BROCHURE FOR FOREIGN STUDENTS

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1 – BRAZIL AND SÃO PAULO

1.1. GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT BRAZIL

Brazil is the 5th biggest country in the world, with a territorial extension of 8,547,403 km² (the distance between East-West are 4,319,4 km and North-South 4,394,7 km). The Atlantic Ocean takes all the east Coast of the country, providing 7,367 km of maritime edge.

In its territory, approximately 170 millions of Brazilian people work and live under many different conditions and with a variety of different cultures. Brazil is a country of extremes, a characteristic which could be better understood as soon as you know the causes of social and economical contrasts, which are not few. Our history, culture and the continental size of our country, which has 5 main regions: North, Northeast, Center-West, Southeast and South.

The capital, Brasília, is located in the Center-Western region of the country. The city was planned and constructed between 1956 and 1960, during the government of President Juscelino Kubitschek. It was inaugurated, as Brazil's new capital, on April 21, 1960. Its master plan ("Plano Piloto") was conceived by Lucio Costa and its major buildings were designed by Oscar Niemeyer.

The Portuguese is the national language, but the spoken Portuguese in Brazil is rather different (basically in accent and some words) from the Portuguese spoken in Portugal.

The climate varies according to regions. The seasons are exactly the opposite of North America and Europe. In the Northern region it is always hot even tough. This huge country is marked by a variety of climates and landscapes, ranging from Tropical and Equatorial Rainforests (like Mata Atlântica and Amazônia) to metropolis like São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro.

Brazil was first a colony of Portugal, with the coming of Portuguese people in 1500. From the Portuguese domination and for the coming of black slaves of Africa, it has begun a miscegenation of races, involving European, Indians, whites and black Africans. French and Dutch people had also been part of the history of the country. Squadrons of these two peoples had temporarily occupied some areas on the territory until they were definitely banished by the Portugal. Because of these domination and also the immigration (mainly in the beginning of the 20th century), Brazil has in its territory a wide variety of races and nationalities: Portuguese,
Italian, Japanese, Spanish, German, Africans, Arabian, Koreans, Chinese, Jewish, and the various native Indian tribes (a minority nowadays).

Concerning Economic and Business environment, Brazil is among the largest economies of the world. As a result from the recent stabilization program, Brazil is now considered one of the most promising emerging markets, with many multinational companies in all sectors. Universities and Centers of Research have offered, more and more, excellent services of education and promoted the progress of science.

1.2. THE CITY OF SÃO PAULO

São Paulo is the financial center of the whole country and the capital of the State of São Paulo, the most developed in Brazil. The city was founded in 1554 at “Pátio do Colégio”, a chapel close to Praça da Sé (São Paulo’s central point). At present, it is the 3rd biggest city of the world and the largest South American City, with more than 10 million inhabitants, covering an area of 1,523 km². The Greater São Paulo consists of a huge urban area with population of around 17 million people. It is therefore an industrial, commercial, financial and cultural pole, also contributing to the dynamic of the Brazil’s economy.

Nowadays, the strength of the Stock Exchange, the incorporation of high technology in industries and services and the innumerable research carried through in university centers of excellency certifies that São Paulo do not stop. For its importance to the economy of Brazil, São Paulo shelters great part of the headquarters of the biggest national and international companies.

The city and the State of São Paulo shelters also the most important universities and centers of research of the country, like USP (Universidade de São Paulo), UNESP (Universidade Estadual Paulista), UNICAMP (Universidade de Campinas), INPE (Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas Espaciais), IPT (Instituto de Pesquisas Tecnológicas), Instituto Butantã and many others. They are also very significant and meaningful for the educational, technological and scientific development of the country.

1.3. THE UNIVERSITY OF SÃO PAULO

Founded on January 25th, 1934, by a decree of Armando de Salles Oliveira, then Governor of São Paulo State, the University of São Paulo (USP) is at present one
of the largest Latin American Universities and a model for teaching, research and community services.

Engaged to create solutions for the problems of a constant changing world, the University of São Paulo is an outstanding institution in knowledge universe, due to its search for a more equal and balanced society. Since its foundation, its main goals are: to promote the progress of science through research; to retransmit knowledge and science through education at the aim of preparing citizens; to form specialists in all cultural areas, technicians and professionals in all scientific or artistic sectors; to perform the social work of sciences, letters and arts dissemination through synthetic courses, conferences, speeches, radio diffusion, scientific films and so on.

The University has 36 teaching units, such as faculties, schools and institutes, 23 of which in the city of São Paulo and others in Bauru, Piracicaba, Pirassungu, Ribeirão Preto and São Carlos, cities of the State countryside. There are also four museums and one hospital in São Paulo. In general, it supports 170 graduate courses, almost 60 thousand students, approximately 5 thousand professors and 22 thousand employees.

For the reasons above, the University of São Paulo conquered an outstanding place among universities, offering qualified education, research and services for the local and national community. It reveals, on the other hand, the responsibility of the University towards society and its natural obligation to provide and promote scientific discoveries, education and social justice.
2 – USP Faculty of Law

2.1. HISTORY AND LOCATION

Foundation

The idea of creating a Law course in Brazil was first thought in 1822, right after Independence. In 1823, the Emperor, Dom Pedro I, installed the National Constituent Assembly, for the purpose of establishing the first Brazilian Constitution. At the end of that same year the Convention was dissolved, and the first Constitution was issued in 1824.

Until then, students who wished to study Law had to travel to Coimbra in Portugal. The proposition for creating a Faculty of Law was brought up by José Feliciano Fernandes Pinheiro, Viscount of São Leopoldo, a Congressman.

On August 11th, 1827, Dom Pedro I (the first) finally created two Faculties of Law, one in the city of São Paulo and another in the city of Olinda, in the State of Pernambuco.

The Faculty of Law of São Paulo soon became the most important center for academic and political education in Brazil. Nowadays, the Faculty of Law, absorbed by the University of São Paulo, is considered the best in Brazil among many hundreds of other Law School. Annually, more than 12 thousand students apply for its entrance exams and 460 of them are enrolled on grounds of academic merits.

Due to the quality of its professors, students and employees, the bachelors of the Faculty of Law are the best evaluated in Brazil, according to the most serious surveys of the Ministry of Education and also the professional exams applied for lawyers in the whole country.

Also, at the present time, the Faculty of Law focus on the legal research and its aims are to consolidate its position as the most influent and important center at this area and to form researchers and professors for the most part of Brazilian Universities and other educational Institutes.
The Buildings of the Faculty of Law

The Faculty of Law is located in the center of São Paulo in two buildings. The historic building was built during the decade of 1930, after the original building was burned in fire. The historic classroom are located in this building and most part of the graduate classes take place there. The library, the museum, the study rooms, the Senate room and the auditorium are also in this building.

On May 11th, 1994, a new building was opened behind the old one. The Departments, the classrooms for the post-graduate courses, two conference rooms, the international office and some internal offices are located in this building.

The two buildings of the Faculty of Law offer the students and the professors a huge and adequate space with classrooms and research spaces. It is also a place for understanding Brazilian history and its main institutions.

Besides the buildings of the Faculty of Law, students, professors and employees are free to use the museums, clubs, parks, libraries and others areas of the University of São Paulo, specially those located in the campus of São Paulo.

2.2. DEPARTMENTS AND PROFESSORS

The Faculty of Law consists of nine departments, similar in some aspects to the European Institutes or American Departments. These Departments are responsible for the academic planning and courses in specific areas. Some areas, however, are part of more than one department, like environmental law or consumer's law. Below, there is a list of professors for each of the nine departments which constitute the Faculty of Law. Retired professors were not included in the lists in spite of the fact that many of them contribute to academic matters concerning the Faculty of Law. For the list of courses and academic plans, see sections 2.3. and 3.1. in this brochure.

Private Law (including Roman Law)

Antônio Junqueira de Azevedo, Fábio Maria De-Mattia, Álvaro Villaça Azevedo, Eduardo Cesar Silveira Vita Marchi, Rui Geraldo Camargo Viana; Carlos Alberto Dabus Maluf, Roberto João Elias, Ignácio Maria Poveda Velasco, Silmara Juny de Abreu Chinelato e Almeida, Teresa Ancona Lopez, Giselda Maria Fernandes Novaes Hironaka; Alcides Tomasetti Júnior, Daisy Gogliano, Nestor Duarte, José

**Commercial Law (including Anti-Trust Law)**

Luiz Gastão Paes de Barros Leães, Calixto Salomão Filho; Newton De Lucca, Rachel Sztajn, Mauro Rodrigues Penteado; Paula Andréa Forgioni; Paulo Salvador Frontini, Vera Helena de Mello Franco, Newton Silveira, Priscila Maria Pereira Corrêa da Fonseca, Antonio Martin, Haroldo Malheiros Duclerc Verçosa, Paulo Fernando Campos Salles de Toledo, Erasmo Valladão Azevedo e Novaes Franca, Marcos Paulo de Almeida Salles, Francisco Satiro de Souza Júnior, José Alexandre Tavares Guerreiro.

**Criminal Law (including Forensic Medicine and Criminology)**

Miguel Reale Júnior, Vicente Grecco Filho, Antonio Luiz Chaves Camargo; Alvino Augusto de Sá, Irene Batista Muakad, Sérgio Salomão Shecaira, David Teixeira de Azevedo, Eduardo Reale Ferrari, Renato de Mello Jorge Silveira, Roberto Augusto de Carvalho Campos, Janaina Conceição Paschoal.

**Economic and Financial Law (including Tax Law)**

Eros Roberto Grau, Regis Fernandes de Oliveira, Hermes Marcelo Huck, Paulo de Barros Carvalho, Luís Eduardo Schoueri; Cristiani Derani, Estevão Horvath, Heleno Taveira Torres, Gilberto Bercovici; Gerd Willi Rothmann, José Tadeu de Chiara, Paulo Celso Bergstrom Bonilha, José Maurício Conti.

**International Law (including International Public Law, International Private Law and International Trade)**

Luiz Olavo Baptista, João Grandino Rodas, Guido Fernando Silva Soares; José Carlos de Magalhães, Paulo Borba Casella, Maristela Basso, Alberto do Amaral Júnior; Masato Ninomiya, Maristela Basso, Cláudia Perrone Moisés, Umberto Celli Júnior, Pedro Bohomoletz de Abreu Dallari; Assistants: Elizabeth de Almeida Meirelles.
Public Law (including State Theory, Constitutional and Administrative Law)

Maria Sylvia Zanella Di Pietro, Odete Medauar, Enrique Ricardo Lewandowsky; Eduardo Lobo Botelho Gualazzi, Edmir Netto de Araújo, Mônica Herman Salem Caggiano, Sérgio Rezende de Barros, Elival da Silva Ramos, Alexandre de Moraes, Virgílio Atonio da Silva; Fernanda Dias Menezes de Almeida, Sebastião Botto de Barros Tojil, Eunice Aparecida de Jesus Prudente, Fernando Dias Menezes, Nina Beatriz Stocco Ranieri, Floriano Peixoto de Azevedo Marques Neto; Anna Maria Martins.

Social Law (including Labor Law and Social Welfare)

Nelson Mannrich, Sérgio Pinto Martins, Walkûre Lopes Ribeiro da Silva; Estêvão Mallet, Marcus Orione Gonçalves Correia, Ari Possidonio Beltran, Jorge Luiz Souto Maior, Antônio Rodrigues de Freitas; Otávio Pinto e Silva, Paulo Eduardo Vieira de Oliveira; Assistant: Enoque Ribeiro dos Santos

Philosophy of Law and Legal Theory

Fábio Konder Comparato, Tércio Sampaio Ferraz Júnior, Celso Lafer, José Eduardo Campos de Oliveira Faria; Alaôr Caffé Alves, Ari Marcelo Sólon, José Reinaldo de Lima Lopes, Eduardo Carlos Bianca Bittar; Jeannette Antonios Maman, Elza Antônia Pereira Cunha Boitex, Lidia Reis de Almeida Prado, Eduardo Domingos Botelho, Ronildo Porto Macedo, Mara Regina de Oliveira; Maria José Galeno de Souza Oliveira, Celso Fernandes Campilongo.

Procedural Law (General Theory, Civil and Criminal Law Procedures)

José Ignácio Botelho de Mesquita, Cândido Rangel Dinamarco, Antonio Magalhães Gomes Filho, Antonio Scarcance Fernandes; Rodolfo de Camargo Mancuso, José Rogério Cruz e Tucci, Luiz Carlos de Azevedo, José Roberto dos Santos Bedaque, Antônio Carlos Marcato; Kazuo Watanabe, Antonio Carlos Marcato, Walter Piva Rodrigues, Roque Komatsu, Carlos Alberto Carmona, Antonio Cláudio da Costa Machado, Maria Thereza Rocha de Assis Moura, Flávio Luiz Yarshell, Oreste Nestor de Souza Laspro, José Raul Gavião de Almeida, Paulo Henrique dos Santos Lucon, Carlos Alberto Salles, Maurício Zanoide de Moraes.
2.3. Academic plans and themes

The departments establish time to time a plan for academic research, called lines of research and academic projects. Those plans are responsible for the organization of researchers and post-graduate students with the same scientific goals. Below there is a list of some lines of research in the Faculty of Law.

Private Law (including Roman Law)

The Private Law Department gather research in the area of Civil Law, including topics on obligations, contracts, responsibility, family and inheriting law, and also research on Roman law and history of law. The main research actual purposes are based on: 1) the Roman bases of the New Brazilian Civil Code; 2) aspects of Family Law in the Constitution of 1988 and in the New Brazilian Civil Code; 3) tort in the New Brazilian Civil Code; 4) the unification of private legal obligations; 5) legal contracts and their contemporary aspects; 6) property, its forms and functions.

Commercial Law (including Anti-Trust Law)

The Department of Commercial Law includes research in many areas, including the followings: 1) public and private interest related to the law of companies and firms; 2) commercial contracts and titles; 3) intellectual and industrial property; 4) law and economics, including consumers and anti-trust law; 5) stock market and companies; 6) state companies and regulation. There are also specific topics of research conducted by some professors.

Criminal Law (including Forensic Medicine and Criminology)

The Department of Criminal Law, including also research on Forensic Medicine and Criminology, is actually based on four basic research purposes: 1) fundaments of criminal law and its sanctions; 2) the criminal protection for the contemporary society; 3) the society of risk and the protection of human rights and collective interests; 4) the relations between Criminology, Forensic Medicine and Criminal Law.
Economic and Financial Law (including Tax Law)

This Department is responsible for research in three main areas, Tax Law, Economic Law and Public Financial Law. The themes in development are: 1) economic law and development, including regulation, public services and underdevelopment; 2) economic environmental law; 3) public finance and its relation to fiscal responsibility and federalism; 4) interpretation of the constitutional tax law and international tax law and so on.

International Law (including International Public Law, International Private Law and International Trade)

The Department of International Law is responsible for research in the area of public and private international law, including international trade and law for the international organizations. The main research goals are: 1) globalization and public international law, problems of international environmental law and the relations between national and international norms; 2) intellectual property in international law; 3) international trade and the role of the World Trade Organization; 4) trends of international trade and solutions for international trade disputes; 5) Brazil and the new integrated zones, as Mercosul, FTAA and EU.

Public Law (including State Theory, Constitutional and Administrative Law)

This Department is involved with research on themes related to the State. It gathers, therefore, the General Theory of State, Constitutional Law and Administrative Law. The main research lines are: 1) State and Globalization, problems related to sovereignty and integrated zones; 2) State and human rights, including topics on means of protection of human rights; 3) federalism; 4) judicial review of legal and administrative acts; 5) influences of the Roman law and Anglo-American law in the formation of Brazilian administrative law, including the problems of privatization, regulation of public services and means of consensual public administration.

Social Law (including Labor Law and Social Welfare)

This Department is responsible for research in the area of labor law and social welfare. Nowadays, its research is totally evolved on the human rights contexts and includes: 1) rules and principles of domestic and international labor law and
the implementation of human rights; 2) labor law judicial procedures as a method to protect and implement human rights; 3) social assistant, public health and welfare systems before the principle of human dignity.

**Philosophy of Law and Legal Theory**

This Department is responsible for research in essential and general areas of Law, including studies on philosophy, general theory of law, history of law, sociology of law and education. The mains lines of research are: 1) relations between law and power; 2) economic, social, political and legal regulation and globalization; 3) ethics and legal conducts, including the problem of education and human rights; 4) law and anthropological ideas; 5) law and language, problems related to semiotic, interpretation, legal rhetoric and justice; 6) history of law, regarding the history of State and the history of Brazilian Law.

**Procedural Law**

This Department joins researches on the area of general procedural law and also on judicial procedures related to private and criminal law. International, labor and administrative procedures are developed in the other Departments, as mentioned above. The actual lines of research of this Department are: 1) alternative means for dispute solution in Brazil and in comparative law; 2) procedures norms applied to other legal areas; 3) means to accelerate judicial procedures; 4) constitutional norms of criminal procedural law; 5) criminal justice and means to simplify its procedures.

**2.4. LIBRARY**

The Faculty of Law at USP has one of the largest and most important libraries of all Latin America. Specialized in the legal area, it serves the professors and students, as well as public in general for consulting, including foreigners.

It has approximately 325,000 bibliographical items, such as books, theses, journals and multimedia (VCRs, CD-ROMs). Such material can be accessed in several rooms, and they can be consulted in the USP Online Catalogue called DEDALUS (Local and General, which involves also materials from other Faculties of the University of São Paulo). There is an internal data base that covers articles of journals, called IUSDATA. In the libraries, there are also computers/terminals for bibliographical materials online searches.

2.5. COMPUTER SERVICES

Students in general are free of any charge to use computers of the Faculty of Law in order to access the Internet, to work on the edition of texts or to do anything else within academic purposes.

2.6. STUDENTS ORGANIZATIONS

Since 1828, the students always have kept an intense associative activity related to political, artistic, sporting and other subjects in the Faculty of Law. Foreign students are also invited to take part in the activities of theses associations. Below there is a list of institutions and other activities organized at the Faculty of Law by students.

Centro Acadêmico XI de Agosto

This academic center congregate the political representatives at the Faculty of Law and its goals are to represent the political and social interests of the law students by taking political measures, organizing public events, parties and so on. The "Academic Center" is also a space for discussing social problems and Brazilian politics and public policies.

Atlética XI de Agosto

This association is responsible for the sport training of law students in the University of São Paulo and also for the organization of academic games between law schools. The Association has got an especial training space, with courts, only for the students of the Faculty of Law. This space is located near the Parque do Ibirapuera, 15 minutes far from the Faculty of Law.
Representação Discente

This is the space for the representatives of students before the administrative organs of the university, as well as for the defense of the students private and collective interests before these organs. Academic problems and disputes regarding students are generally solved with help from these students representatives.

Coral da Faculdade de Direito

The Choral is open to any student, professor or employee. Besides classic and Brazilian music, the Choral also sings the traditional academic songs of the Faculty of Law. Rehearsals generally occur twice a week at the old building of the Faculty.

Academia de Letras

The Literature Academy is a space where students interested in poetry and literature meet. Periodically, the Academy members organize events for reciting poetry. The room of the Academy is located at the ground floor of the old building.

Study groups

There are many study groups in the Faculty of Law, some of them organized by professors on subjects of legal interest and others organized by students themselves with the support of the Faculty of Law. Any student is free to join these groups by making contact with their coordinators.
3 – STUDYING AT THE LAW SCHOOL

3.1. GRADUATE

3.1.1. STUDYING PERIODS

The Academic period starts in the beginning of the year and is divided into two semesters. The first semester goes from February or March until the beginning of July. Therefore, it includes the courses (hereinafter disciplines) from the odd semesters 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9 (for regular Brazilian students). The second semester runs from August until the beginning of December. The disciplines available in this period of the year are those offered for the regular Brazilian Students at the 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 semester of the graduate course. Below there is general information about the graduate course and, then, a list of disciplines for the first and second semester is presented. Foreign students are generally allowed to choose any discipline among those offered in the regular course according to its area of interest.

3.1.2. GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE GRADUATE COURSE

The candidates enter into the Law Faculty taking a test named “Vestibular”, organized by FUVEST (University Foundation for Entrance Examination). Every year, 460 students enter the Faculty of Law for a graduate course of 10 semesters (five years at least). Students are, then, divided into four classes, two in the morning and two in the evening. On the first eight semesters, students are offered compulsory general disciplines and in the last two semesters, they are reserved for a more profound study in one of these areas: 1) Public Law; 2) Labor and Welfare Law; 3) Criminal Law; 4) Private Law and 5) Economic Law. There is also the possibility to follow a free area, composed only by elective disciplines.

3.1.3. COURSES FOR THE FIRST SEMESTER (MARCH-JUNE)

Foreign Students coming to the Faculty of Law in the first semester of the year are allowed to choose their disciplines among the list below, which are offered for regular Brazilian Students during their odd semesters at the graduate course.

1) Introduction to the Study of Law I; 2) Economy I; 3) State Theory I; 4) Roman Law I; 5) General Theory of Private Law I; 6) General Theory of Obligations; 7)

Besides the list of disciplines above, which are offered for regular students in the four first years of their course, foreign students are also allowed to choose disciplines among those offered to regular students at the end of the course, called specialization disciplines. Below there is a list of these specialization disciplines for the first semester of each year divided into areas:


In the area of Criminal Law: 1) Criminal Law IV – Special Part; 2) Fundamental Themes of Criminal Law I; 3) Criminal Procedural Law IV – Special Part; 4) Forensic Medicine II.

In the area of Private Law: 1) Agrarian Law; 2) Civil Procedural Law – Special Procedures I; 3) Applied Civil Law I; 4) Bankruptcy Law; 5) Forensic Medicine III.

In the area of Corporate Law: 1) Bankruptcy Law. 2) Economic Law; 3) Applied Tax Law I – Municipal and State Taxes; 4) Anti-trust Law,


3.1.4. COURSES FOR THE SECOND SEMESTER (AUGUST-NOVEMBER)

Foreign Students coming to the Faculty of Law in the second semester (from August till the beginning of December) of the year are allowed to choose their disciplines among the list below, which are offered for regular Brazilian Students during their even semesters at the graduate course.


Besides the list of disciplines above, which are offered for regular students in the four first years of their course, foreign students are also allowed to choose disciplines among those offered to regular students at the end of the course, called specialization disciplines. Below there is a list of these specialization disciplines for the second semester of each year divided into areas:

In the area of Public Law: 1) Human Rights II; 2) Indirect Administrative Organs; 3) Political and Electoral Systems; 4) Applied Financial Law.


In the area of Private Law: 1) Copyright Law; 2) Civil Procedural Law – Special Procedures II; 3) Applied Civil Law II; 4) Forensic Medicine IV.


3.2. POST-GRADUATE

3.2.1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Since 1972, the Faculty of Law has been offering "stricto sensu" post-graduate courses in all areas of Law and free of charge. The Post-Graduate Courses Office, located in the intermediate third floor of the supporting building of the Faculty of Law, coordinates the selection exams for entrance. This office also provides information on the list of disciplines, schedules, and professors of the courses. The classes of the Post-Graduate Courses take place in the second and third intermediate floors of this same building.

The Post-Graduate Program is divided into two levels: Master’s Degree and Doctor’s Degree. For each level, a minimum number of credits is required (40 for Master and 80 for Doctor). It means that students are supposed to attend a certain number of disciplines and also to prepare assignments for each of them. To obtain the degree, students have to present a thesis before an examination board composed by local and external professors.

The areas offered are: Private Law, including Roman Law and History of Law; Commercial Law, including Anti-Trust; Economic and Financial Law, including Tax Law; Public Law, including General Theory of State, Constitutional and Administrative Law; International Law, including International Public Law, International Private Law and also International Trade; Criminal Law, including Criminology and Forensic Medicine; Procedural Law; Labor Law, including Social Security Law; Philosophy of Law and Legal Theory, including History of Law and Legal Sociology. The Faculty of Law shall soon create an specific area for Human Rights. Nowadays, research in such area is divided in the Departments of International Law, Public Law and Philosophy of Law.

3.2.2. PRE-REQUISITES

The conclusion of the Bachelor in Law Course or another university degree, to the discretion of the Post-Graduate Committee, is the condition required for enrollment in Post-Graduate Course.

Foreign Students interested in the post-graduate course shall demonstrate their fluency in Portuguese and also in other foreign languages (one more, for the Master, and two, for the Doctorate). The selection exams generally start in June or July of each year and continue till the end of the year.
Students, at the end of the selection exams, shall choose a professor in the area of the research to be developed. The final selection will depend on the professor chosen.
4 – HOW TO APPLY

4.1 APPLICATION PROCEDURES
(application form for exchange students are available for download in our website).

FOR GRADUATE STUDENTS

- Application Form with one photo.
- Current school's transcript (Official academic record of courses and grades).
- Curriculum Vitae (résumé of academic and professional accomplishments).
- A photocopy of the main pages of the passport.
- A financial statement mentioning you or your sponsor can support you with at least R$ 6,000.00 per semester.

FOR POST-GRADUATE STUDENTS
(all the documents above and also the following)

- Transcripts of undergraduate (first) degree in either Portuguese, English, or Spanish.
- University diplomas received.
- Two letters of recommendation signed by professors or academic advisors.

4.2. DEADLINES

Please submit all of aforementioned documents to the OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL RELATIONS OF THE FACULTY OF LAW via e-mail (ccinnfd@usp.br) by the following dates:
- Applicants for the 1st semester (February – July): November 30th.
- Applicants for the 2nd semester (August – December): May 31st.
Approved applicants will be provided with a letter of acceptance which is needed for the visa.

4.3. VISA

Carry on the acceptance letter (provided by Faculty of Law of the University of São Paulo) to the Brazilian Embassy or Consulate closer to your home town and ask for a temporary visa for students. A complete list of the Brazilian embassies and consulates around the world can be found at www.mre.gov.br/Postos.htm. They
may require other documents from you, mostly of personal nature. Contact the Brazilian representatives of your country in advance.

Please note that ALL EXCHANGE STUDENTS need a STUDENT VISA to stay in Brazil. A tourist visa is NOT valid. Without a temporary visa for students you will not be able to enroll in any course. Furthermore, note that it is impossible to change your visa status after your arrival in Brazil.

4.4. ARRIVAL

We ask exchange students to arrive some weeks before the beginning of classes for enrollment, for a special orientation and for a general instructions meeting. If you would like having someone from the International Office to pick you up at the São Paulo International Airport, please send us in good advance your flight information number, flight origin, airline, date and time of arrival. Do not forget to advice us in case of any change.

4.5. ENROLLMENT

Exchange students are allowed to apply for undergraduate and post-graduate courses. But for enrollment in post-graduate courses exchange students should proof an equivalent level at their home institutions and, in some cases, the acceptance also depends on a previous approval from the professor in charge of the course.

4.6. GRADING SYSTEM

The Faculty of Law undergraduate grading scale varies from 0 to 10. Students need to achieve grade 5 at least to be approved in each discipline. Evaluation rules are determined by each professor and usually include written tests and reports. The post-graduate evaluation system is composed of four grades. A (excellent), B (good), C (regular), and R (non approved). Note that in both cases a minimum frequency of 70% is also required for approval.
4.7. ACADEMIC CALENDAR

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4.8. ACCOMMODATION

By now you must have in mind that on-campus accommodation is not available. However we can help you to find a place to stay at family homes, in apartments shared with other students or in furnished flats, all of them located in an area which is easy to get to the Faculty of Law. You might contact us and we will try to match your preferences according to our availability of rooms.

4.9. HEALTH INSURANCE

Students must insure themselves from their home countries, and we can not be taken responsibilities or any accidents since it is students’ responsibility to provide it before their arrival.

4.10. PHOTOS

You will need 6 color photos 3x4cm with white background (2 for the Foreigner ID card, 2 for the library, 1 for the Sports Center and 1 for the University ID).

4.11. FOREIGNER ID CARD (RNE – REGISTRO NACIONAL DE ESTRANGEIRO)

The foreigner card is required to all foreigners who will stay in Brazil more than 90 days. The documents requested are:

- Original Visa order (expedited by a Brazilian Consulate or Embassy in your home country).
- Passport photocopies registered in a Brazilian public notary (provided in Brazilian territory).
- 2 color photos 3x4cm with white background
• Payment of a fee for the Immigration Department (provided in Brazilian territory).

4.12. PORTUGUESE LANGUAGE

Exchange students coming to Faculty of Law are not required a specific level of Portuguese language. However, for those who do not have a previous knowledge of this language we recommend them to attend Portuguese classes in their home countries or at least arriving before the semester’s beginning to take Portuguese classes here. It becomes still more recommendable for students coming to graduate courses (master or doctorate) where there is a huge number of lectures and conferences, besides the classes.