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**GOBIERNO
FEDERAL**

**NATIONAL COUNCIL
FOR SCIENCE
AND TECHNOLOGY**

**ANNUAL
REPORT
2009**



Vivir Mejor

Annual Report 2009

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Introduction

The National Council for Science and Technology (CONACYT) presents its 2009 Annual Report to the national scientific and technological community, public dependencies, organizations of the Federal Government, higher education institutions, research centers, and members of the academic and entrepreneurial sectors.

The report considers the commitments established in the Special Program for Science, Technology and Innovation 2008-2012 (PECiTI), in the CONACYT's Institutional Program 2008-2012, and in CONACYT's Program for 2009.

Additionally, in accordance with the Results Based Management Strategy promoted by the Federal Government, this report is consistent with:

- a) The performance of the budgetary policy;
- b) the Performance Evaluation System, and
- c) the Management Improvement Program.

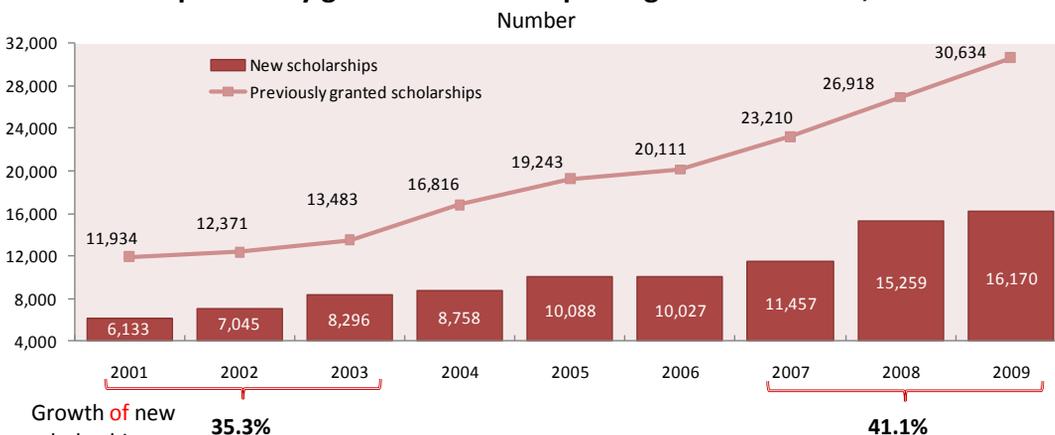
Objective 1

Establishing short, medium and long term state policies for the strengthening of the chain: education, basic and applied sciences, technology and innovation.

Expansion and consolidation of high level human resources

During 2009, CONACYT granted 16,170 new scholarships for graduate students. This represents an increase of 2.8% compared to 2008. Graduate programs offered in federal states were benefited with 55.3% of the national current scholarships and the rest were allocated in institutions within Mexico City's area. With this increase, the number of current scholarship holders reached 30,634. It is worth to mention that the increase in new scholarships during the 2007-2009 period was 41.1%, while for the 2001-2003 period was 35.3%.

New and previously granted scholarships for graduate studies, 2001-2009



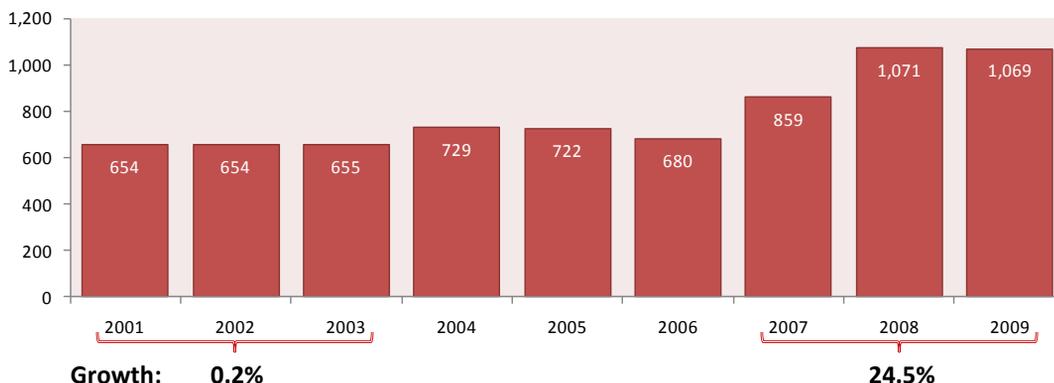
Source: Conacyt.

Quality assessment of the graduate programs

The **National Program for the Strengthening of Graduate Studies (PNPC)**, coordinated by SEP (Ministry of Public Education) and CONACYT, registered 1,069 graduate programs in 2009. The distribution is as follows: 55.6%, master programs, 31.9%, doctoral programs, and 12.5% specialty programs. Geographically, 31.4% of all the programs registered in 2009 correspond to institutions in Mexico City, whereas 68.6% are located in the rest of the country.

The growth in the number of graduate programs during the 2001-2003 period was 0.2%, while for the 2007-2009 period it was 24.5%.

Programs registered in the PNPC 2001-2009

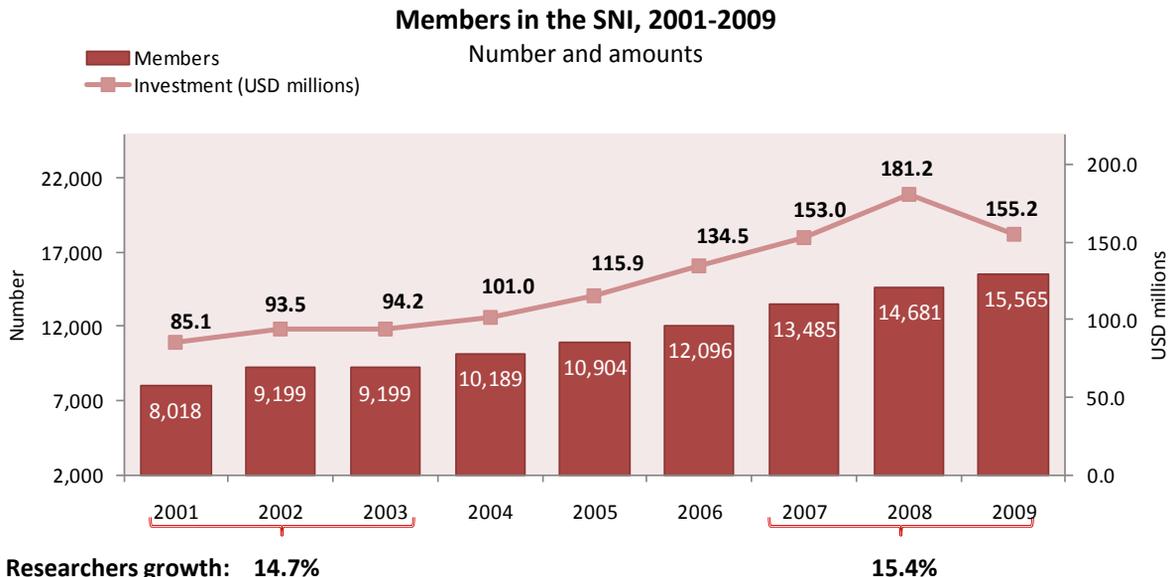


Source: Conacyt.

Consolidation of quality academic groups

The National System of Researchers (SNI) contributes to the formation and consolidation of researchers with the highest scientific and technological level. In 2009, the SNI had 15,565 members, an increase of 6.2% compared to 2008. Also, 58.0% of the SNI members were working outside of Mexico City's area.

The increase in the number of SNI members during the 2001-2003 period was 14.7%, while for the 2007-2009 period it was 15.4%.



Source: Conacyt.

Other activities to consolidate human resources assets were:

- On July 2009 a call for proposals was made to support research projects of scientists who are in the process of consolidation (as level I member of SNI) ; as a result, CONACYT allocated 1.5 USD millions that supported 209 projects.
- The change in the SNI rules allowed the inclusion to the system of 243 mexican researchers that live abroad.
- 1.6 USD millions were used to support 29 repatriations, 31 retentions and a stay consolidation.
- Regarding postdoctoral and sabbatical stays, 93 postdoctoral fellowships, 48 sabbatical stays and four academic stays in México were supported during 2009.
- A total 166 scholarships (accounting 1.5 USD millions) were granted to foster the operation of the National System to Prevent, Review, Sanction and Eliminate Violence Against Women.
- With resources from the program "Young Talents" 2,884 students were supported in nine States.

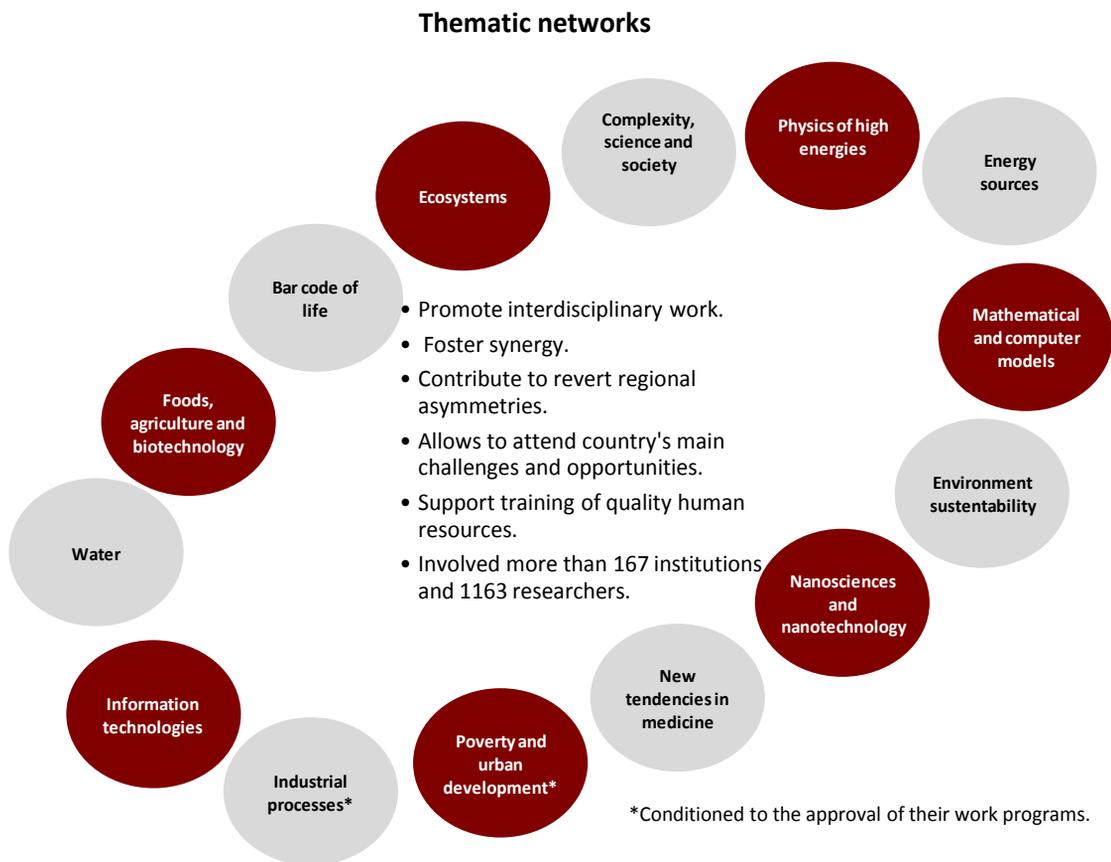
Fostering research in strategic areas

The Science and Technology National Sector considers as essential factors for its own development the following: a) high quality education; b) strengthening basic and applied science; and c) technological development and innovation. The previous will help to contribute to the improvement of living standards of society through a greater competitiveness.

During 2009 relevant areas were supported, like hydrocarbons, energetic sustainability, genomics, health, bioenergy, climate change, environment and forest resources, water, among others.

For example, in the Health area, a fund was created by the Secretary of Health and CONACYT, in order to finance research focused in the AH1N1 flu virus; as a result, 41 projects received funds accounting for a total of 7.4 USD millions.

At the end of 2009, 14 thematic networks were authorized, although two of them were conditioned (industrial processes, and poverty and urban development), because their Work Programs were still not approved.



Inside CIBIOGEM it was created the Mexican Network for the Monitoring of Genetically Modified Organisms, settling the corresponding Permanent Committee. Also, a call for proposals was made in order to make research institutions and centers to participate in the nodes of the network.

Diffusion, perception, and social recognition of science, technology and innovation

Around 14,000 young people participated nationwide in the activities of the 16th National Week for Science and Technology (SNCyT). Although the SNCyT covered all of the states in the country, the city of Villahermosa was declared officially the main place of the activities. For 2009 the SNCyT adopted the theme: *The International Year of Astronomy, Galileo Galilei*”.



In 2009, *Radio Con Ciencia* broadcasted 45 radio programs presenting topics like desalinization of seawater, NASA-UNAM project, techno stress, childhood depression, A Mexican anti poison, hybrid truck, Mexican hormone for diabetics, etc.



During 2009 “International Year of Astronomy”, the journal *Ciencia y Desarrollo* (*Science and Development*), presented topics such as: astronomy, seismic technology and security, innovation for competitiveness, marine biodiversity in Mexico, respiratory diseases and pharmaceutical research in Mexico, among others. At the end of 2009, 12 volumes of the journal were distributed monthly.



The *Ciencia y Desarrollo*'s supplement especially prepared for kids called *Hélix* published articles with subjects such as: “The unknown world of spiders”, “The magic of numbers (math)”, “Spaces with energy”, “Shyness and Internet: huge network”, “Who was Darwin?”, “Let's investigate!” and “veterinarians at the zoo”, among others.



It was organized the National Contest of Scientific Photography, which was divide in the following two categories; i) Scientific research in Mexico and its technological implementations; and ii) Science in my daily life. As a result, six prizes, eight honorific mentions and four diplomas were awarded.



Objective 2

Promoting decentralization of scientific, technological and innovation activities in order to contribute to regional development.

States systems on science, technology and innovation

At the end of 2009, all states and Mexico City (Federal District) had a State Council for Science and Technology and continue working in other aspects of their normative structure.

Structural framework, 2009

All States have a State Council for S&T

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Aguascalientes | 17. Morelos |
| 2. Baja California | 18. Nayarit |
| 3. Baja California Sur | 19. Nuevo Leon |
| 4. Campeche | 20. Oaxaca* |
| 5. Chiapas | 21. Puebla |
| 6. Chihuahua | 22. Queretaro |
| 7. Coahuila | 23. Quintana Roo |
| 8. Colima | 24. San Luis Potosi |
| 9. Distrito Federal | 25. Sinaloa |
| 10. Durango | 26. Sonora |
| 11. Estado de Mexico | 27. Tabasco |
| 12. Guanajuato | 28. Tamaulipas |
| 13. Guerrero | 29. Tlaxcala |
| 14. Hidalgo | 30. Veracruz |
| 15. Jalisco | 31. Yucatan |
| 16. Michoacan | 32. Zacatecas |



* It was installed on may 2009.

31 States have their own Science and Technology Law



- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Aguascalientes | 16. Michoacan |
| 2. Baja California | 17. Morelos |
| 3. Baja California Sur | 18. Nayarit |
| 4. Campeche | 19. Nuevo Leon** |
| 5. Chiapas | 20. Oaxaca |
| 6. Chihuahua | 21. Puebla |
| 7. Coahuila | 22. Quintana Roo |
| 8. Colima | 23. San Luis Potosi |
| 9. Distrito Federal | 24. Sinaloa |
| 10. Durango | 25. Sonora |
| 11. Estado de Mexico | 26. Tabasco |
| 12. Guanajuato | 27. Tamaulipas |
| 13. Guerrero* | 28. Tlaxcala |
| 14. Hidalgo | 29. Veracruz |
| 15. Jalisco | 30. Yucatan |
| | 31. Zacatecas |

* It was published on April 2009.

** On September 2009 was published the new law in Science and Technology,

25 States have a Science and Technology committee in their legislative bodies

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Aguascalientes | 13. Hidalgo |
| 2. Baja California | 14. Jalisco |
| 3. Baja California Sur | 15. Michoacan |
| 4. Chiapas | 16. Morelos |
| 5. Chihuahua | 17. Nayarit |
| 6. Coahuila | 18. Queretaro |
| 7. Colima | 19. San Luis Potosi |
| 8. Distrito Federal | 20. Sinaloa |
| 9. Durango | 21. Tamaulipas |
| 10. Estado de Mexico | 22. Tlaxcala |
| 11. Guanajuato | 23. Veracruz |
| 12. Guerrero | 24. Yucatan |
| | 25. Zacatecas |



19 States have a mid term Science and Technology Program in force



1. Baja California
2. Baja California Sur
3. Chiapas *
4. Chihuahua
5. Coahuila
6. Distrito Federal
7. Guanajuato
8. Hidalgo
9. Jalisco
10. Michoacan
11. Morelos
12. Nayarit
13. Nuevo Leon
14. Quintana Roo
15. San Luis Potosi
16. Sinaloa
17. Tabasco
18. Tamaulipas
19. Veracruz

* It is an institutional program of the State Council but has all the characteristics of a mid term program.

Support Projects that promote development of the States

A total of 37.0 USD millions were allocated for the creation of the Institutional Fund for Regional Fostering (FORDECYT), which has the aim of contribute to the development, integration and collaboration of the different regions of the country, and to the strengthening of the local systems of science, technology and innovation. The first call for proposals of the fund lead to the support of 26 projects that received 24 USD millions.

Main features of FORDECYT, 2009

Region	Projects (Number)	Amount (USD millions)
Northwest	2	0.9
Northeast	2	4.2
Occident	3	0.8
South Orient	1	1.6
Center	9	5.7
Southeast	9	10.7
Total	26	24.0

Source: Conacyt.

National Conference on Science and Technology

The 2009 First Ordinary Meeting of the Conference took place in Nuevo Vallarta, Nayarit, and among the relevant works made we can mention the conformation of groups for the elaboration of the Annual Work Program, and the review of the rules under which the Conference would function. The First Ordinary Meeting we held in Morelia, Michoacán, and the efforts were focused in the follow up of the agreements and works agreed during the previous meeting.

National Meeting of Innovation and Competitiveness

CONACYT and Jalisco's State Council for Science and Technology organized in the city of Guadalajara this event, which represented a space for the analysis and linking of the innovation systems at the local and regional level, taking in consideration the points of view from the financial, scientific, technological, academic and entrepreneurial perspectives. A total of 506 persons attended the sessions of 16 expositors, being six of them foreign.

Main figures related to the decentralization of scientific and technological activities in 2009

- 55.3% of the scholarships in force for studies in Mexico were awarded for graduate studies offered in institutions settled in the 31 States.
- 68.7% of the programs included in the "National Program for the Strengthening of Graduate Studies" were offered in institutions settled in the 31 States.
- 56.4% of the basic science projects corresponded to institutions of the States.
- 96.7% of the funds for consolidation of research groups went to institutions settled in the 31 States.
- 58.1% of the SNI members have their residence in locations other than Mexico City.
- 30.3% of the SNI members are concentrated in the States of Guanajuato, Jalisco, México, Morelos, Nuevo León, Puebla and Baja California.
- Based on the results published in March 2009, 353 projects (76.5% of the total) supported with fiscal credits were for firms established in cities different than Mexico City.

Objective 3

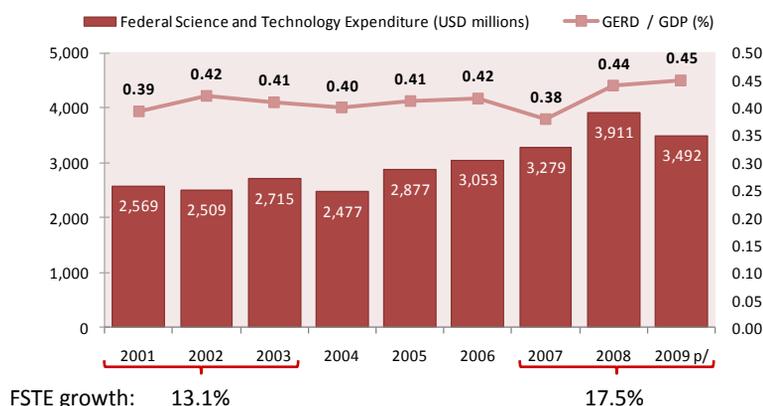
Financing basic and applied sciences, technology and innovation.

The Federal Science and Technology Expenditure (FSTE) for the 2009 fiscal year, was 3,492 USD millions, 3.0%* higher than in 2008, considering inflation. In terms of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) it is important to see that the GERD/GDP ratio in 2008 was 0.44%, while for 2009 it was 0.45%.

The increase in the FSTE for the 2007-2009 period was 17.5%, whereas for the 2001-2003 period it was 13.1%.

Federal Science and Technology Expenditure 2001-2009

In USD millions and as percentage of GDP



p/ Preliminary data.

GERD: Gross Domestic Expenditure on R&D. Note: Indicator GERD/GDP is calculated with values of the 2003 GDP base

Source: SHCP, Cuenta de la Hacienda Pública Federal, 2001-2008.

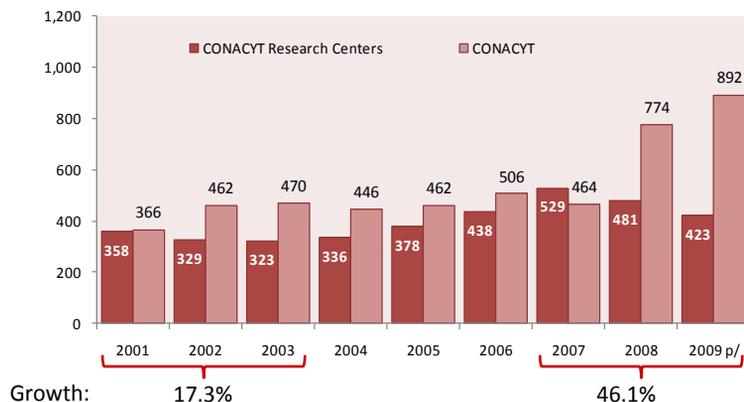
SHCP, Presupuesto de Egresos de la Federación, 2009.

Conacyt.

Resources of the Federal Government budgetary branch number 38 in 2009: CONACYT and its coordinated Research Centers invested 1,315 USD millions, 20.8%* higher in real terms compared to 2008. The resources of the Research Centers amounted 32.2% of the total of the budget allocated in branch number 38. The growth in the funds allocated in the mentioned budgetary branch during the 2001-2003 period was 17.3%, while for the 2007-2009 period it was 46.1%.

Branch 38 expenditure: CONACYT and Research Centers 2001-2009

In USD millions



p/ Preliminary data.

Source: SHCP, Cuenta de la Hacienda Pública Federal, 2001-2008.

CONACYT.

* The real growth was calculated in 2009 constant pesos.

CONACYT manages trust funds that promote scientific research, technological development and innovation in the country. The corresponding results for 2009 were as follows:

- Sectorial Funds: By 2009, 20 funds had been created in partnership between CONACYT and 20 ministries and other institutions from the Federal Government.
- Mixed Funds: 34 Mixed Funds are operating between CONACYT and 32 States and 2 municipalities.
- Institutional Fund: Managed directly by CONACYT, this Fund support programs that foster scientific, technological and innovation activities.

These funds cover areas of great importance for the country, for example:

- Hydrocarbons;
- Energy sustainability;
- Agriculture;
- Environment;
- Health (AH1N1 human influenza);
- Social Development;
- Water;
- Among others

Basic science

In 2009, as a result of the 2008 call for projects, 2,212 proposals were received, and 638 of them were approved. The total support was 53.0 USD millions. Estimations of the amount that would be invested in this area for 2010 are around 59.2 USD millions.

Basic science call 2008

Area	Projects (Number)	Amount (USD millions)
Physics, Mathematics and Earth Sciences	106	9.0
Biology and Chemistry	127	11.0
Health	79	7.2
Humanities and behavioral sciences	45	3.6
Social and Economy	42	3.4
Biotechnology and Agricultural Sciences	98	8.3
Engineering	128	9.1
Miltidisciplinary Research	13	1.5
Total	638	53.0

Source: Conacyt.

In 2009 new programs were created to support firms that invest in projects of research, development of technologies and innovation. Specifically, the three new Programs were:

- Program of technologic Innovation for High Value Added Business (INNOVAPYME). 177 project were authorized with a total amount of 34.8 USD millions.
- Program of Development and Innovation on Precursory Technologies (PROINNOVA), a total of 19.3 USD millions were oriented to support 47 projects.
- Program of Technologic Innovation for the Competitiveness of Firms (INNOVATEC), 279 projects were approved accounting a total of 69.7 USD millions.

As a whole, these three programs supported 503 projects delivering 123.1 USD millions. It is worth to notice that more than 66% of the projects had tight links with higher education institutions or research centers.

In the end of 2009 the Intersectorial Committee on Innovation was created, and its members are the Ministries of Economy, Education and CONACYT, as well representatives of the academic and productive sectors. The aim of the Committee is the design and operation of the public policies about innovation in the country.

◆ In 2009, the investment made on science, technology and innovation through subprogramme **High Added Value in Business; Knowledge and Entrepreneurs** (AVANCE), had following distribution:

- In the **New Businesses** modality, 20 proposals were formalized by an amount of 5.5 USD millions.
- In the **CONACYT-NAFIN Entrepreneurs Fund**, 12 proposals were formalized for an amount of 4.7 USD millions.
- Within the **Guarantee's Fund** modality two proposals for a total of 0.4 USD millions were formalized.
- In the **Technological Packages** modality, seven proposals by an amount of 1.8 USD millions were formalized.
- For the new modality **Strategic Alliances and Networks of Innovation for Competitiveness (AERIS)**, eight proposals for an amount of 0.9 USD millions were formalized.

To encourage international cooperation and financing in science, technology and innovation, to attend major needs of the country.

As a result of the Fund for Scientific and Technological Cooperation with the European Union (FONCICYT) Call, 34 proposals were supported, and corresponding investment was 29 USD millions.

Also, within the frame of FONCICYT, in March it was made a joint Call for bilateral projects of research, technological development and innovation between Mexico-France and Mexico-Spain. Four projects were approved of the Modality A: Agence Nationale de la Recherche (ANR) from the government of France, for an amount of 1.1 USD millions, and six of the Modality B: Centre for the Technological and Industrial development (CDTI) from the Government of Spain, for an amount of 1.8 USD millions.

Togheter with APEC, it was organized in Mérida, Yucatán the “36th Meeting of the Working Group on Industrial Science and Technology. The following four main topics were subject of analysis: “Development of Human Resources”, “International Network on Science and Technology”, “Connecting Research with Innovation” and “Technological Cooperation and Strategic Planning”.

During 2009, 12 cooperation agreements were signed, as well as four memorandums of agreement, and a renewal protocol with universities, research centers and ministries of science and technology.

International cooperation agreements

Instrument	Institution	Validity
Cooperation agreement	Institut National de la Santé et de la Recherche Médicale-France (INSERM)	01/03/2012
	Institute de Recherche pour le Développement (Francia)	01/03/2013
	Science and Technology Ministry CMBBio (Brazil)	31/12/2013
	Ministerio de Ciencia y Tecnología CMBNano (Brasil)	31/12/2013
	Columbia University (USA)	31/12/2013
	University of Groningen (HOL)	31/12/2013
	Univerity of Manchesterr (UK)	01/03/2014
	Univerity of Manchesterr (UK)	31/12/2013
	University of North Texas (EUA)	31/12/2013
	University of Regina (Canadá)	31/12/2013
	University of Southampton (UK)	31/12/2014
Memorandum of agreement	Yale University (USA)	31/12/2013
	CAPES (Brazil)	31/12/2013
	Pasteur Institute	01/03/2012
	Science and Technology Ministry (Brasil)	31/12/2013
Renewal protocol	University of Groningen (HOL)	31/12/2013
	Ontario Council on Graduate Studies (CAN)	31/12/2010

The Executive Secretariat of CIBIOGEM participated in the meeting “Dialogue on the Compact Contractual Compensation Mechanism”, which took place on January 22 and 23 in Singapore. During the meeting it was discussed a draft paper about the proposal of the main suppliers of GMOs, that can be used as an answer to damaged caused to biological diversity.

Objective 4

Investment in scientific, technological and innovation infrastructure.

In order to provide complementary economical support to institutions, groups and networks of institutions that held solid programs on research and education, it was published the 2009 call for proposals “Complementary Support for the modernization of scientific equipment”, 179 proposals were received and 64 of them were approved.

Also, it was published the 2009 call for proposals “Complementary Support for the Establishment of Laboratories for Research and Development”. A hundred proposals were received, which are by now in process of evaluation.

As a result of the 2009 call for proposals “Strengthening and consolidation of the CONACYT’s Public Research Centers”, a total of 21.5 USD millions were directed for the support of 53 projects of the research centers. 65 percent of the resources were derived from the fines that the Federal Electoral Institute imposed to political parties.

Type	Projects (Number)
Natural Sciences	21
Social and Humanity Sciences	16
Tecnological development and services	11
Other transversal projects	5
Total	53
Amount (USD millions)	21.5

Other relevant activities for strengthening of the infrastructure in CONACYT’s Research Centers:

- The Institute of Ecology (INECOL) coordinated the project “Website Cyberscience for the access to scientific and technological information”. This Project is used by 27 CONACYT’S centers and the economic support reached 1.3 USD millions .
- At the Center of Engineering and Industrial Development (CIDESI) it began the buildinf of laboratories for the design engineering in aeronautic materials. The economic support was 0.7 USD millions.
- It was built in the Potosino Institute of Scientific and Technologic Research (IPICYT) the second stage of the Graduate Unit, and the facilities of the National Center of Supercomputing (CNS) were widened. The resources invested reached 1.1 USD millions.
- Regarding the South Border College (ECOSUR), 1.0 USD millions were approved for the built and equipment of the Campeche Unit and for the widening of the Villahermosa Unit.

Objective 5

Accountability in public investment for the development of science, technology and innovation: high quality human resources training, research and development, and innovation.

Results based management

In 2009 three specific performance evaluations, five design evaluations and three special studies were carried out.

Specific performance evaluations

1. Scholarships for Graduate Studies
2. National System of Researchers
3. Sectorial Funds

Evaluations coordinated by CONEVAL and delivered for the corresponding analysis to the Deputies Chamber, and the Ministries of Finance and Public Credit, and the Public Service.

Design evaluations

- Mixed Funds
- Support to institutional consolidation
- 3 Support programs for innovation: INNOVAPYME, INNOVATEC, PROINNOVA

External evaluations carried out by researchers from ITESM, FLACSO and El Colegio de México.

Special studies

1. Characteristics of SNI members' productivity (carried out by ITAM).
2. Benefits and impacts of the SNI (carried out by ESMART).
3. Design and management of evaluation surveillance indicators (carried out by UAM).

It is important to underline that there were also defined the terms of reference of a fourth special study: Factors fostering the patenting activity in Mexico.

Also, it was carried out the impact evaluation of the Program of Tax Credits for Research and Development of Technology (EFIDT), and two methodological proposals were designed for the impact measuring of two budgetary programs.

Methodological design for the impact measurement

- Programs to support innovation: INNOVAPYME, INNOVATEC, PROINNOVA

- Mixed Funds

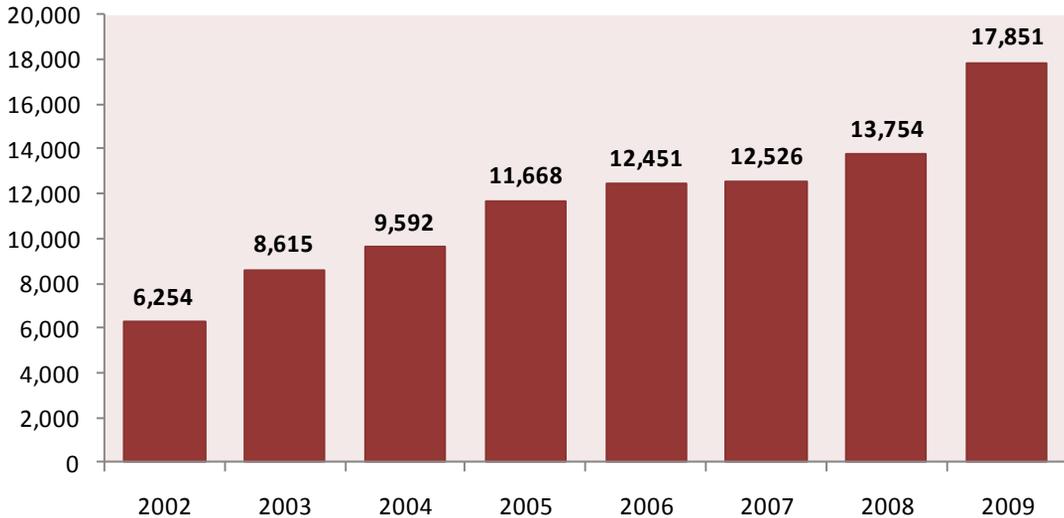
Awarded by the Executive Commission of CONEVAL as Relevant Practice in the Federal Public Sector.

National System of Scientific and Technological Evaluation (SINECYT)

SINECYT started in 2002, and across the years has acquired great relevance due to the necessity to offer transparency, objectivity and quality in all the processes of evaluation of the projects supported by the CONACYT, as well as in the scholarships program.

In 2009 there were 17,851 referees that represents twice the number of the referees in the year 2002. The increase during the 2007-2009 period was 42.5%.

Evolution of the SINECYT
Number of accredited referees



Source: Conacyt

Incorporation of public research centers within the framework of the management by results agreements.

Performance indicators

CONACYT s Research Centers have in force Performance Management Agreements (PMA), to measure scientific production, human resources development, linkages between the centers' staff and other private, public and social organizations.

Main Indicators of the CONACYT s Research Centers 2007-2009

Concept	2007	2008	2009
Postgraduate programs in PNPC	90	96	106
Students	7,056	8,427	8,638 e/
SNI members	1,248	1,337	1,423
Scientific papers	1,785	1,841	1,887 e/
S&T research projects	3,175	3,156	3,235 e/

e/ Estimated data.
Source:Conacyt

Workshops of the State Science and technology Account

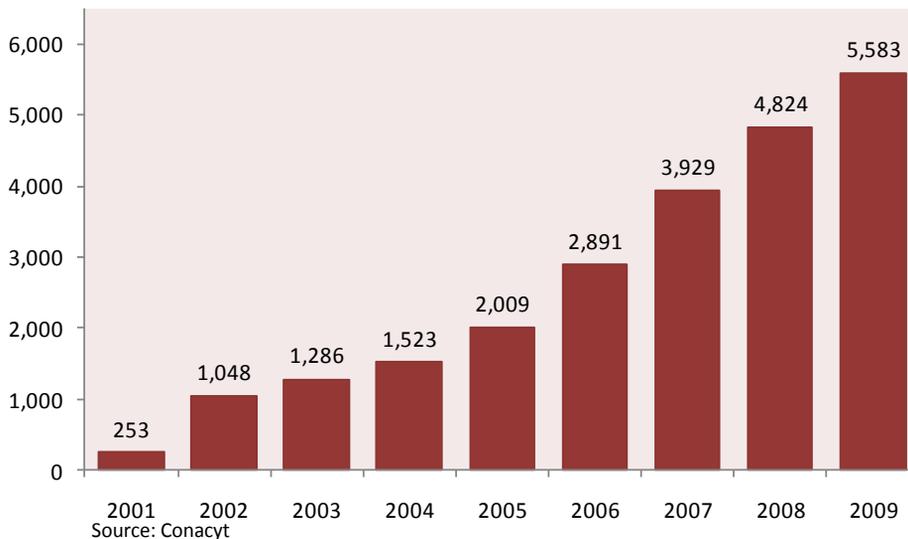
In 2009 the State of Sonora became part of the group of States that are now working in this subject, and a Workshop was carried out in the city of Hermosillo, capital of this State. The aim of this workshops is that all of the States can have homogeneous account registers of scientific and technological activities.



National Register of Scientific and Technological firms and Institutions (RENIECYT)

This register is updated on a permanent base and include information of institutions, centers, organisms, firms and persons from the private, public and social sectors that carried out scientific and technological activities, and that also applied to part of this Register. At the end of 2009 there were 5,583 accounts, figure 15.7% higher than the previous year.

Firms and institutions registered in the RENIECYT 2001-2009



Other relevant activities:

On October, and starting from a CONACYT's request, it was created the Technical Committee Specialized in Statistics of Science, Technology and Innovation, which represents a crucial step in the strengthening of the State Policy for science , technology and innovation.

The objectives of the Committee are:

- Generate sectorial statistics of science, technology and innovation that would contribute to the planning, follow up, and evaluation of science, technology and innovation policies.
- Integrate and keep updated the stock of information of science, technology and innovation.
- Promote and divulge the use of statistics of the sector, and obtain opinions from the users of the information, in order to make the corresponding feedback to the system of key indicators.

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