



**NATIONAL COUNCIL OF
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**



Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología

**GOBIERNO
FEDERAL**

ANNUAL REPORT 2010



Vivir Mejor

Annual Report 2010

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Introduction

The National Council for Science and Technology (CONACYT) presents its 2010 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 2010.

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.

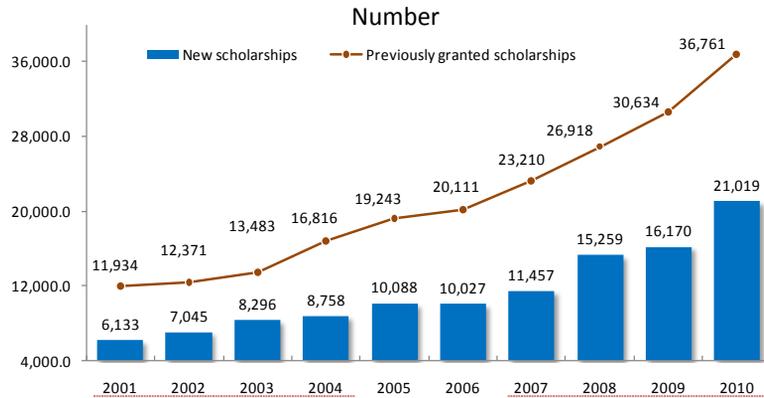
Objective 1

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 2010, CONACYT granted 21,019 new scholarships for graduate students. This represents an increase of 30% compared to 2009.

New and previously granted scholarships for graduate studies, 2001-2010



Growth of new scholarships: 2001-2004: 42.8% 2007-2010: 83.5%

Scholarships for graduate studies by degree and destination, 2010

Degree / destination	Domestic	Abroad	Total
Doctoral	11,794	2,005	13,799
Master	21,428	744	22,172
Speciality	703		703
Exchange scholarships	57	30	87
Total	33,982	2,779	36,761

Source: Conacyt.

Quality assessment of the graduate training programs

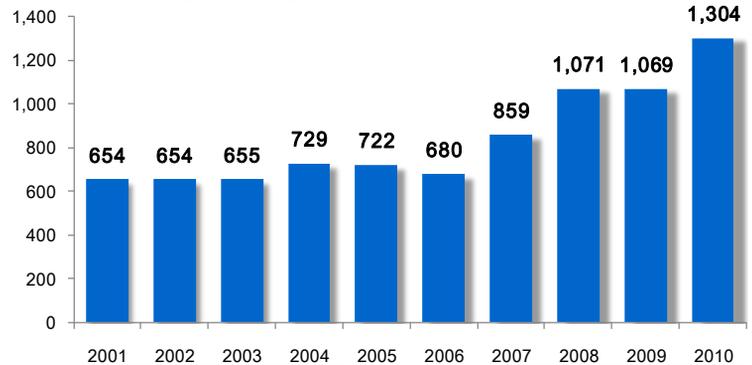
The **National Program for the Strengthening of Graduate Studies (PNPC)**, coordinated by SEP (Ministry of Public Education) and CONACYT, registered 1,304 graduate programs in 2010.

The growing number of graduate programs in the 2007-2010 period is almost six times higher than for the 2001-2004 period.

Programs registered in the PNPC by degree 2010

Degree	Number	%
Doctoral	396	30.4
Master	742	56.9
Speciality	166	12.7
Total	1,304	100

Programs registered in the PNPC 2001-2010



Growth of the graduate programs number: 2001-2004: 11.5% 2007-2010: 59.0%

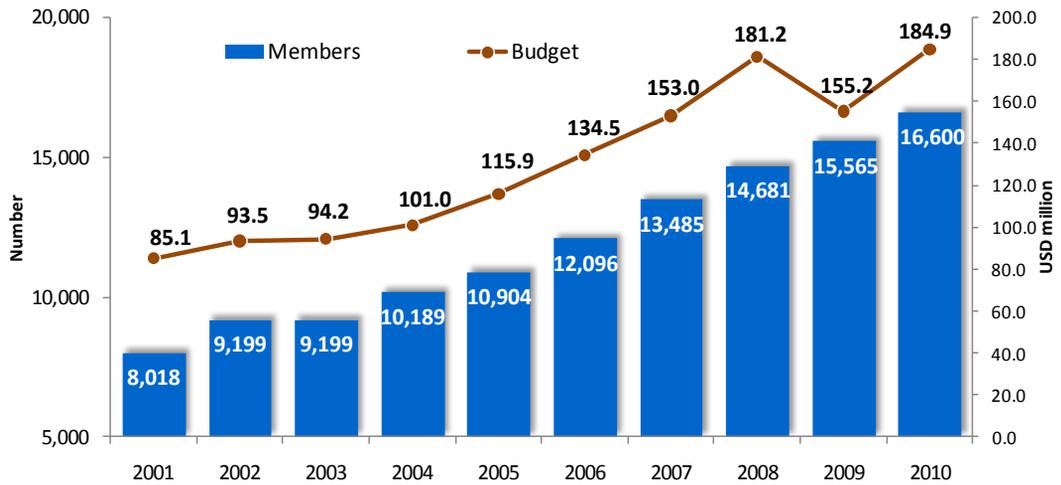
Source: Conacyt.

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 2010, the SNI had 16,600 members, an increase of 6.6% compared to 2009.

Members in the SNI, 2001-2010

Number and amounts



Researchers growth: 2001-2004: 27.1% 2007-2010: 23.1%

Source: Conacyt.

Additional activities to consolidate human capital resources

- 2.5 USD millions were granted to support the repatriation of 35 researchers, initial job contract grants in Mexican institutions and research stays for 48 more.
- 74 postdoctoral fellowships and 56 sabbatical stays abroad were supported during 2009.
- 4,462 students were supported through the program “Young Talents”, in 12 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. These factors will contribute to the improvement of living standards of our society through a greater competitiveness.

Increasing national research mobility. At the end of 2010, seven new thematic networks were authorized; totaling nowadays 20 networks. Each is supported with 0.8 USD million.

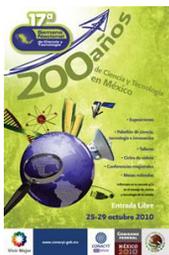
Thematic networks	
1 Water	11 Mathematical and Computer Models
2 Bar Code of Life	12 Ecosystems
3 Complexity, Science and Society	13 Poverty and Urban Development
4 Physics of High Energies	14 Mexican Network on Soft Condensed Matter
5 Energy Sources	15 Ageing, Health and Social Development
6 Environment and Sustainability	16 Robotics and Mechatronics
7 Nanosciences and Nanotechnology	17 Climatic and Hydrometeorological Disasters
8 New Tendencies in Medicine	18 Ethnoecology and Biocultural Heritage
9 Foods, Agriculture and Biotechnology	19 Scientific Research and Space Technology
10 Information Technologies	20 Civil Society and Quality of Democracy

Source: Conacyt.

Intersecretarial Commission on Biosecurity of Genetically Modified Organisms (CIBIOGEM)

Regarding Biosecurity, the Executive Secretariat of CIBIOGEM, together with the Regional Directorates of CONACYT, started the diffusion of the laws in force related to biosecurity, emphasizing the promotion of scientific and technological research, and the corresponding regulatory framework that must be followed by those who would carry out activities with genetically modified organisms.

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



In 2010 took place the 17th National Week for Science and Technology (SNCyT). Although the SNCyT covered all of the states in the country, the city of Leon, Gto. was officially declared the main site of the activities. The 2010 topic of the SNCyT was: 200 Years of Science and Technology in Mexico.



10 items of the magazine “Ciencia y Desarrollo” were published, and some topics covered were: Eolic Energy ant the Future of Mexico; Synthetic Polymers; 35th Anniversary of “Ciencia y Desarrollo”; Obesity; Biodiversity, and the 50th Anniversary of the Invention of laser.



Ciencia y Desarrollo’s supplement for kids, “Helix”, published articles with topics such as: Isn’t that a dinosaur?, Ameba, Cute little puppy, among others.



Radio ConCiencia presenting topics like Chemotherapy, health problems, Museums, Teotihuacan, Alternative Medicine, Amebiasis, solar stoves, among others.

In order to celebrate the 40th anniversary of Conacyt, Mexico City’s subway system issued 25 million tickets, and the Mexican Mint coined a silver medal with the logo of the 40th anniversary. A postage stamp and a bill of the National Lottery were also issued

CONACYT together with the Organization of American States and the Scientific and Technological Advisor Fora coordinated the first Interamerican Program of Journalism, and the Second Seminar-workshop “Science, Technology and Innovation seen as news”

Survey on Public Perception on Science and Technology in Mexico (ENPECYT 2009)

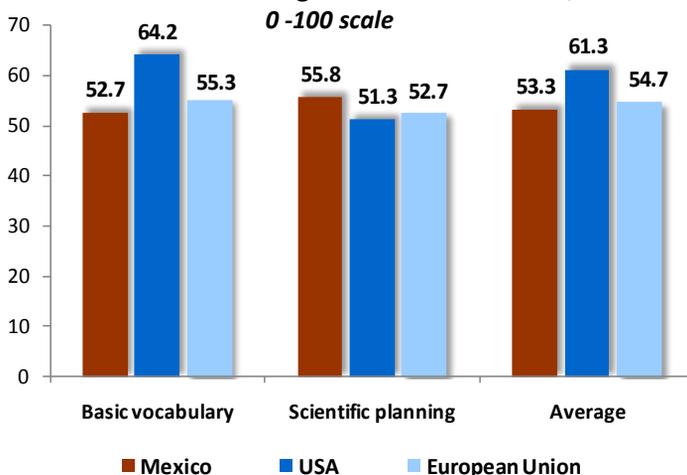
Since 2001, CONACYT and the National Institute for Statistics, Geography and Information (INEGI) work together to carry out the ENPECYT, every two years. During 2009 the 5th exercise of this survey was done and the analysis and diffusion of the results were made in 2010.

Its general purpose is to collect information to build indicators to measure knowledge, understanding and attitude of urban population towards scientific and technologic activities.

General results compared to United States of America (USA) and the European Union (EU)

- Scientific culture of Mexicans is similar to that of citizens of countries of EU and slightly smaller than USA citizens (Mexicans: 52.7, USA citizens 64.2, Europeans 55.3).
- The skills of Mexicans to distinguish scientific and probabilistic processes are greater than those of Americans an EU citizens, even when their knowledge on science and technology is poorer (Mexicans 55.8, USA citizens 51.3, Europeans 52.7).
- Mexican s average score is less than a point bellow than EU s citizens and eight points below than USA s citizens (Average of the results form basic vocabulary and scientific planning: Mexicans 53.3, USA citizens 61.3, Europeans 54.7).

Scientific and Technological culture in Mexico, 2009



Source: ENPECYT, 2009.
Eurobarometer, 2006.
Survey on Public Perception NSF, 2009.

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 2010, all of the states and Mexico City (Federal District) had a State Council for Science and Technology.

Structural framework, 2010

24 States have their own Science and Technology Development Program



- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Aguascalientes | 13. Morelos |
| 2. Baja California | 14. Nayarit |
| 3. Baja California Sur | 15. Nuevo Leon |
| 4. Campeche | 16. Puebla |
| 5. Coahuila | 17. Quintana Roo |
| 6. Chiapas | 18. San Luis Potosi |
| 7. Chihuahua | 19. Sinaloa |
| 8. Distrito Federal | 20. Tabasco |
| 9. Guanajuato | 21. Tamaulipas |
| 10. Hidalgo | 22. Veracruz |
| 11. Jalisco | 23. Yucatan |
| 12. Michoacan | 24. Zacatecas |

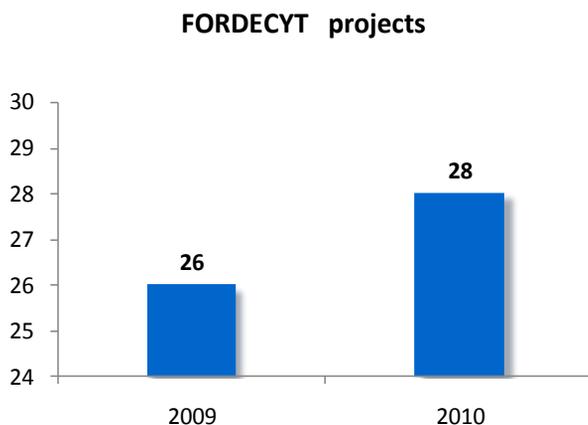
26 States have a Science and Technology Committee in their Legislative Bodies



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

Program to promote development of the States

Under the 2010 call for the Institutional Fund for Regional Fostering (FORDECYT), 28 projects were supported for 18.7 USD million.



Source: Conacyt.

National Conference on Science, Technology and Innovation (CNCTI)

The 2010 First Ordinary Meeting of the Conference took place in Saltillo, Coahuila. One of the main topics was the Annual Work Program, which includes the following lines:

- I. Design and operation of public policies on science, technology and innovation, financing the National Science, Technology and Innovation System, and studies to foster its regional development
- II. Strategies of diffusion, spreading and social appropriation of science, technology and innovation, and international cooperation
- III. Evaluation of funds and programs

The Second ordinary Meeting of the Conference took place on December in Guanajuato, Gto. The most relevant topics were:

- I. Perspectives regarding science, technology and innovation
- II. Perspectives related to the evaluation of funds and programs
- III. System of Indicators in Science, Technology and Innovation
- IV. Integration of public policies
- V. Planning of the schedule and work program for CNCTI's 2011 activities.
- VI. Program of incentives to innovation

Main figures related to the decentralization of scientific and technological activities in 2010:

- **65%** of the domestic scholarships for graduate studies were awarded in study programs offered in institutions of the 31 States of the country.
- **72.8%** of the programs included in the "National Program for the Strengthening of Graduate Studies" were offered in institutions settled in the 31 States.
- **58.3%** of the SNI members have their residence in locations outside of Mexico City.
- **60.2%** of the basic science projects were granted to institutions of the States.
- **93%** of the funds for consolidation of research groups were granted to institutions outside of Mexico City

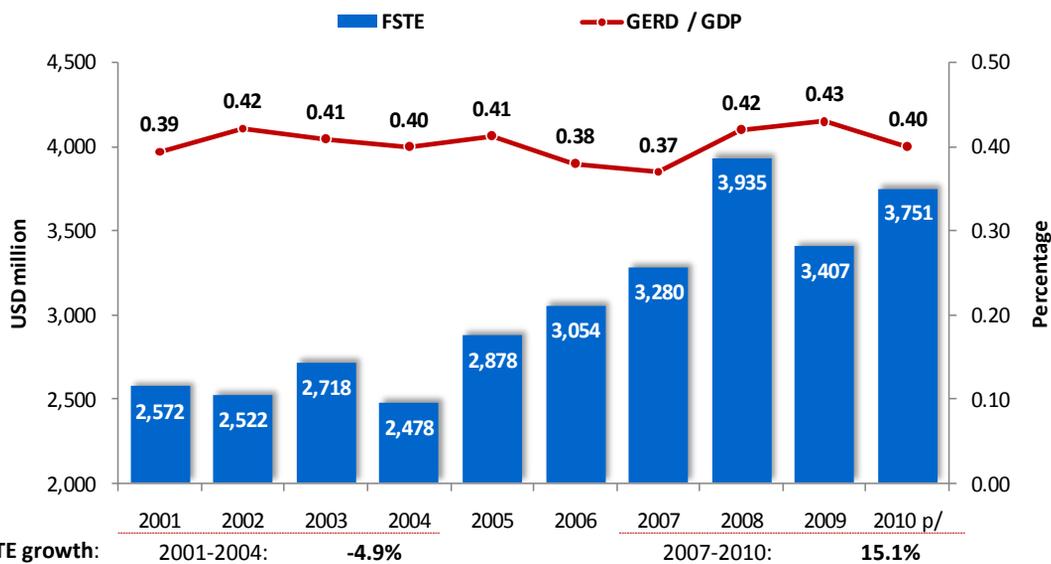
Objective 3

Financing basic and applied sciences, technology and innovation.

The Federal Science and Technology Expenditure (FSTE) for the 2010 fiscal year, was 3,751 USD millions. The increase in the FSTE for the 2007-2010* period was of 15.1%, whereas for the 2001-2004* period it was -4.9%.

Federal Science and Technology Expenditure 2001-2010

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.

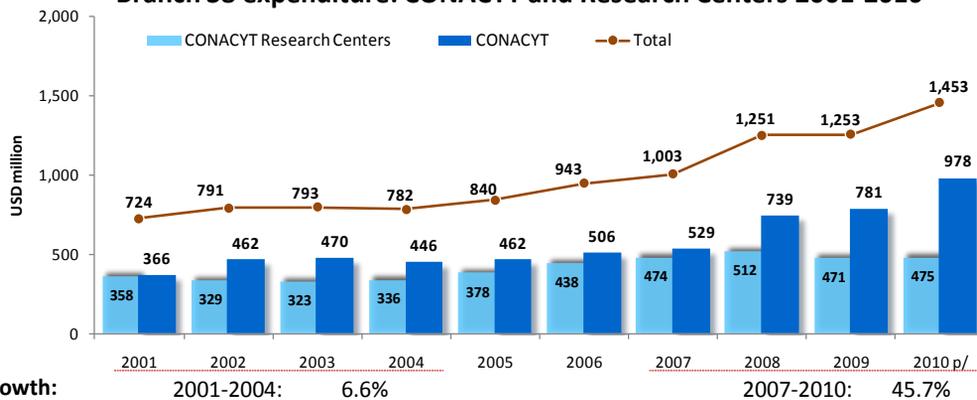
Source: SHCP, Cuenta de la Hacienda Pública Federal, 2001-2009.

SHCP, Presupuesto de Egresos de la Federación, 2010.

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Resources of the Federal Government budgetary branch number 38 in 2010: CONACYT and its coordinated Research Centers invested 1,453 USD millions, 4.4%* higher in real terms compared to 2009. The growth in the funds allocated in the mentioned budgetary branch during the 2001-2004* period was 6.6%, while for the 2007-2010* period it was of 45.7%. Resources from research centers represented 32.7% of the branch 38.

Branch 38 expenditure: CONACYT and Research Centers 2001-2010



p/ Preliminary data.

Source: SHCP, Cuenta de la Hacienda Pública Federal, 2001 -2009.

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* The real growth was calculated in 2010 constant pesos.

Public resources to encourage investment in science, technology and innovation, through instruments that derive from the Law on Science and Technology

CONACYT manages trust funds that promote scientific research, technological development and innovation in the country. The corresponding results for 2010 were as follows:

- Sectorial Funds: By 2010, 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.

Basic science

In 2010, as a result of the 2009 call for projects, 618 projects were approved. The total support for these projects was 64.3 USD millions.

Basic science call 2009

Area	Projects (number)	Amount (USD million)
Physics and Mathematics	95	6.8
Earth Sciences	32	4.1
Biology	98	11.7
Chemistry	34	3.6
Health	71	9.5
Humanities and Behavioral Sciences	33	3.4
Social and Economy Sciences	37	3.2
Biotechnology and Agricultural Sciences	73	8.3
Engineering	124	10.6
Multidisciplinary Research	21	3.2
Total	618	64.3

Source: Conacyt.

Incentive Programs for Research, Technological Development and Innovation

The program had the following results for 2010:

Program	Number of projects	Amount (USD million)
Program of Technologic Innovation for the Competitiveness of Firms (INNOVATEC)	250	54.9
Program of Technologic Innovation for High Value Added Business (INNOVAPYME)	261	54.9
Program of Development and Innovation on Precursory Technologies (PROINNOVA)	196	78.6
Total	707	188.4

Source: Conacyt.

High Added Value in Business, Knowledge and Entrepreneurs (AVANCE)

In 2010, through the AVANCE program was supported investment in science, technology and innovation that makes the productive sector, as follows:

Program	Number of projects	Amount USD million
New Business	10	2.5
CONACYT-NAFIN Entrepreneurs Fund	7	2.2
Technological Packages	1	0.1
Strategic Alliances and Networks of Innovation for Competitiveness (AERIS)	22	2.3
Total	40	7.1

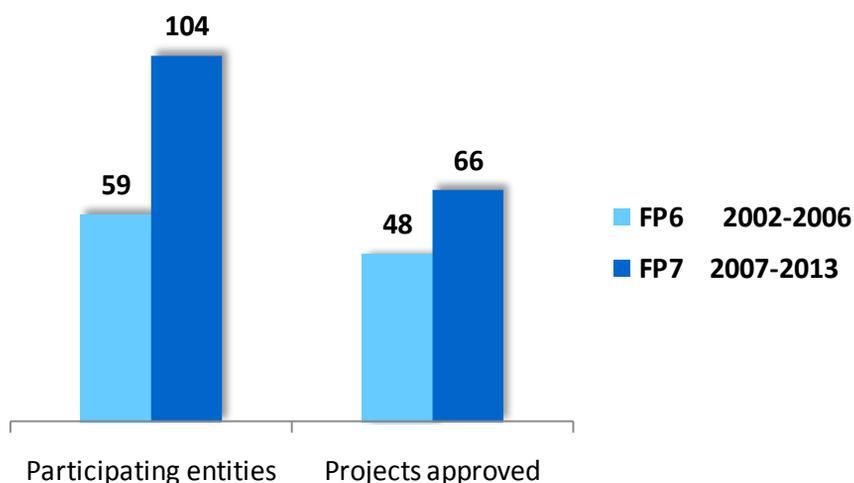
Source: Conacyt.

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

During 2010, the final report of the Review of the Science and Technology Cooperation between the European Union (EU) and Mexico, for the 2005–2010 period, was delivered. Its main results were:

- The Cooperation Agreement Mexico-EU on Science and Technology has given a very important framework for the strengthening of the international dialogue on specific policies on science and technology.
- It has favored the use of instruments, such as the annual work plan, that helped to guide the activities with an strategic view.
- During its five years operation, the strengthening of the cooperation is evidenced considering the participation of Mexico in the Seventh Framework Program of the EU, compared to its previous edition: an increase of 37% in approved projects and of 76% in participant entities.

Approved projects and entities participating in the Sixth and Seventh RTD Framework Programs



FP6: Sixth Framework Program for RTD. (For its acronym in English). Duration 2002-2006.

FP7: Seventh Framework Program for RTD. Duration 2007-2013.

Source: Manfred Horvat and José Luis Briansó. Review of Science and Technology Cooperation between the European Union and the United States of Mexico 2005 – 2010. Final Report to the European Commission. September 2010

Bilateral cooperation

In June of 2010, the General Call for projects corresponding to Bilateral Cooperation Agreements was published; 150 projects were received which are in their evaluation process. Bilateral Cooperation Agreements included in the General Call were those with: a) five American countries, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, and the USA; b) one Asian country, Japan, and c) four European countries, Belgium, Germany, France, and Italy.

International Cooperation Agreements

During 2010, CONACYT signed 23 cooperation agreements, as well as nine memoranda of understanding, the renewal of a protocol, and three international cooperation addendums with universities, research centers and ministries of science and technology.

Within the frame of the Program for Cooperation on Research, Development and Technological Innovation, in January of 2010, Mexico–France and Mexico-Spain Joint Calls for Research Projects, Technological Development and Innovation were published. The administrative verification of the 61 proposals that were received was already approved.

Iberoamerican Forum on Science, Technology and Innovation (FIBECYT)

The Forum was carried out in Cancun Quintana Roo during November, within the frame of Iberoamerican Program on Science and Technology (CYTED). With the participation of six Nobel laureates, more than 700 persons attended the Forum.

During the general meeting three activities were included :

- i. Forum CYTED-IBEROEKA 2010.
- ii. Meetings of the 20 iberoamerican organisms of Science and Technology
- iii. FIBECYT s Seminar. Its main theme was: “Perspectives on Science and Technology for Latin America”.

Other activities for the fostering of international cooperation on science and technology

- Participation in the meeting of the Advisory Council of the CYTED in Guanajuato, Gto.
- Participation in the IV Meeting of the Permanent Binational Commission Mexico-China, and the Meeting of the Subcomission of Technical and Scientific Cooperation, held in the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Mexico, City.
- Participation in the IV Ordinary Meeting of the Interamerican Commission on Science and Technology, carried out at the Organization of American States in Washington, D.C., USA.

Objective 4

Investment in scientific, technological and innovation infrastructure

Complementary support for the modernization of scientific equipment

In order to provide complementary economical support to institutions and research groups with solid research programs, 66 projects were approved allocating a total 13.4 USD million. This was the result of the 2009* Call.

Complementary Support for the Establishment of Laboratories for Research and Development

The Call 2009* approved the establishment of 18 laboratories with a total of 21.4 USD million.

As a result of the 2009 call for proposals “Strengthening and consolidation of the CONACYT’s Public Research Centers”, 53 projects allocated a total of 21.5 USD million.

	Name	Institution
1	Development of Scientific Infrastructure in the South East of Mexico for the Study of Advanced Materials of Innovation	Centro de Investigación y de Estudios Avanzados (CINVESTAV – IPN)
2	Laboratory of Research and Technological Development of Advanced Coating	Centro de Investigación y de Estudios Avanzados (CINVESTAV – IPN)
3	Laboratory of Electronic Microscopy of High Resolution for Characterization of Nanostructures	Centro de Investigación y de Estudios Avanzados (CINVESTAV – IPN)
4	Central Laboratory	Centro de Investigación y de Estudios Avanzados (CINVESTAV – IPN)
5	Proposal for the Establishment of the Laboratory of Micro and Nano Technology	National Polytechnic Institute, IPN
6	Multidisciplinary Laboratory for the Characterization of Materials and Nanostructures	National Polytechnic Institute, IPN
7	Robotics Laboratory for the Northeast and Central area of Mexico	ITESM/Campus Monterrey
8	National Laboratory of Solar Concentration Systems and Solar Chemistry, second stage	UNAM/Centro de Investigación en Energía
9	Laboratory of Photovoltaic Innovation and Characterization of Solar Cells	UNAM/Centro de Investigación en Energía
10	Laboratory of Mass Spectrometry with Accelerators	UNAM/Coordinación de Investigación Científica/Instituto de Física
11	Astrophysics National Laboratory at San Pedro Martir, Baja California	UNAM/Coordinación de Investigación Científica/ Instituto de Astronomía
12	Center of Advanced Microscopy and Analysis of Living Cells Images	UNAM/Coordinación de Investigación Científica/ Instituto de Biotecnología
13	Laboratory HAWC of Gamma Rays	UNAM/Coordinación de Investigación Científica/ Instituto de Física
14	Laboratory of Sustainability Sciences	UNAM/Instituto de Ecología
15	Research Laboratory of Advanced Materials	Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León
17	Laboratory of Characterization of Physic-Chemical Properties and Molecular Structure	Universidad de Guanajuato
18	Laboratory of Research and Development on Foods	Universidad Veracruzana

*It refers to the latest Calls and the results were published in 2010.

The CONACYT's Public Research Centers

The CONACYT Public Research Centers System draws upon 18 years of experience as a part of the Mexican Federal Government, committed to the scientific and technological progress of the country. However, many of the CONACYT institutions, part of this system, are more than 30 years old.

The CONACYT Public Research Centers System is, without a doubt, one of the most relevant players in generating knowledge in Mexico. It constitutes an important option for the training of top researchers committed to Mexico's regional needs and has been responsible for many of Mexico's sustainable development strategies.

Today, the system comprises 26 research institutions and one trusteeship fund. Focusing on subjects in the principal fields of scientific and technological knowledge, the system is:

- An entity of the Mexican Government that contributes to the solution of national issues through scientific research and technological development
- A generator of highly specialized and internationally competitive knowledge
- A research entity directed at and linked to the public, social and private sectors
- A promoter of the nation's culture, innovation and technological development in support of the productive sector
- Part of the national infrastructure for the education of scientists, technologists and, in general, high-level professionals
- A group of institutions committed to accountability, transparency and independent academic assessment

Strengthening and consolidation of the CONACYT's Public Research Centers

As a result of the 2010 call for proposals "Strengthening and consolidation of the CONACYT's Public Research Centers", a total of 11.9 USD millions were directed for the support of 36 projects. A 37 percent of these resources were derived from the fines that the Federal Electoral Institute imposed on political parties.

Distribution of projects approved by activity

Concept	Percentage of projects
Equipment acquisition	52
Construction and adjustment of facilities	36
Postgraduate, diffusion and entailment	12
Total	100

Source: Conacyt.

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

- Feasibility studies were conducted to establish Linkage and Knowledge Transfer Units at the Center for Advanced Technology (CIATEQ), Biological Research Center of the Northwest S.C., (CIBNOR), Yucatán's Center for Scientific Research (CICY), Center for Research in Optics (CIO), Research Center for Advanced Materials (CIMAV) and The Institute of Ecology (INECOL).
- The National Institute for Astrophysics, Optics and Electronics (INAOE) opened the Laboratory for Innovation in Micro-electro-mechanic Systems

Strategic projects to support infrastructure made by the states

- Hidalgo: "Strengthening the Infrastructure for Development and Technological Innovation of Metalmechanics in the State of Hidalgo and the East Central Region of the Country."
- San Luis Potosí: (IPICYT) "Creation of Knowledge Spaces by the investment in Scientific and Technological Infrastructure"
- Yucatán: "Strategic Infrastructure for the articulation of the Research, Innovation and Technological Development System of Yucatán (SIIDETEX)".

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

The International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3ie) picked two proposals presented by CONACYT for the impact evaluation of programs “Graduate Scholarships” and “National System of Researchers” .

The initiative will support nine works all over the world (two from Conacyt) choose among more than 35 proposals from 27 countries.

The work began in October 2010 and will be finished in 2011, funded 100% by 3ie.

Impact assessments (ongoing)

1. Scholarships for Graduate Studies
2. National System of Researchers



Special studies

- Analysis of SNI's bibliometric data.

The work began in August 2010 and will be finished in June, 2011.

Metaevaluation of research, technological development and innovation projects.

The designed tools will be presented to a focus group in February 2011.

On September 2010 began the impact evaluation of the Program to Support Innovation (INNOVAPYME, INNOVATEC, PROINNOVA).

The impact assessment of the Program to Support Innovation

Acknowledgment from the Executive Commission of CONEVAL as outstanding practice of Evaluation in the Federal Public Administration.

Data will be obtained from 2008 and 2010 ESIDET Survey



In October 2010 started the Evaluation of Perceptions from Beneficiaries of Mixed Funds Program.

Mixed Funds

Index of Performance Measuring: a first stage will be made with the measuring of Beneficiaries' perception.

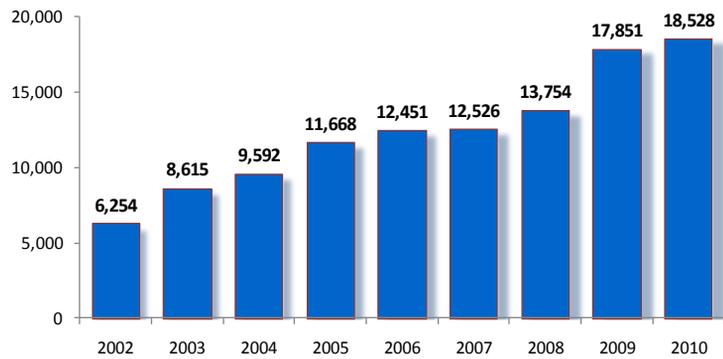
National System of Scientific and Technological Evaluation (SINECYT)

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 2010 there were 18,528 referees that represents twice the number of the referees in year 2002. The increase during the 2007-2009 period was 47.9%.

Evolution of the SINECYT

Number of accredited referees



Source: Conacyt.

Iberoamerican Bank of Evaluators Data

CONACYT supported the creation of this Bank as a tool for the sharing of information of register of researchers and specialists between countries.

The Bank would allow the access to the data of more than 50,000 certified evaluators in specific areas of knowledge, which would increase the quality and transparency of the processes of projects appraisals in the fields of science, technology and innovation.

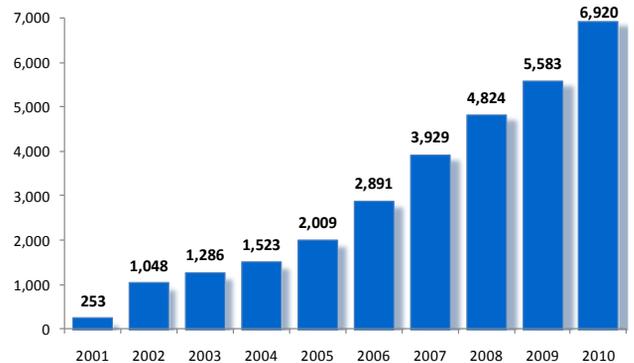
During 2010, four collaboration Agreements were signed with the following organisms.

- Uruguay's Agency of Research and Innovation. (ANII)
- Argentina's National council of Scientific and Technical Research. (CONICET)
- Colombian Institute for the Development of Science and Technology "Francisco Jose de Caldas". (COLCIENCIAS)
- Spain's National Agency of Evaluation and Prospective (ANEP).

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

The update of the corresponding database is permanent, and at the end of 2010 there were 6,920 registers, a figure 24% higher than the previous year.

Firms and institutions registered in the RENIECYT 2001-2010



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 2007-2010

Concept	2007	2008	2009	2010 p/
Postgraduate programs	109	115	116	123
Students	4,466	4,673	4,950	5,375
SNI members	1,232	1,307	1,392	1,422
Scientific papers	1,820	1,694	1,981	1,958
S&T research projects	3,134	2,647	2,683	2,682

p/ Preliminary data.
Source: Conacyt

Other evaluation activities

1st Workshop of Science, Technology and Innovation Indicators.

This event was organized by the Scientific and Technologic Advisor Fora, INEGI and CONACYT, and took place on February 18 and 19. The workshop was focused to people responsible of areas such as planning statistical analysis, processing and diffusion of scientific and technologic activities at federal and states levels.

Intersectorial Committee on Innovation

During its 2nd Ordinary Session of 2010, it was agreed the necessity to identify a core group of indicators to describe, in a robust way, Mexico's State of the Art, regarding innovation.

Specialized Committee on Science, Technology and Innovation Statistics

Formally created in 2010, presided by CONACYT, and INEGI acting as Technical Secretary participate in it the Scientific and Technologic Advisory Forum, and the Ministries of Economy and Public Education.

The objectives of the Committee are:

- To create the conditions for the generation of science, technology and innovation statistics to contribute to the proper planning, surveillance and evaluation of policies and activities.
- To determine the conceptual and methodological legal framework that will foster and allow the homogeneity of the information related to science, technology and Innovation all over the country.

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