

UNICAMP

The University of Campinas



The University of Campinas is a public university funded by the State of São Paulo, Brazil. It was established in 1966 in the city of Campinas, with the goal to become an academic center of excellence, producing world-class basic and applied research, providing high-standard undergraduate and graduate education and serving as a catalyst for economic and social development.

Currently UNICAMP offers undergraduate degrees in 66 majors, including medicine, dentistry, several engineering specializations, basic natural and human sciences, applied sciences, education and arts, among others. Its admission process is one of the most competitive in Brazil, with nearly 50,000 candidates for 3,310 incoming students. Undergraduate education at UNICAMP is provided by the State of São Paulo for all its students free of charge. In addition, housing, meals, transportation and a living stipend may also be provided on a need basis – of the 16,800 undergraduate students at UNICAMP, over 2,000 receive some kind of support.

Undergraduate education at UNICAMP operates in three campuses: the main Campus in Campinas, with eighteen Schools and Colleges; the School of Dentistry in Piracicaba and the School of Applied Sciences and the School of Technology in Limeira, offering undergraduate degrees in technology and business administration. In addition, UNICAMP operates a large teaching and research hospital complex in Campinas, serving as center of reference for millions of people, and manages two community hospitals in nearby cities.

Throughout its history, UNICAMP has placed a special emphasis in graduate education, with about half its student body made up with graduate students. In 2009, UNICAMP had 15,995 graduate students, awarded 1,221 Master degrees and 871 doctorates. Currently UNICAMP offers 138 graduate programs, covering most fields of knowledge. Graduate education at UNICAMP is provided by the State of São Paulo for all its students free of charge. In addition there are many graduate scholarship programs to help support students pursuing graduate degree programs.

Academic graduate programs in Brazil undergo an accreditation process run by the federal government agency CAPES. The process classifies graduate programs into levels 1-7, where programs with levels 1-2 are not allowed to admit students, level 5 is considered adequate, and levels 6 and 7 are excellence programs with national and international impact respectively. Graduate programs at UNICAMP have the largest proportion of excellence programs among all comprehensive universities in Brazil, with internationally competitive programs (CAPES level 7) in the fields of Molecular Biology, Experimental Medicine, Neurosciences, Dentistry, Genetics, Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, History, Food Science and Technology, Electrical, Mechanical and Chemical Engineering.

The university has nearly 1,800 faculties with a large research output - close to 10% of all indexed scientific papers in Brazil have a UNICAMP co-author. In addition, UNICAMP is the Brazilian organization with the largest technological output, with over 50 patents requested each year since 2002. The University budget for 2009 was close to US\$ 1 billion, 80% originating from the State.

Overall, UNICAMP is an internationally recognized center of academic excellence, with a very distinct profile among Brazilian higher education institutions as a leader in technology, health sciences, natural sciences, human sciences and arts.

CAMPINAS AREA

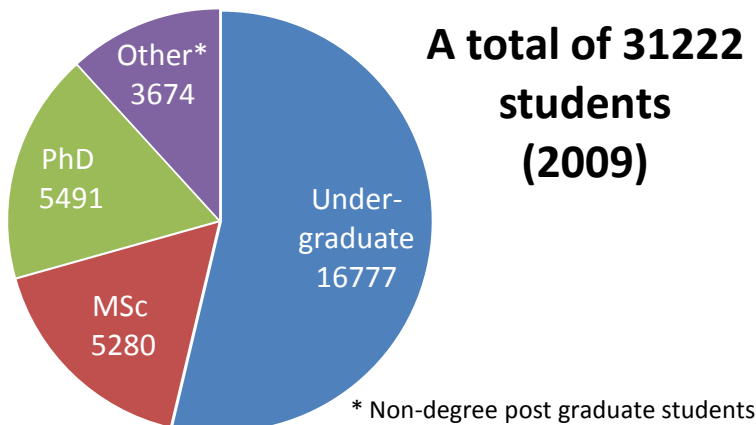


With about one million inhabitants, Campinas is one of the ten most prosperous cities of Brazil and the second largest economic center of the São Paulo state. The city is located only 96 km from the state capital São Paulo, one of the most important industrial and financial centers in Latin America.

Campinas is the center of a metropolitan area comprised of 19 municipalities, responsible for 5.9% of Brazilian Gross Domestic Product (GDP), thanks to a complex of about 15.000 industries, 50.000 service companies and 60.000 commercial enterprises. Campinas is known as a major center for production and dissemination of advanced technological knowledge. Although the link that binds Campinas to technology dates back over one hundred years, the city gained a major boost with the foundation of UNICAMP. Since then, several institutions settled in the city, including the Center for Research and Development of Telecommunications (CPqD), the Renato Archer Information Technology Center (CTI) and the National Center for Research in Materials and Energy (CNPEM) comprising the Brazilian Synchrotron Light Laboratory (LNLS), the Brazilian Biosciences Laboratory (LNBio) and the Brazilian Bioethanol Science and Technology Laboratory (CTBE).

As a consequence of Campinas standing as a high tech center, the region attracted many large companies as Honda, Toyota, Bosch, Magneti Marelli, Pirelli, Dell, IBM, BASF, Rhône-Poulenc, Dow Chemical, Ericsson, Goodyear, Samsung, Motorola among others. Already in 2000, Wired Magazine referred to Campinas as one of the 46 main poles of attraction of investment in the five continents, of which only 12 were from developing countries. Campinas area also boasts Viracopos International Airport, a major cargo and passenger hub not only providing flow of goods (imports, exports and domestic) but also convenient access to UNICAMP and since July 2010 there has been a daily flight connecting Campinas to Europe.

UNICAMP has strong undergraduate and graduate programs covering a wide range of areas in science, technology, health, humanities and arts. It is the Brazilian university with the highest proportion of students in graduate programs - 46% of its student body - and accounts for approximately 12% of all M.Sc. and Ph.D. degrees granted in Brazil. In the end of 2009 UNICAMP had around 31 thousand students.



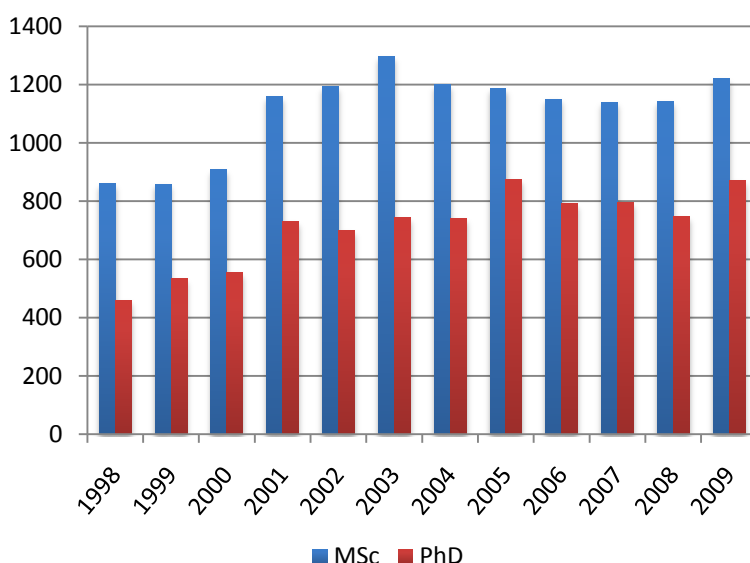
The quality of education offered by UNICAMP is intimately related to the close proximity between teaching and research. About 96% of the faculty has a Ph.D, and 90% are full time. The professors who teach the classes are the same that in their laboratories develop the research that made UNICAMP known and respected. The attitude of discovery and research is an

integral part of UNICAMP education. Even our undergraduate students are often involved in research projects and thus well prepared to have an inquisitive attitude through life.

Virtually all academic units have junior enterprises that offer to the students a special opportunity to access and provide solutions for problems from the surrounding society.

In addition, students can make use of a solid infrastructure, comparable to the best higher education institutions in the world. Support for quality teaching and education technology is among UNICAMP's

Graduate Titles Granted



priorities. The institution is engaged to provide the best possible environment to a satisfactory learning experience. For instance, the investment in the acquisition of books and journals is currently near US\$ 5 million per year.

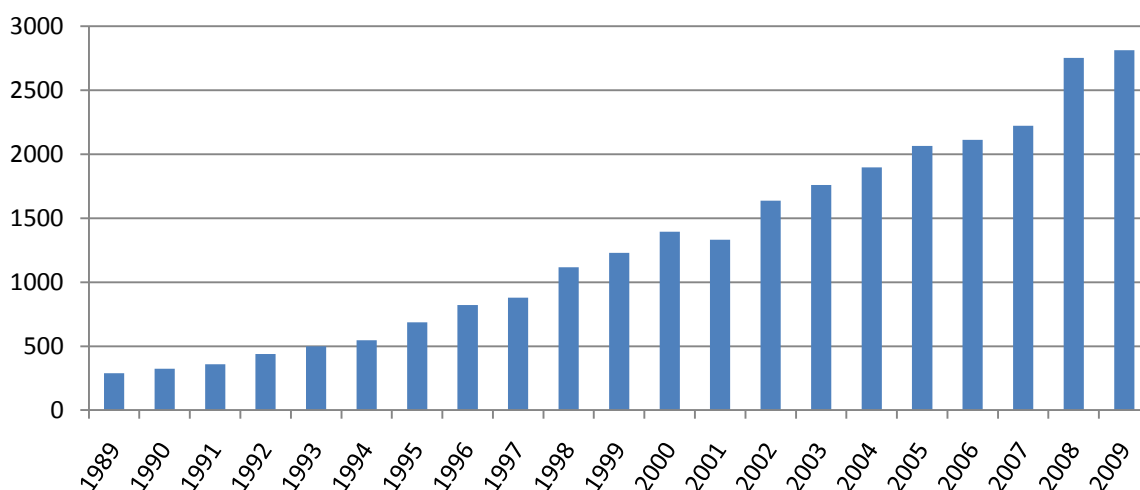
Although UNICAMP is concerned with preparing researchers and leaders for society, its impact can also be testified in the private sector. In the last two decades, 174 high-tech companies - most in the field of information

technology - were born from the laboratories and classrooms of the university, as a result of a synergy between entrepreneur students and faculty. The spin-offs have generated over 6000 direct jobs and account for a turnover of US\$ 1 billion per year, comparable to the university budget. In addition, an internal survey in 2009 indicated that 88% of UNICAMP graduates have a job. Of these, 48% occupy a leadership position in their professional area, either as business owners (17%), executives (11%), managers (15%) or supervisors (7%) in public or private organizations.

15% OF BRAZILIAN RESEARCH

Research and innovation have always been very important in UNICAMP. Since the 1970s UNICAMP has contributed to the social and economic development of Brazil by providing technology that has been fundamental for the development of fields like digital telephony, fiber optics and its applications in communications and medicine, pharmaceuticals, chemicals, lasers, engineering processes and biological pest control.

Articles in ISI Web of Knowledge



At the same time we have produced extremely relevant results from studies and projects in the fields of fundamental sciences, social and political sciences, economics, education, history, literature and arts. Most of this research is not only focused on the examination of Brazilian reality as often has been converted into immediate social benefit. Together they represent around 15% of all Brazilian research.

UNICAMP is the second of 6 Brazilian universities in the ARWU ranking, a very important position given the size of its faculty. Perhaps more important than the volume of scientific production is its quality. The total number of scientific papers published in ISI Web of Knowledge indexed journals had a ninefold increase since 1989, reaching 2812 in 2009. This corresponds to 10% of all Brazilian publications. UNICAMP has the highest article to faculty ratio in Brazil, with an average of 1.59 compared to 1.22 for the next institution.

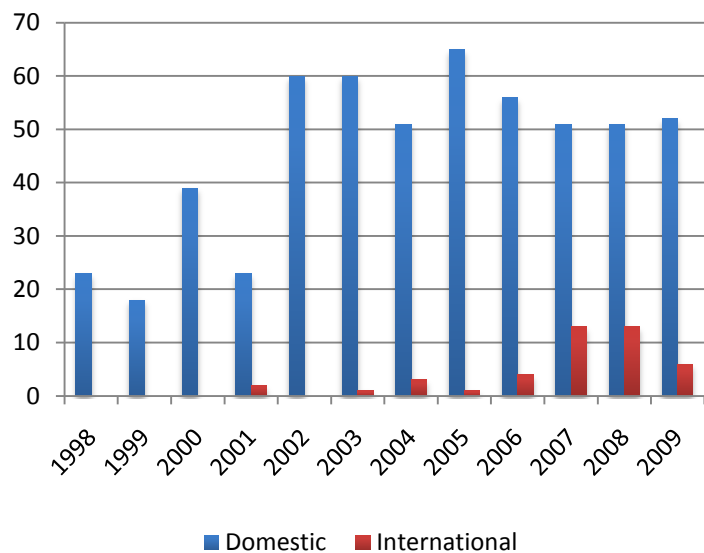
A HIGH PRODUCTION OF PATENTS

An important indicator of innovation is the number of patent applications and licensing. UNICAMP has become in recent years the Brazilian institution (including industrial players from both public and private sectors) with one of the largest number of patent applications. There are approximately 650 patents and 40 licensing agreements, especially in the areas of chemistry, health and energy.

Among the most noticeable patents one finds a test for genetic deafness, which can detect hearing loss in newborns; technologies to obtain aglycone isoflavones from soybeans; Biphor™, a white pigment for water based paints and technology for development of a new synthetic drug for treatment of diabetes mellitus type 2.

The connection between scientific production and the manufacturing sector gained force in 2003 with the creation of UNICAMP Innovation Agency (Inova), the first of its kind in the country. During the first nine months of work, the team obtained nine licensing agreements involving 22 patents. In the following years over 18 patents have been licensed in 12 contracts.

Patents Deposited



INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

The Office of International Relations (CORI) has been conducting the internationalization efforts within UNICAMP, encouraging and managing institutional agreements, student and faculty exchange programs.

UNICAMP believes that International cooperation is the key to peace, harmony and sustainable development. For this reason, UNICAMP seeks partnerships with foreign institutions that share these views and recognize the value of collaboration.

To provide a true and meaningful Brazilian experience to foreign faculty and students has become one of the top priorities in UNICAMP. A dedicated department of student services was created to assist and support foreign undergraduate and graduate students throughout the process of adapting and settling. Integration of foreign students and faculty involve cultural events, lectures, symposia and seminars. CORI is also responsible for the dissemination of international opportunities for the local community.

Teaching and Research

Institute of Arts
Institute of Biology
Institute of Chemistry
Institute of Computer Science
Institute of Earth Sciences
Institute of Economics
Institute of Language Studies
Institute of Philosophy and Human Sciences
Institute of Physics “Gleb Wataghin”
Institute of Mathematics, Statistics and Scientific Computing
School of Agricultural Engineering
School of Applied Sciences
School of Chemical Engineering
School of Civil Engineering
School of Dentistry of Piracicaba
School of Education
School of Electrical and Computer Engineering
School of Food Engineering
School of Mechanical Engineering
School of Medical Sciences
School of Physical Education
School of Technology

Technical Schools

Technical School of Campinas
Technical School of Limeira

Multidisciplinary Centers

Center of Molecular Biology and Genetics Engineering
Center of Semi-Conductor Components
Center of Biomedical Engineering
Center for Agricultural, Meteorological and Climatic Research
Center for Studies on Public Opinion
Center for Petroleum Studies
Center of Logic, Epistemology and History Sciences
Center of Regional Documentation
Center for Biological Investigation
Center for Creativity Development
Center for Population Studies
Center for Gender Studies “Pagu”
Center for Public Policy Studies
Center for Environmental Studies and Research
Center for Food Research
Center for Strategic Studies
Center for Music Dissemination
Center for Studies on Sound Communication
Center of Information Applied to Education
Center for Drama Research
Center for Energy Planning
Innovation Agency