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Licença de uso e porte de arma
REQUISITOS PARA OBTENÇÃO DE LICENÇA DE USO E PORTE DE ARMA ARMAS DA CLASSE B1 Ser maior de 18 anos Encontrar-se em pleno uso de todos os direitos civis; Demonstrar carecer da licença por razões profissionais ou por circunstâncias de defesa pessoal ou de propriedade; Ser idóneo; Ser portador de certificado médico; Ser portador
do certificado de aprovação para o uso e porte de armas de fogo. Os pedidos de concessão de licenças de uso e porte de arma da classe B1 são formulados através de requerimento, profissão, estado civil, naturalidade,
nacionalidade e domicílio, bem como a justificação da pretensão, acompanhado do certificado de aprovação para o uso e porte de armas de fogo da classe B1. * * ARMAS DA CLASSE C e D Ser maior de 18 anos Encontrar-se em pleno uso de todos os direitos civis; Demonstrar carecer da licença para a prática de actos venatórios de caça maior (Classe
C) ou caça menor (Classe D) Estar habilitado com carta de caçador com arma de fogo; Ser idóneo; Ser portador do certificado médico; Ser po
nome completo do requerente, número do bilhete de identidade, data e local de emissão, data de nascimento, profissão, estado civil, naturalidade, nacionalidade e domicílio, acompanhado do certificado de aprovação para o uso e porte de armas de fogo da classe C ou D. ** ARMAS DA CLASSE E Ser major de 18 anos Encontrar-se em pleno uso de
todos os direitos civis; Demonstrem justificadamente carecer da licença; Ser idóneo; Ser portador de certificado médico; Os pedidos de concessão de licenças de uso e porte de arma da classe E são formulados através de requerimento do qual conste o nome completo do requerente, número do bilhete de identidade, data e local de emissão, data de
nascimento, profissão, estado civil, naturalidade, nacionalidade e domicílio, bem como a justificação da pretensão. * * ARMAS DA CLASSE F Ser maior de 18 anos Encontrar-se em pleno uso de todos os direitos civis; Demonstrem carecer da licença para a prática desportiva de artes marciais, sendo atletas federados, práticas recreativas em
propriedade privada e coleccionismo de réplicas e armas de fogo inutilizadas; Ser idóneo; Ser portador de certificado médico; Os pedidos de concessão de licenças de uso e porte de arma da classe F são formulados através de requerimento do qual conste o nome completo do requerente, número do bilhete de identidade, data e local de emissão, data
de nascimento, profissão, estado civil, naturalidade, nacionalidade e domicílio, bem como a justificação da pretensão. ** * * Direcção Nacional Polícia de Segurança das pessoas e bens na defesa da legalidade democrática, visa o controlo do
fabrico, armazenamento, comercialização, uso e transporte das armas, munições e substâncias explosivas e equiparadas que não pertençam às Forças Armadas e demais forças e serviços de segurança. DEPAEXP Rua da Artilharia Um, Nº. 21 1269-003 Lisboa Usamos cookies para lhe proporcionar a melhor experiência possível enquanto utilizador do
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armazenarmos informações sobre as suas visitas, conseguimos proporcionar uma interação mais eficiente, melhorar a navegação, assim como fornecer conteúdo personalizado de acordo com as suas preferências. Nenhum dos dados que nos forneça é partilhado com entidades externas ao Doutor Finanças. Cinco anos após a sua emissão, as licenças
de porte de arma de caça (classes C e D) perdem a validade, sendo obrigatório renová-las para poder continuar a caçar legalmente. Para não arriscar uma situação de utilização de utiliz
efetuado o pedido, as armas têm de ser depositadas na PSP até legalizar a situação. Tem 180 dias para pedir a renovação da licença. Deverá juntar os seguintes documentos: Uma fotografia tipo passe atualizada. Cópia do Cartão de Cidadão (ou Bilhete de Identidade, ou Passaporte). NIF, caso ainda seja titular de Bilhete de Identidade. Certificado
médico, com incidência física e psíquica, comprovativo da aptidão para a detenção, uso e porte de arma, e das faculdades psíquicas que comprovem que não atentará contra a sua integridade física ou de terceiros (veja também secção abaixo sobre prazos do certificado médico). Certificado do registo criminal requerido para este efeito. Prova de
residência Certificado de frequência de curso de atualização técnica e cívica para portadores de armas da classe C ou D (pode solicitar a dispensa deste curso, se apresentar as 3 últimas licenças dos últimos 10 anos). Cópia da Carta de Caçador. Documentos A, B / G disponíveis no Portal de Serviços Online da PSP. Para se efetuar
o pedido de renovação no portal da PSP, terá que estar registado. E este registado primeiramente validados pela PSP e só depois poderá começar a usar o portal. Em: alternativa, pode fazer a renovação da licença presencialmente num dos Comandos Distritais da PSP. A renovação da licença de uso e porte
de arma das categorias C e D, tem o seguinte custo em 2023: Licença C: 51,75 € Licença C: 51,75 € Licença C e D, o custo dessa formação é de 82,50 €. O certificado do registo criminal tem um custo 5 €.Caso a licença caduque, o
respetivo titular tem o prazo de 180 dias para promover a sua renovação ou, em alternativa, transmitir / vender as armas na sua posse. Se decidir pela renovação do mesma (e que não estejam legalmente autorizadas ao abrigo de outra
licença), na PSP ou em armeiro do tipo 2. Se a renovação da licença não for autorizada, o detentor das armas deve, nos 90 dias seguintes à data da decisão, proceder à transmissão da arma, exportação, transferência, entrega a favor do Estado ou depósito em armeiro do tipo 2 (se a arma estiver depositada na PSP). Terminado o prazo de 90 dias, se o
proprietário nada fizer e não levantar as armas depositadas na PSP, as mesmas são declaradas perdidas a favor do Estado. As coimas por uso ilegal de armas vão dos 250 € aos 4.000 €. A informação que consta no artigo Paulo M.
Morais Paulo M. Morais Paulo M. Morais Paulo M. Morais Receba uma seleção de artigos que escolhemos para si. Ative as notificações do browser para receber a seleção de artigos vai ajudá-lo a gerir melhor a sua saúde financeira. Portugal possui uma das
legislações sobre armas mais rigorosas da Europa, refletindo a preocupação com a segurança pública e o uso responsável de armamento. A Licença de Uso e Porte de Armas (LUPA) é um documento essencial para qualquer cidadão português que deseje adquirir, possuir ou utilizar armas de fogo, seja para caça, tiro desportivo, defesa pessoal ou
outras finalidades permitidas por lei. Desde que cumpra os requisitos legais listados abaixo, qualquer cidadão poderá obter a LUPA para armas de caça (categorias C e D) com relativa facilidade. As armas e as munições são classificadas nas classes, A, B, B1, C, D, E, F e G, de acordo com o grau de perigosidade, o fim a que se destinam e a sua
utilização. As armas desta classe são geralmente definidas como engenhos ou instrumentos construídos exclusivamente com o fim de serem utilizados como arma de agressão que não estejam previstas em nenhuma outra classe. As arma da classe A não podem ser vendidas, adquiridas ou cedidas. Alguns exemplos são: Bens e tecnologias militares As
armas de fogo automáticas armas brancas ou de fogo dissimuladas sob a forma de outro objeto a facas de arremesso, estrelas de lançar ou equiparadas, cardsharps e boxers a empla, estiletes, facas de borboleta, facas de borboleta, facas de borboleta, facas de arremesso, estrelas de lançar ou equiparadas, cardsharps e boxers a empla, estiletes, facas de borboleta, facas de arremesso, estrelas de lançar ou equiparadas cujo comprimento de cano seja inferior a 46 cm (i.e. espingardas de canos
serrados).Os silenciadores e os moderadores de som não homologados ou com redução de som acima de 50 dBUma classe com espectro reduzido, engloba principalmente as armas de fogo curtas de repetição ou semiautomáticas, normalmente chamadas pistola ou revolver.Esta subclasse define armas e munições consideradas de defesa pessoal, mais
especificamente as pistolas semiautomáticas com os calibres denominados 6,35 mm Browning (.25 ACP ou .25Auto) e os revólveres com os calibres denominados .32 S & W Long, .32 H & R Magnum e .327 Federal Magnum.Classificam-se nas classes C e D, as armas de fogo usualmente utilizadas na prática de atos venatórios (caça) e na
prática de tiro desportivo com armas de caça. A classe mais relevante para caçadores focados em caça grossa, inclui principalmente carabinas (com menos de 60cm de cano) mas também algumas espingardas, pistolas e moderadores de som com redução máxima até 50 dB. Classe também focada na prática venatória para carabinas que excedam os
60cm de cano bem como para a maioria das espingardas, vulgarmente chamadas caçadeiras. Inclui todas as armas unicamente aptas a disparar munições próprias do cano de alma lisa, os chamados cartuchos. Nota: embora de uso popular, o termo caçadeira não têm significado formal, devendo estas armas ser classificadas como espingarda. Esta
sabres e outras armas brancas destinadas às artes marciais ou a recriações históricas. Réplicas de armas de fogo quando destinadas a coleção, produções cénicas e cinematográficas ou também recriações históricas. Réplicas de armas de fogo quando destinadas a coleção, produções cénicas e cinematográficas ou também recriações históricas. Réplicas de armas de fogo quando destinadas a coleção, produções cénicas e cinematográficas ou também recriações históricas. Réplicas de armas de fogo quando destinadas a coleção, produções cénicas e cinematográficas ou também recriações históricas. Réplicas de armas de fogo quando destinadas a coleção, produções cénicas e cinematográficas ou também recriações históricas. Réplicas de armas de fogo quando destinadas a coleção, produções cénicas e cinematográficas ou também recriações históricas. Réplicas de armas de fogo quando destinadas a coleção, produções cénicas e cinematográficas ou também recriações históricas. Replicas de armas de fogo quando destinadas a coleção, produções cénicas e cinematográficas ou também recriações históricas. Replicas de armas de fogo quando destinadas a coleção, produções cénicas e cinematográficas ou também recriações históricas. Replicas de armas de fogo quando destinadas a coleção, produções cénicas e construições de armas de fogo quando destinadas a coleção, produções construição de armas de fogo quando destinada a coleção, produções construição de armas de fogo quando destinada a coleção de armas de fogo quando destinada a coleção de armas de fogo quando de armas de fogo qu
veterináriasArmas de sinalizaçãoArmas de ar comprimido de aquisição livreArmas de fogo desativadasEm Portugal, as licença be é concedida ao requerente que faça
prova de que exerceu, pelo menos durante quatro anos, uma atividade que lhe permitiu o direito ao uso e porte de armas das classes B. Regra geral é apenas dispensada a agentes das forças de segurança. Permite o uso e porte de armas das classes B. Regra geral é apenas dispensada a agentes das forças de segurança.
classes B, B1 ou ambas. Excepcional e difícil de obter, é necessário que se verifique um motivo justificativo que fundamente a necessidade de licença por razões profissionais ou circunstância de defesa pessoal ou de propriedade, mediante prova. Aos titulares das licenças B1 só é permitida a detenção de até duas armas de fogo, embora também
tenham acesso à classe E. Esta licença tem de ser renovada a cada cinco anos, apresentando prova da necessidade de manter a licença. Permite o uso de armas para fins cinegéticos (caça) e engloba espingardas e carabinas de vários calibres e até algumas pistolas. Esta licença tem de ser renovada a cada cinco anos, apresentando prova da necessidade de manter a licença. Permite o uso de armas para fins cinegéticos (caça) e engloba espingardas e carabinas de vários calibres e até algumas pistolas. Esta licença permite o uso de armas das classes C, D e E, ou seja, carabinas
 espingardas e meios de defesa não letais, podendo ainda utilizar réplicas de armas de fogo para caçar. Cada portador pode deter até 25 armas de fogo - caso várias pessoas na mesma casa tenham a licença (i.e. pai e filho), o total é somado (2 pessoas podem ter 50 etc.). Esta licença é valida por 5 anos tendo os titulares de se submeter de 10 em 10
anos a um curso de actualização técnica e cívica.Licença também direcionada para a caça, embora não dê acesso a carabinas. É a única licença disponível para menores, sendo a idade mínima 16 anos. Tal como na licença de actualização técnica e
cívica a cada 10 anos. Uma licença difícil de obter por si só mas incluída nas licenças C e D, tendo os requerentes de demonstrar necessitar de armas de defesa pessoal não letais. Para quem demonstrar necessitar de armas de defesa pessoal não letais. Para quem demonstrar necessitar de armas de defesa pessoal não letais. Para quem demonstrar necessitar de armas de defesa pessoal não letais. Para quem demonstrar necessitar de armas de defesa pessoal não letais. Para quem demonstrar necessitar de armas de defesa pessoal não letais. Para quem demonstrar necessitar de armas de defesa pessoal não letais. Para quem demonstrar necessitar de armas de defesa pessoal não letais. Para quem demonstrar necessitar de armas de defesa pessoal não letais. Para quem demonstrar necessitar de armas de defesa pessoal não letais. Para quem demonstrar necessitar de armas de defesa pessoal não letais. Para quem demonstrar necessitar de armas de defesa pessoal não letais. Para quem demonstrar necessitar de armas de defesa pessoal não letais. Para quem demonstrar necessitar de armas de defesa pessoal não letais. Para quem demonstrar necessitar de armas de defesa pessoal não letais. Para quem demonstrar necessitar de armas de defesa pessoal não letais. Para quem demonstrar necessitar de armas de defesa pessoal não letais. Para quem demonstrar necessitar de armas de defesa pessoal não letais. Para quem demonstrar necessitar de armas de defesa pessoal não letais. Para quem demonstrar necessitar de armas de defesa pessoal não letais. Para quem demonstrar necessitar de armas de defesa pessoal não letais. Para quem demonstrar necessitar de armas de defesa pessoal não letais. Para quem demonstrar necessitar de armas de defesa pessoal não letais. Para quem demonstrar necessitar de armas de defesa pessoal não letais. Para quem demonstrar necessitar de armas de armas de defesa pessoal não letais. Para quem demonstrar necessitar de armas de a
necessidade equivalente para obtenção de LUPAAo cumprir todos os requisitos gerais, faça a candidatura presencial ou eletronicamente ao comando distrital da PSP, ou promovido por entidades por eles aprovadas e aguarde a convocatória para o curso de formação e exame.O curso de formação são várias aulas teóricas, regra geral 2 blocos de 3h
em que são abordados todos os tópicos relevantes, incluindo:Primeiros socorrosIdentificação de armas. Regras de segurança no uso e transporte de armas. Após o curso, realizará um exame que avalia conhecimentos teóricos e práticos sobre o uso de armas de fogo. Este exame é feito em 3 fases, regra geral no
mesmo dia:Um teste de escolha múltipla com 20 perguntas onde pode errar 5. Pratique as perguntas de exame na nossa plataforma e vá bem preparado para o exame. Terá de reconhecer o tipo (carabina, espingarda, etc.), estilo de tiro (simples, de repetição, etc.) e a possível categoria onde se inserem (C, D, E, etc.). E comum a inspeção visual não
ser suficiente para ter a certeza de alguns aspectos e é esperado que o candidato comente as possíveis variantes de cada arma. Pode testar os seus conhecimentos no nosso simulador, aprovado por peritos da PSP.Na ultima parte do exame, irá a uma carreira de tiro disparar contra alvos com armas da categoria à qual se candidatou. Recomendamos
que leve um boné ou chapéu, óculos de sol e boa disposição. Tenha atenção constante ao manuseamento seguro das armas que vai ter em mãos e ouça atentamente os instrutores. Este exame avalia apenas a sua capacidade de manusear armas com segurança, a precisão que tem com elas será relevante quando for caçar.Imediatamente após a
aprovação, receberá uma licença temporária de uso e porte de arma. Infelizmente o sistema informático de apoio ainda não está atualizado para identificar esta aprovação, pelo que terá de esperar pela chegada do cartão a casa para fazer qualquer compra ou para ir caçar com arma de fogo. Algumas dicas e informações situacionais com base na nossa
experiencia e relatos fidedignos. Caso o seu objetivo seja a caça, deverá treinar a sua precisão para que realmente consiga levar consigo alguma peça. Infelizmente, o treino livre com armas de fogo em propriedades rústicas e com área apropriada para o
efeito, mediante aprovação prévia da PSP. Nestes terrenos, o proprietário, seus representantes e convidados podem fazer tiro livre, desde que sejam titulares de licença de uso e porte de arma. Ou seja, caso tenha na sua posse um terreno rustico e algum capital disponível, tem a opção de criar um campo de tiro particular ao qual poderá convidar
amigos e familiares. Note que lei impede atividades remuneradas, competitivas ou federativas em campos de tiro rústicos. Para saber todos os detalhes, consulte o Despacho n.º 8718/2019, o Regime jurídico das armas e suas munições - Capítulo VI e documentos associados. Embora não haja carreiras publicas de tiro livre, os portadores das licenças C
e D podem optar pela federação num clube de tiro com armas de caça. Caso seja a sua escolha, terá os custos da inscrição do clube, da federação enquanto atleta e ainda dos seguros. Alguns países europeus têm leis bem mais laxas que Portugal, sendo possível por exemplo na Polónia e Suíça, inscrever-se em carreiras de tiro livre para experimentar
uma variedade de armas bem maior que em Portugal. Poderá aproveitar esta oportunidade para fazer uma melhor analise de mercado antes de comprar as suas armas de caça. Fora da Europa, terá as mesmas possibilidades, regra geral, com ainda menos regulamentação. Os EUA são dignos de nota pela quantidade e variedade de armas, alvos e locaise de mercado antes de comprar as suas armas de caça. Fora da Europa, terá as mesmas possibilidades, regra geral, com ainda menos regulamentação.
disponíveis para teste. A obtenção de uma Licença de Uso e Porte de Armas em Portugal é um processo detalhado, pensado para garantir que apenas cidadãos responsáveis e devidamente preparados tenham acesso a armas de fogo. Se deseja obter esta licença, certifique-se de seguir os passos com rigor e respeitar todas as obrigações legais. A
segurança e a responsabilidade devem estar sempre em primeiro lugar. Se tiver dúvidas, consulte a PSP, entidades por eles credenciadas ou envie-nos uma mensagem através da página de contacto. Regime jurídico das armas e suas munições - Capítulo IIPage 2Portugal has one of the strictest
firearm legislations in Europe, reflecting the country's commitment to public safety and responsible firearm use. The Licença de Uso e Porte de Armas (LUPA) is an essential document for any citizen wishing to acquire, own, or use firearms—whether for hunting, sport shooting, personal defense, or other legally approved purposes. Anyone meeting
the legal requirements listed below can apply for a firearm license to own hunting firearms and ammunition in Portugal are categorized into Classes A, B, B1, C, D, E, F, and G based on their potential danger, intended use, and application. Reserved for military equipment and highly dangerous weapons. These cannot be
sold, owned, or transferred. Examples include: Military-grade weapons. Fully automatic firearms. Concealed weapons disguised as everyday objects. Prohibited knives (e.g., switchblades, throwing knives). Shotguns with barrels shorter than 46 cm. Non-approved silencers with noise reductions above 50 dB. Includes short semi-automatic or repeating
firearms such as pistols and revolvers. Designed for personal defense, covering specific calibers like .25 ACP pistols and .32 caliber revolvers. For big-game hunting, including most shotguns as well as rifles with barrels longer than 60 cm. Non-lethal defensive weapons
such as pepper sprays and stun guns up to 200,000 volts. Includes martial arts weapons, airguns, and deactivated firearms. In Portugal, firearm licenses are categorized based on their intended use. A license may cover
multiple firearm categories: Generally reserved for law enforcement or individuals with at least four years of experience using Class B firearms. Allows possession of up to four firearms and b1. Exceptional and challenging to obtain. Requires proof of professional or personal defense. Limited to two firearms and b1. Exceptional and challenging to obtain.
includes access to Class E weapons. For hunting, covering rifles, shotguns, and some pistols from Classes C, D, and E. Allows possession of up to 25 firearms. Also for hunting, available to individuals as young as 16 with parental consent. Covers shotguns and non-lethal weapons under Class E. Specifically for non-lethal defense weapons, included in
hunting licenses. For martial arts practitioners, historical reenactors, and collectors of firearm replicas or edged weapons. To qualify for a firearm license in Portugal, you must meet the following criteria: Be at least 18 years old (or 16 for hunting, with parental consent). Have no relevant criminal record. Demonstrate physical and psychological fitnesses.
for firearm use.Possess a hunting permit or demonstrate equivalent need.Submit your application to a district PSP (Polícia de Segurança Pública) office or an approved training entity.Complete a Training Course:The course includes several theoretical sessions (e.g., first aid, firearm identification, legislation, and safety rules).The exam consists of a
20-question multiple-choice test, a firearm and ammunition recognition test and a practical shooting test, focussed on safe handling, not precision. Hunting firearm practice is limited in Portugal. Consider joining a shooting test, focussed on safe handling, not precision. Hunting firearm practice is limited in Portugal. Consider joining a shooting test, focussed on safe handling, not precision. Hunting firearm practice is limited in Portugal.
including protective glasses and hats, during practical exams or shooting sessions. Obtaining a Licença de Uso e Porte de Armas in Portugal is a structured process designed to ensure that only responsible and qualified individuals have access to firearms. By following the outlined steps and adhering to all regulations, you can enjoy the benefits of
firearm ownership while maintaining safety as a top priority. For further questions, consult the PSP, approved training entities, or reach out through our contact page. Regime jurídico das armas e suas munições - Capítulo IIPage 3Portugal has one of the strictest firearm legislations in Europe
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ser maior de 18 anos, encontrar-se em pleno uso de todos os direitos civis, provar necessitar da licença por razões profissionais ou por circunstâncias de defesa pessoal, ser idóneo, ser portador de certificado médico e ser portador do certificado de aprovação para o uso e porte de armas de fogo. Os menores de 14 anos podem obter licença para a
prática de tiro desportivo, sujeita a autorização parental e aproveitamento na escolaridade. Só se pode atribuir licença de coleccionador a maiores de 21 anos. Para o desempenho das respectivas funções, os magistrados, as autoridade e o pessoal de vigilância e segurança do Serviço de Estrangeiros e
Fronteiras e os inspectores da Autoridade para as Condições do Trabalho têm direito ao uso e porte de armas fornecidas pelo Estado. TRAB O conteúdo desta página tem um fim meramente informativo. A Fundação Francisco Manuel dos Santos não presta apoio jurídico especializado. Para esse
efeito deverá consultar profissionais na área jurídica. Legislação e Jurisprudência Lei n.º 5/2006, de 23 de Fevereiro, alterada pela Lei n.º 50/2019, de 24 de Julho Despacho conjunto n.º 201/2006, de 21 de Fevereiro, alterada pela Lei n.º 50/2019, de 24 de Julho Despacho conjunto n.º 201/2006, de 21 de Fevereiro, alterada pela Lei n.º 50/2019, de 24 de Julho Despacho conjunto n.º 201/2006, de 21 de Fevereiro, alterada pela Lei n.º 50/2019, de 24 de Julho Despacho conjunto n.º 201/2006, de 21 de Fevereiro, alterada pela Lei n.º 50/2019, de 24 de Julho Despacho conjunto n.º 201/2006, de 20 de Fevereiro, alterada pela Lei n.º 50/2019, de 24 de Julho Despacho conjunto n.º 201/2006, de 20 de Fevereiro, alterada pela Lei n.º 50/2019, de 20 de Fevereiro, alterada pela Lei n.º 50/2019, de 20 de Fevereiro, alterada pela Lei n.º 50/2019, de 20 de Fevereiro, alterada pela Lei n.º 50/2019, de 20 de Fevereiro, alterada pela Lei n.º 50/2019, de 20 de Fevereiro, alterada pela Lei n.º 50/2019, de 20 de Fevereiro, alterada pela Lei n.º 50/2019, de 20 de Fevereiro, alterada pela Lei n.º 50/2019, de 20 de Fevereiro, alterada pela Lei n.º 50/2019, de 20 de Fevereiro, alterada pela Lei n.º 50/2019, de 20 de Fevereiro, alterada pela Lei n.º 50/2019, de 20 de Fevereiro, alterada pela Lei n.º 50/2019, de 20 de Fevereiro, alterada pela Lei n.º 50/2019, de 20 de Fevereiro, alterada pela Lei n.º 50/2019, de 20 de Fevereiro, alterada pela Lei n.º 50/2019, de 20 de Fevereiro, alterada pela Lei n.º 50/2019, de 20 de Fevereiro, alterada pela Lei n.º 50/2019, de 20 de Fevereiro, alterada pela Lei n.º 50/2019, de 20 de Fevereiro, alterada pela Lei n.º 50/2019, de 20 de Fevereiro, alterada pela Lei n.º 50/2019, de 20 de Fevereiro, alterada pela Lei n.º 50/2019, de 20 de Fevereiro, alterada pela Lei n.º 50/2019, de 20 de Fevereiro, alterada pela Lei n.º 50/2019, de 20 de Fevereiro, alterada pela Lei n.º 50/2019, de 20 de Fevereiro, alterada pela Lei n.º 50/2019, de 20 de Fevereiro, alterada pela Lei n.º 50/2019, de 20 de Fevereiro, alterada pel
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