



SÃO PAULO RESEARCH  
FOUNDATION

FAPESP 2012  
ANNUAL ACTIVITY REPORT



SÃO PAULO RESEARCH  
FOUNDATION

## FAPESP 2012 ANNUAL ACTIVITY REPORT

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FISCAL YEAR 2012

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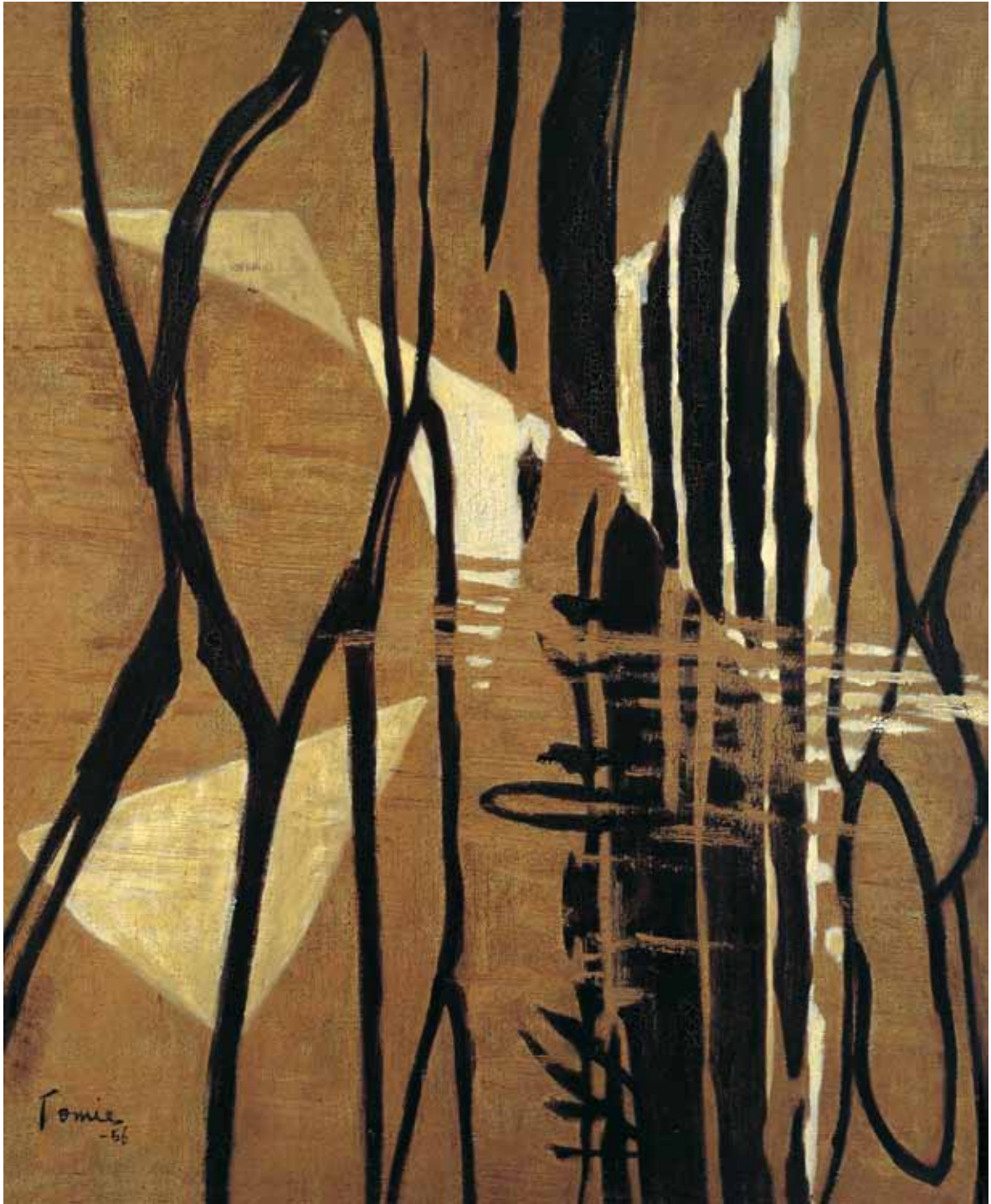
Carlos Henrique de Brito Cruz

ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTOR

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*Untitled*, 1956  
Oil on canvas  
60,5 x 75,5 cm  
Private collection





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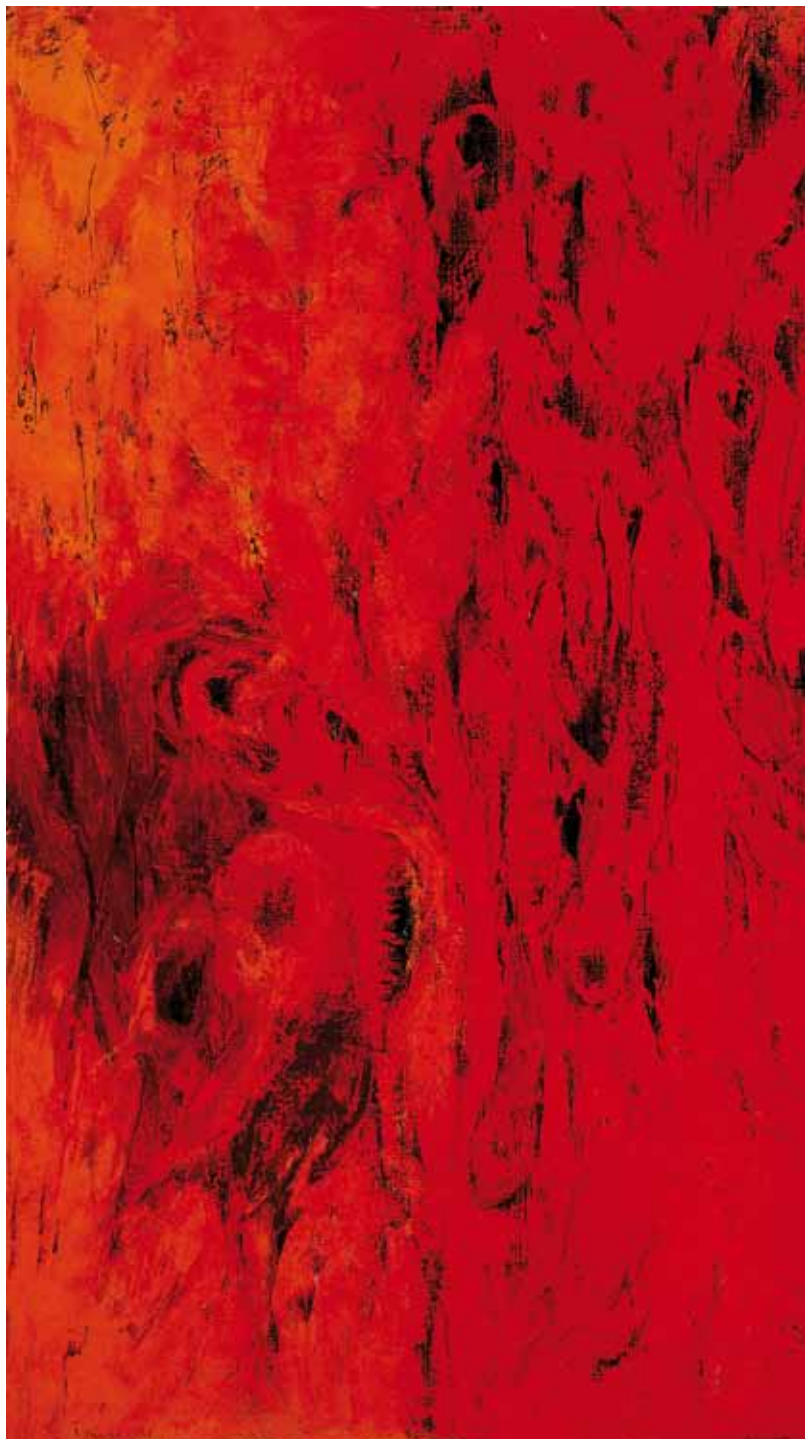
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*Untitled*, 1956  
Oil on canvas  
73,2 x 60 cm  
Museu de Arte Contemporânea da  
Universidade de São Paulo (USP),  
São Paulo, SP, Brazil



## INTRODUCTION

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### I

In 2012, FAPESP celebrated its 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary with several special academic activities: the production of two books, to be launched in 2013; the release of a special edition of *Pesquisa FAPESP* magazine, with articles chronicling 50 projects funded throughout the past half century that represent the Foundation's success in building scientific knowledge in all areas; intensification of efforts to sponsor seminars in key countries to encourage international relations with São Paulo scientists, with the aim of increasing the relevance and quality of research; and a formal ceremony at the upscale venue Sala São Paulo, which was attended by several state and federal authorities, including Governor Geraldo Alckmin, in addition to hundreds of researchers from São Paulo institutions.

The celebration was justified. FAPESP's Golden Jubilee events helped to explain to current and future generations of São Paulo researchers how the Foundation was conceived by its creators: São Paulo constitutionalists elected in 1946, particularly Lincoln Feliciano of the Social Democratic Party and Caio Prado Júnior of the Brazilian Communist Party.

Despite their divergent political visions, these individuals accepted and perfected a proposal to create a constitutional mechanism to support research. The proposal presented to them was drafted by Adriano Marchini and João Luiz Meiller of the Institute of Technological Research (IPT), with the collaboration of USP researchers and São Paulo research institutes. It was transformed into Article 123 of the São Paulo's Magna Carta, approved on July 9, 1947.

FAPESP's Golden Jubilee events helped to accent the action of the Governor Carlos Alberto de Carvalho Pinto who, on October 18, 1960, ratified law 5,918, which instituted FAPESP, and on May 23, 1962, the Foundation initiated its activities.



This report highlights FAPESP's original and intelligent conception; its innovative form of revenue generation, which still impresses foreign partners; and the excellent execution of its mission by the directors over the past 50 years, which have garnered and continue to garner significant results for São Paulo society and Brazil.

One of the most judicious guidelines implemented by the designers of FAPESP was to value basic and applied research equally. They understood that there is an inherent interdependence between the two types of research and that a project that at first seems to be merely a theoretical abstraction can, in just a few years, become the basis of practical applications that can benefit an enormous number of people.

To underscore this concept, FAPESP changed the classification of its funding objectives. Until 2011, the classification was as follows: Training Human for Resources (fellowships), Academic Research and Application-Driven Research. As explained on pages 25 to 27, the classification is now as follows: Advancing Knowledge, Application-Driven Research and Research Infrastructure.

The change reflects not only new nomenclature but also a regrouping of programs to facilitate a better understanding of which types of research are funded by FAPESP for visible application in the short and medium terms, which types promise to generate knowledge needed for the construction of future applications and which types are investments to guarantee the necessary infrastructure for the continuity of research of any nature.

Research and knowledge generation occur at their own pace, which is different from the instantaneousness of the world of finance and communication or the political cycles of elections, and even from the slightly longer time needed for production and investments. FAPESP's creators were clear about this reality when they conceived and structured the Foundation. One of the conditions that they established, and which has guaranteed FAPESP's success, is the predictability of its resources. This predictability gives the researchers whom FAPESP supports the opportunity to work at the appropriate pace and to trust that they can continue their projects until completion.

In this regard, the Research, Innovation and Dissemination Centers (RIDCs) are of particular importance. FAPESP created the CEPID program in 2000 to enable each center to operate for 11 years so that researchers' hypotheses could be duly tested and conclusions solidly founded. At this moment in the history of science, when the majority of leading countries are seeing their long-term projects deactivated because of budget issues, the RIDCs stand out.

Throughout 2012, FAPESP engaged in the intense, meticulous work at the second stage of the assessment of 44 proposals for prequalified RIDCs chosen from 90 proposed projects. The result was selection of the 17 new sites announced in 2013. Participants in the process included a contingent of 150 evaluators from Brazil and abroad, an international committee composed of 11 scientists and an internal committee.

The interdependence between basic and applied research is exemplified in the RIDCs, beginning with their designations; among their priorities are innovation, that is, the creation of new, usable products and processes for citizens, institutions and companies. As their name indicates, a RIDCs entails dissemination: informing society about its work and the public utility that it produces.

Compared to 2011, the FAPESP's income and the Foundation's expenditures grew, in 2012, in Brazilian reais, but decreased in \$ purchasing power parity (PPP) due to the exchange rate. In Brazilian reais, the FAPESP's income and expenditure grew 5.6% and 10.2% respectively. In \$ PPP, FAPESP's income was 559.44 million (-9.5%) and expenditure was 530.87 million (-5.5%). The contracting of new projects increased 6.9% reaching 13,311, and regular fellowships increased 13.4%, new projects in Research for Technological Innovation Programs 4.34% and new projects in Special Programs 8%. FAPESP relied on 8,976 peer reviewers, who provided 22,941 opinions in 2012.

The fields of knowledge that received the most resources were health, biology, engineering, human and social sciences, and agronomy and veterinary sciences, as described in more detail on page 11. Of the total expenditure on research funding, which FAPESP's creators wisely set at 95% of state tax revenue received, 42.2% went to regular grants and 35.6% to regular fellowships, with notable research fellowships abroad accounting for 32.8% of the total. Under Special



Programs (14.7% of the total), research infrastructure accounted for 10.6% of total outlays and 68.3% of each program's expenditures; this is presented on pages 30 and 37.

In addition to its existing Program for Innovative Research in Small Businesses (PIPE), Program to Support Research in Companies/Program for Innovative Research in Small Businesses (PAPPE-PIPE) and Research Partnership for Technological Innovation (PITE), FAPESP's relationship with the production sector was noteworthy in 2012. Agreements were signed with GlaxoSmithKline Brasil, BP Biocombustíveis, Peugeot Citroën do Brasil, and Boeing and Embraer. These new agreements join a portfolio that includes 10 contracts with Brazilian companies and three with foreign companies.

## II

It is also worth giving a special mention to FAPESP's work to prioritize the intensification of international relations with researchers and higher education and research institutions in the State of São Paulo. This policy can be easily explained by, and is well grounded in, FAPESP's desire to interact with other nations in an effort to increase exchange, which generates and broadens knowledge in all areas in which the exchange occurs. Furthermore, in the contemporary world, science is an activity that depends more and more on transborder cooperation efforts, particularly because much of the most important research is conducted internationally.

São Paulo scientific production has grown extraordinarily in absolute terms, but its impact in terms of publications and citations has not increased proportionally. This situation could change if São Paulo researchers work more with colleagues from other countries, especially researchers who are at the forefront of science and technology and co-author articles in prestigious journals.

In 2012, FAPESP organized two important events abroad to disseminate work that the scientists whom it supports had produced, with the emphasis on projects undertaken through international cooperation. The two events also aimed to increase collaboration between these FAPESP-funded scientists and higher-learning and research institutions in other nations. FAPESP Week 2012 was held

*Untitled*, 1965  
Oil on canvas  
156 x 117 cm  
Palácio Itamaraty  
Ministério das Relações  
Exteriores, Brasília, DF

in October in four cities in North America (Toronto; Cambridge; Washington, DC; and Morgantown), and Frontiers of Science was held in December in two Spanish cities (Salamanca and Madrid).

These symposia had major impacts both within scientific communities in Canada, the United States and Spain and in terms of news media in these countries, which increased the visibility of and knowledge about São Paulo State, FAPESP and its researchers in these three partner nations (148 articles were published in 73 foreign media outlets in 2012).

But FAPESP's internationalization efforts in 2012 were not limited to these events. Last year, the Foundation contracted 903 research fellowships abroad, 334% more than in 2011. The growth is explained in part by the creation of the Research Internships Abroad (BEPE) program. Most of the BEPE recipients went to the United States, Canada, Australia and European countries, including France, England, Spain, Portugal and Germany.

However, it is important to underscore that for FAPESP internationalization means not only sending Brazilians abroad but also bringing foreigners to Brazil and inviting Brazilians who have been living abroad for many years to return. FAPESP's post-doctoral fellowships, for example, have attracted many foreigners. In 2012, these fellowships represented 15% of the fellowships granted, with the majority pursuing studies in the areas of exact sciences, earth sciences and biological sciences. FAPESP also provided grants to 254 researchers visiting from abroad.

The São Paulo Schools of Advanced Sciences (SPSAS) offer short-term courses at São Paulo institutions in various areas of knowledge, led by world-renowned foreign scientists. Several schools have welcomed Nobel Laureates, who spent an average of two weeks with young São Paulo researchers. In 2012, FAPESP released two calls for proposals for SPSAS.

FAPESP created São Paulo Excellence Chairs (SPECs) in 2012 as a pilot program to establish collaborations between São Paulo institutions and high-level researchers who work outside the country. The researchers in this program remain employed by their institutions of origin but commit to staying in Brazil for

12 weeks per year for the duration of the five-year projects. They coordinate a group of fellows, including post-doctoral, doctoral and scientific initiation students. In 2012, two projects in the area of biology were selected.

Also in 2012, FAPESP signed 22 agreements with foreign foundations and international learning and research institutions, bringing the total number of FAPESP partnerships of this type to 61. During the year, FAPESP released 29 joint calls for proposals with agencies in other countries. In another example of robust international exchange in 2012, FAPESP was contacted by seven governmental and research institutions interested in establishing partnerships with FAPESP to support collaborative research between São Paulo researchers and their countries in varied areas.

Another chapter in FAPESP's internationalization is the "Brazilian Nature - Mystery and Destiny" exhibit, which initially was a partnership with the Berlin Botanical Museum. This exhibit shows the documentation of São Paulo flora by the naturalist Carl Friedrich Phillipp von Martius (1794-1868) compared with that produced by the BIOTA project. In 2012, the exhibit traveled to Heidelberg (Germany), Toronto (Canada), Cambridge (Massachusetts, U.S.), Columbus (Ohio, U.S.), Morgantown (West Virginia, U.S.), Salamanca (Spain) and Madrid (Spain).

FAPESP's international engagement culminated in an event that promoted a discussion of topics on the agenda of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), held in June 2012. The discussion was based on research conducted under the auspices of FAPESP's regular research programs, including BIOTA, BIOEN and Global Climate Change. Concomitantly to this event, FAPESP held a seminar for journalists from several Brazilian states and other Latin American countries for the capacity-building of news coverage of Rio+20. After Rio+20, FAPESP held the 2<sup>nd</sup> Joint Workshop of the BIOEN-BIOTA-Climate Change Programs - "The Future We Don't Want" - which brought together 149 researchers to evaluate the results and discuss the role of Brazilian scientists in the next international meetings on the environment and sustainability.

## III

The consequences of these activities are manifold. In 2012, FAPESP enjoyed broad exposure in general society, fulfilling part of the organization's mission to inform São Paulo taxpayers of the results of its activities using resources received. In 2012, some 914,000 people accessed FAPESP's Web portal 2.8 million times (3.3% more than in 2011), and 37,500 people accessed the home page in English 72,800 times (146% more than in 2011). Agência FAPESP's daily bulletin in Portuguese reached 101,661 subscribers (6.5% more than in 2011), and Agência FAPESP's English-language site received 251% more visits in comparison with 2011 (and reached 10,558 visits by the end of the year). In total, 10,075 stories about FAPESP and its activities appeared in media outlets around the country, 0.1% more than the previous record in 2011.

*Pesquisa FAPESP* magazine has published its 200<sup>th</sup> issue, has a circulation of 48,000 copies monthly, and has published two issues in English, two in French and one in Spanish, in addition to the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary commemorative issue in Portuguese and English. The magazine also established a partnership with Radio USP for a program transmitted weekly.

The Virtual Library, a repository of reference information on all of FAPESP's grants and fellowships (with 153,000 listings at the end of 2012), had roughly 2.2 million unique visits and 4.2 million total visits in 2012, double that of 2011. This significant increase is due largely to the implementation of new library pages, updating of the research system and enhancement of computer technology to optimize library functionality in browsers.

As part of scientific dissemination efforts, FAPESP organized 88 events and participated in four events sponsored by other organizations. The number of events organized by the internal team increased by 79% relative to 2011. In total, 11,600 people participated in the events, 5,390 of whom attended the events held at FAPESP's headquarters.

In conclusion, in 2012, FAPESP continued to help ensure, as it has for the past half century, that São Paulo has an outstanding position not only in Brazil but also internationally. Based on the volume of resources that it allocates to

research and development, São Paulo holds a position in science that is comparable to that of several other leading countries. The state's dominance in knowledge has become a competitive advantage for São Paulo and affords its citizens innumerable benefits.

#### IV

Since 2005, FAPESP's annual report has honored a celebrated São Paulo artist by selecting his or her work to illustrate the book. This year the artist is Tomie Ohtake, whose 100<sup>th</sup> birthday will be commemorated in November 2013.

Born in Kyoto, Japan, she traveled to Brazil to visit her brother when she was 23, settled in São Paulo and became one of the most important artists in Brazil.

Her body of work, comprising painting, engravings and sculptures, is recognized internationally as among the leading representations of contemporary abstractionism.

Celso Lafer  
FAPESP President





## THE INSTITUTION

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The São Paulo Research Foundation (FAPESP) is one of Brazil's leading funding agencies for scientific research. It supports research in all fields of knowledge through fellowships and research grants, in addition to other funding efforts for investigation, scientific exchange and dissemination of science and technology in the State of São Paulo.

FAPESP's financial support is guided by three clearly defined objectives: advancing knowledge, research for practical application and research infrastructure.

With a view to meeting these objectives, the Foundation offers fellowships and research grants to projects developed by researchers in the State of São Paulo, linked to public or private higher education and research institutions in all fields of knowledge. The fellowships and grants are contracted under the auspices of FAPESP's programs, which are distributed in three funding lines: the Regular Line (or Regular Program), Special Programs and Research Programs for Technological Innovation.

The Regular Line funds research projects and researcher training. Special Programs funds research infrastructure in the state and fosters expansion of new investigation areas. The Research Programs for Technological Innovation supports research projects focused on applications, often times developed in small companies or in collaboration between universities, institutes and companies or public policy management institutions.

Under the São Paulo State Constitution, one percent of all state tax revenue (excluding the percentage transferred to municipalities) is appropriated to fulfill FAPESP's established mission.



## MANAGEMENT

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Under the State Constitution, FAPESP is an autonomous entity. A Board of Trustees and an Executive Board manage the Foundation. The Board of Trustees is responsible for setting the Foundation's general guidelines and making the larger scientific, administrative and patrimonial policy decisions. The Board is formed by 12 trustees who serve six-year terms. Six of the trustees are appointed by the governor and remainder are appointed by the governor based on a the three-fold list of nominees, all of whom nominated by public or private higher education and research institutions in the State of São Paulo. The president and vice-president of the board are appointed by the governor also based on a three-fold list prepared by the Board of Trustees and its members.

### BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The president of FAPESP also presides over the Board of Trustees and is the legal representative of the Foundation.

#### **Composition of the Board of Trustees on December 2012**

Celso Lafer (president)

Eduardo Moacyr Krieger (vice-president)

Alejandro Szanto de Toledo (beginning March 27, 2012)

Fernando Ferreira Costa (beginning June 29, 2012)

Herman Jacobus Cornelis Voorwald

Horacio Lafer Piva

João Grandino Rodas (beginning March 27, 2012)

José de Souza Martins

Luiz Gonzaga de Mello Belluzzo

Maria José Soares Mendes Giannini

Suely Vilela

Yoshiaki Nakano

The following trustees finished their terms during 2012: José Tadeu Jorge (ending June 28, 2012), Sedi Hirano and Vahan Agopyan (both ending March 27, 2012).

## EXECUTIVE BOARD

The Foundation's Executive Board constitutes FAPESP's executive directorship. It is formed by the Chair, the Scientific Director and the Administrative Director, who serve three-year terms. All directors are appointed by the Governor based on a three-fold list compiled by the Board of Trustees.

### **Members of Fapesp's Executive Board in December 2012**

José Arana Varela (Chief Executive) – beginning February 10, 2012

Carlos Henrique de Brito Cruz (Scientific Director)

Joaquim José de Camargo Engler (Administrative Director)

## INCOME AND EXPENDITURES IN 2012

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In 2012, the FAPESP's income totaled \$ PPP 559.44 million. This sum refers to resources transferred by State Treasury (81.93%) and other revenue sources (18.07%), such as working capital and income from agreements signed with federal and state agencies, companies and other Brazilian and foreign institutions interested in supporting collaborative research on themes of common interest.

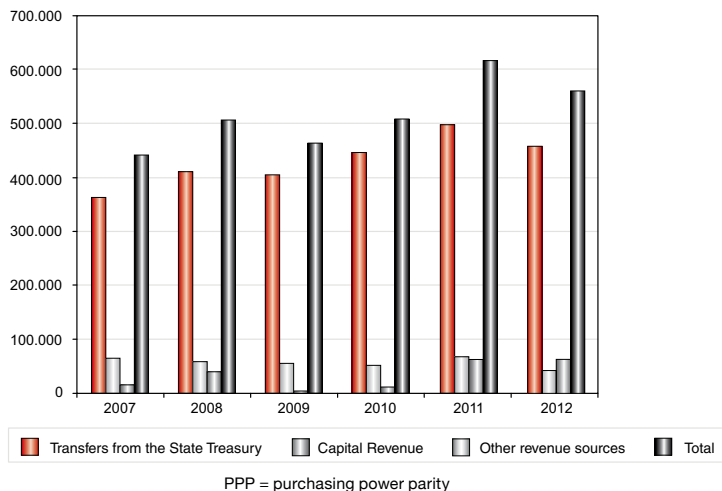
By law, FAPESP must maintain profitable assets for investment in research, complementing the resources received from the State Treasury. Funding outlays during the 2012 fiscal year reached \$ PPP 559.44 million, some \$ PPP 530.87 million of which allocated to research funding. In the 2007-2012 period, FAPESP's income grew 26.89% and outlays expanded by 38.57%.

The Foundation funds research in all fields of knowledge, but Health is the area that traditionally receives the highest volume of resources because it concentrates a large number of researchers in São Paulo State. In 2012, health-oriented research projects received \$ PPP 158.13 million, the equivalent of 29.79% of FAPESP's total outlays. The other areas that traditionally receive the most resources are: Biology (17.11%), Engineering (10.59%), Human and Social Sciences (10.40%) and Agronomy and Veterinary Sciences (9.41%). Although not among the areas receiving the largest allocations, Science and Computer Engineering saw a 58.11% increase in FAPESP funding.

Considering the institutional affiliation of researchers, the largest volume of funding also went to universities that concentrate research groups in these areas. Therefore, 47.78% of the resources disbursed in 2012 went to projects coordinated by researchers at Universidade de São Paulo (USP). Another 13.86% went to researcher projects at Universidade Estadual Paulista (Unesp), 13.18% to projects at Universidade Estadual de Campinas (Unicamp) and 13.13% to the projects of federal institutions in São Paulo State.

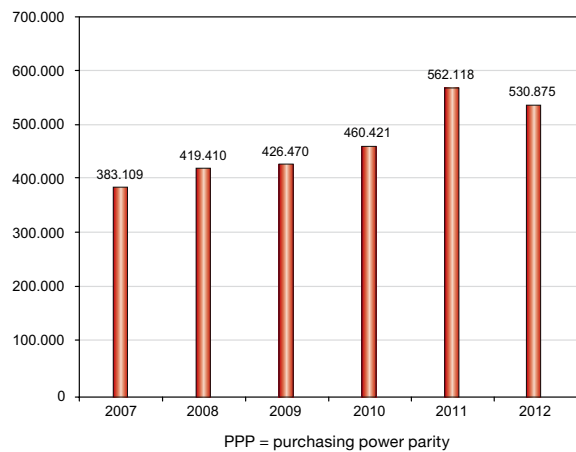
### EVOLUTION OF FAPESP INCOME IN THE 2007 – 2012 PERIOD

(IN MILLION OF \$ PPP)



### EVOLUTION OF FAPESP EXPENDITURES IN THE 2007 – 2012 PERIOD

(IN MILLION OF \$ PPP)





*Untitled*, 1969  
Oil on canvas  
135 x 135 cm  
Pinacoteca do Estado de São Paulo,  
São Paulo, SP, Brazil





*Untitled*, 1977  
Oil on canvas  
200 x 200 cm  
Private collection

## EXPENDITURES BY FUNDING OBJECTIVE

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FAPESP believes that advancing human knowledge generates benefits for the progress of humanity. With this in mind, the Foundation has decided to revise the manner in which our funding programs are classified.

Recognizing the difficulty in determining a clear distinction between application-driven research and research for potential application, in 2012 FAPESP began to classify its programs in the following categories: Advancing Knowledge, Application-Driven Research and Research Infrastructure.

The change reflects not only new nomenclature, but also, a regrouping of programs to facilitate better understanding about which type of research FAPESP funds for visible application in the short and medium terms, which to generate the knowledge needed for construction of future applications and which are investments to guarantee the necessary infrastructure for the continuity of research of any nature.

Supporting Advancing Knowledge encompasses programs that train human resources and foster academic research, including fellowships and regular research grants.

Supporting Application-Driven Research focuses on programs that serve economic and social interests, be it through innovative research in small companies, the partnership between companies and universities for joint development of relevant knowledge for companies, or studies that are the basis of formulation of public policies.

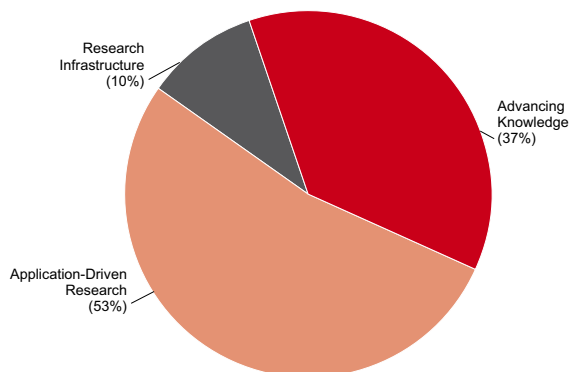
Supporting Research Infrastructure includes resource outlays to obtain the needed infrastructure for the continuity of research in the State of São Paulo, such as recuperating, modernizing or equipping laboratories and updating the library archives of higher education and research institutions, in addition to guaranteeing

rapid internet access to researchers. This is precisely the Special Programs for Support to Research Infrastructure.

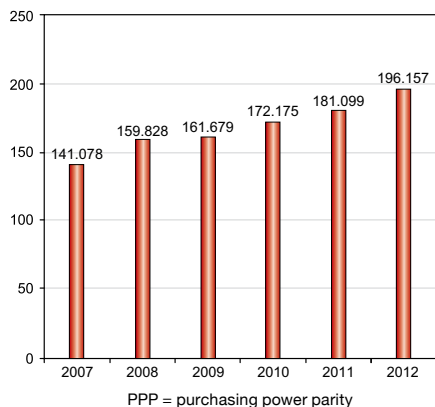
In 2012, the expenditure by funding objective was distributed in the following manner:

- Advancing Knowledge: \$ PPP 196.15 million (37%)
- Application-Driven Research: \$ PPP 280.04 million (53%)
- Research Infrastructure: \$ PPP 54.67 million (10%)

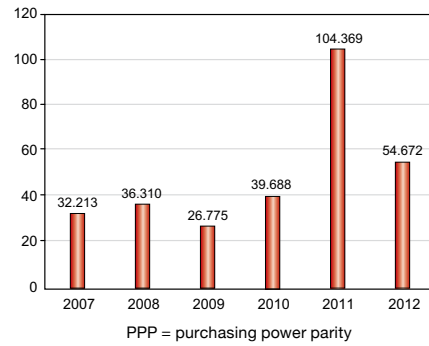
#### CLASSIFICATION OF FAPESP EXPENDITURES IN 2012 BY FUNDING OBJECTIVE



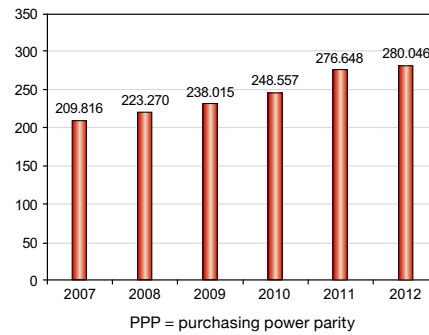
#### EVOLUTION OF FAPESP EXPENDITURES ON ADVANCING KNOWLEDGE – 2007-2012 PERIOD (IN MILLIONS OF \$ PPP PER YEAR)



EVOLUTION OF FAPESP EXPENDITURES ON RESEARCH INFRASTRUCTURE – 2007-2012 PERIOD  
(IN MILLIONS OF \$ PPP PER YEAR)



EVOLUTION OF FAPESP EXPENDITURES ON APPLICATION-DRIVEN RESEARCH – 2007-2012 PERIOD  
(IN MILLIONS OF \$ PPP PER YEAR)



On pages 28 and 29

*Untitled*, 1987  
Acrylic on canvas  
70 x 140 cm  
Private collection





## EXPENDITURES BY FUNDING LINE

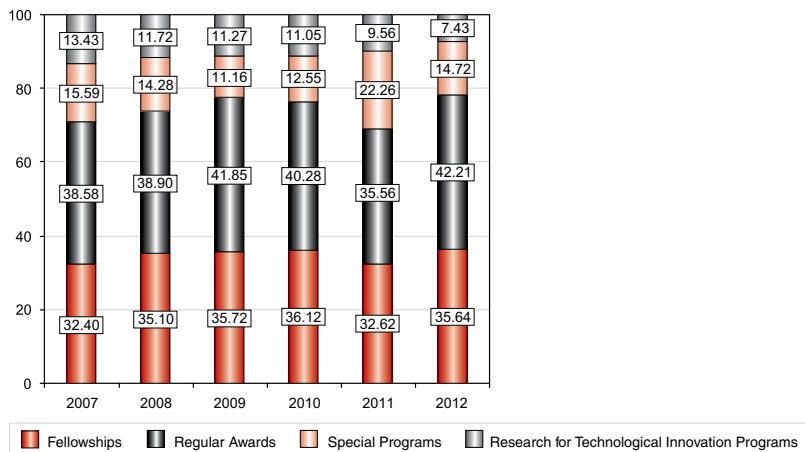
FAPESP classifies research projects into three Funding Lines: Regular Research Programs, Special Programs and Research for Technological Innovation Programs.

Regular Programs meet the spontaneous demands of researchers and are the Foundation's traditional and permanent funding lines. Special Programs are focused on fostering research in fundamental areas and overcoming deficiencies in the São Paulo State Science and Technology System. Research for Technological Innovation Programs funds projects that have the potential to develop new technologies or that contribute to formulation of public policies.

In 2012, expenditures by funding line were distributed in the following manner:

- Regular Fellowships: \$ PPP 189.18 million (35.64%).
- Regular Research Grants: \$ PPP 224.11 million (42.21%).
- Special Programs: \$ PPP 78.13 million (14.72%).
- Research for Technological Innovation Programs: R\$ 39.44 million (7.43%).

### PERCENTAGE OF FAPESP EXPENDITURES BY FUNDING LINE 2007-2012 PERIOD



In 2011, the following programs were in effect under the respective funding lines:

## REGULAR RESEARCH

### Fellowships

#### Brazil

*Scientific and/or Technological Initiation*

*Master's*

*Doctorate*

*Direct Doctorate*

*Post-Doctorate*

#### Abroad

*Research*

*New Frontiers*

*Research Internships Abroad (BEPE)*

### Regular Research Grants

*Research Project Grants*

*Regular Research Grants*

*Thematic Projects*

*Visiting Researcher Program*

*Organization of Scientific or Technological Meetings*

*São Paulo School of Advanced Sciences (SPSAS)*

*Participation in Scientific or Technological Meeting*

*Scientific Publications*

*Equipment Repair*

## SPECIAL PROGRAMS

Young Investigators Awards

Inter-institutional Cooperation in Brain Research (CINAPCE)

Public Education

Scientific Journalism (Mídia Ciência/ Science Media)

São Paulo Excellence Chairs (SPEC)

Training Human Resources for Research (Technical Capacity-Building)



## Program for Research Infrastructure

*Research Infrastructure*

*ANSP Network*

*FAP-Livros Book Program*

*Multiuser Equipment (EMU) Program*

*Technical Reserves Institutional*

*Research Infrastructure*

*Technical Reserves for ANSP Network*

*Technical Reserves for Program Coordination*

## RESEARCH FOR TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION PROGRAMS

### BIOTA-FAPESP Program

FAPESP Program for Research on Bioenergy (BIOEN)

FAPESP Research Program on Global Climate Change (RPGCC)

Research, Innovation and Dissemination Centers (RIDC)

Information Technology for Advanced Internet Development Program (TIDIA)

Public Policy Research

*Public Policies for the National Health Care System (PP-SUS)*

Programs for Research in Small Business

*Innovative Research in Small Businesses (PIPE)*

*Small Business Research (PIPE Fase3:PAPPE/Finep)*

Partnership for Technological Innovation

*Research Partnership for Technological Innovation (PITE)*

*Research Partnership for Technological Innovation- SUS (PITE-SUS)*

Program for Support of Intellectual Property (PAPI/NUPLITEC).

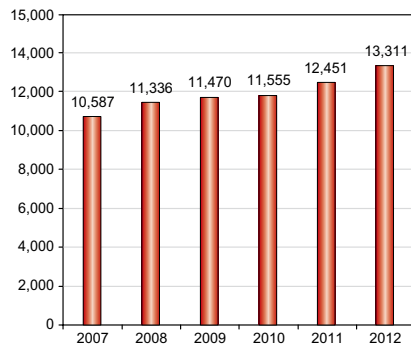
## NUMBER OF PROJECTS CONTRACTED

In 2012, FAPESP signed 13,311 new contracts for research projects under all funding lines, 6.91% more than in 2011.

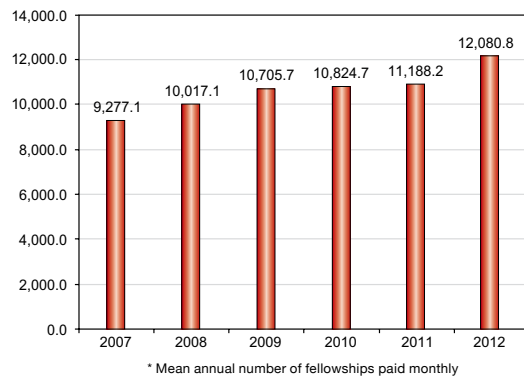
- Fellowships: 7,601
- Regular Research Grants: 4,292
- Special Programs: 1,227
- Research for Technological Innovation Programs: 191

In 2012, the average number of active fellowships grew 8%, leaping from 11,188 in 2011 to an average 12,080. This number refers to the average number fellowships contracted during the year and in previous years, but are still being granted. The data are presented as an average of monthly payments throughout year.

#### EVOLUTION OF THE NUMBER OF PROJECTS FAPESP'S CONTRACTED – 2007-2012 PERIOD



#### EVOLUTION OF THE NUMBER OF ACTIVE FELLOWSHIPS \* – 2007-2012 PERIOD

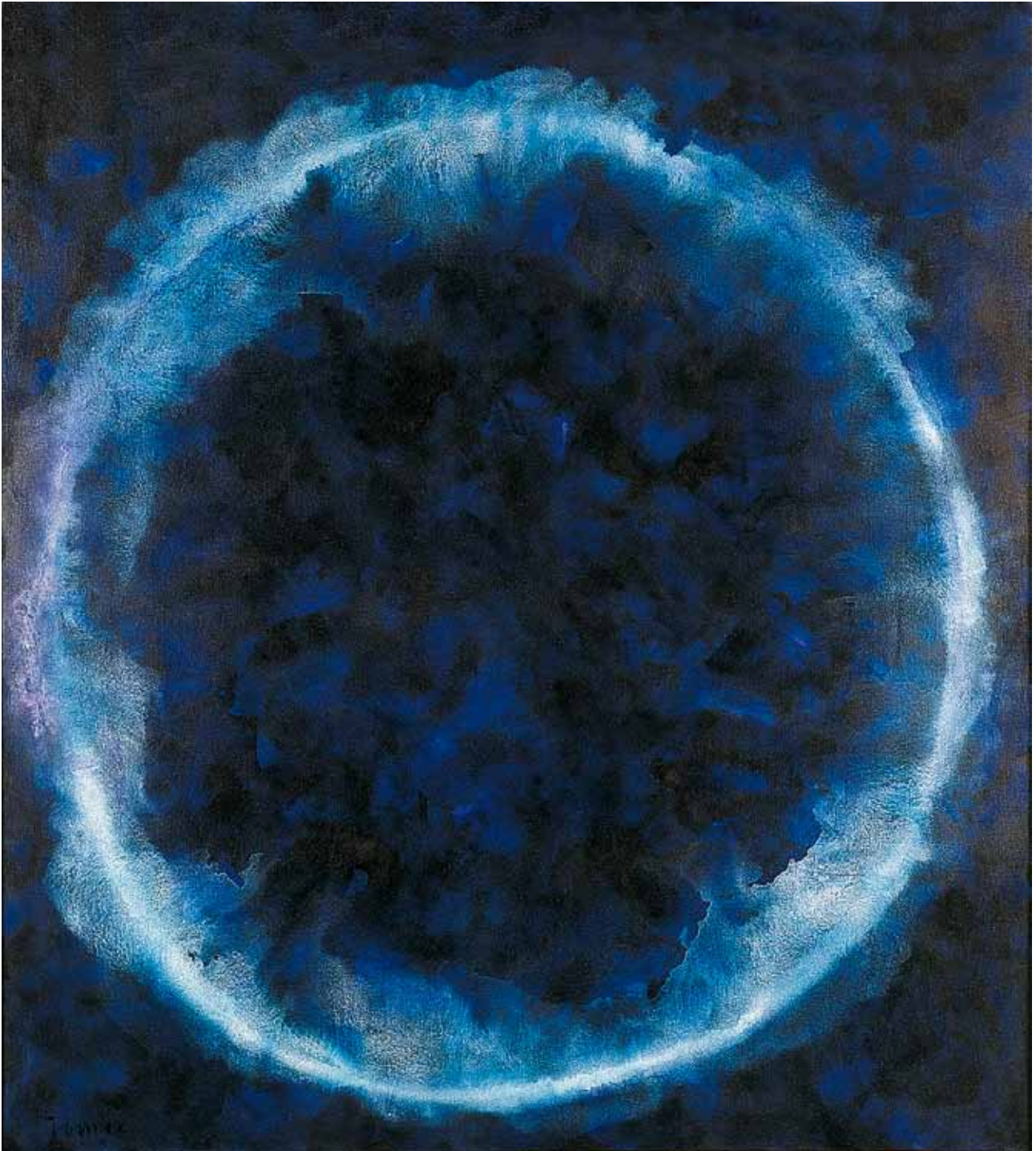


On pages 34 and 35

*Untitled*, 1993  
Acrylic on canvas  
100 x 180 cm  
Private collection







## OVERVIEW OF FAPESP ACTIVITIES IN 2012

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### SUMMARY OF 2012

Income: \$ PPP 559.44 million.

Expenditure with funding: \$ PPP 530.87 million.

Expenditure by funding objective:

Advancing Knowledge: \$ PPP 196.15 million (37.0%).

Research Infrastructure: \$ PPP 54.67 million (10%).

Application-driven research: \$ PPP 280.04 million (53.0%).

Expenditure by funding line:

Regular Line: \$ PPP 413.29 million (77.85%).

Fellowships: \$ PPP 189.18 million (35.64%).

Regular Grants: \$ PPP 224.11 million (42.21%).

Special Programs: \$ PPP 78.13 million (14.72%).

Research Programs for Technological Innovation: \$ PPP 39.44 million (7.43%).

The outlays pertain to the expenditures with projects contracted in 2012 and in previous years that are still active. New projects refer solely to those contracted in 2012.

Number of New Projects Contracted in 2012:

Fellowships: 7,601 (57.10%).

Regular Research Grants: 4,292 (32.24%).

Special Programs: 1,227 (9.21%).

Research Programs for Technological Innovation: 191 (1.43%).

In 2012, the advancing knowledge program received 8.31% more funding than in 2011 and expenditures to support application-driven research increased by 1.22% over the previous year. Expenditure on fellowships increased by 3.45%, while funding allocated to regular research grants expanded 12.41%. FAPESP's

*Untitled*, 1989  
Acrylic on canvas  
180,5 x 170,5 cm  
Museu de Arte Moderna de  
São Paulo, São Paulo, SP, Brazil

new contracts in 2012 saw a 13.45% expansion in fellowships, an 8.01% increase in projects under the Special Programs rubric and 4.37% rise in new projects under the Research for Technological Innovation Program.

Every year, FAPESP broadens its efforts to increase the Foundation's global visibility and cultivate interest among foreign researchers in the science conducted in Brazil, especially São Paulo. This internationalization process has been undertaken in different manners: by fostering international exchange of researchers; by forging international scientific cooperation agreements with foundations, higher education institutions, research institutions and companies; and dissemination of scientific discovery in events abroad – in partnership with the organizations with which FAPESP has cooperation agreement – or through foreign media.

In 2012, foreigners represented 15% of the post-doctoral fellows in the country, while Brazilian recipients of Research Internships Abroad (BEPE) awards chose the following countries as their top destinations: the United States, Canada, Australia, France, England, Spain, Portugal and Germany. During the year 2012, FAPESP signed 22 international scientific cooperation agreements, 7 more than in 2011, reaching a total of 65 active partnerships in the year with 14 countries: Germany, Argentina, Australia, Canada, Denmark, the United States, Spain, Finland, France, the Netherlands, Israel, Mexico, the United Kingdom and Switzerland.

The Foundation also gave incentive to scientific exchange with 903 study abroad fellowships, some 717 of which under the Research Internships Abroad (BEPE) line. FAPESP's international visibility was also increased through events in two strategic regions: North America and Europe. *FAPESP Week North America* was held from October 17-24, 2012 in four symposiums at the University of Toronto, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), at the Brazil Institute, linked to the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars in Washington D.C., at the University of West Virginia. *Fronteras de la Ciencia* (Frontiers of Science) was held in Salamanca and Madrid (Spain) in partnership with University of Salamanca and Casa do Brasil from December 10-14, 2012.



*Untitled*, 1994  
Acrylic on canvas  
170 x 170 cm  
Private collection

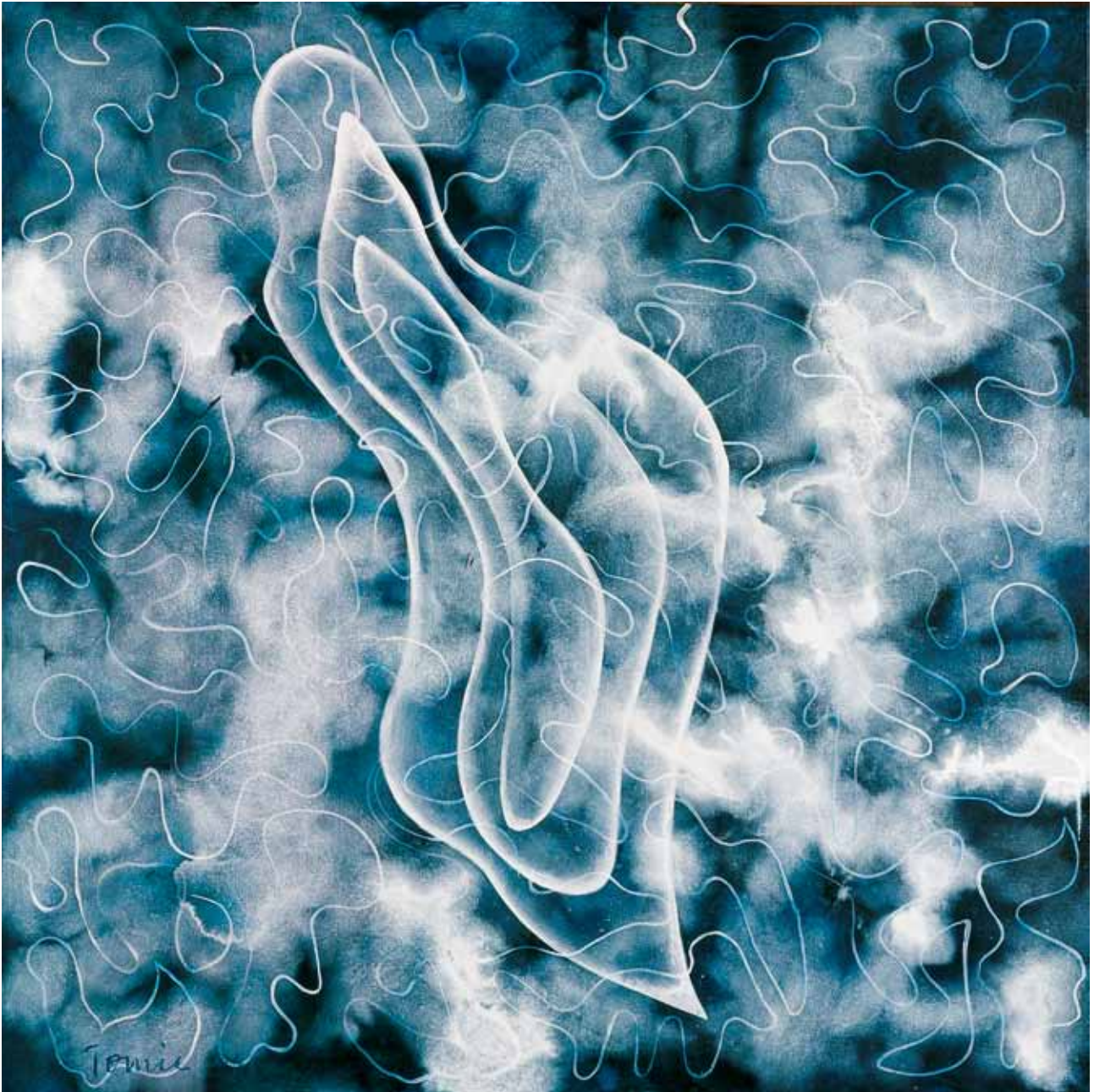


The *Brazilian Nature – Mystery and Destiny* exhibition was taken to each of the locations that hosted FAPESP events in the United States, Canada and Spain and also for the Museum of the University of Heidelberg and the library of the Catholic University of Eichstätt-Ingolstadt, both in Germany. The exhibit is the result of partnership between FAPESP and the Berlin Botanical Museum on the documentation work of German naturalist Carl Friedrich Phillip von Martius, collected in the book *Flora Brasiliensis*. Some 171 years after publication of the first volume of the book, it remains the most complete study of Brazilian flora. These events were part of the cycle of commemorations of FAPESP's Golden Jubilee on May 23.

FAPESP's internationalization efforts also included the visits of 7 delegations, comprised of representatives of 95 universities, foundations, private sector entities and government agencies linked to science and technology, to its São Paulo headquarters. The delegations came from countries - including Canada, Austria, France, Germany, Switzerland and South Africa, interested in eyeing opportunities for scientific cooperation.

These and other initiatives resulted in greater exposure in international media: 203 articles in 127 news outlets, including *Nature*, *Financial Times*, *Times Higher Education* and *El País*, among others. In Brazilian media, FAPESP garnered approximately 10,000 positive mentions. Some actions contributed to bring Brazilian and foreign journalists closer to official FAPESP sources, such as the Rio+20 Journalism in Debate," a preparation for the journalistic coverage of the "Rio+20", the "Workshop on Science in Media," in addition to events to honor journalist Alberto Dines, among others.

The growing interest in FAPESP's activities can be observed by the notable increase in the audience at its public events – more 11,000 people – by the credibility of *Pesquisa FAPESP* magazine, which released its 200<sup>th</sup> edition with a circulation of 48,000; by Portal FAPESP, which has almost 3 million accesses annually; by *Agência FAPESP*, with more than 100,000 subscribers; in addition to the expressive visibility in the scientific community afforded by the information indexed in the Documentation and Information Center.



*Untitled*, 1995  
Acrylic on canvas  
150 x 150 cm  
Private collection



*Untitled*, 2004  
Auditório Ibirapuera  
São Paulo, SP  
Steel profiles and sheets of plasterboard  
8 x 25 x 15 m

*Untitled*, 1990  
Auditório do Memorial da América Latina  
São Paulo, SP  
Tapestry  
70 m

Photos: Nelson Kon

## EDITORIAL PRODUCTION

### COORDINATION

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### TRANSLATION

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### REVISION

Nature Publishing Group Language Editing

### GRAPHIC DESIGN

Hélio de Almeida and Thereza Almeida

### ILUSTRATIONS, FINAL LAYOUT AND ARTWORK

Tânia Maria | acome

### PRINTING AND FINALIZATION

Pancrom

### CIRCULATION

2,000 copies



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Secretaria de Desenvolvimento  
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