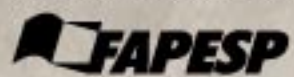


FAPESP 2011
ANNUAL ACTIVITY REPORT



SÃO PAULO RESEARCH
FOUNDATION

FAPESP 2011 ANNUAL ACTIVITY REPORT



EXECUTIVE REPORT

FISCAL YEAR 2011

SÃO PAULO STATE GOVERNOR

Geraldo Alckmin

SECRETARY OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Guilherme Afif Domingos (until April 26, 2011)

Paulo Alexandre Barbosa (beginning May 2, 2011)

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Celso Lafer

VICE-PRESIDENT

Eduardo Moacyr Krieger

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Vahan Agopyan

Yoshiaki Nakano

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Ricardo Renzo Brentani

(until his death on November 29, 2011)

SCIENTIFIC DIRECTOR

Carlos Henrique de Brito Cruz

ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTOR

Joaquim José de Camargo Engler

FISCAL YEAR 2012

SÃO PAULO STATE GOVERNOR

Geraldo Alckmin

SECRETARY OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

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Luiz Carlos Quadrelli, acting adjunct secretary
(beginning June 5, 2012)

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VICE-PRESIDENT

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Suely Vilela

Vahan Agopyan (until March 27, 2012)

Yoshiaki Nakano

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SCIENTIFIC DIRECTOR

Carlos Henrique de Brito Cruz

ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTOR

Joaquim José de Camargo Engler

Reader, 1944
Oil on canvas
55 x 38 cm
Pinacoteca do Estado de
São Paulo, São Paulo,
SP, Brazil





FAPESP 2011 ANNUAL ACTIVITY REPORT



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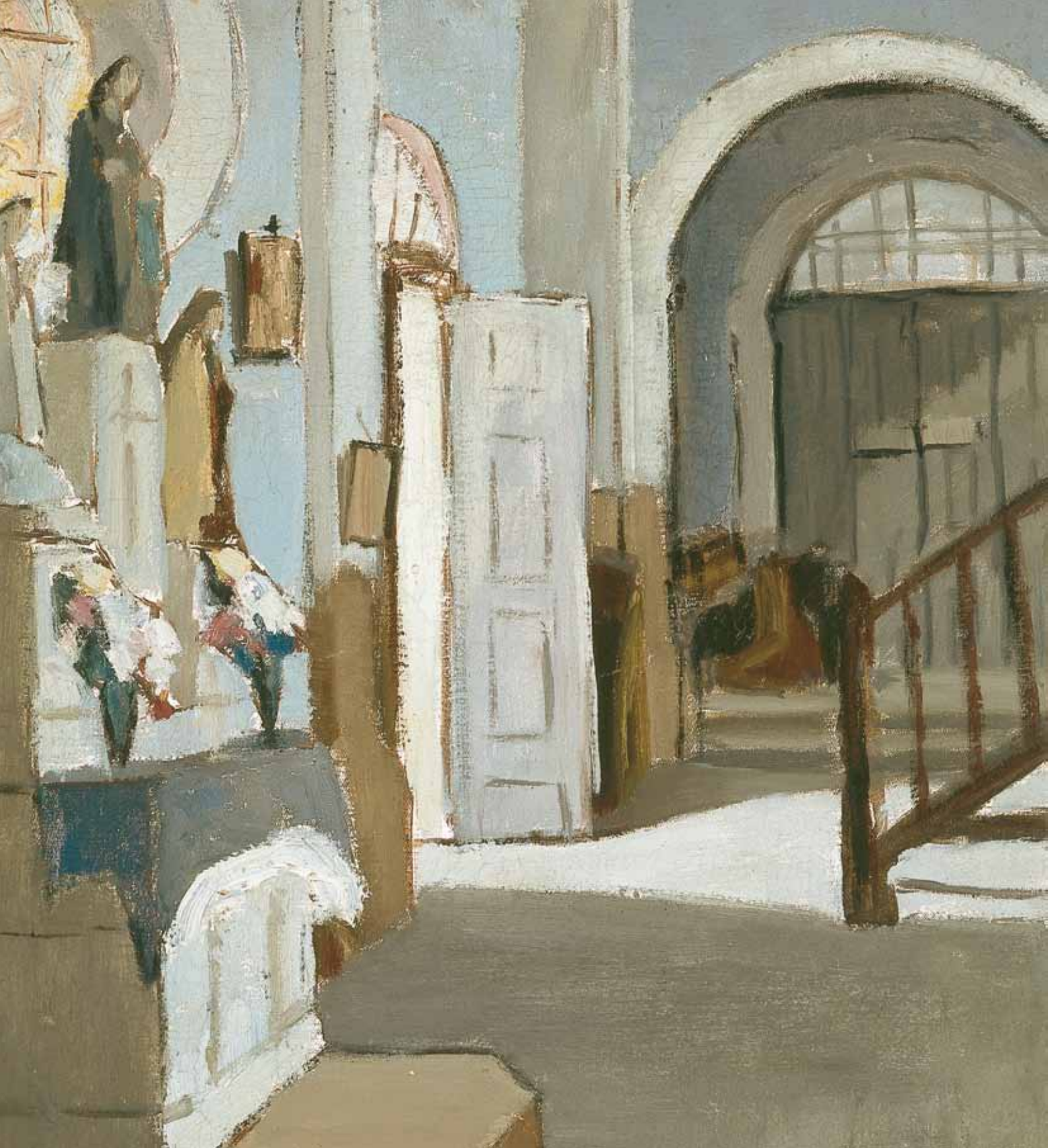
The Boy Painter, 1952

Oil on canvas

92 x 74 cm

Arcangelo Ianelli Family collection,

Brazil



INTRODUCTION

I

In 2011, FAPESP initiated the celebration of its Golden Jubilee on May 23 with the reinauguration of the newly renovated auditorium at its headquarters. The auditorium was renamed for Governador Carlos Alberto de Carvalho Pinto, in honor of the man who created the Foundation half a century ago.

The year was very productive for the São Paulo scientific community. In 2011, FAPESP contracted 12,451 new research projects through all its funding lines, almost 8% more than in the year before.

Funding outlays for new and ongoing work, as well as projects contracted in previous years surpassed 554 million in \$ purchasing power parity (PPP), representing a 20% increase over 2010.

The largest volume of contracts (89.40%) and expenditures (68.20%) fell under the Regular Program, which encompasses Fellowships and Regular Research Grants and constitutes FAPESP's permanent funding line.

Under Special Programs, the \$ PPP 123.27 million expenditure was 113.41% higher than that of the previous year. This significant increase primarily reflects the volume of outlays under the Multiuser Equipment (EMU) program, through which several types of equipment are made available to all researchers in the scientific community of São Paulo, Brazil and South America.

The EMU, which selects projects through periodic calls for proposals, received \$ PPP 54.30 million in 2011 – compared with the \$ PPP 1.33 million in 2010 – earmarked for acquisition of 242 equipment units.

The EMU is part of the Program for Research Infrastructure, which has the objective of renovating, modernizing and equipping the laboratories of higher education and research institutions, guaranteeing researchers increasingly fast access to the internet and updating the collections of libraries at these institutions

Inside the church, 1953
Oil on canvas
60 x 46 cm
Arcangelo Ianelli Family
collection, Brazil

and, in doing so, guaranteeing the necessary infrastructure that is required to continue research in the state of São Paulo.

Among the equipment acquired under the EMU in 2011, one highlight is the Alpha Crucis, currently the country's largest oceanographic research vessel, which is especially important for studying biodiversity and climate and for exploring pre-salt oil fields.

The acquisition of the Alpha Crucis, which is named after the star that represents the state of São Paulo on the Brazilian flag (the brightest in the Southern Cross constellation), was one of the largest investments in the history of FAPESP, not only in terms of financial resources but also in the amount of time and effort of the many people who handled the complex task of selecting, renovating, reforming, equipping and importing the vessel, a process that took almost three years of intense collective effort.

The fields of knowledge that received the greatest volume of the almost \$ PPP 590.25 million in FAPESP resource outlays in 2011 were the following: Health, \$ PPP 150.48 million (27.16%); Biology, \$ PPP 95.65 million (17.26%); Engineering, \$ PPP 59.82 million (10.80%); Human and social sciences, \$ PPP 54.87 million (9.90%); and Agronomy and veterinary sciences, \$ 50.25 million (9.07%).

Health, Biology and Agronomy and veterinary sciences are typically areas in which any advances in knowledge ultimately serve some application, even when the practical application is not the primary intent.

Although, as Louis Pasteur emphasized, no one speaks, the rigor, in applied science, but only in applications of science, the researchers' own natural demand (and historically consistent in FAPESP's experience) has caused the most benefit from resources end up having ramifications in terms of practical application.

As it has throughout its 50 years of operation, FAPESP continues to aid major institutions in the state of São Paulo through its funding of the academic, business and governmental communities, which in many ways constitute the Foundation's clients.

Based on researcher affiliation and the volume of resources received, the leading beneficiaries of FAPESP funding were the Universidade de São Paulo (USP), with \$ PPP 267.23 million (48.23% of the total), the Universidade Estadual de Campinas (Unicamp), with \$ PPP 77.40 million (13.97%), and the Universidade Estadual Paulista (Unesp), with \$ PPP 76.25million (13.76%).

The federal higher education and research institutions in the state of São Paulo received \$ PPP 68.61 million (12.38%) of FAPESP's total outlays, notably the Universidade Federal de São Paulo (Unifesp) and the Universidade Federal de São Carlos (UFSCar).

Cooperation between FAPESP and private companies in the technological field was intense in 2011, as witnessed in several previous years. During the year, the Foundation signed several technical cooperation agreements with companies, including Agilent Technologies and ETH Bioenergia, and it negotiated and released the terms of agreements with Embraer, Boeing and Glaxo SmithKline – GSK, to be signed in 2012.

FAPESP groups programs geared towards supporting innovative research at small companies under the rubric of its Innovative Research in Micro and Small Companies initiative. One of the programs under this rubric is Innovative Research in Small Companies (PIPE), under which it contracted 71 new projects (49 grants and 22 fellowships) with resources of \$ PPP 6.61 million.

With regard to FAPESP's grants to governmental organizations in 2011, the São Paulo State Public Education Improvement Program is worth mentioning; this program funds applied research on concrete problems in elementary and middle school education at São Paulo public schools.

The projects in this program are undertaken through a partnership between researchers from higher education or research institutions and professionals linked to schools in the public system (both state and municipal), with a view to developing innovative pedagogical experiences that can offer benefits to the schools.

In 2011, 37 new projects were contracted under this program – five grants and



32 fellowships. The total outlay was \$ PPP 323.26 thousand (8.61% more than 2010), including new projects and ongoing projects that were contracted in previous years.

Regular Research Awards include Thematic Projects, a funding line through which FAPESP supports proposals with bold objectives, broader scopes and greater risks in any field and with durations of up to five years. These high-impact projects are expected to generate significant advances in knowledge on a given theme due to their originality and team capacity.

In 2011, FAPESP received 127 requests to fund Thematic Projects, 21% more than in 2010. Expenditures reaching \$ PPP 44.52 million were earmarked for new projects and ongoing projects that were contracted in previous fiscal years. Health, Biology, Physics and Engineering were the areas with the greatest number of new projects that contracted for and received the highest volume of resources.

To the world scientific community in the 21st century, it has become increasingly clear that advancing knowledge in any society is impossible without a growing international exchange of studies and researchers. For this reason, since the beginning of the previous decade, one of FAPESP's priorities has been the broadening of this global dialogue.

In 2011, FAPESP signed 13 new international agreements and began negotiations on another 17, which were signed within the first five months of 2012. This means that 59 international research projects were funded in 2011 and another 24 were contracted in 2012 through May 9.

Additionally, in 2011, within the new funding, fellowships under the Regular line, 1,211 projects involved the exchange of scientific researchers. Some 800 of these took the form of grants to participate in scientific meetings abroad; 203 supported visiting researchers from other countries, including 175 Research Grants and 33 awards under a new funding line – Foreign Research Internships.

The countries with the largest number of scientific exchanges were the United States (305); Portugal (99); Spain (96); France (95); Italy (70); the United

Portrait Katia, 1956
Oil on canvas
70 x 58 cm
Arcangelo Ianelli Family
collection, Brazil

Kingdom (72); Canada (66); Germany (51), Australia (34); Argentina (21); China (20); Holland and Switzerland, with 19 projects each; Austria, Mexico, and the Czech Republic, with 18 each; and Belgium, with 17 projects.

There were also 13 countries in Europe with a maximum of 10 projects each, totaling 74 scientific exchanges. Latin America had another 12 countries with up to 10 projects each, for a total of 43 scientific exchanges. Five countries in Africa accounted for 14 additional projects.

Within FAPESP's policy of attaining the greatest exposure in the international scientific community, the Foundation held "FAPESP WEEK" in Washington, D.C., in collaboration with the National Science Foundation, Ohio State University and the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, all in the United States.

Roughly 150 United States scientists participated in debates in which researchers from the two nations discussed their most recent studies in diverse fields of knowledge.

This and other initiatives have contributed significantly to the growing interest in FAPESP in other countries, as can be noted by the presence of the Foundation's researchers on the pages of respected international publications, not only in the area of science but also in general interest media such as *The Economist* and *Financial Times*.

With regard to international cooperation, in 2011, FAPESP conducted two calls for proposals within the São Paulo School of Advanced Sciences (ESPCA) program, which was created in 2009 with the objective of generating opportunities for São Paulo scientists to organize events that bring world-renowned researchers and young graduate or post-doctoral students from other countries and regions to the state.

From these ESPCA calls, FAPESP selected four proposals for scientific meetings to discuss advanced aspects of culture, materials engineering, biology and zoology, which will take place in 2012. Three of the six events selected in the third call (ending November 16, 2010) were held in 2011: one at the A.C. Camargo

Hospital, one at Unicamp and another at Universidade Federal do ABC.

In 2011, FAPESP launched a new call for proposals for Research, Innovation and Dissemination Centers (CEPIDs), which develop high-level studies on the frontiers of knowledge through a multidisciplinary program of basic or applied research with an innovative approach.

The knowledge that is generated in the CEPIDs is transferred to several levels of the government, in order to supporting the public policy, and to the private sector in the form of new technologies. Financial support is given to these centers for up to 11 years.

In 2011, FAPESP selected 44 preliminary proposals from the 90 submitted. The authors of these proposals were invited to present complete proposals in Phase II of the selection process. After peer-review and evaluation by an ad hoc international committee, the final decision on the proposals will be announced in 2012.

FAPESP played a significant role in organizing the high-level debates in the Brazilian and international scientific community that preceded the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, Rio+20, held in 2012, thanks to studies conducted through many of its programs.

In the diplomatic world, it is widely recognized that negotiations cannot occur without a sound knowledge base, and FAPESP has made efforts to ensure that Brazil is well informed in negotiating its positions in many fields, funding the presence of researchers in many relevant forums.

This contribution pertains largely to three FAPESP programs: BIOTA-FAPESP, whose main objective is to catalog and characterize the biodiversity of São Paulo, determining mechanisms for its conservation, evaluating its economic potential and estimating its sustainable use; BIOEN, whose main objective is to stimulate and articulate research and development activities utilizing academic and industrial laboratories to promote the advance of knowledge and to develop applications in areas related to bioenergy production; and Climate Change, whose main objective is to support the advancement of knowledge and the process of making scientifically

informed decisions on risk evaluation and strategies for climate mitigation and adaptation.

Another of FAPESP's major accomplishments in 2011 was the pioneering role it took among the country's research foundations in adopting a code of good scientific practices. The code establishes ethical guidelines for the scientific activities of researchers who receive FAPESP grants, fellowships and FAPESP advisers who participate in peer evaluation; it is also applicable to institutions and organizations of any nature (public or private) that serve as seats of scientific activity and to the scientific periodicals they sponsor.

After its first half century of operations, FAPESP remains true to its founding principles, fulfilling and going above and beyond its established role. The Foundation is a prominent participant in the structuring of research and knowledge in São Paulo and Brazil.

If, as is becoming increasingly evident, the challenge for the future is the creation of a knowledgeable and innovative society, the Foundation has made an important contribution to solving the country's problems, exercising the solid principles of republicanism, such as transparency (of which this report is an example), lack of bias (all proposals for grants and fellowships are evaluated and chosen based solely on scientific merit under internationally accepted peer review processes) and efficiency (FAPESP's results are obtained with minimal expenditure of administrative costs, which, according to the Foundation's statutes, cannot exceed 5% of the budget).

II

Sadly, the year 2011 was not marked solely by achievements and fortuitous events for FAPESP. On November 29, 2011, the Foundation mourned the loss of the Chair of its Executive Board, Ricardo Renzo Brentani, who had occupied the position since 2004.

Professor Emeritus at the Universidade de São Paulo Medical School (FMUSP), Brentani was the president of the Fundação Antônio Prudente, which maintains the Hospital A.C. Camargo, and he was the coordinator of the Centro Antonio

Prudente para Pesquisa e Tratamento do Câncer (Antonio Prudent Center for Cancer Research and Treatment), one of the Research, Innovation and Dissemination Center.

Brentani will be sorely missed by the institution and by everyone who had the good fortune of knowing him. We have benefited from his broad knowledge as a brilliant researcher as well as from the pleasure of his company and his larger-than life personality.

III

Every year since 2005, FAPESP's Annual Activity Report has honored prominent São Paulo artists, choosing the works of one of these masters to illustrate the edition. This year, the artist is the painter, sculptor and designer Arcangelo Ianelli (1922-2009).

In 1940, at 18 years of age, Ianelli began his studies at the Escola Paulista de Belas Artes (the São Paulo School of Fine Arts), but he soon turned to informal self-study, collaborating with and learning from the leading artists in the São Paulo art scene of that time, including Colette Pujol and Waldemar da Costa.

In the 1950s, Ianelli participated in the Guanabara Group in the southern district of São Paulo, the members of which included, among others, Manabu Mabe, Yoshiya Takaoka, Jorge Mori, Tomoo Handa and Tikashi Fukushima.

The group disbanded in 1959, and the artists parted ways. Ianelli, who was initially a striking figurative artist, evolved to master the geometric lines and shapes that defined his more mature work.

We would like to thank the family of Arcangelo Ianelli, particularly Katia Ianelli, for allowing us to honor this great artist in this edition of our Annual Activity Report.

Celso Lafer
President of FAPESP



THE INSTITUTION

The São Paulo Research Foundation (FAPESP) is one of the leading agencies that fund scientific research in Brazil, supporting research in all fields of knowledge, scientific exchange and the dissemination of science and technology.

FAPESP was instituted by Law 5.918 of October 18, 1960, when it was initiated by São Paulo's then-governor, Carlos Alberto de Carvalho Pinto, and statute passed by Decree 40,132 on May 23, 1962. Under the state constitution, 1% of all state taxes are appropriated to fund the Foundation. According to the law that created FAPESP, the Foundation cannot allocate more than 5% of its budget to cover administrative costs.

FAPESP's financial support is guided by three clearly defined objectives: to cultivate human resources; to support academic research; and to support research for practical application. It is important to consider this form of classification because even academic research has practical applications.

With a view to meeting these objectives, the Foundation offers fellowships and grants for research projects that are developed by researchers in the state of São Paulo who are affiliated with both public and private higher education or research institutions.

The fellowships and grants are contracted under the auspices of FAPESP's programs, which are distributed across three funding lines: Regular Line (or Regular Program); Special Programs; and Research for Technological Innovation Programs.

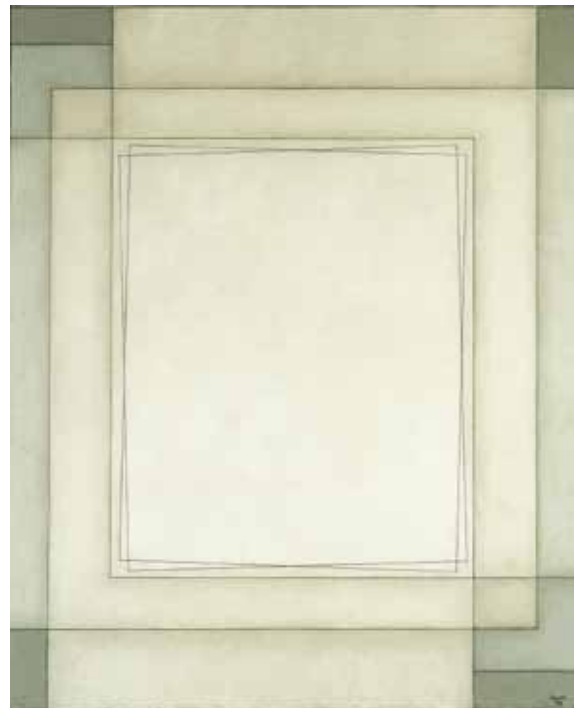
The Regular Line funds research and researcher training. Special Programs support the research infrastructure in the state and foster the expansion of new areas of investigation. The Research Programs for Technological Innovation support research projects that are geared toward applications that are often utilized in small companies or in collaborations among universities, institutes and companies or public policy management institutions.

Sailboats, 1958
 Oil on canvas
 92 x 73 cm
 Museu de Arte Brasileira
 (MAB), Fundação Armando
 Alvares Penteado (FAAP),
 São Paulo, SP, Brazil

FAPESP bases its decision to grant or decline the funding for projects submitted by researchers from the state of São Paulo based solely on the scientific merit of each respective project. Projects are chosen based on peer evaluations involving ad hoc advisors who are scientists from Brazilian and foreign research institutions, following criteria rooted in scientific merit.



Still life, 1960
Oil on canvas
70 x 60 cm
Arcangelo Ianelli Family collection, Brazil



Untitled, 1973
Oil on canvas
180 x 145 cm
Arcangelo Ianelli Family collection, Brazil

MANAGEMENT

FAPESP is managed by a Board of Trustees and an Executive Board. In 2011, the state secretariat, with which the Foundation is affiliated, was restructured, resulting in a name change and broader jurisdiction, from the Secretariat of Economic Development to the Secretariat of Economic Development, Science and Technology of the São Paulo State Government.

The Board of Trustees is responsible for setting the Foundation's general guidelines and making the larger scientific, administrative and patrimonial policy decisions. The Board is composed of 12 trustees who serve six-year terms. Six of the trustees are appointed by the governor, and the remainder are appointed by the governor based on a three-fold list of nominees, all of whom are nominated by public or private higher education and research institutions in the state of São Paulo. The president and the vice-president of the board are appointed by the governor, also based on a three-fold list prepared by the Board of Trustees and its members.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The president of FAPESP also presides over the Board of Trustees and is the legal representative of the Foundation.

Composition of the Board of Trustees in December 2011

Celso Lafer (president)
 Eduardo Moacyr Krieger (vice-president)
 Herman Jacobus Cornelis Voorwald
 Horacio Lafer Piva
 José de Souza Martins
 José Tadeu Jorge
 Luiz Gonzaga de Mello Belluzzo
 Maria José Soares Mendes Giannini
 Sedi Hirano
 Suely Vilela
 Vahan Agopyan
 Yoshiaki Nakano

EXECUTIVE BOARD

The Foundation's Executive Board constitutes FAPESP's executive directorship. It is formed by the Chair, the Scientific Director and the Administrative Director, who serve three-year terms. The directors are appointed by the Board of Trustees. In December of 2011, the Board of Trustees held an election to compile the three-fold list to fill the open seat left due to the death of its Chief Executive, Ricardo Renzo Brentani. The list was submitted to São Paulo State Governor Geraldo Alckmin, who is responsible for the final selection that will be announced in 2012.

MEMBERS OF FAPESP'S EXECUTIVE BOARD IN DECEMBER 2011

Joaquim José de Camargo Engler (Administrative Director and Acting Chief Executive following the death of Ricardo Renzo Brentani on November 29, 2011)

Carlos Henrique de Brito Cruz (Scientific Director).

INCOME AND EXPENDITURES IN 2011

In 2011, FAPESP's income totaled \$ PPP 609.47 million, a 20% increase over the 2010 fiscal year. This sum includes resources transferred by the State Treasury (80%) and other revenue sources, such as working capital and income from agreements signed with federal and state agencies, companies and other Brazilian and foreign institutions interested in developing research on topics related to the specific demands of their respective areas of activity and whose scientific challenges converge with FAPESP's conception of the study's potential to advance knowledge.

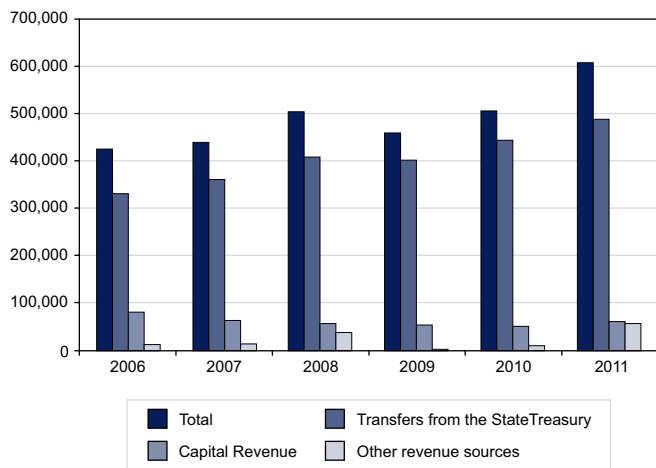
By law, FAPESP must maintain profitable assets, the returns on which systematically contribute to an increase in investments in research, complementing the resources that are received from the State Treasury. Funding outlays during the fiscal year reached \$ PPP 586.85 million, of which \$ PPP 554.09 million was allocated to research funding, representing a 20% increase over 2010. In the last 10 years, accumulated growth surpassed 90%.

FAPESP funds research in all fields of knowledge, but Health is the area that receives the highest volume of resources because it is one of the most traditional research areas in the state of São Paulo, which has a large concentration of researchers. In 2011, health-oriented research projects received 27.16% of FAPESP's total funding outlays. The other areas that traditionally receive the most resources are Biology (17.26%), Engineering (10.80%), Human and social sciences (9.90%) and Agronomy and veterinary sciences (9.07%).

Considering the institutional affiliations of researchers, the largest volume of funding also went to universities with a high concentration of research groups and a greater number of researchers in these areas. Therefore, the projects of the researchers at Universidade de São Paulo received 48.23% of the resources in 2011. Another 13.97% went to Universidade Estadual de Campinas (Unicamp), 13.76% to projects at Universidade Estadual Paulista (Unesp) and 12.38% to financial institutions in São Paulo.

EVOLUTION OF FAPESP INCOME IN THE 2006-2011 PERIOD

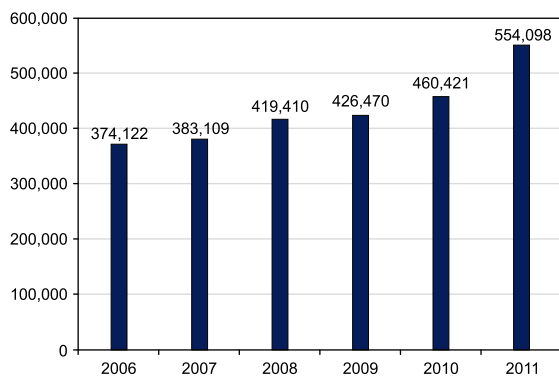
(IN MILLIONS OF \$ PPP)



PPP = purchasing power parity

EVOLUTION OF FAPESP FUNDING EXPENDITURES

IN THE 2006-2011 PERIOD (IN MILLIONS OF \$ PPP)



PPP = purchasing power parity

Three Forms, 1963
 Oil on canvas
 157 x 132 cm
 Pinacoteca do Estado de
 São Paulo, São Paulo,
 SP, Brazil



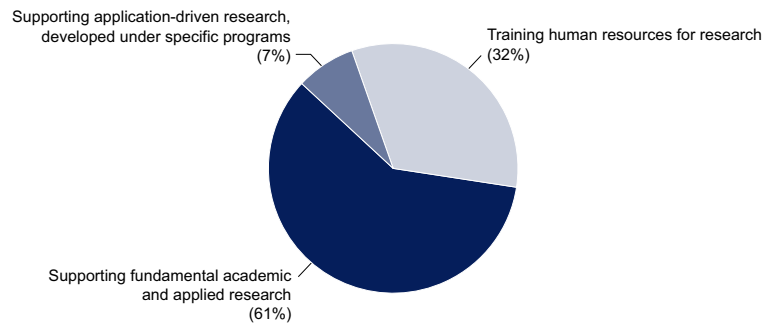


EXPENDITURES BY FUNDING OBJECTIVE

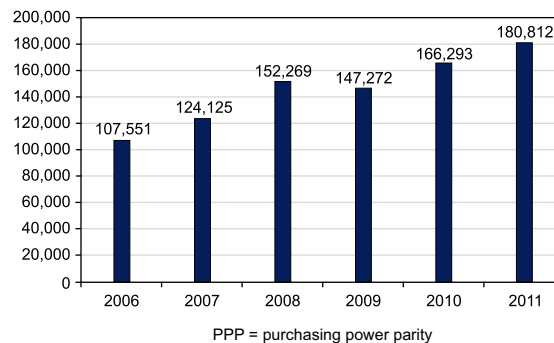
In 2011, FAPESP made \$ PPP 554.09 million in expenditures to fund research, which were distributed according to three funding objectives:

- Training human resources for research, which includes fellowships: 32%
- Supporting fundamental academic and applied research, comprising the grant modalities in which the themes are focused on advancing knowledge, although many times these themes also have potential applications: 61%
- Supporting application-driven research, developed under specific programs created by FAPESP: 7%.

CLASSIFICATION OF FAPESP EXPENDITURES IN 2011 BY FUNDING OBJECTIVE

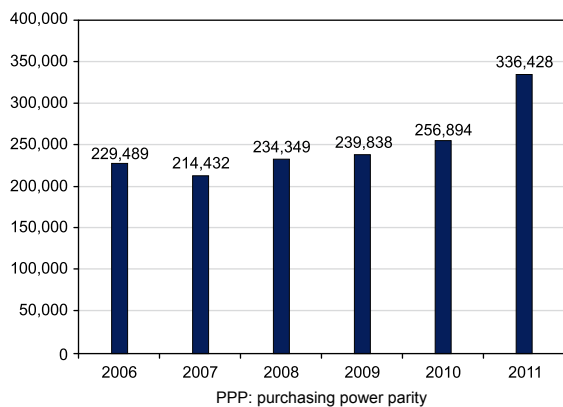


EVOLUTION OF FAPESP EXPENDITURES ON TRAINING HUMAN RESOURCES FOR RESEARCH (IN MILLIONS OF \$ PPP PER YEAR)

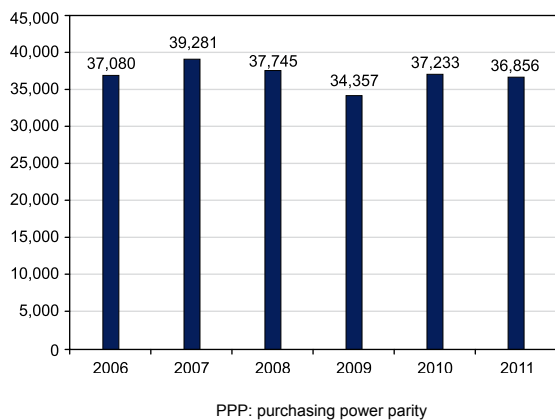


Composition in Gray, 1963
 Oil on canvas
 180 x 130 cm
 Arcangelo Ianelli Family
 collection, Brazil

EVOLUTION OF FAPESP EXPENDITURES ON
FUNDAMENTAL ACADEMIC AND APLLIED RESEARCH
(IN MILLIONS OF \$ PPP PER YEAR)



EVOLUTION OF FAPESP EXPENDITURES FOR
APPLICATION-DRIVEN RESEARCH
(IN MILLIONS OF \$ PPP PER YEAR)



EXPENDITURES BY FUNDING LINE

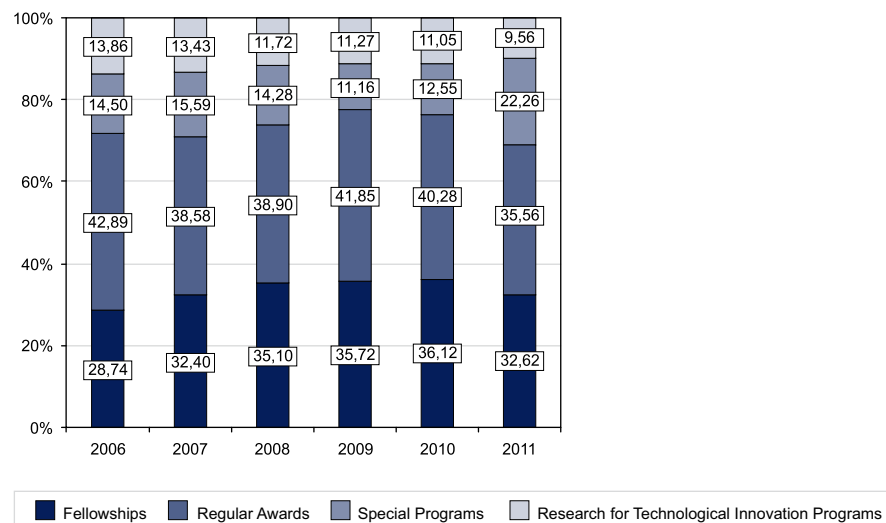
FAPESP also classified its projects into three Funding Lines: Regular Research Programs, Special Programs and Research for Technological Innovation Programs.

Regular Programs meet the spontaneous demands of researchers and are the Foundation's traditional and permanent funding lines. Special Programs are focused on fostering research in fundamental areas and overcoming deficiencies in the São Paulo State Science and Technology System. Research for Technological Innovation Programs fund research with the potential for development of new technologies or that contribute to the formulation of public policies.

In 2011, expenditures by funding line were distributed in the following manner:

- Regular Fellowships: \$ PPP 180.80 million (32.62%)
- Regular Research Grants: \$ PPP 197.11 million (35.56%)
- Special Programs: \$ PPP 123.27 million (22.26%)
- Research for Technological Innovation Programs: \$ PPP 52.89 million (9.56%)

PERCENTAGE OF FAPESP EXPENDITURES BY FUNDING LINE 2006-2011 PERIOD







Picnic, 1950
Oil on canvas
38 x 46 cm
Arcangelo Ianelli Family
collection, Brazil

In 2011, the following programs were in effect under the respective funding lines:

REGULAR RESEARCH

Fellowships

Brazil

Scientific and/or Technological Initiation

Master's

Doctorate

Direct Doctorate

Post-Doctorate

Abroad

Research

New Frontiers

Foreign Research Internships (BEPE)

Regular Research Grants

Research Project Grants

Regular Research Grants

Thematic Projects

Visiting Researcher

Organization of Scientific or Technological Meetings

São Paulo School of Advanced Sciences (ESPCA)

Participation in Scientific or Technological Meeting

Scientific Publications

Equipment Repair

SPECIAL PROGRAMS

Young Investigators Awards

Inter-institutional Cooperation in Brain Research (CINAPCE)

Public Education

Training Human Resources for Research (Technical Capacity-Building)

Scientific Journalism (Mídia Ciência/ Science Media)

Program for Research Infrastructure

Museums, Information and Document Depository Centers and Biological Collections

ANSP Network

FAP - Livros Book Program

Multiuser Equipment (EMU) Program

Technical Reserves Institutional Research Infrastructure

Technical Reserves ANSP Network

Technical Reserves for Program Coordination

RESEARCH FOR TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION PROGRAMS

BIOTA-FAPESP

FAPESP Program for Research on Bioenergy (BIOEN)

FAPESP Research Program on Global Climate Change (PFPMCG)

Research, Innovation and Dissemination Centers (CEPID)

Information Technology for Advanced Internet Development Program (TIDIA)

Public Policy Research

Public Policies for the National Health Care System (PP-SUS)

Programs for Research in Small Business

Innovative Research in Small Companies (PIPE)

Small Business Research (PIPE Fase 3:PAPPE/Finep)

Partnership for Technological Innovation

Research Partnership for Technological Innovation (PITE)

Research Partnership for Technological Innovation- SUS (PITE-SUS)

Program for Support of Intellectual Property (PAPI/NUPLITEC).

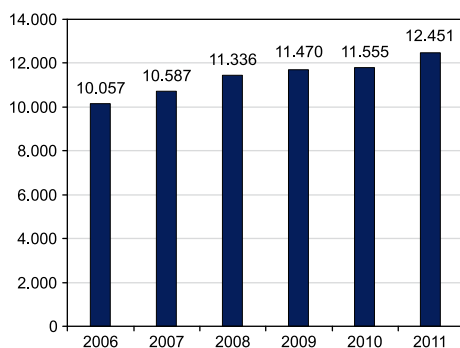
NUMBER OF PROJECTS CONTRACTED

In 2011, FAPESP signed 12,451 new contracts for research projects under all funding lines.

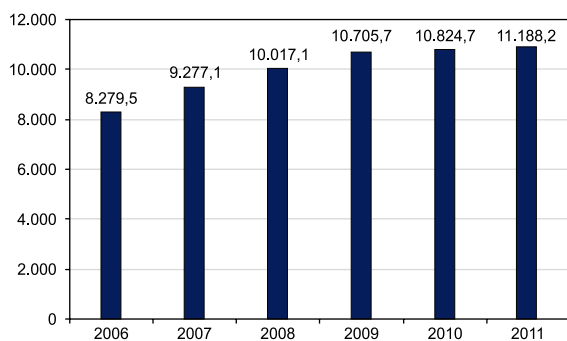
- Fellowships: 6,700
- Regular Research Grants: 4,432
- Special Programs: 1,136
- Research for Technological Innovation Programs: 183

The average number of active fellowships in 2011 was 11,188. This number refers to the fellowships contracted during the year and in previous years but are still being granted. The data are presented as an average of monthly payments throughout year.

EVOLUTION OF THE NUMBER OF FAPESP'S CONTRACTED PROJECTS, 2006-2011



EVOLUTION OF THE NUMBER OF ACTIVE FELLOWSHIPS*, 2006-2011



* Mean annual number of fellowships paid monthly

Design in Blue, 1968

Oil on canvas

180 x 130 cm

Arcangelo Ianelli Family collection, Brazil

On pages 34 and 35:

Untitled, 1976

Oil on canvas

180 x 145 cm

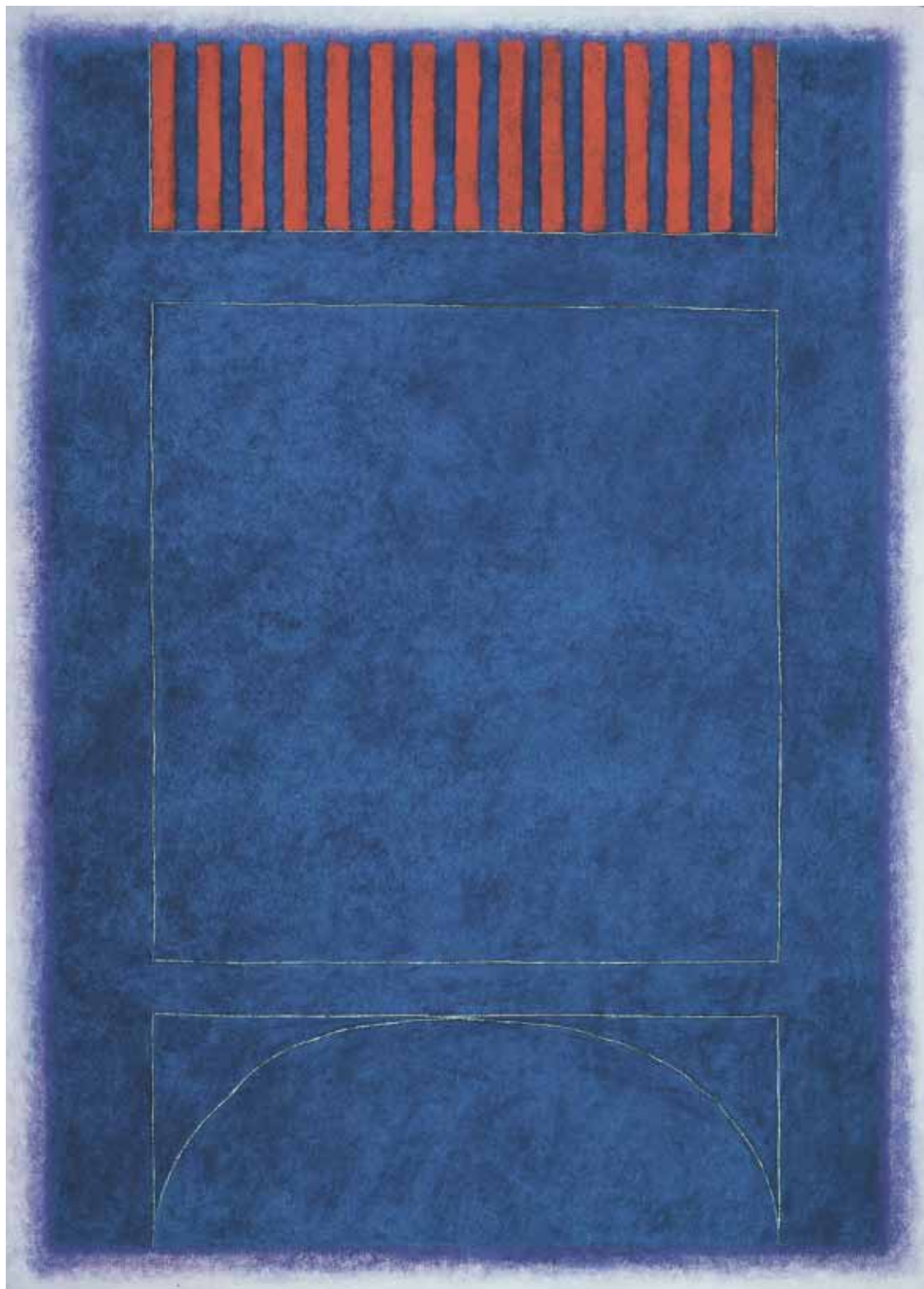
Arcangelo Ianelli Family collection, Brazil

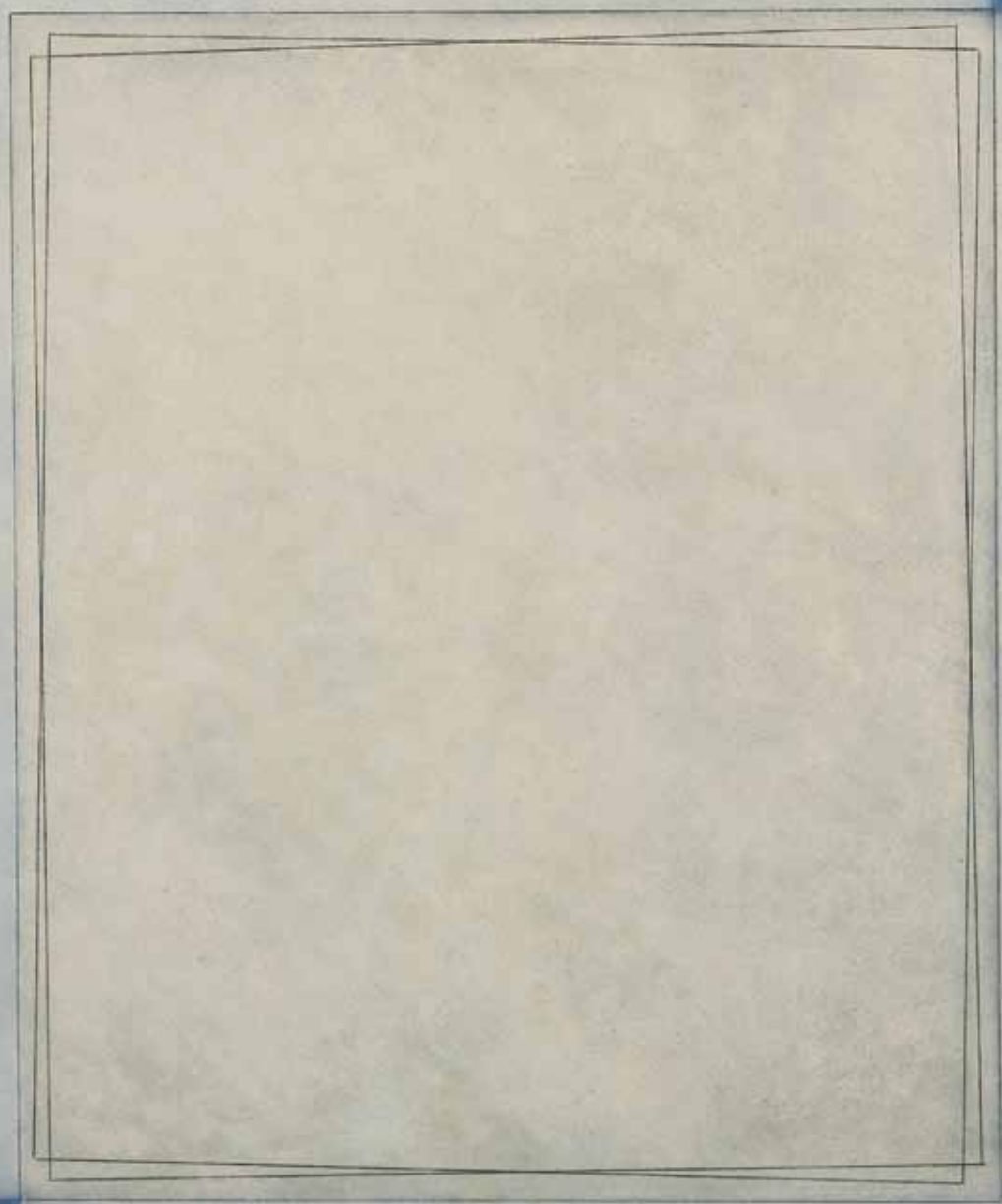
Untitled, 2001

Oil on wood

90 x 70 cm

Arcangelo Ianelli Family collection, Brazil







OVERVIEW OF FAPESP'S ACTIVITIES

SUMMARY OF 2011

Income: \$ PPP 609.47 million.

Expenditure with funding: \$ PPP 554.09 million.

Expenditure by funding objective:

Training Human Resources for Research: 32%.

Academic Research: 61%.

Application-driven research: 7%.

Expenditure by funding lines:

Regular Line: \$ PPP 377.91 million (68.18%).

Fellowships: \$ PPP 180.80 million (32.62%).

Regular Grants: \$ PPP 197.11 million (35.56%).

Special Programs: \$ PPP 123.27 million (22.26%).

Research for Technological Innovation Programs: \$ PPP 52.89 million (9.56%).

The outlays pertain to the expenditures with projects contracted in 2011 and in previous years that are still active. New projects refer solely to those contracted in 2011.

Number of New Projects Contracted: 12,451

Fellowships: 6,700 (53.8%).

Regular Research Grants: 4,432 (35.5%).

Special Programs: 1,136 (9.1%).

Research for Technological Innovation Programs: 183 (1.4%).

Vibrations in red, 2001
Oil on canvas
200 x 160 cm
Arcangelo Ianelli
Family collection, Brazil

Many positive indicators marked the year 2011. Both income and expenditures rose by 20% over 2010. The number of new research projects contracted and the funding outlays for Human Resources Training also climbed to 8%. The resources allocated to Academic Research expanded by 30%.

By funding line, the 113% increase in Special Programs outlays was among the year's highlights. The main reason for the increase was the \$ PPP 54.30 million expenditure for the Multiuser Equipment Program, which is a subdivision of Research Infrastructure. The \$ PPP 54.30 million is part of the \$ PPP 93.85 million approved for the acquisition of 242 scientific equipment items for shared use in the scientific community in São Paulo, Brazil and South America. This volume corresponds to the 118 projects selected from 222 proposals presented to FAPESP in response to the call issued in late 2009. Among the equipment acquired with these resources is the Alpha Crucis, which is the largest oceanographic vessel for academic research in the country.

With these results, there were numerous reasons to kick off the celebration for FAPESP's Golden Jubilee event in honor of its 50 years of activity. In addition to the inauguration of the "Governador Carlos Alberto de Carvalho Pinto" Auditorium in May, the FAPESP Week events held in the United States were also a part of the celebration. The event was organized in partnership with the Woodrow Wilson International Center, the National Science Foundation and The Ohio State Medical Center in Washington.

Scientific exchange and collaborative research are the strategies that FAPESP has adopted to increase the quality, impact and visibility of science conducted in São Paulo. In this regard, the Foundation has stepped up its efforts at forging international scientific cooperation agreements with foundations, higher education institutions, research institutions and multinationals corporations. In 2011, FAPESP's agreement with U.S.-based Agilent Technologies brought in more than 20 companies that selected and co-financed research with FAPESP. During the year, FAPESP signed 11 agreements with universities in the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, Spain and Israel, in addition to the partnership with the Denmark's Danish Council for Strategic Research (DCSR), the consortium UT-Battelle, the United States' National Science Foundation and France's Provence Alpes Côte d'Azur, bringing the total to 16 cooperation agreements with international foundations.

Authorities from several countries also visited FAPESP in 2011, accompanied by delegations of specialists in Science and Technology interested in discovering

*Encounter and
disencounter, 1973*
Tempera paint on canvas
65 x 100 cm
Private Collection, Brazil



Piet Mondrian
1930

more about how the Foundation supports research in the state and how it forms partnerships for joint research.

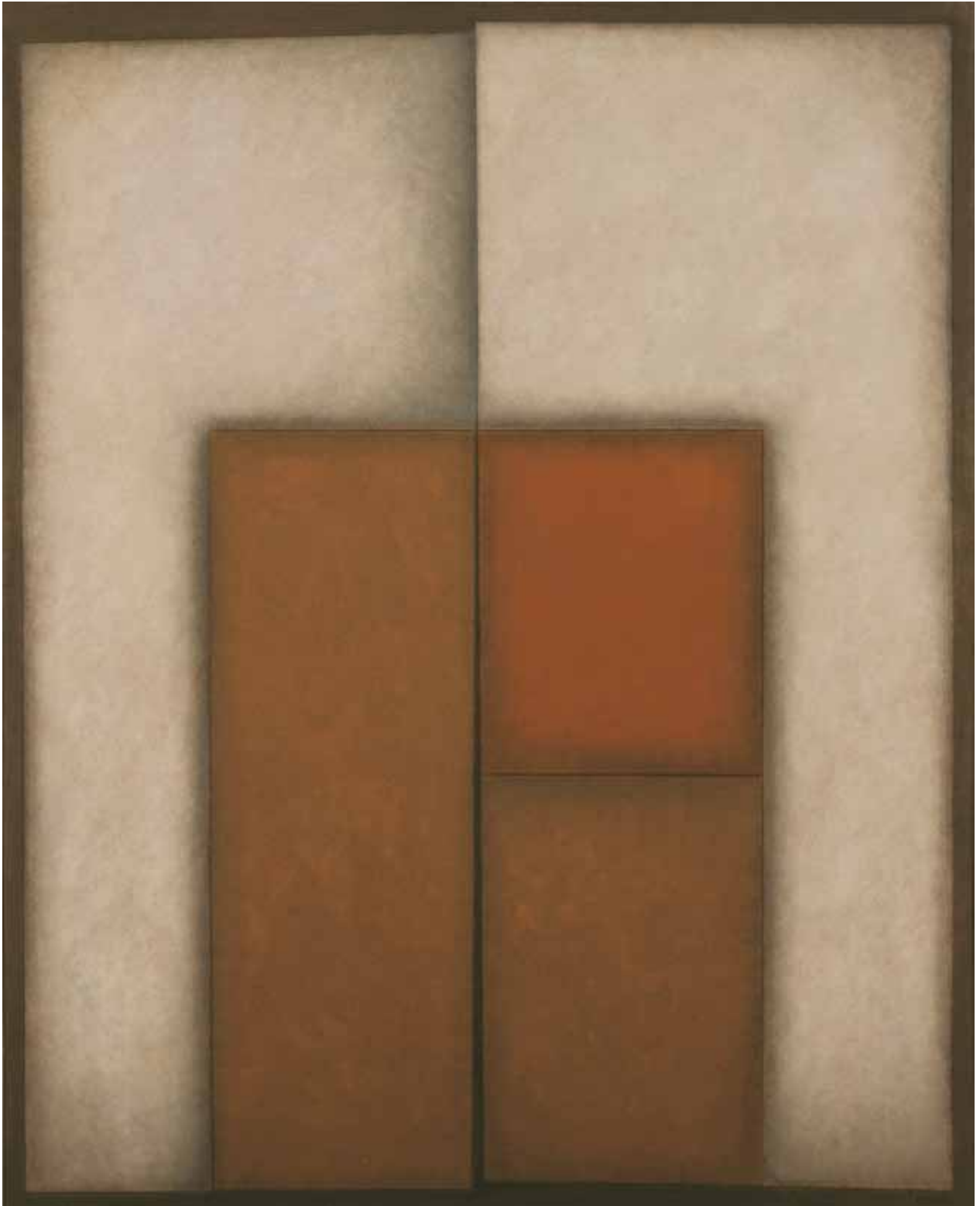
FAPESP also took the *Brazilian Nature – Mystery and Destiny* (“Natureza Brasileira – Mistério e Destino”) exhibition, which explores Brazilian biodiversity, to Germany’s Leipzig University and to the Brazil Institute of Woodrow Wilson International Center in Washington, D.C.

The Foundation and its funding activities received media coverage in 10,073 articles, 58% of which appeared in 2010. FAPESP received media exposure in 2,027 periodicals, 40% of which were daily publications. The foreign media also cited FAPESP in 55 articles.

After being reformulated, FAPESP’s website received 2.69 million hits, 4% of which were from other countries. The English version of the site received 29,500 hits. The number of subscribers to *Agência FAPESP’s* daily Portuguese-language bulletin, also increased by 8%, reaching more than 95,000 people. In May, FAPESP also launched a weekly English-language version of the daily bulletin. The recent Readership Profile Study, conducted by Instituto Datafolha, revealed a 99% satisfaction rate among the readers of *Pesquisa FAPESP* magazine.

Among other initiatives for scientific dissemination, the Foundation organized and participated in 57 events (24 more than in 2010), which attracted 8,000 people and produced 15 publications, among which the following are noteworthy: *Indicators of Science, Technology and Innovation in São Paulo 2010* and the Code of Good Scientific Practice (<http://fapesp.br/boaspraticas/>), a document that establishes the ethical guidelines for scientific activity among researchers that receive FAPESP Fellowships or Grants, which is also applicable to seats of research and periodicals that receive FAPESP funding.

Untitled, 1976
Oil on canvas
180 x 145 cm
Arcangelo Ianelli
Family collection, Brazil



THE ESSENTIAL PAINTINGS OF IANELLI

Almost seventy years ago in 1944, Arcangelo Ianelli painted an extraordinary oil portrait depicting the profile of a person that in contrast to the dark environment is reading a book with illuminated pages.

This painting of indisputable qualities was done when the artist had just begun his career and seemingly pointed to the artistic path he would take. No one could imagine based on this intimate painting and its the underlying psychological treatment that the artist would take an entirely different direction and would dedicate his entire life to artistic expression that was solidly built, devoid of subjective character, synthetic, essential and substantive.

Color and geometry were his passions and became the main topics of his canvases. Color and form gained autonomy in relation to the other themes chosen. Trees, ships, landscapes and still life became merely pretexts for the development of his paintings.

Little by little the themes started to disappear and the adoption of abstract painting was a natural result. Ianelli knew, throughout his career, how to forget what he considered superfluous in order to emphasize the elements that he considered substantive. His eye was ever keen on capturing only what was fundamental.

Among the critics that analyzed the artist's work, Juan Acha offered the most profound examination of the study of color in Ianelli's work and affirms that the artist "walks toward a color that illuminates and multiplies with the purpose of producing very sensual, vibrant and expressive virtual luminosities."

Light was another of his obsessions. In the first few years of his work, it is treated in an almost expressionistic, even psychological, manner. But soon after, he begins to treat it in a constructive manner, like color and form.

Light is one of the most expressive elements in his geometric compositions, giving a rhythm to paintings and structure to the composition. In the abstract syntheses of his latter phases, light emerges from the canvas itself. This sensation produces different vibrations in color zones and suggests virtual spaciality that cannot be understood in the limits of the form.

Another aspect that artist concerned himself with over the years was using painting as a challenge to construct a whole, a unit, not a sum of fragmented elements. Painting, for him, should be a vigorous synthesis, capable of provoking tension, without losing its wealth as a language.

An analysis of his work, of the innumerable phases of his career, demonstrates that Arcangelo Ianelli is an artist that followed the same path: pursuing the essence of painting.

Arcangelo is commemorating 80 years and at this stage in his life, when the majority of artists are content to live off their past glory, he surprises us, and intensely dedicates himself to sculpture.

It is surprising, first because sculpting is an activity that requires enormous vitality. Secondly, because the majority of his sculptures are large, done in diverse materials: stone, wood, marble and metal.

Arcangelo Ianelli's current production maintains than same vigor it always had and his spirit continues young, keen to experimentation and open to new aesthetic proposals.

Fábio Magalhães

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Untitled, 2000
Marble
61 x 82 cm
Arcangelo Ianelli
Family collection,
Brazil

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