

LOGISTICS

1. HOTEL



NOVO MUNDO HOTEL

Address: Praia do Flamengo, 20

Flamengo, Rio de Janeiro

Phone: +55 21 2105-7000

<http://www.hotelnovomundo.com.br/SiteNovo/index.php>

Check-in: 14:00

Check-out: 12:00

Participants will be staying at the Novo Mundo Hotel, right in front of Flamengo Park, the largest public park and recreation area within the city of Rio de Janeiro. The Brazilian Academy of Sciences will be covering your stay at the hotel during the period of the meeting (May 3-8).

The Novo Mundo Hotel was built to lodge visitors during 1950 Soccer World Cup. A few national delegations stayed at the hotel in that occasion. A curious fact is that, in 1969, Pelé was lodged at the Novo Mundo Hotel before the match at Maracanã Stadium, when he scored his 1000th goal. He then gave to the hotel the commemorative plaque he received, which can still today be seen at the reception of the hotel.

Being right across the Catete Palace, former headquarters of the Brazilian Government until the capital moved to Brasília, the Novo Mundo Hotel used to receive as guests politicians as former presidents Getúlio Vargas and Juscelino Kubitschek. More recently, Luís Inácio Lula da Silva also stayed there.

Phone calls, alcoholic beverages, mini bar, laundry and other similar expenses are of the responsibility of each guest.

Guests staying for additional nights and/or with an accompanying person are responsible for the expenses referent to extra period and/or guest. The organization of the meeting has assured that the hotel will be charging the special rate that has been negotiated for the meeting, which is of R\$ 350.00 per extra night (approximately USD 100.00) and of R\$ 52.00 per extra person/night (approximately USD 15.00). These extras can be paid directly at the hotel in either cash or credit card.



Notes:

- If you are coming with an accompanying person and still have not informed this to the organization of the meeting, please do so ASAP.
- Your name will be at the front desk of the hotel. You don't need a reservation number.
- Vitor Vieira will be at the hotel during the period of the meeting, you can contact him if you need assistance.

2. ARRIVAL/DEPARTURE

Participants will arrive in the Tom Jobim Internacional Airport (Galeão). As you exit customs, there will be a person waiting for you with a sign with the logo of the meeting (please see below). You do not have to pay for this transfer, as the organization of the meeting has prepaid for this service. You might be asked to wait for a few minutes (never more than 20') if other IANAS delegates are arriving right after you.

If you don't find the person with the sign, please call Vitor Vieira on +55 21 98460-8892. He will take the necessary measures to make sure the driver finds you.

To ensure that your transfer to the airport is organized correctly, kindly confirm your flight schedule with Vitor Vieira during the period of the meeting.



3. VENUE OF THE IANAS CONFERENCE/MAGNA MEETING OF THE BRAZILIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES – MAY 3-6

The IANAS Conference/Magna Meeting of the Brazilian Academy of Sciences will be held at the premises of the Museum of Tomorrow (Address: Praça Mauá, 1, Centro, Rio de Janeiro-RJ - <http://www.museudoamanha.org.br/en>).

Important note: As registration at the museum is required, we have already registered all participants. If you are coming with an accompanying person and s(he) wants to attend the conference, please register at <https://museudoamanha.typeform.com/to/fcO1Nr>.

The Museum of Tomorrow is a different kind of science museum. A space conceived through the values of sustainability and peaceful coexistence that explores the ever-changing times we are witnessing and the possible paths we may take during the next 50 years. The Museum of Tomorrow was designed by Spanish neofuturistic architect Santiago Calatrava, and built next to the waterfront at Pier Mauá. It was opened on December 2015, with President Dilma Rousseff in attendance.



The main exhibition takes visitors through five main areas: Cosmos, Earth, Anthropocene, Tomorrow and Now, via a number of experiments and experiences. The museum mixes science with an innovative design to focus on sustainable cities.

Funded by the Rio city government with support from private sponsors, the building attempts to set new standards of sustainability in the municipality. Compared with conventional buildings, designers say it uses 40% less energy (9% of its power derives from the sun), and the cooling system taps deep water from nearby Guanabara Bay. The structure looks set to be one of Rio's most famous tourist sights. Its solar spines and fan-like skylight have been designed so that the building can adapt to changing environmental conditions.

The museum has partnerships with Brazil's leading universities, global science institutions and collects real-time data on climate and population from space agencies and the United Nations. It has also hired consultants from a range of related fields, including astronauts, social scientists and climate experts. It sits waterside in a port area that was left abandoned for decades, and is now being renovated with new office blocks, apartments and restaurants. The museum is part of the city's port area renewal for the 2016 Summer Olympics.

The concept of the museum is that tomorrow is not ready. The 'Tomorrow' will be the construction and people will participate in this construction as Brazilians, citizens and members of the human species. This is not a museum for objects, but a museum for ideas. It's a 'new generation' of science museums aiming to transform our thinking in order to shape the next 50 years of life on this planet in a sustainable and harmonious coexistence.

4. VENUE OF THE OFFICIAL DINNER – MAY 6

Ilha Fiscal is a small island off the Rio de Janeiro coast that is best known for its small and picturesque castle. The Fiscal Island Palace is a wonderful neo-Gothic structure that occupies 1,000 square meters of the island, and looks as if it was designed for a princess. In reality, however, it was built to serve as the headquarters for Brazil's Customs Service.

When it was decided, in 1881, that the island would be the location for such a headquarters, work began on a relatively modest customs house. When Emperor Pedro II visited the construction site, he was not happy with the original project and declared that such a beautiful place should be adorned with a more eloquent edifice. Designed by engineer Adolfo del Vecchio, the palace was inaugurated on April 27, 1889.

On November 9, 1889, the palatial Customs House on Ilha Fiscal played host to an Imperial Ball in honor of the Chilean officers of the ship "Almirante Cochrane". This was the last Imperial Ball for the Brazilian Empire. Around

5,000 guests attended the event, and guests were treated to orchestral performances, fine meals, and plenty of beverages throughout the night. Five days after the ball, the regime of the Constitutional Monarchy collapsed. Brazil was on its way to becoming a republic, and the Emperor left the country in exile.

Today, the lime-green-colored Fiscal Island Palace is both a landmark and a museum. Most of the building's interior is used to house exhibits that relate to the Brazilian navy. The country's navy actually owns the island. Tours to Ilha Fiscal are offered by the navy, and these tours show off an array of sites and artifacts.

The highlights of the castle are the exceptional carved stonework, by Antônio Teixeira Ruiz, the floor of the turret in mosaics made of over ten different species of hardwood, by Moreira de Carvalho, and the beautiful work in cast-iron by Manuel Joaquim Moreira. Also remarkable are the wall paintings by Frederico Steckel, the tower clock and the magnificent stained-glass windows imported from England.



5. VENUE OF THE IANAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY – MAY 7

The IANAS General Assembly will be held in the headquarters of the National Academy of Medicine, located in downtown Rio (Address: Av. General Justo, 365, 7th floor, Rio de Janeiro-RJ).

The history of the National Academy of Medicine is intertwined with the history of Brazil and is an integral and active part in the evolution of medical practice in the country. Back from a trip to Paris, Dr. Joaquim Candido Soares de Meirelles, animated by that witnessed during his medical studies, convinced Dr. Luis Vicente De Simoni on the need to create a medical-literary association here. The idea advanced and thus was founded during the reign of Emperor D. Pedro I, on June 30, 1829, the Medical Society of Rio de Janeiro, following the traditions of the major countries of the world then, France, Germany and the Iberian countries.

The Medical Society of Rio de Janeiro was initially installed at the Santa Casa, born with 17 founding members, chaired by Joaquim Soares de Meirelles, and prediction of their status as holders 25 members and Honorary members and correspondents. On April 24, 1830, is held so the first official session at the Hospital of the Third Order of St. Francisco de Paulo, with the presence of the emperor D. Pedro I, who, since then, attended many other sessions. D. Pedro II was the other assiduous frequenter of the meetings of the Academy, where he presided over all his birthday sessions between 1835 and 1889, and taking her faithful adviser in several critical moments in the field of health at the time of the Empire.

Although it is considered the oldest and most renowned scientific and cultural institution in the country, has changed its name twice. On May 8, 1835, the then Society of Medicine of Rio de Janeiro was named Imperial Academy of Medicine. And finally, on November 21, 1889, by Decree No. 9 of the Provisional Government came to be called the National Academy of Medicine (ANM), as remains to this day.



Great figures of Brazilian Medicine and made part of the academic staff. At the risk of forgetting many, can mention Oswaldo Cruz, Carlos Chagas, Miguel Couto, Moura Brazil, Barros Barreto, Moreira, Peixoto, Pedro Nava, Carlos Chagas Filho, among hundreds of other renowned doctors.

Its objectives are unchanged since its founding: to contribute to the study, discussion and development of the practice of medicine, surgery, public health and related sciences, as well as serve as consultative organ of the Brazilian government on health issues and medical education, conducting regular meetings to discuss medical issues and national interest. It promotes conferences and continuing education and updating, and weekly members meet to discuss contemporary doctors.

The ANM is structured with 100 members Holders - only Brazilians - in the sections of Medicine (40 members), Surgery (40 members) and Applied Science to Medicine (20 members) - and a variable number of emeritus members (who, after 25 years linked to the Academy, choose that category). Also entails the categories of fees and Correspondents, for which foreigners are also allowed after going through the approval of the section they belong to, approval by the Board and election to the Parliament, by most scholars.

Throughout its existence, the National Academy of Medicine Library was one of exceptional value. There are approximately 11,000 domestic and foreign securities, which include rare books and works, as the death certificate of D. Pedro II, signed by Dr. M. Charcot in France in 1891, Mineral and Treasury, the oldest facsimile edition published in Brazil on Medicine, authored by Dr. Luis Gomes Ferreyra, and dated 1735. This collection, therefore, is part of the cultural heritage of Brazil.

6. MEALS

During your stay in Rio, lunch will be served at the venue of the meeting. Dinner will be served at various sites, as indicated in the table below. Dinners on May 3, 4 and 6 are formal.

On May 7, dinner will be available, starting at 19:00, in the same restaurant where breakfast is served. The dinner will be buffet style, and one non-alcoholic beverage is included. Extra drinks shall be covered individually.

	MAY 3	MAY 4	MAY 5	MAY 6	MAY 7	MAY 8
BREAKFAST	X	Hotel	Hotel	Hotel	Hotel	Hotel
LUNCH	X	Venue of the Meeting	Venue of the Meeting	Venue of the Meeting	Venue of the Meeting	X
DINNER	Museum of Tomorrow	Naval School	Fogo de Chão Barbecue Restaurant	Fiscal Island Palace	Hotel	X

7. TRANSPORTATION DURING THE MEETING

During the days of the meeting we will be supplying a transfer service from the hotel to the venue of the meeting and back to the hotel at the end of the day. Please consult the schedule below to confirm what time you shall be at the lobby of the hotel to take the bus.

MAY 3	MAY 4	MAY 5	MAY 6	MAY 7
17:30	07:45	07:45	08:15	08:00

8. ABOUT RIO DE JANEIRO

Rio de Janeiro was discovered on January 1st, 1502 by Portuguese navigators who mistook the entrance of Guanabara Bay for the mouth of a river (Rio). Sixty years later, because French traders in search of brazilwood were routinely “visiting” the area, the Portuguese crown established the city of São Sebastião do Rio de Janeiro.

After 2 years of bloody conflict, the French were expelled and settlers began to cultivate the surrounding fertile lands. In the beginning of the 18th century, the city’s importance and population increased immensely as it became the main shipping port for gold and diamonds that came from Minas Gerais. In 1763 the colonial capital of Brazil was transferred from Salvador, Bahia, to Rio, as this was the best trade route to Portugal. When in 1807 Napoleon’s armies began the invasion of Portugal, the monarch and his court were transferred to Rio de Janeiro, where he arrived in March 1808 and would remain until 1821. During this time Brazil was elevated in status from a colony to United Kingdom with Portugal.

With the advent of independence, Rio became the capital of the new empire. The city prospered economically, and by 1891 it had a population of over 500,000 inhabitants ranking it one of the largest cities in the world. As the city grew in prominence, mountains were removed, bay water reclaimed, and skyscrapers constructed.

Although no longer the capital city, Rio is the second largest city in Brazil and is still the major cultural capital and, to some extent, its “emotional” capital as well. Rio de Janeiro has a majestic beauty, with built-up areas nestled between a magnificent bay and dazzling beaches on one side and an abruptly rising mountain range, covered by a luxuriant tropical forest, on the other. This unique landscape makes Rio one of the most beautiful cities in the world, justifying its title of “Marvelous City” (Cidade Maravilhosa).

Rio’s cultural life is intense and varied. Economically it is a service industry center, a key financial center, and the producer of foodstuffs, building materials, electrical equipment, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, beverages, textiles, and, more recently, oil. But it is in the pursuit of leisure that Rio is outstanding. With its world famous beaches free to all (such as Copacabana and Ipanema), its splendid Guanabara Bay, one of the loveliest in the world, and its wonderful climate, a blend of summer and springtime, Rio de Janeiro is a city that lives in and for the sun. Its population is around 6,476,000 inhabitants.



9. THE BRAZILIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

The Brazilian Academy of Sciences (ABC), founded in 1916, has the objectives of acknowledging scientific merit of the best Brazilian researchers and of promoting the development of science and of education. The Academy originated at the Polytechnic School of Rio de Janeiro, under the name of Brazilian Society of Sciences, with the astronomer Henrique Morize as its first president. In 1921, the society changed its name to Brazilian Academy of Sciences, in accordance to the international standards at the time.

Within the development process of Brazilian Science, the Academy and the Academicians have also been involved in other activities which were relevant to society, such as the introduction of broadcasting in the country in 1923, and the creation of the Brazilian Society of Education in 1924, which strived to promote a liaison with the State aiming at promoting the institutionalization of pure scientific research in all the science colleges in Brazil.

Following World War II, the Academy had other important actions, such as the one which culminated in the creation of the National Research Council (CNPq), in 1951. In fact, the project which was approved by the government was conceived at the Academy, whose president Álvaro Alberto da Motta e Silva, was nominated as the first President of CNPq. The highest level of decision of the national policy of science and technology in the country was the Deliberative Council of CNPq, which included, aside from the representatives of the government, one representative of the Academy and a large number of scientists, most of them Academicians.

In the 1960's, the Academy received recognition from the Federal Government, when of the development of the II Basic Plan for Scientific and Technological Development, for the role the Academy played as a privileged member of the S&T System of Brazil, capable of issuing, in an impartial and rigorous way, views and opinions about the state of science and technology in the country.



Today it is indisputable that the division between poor and rich countries is done based on the capacity they have of creating knowledge and of applying their knowledge in socioeconomic development, of which education and basic research are key factors for this to happen. ABC believes that the dissemination of new discoveries has no boundaries: science and the scientific community need to serve as a link of approach between populations of the world as well as among the regions of our country, enabling everyone to have sufficient capacity and competence in STI to autonomously promote its social and economic development. One cannot forget, nevertheless, that great efforts are still needed to accelerate the processes of innovation.

Currently ABC encompasses the areas of Mathematical Sciences, Physical Sciences, Chemical Sciences, Earth Sciences, Biological Sciences, Biomedical Sciences, Health Sciences, Agricultural Sciences, Engineering Sciences and Social Sciences. There are about 470 Full Members, plus the Associate members, the Collaborating members and the Corresponding members – who are high quality foreign researchers who contribute to the Brazilian Science.

Following the creation of the Regional Vice Presidencies of ABC, in 2007, with the mission of stimulating Science in the whole country, the category of Affiliate members was instituted, composed of young scientists of exceptional talent elected for a period of five years, non-renewable.

There was a great expansion in the existing category of Institutional Members, which today incorporates: BG Brasil, Goiás State Research Foundation (FAPEG), Minas Gerais State Research Foundation (Fapemig), Carlos Chagas Filho Research Support Foundation (FAPERJ), Conrado Wessel Foundatin (FCW), Brazilian Innovation Agency (FINEP), National Institute of Pure and Applied Mathematics (IMPA), Itaú Bank, Vale, and Ministry of Science and Technology (MCT).

With a membership constituted by the most prominent members of the national scientific community, ABC contributes towards the study of topics of utmost importance to society and towards the propositions of public policies based on sound science, especially in the areas of education, health, environment and new technologies. It is in this sense that ABC works and dedicates all its efforts, both at a national and an international level.

10. LANGUAGE

Presentations during the IANAS Conference/Magna Meeting of the Brazilian Academy of Sciences will be delivered in Portuguese or English. Simultaneous translation (Portuguese-English and English-Portuguese) will be available throughout the meeting.

The official language of the IANAS General Assembly will be English.

11. CLIMATE

In Rio de Janeiro there is the predominance of tropical climate, hot and humid. The average annual temperature is 22° C. In May, the temperature varies from a minimum of 17° C to a maximum of 28° C. The rains in this time are sparse. It is common to have sunny days, but not with the intense heat of the summer.

It is recommended that you bring a light jacket to use in air-conditioned rooms and at night.

	MAY 3	MAY 4	MAY 5	MAY 6	MAY 7
MAX	26° C	28° C	27° C	27° C	28° C
MIN	17° C	19° C	21° C	21° C	22° C

12. CURRENCY

The unit of money in Brazil is the Real (BRL). The national currency consists of bills ranging from R\$2, R\$5, R\$10, R\$20, R\$50 and R\$100. Coins are also available in varied colors and sizes, with value ranging from 1 cent, 5 cents, 10 cents, 25 cents, 50 cents and also 1 Real. Images of Brazilian animals illustrate one side of the bills, being the other side illustrated by a female character, which represents the Republic.

If you want to exchange money, we recommend you do it at the airport. For details: <http://www.riogaleao.com/en/places-categories/services/currency-exchange-bureaus/>

Currency rate for April 28: 1 USD = 3.50 BRL

13. TIME ZONE

The official time in Rio de Janeiro is UTC/GMT -3 hours.

14. ELECTRICITY

The electrical voltage in Rio de Janeiro is of 110 V

15. CONNECTIVITY

WI-FI access is available in the hotel lobby and rooms. WI-FI will also be available at the venue of the meeting.

16. OBSERVATION

- If you have any dietary restriction, please let us know ASAP so that we can arrange special food for you.
- Also, if you have any kind of health problem or demand, please let us know so that we can provide all the necessary adaptations.
- If necessary, during your stay in Rio de Janeiro, you can contact Vitor Vieira (+55 21 98460-8892). He will be able to assist you at any time.

Hoping to offer you a pleasant stay in Rio, we will be waiting for you!



IV CONFERENCE & GENERAL ASSEMBLY
RIO DE JANEIRO • 3 - 7 MAY, 2016

ORGANIZED BY:



SUPPORT:



INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERS OF THE BRAZILIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES:

