

Carteira De Identidade

Brazilian identity card

Carteira de identidade Nacional (National Identity Card in Portuguese) is the official national identity document in Brazil. It is often informally called

Carteira de identidade Nacional (National Identity Card in Portuguese) is the official national identity document in Brazil. It is often informally called carteira de identidade (identity card), "RG" ([ʁ?i?e]) (from Registro Geral, General Registry) or simply identidade. The card contains the name of the bearer, filiation, place of birth, date of birth, signature and thumbprint of the bearer. Other national documents can legally be used as an identity card, such as a federative unit-issued driver's license, passport or, for minors, a birth certificate. Each card has a unique RG number. As of 11 January 2023, the CPF number will be used as the RG number on new identity cards.

Brazilian identity cards can be used as travel documents to enter the Mercosur members (Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay) and associated countries (Peru, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador; except Guyana, Suriname and Panama).

Smudge (Monica and Friends)

not washed frequently

in the Brazilian version de Sousa, Mauricio (2019). "A Carteira de Identidade". Cascão (in Portuguese) (55 ed.). São Paulo: Panini - Smudge, known as Cascão in Portuguese, is a fictional character of Monica and Friends comic series created by Mauricio de Sousa. He is a 7-year-old boy who lives on the fictional Lemon Tree Street (Rua do Limoeiro), located in São Paulo, characterized by being a dirty child and having a strong fear of water. Originally introduced as just a random friend to Jimmy Five in newspaper strips published in 1961, the character became popular enough to become one of the most relevant and popular characters over the years appearing in several products, animations, films, in addition to becoming the protagonist of his own comic book released in 1982, which has remained in publication ever since.

Mauricio says he based the character on a child he knew while growing up in Mogi das Cruzes. The child was a friend of his brother Márcio, and was also not too hygienic. Since the friendship did not last, Mauricio never recalled his real name. His characterization has been both praised and criticized, becoming one of the best-known characters in the series.

Transgender rights in Brazil

March 2022. Vieira, L?gia; Rodrigues, Mateus (19 May 2023). "Nova carteira de identidade n?o ter? campo 'sexo'; nem distin?o entre 'nome' e 'nome social';

Transgender rights in Brazil include the right to change one's legal name and sex without the need of surgery or professional evaluation, and the right to sex reassignment surgery provided by Brazil's public health service, the Sistema ?nico de Sa?de.

List of national identity card policies by country

2016. "Regulamenta a Lei ? 7.116, de 29 de agosto de 1983, que assegura valida de nacional ?s Carteiras de Identidade, regula sua expedi?o e d? outras

A national identity document is an identity card with a photo, usable as an identity card at least inside the country, and which is issued by an official national authority. Identity cards can be issued voluntarily or may be compulsory to possess as a resident or citizen.

Driving licences and other cards issued by state or regional governments indicating certain permissions are not counted here as national identity cards. So for example, by this criterion, the United States driver's license is excluded, as these are issued by local (state) governments.

Legal recognition of non-binary gender

2022-03-24. *Vieira, Lúcia; Rodrigues, Mateus (19 May 2023). "Nova carteira de identidade não terá campo 'sexo'; nem distinção entre 'nome' e 'nome social'.*

Multiple countries legally recognize non-binary or third gender classifications. These classifications are typically based on a person's gender identity. In some countries, such classifications may only be available to intersex people, born with sex characteristics that "do not fit the typical definitions for male or female bodies."

Registro Nacional Migratório

Brazilian territory. The Cédula de Identidade de Estrangeiro (CIE, Foreigner's Identity Card), known since 2018 as Carteira de Registro Nacional Migratório

The Registro Nacional de Estrangeiros (RNE, National Registry of Foreigners), known since 2018 as Registro Nacional Migratório (RNM, National Migratory Registry) due to the New Immigration Law (No. 13445) enacted on May 24, 2017, by Brazilian former ex-president Michel Temer, is, next to the Registro Diplomático (RD, Diplomatic Registry), the main identification registry provided by Brazil to foreign citizens in Brazilian territory. The Cédula de Identidade de Estrangeiro (CIE, Foreigner's Identity Card), known since 2018 as Carteira de Registro Nacional Migratório (CRNM, National Migratory Registry Card) was instituted as its result by Brazilian former ex-president Getúlio Vargas on May 4, 1938, through the Decree-Law No. 406. The New Immigration Law lists several cases in which foreign citizens in Brazilian territory can apply for their Migratory National Registry by faculty or by obligation (most of the cases involves immigration, work or residency for undefined time). Citizens with low income, such as applicants for the Provisional Document of Migratory National Registry (refugees, asylum seekers, unaccompanied minors, victims of human trafficking and human slavery in particularly vulnerable conditions), may apply for its fee exemption.

The RNM/CRNM is issued by Regional Superintendences of Federal Police from Federative Units. Applicants have to fill out a form and provide documentation including travel document, visa granted by a Brazilian Embassy and birth certificate (or marriage certificate, when married or divorced). Documents shall be translated by a sworn translator.

Luísa Rogério

Journalists. In 2019, she was made leader of the newly created Comissão da Carteira e Ética Profissional (CCE; English: Card and Professional Ethics Commission)

Maria Luísa Rogério is an Angolan journalist. She also serves as the head of the country's Card and Professional Ethics Commission and has been a member of the Executive Committee of the International Federation of Journalists since 2019.

Permanent residency

called residente permanente Australia Bahrain UAE Belize Brazil: called Carteira de Registro Nacional Migratório (CRNM) Brunei: called penduduk tetap Canada:

Permanent residency is a person's legal resident status in a country or territory of which such person is not a citizen but where they have the right to reside on a permanent basis. This is usually for a permanent period; a person with such legal status is known as a permanent resident.

Permanent residency itself is distinct from right of abode, which waives immigration control for such persons. Persons having permanent residency still require immigration control if they do not have right of abode. However, a right of abode automatically grants people permanent residency. This status also gives work permit in most cases. In many Western countries, the status of permanent resident confers a right of abode upon the holder despite not being a citizen of the particular country.

Presidency of Artur Bernardes

issuance department was created, in practice a successor to the former Carteira do Redescanto. On 2 January 1923, the bank received the monopoly on monetary

Artur Bernardes' tenure as the 12th president of Brazil lasted from 15 November 1922, after he defeated Nilo Peçanha in the 1922 presidential election, until 15 November 1926, when he transferred power to Washington Luís. A representative of the so-called "milk coffee policy" and the last years of the First Brazilian Republic, Bernardes ruled the country almost continuously under a state of emergency, supported by the political class, rural and urban oligarchies, and high-ranking officers of the Armed Forces against a series of tenentist military revolts.

In the urban centres, especially in Rio de Janeiro, the Bernardes administration was unpopular due to the rise of inflation and currency devaluation caused by coffee valorization policies. The administration cut public spending, transformed the Bank of Brazil into an issuing bank and sought a loan from British bankers. Negotiations for the loan were unsuccessful, but many of the recommendations of the British mission of financial experts, led by Edwin Montagu, were followed. At the end of 1924, the government expelled São Paulo politicians from the direction of the country's economy, abandoned federal support for the protection of coffee and began a contractionary and recessive policy, which achieved its goals of containing inflation and exchange rates at the expense of contracting industrial output.

The federal government supported the overthrow of the dominant parties in the states that had supported Peçanha (federal intervention in Rio de Janeiro and state of emergency in Bahia) and mediated armed conflicts (1923 Revolution in Rio Grande do Sul and expeditions against Horácio de Matos in Bahia). From July 1924 until the end of Bernardes' term, conspirators in lower military ranks tried to overthrow the regime, which they considered corrupt and backward. The longest campaign, the Prestes Column, discredited the government but failed to threaten the federal capital.

Power was maintained with an iron fist: reorganization of the capital's political police (the 4th Auxiliary Police Bureau), the bombing of São Paulo, censorship of the press, closure of unions, mass arrests, torture, and exile to the penal colony of Clevelândia. With a majority in Congress, the government enacted labour laws, introduced income tax, instituted the right of reply in the press and facilitated complaints against journalists for slander and defamation, included moral and civic education in the schools' curricula and revised the 1891 Constitution with a centralizing amendment. In foreign policy, Brazil's maneuvers to obtain a permanent seat on the League of Nations' Deliberative Council culminated in the country's withdrawal from the organization.

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