

Presidency of the Republic

Civil Affairs Ministry

Legal Affairs Subsection

LAW No. 13.146, OF JULY 6, 2015.

Veto Message

Establishes the Brazilian Law for Inclusion of People with Disabilities (Disabled Person's Statute).

[Effectiveness](#)

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC. I make known that the National Congress decrees and I sanction the following Law:

BOOK I

MAIN SECTION

TITLE I

PRELIMINARY PROVISIONS

CHAPTER I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1 The Brazilian Law for Inclusion of People with Disabilities (Disabled Person's Statute) is hereby established to ensure and promote, on equal terms, the exercise of rights and fundamental freedoms by persons with disabilities, promoting their social inclusion and citizenship.

Sole paragraph. This law is based on the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol, ratified by Congress [through Legislative Decree No. 186, of July 9, 2008](#) in accordance with the procedure established in [§ 3 of art. 5 of the Constitution of the Federative Republic of Brazil](#) in force in Brazil, in the external legal framework as from August 31, 2008, and extended by [Decree No. 6.949, of August 25, 2009](#), the start date of effectiveness of the internal legal framework.

Article 2 – A disabled person is considered someone with long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairment which in interaction with one or more barriers may hinder his/her full and effective participation in society on equal terms with others.

Paragraph 1 – An assessment of impairment, when necessary, shall be biopsychosocial in nature, performed by a multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary team and shall consider: [\(Effectiveness\)](#)

I – any impediment in the function and structure of the body;

II - the social-environmental, psychological and personal factors;

III - any limitation on the performance of activities; and

IV - any restriction on participation.

Paragraph 2 The Executive Branch shall create instruments for assessing disability.

Article 3 - For the purposes of the application of this law, the following definitions shall apply:

I - Accessibility: The possibility and opportunity to allow safe and autonomous use of any space, furniture, urban equipment, building, transport, information and communication, including systems and technologies, as well as other facilities and services open to the public for public or private collective use, both urban and rural by disabled people or those with reduced mobility;

II - Universal design: design of products, environments, programs and services to be used by all citizens, without need for adaptation or specific design, including assistive technology resources;

III - Assistive technology or technical support: products, equipment, devices, resources, methodologies, strategies, practices and services intended to promote functionality, related to the activity and participation of people with disabilities or those with reduced mobility, to promote their autonomy, independence, quality of life and social inclusion;

IV - Barriers: Any hindrance, obstacle, attitude or behavior that limits or prevents the social participation of any person as well as the enjoyment, benefit or exercise of their rights to access, freedom of movement and expression, communication, access to information, understanding, safe passage, among others, classified as follows:

a) urban barriers: that exist on roads, public and private spaces open to the public or those of collective use;

b) architectural barriers: that exist in public and private buildings;

c) transport barriers: That exist in transport systems or means of transport;

d) barriers in communications and information: Any hindrance, obstacle, attitude or behavior that impedes or prevents the sending or receiving of messages or information through communication systems and information technology;

e) attitudinal barriers: attitudes or behaviors that prevent or hinder the social participation of people with disabilities on equal terms and under equal opportunities with others;

f) technological barriers: those that difficult or impede access to technology by people with disabilities;

V - Communication: form of interaction by citizens that covers, among other factors; language, including Brazilian Sign Language (Libras), display of text, Braille, the signing or tactile communication system, large print, multimedia devices, written and oral language, auditive and digital voice systems as well as alternative methods, means and augmentative communication formats, including information technology and communication;

VI - Reasonable adaptations: adaptations, modifications, necessary and appropriate adjustments that do not impose a disproportionate or undue burden, where required in each case, to ensure that a disabled person can enjoy or exercise on equal terms and opportunities with others, all rights and fundamental freedoms;

VII – Urbanization element: any components of urbanization work such as those pertaining to paving, sanitation, sewage pipes, distribution of electricity and gas, street lighting, communication services, supply and distribution of water, landscaping and elements that form part of urban planning recommendations;

VIII - Urban furniture: set of existing objects on roads and in public areas, placed upon or added to elements of urbanization or buildings, so that their modification or their transfer does not cause substantial changes to those elements, such as stop lights, signposts and the like, terminals and collective telecommunication access points, water fountains, trash cans, awnings, canopies, benches, kiosks and any other elements of a similar nature;

IX – Persons with reduced mobility: Those that, for whatever reason experience difficulty with movement, either permanent or temporary, generating an effective reduction in mobility, flexibility, coordination and perception, including the elderly, pregnant women, breast-feeding mothers, persons carrying small children and the obese;

X – Inclusive residential areas: units offered by the Unified Social Assistance Housing System (SUAS) located in community residential areas with proper facilities, that rely upon psychosocial support to serve the needs of residents both for young people and adults with disabilities, in situations of dependency for those who do not have opportunities for self-sustainability and have weakened or severed family ties;

XI – Independent housing for disabled people: housing with appropriate structures that are capable of providing collective and individual support services that respect and extend the degree of autonomy of young people and adults with disabilities;

XII – Caregiver: person, whether or not a family member, who, with or without monetary compensation, assists or provides basic and essential care to a person with disabilities in the performance of their daily activities, excluding identified techniques or procedures with legally established professions;

XIII - School support professional: A person exercising nutritional, hygiene or transport activities for a student with a disability who acts in all school activities that may be necessary, at all levels and types of education in public and private institutions, excluding identified legally established techniques or procedures by professions;

XIV - Monitor: a person that accompanies a disabled person who may or may not perform the role of caregiver.

CHAPTER II

EQUALITY AND NON-DISCRIMINATION

Article 4 - Every disabled person has the right to equal opportunities with others and shall not suffer any form of discrimination.

Paragraph 1 Discrimination on grounds of disability is considered to be any form of distinction, restriction or exclusion, by act or omission, which is intended or has the effect of impeding, impairing or nullifying the recognition or the exercise of rights and fundamental freedoms of disabled people, including the denial of reasonable accommodation and the provision of assistive technologies.

Paragraph 2. A disabled person is not obliged to enjoy the benefits of affirmative action.

Article 5 A disabled person shall be protected from all forms of neglect, discrimination, exploitation, violence, torture, cruelty, oppression or inhuman or degrading treatment.

Sole paragraph. For the purposes of protection mentioned in the chapeau of this article, disabled children, adolescents, women and the elderly are considered especially vulnerable.

Article 6 A disability does not affect the full civil capacity of any person, including:

I – to marry or enter into a common-law marriage;

II - to exercise sexual and reproductive rights;

III - to exercise the right to decide on the number of children and to have access to adequate information on reproduction and family planning;

IV – to preserve fertility, with compulsory sterilization being prohibited;

V – to exercise the right to family and living within a family or community life;

VI - to exercise the right to custody, guardianship, conservatorship and adoption, both as an adopting parent or adopted child, on equal terms with others.

Article 7 It is the duty of all to communicate to a competent authority any form of threat or violation of a disabled person's rights.

Sole paragraph. If in the exercise of duties judges or courts are made aware of facts that characterize any violation provided under this Law, these shall submit proceedings to Public Prosecutors so that the appropriate action may be taken.

Article 8 It is the duty of the State, society and the family to ensure that any person with disabilities, as a priority, shall enjoy the rights to life, health, sexuality, fatherhood or motherhood, food, housing, education, training, work, social security, training and rehabilitation, transport, accessibility, culture, sport, tourism, leisure, information, communication, scientific and technological advances, dignity, respect, freedom, family and community, among other elements enshrined in the Federal Constitution the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol and laws and other regulations guaranteeing their personal, social and economic well-being.

Sole section

Preferential Treatment

Article 9 A disabled person is entitled to receive preferential treatment, particularly for the purpose of:

I - protection and assistance in all circumstances;

II - care in all institutions and public attendance services;

III - availability of resources, both human and technological, to ensure service on equal terms with others;

IV - provision of accessible bus stops, stations and terminals for the collective transport of passengers and to ensure safety at the moment of embarkation and disembarkation;

V - access to information and provision of accessible communication resources;

VI - receipt of income tax rebates;

VII – procedural requirements and judicial and administrative proceedings in which a disabled person is a party or an interested party in all actions and proceedings.

Paragraph 1. The rights provided in this article are extended to a disabled person's Assistant or caregiver, with the exception of that provided in sections VI and VII of this article.

Paragraph 2. In the public and private emergency services, priority under this Law is subject to the medical care protocols.

TITLE II

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

CHAPTER I

THE RIGHT TO LIFE

Article 10. It is incumbent upon Government authorities to ensure the dignity of disabled people throughout their lives.

Sole paragraph. In threatening situations, an emergency or in a state of emergency, a disabled person is considered vulnerable, and Government authorities shall take measures to ensure his/ her protection and safety.

Article 11. A disabled person may not be forced to undergo medical or surgical intervention, treatment or forced institutionalization.

Sole paragraph. The consent of the disabled person in a conservatorship situation may be circumvented, pursuant to the law.

Article 12. The prior, free and clear consent of a disabled person is indispensable to carry out any treatment, procedure, hospitalization or scientific research.

Paragraph 1. With regard to a disabled person in a guardianship situation, his/ her participation in obtaining consent to the highest extent possible shall be ensured.

Paragraph 2. Scientific research involving a disabled person under custody or guardianship status shall be carried in exceptional circumstances only when there is evidence of a direct benefit to his/ her health or the health of other disabled people and provided there is no other effective comparable alternative research that would involve participants not under the custody of another or under guardianship.

Article 13. A disabled person shall only be treated without their prior, free and clear consent in circumstances where there is a risk of death or a health emergency while safeguarding their best interests and adopting the appropriate legal safeguards.

CHAPTER II

THE RIGHT TO TRAINING AND REHABILITATION

Article 14. People with disabilities are entitled to training and rehabilitation.

Sole paragraph. The training and rehabilitation process is intended to develop potential, talents, skills and physical, cognitive, sensory, psycho-social, attitudinal, professional and artistic abilities contributing to the achievement of personal autonomy for disabled people and their social participation under equal terms and opportunities with others.

Article 15. The method described in article 14 of this Law is based on the multidisciplinary assessment of needs, abilities and potential of each person, the following guidelines apply:

I - early diagnosis and intervention;

II - taking measures to compensate for loss or functional limitation, seeking to develop skills;

III - permanent, integrated and articulated performance of public policies that allow full social participation of people with disabilities;

IV – provision of a network articulated services and intersectoral action at different levels of complexity, to meet the specific needs of people with disabilities;

V – provision of services near a disabled person´s residential housing, including in rural areas, pursuant to the Health Care Network (RAS) organization in local territories and the Unified Health System (SUS) standards.

Article 16. Training and rehabilitation programs and services for the disabled, shall include the following:

I - organization, services, methods, techniques and resources to meet the characteristics of each disabled person;

II - accessibility to all environments and services;

III - assistive technology, rehabilitation technology, suitable materials and equipment and professional technical support, according to the specific circumstances of each disabled person;

IV - continued training for all professionals who participate in programs and services.

Article 17. SUS and SUAS services shall promote joint activities to ensure a disabled person and his/ her family acquires information, guidance, and access to available public policies, in order to promote their full social participation.

Sole paragraph. The services covered in the chapeau of this article may provide information and guidance in the areas of health, education, culture, sport, leisure, transport, social security, social assistance, housing, work, entrepreneurship, access to credit, the promotion, protection and defense of rights and other areas that allow a disabled person to exercise their citizenship.

CHAPTER III

THE RIGHT TO HEALTH

Article 18. Comprehensive health care for disabled people is ensured at all levels of complexity, through SUS, ensuring universal and equal access.

Paragraph 1 Disabled people are entitled to participate in the development of health policies intended for them.

Paragraph 2 Services in accordance with ethical and technical standards, which regulate the work of health professionals and include aspects related to the rights and the specific requirements of people with disabilities are ensured, including issues such as dignity and autonomy.

Paragraph 3. Professionals who assist a disabled person, particularly with training and rehabilitation services shall be ensured initial and continued training.

Paragraph 4. Public health services and activities for a disabled person shall ensure:

I - early diagnosis and intervention, carried out by a multidisciplinary team;

II – training and rehabilitation services whenever required, for any form of disability, including the maintenance of better health conditions and quality of life;

III - multidisciplinary home care, outpatient treatment and hospitalization;

IV - vaccination campaigns;

V - psychological care, including for families and caregivers;

VI - respect specificity, gender identity and sexual orientation of a disabled person;

VII - sexual and reproductive care, including the right to assisted fertilization;

VIII – provide adequate and accessible information to a disabled person and their families on their health condition;

IX - services designed to prevent the occurrence and development of additional deficiencies and disorders;

X - the promotion of ongoing training strategies for staff that perform services in SUS at all levels of care, in the care of people with disabilities as well as guidance for their caregivers;

XI - provision of thesis, prostheses, mobility aids, medication, supplies and nutritional formulas, according to current Ministry of Health regulations.

Paragraph 5 The guidelines of this article shall also apply to private institutions that participate in SUS in a supplementary manner or receive public funds for their upkeep.

Article 19. It falls to SUS to perform activities intended to prevent disabilities from preventable causes, including through:

I - the monitoring of pregnancy, childbirth and the postnatal period, ensuring humane and safe childbirth;

II - promotion of adequate and healthy eating habits, food and nutritional safety, prevention and comprehensive care of health problems related to food and nutrition for women and children;

III - improvement and expansion of immunization programs and neonatal screening;

IV - identification and control for high-risk pregnant women.

Article 20. Private health insurance plan operators shall ensure, at minimum, all the services and products offered to other customers to disabled people.

Article 21. When means of healthcare assistance for a disabled person at his/ her place of residence have been exhausted, healthcare outside the home shall be provided for the purpose of diagnosis and treatment, with transport and accommodation for the disabled person and his/ her caregiver is ensured.

Article 22. A disabled person that has been hospitalized or is under observation holds the right to a caregiver or Assistant and the healthcare body or institution shall provide proper conditions for their full-time stay.

Paragraph 1. In the event it is not possible for a caregiver or Assistant to remain with a disabled person, it is the responsibility of the health professional to justify such circumstances in writing.

Paragraph 2. If that provided for in Paragraph 1 of this article is not possible, the healthcare body or institution shall take reasonable steps to address any absence of an Assistant or caregiver.

Article 23. all forms of discrimination against a disabled person are prohibited, including the charging of differentiated amounts by health plans or private health insurance in virtue of his/ her condition.

Article 24. A disabled person's access to health services, both public and private, and to the information provided and received through assistive technology resources and all forms of communication provided for in item V of article 3 of this Law is ensured. 3 of this Law.

Article 25. Healthcare service areas, both public and private, shall ensure access for disabled people, in accordance with the law in force, through the removal of barriers, through architectural design, creating interior design and communication that meet the specific characteristics of persons with physical, sensory, intellectual and mental disabilities.

Article 26. Cases of known or suspected of violence against a disabled person shall be subject to compulsory notification by public and private health services, police authority and the public prosecutor, in addition to the Councils of the Rights of Disabled Persons.

Sole paragraph. For the purposes of this Law, violence against a disabled person is considered to be any act or omission, committed in public or a private place, causing death, injury, physical or psychological suffering.

CHAPTER IV

THE RIGHT TO EDUCATION

Article 27. Education constitutes a right enjoyed by disabled people, to an inclusive education system at all levels and life-long learning is ensured, in order to achieve the maximum possible development of talents and physical, sensory, intellectual and social abilities, in accordance with characteristics, interests and learning needs.

Sole paragraph. It is the duty of the state, the family, the school community and society to ensure quality education for a disabled person, protecting him/ her from all forms of violence, neglect and discrimination.

Article 28. It is incumbent on government authorities to ensure, design, develop, implement, promote, Assistant and evaluate:

I – an inclusive education system at all levels and types, as well as life-long learning;

II - improvement of educational systems, in order to ensure conditions of access, retention, participation and learning through the provision of services and accessibility resources that eliminate barriers and promote full inclusion;

III –pedagogical projects that institutionalizes specialized educational services, as well as other services and reasonable adaptations to meet the characteristics of students with disabilities and ensure their full access to the curriculum on equal terms, promoting the achievement and exercise of their autonomy;

IV - bilingual education with Brazilian sign language (LIBRAS) as a first language and written Portuguese as a second language in bilingual schools and classes and in inclusive schools;

V - adoption of individual and collective measures in environments that maximize academic and social development of students with disabilities, encouraging access, retention, participation and learning in educational institutions;

VI - research intended to develop new methods and teaching techniques, teaching materials, equipment and assistive technology resources;

VII - case study planning, preparation of specialized educational plans, resource organization and accessibility of services and the provision and pedagogical usability of assistive technology resources;

VIII - participation of students with disabilities and their families at different levels of school community activities;

IX - adoption of support measures to encourage the development of linguistic, cultural, vocational and professional aspects taking into account talent, creativity, skills and the interests of students with disabilities;

X - adoption of inclusive teaching practices through initial training programs and continued education programs for teachers and offer continued education for specialized educational services;

XI - training and supply of teachers for specialized educational assistance, LIBRAS translators and interpreters, interpreter guides and support staff;

XII – LIBRAS educational opportunities, the Braille system and use of assistive technological resources in order to expand functional abilities of students, promoting autonomy and participation;

XIII - access to higher education and vocational and technological education in under equal terms and conditions as other people;

XIV – the inclusion in curricular content in higher level courses, technical and technological professional education of issues related to people with disabilities in their respective fields of expertise;

XV – access by disabled persons under equal terms to games and recreational activities, sports and leisure in the school system;

XVI - accessibility for all students, education workers and other members of the school community to buildings, environments and activities concerning all types, stages and levels of education;

XVII - offer of school support professionals;

XVIII - intersectoral coordination in the implementation of public policies.

Paragraph 1 - The provisions of items I, II, III, V, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, XIII, XIV, XV, XVI, XVII and XVIII in the chapeau of this article mandatorily apply to private institutions at any educational level and type. The collection of additional amounts, of any nature, for fees, tuition or enrollment in order to comply with these provisions is prohibited.

Paragraph 2. The provision of LIBRAS translators and interpreters referred to in item XI of the chapeau of this article, shall observe the following:

I - LIBRAS translators and interpreters working in basic education must at minimum have completed high school and the LIBRAS Proficiency Certificate; ([Effectiveness](#))

II – LIBRAS translators and interpreters when directed to the task of interpreting undergraduate and graduate classes shall have higher education, with specialization primarily in LIBRAS translation and interpretation. ([Effectiveness](#))

Article 29. (Vetoed).

Article 30. In the selection process for entering and participating in courses offered by higher education and vocational and technological institutions, both public and private, the following measures shall be adopted:

I - preferential treatment for disabled people on the premises of the Higher Education Institutions (HEI) and in services;

II - provision of examination application form with specific fields so that a candidate with disabilities can state the accessibility features and assistive technology necessary for participation;

III - providing tests in accessible formats to meet the specific needs of candidates with disabilities;

IV - provision of appropriate assistive technology and accessibility resources, previously requested and chosen by disabled applicants;

V - extended time, in accordance with demand from disabled applicants, not only in conducting selection tests but also academic activities, upon request and proof of requirement;

VI - adoption of evaluation criteria for written testing, discursive or essay writing to consider the linguistic characteristics of a disabled person in written Portuguese;

VII - complete translation of the communication and any corrections in LIBRAS.

CHAPTER V

THE RIGHT TO HOUSING

Article 31. A disabled person has the right to decent housing, within his/ her family or adoptive family, together with his/ her spouse or partner or unaccompanied, or in independent housing for disabled persons or inclusive residences.

Paragraph 1. Government authorities shall adopt programs and strategic activities to support the creation and maintenance of housing for disabled person independent living.

Paragraph 2 Full protection in inclusive type residential units shall be provided under the auspices of SUAS to disabled people in situations of dependency that are not able to support themselves and have weakened or severed family ties.

Article 32. In housing programs whether public or subsidized with public funds, a disabled person or his/ her caregiver enjoys priority in the acquisition of property for housing, observing the following:

I – reserve of at least 3% (three percent) of housing units for disabled people;

II - (vetoed);

III - in the case of multi-family building, accessibility to common areas and housing units on the ground floor and accessibility or reasonable accommodation in other floors is ensured;

IV - provision of accessible urban community equipment;

V - preparation of technical specifications in a project to allow the installation of elevators.

Paragraph 1. The right to priority provided for in the chapeau of this article, shall be recognized for a disabled person beneficiary only once.

Paragraph 2. In public housing programs, financing criteria shall be consistent with the income of the disabled person or his/ her family.

Paragraph 3. In the event that no disabled person shows an interest in housing units reserved under the provisions of section I of this article, the unused units shall be made available to other persons.

Article 33. Government authorities shall:

I - adopt the measures necessary to comply with the provisions of articles. 31 and 32 of this Law; and

II - disclose to the interested parties and beneficiaries, the projected housing policy in the federal, state, county and municipal legislation, with an emphasis on devices for accessibility.

CHAPTER VI

THE RIGHT TO WORK

Section I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 34. A disabled person has the right to work of their choice and acceptability, in an accessible and inclusive environment, on equal terms with others.

Paragraph 1. Legal entities of public, private law or of any kind are required to ensure that workplaces are accessible and inclusive.

Paragraph 2 - A disabled person is entitled, on equal terms with others, to just and favorable conditions of work, including equal pay for work of equal value.

Paragraph 3. - Any restriction on a disabled person's work or discrimination on the basis of their condition, including at the stages of recruitment, selection, hiring, admission, admission and routine testing, retention of employment, career advancement, vocational rehabilitation as well as any requirement for full fitness, is prohibited.

Paragraph 4. A disabled person has the right to participate in and access to training courses, ongoing education, career planning, promotions, bonuses and professional incentives offered by an employer, on equal terms with other employees.

Paragraph 5 - accessibility to education and training courses by workers with disabilities is ensured.

Article 35. The primary purpose of public policies on labor and employment is to promote and ensure conditions for access and retention of disabled people in the world of work.

Sole paragraph. Incentive programs for entrepreneurship and self-employment, including cooperatives and associations, shall provide for the participation of disabled people as well as the availability of lines of credit when necessary.

Section II

Professional Training and Rehabilitation

Article 36. Government authorities shall implement services and complete professional qualification and vocational rehabilitation programs so that disabled people may enter, remain or return to the world of work, respecting their choices, their vocations and their interests.

Paragraph 1. A multidisciplinary team shall recommend, based on criteria established in paragraph 1 of article 2 of this law, training or rehabilitation programs that enable a disabled person to restore his/ her ability and professional skills or acquire new abilities and job skills.

Paragraph 2 Professional qualification corresponds to a process intended to provide a disabled person with the knowledge, skills and abilities required to exercise a profession or occupation, allowing sufficient level of professional development for entry into the world of work.

Paragraph 3 - professional qualification, vocational rehabilitation and vocational education services shall be provided with necessary resources to serve all disabled people, regardless of their specific characteristics, in order that they shall be able to assume work suitable for them and have prospects to acquire, maintain and progress in such work.

Paragraph 4. The professional qualification, vocational rehabilitation and professional education services shall be provided in accessible and inclusive environments.

Paragraph 5 - Professional training and vocational rehabilitation shall occur in conjunction with public and private networks, particularly health, education and social assistance, at all levels and modalities, in vocational training institutions or directly at an employer.

Paragraph 6 Professional training may occur at companies through prior formalization of a disabled person's employment contract, which shall be considered as compliance with reserved job vacancies provided under the law, assuming that this is for an established and concomitant period with professional inclusion at a company observing provisions established in regulations.

Paragraph 7 - Professional training and vocational rehabilitation shall meet the requirements of a disabled person.

Section III

Inclusion of People with Disabilities in the Workplace

Article 37. Competitive placement constitutes a means of inclusion for disabled people in the workplace on equal terms as others, in terms of labor and social security legislation, in which rules concerning accessibility, the provision of assistive technology resources and reasonable adaptation to the workplace shall be met.

Sole paragraph. Competitive allocation of a disabled person may occur through work support, where the following guidelines shall apply:

I - priority in serving disabled people facing more difficulty in entering the world of work;

II - provision of individualized support that meet the specific needs of people with disabilities, including the provision of assistive technology resources, facilitator agents and support in the workplace;

III – respecting the vocational profile and interests of the supported disabled person;

IV - offering advice and support to employers, in order to define inclusion strategies and overcome barriers, including attitudinal;

V - carry out regular assessments;

VI - intersectoral coordination of public policies;

VII - the possibility of participation by civil society organizations.

Article 38. Any entity contracted to carry out public or private selection processes for a position, function or job is obliged to comply with the provisions of this Law and other applicable accessibility standards.

CHAPTER VII

THE RIGHT TO SOCIAL ASSISTANCE

Article 39. The services, programs, projects and benefits under the auspices of public policy for social assistance for disabled people and their families are intended to ensure security of income, housing, training and rehabilitation, the development of autonomy and family and community life, to promote access to rights and full social participation.

Paragraph 1. Social assistance for disabled people under the chapeau of this article, shall include a coordinated set of the Basic Social Protection services and Special Social Protection, offered by SUAS, to guarantee fundamental security when facing situations of vulnerability and risk, the weakening of family bonds, or a threat to, or violation of, rights.

Paragraph 2 The social assistance services for disabled people in situations of dependency shall rely on social caregivers providing them with basic and instrumental care.

Article 40. A disabled person who has no means to provide for their livelihood or is provided for by their family shall be ensured a monthly benefit of one (1) minimum wage under the terms of [Law No. 8.742, of December 7, 1993](#).

CHAPTER VIII

THE RIGHT TO SOCIAL ASSISTANCE

Article 41. A disabled person insured under the General Social Security Regime (RGPS) is entitled to retirement under the terms of [Supplementary Law No. 142, of May 8, 2013](#).

CHAPTER IX

THE RIGHT TO CULTURE, SPORT, LEISURE AND TOURISM

Article 42. A disabled person has the right to culture, sport, leisure and tourism on equal terms with others, shall be ensured access to:

I - the cultural assets in an accessible format;

II - television shows, movies, theater and other cultural and sports activities in accessible formats; and

III - monuments and cultural sites and spaces that offer services or cultural and sporting events.

Paragraph 1. It is forbidden to refuse to offer intellectual work to disabled people, under any circumstances, including on the grounds of protection of intellectual property rights.

Paragraph 2. Government authorities shall adopt solutions to eliminate, reduce or overcome barriers for the promotion of access to all cultural heritage, under accessibility and environmental rules and the protection of historical and artistic heritage.

Article 43. Government authorities shall promote the participation of disabled people in artistic, intellectual, cultural, sports and recreational activities, with a view to their inclusion and shall:

I - encourage the provision of education, training and adequate resources, on equal terms with others;

II - ensure accessibility to venues and services provided by any person or entity involved in the organization of the activities referred to in this article; and

III - ensure the participation of people with disabilities in games and recreational activities, sports, leisure, cultural and artistic events, including the school system, on equal terms with others.

Article 44. Open spaces and seats for the disabled shall be reserved in theaters, cinemas, auditoriums, stadiums, gymnasiums, concert halls, conference centers and similar locations in accordance with the capacity of a given building, as provided under regulations.

Paragraph 1. The spaces and seats referred to herein shall be distributed by enclosure in various locations, with good visibility in all sectors, close to corridors, duly marked, avoiding the segregation of areas for the public and obstruction of exits in compliance with accessibility standards.

Paragraph 2. In the event there is no proven demand for reserved seating, these may exceptionally be occupied by people without disabilities or who do not have reduced mobility, as provided by regulation.

Paragraph 3. Spaces and seats referred to in this article shall be situated in locations that ensure space for at least 1 (one) person accompanying a disabled person or person with reduced mobility safeguarding the right to closely accommodate a family or community group.

Paragraph 4 in the places referred to in the chapeau of this article, there shall be evacuation routes and accessible emergency exits, in accordance with accessibility standards in order to allow the safe exit of disabled people or those with reduced mobility in the event of an emergency.

Paragraph 5 All spaces of buildings referred to in the chapeau of this article shall meet accessibility standards.

Paragraph 6 Cinemas shall offer accessibility features for the disabled in all sessions. [\(Effectiveness\)](#)

Paragraph 7 The ticket price for a disabled person shall not exceed the amount charged to others.

Article 45. Hotels, hostels and similar lodgings shall be constructed observing the principles of universal design, in addition to adopting all means of accessibility in accordance with legislation. [\(Effectiveness\)](#)

Paragraph 1 Establishments shall provide that at least 10% (ten percent) of rooms are accessible to disabled people and guarantee at least one (1) accessible unit.

Paragraph 2 The rooms mentioned in paragraph 1 of this article shall be located on accessible routes.

CHAPTER X

THE RIGHT TO TRANSPORTATION AND MOBILITY

Article 46. The right to transport and mobility for disabled people or those with reduced mobility shall be provided on equal terms with others, through identification and elimination of all obstacles and barriers to their access.

Paragraph 1 For the purposes of accessibility to land, waterway and air public transport services, components are considered to be vehicles, terminals, stations, bus stops, the highway system and the provision of services.

Paragraph 2 whenever there is interaction with the matters covered herein the granting, concession, permission, authorization, renewal or enabling of public transportation services lines are subject to compliance with the provisions of this law.

Paragraph 3. In placing the International Symbol of Access on vehicles, collective passenger transport companies state that accessibility certification has been issued by a public authority overseeing the provision of that service.

Article 47. In all parking areas that are open to the public, public or private collective use and on public roads, parking spaces near the pedestrian traffic access properly marked for vehicles transporting disabled persons with mobility impairment that are properly identified shall be reserved.

Paragraph 1. A parking spaces referred to in the chapeau of this article shall amount to 2% (two percent) of the total and at least one (1) properly signed space with design specifications and graphics in accordance with existing accessibility technical standards shall be provided.

Paragraph 2. Vehicles parked in reserved spaces shall display the beneficiary's credentials in a highly visible location to be made and provided by transport agencies that shall oversee their characteristics and conditions of use.

~~Paragraph 3. The misuse of the aforementioned parking spaces shall subject offenders to the penalties provided for in [item XVII of art. 181 of Law No. 9.503, of September 23, 1997 \(Brazilian Traffic Code\)](#).~~

Paragraph 3. The improper use of the aforementioned parking spaces shall subject offenders to the penalties provided for in [item XVII of art. 181 of Law No. 9.503, of September 32, 1997 \(Brazilian Traffic Code\)](#). [\(Wording given by Law No. 13.281, of 2016\) \(Effectiveness\)](#)

Paragraph 4. The credential referred to in Paragraph 2 of this article is associated with a disabled person who has impaired mobility and is valid throughout national territory.

Article 48. Terrestrial, waterway and air public transportation vehicles, facilities, stations, ports and terminals operating in Brazil shall be accessible in order to ensure their use by all people.

Paragraph 1 The vehicles and structures referred to in the chapeau of this article shall offer an accessible communication system providing information on all points of an itinerary.

Paragraph 2 Disabled people are ensured priority and security in boarding and landing procedures on public transportation vehicles, pursuant to technical standards.

Paragraph 3. In placing the International Symbol of Access on vehicles, collective passenger transport companies state they have acquired accessibility certification issued by a public authority responsible for providing the service.

Article 49. Charter transport and tourism companies on renewal of their fleets of vehicles are required to comply with the provisions of articles 46 and 48 hereof. [\(Effectiveness\)](#)

Article 50. Government authorities shall encourage the production of affordable vehicles and their use as taxis and vans, in order to ensure use by all.

Article 51. Taxi company fleets shall reserve 10% (ten percent) of vehicles accessible to disabled persons.

Paragraph 1. It is prohibited to charge distinct tariffs or additional amounts for taxi services for disabled persons.

Paragraph 2. The Government is entitled to introduce tax incentives in order to facilitate accessibility of vehicles referred to in the chapeau of this article.

Article 52. Car rental companies are required to provide one (1) vehicle adapted for disabled person use for every twenty (20) vehicles in their fleets.

Sole paragraph. An adapted vehicle must have at minimum; automatic transmission, power steering, electric windows and manual brake and handbrake controls.

TITLE III

ACCESSIBILITY

CHAPTER I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 53. Accessibility is a right that guarantees a disabled person or a person with reduced mobility to live independently and exercise his/ her rights of citizenship and social participation.

Article 54. The following are subject to compliance with the provisions of this Law and other standards on accessibility, whenever there is interaction with the matters covered herein:

I - approval of architectural and urban design or communication and information, the manufacture of public transport vehicles, the provision of the respective service and the execution of any type of work, when intended for public or collective transport;

II - the granting or renewal of concessions, permits, authorization or licenses of any kind;

III – approval of project financing with the use of public funds, through tax relief or incentives, contract, agreement or counterparty instrument; and

IV – Concession of a Federal Government guarantee to obtain loans and international financing by public or private entities.

Article 55. The design and implementation of projects that cover the physical environment, transportation, information and communication, including systems and information and communication technologies, among other services, equipment and facilities open to the public, public or private collective use, both in urban as well as rural areas, shall meet the principles of universal design with reference to the accessibility standards.

Paragraph 1 The universal design shall be considered as a general rule in all circumstances.

Paragraph 2. In proven cases where universal design cannot be undertaken, reasonable adaptation shall be adopted.

Paragraph 3. It is the responsibility of government authorities to promote the inclusion of thematic content for universal design in the curricular vocational and technological education guidelines and higher education and in training for Government careers.

Paragraph 4. The programs, projects and research lines to be developed with the support of public research assistance organizations and development agencies shall include issues geared to universal design.

Paragraph 5. As from the design stage, public policies shall consider the adoption of universal design.

Article 56. The construction, renovation, expansion or change in the use of buildings open to the public, public or private collective use shall be implemented in order to be accessible.

Paragraph 1 Professional inspection bodies for engineering, architecture and related activities, shall record those technically responsible for projects and shall require that the designated professional responsible complies with accessibility rules established in legislation and relevant technical standards.

Paragraph 2. Compliance with the accessibility rules shall be verified for any approval, licensing or issuance of architectural executive design, urban planning, facilities, temporary or permanent equipment certificates, the licensing or issuance of certificates for the completion of work or services.

Paragraph 3. Government authorities shall, after certifying the accessibility of a building or service, determine allocation in spaces or highly visible locations of the International Symbol of Access, as provided by law and related technical standards.

Article 57. Public and private buildings with preexisting collective use shall ensure accessibility for disabled people to all facilities and services in accordance with existing accessibility standards.

Article 58. The design and construction of multi-family private use buildings shall properly comply with accessibility provisions.

Paragraph 1 Construction companies and developers responsible for the design and construction of buildings referred to in the chapeau of this article shall ensure a minimum percentage of their internally-accessible units in accordance with regulations.

Paragraph 2 It is forbidden to charge additional amounts for the acquisition of the internally accessible units stated in Paragraph 1 of this article.

Article 59. In any intervention on public roads or spaces, government authorities and the concessionaires responsible for the execution of works and services shall ensure the safe flow of traffic and the free movement and access of persons during and after execution.

Article 60. Accessibility rules established in legislation and technical standards, as appropriate and as established in the provisions of [Law No. 10.098, of December 19, 2000](#), [No. 10.257, of July 10, 2001](#) and [No. 12.587, of January 3, 2012](#):

I - municipal master plans, master plans for transportation and transit, plans for urban mobility and plans for conservation of historical sites drawn up or updated as from the publication of this Law;

II - works codes, municipal/ city codes, the use of laws and land use and the laws of the highway system;

III - preliminary neighborhood impact studies;

IV - inspection activities and the imposition of penalties; and

V - regulations concerning fire prevention and panic.

Paragraph 1 The granting and renewal of business license for any activity is conditional on the observation and certification of accessibility rules.

Paragraph 2 The issuance of any letter permitting occupancy or equivalent qualification or renewal, when issued prior to the accessibility requirements is subject to observation and certification of accessibility rules.

Article 61. The formulation, implementation and maintenance of accessibility activities shall meet the following basic assumptions:

I - selection of priorities, preparation of schedule and reserve of resources for implementation of activities; and

II - continuous and coordinated planning between the sectors involved.

Article 62. A disabled person, upon request, is entitled to receive all tax slips, receipts, statements and demands for payment in an accessible format.

CHAPTER II

ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION

Article 63. Accessibility to internet websites that are maintained by companies headquartered or with commercial representation in Brazil or government agencies, for use by the disabled is mandatory, guaranteeing access to available information in accordance with internationally adopted best practices and accessibility guidelines.

Paragraph 1 The websites shall contain a highlighted accessibility symbol.

Paragraph 2 Community tele-centers that receive federal funds for costing or installation and Internet cafes shall have accessible equipment and facilities.

Paragraph 3 The tele-centers and internet cafes referred to in Paragraph 2 of this article shall provide that at least 10% (ten percent) of computers have accessibility features for visually impaired persons, and shall provide at least one (1) item of equipment when the resulting percentage is less than 1 (one).

Article 64. Accessibility to websites referred to in article 63 of this Law shall be observed to obtain the financing referred to in item III of article 54 of this Law.

Article 65. Providers of telecommunication services shall ensure full access for the disabled, pursuant to specific regulations.

Article 66. It is the responsibility of government authorities to encourage provision of accessible fixed telephone and cell phone devices, among other assistive technologies, which allow features to notify and amplify sound for the available operations and functions.

Article 67. sound and image broadcasting services shall allow use of the following features, among others:

I - subtitling through captions;

II – a LIBRAS interpreter window;

III - audio description.

Article 68. Government authorities shall adopt mechanisms to encourage the production, editing, broadcast, distribution and marketing of books in accessible formats, including government publications or those that are publicly funded, in order to ensure a disabled person has the right to access reading, information and communication.

Paragraph 1 In tenders for book purchases, including the supply or upgrade of library collections at all educational levels and types as well as public libraries, government authorities shall adopt clauses impeding participation from publishers who do not also offer production in accessible formats.

Paragraph 2 accessible formats are considered to be digital files that can be recognized and accessed by reader screen software or other assistive technologies that may replace them, allowing reading with synthesized voice, enlargement of characters, different contrasts or print in Braille.

Paragraph 3 Government authorities shall encourage and support the adaptation and production of scientific articles in accessible format, including LIBRAS.

Article 69. Government authorities shall ensure the availability of correct and clear information on different products and services offered by any media employed, including the virtual environment containing the correct specification of quantity, quality, characteristics, composition and price, as well as on possible risks to health and safety for disabled consumers, in the event it is used, pursuant to, where applicable, the [arts. 30 to 41 of Law No. 8.078, of September 11, 1990](#).

Paragraph 1 Virtual marketing channels and commercials broadcast in the press, on the Internet, radio, television or other open or subscribed communication vehicles shall provide, in accordance with compatibility of the medium, the accessibility features covered in article 67 of this Law at the expense of the supplier of the product or service, notwithstanding compliance with the provisions of [arts. 36 to 38 of Law No. 8.078, of September 11, 1990](#).

Paragraph 2 Suppliers shall make available, on request, copies of package inserts, leaflets, texts or any other type of promotional material in an accessible format.

Art. 70. The institutions that promote congresses, seminars, workshops and other events of a scientific and cultural nature must offer the disabled person, at least, the assistive technology resources provided in Art. 67 of this Law.

Art. 71. The congresses, seminars, workshops and other events of a scientific-cultural nature promoted or financed by the government shall guarantee the conditions of accessibility and the resources of assistive technology.

Art. 72. The programs, lines of research and projects to be developed with the support of funding agencies and public administration bodies and entities that assist in research shall consider topics related to assistive technology.

Art. 73. It shall be up to the government, directly or in partnership with civil society organizations, to promote the qualification of translators and interpreters of Brazilian sign language (Libras), interpreters' guides and professionals qualified in Braille, audio description, stenotype and subtitling.

CHAPTER III

ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY

Art. 74. The person is guaranteed access to products, resources, strategies, practices, processes, methods and assistive technology services that maximize their autonomy, personal mobility and quality of life.

Art. 75. The government shall develop a specific plan of measures, to be renewed in each period of four (4) years, with the purpose of:

I - facilitate access to specialized credit, including the provision of subsidized credit lines, specific for acquisition of assistive technology;

II - streamline, simplify and prioritize import procedures for assistive technology, especially issues related to customs and sanitary procedures;

III - create mechanisms to promote research and the production of assistive technology in the country, including through the granting of subsidized credit lines and partnerships with official research institutes;

IV - eliminate or reduce the taxation of the productive chain and import of assistive technology;

V - facilitate and streamline the process of adding new assistive technology resources to the list of products distributed within SUS and other government agencies.

Sole paragraph. In order to comply with the provisions of this article, the procedures contained in the specific plan of measures shall be evaluated at least every two (2) years.

CHAPTER IV

THE RIGHT TO PARTICIPATION IN THE PUBLIC AND POLITICAL LIFE

Art. 76. The government shall guarantee the disabled person all the political rights and the opportunity to exercise them on an equal basis with the other people.

Paragraph 1 The person with the disability shall be ensured the right to vote and to be voted, including through the following actions:

I - ensuring that voting procedures, facilities, materials and equipment are appropriate, accessible to all and easy to understand and use, and the establishment of exclusive constituencies for the disabled person is forbidden;

II - encouraging persons with disabilities to apply and perform any public functions at all levels of government, including through the use of new assistive technologies, where appropriate;

III - guarantee that official pronouncements, mandatory electoral propaganda and debates transmitted by television stations have at least the resources listed in art. 67 of this Law;

IV - guarantee the free exercise of the right to vote and, where necessary, at their request, permission for the disabled person to be assisted in the voting by a person of their choice.

Paragraph 2 The government shall promote the participation of persons with disabilities, even when institutionalized, in the conduct of public affairs, without discrimination and in equal opportunities, subject to the following:

I - participation in non-governmental organizations related to public life and politics in the country and in activities and administration of political parties;

II - formation of organizations to represent people with disabilities at all levels;

III - participation of persons with disabilities in organizations that represent them.

TITLE IV

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Art. 77. The government authorities shall foster scientific development, research and technological innovation and training aimed at improving the quality of life and work of people with disabilities and their social inclusion.

Paragraph 1 The promotion by the government shall prioritize the generation of knowledge and techniques aimed at the prevention and treatment of disabilities and the development of assistive and social technologies.

Paragraph 2 The accessibility and assistive and social technologies shall be fostered through the creation of postgraduate courses, the training of human resources and the inclusion of the subject in the guidelines of areas of knowledge.

Paragraph 3 The technological capacity of public and private institutions for the development of assistive and social technologies shall be fostered, aimed at improving the functionality and social participation of persons with disabilities.

Paragraph 4 The measures provided for in this article shall be periodically reassessed by the public authorities with a view to their improvement.

Art. 78. Research, development, innovation and the diffusion of technologies aimed at increasing the access of people with disabilities to information and communication technologies and social technologies shall be stimulated.

Sole paragraph. The following shall be stimulated, in particular:

I - the use of information and communication technologies as an instrument for overcoming functional limitations and barriers to communication, information, education and entertainment for the disabled;

II - the adoption of solutions and the diffusion of rules that aim to increase the accessibility of the disabled person to computing and to the websites, especially to the services of electronic government.

BOOK II

SPECIAL PART

TITLE I

ACCESS TO THE COURTS

CHAPTER I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Art. 76. The government shall ensure the access of the disabled person to justice, in equal opportunities with other people, ensuring, whenever required, adaptations and resources of assistive technology.

Paragraph 1-In order to ensure the performance of persons with disabilities throughout the judicial process, the government shall empower the members and servants who work in the

Judiciary, the Public Prosecutor's Office, the Public Defender's Office, the public security bodies and the penitentiary system with respect to the rights of persons with disabilities.

Paragraph 2 All rights and guarantees to which disabled people are entitled without disabilities shall be ensured to persons with disabilities subject to restrictive measures, guaranteeing accessibility.

Paragraph 3 The Public Defender's Office and the Public Prosecutor's Office shall take the necessary measures to guarantee the rights provided for in this Law.

Art. 80. All the assistive technology resources available shall be offered so that the person with a disability has guaranteed access to justice, whenever he or she appears in one of the poles of the action or acts as a witness, participant in the proceedings, a lawyer, a public defender, a magistrate or member of the Public Prosecutor's Office.

Sole paragraph. The disabled person has the guaranteed access to the content of all procedural acts of their interest, including in the practice of advocacy.

Art. 81. The rights of persons with disabilities shall be guaranteed when criminal sanctions are applied.

Art. 82. (VETOED).

Art. 83. The notary and registration services can not deny or create obstacles or differentiated conditions to the provision of their services due to the deficiency of the petitioner, and shall recognize their full legal capacity, guaranteed accessibility.

Sole paragraph. Failure to comply with the **chapeau** of this article constitutes discrimination on grounds of deficiency.

CHAPTER II

EQUAL RECOGNITION UNDER LAW

Art. 84. The person with a disability has ensured the right to exercise his/her legal capacity on an equal basis with other persons.

Paragraph 1. When necessary, the person with disabilities shall be subject to custody, according to law.

Paragraph 2. The disabled person is allowed to adopt a supported decision-making process.

Paragraph 3. The definition of a disabled person's guardianship is an extraordinary protective measure, proportional to the needs and circumstances of each case, and shall last as short a time as possible.

Paragraph 4. The curators are obliged to render annually accounts of their administration to the judge, presenting the balance of the respective year.

Art. 85. The curatorship shall only affect the acts related to pecuniary and negotiation rights.

Paragraph 1. The definition of the curatorship does not reach the right to one's own body, sexuality, marriage, privacy, education, health, work and voting.

Paragraph 2. The curatorship is an extraordinary measure, and the reasons and motivations of its definition shall be stated in its definition, preserving the curatorship's interests.

Paragraph 3 In the case of a person in a situation of institutionalization, when appointing a curator, the judge shall give preference to the person who has a family, affective or community bond with the curatorship.

Art. 86. For the issuance of official documents, the situation of the person with deficiency of curatorship shall not be required.

Art. 87. In cases of relevance and urgency and in order to protect the interests of the disabled person in a curatorship situation, it shall be permissible for the judge, after hearing the Public Prosecutors' Office, to appoint, from the outset or at the request of the interested party, a provisional curator, which shall be subject, where appropriate, to the provisions of the [Code of Civil Procedure](#).

TITLE II

CRIMES AND ADMINISTRATIVE VIOLATIONS

Art. 88. To practice, induce or incite discrimination of a person because of his disability:

Penalty - imprisonment, from one (1) to three (3) years, and fine.

Paragraph 1 The penalty is increased by one third (1/3) if the victim is under the care and responsibility of the agent.

Paragraph 2 If any of the crimes in the **chapeau** is committed by social means of communication or publication of any nature:

Penalty - imprisonment, from two (2) to five (5) years, and fine.

Paragraph 3 In the case of paragraph 2 of this article, the judge may determine, after hearing the Public Prosecutors' Office or at his request, even before the police inquiry, under penalty of disobedience:

I - collection or search and seizure of copies of discriminatory material;

II - interdiction of the respective messages or information pages on the Internet.

Paragraph 4 In the event of paragraph 2 of this article, it constitutes an effect of the condemnation, after the final and unappealable decision, the destruction of the seized material.

Art. 89. Appropriate or divert assets, proceeds, pensions, benefits, remuneration or any other income of persons with disabilities:

Penalty - imprisonment, from one (1) to four (4) years, and fine.

Sole paragraph. The penalty is increased by one third (1/3) if the crime is committed:

I - by guardian, curator, trustee, liquidator, administrator, executor or judicial depository; or

II - by one who has appropriated by reason office or profession.

Art. 90. Abandon people with disabilities in hospitals, nursing homes, shelter entities or similar:

Penalty - imprisonment, from six (6) to three (3) years, and fine.

Sole paragraph. In the same penalty incurs anyone who does not provide the basic needs of disabled person when required by law or warrant.

Art. 91. Hold or use a magnetic card, any electronic means or document of a person with a disability intended to receive benefits, proceeds, pensions or remuneration or to carry out financial operations, in order to obtain an undue advantage for himself or for others:

Penalty - detention, from six (6) months to two (2) years, and a fine.

Sole paragraph. The penalty is increased by one third (1/3) if the crime is committed by guardian or curator:

TITLE III

FINAL AND TRANSITORY PROVISIONS

Art. 92. The National Registry of Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities (Registration-Inclusion), an electronic public registry with the purpose of collecting, processing, systematizing and disseminating georeferenced information that allows the identification and socioeconomic characterization of the person with disabilities, as well as the barriers which impede the realization of their rights.

Paragraph 1 The Registration-Inclusion shall be administered by the Federal Executive Branch and shall be constituted by database, instruments, procedures and electronic systems.

Paragraph 2 The data included in the Registration-Inclusion shall be obtained by integrating the information systems and the database of all public policies related to the rights of the disabled person, as well as for information collected, including in national censuses and other surveys conducted in the Country, in accordance with the parameters established by the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol.

Paragraph 3 For the collection, transmission and systematization of data, it is possible to enter into special agreements, accords, partnerships or contracts with public and private institutions, observing the requirements and procedures provided for in specific legislation.

Paragraph 4 In order to ensure the confidentiality, privacy and fundamental freedoms of persons with disabilities and the ethical principles governing the use of information, the safeguards established by law shall be observed.

Paragraph 5 The Registration-Inclusion data can only be used for the following purposes:

I - formulation, management, monitoring and evaluation of public policies for people with disabilities and to identify barriers that prohibit the conducting of their rights;

II - conducting studies and research.

Paragraph 6 The information referred to in this article shall be disseminated in accessible formats.

Art. 93. In carrying out inspections and audits by the internal and external control bodies, compliance with the legislation on the disabled and the accessibility rules in force shall be observed.

Art. 94. A person with a moderate or severe disability shall have the right to support-inclusion, under the law, who has the following:

I - receive the continuous benefit provided for in [Art. 20 of Law No. 8.742, dated December 7, 1993](#), and that he/she begins to exercise remunerated activity that qualifies him as a compulsory insured on RGPS;

II - has received, within the last five (5) years, the continued benefit of [Art. 20 of Law No. 8.742, dated December 7, 1993](#), and that engages in remunerated activity that qualifies as mandatory insured of the RGPS.

Art. 95. It is prohibited to require the attendance of persons with disabilities before public bodies when their displacement, due to their functional limitation and accessibility conditions, imposes a disproportionate and undue burden on them, in which case the following procedures shall be observed:

I - when it is in the interest of the government, the agent shall promote the necessary contact with the person with a disability in his residence;

II - when it is in the interests of the disabled person, he or she will present a request for home care or shall be represented by an attorney-in-fact appointed for this purpose.

Sole paragraph. The person with a disability is guaranteed home care by the medical and social expertise of the National Social Security Institute (INSS), the public health service or the private health service, contracted or under a special arrangements, that integrates the SUS and the entities of the member social assistance network of Social Assistance Management System (Suas), when its displacement, due to its functional limitation and accessibility conditions, imposes a disproportionate and undue burden on it.

Art. 96. Paragraph 6-A of Art. 135 of [Law No. 4.737, of July 15, 1965 \(Electoral Code\)](#), shall read as follows:

“Art. 135.
.....

[Paragraph 6-A](#). The Electoral Regional Courts shall, at each election, issue instructions to Electoral Judges to guide them in the choice of polling places, so as to guarantee accessibility for voters with disabilities or with reduced mobility, including in their surroundings and in transportation systems which give you access.

.....” (NR)

Art. 97. The [Consolidation of Labor Laws \(CLT\)](#), approved by Decree-Law No. 5.452, of [May 1, 1943](#), shall become effective with the following changes:

“Art. 428.
.....

[Paragraph 6](#) For the purpose of the apprentice agreement, the proof of the level of apprentice learning with a disability shall, above all, consider the skills and competences related to the professionalization.

.....

[Paragraph 8](#) For the apprentice with a disability with eighteen (18) years or more, the validity of the apprentice agreement presupposes annotation in the Labor and Social Security (CTPS) and enrollment and attendance in a learning program developed under the guidance of a qualified entity in a methodical technical-professional formation.” (NR)

“Art. 433.

.....
I -insufficient performance or inadequacy of the apprentice, except for the apprentice with a disability when he/she lacks accessibility resources, assistive technologies and the necessary support to perform his/her activities;

.....” (NR)

Art. 98. [Law No. 7.853, of October 24, 1989](#) shall take effect with the following amendments:

“[Art. 3](#) The Judicial measures designed to protect the collective, diffuse, individual, homogeneous and individual interests of persons with disabilities may be proposed by the Public Prosecutor’s Office, the Public Defender’s Office, the Federal Government, the States, the Municipalities, the Federal District, of one (1) year, under the terms of the civil law, local authority, public company and foundation or mixed capital company that includes, among its institutional purposes, protection of the interests and promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities.

.....” (NR)

“[Art. 8](#) The following acts are a crime punishable by imprisonment of two (2) to five (5) years and a fine:

I – to refuse, charge additional amounts, suspend, procrastinate, cancel or terminate student enrollment in an educational establishment of any course or degree, public or private, due to their disability;

II - prevent registration in a public examination or access of someone to any position or public employment, because of their disability;

III - deny or impede employment, work or promotion to the person because of his disability;

IV - refuse, delay or hinder hospitalization or fail to provide medical and hospital and outpatient care to the person with a disability;

V - fail to comply, delay or frustrate the execution of a judicial order issued in the civil action referred to in this Law;

VI - refuse, delay or omit technical data indispensable to the filing of the public civil action under this Law, when requested.

Paragraph 1 If the crime is committed against a person with a disability under eighteen (18) years, the penalty is increased by one third (1/3).

Paragraph 2 The penalty for the deliberate adoption of subjective criteria for rejection of registration, approval and completion of probationary stage in public exams does not exclude the personal pecuniary responsibility of the public administrator for the damages caused.

Paragraph 3 The same penalties apply to those who prevent or hinder the entry of persons with disabilities into private healthcare plans, including the collection of differentiated values.

Paragraph 4 If the crime is committed in emergency and urgency care, the penalty is increased by one third (1/3).” (NR)

Art. 99. Art. 20 of [Law No. 8.036, dated May 11, 1990](#), shall become effective with the addition of the following section XVIII:

“Art. 20.
.....

XVIII - when the disabled worker, by statute of limitations, needs to acquire bracing or prosthesis to promote accessibility and social inclusion.

.....” (NR)

Art. 100. [Law No. 8.078, of September 11, 1990 \(Code of Consumer Protection\)](#), shall become effective with the following changes:

“Art. 6.....
.....

[Sole paragraph](#). The information referred to in item III of the **chapeau** of this article shall be accessible to the disabled person, subject to the provisions in the regulation.” (NR)

“Art. 43.
.....

[Paragraph 6](#) All the information that the **chapeau** of this article shall be made available in accessible formats, including for the disabled person, at the request of the consumer.” (NR)

Art. 101. [Law No. 8.213, of July 24, 1991](#) shall become effective with the following changes:

“Art. 16.

I- the spouse, companion and non-emancipated child, of any condition, less than twenty-one (21) years of age or disabled or who has intellectual or mental disability or serious disability;
.....

III - the not emancipated child, of any condition, less than twenty-one (21) years of age or invalid or who has intellectual or mental deficiency or serious deficiency;

.....” (NR)

“Art. 77.
.....

Paragraph 2.....
.....

II -for the child, the person assimilated to him or her or the brother of both sexes, for the emancipation or twenty-one (21) years of age, unless it is invalid or has intellectual or mental deficiency or serious deficiency;
.....

Paragraph 4 (VETOED).

.....” (NR)

“Art. 93. (VETOED):

I - (VETOED);

II - (VETOED);

III - (VETOED);

IV - (VETOED);

V - (VETOED).

Paragraph 1 The waiver of a disabled person or a beneficiary rehabilitated beneficiary from Social Security at the end of a contract for a fixed term of more than ninety (90) days and the waiver of employment under an indefinite contract may only occur after the hiring of another worker with a disability or beneficiary rehabilitation of Social Security.

Paragraph 2 The Ministry of Labor and Employment is responsible for establishing the monitoring system, as well as generating data and statistics on the total number of employees and vacancies filled by disabled persons and rehabilitated beneficiaries of Social Security, supplying them, when requested, to unions, the representative bodies of the employees or the citizens concerned.

Paragraph 3 For the reservation of positions, only the direct employment of a disabled person shall be considered, excluding the apprentice with disabilities dealt with in Consolidation of Labor Laws (CLT), approved by Decree-Law No. 5.452, of May 1, 1943.

Paragraph 4 (VETOED).” (NR)

“Art. 110-A. The holder or beneficiary with disability will not be required to submit the instrument of curatorship when requesting the benefits operated by INSS, in accordance with the procedures to be provided for in a regulation.”

Art. 102. Art. 2 of [Law No. 8.313, of December 23, 1991](#), enters into force with paragraph 3 as follows:

“Art. 2

.....

Paragraph 3 The incentives created by this Law will only be granted to cultural projects made available, whenever technically possible, also in a format accessible to a person with disability, as provided for in regulation.” (NR)

Art. 103. Art. 11 of [Law No. 8.429, of June 02, 1992](#), enters into force with item IX as follows:

“Art. 11.

.....

IX – fail to comply with the accessibility requirements provided for in the legislation.” (NR)

Art. 104. [Law No. 8.666, of June 21, 1993](#), enters into force with the changes as follows:

“Art. 3

Paragraph 2

V – produced or provided by companies that prove their compliance with the reservation of positions for a person with disability or rehabilitated under the Social Security, as provided for in law, and that meet the accessibility rules provided for in the legislation.

Paragraph 5 In bidding processes, a margin of preference may be established for:

I – national manufactured products and services that meet the Brazilian technical standards; and

II – goods produced or services provided by companies that prove their compliance with the reservation of positions for a person with disability or rehabilitated under the Social Security, as provided for in law, and that meet the accessibility rules provided for in the legislation.

.....” (NR)

“Art. 66-A. Companies classified into item V of paragraph 2 and item II of paragraph 5 of art. 3 of this Law shall comply, over the period of performance of the agreement, with the reservation of positions for a person with disability or rehabilitated under with the Social Security, as provided for in law, and that meet the accessibility rules provided for in the legislation.

Sole paragraph. It is incumbent upon Management to supervise the compliance with the accessibility requirements in services and work environments.”

Art. 105. Art. 20 of Law No. 8.742, of December 07, 1993, enters into force with the changes as follows:

“Art. 20.

Paragraph 2 For the purposes of granting the continuous cash benefit, a person with disability means the person with a long-term impediment of a physical, mental, intellectual or sensory nature, which, when integrated with one or more barriers, may obstruct such person’s full and effective participation in society in equal conditions with other people.

Paragraph 9 Earnings from a supervised and learning internship will not be computed for **per capita** family income calculation purposes, as referred to in paragraph 3 of this article.

Paragraph 11. For the benefit granting purposes referred to in the **chapeau** of this article, other elements that prove the poverty and vulnerability conditions of the family group may be used, as provided for in the regulation.” (NR)

Art. 106. (VETOED).

Art. 107. [Law No. 9.029, of April 13, 1995](#), enters into force with the changes as follows:

[“Art. 1](#) It is prohibited to adopt any discriminatory and limiting practice with respect to the access to an employment relationship, or its maintenance, for gender, origin, race, color, marital status, family condition, disability, professional rehabilitation, age and other reasons, except, in this case, the child and adolescent protection hypotheses provided for in [item XXXIII of art. 7 of the Federal Constitution](#).” (NR)

[“Art. 3](#) Without prejudice to the provisions set forth in art. 2 of this Law and in the legal provisions that typify crimes resulting from ethnic, race, color or disability prejudice, breaches of the provisions set forth in this Law are liable to the penalties as follows:

.....” (NR)

“Art. 4

[I](#)– the reintegration with full compensation for the entire period of leave, upon payment of due remunerations, as adjusted for inflation, plus legal interest;

.....” (NR)

Art. 108. Art. 35 of [Law No. 9.250, of December 26, 1995](#), enters into force with paragraph 5 as follows:

“Art. 35.

[Paragraph 5](#) Without prejudice to the provisions set forth in [item IX of the sole paragraph of art. 3 of Law No. 10.741, of October 01, 2003](#), a person with disability, or a taxpayer that has a dependent in such condition, has preference in the refund referred to in item III of art. 4 and subitem “c” of item II of art. 8.” (NR)

Art. 109. [Law No. 9.503, of September 23, 1997 \(Brazilian Traffic Code\)](#), enters into force with the changes as follows:

“Art. 2

[Sole paragraph](#). For the purposes of this Code, roadways mean beaches open to public circulation, internal ways belonging to condominiums comprised of autonomous units as well as parking ways and areas of private establishments of collective use.” (NR)

[“Art. 86-A](#). The regulated parking lot spaces provided for in item XVII of art. 181 of this Law shall be identified with the respective signs and plates informing the breach for undue parking.”

[“Art. 147-A](#). A hearing-impaired candidate is assured communication accessibility upon the employment of assistive technologies or technical support technologies in all steps of the qualification process.

[Paragraph 1](#) The didactic audiovisual material used in theoretical classes of courses that precede the examinations provided for in art. 147 of this Law should be accessible through closed caption associated with a simultaneous translation in Libras (Brazilian Sign Language).

[Paragraph 2](#) A hearing-impaired candidate is also assured the right to request, at the time of his/her enrollment, the services of a Libras interpreter, so that such candidate can follow up both practical and theoretical classes.”

“Art. 154. (VETOED).”

“Art. 181.

XVII-

Breach – severe;

.....” (NR)

Art. 110. Item VI and paragraph 1 of art. 56 of [Law No. 9.615, of March 24, 1998](#), enter into force with the wording as follows:

“Art. 56.

VI- Two point seven percent (2.7%) of the gross revenue from lotteries, federal and similar lotteries, the occurrence of which is subject to a federal authorization, is deducted from the amount destined for prizes;

Paragraph 1 Out of the total financial resources from the percentage provided for in item VI of the **chapeau**, sixty-two point ninety-six percent (62.96%) will be allocated to the Brazilian Olympic Committee (COB) and thirty-seven point four percent (37.04%) to the Brazilian Paralympic Committee (CPB), in both cases, in accordance with the set of rules applicable to the entering into of agreements by the Federal Government.

.....” (NR)

Art. 111. Art. 1 of [Law No. 10.048, of November 08, 2000](#), enters into force with the wording as follows:

“Art. 1 People with disability, elders aging sixty (60) or more years, pregnant women, breastfeeding women, people carrying child and those with obesity will have priority assistance, as provided for in this Law.” (NR)

Art. 112. [Law No. 10.098, of December 19, 2000](#), enters into force with the changes as follows:

“Art. 2

I- accessibility: a possibility and condition to reach and use, with safety and autonomy, spaces, furniture, urban equipment, buildings, transports, information and communication, including their systems and technologies, as well as other services and facilities open to the public, services and facilities of public use or private services and facilities of collective use, both in the urban and rural zone, by a person with deficiency or reduced mobility;

II - barriers: any impediment, obstacle, attitude or behavior that limits or prevents the social participation of a person, as well as the enjoyment, fruition and exercise of his/her rights to accessibility, freedom of movement and expression, communication, access to information, understanding, circulation with safety, among others, as classified into:

a) urban barriers: those existing in ways and public spaces and private spaces open to the public or those of collective use;

b) architectural barriers: those existing in public and private buildings;

c) barriers in transports: those existing in systems and means of transportation;

d) barriers in communications and information: any hindrance, obstacle, attitude or behavior hinders or prevents the transmission or receipt of messages and information through communications and information technology systems;

III – person with disability: a person with a long-term impediment of a physical, mental, intellectual or sensory nature, which, when integrated with one or more barriers, may obstruct such person’s full and effective participation in society in equal conditions with other people;

IV – person with reduced mobility: a person who has, for any reason, a permanent or temporary difficulty to move, reducing mobility, flexibility, motor coordination or perception, including, elders, pregnant women, breastfeeding woman, people carrying children and those with obesity;

V - companion: a person who accompanies the person with disability and who may or may not perform the functions of a personal assistant;

VI – urban element: any urban work components, such as those related to pavement, sanitation, sewer, electricity and gas distribution pipeline, public lighting, communication services, water supply and distribution services, landscaping and those which materialize urban planning indications;

VII – urban furniture: a set of objects existing in public ways and spaces, which are superimposed on or added to urban or building elements, in such a way that its modification or transportation does not cause substantial changes in these elements, such as traffic lights, sign and similar poles, telecommunications terminals and collective access points, water sources, trash cans, awnings, marquees, benches, kiosks and any other pieces of furniture of an analogous nature;

VIII – assistive technology or technical support technology: products, equipment, devices, resources, methodologies, strategies, practices and services that aim to promote the functionality related to the activity and participation of a person with disability or reduced mobility and that aim at such person’s autonomy, independence, quality of life and social inclusion;

IX - communication: is the form of interaction of citizens that includes, among other options, languages, including the Brazilian Sign Language (Libras), visualization of texts, Braille, tactile signing or communication system, amplified characters, multimedia devices, as well as simple language, whether in writing or oral, hearing systems and means of digitized sound as well as amplifying and alternative methods, means and formats of communication, including information and communications technologies;

X – universal design: conception of product, environments, programs and services to be used by all people, without the need for adaptation or a specific project, including assistive technology resources.” (NR)

[“Art. 3](#) Planning and urbanization of public ways, parks and other spaces of public use shall be conceived and performed so as to make them accessible to all people, including those with disability or reduced mobility.

Sole paragraph. Public sidewalk, which is a mandatory element of urbanization and a part of the public way, and which is usually segregated and on a different level, is only intended for the circulation of pedestrians and, when possible, to the implementation of urban furniture and vegetation.” (NR)

“Art. 9

[Sole paragraph.](#) Traffic lights for pedestrians installed in public ways of large circulation or giving access to rehabilitation services must be equipped with a mechanism that sends a light sound signal for the pedestrian’s orientation.” (NR)

[“Art. 10-A.](#) The installation of any urban furniture in an area of common circulation of pedestrians that poses a risk of accident to a person with disability shall be indicated by a tactile warning sign on the floor, in accordance with the applicable technical standards.”

[“Art. 12-A.](#) Business centers and similar establishments should provide cars and wheelchairs, whether motorized or not, to assist a person with disability or reduced mobility.”

Art. 113. [Law No. 10.257, of July 10, 2001, \(City Statute\)](#), enters into force with the changes as follows:

“Art. 3

.....
[III -](#) promote, by its own initiative or together with the States, the Federal District and the Municipalities, housing construction programs and those to improve housing, basic sanitation, sidewalk, public sidewalk, urban furniture and public use space conditions;

[IV -](#) institute guidelines on urban development, including housing, basic sanitation, transportation and urban mobility, which provide for rules of accessibility to places of public use;

.....” (NR)

“Art. 41.

.....
[Paragraph 3](#) The cities listed in the **chapeau** of this article should prepare an accessible route plan, which is compatible with the master plan into which it is inserted, which provides for public sidewalks to be implemented or renovated by the Government, in order to assure a person with disability or reduced mobility accessibility to all existent routes and ways, including those which concentrate elements that increase the circulation of pedestrians, such as government authorities and public and private health, education, social assistance, sports, cultural, mail and telegraph, bank and other services, whenever possible, in an integrated manner with the collective passenger transportation system.” (NR)

Art. 114. [Law No. 10.406, of January 10, 2002 \(Civil Code\)](#), enters into force with the changes as follows:

[“Art. 3](#) Those aging less than sixteen (16) years are absolutely incapable of personally exercising civil life acts.

I - (Revoked);

II - (Revoked);

III - (Revoked).” (NR)

[“Art. 4](#) Those relatively incapable of performing, or properly performing, certain acts are:

.....
[II -](#) people usually under the effects of alcohol and drugs;

III - people who, for temporary or permanent reasons, are incapable of expressing their will;

.....

Sole paragraph. The ability of indigenous people will be regulated by a special legislation.” (NR)

“Art. 228.

.....
II- (Revoked);

III - (Revoked);

.....
Paragraph 1

Paragraph 2 A person with disability may testify in equal conditions with other people, all assistive technology resources being assured to such person with disability.” (NR)

“Art. 1.518. Until the contracting of the marriage, the parents or tutors may revoke the authorization.” (NR)

“Art. 1.548.

I- (Revoked);

.....” (NR)

“Art. 1.550.

.....
Paragraph 1

Paragraph 2 A person with mental or intellectual disability at marital age may contract marriage by expressing his/her will either directly or through his/her parent or curator.” (NR)

“Art. 1.557.

.....
III – the ignorance, before marriage, of an incurable physical disability that is not characterized as a severe deficiency or disease transmissible via contagion or inheritance and capable of putting at risk the spouse’s health or his/her descendant’s;

IV - (Revoked).” (NR)

“Art. 1.767.

I– people who, for temporary or permanent reasons, are incapable of expressing their will;

II - (Revoked);

III – people usually under the effects of alcohol and drugs;

IV - (Revoked);

.....” (NR)

[“Art. 1.768.](#) The process that defines the instruments of curatorship should be promoted:

.....

[IV –](#) by the person himself/herself.” (NR)

[“Art. 1.769.](#) The Prosecutors’ Office will only promote the process that defines the instruments of curatorship:

[I –](#) in cases of mental or intellectual disability;

.....

[III –](#) should, if any, those mentioned in item II be underage or incapable.” (NR)

[“Art. 1.771.](#) Before stating his/her opinion on the instruments of curatorship, the judge, who shall be assisted by a multidisciplinary team, will personally interview the interdict.” (NR)

[“Art. 1.772.](#) The judge shall determine, according to such person’s potentialities, the limits of curatorship, in compliance with the restrictions contained in art. 1.782, and appoint a curator.

Sole paragraph. To appoint a curator, the judge will take into account the interdict’s will and preferences, the lack of conflict of interests and undue influence, the proportionality and the adequacy to the person’s circumstances.” (NR)

[“Art. 1.775-A.](#) When appointing a curator for the person with disability, the judge may establish the joint curatorship for more than one person.”

[“Art. 1.777.](#) Those referred to in item I of art. 1.767 will be provided with all support required to preserve their right to family and community interaction, which shall prevent their retreat at an establishment that prevents them from such interaction.” (NR)

Art. 115. [Title IV of Book IV of the Special Part of Law No. 10.406, of January 10, 2002 \(Civil Code\)](#), enters into force with the wording as follows:

“TITLE IV

Tutorship, Curatorship and Supported Decision-Making”

Art. 116. [Title IV of Book IV of the Special Part of Law No. 10.406, of January 10, 2002 \(Civil Code\)](#), enters into force with the addition of Chapter III as follows:

“CHAPTER III

Supported Decision-Making

[Art. 1.783-A.](#) Supported decision-making means the process whereby a person with disability appoints at least two (2) trustworthy people, who relate and are trusted by the person with disability, so that such people, provided with the necessary elements and information to act in such capacity, can support the person with disabilities in making a decision on civil life acts.

Paragraph 1 In order to formulate a request for supported decision-making, a person with disability and the supports should submit an instrument that states the limits of the support to be provided and the supporters’ commitments, including the term of effectiveness of the agreement and the respect for the will, rights and interests of the person they should support.

Paragraph 2 The request for supported decision-making shall be made by the person to be supported and expressly indicate the people that are apt to provide the support set forth in the **chapeau** of this article.

Paragraph 3 Before deciding on the request for supported decision-making, the judge, supported by a multidisciplinary team, after the hearing before the Prosecutors' Office, will personally hear the requesting party and those who will support such requesting party.

Paragraph 4 The decision made by the supported person will be valid and enforceable before third parties, provided that it is within the limits of the support agreed.

Paragraph 5 The third party with whom a person with disability has a business relationship may request the supporters to sign the contract or agreement as counterparties thereto, specifying, in writing, their function in relation to the supported party.

Paragraph 6 In case of a legal transaction that may cause a relevant risk or loss, with divergent opinions between the supported person and one of the supporters, the judge shall, after a hearing before the Prosecutors' Office, decide on the matter.

Paragraph 7 If the support acts negligently, exercises an undue pressure or fails to comply with the obligations assumed, the supported person, or anyone, may file a complaint before the Prosecutors' Office or the judge.

Paragraph 8 If the complaint is valid, the judge will remove the supporter and appoint, after hearing the supported person and according to his/her will, another person to provide support.

Paragraph 9 The supported person may, at any time, request the termination of an agreement entered into during the supported decision-making process.

Paragraph 10. The supporter may request that the judge remove his/her participation in the supported decision-making process the removal, his/her removal being subject to the judge's opinion on the matter.

Paragraph 11. The provisions referred to the rendering of accounts in curatorship are applicable to the supported decision-making, insofar as appropriate."

Art. 117. Art. 1 of [Law No. 11.126, of June 27, 2005](#), shall be amended to read as follows:

["Art. 1](#) Visually impaired persons accompanied by an eye-dog are assured of the right to enter and remain with the animal in all public transport and in establishments open to the public and for general public and private use provided that the conditions imposed by this Law are complied with.

.....

[Paragraph 2](#) The provisions of the **chapeau** of this article apply to all types and jurisdictions of collective passenger transport services, including those with foreign destinations originating in Brazil." (NR)

Art. 118. Section IV of art. 46 of [Law No. 11.904, of January 14, 2009](#), shall be amended by the insertion of the following item "k":

"Art. 46.

.....

IV -

.....
k) accessibility for everyone.

.....” (NR)

Art. 119. [Law No. 12.587, of January 3, 2012](#), shall be amended by the insertion of the following art. 12-B:

“[Art. 12-B](#). When issuing taxi licenses, 10% (ten percent) shall be reserved for handicapped drivers.

Paragraph 1 To compete for a reserved license in accordance with the **chapeau** of this article, handicapped drivers must observe the following requirements for the vehicle used:

I – it must be owned and driven by the licensee; and

II – it must be adapted to the driver’s needs as required by law.

Paragraph 2 If the quota referred to in the **chapeau** of this article is not filled, the remaining licenses shall be offered to the other candidates.”

Art. 120. The competent bodies in each sphere of government must prepare detailed reports on compliance with the deadlines established by [Laws 10.048, of November 8, 2000](#), and [10.098, of December 19, 2000](#), and forward them to the Public Prosecutor’ Office and to the regulatory authorities for the appropriate measures to be taken.

Sole paragraph. The reports referred to in the **chapeau** of this article must be submitted within one (1) year of the effective date of this Law.

Art. 121. The rights, deadlines and obligations provided for in the Law do not exclude those previously introduced by other legislation, or by international compacts, treaties, conventions and declarations approved and enacted by the National Congress, and must be applied in compliance with the other internal rules and binding international agreements on the matter.

Sole paragraph. The rule most beneficial to handicapped people shall take precedence.

Art. 122. This Law shall be regulated in order to provide a differentiated, simplified and more favorable treatment to micro and small companies as described in [Paragraph 3 of art. 1 of Supplementary Law No. 123, of December 14, 2006](#).

Art. 123. The following provisions are revoked: [\(Effectiveness\)](#)

I - [section II of Paragraph 2 of art. 1 of Law No. 9.008, of March 21, 1995](#);

II - [sections I, II and III of art. 3 of Law No. 10.406, of January 10, 2002](#) (Civil Code);

III - [sections II and III of art. 228 of Law No. 10.406, of January 10, 2002](#) (Civil Code);

IV - [section I of art. 1.548 of Law No. 10.406, of January 10, 2002](#) (Civil Code);

V - [section IV of art. 1.557 of Law No. 10.406, of January 10, 2002](#) (Civil Code);

VI - [sections II](#) and [IV of art. 1.767 of Law No. 10.406, of January 10, 2002](#) (Civil Code);

VII - [arts. 1.776](#) and [1.780 of Law No. 10.406, of January 10, 2002](#) (Civil Code);

Art. 124. [Paragraph 1 of art. 2](#) of this Law must come into force within two (2) years of the effective date of the Law.

Art. 125. The following deadlines must be observed for compliance with the provisions in question, counting from the effective date of this Law:

I - [sections I and II of Paragraph 2 of art. 28](#), 48 (forty-eight) months;

II - [Paragraph 6 of art. 44](#), 48 (forty-eight) months;

III - [art. 45](#), 24 (twenty-four) months;

IV - [art. 49](#), 48 (forty-eight) months;

Art. 126. [Law No. 8.989, of February 24, 1995](#) shall remain in force until December 31, 2021.

Art. 127. This Law shall come into force 180 (one hundred and eighty) days after its official publication.

Brasília, July 6, 2015; 194th year of Independence and 127th year of the Republic.

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This text does not substitute that published in the Federal Gazette of July 7, 2015

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