

MASTER'S DEGREE IN POLITICAL SCIENCE – LUDWIG-MAXIMILIANS-UNIVERSITÄT MÜNCHEN

Candidate: Carlos Henrique Gonçalves Freitas

1. Certificates, Contact Hours/Credits and GPA/Mark

Institution	Qualification	Field	Classroom Hours/Credits¹	Date (to be obtained)	GPA/Mark	Observation
Universidade Federal de Uberlândia	Bachelor (5 years)	Law	1.650/3.800 contact hours or 102 ECTS completed so far	Attending	UFU: 9.25/100.00 UNIUBE: 9.00/10.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I was ranked 10th in UFU's selection process.
Universidade Federal de Uberlândia	Master (2 years)	Administration (Organisation and Change track)	360 contact hours or 24 Brazilian Credits	30/04/2019	"A"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CAPES Scholar Dissertation: <i>'Medieval Cuisine': Regionality and postmodernity in a fine-dine restaurants in a global city</i> [Repositório UFU: link]. For reference letters access: link1 and link2.
Cardiff University	Master of Arts (1 year)	Applied Linguistics	Not Available	28/03/1994	70% with Distinction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 70%, degree awarded with Distinction for its dissertation.
Faculdade de Direito Professor Damásio de Jesus	MBA in Public Administration (18 months)	Public Administration and Public Law	600 contact hours	04/06/2013	9.00/10.00	
Universidade do Oeste Paulista	Post-Graduate Specialization (1 year)	Accounting, Audit and Management Control	390 contact hours	31/05/2017	9.30/10.00	
Universidade do Sul de Santa Catarina	Bachelor (4 years)	Economics	3.000 contact hours	25/03/2019	9.46/10.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dissertation: <i>Taxation and Inequality: The impact of ICMS (VAT) on income in the city of Uberlândia</i>, awarded 3^o place, academic merit, at 21st Santa Catarina's Economics Award, Regional Council of Economics/CORECON, 2019 (Original and Translation). Repositório Ânima/UNISUL: link or link2.
Universidade de Campinas (UNICAMP)	Post-Graduate Certificate of Special Student	Special Topics in Political Philosophy			"A"	
Escola de Sociologia e Política de São Paulo (FESPSP)	Post-Graduate Certificate in Globalization (Anthropology and Philosophy)	120 h, Average Grade			9.7/10.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9.7/10.0

¹ **The Brazilian Federal universities calculate the equivalence between ECTS and Brazilian contact hour system, in the cases of student mobility between Brazil and the EU, in a 2:1 proportion – i.e., every 15 classroom hours equal 1 ECTS and vice-versa (please, see Statement in undergraduate documents provided with this application.**

Escola Naval (Brazil's Naval College)	Bachelor (4 academic years)	Naval Sciences, major in Electronics	3.540 contact hours	06/05/1986	7.68/10.00	• Plus one year in-service as a Midshipman.
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2. Training to the Scope of this Application

Field	Description
Philosophy	<p>I have completed introductory and foundational coursework in philosophy at the Naval College, as well as during my ongoing law degree. I have also studied Philosophy, Ethics, and Political Theory as both a special postgraduate and a regular postgraduate student at the Universidade Estadual de Campinas (UNICAMP), the Escola de Sociologia e Política de São Paulo, and the Pontifícia Universidade Católica de São Paulo.</p> <p>These experiences have enabled me to approach questions in the applied social sciences from a multidisciplinary perspective—whether understood as interdisciplinary or transdisciplinary—both in methodological and theoretical terms. In my view, technical proficiency alone is insufficient: being able to run a regression in Stata, for instance, must be complemented by a critical understanding of the philosophical assumptions underlying scientific methods and research design.</p> <p>This conviction is reflected in the history of thought itself. Adam Smith's <i>The Wealth of Nations</i> cannot be fully appreciated without considering his <i>The Theory of Moral Sentiments</i>, which grounds his economic reasoning in a broader moral philosophy. Philosophy may not be a science in the strict sense, but scientific inquiry cannot be meaningfully conducted without philosophical reflection. This why I have always taken care of reading and reflecting on Philosophy, thus studying it.</p>
Economics	<p>In addition to introductory coursework in Economics at the Naval College, during my MBA in Public Administration, and in my ongoing law degree, I completed a full bachelor's degree in Economics.</p> <p>While I do not adopt a Marxist framework for analysing social phenomena, I recognise the central role that economic structures play in shaping them. My decision to study Economics was informed by my professional experience in business and public administration, as well as by my personal experience of being born in a country marked by persistent historical inequalities and recurring political and economic instability.</p> <p>It is difficult not to question how a country such as Brazil—with continental dimensions, vast natural resources, a relatively moderate population size, and a large and dynamic consumer market—has struggled to fulfil its potential. These structural contradictions, including significant democratic and institutional challenges, have been central to my academic interests.</p> <p>My bachelor's dissertation in Economics sought to explore this complexity by examining how the interaction between economic and political factors—particularly in the field of taxation—can illuminate broader social dynamics.</p>
Political theory	<p>I did not complete a formal degree in Political Science. My exposure to the field has instead come through applied social sciences, such as Political Economy, including the application of econometrics and mathematical modelling to political phenomena, as well as game theory and rational choice approaches. However, I must acknowledge that my engagement with these methods has been less extensive than my study of political thought—particularly the work of Niccolò Machiavelli—as well as theories of the state and law, and broader perspectives from sociology, anthropology, and organisational and cultural studies.</p> <p>Nevertheless, I have consistently approached social phenomena with an awareness of their political dimensions. This is reflected in my interest in the political implications of seemingly unrelated domains, such as the sociology of food. For instance, my Master's dissertation in Administration examined the concept of medieval modernity [in Alsayyad, N., & Roy, A. (2006). <i>Medieval modernity: On citizenship and urbanism in a global era</i>. <i>Space and Polity</i>, 10(1), 1–20.] and the notion of “foodscapes” developed by Johnston and Baumann [JOHNSTON, J.; BAUMANN, S. <i>Foodies: Democracy and distinction in the gourmet foodscape</i>. London: Routledge, 2010.], and by</p>

	<p>Johnston and Goodman (JOHNSTON, J.; GOODMAN, M. K. Spectacular foodscapes: food celebrities and the politics of lifestyle mediation in an age of inequality. <i>Food, Culture and Society</i>, v. 18, n. 2, p. 205-222, 2015.].</p> <p>In this sense, foodscapes constitute an arena in which social, political, and economic forces intersect. They influence how food is valued, produced, distributed, and consumed; how power and resources are allocated; which actors are able to shape public discourse; and how access is structured across different roles—whether as consumers, producers, or intermediaries. As such, even domains that may appear apolitical at first glance reveal themselves to be deeply embedded in political processes.</p>
Additional relevant studies	<p>I have also received training in discourse analysis, ethnography, and netnography at Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, methods which I applied during my Master's in Organisation Studies.</p> <p>Earlier in my academic trajectory, I completed one year of undergraduate studies in History at Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro in the late 1980s, where I developed a particular interest in the methodology of history.</p> <p>In addition, my Master's in Applied Linguistics focused on business communication in English as a foreign language. Building on this, I taught Business English and cross-cultural communication at Nanjing College of Economics in the early 1990s.</p> <p>These academic and professional experiences have been complemented by a sustained engagement with diverse cultural contexts. As a dual national educated in the United Kingdom, with personal and professional ties across Europe and Asia—including a decade-long marriage to an Austrian partner—and extensive travel experience, I have developed a strong sensitivity to cross-cultural dynamics. This background has significantly informed both my academic interests and my broader analytical perspective on social and organisational phenomena.</p>

3. Descriptions of Selected Courses

A. BSc in Economics, Universidade do Sul de Santa Catarina

Course name	Objectives	Classroom Hours	Brazilian Credits
The Economic Formation of Brazil	<p>General: To analyse the process of Brazilian development and its various transformations.</p> <p>Specific: To identify the main determining factors of the colonising process in Brazil and their repercussions across the Brazilian territory; To understand the true dimensions of the different economic cycles that led to the formation of Brazilian nationality; To identify the origins, nature, and characteristics of Brazilian industrialisation.</p>	60	4
Business Games	<p>General: To provide managerial training in which students compete with one another by making decisions for simulated companies which, when processed by a simulator, generate management reports for a new cycle of decision-making, thereby creating a virtuous circle in the teaching-learning process.</p> <p>Specific: To prepare diagnoses; To promote analysis of companies' current situations; To prepare forecasts; To develop students' managerial capabilities; To apply concepts studied throughout the course; To foster the decision-making process.</p>	60	4
Econometrics	<p>General: To learn how to use econometric tools to forecast economic variables.</p> <p>Specific: To understand econometrics with a focus on simple regression;</p>	120	8

	<p>To understand multiple regression techniques and their overall indicators; To identify hypothesis testing procedures and the coefficient of determination; To recognise potential regression problems that a dataset may present; To analyse and understand issues relating to international economic policies, at both microeconomic and macroeconomic levels; To understand the influence of time on causal relationships between variables in a model; To learn how to isolate temporal effects through the inclusion of a dummy variable; To understand systems of simultaneous equations; To apply econometric techniques to project estimated variables.</p>		
Statistics II	<p>General: To understand the fundamentals of probability theory and sampling techniques in order to estimate parameters; to analyse and understand the use of index numbers as tools for decision-making; and to carry out bivariate and time series analyses, identifying their components. Specific: To recognise random experiments; To identify types of variables, as well as appropriate probabilistic models; To understand sampling techniques; To calculate estimates; To define an appropriate test for a hypothesis; To determine acceptance and rejection regions in order to support decision-making; To relate two variables, identifying the coefficient of their relationship; To calculate and formulate relationships between two variables, thereby enabling the estimation of values for one of them; To describe the classical method of time series analysis, identifying the four components of a series and explaining how to isolate them; To solve problems using these techniques.</p>	60	4
Sociology	<p>The historical context of the emergence of Sociology. Sociological thought: the theoretical frameworks of the classical theorists for the study of society. Issues and problems in contemporary Sociology. The concept and object of Sociology; Émile Durkheim and socialisation; sociological thought of Karl Marx; Max Weber and socialisation; Sociology and society; Themes in sociology and everyday life. This module aims to provide tools for understanding society. It is therefore expected that the student will develop their capacity for reflection and critical thinking regarding social phenomena and their own actions as a citizen and student.</p>	60	4
Science and Research	<p>To understand the method of scientific production and to distinguish it from other forms of knowledge on the basis of the foundations of the theory of science and the practice of scientific research. Specific Objectives: To understand the concept of knowledge; To identify the main characteristics of common-sense, artistic, religious, philosophical, and scientific knowledge; To define science and identify the main characteristics of scientific knowledge; To understand the history of science and the scientific method, and to relate science and technology; To define method and identify the main methods of approach and procedure; To classify research according to level, approach, and the procedures used for data collection; To identify the main types of academic work; To identify the elements that emphasise style in the writing of a scientific text and to recognise the main types of textual citation.</p>	60	4
Political Economy	<p>To identify political economy as a scientific field; To understand the method and the main conceptual contributions of political economy; To delineate the different theoretical debates within political economy; To understand the debate surrounding societal projects; To recognise the possibilities for professional practice of the social worker based on discussions of societal projects; To understand reality in light of transformations in the productive system; To understand the model of capitalist underdevelopment; To understand the importance of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean in Latin American socio-economic projects.</p>	60	4
History of Economic Thought	<p>Economic Thought. Historical conditioning. The Commercial Revolution, economic liberalism, and mercantilism. The Classical School. Historical and ideological determinants. The Neoclassical School. Socialist thought. Theories of imperialism. To understand the relationship between the evolution of economic institutions and their ideologies. To understand the various stages in the evolution of human history. To identify the main economic phenomena of the modern era.</p>	60	4
Economic Cycles	<p>General: To understand the main determinants of cycles in the capitalist economy in light of the principal macroeconomic theories. Specific: To identify the characteristics of instability in macroeconomic theories;</p>	60	4

	To understand the main postulates of Joseph Schumpeter regarding economic development; To examine the contributions of John Maynard Keynes and his followers to the understanding of economic cycles; To analyse the similarities and differences between the macroeconomic theories studied.		
Socioeconomic Development	General: To understand historical economic thought on development through the study, analysis, and contextualisation of economic theories developed in societies from the modern period to the present day. Specific: To understand the concepts of growth and development; To understand a historical approach to the development process; To understand the theories of economic growth; To understand the contribution of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean to Latin American economic development.	60	4
General Economic History	Prehistoric subsistence economy. The economy in antiquity: evolution and transformation. European feudalism. Mercantilism and the colonisation of America. The Industrial Revolution. Capitalism versus socialism and imperialism. The main objectives of this module are: To analyse the economic models that have emerged throughout human history; To develop analytical tools for the examination of contemporary situations; To compare different modes of production; To identify the main characteristics of the modes of production developed over time.	60	4
Introduction to Macroeconomics	General Objective: To introduce students to the study of economic theory, enabling them to use it as a valuable tool in their academic and professional lives. By the end of the course, students should be able to analyse and understand issues relating to national and international economic policies within a macroeconomic framework. Specific Objectives: To understand how an economic system functions through the study of macroeconomics, including key macroeconomic aggregates and their contribution to the formation of National Income (NI). To learn the process of determining National Income and National Product, with a focus on the Keynesian model, based on the relationships between macroeconomic variables such as consumption, saving, and investment. To understand the role of government in the formation of National Income (NI). To examine the types of monetary policy adopted by governments, including money supply, credit expansion, and credit control, with particular emphasis on inflation control. To understand the functioning of the Balance of Payments (BoP) through international trade and its influence on a country's domestic economy.	60	4
Economic Planning	General Objective: Through the presentation of concepts, methodologies, and case studies, this course aims to promote an understanding of the need for planning instruments as a key factor in the economic development of a country, region, or city. It also seeks to identify and define the roles of the social actors involved in economic planning, as well as the main constraints and opportunities associated with their participation. Specific Objectives: To understand the core concepts of economic planning; To present the theoretical and methodological foundations, as well as the instruments, of economic planning; To introduce the regulatory framework governing economic planning in Brazil; To examine real-world cases of economic policies and planning implemented at different levels of government in Brazil and internationally; To explore the practical aspects of implementing economic policies and planning.	60	4
Macroeconomics	General Objective: To provide students with the fundamental principles required to understand the functioning of key macroeconomic variables and to introduce them to a range of applications of economic theory. Specific Objectives: To introduce core macroeconomic concepts and basic models; To develop students' ability to interpret macroeconomic issues from a theoretical and conceptual perspective, and to understand their influence on the economic environment; To examine and interpret the goods market and the money market, as well as short-run equilibrium, through the model conventionally known as the IS–LM framework; To analyse the role of expectations through consumption and investment functions, integrating their effects within the IS–LM model; To provide an overview of the evolution of the theoretical framework of macroeconomics.	60	4
Public Sector Economics	General Objective: To enable students to deepen and expand their knowledge of the regulatory aspects and mechanisms governing the Brazilian public sector economy. Specific Objectives: To enhance understanding of government economic activity and the expansion of the public sector; To develop a conceptual understanding of the regulatory dimensions of the economy, including the role of the state, fiscal policy, incentive policies, and	60	4

	income distribution, as well as the influence of tax revenue on the formation of Net Current Revenue, and the use of public revenues and expenditures as instruments for moderating price levels; To strengthen knowledge of public sector expenditure and public debt, including aspects of fiscal federalism.		
Monetary Economics	General Objective: To develop an understanding of monetary theory and policy, as well as the functioning of the financial system. Specific Objectives: To understand the key concepts of monetary economics; To present the structure and functions of the financial system; To examine the main theories of monetary policy; To understand the role and objectives of monetary policy; To describe the principal instruments of monetary policy and their operation; To analyse inflationary phenomena and stabilisation policies; To discuss financial globalisation and its impacts on the economy.	60	4
Introduction to Microeconomics	General Objective: To develop an understanding of how markets operate from a microeconomic perspective, providing tools for decision-making in the context of competition within an increasingly globalised economic system. Specific Objectives: To identify the relationships between supply and demand for goods and services, in order to understand market equilibrium mechanisms and price formation; To examine different market structures in order to understand processes of competition, rivalry, and globalisation; To present analytical tools that support decision-making in the business environment; To understand the social, economic, and financial factors that affect firms.	60	4
Microeconomics	General Objective: To develop an understanding of the concepts and theoretical frameworks relating to market structures—particularly imperfect competition—and to enable the analysis of markets in which firms adopt different competitive strategies. Specific Objectives: To present the theoretical frameworks underlying models of imperfect competition; To describe the concept of general equilibrium and the principles of welfare analysis; To develop a theoretical and empirical understanding of information asymmetry, public goods, and externalities.	60	4
Investment Analysis	General Objective: To equip students for direct engagement in the field of investment analysis, providing them with the skills, techniques, and tools used in the market to identify and select the most appropriate investment alternatives from the range of options available to business organisations. Specific Objectives: To develop the knowledge required to carry out, with competence, activities related to investment decision-making within organisations; To ensure that investment decisions are based on consistent and rigorous analytical criteria; To provide the conditions and tools necessary to identify and select the most suitable investment alternative among various projects and proposals.	60	4
International Trade Models	General Objective: To develop an understanding of the fundamental theoretical concepts and contemporary issues related to international economics. Specific Objectives: To understand the evolution of international trade, its main characteristics, and its different forms; To examine the processes of economic integration, globalisation, and financial interdependence, as well as the reasons that have led countries to engage in these processes; To understand the importance and functioning of foreign exchange markets and their impacts on the Balance of Payments; To analyse and understand issues related to international economic policies at both the microeconomic and macroeconomic levels.	60	4
Final Paper in Economics I	To guide the student in the process of knowledge construction during the preparation of the Final Degree Project, highlighting content related to scientific writing, the means and sources for locating scientific information, and the organisation of such information. Specific objectives: To understand the processes involved in scientific research and academic production, which are fundamental to the success of academic work; To understand the concept of knowledge; To distinguish between the four types of knowledge: popular or common-sense knowledge, religious knowledge, philosophical knowledge, and scientific knowledge; To study the main research techniques; To identify how to relate situations and variables; To understand how to classify research according to its level or objectives, its approach, and the procedures used for data collection; To understand the guidelines relating to the formatting and structure of the Final Degree Project (TCC); To understand the concept of plagiarism.	90	6

Final Paper in Economics II	<p>To produce the Research Project for the Final Degree Project (TCC), understanding the construction of knowledge during its preparation, with emphasis on scientific writing, the means and sources for locating scientific information, and the organisation of such information.</p> <p>To produce technical and specialised documents accurately, as well as to interpret the reality of the study topic;</p> <p>To make decisions through the organisation of activities and programmes in the face of different alternatives;</p> <p>To undertake entrepreneurial initiatives through innovation and the creation of strategies that leverage new businesses and enhance organisational competitiveness;</p> <p>To act in an integrated manner towards common objectives;</p> <p>To demonstrate a comprehensive, integrated, systemic, and strategic understanding, as well as its relationship with the external environment;</p> <p>To develop oral and visual communication skills compatible with professional practice.</p>	90	6
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B. MA in Administration (Organisation and Change track), Universidade Federal de Uberlândia

Course name	Objectives	Classroom Hours	Brazilian Credits
Contemporary Sociological Theory	Presentation and discussion of proposals, authors, and works that have shaped the development of sociological theory from the mid-1960s to the present day. The central focus of this theoretical overview is the relationship between structure and agency, its contrasts and possibilities for creative reconciliation in contemporary sociological approaches, encompassing the contributions of Pierre Bourdieu, Peter L. Berger, Anthony Giddens, Jürgen Habermas, Zygmunt Bauman, and other authors.	60	4
Research Techniques	<p>Qualitative approaches.</p> <p>Qualitative techniques: interviews, documents, observation, and imagery.</p> <p>Qualitative analysis.</p> <p>Surveys.</p> <p>Questionnaires; sampling.</p> <p>Quantitative techniques: parameter estimation, hypothesis testing, correlation, and linear regression.</p>	60	4
Research Methodology Applied to Administration	<p>Research in the social sciences.</p> <p>Methods of approach and procedures.</p> <p>Research in Management.</p> <p>Definition of the research problem.</p> <p>Justification and relevance of the research topic.</p> <p>Hypothesis and categories of analysis.</p> <p>Validation and reliability of constructs.</p> <p>Development of the research project.</p>	30	2
Dissertation Seminar on Organization and Change I	<p>a) The theoretical–empirical framework;</p> <p>b) Types and research designs;</p> <p>c) Scope and delimitation of the research;</p> <p>d) Selection of research methods and techniques;</p> <p>e) The research project.</p>	30	2
Dissertation	The programme develops independent study activities that consist of meetings between lecturers and their supervisees.	360	24

C. Post-graduate special student, Universidade de Campinas, UNICAMP

Course name	Objectives	Classroom Hours	Brazilian Credits
Special Topics in Political Philosophy	The course will focus on the study of <i>raison d'état</i> in the modern political order. Readings of the classics (Machiavelli, Guicciardini, Botero, Naudé, and others) will be accompanied by analyses of the changes that have occurred in the international order since September 11th. The geopolitical approach will be interspersed with analyses of fascism and other dictatorial regimes of the 20th century and our time.	60	4

D. Under-graduate programme in Law, Universidade Federal de Uberlândia

Course name	Objectives	Classroom Hours	Brazilian Credits
Philosophy of Law	<p>General Objective: To present and discuss, with the support of legal cases and practical situations, the relationships between Law, Ethics, and Justice. To highlight the importance of debates on the justification or legitimisation of human rights, constitutionalism, and the democratic rule of law as historical, cultural, and social constructions, whose normative meanings for the protection and promotion of “human dignity” may be justified—and thus presented as deserving of recognition—on the basis of different conceptions of justice, while remaining open to criticism and institutional imagination by future generations.</p> <p>Specific Objectives: To debate specific themes such as: freedom of expression and hate speech; consensus and conflict in contemporary democracies; political liberalism and conservatism; multiculturalism and the right to difference; technocracy, citizenship, and democratic participation; conflicts between fundamental rights and considerations of general utility; and authoritarianism and democracy in the present day.</p>	60	4
Sociology of Law	The module aims to present Law students with classical and contemporary concepts and themes in Sociology and the Sociology of Law, with the objective of developing a critical perspective on Law and its practical application. It seeks to introduce and contextualise sociological concepts and their relationship with Law, and to establish connections between these theoretical approaches, social processes, and current transformations in the legal field.	30	2
Theory of State and Democracy	<p>To analyse the State, politics, and democracy as cultural and historical phenomena; to examine the structures, functions, and purposes of the State, politics, and the science of law, as well as their limits; and to establish interdisciplinary connections between this module and other foundational and doctrinal areas of the course.</p> <p>The theoretical foundations of political philosophy: from the Greeks to the modern period. Origin and evolution of political organisations: society as the basis of politics and the State. Politics, State, and democracy in the contemporary era: the State as a Western phenomenon. Political regimes, forms of government, systems of government, and forms of the State. Organisation and functions of the State: the branches of government. Problems of the contemporary State: crises of political and state legitimacy in a globalised society.</p>	60	4
Political Economy	<p>General Objective: To enable students to understand the nature of the basic processes underlying the functioning of the capitalist economy.</p> <p>Specific Objectives: To understand how decision-making by agents occurs under conditions of scarcity; To develop a critical perspective on Brazil’s late and dependent capitalist development; To provide students with the means to understand and use indicators of wealth and human development; To equip students with the tools to understand the interrelationships between different domestic economic aggregates and relations between countries; To provide elements enabling students to understand the interconnections between economic development, income distribution, and environmental sustainability; To provide elements enabling students to understand the interconnections between Law and Economics; To provide elements enabling students to understand the limitations imposed on the functioning of the economy by the natural environment.</p>	30	2
Political Theory	<p>Central Objective: To enable Law students to grasp the main approaches (theories and authors) concerning the modern state and its development up to the mid-twentieth century.</p> <p>Specific Objectives: To understand the basic theoretical foundations of the organisation of the capitalist state in both its diachronic (historical development) and synchronic (its forms at a given historical moment) dimensions. To develop a critical perspective on the dynamics between society, constituted political power, and Law.</p>	30	2
Anthropology of Law	<p>Throughout the course of the module, the student should be able to: Read and understand the proposed texts in a critical and dynamic manner; Relate films and other media resources, such as newspapers and magazines, to the content taught in class; Establish interdisciplinary connections between this module and other areas of foundational and doctrinal study within the course; Define Anthropology, taking into account its historical development; Present the various meanings of the term culture; Demonstrate the importance of cultural analysis within the field of Law; Analyse the concepts of ethnocentrism and cultural relativism; Present the relationship between universal rights and cultural relativism; Understand how cultural phenomena are affected by and, in turn, affect globalisation; Think and make judgements in a complex, critical, and interdisciplinary manner.</p>	30	2
Criminology and	This module focuses on the criminological approach to sociological, philosophical, and criminal policy aspects, enabling intersections with other fields of	30	2

Criminal Policies	knowledge within an interdisciplinary context. Its objectives are: I – to understand the history of criminology; II – to understand the distinction between traditional criminology and critical criminology approaches; III – to discuss contemporary issues in criminology.		
Theory of Law	General Objective: To present and critically discuss the main concepts, authors, and legal theories that underpin some of the most relevant contemporary theories of law. Specific Objectives: To relate the legal phenomenon to the social system in its various subsystems: historical, cultural, political, ethical, moral, communicational, and economic, among others; To analyse theories of legal norms and legal systems, as well as the different methods and general foundations of legal interpretation; To analyse the concept(s) of law in relation to the values and principles of justice, legal certainty, freedom, and equality; To relate, throughout the course, the main contemporary theoretical approaches and their authors.	60	4
Constitutional Law I (Constitutional Theory)	The module's central aim is to provide an initial introduction to the theoretical and doctrinal aspects of Constitutional Theory and Constitutional Law, with the following objectives: to offer a theoretical and critical introduction to Constitutional Theory; to reflect on the concept of the Constitution; to present the theoretical foundations of Constitutional Law; to enable an understanding of constitutional experience from a historical perspective; to encourage critical reflection on the legal-political experience and the fundamental concepts of Constitutional Law; to introduce the basic concepts of constitutional doctrine; to introduce the Brazilian constitutional system; and to facilitate the development of initial technical skills and competences for working with constitutional doctrine.	60	4
Constitutional Law II (Fundamental Rights)	This module is intended to present the basic concepts and constitutional provisions relating to fundamental rights, contributing to an understanding of the system of guarantees and fundamental rights under the 1988 Federal Constitution, encouraging critical reflection on its limits and possibilities of application and enforcement within the judicial and factual context of Brazilian reality, as well as enhancing the ability to interpret and apply the 1988 Constitution.	60	4
Constitutional Law III (Organization of the State and its Powers)	To develop in students the ability to interpret and apply constitutional provisions relating to state bodies of constitutional status and to the federal structure; to enhance their capacity to interpret the constitutional system as an organiser of power and of the structure of the State. To present to students the organisational structure of the State in terms of the exercise of functions. To study each of the branches of government—the Legislative, Executive, and Judiciary—as well as the Essential Functions of Justice and the Constitutional Crisis System. To encourage students to understand constitutional dynamics by following and analysing the positions adopted by the Supreme Federal Court of Brazil regarding the functions studied. To provide an initial overview of the structure of the Federal State, as well as the Principles and Foundations of the Republic.	60	4
Diffuse and Collective Rights	To understand constitutional procedural law as a means of guaranteeing third- and fourth-generation fundamental rights. Interest and standing. The protection of diffuse, collective, and homogeneous individual interests. Protection of the environment and biodiversity. Consumer protection. Protection of cultural, artistic, historical, aesthetic, and tourism heritage. Protection of public assets. Protection of children and adolescents. Protection of older persons. Protection of the economic order. Protection of the urban order. Persons with physical disabilities and social inclusion. Constitutional procedural instruments for the protection of diffuse, collective, and homogeneous individual rights.	30	2
International Public Law	To provide a general overview of the subject, enabling students to understand the content of this branch of law and its sources, its relationships with other areas of law, and its importance in the global context. To facilitate an understanding of the legal framework governing relations between members of the international community. To broaden students' knowledge of legal phenomena beyond domestic issues, adopting a critical perspective.	60	4
Electoral and Party Law	General Objective: To enable students to develop an understanding of the subject by correlating doctrine, case law, and practical aspects, facilitating learning in line with scientific progress and case-based study. Specific Objective: To present doctrinal and jurisprudential foundations relevant to the subject; To demonstrate the importance of the topics covered for the development of knowledge in Electoral Law.	30	2
Curricular Extension Activities: Society & the Powers of the State	To promote interaction and the exchange of knowledge, expertise, and practices between the University and other sectors of civil society in an interdisciplinary and transformative manner for both parties, enabling an education grounded in critical awareness that contributes to overcoming social inequalities and demonstrates the social commitment of public Higher Education Institutions. To contribute to students' learning process, with a particular focus on contemporary social issues, fostering their development as active citizens while respecting differences and the diversity of knowledge.	30	2

E. Post-Graduate Certificate in Globalization, Fundação Escola de Sociologia e Política de São Paulo

Course name	Objectives	Classroom Hours	Brazilian Credits
Anthropology	To provide students with a critical reflection on the phenomena of globalisation and its impact on the dynamics of the “individual–culture–society” triad. The central theme of the course is the construction and representation of identities. It also aims to present the transformations in the core concepts of Anthropology over time, from their original focus on indigenous tribes to complex societies and, more recently, to a global society.	60	4
Philosophy	General: With a view to the contemporary multicultural and globalised political landscape, and the importance that democracy, social movements, and the rule of law play within it, we will analyse texts from the history of philosophy that help to clarify the principal arguments mobilised in current debates on justice and democracy, as well as to understand their theoretical assumptions. The aim of this course is therefore to engage with contemporary themes in political philosophy related to democracy and justice, which are central to understanding the theoretical foundations and arguments shaping present-day political debate. Specific: To revisit arguments found in the history of philosophy to reflect upon contemporary issues related to globalisation and culture, which lie at the heart of current debates on justice and democracy. Through these arguments, the course aims to analyse different models of democracy and their theoretical assumptions, as well as to discuss their relationship with social movements and their claims.	60	4

F. Other Courses in Social Sciences and Philosophy:

Institution	Type of Training	Field	Classroom Hours/Credits	Date
Instituto Itararé / Associação Brasileira de Estudos de Defesa	Post-Graduate Extension	The Brazilian Military Thought	64 contact hours	2021
Vrei Universiteit Amsterdam	MA Summer School	Hands-on Anthropology: The Role of the Ethnographer	3 ECTS	2018
Vrei Universiteit Amsterdam	MA Summer School	Hands-on Anthropology: Storytelling	6 ECTS	2018
Vrei Universiteit Amsterdam	MA Summer School	Discourse Anaisys	4 ECTS	2017
Pontifícia Universidade Católica de Sao	Post-Graduate Extension	Political Philosophy	30 classroom hours	2014
Fundação Instituto de Pesquisa Economicas (FIPE)	Post-Graduate Extension	Applied Econometrics with EViews	60 classroom hours	2014

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