

„Bei uns ist immer etwas los!“

DEUTSCHE FEIERTAGE, FESTE, UND MESSEN

ENDE DER SOMMERZEIT / WINTERZEIT / NORMALZEIT END OF DAYLIGHT SAVINGS TIME (last Sunday of Oktober)

More Germans suffer health problems after clock changes

In an EU-wide survey last year, 84 percent of participants spoke out in favour of an end to the time change. The EU Parliament voted in March for the abolition of the time change by 2021.

So far, however, it is unclear how this is to be implemented. Each member state has to give a preference as to whether they want summer or winter time to apply permanently. However, the majority of Germans (67 percent) would like to see a new uniform time regulation throughout Europe, reported DPA.

In Germany, the time change was introduced in 1980 as a reaction to the oil crisis two years earlier. The aim of this measure was to save energy because daylight savings means it stays brighter for longer in the evening.

Since 1996, summer time has applied throughout the EU and begins on the last Sunday in March. On the last Sunday in October, the clocks in all the countries of the EU are then turned back to winter time, i.e. normal time.

"Most people do not want to switch their clocks every six months, they want permanent summer time," Germany's Finance Minister [Peter Altmaier](#) said last year.

"People want to enjoy their free time in daylight after a hard day at the office or in school in winter, spring or autumn too."