



ANNUAL ACTIVITY  
REPORT



2010

SÃO PAULO  
RESEARCH FOUNDATION

ANNUAL  
ACTIVITY REPORT  
 **FAPESP**  
2010

FISCAL YEAR 2010

Governor of the State of São Paulo  
José Serra (up to April 2, 2010)  
Alberto Goldman (as of April 2, 2010)

São Paulo State Secretary of Higher Education  
Carlos Vogt

São Paulo Research Foundation (FAPESP)

Celso Lafer  
*President*

José Arana Varela (up to July 23, 2010)  
Eduardo Moacyr Krieger (as of November 30, 2010)  
*Vice-President*

Board of Trustees  
Celso Lafer  
Eduardo Moacyr Krieger  
Herman Jacobus Cornelis Voorwald  
Horacio Lafer Piva  
José Arana Varela (up to July 23, 2010)  
José de Souza Martins  
José Tadeu Jorge  
Luiz Gonzaga de Mello Belluzzo  
Maria José Soares Mendes Giannini (as of July 23, 2010)  
Sedi Hirano  
Suely Vilela Sampaio  
Vahan Agopyan  
Yoshiaki Nakano

Executive Board

Ricardo Renzo Brentani  
*Chief Executive*

Carlos Henrique de Brito Cruz  
*Scientific Director*

Joaquim José de Camargo Engler  
*Administrative Director*

FISCAL YEAR 2011

Governor of the State of São Paulo  
Geraldo Alckmin

Secretary for Economic Development, Science, and Technology  
Guilherme Afif Domingos (until April 26, 2011)  
Paulo Alexandre Barbosa (from May 2, 2011)

São Paulo Research Foundation (FAPESP)

Celso Lafer  
*President*

Eduardo Moacyr Krieger  
*Vice-President*

Board of Trustees  
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Suely Vilela Sampaio  
Vahan Agopyan  
Yoshiaki Nakano

Executive Board

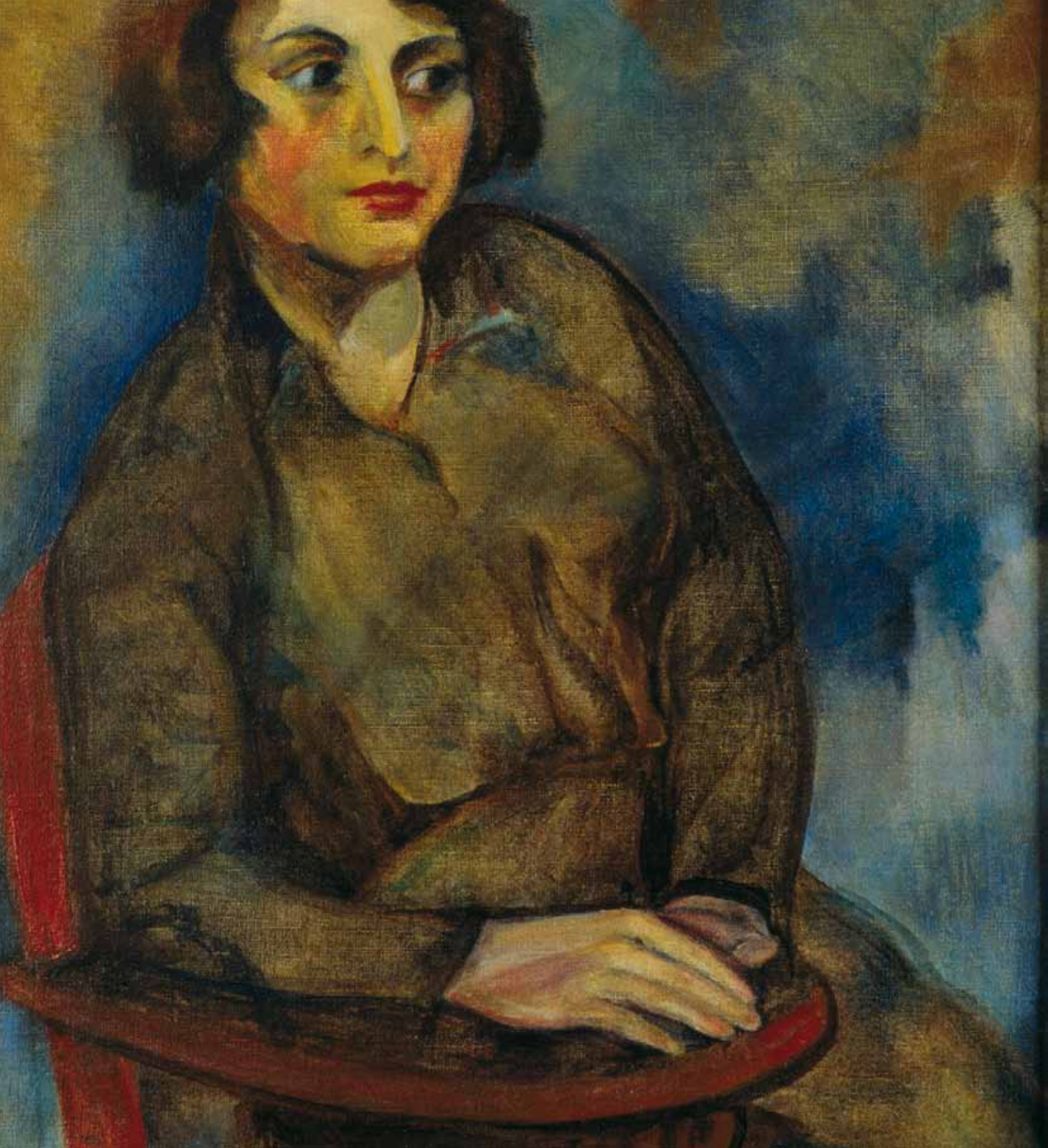
Ricardo Renzo Brentani  
*Chief Executive*

Carlos Henrique de Brito Cruz  
*Scientific Director*

Joaquim José de Camargo Engler  
*Administrative Director*

*The Chinese girl*, 1921/22  
Oil on canvas  
100 × 77,3 cm  
Private collection,  
Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brazil





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ACTIVITY REPORT  
 **FAPESP**  
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*The Russian student*, 1915

Oil on canvas

76 × 61 cm

Institute of Brazilian Studies,  
Universidade de São Paulo (USP),  
Mario de Andrade Collection,  
São Paulo, SP, Brazil



## INTRODUCTION

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I

October 18, 2010, marks the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the signing of Law 5.918 by the Governor of São Paulo, Carlos Alberto de Carvalho Pinto. That law created FAPESP and is regulated by Decree nº 40.132, issued on May 23, 1962, when the Foundation began its activities. We are therefore in full celebration of our 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary, a celebration that will culminate next year. The publication of the present report is part of that celebration.

It should be borne in mind that, within Brazil, the state of São Paulo was a pioneer in recognizing the vital role that scientific and technological research plays, as public policy. At the 1946 meeting of the São Paulo State Constitutional Assembly, scientists from the state presented a proposal for the creation of a constitutional provision for the support of research.

The proposal was drafted by Adriano Marchini and João Luiz Meiller, affiliated with the *Instituto de Pesquisas Tecnológicas do Estado de São Paulo* (IPT, São Paulo State Technological Research Institute), in collaboration with researchers affiliated with the *Universidade de São Paulo* (USP, University of São Paulo) and those working at research institutes within the state.

However, concern with the issue of research funding has even earlier origins in the state. A rough draft for the movement was created when scientists working in the state were called upon to cooperate in the war effort in Brazil, in 1942. Those scientists demonstrated their competence to solve technical and scientific issues of importance to the national defense.

Under the leadership of then-USP President Jorge Americano, the community received support from the industry sector, the trade sector, the state government, and the federal government, as well as from citizens, for the creation of the *Fundos Universitários de Pesquisa para a Defesa Nacional* (FUP, University Research Fund for National Defense).

The initiative of the scientists to propose the creation of a foundation for research support for the 1947 São Paulo State Constitution had the support

*Interior in Monaco*, 1925

Oil on canvas

73 × 60 cm

BM&FBOVESPA Collection,

São Paulo, SP, Brazil

of state assembly members, including state representatives Lincoln Feliciano, member of the *Partido Social Democrático* (PSD, Social Democratic Party), and Caio Prado Júnior, member of the *Partido Comunista Brasileiro* (PCB, Brazilian Communist Party), who overcame partisan differences in the public interest. The initiative was incorporated into the 1947 São Paulo State Constitution, adopted on July 9, 1947. Article 123 of the Constitution ruled that a foundation was to be created for that purpose, stating that “as income of its private administration, no less than one half of one percent of the total ordinary income” of the state was to be allocated to the foundation.

Therefore, as jurist Miguel Reale stated, “scientific research became a *primary duty of the State* [emphasis in the original], and the idea of creating an autonomous foundation – beginning with the allocation of the necessary resources, in order to effectively guarantee that scientific research remained up-to-date – was inspired.”

The state of São Paulo remained aware of the major role that science and technological research plays in a society, and the importance of that role actually increased in the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century – so much so that the 1989 State Constitutional Assembly increased the allocation to the foundation (then already known as FAPESP), from one half of one percent to one percent of the total ordinary income of the state, which explicitly meant that technology was incorporated into the FAPESP mission.

In 2010, the transfers from the São Paulo state treasury to FAPESP, in accordance with the aforementioned constitutional provision, amounted 484.36 million in \$ purchasing power parity (PPP), all of which was allocated to research funding through scholarships and grants. In addition to the transfers from the treasury, FAPESP received \$ PPP 67.62 million from other sources. Therefore, the total FAPESP income in 2010 was over \$ PPP 552 million, of which \$ PPP 500.62 million were allocated to research support, the *raison d'être* of the Foundation. Of the remainder, 4.79% was allocated to cover operating expenses and 0.56% was allocated to investments in the Foundation, the balance of the fiscal year having been incorporated into the assets of the Foundation, which annually supplement the transfers from the treasury in order to allow FAPESP to perform its end-activity.

Of the total amount invested in research, 36% was allocated to the development for human resources for research, 56% was allocated to the support for academic research in which the themes are freely chosen by the researcher, and 8% was allocated to the support for application-driven research, in which FAPESP specifies sectors by theme. In 2010, FAPESP approved 11,155 new research projects, and the average number of active scholarships was 10,824. Both figures are new records in the history of the institution.

The administration of FAPESP is guided by the basic principles of good governance. In keeping with the requirements of the principle of impartiality, all projects and requests for scholarships are analyzed, and their approval is strictly based on scientific merit, in accordance with the criteria of the internationally established system of impartial peer review.

In keeping with the requirements of the principle of efficiency, FAPESP gets results with a minimum of expenditures in terms of administrative costs, which, in accordance with FAPESP regulations, do not exceed 5% of the total budget.

In keeping with the requirements of the principle of transparency, the present report is published, and, throughout the year, information regarding what is done with state money is made available, through various media sources, to state taxpayers and to Brazilian society as a whole.

In the state of São Paulo and elsewhere, FAPESP provides funding for research in all fields of human knowledge. In 2010, medical research accounted for 27.60% of the total expenditures. Research in the fields of biology, engineering, the humanities/social sciences, and agronomy/veterinary medicine accounted for 15.84%, 11.28%, 9.36%, and 9.25%, respectively. Medicine is one of the most traditional fields of research in the state of São Paulo. Therefore, medical research has historically accounted for the highest proportion of proposals submitted to and approved by FAPESP. Medical research also naturally involves higher costs.

Researchers affiliated with any of the institutions of higher education and research in the state of São Paulo can also benefit from FAPESP funding. In 2010, as has traditionally occurred, the largest volume of resources (45.71%) was allocated to projects developed by researchers affiliated with the Universidade de São



Paulo (USP). Projects developed by researchers affiliated with the Universidade Estadual de Campinas (UNICAMP) and Universidade Estadual Paulista (UNESP) accounted for 14.47% and 13.40%, respectively, of the total expenditures.

In 2010, FAPESP continued to pursue its policy of promoting the international exchange of researchers and knowledge. In the era of globalization, in which the world has become increasingly integrated, such an exchange is imperative for the progress of science in every country. In this context, the number of visiting researchers who come from abroad with support from FAPESP has increased, from 177 in 2006 to 205 in 2010.

In 2010, FAPESP signed three new international agreements with education and research entities in the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, and Argentina, thereby broadening the scope of its international relationships. This greater openness to the world is also evidenced by the growing interest of media sources from other countries in FAPESP activities, which have been the object of news reports published or broadcast abroad.

## II

In 2010 and 2011, when the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of FAPESP will naturally lead to deeper reflection on the significance of its contribution to the state of São Paulo and the country, FAPESP continues to focus on the challenges that lie ahead.

The Foundation has changed the paradigms of scientific research in Brazil. The concept behind FAPESP, as originally developed by its visionary creators, was so far ahead of its time that it remains perfectly suited for the needs of today.

It is clear, however, that the social, economic, and environmental situation of the state of São Paulo, of Brazil, and of the world today is very different from what it was half a century ago. The current challenges are so great and the consequences of any errors of assessment are so profound that it is no longer possible to perform any human activity without an overriding concern with sustainability.

The sustainability of FAPESP as an institution is guaranteed by the intelligent and innovative way in which the members of the 1947 state constituent assembly, as well as Governor Carvalho Pinto and his group, conceived it.

*Woman from Pará*, 1927  
Oil on canvas  
80 × 65 cm  
Private collection,  
São Paulo, SP, Brazil

However, it will obviously be insufficient if the various environments of which the Foundation is part are not sustainable. In order to meet at least some of these challenges, the Foundation establishes its priorities.

If cutting-edge scientific research is to remain sustainable in Brazil, it is essential to have qualified human resources, comparable to those found in any international center. This is why more than one third of the FAPESP budget (36% in 2010) was allocated to the development of human resources for research, from the Young Researcher level to the postdoctoral level, both in Brazil and abroad.

The growing interdependence of countries in scientific production has led FAPESP to encourage the visit of leading researchers in the various fields of human knowledge in order to speak to young researchers during short courses supported by the São Paulo School of Advanced Science funding mechanism, with the objective of transforming the state of São Paulo into a pole of attraction for globally competitive scientific talent.

Because the resources available in order to meet all of the legitimate needs and fulfill the aspirations of the vibrant scientific community in the state of São Paulo are inescapably limited, FAPESP efforts to maintain sustainability include the maximization of those resources. Therefore, the Multi-User Equipment Program - EMU – has received special attention from FAPESP. In 2010, 92 new projects were awarded under the EMU. Of those, 32.61% were in the medical field and 21.14% were in the biology field. Also in 2010, the new EMU website, which greatly facilitates the identification of the equipment available, as well as the booking of such equipment by scientists who are interested in using it, went live.

The economic sustainability of the state of São Paulo, as well as that of the country, largely depends on the performance of small- and medium-sized businesses, which always improves dramatically when they receive significant investments in research for technological innovation. That is the purpose of the Small Business Innovative Research Program (PIPE), which awarded 73 new projects in 2010.

Of all of the instances of sustainability, none is more vital than environmental sustainability. Three of the principal FAPESP research programs for technological innovation specifically focus on aspects of environmental sustainability: the

BIOTA-FAPESP Program, which involves a network of laboratories with over 1,200 scientists working to develop projects related to the characterization, conservation, and sustainable use of biodiversity in the state of São Paulo; the FAPESP Program for Bioenergy Research (BIOEN), which develops academic and applied research into bioenergy; and the FAPESP Research Program on Global Climate Change, which aims to contribute to the understanding of the causes of and trends in the climate changes that are underway in South America, proposing measures to reduce the socioenvironmental and socioeconomic impact of such changes.

The importance of the BIOTA-FAPESP was recognized by the prestigious academic journal *Science*, which published, in June of 2010, an account of the achievements of the program.

The FAPESP expenditure for BIOEN more than doubled in 2010, resources having been allocated to projects primarily in the areas of biology and agronomy.

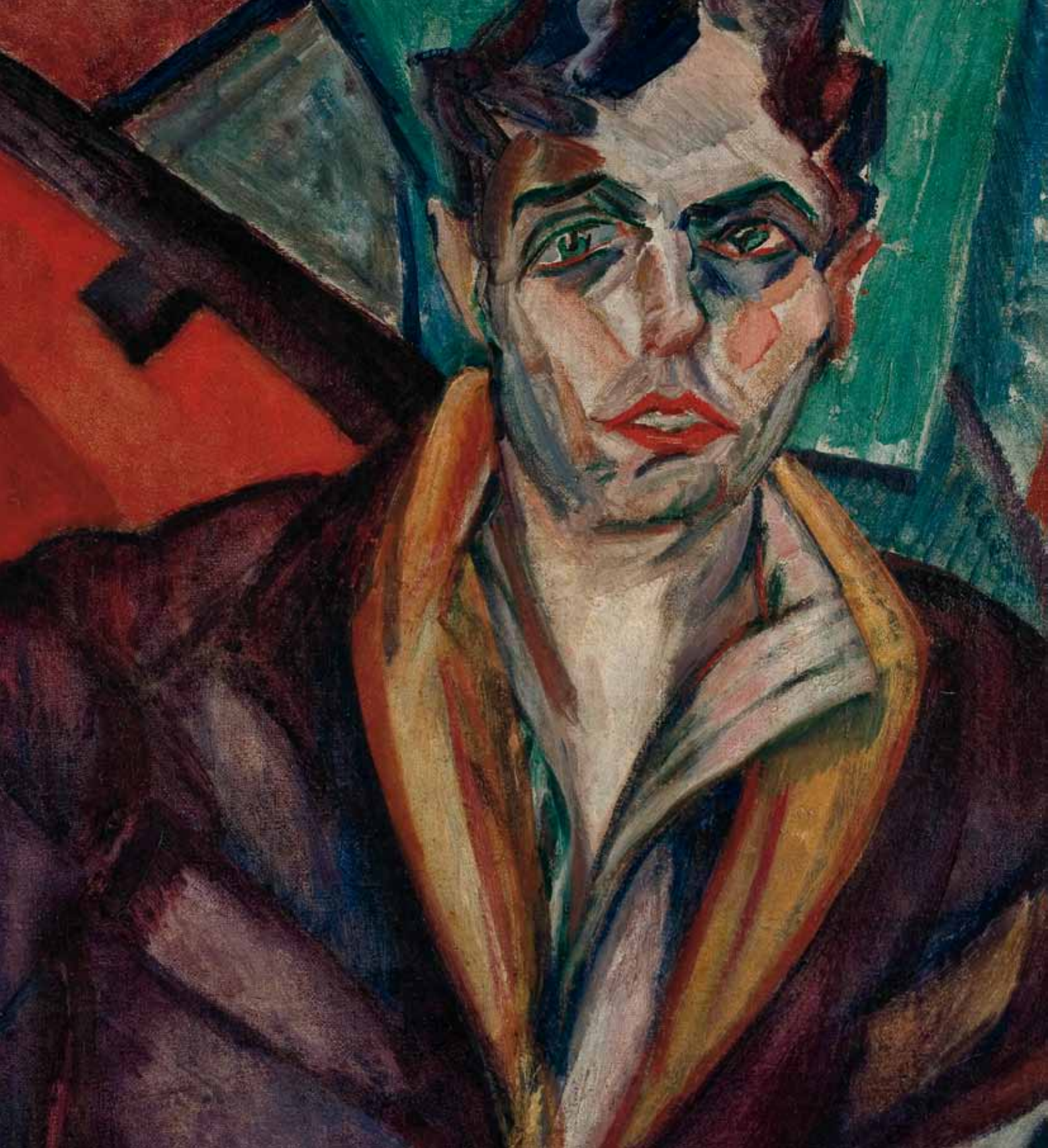
In the next ten years, FAPESP will invest about US\$ 63 million in basic and interdisciplinary research projects under the FAPESP Research Program on Global Climate Change.

### III

Since 2005, the annual FAPESP activity report pays homage to a great artist from São Paulo, whose work is used in order to illustrate the report. This time, we chose Anita Malfatti, one of the most important painters and draftspersons of Modernism in Brazil. We thank the artist's family, represented by Sylvia Malfatti R. de Sousa, and curator Luzia Portinari Greggio, an expert in the works of Anita Malfatti who helped us to select the paintings reproduced in the present report and who wrote the introductory text, for helping us in the process.

Our homage to great artists of São Paulo's past is part of the concept of knowing the past well in order to face the future better. This detailed report of the achievements of FAPESP in 2010 is yet another proof of this policy.

Celso Lafer  
President of FAPESP



## THE INSTITUTION

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The *Fundação de Amparo à Pesquisa do Estado de São Paulo* (FAPESP, São Paulo Research Foundation) is one of the principal funding sources for the development of scientific research in Brazil and provides support to research in all areas of knowledge, as well as supporting the exchange and dissemination of scientific and technological knowledge.

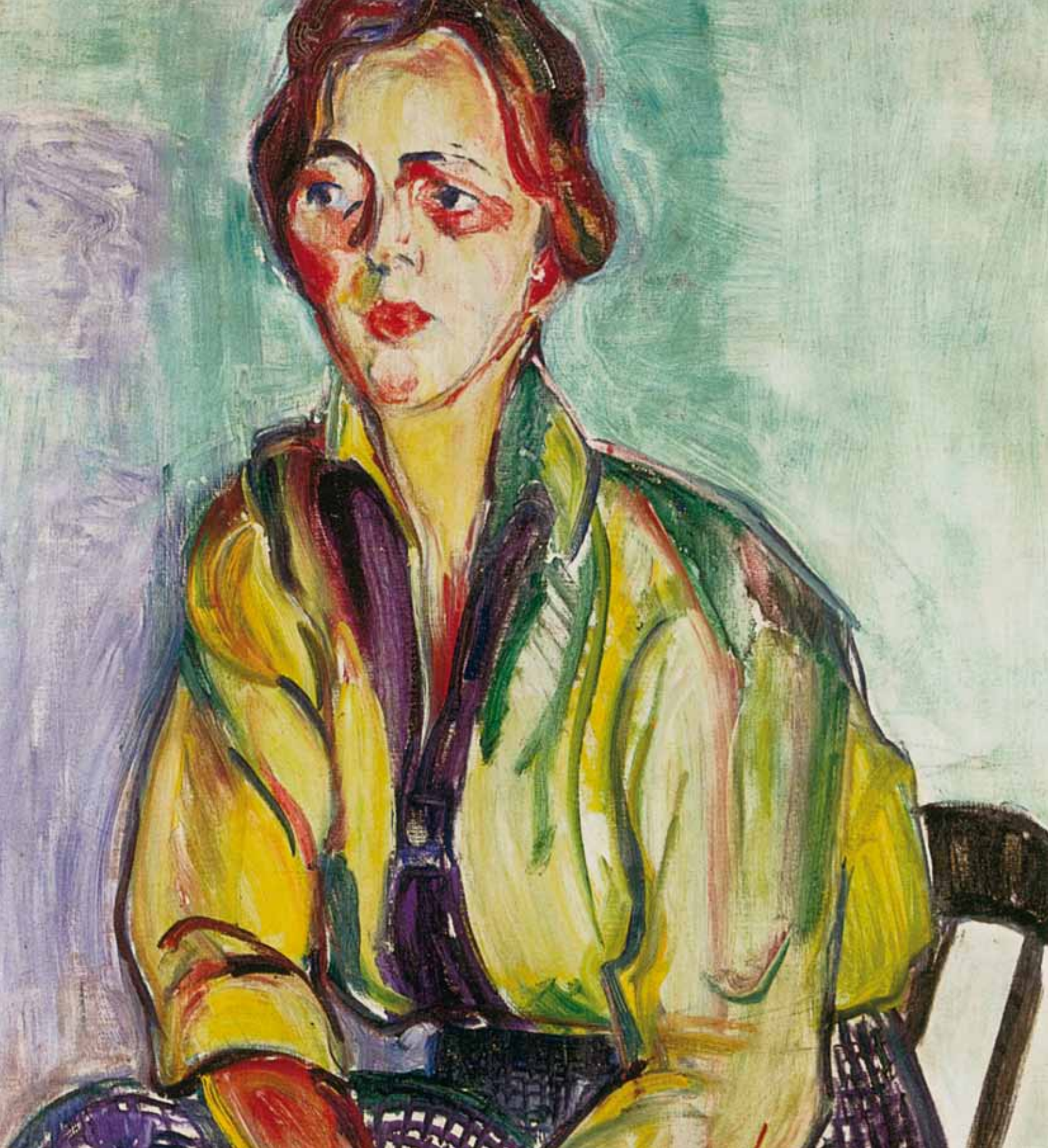
FAPESP was created by Law no. 5.918, signed into effect on October 18, 1960, by Governor Carlos Alberto de Carvalho Pinto and is regulated by Decree nº 40.132, issued on May 23, 1962. In accordance with the constitutional determination and in order to fulfill its purpose, FAPESP receives 1% of the taxes generated in the state of São Paulo. According to the law that created FAPESP, its administrative costs cannot exceed 5% of its total budget.

The development of human resources, the support of academic research – which, by furthering the acquisition of knowledge, increases the potential for its application – and the support of application-driven research are the three objectives of FAPESP.

Scholarships and grants are both awarded within the scope of programs distributed among three funding lines: Regular Programs, Special Programs, and Research for Technological Innovation Programs. Regular Programs guarantee the ongoing development of research projects focused on furthering the acquisition of knowledge and the continuing education of researchers. Special Programs promote the expansion of new areas of investigation and allow researchers to overcome specific difficulties presented by the science and technology system in the state of São Paulo, especially those regarding research infrastructure. Research for Technological Innovation Programs are aimed at increasing knowledge and promoting its application, whether by companies or by public institutions or agencies.

The evaluation of research proposals is exclusively based on scientific and technological merit. It is always performed through peer review by *ad hoc* consultants – Brazilian or foreign scientists or experts in the relevant field of knowledge.

*Portrait of Oswald de Andrade*, 1925  
Oil on canvas  
51 x 44,5 cm  
Hecilda and Sérgio Fadel  
Collection,  
Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brazil



## MANAGEMENT

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In 2010, FAPESP was affiliated with the São Paulo State Secretariat of Higher Education. It is managed by a Board of Trustees and a Executive Board. Its administrative autonomy is guaranteed by the state constitution. The President and Vice-President of the Foundation are appointed by the state governor, who chooses from a triple list of nominees drawn up by the Board of Trustees.

The Board of Trustees formulates the general guidelines for the Foundation, as well as making the major decisions concerning policies related to science, administration, and asset management. There are twelve board members, each of whom serves a six-year term. Six counselors are appointed by the governor directly, and the rest are also appointed by the governor but are selected from the triple list of nominees, all of whom have been nominated by institutions of higher learning and research institutes, either public or private, in the state of São Paulo.

### BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The president of FAPESP is also the head of the Board and is the legal representative of the Foundation.

In 2010, the six-year term of board member José Arana Varela came to an end, and scientist Maria José Soares Mendes Giannini was elected to fill the vacancy.

### Members of the Board of Trustees in December of 2010

Celso Lafer (President)  
 Eduardo Moacyr Krieger (Vice-President)  
 Herman Jacobus Cornelis Voorwald  
 Horacio Lafer Piva  
 José de Souza Martins  
 José Tadeu Jorge  
 Luiz Gonzaga de Mello Belluzzo  
 Maria José Soares Mendes Giannini

*The student*, 1915/16  
 Oil on canvas  
 76 × 61 cm  
 Museu de Arte de São Paulo  
 Assis Chateaubriand,  
 São Paulo, SP, Brazil

Sedi Hirano  
Suely Vilela  
Vahan Agopyan  
Yoshiaki Nakano

#### EXECUTIVE BOARD

The Executive Board constitutes the board of executive directors of the Foundation. It is composed by a Chief Executive, the Scientific Director, and the Administrative Director, each of whom serves a three-year term. These directors are appointed by the governor from triple lists drawn up by the Board of Trustees.

#### FAPESP EXECUTIVE BOARD IN 2010

Ricardo Renzo Brentani (Chief Executive)  
Carlos Henrique de Brito Cruz (Scientific Director)  
Joaquim José de Camargo Engler (Administrative Director)



*The wave*, 1915/17  
Oil on canvas  
26,5 × 36,2 cm  
Hecilda and Sérgio Fadel  
Collection,  
Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brazil

## FAPESP INCOME AND EXPENDITURE IN 2010

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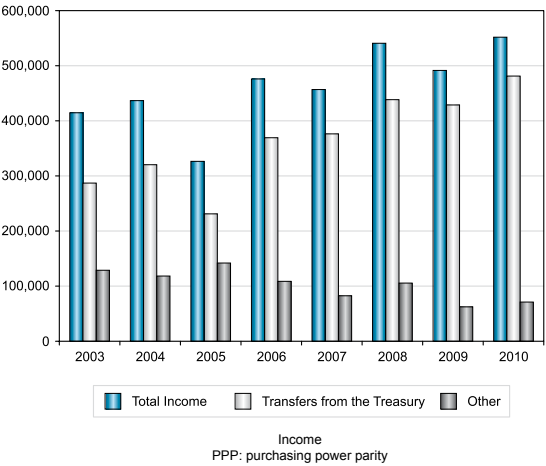
In 2010, FAPESP took in 552 million in \$ purchasing power parity (PPP), from the treasury and other sources (in-house resources and federal resources stemming from agreements). The 2010 income was 13% higher than the 2009 income.

Expenditures during the fiscal year were \$ PPP 530.81 million, of which \$ PPP 500.62 million was allocated to research funding. Expenditures were 10.83% greater in 2010 than in 2009. That increase continues the ascending curve of expenditures, which have increased by 69% over the last decade.

All fields of knowledge are supported by FAPESP. Because medicine is one of the most traditional fields of research in the state of São Paulo, which has a large number of researchers, this area receives the larger portion of the resources. In 2010, medical research accounted for 27.60% of the total FAPESP expenditures. As in previous years, medicine was followed by biology (receiving 15.84%), engineering (receiving 11.28%), the humanities/social sciences (receiving 9.36%), and agronomy/veterinary (receiving 9.25%).

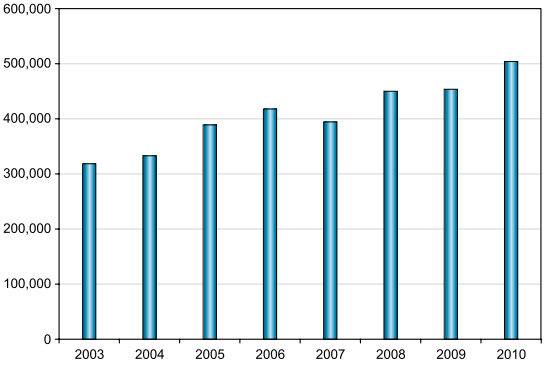
Considering the institutional affiliation of the researchers, FAPESP allocates the largest proportion of its resources to projects carried out at the universities that have the greatest concentration of research groups and researchers in those areas. Therefore, projects by Universidade de São Paulo (USP) researchers received 45.71% of the resources in 2010. Projects carried out at the Universidade Estadual de Campinas (UNICAMP) received 14.47%; those carried out at the Universidade Estadual Paulista (UNESP) received 13.40%; and those carried out at federal institutions located in the state of São Paulo received 13.60%.

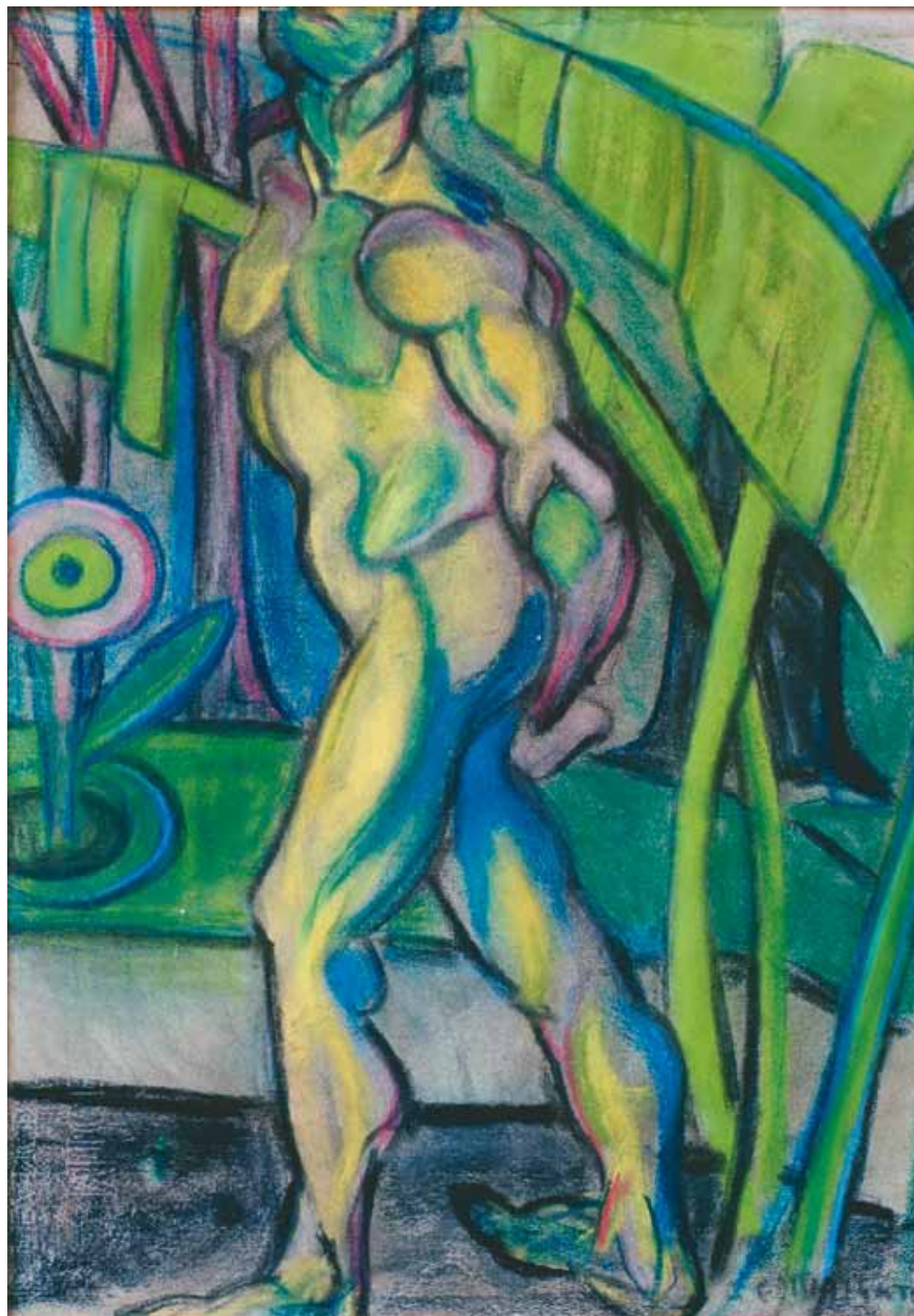
EVOLUTION OF FAPESP INCOME IN THE 2003-2010 PERIOD (in millions of \$ PPP)



EVOLUTION OF FAPESP EXPENDITURES IN THE 2003-2010 PERIOD

(in millions of \$ PPP)





*The man of seven colors*, 1915/16  
Charcoal and pastel on paper  
60,7 × 45 cm  
Museum of Brazilian Art,  
Fundação Armando Álvares  
Penteado (FAAP),  
São Paulo, SP, Brazil

*The woman and the game of  
chance, 1925*

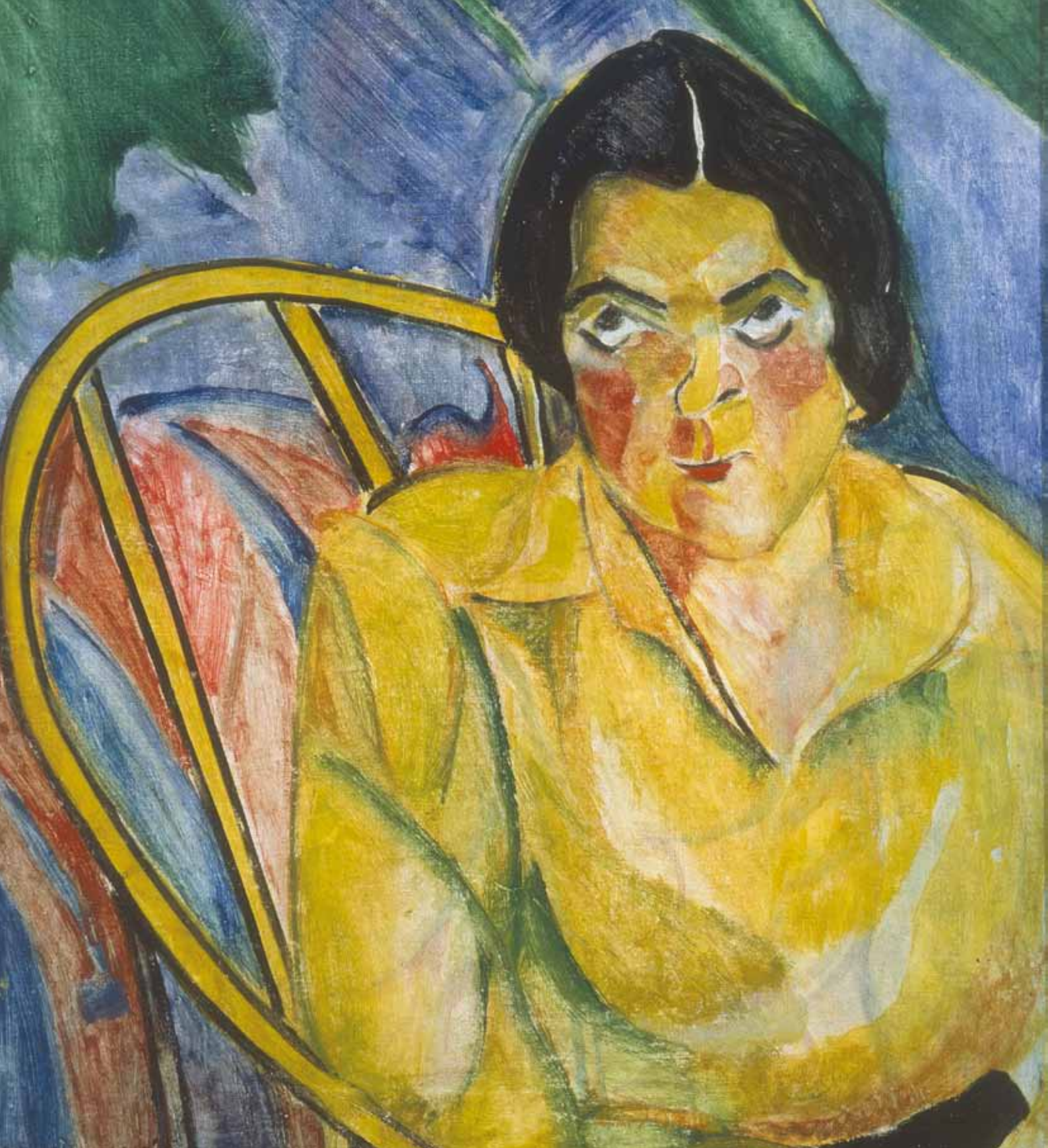
Oil on canvas

58 × 74 cm

Lucia and Paulo Tarso Flecha  
de Lima Collection,  
Brasília, DF, Brazil





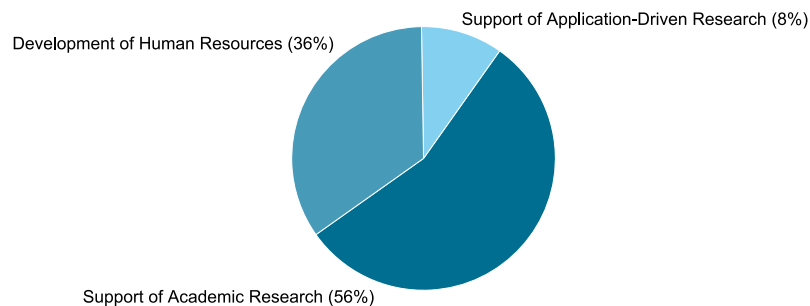


## EXPENDITURES, ACCORDING TO FUNDING OBJECTIVES

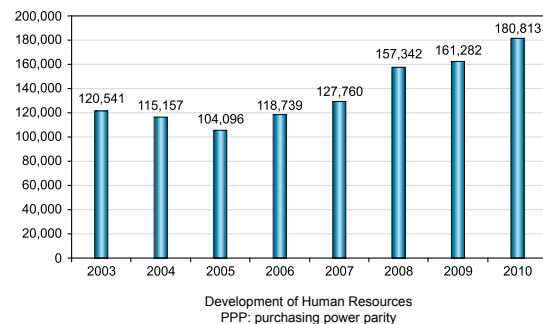
The 500.62 million in \$ PPP expended by FAPESP for research support in 2010 was allocated by funding objective displays:

- development of human resources for research, which comprises the fellowship programs: 36%
- support of academic research, including the modalities of grants in which the themes are freely chosen by the researcher: 56%
- support of application-driven research, in which FAPESP specifies sectors by themes of application: 8%.

### DISTRIBUTION OF FAPESP EXPENDITURES IN 2010, BY FUNDING OBJECTIVE

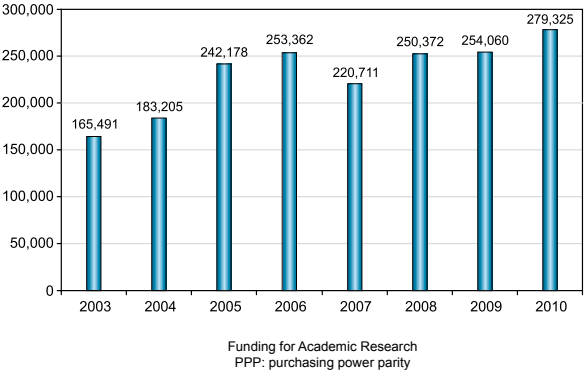


### EVOLUTION OF FAPESP EXPENDITURES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES FOR RESEARCH (in millions of \$ PPP)

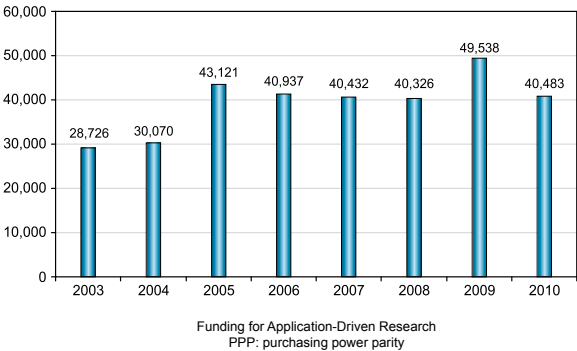


*The fool*, 1915/16  
Oil on canvas  
61 × 50,5 cm  
Museu de Arte Contemporânea,  
Universidade de São Paulo (USP),  
São Paulo, SP, Brazil

EVOLUTION OF FAPESP EXPENDITURES ON SUPPORT OF ACADEMIC RESEARCH (in millions of \$ PPP)



EVOLUTION OF FAPESP EXPENDITURES ON SUPPORT OF APPLICATION-DRIVEN RESEARCH (in millions of \$ PPP)



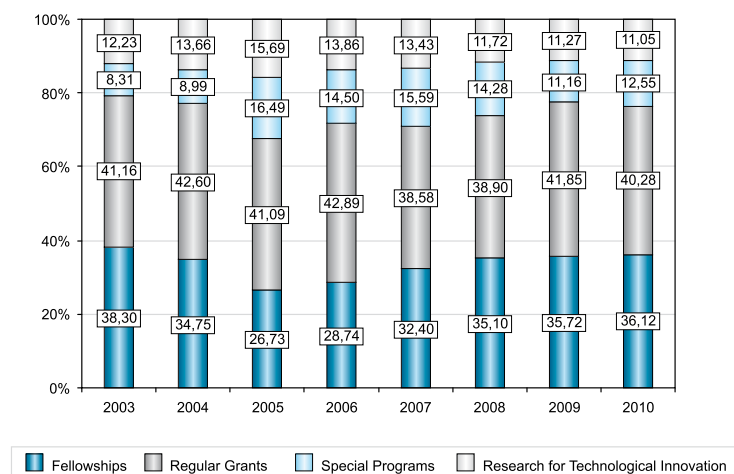
## EXPENDITURES, ACCORDING TO FUNDING LINES

The support that FAPESP provides for research projects is divided among three funding lines: Regular Programs, which meet the spontaneous demand from researchers and are the traditional as well as the permanent means of funding provided by the Foundation; Special Programs, devised to develop research in fundamental areas and overcome deficiencies in the science and technology system of the state of São Paulo; and Research for Technological Innovation Programs, which support research with potential for the development of new technologies or contribute to the formulation of public policies.

The 2010 expenditures by funding lines, were as follows:

- Fellowships: \$ PPP 180.81 million (36.1%)
- Regular Research Grants: \$ PPP 201.64 million (40.3%)
- Special Programs: \$ PPP 62.80 million (12.5%)
- Research for Technological Innovation Programs: \$ PPP 55.35 million (11.1%)

### PERCENTAGE EXPENDITURES FOR EACH FUNDING LINES IN THE 2003-2010 PERIOD



The following programs, listed by funding lines, were ongoing in 2010:

## REGULAR PROGRAMS

### Fellowships

#### Brazil

*Scientific Initiation*

*Masters*

*Doctorate*

*Postdoctorate*

#### Abroad

*Research*

*New Frontiers*

### Research Grants

*Regular Research Projects*

*Thematic Projects*

*Visiting Researcher*

*Organization of a Scientific or Technological Meeting*

*Participation in a Scientific or Technological Meeting*

*Scientific Publications*

*Equipment Repair*

## SPECIAL PROGRAMS

Young Researchers Awards

Interinstitutional Cooperation for Brain Research Support (CInAPCe)

Improvement in Public Education

Training for Research Support

Scientific Journalism (Media Science)

Research Infrastructure Programs

*Academic Network of São Paulo (ANSP)*

*FAP-Books*

*Multi-user Equipment Program*

*Overhead for Institutional Research Infrastructure*

*Overhead for ANSP Academic Network Connectivity*  
*Overhead for Program Coordination*  
*Scientific Eletronic Library Online (SciELO)*  
 Agreements FAPESP-MCT/CNPQ  
*Junior Researcher*  
*First Projects Program*  
*Thematic Project for Centers of Excellence Program*

#### RESEARCH FOR TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION PROGRAMS

BIOTA-FAPESP Program: Virtual Biodiversity Institute  
 FAPESP Program for Bioenergy Research (BIOEN)  
 FAPESP Research Program on Global Climate Change  
 Research, Innovation and Dissemination Centers (RIDC)  
 Information Technology and the Development of an Advanced Internet  
 (TIDIA)  
 Programs for Research in Public Policy  
*Public Policy Research*  
*Research in Public Policies for the National Health Care System (PP-SUS)*  
*Integrated System for Hydrometeorology in the State of São Paulo (SIHESP)*  
 Programs for Research in Small Businesses  
*Small Business Innovative Research (PIPE)*  
*Small Businesses Research (PIPE III: PAPPE/Finep)*  
 Programs for Cooperative University-Industry Research  
*Research Partnership for Technological Innovation (PITE)*  
*Research Partnership for Technological Innovation - SUS (PITE-SUS)*  
*Sectorial Consortia for Technological Innovation (ConSITec)*  
 Program for the Support of Intellectual Property Rights/Technology Patents  
 and Licensing Center (PAPI/Nuplitec).





*Bliss (The peacemakers)*, 1954/55

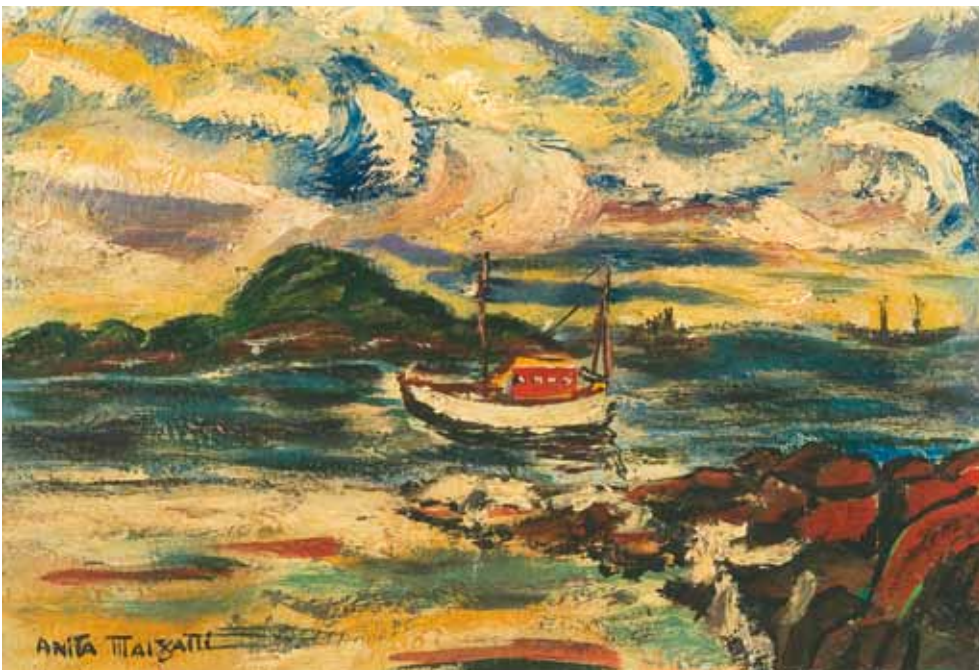
Oil on canvas on wood

79 × 109 cm

Private collection,  
Campinas, SP, Brazil



*Village way*, n/d  
Oil on canvas  
30 × 43 cm  
Private collection,  
Brasília, DF, Brazil



*Seascape with boat*, n/d  
Oil on canvas  
23 × 31 cm  
Private collection,  
Brasília, DF, Brazil

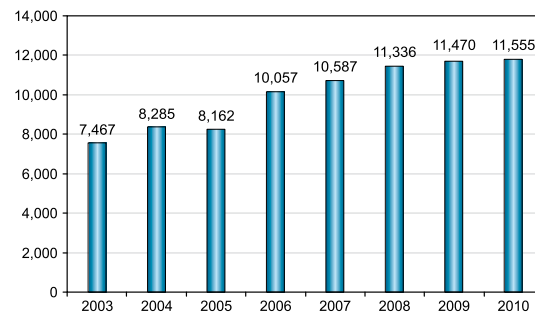
## NEWLY AWARDED PROJECTS

In 2010, FAPESP approved 11,555 new research projects across all funding lines, nearly 1% more than in 2009.

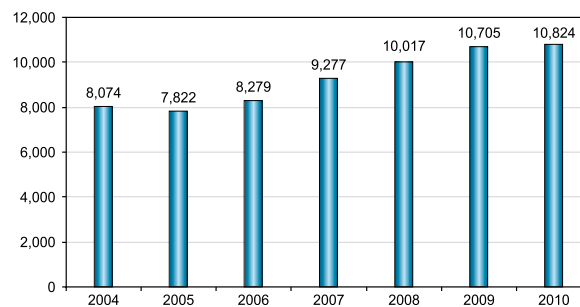
- Fellowships: 6,195
- Regular Research Grants: 3,920
- Special Programs: 1,288
- Research for Technological Innovation Programs: 152

The average number of fellowships that FAPESP was simultaneously maintaining in 2010 was 10,824. This figure refers to fellowships awarded in the calendar year, as well as to those that were awarded in previous fiscal years and remained valid during the calendar year. Data are presented as the mean monthly payments made within the calendar year.

## EVOLUTION OF THE NUMBER OF RESEARCH PROJECTS AWARDED BY FAPESP, 2003-2010



## EVOLUTION OF THE ANNUAL NUMBER OF VALID FELLOWSHIPS\*, 2004-2010



\*Mean annual number of fellowships paid monthly



## OVERVIEW OF FAPESP ACTIVITIES

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### SUMMARY OF 2010

Income: \$ PPP 552 million

Expenditure: \$ PPP 500.62 million

#### Expenditures by Funding Objective

Development of Human Resources for Research: 36%

Support of Academic Research: 56%

Support of Application-driven Research: 8%

#### Expenditures by Funding Lines

Regular Programs: \$ PPP 382.45 million (76%)

Fellowships: \$ PPP 180.81 million (36%)

Regular Research Grants: \$ PPP 201.64 million (40%)

Special Programs: US\$ PPP 62.80 million (12%)

Research for Technological Innovation Programs: \$ PPP 55.35 million (11%)

The expenditures for 2010 refer to the costs related to maintaining all valid projects and individual grants, including those awarded in previous years.

Newly awarded projects refer to the projects awarded in the fiscal year 2010.

Newly Awarded Projects: 11,555

Fellowships: 6,195 (53.6%)

Regular Research Grants: 3,920 (33.9%)

Special Programs: 1,288 (11.1%)

Research for Technological Innovation Programs: 152 (1.3%).

In 2010, expenditures for the development of human resources in research increased by 16%; those for the support of academic research increased by 15%; and those for the support of application-driven research increased by 14%.

In 2010, the resources allocated to Regular Programs (Fellowships and Regular Grants), the pillars upon which the development of human resources for

*Woman in a red dress*  
Oil on canvas  
56 × 37 cm  
Private collection,  
São Paulo, SP, Brazil

research and the support of academic research stand, increased by 13% when compared with those allocated in 2009.

Regarding Special Programs, the increase in the habitually high expenditure for Research Infrastructure Programs is noteworthy. The \$ PPP 40.60 million expenditure represents a 63.52% increase in relation to 2009. The \$ PPP 15.73 million expenditure for Young Researchers Awards (3.14% of the total FAPESP expenditure in 2010) was also significant and underscores the concern with the formation of new scientific leaders in the state of São Paulo.

Expenditure for the Programs for Cooperative University–Industry Research doubled in 2010, totaling US\$ PPP 12.97 million.

The São Paulo School of Advanced Science funding modality, which was established in 2009 with the objective of creating an opportunity for scientists in the state of São Paulo to organize events that can attract internationally renowned researchers, as well as young graduate students or postdoctoral students from other countries and regions, funded five proposals for scientific meetings to be held in 2011. One noteworthy choice among the seven scientific meetings selected in 2009 to be held in 2010 was the University of São Paulo (School of Economics, Administration, and Accounting) Game Theory Society Workshop, which was attended by four Nobel Prize in Economics Sciences winners: Eric Maskin and Roger Myerson, from the United States, who won the Prize in 2007; Robert Aumann, from Germany, who won the Prize in 2005; and John Nash, also from the United States, who won the Prize in 1994 and was honored at the workshop.

In 2010, FAPESP continued to pursue its policy of promoting international cooperation in funding and signed three new agreements for cooperation with international entities: the University of Surrey, in the UK; the BE-BASIC Consortium, a public-private consortium comprising the leading universities, research institutes, and companies in the Netherlands; and the *Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas* (CONICET, Argentine National Council for Scientific and Technical Research), in Argentina.

At the national level, FAPESP signed agreements for scientific and technological cooperation with three entities: the Maria Cecília Souto Vidigal Foundation, which

supports research projects in child development; the Council for the Protection of the Historical, Archeological, Artistic, and Touristic Heritage CONDEPHAAT); and the pharmaceutical company Biolab Sanus Farmacêutica Ltda.

The BIOTA-FAPESP Program generated striking scientific results, and the success of the Program served as a model for the creation of the Sisbiota-Brazil, a national research network aimed at studying the biodiversity in Brazil.

The Foundation and its research funding activities were featured in 6,358 news reports in over 1,000 different media sources. Of those reports, 22.5% were published or broadcast in media sources of wide circulation or audience, and 13 were published or broadcast in international media sources. In 2010, the number of logins to the FAPESP website reached 2.66 million, which corresponded to nearly 830,000 people from 157 countries.



*The gale*, 1915/17  
Oil on canvas  
15 × 61 cm  
Cultural and Artistic  
Collection of the São Paulo  
State Government Palaces/  
Boa Vista Palace,  
Campos do Jordão, SP, Brazil





*Re-entry*, 1925/27

Oil on canvas

88 × 115 cm

Pedro Tassinari Filho Collection,  
São Paulo, SP, Brazil



*The yellow man I*, 1915/16  
 Charcoal and pastel on paper  
 61 × 45,5 cm  
 Institute of Brazilian Studies,  
 Universidade de São Paulo,  
 Mario de Andrade Collection,  
 São Paulo, SP, Brazil

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