@

[post@naheimst.de](mailto:post@naheimst.de)



[Nassauische Heimstätte](#)

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### **Hiring areal estate agent**

Perhaps you would like to hire a real estate agent.

The real estate agent knows a lot about flats.

He or she will then look for a flat for you.

But you have to pay the estate agent to look for a flat for you.

The money you pay the real estate agent is called commission.

### **Rents and costs**

#### **Rent and costs**

#### **How to rent a flat:**

You may have found a suitable flat.

Then the landlord or landlady will want to see these papers from you:

- Your proof of income for the last 3 months
- Your identity card or passport
- Are you not German?

Then you have to show your residence title.

- Perhaps you have a residence permit.  
You should then show this certificate to the landlord.  
Or the landlady.

---

#### **Proof of income**

How much money do you get every month?

This is what you will find on your income certificate.

A proof of income is, for example

- the salary statement from your employer
- the pension statement from your pension insurance company
- the allowance decision from the job centre

---

### **The tenancy agreement**

#### **Important**

Always make a **written tenancy agreement**.

It should state:

- How much is the rent.
- How much are the additional costs.
- How much is the deposit.
- What you have to renovate.
- How long the notice period is.

Maybe you have agreed on things with the landlord or landlady.

If so, this should also be in the written tenancy agreement.

The landlord or landlady signs the tenancy agreement.

And you sign it too.

The tenancy agreement is only valid with the signatures.

Maybe there will be a dispute later.

Then you can look in the tenancy agreement:

What does it say?

You and the landlord or landlady have to stick to it.

---

### **How much rent you have to pay**

The exact rent is in your tenancy agreement.

You have to pay the rent for your flat every month.

Usually on the 1st day of the new month.

The rent is also called

**Cold rent**

**Net cold rent**

---

### **How much extra costs you have to pay**

The extra costs are added to the rent.

These are for example:

- Money for heating.
- Money for refuse collection
- Money for water
- Money for sewage
- Money for street cleaning

The landlord or landlady calculates the additional costs approximately.

And he or she writes the service charges in the tenancy agreement.

You have to pay the money for the service charges every month.

### **How much rent do you have to pay in total?**

The total amount you have to pay for your flat each month is also called:

Warm rent

Warm rent = cold rent + additional costs

---

The landlord or landlady sends you a detailed **statement** every year.

He or she checks exactly: What have you used?

Maybe you often turn on the heating.

In that case, the service charges are higher.  
Or you only use a little water.  
Then the service charges are lower.

At the end of the year, the landlord or landlady calculates exactly:  
You have paid these service charges in advance.  
These additional costs have actually been incurred.  
Maybe you have to pay more money.  
Or you will get money back.

You should take a close look at the statement of additional costs.  
Do the calculations yourself.  
Your landlord or landlady may have miscalculated by mistake.

---

### **How much deposit you have to pay**

Before you move into the flat, you have to pay a deposit.  
The deposit is as much as the rent for 2 to 3 months.  
The money gives your landlord or landlady security.  
If you cannot pay the rent.  
Or if you break something in the flat.  
And you don't have it repaired.  
The landlord or landlady keeps the money.  
Maybe you want to move out of the flat again.  
Then you get the deposit back.

---

### **Make a handover protocol**

Take a good look at the new flat before you move in.  
Maybe things in the flat are already broken.  
Or things don't work.  
Write these things down on a piece of paper together with the landlord or landlady.  
The date should also be written on the paper.  
This is called a handover protocol.  
You have to sign the handover protocol.  
And your landlord or landlady must also sign it.  
Then there will be no arguments later when you move out.  
Because you have to fix something.  
What was already broken.

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### **What you have to renovate in your flat**

To renovate means to make new.  
Maybe you have to repaint the flat.  
Or you might have to lay new carpet.  
Sometimes the tenant has to renovate when he or she moves in.  
And sometimes when you move out.  
It's in the tenancy agreement.

---

### **How long the notice period is**

The period of notice is stated in the tenancy agreement.  
Often the notice period is 3 months.

This means that  
You want to move out of the flat later.  
Then you have to write a notice of termination to the landlord or landlady.  
And you have to do this 3 months before you move out.  
Maybe the landlord or landlady wants to give you notice.  
In that case, he or she must also adhere to the notice period.

## **Barrier-free living**

### **Barrier-free living**

Some people need special housing.  
For example:

- People in wheelchairs
- Old people
- People who need care

Then the flat must be bigger.  
The doors have to be wider.  
So that a wheelchair can get through.  
And the cupboards have to be further down.  
So that the person in the wheelchair can reach them.

Such a flat is **barrier-free**.

Perhaps you are looking for a barrier-free flat.  
Or would you like to renovate your flat to make it barrier-free?  
Then you can get advice:


## **Neue Wohnraumhilfe gGmbH**



[Elisabeth-Selbert-Strasse 26](#)  
64289 Darmstadt

[06151-780770](tel:06151-780770)



[kontakt@neue-wohnraumhilfe.de](mailto:kontakt@neue-wohnraumhilfe.de)  
Please also have a look at the [website](#) .

Or you can come to the Haus der Senioren.

## **House of the Elderly**

Counselling centre for elderly and disabled people



[Frankfurter Street 12](#)

65428 Rüsselsheim am Main

[06142-832875](#)

**Office hours:**

Monday to Friday from 8 a.m. to 12 p.m.

Thursday from 4 to 6 p.m.

Or you can make an appointment.

Perhaps you are already elderly.

Then you will find many offers for living in Rüsselsheim.

For example:

- Assisted living
- Senior living facilities
- Nursing homes

**Living on a budget**

**Social housing**

You only earn a little money.

And the rent of many flats is too expensive for you.

Maybe you can move into a social flat.

You pay less rent for a social flat than for other flats.

But you need a **housing entitlement certificate**.

---

**When do you get the housing entitlement certificate?**

You are looking for a flat.

You only earn a little money.

Maybe you want to move in with other people.

In that case, these people are also only allowed to earn a little money.

Or the other persons do not earn any money.

---

**This is what you need for the housing entitlement certificate:**


- Housing Permit Application
- Your identity card or passport
- Residence permit
- A household certificate

How many people do you currently live with in the flat?

The residents' registration office/municipal office must check the certificate and stamp it.

- Declaration of income  
How much money do you earn per month?
- If you have children: Proof of children's money

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You can download the application for housing entitlement here.  
Look [here](#)  on the website of the city of Rüsselsheim am Main.

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### **Important**

The Wohn-Berechtigungs-Schein is only valid for a certain period of time.  
So make sure you renew it in good time!

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### **Housing Money**

Maybe you don't earn enough money.  
And you can't pay the rent for your flat on your own.  
Then go to the housing allowance office.  
There you can apply for housing benefit.  
You get housing benefit from the city to help you pay the rent.  
So that you can pay the rent.

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How much housing benefit do you get?  
The staff at the Housing Benefit Office will calculate it for you.

---

### **This is what you need for housing benefit:**

- Application for housing benefit
- Your identity card or passport
- Your tenancy agreement
- Proof of income

### **This is what you need to tell the staff at the Housing Benefit Office:**

- How much is your rent.
- How many people live in the flat with you.
- How much money everyone earns together each month.
- What you have to pay from this money each month.

You can download the application for housing money here.  
Look [here](#)



on the website of the city of Rüsselsheim am Main.

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Maybe you have questions about the **Wohn-Berechtigungs-Schein**.  
Or about the housing **allowance**.  
The staff at the Housing Office will be happy to help you.

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**Here is the address:**

Department of Social Affairs and Health

**Housing Entitlement Certificate**



**[Ferdinand-Stuttmann-Straße 11 \(access via Rheinstraße 3\)](#)**

65428 Rüsselsheim am Main

[06142832565](tel:06142832565)



[wohnberechtigung@ruesselsheim.de](mailto:wohnberechtigung@ruesselsheim.de)

**Opening hours**

Monday to Wednesday, Friday: 8 a.m. to 12 p.m.

Thursday: 4 to 6 p.m.

**Waste disposal and waste separation**

**How to separate your waste**

In Germany, rubbish is collected in different rubbish bins.

The landlord or landlady provides the different rubbish bins for you.

And the rubbish collection service collects the rubbish regularly.

You pay the money for the waste collection with the additional costs.

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**Residual waste**

For example:

- Nappies
- Tampons
- Ash

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**Paper**

For example:

- Newspapers
- Cardboard boxes
- Packaging

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**Green Dot**

For example:

- Plastic
- Aluminium foil
- Cans

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### **Organic waste**

For example:

- Fruit leftovers
- Vegetable leftovers
- Old bread
- Coffee filters

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### **The waste calendar states:**

When the rubbish is collected from the various rubbish bins.


You can pick up a waste calendar here.

- At the Rüsselsheim city centre office
- At the Dicker Busch district office
- At the Raunheim Rüsselsheim city service office

You can also get information on the Internet at :

[Waste Calendar](#)

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Information on bulky waste can be found [here](#): 

### **GEZ**

GEZ is the abbreviation for: **Gebühren-Einzugs-Zentrale**.

You have just moved into a flat.

Then you have to register with the GEZ.

Every flat must pay the GEZ the **broadcasting fee**.

This is the money for the television programmes.

And for the radio.

Maybe you don't have a television.

Or no radio.

You still have to pay the broadcasting fee.

It's a law in Germany.

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You can register with the GEZ [here](#) .

### **Housing advice**


#### **Advice from the Tenants' Association**



Is there a problem in your flat?

Maybe you have a dispute with your landlord or landlady.

Or you have questions about your utility bill.  
And about your tenancy agreement.  
Then you can get advice from the Tenants' Association.  
But you have to become a member of the Tenants' Association first.

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And pay the membership fee.  
Here is the **address**:  
Mieterbund Rüsselsheim und Umgebung e. V.  
 [Walter-Flex-Straße 64](#)  
65428 Rüsselsheim am Main  
[0614263300](tel:0614263300)

 [info@mieterbund-ruesselsheim.de](mailto:info@mieterbund-ruesselsheim.de)  
[Here](#)  you will find the internet address.

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**TIP:**

Are you a member of a trade union?  
Many trade unions advise their members.  
This also applies to questions about tenancy law.  
This advice is free of charge.

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**House rules:**

Many people often live in large rented houses.  
There should be no quarrels.  
That is why there are fixed rules for living together.  
These rules are written in the house rules.  
Ask your landlord or landlady about the house rules.

In Germany there is a law that says  
**Noon rest** is from 1 to 3 pm.  
During this time you should be quiet in the house.  
The **night-time quiet** period is from 10 pm to 6 am.  
During this time you must be quiet in the house.  
All people must abide by this.

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**Advice on rent debts**

Maybe you have not been able to pay your rent for a while.  
You owe your landlord or landlady money because of this.  
This is called rent debt.  
Then you can go to the [housing assistance](#) centre.  
The staff will help you.  
The staff will advise you on the debts.  
Or the staff will come with you to talk to your landlord or landlady.

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You may also want to go to a **debt counselling service**.  
Or **apply for money** from an **authority**.

---

Then you will need various papers.  
The staff will help you with the preparations.  
Or they can come to your home.  
And look at the papers with you.

Here is the address:

**Neue Wohnraumhilfe gGmbH**

Social tenant counselling

■ [Elisabeth-Selbert-Str. 26](#)  
[64289 Darmstadt](#)

☎ [06151780770](tel:06151780770)

@ [kontakt@neue-wohnraumhilfe.de](mailto:kontakt@neue-wohnraumhilfe.de)

🌐 [www.neue-wohnraumhilfe.de](http://www.neue-wohnraumhilfe.de)

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**Services for homeless people**

You don't have a flat?  
Maybe you will soon lose your flat.  
Then come to the homeless help centre in Rüsselsheim.  
The staff will advise you.  
And there are places to sleep there every day.

You can come to these addresses:

**Diakonisches Werk Groß-Gerau / Rüsselsheim**

■ [Rugbyring 150](#) (on the outskirts of town, towards Raunheim)  
65428 Rüsselsheim on the Main  
[06142924270](tel:06142924270)

@ [wohnungshilfe@diakonie-kreisgg.de](mailto:wohnungshilfe@diakonie-kreisgg.de)

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**Department for the Homeless**

■ [Ferdinand-Stuttman-Strasse 11](#)

[65428 Rüsselsheim am Main](#)

[06142832126](tel:06142832126)

✉ [obdachlosenbehoerde@ruesselsheim.de](mailto:obdachlosenbehoerde@ruesselsheim.de)

**Office hours:**

Monday to Friday from 8 a.m. to 12 p.m.

Thursday from 4 to 6 pm

## Mobility and transport

### Travel by bus and train

#### Local public transport



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Maybe you don't have a car.  
But you can travel to all places.  
By bus and train.

Bus and train are part of the:

#### **Local public transport.**

The short word for this is: public transport.

Another word for train is **train**.

There are different types of trains in **public transport**:

- S-Bahn
- Regional-Bahn (the abbreviation is RB)
- Regional-Express (the abbreviation is RE)

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#### **The RMV**

The city of Rüsselsheim is part of the **Rhein-Main-Verkehrs-Verbund**.

The short word for this is: **RMV**

Various transport companies work together in the RMV.

For example:

- The transport companies of many cities
- And the transport companies of many rural districts



### **Why working together at RMV is good:**

You can use many different buses and trains.

And you can often change buses on the way.

For example, from the bus to the train.

Or from the train to another train.

Or from one bus to another bus.

All you need is:

#### **1 ticket from the RMV.**

Another word for Fahr-Karte is: **Ticket**

RMV works closely with **Deutsche Bahn**.

You can travel long distances with Deutsche Bahn.

Further than in the Rhine-Main area.

That's why the Fahr-Karte from Deutsche Bahn is also valid.

### **Good to know:**

Small children travel **free of charge** on buses and trains.

If they are **under 6 years old**.

If they travel with an adult on the RMV.


### **How to find the right train or bus**

You have a destination.

That's where you want to go.

By bus or by train.

Now you need information.

- Which bus do you have to take?  
Or which train?
- When does the bus leave?  
Or the train? You can get advice.  
At the RMV Mobility Centre.  
But you can also look [here](#)  on the Internet. You can enter this on the website:
- Where you want to start.
- When you want to start.
- Where you want to go. Then you will get the right information.

### **You want to travel by train**

Then you can search for the right train on the Internet.

You will find the information in the **timetable information**.

From the Deutsche Bahn.

The information is available in different languages.


You can find the timetable information [here](#) :

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Or you can look at the railway station.  
There are timetables for the trains.  
It says:  
Where the trains go.  
When the trains leave.


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### **You want to go by bus**

Then you can search for the right bus on the Internet.  
You can find the information in the **timetable information**.  
[Here](#)  you will find the internet address:



**Or at the Nah-Verkehrs-Gesellschaft mbH Kreis Groß-Gerau.**

The short word for this is: LNVG.  
[Here](#)  you will find the internet address.



You can also look at the bus stops.  
There are timetables for the buses.  
It says:  
Where the buses go.  
When the buses leave.

**Buy a ticket**



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### Here you can buy a ticket

You can buy tickets for the RMV at various places:

- At the **ticket machine**  
There are ticket machines at every railway station.  
And at many stops.  
You can pay for your ticket with cash or your EC card.  
Information is available in various languages.
- At the **RMV sales point**  
This can be a kiosk.  
Or a café near the station.
- In the **online ticket shop**
- Via your **smartphone**
- Sometimes from the drivers on the **bus**.  
On the bus, you have to pay with cash money.
- At the **RMV Mobility Centre**

---

Here you can also get personal advice.

From the RMV staff.

For example:

- How to get to your destination.
- What different travel cards are available.

This is the address:

**RMV Mobility Centre**

**[Bahnhofsplatz 2](#)**

[65428 Rüsselsheim am Main](#)  
[061425000](#)

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Perhaps you often travel by [bus or tram](#).  
Then an **RMV time card** is cheaper.  
RMV time cards are for a certain period of time:

- For 1 day (day ticket)
- For 1 week
- For 1 month
- For 1 year

You can also buy RMV-Zeit tickets here:  
**Customer Centre Stadt-Werke Rüsselsheim**  
■ [Walter-Flex-Strasse 74](#)

[65428 Rüsselsheim am Main](#)  
[061425000](#)

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#### **ATTENTION:**

You need a valid ticket when travelling by bus or train.  
You may be travelling **without a** ticket.  
And you will be checked.  
Then you will have to pay a fine of **60 euros**.

---

#### **Tickets for schoolchildren**

The cheapest ticket for schoolchildren is:  
The **Schüler-Ticket** Hessen.  
The Schüler-Ticket is for:

- Pupils and schoolgirls
- And **trainees**.  
Trainees do vocational training.

With the Schüler-Ticket you can travel by bus and train.  
All over Hesse.  
And in Mainz.  
The Pupil Ticket is valid for **1 year**.  
You can travel with the Schüler-Ticket at all times.  
During the day and at night.  
The Schüler-Ticket costs **365 euros**.

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**You can buy the Schüler-Ticket in Rüsselsheim at the following locations:**

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## Stadtwerke Rüsselsheim Customer Centre

■ [Walter-Flex-Strasse 74](#)

[65428 Rüsselsheim am Main](#)

[061425000](#)

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## RMV Mobility Centre

■ [Bahnhofsplatz 2](#)

[65428 Rüsselsheim am Main](#)

[061425000](#)

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### You must provide proof of this before purchasing the Pupil Ticket:

- You live in Hesse.  
Or your child lives in Hesse.
  - You are **under 18 years of age**.  
Or your child is under 18 years old.
  - You are **18 years or older?**  
Then you need a certificate from your school.  
Or a certificate from your training company.
- 

This is how you can pay for the Pupil Ticket:

You pay **365 euros**.

You can pay with this:

- With cash
  - With EC card
  - With credit card
- Then you get the Pupil Ticket immediately.

Or you can order the Pupil Ticket as a **subscription**.

Then you pay **31 euros** every month.


For at least 1 year.

The money is debited from your bank account.

The order takes a few weeks.

You will receive the Schüler-Ticket in **a few weeks**.

---

[Here](#)  you can **download** the **order form for** the Pupil Ticket.

## The Deutschland-Ticket

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With the Deutschland-Ticket, you can travel on regional trains, S-Bahn trains, subway trains and buses throughout Germany for just 63 euros per month.

- **How much does the Deutschlandticket cost?**

63 euros per month

- **Where can I use the Deutschland-Ticket?**

Regional trains

Light rail

Streetcars

Buses

Subway

💡 With the Deutschland-Ticket you **cannot** travel on **ICE, IC and EC trains**.

📍 **Children** under the age of 6 travel **free of charge** with the Deutschlandticket.

📍 The ticket is only available as a **subscription** for one year. You can cancel the ticket every month.

- **Where can I buy the ticket?**

In the [RMV app](#) 📱

At the RMV sales points

---

### **Deutschland-Ticket cheaper with the Hessenpass mobil**

With the Hessenpass mobil you pay 44 euros instead of 63 euros.

- Can I get the Hessenpass mobil?

Yes, if you live in Hessen and

receive citizen's benefits,

receive housing benefits,

receive social welfare,

are an asylum seeker.

- Where can I get the Hessenpass mobil?

You will receive the Hessenpass mobil automatically. If you do not have it, ask your Jobcenter or Sozialamt office.

### **Cycling in Rüsselsheim and the surrounding area**



© City of Rüsselsheim am Main

Maybe you have a Fahr-Rad.  
You can cycle well in Rüsselsheim.  
Because there are no mountains here.  
You can get to any place in the city quickly by bike.  
And cycling doesn't cost any money.

---

### Cycle route planner

Perhaps you would like to plan a route with your bicycle.

- A quick way from your home to your place of work.
- A safe way from your home to school
- A beautiful route through nature for a cycling tour. Then a cycle route planner will help you.

[Here](#) 🌐 you will find the cycle route planner from the state of Hesse.

---

### Rules for cycling

There are rules for cycling.

You must abide by these rules.

**Adults must** ride their bikes on **the road**.

Sometimes there are **cycle paths** on the road.

They are separated from the lane for cars by a white line.

A white bicycle wheel is painted on the ground on the bicycle lane.

Is there a cycle track on your street?

Then you must use the cycle lane.

You must always **ride on the right**.

---

### IMPORTANT:

**Children under 8 years of age** must ride on the walkway.

**Children between the ages of 8 and 10** may ride on the walkway.

**Children aged 10 and older** must ride on the road.

Or on the cycle path.

Maybe there is an extra **cycle lane**.

Or there is a cycle lane and a walking lane together.

Then you have to use this path.

You can recognise these paths by the blue signs.



### Taking a bicycle on the bus or train

You may have a valid ticket for the RMV.

If so, you can take your bicycle on the bus at certain times.

Or on the train.

Mondays to Fridays from 9 a.m. to 12 p.m. and after 7 p.m.

Saturdays from 4 p.m.

Sundays and public holidays all day

If there is enough space.

There is no extra charge for taking your bike with you.

### Good to know:

There may not be enough space on the bus or train.

- Because children's carriages need the space.
- Or wheelchair users.  
Then you are not allowed to take your bike with you.

Sometimes it is very crowded on the bus or train.

For example, in the early morning and late afternoon.

These are the busiest times.

It is better **not** to take your bicycle with you at these times.

Then the bus and train staff can decide:

- You may take your bicycle with you.
- Or you may not take your bicycle with you.

### Borrowing a bicycle

Maybe you don't have a bicycle.

But you would like to ride a bicycle.

Then you can hire a bicycle.


This costs money.

You can rent a bicycle here in Rüsselsheim:

**Herrmanns Radhaus**


[Darmstädter Street 52](#)

[65428 Rüsselsheim am Main](#)

[Here](#)  you can find the website.

---

### **nextbike Rüsselsheim**

go [here](#)  to the website.

Here you can rent a bike on the internet.

You can find more information on the website:

- How to register.
  - How much it costs to rent a bike.
  - Where to get the bike.
- 

### **Cycling courses for adults**

Maybe you don't know how to ride a bike yet.

Then you can learn to ride a bike.

For example, in a cycling course for adults.

These courses are run by the


**German Bicycle Club of Hesse.**

The short word for this is: **ADFC**

The cycling courses are held at the **old Bonames airfield in Frankfurt.**

The cycling courses cost money.

And you have to register in advance.

[Here](#)  you can find more information on the website.

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### **Cycling courses for women**

In Rüsselsheim there are sometimes cycling courses for women.

The cycling courses are held on a training ground.

No cars drive there.

The courses are free of charge.

**You can ask for a cycling course for women here:**

**Women's Centre Rüsselsheim e.V.**

 [Darmstädter Straße 101](#)

[65428 Rüsselsheim am Main](#)

[06142965757](#)

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### **Important**

You are **not** allowed to ride a bicycle under the influence of alcohol.

### **Driving a vehicle**

You would like to drive a vehicle in Germany.

A vehicle is, for example:

- A car
  - Or a motorbike
  - Or a lorry
  - Or a bus
-

Then you need a **driving permit** for this vehicle.

### **The driving permit**

You may be allowed to drive a vehicle in another country.

So you have a driving licence.

Now you want to drive a vehicle in Germany.

You must check this **beforehand**:

- Whether you are allowed to drive in Germany with your driving permit.
- How long you are allowed to drive in Germany with your driving permit.

### **There are different rules for this.**

You have obtained your driving licence:

- In a member state of the European Union: in an **EU country**.
- In a member country of the European Economic Area: in an **EEA country**. This means in Iceland, Liechtenstein or Norway.

Then you are **allowed to** drive in Germany with your driving licence, if the driving permit is for a **car**.

Maybe the driving permit is for a motorbike.

Or for a truck.

Or for a bus.

Then sometimes you are **not** allowed to drive in Germany.

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### **Driving permit from a third country**

You have obtained your driving licence in a third country.

This means that the country is not part of the EU:

The country does not belong to the EU.

And the country is not part of the EEA.

Then you are allowed to drive in Germany with your driving licence.

But only for 6 months.

### **After 6 months, you need a German driving licence.**

Maybe you can have the driving licence from your country rewritten.

Then you get a German driving licence without extra exams.

Maybe the driving licence from your country will not be rewritten.

Then you have to do a training course for the German driving licence at a German driving school.

At the end of the driving school training, you will take a test.

Will your driving licence be rewritten?

You can ask the driving licence authority.

Bring your foreign driving licence with you.

This is the address:

**Driving licence authority of the district of Groß-Gerau:**



[Wilhelm-Seipp-Straße 4](#)

64521 Groß-Gerau

[06152989141](#)



[feb@kreisgg.de](mailto:feb@kreisgg.de)

You can also look [here](#)  on the Internet.

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### **The registration of a car**

You have a car.

Or you are buying a car.

And you want to drive the car in Germany.

Then you have to go to the **registration office**.

There you register the car.

You need these papers at the registration office:

- Your identity card
- Vehicle documents for the car
- A valid general inspection certificate for the car
- Proof of motor vehicle liability insurance for the car
- Proof of your bank account

You may be bringing your car from abroad.

Then you have to **take the car** to the registration office.

There you register the car in your name and your German address.

The staff at the registration office will advise you.

You can register your car here:

**Vehicle registration office of the district of Groß-Gerau**

**Location Rüsselsheim**



[Stahl-Strasse 15](#)

65428 Rüsselsheim am Main

[+49 \(0\) 6152989789](#)



[zulrhm@kreisgg.de](mailto:zulrhm@kreisgg.de)

or

**Registration authority of the district of Groß-Gerau**

**Location Groß-Gerau**



[Wilhelm-Seipp-Strasse 4](#)

64521 Groß-Gerau

[+49 \(0\) 6152989789](tel:+4906152989789)



[zulgg@kreisgg.de](mailto:zulgg@kreisgg.de)

You can find more information on the Internet [here](#) .

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### **IMPORTANT:**

You must have insurance for your car.

The insurance for the car is called: **motor vehicle liability insurance.**

You may have an accident with your car.

In the process, you break something on another car and the accident is your fault.

In that case, the motor third party liability insurance pays for the repair of the other car.

You first have to take out motor third party liability insurance for your car.

Then you can register the car at the registration office.

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### **Attention:**

If you **not** register your car and you drive it, then you will have to pay a fine.

You can find more information on this website:



[www.bussgeldkatalog.org](http://www.bussgeldkatalog.org)

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### **Carsharing**

The word carsharing comes from the English language.

It means:

Several people share a car.

Car sharing is cheaper than having your own car.

There are also car sharing stations in Rüsselsheim.

The cars from car sharing are parked at the stations.

The stations are for example from these companies:

- Flinkster
- book-n-drive

Maybe you would like to use a car from car sharing.

Then you have to register with a company beforehand.

You get a customer card.

With the customer card you borrow a car.

### **Citizen participation and politics**

## Elections and electoral law



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Politicians in Germany decide important things.  
But the people also have a say in politics.  
Because the people get to vote for the politicians.  
This is called: **Electoral law**.  
And people are allowed to participate in politics.  
That's called **citizen participation**.  
Maybe you are not German.  
You can also participate in politics in Germany.  
But there are different rules for different countries.

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People in Germany have a **right to vote**.  
They are allowed to vote for politicians.  
That is written in a law.

And these are the most important elections in Germany:

### **Landtag election**

You elect politicians for the Landtag in your federal state.  
The Landtag decides things for the federal state.  
Maybe you live in Rüsselsheim.  
Then Hesse is your federal state.  
A new Landtag is always elected after 5 years.

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### **Bundestag election**

You elect politicians for the Bundestag.  
The **Bundestag** decides things for the whole of Germany.  
A new Bundestag is always elected after 4 years.

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### **European election**

You elect politicians for the European Parliament.  
The **European Parliament** decides things:

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For all countries in the **European Union**.

A new European Parliament is always elected after 5 years.

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### **Active and passive electoral rights**

In Germany there are two different electoral rights:

1. the active right to vote
2. the passive right to vote

#### **The active right to vote**

You have a German passport.

And you are 18 years or older.

Then you have the right to vote.

This means that you **can vote**.

For example, in these elections:

- Bundestag election
  - Landtag election
  - Local elections
  - Mayor election
  - Senior citizens' council election
- 

#### **The right to stand for election**

You have a German passport.

And you are 18 years or older.

Then you have the right to stand for election.

This means: **You can be elected by other people.**

You can then work as a politician .

For example, you then work

- For the German Bundestag
  - For the Landtag
  - For local government
  - For the Foreigners' Advisory Council
- 

#### **Voting rights for EU citizens**

Perhaps you live in Rüsselsheim.

And you are an EU citizen.

Or an EU citizen.

You can then vote in Germany in these elections:

- Local election
- European election

#### **Election and politics in Rüsselsheim am Main**

In the municipal election, you elect the politicians for your city.

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## Then you can vote in the municipal election:

- You live in Rüsselsheim am Main.
- You have a German passport. Or you are an EU citizen.
- You are 18 years or older.

These are the most important **municipal elections** in Rüsselsheim am Main:

### The **election of the town council assembly**

The town council assembly decides important things.  
And it takes care of the work in the offices and authorities.  
A new town council is always elected after 5 years.

[Here](#) 🌐 you will find the official final results of the 2021 city council election.

### The **election of the Lord Mayor**

The Lord Mayor is the head of the city administration.  
A new Lord Mayor is always elected after 6 years.

[Here](#) 🌐 you can find out about elections and politics in Rüsselsheim.

## The Foreigners' Advisory Council




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[Here](#) 🌐 you will find all the necessary information.

## The Seniors' Advisory Council

What is important for older people in Rüsselsheim?  
That's what the Seniors' Advisory Council talks about.  
The Seniors' Advisory Council makes suggestions.  
For example, to the politicians of the city council.  
A new seniors' advisory council is always elected after 5 years.

Have a look at this [website](#) .

## Citizen participation



The right to vote is part of **citizen participation**.  
But citizen participation also includes:

- The citizens' **decision** or the **citizens' petition**.
- The **right to demonstrate** or the **freedom of assembly**.
- **Voluntary work**.

### The citizens' decision and the citizens' petition

You are a citizen of a town or city.  
Perhaps you find one thing in your city particularly important.  
And other citizens find it important too.  
That's why you want to have your say.  
Then you can apply **for a citizens' petition**.  
The people then sign on a special list.  
This means that the people also find the matter important.  
You then hand in the list with the signatures.  
You hand it in to the politicians in your city.  
But there are rules for the citizens' petition.  
For example:

- How many signatures you need.
- When do you have to hand in the signatures.

Have you followed all the rules?  
Then the politicians vote on the matter.

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## **The right to demonstrate and the freedom of assembly**

People in Germany have the right to demonstrate.

And people have freedom of assembly.

That's what the law says.

### **That means:**

People are allowed to meet with many other people.

Maybe people walk together through the streets.

Or they meet in a square.

People shout out loud their opinion about something.

Often people have posters with them.

Their opinion is also written on them.

The state protects the people at the demonstration.

There are police officers at the demonstration.

### **There are these rules for a demonstration:**

- You are not allowed to bring **weapons**.
- You must be peaceful at the demonstration.
- You must register the demonstration.

You should register at least 2 days before the demonstration.

You can do this at the city's public order office.

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### **Attention:**

You have come to Germany from another country?

Sometimes you do not have the same right to demonstrate.

Or the same freedom of assembly.

Like people with a German passport have.

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### **Volunteer work**

You can do voluntary work in your city.

This is also part of citizen participation.

For example, you can help other people with an honorary office.

And make things better in your city.

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### **Honorary office means:**

You think something is important.

And you want to work for it.

But you don't get paid for this work.

Honorary office is fun.

And you get to know other people in your town.


There are many opportunities in Rüsselsheim.

How you can get involved with other people.


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You can ask for voluntary work here:

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Take a look at the website of the district of Groß-Gerau [here](#) .

You will find a lot of information there.

Also have a look at  on [this](#) website.

There is a search engine for voluntary work in Hessen.

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### **Rüsselsheim-Pass**

Are you on a low income or do you do voluntary work? Then you can get the Rüsselsheim Pass.

With the Rüsselsheim Pass, you pay less for:

- Bus and train travel
- Swimming pool
- Library
- Theatre
- Music school
- Adult education centre  
and other services

You can apply for the pass at various government offices.

 [Here](#) you will find all the information and the application form.

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### **The Volunteer Card in Hessen**

Do you live in Hessen?

And you do voluntary work for 5 hours or more every week?

Then you can apply for the **Volunteer Card (Ehrenamts-Card)** of the State of Hessen.

The state of Hessen would like to thank you.

For your voluntary work.

With the Ehrenamts-Card you get many things cheaper.

For example:

- Admission to the museum
- Admission to the swimming pool
- Tickets for the theatre
- Tickets for sports events

You can find more information on the [website](#) .