



# Guide to Passenger Rights and Accessibility



Special Secretariat for  
**Human Rights**

Ministry of  
**Women, Racial Equality  
and Human Rights**





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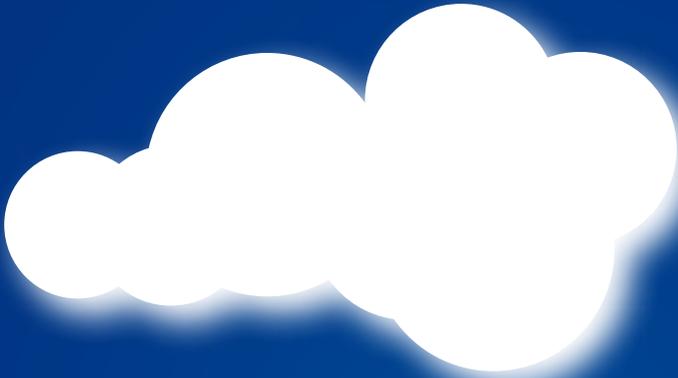




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# Introduction

**A**ccessibility ensures that everyone can lead their lives independently, safely and autonomously in public spaces and when using public facilities and equipment. It is essential to ensure everyone can fully and equally exercise their human rights.







- People aged 60 or over;



- Pregnant women;



- Breastfeeding mothers;







- People with reduced mobility;



With this new resolution, airports and airlines will now adopt measures to guarantee passengers' physical and moral integrity, based on the clear understanding that, during each stage of a journey, every person has the right to the same services that are provided to the public in general.





**Discover  
the positive  
changes**



Just a minute.  
I'm finishing  
registering  
my travelling  
companion.

That's good.  
I did my check-in  
online!





## Buying a ticket

**T**he airline is not permitted to limit the number of passengers requiring special assistance. When a ticket is purchased, the airline must ask if the passenger will require a travel companion, technical aids, communication aids, or other types of assistance.



## IMPORTANT!

- The lack of information about special assistance cannot be allowed to prevent a passenger from travelling, if they agree to do so with whatever assistance is available;
- The possibility of discomfort or inconvenience for other passengers, or for crew members, cannot be used by airlines as an excuse not to provide service.





## Check-in

**P**assengers in need of special assistance should now arrive at check-in the same amount of time before departure as other passengers.

Upon arrival they should make themselves known to staff, and from then onwards the airline must provide priority assistance with regard to:

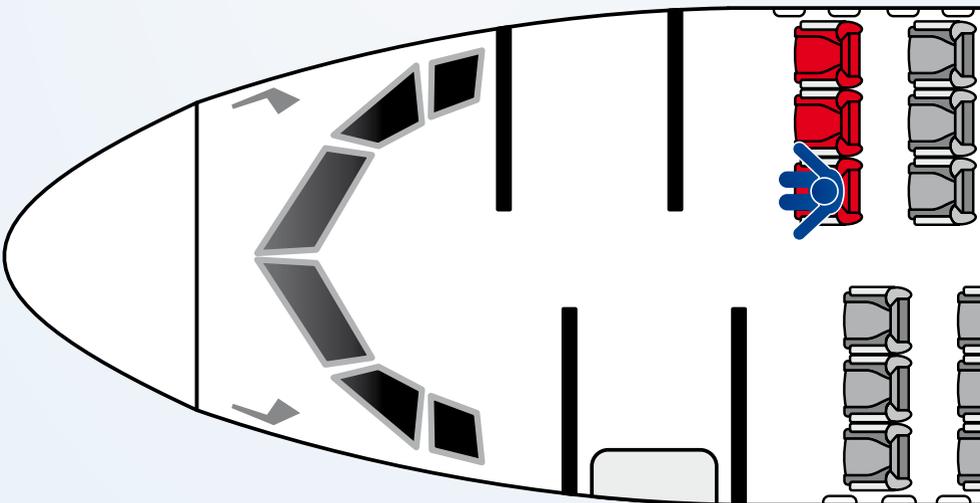




- Boarding the aircraft;



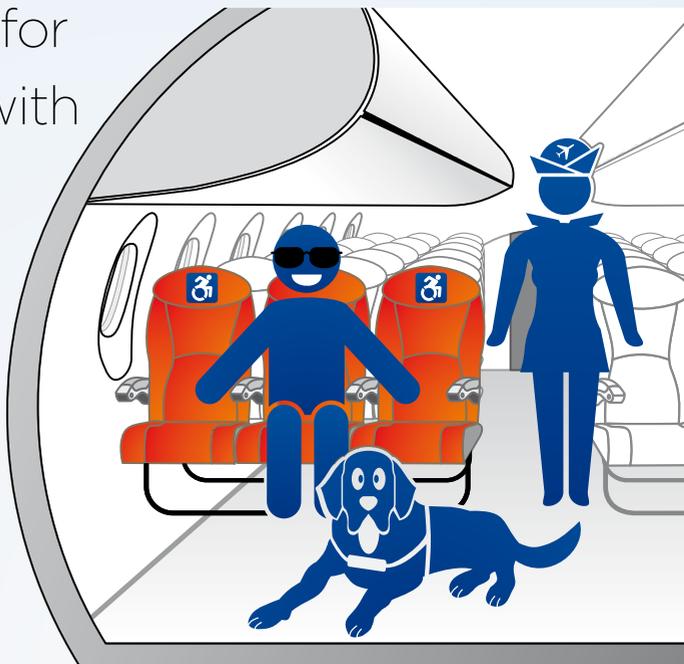
- Seating arrangements, and mobility inside the aircraft;







- Assistance for passengers with guide dogs;



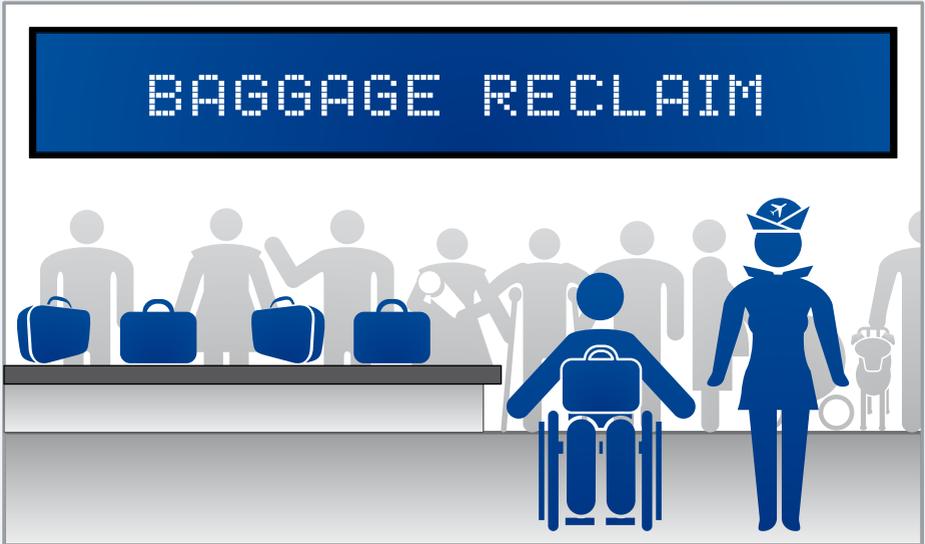
- Assistance in accessing the bathroom;







- Arriving at the baggage-reclaim area;



- Reclaiming checked luggage, and assistance at border control;









- Passengers in wheelchairs or being carried on stretchers must have priority boarding via the boarding bridge or by means of lifting/lowering equipment (ambulift) or a ramp.











# Deadlines for installation of boarding aids at airports

- Airports used by more than **2 million passengers per year**: December 2013;
- Fewer than 2 million but more than **500 thousand passengers per year**: December 2014;
- Fewer than **500 thousand passengers per year**: December 2015.





Only one piece of equipment can be carried free of charge, and if there is sufficient space it should be carried in the cabin. (E.g. wheelchair, walking frames, crutches, walking sticks, baby comfort chair, etc).

### **When the equipment is carried in the hold:**

- when the equipment has been presented and identified, the airline must provide a receipt;
- appropriate precautions must be taken with fragile or priority items;
- all equipment must be carried in the same aircraft that the passenger is travelling in;





## Travel companions

**T**he passenger will need to be accompanied:

- if they are travelling on a stretcher, or with an incubator;
- if they have a mental or intellectual disability which prevents them from understanding the flight-safety instructions;
- if they are unable to use the bathroom facilities without assistance.





## Guide dogs

**G**uide dogs are permitted to accompany the passenger throughout the journey, including inside the aircraft, though it is the owner's responsibility to provide documentation identifying the dog and attesting to its training, as well as to provide whatever food it needs.







# Inside the aircraft

Changes have also been taking place inside the aircraft registered in Brazil: now they must have special seats not only at the front of the aircraft but also at the back, because at many Brazilian airports boarding and disembarking can take place via either door of the aircraft.

In aircraft with 30 or more seats, at least half of the aisle seats must have moveable arm-





## Quality of service

**W**ith the new resolution, the airlines and airports must establish training programs for their staff and implement a system of quality control for the service they provide.

It is also necessary to make available a member of staff who is responsible for accessibility throughout the entire period of operations, and who will deal with





# Information

**A**irport administrators must ensure that information is always available to the public regarding the services provided during departure and arrival to passengers who require special assistance.







# Where to complain

**S**i sus derechos fuesen, de alguna forma, violados, entre en contacto con los siguientes órganos:

- The complaints department of the airline;
- The complaints department of the airport administrator;
- ANAC **(163)**;
- **Dial 100** – the National Human Rights Ombudsman;



- Consumer protection organizations;
- The Judiciary
- The National Council for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CONADE).





## NOTE:

The passengers described in **Resolution 280 by ANAC** as needing special assistance are all those who, for different reasons, require some kind of service to minimize the impediments they face and to guarantee accessibility, autonomy, dignity, and equal opportunities.

The logo is an orange speech bubble shape. Inside, the words "HUMAN RIGHTS LINE" are written in yellow, stacked vertically. To the right of this text is a white telephone handset icon, and below it is the number "100" in white. The background of the entire page is a close-up, warm-toned photograph of a telephone handset.

**HUMAN  
RIGHTS  
LINE**

**100**

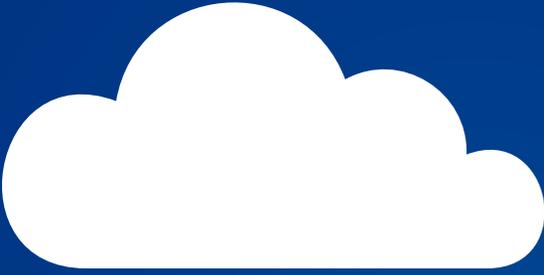
## **NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS OMBUDSMAN**

The Human Rights Line (Dial 100) receives, analyzes, conveys and monitors reports and complaints regarding human rights violations.

The service is available throughout Brazil, operating so as to resolve conflicts and assist the efforts of those responsible for defending human rights. It also carries out work in cooperation with the Public Prosecutor, with organs of the judicial, legislative and federal executive powers, with other federal entities, and with civil society organizations.

Dial 100 is coordinated by the National Human Rights Council. The service is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Calls are free and can be made from any landline or cell phone. Those making complaints do not need to identify themselves.







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