

Berlin – a renaissance city for research

Few cities in the world unite sophisticated scientific opportunities with such **a rich cultural life** as the German capital.

Berlin is a great place for tourists. Millions travel to the German capital every year to admire its monuments, visit its museums, theatres and concert halls, and to enjoy its many restaurants and music clubs. But while Berlin is famous for its culture and history, it is also the city where Albert Einstein, Max Planck, Lise Meitner and Robert Koch, among others, at one time worked. Although the city is justly proud of its scientific legacy, it is not resting on its reputation. Today, Berlin and its scientific community are once again thriving.

Berlin is home to three big universities, the Humboldt-Universität, the Technische Universität, and the Freie Universität — all among the best in the country — as well as the Charité-Universitätsmedizin, the Berlin University of Arts, and the Berlin-Brandenburg Academy of Sciences and Humanities, among others. In addition, Berlin is home to 70 independent research institutes, including several Max Planck and Leibniz institutes, specialized in basic research, and the Helmholtz and Fraunhofer institutes, which focus on applied research — often in

collaboration with industry. Berlin also maintains vast archives of cultural and archaeological artefacts.

Research is not confined to the city centre. Nearby

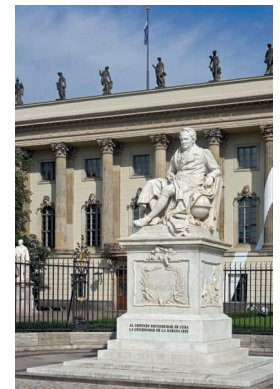
“EVERYTHING IS IN A CONSTANT STATE OF DEVELOPMENT, AND YOU CAN TAKE PART IN SHAPING THE FUTURE”

Potsdam, the capital of the state of Brandenburg, is a politically distinct entity, but is reachable by a short train ride and generally regarded as part of the ‘capital region’. Potsdam is also home to several big research institutes, including the Albert-Einstein-Institut, the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research, and the German Research Centre for Geosciences.

Berlin’s scientific credentials have been recognized by state and federal governments in the recent national Excellence Strategy competition. Berlin gained seven clusters of excellency across the



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Berlin’s landmarks include the television tower, the Oberbaum bridge, and the statue of Alexander von Humboldt outside the university that bears his name.

humanities and sciences, which means it can rely on ample public research funding for years to come.

A START-UP CITY

Science plays a big part in this fast changing city — helping to heal some of the wounds of the twentieth century. Global companies such as Siemens were founded in Berlin; one hundred years ago, the city was a hotbed of industrialization. The Second World War and the long division of the city by the infamous Berlin wall helped to end all that. But since the wall came down in the early 1990s, the reunified city has been

gradually rebuilding and is expected to continue to develop fast.

Start-ups are a big part of that development. In the southeast of Berlin, the Adlershof technology park is the biggest of its kind in Germany. Many of the local start-ups have already grown into small- or mid-size companies. City officials are very supportive because start-up companies both create jobs and attract new talent.

INTERNATIONAL AND CONNECTED

Berlin is keen to keep attracting good researchers. “We have

INTERNATIONAL CREDENTIALS

BERLIN has a diverse population and attracts a lot of scientific investment.

8.1

Billion Euros

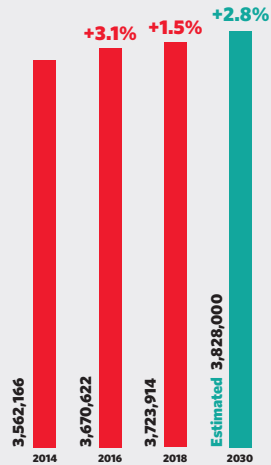
Total volume of basic funding for state universities and the Charité for the period 2018-2022

0.6

Billion Euros

Annual third-party funding received by the universities and the Charité

POPULATION GROWTH



190,802

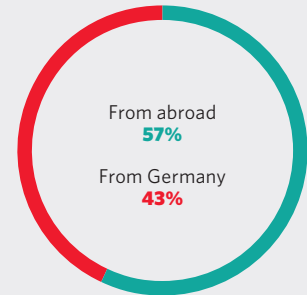
Students studying in Berlin's research institutions

48,000

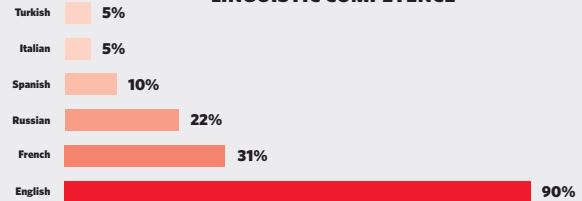
People work at the universities in Berlin, in addition to numerous employees at non-academic research institutions

IN FLOW

178,304 people came to Berlin in 2017



LINGUISTIC COMPETENCE



formed a new research alliance with all three major Berlin universities and the Charité," says Günter M. Ziegler, president of Freie Universität Berlin. "Together with our partners, we have established a growing tenure track programme that allows foreign researchers to plan their

future career." The alliance is also cooperating with the University of Oxford, which already involves more than 300 scientists.

Ziegler himself is an incomer to Berlin. Originally from Munich, he spent many years abroad before settling into his new home. "Not only

the city itself, but especially its scientific community has become very international. It is easy to become part of it," he says. Mastery of the German language is not a prerequisite for someone wanting a scientific career in Berlin. In most institutes, just as in many shops or markets, a decent command of English is sufficient. In one of the mathematics research groups at Freie Universität, there are ten people from ten different nations. And there are dual career services available to help the partner of a researcher taking a job in Berlin to find a job for themselves.

"What I cherish about working in Berlin, is that everything is in a constant state of development, and you can take part in shaping the future," says Ziegler. One distinctive feature is that science in Berlin is particularly collaborative, something he has

rarely experienced elsewhere. In part this is due to the geographical proximity of many different research institutes: one might study new types of concrete close to someone developing cancer therapies; or learn ancient history not far from astrophysics; or research neuroscience, or solar cells or aquatic ecology. Berlin has a rich and diverse research landscape. And then, as it is also a political capital, Berlin hosts the embassies of other nations — providing bureaucratic help and cultural exchanges. And should a researcher be so inclined, there is also the possibility to take part in providing political and scientific advice, and grow the sphere of influence even further. ■

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Freie Universität has formed an alliance with Berlin's other major universities and the Charité, says president Günter M. Ziegler.