

Brazilian Decree No. 12,880/2026 – Unofficial Translation

# Protection of Children and Adolescents in **Digital Environments**

## Decree No. 12,880 of March 18, 2026

Regulates Law No. 15,211, of September 17, 2025, which provides for the protection of children and adolescents in digital environments, and establishes the National Policy for the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Children and Adolescents in the Digital Environment.

THE **PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC**, in the exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Article 84, caput, items IV and VI, subparagraph “a”, of the Constitution, and in view of the provisions of Article 227 of the Constitution, Articles 4, 5, 17, 18, 60, 71, 74, 75, 78, 79, 80 and 149 of Law No. 8,069, of July 13, 1990, Article 37 of Law No. 8,078, of September 11, 1990, Articles 15 to 17 of Law No. 14,852, of May 3, 2024, and Article 37 of Law No. 15,211, of September 17, 2025,

### CHAPTER I PRELIMINARY PROVISIONS

**Article 1.** This Decree:

**I** – regulates Law No. 15,211, of September 17, 2025, which provides for the protection of children and adolescents in digital environments; and

**II** – establishes the National Policy for the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Children and Adolescents in the Digital Environment and authorizes the creation of the National Notification Screening Center.

**Sole paragraph.** The Brazilian National Data Protection Authority – Brazilian DPA shall be responsible for regulating and supervising the provisions of Law No. 15,211, of September 17, 2025, without prejudice to the exercise of the powers of other public bodies and entities comprising the system for guaranteeing the rights of children and adolescents who are victims or witnesses of violence, as provided for in Law No. 13,431, of April 4, 2017.

### CHAPTER II DEFINITIONS

**Article 2.** For the purposes of this Decree, the following definitions apply:

**I** - inappropriate or unsuitable content, product or service – that which may pose a risk to the privacy, safety, psychosocial development, mental and physical health and well-being of children and adolescents, under the terms established in the content rating system, where applicable.

**II** - content, product or service prohibited for children and adolescents – that for which access, availability, acquisition or consumption is expressly prohibited for children and adolescents by specific legal provision.

**III** - pornographic content – that whose predominant purpose is the representation of sexually explicit acts or the display of nudity with sexual connotation or purpose, subject to the specifications and exceptions provided for in Article 16.

**IV** - age assurance – a general term referring to procedures intended to verify, estimate or infer, directly or indirectly, the age or age range of a user, by means of a set of methods, technologies and processes, including document analysis, biometric analysis and usage pattern analysis, and other technically reliable means.

**V** - age verification – a specific age estimation procedure with a high degree of reliability, under the terms established by the ANPD, based on verification of the accuracy of the age attribute, for the purpose of proving the accuracy of the declared age or age range, through the use of technical or documentary mechanisms.

**VI** - age signal – information or credential indicating that attests the age or age range of a user to providers of information technology products or services directed to children and adolescents or likely to be accessed by them, without revealing additional personal data; and

**VII** - self-declaration of age - a method limited to the user's own statement of age, age group, or other personal information, without additional evidence to confirm the accuracy or ownership of the information.

### CHAPTER III

#### NATIONAL POLICY FOR THE PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF THE RIGHTS OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS IN THE DIGITAL ENVIRONMENT

**Article 3.** The National Policy for the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Children and Adolescents in the Digital Environment is hereby established, with the purpose of ensuring the formulation, articulation and coordination of actions within the scope of the federal public administration and of public bodies and entities comprising the system for guaranteeing the rights of children and adolescents who are victims or witnesses of violence, as provided for in Law No. 13,431, of April 4, 2017.

**Article 4.** The principles of the National Policy for the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Children and Adolescents in the Digital Environment are:

**I** – the guarantee of full protection and the absolute priority of the rights of children and adolescents in the digital environment.

**II** – the guarantee of access, by children and adolescents, to content and services compatible with their rights, their best interests and their age range, in accordance with the principle of progressive autonomy.

**III** – protection and safety against all forms of violence, negligence, discrimination, intimidation, exploitation, abuse or threat.

**IV** – shared responsibility among the Government, families, civil society and providers of information technology products or services in ensuring and enforcing the rights of children and adolescents in the digital environment.

**V** – the protection of children and adolescents against all forms of exploitation, including of a commercial nature.

**VI** – the promotion of digital and media literacy, focusing on the development of citizenship and critical thinking for the safe and responsible use of technology, pursuant to Law No. 14,533, of January 11, 2023.

**VII** – respect for the right to privacy and the protection of personal data of children and adolescents,

pursuant to Law No. 13,709, of August 14, 2018, and Law No. 15,211, of September 17, 2025.

**VIII** – the right of children and adolescents to participate in decision-making processes that affect them, pursuant to Article 12 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, promulgated by Decree No. 99,710, of November 21, 1990.

**IX** – the reduction of structural inequalities in digital environments that impact children and adolescents, taking into account ethnic-racial, disability, gender and sexual orientation, socioeconomic, migratory and refugee, territorial and religious dimensions, with the provision of specific measures aimed at indigenous children and adolescents and those belonging to traditional peoples and communities, pursuant to Article 4 of Law No. 15,211, of September 17, 2025; and

**X** – those established in Law No. 13,146, of July 6, 2015.

**Article 5.** The objectives of the National Policy for the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Children and Adolescents in the Digital Environment are:

**I** – to promote intersectoral and inter-federative coordination to ensure the full protection of the rights of children and adolescents as a priority in the digital environment.

**II** – to seek funding for the development, from the design stage, of technical solutions aimed at safety, age estimation and parental supervision in products and services directed to children and adolescents or likely to be accessed by them.

**III** – to develop guidelines, recommendations, mechanisms and tools for safe and healthy access to the digital environment for children and adolescents.

**IV** – to foster scientific research and innovation, with a view to ensuring the rights of children and adolescents in the digital environment, by encouraging the development of free and open national technologies.

**V** – to encourage the development and adoption, from the design stage, of security solutions and full protection of rights in information technology products and services directed to children and adolescents or likely to be accessed by them.

**VI** – to promote intersectoral and inter-federative actions for digital and media education, pursuant to Law No. 14,533, of January 11, 2023, and Article 4 of Law No. 15,100, of January 13, 2025.

**VII** – to strengthen reporting channels for violence against children and adolescents in the digital environment.

**VIII** – to promote continuous training of public agents, members of the system for guaranteeing the rights of children and adolescents who are victims or witnesses of violence, as provided for in Law No. 13,431, of April 4, 2017, and professionals working with children's and adolescents' rights in the digital environment.

**IX** – to guide families regarding the requirement to adopt parental supervision solutions, pursuant to Articles 3, sole paragraph, 17 and 18 of Law No. 15,211, of September 17, 2025; and

**X** – to promote the participation of children and adolescents in actions and decisions related to the promotion and protection of rights in digital environments that concern them.

**Article 6.** The instruments of the National Policy for the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Children and Adolescents in the Digital Environment are:

I – the three-year plan, to be prepared by the intersectoral committee referred to in Article 7, with actions for the achievement of the objectives established by this Decree.

II - a atuação integrada com a Política Nacional de Prevenção e Combate ao Abuso e Exploração Sexual da Criança e do Adolescente, de que trata a Lei nº 14.811, de 12 de janeiro 2024;- a articulação com a Política Nacional de Educação Digital, de que trata a Lei nº 14.533, de 11 de janeiro de 2023.

III - coordination with the National Digital Education Policy, as provided for in Law No. 14,533 of January 11, 2023.

IV – the Brazilian Media Education Strategy; and

V – the publication and periodic updating of guides, recommendations and educational materials that promote the safe and healthy use of digital devices.

**Article 7.** An act of the Minister of State for Human Rights and Citizenship shall establish an intersectoral committee, a permanent body, for the purpose of coordinating, implementing, monitoring, evaluating and reviewing the National Policy for the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Children and Adolescents in the Digital Environment.

§ 1. The act referred to in the *caput* shall provide for the composition, powers, operating procedures and social participation mechanisms of the intersectoral committee.

§ 2. Representation of the following bodies and entity shall be ensured in the composition of the committee referred to in the *caput*:

I – Ministry of Justice and Public Security.

II – Ministry of Health.

III – Ministry of Education.

IV – Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation.

V – Ministry of Management and Innovation in Public Services.

VI – Secretariat for Social Communication of the Presidency of the Republic.

VII – Brazilian DPA; and

VIII – National Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents – Conanda.

**Article 8.** For the achievement of the objectives established in Law No. 15,211, of September 17, 2025, the intersectoral committee referred to in Article 7 may:

I – jointly with the Brazilian DPA, coordinate with the Public Prosecutor's Office, the Judiciary and civil society organizations; and

II – in coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, coordinate with international organizations and foreign authorities.

#### CHAPTER IV

#### PREVENTION OF EXCESSIVE, PROBLEMATIC OR COMPULSIVE USE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY PRODUCTS AND SERVICES BY CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS

**Article 9.** Providers of information technology products or services directed to children and adolescents or likely to be accessed by them shall implement mechanisms to prevent their excessive, problematic or compulsive use, pursuant to Article 8, caput, item IV, Article 17, § 4, item II, and Article 18, § 2, of Law No. 15,211, of September 17, 2025.

**Sole paragraph.** For the purposes of this Decree, mechanisms that encourage excessive, problematic or compulsive use include:

I – the concealment of natural stopping points.

II – the triggering of new content without request.

III – the offering of rewards based on time of use; and

IV – the appearance of excessive notifications.

**Article 10.** The Brazilian DPA shall regulate the minimum requirements for security by default and shall act to prevent the adoption of manipulative, deceptive or coercive practices in information technology products or services directed to children and adolescents or likely to be accessed by them, pursuant to Article 18, § 2, of Law No. 15,211, of September 17, 2025.

**Sole paragraph.** For the purposes of this Decree, manipulative, deceptive or coercive practices in information technology products or services directed to children and adolescents or likely to be accessed by them shall mean any choice architectures, interaction flows or functionalities that have the purpose or effect of employing tactics that interfere with the user's decision-making autonomy or exploit their vulnerabilities, particularly cognitive and age-related vulnerabilities, including, among others:

I – obstruction, by hindering or preventing the user's task flow in order to dissuade them from performing a certain action, including interrupting use, canceling services or modifying preferences, through excessively complex, confusing or disproportionate pathways.

II – exploitation of cognitive vulnerabilities, by using emotional pressure, fabricated urgency, biased choices, emotional inference or age-inappropriate stimuli to induce decisions contrary to the best interests of the child or adolescent; or

III – impairment of the exercise of rights, by concealing, fragmenting or hindering access to privacy controls, parental supervision, consent or withdrawal of permissions.

**Article 11.** Providers of information technology products or services directed to children and adolescents or likely to be accessed by them that are capable of generating content and interacting with users based on natural language instructions, including language models, conversational agents and similar interfaces, shall, in pursuit of the best interests of the child and adolescent:

- I – be transparent in interactions with children and adolescents regarding their synthetic and automated nature.
- II – prevent behavioral manipulation of children and adolescents.
- III – assess algorithmic risks to the safety and health of children and adolescents; and
- IV – implement safeguards to protect the physical, mental and psychosocial development of children and adolescents.

**Sole paragraph.** The Brazilian DPA shall regulate and supervise the provisions of this Article.

## **CHAPTER V CONTENT RATING POLICY FOR ELECTRONIC GAMES AND DIGITAL APPLICATIONS**

**Article 12.** Children and adolescents have the right to access digital products, services and experiences appropriate to their age group, pursuant to Article 75 of Law No. 8,069, of July 13, 1990, Articles 3 and 10 of Law No. 14,852, of May 3, 2024, and Articles 8 and 10 of Law No. 15,211, of September 17, 2025.

**§ 1.** The content rating policy, under the responsibility of the Ministry of Justice and Public Security, shall consider risks related to content, privacy, safety and the mental and physical health of children and adolescents in digital environments.

**§ 2.** The content rating of electronic games and applications available in digital stores shall inform the appropriate age group based on the presence of content that is inappropriate, unsuitable or prohibited for each age group, as well as the risks related to:

- I – functionalities that enable interaction between users through text, audio or video messages or content exchange, whether synchronous or asynchronous.
- II – reward boxes (loot boxes), which are prohibited in electronic games directed to children and adolescents or likely to be accessed by them, pursuant to Article 20 of Law No. 15,211, of September 17, 2025.
- III – encouragement of problematic or excessive use, especially through functionalities that induce compulsive engagement.
- IV – microtransactions.
- V – manipulative practices that exploit cognitive biases or user vulnerabilities, pursuant to Article 10; and
- VI – impacts on the safety and health of children and adolescents.

**§ 3.** The age group referred to in § 2 shall be presented in a clear, standardized and easily identifiable manner, pursuant to an act of the Minister of State for Justice and Public Security.

**§ 4.** The terms of use of providers of information technology products or services directed to children and adolescents or likely to be accessed by them shall inform, in Portuguese and in an accessible manner, the assigned content rating, pursuant to Article 8, caput, item V, of Law No. 15,211, of September 17, 2025.

**Article 13.** An act of the Minister of State for Justice and Public Security shall provide for the composition, powers and operation of the Civil Society Monitoring Committee for Content Rating, in order to enable and expand social participation in the content rating policy, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter VI of Decree No. 12,002, of April 22, 2024.

## CHAPTER VI

### PROHIBITION OF ACCESS BY CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS TO CONTENT, PRODUCTS OR SERVICES THAT ARE INAPPROPRIATE, UNSUITABLE OR PROHIBITED BY LAW

**Article 14.** The provision of content, products or services that are inappropriate or unsuitable for children and adolescents, pursuant to Article 9 of Law No. 15,211, of September 17, 2025, shall be subject, cumulatively, to:

I – compliance with the content rating policy, where applicable.

II – the adoption of technical and organizational security measures by default, from the design stage, proportionate to the risks identified for the relevant age group; and

III – the availability of effective parental supervision tools, with blocking functionalities configurable by legal guardians and other methods aimed at providing digital safety for children and adolescents, pursuant to Articles 17 and 18 of Law No. 15,211, of September 17, 2025.

**Sole paragraph.** The Brazilian DPA may determine the adoption of additional protection measures for content, services or products that are inappropriate or unsuitable for children and adolescents when it identifies relevant risks to privacy, safety, psychosocial development, mental and physical health and well-being, in compliance with the best interests and progressive autonomy of the child and adolescent.

**Article 15.** Providers of information technology products or services that make available content, products or services prohibited for children and adolescents, pursuant to Articles 9 to 15 of Law No. 15,211, of September 17, 2025, shall:

I – implement effective age verification mechanisms; and

II – effectively prevent access, use or consumption by children and adolescents.

**§ 1.** For the purposes of the caput, the following are considered content, products and services prohibited for children and adolescents:

I – weapons, ammunition and explosives, pursuant to Article 81, caput, item I, of Law No. 8,069, of July 13, 1990, and Article 16, § 1, item V, of Law No. 10,826, of December 22, 2003.

II – alcoholic beverages, pursuant to Article 81, caput, item II, and Article 243 of Law No. 8,069, of July 13, 1990, and Article 6, caput, item IV, of Law No. 15,211, of September 17, 2025.

III – smoking products, whether or not derived from tobacco, including electronic smoking devices, pursuant to Article 81, caput, item III, of Law No. 8,069, of July 13, 1990, and Article 3-A of Law No. 9,294, of July 15, 1996.

IV – products whose components may cause physical or psychological dependence, even if through improper use,

pursuant to Article 81, caput, item III, of Law No. 8,069, of July 13, 1990.

**V** – firecrackers and fireworks, except those which, due to their low potential, are incapable of causing any physical harm if misused, pursuant to Article 81, caput, item IV, and Article 244 of Law No. 8,069, of July 13, 1990.

**VI** – games of chance, betting, lotteries and equivalents, pursuant to Articles 80 and 81, caput, item VI, of Law No. 8,069, of July 13, 1990, and Article 26, caput, item I, of Law No. 14,790, of December 29, 2023.

**VII** – reward boxes (loot boxes), pursuant to Article 20 of Law No. 15,211, of September 17, 2025.

**VIII** – pornographic content, pursuant to Articles 78, 81, caput, item V, and 241-E of Law No. 8,069, of July 13, 1990, and Article 6, caput, item VI, and Article 9, § 2, of Law No. 15,211, of September 17, 2025.

**IX** – escort services, pursuant to Articles 218-B, caput, and 228 of Decree-Law No. 2,848, of December 7, 1940 – Criminal Code, and Articles 78, 81, caput, item V, and 244-A of Law No. 8,069, of July 13, 1990.

**X** – services or applications whose primary purpose is to arrange meetings or initiate relationships of a sexual nature, pursuant to Article 218-B, § 2, item I, of Decree-Law No. 2,848, of December 7, 1940 – Criminal Code, and Article 4, caput, item III, of Law No. 13,431, of April 4, 2017; and

**XI** – any other products or services that are legally prohibited or that may be deemed prohibited for children and adolescents by law.

**§ 2.** Providers of the content, product or service referred to in items VI to X of § 1 shall:

**I** – prohibit the creation of accounts and profiles by children and adolescents; and

**II** – identify and remove accounts operated by children and adolescents.

**§ 3.** Providers of information technology products or services that offer the products referred to in item I of § 1 shall comply with Articles 26 and 28 of Law No. 10,826, of December 22, 2003, and the commercialization of toys, replicas and simulacra of firearms that may be confused with real firearms is prohibited.

**Article 16.** The classification of content as pornographic, for the purposes of Article 15, § 1, item VIII, shall consider the purpose, functionality or business model involving the availability of sexually explicit video or image or the display of nudity with sexual connotation or purpose.

**§ 1.** Providers of information technology products or services that make available pornographic content, whether their own or third-party content, shall adopt their own age verification mechanisms to ensure that children and adolescents do not have access, even in the form of previews, images, titles or captions.

**§ 2.** In order to ensure freedom of expression and prevent censorship, pursuant to Article 220, § 2, of the Constitution, and Article 37, sole paragraph, of Law No. 15,211, of September 17, 2025, the following shall not be considered pornographic content:

**I** – audiovisual works with an educational, artistic, informational or journalistic context which, if subject to content rating, comply with all applicable obligations and provide age restriction and parental supervision mechanisms.

**II** – education aimed at promoting health, including mental health, or preventing violence, pursuant to Articles 4, caput, items III and IV, and Article 5, § 2, of Law No. 15,211, of September 17, 2025.

III – books or audiobooks with an educational, artistic or informational context, without images or videos; and

IV – reproduction of music or audio content.

**§ 3.** Without prejudice to the assessment by providers of information technology products or services as to whether their content qualifies as pornographic, the Brazilian DPA may, within its powers, at any time determine a different classification based on the predominant nature or practical effects of the product or service.

**§ 4.** Interaction with systems that allow dialogues, production or exchange of videos and images, whether artificial or automated, containing sexually explicit content, nudity with sexual connotation or purpose or in an erotic context, shall be deemed equivalent to pornographic content.

**Art. 17.** Providers of information technology products or services that allow the viewing of images or videos containing pornographic content shall, when the user is not registered, when age has not been verified or when the account is operated by a child or adolescent:

I – conceal, blur or not display pornographic content by default; or

II - require age verification for unlocking; self-declaration mere self-declaration shall not be permitted.

**Article 18.** Providers that offer or intermediate the purchase and sale of products and services prohibited for children and adolescents referred to in Article 15, § 1, items I to VII, shall implement effective age verification mechanisms, as established by the Brazilian DPA:

I – at the time of user registration, with default blocking of the acquisition of products and services by users who are children or adolescents, and unlocking by self-declaration shall be prohibited; or

II – at the time of acquisition of products and services, so as to prevent completion of the transaction by children and adolescents.

Sole paragraph. In the case of non-registered or non-authenticated users, the default blocking set forth in item II of the caput shall apply.

**Art. 19.** Social network services shall, if they make available content, products or services prohibited for children and adolescents:

I – create versions without such content, products or services or related advertising, in which case age verification shall not be required; or

II – adopt effective age verification mechanisms, as established by the Brazilian DPA, and self-declaration shall not be permitted.

**§ 1.** The provisions of item I of the caput shall apply to non-registered or non-authenticated users.

**§ 2.** Without prejudice to the assessment by providers of information technology products or services as to whether they qualify as social networks, pursuant to Article 2, caput, item III, of Law No. 15,211, of September 17, 2025, the Brazilian DPA may, within its powers, at any time determine a different classification.

**Article 20.** The Ministry of Management and Innovation in Public Services may:

I – provide a technological solution to confirm the link between children and adolescents and their legal guardians; and

II – establish provisions on the implementation and use of the solution referred to in item I.

**Article 21.** Internet application stores and operating systems shall prevent the availability of products or services that promote, offer or enable access to lotteries of any kind, including fixed-odds betting, not authorized by the competent authorities, and those that do not present age verification solutions, pursuant to Article 14 of Law No. 8,078, of July 13, 1990, Articles 6, caput, item IV, 9, 12 and 15 of Law No. 15,211, of September 17, 2025, and Articles 4 and 26, caput, item I, of Law No. 14,790, of December 29, 2023.

**Article 22.** Providers of services with editorial control, of content protected by copyright, previously licensed from an economic agent distinct from the end user, and of musical or literary content, pursuant to Article 37, sole paragraph, and Article 39, § 1, of Law No. 15,211, of September 17, 2025, shall be exempt from adopting age estimation, provided that:

I – they offer child accounts or profiles with content appropriate to the child’s or adolescent’s age group, pursuant to the content rating, where applicable; and

II – they implement parental supervision, blocking systems or access restrictions for children and adolescents to content, respecting progressive autonomy and the content rating, where applicable.

**Sole paragraph.** Providers of journalistic and sports content not subject to content rating and under editorial control shall be exempt from age estimation.

**Article 23.** Providers of electronic games with reward boxes (loot boxes) shall verify users’ age, pursuant to Article 20 of Law No. 15,211, of September 17, 2025, in order to prevent access to this functionality by children and adolescents.

§ 1. The electronic games referred to in the caput may offer versions without reward boxes (loot boxes) or fully restrict access to such functionality by default, in which case age verification shall not be required.

§ 2. The Brazilian DPA shall supervise compliance with Articles 16 and 17 of Law No. 14,852, of May 3, 2024, in accordance with Articles 5 and 6 of Law No. 15,211, of September 17, 2025.

## CHAPTER VII AGE ASSURANCE MECHANISMS

**Article 24.** The adoption of age assurance mechanisms referred to in Chapter IV of Law No. 15,211, of September 17, 2025, shall observe:

I – proportionality between the solution adopted and the level of risk associated with the service.

II – accuracy, robustness and reliability.

III – the prohibition of use, for a different purpose, of data collected for age assurance purposes, pursuant to Article 13 of Law No. 15,211, of September 17, 2025.

IV – data minimization, understood as the restriction of the processing of personal data to the minimum

necessary for age assurance purposes.

**V** – protection of users’ privacy.

**VI** – prohibition of continuous, automated and unrestricted sharing of personal data.

**VII** – security of the data collected.

**VIII** – prohibition of traceability of identity and of the history of accesses, requests and verifications carried out by citizens.

**IX** – interoperability between public and private systems and solutions.

**X** – inclusion and non-discrimination; and

**XI** – transparency and auditability.

**§ 1.** The prohibition set forth in item III of the *caput* includes the processing of personal data for the creation of behavioral profiles, pursuant to Articles 22 and 26 of Law No. 15,211, of September 17, 2025.

**§ 2.** The Brazilian DPA shall regulate the minimum requirements for transparency, security and interoperability of age estimation, pursuant to Article 12, § 3, of Law No. 15,211, of September 17, 2025.

**§ 3.** The processing of data resulting from the collection of documents shall be limited to the data related to age or confirmation of the age range, and the storage, retention or any form of preservation of the image, copy of the document or information shall be prohibited, and such data shall be immediately and irreversibly deleted after capture of the necessary information, pursuant to Law No. 13,709, of August 14, 2018.

**Article 25.** Internet application stores and operating systems shall provide users’ age signals to providers of information technology products or services, free of charge, pursuant to Article 12, *caput*, item III, of Law No. 15,211, of September 17, 2025, without prejudice to their own mechanisms that the latter may adopt.

**§ 1.** The age signals referred to in the *caput* shall be limited to the data strictly necessary to confirm the minimum age required for access to the product or service, and the transmission of the exact date of birth, civil identity or user profiling data shall be prohibited.

**§ 2.** For compliance with the provisions of the *caput*, internet application stores and operating systems of terminals shall:

**I** – request from users the declaration of age or age range when creating an account.

**II** – assess age using a reliable method, pursuant to the standards established by the Brazilian DPA, preferably through the adoption of verifiable credentials, pursuant to Article 11 of Law No. 15,211, of September 17, 2025.

**III** – allow contestation and rectification of the age classification upon submission of additional evidence, with a reasoned decision within a reasonable period; and

**IV** – adopt measures to prevent the creation of multiple accounts or other artifices intended to

circumvent age assurance mechanisms.

**§ 3.** Internet application stores and operating systems shall request authorization from legal guardians for the download and installation of applications by children and adolescents and inform them of the assigned content rating prior to authorization, pursuant to Article 12, § 2, of Law No. 15,211, of September 17, 2025, in compliance with progressive autonomy.

**§ 4.** In the event of divergence between the age assurance carried out by the provider of information technology products or services and the age signal provided by the application store or operating system, the provider shall adopt the measures corresponding to the alternative that is more protective of children and adolescents.

**Article 26.** Providers of information technology products or services directed to children and adolescents or likely to be accessed by them that make available content, products or services whose offering or access is inappropriate, unsuitable or prohibited for children and adolescents, pursuant to Chapter VI of this Decree, shall receive the age signals referred to in Article 12, *caput*, item III, of Law No. 15,211, of September 17, 2025, and in Article 25 of this Decree.

**§ 1.** Upon receipt of age signals, the provider shall adapt the product or service experience in accordance with Law No. 15,211, of September 17, 2025.

**§ 2.** Providers of information technology products or services accessible through internet browsers shall estimate age and may use age signals provided by the operating system, application store or another digital service provider to comply with the obligation set forth in the *caput*.

**§ 3.** The receipt of age signals shall not exempt the provider of information technology products or services from responsibility for the effectiveness of age-appropriate adjustments and protective measures adopted.

**Article 27.** Providers of information technology products or services that assess or verify age shall provide users with appropriate means to contest the assessed or verified age or age range.

**Article 28.** Without prejudice to the provision of private technological solutions, the Ministry of Management and Innovation in Public Services may provide public technological solutions for age verification, pursuant to Article 11 of Law No. 15,211, of September 17, 2025.

**Sole paragraph.** The public technological solutions referred to in the *caput* shall be made available to citizens free of charge.

**Article 29.** The Brazilian DPA may require providers of information technology products or services to adopt additional technical measures to prevent or hinder technological mechanisms aimed at circumventing or bypassing the application of this Chapter and Chapter VI.

**Sole paragraph.** The determination referred to in the *caput* shall observe Article 34, § 1 and § 2, of Law No. 15,211, of September 17, 2025, as well as the current state of technology, the functionalities of the product or service, and the severity and likelihood of its impact on the rights of children and adolescents.

**Article 30.** The Brazilian DPA shall regulate the certification process of technical solutions for age assurance, pursuant to Article 11 of Law No. 15,211, of September 17, 2025, and may do so directly or through the recognition of accrediting entities.

## CHAPTER VIII ADVERTISING IN THE DIGITAL ENVIRONMENT

### Section I

#### Prohibitions on Advertising

**Article 31.** Any advertising that takes advantage of the lack of judgment and experience of children in information technology products and services shall be deemed abusive, pursuant to Article 37, § 2, of Law No. 8,078, of September 11, 1990.

**Article 32.** The Brazilian DPA shall regulate the forms and minimum requirements for providers of information technology products or services to prevent and mitigate children's and adolescents' access to, exposure to, recommendation of, or facilitation of contact with promotions or commercialization of games of chance, fixed-odds betting, lotteries, tobacco products, alcoholic beverages, narcotics and other products and services whose commercialization is prohibited for children and adolescents, pursuant to Article 6, *caput*, item IV, of Law No. 15,211, of September 17, 2025, and Article 15, § 1, of this Decree.

**Article 33.** Providers of information technology products or services that offer advertising or its distribution to children and adolescents shall prevent the use of profiling techniques and tools, as well as the use of emotional analysis, augmented reality, extended reality and virtual reality, pursuant to Articles 22 and 26 of Law No. 15,211, of September 17, 2025.

### Section II

#### Artistic Activities of Children and Adolescents

**Article 34.** Providers of information technology products or services shall require from their users a duly issued judicial authorization, pursuant to Article 149 of Law No. 8,069, of July 13, 1990, when dealing with monetized or promoted content that habitually exploits the image or routine of a child or adolescent.

**§ 1.** Upon verification of the absence of the judicial authorization referred to in the *caput*, the provider shall immediately remove the content.

**§ 2.** The obligation set forth in the *caput* applies to content whose monetization or promotion by providers of information technology products or services begins within ninety days from the date of publication of this Decree.

**§ 3.** The Ministry of Justice and Public Security shall act in coordination with the National Council of Justice and the National Council of the Public Prosecutor's Office to develop rules, procedures, guidelines and technical solutions aimed at operationalizing the provisions of this Article.

**Article 35.** Providers of information technology products or services are prohibited from broadcasting, monetizing or promoting content that exposes children or adolescents to abusive, humiliating or degrading situations, pursuant to Article 6, § 1, and Article 23 of Law No. 15,211, of September 17, 2025.

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

## ENVIRONMENT

**Article 36.** The Federal Police is the competent authority for the centralized receipt, processing, screening and management of reports of notification of content with indications of criminal offenses and juvenile offenses involving apparent exploitation, sexual abuse, kidnapping and grooming of children and adolescents, pursuant to Article 27, § 1, of Law No. 15,211, of September 17, 2025.

**Article 37.** The creation of the National Notification Screening Center within the Federal Police is hereby authorized, which shall be responsible for:

I – receiving content notification reports submitted by providers of information technology products or services available in the national territory.

II – validating content notification reports and storing the information provided.

III – screening the information provided for the purpose of identifying suspects, for purposes of handling or forwarding the content notification reports.

IV – processing and making available the content notification reports to the judicial police authorities with investigative jurisdiction over the case; and

V – providing periodic statistical transparency reports on the number of notifications received and processed, broken down by provider of information technology products or services.

**§ 1.** The exercise of the powers provided for in the *caput* shall observe procedures for preserving the data reported by providers of information technology products or services, including ensuring the authenticity, integrity and traceability of the information.

**§ 2.** Providers of information technology products or services that, by law, submit identical notifications to complaint screening centers in other countries, which are available to Brazilian authorities, are exempt from submitting notifications to the National Notification Screening Center, in order to avoid duplication of effort.

**§ 3.** Content notification reports submitted by providers of information technology products or services to complaint screening centers in other countries, which are made available to the Federal Police after being processed and validated, are, for all legal and evidentiary purposes, equivalent to reports submitted directly to the National Notification Screening Center.

**§ 4.** An act of the Minister of State for Justice and Public Security shall provide for the operation of the National Notification Screening Center, including with respect to:

I – the operational protocols of the National Notification Screening Center and communication flows with other areas of the Ministry.

II – the activation flows of members of the system for guaranteeing the rights of children and adolescents who are victims or witnesses of violence, as provided for in Law No. 13,431, of April 4, 2017, for the purpose of providing care and assistance to victims, where applicable.

III – coordination between the National Notification Screening Center, the members of the Unified Public Security System (Susp) and other bodies with authority to investigate the reported crimes; and

IV – the requirements and deadlines set forth in Article 27, § 1, of Law No. 15,211, of September 17,

2025.

**Article 38.** Content notification reports shall be classified at a level of confidentiality compatible with the sensitive nature of the information contained therein and shall be protected against improper access, disclosure or use, pursuant to applicable legislation, especially that relating to personal data protection, the safeguarding of children and adolescents and the protection of criminal prosecution activities.

**Article 39.** For the purposes of Article 27 of Law No. 15,211, of September 17, 2025, providers of information technology products or services shall report to the National Notification Screening Center violations arising from:

I – identification of content evidencing criminal offenses or juvenile offenses related to the exploitation, abuse or sexual grooming of children or adolescents, pursuant to criminal law and specific legislation applicable to the protection of children and adolescents.

II – kidnapping and unlawful confinement of a child or adolescent, pursuant to Decree-Law No. 2,848, of December 7, 1940 – Criminal Code; and

III – identification of content or interactions evidencing grooming, recruitment or co-optation of a child or adolescent for practices that represent a credible, imminent or ongoing risk of serious physical harm or death, including trafficking of children and adolescents or preparatory acts of extreme premeditated violence against school communities or vulnerable groups.

**§ 1.** Providers of information technology products or services that identify criminal material related to exploitation, sexual abuse, kidnapping or grooming of children and adolescents shall immediately remove such material, preserving that material and other account content, user information and associated metadata for submission to the National Notification Screening Center or to the competent international authority, in compliance with the requirements and deadlines established by the Ministry of Justice and Public Security.

**§ 2.** Upon confirmation of receipt by the National Notification Screening Center or by the competent international authority, providers shall delete from their servers the content of exploitation and sexual abuse of children or adolescents referred to in Article 27, § 2, of Law No. 15,211, of September 17, 2025, in accordance with Article 241-B, § 2, of Law No. 8,069, of July 13, 1990, while preserving other account data, user information and associated metadata, pursuant to the timeframe and conditions established by the Ministry of Justice and Public Security, without prejudice to applicable international legal obligations.

**§ 3.** Providers of information technology products or services may, optionally, use the same communication channel to report other violations against children or adolescents and situations that, in their discretion, indicate a credible, imminent or ongoing risk to their physical or psychological integrity or life, even if such conduct does not fall within the situations set forth in item III of the caput, where there is a reasonable need for immediate communication of user data to reduce or prevent the risk, subject to the principles of proportionality, necessity and data minimization.

**Article 40.** Failure by providers of information technology products or services available in the national territory to comply with the obligations set forth in Article 27 of Law No. 15,211, of September 17, 2025, where there is a repeated failure in the provider's content moderation mechanisms, shall subject them to the penalties provided for in Article 35 of said Law.

§ 1. For the purposes of characterizing the repeated failure referred to in the caput, negligence or insufficiency of response mechanisms to serious violations against children and adolescents in the digital environment shall be considered.

§ 2. Penalties shall not be applied in cases of non-compliance resulting from an isolated or residual failure inherent to the state of the art and the nature of the operation, subject to the criteria of proportionality and reasonableness set forth in Article 35, § 1, of Law No. 15,211, of September 17, 2025.

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

**Article 41.** Providers of information technology products or services directed to 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.** The reporting mechanisms referred to in the caput shall be accessible, free of charge, effective and widely publicized to users.

**Article 42.** For the purposes of Article 28, sole paragraph, of Law No. 15,211, of September 17, 2025, providers of information technology products or services shall make available to the National Notification Screening Center, by means of a content notification report, in the form provided for in Article 36 of this Decree, information relating to content or conduct that constitutes the violations referred to in Article 39 of this Decree.

**Sole paragraph.** The obligation set forth in Article 28, sole paragraph, of Law No. 15,211, of September 17, 2025, shall be fulfilled through automated systems, with mechanisms that prevent the dissemination of infringing content and avoid the dispersion of investigations, in any case observing Article 241-B, § 2, of Law No. 8,069, of July 13, 1990.

**Article 43.** Providers of information technology products or services have the duty to give priority treatment to and to remove, immediately and regardless of a court order, content that violates the rights of children and adolescents, pursuant to Article 29 of Law No. 15,211, of September 17, 2025, when the report is submitted:

I – by the victim or their representatives.

II – by the Public Prosecutor’s Office.

III – by police authorities, in the exercise of the powers provided for in Article 144 of the Constitution;  
or

IV – by representative civil society entities for the protection of the rights of children and adolescents with recognized nationwide activity.

**Sole paragraph.** Guardianship councils established pursuant to Law No. 8,069, of July 13, 1990, shall request the Public Prosecutor’s Office to notify providers of information technology products or services of violations of the rights of children and adolescents, pursuant to the *caput*.

**Article 44.** For the purposes of Article 43, *caput*, item IV, of this Decree, the Brazilian DPA shall be responsible for qualifying the representative entities for the protection of the rights of children and

adolescents referred to in Article 29 of Law No. 15,211, of September 17, 2025, provided that they cumulatively demonstrate:

**I** – proven experience in the protection of the rights of children and adolescents in the digital environment, including in the screening of potentially harmful content.

**II** – independence from providers of information technology products or services directed to children and adolescents or likely to be accessed by them.

**III** – adoption of internal procedures that ensure the quality, impartiality and consistency of submitted notifications; and

**IV** – non-profit status.

**§ 1.** An act of the Brazilian DPA shall provide for the requirements, procedures and deadlines relating to the accreditation, supervision and revocation of accreditation of representative entities for the protection of the rights of children and adolescents.

**§ 2.** The list of representative entities for the protection of the rights of children and adolescents accredited by the Brazilian DPA shall be published on the Agency's website.

**§ 3.** The Brazilian DPA may revoke the accreditation of representative entities for the protection of the rights of children and adolescents in the event of:

**I** – deviation in the performance of child and adolescent protection activities; or

**II** – abusive submission of notifications for the removal of content that does not violate the rights of children and adolescents.

**Article 45.** Reports prepared by providers of internet applications directed to children and adolescents or likely to be accessed by them that have more than one million registered users within this age group, pursuant to Article 31, caput, item II, of Law No. 15,211, of September 17, 2025, shall include:

**I** – the number of notifications received from the reporting parties referred to in Article 39 of this Decree, by category; and

**II** – proportional data on the follow-up given to the notifications received.

**Article 46.** The organizations and entities referred to in Article 43, caput, items II to IV, shall publish an annual report on notifications submitted to providers of information technology products or services, which shall contain, at a minimum:

**I** – the number of reports received.

**II** – identification of the provider of information technology products or services to which the notification was addressed.

**III** – classification of notifications by type of illegal content; and

**IV** – the responses or measures adopted by the providers of information technology products or services to which the notification was addressed.

## CHAPTER XI TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

**Article 47.** For the purposes of Article 16, sole paragraph, item II, and Article 31, *caput*, item VI, of Law No. 15,211, of September 17, 2025, providers of information technology products or services directed to children and adolescents or likely to be accessed by them shall carry out an impact assessment on the safety and health of children, including the identification and analysis of risks, assessment of the likelihood of occurrence and severity of potential impact, treatment and mitigation of risks, and continuous monitoring of the effectiveness of the measures adopted.

**§ 1.** A summarized version of the report shall be made public in clear and accessible language.

**§ 2.** An act of the Brazilian DPA may establish provisions regarding the obligations set forth in this Article, including minimum content, frequency and conditions for the preparation, review and sharing of reports.

**Article 48.** The Brazilian DPA shall accredit, through a public call for proposals, academic, scientific, technological, innovation or journalistic institutions to access the data referred to in Article 31, sole paragraph, of Law No. 15,211, of September 17, 2025, subject to minimum criteria of institutional purpose compatible with research of public interest, technical qualification of the team, submission of a research plan, declaration of absence of commercial purpose and an information governance and security plan.

## CHAPTER XII FINAL AND TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

**Article 49.** The Brazilian DPA shall define the implementation stages for age estimation solutions, in order to promote the development of an ecosystem of interoperable, reliable and effective public and private solutions that preserve users' freedom of choice, pursuant to Article 5, § 3, of Law No. 15,211, of September 17, 2025.

**Sole paragraph.** For the purposes of the *caput*, the Brazilian DPA shall:

**I** – adopt a responsive approach, taking into account the functionalities and risk level of each product, service and content, as well as technological developments and applicable technical standards.

**II** – issue recommendations and guidelines on relevant practices for the implementation of reliable age estimation mechanisms, pursuant to Article 24; and

**III** – establish priorities for monitoring the implementation of age estimation solutions, considering the level of risk to children and adolescents.

**Article 50.** Until specific regulation is issued by the Brazilian DPA, manufacturers and importers of personal electronic devices with internet access whose presentation, packaging or marketing communication is exclusively directed to children and adolescents shall, within thirty days from the date of publication of this Decree, ensure the inclusion of a message on the packaging informing parents or legal guardians of the need to protect children and adolescents from accessing websites with inappropriate or unsuitable content.

**§ 1.** Until specific regulation is issued by the Brazilian DPA for the devices referred to in the caput, the wording of the message to be displayed on the packaging of such devices shall be: “This product allows access to the internet. Internet content may pose risks to children and adolescents. Use of the product requires parental supervision.”

**§ 2.** The provisions of this Article shall not apply to devices manufactured or imported up to the date of publication of this Decree.

**§ 3.** The Brazilian DPA shall regulate the application of Article 38 of Law No. 15,211, of September 17, 2025, specifying the form of display, the content of the notice and the compliance period according to the segment of personal electronic devices marketed in the country that allow internet access.

**Article 51.** Until the organizational structure of the National Notification Screening Center is approved, the Federal Police shall receive technical, administrative and financial support from the Ministry of Justice and Public Security, through an integrated task force or public security professionals specifically assigned for this purpose.

**Article 52.** Until the regulation referred to in Article 44 is issued, the Brazilian DPA may provisionally accredit representative entities for the protection of the rights of children and adolescents with recognized nationwide activity, provided that they:

I – meet the requirements set forth in Article 44, caput; and

II – participate, as full or alternate members:

**a)** in the National Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents (Conanda), as provided for in Article 3 of Law No. 8,242, of October 12, 1991; or

**b)** in the Intersectoral Commission for Combating Sexual Violence against Children and Adolescents, as provided for in Decree No. 11,533, of May 18, 2023.

**Article 53.** Decree No. 9,856, of June 25, 2019, is hereby revoked.

**Article 54.** This Decree shall enter into force on the date of its publication.