

AUSTRAL: 10 YEARS OF SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

Paulo Fagundes Visentini¹
Guilherme Thudium²

The editorial policy prioritised by the Brazilian Centre for Strategy & International Relations (NERINT), as a pioneering centre in the field of International Relations (IR) in Southern Brazil, was the publication of reference works aimed at the new undergraduate and graduate courses that emerged in the country. With the structuring of the Doctoral Program in International Strategic Studies (PPGEEI) at UFRGS, favourable conditions emerged for NERINT to establish a partnership for the publication of an academic journal. The name *AUSTRAL* was chosen for it means “South” in Portuguese, Spanish, English, French, and German, in addition to other languages, with minimal spelling variations. It also reflected the choice to focus on South-South Relations, with a philosophy that favoured cooperation with academics from all continents without harmful corporate competitions, a common feature inside universities.

Independence, scientific rigour, and giving opportunity for scholars from countries lacking the deserved space in reputed institutions of the North-Atlantic circuit were always priorities. And they created solid links, revealing another world, barely visible, but possible, as was the motto of the World Social Forum before it was mischaracterized in a “Thematic Forum” by post-modern activists. Upon completing 10 years, *AUSTRAL: Brazilian Journal of Strategy & International Relations*, discreetly, fulfilled its foundational objective, bringing together those who are the true agents of the ongoing

¹ Full professor of International Relations at the Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS). Coordinator of the Brazilian Centre for Strategy & International Relations (NERINT) and Founding Editor of *AUSTRAL: Brazilian Journal of Strategy & International Relations*. E-mail: paulovi.ufrgs@gmail.com

² MA in Political Science and PhD Candidate in Strategic and International Studies at UFRGS. Researcher at NERINT and Assistant Editor at *AUSTRAL: Brazilian Journal of Strategy & International Relations*. E-mail: guilherme.thudium@ufrgs.br

global transformation. A space that connects Latin Americans, Africans, and Asians, as well as Europeans and North Americans with a truly cosmopolitan vision, in a project that seeks to contribute to overcoming the multiple crises that humanity is facing. Science and humanism can, and must, walk side-by-side.

But what credentials did Brazil have to launch such an initiative, from Porto Alegre, a city located in the “South of the South”? Brazilian foreign policy reached, in the first decade of the 21st century, a truly global projection and recognition, which qualitatively and quantitatively improved the great advances of the Independent Foreign Policy (1961-64) and the defining moments of the Military Regime (1964-85), such as Responsible Pragmatism and Universalism. Quantitatively, Brazilian diplomacy was present, in addition to traditional regions and partners, in small African, Asian, and Arab nations, in the former Soviet republics and even in the distant archipelagos of the Pacific Ocean, with a decisive role played by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Itamaraty) and by other government agencies in this process.

From a qualitative point of view, such presence gained remarkable political, economic, and pragmatic intensity with the “active, affirmative, and purposeful” participation in important international fora and multilateral organisations, such as the BRICS and the G-20, in addition to the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and the United Nations (UN). This diplomatic advance was accompanied by world GDP expansion and by the growth of the Brazilian economy, which surpassed the economies of several countries of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). Brazil also received the status of Strategic Partner of the European Union and celebrated the same link with emerging powers such as China and India, as well as South Africa and other important nations. South American integration made consistent progress for the first time, including with extra-regional initiatives. Thus, the axis of South-South Cooperation was elevated as a priority for Brazilian diplomacy, with an intense presence in Africa and Asia.

Although such advances have been addressed abroad and in several national scientific journals, we lacked a bilingual vehicle (Portuguese or Spanish and English) that was exclusively focused on the analysis of such performance. At the same time, we lacked an instrument that would put us in direct contact with other centres of reflection in developing nations, with which we have established high-level contacts in recent years – in addition to academics and institutions that, in the North, think critically about the intense transformations that the modern world-system is undergoing.

Thus, since the founding of NERINT, in 1999, our team of researchers

planned the creation of a scientific journal that would disseminate their research, points of view and establish a dialogue with academics from other nations and with members of the Brazilian diplomatic body. To this end, contacts were established in Brazil and abroad over the years. The journal had to reflect the perspective of the developing world: the “South”. And this old dream came to life exactly a decade ago, with the launch of *AUSTRAL: Brazilian Journal of Strategy and International Relations*.

It was the first periodical in Brazil, in the field of IR, to be published entirely in English. Instead of professional translators, however, the journal sought to integrate undergraduate and postgraduate students and researchers from the university in its editorial body as a way to train them by promoting direct contact with advanced scientific research, under the supervision of its Editorial Board – such as Professor Cristina Soreanu Pecequilo, to whom we are extremely grateful for her diligent review of translation efforts.

The journal had initial support from the Institute for Applied Economic Research (IPEA), a governmental think tank linked to the Ministry of Economy in Brazil, and the International Relations Office of the State of Rio Grande do Sul. Today, it's currently financed by the Support Program for Journal Editing (PAEP) at the Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS). Thus, *AUSTRAL*, since its inception, has been linked both to the intense activity of postgraduate teaching and research, as well as to the dialogue with official bodies and decision makers from all federative entities, as well as to the great contemporary and *scientific* debates of both IR and Strategic Studies (Brodie 1949).

A Decade of Dialogue with the South

Since 2012, *AUSTRAL* has established itself as an essentially academic publication focused on international politics, security, and economic issues, with an emphasis on the international affairs of developing countries, which normally receive limited or ethnocentric attention from major international journals. The focus of the periodical, therefore, was always South-South Cooperation and the international relations of the emerging world with traditional powers, in a context of crisis and transformation of the international system – a theme chosen as headline for the first issue of the journal (vol. 1, no. 1, 2012).

The tone was, initially, to draw attention to a global crisis (geographical and thematic) in the making. Therefore, we paid attention to the acceleration of the political, securitarian, and economic patterns of international relations.

Finally, from 2016³ onwards, we can speak of a real earthquake shaking an already fragile world order. A real war of positions, which constitutes the common thread that articulates contemporary conflicts and tensions. Many of the localised conflicts and regional tensions in the South that stem from this phenomenon, however, have received *post factum* attention by academia, in a dissociated way. We still lacked a totalising reflection mechanism capable of satisfactorily interpreting current events in an integrated manner – a gap that *AUSTRAL* has sought to fill since its inception.

By also prioritising strategic and security topics, *AUSTRAL* was able to contribute to the deepening of reflection on issues of enormous value to Brazil's foreign policy, defence, and development, as predicted by former Minister of Defence and Foreign Affairs, Celso Amorim (2012), in an article presenting the first issue of the journal. The inaugural issue also featured an article by Brazilian senior diplomat Samuel Pinheiro Guimarães (2012) on the future of Mercosur, as well as two in-house articles on Brazilian foreign policy and the 2008 financial crisis – whose consequences were still felt globally – and international contributions on the Russian and South African foreign policy, the China-Africa Cooperation Forum and the role of the Persian Gulf countries in South-South Cooperation.

AUSTRAL was officially launched at the Seminário Brasileiro de Estudos Estratégicos Internacionais (SEBREEI), an event held from June 20th to 22nd, 2012, in Porto Alegre, and organised by the Doctoral Program in International Strategic Studies (PPGEEI) of the Faculty of Economics at UFRGS, by the Government of Rio Grande do Sul, and by the Brazilian Centre for Strategy and International Relations (NERINT) under the theme “Regional Integration and South-South Cooperation in the 21st Century”. The wide acceptance obtained at launch was consolidated with the edition of its second issue, which focused on Brazilian Foreign Policy and South-South Cooperation, written mainly by Brazilian authors and presented by Professor Amado Luiz Cervo (2012) – the dean of this theme in Brazil.

In the last decade of the 20th century, with the end of the Cold War, security themes started to be neglected and eclipsed as objects of study, in the context of a predominantly economic agenda of neoliberal globalisation, both in academia and in political discourse. But the September 11 attacks have put security back at the centre of academic debate as part of the War on Terror and asymmetric non-state warfare. The approach prioritised, however, was directed towards the cleavage between Western powers and new threats from

3 Interestingly enough, 2016 is the year that influential American scholar John Mearsheimer (2019) identified as a transitional milestone towards an effectively multipolar international system.

terrorist groups, as well as the so-called “Rogue States”.

Few analysts explored the geopolitical dimensions implicit in such a scenario. At the start of the second decade of the 21st century, the landscape underwent substantial change: the economic crisis in OECD countries had an impact on the international balance of power, while China became the second largest economy in the world and the BRICS grouping acquired substance and political-strategic materiality. Then, international security studies gained a new dimension, reaching the South. This was the central theme of the third issue of the journal, which inaugurated another of its founding objectives, namely, the contribution to the theoretical-analytical renewal of Strategic and International Studies.

Among the southern regions, the journal also stood out for the attention devoted to the strategic insertion of Africa in international affairs – a serious bibliographical gap in Brazil, until the emergence of the Brazilian Centre for African Studies (CEBRAFRICA) and its Brazilian Journal of African Studies (RBEA) within the scope of *NERINT*. The African continent, in a short period of time, went from a situation of lesser relevance to most analysts to a region of high strategic value. However, the complex academic understanding of this evolution was made difficult, in Brazil, by the lack of specialised knowledge of the region.

As the nucleus of the world-system moves to the Indo-Pacific, Africa, due to its geopolitical position and its new vectors of international insertion, becomes an extremely relevant space for the repositioning of forces on a global scale. It's a space of (until now) low strategic density, where the use of limited resources can have an amplified effect. Even the United States, which had shown little interest in Africa, quickly became present and active. The War on Terror, the establishment of AFRICOM (United States Africa Command) in Germany, the re-creation of the Fourth and Fifth fleets in the South Atlantic and Indian Ocean, respectively, and the growing military, economic, and political presence are some examples.

These processes took place in parallel with the launch of the New Partnership for African Economic Development (NEPAD) and the transformation of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) into the African Union (AU). These events contributed to economic, social, and political advances in Africa, which resulted in greater autonomy and diplomatic protagonism for its nations, as well as greater international insertion of African academics and specialists.

AUSTRAL also played a decisive role in the expansion and consolidation of important IR approaches in Brazil, whether classical or critical, such as the theoretical, historical, and strategic study of the world-system, focusing

on the analysis of the alternation between hegemonic cycles and crisis; and the concept of Geopolitical South, which contrasts with the amorphous concept of Global South. More than creating a postmodern theoretical fad, the introduction of the Global South phenomena represented a strategy to depoliticize the meaning of third-worldism. The Global South is not defined by a positive agenda, but a negative one, since, after all, isn't the North "Global" either? Thus, according to this new phenomena, there would be no meaning for the existence of the Group of 77 or the Non-Aligned Movement: all Southern States were diluted by globalisation, and the leading nations in this space would be simply referred to as "emerging market economies".

The Non-Aligned Movement, however, continued to exist (and grow) and the 60th anniversary of the Bandung Conference, discussed in the eighth issue of *AUSTRAL*, demonstrated the importance and continuity of third-worldism. These aspects were also explored in an important article by Beatriz Bissio (2016), who was one of the editors of the famous *Cadernos do Terceiro Mundo*. As a registered trademark of *AUSTRAL*, therefore, the Geopolitical South (Third World) became not only the thematic focus, but also the theoretical and analytical axis for understanding the world's greatest problems.

In this sense, we also published, at first hand, innovative analytical proposals, such as "The Axes of World Power in the 21st Century" (Visentini 2019). Among the many ways of classifying powers and nations, we sought to propose a vision that would account for the fracture lines that are being formed, as well as the alliances that can emerge from such a reality. In this context, the discourse that emerges in different sectors of society and the state in Brazil (and in different nations) is paradoxical. It is as if the Cold War had been reloaded, against all logic, arguments, and facts that suggest otherwise, since 20th century bipolarity depended on the capitalism *versus* socialism cleavage – and the latter survives only residually in very small nations. Great power rivalry today, therefore, is predominantly economic and, in part, geopolitical.

The analytical-interpretative proposal in question emerged from research and dialogue with academics, diplomats, the media, and the military, as well as other sectors, and seeks to categorise today's international political landscape into different groups. The first of them coalesces into the *Anglo-Saxon Military-Rentier* axis: the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, and, tangentially, Israel. The second is the *Developed Industrial* axis of the European Union, Japan, and the Asian Tigers. The third consists of the *Emerging Unorthodox Industrial* axis, integrated by the BRICS nations, especially China and Russia, as well as Turkey and Iran, where the

intervention of the state is decisive. Finally, the fourth is the *Agrarian, Mineral and Demographic Peripheral* axis, integrated by the medium and small nations of Latin America, Africa, and geographical Asia (which includes the Middle East). Brazil and South Africa, absorbed by their internal political agendas, are at risk of joining this group. Recent events, such as the AUKUS treaty between Australia, the United Kingdom, and the United States for the construction of nuclear submarines for the Oceanic country, under strong protests from European nations such as France, seem to corroborate the analytical proposal in question.

Thematic Dossiers

With the journal's rapid consolidation and its growing worldwide network of contributors and readers, *AUSTRAL* saw the need to expand in order to absorb the increased flow of articles. Thus, as of the ninth issue, *AUSTRAL* enlarged its list of articles per issue from ten to twelve. There was also an increase in demand for the publication of dossiers containing collective research results, which were accepted according to their quality and thematic relevance. A positive "problem", resulting from an editorial policy that did not make a priority to meet the changing criteria of academic agencies. The objective, which still remains, has always been to connect authors and nations through innovative reflection in a strongly institutional field such as IR.

The main initiative in this regard was the publication of a Special Dossier (vol. 7, no. 14) organised by Professors Juliana Viggiano and Rafael Duarte Villa on "Security and Defence in South America", within the framework of the *Pró-Defesa* project, headed by the Pandiá Calógeras Institute of the Brazilian Ministry of Defence and the Brazilian National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (CNPq). This initiative supported the development of Security & Defence (S&D) as a priority for *AUSTRAL*, *NERINT*, and *PPGEEI*.

It is also worth mentioning the "Special Dossier on Brazil-Angola Relations", authored by Professors Fabio Morosini (UFRGS) and Michelle Rattón Sanchez Badin (FGV), published in 2016, alluding to the forty years of independence of the African country; another on "World System: Theory and Geopolitics", whose set of articles opened up the last issue of 2020; and, most recently, a "Special Dossier on Latin America" that inaugurated the latest issue of the journal with an analysis of the 30 years of Mercosur, authored by Professor Leonardo Granato (2021), showcasing that each decade of Latin and South American (dis)integration had a different character, with interspersed

periods of unsustainable expansionism and crisis.

Situation Analysis

The growing contribution of academics from an increasing number of countries showcases the journal's global and independent presence. It also shows that *NERINT*, after serving as a catalyst for the institutionalisation of academic IR studies in Southern Brazil, continues, after two decades, to analyse the international landscape in a serious, independent, and creative way.

In addition to the bilingual bi-annual *AUSTRAL*, *NERINT* was also the birthplace of the quarterly publication *Conjuntura Austral*, edited by PPGEEI since 2011. Initially, *Conjuntura Austral* would be in charge of situation analyses, in a more immediate approach, while *AUSTRAL* would publish academically denser analyses. However, with the evolution of PPGEEI's national and international projection, both journals have become high-level analogous references in Brazil, respecting the theoretical differences between both editorial bodies.

For this reason, *NERINT* also started to offer a digital and bilingual Research Bulletin (2016-2019), under the responsibility of its Assistant Researchers, Master's and Doctoral students, in order to resume more objective analysis of the international situation for the general public. In 2020, the Research Bulletin was absorbed by the *NERINT*'s Strategic Analysis, which became part of a new regular segment of *AUSTRAL*, to be found at the end of each issue. It brings brief analytic notes on current and relevant international events, not covered in the articles, written by thematic specialists. Important international events usually take almost a year to appear as a traditional scholarly article. Meanwhile, what is projected on the public eye and academia itself boils down to journalistic articles and social media. Therefore, it was imperative to explain the major international events in an objective way, initially on *NERINT*'s website, transcribing them every six months into the journal.

Indexers and Statistics⁴

AUSTRAL is registered in major indexes and databases worldwide: Scopus Elsevier, Google Scholar, LivRe!, Columbia International Affairs Online, Directory of Open Access Journals, ETHzürich, Journal TOCs, Latindex, Directory of Open Access Scholarly Resources, Journal Summaries Brazilians, Beardsley Library Journals, WZB Berlin Social Science Research Center, GIGA Information Centre, CAPES Journal Portal, UFRGS Scientific Journal Portal, and Cariniana Network.

The journal has published authors from all continents and regions of the world (in chronological order of submission): Brazil, Russia, Canada, South Africa, United Kingdom, Netherlands, Spain, Australia, India, Argentina, Turkey, Sweden, Germany, Mexico, Pakistan, Zimbabwe, Nigeria, Portugal, Czech Republic, Italy, Japan, Cape Verde, Cameroon, Cuba, China, Chile, Angola, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, United States, Costa Rica, Iran, Indonesia, Romania, Ecuador, Colombia, Paraguay, Poland, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Singapore, and New Zealand. Overall, there are 257 authors, including professors and doctors from 143 different institutions (see Table 1 and Annex).

Table 1 - The Matrix of International Currency Use

Region	Articles	Countries	%
South America	165	6	64,2
Europe	31	13	12,1
Asia	28	10	10,9
Africa	22	6	8,6
North America	5	3	1,9
Central America	3	2	1,2
Oceania	3	2	1,2

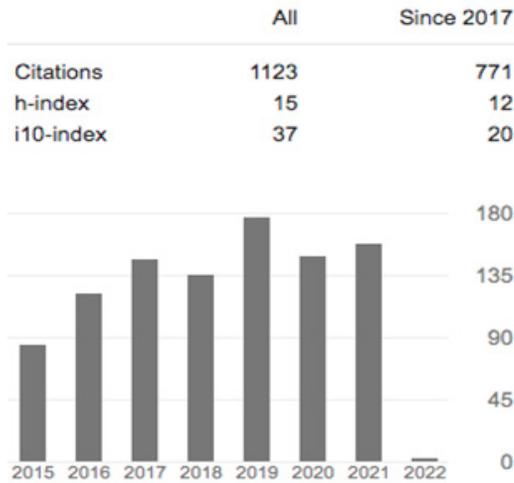
Source: Elaborated by Felipe Werner Samuel based on *AUSTRAL*'s archive: seer.ufrgs.br/austral/issue/archive.

AUSTRAL's platform, which uses Open Journal Systems (OJS) through UFRGS' Journal Portal, adds up to nearly half a million accesses to the final compositions of its articles (491,392 accesses as of October 2021). The issue with the highest number of accesses was published in the second half of 2013 under the theme "South Atlantic, Brazil and the Cooperation between Periphery and Semiperiphery". The article with the highest number of views,

⁴ With the collaboration of Felipe Werner Samuel.

entitled “Kwame Nkrumah and the Pan-African Vision: Between Acceptance and Rejection” was published by Henry Kam Kah (2016), professor at the Department of History at the University of Buea, Cameroon. The most cited article according to Google Scholar is authored by Australian professor and Brazilianist Sean W. Burges (2012), published under the title “Developing from the South: South-South Cooperation in the Global Development Game”.

Figure 1 - AUSTRAL’s Google Scholar Citations



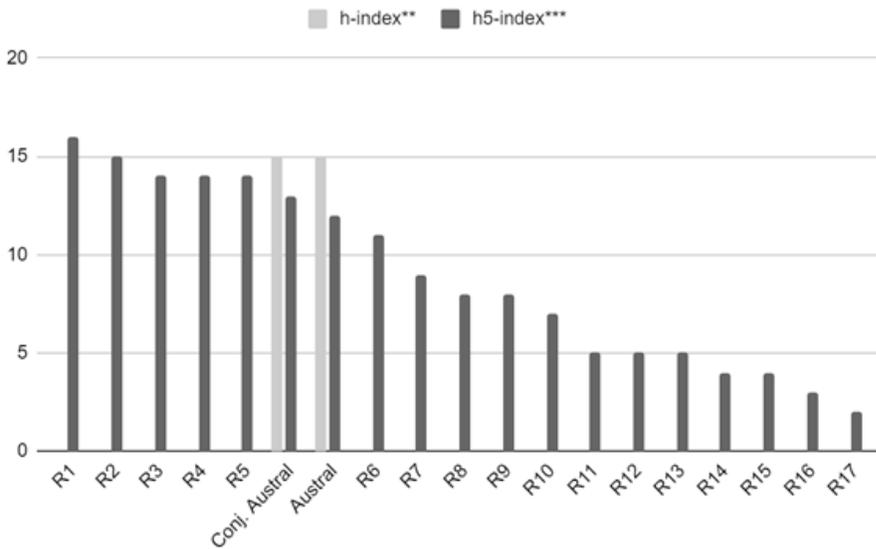
Source: Google Scholar (2022).

The dual nomenclature of the journal – *AUSTRAL: Revista Brasileira de Estratégia e Relações Internacionais*, in Portuguese, and *AUSTRAL: Brazilian Journal of Strategy & International Relations*, in English –, as well as spelling variations, harmed its academic projection in light of the new evaluation system in Brazil, which appears to have reduced knowledge production and collaborative networks to mere algorithms – a technical error that CAPES corrected in 2021. Thus, the best way we found to properly index both the articles in English and Portuguese was through the creation of a Google Scholar profile. There, we obtained a high number of citations (1123 overall and 898 between 2016-2021) if we consider the bimonthly format of the journal, which in turn is reflected in the h (value 15)⁵ and h₅ (value 12)⁶ indexes (see Graphs 1 and 2).

⁵ h index is the largest number h such that h publications have at least h citations.

⁶ h₅ index is the largest number h such that h publications have at least h new citations in the last five years.

Graphic 1 - Comparison of h and h5 indexes of “A” journals in the area of Political Science and International Relations*



Source: Google Scholar, based on CAPES Journal Classification (Quadrennium 2013-2016 and Preliminary List 2019). Data in reference to October 2021. Own elaboration.

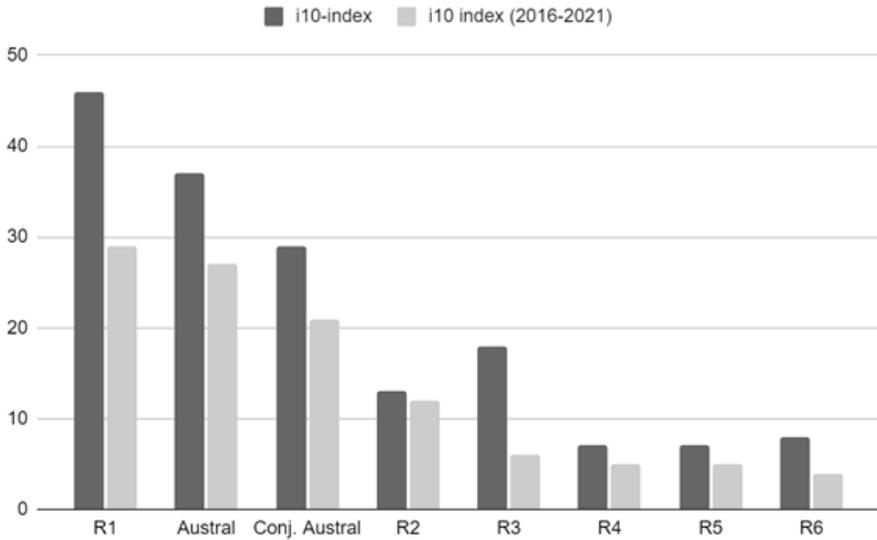
* For academic courtesy, the titles of the journals that are external to UFRGS were not disclosed.

** AUSTRAL's and Conjuntura Austral's h index, both published by UFRGS, were extracted from their respective profiles on Google Scholar. Data in reference to October 2021.

*** h5 indexes were extracted from the journals' official Google Scholar profile and, in the absence of one, from the platform ranking, always taking the highest value as reference: https://scholar.google.com.br/citations?view_op=top_venues

We also highlight the number of *AUSTRAL* articles with at least 10 citations each (index i10) on Google Scholar (see Graph 3):

Graphic 2 - i10 Index Comparison (total and last five complete years) of “A” journals in the area of Political Science and International Relations with a Google Scholar profile*



Source: Google Scholar, based on CAPES Journal Classification (Quadrennium 2013-2016 and Preliminary List 2019). Data in reference to October 2021. Own elaboration.

* For academic courtesy, the titles of the journals that are external to UFRGS were not disclosed

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APPENDIX

List of institutions of the authors published by *AUSTRAL: Brazilian Journal of Strategy & International Relations* in the last 10 years. Elaborated by Felipe Werner Samuel.

Institutions	Country
ABCI Institute	United States
Academy of Science	Russia
Ambrose Alli University	Nigeria
American University of Central Asia	Kyrgyzstan
Australian National University	Australia
Brazilian Central Bank	Brazil
Cankiri Karatekin University	Turkey
Centro Austral de Investigaciones Científicas/ CONICET	Argentina
Centro de Investigaciones de Política Internacional	Cuba
Christ University	India
CIRAD	France
City University of Macau	China
Dalhousie University	Canada
ECEME	Brazil
Ekiti State University	Nigeria
Erasmus Universiteit Rotterdam	Netherlands
Escola de Guerra Naval	Brazil
Escola Superior de Economia	Russia
Escola Superior de Guerra	Brazil
ESPM Sul / UNISINOS	Brazil
Exército Nacional do Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe
FACAMP	Brazil
Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales	Ecuador

Federal University of Lafia	Nigeria
FGV	Brazil
FIRB	Brazil
FUMEC	Brazil
German Institute of Global and Area Studies	Germany
Greenwich University	Pakistan
Hodja Ahmet Yassawi International Kazakh Turkish University	Kazakhstan
IFRS	Brazil
Institute for Defense Studies and Analysis	India
Institute of Strategic Research and Analysis	Pakistan
Instituto Brasileiro de Estudos de China Asia-Pacífico	Brazil
Instituto do Oriente	Portugal
Instituto Rio Branco	Brazil
Instituto Superior de Relações Internacionais Venâncio de Moura	Angola
Isfahan University	Iran
Islamic Azad University	Iran
Istanbul Bilgi University	Turkey
Itamaraty	Brazil
Jawaharlal Nehru University	India
John Cabot University	Italy
Kazimierz Wielki University	Poland
King's College London	United Kingdom
Landmark University	Nigeria
Lomonosov Moscow State University	Russia
London School of Economics and Political Science	United Kingdom
Makassar State University	Indonesia
Mercosul	
Metropolitan University Prague	Czech Republic
Ministério da Defesa	Brazil
Momoyama Gakuin University	Japan
National Defense College of Islamabad	Pakistan
National University of Singapore	Singapore
PPG San Tiago Dantas	Brazil

Programa de Estudios América Latina-África	Argentina
PUCMG	Brazil
Renmin University of China	China
Ruprecht-Karls-Universität	Germany
Școala Națională de Studii Politice și Administrative din București / SNSPA	Romania
SDECT-RS	Brazil
Taras Shevchenko National University of Kiev	Ukraine
Tarbiat Modares University	Iran
UEPB	Brazil
UERJ	Brazil
UFABC	Brazil
UFBA	Brazil
UFF	Brazil
UFJF	Brazil
UFMG	Brazil
UFPB	Brazil
UFPE	Brazil
UFPEL	Brazil
UFRGS	Brazil
UFRJ	Brazil
UFRRJ	Brazil
UFS	Brazil
UFSC	Brazil
UFSCar	Brazil
UFSM	Brazil
UFU	Brazil
UNB	Brazil
UNESP	Brazil
UniBH	Brazil
UNICAMP	Brazil
UNIFESP	Brazil
UNILA	Brazil
UniLaSalle-RJ	Brazil
UNIPAMPA	Brazil

UNISC	Brazil
Unisinos	Brazil
Universidad Autónoma de Madrid	Spain
Universidad Católica de Temuco	Chile
Universidad Complutense de Madrid	Spain
Universidad de Buenos Aires	Argentina
Universidad de Guadalajara	Mexico
Universidad de los Andes	Colombia
Universidad de Santiago	Chile
Universidad Militar Nueva Granada	Colombia
Universidad Nacional da Costa Rica	Costa Rica
Universidad Nacional de Assunção	Paraguay
Universidad Nacional de Rosario	Argentina
Universidad Nacional de San Martín	Argentina
Universidad Tecnológica de Mexico	Mexico
Universidade Anhembi Morumbi	Brazil
Universidade Candido Mendes	Brazil
Universidade Católica de Portugal	Portugal
Universidade de Cabo Verde	Cabo Verde
Universidade de Salvador	Brazil
Universidade de São José	China
Universidade Estadual da Paraíba	Brazil
Universidade Federal de Viçosa	Brazil
Universidade Lusíada Porto	Portugal
Universidade Nacional de Rosario	Argentina
Universidade Privada de Angola	Angola
Universidade Vinoba Bhave	Brazil
Universitas Indonesia	Indonesia
Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta	Indonesia
Universitatea din București	Romania
Université de Montréal	Canada
Universiteit Leiden	Netherlands
Universiti Sultan Zainal Abidin	Malaysia
University of South Africa	South Africa

University of Afe Babalola	Nigeria
University of Buea	Cameroon
University of Calabar	Nigeria
University of California	United States
University of Exeter	United Kingdom
University of Gothenburg	Sweden
University of Ibadan	Nigeria
University of Isfahan	Iran
University of Johannesburg	South Africa
University of Johannesburg	South Africa
University of Lagos	Nigeria
University of New England	Australia
University of Waikato	New Zealand
University of Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe
University Sun Yat-Sen	China
UNLa	Argentina
Uppsala Universitet	Sweden
USAL	Argentina
USP	Brazil

Translated by Luana Margarete Geiger