

# Digital Statute of the Child and Adolescent

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**T**he Digital Statute for Children and Adolescents (ECA Digital – Law No. 15,211/2025) represents a historic milestone in Brazil's commitment to the full protection of children and adolescents in the digital environment. The result of a broad process of listening and collective construction, the law arises from dialogue among government, civil society, academia, and international organizations, establishing itself as one of the first pieces of legislation in the world to set clear duties and shared responsibility among digital platforms, families, and the State in safeguarding the best interests of children and adolescents on the internet.

By giving concrete effect to the constitutional principle of absolute priority in the digital space as well, the ECA Digital reaffirms the full protection already provided for in the Child and Adolescent Statute (ECA). The law sets parameters so that the digital environment promotes safe, inclusive, and responsible spaces, preventing risks while, at the same time, expanding opportunities for development, learning, social interaction, and participation of children and adolescents in the digital world.

The Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship, through the National Secretariat for the Rights of the Child and the Adolescent, has been working in partnership with the National Council for the Rights of the Child and the Adolescent (CONANDA), with the Ministry of Justice and Public Security, and with the Secretariat for Social Communication of the Presidency of the Republic (SECOM) through a coordinated strategy to ensure that protection in the digital environment receives the same degree of priority afforded to protection in the offline world. This action reaffirms the role of the Brazilian State in the defense of fundamental rights, promoting monitoring, training, and intersectoral cooperation. This joint effort is carried out under the Interministerial Committee for the Protection of the Rights of Children and Adolescents in the Digital Environment, established by Joint Ordinance No. 1/2025.

As one of the most comprehensive and courageous pieces of legislation in the world on the subject, the ECA Digital projects Brazil as a global reference in child-focused digital governance. The translation of this law into English is part of the effort to disseminate its principles and guidelines internationally, expanding the reach of its innovations and strengthening global cooperation for the digital protection of this group. The Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship and its partners invite international organizations, governments, and specialists to strengthen technical exchange and the sharing of good practices, building a transnational network committed to a safe and inclusive digital future for all childhoods and adolescences.

**Macaé Maria Evaristo dos Santos**  
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# CHAPTER I

## PRELIMINARY PROVISIONS

LAW No. 15,211, of September 17, 2025

Establishes provisions for the protection of children and adolescents in digital environments (Digital Statute of the Child and Adolescent).

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC

It shall be known that the National Congress has decreed, and I hereby sanction the following Law:

# CHAPTER I

## PRELIMINARY PROVISIONS

**Art. 1.** This Law provides for the protection of children and adolescents in the digital environment and applies to any information technology product or service directed at or likely to be accessed by children and adolescents in the country, irrespective of its location, development, manufacture, offer, commercialization, and operation.

**Sole Paragraph.** For the purposes of this Law, the following situations shall be considered likely to be accessed by children and adolescents:

- I – sufficient likelihood of use and attractiveness of the information technology product or service by children and adolescents;
- II – considerable ease of access to and use of the information technology product or service by children and adolescents; and

**III** – a significant degree of risk to the privacy, security, or biopsychosocial development of children and adolescents, especially in the case of products or services intended to enable social interaction and the large-scale sharing of information among users in a digital environment.

**Art. 2.** For the purposes of this Law, the following definitions apply:

**I** – information technology product or service: a product or service provided at a distance, by electronic means, and at the individual request of a recipient, such as internet applications, computer programs, software, terminal operating systems, internet application stores, and electronic and similar games connected to the internet or another communications network;

**II** – child monitoring product or service: an information technology product or service intended for the monitoring, by parents or legal guardians, of actions performed by children and adolescents in the digital environment, through the recording or transmission of images, sounds, location, activity or other data;

**III** – social network: an internet application whose main purpose is the sharing and dissemination, by users, of opinions and information conveyed through text or image, sound, or audiovisual files, on a single platform, through connected or articulately accessible accounts, allowing for connection between users;

**IV** – loot box: a feature available in certain electronic games that allows the player to acquire, upon payment, consumable virtual items or random advantages, redeemable by the player or user, without prior knowledge of their content or guarantee of their effective utility;

**V** – profiling: any form of automated or non-automated processing of personal data to evaluate certain aspects of a natural person, with the objective of classifying them into a group or profile to make inferences regarding their behavior, economic situation, health, personal preferences, interests, consumption desires, geographic location, movements, political positions, or

other similar characteristics;

**VI** – internet application store: an internet application that distributes and facilitates the download, for users of terminals, of internet applications made available or accessible through its platform;

**VII** – operating system: system software that controls the basic functions of hardware or software and allows internet applications, computer programs, applications, or other software to run on it;

**VIII** – parental supervision mechanism: a set of configurations, tools, and technological safeguards integrated into information technology products or services directed at or likely to be accessed by children and adolescents, which enable parents or legal guardians to supervise, limit, and manage the use of the service, the content accessed, and the processing of personal data performed;

**IX** – service with editorial control: an internet application whose main purpose is to make previously selected content available without the use of automated selection means, by a responsible economic agent;

**X** – autonomous administrative authority for the protection of the rights of children and adolescents in the digital environment: a public administration entity created by law, responsible for ensuring the application of this Law and overseeing its compliance throughout the national territory, and for issuing regulations and procedures for its execution, which must observe in its decision-making process the norms provided for in Chapter I of Law No. 13,848, of June 25, 2019;

**XI** – monetization: direct or indirect remuneration of an internet application user for the publication, posting, display, availability, transmission, disclosure or distribution of content, including revenue from views, subscriptions, donations, sponsorships,



advertising, or the sale of linked products and services; and

**XII – boosting:** the artificial amplification of the reach, visibility, or prioritization of content through pecuniary payment or estimable monetary value.

**§ 1.** The concepts of child and adolescent as defined in Art. 2 of Law No. 8,069, of July 13, 1990 (Child and Adolescent Statute), and the concepts of internet, internet applications, and terminal as defined in Art. 5 of Law No. 12,965, of April 23, 2014 (Brazilian Civil Rights Framework for the Internet), shall apply to this Law.

**§ 2.** For the purposes of this Law, essential functionalities for the operation of the internet, such as open and common technical protocols and standards that allow for the interconnection between computer networks that compose the internet, shall not be considered information technology products or services.

**Art. 3.** Information technology products or services directed at children and adolescents or likely to be accessed by them must guarantee the priority protection of these users, be guided by their best interests, and feature adequate and proportional measures to ensure a high level of privacy, data protection, and security, under the terms defined in Law No. 8,069, of July 13, 1990 (Child and Adolescent Statute), and Law No. 13,709, of August 14, 2018 (Brazilian Data Protection Law).

**Sole Paragraph.** The child and the adolescent have the right to be educated, guided, and accompanied by their parents or legal guardians regarding their use of the internet and their digital experience, and it is incumbent upon the latter to exercise active and continuous care, through the use of parental supervision tools appropriate to the age and developmental stage of the child and adolescent.

# CHAPTER II

## INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

**Art. 4.** The use of information technology products or services by children and adolescents is based on the following fundamentals:

- I** – the guarantee of their full protection;
- II** – the absolute prevalence of their interests;
- III** – their peculiar condition as individuals in biopsychosocial development;
- IV** – security against intimidation, exploitation, abuse, threats, and other forms of violence;
- V** – respect for the individual's autonomy and progressive development;
- VI** – protection against commercial exploitation;
- VII** – observance of the principles established in Law No. 13,146, of July 6, 2015 (Statute of the Person with a Disability);
- VIII** – the promotion of digital literacy, focusing on the development of citizenship and critical thinking for the safe and responsible use of technology; and
- IX** – transparency and accountability in the processing of personal data of children and adolescents.

**Art. 5.** Providers of information technology products or services directed at children and adolescents or likely to be accessed by them shall observe the duties of prevention, protection, information, and security provided for in this Chapter and in Law No. 8,078, of September 11, 1990 (Consumer Defense Code), and Law No. 8,069, of July 13, 1990

(Child and Adolescent Statute), in conformity with the principle of the best interests of the child and adolescent and their full, special, and priority protection.

**§ 1.** The providers of the information technology products or services referred to in the caput of this article shall adopt adequate technical measures, including widely recognized security mechanisms, that enable the family and legal guardians to prevent inappropriate access and use by children and adolescents.

**§ 2.** For the purposes of this Law, the expression of the best interests of the child and adolescent shall mean the protection of their privacy, security, mental and physical health, access to information, freedom of participation in society, meaningful access to digital technologies, and well-being.

**§ 3.** The autonomous administrative authority for the protection of the rights of children and adolescents in the digital environment may issue recommendations and guidance on relevant practices for the fulfillment of the obligations provided for in this Law, considering regulatory asymmetries, the functionalities and risk level of each product or service, as well as technological evolution and applicable technical standards.

**Art. 6.** Providers of information technology products or services directed at children and adolescents or likely to be accessed by them shall take reasonable measures, from the design stage and throughout the operation of their applications, with the objective of preventing and mitigating risks of access, exposure, recommendation, or facilitation of contact with the following content, products, or practices:

**I** – sexual exploitation and abuse;

**II** – physical violence, cyberbullying, and harassment;

**III** – inducement, incitement, instigation, or aid, through instructions or guidance, to practices or behaviors that lead to harm to the physical or mental health of children and adolescents, such as physical violence or psychological harassment towards other children and adolescents, use of substances causing chemical

or psychological dependence, self-diagnosis and self-medication, self-harm, and suicide;

**IV** – promotion and commercialization of games of chance, fixed-odds betting, lotteries, tobacco products, alcoholic beverages, narcotics, or products whose sale is prohibited to children and adolescents;

**V** – predatory, unfair, or deceptive advertising practices or other practices known to cause financial harm to children and adolescents; and

**VI** – pornographic content.

**§ 1.** The provisions of this article do not exempt parents and legal guardians, persons who financially benefit from the production or public distribution of any visual representation of a child or adolescent, and administrative, judicial, and police authorities from acting to prevent their exposure to the violating situations provided for in the caput of this article.

**§ 2.** Among the prevention measures provided for in the caput of this article are clear and effective policies, appropriate to the Brazilian legislation, for the prevention of cyberbullying and other forms of online harassment, with adequate support mechanisms for victims, as well as the development and availability of educational awareness programs directed at children, adolescents, parents, educators, employees, and support teams regarding the risks and methods for prevention and combat such practices, in accordance with the regulation.

**Art. 7.** Providers of information technology products or services directed at children and adolescents or likely to be accessed by them shall, from the design of their products and services, ensure, by default, the most protective configuration available regarding privacy and personal data protection, considering the individual's autonomy and evolving capacities and justified by the best interests of the child and adolescent.

**§ 1.** The product or service referred to in the caput of this article

shall, by default, operate with the highest level of privacy and personal data protection, provided that the provision of clear, accessible, and adequate information shall be mandatory so that the child or adolescent and their guardians can make informed choices regarding the eventual adoption of less protective configurations.

**§ 2.** The providers mentioned in the caput of this article shall refrain from processing the personal data of children and adolescents in a manner that causes, facilitates, or contributes to the violation of their privacy or any other rights assured to them by law, observing the principles provided for in Art. 6 of Law No. 13,709, of August 14, 2018 (Brazilian Data Protection Law), and the best interests of the child and adolescent.

**Art. 8.** Providers of information technology products or services directed at children and adolescents or likely to be accessed by them shall:

- I** – conduct risk management of their resources, functionalities, and systems and their impacts on the safety and health of children and adolescents;
- II** – conduct an assessment of the content made available to children and adolescents according to their age group, so that it is compatible with the respective indicative rating;
- III** – offer systems and processes designed to prevent children and adolescents from encountering, through the product or service, illegal and pornographic content, as well as other content manifestly inappropriate for their age group, in accordance with the indicative rating norms and applicable legislation;
- IV** – develop from the design stage and adopt by default configurations that prevent the compulsive use of products or services by children and adolescents; and
- V** – extensively inform all users about the indicated age range for the product or service at the time of access, as established by the indicative rating policy.

# CHAPTER III

## PROHIBITION OF ACCESS BY CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS TO CONTENT AND SERVICES THAT ARE IMPROPER, INADEQUATE, OR PROHIBITED BY LAW

**Art. 9.** Providers of information technology products or services that make available content, products, or services whose offer or access is improper, inadequate, or prohibited for persons under 18 (eighteen) years of age shall adopt effective measures to prevent their access by children and adolescents within the scope of their services and products.

**§ 1.** To effectuate the provision of the caput, reliable age verification mechanisms shall be adopted for each user access to the content, product, or service referred to in the caput of this article, with self-declaration being prohibited.

**§ 2.** For the purposes of this Law, information technology products, services, or content containing pornographic material, or any others that are deemed prohibited by the legislation in force, are considered improper or inadequate for children and adolescents.

**§ 3.** Providers of internet applications that make pornographic content available shall prevent the creation of accounts or profiles by children and adolescents within the scope of their services.

# CHAPTER IV

## AGE ASSURANCE MECHANISMS

**Art. 10.** Providers of information technology products or services directed at children and adolescents or likely to be accessed by them shall adopt mechanisms to provide age-appropriate experiences, in accordance with this Chapter, respecting the evolving autonomy capacities and diversity of Brazilian socioeconomic contexts.

**Art. 11.** The public authorities may act as a regulator, certifier, or promoter of technical age verification solutions, subject to the limits of legality, privacy protection, and fundamental rights provided for by law.

**Sole Paragraph.** The action of the public authorities provided for in the caput of this article shall ensure social participation through public consultation and other mechanisms of social participation, in order to guarantee transparency in the regulatory process.

**Art. 12.** Providers of internet application stores and terminal operating systems shall:

- I** – take proportional, auditable, and technically secure measures to ascertain the age or age range of users, subject to the principles provided for in Art. 6 of Law No. 13,709, of August 14, 2018 (Brazilian Data Protection Law);
- II** – allow parents or legal guardians to configure voluntary parental supervision mechanisms and to actively supervise the access of children and adolescents to applications and content; and
- III** – enable, through a secure Application Programming Interface (API) guided by privacy protection by design, the provision of an age signal to providers of internet applications, exclusively for the purpose of complying with this Law and with adequate technical safeguards.

**§ 1.** The provision of an age signal via APIs shall observe the principle of data minimization, with any continuous, automated, and unrestricted sharing of personal data of children and adolescents being prohibited.

**§ 2.** Authorization for the download of applications by children and adolescents shall depend on the free and informed consent of parents or legal guardians, provided in accordance with current legislation, respecting evolving capacities, with the presumption of authorization in the absence of a manifestation from the parents or legal guardians being prohibited.

**§ 3.** An act of the Executive Branch shall regulate the minimum requirements for transparency, security, and interoperability for the age assurance and parental supervision mechanisms adopted by operating systems and application stores.

**Art. 13.** Data collected for the age verification of children and adolescents may be used solely for this purpose, with its processing for any other purpose being prohibited.

**Art. 14.** Providers of information technology products or services directed at children and adolescents or likely to be accessed by them shall adopt technical and organizational measures to ensure the receipt of the age information referred to in Art. 12 of this Law.

**Sole Paragraph.** Regardless of the measures adopted by operating systems and application stores, the providers referred to in the caput of this article shall implement their own mechanisms to prevent the improper access of children and adolescents to content inappropriate for their age group, under § 1 of Art. 5 of this Law.

**Art. 15.** Compliance with the obligations set forth in this Chapter does not exempt the other agents in the digital ecosystem from their legal responsibilities, it being incumbent on all those involved to guarantee, under joint and several liability, the comprehensive protection of children and adolescents.



# CHAPTER V

## PARENTAL SUPERVISION

**Art. 16.** Providers of information technology products or services directed at children and adolescents or likely to be accessed by them shall make available to parents, legal guardians, children, and adolescents, with access independent from the acquisition of the product, information about the risks and the security measures adopted for this demographic, including privacy and data protection, in accordance with Art. 14 of Law No. 13,709, of August 14, 2018 (Brazilian Data Protection Law).

**Sole Paragraph.** In the event of the processing of data of children and adolescents, especially when carried out for purposes other than those strictly necessary for the operation of the product or service, the controller, as referred to in item VI of Art. 5 of Law No. 13,709, of August 14, 2018 (Brazilian Data Protection Law), shall:

- I – map the risks and make efforts to mitigate them; and
- II – prepare a personal data protection impact, monitoring and evaluation report, to be shared upon request from the autonomous administrative authority for the protection of the rights of children and adolescents in the digital environment, in accordance with the applicable regulations.

**Art. 17.** Providers of information technology products or services directed at children and adolescents or likely to be accessed by them shall:

- I – provide accessible and easy-to-use settings and tools that support parental supervision, considering the available technology and the nature and purpose of the product or service;
- II – provide, in an easily accessible location, information to

parents or legal guardians about the existing tools for exercising parental supervision;

**III** – display a clear and visible notice when parental supervision tools are in effect and about which settings or controls have been applied; and

**IV** – offer functionalities that allow for the limitation and monitoring of the time of use of the product or service.

**§ 1.** The autonomous administrative authority for the protection of the rights of children and adolescents in the digital environment shall establish, by regulation, minimum guidelines and standards on parental supervision mechanisms to be observed by providers.

**§ 2.** The development and use of parental supervision mechanisms shall be guided by the best interests of the child and adolescent, considering their evolving capacities.

**§ 3.** Providers of information technology products or services directed at children and adolescents or likely to be accessed by them may submit parental supervision mechanisms for the assessment of the autonomous administrative authority for the protection of the rights of children and adolescents in the digital environment, noting that this shall not be a prerequisite for the use of these mechanisms or for making products or services available to the public, in accordance with the applicable regulations.

**§ 4.** The default settings of parental supervision tools shall adopt the highest level of protection available, ensuring, at a minimum:

**I** – restriction of communication with children and adolescents by unauthorized users;

**II** – limitation of features designed to artificially increase, sustain, or extend the use of the product or service by the child or adolescent, such as automatic media playback, rewards for time of use, notifications, and other features that may result in excessive use of the product or service by a child or adolescent;

**III** – provision of tools for monitoring the appropriate and healthy use of the product or service;

**IV** – use of interfaces that allow for the immediate visualization and limitation of the time of use of the product or service;

**V** – control over personalized recommendation systems, including an option to disable them;

**VI** – restriction on the sharing of geolocation and provision of a prior and clear notice about its tracking;

**VII** – promotion of digital media literacy regarding the safe use of information technology products or services;

**VIII** – regular review of artificial intelligence tools, with the participation of specialists and competent bodies, based on technical criteria that ensure their safety and suitability for use by children and adolescents, guaranteeing the possibility of disabling non-essential functionalities for the basic operation of the systems;

**IX** – provision, whenever technically feasible, of resources or connections to emotional support and well-being services, with age-appropriate content and evidence-based guidance, especially in cases of interactions with identified psychosocial risks.

**Art. 18.** Parental supervision tools shall allow parents and legal guardians to:

**I** – view, configure, and manage the account and privacy options of the child or adolescent;

**II** – restrict purchases and financial transactions;

**III** – identify the profiles of adults with whom the child or adolescent communicates;

**IV** – access consolidated metrics of the total time of use of the product or service;

**V** – activate or deactivate safeguards through accessible and appropriate controls;

**VI** – have access to information and control options in the Portuguese language.

**§ 1.** Information about parental supervision tools shall be made available in a manner that is clear and appropriate to different ages, capacities, and developmental needs, without encouraging the deactivation or weakening of safeguards.

**§ 2.** It is forbidden for the provider to design, modify, or manipulate interfaces with the objective or effect of compromising the autonomy, decision-making, or choice of the user, especially if it results in the weakening of parental supervision tools or safeguards.

# CHAPTER VI

## CHILD MONITORING PRODUCTS

**Art. 19.** Child monitoring products or services shall contain current information and communication technology mechanisms and solutions to ensure the inviolability of the images, sounds, and other information captured, stored, and transmitted to parents or legal guardians.

**§ 1.** The products or services shall contain mechanisms that inform children and adolescents, in appropriate language, about the monitoring being carried out.

**§ 2.** The development and use of child monitoring mechanisms shall be guided by the best interests of the child and adolescent and by the full development of their capacities.

# CHAPTER VII

## ELECTRONIC GAMES

**Art. 20.** Loot boxes offered in electronic games directed at children and adolescents or likely to be accessed by them are prohibited, in accordance with the respective age rating.

**Art. 21.** Electronic games directed at children and adolescents or likely to be accessed by them that include user interaction functionalities through text, audio, or video messaging, or content exchange, synchronously or asynchronously, shall fully observe the safeguards provided for in Art. 16 of Law No. 14,852, of May 3, 2024, especially with regard to content moderation, protection against harmful contacts, and parental action over communication mechanisms.

**Sole Paragraph.** The games referred to in the caput of this article shall, by default, limit the interaction functionalities to users, in order to ensure the consent of parents or legal guardians.

# CHAPTER VIII

## DIGITAL ADVERTISING

**Art. 22.** In addition to the other provisions of this Law, the use of profiling techniques to direct commercial advertising to children and adolescents, as well as the use of emotional analysis, augmented reality, extended reality, and virtual reality for this purpose, is prohibited.

**Art. 23.** Providers of internet applications are prohibited from monetizing and boosting content that portrays children and adolescents in an eroticized or sexually suggestive manner or in a context proper to the adult sexual universe.

# CHAPTER IX

## SOCIAL NETWORKS

**Art. 24.** Within the scope of their services, providers of products or services directed at children and adolescents or likely to be accessed by them shall ensure that users or accounts of children and adolescents up to sixteen (16) years of age are linked to the user or account of one of their legal guardians.

**§ 1.** If their services are improper or inadequate for children and adolescents, social network providers shall adopt adequate and proportional measures to:

- I** – inform all users in a clear, prominent, and accessible manner that their services are not appropriate;
- II** – monitor and restrict, within the limits of their technical capabilities, the display of content that has the evident objective of attracting children and adolescents;
- III** – continuously improve their age verification mechanisms to identify accounts operated by children and adolescents.

**§ 2.** The degree of effectiveness and the progress of the mechanisms referred to in item III of § 1 of this article shall be evaluated by the autonomous administrative authority for the protection of the rights of children and adolescents in the digital environment, under specific regulation.

**§ 3.** Social network providers may require the holders of accounts with well-founded indications of being operated by children and adolescents to confirm their identification, including through complementary verification methods, provided that the data collected shall be used exclusively for age verification.



**§ 4.** In the presence of well-founded indications that an account is operated by a child or adolescent in non-compliance with the minimum age requirements provided for in the legislation, social network providers shall suspend the user's access and ensure the establishment of a swift and accessible procedure in which the legal guardian may present an appeal and prove the age by appropriate means, according to the applicable regulations.

**§ 5.** In the absence of a user or account of the legal guardians, providers shall prohibit the possibility of altering the account's parental supervision settings to a lower level of protection in relation to the standard established in Arts. 3 and 7 of this Law.

**Art. 25.** Social network providers shall provide for specific rules for the processing of data of children and adolescents, defined in a concrete and documented manner and based on their best interests.

**Art. 26.** The creation of behavioral profiles of child and adolescent users based on the collection and processing of their personal data, including that obtained in age assurance processes, as well as group and collective data, for the purpose of directing commercial advertising, is prohibited.

# CHAPTER X

## PREVENTION AND COMBAT OF SERIOUS VIOLATIONS AGAINST CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS IN THE DIGITAL ENVIRONMENT

**Art. 27.** Providers of information technology products or services available in the national territory shall remove and report content of apparent exploitation, sexual abuse, kidnapping, and grooming detected in their products or services, directly or indirectly, to the competent national and international authorities, as set forth in the applicable regulations.

**§ 1.** Notification reports of content involving the exploitation, sexual abuse, kidnapping, and grooming of children and adolescents shall be submitted to the competent authority, subject to the requirements and deadlines established in the regulations.

**§ 2.** Providers shall retain, for the period established in Art. 15 of Law No. 12,965, of April 23, 2014 (Brazilian Civil Framework for the Internet), the following data associated with a report of content of exploitation and sexual abuse of a child or adolescent:

- I** – content generated, uploaded, or shared by any user mentioned in the report and metadata related to such content;
- II** – data of the user responsible for the content and related metadata.

**§ 3.** The period referred to in § 2 of this article may be longer than that established in Art. 15 of Law No. 12,965, of April 23, 2014 (Brazilian Civil Rights Framework for the Internet), provided that a request is made under § 2 of Art. 15 of said Law.

# CHAPTER XI

## REPORTING OF VIOLATIONS OF THE RIGHTS OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS

**Art. 28.** Providers of information technology products or services directed at children and adolescents or likely to be accessed by them shall make available to users mechanisms for reporting violations of the rights of children and adolescents.

**Sole Paragraph.** Upon notification of violations of the rights of children and adolescents within the scope of their services, providers shall, where appropriate, notify the competent authorities for the initiation of an investigation, as provided for in the applicable regulations.

**Art. 29.** To comply with the principle of comprehensive protection, it is the duty of providers of information technology products or services directed at children and adolescents or likely to be accessed by them to remove content that violates the rights of children and adolescents as soon as they are informed of the offensive nature of the publication by the victim, their representatives, the Public Prosecutor's Office, or entities representing the defense of the rights of children and adolescents, regardless of a court order.

**§ 1.** The content referred to in Art. 6 of this Law shall be considered to violate the rights of children and adolescents, according to the age rating indication.

**§ 2.** The notification provided for in the caput of this article shall contain, under penalty of nullity, elements that allow for the specific technical identification of the content appointed as violating the rights of children and adolescents and of the author of the notification, with anonymous reporting being prohibited.

**§ 3.** Application providers shall make the mechanism by which the notification provided for in the caput of this article is to be sent by the notifier public and easily accessible.

**§ 4.** Journalistic content and content subject to editorial control shall not be subject to the removal procedure referred to in the caput of this article.

**Art. 30.** In the content removal procedure referred to in Art. 29 of this Law, providers of products or services shall observe the right to contest the decision, ensuring the user who had published the content:

**I** – notification of the removal;

**II** – the reason and grounds for the removal, informing whether the identification of the removed content resulted from human or automated analysis;

**III** – the possibility for the user to appeal the measure;

**IV** – easy access to the appeal mechanism; and

**V** – the definition of procedural deadlines for submitting an appeal and for responding to the appeal.

## CHAPTER XII

### TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

**Art. 31.** Providers of internet applications directed at children and adolescents or likely to be accessed by them that have more than 1,000,000 (one million) registered users in this age group, with an internet connection in the national territory, shall prepare semi-annual reports, in the Portuguese language, to be published on the provider's website, which shall contain:

- I** – the available channels for receiving reports and the systems and processes for investigation;
- II** – the number of reports received;
- III** – the amount of content or account moderation, by type;
- IV** – the measures adopted for the identification of children's accounts on social networks, as provided for in § 3 of Art. 24, and of illicit acts, as provided for in Art. 27 of this Law;
- V** – technical improvements for the protection of personal data and the privacy of children and adolescents;
- VI** – technical improvements to ascertain parental consent as provided for in § 1 of Art. 14 of Law No. 13,709, of August 14, 2018 (Brazilian Data Protection Law); and
- VII** – details of the methods used and the presentation of the results of impact assessments, identification, and management of risks to the safety and health of children and adolescents.

**Sole Paragraph.** Providers of internet applications shall enable, free of charge, access to data necessary for researching the impacts

of their products and services on the rights of children and adolescents and on their best interests, by academic, scientific, technological, innovation, or journalistic institutions, according to criteria and requirements defined in the regulation, with the use of this data for any commercial purposes being prohibited, and compliance with the principles of purpose, necessity, security, and confidentiality of the information being ensured.

# CHAPTER XIII

## ABUSIVE USE OF REPORTING INSTRUMENTS

**Art. 32.** Providers of internet applications shall adopt effective mechanisms to identify the abusive use of the reporting instruments provided for in this Law, with the objective of curbing their improper use for purposes of censorship, persecution, or other illicit practices.

**Art. 33.** Providers of internet applications directed at children and adolescents or likely to be accessed by them shall make available to users clear and accessible information about the circumstances of improper use of reporting instruments, as well as the applicable sanctions, subject to internal due process.

**§ 1.** Sanctioning measures shall constitute, among others that prove to be adequate, proportional, and necessary to the severity of the conduct:

- I – the temporary suspension of the infringing user’s account;
- II – the cancellation of the account in cases of recidivism or serious abuse; and
- III – communication to the competent authorities when there are indications of a criminal offense or a violation of rights.

**§ 2.** Providers of internet applications shall establish and publish objective and transparent procedures for the identification of the abusive use of reporting instruments and for the application of the sanctions provided for in § 1 of this article, which shall contain, at a minimum:

- I – a definition of technical and objective criteria for the characterization of abuse;

**II** – notification to the user about the initiation of a procedure to investigate abuse and, if applicable, the application of sanctions;

**III** – the possibility for the sanctioned user to file an appeal; and

**IV** – the definition of procedural deadlines for the submission of an appeal and for a reasoned response from the provider.

**§ 3.** Providers of internet applications shall maintain detailed records of the identified cases of abusive use and the sanctions applied, with the objective of monitoring the effectiveness of the adopted mechanisms and promoting the continuous improvement of internal procedures, according to criteria and requirements defined in the regulation.



# CHAPTER XIV

## GOVERNANCE

**Art. 34.** The autonomous administrative authority for the protection of the rights of children and adolescents in the digital environment shall be responsible for overseeing compliance with this Law throughout the national territory and may issue complementary norms to regulate its provisions.

**§ 1.** The regulation may not, under any circumstances, authorize or result in the implementation of mechanisms of massive, generic, or indiscriminate surveillance, prohibiting practices that contravene the fundamental rights to freedom of expression, privacy, comprehensive protection, and the differential treatment of personal data of children and adolescents, under the terms of the Federal Constitution and Laws No. 8,069, of July 13, 1990 (Child and Adolescent Statute), and No. 13,709, of August 14, 2018 (Brazilian Data Protection Law).

**§ 2.** In the activities provided for in the caput of this article, the competent authority shall observe regulatory asymmetries and adopt a responsive approach, ensuring differential and proportional treatment to services of distinct nature, risk, and business models.

# CHAPTER XV

## SANCTIONS

**Art. 35.** Without prejudice to other civil, criminal, or administrative sanctions, in case of non-compliance with the obligations provided for in this Law, and ensuring due process of law, the right to adversarial proceedings, and the right to a full defense, offenders shall be subject to the following penalties:

**I** – a warning, with a deadline of up to thirty (30) days for the adoption of corrective measures;

**II** – a simple fine, of up to ten percent (10%) of the revenue of the economic group in Brazil in its last fiscal year or, in the absence of revenue, a fine from R\$ 10.00 (ten reais) to R\$ 1,000.00 (one thousand reais) per registered user of the sanctioned provider, limited, in total, to R\$ 50,000,000.00 (fifty million reais) per violation;

**III** – temporary suspension of activities;

**IV** – prohibition of engaging in the activities.

**§ 1.** For the determination and gradation of the sanction, the following circumstances shall be observed, in addition to proportionality and reasonableness:

**I** – the severity of the violation, considering its motives and the extent of the damage in the individual and collective spheres;

**II** – recidivism in the practice of violations provided for in this Law;

**III** – the economic capacity of the violator, in the case of the application of a fine;

**IV** – the social purpose of the provider and the impact on the community regarding the flow of information in the national territory.

**§ 2.** In the case of a foreign company, its branch, subsidiary, office, or establishment located in Brazil shall be jointly and severally liable for the payment of the fine provided for in item II of the caput of this article.

**§ 3.** The process for investigating infractions of the provisions of this Law and for applying the applicable sanctions shall be governed by the provisions related to the investigation of administrative infractions against the norms for the protection of children and adolescents and the imposition of the respective penalties provided for in Law No. 8,069, of July 13, 1990 (Child and Adolescent Statute).

**§ 4.** The amounts of the fines provided for in item II of the caput of this article shall be updated annually according to the National Broad Consumer Price Index (IPCA), calculated by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics Foundation (IBGE), or another index that may replace it, and published in the official press by the competent body of the Executive Branch, as set forth in the applicable regulations.

**§ 5.** The penalties provided for in items I and II of the caput of this article shall be applied by the autonomous administrative authority for the protection of the rights of children and adolescents in the digital environment, and those provided for in items III and IV of the caput of this article shall be applied by the Judiciary.

**§ 6.** The temporary suspension and the prohibition from exercising the activities provided for in items III and IV of the caput of this article, when not directly implemented by the violator, shall be carried out by means of a blocking order directed at telecommunications service providers that provide internet connection, at the managing entities of internet exchange points, at domain name resolution service providers, and at other agents that enable the connection between users and content servers on the internet. (Regulation)

**§ 7.** (VETOED).

**Art. 36.** (VETOED).

**Art. 36-A.** The amounts resulting from the fines applied under this Law shall be allocated to the National Fund for Children and Adolescents, established by Law No. 8,242, of October 12, 1991, for a period of five years, and shall be necessarily used in policies and projects that have the objective of protecting children and adolescents. (Included by Provisional Measure No. 1,318, of 2025)

# CHAPTER XVI

## FINAL PROVISIONS

**Art. 37.** The Executive Branch shall regulate, where applicable, the provisions of this Law.

**Sole Paragraph.** The regulation may not, under any circumstances, impose, authorize, or result in the implementation of mechanisms of massive, generic, or indiscriminate surveillance, prohibiting practices that compromise the fundamental rights to freedom of expression, privacy, comprehensive protection, and the differential treatment of personal data of children and adolescents, under the Federal Constitution and Laws No. 8,069, of July 13, 1990 (Child and Adolescent Statute), and No. 13,709, of August 14, 2018 (Brazilian Data Protection Law).

**Art. 38.** The packaging of personal electronic equipment sold in the country that allows for internet access, whether manufactured in Brazil or imported, shall contain a sticker, in the Portuguese language, that informs parents or legal guardians of the need to protect children and adolescents from accessing websites with improper or inadequate content for this age group, as provided for in the applicable regulations.

**Art. 39.** The obligations provided for in Arts. 6, 17, 18, 19, 20, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, and 40 of this Law shall apply according to the characteristics and functionalities of the information technology product or service, modulated according to the degree of interference of the provider of the product or service over the conveyed content made available, the number of users, and the size of the provider.

**§ 1.** Providers of services with editorial control and providers of content protected by copyright previously licensed from a responsible economic agent who is not an end-user shall be exempt from

complying with the obligations provided for in the articles referred to in the caput of this article, provided that:

**I** – they observe the indicative age rating norms of the Executive Branch, when they exist, or, in their absence, the criteria of age appropriateness and clear signaling of potentially harmful content to children and adolescents, as per the applicable regulation;

**II** – they offer transparency in the age rating of the content;

**III** – they provide easily accessible technical parental mediation mechanisms that allow parents or legal guardians to exercise control over the way children and adolescents use the service, in order to enable the restriction of:

- a)** content, by age group;
- b)** processed personal data;
- c)** interaction with other users; and
- d)** commercial transactions;

**IV** – they offer accessible channels for receiving reports, exclusively regarding content that is non-compliant with the assigned rating or that violates the rights of children and adolescents, as per the applicable regulation.

**§ 2.** The obligations referred to in the caput of this article shall be applied proportionally to the provider's ability to influence, moderate, or intervene in the availability, circulation, or reach of the content accessible by children and adolescents.

**§ 3.** The regulation shall define objective criteria for assessing the degree of intervention and for the proportional application of the obligations provided for in this article.

**Art. 40.** Providers of the products or services referred to in Art. 1 of this Law shall maintain a legal representative in the country with powers to receive citations, summonses, or notifications, among others, in any judicial actions and administrative proceedings, as well as to respond before bodies and authorities of the Executive Branch, the Judiciary, and the Public Prosecutor's Office, and to undertake, on behalf of the foreign company, its responsibilities before the bodies and entities of the public administration.

**Art. 41.** (VETOED).

**Art. 41-A.** This Law shall enter into force six months after the date of its publication. (Included by Provisional Measure No. 1,319, of 2025)

Brasília, September 17, 2025; 204th Year of Independence and 137th of the Republic.

Luiz inácio lula da silva

Luis Manuel Rebelo Fernandes

Sonia Faustino Mendes

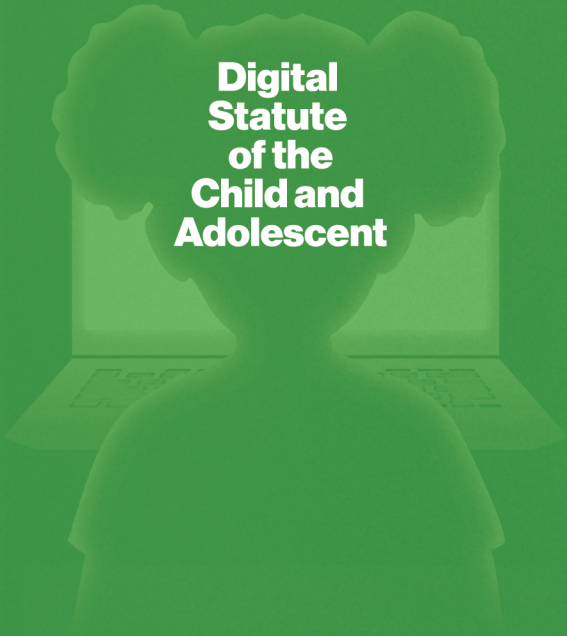
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# Digital Statute of the Child and Adolescent