



CONICYT
Ministerio de
Educación

Gobierno de Chile

international relations

CONICYT

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The importance of international cooperation in the scientific development of a country is unquestionable. International collaboration in science, technology and innovation is imperative if we are to address the most pressing of global challenges.

Nowadays, issues such as climate change, food security, access to fresh water and energy security cannot be addressed by one sole country. The solutions to these complex problems require a coordinated international effort and commitment from individuals, institutions and organizations of all countries.

The National Commission for Scientific and Technological Research, CONICYT, is progressively centering its vision and strategy for Chile so that it may reach both rapidly and efficiently the competitive standards in science and technology that are vital to our country's facing of the challenges of economic growth and development.

Globalization is one among several of the focus point priorities of our Department of International Relations (DRI) and CONICYT as an institution. It is our mission to promote and encourage the integration of the national scientific community with its peers abroad. We have achieved this thus far via various forms of collaboration, as well as positioning "Chilean science" on the internationally and communicating CONICYT's similarities with overseas institutions at the forefront of scientific and technological development.

Our mission requires, among other important duties, that we maintain an expeditious and efficient channel of communication between the scientific communities in Chile and abroad.

In consistence with the above, since 2010 we have been publishing on a bi-monthly basis, a newsletter in which we inform readers of the many important activities that our Department leads for the benefit of the scientific community in our country. Thanks to the increasing and ceaseless activity of our researchers in Chile, this newsletter has emerged as an important tool for disseminating and tracking opportunities for international collaboration. At the same time, it has gradually become a tool for supporting the internationalization of Chilean science. In sum, we have grown.

This growth leads us to the question, how can we better serve the scientific community at large? The answer seems to be to nurture this newsletter and channel of communication so that it may spread its wings, all the while gliding through the language of science.

On this note, it is with great pride that we are pleased to introduce to you our first quarterly newsletter published in English!

We hope you enjoy.

María Teresa Ramírez
Director
Department of International Relations
CONICYT

First Chile-USA call for proposals

The Department of International Relations of the National Commission for Scientific and Technological Research, CONICYT, as part of its internationalisation mission and global initiatives, recently marked in late July the launch of its first Call for Proposals for Support in the Development of Research Projects between Chile and the United States.

The Call for Proposals, an initiative inviting researchers resided in Chile to submit research projects in the areas of Seismology / Anti-seismic Engineering, Oceanography, ICT (Big Data), Ecology / Biodiversity, and Glaciology, to be carried out in Chile with the participation of researchers from the United States holding projects financed by the National Science Foundation, shall be offering the



Subra Suresh, Director of NSF and José Miguel Aguilera, President of CONICYT, during the signing, in May, of the Memorandum of Understanding between both institutions.

(Credit of the image: Leslie Kossoff/SLSphoto for NSF)

sum of \$50,000,000 (fifty million Chilean pesos) per year for the three years' duration each project is expected to last, funds which may be used as incentives for researchers, internships, capital goods/equipment, infrastructure adaptation, operating costs and administrative expenses.

Its main objective of actively promoting and encouraging the integration of national

researchers globally and achieving scientific excellence of mutual benefit looks set to be achieved, as it was met with the warmest of welcomes registering a strong selection of submitted projects from multicultural teams from across Chile.

The awarding results shall be available later on this year.

Delegation from Botswana visits CONICYT



The delegation from Botswana with Mateo Budinich, Executive Director of CONICYT; María Teresa Ramírez, Director of DRI at CONICYT, and Rodrigo Arcos, Deputy Director of the division for Middle East and Africa at the Chilean Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

governmental mission met with CONICYT authorities for an open discussion about the Chilean national system for innovation.

The head of the Botswana Delegation was Mr. Phandu T. C. Skelemani, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, who was also escorted by other five Botswana authorities.

Representatives from the African nation visited CONICYT in order to share some insights regarding the national policies on S&T. On July 4th the

Read original news piece:
<http://www.conicyt.cl/573/articulo-40865.html>

Big InfoDay on 2013 FP7 calls

Maria Mesonero, coordinator of the European Union Programme, explains the FP7.



Liaison Office to the European Union at the National Commission for Scientific and Technological Research (CONICYT). The activity, that took place on the 31st of July at the University of Santiago de Chile, gathered both researchers and entrepreneurs interested in getting first-hand information about the calls opened in July. The presence of National Contact Points, policy makers and success stories allowed for a very rich exchange resulting in a useful and insightful day for everyone.

Infoday about FP7 2013 calls gathers together Chilean researchers and entrepreneurs.

Over a hundred people attended the infoday "2013 Calls: opportunities for Chilean science and innovation in the Seventh Framework Programme of the European Union", organised by the Chilean

For more information about the event visit the [Liaison Office website](#)

International Colloquium on EU-Chile health research

On the occasion of the last call by the European Union's 7th Framework Programme, the National Health Research and Development Fund and the Department of International Relations, both at CONICYT, jointly organized the International Colloquium "Cooperation opportunities in health research: a Chilean-European view".

Over a hundred people participated in the activity, gathering practitioners, academics, and researchers both from the public and the private sectors, who were interested to know more about the opportunities offered by the FP7 and the priority areas to consider at the moment of thinking about a proposal with European associates.



Dr. Ximena Luengo, Director of FONIS at CONICYT, Dr. Jorge Bevilacqua, Dr. Enrico Bertini, Dr. Andoni Urtizberea, and Dr. Octavio Monasterio.

Read original news piece:
<http://www.chiep.cl/index.php/es/noticias/noticias/1-noticias/300-colloquio-internacional-de-medicina-traslacional>

CONICYT authorities go to China and India

The President of CONICYT, José Miguel Aguilera, and the Director of the Department of International Relations (IR), María Teresa Ramírez, travelled to China and India with the purpose of consolidating the relations with both countries, giving continuity to alliances established in the past and looking for new cooperation opportunities. Keeping up with a busy schedule featuring visits to research centres of excellence and meetings with authorities, the officials managed to comply with all the objectives set for the mission.

The delegation arrived first to India, looking to formally constitute the bi-national work group stipulated in the Agreement on Cooperation in Science and Technology between the Government of Chile and the Government of India, signed on 2008. This reunion resulted in the subscription of the first Cooperation Programme which is to guide the joint work between both nations during the period 2012-2015.

After finishing their commitments in India, the delegation went on to China, looking to the strengthening of their association links, with-



Wenlong Zhan, Vice-President of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and the President of CONICYT, during the MoU signing ceremony, which preceded the China-Chile astronomy workshop.

in the framework of the 2011-2013 action plan between Chile and China, through the signing of agreements with two main Chinese agencies: the Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS) and the Chinese Academy for Agricultural Mechanisation Sciences (CAAMS).

The mission was organised by the IR Department and the Chilean embassies at India and China.

Read original news piece:
<http://www.conicyt.cl/573/articulo-41011.html>

Chile-China astronomy workshop

Within the framework of the 2011-2013 action plan between both countries, and as a counterpart to the workshop organized by DRI in Santiago de Chile in 2011, the Chinese Ministry of Science and Technology along with the IR Department organized in Beijing, during the 24th and 25th of August, the "2nd Chile-China Astronomy Workshop", with the participation of 14 Chilean astronomers - 8 of which were funded by DRI - and 23 Chinese astronomers from different institutions.

one involved. During the activity Chinese authorities expressed their intentions of establishing in Chile the LAMOST South observatory, intended to act as a complement for the LAMOST observatory already operating in the northern hemisphere, enabling all-sky global observation.

Read original news piece:
<http://www.conicyt.cl/573/articulo-41011.html>



Dr. Shujun Li, President of the Chinese Academy of Agricultural mechanization Sciences (CAAMS), and Dr. José Miguel Aguilera, President of CONICYT, signing the agreement between both institutions.



Dr. José Miguel Aguilera, and Dr. Arabinda Mitra, Head of the Department of Science and Technology of the Republic of India, after signing the Programme of Cooperation.



Visit to Clean Energy's Pilot Plant at Ventanas. From left to right: Dr. Alberto Reis - who participated in the development of the plant as advisor -, Dr. Jean-Philippe Steyer, and Dr. Gabriel Acién.

Two scientific missions take European researchers to Chile

As a way of fostering scientific and technological co-operation between Chilean and European researchers, the European Union Programme at CONICYT has organised two scientific missions aiming to encourage and provide the conditions for the creation of a joint proposal for two specific areas of the 2013 EU Seventh Framework Programme calls. Hence, the two itineraries covered an array of academic and entrepreneurial research facilities

of scientific excellence in different geographic scenarios, where researchers coming from Spain, Greece, Germany, France, the Netherlands, Portugal, and Austria met with their Chilean hosts.



The seventh framework Programme is the main research funding instrument in the European Union.

Algae Bio-refinery

(3rd to 8th of September, 2012)

This mission was aimed towards the KBBE.2013.3.2-02 Call for Proposals: The CO₂ algae bio-refinery.

Algae represent a promising alternative in the conversion of CO₂ into biofuels and other high added-value products. Algae bio-refinery can thus alleviate food versus fuel conflicts and may become partic-

ularly advantageous for regions with limited biomass availability and land unusable for agriculture.

In Chile, bio-refineries are part of an emerging and fast-growing area which has caught the interest of some renowned national universities, motivating the establishment of alliances with both Chilean and foreign com-

panies thereby resulting in the development of experimental pilot facilities and research labs in different parts of the country, jointly managed by academic and industrial stakeholders.

The facilities visited during this mission were located in the cities of Santiago, Temuco, Antofagasta, and Valparaíso.

Aquaculture

(2nd to 7th of September, 2012)

This mission was aimed towards the KBBE.2013.1.2-09 Call for Proposals: Diversification of fish species and products in European aquaculture.

Diversification of species has been a priority in Chile since the "salmon crisis" hitting the aquaculture industry in 2007, and some of the main universities

and research centres in the country have focused their endeavours on the subject. CONICYT has also, through two thematic programmes, contributed towards the overcoming of the crisis.

Taking advantage of our long coastline and creating joint initiatives between the private and

public sectors, world class research has been developed, serving the aims of both academia and industry at a local level as well as global level too.

The facilities visited during this mission were located in the cities of Puerto Montt, Coquimbo, and Valparaíso.



Visit to University of La Frontera (UFRO) in Temuco. From left to right: Ivar Vargas (mission coordinator, CONICYT), Dr. Rodrigo Navia (UFRO, Chile), Dr. Gabriel Acién (University of Almería, Spain), Dr. María Barbosa (Wageningen University, The Netherlands), Dr. Alberto Reis (LNEG, Portugal), Dr. Bernardo Llamas (ALGAE-ENERGY, Spain), Dr. Martin Mittelbach (Uni-Graz, Austria), Dr. Jean-Philippe Steyer (INRA, France), Dr. David Jeison (Bioren-UFRO, Chile)



Visit to Fundación Chile's Centre for Technology Development and Transfer in Tongoy. From left to right: Cristóbal Aguilera (IRTA Cataluña, Spain), Dr. Miguel Jover (Polytechnical University of Valencia, Spain), Dr. Efthimia Cotou (Hellenic Centre for Marine Research, Greece), Dr. Bela Buck (Alfred Wagner Institute for Polar and Marine Research, Germany), Antonio Vélez (Director of the Centre for Technology Development and Transfer, Fundación Chile), Catalina Undurraga (mission coordinator, CONICYT)



Chilean Innovations for Global Aquaculture

Cages for Salmon farming in the region of Aysén, at the south of Chile.

How Chilean aquaculture industry went from potential disaster to world leadership through its resilience and innovation power.

Since the decade of the 1980s Chilean aquaculture has been highly identified with salmon. After a somewhat slow development throughout the first three thirds of the 20th century, salmon production reached a rate which placed our country among the few dominating the industry at a global level. The sector was then consolidated and farming facilities proliferated around the southern area of Chile.

The industry just kept on growing, so much so that by the turn of the millennium Chile was already the second biggest salmon exporter in the world. This described a promising picture but some calls of alarm arose from the highly concentrated nature of the demand – strongly based in Japan and the United States – and the production itself, which made the whole Chilean aquaculture sector dependent on just one species – representing 84% of the country's whole aquaculture production and

almost 100% of fish aquaculture.

Crisis as opportunity: turning the salmon crisis around

These concerns proved to be true in 2007 with the detection of the ISA virus in an Atlantic salmon farm in [Chiloé Archipelago](#) quickly spreading to the fjords and channels of Aysén, down to the south. This resulted in a dramatic decline in production, the closure of a significant number of farming facilities, a fall in public opinion and a general feeling of anxiety re-

garding the future of the industry. Fighting the virus required an enormous effort in terms of introducing contention measures and developing long term solutions to avoid new outbreaks, but securing funds for the operation was a real problem given the huge loss in sales and the global economic crisis hitting at the same time. However, the industry eventually overcame this black scenario. Not only did it recover the former volume and growth rate, but it also managed to identify the weaknesses of the model, taking this impasse as an opportunity for strengthening its foundations and diversifying its output.

Chilean aquaculture currently produces several fish species besides salmon, namely rainbow trout, turbot, hibras, corvina and palometa. It also produces shellfish, most notably small chorito mussels (*Mytilus chilensis*), Northern scallops, Pacific oysters, and – at a smaller scale – giant mussels or cholga (*Aulacomya ater*), red abalone, and Chilean oysters, along with the algae species named pelillo (*Gracillaria chilensis*).

According to Alejandro Buschmann, Director at the I-Mar Centre of Universidad de Los Lagos, "In Chile there are many fish species that should be more widely developed. I also think that the development of mollusks and sea urchins could result in new exports. However, beyond the sole diversification of aquaculture, there are two central points: taking into account the environmental limitations of this activity in order to ensure its sustainability; and recognizing the need for innovation and valorisation of our prod-

ucts. Both components require the installation of R&D capacities which either do not exist or are dispersed and therefore have a minor socio-economic impact".

The strengthening of the industry: fostering development for the aquaculture of today and tomorrow

Buschmann's considerations are being taken into account, and the notorious growth and consolidation of fishery and aquaculture in Chile has been supported and fostered by an on-going public and private research, development and innovation effort, forging collaborative work with foreign entities in order to develop the scientific and technological capacities that support the sector and its challenges today.

There are a number of Chilean institutions involved in the process of developing these capacities in the field of aquaculture. On the public strand is CORFO (Chilean Economic Development Agency) and CONICYT (National Commission for Scientific and Technological Research), the latter contributing with two programmes dedicated to the sector: the Aquaculture Diversification Programme, and the Programme for World-class Aquaculture. Many projects have been formed and developed within the framework of these programmes by Universities, Research Centres and the private industry throughout the length of Chile, all collaborating towards productive and innovative solutions both to apply in Chilean territories and to extrapolate to other latitudes.

One very important figure in this scenario is Fundación Chile (Chile Foundation), a private

"beyond the sole diversification of aquaculture, there are two central points: taking into account the environmental limitations of this activity in order to ensure its sustainability; and recognizing the need for innovation and valorisation of our products"

non-profit organisation wholly devoted to innovation in different realms of Chilean society. The foundation's Marine Resources programme supports Chilean aquaculture through efficient first-class technological management focused on the development of competitive business of long term sustainability taking into account both the productive and the environmental implications of aquaculture operations.

Some of the lines of research currently being developed in Chilean research facilities are the following:

- Diversification of fish, shellfish and algae species for aquaculture
- Diversification of products from aquaculture
- Development of productive and reproductive technology
- Genetic mapping and selection
- Animal well-being
- Application of copper to farming technology
- Boosting domestication processes
- Development of alternative feeding for aquaculture
- Impact of agricultural ingredients in the reproductive performance of salmon and trout
- Study of controlled systems for marine species
- Crop process improvement
- Development of strategies and technologies to reduce environmental impact of fish farming (especially salmon)
- Fish physiology and pathologies
- Cultivation of algae for the elaboration of biofuel

Research and innovation for FAFB at a global level

One of the lines of research that has been at the centre of the news lately is the introduction of copper as a raw material for aquaculture technology.

In April and May 2011, the technological consortium EcoSea - formed by CODELCO (National Copper Corporation), the International Copper Association, Fundación Chile, Universidad de Concepción, Pontificia Universidad de Valparaíso and the company Sitecna - successfully submerged two copper alloy cage nets for salmon and trout farming. The cages, each 20 meters in diameter and 10 meters deep, were situated 20 meters under the surface and near the shores of Auchemó (in the region of Los Lagos) and Santa Matilde Island (in the region of Aysén). On the 12th of April 2012 the first harvest of Atlantic salmon after the contention of the ISA virus took place using one of these copper cages, providing the source for confirming the results long expected by each and every stakeholder involved in the process.

The results turned out to be revolutionary for the industry. It was proven that the bacteriological properties of copper manage to eliminate 99.99% of the viruses and bacteria which attack salmon - including the much dreaded ISA - within a period of 48 hours. Through the use of these nettings it is possible to avoid fouling, decrease mortality rates, improve oxygenation, optimise feeding and - because of the strength of the material - prevent losses pro-



Salmons swimming in a farming cage

voked by the attacking of predators.

Preliminary information about the first crop states that mortality rates dropped by over 35% due to the properties of copper netting.

This new technology - developed thanks to the funding of CONICYT and CORFO - will enable the development of offshore aquaculture both in Chile and the rest of the world, opening up the possibility for exploitation of new geographical areas which had remained unavailable because of unsuitable weather conditions - the nets can put up with 9-meter high waves and 4-knot currents.

Today there are 68 copper alloy cage nets operating in Chile, where 4 million fish are being farmed.

According to Juan Pablo Schaefter, General Manager of Corporate Affairs and Sustainability at CODELCO, "We are facing news which will revolutionise global aquaculture. Proving that the properties of copper also work under water without any side effect on the ecosystem, means an enormous advance in the health of fish and, therefore, in the quality of people's diet worldwide".

For more information contact
Catalina Undurraga:
cundurraga@conicyt.cl

Achievements of the collaboration between research groups in Chile and Switzerland.

Within the framework of the Programme for International Cooperation in Joint Research CONICYT - CHILE / SER- SUIZA, led by the Department of International Relations of CONICYT, the project "Reconstruction of Historic Climate and Environmental Pollution based on witness reports from Ice, Snow and Atmospheric Aerosols collected in Glaciers in the Andes Mountains".

The project aims to perform a paleoclimatic reconstruction through the use of chemical information obtained in millenary ice, snow and atmospheric aerosols collected in glaciers of the Andes.

Prof. Dr. Francisco Cereceda, director of the Chilean research group, said "this is a pioneering project allowing us to discover, using ice cores and snow samples from high-altitude glaciers in order to see how the climate was over the last century and how we can use this data to predict the effects of climate change now. Stored in the ice cores is valuable information trapped in bubbles of gases such as CO₂ and CH₄ likewise in atmospheric particles, pollen and bacteria, among others, that allow us to reconstruct the climate and its characteristics of the time. Additionally, this project aims to determine the effect of anthropogenic pollution, namely that which is generated in a city by transportation, industries and other activities that pollute the city, on glaciers. One of the main focuses of the project is the study of how pollutant

particles, upon rising and transporting themselves from a city like Santiago for example, travel up until the Andes Mountains and settle on top of snow and ice. These carbonaceous particles absorb high levels of solar radiation and increasing in temperature, melting snow at a faster pace, thereby leading to increased speed of the melting of glaciers, changing the Earth's albedo (reflection) and increasing the greenhouse effect. In order to be able to achieve this, we must carry out monitoring campaigns. This requires the development of very demanding logistics on site involving the direct "in situ" sampling of glaciers at over 4000 meters, including aerosols; something unprecedented in Chile and the Andes Mountains.

One of the results of research conducted in the Echaurren glacier is reflected in the production of the video "A Minute of Innovation at USM," which provides a summary of the campaign, held in October 2011 in collaboration with the Dirección General de Aguas (DGA).

video link

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-FeUS2TQKdDM&feature=share>

download the full video

<http://www.dgc.usm.cl/usm-en-tv/>

the researchers

On the Chilean side, the research group is lead by Prof. Dr. Francisco Cereceda, Director of the Centre for Environmental Technology, CETAM of the Universidad Técnica Federico Santa María UTFSM, the Swiss counterpart being Dr. Margit Schwikowski, Director of the Labor für Radio- und Umweltchemie, of the Paul Scherrer Institute of Zürich.

In this joint Project initiated in 2010, Dr. Gino Cassasa, Fabián Guerrero, Mario Funes y Víctor Vidal also participated in the Chilean research group.

name Humberto Vidal

line of research Solar Energy

institution University of Magallanes

training PhD in Mechanical Engineering



travelled to
China
with the support of DRI
to attend a workshop in
**renewable
energies**

How did your trip to China come about?

I received some information from a colleague from my area of research that then motivated me to apply for the mission.

What attracted you specifically about taking part in this activity?

The chance to get to know a top class scientific development.

What were your expectations regarding the trip?

Trying to represent in the best way possible the work we are doing in Chile before the peers of China and networking in my area of research.

Were these expectations fulfilled?

I think so, given that after the presentations in our area some of our peers came and inquired about our work, establishing contact that continued upon our return.

Did you notice any great differ-

ences in perspective with regard to how the energy issue is dealt with in China?

Perhaps the differences are more evident in the levels of budget allocated to science and technology, showing a very close bond between academia and industry.

What did you gain from recognising these differences?

Understanding that the relationship with the industrial sector is important for the development and transfer of technology, and that researchers should partner up and interact even in an interdisciplinary manner.

Dr. Vidal is Director of the Centre for the Study of Energetic Resources at University of Magallanes (Punta Arenas, Chile).



What effect did this experience have on your personal outlook, priorities and projections in energy research?

A positive one, inspiring me to continue working in an area in which our country shows weakness. At the same time, visiting a country with clear policies in the area of energy and with remarkable technological developments, gives you the opportunity to observe experiences that could be replicated in our country. But no less important is the opportunity to meet colleagues from your own country with whom to share your research and participate in joint projects. In my experience, two solid Project initiatives have been generated with four colleagues that went on the same mission: two of them in the formulation of a FONDAP project, and with the other two we are currently developing a CORFOInnova project.

What importance do you attribute to having international experience in the field of science today and for the future?

International experience is always important for the possibility of gaining contacts that can result in international cooperation networks – so necessary for our country – in the future.

Call for evaluators of STIC-AmSud and MATH-AmSud projects

The STIC-AmSud and MATH-AmSud regional cooperation programmes, respectively in the fields of Science, Information Technology and Communication, and Mathematics **invite international Experts (all nationalities) to evaluate the projects presented in the framework of the Calls for proposals (2012 and farther).**

For the **2012 Call** for proposals: the ad-honorem proposals for the evaluation of STIC-AmSud and MATH-AmSud projects must be sent by email no later than the **30th of September, 2012.**

For the **coming Calls**, the ad-honorem proposals for the evaluation of STIC-AmSud and MATH-AmSud projects can be sent **all year long.**

For further information (full text of the Call and forms), please visit the following websites:

<http://www.sticamsud.org/>

<http://www.mathamsud.org/>

CONICYT-Chile/AKA-Finland
joint research projects on renewable energies

who can apply?

Research groups sponsored by public or non-profit institutions

topics

Unconventional renewable energies

funding

Up to \$ 50.000.000 (CLP) for the project's expenses

deadline

26th of September, 2012

Apply at

<http://spl.conicyt.cl/std/index.php/>

Terms and conditions at

<http://www.conicyt.cl/573/article-40942.html>

For further information contact Catalina Palma

(56 - 2) 435 4304

cpalma@conicyt.cl

CONICYT-CIAM mobility and exchange projects

who can apply?

Researchers from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, United States, Jamaica, Mexico, and Trinidad and Tobago, who are looking to complement and strengthen current research projects.

topics

Materials science

funding

Plane tickets and expenses for Chilean researchers

deadline

29th of November, 2012

Apply at

<http://spl.conicyt.cl/std/index.php/>

Terms and conditions at

<http://www.conicyt.cl/573/article-40953.html>

For further information contact Catalina Palma

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september ★

24

AMERICA's Master Class "Oportunities for ICT in the EU Seventh Framework Programme" (Santiago, Chile)

26 - 27

EU Seventh Framework Programme ICT Proposer's Day (Warsaw, Poland)

october ★

pending

15

Scientific Mission on Biotechnology (Boston, United States)

Infoday on FAFB topics within EU Seventh Framework Programme (Antofagasta, Chile)

november ★

8 - 9

STIC AmSud seminar: "High performance scientific computing in cluster, grid, and cloud computing systems" (Montevideo, Uruguay)

13 - 14

Energy workshop and final meeting of project EULARINET (Sevilla, Spain)

15

ECOS - CONICYT seminar on scientific and cultural cooperation between Chile and France (Santiago, Chile)

16

20th anniversary of the ECOS- CONICYT Programme (Santiago, Chile)

19 - 22

III Latin American Congress on Bio-refineries + International Workshop (Pucón, Chile)

26

BILAT and INCO project coordinators meeting (Brussels, Belgium)

28

International Seminar on Renewable Energy (Santiago, Chile)

29 - 30

International Learning Network meeting (Brussels, Belgium)

december ★

6 - 8

Particle Physics and Astronomy Conference (Santiago, Chile)

the IR team

Director

María Teresa Ramírez Pandolfo

Director's Secretary

Ingrid Tapia

Deputy Director

Gonzalo Arenas

International Cooperation Unit Coordinator

Rodrigo Monsalve

International Cooperation Programmes Coordinator

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