

Digital Statute of Children and Adolescents (DSCA)

Data Privacy Brasil

December 2nd 2025

Our mission is to promote **fundamental rights and values rooted in social justice in the face of emerging technologies and datafication processes**. Navigating global-local dynamics and anchored in a networked strategy, Data Privacy Brasil seeks to form and disseminate knowledge for a **fair information ecosystem**.

Our vision is a democratic society, with adequate institutions, in which technologies are at the service of autonomy, people's dignity and the reduction of power asymmetries.

- Founded in 2018
- 28 people from different fields
- Data Privacy School and Research Association



THEORY OF CHANGE

2024-2027



Premises

Datafication, the quantification of human life in the form of digital data, often for economic value, is a tenet of global societies. Data matter, they direct both risks and opportunities and affect people's lives concretely.

The contemporary digital economy is marked by economic concentration, little transparency and profound inequalities in the production and consumption of technologies and the data that underlie them, which leads to greater asymmetry of information and power.

There is a global, and Global South-led, discussion on contemporary infrastructures and applications that can enable fairer and more creative approaches to technology, including in the socio-techno-political interactions they enable or mediate;

The legal and institutional framework for data governance is developing robustly in Brazil, including through the work of the National Data Protection Authority, while related regulatory processes, such as on AI and information integrity, are ongoing and there is an even greater need for harmonization;

Brazil is a prominent global player in Internet governance, and now the global governance of tech, well positioned to foster a two-way bridge between local and global, as well as spearheading a South-South agenda for digital rights and democracy.

Purpose and mission

Our mission is to promote fundamental rights and values rooted in social justice in the face of contemporary technologies and datafication processes. By navigating a dynamic that is local/global and anchoring ourselves in a networked strategy, Data Privacy Brasil seeks to build and disseminate knowledge to contribute to a fair information ecosystem.

STRATEGIES

To produce quality data and research in the public interest.

To train people and co-create spaces for learning that promote fundamental rights.

To translate and communicate research and technical jargon through accessible and democratic language.

To set the agenda for national and international debate.

INITIATIVES

Knowledge and Research

Training and Capacity Building

Network and Partnerships

Communication and
Audio-Visual Production

Consultancies and Audits

TARGETS

Professionals in the field of digital law, innovation and technology

Policy makers

Justice system

Civil society organizations
and social movements

Technology companies

Expected outcomes

- 1 A grammar of fundamental rights as the framing for data protection and digital rights is established;
- 2 Power and information asymmetries are reduced and data justice is advanced through community projects with civil society, the public and private sectors;
- 3 Social participation, and the possibility of contesting datafication processes are increased;
- 4 Communities and collectives have greater autonomy in the development and use of technologies based on just and social parameters;
- 5 A knowledge network is expanded and nurtured through events, new platforms and research;
- 6 The full legal compatibility between data protection and other fundamental rights, such as access to public information, is consolidated;
- 7 The right to challenge unfair automated decisions is advanced.



Vision

A democratic society, with adequate and strong institutions, in which technologies are at the service of people's autonomy, dignity and the reduction of power asymmetries.

Principles



Dynamism

in setting agendas, identifying trends and designing innovative methodologies for research and training;

Collaboration

between teams, areas and stakeholders;



Dialogicity

in the co-construction of knowledge and in internal and external decision-making;

Diversity

of people, languages and epistemologies;



Ethics

in funding and conducting research in the public interest;

Transparency

institutional accountability in all areas.





Governance and Regulation

This research area aims to advance the understanding of institutional arrangements, dynamics and tools for data protection. In addition to looking at the role of supervisory data protection authorities and their cooperation with other regulatory bodies at national and international levels.



Asymmetries and Power

This research area aims to understand structural processes that create or reinforce asymmetries of power and of rights in the context of automation and advances in information communication technology/ICTs.



Platforms & Digital Markets

This research area investigates the role played by digital platforms in civic life and the central position of personal data in new digital markets, identifying regulatory tensions at both national and global level, and processes of legal intersection of data protection with other regulatory fields.

Multimedia approach of Data Privacy Brasil



PODCAST

More than 150
episodes



YOUTUBE

300 videos
5.500 subscribers



NEWSLETTER

Every week. More than 12.000
subscribers

DATA PRIVACY GLOBAL CONFERENCE

Annual meeting every
November



INSTAGRAM

+30.000 followers



BLOG

Every week:

www.dataprivacybr.org





DataPrivacyBR
Research



On-going projects (some of them)



Digital Platforms and Markets

AI with Rights

The "AI with Rights" project aims to raise awareness about the importance of a citizen-based and rights-centered regulation of Artificial Intelligence in Brazil.

[read more](#)



Asymmetries and Power

Digital Defense Initiative

Data Privacy Brasil and InternetLab will seek to help civil society find ways to identify and react to the use of spyware softwares in a safe way, warning of the risks using these tools. The project will work to reduce the lack of transparency and regulation in the acquisition of these tools, in addition to promoting the strengthening of civil society organizations specialized in combating these surveillance technologies.

[read more](#)



Governance and Regulation

Citizen's Architectures in Digital Identities

This research seeks, in an exploratory way, to analyze the context of digital identity as one of the elements that make up DPI. For a digital identity to be implemented effectively and securely, it is important that fundamental rights are promoted in a way that is integrated with the implementation of digital structures and choices of information architectures.

[read more](#)



Digital Platforms and Markets

Protection of personal data and childhood

Objective: to carry out a comprehensive analysis of privacy, personal data, and childhood from the monitoring of authorities and laws around the world.

Duration: Permanente

Status: Em Andamento

Supporter(s): Alana Institute (2020)

Descrição ■ Equipe ■ Impacto ■ Biblioteca

Description

Despite significant inequalities in internet access around the world, the number of children and adolescents active in the digital environment is very expressive. In this context, it is urgent to understand the different impacts of current business models that involve intense mining of children and adolescents' data, advertisement profiling techniques using such data, in addition to the various forms of commercial exploitation of children that are becoming increasingly common in the dynamics of digital platforms.

DSCA: Political background

- 2020-2022: efforts by Senator Alessandro Vieira
- Influenced by General Comment 25/2021 (United Nations)
- Dialogue with civil society organizations (Instituto Alana, ITS, Data Privacy Brasil, Legal Grounds Institute)



Bill No. 2628, 2022

See also: [PL 2628/2022 \(Substitutive-CD\)](#) , [VET 32/2025](#)

Authorship: [Senator Alessandro Vieira \(PSDB/SE\)](#)

No in the House of Representatives: [PL 2628/2022](#)

Generated Standard: [Law No. 15,211 of 17/09/2025](#)

Subject: Economics and Development > Science, Technology and Informatics > Digital Security, Infrastructure > Communications > Telephony and Internet, Social Policy > Social Protection > Children and Adolescents

Menu: Provides for the protection of children and adolescents in digital environments.

[Initial text](#) | [Bicameral processing](#) | [Print](#)

Current Situation

Process closed

Decision: Adopted by Commission in a final decision
Destination: To the House of Representatives
Legal standard gene... [Law No. 15,211 of 17/09/2025](#)
Last place: 06/12/2024 – Expedient Secretariat
Last state: 17/09/2025 – TRANSFORMED INTO LEGAL STANDARD

Participate

 Public consultation closed



Result calculated on 2025-12-02 at 08:18

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Normative structure of the Senate text (2023-2024)

- New legal definitions (profiling, loot boxes, child monitoring product, social network)
- Foundations for the use of digital services based on "integral protection" (*proteção integral*) and absolute prevalence of their interests, protection against commercial exploitation
- Providers must observe a "duty of care" (Big Tech lobbying focused here -> article 5 of the Draft Bill)



Normative structure of the Senate text (2023-2024)

- Suppliers must take reasonable measures in their **design and operation to prevent and mitigate** access to and exposure to content about (i) child sexual exploitation and abuse, (ii) physical violence, bullying and harassment of children, (iii) usage patterns that encourage addiction-like behavior or mental health disorders such as anxiety, depression, eating disorders, substance use disorders and suicidal behavior; (iv) promotion and marketing of gambling, tobacco products, alcoholic beverages, narcotics; (v) predatory, unfair or deceptive advertising practices that may harm children



Normative structure of the Senate text (2023-2024)

- Strong privacy by design rules
- **Preventive duties** against harmful content
- Parental control (article 12)
- Chapter on **electronic games and loot boxes** (article 14 and 15)
- Group profiling and **prohibition of commercial exploitation of group data and metadata** (article 19)



Normative structure of the Senate text (2023-2024)

- Obligations to set up channels of communication about illegal content
- Obligations to **remove content after report** without judicial order (article 23)

Art. 22. Para atender ao princípio da proteção integral, é dever dos fornecedores de produtos ou serviços de tecnologia da informação direcionados ou que possam ser utilizados por crianças e adolescentes proceder à retirada de conteúdo que viola direitos de crianças e adolescentes assim que forem comunicados do caráter ofensivo da publicação, independentemente de ordem judicial.

§ 1º Serão considerados violadores de direitos de crianças e adolescentes os conteúdos mencionados no art. 6º desta Lei.

§ 2º A notificação prevista no **caput** deverá conter, sob pena de nulidade, elementos que permitam a identificação específica do material apontado como violador dos direitos de crianças e adolescentes, vedada a denúncia anônima.

§ 3º Os provedores de aplicação deverão tornar público e de fácil acesso o mecanismo pelo qual a notificação prevista no **caput** deverá ser encaminhada pelo notificante.



DSCA: Political background

☒ **PLENARY** ☒ **COMMISSIONS** ☒ **OTHERS**

18/10/2022 PLEN – Plenary of the Federal Senate
Action: Referred to the publication, on 18/10/2022.
Published in DSF Pages 110–128 – DSF no 170
Initial point avulso

21/12/2022 PLEN – Plenary of the Federal Senate
Action: The proposal continues to be processed in accordance with Article 332 of the Rules of Procedure.

18/04/2023 PLEN – Plenary of the Federal Senate
Situation: DISPATCHED MATTER
Action: The matter goes to the CHR, following the CCJ and the CCT, in a terminative decision, with amendments before the first Commission for a period of five working days, in accordance with art. 122, II, 7 c?, of the Internal Rules of Procedure.
Published in DSF Pages 141 – DSF no 57

18/04/2023 CDH – Commission on Human Rights and Participatory Legislation
Action: Deadline: Submission of Amendments to final project in Commission (Art. 122, II, "c", of the RISF). From 20/04/2023 to 27/04/2023. Before the CDH.

19/04/2023 CDH – Commission on Human Rights and Participatory Legislation
Action: Received at the CHR.
Deadline for amendment:
first day: 20/04/2023
last day: 27/04/2023

28/04/2023 CDH – Commission on Human Rights and Participatory Legislation
Situation: AWAITING THE RAPORTEUR'S APPOINTMENT
Action: No amendments were tabled within the regimental period. Matter awaiting distribution

28/04/2023 CDH – Commission on Human Rights and Participatory Legislation
Situation: MATTER WITH THE REPORT
Action: Distributed to Senator Flávio Arns, to issue a report.

01/06/2023 CDH – Commission on Human Rights and Participatory Legislation
Situation: READY FOR THE AGENDA IN THE COMMISSION
Action: Received the report of Senator Flávio Arns with a vote in favor of the Project.



DSCA: Political background

15/06/2023	CDH – Commission on Human Rights and Participatory Legislation Situation: APPROVED OPINION IN THE COMMISSION Action: At the 37th Meeting, Extraordinary, held on 14/06/2023, the Commission approves the report, which is now the HRC Opinion in favour of the Project. Published in DSF Pages 468–477 – DSF no 100 P.S 50/2023 – CDH
20/06/2023	CDH – Commission on Human Rights and Participatory Legislation Action: The rapporteurship of Senator Flávio Arns closed by deliberation of the matter.
20/06/2023	CDH – Commission on Human Rights and Participatory Legislation Action: To the CCJ to continue the processing.
21/06/2023	CCJ – Constitution, Justice and Citizenship Commission Situation: AWAITING THE RAPPORTEUR'S APPOINTMENT Action: Matter awaiting distribution.
21/06/2023	CCJ – Constitution, Justice and Citizenship Commission Situation: MATTER WITH THE REPORT Action: Distributed to Senator Jorge Kajuru, to issue a report.
06/11/2023	CCJ – Constitution, Justice and Citizenship Commission Situation: READY FOR THE AGENDA IN THE COMMISSION Action: Received the Report of Senator Jorge Kajuru, with a vote in favor of the Project, with seven amendments it presents. Ready for the agenda in the Commission. Legislative Report
17/11/2023	CCJ – Constitution, Justice and Citizenship Commission Situation: INCLUDED IN THE MEETING AGENDA Action: Matter included in the Commission's agenda.
21/11/2023	CCJ – Constitution, Justice and Citizenship Commission Action: Received Amendment No. 1, authored by Senator Carlos Viana Forwarded to the Rapporteur's office for analysis. AMENDMENT 1 – PL 2628/2022



DSCA: Political background

20/12/2023 CCJ – Constitution, Justice and Citizenship Commission

Action: I joined the request of Senator Izalci Lucas requesting the withdrawal of Amendments Nos. 2 and 3.
[Application](#)

20/12/2023 CCJ – Constitution, Justice and Citizenship Commission

Action: Amendments No. 4 and No. 5, authored by Senator Izalci Lucas.
Referred to the Rapporteur's office for analysis.
[AMENDMENT 4 – PL 2628/2022](#)
[AMENDMENT 5 – PL 2628/2022](#)

20/02/2024 CCJ – Constitution, Justice and Citizenship Commission

Action: Received a reworded report by Senator Jorge Kajuru, with a vote in favor of the Project, in accordance with the Substitutive it presents, and contrary to Amendments Nos. 1, 4 and 5.
[Legislative Report](#)

21/02/2024 CCJ – Constitution, Justice and Citizenship Commission

Action: Received Amendment No. 6, authored by Senator Alessandro Vieira.
Forwarded to the Rapporteur's office for analysis.
[AMENDMENT 6 / CCJ / CCDD – PL 2628/2022](#)

21/02/2024 CCJ – Constitution, Justice and Citizenship Commission

Situation: APPROVED OPINION IN THE COMMISSION

Action: In the 1st Extraordinary Meeting, held on this date, under the Presidency of Senator Marcos Rogério, the Rapporteur, Senator Jorge Kajuru, reformulates the Report to partially accept Amendment No. 5 and in full Amendment No. 6, in accordance with the Substitutive it presents.
The Commission approves the Report that now constitutes an Opinion of the CCJ, in favor of the Project, with the partial reception of Amendment No. 5 and full of Amendment No. 6, in accordance with Amendment No. 7-CCJ (Substitutive), and contrary to the other Amendments.
Approved the Request No. 1/2024-CCJ, urgently for the matter, authored by Senators Alessandro Vieira and Jorge Kajuru. Senators Esperidião Amin, Sergio Moro, Oriovisto Guimarães and Flávio Bolsonaro vote against the request.
[Published in DSF Pages 32–57 – DSF no 12](#)
[P.S 3/2024 – CCJ](#)

22/02/2024 CCJ – Constitution, Justice and Citizenship Commission

Action: The rapporteurship of Senator Jorge Kajuru closed by deliberation of the matter.
To the CCT, to continue the processing.



DSCA: Political background

15/03/2024	CCDD – Communication and Digital Law Commission Action: Presented the REQ 37/2024 – CCDD, authored by Senator Davi Alcolumbre, for the inclusion of a guest in the public hearing object of REQ 11/2024 – CCDD.
18/03/2024	CCDD – Communication and Digital Law Commission Action: Presented the REQ 38/2024 – CCDD, authored by Senator Astronauta Marcos Pontes, for the inclusion of a guest in the public hearing object of REQ 11/2024 – CCDD.
20/03/2024	CCDD – Communication and Digital Law Commission Situation: AWAITING PUBLIC HEARING Action: At the 5th Meeting (Extraordinary), held on this date, the Commission approves REQ 11/2024 – CCDD, authored by Senator Izalci Lucas, for the holding of a Public Hearing, at a timely date, to instruct PL 2628/2022. At the same time, the following applications for the addition of REQ 11/2024 – CCDD were approved, with a view to the inclusion of guests: REQ 13/2024 – CCDD, REQ 36/2024 – CCDD, REQ 37/2024 – CCDD and REQ 38/2024 – CCDD. REQ 11/2024 – CCDD REQ 13/2024 – CCDD REQ 36/2024 – CCDD REQ 37/2024 – CCDD REQ 38/2024 – CCDD
21/03/2024	CCDD – Communication and Digital Law Commission Action: Presented the REQ 42/2024 – CCDD, authored by Senator Eduardo Gomes, for the inclusion of guests in the public hearing object of REQ 11/2024 – CCDD.
27/03/2024	CCDD – Communication and Digital Law Commission Action: Submitted the applications REQ 44/2024 – CCDD and REQ 45/2024 – CCDD, authored by Senator Izalci Lucas, for the inclusion of guests in the public hearing object of REQ 11/2024 – CCDD.
10/04/2024	CCDD – Communication and Digital Law Commission Action: Presented the REQ 48/2024 – CCDD, authored by Senator Carlos Portinho, for the inclusion of guests in the public hearing object of REQ 11/2024 – CCDD.
10/04/2024	CCDD – Communication and Digital Law Commission Action: At the 6th (Extraordinary) Meeting, held on this date, the Commission approves the following Requests for the addition of REQ 11/2024 – CCDD, with a view to including guests: REQ 42/2024 – CCDD, REQ 44/2024 – CCDD, REQ 45/2024 – CCDD and REQ 48/2024 – CCDD. REQ 42/2024 – CCDD



- Large mobilization of senators to present amendments
- Organized lobbying by technology companies with right-wing senators
- Presentation of technical amendments focused on issues such as **age verification**
- Attempt to include terms such as "reasonable measures" and obligations for age verification in marketplaces and devices



“CAPÍTULO II-1

DOS MECANISMOS DE AFERIÇÃO DE IDADE

Art. 6º-1. Os fornecedores de produtos de tecnologia da informação direcionados ou que possam ser utilizados por crianças e adolescentes deverão adotar mecanismos para fazer cumprir seus termos e políticas aplicáveis para proporcionar experiências adequadas à idade, nos termos deste Capítulo.

Art. 6º-2. Os provedores de sistemas operacionais e provedores de lojas de aplicações de internet deverão:



Assinado eletronicamente, por Sen. Flávio Bolsonaro

Para verificar as assinaturas, acesse <https://legis.senado.gov.br/autenticadoc-legis/3542008119>

I – tomar medidas comercialmente razoáveis para determinar ou estimar a idade dos usuários;

II – obter a autorização dos pais ou responsáveis antes de permitir que um usuário menor de idade faça o download de uma aplicações de internet disponibilizado ou tornado acessível em uma loja de aplicações da internet; e

III – fornecer aos provedores de aplicações de internet disponibilizados em seu sistema operacional ou loja de aplicações de internet, por meio de uma interface de programação de aplicativos (API) em tempo real e de forma contínua para que os provedores de aplicações de internet possam cumprir com as exigências previstas nesta Lei, informações sobre se um usuário tem:



Para endereçar essa preocupação, propomos uma solução que vem sido discutida em diversas jurisdições e que visa minimizar a coleta de dados de menores, simplificar o processo de aferição de autorização de pais e responsáveis para o uso de aplicativos e de confirmação, pelos mesmos, da idade do usuário de um produto ou serviço, isto é, a realização inicial de maneira centralizada deste processo no nível dos sistemas operacionais e das lojas de aplicativos presentes nos dispositivos que permitem acesso à internet.

A realização da verificação na habilitação do telefone e na configuração da conta ou ID de usuário no nível do sistema operacional ou da loja de aplicativos permite a aferição e registro de permissão dos pais ou responsáveis para o uso do dispositivo ou de aplicativos, bem como a definição de parâmetros para o uso dos mesmos a partir de ferramentas de controle e supervisão parental (e.g.: restrições de recursos, tempo de uso, notificações), sejam comunicados e repassados aos demais integrantes do ecossistema (e.g.: desenvolvedores, fornecedores de apps, etc.) para que sejam igualmente implementados e observados no oferecimento de produtos e serviços no nível dos aplicativos.

Esse tipo de colaboração da indústria pode permitir que pais e responsáveis supervisionem e controlem a atividade online dos jovens a partir de um ponto de partida comum, que garante uma maior eficiência e uniformidade no tratamento da questão da verificação da idade, eliminando a necessidade de todos os integrantes do ecossistema realizarem a verificação de idade várias vezes, em



- A major critique was that the bill could lead to excessive censorship on digital platforms. Critics argued that broad powers of content removal might sweep up lawful speech, dissent, artistic expression, or legitimate content under the guise of “protection.”
- The possibility for platforms to remove content “immediately” upon notification (without judicial order) was seen by some as dangerous: the standard for “harmful to minors” may be interpreted broadly, and false or abusive notifications might lead to removal of content that is actually lawful



- Some of these requirements (especially for smaller developers or foreign platforms) were criticized as **disproportionately burdensome**: the cost — or risk of non-compliance with fines, suspension or bans — could effectively force many services to withdraw from Brazil
- Representatives of large technology companies, often via a lobby group, argued that these obligations are excessive and could hamper innovation, competitiveness, and the viability of online services in Brazil



How the Bill was approved?



Major elements

- Public hearings and consultations with civil society organizations
- Polarized discussions and efforts of Alana and organizations to construct a broad coalition of children protection
- “Felca effect”: 60 million views
- Adjustments on many parts of the text



SHARE   

Data Privacy Brazil comes to the public to reinforce the need for the approval of a federal law on children's rights in the digital environment, a topic brought to the fore urgently through the **video denunciation** "Adultization", produced by Fernando Bressanim Pereira ("Felca"). In this sense, we express support for **PL 2628/2022**, currently in the Chamber of Deputies, as the best opportunity to attack many of the challenges pointed out in the video and in the debates related to it.

The complaints about the risks to the rights of children and adolescents are serious and require a response from the whole of society. The investigation conducted by Felca shows serious problems of commercial exploitation of children, violation of fundamental privacy rights, early sexualization and absence of content moderation in situations of exposure, child sexual abuse and pedophilia.

Considering article 227 of the Federal Constitution, there is absolute priority in guaranteeing the rights of children and adolescents in all situations that concern them, including in the digital environment. This duty of guarantee applies not only to the Brazilian State and to society, but also to the private sector, "including digital platforms", **as determined by Conanda Resolution 245/2024**. The guarantee and realization of the rights of children and adolescents in a digital environment is the shared responsibility of the public authorities, families, society, including companies that provide digital products and services.



SHARE   

In reaction to the video of Felca, **the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Dep. Hugo Motta, said** that “this is an urgent issue, which touches the heart of Brazilian society”, and that he intends to guide projects on the subject. Data Privacy Brazil spoke, in a public hearing in the Chamber of Deputies held in May 2025, **about the centrality of PL 2628/2022** and about the dangers of some amendments (in all there were 38) under review in the Communication Committee. We understand that any project that advances under the pretext of responding to the complaints that have gained greater prominence in recent days should offer a response to the complexity of the problem. That is, in addition to containing specific measures aimed at security against abuses in the online environment, at the same time it should prioritize the containment of the commercial exploitation of the vulnerability of children and adolescents, as they are inseparable.

Thus, the possible approval of an urgent regime cannot create opportunities for frailing the text, or parts of it, **which must follow a regime protecting the rights of children and adolescents and containment of the commercial exploitation of children**, including seals the creation of behavioral profiles of , considering the use of group and collective data. Based on the principle of the best interest of the child, the project seeks to respond to the risks of algorithmic exploitation and the commodification of childhood in digital.

Data Privacy Brazil understands that this is a suprapartisan issue and that it needs the support of parliamentarians from different ideological spectrums. A federal law needs to be explicit about the safety against intimidation and abuse, as well as the protection against commercial exploitation of children on platforms.



Major elements

- Many changes to avoid mass surveillance
- Role of the Data Protection Authority: the enforcement is not done by the government and there is no censorship
- “Duty of care” is out of the legislation, but the same result is the same with the Code of Consumer Defense
- Democratic approach of negotiation



SHARE   

We reject interpretations based on the concept of “consumption imperative”, derived from the norms of CONAR, to define abusive advertising. In the case of children and adolescents, all commercial exploitation is illegal, regardless of the shape or intensity of the message. The coherent interpretation of the rights system requires the broad sealing of the creation of behavioral profiles of children, not only when there is explicit appeal to consumption.

Other organizations also evaluate as positive the advance in the debate and in the process of Bill No. 2628, of 2022, such as the Coalition Rights in the Network (CDR) that released a **note of support for the approval of the proposal**. We also have a **letter of collective support**, which brings together more than 250 signatures from civil society entities, schools and other institutions that support the matter.

It is also necessary to recognize that, in a country marked by deep socioeconomic and racial inequalities, **the absence of online protection strengthens the exploitation of children in contexts of greater vulnerability. In these realities, data is collected without real consent or critical mediation, aggravating risks and expanding injustices.**

The planned solutions must be based on evidence and aligned with international best practices, being accompanied by robust surveillance mechanisms, especially by the National Data Protection Authority (ANPD) and other competent bodies.



Motta to discuss urgency of Lula government-backed project for online child protection

Mayor said in a meeting that if there is support, PL 2628 could have a vote as early as next week

GIVE A CONTENT



13.ago.2025 at 7:30 p.m
Updated: 13.ago.2025 at 20h07

PRINTED EDITION

Listen to the text A+

Patricia Campos Mello
Carolina Linhares

SÃO PAULO and BRASILIA The mayor, [Hugo Motta \(Republicans -PB\)](#), told interlocutors that he will discuss with the party leaders, on Thursday morning (14), a request for urgency for the vote on the bill 2628/2022, defense [of online children](#), which has the support of the [Lula government \(PT\)](#).

According to reports, Motta said that if there is membership, the expectation is to vote on the urgency and merit of the bill next week, as [reported in the Monica Bergamo column](#).



The process of approval

- Window of opportunity and really strong coordination with the President of the Chamber of Deputies
- Hugo Motta was weakened and saw that as an opportunity
- Congress received more than 200 Draft Bills
- Coordination with one goal: separate “ECA Digital” from the others and approve it in the form of the rapporteur



The process of approval



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The team involved



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