

UNIVERSITY OF BRASILIA
SCHOOL OF LAW
GRADUATE PROGRAM IN LAW
CALL FOR APPLICATIONS N° 1/2017

SELECTION PROCESS FOR FOREIGN APPLICANTS WITH PERMANENT RESIDENCE
OUTSIDE BRAZIL TO PLACES IN THE GRADUATE PROGRAM IN LAW FOR
ACADEMIC MASTER'S AND DOCTORAL DEGREE PROGRAMS STARTING IN 2018

1. PREAMBLE

1.1. The Head of the Graduate Program in Law, using the powers vested in him by law, publishes this call for applications and establishes the rules for the selective process to fill places designated for foreign applicants with permanent residence outside Brazil for Master's and Doctoral degree programs in the Graduate Program in Law, according the requirements of this Program and of the Resolution n° 080/2017 of the Teaching, Research and Extension Council of the University of Brasilia.

1.2. A foreigner with permanent residence outside Brazil is a non-Brazilian citizen who resides permanently outside Brazil or who, being in Brazil, has not obtained a permanent visa, under the terms of Art. 4th of the Federal Law n. 6.815, of August 19, 1980.

1.3. This call for applications was approved by the Collegiate Body of the Graduate Program in Law, in April 24, 2017, and by the Chamber of Research and Graduate Studies of the University of Brasilia.

1.4. Information on the Program may be acquired on the website of the Selection Process, as indicated on item 3.1, or in the Secretariat of the Graduate Program in Law of the University of Brasilia, located at the Campus Universitário Darcy Ribeiro, Caixa Postal 004413, CEP 70919-970, Asa Norte, Brasília-DF, Brazil.

2. NUMBER OF OFFERED PLACES

2.1. Number of offered places:

2.1.1. Doctoral Degree: 3 (three);

2.1.2. Master's Degree: 2 (two).

2.2. Interested people may apply for admission in one of the lines of research of the concentration area of "Law, State and Constitution" of the Graduate Program in Law listed on the Appendix I.

3. APPLICATION TO THE SELECTION PROCESS

3.1. Applications for the selection process to the Master's and Doctoral Degree Programs of the Graduate Program in Law, starting in 2018, must be submitted from **22/05/2017** to **19/06/2017** by filling in the electronic form available on the UnB Law School website

(<http://www.direito.unb.br>), in the menu of the Selection Process 2018 for Foreign Applicants (Pós-Graduação/Processo Seletivo/Processo Seletivo 2018 para Estrangeiros).

3.2. The submission period starts at 0:00 and ends at 11:59PM (Brasília time).

3.3. The Graduate Program in Law assumes no liability for online submissions which are not delivered because of any technical reason, communication failure, congestion of networks, as well as any other cause that might impede the transmission of data.

3.3.1. In case the website (www.direito.unb.br) is unavailable for any reason that may prevent access to the application form, the applicant can request the form by e-mail (processoseletivoppgd@gmail.com).

3.3.2. Applications will be made exclusively by electronic form.

3.4. The submissions of documents will only be made electronically.

3.5. All necessary documents for the application must be scanned in PDF format and attached to the electronic form upon submission.

3.6. Certified copies of the original documents must be presented to the Secretariat of the Graduate Program in Law by the successful applicant on the due date for the confirmation of admission, when they will be forwarded to the Academic Registration Office of the University of Brasilia (SAA/UnB).

3.7. When presented with the original documents, their copies can be certified by the Secretariat of the Graduate Program in Law.

3.8. If the applicant does not confirm his or her interest in being admitted to the Graduate Program or does not present the documents for the academic registration, the next successful candidate, albeit not classified on first call, can be called for this purpose, as indicated on item 6.5.

3.9. Applicants in process of finishing their undergraduate degree may apply for the Master's Degree Program and applicants in process of finishing a Master's Degree Program (or an equivalent program) may apply for the Doctoral Degree Program. Applicants in this situation must finish their programs before the start of the term of the desired program according to the Academic Calendar approved by the Teaching, Research and Extension Council, according to the rules on the items 3.6 to 3.8 of this Call.

3.10. Upon submission, applicants must electronically deliver, as indicated on item 3.1, the following documents:

3.10.1. **Copy of an ID document or Copy of the Passport;**

3.10.2. **For applicants to the Master's Degree Program: a copy of a Bachelor's Degree Diploma**, or a written statement by a higher education institution that the applicant is likely to have their Bachelor degree at the end of the second term of 2017; **for applicants to the Doctoral Degree Program: a Copy of a Master's Degree Diploma (or equivalent)**, or a written statement by a higher education institution that the applicant is likely to have their Master's Degree (or equivalent) at the end of the second term of 2017;

3.10.3. For applicants to the **Master's Degree Program: Undergraduate transcript of records**; for applicants to the **Doctoral Degree Program: Transcript of Records of the Master's Degree Program (or equivalent)**.

3.10.4. **Research project**, according rules established on item 4.1.1;

3.10.5. Optional: **up to two published scientific papers**. If the paper was published in a language other than Portuguese, English or Spanish, a simplified abstract in one of these languages must be presented along with the paper;

3.10.6. **CV** in Portuguese, English or Spanish;

3.10.7. **A letter from the applicant**, written in Portuguese, English or Spanish, with 3 pages at most, with considerations about the applicant's professional and academic career, expectations regarding the participation in the Master's or Doctoral Degree Program and time availability;

3.10.8. **2 (two) academic recommendation letters**, which must be delivered by the recommender by filling in the electronic form available at the website of the Selection Process, as described on item 3.1.

3.10.9. **Proficiency Certificate in a foreign language**, according to the rules established on the Appendix III.

3.10.9.1. Applicants originally from countries in which the official language is Portuguese or Spanish must present a **proficiency certificate in English, French, Italian, or German**, according to the rules established on the Appendix III.

3.10.9.2. Applicants originally from countries in which the official language is neither Portuguese nor Spanish must present a **proficiency certificate in Portuguese or Spanish**, according to the rules established on Appendix V.

3.10.9.3. In exceptional cases, the Selective Process Committee may approve an application from a person who has not obtained a proficiency certificate in a foreign language or has obtained one with a grade inferior to what is required provided that they present: a) written justification for not obtaining a proficiency certificate or obtaining one with a grade inferior to the minimum requirement; b) if there is proof of language knowledge by other means (proficiency certificates other than those listed on the Appendix V, a written statement signed by a university professor declaring the applicant's knowledge of the language, and others alike); c) for applicants in the cases provided for on item 3.3.10.2, a written statement that the applicant will be committed to starting an intensive Portuguese course as soon as the academic activities start.

3.10.10. **A written statement by the applicant declaring that they have the time available to spend on the research and possess financial means to maintain themselves during the program**, should it not be possible for them to obtain a scholarship or other regular funding means (Appendix II).

3.11. Only applications received in their entirety during the time frame established on item 3.1 will be approved by the Selection Process Committee.

3.12. Applicants who present the required documentation are held responsible for the veracity of all information given.

3.13. Admission of the selected applicants in the program will be realized by the registration in the Academic Registration Office of the University of Brasilia (SAA). At the registration, the following documents must be presented: Notarized copies of the Bachelor's Degree Diploma; Undergraduate Transcript of Records; Master's Degree Transcript of Records (for Doctoral Applicants); copies of ID card and Passport.

3.14. It is not allowed for the same person to be registered in more than one Graduate Program (strictu sensu) at the University of Brasilia.

3.15. Applicants to the selective process for the Master's Program who are still concluding an undergraduate program and applicants to the selective process for the Doctoral Program who are still concluding a master's program, if selected, must present a diploma or a conclusion certificate at the registration by the Academic Registration Office of the University of Brasilia (SAA).

4. SELECTION PROCESS STAGES

4.1. The selection process will be composed of the following stages:

4.1.1. **Assessment of the Research Project:** the Dissertation/Thesis Project must allow the Selective Process Committee to evaluate the applicant's ability to choose and define a relevant theme/problem in the proposed area, as well as propose a theoretical and methodological approach which fits their research objectives and hypothesis and, at the same time, reveals adherence to the existing supervising ability of the Professors in the Program and, therefore, to the lines of research developed in it. The title of the project and proposed line of research must be indicated on the cover. The Projects must observe the limit of 10 pages at most (for Master's Projects) and 15 pages at most (for Doctoral Projects) with Times New Roman font, 12 size, 1,5 line spacing, margins: left 3 cm, right 2 cm, top 2,5 cm and bottom 2,5 cm. The following methodological and scientific elements must be contained in the project: importance, problem formulation and hypothesis delimitation, objectives, theoretical grounds, a strategy for the approach, a logical plan for research development, and a basic bibliography. The Research Project must be written in Portuguese, English or Spanish. The assessment criteria are explained on item 5 of this call.

4.1.2. **Assessment of the Academic Profile:** The Academic Profile will be assessed by the examination of the following documents: a) CV (item 3.10.6); b) transcripts of records (item 3.10.3); c) academic production (item 3.10.5); d) letter from the applicant (item 3.10.7); e) recommendation letters (item 3.10.8). The criteria for the assessment of the academic profile are shown on item 5 of this call.

5. ASSESSMENT

5.1. In each of the stage applicants will receive a grade from zero (0) to ten (10) points.

5.1.1. **Assessment of the Research Project:** the assessment of the research project is eliminatory and classificatory. The minimum grade for approval is 7 (seven). The assessment will be made by the Selective Process Committee which will analyze the following aspects of the presented research project: a) presentation structure; b) contextualization and relevance of

the problem; c) use of up-to-date and relevant bibliography; d) coherence between the components of the project; e) contents and feasibility of the proposal considering the line of research of the Graduate Program; f) adherence to the rules established on 4.1.1 regarding maximum number of pages of the project.

5.1.2. Assessment of the Academic Profile: the assessment of the academic profile is eliminatory and classificatory. The minimum grade for approval is 7 (seven). The aspects to be examined are: a) CV (applicant's scientific production through publications, participation in congresses and seminars with presentation of papers; participation in scientific research activities; supervision of students preparing academic papers; professional experience); b) transcripts of records; c) academic production, according to item 3.10.5 (quality of the theme, quality of the publication, correspondence to the presented research project); d) letter of the applicant (considerations about the applicant's professional and academic career, as well as expectations regarding the participation in the Master's or Doctoral Degree Program in Law at the University of Brasilia).

6. FINAL CLASSIFICATION

6.1. The final grade for each candidate will be obtained by the arithmetic mean of the grades obtained in the Assessment of the Research Project and in the Assessment of the Academic Profile.

6.2. Only applicants who obtain final grade greater than 7 will be approved.

6.3. The classification of the applicants will be given by their final grades in descending order.

6.4. The Committee will select the applicants who, according to their classification, fill the offered places.

6.5. If any selected applicants withdraw from the selection, other approved candidates may be called to fill the remaining positions according to the classification order.

6.6. If there are equal final grades the tie will be broken according to the following criteria, in order: a) the greatest grade obtained in the assessment of the research project; b) the greatest grade in the assessment of the academic profile; c) the greatest age of the applicant.

7. SCHEDULE

7.1. The dates for applications and their acceptance, for the stages of the process, as well as the publishing of results are listed below:

DATE	STAGE	TIME
From 05/25/2017 to 06/19/2017	Application Period	From 0:00 to 11:59pm
06/23/2017	Publishing of the approved applications	Up to 10:00pm

(estimated date)		
07/07/2017 (estimated date)	Publishing of the results of the Assessment of the Research Project and Academic Profile	Up to 10:00pm
07/14/2017 (estimated date)	Publishing of the final result of the selective process	Up to 10:00pm
08/04/2017	Confirmation of the participation by the selected applicants	Up to 10:00pm

7.2. Publishing of the results according the item 7.1 will be posted at the place mentioned on item 1.4 and on the website of the Graduate Program, as indicated on item 3.1.

8. RECONSIDERATION AND APPEAL REQUESTS

8.1. Requests for reconsideration and appeals (the latter only on procedural flaws) will be accepted if delivered within 2 (two) workdays from the publishing of the results. They must be filed by filling in the electronic form available at the website of the Selection Process, as indicated on item 3.1. The applicant must present the reasoning of their reconsideration or appeal request in a document to be attached to the standard form.

8.2. Requests for appeal on grounds of procedural flaws against the final result must be presented to the Collegiate of the Program and the Office of the Dean of Research and Graduate Studies up to 10 (ten) workdays from the publishing of the Final Results, as established in the Regimento Geral da Universidade de Brasília (General Bylaws of the University of Brasilia), Art. 61.

8.2.1. Requests for appeal to the Dean of Research and Graduate Studies should be sent according to the model available on the Dean website, link: www.dpg.unb.br/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=520:3-como-realizar-a-elaboracao-e-encaminhamento-de-edital-de-selecao&catid=150&Itemid=349

8.3. Requests for appeal to be presented by the candidate or their attorney-in-fact at the Office of the Dean of Research and Graduate Studies at the address: prédio da Reitoria da UnB, sala B2-39, Campus Universitário Darcy Ribeiro, Brasília, DF. They will be analyzed by the Chamber of Research and Graduate Studies

9. FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

9.1. Applicants will be automatically disqualified and excluded from the selective process if they:

9.1.1. Do not present all the required documents in the established conditions within the established timeframe according to this Call;

9.1.2. Provide false information or present false documents in any stage of the selection process;

9.1.3. Do not confirm their participation in the Program on the date established in this call when selected.

9.2. At the discretion of the Selective Process Committee there may be relocation of places from the Master's Degree Program to the Doctoral Program and vice-versa, according to the situation, provided there are approved applicants under the terms of this call.

9.3. Unstipulated cases will be dealt with by the Selection Process Committee, by the Collegiate of the Graduate Program and by the Office of the Dean of Research and Graduate Studies according to the rules of the Program and the Resolution CEPE 080/2017, inside their respective scopes of action.

9.4. Interim results, as well as other general communication that may be required will be posted at the Secretariat of the Program at the address shown on item 1.4 and on the website of the Graduate Program, as indicated on item 3.1.

9.5. When the applicant delivers their application to the selective process they acknowledge and accept the rules established in this Call and the rules of the Graduate Program they are applying to.

9.6. The English version of this Call is for information purposes only. Should any questions arise, only the Portuguese version of this Call will have legal validity.

Brasília, May 22, 2017.

Professor Valcir Gassen
Head of the Graduate Program in Law
University of Brasilia

UNIVERSITY OF BRASILIA
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GRADUATE PROGRAM IN LAW
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APPENDIX I

LINES OF RESEARCH OF THE GRADUATE PROGRAM IN LAW
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BRASÍLIA

LINE OF RESEARCH
SOCIETY, CONFLICT AND SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

This line of research embraces projects that examine the relationship between law and society, comprising multiple approaches and research subjects. It has its roots in the tradition of criminology studies and public security, whether in studies focused on the demands of social movements and (re)cognition of new political practices and rights, or in studies focusing on the analysis of institutional processes of conflict management and access to justice. This research area has a great interdisciplinary approach, focusing on dialoguing with social sciences and empirical research.

The research areas of this line of research are currently organized as follows: *Law found on the streets, legal pluralism and human rights; Access to justice, ethnography and bioethics; and Criminology and studies on violence.*

Law Found on the Streets, Legal Pluralism and Human Rights

All forms of mobilization and organization of classes and social groups come up from social movements. They establish new political practices, open room for new social practices and reveal new actors in the political scenario that are capable of creating rights from the idea of strengthening democratic experiences and a constitutional dialogue. By combining theoretical and practical levels, one finds the emancipatory character of law that consists in "a statement of principles that comes from legitimate social organization of freedom". Thus, the research area "Law found on the streets" - an expression coined by Roberto Lyra Filho, from his studies on legal, social and criminological theory - is one of the oldest areas of research of the Law School, University of Brasilia (1987). Having been certified by CNPq - this research area gathers studies on the (re)cognition of new understandings and pedagogical practices, including continuing education projects and other forms of participation that deepen democracy. Based on the theoretical concept of legal pluralism, the "Law found on the streets" research area encourages studies on three main grounds: the understanding of rights and forms of dissemination, such as legal education; access to justice, including advocacy and the development by collective actors of socially constituted rights; and human rights.

Access to Justice, Ethnography and Bioethics

This area focuses on studies on institutional processes of management of conflict and demands for rights. It dialogues with empirical research in all its forms. As it emphasizes an ethnographic approach, this research area looks into the contrast between current laws and

doctrines concerning processes conflict management and demands for rights, having in account the representations that make up their significance. Thus, special attention is given to actors or citizens' points of views, in order to question the relationship between the legal doctrine and various forms of expression of implemented law. Mechanisms of power, strategies of justification and bioethical issues are among the topics targeted by this research area. It also encourages comparative studies on processes or forms of conflict management in different societies, emphasizing the contrasts between them. In this regard, comparisons are applied as a tool for mutual elucidation.

Criminology and Studies on Violence

This research area focuses on criminology whose object of study is the social control of diverted behavior. This control is held through formal and informal institutions, and they question economic, political, social and cultural structures that produce and maintain social inequalities within the Brazilian society and within the whole criminal system. This society is perceived from its relations with the hegemonic society built by capitalism. From this perspective, racism and sexism are the two main mechanisms of domination and perpetuation of inequalities between countries, cultures, white and non-white people, between different peoples, men and women. There is a particular interest in understanding violence and its forms of control. The political-criminal findings of these investigations should lead to fairer decisions, aiming at more peaceful societies and freer individuals.

LINE OF RESEARCH

CONSTITUTION AND DEMOCRACY

This line of research focuses on studies on the constitution and democracy. Even though these two elements lead on to important and complex research problems, it seems like lately they have posed an ongoing dilemma. On the one hand, by focusing on norm-based discussions in the search for a foundation or a justification for their own sense of constitutionalism and democracy, law and justice, they take the risk of falling into a high level of abstraction and amplitude. On the other hand, by working more specifically on institutional aspects and the role that legal institutions play in complex and plural democracies - particularly, how their decisions affect society -, this kind of research tends to be limited to a predominantly descriptive and little theorized analysis. From this perspective, the research has no direct connection to methodologies, techniques and critical discussions that have become more relevant in contemporary academic studies. In the first and second cases, new outlooks come up. For being so abstract or descriptive, they result in little understanding of a broad examination of the legal development, taking in account its background, or that poses history in the center of the debate, or even questioning the very premises of history applied to the research object.

This line of research is subdivided into three areas, so that it aims at preventing the compartmentalization of thinking on the constitution and democracy. First, because it recognizes that there is no normative perspective that, even transcending realities, can disregard the main institutional aspects present in this framework, nor the way that constitutional history builds up its own meaning. On the other hand, there is no institutional perspective that, while describing the world, leaves out critical thinking on theoretical and methodological assumptions. Even to criticize them or to question their reason for being, institutional perspectives need to face these assumptions in order to question their context, and the very

history that is made from those assumptions. Finally, there is no understanding of constitutional history that can simply ignore norms outspread and institutional discussions, at the risk of limit the research to a self-understanding that poorly dialogues with the complexities of legal development.

Thus, these three research areas adopt a comprehensive understanding, which is the great feature of this line of research. Their approach induces several questions - still complementary - on the constitution and democracy. Thus, the research area Political philosophy, constitutional theory and democracy questions the meaning of democratic constitutionalism in a complex and plural society; how to think of and achieve equality in a context of different conceptions of good, and therefore discuss the different conceptions of justice. It even questions what response best suits particular cases, based on different theories, methodologies and assumptions - is best suited to a particular case. On the other hand, the research area Legal institutions, separation of powers and constitutional proceedings questions how legal institutions should proceed in a complex and plural society, having in account the context of continuous clashes between the different powers; what they actually are and how the legal instruments for the protection of constitutional rights work. It also raises the question on what are the systemic effects of decisions made by institutions in a social context that faces the dilemmas of democracy; or even how to orient institutions to promote social inclusion and foster citizenship. Finally, the research area Constitutional history and historiography reframe these questions, putting them in even more intimate connection with history. Thus, it becomes particularly relevant to question about how the concept of constitution in history has developed and deployed; how constitutionalism and democracy relate to the past, present and future; and even discussions about “meta-history”: which refers to what history or the understanding of history applies to the understanding of democratic constitutionalism.

The line of research has been developed under a broadly interdisciplinary approach, and brings together research institutes with leading national and international research groups. Together they produce significant amount of academic work and carry out collaborative knowledge construction and its diffusion.

The research areas are currently organized as follows: *Political Philosophy, Constitutional Theory and Democracy; Legal Institutions, Separation of Powers and Constitutional Proceedings; Constitutional History and Historiography.*

Political Philosophy, Constitutional Theory and Democracy

The purpose of this research area is to assert on the theoretical foundations of constitutional law, given particular legal decision-making processes. Thus, it seeks to establish a critical link between empirical and normative areas, exploring possibilities, omissions and contradictions between the discourse of democratic legitimacy and constitutionalism itself. The importance of this analysis is highlighted in the current context of democratic and pluralistic societies, where courts, particularly constitutional ones, play a central role in contemporary legal systems. Here the theoretical development of constitutionalism is challenged as new arguments are reinforced, such as: the ones based on legal certainty; the replacement of political realm based on the legislative power by new political instances of constitutional justice; the resurgence of the discourse based on "tradition" that disguise nationalism and colonialism, and which can also enunciate principles that outspread constitutional values. From this perspective, this research branch not only embraces theoretical research, but also empirical investigations that aim at criticizing the means for judiciary legitimation and norm implementation proceedings.

In other words, research currently conducted within constitutional theory cannot only focus on conceptual categories that reproduce dogmatic patterns of understanding on the existence and validity of constitutional law. Notions such as balancing of legal principles; constitutional supremacy; principles and rules of law; judicialization of politics; and the constituent power may not be suitable without greater critical reflection on the social roles that they play and whom they serve. Still, the improvement in the use of legal tools for purposes of exercising social and political power has raised reflections on the very limits of constitutional theory. These limits are revealed when historically marginalized social groups demand recognition concerning constitutional fundamental rights, and when both state and private actors use their power to foster social exclusion. On the one hand, constitutional law is still a very effective discourse to foster the emergence of subjectivity. On the other hand, it may bring up legal instruments that are able to perpetuate traditional means of injustice, violence and exclusion of such subjectivities. In short, the relationship between political philosophy and constitutional theory is seen as a requirement for understanding the development of constitutionalism in modern, democratic and pluralistic societies.

Legal Institutions, Separation of Powers and Constitutional Proceedings

The discussions about constitutionalism and democracy quite often are abridged and linked to a norm-based approach on how both can best be coordinated in a complex society, marked by plurality of conceptions of good. Usually, there come up questions such as "how should I decide a case?", "what is the most appropriate conception of justice in this situation?", "what is democracy and how constitutionalism is related to it?". This research branch aims at answering this questioning with new outlines and complexities, at the same time it raises other important questions. First, it is based on the assumption that many of the current constitutional theories and theories of democracy, or even theories on the interpretation of law and justice, fail as they neglect the analysis of institutional framework, as well as the practical effects and functioning of decision-making processes by various legal institutions. By excessively focusing on discussions about assumptions and methods, foundations and concepts, they partially push into the background social conflicts that take place in any complex and plural democracy.

Therefore, along with the discussion about assumptions, methods, foundations and concepts, new questions are raised such as: "is the judiciary supposed to decide certain matters?"; "or, on the other hand, would not be the Parliament more legitimate to decide?"; "should a certain public policy be under judiciary's consideration?"; "or would not be the executive power competent define and implement the policy?". Likewise, this research area aims to examine the instruments and institutional mechanisms that can be used to promote social inclusion and foster citizenship. These are questions that revert to the study of the most suitable instruments and procedures for that purpose; mechanisms of democracy that have been improved from the adoption of specific policies; the understanding of judicial review, its merits and controversy considering separation of powers; the effects of decisions made by judicial institutions over public and private actors; the role of judicial institutions and the dynamics of elites; the limits of law and politics in the practice of law, etc. In short, the research developed under this research area aims at examining topics that are closely related to the limits and legitimacy of various powers' actions. It includes the role of judiciary, parliament and the executive power; the use of judicial review; instruments and procedures adopted by judicial institutions for the establishment and consolidation of rights; the performance of legal institutions to strengthen democratic constitutionalism; and the adoption of mechanisms for social inclusion.

Constitutional History and Historiography

Constitutionalism is a complex, controversial and multifaceted phenomenon that intersects various fields of knowledge. Law, philosophy, political science, sociology, international relations and other fields yield research and analysis on constitutionalism and its development: the relationship between constitution and democracy; state organization and powers; public participation; elections; public policy and human rights; among many other topics.

None of these fields, however, may neglect a historical approach. The constitution, as an object of observation and research, provides numerous challenges to historical research. What is the relationship between the constitutional order and modernity? How has it developed and deployed the concept of constitution? To what extent constitutionalism and democracy relate to the past, present and future?

The research area *Constitutional History and Historiography* urges that studies face up to this kind of questions. Therefore, its objects are not only written rules, but also the functioning of institutions; the use of political and constitutional concepts; struggles for rights; analysis of court records; theoretical studies; and the relationship between time, law and politics.

By adopting an interdisciplinary approach that distinguishes the Graduate in Program in Law of the University of Brasília, this research area has a great emphasis on research groups, cooperation projects on national and international level, and particularly an effective process of collaborative knowledge construction.

LINE OF RESEARCH

INTERNATIONALIZATION, LABOR AND SUSTAINABILITY

The interplay between domestic and international law, and between public and private law, call for analysis of substantive and procedural instruments to link these different levels. On the one hand, domestic law remains independent and requires its own tools for national problems that may or may not be impacted by international law. On the other hand, internationalization requires greater connections between domestic and international levels in order to ensure the implementation of rights arising from international negotiations. These rights include, for example, human rights; social labor rights; environmental law; public international law; and private international law in its various forms.

So as part of the studies of this line of research are: instruments of cooperation; implementation of sustainable development and human rights, including labor and social access to justice; as well as institutional, historical, theoretical and practical aspects of internationalization. With regard to the labor market, this research also tackles interdisciplinary studies on its contradictions and complexities. Taking in account the 1988 Constitution and other national and international regulations for decent work promotion, it questions the dynamics of democratic and social regulations over individual and collective labor relations within the contemporary capitalism system.

The research areas are currently organized as follows: *Internationalization: Public and Private Aspects; World of Work, Constitution and Changes in Social Order; Sustainability, Environment and Human Rights.*

Internationalization: Public and Private Aspects

The internationalization process is responsible for changes in forms of social organization. These forms are increasingly interdependent, interrelated and interconnected. Thus, cooperation is central in promoting global policies that ensure solutions for problems that go beyond national borders. The institutionalization of global society is made up of public, private and hybrid levels. Studies related to historical, institutional, legal, theoretical and practical aspects of international law are key-topics in this framework. They will contribute to the analysis and solution of international or transnational disputes. Issues related to public international law and private international law are part of this research branch object, independently, interrelatedly and complementarily.

World of Work, Constitution and Changes in Social Order

From an interdisciplinary understanding of the complex labor market and its recent changes, this research area provides an epistemological approach of labor law, with emphasis on workers' fundamental rights, focusing on democratic rule of law. In this regard, the 1988 Federal Constitution represents an expression of unity and diversity in labor relations in Brazil. Research developed in this area tackles actors involved in the dynamics of the labor market, and legal and institutional instruments to uphold and protect the fundamental right to decent work. Its core principle addresses the role that worker-citizens play in society. It is based on constitutional standards established from the 1988 Constitution, and leaves wide room for diverse interpretation and understanding on workers' rights, which are also enshrined in international law. It therefore considers workers' human condition in the constitutive interplay between work and ethics. It represents an indispensable tool for the consolidation of their identity, social inclusion, political participation, implementation of rights, and individual and collective emancipation.

Sustainability, Environment and Human Rights

Environmental law and human rights research, when narrowly linked to specific an academic field, often disregards the dimensions of sustainability. The implementation of sustainable development requires the use of public and private, national, international and transnational instruments. It must be able to link economic, social and environmental policies for an adequate quality of life for present and future generations. Both environmental law and human rights independently face challenges that require specific tools according to each conflict resolution area, either from national, international or comparative perspectives. Thus, studies that analyze these issues, focusing in each of these areas, are part of this research branch. Further, a more cohesive approach can ensure that public and private actors are oriented to economic performances in line with the sustainable use of natural resources and promotion of human rights. Therefore, studies that coordinate different fields, on national and international level, are also object of study of this research branch. They include topics such as: human rights; environmental law; economic law; law of the sea; civil law; commercial law; consumer law; labor law; the right to education; among others.

LINE OF RESEARCH

CHANGES IN SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ORDER AND REGULATION

Social and economic changes experienced in the last decades have increased the role of law as instrument of economic policy amid the global development experienced from China to Europe; from Latin America to India; from the United States to Africa. A comprehensive view of economy and world politics cannot afford to remain isolated from diverse ideas and analytical tools that come up from legal reasoning and discourse. In a world marked by economic relations and institutions that overcome conventional jurisdictions of national states, an innovative field of knowledge calls for interdisciplinary approaches. They should focus on legal analysis of economic policy; regulation theories; competition; taxation; and public and private institutions' compliance with political reform. Such approach is necessary not only to understand contemporary changes, but also to develop a proper framework according to legal methods, in line with the most relevant issues in present days, in areas such as education, health, environment, transport, (tele)communications, electricity, property, financial system and many others.

The research areas are currently organized as follows: *Regulation and Changes in Economic Order; Social Regulation and Public Policy of Education, Science, Technology and Innovation; Changes in Private Law, Business, Market and Competition.*

Regulation and Changes in Economic Order

Legal doctrine, ideals and practice, legal institutions and its rationale and foundations all have had significant influence in encouraging or preventing changes that affect the way as economy, social demands and political institutions interact in order to define the directions of policy-making processes. More sophisticated legal institutions call for new approaches to legal discourse that incorporate a structural analysis of regulation and business activity, in order to avoid ambiguous opinions on the relationship between law, politics and economic development. This research area tackles the increasing demand for legal expertise as a driving force of political, economic, technological and social changes. It is actually fascinating that the research focus on legal analysis of economic policy; legal theories of regulation; business; competition and taxation; institutional variables to economic literature; among other topics of researchers' interest, that in the twenty-first century resist being stagnant in outdated discussions led by the dichotomy market v. state.

Social Regulation and Public Policy of Education, Science, Technology and Innovation

As Brazil started to develop advanced scientific and technological production, this process has been followed by the increasing development of new constitutional and legal framework related to the relation between state and society, aiming at human development. In this research area, researchers carry out theoretical and empirical studies with an interdisciplinary focus on law, politics, sociology and public administration. It aims at elucidating the contemporary dilemmas of social regulation of public policies on education, science, technology and innovation, under the 1988 Constitution, and considering the international context as well.

Changes in Private Law, Business, Market and Competition

The legal relations of individuals are under constant transformation and modifications, particularly because of new society arrangements. The relations between private actors and state become increasingly more important and complex, calling for new approaches to studies on business, property in all its forms, and the modern competitive framework.

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APPENDIX II

COMMITMENT STATEMENT FOR ADMISSION IN THE GRADUATE PROGRAM IN
LAW OF THE SCHOOL OF LAW/UnB

I hereby commit to dedicate myself to the Program and to the fulfillment of the tasks pertaining to the Graduate formation, according to the established on the Call for Applications n. 01/2017 in its general information. I too declare that I will have means to financially support myself during the program should it be not possible to obtain a scholarship or another regular funding means.

_____, the _____ of _____, 20____
(City) (Day) (Month) (Year)

(Signature)

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 CALL FOR APPLICATIONS N. 01/2017

APPENDIX III

English	One of the following English certificates must be presented: TOEFL certificate, with a minimum of 60 (sixty) points on Internet Based Test or 490 (four hundred ninety) points on Paper Based Test; Cambridge Certificate, with minimum approval on level FCE (First Certificate of English Test); IELTS, with minimum of 5.5 points; Michigan ECCE (Examination for the Certificate of Competency in English) or superior, such as Michigan ECPE.
French	One of the following French Certificates must be presented DELF, with a minimum level of B1; TEF (Test d'Évaluation de Français), Independent or Medium level; DFP (Diplôme de Français Professionnel), B1 level; TCF, B1 level (grade 3/6) or superior, such as DALF, DAEFLE and NANCY.
Italian	One of the following Italian Certificates must be presented: Certificato di Conoscenza della Lingua Italiana (CELI), minimum level CELI 2 – B1; or Certificato di Italiano come Lingua Straniera, minimum level CILS UNO – B1.
German	One of the following German Certificates must be presented: TestDAF (Test Deutsch als Fremdsprache – TDN3); Goethe Zertifikat, B1 – Zertifikat Deutsch (ZD); or superior, such as DSH (Deutsche Sprachprüfung für den Hochschulzugang); Goethe Zertifikat B2; Goethe Zertifikat C1; Goethe Zertifikat C2 (and correspondent ZOP; KDS and GDS).
Portuguese	One of the following Portuguese Certificates must be presented: The certificate issued by the Ministério da Educação/Secretaria de Educação Superior – MEC/SESU (CELPE-Bras), intermediate level, or Certificado Internacional de Português Língua Estrangeira (PLE) provided by the Centro de Avaliação de Português Língua Estrangeira da Universidade de Lisboa (CAPLE). In this case, the minimum required is approval on the diploma DEPLE (B1 level of the European languages reference framework).
Spanish	The Diploma de Español como Lengua Etranjera (DELE) must be presented, with the minimum Umbral level (B1 of the European languages reference framework), issued by the Instituto Cervantes on behalf of the Ministerio de Educación, Cultura y Deporte de España