



PRESIDENCY OF THE REPUBLIC

Office of the President's Chief of Staff

Special Secretariat for Legal Affairs

DECREE #12,880, OF MARCH 18, 2026

This regulates Statute #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*, item IV and VI, subitem "a", of the Brazilian Constitution, and regarding the provisions of Article 227 of the Constitution, Articles 4, 5, 17, 18, 60, 71, 74, 75, 78, 79, 80, and 149 of Statute #8,069, of July 13, 1990, Article 37 of Statute #8,078, of September 11, 1990, Articles 15 to 17 of Statute #14,852, of May 3, 2024, and Article 37 of Statute #15,211, of September 17, 2025,

DECREES AS FOLLOWS:

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY PROVISIONS

Article 1. This Decree:

I – regulates Statute #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 Data Protection Agency – ANPD is responsible for regulating and overseeing the provisions of Statute #15,211, of September 17, 2025, without prejudice to the exercise of the powers of other public bodies and entities that are part of the system for ensuring the rights of children and adolescents who are victims or witnesses of violence, as provided for in Statute #13,431, of April 4, 2017.

CHAPTER II

DEFINITIONS

Article 2. For the purposes of the provisions of this Decree, it is considered:



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I – inappropriate or unsuitable content, product, or service – that which may present a risk to the privacy, security, psychosocial development, mental and physical health, and well-being of children and adolescents, pursuant to the age rating, when applicable;

II – content, product, or service prohibited for children and adolescents – that whose access, availability, acquisition, or consumption is expressly prohibited for children and adolescents by specific legal determination;

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

IV – age assurance – general term referring to procedures designed to verify, estimate, or infer, directly or indirectly, the age or age group of a user, through a set of methods, technologies, and processes, including document analysis, biometrics, and usage patterns, and other technically suitable means;

V – age verification – a specific age assurance procedure with a high degree of reliability, as established by the ANPD, based on verifying the accuracy of the age attribute, in order to prove the accuracy of the declared age or age group, through the use of technical or documentary mechanisms;

VI – age indicator – indicative information or credential attesting the age or age group of a user to providers of information technology products or services directed at or likely to be accessed by children and adolescents, without revealing additional personal data; and

VII – age self-declaration – a method limited to indicating the age, age group, or other personal data provided by the user themselves, without additional evidence to confirm the veracity 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 Government and the public bodies and entities that are part of the system for ensuring the rights of children and adolescents who are victims or witnesses of violence, as provided for in Statute #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:



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I – ensuring full protection and absolute priority to the rights of children and adolescents in the digital environment;

II – ensuring access for children and adolescents to content and services compatible with their rights, their best interests, and their age group, in accordance with the principle of progressive autonomy;

III – protection and safety against all forms of violence, neglect, discrimination, intimidation, exploitation, abuse, or threat;

IV – shared responsibility among public authorities, 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 – protection of children and adolescents against all forms of exploitation, including commercial exploitation;

VI – 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 Statute #14,533, of January 11, 2023;

VII – respect for the right to privacy and the protection of children's and adolescents' personal data, pursuant to Statute #13,709, of August 14, 2018, and Statute #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 #99,710, of November 21, 1990;

IX – reduction of structural inequalities in digital environments that impact children and adolescents, by considering the 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 Statute #15,211, of September 17, 2025; and

X – those established in Statute #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 articulation to ensure the comprehensive protection of the rights of children and adolescents as priority in the digital environment;



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II – to seek funding, from the conception stage, for the development of technical solutions regarding safety, age assurance, and parental supervision in products and services directed at or likely to be accessed by children and adolescents;

III – to develop guidelines, recommendations, mechanisms, and instruments for safe and healthy access to the digital environment for children and adolescents;

IV – to promote scientific research and innovation, in order to ensure 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 conception stage, of security solutions and comprehensive protection of rights in information technology products and services directed at or likely to be accessed by children and adolescents;

VI – to promote intersectoral and inter-federative actions for digital and media literacy, pursuant to Statute #14,533, of January 11, 2023, and Article 4 of Statute #15,100, of January 13, 2025;

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

VIII – to promote the ongoing training of public agents, members of the system for ensuring the rights of children and adolescents who are victims or witnesses of violence, as provided for in Statute #13,431 of April 4, 2017, and professionals working for the rights of children and adolescents in the digital environment;

IX – to guide families regarding the requirement to adopt parental supervision solutions, pursuant to Article 3, Sole Paragraph, Article 17 and Article 18 of Statute #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 their rights in digital environments.

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

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

II – integrated action with the National Policy for the Prevention and Combat of Sexual Abuse and Exploitation of Children and Adolescents, as provided for in Statute #14,811, of January 12, 2024;

III – coordination with the National Policy for Digital Literacy, as provided for in Statute #14,533, of January 11, 2023;



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IV – the Brazilian Media Literacy 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 will establish an intersectoral committee, a permanent body, for the purpose of coordinating, implementing, monitoring, evaluating, and revising the National Policy for the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Children and Adolescents in the Digital Environment.

Paragraph 1. The act referred to in the *caput* will provide for the composition, jurisdiction, operating manner, and mechanisms for social participation of the intersectoral committee.

Paragraph 2. The representation of the following bodies and entities will 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 of Social Communication of the Presidency of the Republic;

VII – ANPD; and

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

Article 8. To achieve the objectives established in Statute #15,211, of September 17, 2025, the intersectoral committee referred to in Article 7 may:

I – along with the ANPD, articulate with the Prosecutor's Office, the Judicial Branch, and civil society organizations; and

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



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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 at or likely to be accessed by children and adolescents must implement mechanisms to prevent their excessive, problematic, or compulsive use, pursuant to Article 8, *caput*, item IV, Article 17, Paragraph 4, item II, and Article 18, Paragraph 2, of Statute #15,211, of September 17, 2025.

Sole Paragraph. For the purposes of this Decree, the following are considered mechanisms to encourage excessive, problematic, or compulsive use:

- I – the concealment of natural stopping points;
- II – the activation of new content without request;
- III – the offer of rewards for usage time; and
- IV – the occurrence of excessive notifications.

Article 10. The ANPD will regulate the minimum security requirements by default and will act to prevent the adoption of manipulative, deceptive, or coercive practices in information technology products or services directed at or likely to be accessed by children and adolescents, pursuant to Article 18, Paragraph 2, of Statute #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 at or likely to be accessed by children and adolescents include any architecture choices, interaction flows, or functionalities that intend to or have the 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, the following practices:

- I – obstruction, by hindering or preventing the user's workflow, in order to dissuade them from performing a certain action, including interrupting usage, canceling services, or modifying preferences, through excessively complex, confusing, or disproportionate paths;
- II – exploitation of cognitive vulnerabilities, by using emotional pressures, fabricated urgencies, biased choices, emotional inferences, or age-inappropriate stimuli to induce decisions contrary to the children or adolescents' best interests; or
- III – harm to the exercise of rights, by concealing, fragmenting, or hindering access to privacy controls, parental supervision, consent, or revocation of permissions.



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Article 11. Providers of information technology products or services directed at or likely to be accessed by children and adolescents capable of generating content and interacting with users based on instructions in natural language, including language models, conversational agents, and similar interfaces, in pursuit of children and adolescents' best interests, must:

I – be transparent in interactions with children and adolescents regarding their synthetic and automated nature;

II – prevent the behavioral manipulation of children and adolescents;

III – assess the algorithmic risk 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 ANPD will regulate and oversee the provisions of this Article.

CHAPTER V

AGE 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 Statute #8,069, of July 13, 1990, Articles 3 and 10 of Statute #14,852, of May 3, 2024, and Articles 8 and 10 of Statute #15,211, of September 17, 2025.

Paragraph 1. The age rating policy, under the responsibility of the Ministry of Justice and Public Security, will consider the risks related to content, privacy, security, and the mental and physical health of children and adolescents in digital environments.

Paragraph 2. The age rating for electronic games and applications available in digital stores will indicate the appropriate age group based on the presence of inappropriate, unsuitable, or prohibited content for each age group, and the risks related to:

I – functionalities that enable interaction between users through text messages, audio, video, or content exchange, in a synchronous or asynchronous manner;

II – loot boxes, prohibited in electronic games directed at or likely to be accessed by children and adolescents, pursuant to Article 20 of Statute #15,211, of September 17, 2025;

III – encouraging problematic or excessive use, especially through features that induce compulsive engagement;



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IV – microtransactions;

V – manipulative practices that exploit cognitive biases or vulnerabilities of the user, pursuant to Article 10; and

VI – impacts on the safety and health of children and adolescents.

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

Paragraph 4. The terms of use for providers of information technology products or services directed at or likely to be accessed by children and adolescents shall inform, in Portuguese and in an accessible manner, the assigned age rating, pursuant to Article 8, *caput*, item V, of Statute #15,211, of September 17, 2025.

Article 13. An act of the Minister of State of Justice and Public Security will provide for the composition, jurisdiction, and operation of the Civil Society Monitoring Committee for Age Rating, in order to enable and expand social participation in the age rating policy, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter VI of Decree #12,002, of April 22, 2024.

CHAPTER VI

PROHIBITION OF ACCESS FOR 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 Statute #15,211, of September 17, 2025, will be cumulatively subject to the following:

I – compliance to the age rating policy, when applicable;

II – adoption of standard technical and organizational safety measures, from the conception stage, proportionate to the risks identified for the age group; and

III – provision of effective parental supervision tools, with blocking functionalities configurable by legal guardians and other methods aimed at providing digital security to children and adolescents, pursuant to Articles 17 and 18 of Statute #15,211, of September 17, 2025.

Sole Paragraph. The ANPD may determine the adoption of additional protection measures for content, services, or products that are inappropriate and unsuitable for children and adolescents when it identifies significant risks to privacy, security, psychosocial development, mental and physical health, and well-being, respecting the best interests and progressive autonomy of children and adolescents.



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Article 15. The provider of information technology products or services that makes available content, products, or services prohibited for children and adolescents, pursuant to Articles 9 to 15 of Statute #15,211, of September 17, 2025, must:

I – implement effective age verification mechanisms; and

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

Paragraph 1. For the purposes of the provisions 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 Statute #8,069, of July 13, 1990, and in Article 16, Paragraph 1, item V, of Statute #10,826, of December 22, 2003;

II – alcoholic beverages, pursuant to Article 81, *caput*, item II, and Article 243 of Statute #8,069, of July 13, 1990, and Article 6, *caput*, item IV, of Statute #15,211, of September 17, 2025;

III – smoking products, whether or not derived from tobacco, including electronic smoking devices (ESDs), pursuant to Article 81, *caput*, item III, of Statute #8,069, of July 13, 1990, and in Article 3-A of Statute #9,294, of July 15, 1996;

IV – products whose components may cause physical or psychological dependence, even through improper use, pursuant to Article 81, *caput*, item III, of Statute #8,069, of July 13, 1990;

V – fireworks and firecrackers, except those which, due to their reduced potential, are incapable of causing any physical harm in case of improper use, pursuant to Article. 81, *caput*, item IV, and Article 244 of Statute #8,069, of July 13, 1990;

VI – gambling, betting, lotteries, and the like, pursuant to Articles 80 and 81, *caput*, item VI, of Statute #8,069, of July 13, 1990, and in Article 26, *caput*, item I, of Statute #14,790, of December 29, 2023;

VII – loot boxes, pursuant to Article 20 of Statute #15,211, of September 17, 2025;

VIII – pornographic content, pursuant to Articles 78, 81, *caput*, item V, and 241-E of Statute #8,069, of July 13, 1990, and in Articles 6, *caput*, item VI, and 9, Paragraph 2, of Statute #15,211, of September 17, 2025;

IX – escort services, pursuant to Articles 218-B, *caput*, and 228 of Decree-Law #2,848, of December 7, 1940 – Penal Code, and Articles 78, 81, *caput*, item V, and 244-A of Statute #8,069, of July 13, 1990;



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X – services or applications whose primary purpose is to arrange meetings or initiate relationships of a sexual nature, pursuant to Article 218-B, Paragraph 2, item I, of Decree-Law #2,848, of December 7, 1940 – Penal Code, and in Article 4, *caput*, item III, of Statute #13,431, of April 4, 2017; and

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

Paragraph 2. The provider of the content, product, or service referred to in items VI to X of Paragraph 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.

Paragraph 3. The provider of information technology products or services that offers the products referred to in item I of Paragraph 1 shall observe the provisions of Articles 26 and 28 of Statute #10,826, of December 22, 2003, and the sale of toys, replicas, and simulations of firearms that may be confused therewith shall be prohibited.

Article 16. The characterization of content as pornographic, for the purposes of the provisions of Article 15, Paragraph 1, item VIII, shall consider the purpose, functionality, or business model that involves making sexually explicit videos or images available or displaying nudity with sexual connotation or purpose.

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

Paragraph 2. In order to ensure freedom of expression and prevent censorship, pursuant to Article 220, Paragraph 2, of the Brazilian Constitution, and Article 37, Sole Paragraph, of Statute #15,211, of September 17, 2025, content inserted in the following contexts shall not be considered pornographic:

I – audiovisual works that have an educational, artistic, informative, or journalistic context and, where subject to age rating, that comply with all obligations applicable to the segment and provide mechanisms for age group restriction and parental supervision;

II – education for the promotion of health, including mental health, or for the prevention of violence, pursuant to Article 4, *caput*, items III and IV, and Article 5, Paragraph 2, of Statute #15,211, of September 17, 2025;



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

IV – reproduction of music or audio content.

Paragraph 3 Without prejudice to the assessment by the providers of information technology products or services themselves regarding their characterization as pornographic content, the ANPD may, within its competences, at any time, determine a different classification based on the predominant nature or practical effects of the product or service.

Paragraph 4. Interaction with systems that allow dialogue, production, or exchange of videos and images, in an artificial or automated manner, of a sexually explicit nature, nudity with sexual connotation or purpose, or in an erotic context, is considered equivalent to pornographic content.

Article 17. The provider of information technology products or services that allows the viewing of images or videos of pornographic content must, when the user is not registered, when the age is not verified, or when the account is operated by a child or adolescent:

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

II – require age verification in order to enable access, and mere self-declaration shall not be permitted.

Article 18. The provider that offers or intermediates the purchase and sale of products and services prohibited for children and adolescents, as referred to in Article 15, Paragraph 1, items I to VII, must implement effective age verification mechanisms, as established by the ANPD.

I – during user registration, by blocking, by default, the acquisition of products and services for child or adolescent users, and unblocking by self-declaration shall not be permitted; or

II – at the time of acquisition of the products and services, in order to prevent children and adolescents from completing the transaction.

Sole Paragraph. If the user is not registered or authenticated, the default blocking provided for in item II of the *caput* shall apply.

Article 19. Providers of social networking 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 advertising related to such content, products, or services, in which case age verification shall be waived; or



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

Paragraph 1. The provisions of item I of the *caput* shall apply to users who are not registered or authenticated.

Paragraph 2. Without prejudice to the assessment by the providers of information technology products or services themselves regarding their characterization as a social network, pursuant to Article 2, *caput*, item III, of Statute #15,211, of September 17, 2025, the ANPD may, within the scope of its competences, at any time, determine a different characterization.

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 – provide for the implementation and use of the solution referred to in item I.

Article 21. Internet application stores and operating systems must prevent the availability of products or services that promote, offer, or enable access to lotteries of any kind, including fixed-odds betting, that are not authorized by the competent authorities, or that do not offer age verification solutions, pursuant to Article 14 of Statute #8,078, of July 13, 1990, Articles 6, *caput*, item IV, 9, 12 and 15 of Statute #15,211, of September 17, 2025, and Articles 4 and 26, *caput*, item I, of Statute #14,790, of December 29, 2023.

Article 22. Providers of services with editorial control, of content protected by copyright, previously licensed from a responsible economic agent that is not to be confused with the end user, and of musical or literary content, pursuant to Articles 37, Sole Paragraph, and 39, Paragraph 1, of Statute #15,211, of September 17, 2025, are exempt from adopting age assurance, provided that they:

I – provide children's accounts or profiles with content appropriate to the child's or adolescent's age group, in accordance with the age rating, when applicable; and

II – implement parental supervision and systems for blocking or restricting access by children and adolescents to content, respecting progressive autonomy and age ratings, when applicable.

Sole Paragraph. Providers of journalistic and sports content not subject to age rating and under editorial control are exempt from age assurance.



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Article 23. Providers of electronic games with with loot boxes must verify the age of users, pursuant to Article 20 of Statute #15,211, of September 17, 2025, in order to prevent children and adolescents from accessing this feature.

Paragraph 1. The electronic games referred to in the *caput* may offer versions without loot boxes or completely restrict access to the loot box functionality by default, in which case age verification shall be waived.

Paragraph 2. The ANPD shall oversee compliance with the provisions of Articles 16 and 17 of Statute #14,852, of May 3, 2024, in observance of the provisions of Articles 5 and 6 of Statute #15,211, of September 17, 2025.

CHAPTER VII

AGE ASSURANCE MECHANISMS

Article 24. The adoption of the age assurance mechanisms referred to in Chapter IV of Statute #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 using data collected for age assurance for any other purpose, pursuant to Article 13 of Statute #15,211, of September 17, 2025;
- IV – data minimization, understood as restricting the processing of personal data to the minimum necessary for age assurance purposes;
- V – the protection of user privacy;
- VI – the prohibition of continuous, automated, and unrestricted sharing of personal data;
- VII – the security of the collected data;
- VIII – the prohibition of traceability of the identity and 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.



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Paragraph 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 Statute #15,211, of September 17, 2025.

Paragraph 2. The ANPD shall regulate the minimum requirements for transparency, security, and interoperability of age assurance, pursuant to Article 12, Paragraph 3, of Statute #15,211, of September 17, 2025.

Paragraph 3. The processing of data resulting from the collection of documents shall be limited to data relating to age or confirmation of age group, and the storage, retention, or any form of preservation of images, copies of documents, or information is prohibited, which shall be immediately and irreversibly deleted after the capture of the necessary information, pursuant to Statute #13,709, of August 14, 2018.

Article 25. Internet application stores and operating systems must provide user age information to providers of information technology products or services, free of charge, pursuant to Article 12, *caput*, item III, of Statute #15,211, of September 17, 2025, without prejudice to any mechanisms that the latter may adopt.

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

Paragraph 2. To comply with the provisions of the *caput*, internet application stores and operating systems must:

- I – request that account holders declare their age or age group when creating the account;
- II – ascertain age, using a reliable method, as established by the ANPD, preferably through the adoption of verifiable credentials, pursuant to Article 11 of Statute #15,211, of September 17, 2025;
- III – allow for the contesting and correction of age classification through the presentation of additional evidence, with a reasoned decision within a reasonable timeframe; and
- IV – adopt measures to prevent the creation of multiple accounts or other artifices aimed at circumventing age assurance mechanisms.

Paragraph 3. Internet application stores and operating systems must request authorization from legal guardians for the download and installation of applications by children and adolescents and inform them of the age rating assigned to the applications prior to authorization, pursuant to Article 12, Paragraph 2, of Statute #15,211, of September 17, 2025, respecting progressive autonomy.



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Paragraph 4. If the age assurance information provided by the provider of information technology products or services differs from the age indicator sent by the application store or operating system, the provider shall adopt the measures corresponding to the alternative most protective of children and adolescents.

Article 26. Providers of information technology products or services directed at or likely to be accessed by children and adolescents 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, must receive the age indicators referred to in Article 12, *caput*, item III, of Statute #15,211, of September 17, 2025, and in Article 25 of this Decree.

Paragraph 1. After receiving age indicators, it shall be the provider's responsibility to adapt the experience of the information technology product or service to the provisions of Statute #15,211, of September 17, 2025.

Paragraph 2. Providers of information technology products or services accessible through Internet browsing systems must ascertain age and may use age indicators provided by the operating system, application store, or other digital service provider to comply with the obligation set forth in the *caput*.

Paragraph 3. The receipt of age indicators shall not exempt the provider of information technology products or services from responsibility for the effectiveness of age appropriateness and the protection measures adopted.

Article 27. The provider of information technology products or services that ascertains or verifies age must enable the user to contest the age or age group ascertained or verified, by means of an appropriate mechanism.

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 Statute #15,211, of September 17, 2025.

Sole Paragraph. The public technological solutions mentioned in the *caput* will be made available to citizens free of charge.

Article 29. The ANPD may determine that providers of information technology products or services adopt additional technical measures to prevent or hinder technological mechanisms that aim to circumvent or evade the application of the provisions of this Chapter and Chapter VI.

Sole Paragraph. The determination provided in the *caput* will observe the provisions of Article 34, Paragraphs 1 and 2, of Statute #15,211, of September 17, 2025, and the current state of technology, the functionalities of the product or service, and the severity and probability of its impacts on the rights of children and adolescents.



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Article 30. The ANPD will regulate the certification process for technical age assurance solutions, pursuant to Article 11 of Statute #15,211, of September 17, 2025, and may do so directly or through the recognition of accrediting entities.

CHAPTER VII

ADVERTISING IN THE DIGITAL ENVIRONMENT

Section I

Advertising bans

Article 31. All advertising that takes advantage of a child's lack of judgment and experience with information technology products and services is considered abusive, pursuant to Article 37, Paragraph 2, of Statute #8,078, of September 11, 1990.

Article 32. The ANPD will regulate the forms and minimum requirements for providers of information technology products or services to prevent and mitigate the access, exposure, recommendation, or facilitation of contact by children and adolescents with the promotion or marketing of gambling, fixed-odds betting, lotteries, tobacco products, alcoholic beverages, narcotics, and other products and services whose marketing is prohibited to children and adolescents, pursuant to Article 6, *caput*, item IV, of Statute #15,211, of September 17, 2025, and Article 15, Paragraph 1, of this Decree.

Article 33. Providers of information technology products or services that offer advertising or distribute it to children and adolescents must prevent the use of profiling techniques and tools, the use of emotional analysis, augmented reality, extended reality, and virtual reality, pursuant to Articles 22 and 26 of Statute #15,211, of September 17, 2025.

Section II

Artistic activity of children and adolescents

Article 34. Providers of information technology products or services must require their users to have a court order duly issued pursuant to Article 149 of Statute #8,069 of July 13, 1990, when dealing with monetized or boosted content that habitually exploits the image or routine of children or adolescents.

Paragraph 1. If the judicial authorization referred to in the *caput* is not verified, the provider must immediately remove the contents.



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Paragraph 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 after the publication date of this Decree.

Paragraph 3. The Ministry of Justice and Public Security will work in coordination with the National Council of Justice and the National Council of the Prosecutor's Office to develop rules, procedures, guidelines, and technical solutions aimed at implementing the provisions of this Article.

Article 35. Providers of information technology products or services are prohibited from disseminating, monetizing, or promoting content that exposes children or adolescents to situations that violate, embarrass, or degrade them, pursuant to Article 6, Paragraph 1, and Article 23 of Statute #15,211, of September 17, 2025.

CHAPTER IX

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

Article 36. The Federal Police is the competent authority for the in a centralized reception, processing, screening, and management of notification reports containing evidence of criminal offenses and infractions involving apparent exploitation, sexual abuse, kidnapping, and enticement of children and adolescents, as provided for in Article 27, Paragraph 1, of Statute #15,211, of September 17, 2025.

Article 37. The creation of the National Notification Screening Center, within the scope of the Federal Police, is hereby authorized, and its responsibilities are:

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

II – validating the content notification reports and store the information provided;

III – screening the information provided in order to identify suspects, for the purpose of processing or forwarding content notification reports;

IV – processing and making available the content notification reports to the judicial police with investigative responsibility 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.



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

Paragraph 2. Providers of information technology products or services who, by force of law, provide identical notifications to foreign complaint screening centers, which are available to Brazilian authorities, are exempt from sending notifications to the National Notification Screening Center, so as to avoid duplication of efforts.

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

Paragraph 4. An act of the Minister of State of Justice and Public Security will provide for the operation of the National Notification Screening Center, including:

I – the National Notification Screening Center’s operational protocols and the communication flows for the other areas of the Ministry;

II – the activation flows of members of the system for ensuring the rights of children and adolescents who are victims or witnesses of violence, as provided for in Statute #13,431, of April 4, 2017, for the purpose of assisting and supporting victims, when applicable;

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

IV – the requirements and deadlines set forth in Article 27, Paragraph 1, of Statute #15,211, of September 17, 2025.

Article 38. Content notification reports will be classified as confidential, commensurate with the sensitive nature of the information they contain, and must be protected against unauthorized access, disclosure, or use, pursuant to applicable legislation, especially that relating to the protection of personal data, the safeguarding of children and adolescents, and the safeguarding of criminal prosecution activities.

Article 39. For the purposes of Article 27 of Statute #15,211, of September 17, 2025, providers of information technology products or services must report to the National Notification Screening Center violations resulting from:



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I – identification of content with evidence of criminal offenses or infractions related to the exploitation, abuse, or sexual enticement of children or adolescents, pursuant to criminal law and special legislation applicable to the protection of children and adolescents;

II – kidnapping and unlawful imprisonment of a child or adolescent, pursuant to Decree-Law #2,848, of December 7, 1940 – the Brazilian Penal Code; and

III – identification of content or interactions with evidence of enticement, recruitment, or co-opting of children or adolescents for practices that represent a credible, imminent, or ongoing risk of serious physical injury or death, including trafficking of children and adolescents or preparatory acts of pre-arranged extreme violence against the school community or vulnerable groups.

Paragraph 1. Providers of information technology products or services who identify criminal material related to the exploitation, sexual abuse, kidnapping, or enticement of children and adolescents must immediately remove it, preserving this material and other account content, user information, and associated metadata, so as to forward it to the National Notification Screening Center or the competent international authority, observing the requirements and deadlines established by the Ministry of Justice and Public Security.

Paragraph 2. Upon confirmation of receipt by the National Notification Screening Center or the competent international authority, providers must delete from their servers the content related to the exploitation and sexual abuse of children or adolescents referred to in Article 27, Paragraph 2, of Statute #15,211, of September 17, 2025, observing the provisions of Article 241-B, Paragraph 2, of Statute #8,069, of July 13, 1990, preserving the other account data, user information, and associated metadata, according to the terms and conditions established in an act of the Ministry of Justice and Public Security, without prejudice to the international legal obligations to which they are subject.

Paragraph 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 judgment, indicate a credible, imminent, or ongoing risk to their physical or psychological integrity or their lives, even if such conduct does not fall under the definitions provided for in item III of the *caput*, when there is a reasonable need for immediate communication of the user's data to reduce or avoid the risk, observing the principles of proportionality, necessity, and data minimization.

Article 40. Failure to comply with the obligations set forth in Article 27 of Statute #15,211, of September 17, 2025, by providers of information technology products or services available within national territory, when there is a recurring failure in the provider's content moderation mechanisms, subjects them to the penalties provided for in Article 35 of said Statute.



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Paragraph 1. For the purposes of characterizing the recurring failure referred to in the *caput*, negligence or insufficient mechanisms to respond to serious violations against children and adolescents in the digital environment shall be considered.

Paragraph 2. Penalties will 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, observing the criteria of proportionality and reasonableness provided for in Article 35, Paragraph 1, of Statute #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 at or likely to be accessed by children and adolescents must provide users with mechanisms to report violations of the rights of children and adolescents.

Sole Paragraph. The notification mechanisms mentioned in the *caput* must be accessible, free of charge, effective, and widely publicized to users.

Article 42. For the purposes of the provisions of Article 28, Sole Paragraph, of Statute #15,211, of September 17, 2025, providers of information technology products or services must provide the National Notification Screening Center, through a content notification report, as provided for in Article 36 of this Decree, with information relating to content or conduct that constitutes the violations referred to in Article 39 of this Decree.

Sole Paragraph. The obligation foreseen in Article 28, Sole Paragraph, of Statute #15,211, of September 17, 2025, will be fulfilled through automated systems, with mechanisms that prevent the dissemination of violating content and avoid the dispersion of investigations, observing, in any case, the provisions of Article 241-B, Paragraph 2, of Statute #8,069, of July 13, 1990.

Article 43. Providers of information technology products or services are responsible for prioritizing processing and proceeding with the immediate removal, regardless of a court order, of content that violates the rights of children and adolescents, pursuant to Article 29 of Statute #15,211, of September 17, 2025, when a complaint is filed:

I – by the victim or their representatives;

II – by the Prosecutor's Office;

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



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IV – by representative entities of civil society dedicated to the defense of the rights of children and adolescents, with recognized national reach.

Sole Paragraph. Child Protective Services, constituted in the manner provided for in Statute #8,069, of July 13, 1990, must prompt the Prosecutor's Office to notify providers of information technology products or services regarding violations of the rights of children and adolescents, as provided for in the *caput*.

Article 44. For the purposes of the provisions of Article 43, *caput*, item IV, of this Decree, the ANPD is responsible for authorizing the representative entities for the defense of the rights of children and adolescents referred to in Article 29 of Statute #15,211, of September 17, 2025, provided that they cumulatively demonstrate:

I – proven experience in protecting the rights of children and adolescents in the digital environment, including screening potentially harmful content;

II – independence in relation to providers of information technology products or services directed at or likely to be accessed by children and adolescents;

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

IV – non-profit status.

Paragraph 1. The ANPD will issue regulations regarding requirements, procedures, and deadlines for the accreditation, supervision, and de-accreditation of entities representing the defense of the rights of children and adolescents.

Paragraph 2. The list of representative entities for the defense of the rights of children and adolescents authorized by the ANPD will be published on the Agency's website.

Paragraph 3. The ANPD may render inoperative representative entities for the defense of the rights of children and adolescents in the following cases:

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

II – abusive sending 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 aimed at or likely to be accessed by children and adolescents that have more than one million registered users in that age group, pursuant to Article 31, *caput*, item II, of Statute #15,211, of September 17, 2025, must include:



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I – the number of notifications received from the notifiers provided for in Article 39 of this Decree, according to the 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, must publish an annual report on the notifications sent to providers of information technology products or services, which must contain, at a minimum:

I – the number of complaints received;

II – identification of the provider of information technology products or services who is the recipient of the notification;

III – the 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 whom the notification was addressed.

CHAPTER XI

TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Article 47. For the purposes of the provisions of Article 16, Sole Paragraph, item II, and Article 31, *caput*, item VI, of Statute #15,211, of September 17, 2025, providers of information technology products or services directed at or likely to be accessed by children and adolescents must carry out an impact assessment on the safety and health of children, containing risk identification and analysis, assessment of potential impact probability and severity, risk treatment and mitigation, and continuous monitoring of the effectiveness of the measures adopted.

Paragraph 1. A summary of the report will be made public in clear and accessible language.

Paragraph 2. The ANPD may issue regulations regarding the obligations set forth in this Article, including the minimum content, frequency, and conditions for the preparation, review, and sharing of reports.

Article 48. The ANPD will enable through a public notice academic, scientific, technological, innovation, or journalistic institutions to access the data referred to in Article 31, Sole Paragraph, of Statute #15,211, of September 17, 2025, observing minimum criteria of institutional purpose compatible with research of public interest, teams' technical qualification, presentation of a research plan, stated absence of commercial purpose, and governance and information security plan.



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CHAPTER XII

FINAL AND TRANSITORY PROVISIONS

Article 49. The ANPD will define the implementation steps for age assurance solutions, aimed at fostering the development of an ecosystem of interoperable, reliable, and effective public and private solutions that preserve the user's freedom of choice, as provided for in Article 5, Paragraph 3, of Statute #15,211, of September 17, 2025.

Sole Paragraph. To comply with the provisions of the *caput*, the ANPD:

I – will adopt a responsive approach, considering the functionalities and risk level of each product, service, and content, as well as technological advancements and applicable technical standards;

II – will issue recommendations and guidelines regarding relevant practices for the implementation of reliable age assurance mechanisms, as provided for in Article 24; and

III – will establish priorities for monitoring the implementation of age assurance solutions, considering the level of risk for children and adolescents.

Article 50. Until specific regulations are issued by the ANPD, manufacturers and importers of personal electronic equipment with internet access whose presentation, packaging, or marketing communication is exclusively directed at children and adolescents must ensure, within thirty days from the publication date of this Decree, 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.

Paragraph 1. Until the ANPD issues specific regulations for the equipment mentioned in the *caput*, the message to be displayed on the packaging of this equipment will be: “This product allows internet access. Internet content can pose risk to children and adolescents. The use of this product requires parental supervision.”

Paragraph 2. The provisions of this Article do not apply to equipment manufactured and imported prior to the date of publication of this Decree.

Paragraph 3. The ANPD will regulate the application of the provisions of Article 38 of Statute #15,211, of September 17, 2025, specifying the form of display, the content of the notice, and the adaptation period according to the segment of electronic equipment for personal use marketed in the country that allows access to the internet.



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Article 51. Until the By-Laws Structure of the National Notification Screening Center is approved, the Federal Police will receive technical, administrative, and financial support from the Ministry of Justice and Public Security, through an integrated task force or public security professionals specifically mobilized for this purpose.

Article 52. Until the regulations referred to in Article 44 are in place, the ANPD may provisionally enable representative entities for the defense of the rights of children and adolescents with recognized national reach, such as those that:

I – meet the requirements provided for in Article 44, *caput*; and

II – are full or alternate members of:

a) Conanda, as provided for in Article 3 of Statute #8,242, of October 12, 1991; or

b) the Intersectoral Commission for Combating Sexual Violence against Children and Adolescents, as provided for in Decree #11,533, of May 18, 2023.

Article 53. Decree #9,856, of June 25, 2019, is hereby revoked.

Article 54. This Decree enters into force on the date of its publication.

Brasília, March 18, 2026; 205th Anniversary of Independence and 138th Anniversary of the Republic.

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This is an unofficial translation by Licks Attorneys. For more information, please email us at info@lickslegal.com