



CITIZENSHIP WITHOUT BORDERS

**A guide to documentation and
rights for migrants and refugees
in Paraná/Brazil**



“

A refugee is someone who has survived and can create a future.”

Amela Koluder,
Norwegian-
Bosnian author
and war refugee.



PRESENTATION

RIGHTS AND HOSPITALITY WITHOUT BORDERS

Paraná has received a significant number of migrants. These are people who, for different reasons, often need to rebuild their lives far from their families and culture and **deserve our respect and hospitality.**

The Brazilian state guarantees a **series of rights to its citizens, whether native or migrant.** However, to access these rights, it is necessary to be up to date with the required documentation - a process that is often slow, bureaucratic, and intimidating, also due to the language barrier.

This publication aims to provide detailed information on how to obtain these documents and thus **ensure essential benefits such as health, education, work, and security.**

My office has been working to strengthen and expand public policies aimed at these people throughout the state of Paraná in Brazil, alongside entities that represent the various migrant communities in the state.

“Every human being has the right to life, liberty, and security of person,” says Article 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. More than that, it is our duty to ensure the full inclusion of those who have had to leave their country of origin and are now seeking to build a new life with dignity in Paraná.

**GOURA
NATARAJ**

State Deputy



**LAURETTE
BERNADIN LOUIS**

Parliamentary Advisor
and President of ASHBRA

PRESENTATION

A University that cares for the migrant population

For over a decade, the Federal University of Paraná (UFPR) has been working with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to develop institutional policies that **ensure the admission, retention, and academic advancement of migrants, refugees, and holders of humanitarian visas.**

Today, we are a national and international **reference in the coordination of teaching, research, and extension** activities aimed at the population in situations of forced migration. As a century-old public university, we carry the mission and commitment to produce knowledge and serve society in its diversity, which is why we are participating in yet another initiative that makes us proud: the production of this booklet, together with the State Representative Goura's office.

In addition to suggesting essential information, UFPR took responsibility for translating the booklet into **English, French, Spanish, Arabic, and Haitian Creole**, carried out by our Center for Languages and Interculturality (Celin).

Through the Sérgio Vieira de Mello Chair at UFPR (CSVM), the university has implemented innovative practices for refugees, such as the creation of additional places in undergraduate courses, the revalidation of diplomas through specific processes, the implementation of quotas in postgraduate courses, the re-entry of students who had to interrupt their education due to migration, the Supplementary Training Program (Academic Welcome Cycle),

the Brazilian Portuguese Project for Humanitarian Migration (PBMH) - which has offered **free Portuguese classes** to hundreds of people every year since 2013 -, and Room 28, a reception area located in the Historic Building that provides guidance on accessing UFPR and validating documents.

We know that human displacement, whether forced or voluntary, is part of the history of humanity and of our country. We recognize that migrants, upon arriving in new territories, face challenges related to language, work, education, and access to rights. In this sense, this material reaffirms UFPR's commitment **to being an open, welcoming institution that is attentive to the needs of those who build with us the present and future of the university and of the Brazilian society.**

We believe that each person who arrives **enriches the cultural diversity of our people and strengthens the bonds of belonging and humanity that unite us.** We hope this booklet provides useful information and promotes integration, and that every migrant who reads it feels welcomed and recognized as a subject of rights.



Prof. Dr. Marcos Sunye, Dean
e Profª. Drª. Camila Fachin, Vice-Dean
FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF PARANÁ

SECURED RIGHTS

Every person, whether Brazilian or migrant, **is entitled to various public services** offered free of charge by the Brazilian Government. That is why it is important to have your documentation settled to access them:



Healthcare

- Unified Health System (SUS, in Portuguese)
- Vaccination, emergencies and medical appointments



Education

- It is possible to enroll yourself directly at the school nearest your home or through the Municipal/ State Secretariat of Education.
- There are also other public programs that offer free professional training, language, and various courses, thus expanding learning opportunities for migrants.



Labor Rights and Professional Training

- Registration in the National Employment System (Sine)
- Job openings available on the Emprega Brasil Portal
- Professional training courses (SENAC, SENAI and NGOs)



Inclusion in social programs

- Access to the Bolsa Família Program (Family Grant) and to the Continuous Cash Benefit Program (BPC, in Portuguese)
- For more information, visit the website www.gov.br



Protection from discrimination

- The Federal Constitution and the Brazilian law guarantee everyone the right to equality and dignity. No one can be discriminated against because of their place of origin, color, ethnicity, nationality, religion, or culture.
- Racism, violence against women, LGBTIphobia, and xenophobia are criminal offenses in Brazil and are liable to punishment.

GLOSSARY

■ Migrant

A person who moves from their country of origin to another one, either temporarily or permanently, for work, study, family reunion, or in search of a better quality of life. The word “migrant” does not necessarily imply persecution or risk to life.

■ Refugee

A person forced to leave their country of origin due to a justified fear of persecution based on race, religion, nationality, social group or political opinion, or due to serious and widespread violations of human rights. In Brazil, the refugee status is recognized by CONARE.

■ Refuge

A legal protection offered by the Brazilian government to people who fled their countries due to threats or serious violence, such as wars, religious, political, ethnic or gender persecution, or for belonging to specific social groups.

■ Stateless Person

A person who is not considered a citizen of any State, under its legislation - that is, someone who has not had their nationality formally recognized. Statelessness can occur for reasons such as legislative gaps, discrimination, or changes in the territory and sovereignty of countries.

■ Naturalization

The legal process by which a migrant becomes a citizen of the country where they live. In Brazil, it can occur in different ways, depending on time of residence and other requirements set out in the national law.



■ RNM (in Portuguese) National Migratory Registry

Identification document issued by the Federal Police to migrants or refugees residing in Brazil. It contains a unique number and personal information, functioning as the migrant “ID card”.

■ DPRNM (in Portuguese) Provisional National Migratory Registration Document

Identification document issued by the Federal Police to asylum seekers. Like the RNM, it also functions as an “ID card”.

■ CONARE (in Portuguese) National Committee for Refugees

Agency linked to the Ministry of Justice and Public Security responsible for analyzing asylum requests in Brazil and coordinating the national policy for refugee protection.

■ SISCONARE (in Portuguese) Refugee Status Application Request System

Digital platform used to register, follow, and manage asylum applications in Brazil. It allows applicants and institutions to access information and updates on CONARE processes.

NATIONAL MIGRATORY REGISTRY (RNM)

It is mandatory for all people **who intend to reside in Brazil for over 90 days** regardless of their migratory status. Those who are in Brazil as tourists (short-term visa) do not need the RNM, unless they apply to change their migratory status to residency.

It is required for:

- ➔ Migrants with residence permits (temporary or permanent).
- ➔ Recognized refugees and asylum seekers (after registering and initial approval by the Federal Police).
- ➔ Stateless People recognized by the Brazilian government.
- ➔ Migrants with visas or residence permits granted for humanitarian, work, family, academic, or other reasons in accordance with the Migration Law (Law No. 13,445/2017).

How to obtain it:

The RNM is issued by the **Federal Police, by appointment and the presentation of the required documentation** for each type of migratory situation.



VALIDITY AND RENEWAL

The validity of the RNM in Brazil varies according to the type of residence granted. It is recommended to apply for renewal **at least 90 days before the expiry date**.

> Temporary Residence:

It usually lasts for 2 years; it may vary depending on the migratory category.

> Residence for Humanitarian Reasons:

It usually lasts for 2 years and can be renewed.

> Permanent Residence or Recognized Refugee Status:

It lasts up to 9 years with the possibility of renewal provided data is updated.

> Stateless People:

After the condition is recognized, the RNM might be valid for a long period, but it also requires periodic renewal.

PROVISIONAL NATIONAL MIGRATORY REGISTRATION DOCUMENT (DPRNM) IN PARANÁ

It is required for:

- ➔ People seeking refuge in Brazil.

How to obtain it:

Send an e-mail to refugio.drex.srpr@pf.gov.br with a photo of the Refugee Protocol attached to it and wait for a response before going to the Federal Police unit to collect the document.

Documentation required for all cases:

- Valid refuge application protocol.
- Passport or other valid identity documents accepted by the Parties in other agreements in place, if available.
- If the Federal Police's biometric data collection system is not available, a recent 3x4 color photo with a white background, on plain paper, facing forward, might be required.

HOW TO REQUEST A DUPLICATE OF THE NATIONAL MIGRATORY REGISTRY CARD (CRNM)

- 01** Fill out the form in the link tinyurl.com/SegundaViaCRNM and take a printed copy on the day of your appointment;
- 02** Present your original passport and copies of the used pages.
- 03** Take a 3x4 color photo of yourself, with a white background, facing forward and without date, highlighting the face (non-standard photos are not accepted).
- 04** Take the original copy of the Civil Police Report.
- 05** Provide proof of residential address (electricity, water or landline telephone bills and a statement signed by a third party with a notarized signature, if applicable).
- 06** Pay the GRU (Brazilian Federal Revenue Collection Slip) fee at an authorized bank.
- 07** GRU for Migrants: tinyurl.com/gruprf
 - Unit: Regional Superintendence of the State of Paraná
 - Code: 140120 (Migrant Card, Original Copy)



Hand in hand with those who are far from their countries, their people and their roots.

Please note:

The system will inform you that "Your document has been issued and is ready for collection" and will provide a specific form for the DPRNM to be delivered.

Please note:

If the applicant already has a record, it is not necessary to submit other proof documents (name, parentage, birth, date of entry).

DOCUMENTATION BY MIGRATORY STATUS

MIGRATORY STATUS	DESCRIPTION	IDENTIFICATION	REGULATION
PERMANENT RESIDENT	Person authorized to reside permanently in Brazil	Permanent Residence Visa issued by the Federal Police and subsequent CRNM	<i>Law No. 13,445/2017 (Migration Law), Decree No. 9,199/2017.</i>
RESIDENT FOR FAMILY REUNION	It allows a migrant to reside legally in Brazil to live with their spouse, partner, children, parents, or other family members who are Brazilian citizens or migrants with residence permit in the country.	The beneficiary is given an RNM with indefinite residence status.	<i>Law No. 13,445/2017 – Article 30, item I, subitem i, and Article 37. Decree No. 9,199/2017 – Article 142, item I, subitem k.</i>
TEMPORARY RESIDENT	A person authorized to reside in Brazil for a specific time.	Temporary Visa issued by the Federal Police on the reason for residence (work, study, etc.)	<i>Law No. 13,445/2017 (Migration Law), Interministerial Ordinance No. 19/202</i>
ASYLEE	A person who was granted asylum in Brazil due to persecutions or human rights violation in their country of origin.	National Migration Registry Card (CRNM) for Asylees issued by the Federal Police	<i>Law No. 13,445/2017 (Migration Law), Decree No. 9,199/2017.</i>
REFUGEE	A person recognized as a refugee in Brazil based on the 1951 Convention and the 1967UN Protocol.	National Migration Registry Card (CRNM) for Refugees issued by the Federal Police.	<i>Law No. 9,474/1997 (Refugee Statute), Law No. 13,445/2017 (Migration Law), Law No. 13,445/2017 (Migration Law)</i>
HUMANITARIAN VISA	Granted for people who do not meet the definition of refugee, but who find themselves in a situation of calamity, armed conflicts, environmental disaster, among other emergencies that put their life or integrity at risk.	Temporary visa issued by consulates (valid for 180 days as a rule). After arrival in Brazil, the person must go to the Federal Police and complete the application for humanitarian residence.	<i>Law No. 13,445/2017 (Migration Law), RN 17/2013, and RN 126/2017 of the CNI.</i>
STUDENT	A person authorized to reside in the country to study at a recognized education institution.	Authorization issued by the Federal Police and subsequent CRNM (if needed).	<i>Law No. 13,445/2017 (Migration Law), Interministerial Ordinance No. 19/2021.</i>
TEMPORARY WORKER	A person authorized to reside in the country to work temporarily for a specific company or project.	Authorization issued by the Federal Police and subsequent CRNM (if needed).	<i>Law No. 13,445/2017 (Migration Law), Interministerial Ordinance No. 19/2021.</i>
MERCOSUR CITIZEN	A citizen of a MERCOSUR member country (Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay) with the right to reside in Brazil.	CRNM issued by the Federal Police	<i>Law No. 13,445/2017 (Migration Law).</i>
STATELESS PERSON	A person with nationality not recognized by any country in need of protection and residence.	CRNM for stateless people.	<i>Migration Law (Law No. 13,445/2017), Art 26. Interministerial Ordinance No. 19/2021, Art. 27-28</i>

See the complete list of documents and detailed information on page 16.



GET TO KNOW MORE ABOUT YOUR RIGHTS IN BRAZIL

➔ REQUEST FOR THE REFUGEE STATUS

Protection granted by the Brazilian State to people who cannot safely return to their country of origin.

The request must be made directly to the **Federal Police** at any unit within the national territory. You will receive a **temporary protocol** which grants you the right to **work formally, study, and use the public health system and social policies**.

The decision on the request is made by **CONARE (National Committee for Refugees)**, an agency linked to the **Ministry of Justice and Public Security**, which assesses each case according to the Brazilian law and international treaties.

➔ REQUEST NATURALIZATION

Official recognition that a migrant has the **same rights and duties as a native Brazilian**, with exceptions provided for in the Constitution. It is an important step to grant **greater legal certainty, access to political rights, and full integration** in the Brazilian society.

There are **four main types** in Brazil: ordinary, extraordinary, special, and provisional.

Each type has its own criteria, but in all cases, it is necessary to present **personal documents, background checks, and proof of residence**, besides paying administrative fees (there are exemptions for people in socially vulnerable situations).

Learn more on
page 16.



DOCUMENT REGULARIZATION

STEP BY STEP ●●●●●

01. >>>

Registration with the Federal Police

Take your identification documents

No documents? Contact CEIM, the Federal Public Defender's Office, or a civil society organization that assists migrants near you (see the list of Useful Contacts at the end of this document).

02. >>>

Obtain an Individual Taxpayer Registration Number (CPF)

Free of charge at any Internal Revenue Service office

04.

Diploma Revalidation

Carolina Bori Platform:
plataformacarolinabori.mec.gov.br

Contact the international relation office at your nearest federal university (At UFPR: Room 28 of the Santos Andrade Square Campus, in Curitiba, Paraná)

03. >>>

Digital Work Record Booklet

Download the app or visit a Ministry of Labor and Employment (MTE) office.



DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED BY MIGRATORY STATUS

PERMANENT RESIDENT OR INDEFINITE TERM:

Who can request it:

These are the ones who have the right to a **permanent residence permit in Brazil**, according to Law No. 13,445/2017, Article 30:

- ➔ Migrants with fixed-term residence permits who meet the requirements for conversion to permanent residence (minimum length of residence, no criminal record, proof of means of subsistence).
- ➔ Resident for family reunion with a Brazilian citizen or migrant with permanent residence, for as long as the relationship lasts.
- ➔ Refugees, stateless people and beneficiaries of complementary protection after fulfilling the time and legal requirements.
- ➔ Citizens of Mercosur Member States and associates who convert their temporary authorization into an indefinite one, under the terms of international agreements incorporated into the legal system.

Required documents:

1. National Migratory Registry Card (RNM).

2. Proof of means of livelihood that allows for the subsistence of the applicant and their family group, in accordance with the parameters of Article 6 of Interministerial Ordinance No. 03, dated February 27, 2018.

- ➔ E.g.: (1) Work Record Booklet; (2) Company Contract; (3) Paycheck; (4) Pay Slip; (5) Bank statement for the last 3 months.
- ➔ If the applicant does not have the means to prove income as in item a., they may submit another document valid in Brazil as proof of income.
- ➔ In the case of spouses/partners, the public deed of commitment to provide maintenance may be replaced by a marriage certificate or public deed of declaration of stable union.

3. Brazilian Criminal Record (documents valid for 90 days after issuing):

- ➔ Federal Court (888, Anita Garibaldi St., Ahú, Curitiba/PR)
- ➔ State Court - 1st office (535, Cândido de Abreu Ave., 1st Floor, Civic Center, Curitiba/PR)
- ➔ State Court - 2nd office (535, Cândido de Abreu Ave., 1st Floor, Civic Center, Curitiba/PR)

Proof of address (electricity or water bill in the applicant's name). If it is in the name of a third party, a signed statement certified as true by the third party, or the presence of the third party on the day of the appointment is needed.

- 4. **by the third party, or the presence of the third party on the day of the appointment is needed.**
- 5. **A 3x4 color photo with a white background, undated, with the face clearly visible; (non-standard photos will not be accepted).**
- 6. **Original paid GRU fees, code 140066 (R\$ 168,13) and 140120 (R\$204,77).**

NB
01:
...

All documents issued outside Brazil must be legalized (Certified and apostille for countries that are signatories to the Hague Convention or consularization at the Brazilian Consulate abroad) and translated, except those exempted by Decree/Ordinance.

NB
02:
...

If the applicant already has a record, they do not need to submit other supporting documents (name, parentage, birth, date of entry).

Scheduling at the Federal Police: ➔ servicos.pf.gov.br/agenda-web/acessar
Reissuance of GRU fees: ➔ tinyurl.com/gruprf



Where to protocol it:

When filing in the form, select the correct category and bring all required documentation—otherwise, the request may be denied:

 tinyurl.com/formulariospf



What happens after the request?

After the protocol of the documents with the Federal Police, the applicant receives a receipt that authorizes them to remain in the country while awaiting the analysis, approval, and issuance of the National Migratory Registry (RNM), a process that can take up to 90 days.

RESIDENT FOR FAMILY REUNION



Who Can Request it?

Migrants who have a spouse, partner, children, parents or other relatives who are Brazilian citizens or migrants with residence permit in the country.



Required documents:

1. Identification Document

- Valid passport, Laissez-Passer (document issued by international organizations), Consular Identity Card (issued by your country's consulate).

2. Proof of Legal Entry in Brazil

- Stamped passport or another valid document that shows your regular entry in the country.

3. Document of the family member residing in Brazil

- ID Card, Individual Taxpayer Registration number (CPF), or the residence permit of the family member who already resides in Brazil.

4. Proof of Family Tie

- Birth certificate (parents/children), marriage certificate, or public deed of civil union registered with a Brazilian registry office.

5. Sponsor Commitment Statement

- A document signed by your family member in Brazil stating that they will help you financially if necessary.

6. Proof of Residence

- Water, electricity, telephone bill, or rental agreement in your name, or a statement of residence signed by the person whose name appears on the above documents, with a notarized signature certifying its authenticity.

7. Criminal Record Certificate from the Country of Origin

- Official document issued by the judicial authority from your country of origin informing if there are any active legal proceedings or criminal convictions in your name.

8. State Criminal Records Certificate

- Certificate issued by the Public Security Departments and/or Courts of Justice of the Brazilian states where you have resided in the last 5 years.

9. Federal Court Criminal Record Certificate

- Certificate issued on the Federal Court website of the states where you lived.

10. Residence Permit Application Form

- Form filled out with your personal details, available on the Federal Police website or directly at the unit.

11. Contact Information Statement

- A document where you inform your updated telephone number, e-mail and address.

12. Proof of payment of the administrative fee and RNM card issuance fee.

- Proof of payment of the GRU (Brazilian Federal Revenue Collection Slip) for the residence permit application review fee and RNM issuance. It can be paid at any bank after generating the payment slip on the Federal Police website.



Where to Protocol it?

At the Migration Center of the Federal Police Station.



What happens after the request?

After the protocol of the documents with the Federal Police, the applicant receives a receipt that authorizes him to remain in the country while awaiting the analysis, approval, and issuance of the National Migratory Registry (RNM), a process that can take up to 90 days.

TEMPORARY RESIDENT



Who can request it?

Residence permits are granted in the following cases: Family reunion; Employment with or without a formal employment contract; To study, do research, or participate in exchange programs; Medical treatment; Humanitarian reasons; Religious or volunteer activities; Investment, research, or innovation; Compliance with international agreements signed by the Brazilian government.



Required Documents:

The required documents to request the temporary residence may vary depending on the purpose, but generally, according to Law No. 13,445/2017, Decree No. 9,199/2017, and complementary regulations (such as Interministerial Ordinance MJSP/MRE No. 40/2023), include:

1. Residence Permit Application Form

- Form filled out with your personal information, available on the Federal Police website or directly at the unit.

2. Valid travel document (passport or equivalent document);

- Passport or Laissez-passer.

3. Birth or marriage certificate (depending on the aim of the request);

4. Proof of payment of the National Migratory Registry Card issuance fee (RNM);

- Proof of payment of the GRU (Brazilian Federal Revenue Collection Slip) for the residence permit application review fee and RNM issuance. The payment can be made at any bank after generating the payment slip on the Federal Police website.

5. Two recent 3x4 photos with a white background;

- A recent photo of your face as the ones used for documents.

6. Criminal record certificates from the countries where you have resided in the last five years;

- Official document issued by the judicial authority of your country of origin, stating if there are any active legal proceedings or criminal convictions in your name.

7. Proof of residence in Brazil;

- Water, electricity, telephone bill, or rental agreement in your name, or a statement of residence signed by the person whose name appears on the above documents, with a notarized signature certifying its authenticity.

Specific documents for the purpose of the request, for example:



- **Family reunion:** proof of relationship (marriage certificate, civil union certificate, or birth certificate).
- **Work:** Contract or formal job offer.
- **Study:** Acceptance letter from the educational institution.
- **Humanitarian reasons:** proof of status or statement from the competent authority.



Where to protocol it?

The request for temporary residence in Brazil must be protocolled:

- **If the applicant is already in Brazil:** in person at a Federal Police unit with jurisdiction over immigration, by previous appointment in the Federal Police's website.
- **If the applicant is abroad:** at a Brazilian consulate or embassy in the country of residence, presenting the required documentation for review and issuance of the corresponding temporary visa.



What happens after the request?

After the protocol of the documents with the Federal Police or Consulate, the applicant receives a receipt authorizing them to remain in the country while awaiting review, approval, and issuance of the National Migratory Registration Card (RNM), a process that can take up to 90 days.

RESIDENCE PERMIT FOR STUDY PURPOSES



Who can request it?

Migrants who aim to establish residence in Brazil to study



Required documents:

→ Mandatory documents (common to all requests):

1. Residence permit application form filled out.
2. Valid travel document (passport or equivalent document).
3. Two recent 3x4 photos with white background.
4. Proof of payment (GRU) of the National Migratory Registry Card issuance fee (RNM).
5. Criminal record certificates issued by the countries where you have resided in the last five years (with certified translation, if foreign).
6. Proof of residence in Brazil.

→ Specific documents for study purposes:

7. Acceptance letter, enrolment or invitation issued by an educational institution, or regulated Brazilian research.
8. Proof of financial ability to cover the costs of studies and stay in Brazil, or a sponsor commitment statement from a person/institution in the country.
9. Proof of health insurance coverage valid in Brazil or a declaration of responsibility for medical expenses.
10. For people under the age of 18, written authorization from parents or legal guardians, with a certified signature, and indication of the guardian in Brazil.



Where to protocol it?

- If the interested party is in Brazil: in person at a Federal Police unit with jurisdiction over immigration, by previous appointment in the Federal Police website.
- If the interested party is abroad: they must request a temporary study visa at a Brazilian consulate or embassy in the country where they reside, presenting the required documentation.



What happens after the request?

After the protocol of the documents with the Federal Police or Consulate, the applicant receives a receipt authorizing them to remain in the country while awaiting review, approval, and issuance of the National Migratory Registration Card (RNM), a process that can take up to 90 days.

RESIDENCE PERMITS FOR WORK PURPOSES



Who can request it?

People with or without employment ties - including self-employed individuals or those working on temporary contracts in the following categories:



Previous Modality (Resident abroad): the migrant applies for a residence permit before coming to Brazil. The application is made through the MigranteWeb System, with a temporary visa subsequently issued by the Brazilian consulate.



Resident Modality (for those who are already in Brazil): the migrant is in national territory with legal status (visitor visa, previous residence, refugee status, etc.). The application is made directly to the Federal Police, in accordance with the corresponding RN.



Required documents:

1. Travel Documents or Migrant Identification

- Valid passport (at least 6 months validity) with available pages. Valid passport → (minimum 6 months validity) with available pages. In some cases, foreign identity documents or the original and a copy of the identity card are accepted. Original and copy of the migration card with the entry stamp.

2. Residence Permit Application Form

- Filled out electronically. The migrant must provide personal information, profession, education, address in Brazil, among other details, and bring a printed copy on the day.

3. Employment Contract or Job Offer

- Essential document proving the link with the Brazilian company. It must include position, salary, working hours, location, and validity (in the case of a temporary contract). It must be signed by both parties.

4. Employer Identification Number (CNPJ) and Articles of Incorporation of the Brazilian Company

- This demonstrates the existence and regularity of the contracting company, as well as its ability to hire migrants.

5. Proof of Education or Professional Experience

- Diploma, course certificates, or statements from previous employers. In technical cases, include proof of experience compatible with the position to be filled.

6. Curriculum Vitae

- Updated preferably with translation, describing the applicant's academic and professional path.

7. Statement from the hiring company (Justification Letter)

- Justification by the company for the need to hire the migrant. It must mention whether or not there are Brazilians qualified for the position and explain the reasons for choosing the migrant candidate.

8. Proof of payment of the GRU fee (Brazilian Federal Revenue Collection Slip)

- The value and code vary depending on the type of request (previous or resident). Without payment, the request will not be reviewed.

9. Criminal Record Certificate

- Criminal record certificates issued by the countries where you have resided in the last five years. It can be replaced by a declaration of good standing (with public or consular certification) when issuance is not possible.

10. Declaration of Knowledge of the Brazilian Legislation (for self-employed or independent workers)

- A document in which the applicant states that they are aware of Brazilian laws and their obligation to comply with them.

11. Sworn Translation (when applicable)

- The Migrants' documents must be translated by a public sworn translator in Brazil, except when issued in Portuguese, Spanish, French, or English—as accepted by the authorities.

Where to protocol it?

The request is made to the Labor Migration Coordination Office through the MigranteWeb system (migrante.mj.gov.br/login)

What happens after the request?

- The request is forwarded to the Labor Migration Coordination Office of the Ministry of Justice and Public Security.
- Migrants who are abroad can only proceed to the embassy to apply for the visa after approval and publication in the Federal Official Gazette (D.O.U., in Portuguese).
- Migrants who are already in Brazil can only apply for the visa with the Federal Police after approval and publication in the Federal Official Gazette (D.O.U.).

NB: The temporary residence or protocol is not granted while the applicant awaits review.

The residence can be granted for up to 2 years, with the possibility of conversion to indefinite residence at the end of this period if the employment relationship continues and the migrant maintains good conduct. For fixed-term contracts, the period of residence will be limited to the duration of the contract.

Regulated professions: there is requirement of prior registration with a Brazilian professional association (CRM, CREA, OAB) or proof of diploma recognition (revalidation by MEC).

Self-employed workers and entrepreneurs: follow specific rules, requiring a business plan, financial capacity, and compatibility of the activity with local legislation.

RESIDENCE PERMIT FOR CITIZENS OF MERCOSUR COUNTRIES



Who can request it?

Citizens from the following countries: Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru



Required documents:

- Valid travel document** (Passport or national Identity Card from the country of origin)
 - Valid, internationally recognized official document from the country of origin.
- Birth or Marriage Certificate** (when applicable)
 - Civil registry document certifying the applicant's marital status and parentage.
- Proof of legal entry to Brazil**
 - Entry stamp in the passport, immigration card, or entry record issued by the Federal Police.
- Certificate of no criminal record from the country of origin and the last countries in which you resided**
 - Official document issued by the competent authority, stating that the applicant has no criminal convictions.
- Certificate of no criminal record in Brazil** (Federal Police, and, in some cases, State Police)
 - Document issued by the Federal Police, and, if necessary, by state authorities.
- No criminal record statement**
 - Document written by the applicant himself/herself, under penalty of law, declaring that there are no criminal convictions.
- Proof of residence in Brazil**
 - Water, electricity, telephone bill, or rental agreement in your name, or a statement of residence signed by the person whose name appears on the above documents, with a notarized signature certifying its authenticity.
- Two recent 3x4 photos**
 - Standard photo used in official documents.
- Proof of payment of the National Migratory Registry Card (RNM) issuance fee**
 - Brazilian Federal Revenue Collection Slip (GRU) paid by the applicant.

10. Electronic application form (SISMIGRA)

→ Form filled out online in the Federal Police's system

11. Proof of payment of the National Migratory Registry Card (RNM) issuance fee

→ Brazilian Federal Revenue Collection Slip (GRU) paid by the applicant, available in: tinyurl.com/gruprf

Originals of GRU fees paid, code 140066 (R\$ 168.13) and 140120 (R\$ 204.77)

NB:
...

All documents issued outside Brazil must be legalized (Certified and apostilled for countries that are signatories to the Hague Convention or consularization at the Brazilian Consulate abroad) and translated, except those exempted by Ordinance/Decree.



Where to protocol it:

Fill out the registration form in the link: tinyurl.com/formularioSISMIGRA and bring it printed on the scheduled day (scheduling must be made through the website);

Federal Police Appointment Scheduling:

tinyurl.com/PFagendamento



What happens after the request:

After the protocol of the documents with the Federal Police, the applicant receives a receipt authorizing them to remain in the country while awaiting the review, approval, and issuance of the National Migratory Registration Card (RNM), a process that can take up to 90 days.

RESIDENCE PERMITS FOR HUMANITARIAN REASONS

1.

REFUGE



Who can request it?

People who were forced to leave their country due to risks to their life, freedom, or safety; people who are afraid to return due to persecution or conflicts; people who have suffered serious human rights violations.



Required documents:

1. Identification Document

→ Passport, Identification Card from your country of origin, Laissez-Passer, or another document with a photo. Even without it, the request can still be made.

2. Proof of Entry to Brazil (if available)

→ Stamp in passport or Federal Police protocol

3. Refugee Request Form

→ Document with your information and the reason why you are requesting refuge. Where to find it: in the CONARE website



tinyurl.com/govrefugio

4. Report on the Reason for the Request

→ A written or spoken explanation on why you fled your country. If the applicant does not speak English, it can be done with the help of an interpreter.

5. Contact Information Statement

→ A document informing personal address, telephone number, and e-mail.

6. Recent 3x4 photo (in some Federal Police units)

→ A recent photo of your face, like those used for documents.



Where to protocol it?

Fill out the registration form in the link



tinyurl.com/registroSISMIGRA

What happens after the request?

After the request is protocolled in SISCONARE, a request number will be generated. With this number, the applicant must schedule an appointment with the Federal Police, at which time a protocol will be issued that will serve as a provisional residence permit in Brazil, valid for one (1) year. This protocol must be renewed annually while the refugee application is being reviewed by CONARE (National Committee for Refugees).

Where do I schedule my appointment?

 tinyurl.com/PFagendamento

What services can I access with the protocol number provided by the Federal Police?

With the protocol number the applicant will be able to:

- Obtain an Individual Taxpayer Registration number (CPF);
- Request a Work Booklet (CTPS);
- Work regularly in Brazil while awaiting the result of the refuge request analysis.

What are the steps involved in applying for refuge with CONARE? The next steps of the process are:

- 1> Scheduling of a confidential interview with the applicant by CONARE (National Committee for Refugees).
- 2> Analysis of the information collected during the interview (more than one interview might be requested).
- 3> Decision on whether to APPROVE or REJECT the request.
- 4> Publication of the decision in the DOU (Federal Official Gazette).

What happens if the request is REJECTED?

If the request for refuge is rejected, the applicant may file an administrative appeal with the Ministry of Justice and Public Security within 15 (fifteen) days from the date of notification of the decision. In this case, the case will be reviewed by a higher court, and the applicant will remain in regular immigration status until the final decision.

What do I do if the request is APPROVED?

The applicant must go to a Federal Police unit with the publication of the favorable decision in the Federal Official Gazette (DOU) and the documents mentioned in the previous topic. At that time, the residence permit for an indefinite period will be formalized, based on the recognition of refugee status.

2. POLITICAL ASYLUM

Who can request it?

People who are victims of individual political persecution.

Who cannot request asylum?

The Brazilian legislation prohibits asylum requests from people involved in: **1.** Crimes against humanity (such as murder, torture, slavery); **2.** War crimes or crimes against peace; **3.** Acts of terrorism; **4.** Drug trafficking

Required documents:

1. Identification Document

- Valid passport, Laissez-Passer (document issued by international organizations), Consular Identity Card (issued by your country's consulate).

2. Asylum Request

- A written Asylum petition, made by the applicant or their lawyer,

3. Declaration of Persecution

- A detailed account of the persecution suffered. It may include supporting documents, such as news articles, NGO reports, complaints, police reports, among others.

4. Proof of Entry to Brazil

- Stamp in passport or another document that shows your legal entry in the country.

Where to protocol it?

- At the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE), based in Brasília;
- Through Brazilian diplomatic representation (in the case of requests abroad);
- In exceptional cases, with the President of the Republic.

NB:
...

Applications for political asylum are not processed by the Federal Police or SISCONARE, which are channels exclusively for applications for refugee status, except in cases of temporary protection while the application is being processed.

What happens after the request:

Unlike refuge, asylum seekers must request a temporary document to remain in Brazil while their case is reviewed, often through the judicial system.

3. STATELESS PERSON



Who can request it:

Any person who is not recognized as national to any country, according to domestic laws, can request recognition as a stateless person in Brazil.



Required documents:

1. Identification Document

- Any valid document proving the applicant's identity, such as a passport (even if expired), travel document, foreign identity card, or other document issued by the country of birth/third parties.

2. Birth Certificate (if available)

- Document issued at the birth place.

3. Recent Photos (3x4 format)

- Color photos in official format

4. Declaration of Statelessness (self-declaration)

- Document written and signed by the interested party stating that they do not have nationality recognized by any State, explaining their path and the refusal or absence of legal ties to any country.

5. Proof of Statelessness (if available)

Documents showing the absence of nationality, such as:

- Non-nationality certificate issued by an embassy/consulate.
- Declaration of refusal of nationality.
- Travel documents for stateless people issued by another country or by international organizations (e.g.: UNHCR).

6. Criminal Records Certificate

- Certificates issued by the Federal Police in Brazil and, if possible, by the authorities of the countries where the applicant has resided in the last 5 years.

7. Proof of Residence in Brazil

- Water or electricity bill, rental agreement, or signed proof of residence.

8. Request Form

- Official form filled out with the Federal Police or electronic system provided.

9. Request Protocol (after the request has been entered)

- Document issued by the Federal Police attesting that the process has been registered.



Where to protocol it?

It must be done through the Ministry of Justice and Public Security (MJSP), through the Department of Migration (DEMIG), or the Federal Police, which receives the application and forwards it to the MJSP.



What happens after the request?

After reviewing the case, the Ministry of Justice and Public Security will decide whether or not to recognize the person's stateless status.

Once the condition is recognized, the person may apply for a residence permit in Brazil, initially for a fixed term, with the possibility of converting it into a permanent residence permit (Art. 161, § 1 of Decree No. 9,199/2017).

Stateless residents have access to identity documents, an Individual Taxpayer Registration Number (CPF), a work permit, health care, and education, in addition to the possibility of applying for naturalization after the legal period.

4. RESIDENCE FOR HUMANITARIAN REASONS (DISASTERS, WARS AND CRISIS)



Who can request it?

People from regions or countries impacted by:

- Severe institutional instability.
- Internal or international armed conflict.
- Major disaster (earthquake, epidemic, environmental disaster, etc.).
- Massive violation of human rights.

The nation or country of origin must be recognized by the Brazilian government as being in a humanitarian crisis, usually by means of a normative act (Interministerial Ordinance, CNIG Resolution, or decision by the Ministry of Justice). Practical examples already recognized by Brazil: 1. Haitians, after the 2010 earthquake (CNIG Normative Resolution No. 97/2012). 2. Syrians, because of the civil war (CNIG Normative Resolution No. 17/2013). 3. Afghans, because of the political and humanitarian crisis (Interministerial Ordinance MJSP/MRE No. 24/2021). 4. Ukrainians, because of the 2022 war (Interministerial Ordinance MJSP/MRE No. 28/2022).



Required documents:

1. Valid identification document with photo (passport or national identification document)

- If the person does not have a document, they can present a consular declaration or specific form with the Federal Police.

2. Birth or marriage certificate (when applicable)

- Civil document issued by the country of origin. It is not always required immediately, due to the difficulty of obtaining such documents in war situations.

3. Two recent 3x4 photos with a white background

→ Updated picture of the applicant

4. Proof of entry to Brazil

→ Stamp in the passport, entry card, or statement from the Federal Police certifying entry into the national territory.

5. Criminal background certificate

- Criminal background certificate from the country of origin (when possible).
- Criminal background certificate in Brazil (Federal Police and State/Federal Justice)

In the case of serious crises (e.g., Syrians and Afghans), the MJSP often waives this requirement.

6. Declaration of financial insufficiency or proof of livelihoods (when applicable)

→ Simple statement declaring no means of income or, when available, proof of employment or means of subsistence.

7. Application form completed with the Federal Police

→ Electronic form available on the Federal Police's website.

8. Request protocol

→ Document issued by the Federal Police at the time of filing.



Where to protocol it?

Federal Police units (PF) with a migration department, in any Brazilian state.



What happens after the request?

After gathering all the documents and filling out the form on SISMIGRA (SISMIGRA 1.83.1 - 07/31/2025 10:48 p.m.), the applicant must schedule an appointment (Agenda Web) with the Federal Police.

The migrant should go to the Federal Police unit in person on the scheduled day, with all the documentation.

During the appointment, a request protocol will be issued. This protocol guarantees temporary residence rights, work rights, and access to public services while the process is ongoing.

After the protocol of the documents with the Federal Police, the applicant receives a receipt authorizing them to remain in the country while awaiting the review, approval, and issuance of the National Migratory Registration Card (RNM), a process that can take up to 90 days.

NATURALIZATION

Article 64 of Law No. 13,445/2017

There are different types of naturalization:

01 ORDINARY NATURALIZATION LEGAL BASIS: ARTICLE 65 OF LAW NO. 13,445/2017.



Who has the right to it?

A migrant who:

- Has resided permanently in Brazil for 4 consecutive years;
- Has legal capacity;
- Can speak Portuguese;
- Has no criminal conviction or is rehabilitated.

Term reduction to 1 year if the person:

- Is natural from a country where the official language is Portuguese;
- Is married to a Brazilian;
- Is the parent of a Brazilian child;
- Has provided or can provide relevant services to Brazil.



Required documents:

1. Valid identity card or passport – proves identity and nationality.
2. Birth or marriage certificate (foreigner and translated) – identify marital status and family ties.
3. RNM – Migrant's identification card in Brazil.
4. CPF – Individual Taxpayer Registration number
5. Criminal record certificate from the country of origin
6. Brazilian criminal background certificates (state and federal) – proving good character and absence of convictions.
7. Proof of knowledge of the Portuguese language (e.g., CELPE-Bras certificate) – proves linguistic integration.
8. Proof of length of residence, through proof of address – proves minimum required period.

In the case of nationals from Portuguese-speaking countries, in addition to the documents listed, they must submit three statements of moral character made by three native Brazilians.

02 EXTRAORDINARY NATURALIZATION

LEGAL BASIS: ARTICLE 67 OF LAW NO. 13,445/2017

Who has the right to it?

A migrant who:

- ➔ Has resided permanently in Brazil for over 15 consecutive years;
- ➔ Has no criminal conviction or is rehabilitated;
- ➔ Demonstrate the intention to remain in the country.

Required documents:

1. Valid identity card or passport – proves identity and nationality.
2. Birth or marriage certificate (foreigner and translated) - identify marital status and family ties.
3. RNM - Migrant's identification card in Brazil.
4. CPF - Individual Taxpayer Registration number.
5. Criminal record certificate from the country of origin
6. Brazilian criminal background certificates (state and federal) – proving good character and absence of convictions.
7. Proof of length of residence, through proof of address – proves minimum required period.

In addition to the documents listed, applicants for special naturalization must submit a Personal Declaration of intent to naturalize, to demonstrate their desire to remain in the country.

03 SPECIAL NATURALIZATION

LEGAL BASIS: ARTICLE 66 OF LAW NO. 13,445/2017

Who has the right to it:

A migrant who:

- ➔ Migrant spouse or partner of a Brazilian citizen working in foreign service;
- ➔ Migrants or stateless people who have done important work for Brazil;
- ➔ Migrants on diplomatic or consular missions who have been in Brazil for more than 10 years, and their families.

Required documents:

1. Valid identity card or passport – proves identity and nationality.
2. Birth or marriage certificate (foreigner and translated) - identify marital status and family ties.
3. RNM - Migrant's identification card in Brazil.
4. CPF - Individual Taxpayer Registration number.
5. Criminal record certificate from the country of origin
6. Brazilian criminal background certificates (state and federal) – proving good character and absence of convictions.
7. Proof of knowledge of the Portuguese language (e.g., CELPE-Bras certificate) – proves linguistic integration.
8. Proof of length of residence, through proof of address – proves minimum required period.

In addition to the documents listed, applicants for special naturalization must submit proof of relevant service to Brazil.

04 PROVISIONAL NATURALIZATION

LEGAL BASIS: ARTICLE 68 OF LAW NO. 13,445/2017

Who has the right to it?

A migrant who:

- ➔ Has established residence in Brazil before the age of 10;
- ➔ Applies for naturalization within 2 years after reaching the age of civil majority.

NB.:

Provisional naturalization may become permanent after expressing intent, provided there is no criminal conviction.



Required documents:

1. Valid identity card or passport – proves identity and nationality.
2. Birth or marriage certificate (foreigner and translated) – identify marital status and family ties.
3. RNM - Migrant's identification card in Brazil.
4. CPF - Individual Taxpayer Registration number.
5. Criminal record certificate from the country of origin
6. Brazilian criminal background certificates (state and federal) – proving good character and absence of convictions.
7. Proof of knowledge of the Portuguese language (e.g., CELPE-Bras certificate) – proves linguistic integration.
8. Proof of length of residence, through proof of address – proves minimum required period.

Provisional naturalization must be requested by parents or legal guardians with the appropriate authorizations.



Where to protocol it

All the naturalization requests must be protocolled in the Naturalizar-se System



tinyurl.com/govnaturalizacao



What happens after the request:

After the protocol of the request, the case will undergo preliminary review by the Federal Police, which will verify the validity of the documentation submitted. If found to be in order, it will be forwarded to the Ministry of Justice and Public Security, which is responsible for the final decision. The final decision will be published in the Federal Official Gazette.

USEFUL CONTACTS

The UN Refugee Agency
help.unhcr.org/brazil/documentos

Gov.br
www.gov.br

Regional Superintendence of the Federal Police in Paraná
R. Profa. Sandália Monzon, 210
Santa Cândida, Curitiba
tinyurl.com/srparana
+55 41 3251-7500
+55 41 3251-7501 - On call (24h)

Cerma/PR - Paraná State Council for the Rights of Refugees, Migrants, and Stateless People
cerma@seju.pr.gov.br
+55 41 98828-4404
+55 41 3210-2610
+55 41 3210-2597

CEIM (State Information Center for Migrants, Refugees, and Stateless People)
15 Des. Westphalen St.
13th floor - Downtown Curitiba
+55 41 3224-1979

SGGM - General Superintendence of Migration Governance, linked to the State Secretariat of Justice and Citizenship - SEJU
www.sggm.pr.gov.br

Federal University of Paraná
www.internacional.ufpr.br/portal/refugiados-e-migrantes/
50 Santos Andrade Square -
Downtown Curitiba (UFPR - Room 28)
Services: Diploma revalidation;
Portuguese language courses;
Psychological support;
Multidisciplinary care

CRAS (Social Assistance Reference Centers)
tinyurl.com/crascuritiba
socialbasica@seds.pr.gov.br
+55 41 3210-2904
Services: Registration for benefits (Bolsa Família Program (Family Grant), basic food basket); Foster care; Referral to vocational courses

Operational Support Center of the Paraná Public Prosecutor's Office for the Human Rights of Refugees, Migrants, and Stateless People (CAOP-MPPR)
site.mppr.mp.br/direito
751 Marechal Hermes St., 4th Floor,
Civic Center - Curitiba-PR
+55 41 3250-4064
E-mail: curitiba.direitoshumanos@mppr.mp.br

Federal Public Defender's Office (DPU)
1811, Visconde do Rio Branco St. -
Downtown Curitiba
+55 41 3234-9600
+55 41 99680-0145 (on call)

Public Defender's Office of the State of Paraná
Central Service Center:
José Bonifácio Street, 66
Center 80020-130 - Curitiba
www.defensoriapublica.pr.def.br
+55 41 3219-7300

Caritas Brazil Paraná Regional Office
703 Paula Gomes St.
São Francisco, Curitiba
+55 41 3039-7869
Whatsapp: +55 41 9907-3761
pr.caritas.org.br/regionais

Migrant Support Center (CEAMIG) - Curitiba
6252 Manoel Ribas Ave.
Santa Felicidade, Curitiba
+55 41 3272-0466 |
WhatsApp: +55 41 3272-0466
Instagram:
@ceamigscalabrinianos_ctba

Social Work Brotherhood Without Borders
178 Alberto Folloni St.
Juvevê, Curitiba
WhatsApp: +55 41 98813-0719
Instagram:
@irmandadesemfronteiras

PluriBrasil Institute
964 XV de Novembro St.,
3rd Floor, Curitiba
Whatsapp: +55 41 99153-3053
pluribrasil.org.br

International Community of Education and Culture - CIEC
198 Pedro Alcântara St.,
Piraquara - PR
WhatsApp:
+55 41 98441-3573 | facebook.com/
ComunidadeEducando

Embaixada Solidária Association
7871 São João St.
Jardim Gisela, Toledo - PR
Whatsapp: +55 45 99935-3486
embaixadasolidaria.org.br/

Association of Haitians in Palotina - ASHAP
577 Adolfo João Konra St.,
Palotina - PR
WhatsApp: +55 44 99709-9600
wensleydurame@gmail.com

Association for Solidarity of Haitians in Brazil - ASHBRA
R. Riachuelo, 20 1st floor
Center, Curitiba
WhatsApp: +55 41 99831-8677
facebook.com/ashbra2012

Feminny Association
WhatsApp: +55 41 99184-0553
Instagram: @feminnysocial

Community Union of Haitian Students and Professionals - UCEPH [in Portuguese]
WhatsApp: +55 41 99585-4297 |
facebook.com/UCPESTUDANTE

Non-Governmental Organization José
WhatsApp: +55 41 98779-8420
ongjose2023@gmail.com

United Migrant Women - MEU
WhatsApp: +55 41 99944-6870
Instagram: meu_ong

Paranaense Baptist Social Work
asbp@batistasparana.org.br
batistaspr.org.br/acao-social/

Association of Africans in Curitiba - BOMOKO
WhatsApp: +55 41 99162-6871
Instagram: @bomokocuritiba

Association of Migrants, Indigenous People, and Refugees of Foz do Iguaçu - AMIRF [in Portuguese]
WhatsApp: +55 45 99805-0929
Instagram: @amirfoficial

Commercial Registry of Paraná - JUCEPAR
309 Ébano Pereira St. Curitiba - PR
www.juntacomercial.pr.gov.br/
+ 55 41 3310-3410

Services: the migrant may need sworn translation of documents, and this place has a list of translators qualified to provide such service in different languages.

Emergencies:

190 - Police (in case of danger)

180 - Violence against women

100 - Human Rights

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

RESEARCH/REDACTION

Daniel Felice
Francelino Sanhá
Gregório Rodríguez

REVISION

Aieda Muhieddine
Laurette Bernadin Louis
Marcel Jeronymo
Mariana Sanchez

GRAPHIC DESIGN

Thalita Oliveira

ILLUSTRATION

Yaidiris Torres

TRANSLATION

Centro de línguas e
interculturalidade (Celin/
UFPR)
Diretor: Prof. Dr. Alison
Roberto Gonçalves
Vice-diretora: Profª Drª
Cláudia Helena Daher

Translators

Yasmin Said Raee Rabee
(árabe)
Wilguens Sylvestre
(Crioulo)
Paloma dos Santos
Schlemper (Espanhol)
Gong Li Cheng (Francês)
Isabella Caroline do
Nascimento da Rosa
(Inglês)

Supervisors

Prof. Dr. Ivan Eidt Colling
(Árabe e Crioulo)
Profª Drª Nylcéa Thereza de
Siqueira Pedra (Espanhol)
Profª Drª Cláudia Helena
Daher (Francês)
Profª Drª Janice Inês Nodari
(Inglês)

Goura Mandate

STATE REPRESENTATIVE

Goura Nataraj
(Jorge Brand)

CHIEF OF STAFF

Ivo Reck

LEGAL

Carla Cavallotti
Gerson Lobo
Maria Luiza Giglio
Marcel Jeronymo
Mariana Auler

TECHNICAL - POLITICAL

Adriano Coelho
Alexandre Lorenzetto
Camila Modena
David Couto
Eduardo Simões
Iracema Bernardes
Israel Montesuma
Jeane Vasilewski
Laurette Bernadin Louis
Leonardo Rocha
Mariana Melendes
Rodrigo Ponce

COMMUNICATION

Carlos Kaspchak
Leonardo Andreiko
Leonardo Baggio
Marcia Raquel Oliveira
Mariana Sanchez
Rafael Bertelli
Thalita Oliveira

PUBLIC RELATIONS

Isabela Delazari
Isabela Perotti
Lídia Graniska
Pedro de Moraes

The content of this booklet
is available in the following
languages:

Français
(French)



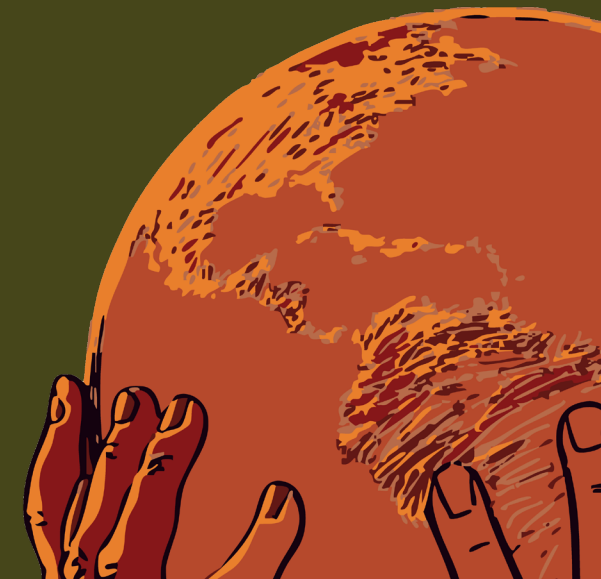
Español
(Spanish)



عَرَبِي
(Arabic)



Kreyòl
ayisyen
(Haitian
Creole)





Creators:



Support:

