

STEPS OF THE ASYLUM PROCESS IN BRAZIL



1. Request for the recognition of refugee status (via Sisconare and document issuance by the Federal Police).



2. Analysis of the process by the National Committee for Refugees - Conare.



3. Conare's final decision.



4. The person is recognized as a refugee (document issuance by the Federal Police)

OR the person is not recognized as a refugee (appeal and/or it is necessary to seek another alternative for migratory regularization).

LEARN ABOUT THE IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT OF THE PERSON RECOGNIZED AS A REFUGEE IN BRAZIL

Once recognized as a refugee, the person must go to the Federal Police to issue a National Migratory Registration Card (Carteira de Registro Nacional Migratório - CRNM).

ALSO:



The **rights** to access public services (health, education and social benefits) remain the same;



Access to a **permanent** Work and Social Security Card (CTPS);



The person has the right to **family reunification**, extending the effects of refugee status to family members up to the fourth degree; to have a **travel document**; and can apply for the **naturalization** with a more flexible term (the period is counted from the date of application for refugee status).









In case you have any doubts, access:

UNHCR's HELP Platform

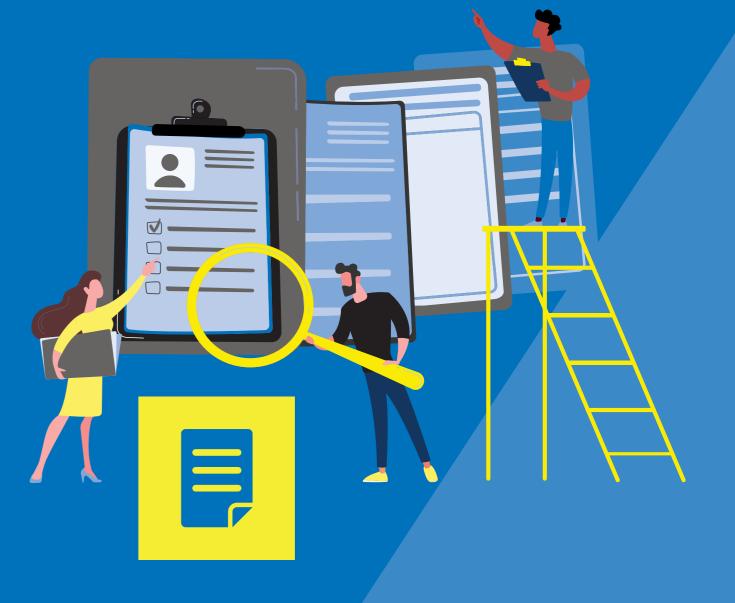


CG-Conare's website









Learn about the identification document of the person recognized as a refugee in Brazil

1. NATIONAL MIGRATORY REGISTRATION CARD (CRNM)

Emitted a plastic card, the National Migratory Registration Card (CRNM) is **gradually replacing the old RNE** (National Registration of Foreigners). The change came after the Migration Law (Law No. 13.445, of May 24, 2017: bit.ly/3wrO29q). The current model was defined by Ordinance No. 11.264, of January 24, 2020 (bit.ly/3D2rXPW).

Refugee's photo/image.

RNM: it is a sequence of one letter, six numbers and one digit which corresponds to the National Migratory Registration (RNM) of the refugee. Ex: A123456-7. If the previous document is the DPRNM, the RNM number will be the same.

CPF: individual Taxpayer

RESIDENCE PERIOD:

ISSUE: date of issue of the

document by the Federal Police



NAME: Refugee's first and last name. Or SOCIAL NAME: when applicable.

PARENTS NAME: First and last name of the refugee's mother and father.

VALIDITY: 9 years from the date of issue.

BACK



QR CODE: Through the code, it is possible to check the document's validity.

CIVIL NAME: when there is a social name in front of the document.

LEGAL SUPPORT: Law No. 9.474, of 1997 (Refugee Law); or Art. 30, II, paragraph e) of Law No. 13.445, of 2017, which provides for the residence permit for a beneficiary of refuge.

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HOW TO GET THE CRNM?

- 1. Gather any documents you have. Access the Federal Police website for a list of documents and more information: bit.ly/3weGhDz.
- 2. There are costs for issuing the CRNM. If you don't have the resources to pay, contact the Federal Public Defender's Office or civil society organizations. For more information access: bit.ly/3qi5YiB.
- 3. Fill in the form (bit.ly/3u9ah0M).
- 4. Schedule an appointment at the Federal Police to issue and withdraw your CRNM.

Attention: The CRNM may not be issued immediately. Check with the Federal Police the date to receive the document.



2. NATIONAL REGISTRATION OF FOREIGNERS (REGISTRO NACIONAL DE ESTRANGEIRO - RNE)

The National Registration of Foreigners (Registro Nacional de Estrangeiro - RNE) is an identification document for immigrants, including refugees, which was issued until the end of 2018 and is also in the form of a card. It's been replaced by the National Migratory Registration Card (Carteira de Registro Nacional Migratório - CRNM).

The model is used by people who have been recognized as refugees during the validity of the Foreigners' Statute, Law No. 6.815 of 1980 (bit.ly/3IOI4Tv), revoked by Migration Law, Law No. 13.445, of 2017 (bit.ly/3Dmoi3A).

RNE: is the refugee's registration number – a sequence of one letter, six numbers and one digit.

NAME: Refugee's first and last name.

PARENTS NAME: First and last name of the refugee's mother and father.

Refugee's photo, fingerprint and signature.

FRONT



VALIDITY: 9 years from the date of issue.

ISSUE: date of issue of the document by the Federal Police.

BACK



LEGAL SUPPORT MAY APPEAR:

- Law No. 6.815, of 1980, revoked by Law No. 13.445, of 2017 (Migration Law):
- Law No. 9.474, of 1997 (Refugee Law);
- Art. 30, II, 'E', of Law No. 13.445, of 2017, which provides for the residence permit for a beneficiary of refuge.



SO, WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN CRNM AND RNE?

There are two different models for refugee identification documents, depending on when it was issued. Until 2017, it was called National Registration of Foreigners (Registro Nacional do Estrangeiro - RNE) and from 2018 onwards, it was named National Migratory Registration Card (Carteira de Registro Nacional Migratório - CRNM).

Thus, whoever has a valid RNE does not need to worry about changing the document before its validity period. When your card is close to expire, schedule an appointment for its renewal. The card will be issued in the new CRNM model.



ATTENTION!

CRNM and RNE are international travel documents only within the scope of Mercosur and Associated countries. To travel to other countries, you must have a valid passport, or you can apply for a national passport for foreigners issued also for refugees. If you decide to travel with your passport from the country of origin, for more than 12 months or to your country of origin, you must request authorization from Conare.

Learn more at (bit.ly/3ti7bZf) or (bit.ly/3MXLENv).

 For more information on templates of National Migratory Registration Cards (CRNM), see Ordinance No. 11.264, of January 24, 2020 (bit.ly/3tP3UB4).



