

February 01, 2021

To:
Mr. Felipe GONZÁLEZ MORALES
Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants

Subject: Submission for HRC report 2021

Dear Mr. Rapporteur,

Cáritas Brasileira, Centro de Direitos Humanos e Cidadania do Imigrante (CDHIC), Conectas Direitos Humanos, Instituto Migração, Gênero e Raça (I-MIGRa), Instituto Migrações e Direitos Humanos (IMDH), Instituto Terra, Trabalho e Cidadania (ITTC), Missão Paz and Serviço Franciscano de Solidariedade (Sefras) present the following inputs for the Special Rapporteur's report on pushback practices and their impact on the human rights of migrants in Brazil.

1. Please provide information on any relevant legislation or policy in relation to the right to asylum to seek and enjoy in your country, which guarantees that migrants including asylum seekers' protection needs are examined individually, and they are not pushed back at the international border without access to this assessment and other relevant procedures. Grateful if you could kindly submit the original text of the legislation or policy, accompanied by an English translation if it is in a language other than English, French or Spanish.

The Brazilian Refuge Law (Federal Law n. 9474/1997)¹ provides that the migratory authority that is on the border must provide the asylum seeker with the necessary information for the RSD and prohibits her/his deportation to a country where her/his life or freedom is threatened for the reasons set out in the 1951 Geneva Convention. Article 8² guarantees the principle of non-criminality for irregular entry, while Article 9³ states that the authority to whom the request is made must hear the asylum seeker and prepare a declaration form, which must contain the circumstances related to the arrival in Brazil and the reasons for leaving the country of origin. The Migration Law (Federal Law 13445/2017)⁴, in addition to establishing as a principle the ban of collective deportation and expulsion practices (article 3, XXII⁵), clarifies (Article 61,

¹ Available at: http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/L9474.htm

² Art. 8 states: Irregular entry into the national territory does not prevent foreigners from seeking refuge from the competent authorities. In its original: "Art. 8º O ingresso irregular no território nacional não constitui impedimento para o estrangeiro solicitar refúgio às autoridades competentes".

³ Art. 9 states: The authority to which the request is made must listen to the interested party and prepare a declaration term, which must contain the circumstances related to the entry in Brazil and the reasons why they have left the country of origin. In its original: "Art. 9º A autoridade a quem for apresentada a solicitação deverá ouvir o interessado e preparar termo de declaração, que deverá conter as circunstâncias relativas à entrada no Brasil e às razões que o fizeram deixar o país de origem".

⁴ Available at: http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2015-2018/2017/lei/L13445.htm

⁵ Art. 3, XXII: Brazilian migration policy is governed by the following principles and guidelines (...) XXII: repudiation of collective expulsion or deportation practices. In its original: "Art. 3º A política migratória brasileira rege-se pelos seguintes princípios e diretrizes: (...) XXII - repúdio a práticas de expulsão ou de deportação coletivas".

paragraph 1⁶) that collective is the act that does not individualize the irregular migratory situation of each person. In deportation or expulsion cases, Article 50⁷ states that the migrant must be notified personally to regularize her/his situation within 60 days (extendable for the same period). The law also stipulates that the procedures leading to deportation must respect due process and the guarantee of an appeal with suspensive effect⁸ and also that no repatriation, deportation or expulsion of any individual will take place when there are reasons to believe that the measure may put at risk life or personal integrity⁹. However, since 2019 the Brazilian government has issued Decrees¹⁰ that authorize summary deportation and also the arrest of migrants. These Decrees are unilateral acts of the Executive Branch that, due to the hierarchy of norms in the legal system, could not contradict what determines the Constitution, the laws and the international commitments assumed by Brazil in treaties.

2. Please provide information on any existing good practices or measures taken (such as screening and referral mechanisms at borders) in your country to ensure that persons crossing international borders in mixed movements are protected according to international human rights law. Please indicate any specific measures aimed at reducing vulnerabilities of migrants, including by applying a human rights-based, gender- and disability-responsive, as well as age- and child-sensitive approach.

As a good practice, Brazil adopted the expanded definition of refugee, in relation to the definition stipulated in the Geneva Convention. In this sense, the person who is forced to leave his/her country of nationality due to a serious and widespread violation of human rights is also considered a refugee¹¹, which ensures the adoption of a simplified procedure in the process of determining refugee status for nationals of countries whose Brazil recognizes as being in that situation.

⁶ Art. 61, paragraph 1: There will be no collective repatriation, deportation or expulsion. Paragraph 1: Repatriation, deportation or collective expulsion is understood as one that does not individualize the irregular migratory situation of each person. In its original: “Art. 61. Não se procederá à repatriação, à deportação ou à expulsão coletivas. Parágrafo único. Entende-se por repatriação, deportação ou expulsão coletiva aquela que não individualiza a situação migratória irregular de cada pessoa”.

⁷ Art. 50, paragraph 1: The deportation shall be preceded by a personal notification to the deportee, which expressly contains the irregularities found and the period for regularization of not less than 60 (sixty) days, that can be extended, for an equal period, by reasoned order and upon the person's commitment to keep her address information up to date. In its original: “Art. 50, paragraph 1. A deportação será precedida de notificação pessoal ao deportando, da qual constem, expressamente, as irregularidades verificadas e prazo para a regularização não inferior a 60 (sessenta) dias, podendo ser prorrogado, por igual período, por despacho fundamentado e mediante compromisso de a pessoa manter atualizadas suas informações domiciliares.”.

⁸ Art. 51: Procedures leading to deportation must respect the adversarial principle and the broad defense and the guarantee of appeal with suspensive effect. In its original: “Art. 51. Os procedimentos conducentes à deportação devem respeitar o contraditório e a ampla defesa e a garantia de recurso com efeito suspensivo”.

⁹ Art. 62: The repatriation, deportation or expulsion of any individual will not be carried out when there are reasons to believe that the measure may put life or personal integrity at risk. In its original: “Art. 62. Não se procederá à repatriação, à deportação ou à expulsão de nenhum indivíduo quando subsistirem razões para acreditar que a medida poderá colocar em risco a vida ou a integridade pessoal”.

¹⁰ A Decree (Portaria in portuguese) is an administrative act issued by any public authority that contains instructions on the enforcement of laws or regulations, recommendations, rules on the execution of a service, nominations, dismissals, punishments or any other measures in its authority.

¹¹ Article 1, item III, of Law 9,474/1997.

That is the case of Venezuela. The country was recognized by the National Committee for Refugees (CONARE) - the Government Committee responsible for reviewing and deciding all asylum claims in Brazil - as being in a situation of serious and widespread human rights violation on June 14, 2019, what facilitated the subsequent recognition of the refugee status of Venezuelans arriving in Brazil and making the request. This reasoning was applied to 88.0% of the total cases recognized by CONARE during the period from 2011 to 2019. Venezuelan refugees corresponded to 85.4% of the people recognized as refugees based on this reasoning.

Also, there is a great concern regarding the protection of children and adolescents in the context of transnational mobility. The Federal Public Defender's Office (DPU, in portuguese), together with the National Council for the Rights of the Child and Adolescent, CONARE and the National Immigration Council issued a Resolution establishing procedures for the protection of children or adolescents unaccompanied or separated from their parents¹².

Moreover, a judge of the Child and Youth Court determined that the families of migrant children and adolescents have to be sheltered even if they have entered Brazil during the period of closed borders. The decision also guarantees the right of these children and adolescents to be part of vaccination programs in Brazil.

3. Please provide information on existing restrictions or limitations in law and in practice in relation to the right to claim and seek asylum at international borders in your country (e.g., border controls, restricted access to territory) and elaborate the impact of these restrictions on the protection of the rights of migrants crossing international borders.

Between March 18th 2020 and January 25th 2021, no less than 29 decrees placing restrictions on entry into the country by air, land and water were published¹³ (see appendix 1). The first decrees restricted the entry of people of specific nationalities, from countries that share a border with Brazil in South America. Although they place restrictions on all nationalities, the decrees are stricter and discriminatory against people coming from Venezuela, since they do not extend to these people the exceptions available for those coming from other countries. Notably, for example: I) the entry of people from other countries who have a permanent or temporary residence permit in Brazil, II) the entry of people who have a National Migration Identity Card or III) the entry of children, parents, spouses, partners or guardians of Brazilian citizens. This in itself is a serious measure, because in addition to treatment that is unequal and incompatible with constitutional principles, the Brazilian government has recognized that there are a humanitarian crisis and serious and widespread human rights violations in the neighboring country.

Moreover, all the decrees determine as a consequence of non-compliance: I) the suspension of asylum requests, II) immediate deportation or repatriation and III) administrative, civil and criminal liability of migrants. These measures are disproportionate and illegal, and the

¹² Available at: http://www.pf.gov.br/servicos-pf/imigracao/legislacao-1/CNIGCONAREDPUCONANDA_assinada.pdf.

¹³ In the case in question, they are decrees published by the Ministry of Justice, which is the federal government body responsible for overseeing migration, and the Chief of Staff of the Presidency of the Republic, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Infrastructure.

suspension of asylum requests violates the principle of non-refoulement and the right to immediate access to the asylum application procedure, putting the life and liberty of asylum seekers at risk¹⁴. Summary deportation or repatriation is also illegal, as it is not provided for in Brazilian law, and it also infringes on the fundamental rights to a full defense, adversarial process and due legal process¹⁵. Finally, they violate the principle of non-criminalization of migration, as provided in the Brazilian Migration Law¹⁶.

There is a great concern that the last decrees issued by the government in December, 2020, and January, 2021, do not establish a deadline for the cessation of its effects, unlike the previous ones that defined their terms of validity, so migrants and refugees cannot enter the country and seek for asylum by land indefinitely. The borders remain closed for migrants that come by land or sea, with some exceptions that do not cover the Venezuelans, and the border with Paraguay is exceptionally open. This is clearly a decision that prioritizes economic and commercial relations, while the access to asylum is still very much limited and the illegal sanctions and the discrimination against people coming from Venezuela are maintained.

As a result of these restrictions imposed by the decrees, Brazil has been increasing militarization measures at the borders. Concerning Operação Acolhida (“Operation Welcome” – a humanitarian task force coordinated by the federal government, with special involvement of the Armed Forces, destined to assist vulnerable Venezuelan migrants that cross the border with Roraima state), it was analyzed that the Brazilian army is acting forcefully and strongly against undocumented migrants, leaving them in a situation of extreme vulnerability. DPU has visited the Operation’s facility in Roraima (Brazilian border with Venezuela) in December 2020, and there was evidence that the army was not assisting or sheltering undocumented migrants, including those that entered the border seeking humanitarian aid during the pandemic. Furthermore, the army orders civil society organizations and international organizations not to assist them, with the excuse of the pandemic¹⁷.

Therefore, the impacts of those restrictions are, mainly: (i) the number of undocumented migrants increased; (ii) consequently, it prevented the access to basic services, such as health, work, social security, emergency income, among others; (iii) greater presence of police and military forces at the borders, generating intolerance and violence; (iv) execution of mass deportations and pushbacks; (v) increased xenophobia.

4. Please provide information on any concrete instances of pushbacks, including an analysis on the circumstances of the event.

Although the decrees published between July 29th, 2020 and January 25th, 2021 extended the opening of air borders, even permitting tourists to enter Brazil, they still prevent the entry of asylum seekers and people in need of humanitarian aid by land and water. Particularly, such decrees discriminate against people coming from Venezuela, as any entry exceptions regulated apply to them. Moreover, the enforcement of such decrees has revealed an even

¹⁴ The principle of non-refoulement and the right to immediate access to the asylum application procedure are provided for in article 7 of Law 9,474/1997, the Brazilian Refugee Law.

¹⁵ These measures infringe on the administrative proceeding of compulsory removal provided for in Chapter V of Law 13,445/2017, the Brazilian Migration Law.

¹⁶ Article 3, item III, of Law 13,445/2017.

¹⁷ According to Technical Note n. 9 - DPGU/SGAI DPGU/GTMR DPGU. Administrative Process n. 08038.068679/2020-71.

crueler side, when migrants of different nationalities have been summarily deported without the right to a defense or due legal process¹⁸.

In this regard, a couple of factual instances may be highlighted. During the month of August 2020, on the border between Peru and Brazil, a group of 14 people – including 5 children and 5 women – had been waiting for several weeks to be granted exceptional admission into the Brazilian territory. On the occasion, their entrance was allowed only after DPU requested to the Ministry of Justice¹⁹. In the same period, a group of 18 people – among them 8 children and adolescents – was summarily deported after being interviewed by the Brazilian Federal Police in the city of Epitaciolândia (Acre State). They were put in a van and left to their luck at a bridge that connects the cities of Assis Brasil (Brazil) and Iñapari (Peru). Being Venezuelan nationals on the border between Brazil and Peru, those migrants faced a situation in which they could neither return to one country nor “re-enter” another. For days, the group lived in a precarious situation, sleeping in tents and bathing in the river. Only after a lawsuit was filed, they were granted the right to (re)access the Brazilian territory.²⁰ Similarly, DPU was informed by the Federal Police in Rio Branco (Acre State) that another group of migrants had entered Acre without migratory regularization. They were two women: one with a couple of children of her own and the other with her children, daughter-in-law, and granddaughter.²¹ Had not a lawsuit been filed and granted in their favor, they would also face immediate deportation.

Furthermore, it is worth noting that some Venezuelan indigenous peoples, such as the “Warao”, suffer deeply from the effects of border closures. Recently (January 2021), 55 indigenous people – among them, 32 children – experienced threats of deportation because they entered the country by alternative routes after walking for 18 days until arriving in Brazil. Thanks to a lawsuit filed by DPU and the Federal Prosecutor’s Office (MPF, in portuguese), mass deportation did not occur.²² In his decision, the judge understood that the collective deportation of the indigenous peoples does not align with the migration legal framework and conflicts directly with the Constitution.

¹⁸ Aline Nascimento. In Acre, around 40 immigrants were deported by Federal Police since the beginning of quarantine. G1, August 13, 2020. Available at: <https://g1.globo.com/ac/acre/noticia/2020/08/13/no-ac-cerca-de-40-imigrantes-foram-deportados-pel-pf-desde-o-inicio-da-quarentena.ghtml>. Last accessed on August 27, 2020.

¹⁹ Federal Public Defender’s Office guarantees entry of Venezuelans in Brazil for humanitarian reasons. DPU, August 7, 2020. Available at: <https://www.dpu.def.br/noticias-acre/58214-dpu-garante-ingresso-de-venezuelanos-no-brasil-por-questoes-humanitarias>. Last accessed on January 28th, 2021.

²⁰ Flávia Mantovani. Justice releases entry of Venezuelans who spent weeks trapped in bridge between Brazil and Peru. Folha de S. Paulo, August 7, 2020. Available at: <https://www1.folha.uol.com.br/mundo/2020/08/justica-libera-entrada-de-venezuelanos-que-ficaram-semanas-presos-em-ponte-entre-brasil-e-peru.shtml>. Last accessed on January 28th, 2021.

²¹ Available at:

<http://www.mpf.mp.br/ac/sala-de-imprensa/docs/100450135.2020.4.01.3000reduzido.pdf>.

Last accessed on January 28th, 2021.

²² G1. RR Justice orders Venezuelan children to be sheltered even with a closed border. January 09th, 2021. Available at: <https://g1.globo.com/rr/roraima/noticia/2021/01/09/justica-de-rr-ordena-que-criancas-venezuelanas-sejam-acolhidas-mesmo-com-fronteira-fechada.ghtml>. Last accessed on January 26th, 2021.

On September 06th, the Federal Police informed, through access to information mechanisms, that 744 migrants, mostly Bolivians (522) and Venezuelans (159), were deported from April until July 2020. Consequently, deportations grew 9,200% compared to the same period in 2019²³. More recently, CSOs and DPU noticed that approximately a hundred people are being deported daily in the regions close to the border, many of those living in situations of extreme vulnerability. Given that it is counterproductive to file dozens or, perhaps, hundreds of new individual actions to prevent the criminalization of migration, summary deportation, and the prevention of asylum requests, class actions have been filed²⁴, but their decisions are still pending.

It is also important to highlight that invariably, even though the borders remain closed, the migratory flow continues through alternative routes. Therefore, pushback practices have also impacted those who have crossed the Brazilian border and were left without access to international protection or asylum procedures. These people are denied of any individual assessment on their protection needs and face undocumentation. The *sans papier* are exposed to situations of risk and exploitation before and after their arrival in the country. CSOs based particularly in the north of Brazil have witnessed pregnant women being denied proper pregnancy care as well as people with severe health conditions being prevented from access to medical treatment and medication. Institutions report that authorities refuse to issue the Individual Taxpayer Registry (CPF) and the Unified Health System (SUS) card. Reports of undocumented migrants who live on the street are common because vacancies in shelters have become restricted only to documented migrants.

5. Please indicate any specific challenges that your Government has encountered, in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, on ensuring the human rights of migrants crossing international borders, either by land or by sea.

As previously mentioned, the Brazilian Government has implemented illegal and discriminatory policies against migrants since 2019 and, therefore, it seems that the pandemic is only an excuse for the continuation of these measures. The exclusive opening of the land border with Paraguay proves that the Government is being guided by economic interests rather than by sanitary reasons and respect for human rights.

CSO's have done everything they could to revert immediate deportations of vulnerable people, guarantee the right to apply for asylum and to denounce discrimination against venezuelan

²³ Leandro Prazeres. Foreigners deportations by Federal Police soar during the pandemic. O Globo, September 06, 2020. Available at: <https://oglobo.globo.com/brasil/deportacao-de-estrangeiros-pela-policia-federal-dispara-durante-pandemia-24626208>. Last accessed on September 08, 2020.

²⁴ Ação Civil Pública n. 1004501-35.2020.4.01.3000. Available at: <https://www.conectas.org/wp/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/ACP-MIGRANTES-ACRE-assinada-2.pdf> Last accessed on January 31st, 2021; Ação Civil Pública n. 5031124-06.2020.4.04.7100. Available at: <https://www.conectas.org/wp/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/ACP-PORTARIA-MIGRANTES-E-REFUGIADOS.-DEPORTA%C3%87%C3%83O.-INABILITA%C3%87%C3%83O-REF%C3%9AGIO.-CRIMINALIZA%C3%87%C3%83O.-DISCRIMINA%C3%87%C3%83O..pdf> Last accessed on January 31st, 2021.

migrants. We have sent letters to the authorities responsible²⁵²⁶, engaged in a meeting with a representative of the Ministry of Justice, raised awareness through social media and the Press and filed 2 lawsuits along with DPU and MPF²⁷²⁸.

However, the Government is not hearing the civil society and hasn't changed one single problem appointed in the Decrees for almost a year now, even after the National Human Rights Council published a Resolution calling for the Decrees to be brought in line with the law²⁹ and the Federal Court of Acre put a ban on any further summary deportations of vulnerable migrants seeking humanitarian asylum through a preliminary injunction³⁰, which was later suspended.

6. Please indicate any challenges and/or obstacles faced by Governmental institutions or civil society organizations and individuals in protecting the human rights of migrants at international borders, including those in distress at sea and in situations where pushbacks or pullbacks are likely to take place.

Brazil is a continental country and its border spans ten countries in South America. The challenges faced by government institutions and civil society are prior to the coronavirus pandemic but are more profound in the current context due to the closure of borders. Even though there are problems in all the extension of the land border, the area with greater social tension and vulnerability for migrants is the North of the country, especially in the border with Venezuela due to its territorial isolation, the blockade of nationals from that country and the intensification of the Venezuelan flow.

As stated above, Brazil's borders are closed to people seeking international protection since March 2020. However, this closure does not prevent people from entering the country irregularly, especially through land. By having to cross the border through alternative paths,

²⁵ CONECTAS. Decree closing borders is disproportionate and violates rights, organizations say. Available at: <https://www.conectas.org/en/news/decreed-closing-border-is-disproportionate-and-violates-rights-say-organizations>. Last accessed on January 31st, 2021.

²⁶ CONECTAS. Organizations claim that border decrees are selective and call for a change. Available at: <https://www.conectas.org/en/news/organizations-claim-border-decrees-are-exclusive-and-call-for-change>. Last accessed on January 31st, 2021.

²⁷ CONECTAS. Decree closing border challenged in Court for discriminating people coming from Venezuela. Available at: <https://www.conectas.org/en/news/decreed-closing-border-challenged-in-court-for-discriminating-against-people-coming-from-venezuela>. Last accessed on January 31st, 2021.

²⁸ CONECTAS. Public Defender's Office, Prosecutor's Office and NGOs file lawsuit against restrictions placed on vulnerable migrants. Available at: <https://www.conectas.org/en/news/public-defenders-office-prosecutors-office-and-ngos-file-lawsuit-against-restrictions-placed-on-vulnerable-migrants>. Last accessed on January 31st, 2021.

²⁹ CNDH. Resolution nº. 19 of May 6, 2020. Available at: <https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/acao-a-informacao/participacao-social/conselho-nacional-de-direitos-humanos-cndh/RESOLUON19DE06DEMAIODE2020.pdf>. Last accessed on January 31st, 2021.

³⁰ Aline Nascimento. Federal court grants injunction and immigrants entering Acre in search of asylum can no longer be deported. G1, August 22, 2020. Available at: <https://g1.globo.com/ac/acre/noticia/2020/08/22/justica-federal-concede-liminar-e-imigrantes-que-entram-no-ac-em-busca-de-refugio-nao-podem-mais-ser-deportados.ghtml>. Last accessed on January 31st, 2021.

migrants find themselves in even more vulnerable and dangerous situations, both due to the presence of coyotes and to the absence of a welcoming place of arrival.

Still, the lack of assistance on the part of the migratory authority and the suspension of asylum requests provided for by the Decrees puts this population in an irregular migratory situation and without any possibility of regularization. In addition, as reported in this document, threats of deportation and repatriation following applicants is present not only on the northern border but all along the Brazilian border as well.

The whole government structure of "Operation Welcome" in the North is paralyzed so that undocumented migrants do not have access to their services, including shelters, with the considerable increase of homeless people living in occupations or in precarious temporary structure managed by the Brazilian army in the bus station of the city of Boa Vista. CSO's working in Boa Vista reported that more than 1,500 people are at the bus station, but there is no official government registration. According to the last official survey of "Operation Welcome", 53% of the shelter spaces are available, which represents 3644 unoccupied vacancies. Meanwhile, thousands of migrants are still living on the streets and without assistance and health services, which causes an increase in social tension and cases of xenophobia.

Appendix 1

Table 1. List of the 29 Decrees placing restrictions on entry into Brazil by air, land and water

Decree	Content	Date of publication in the Government Gazette	Validity
Decree 120/2020	Regulates the exceptional and temporary restriction on the entry of foreigners from the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela into the country, as recommended by the National Health Surveillance Agency - Anvisa.	March 18, 2020	Perdeu a validade
Decree 125/2020	Regulates the exceptional and temporary restriction on the entry of foreigners into the country from the countries it lists, as recommended by the National Health Surveillance Agency - Anvisa.	March 19, 2020	Perdeu a validade
Decree 126/2020	Regulates the exceptional and temporary restriction on the entry of foreigners into the country from the countries it lists, as recommended by the National Health Surveillance Agency - Anvisa.	March 19, 2020	Revoked by Decree 133/2020
Decree 132/2020	Regulates the exceptional and temporary restriction of foreigners entering the country, by land, from the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, as recommended by the National Health Surveillance Agency - Anvisa.	March 22, 2020	Revoked by Decree 204/2020

Decree 133/2020	Regulates the exceptional and temporary restriction on the entry of foreigners into the country from the countries it lists, as recommended by the National Health Surveillance Agency - Anvisa.	March 23, 2020	Revoked by Decree 152/2020
Decree 47/2020	Regulates the exceptional and temporary restriction of entry of foreigners, of any nationality, into the country, by water, as recommended by the National Health Surveillance Agency - Anvisa.	March 26, 2020	Revoked by Decree 201/2020
Decree 149/2020	Regulates the exceptional and temporary restriction of foreigners entering the country, as recommended by the National Health Surveillance Agency - Anvisa	March 26, 2020	Revoked by Decree 152/2020
Decree 152/2020	Regulates the exceptional and temporary restriction of foreigners entering the country, as recommended by the National Health Surveillance Agency - Anvisa.	March 27, 2020	Revoked by Decree 203/2020
Decree 158/2020	Regulates the exceptional and temporary restriction on the entry of foreigners from the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela into the country, as recommended by the National Health Surveillance Agency - Anvisa.	March 31, 2020	Revoked by Decree 204/2020
Decree 8/2020	Regulates the exceptional and temporary restriction on the entry of foreigners into the country from the countries it lists, as recommended by the National Health Surveillance Agency - Anvisa.	April 02, 2020	Revoked by Decree 204/2020
Decree 195/2020	Extends the exceptional and temporary restriction of entry into the country, by land, of foreigners from the Eastern Republic of Uruguay.	April 20, 2020	Revoked by Decree 204/2020
Decree 201/2020	Regulates the exceptional and temporary restriction of entry of foreigners, of any nationality, into the country, by water, as recommended by the National Health Surveillance Agency - Anvisa.	April 24, 2020	Revoked by Decree 255/2020
Decree 203/2020	Regulates the exceptional and temporary restriction of entry of foreigners, of any nationality, into the country, by air, as recommended by the National Health Surveillance Agency - Anvisa.	April 28, 2020	Revoked by Decree 255/2020
Decree 204/2020	Regulates the exceptional and temporary restriction of entry of foreigners, of any nationality, into the country, by land, as recommended by the National Health Surveillance Agency - Anvisa.	April 29, 2020	Revoked by Decree 255/2020

Decree 255/2020	Regulates the exceptional and temporary restriction on the entry of foreigners into the country, of any nationality, as recommended by the National Health Surveillance Agency - Anvisa.	May 22, 2020	Revoked by Decree 340/2020
Decree 319/2020	Extends, for a period of fifteen days, the exceptional and temporary restriction on entry into the country.	June 06, 2020	Revoked by Decree 340/2020
Decree 340/2020	Regulates the exceptional and temporary restriction on the entry of foreigners into the country, of any nationality, as recommended by the National Health Surveillance Agency - Anvisa.	June 30, 2020	Revoked by Decree 1/2020
Decree 1/2020	Regulates the exceptional and temporary restriction on the entry of foreigners into the country, of any nationality, as recommended by the National Health Surveillance Agency - Anvisa.	July 29, 2020	Revoked by Decree 419/2020
Decree 419/2020	Regulates the exceptional and temporary restriction on the entry of foreigners into the country, of any nationality, as recommended by the National Health Surveillance Agency - Anvisa.	August 26, 2020	Revoked by Decree 456/2020
Decree 456/2020	Regulates the exceptional and temporary restriction on the entry of foreigners into the country, of any nationality, as recommended by the National Health Surveillance Agency - Anvisa.	September 24, 2020	Revoked by Decree 470/2020
Decree 470/2020	Regulates the exceptional and temporary restriction on the entry of foreigners into the country, of any nationality, as recommended by the National Health Surveillance Agency - Anvisa.	October 05, 2020	Revoked by Decree 478/2020
Decree 478/2020	Regulates the exceptional and temporary restriction on the entry of foreigners into the country, of any nationality, as recommended by the National Health Surveillance Agency - Anvisa.	October 14, 2020	Revoked by Decree 518/2020
Decree 518/2020	Regulates the exceptional and temporary restriction on the entry of foreigners into the country, of any nationality, as recommended by the National Health Surveillance Agency - Anvisa.	November 12, 2020	Revoked by Decree 615/2020
Decree 615/2020	Regulates the exceptional and temporary restriction on the entry of foreigners into the country, of any nationality, as recommended by the National Health Surveillance Agency - Anvisa.	December 11, 2020	Revoked by Decree 630/2020
Decree 630/2020	Regulates the exceptional and temporary restriction on the entry of foreigners into the country, of any nationality, as recommended by the National Health Surveillance Agency - Anvisa.	December 17, 2020	Revoked by Decree 648/2020
Decree 648/2020	Regulates the exceptional and temporary restriction on the entry of foreigners into the country, of any nationality, as recommended by the National Health	December 23, 2020	Revoked by Decree 651/2021

	Surveillance Agency - Anvisa.		
Decree 651/2021	Regulates the exceptional and temporary restriction on the entry of foreigners into the country, of any nationality, as recommended by the National Health Surveillance Agency - Anvisa.	January 08, 2021	Revoked by Decree 652/2021
Decree 652/2021	Regulates the exceptional and temporary restriction on the entry of foreigners into the country, of any nationality, as recommended by the National Health Surveillance Agency - Anvisa.	January 25, 2021	Valid