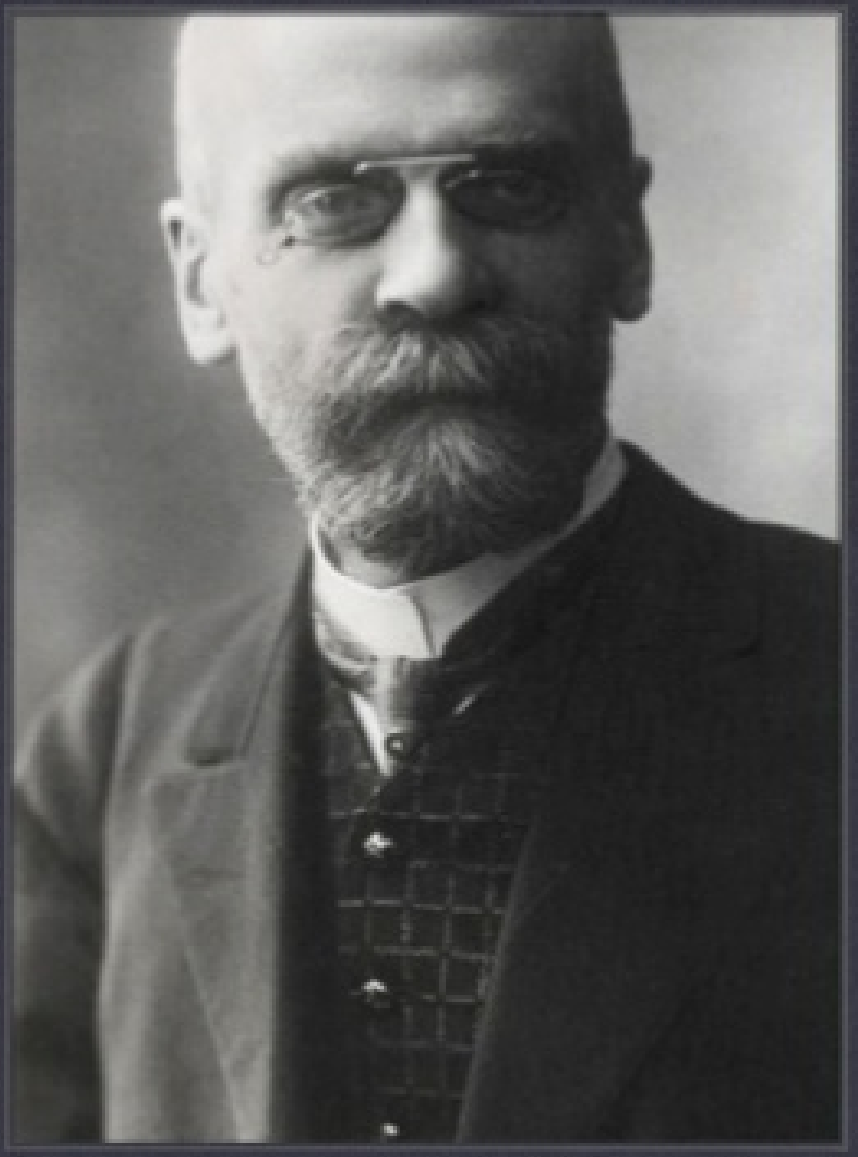
Senado Federal
Comissão de Ciência, Tecnologia e Informática

Audiência Pública

PLS 169/2017 – bloqueio de websites e aplicativos

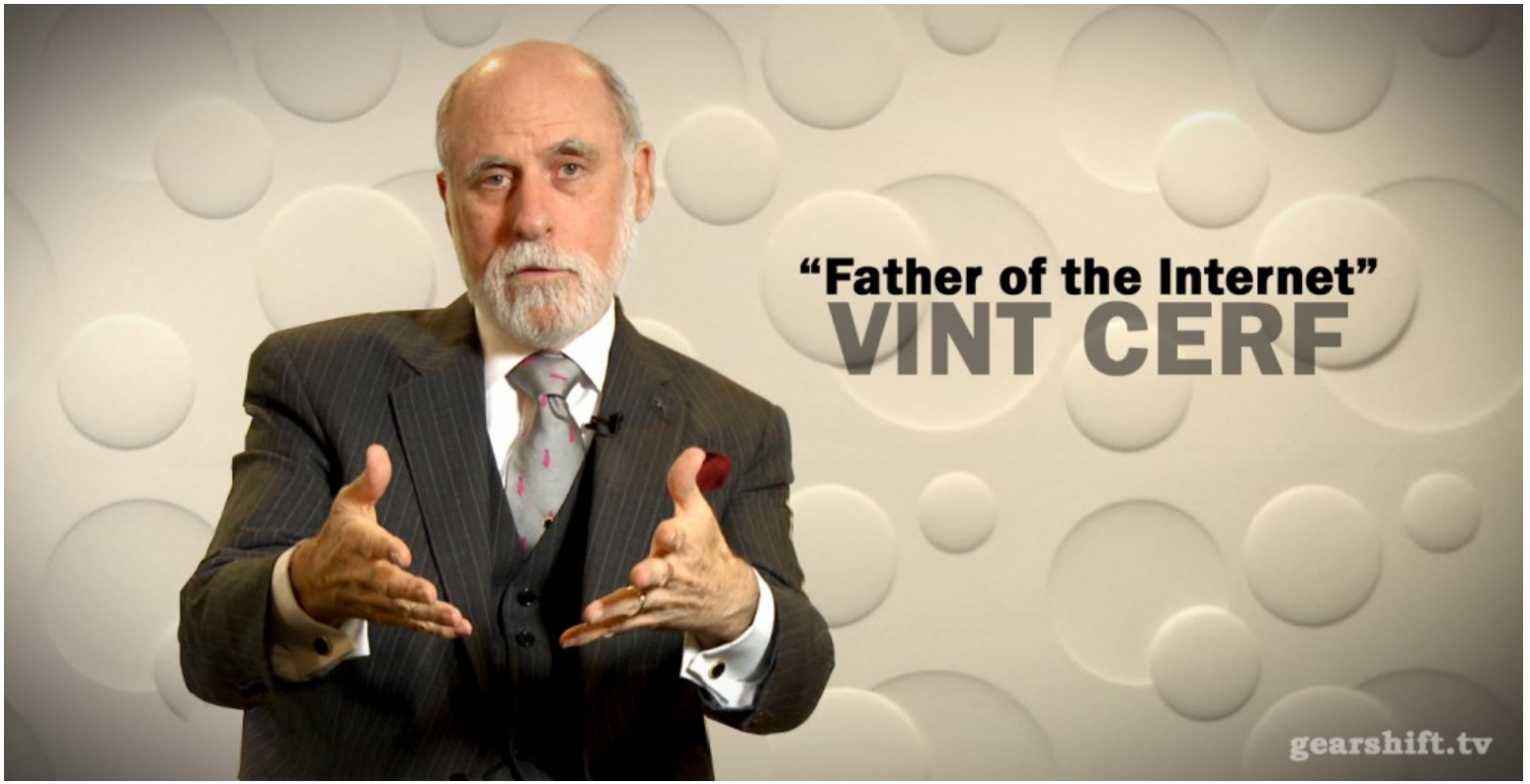
Prof. Thiago Tavares Nunes de Oliveira
Presidente da SaferNet Brasil

Onde houver sociedade, haverá crime



EMILE DURKHEIM

1858-1917



“The internet is a reflection of our society and that mirror is going to be reflecting what we see. If we do not like what we see in that mirror the problem is not to fix the mirror, we have to fix society.”

Vint Cerf

“A internet é um reflexo da nossa sociedade e esse espelho vai refletir o que vemos. Se não gostamos do que vemos nesse espelho, o problema não é consertar o espelho, temos de consertar a sociedade.”

Vint Cerf

Fonte dos dados:

- IPEA, Atlas de Violência
- UNODC Statistics
- Eurostat, Crime and criminal justice statistics
- FBI, Criminal Justice Information Services

Endereço do mapa: https://maps.blueshift.io/homicides-by-country


9:42 AM
Tuesday
9
Calendar
Photos
Maps
Weather
Notes
Settings
Mail
Safari

Poder público será responsável por bloqueio de celulares em presídios, determina projeto

Da Redação | 05/12/2017, 13h25 – ATUALIZADO EM 05/12/2017, 16h34

Geraldo Magela/Agência Senado

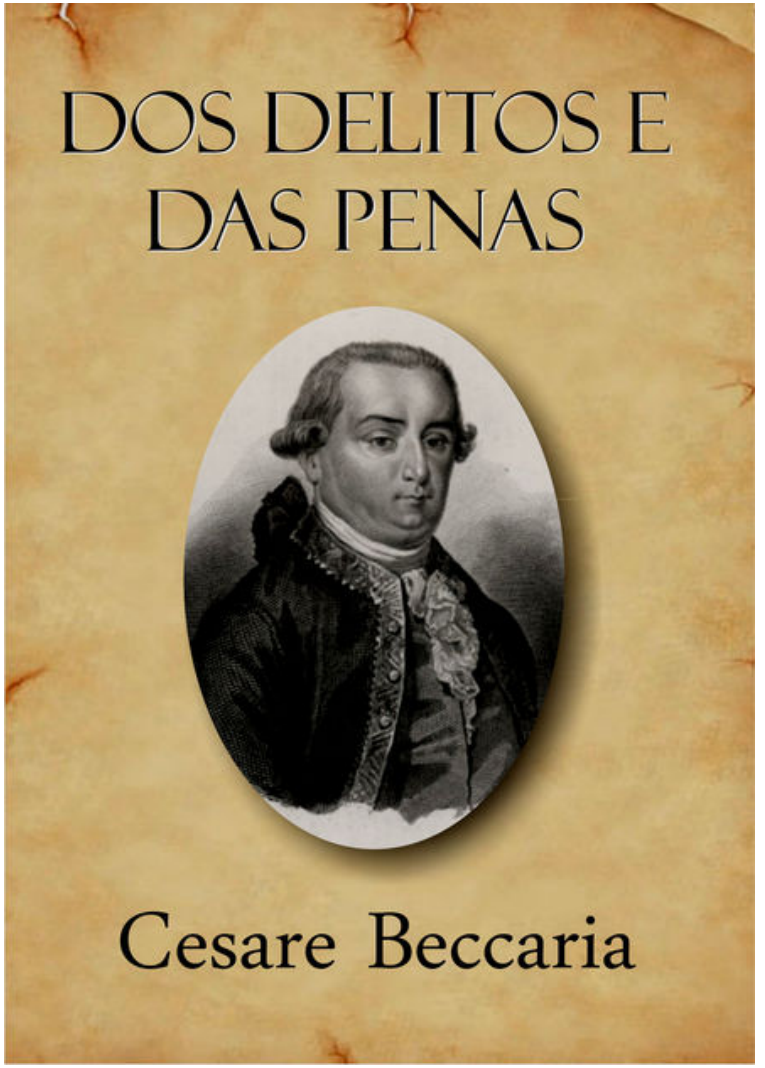
Projeto que repassa ao poder público responsabilidade de bloquear o sinal de celular nos presídios foi aprovado nesta terça-feira (5) pela Comissão de Assuntos Econômicos (CAE). A proposta, que terá votação final na Comissão de Ciência, Tecnologia, Inovação, Comunicação e Informática (CCT), é um

Saiba mais

CAE aprova projeto que destina verbas do Funpen

"É melhor prevenir os crimes do que ter de puní-los. O meio mais seguro, mas ao mesmo tempo mais difícil, de tornar os homens menos inclinados a praticar o mal é aperfeiçoar a educação"

In: **BECCARIA, Cesare Bonesana*. Dei delitti e delle pene*: Milão, 1764*.***




Safer
net


A SAFERNET DEFENDE
DIREITOS HUMANOS
E LIBERDADES
NA INTERNET HÁ 11 ANOS

Educação

A educação promove o conhecimento.

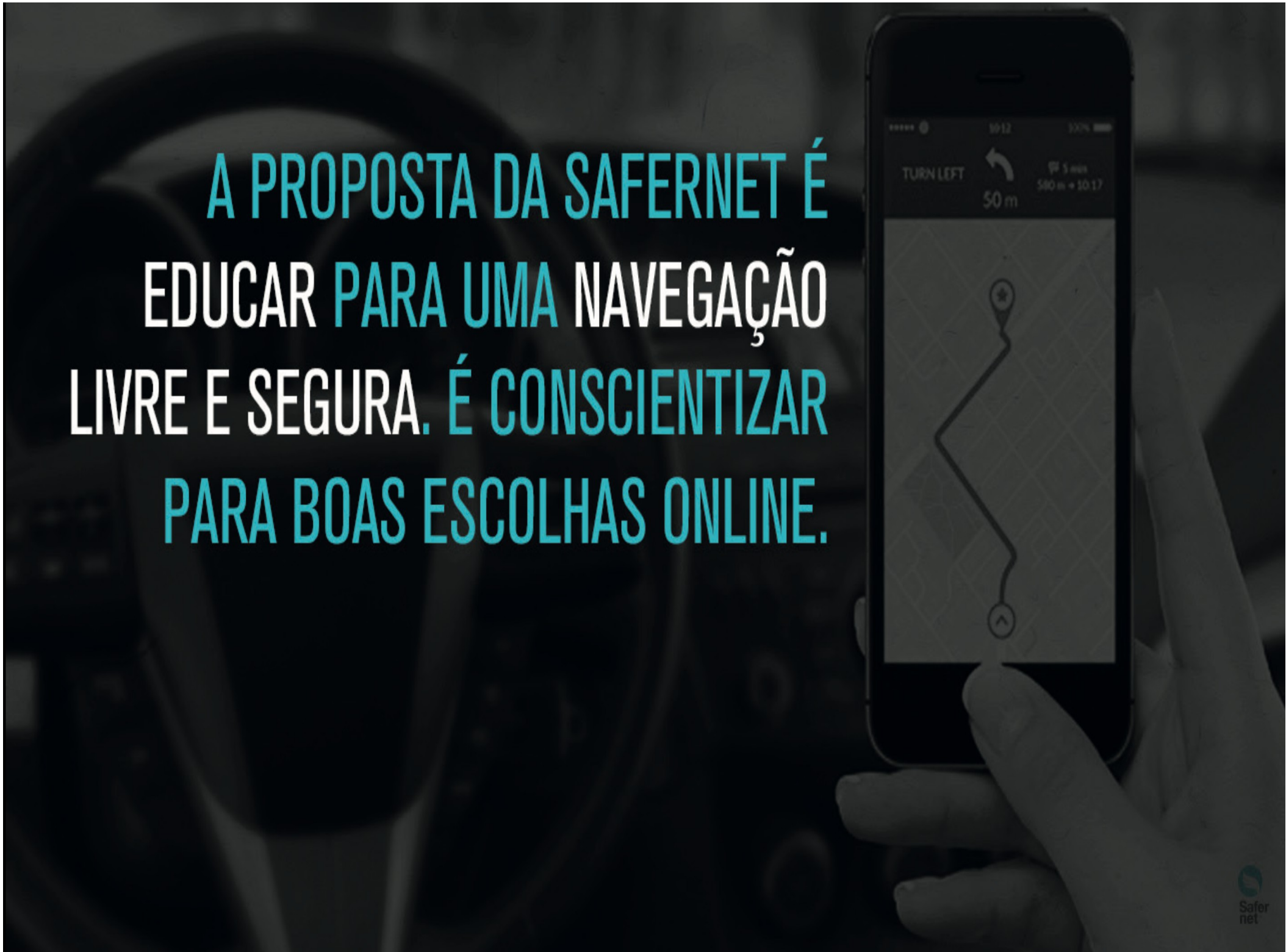
O conhecimento proporciona escolhas.

Quem tem escolhas tem liberdade para optar .

Navegar com segurança é navegar com liberdades.

É fazer boas escolhas online.


LIBERDADE + CONHECIMENTO =
CAPACIDADE PARA BOAS ESCOLHAS
Safer net


A PROPOSTA DA SAFERNET É
EDUCAR PARA UMA NAVEGAÇÃO
LIVRE E SEGURA. É CONSCIENTIZAR
PARA BOAS ESCOLHAS ONLINE.
TURN LEFT
50 m
Safer net

hotline

SELECIONE ABAIXO O TEMA A SER TRATADO

- pornografia infantil
- racismo
- apologia e incitação a crimes contra a vida
- xenofobia
- neo nazismo
- maus tratos contra animais
- intolerância religiosa
- homofobia
- tráfico de pessoas

URL do site

Comentário

Denunciar

SELECIONE O TEMA AO LADO

Selecione o tema ao lado

O QUE É O HOTLINE?

A SaferNet Brasil oferece um serviço de recebimento de denúncias anônimas de crimes e violações contra os Direitos Humanos na Internet, contanto com procedimentos efetivos e transparentes para lidar com as denúncias. Além disso, contamos com suporte governamental, parcerias com a iniciativa privada, autoridades policiais e judiciais, além, é claro, de você usuário da Internet. Caso encontre imagens, vídeos, textos, músicas ou qualquer tipo de material que seja atentatório aos Direitos Humanos, faça a sua denúncia.

ACOMPANHE SUA DENÚNCIA

Protocolo da denúncia:

Compartilhar

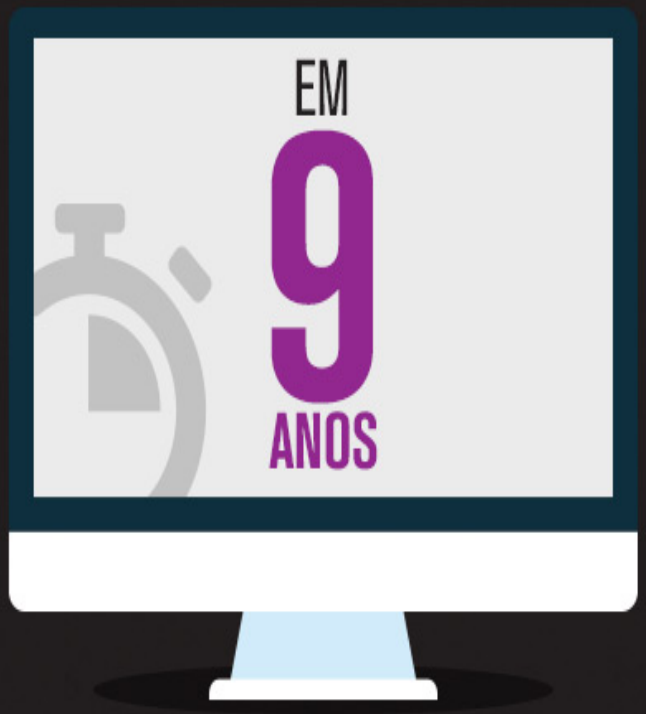
Safer net

hotline

3.606.419

DENÚNCIAS ANÔNIMAS

RECEBIDAS DO CANAL DE DENÚNCIA



585.778

PÁGINAS (URLS) DISTINTAS

9
IDIOMAS

72.739
HOSTS DIFERENTES

41.354
NÚMEROS IPS DISTINTOS

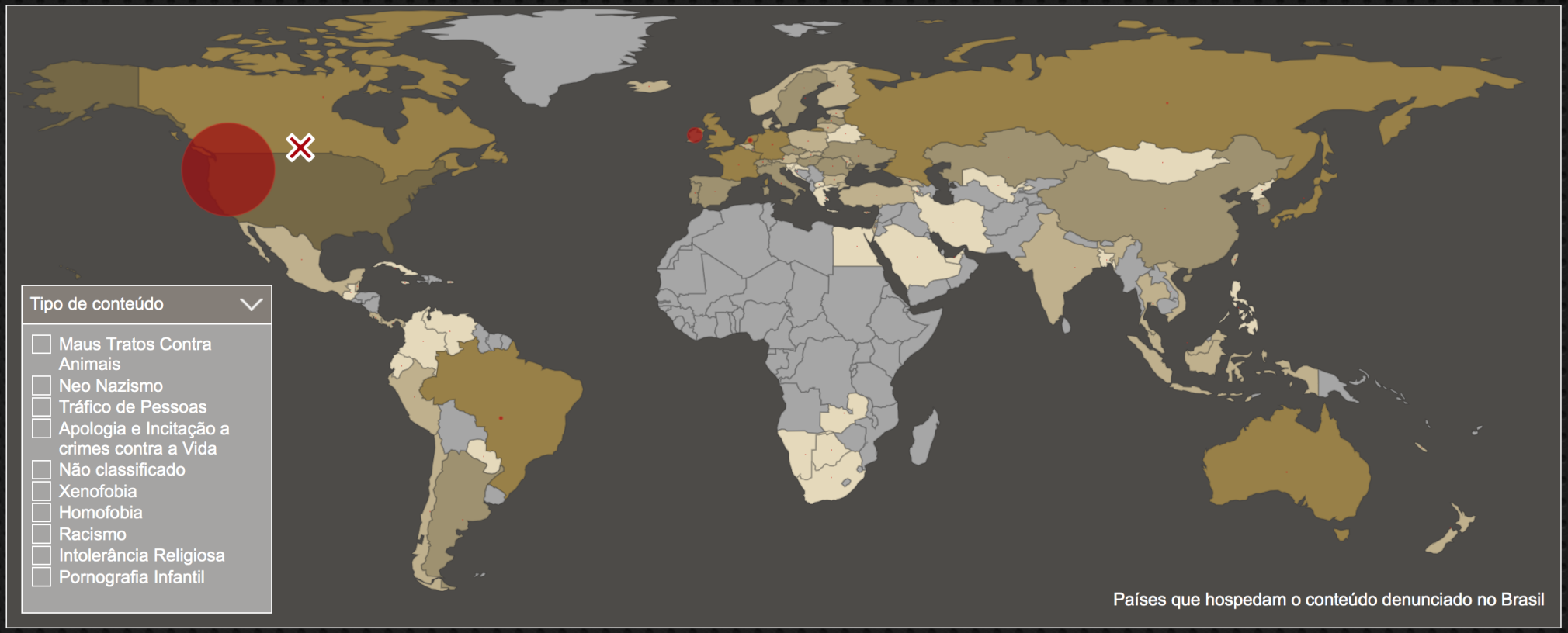
96
PAÍSES

5
CONTINENTES

Indicadores da Central Nacional de Denúncias de Crimes Cibernéticos

COMO UTILIZAR ESTE MAPA?

Em **11 anos**, a Central de Denúncias recebeu e processou **3.861.707** denúncias anônimas envolvendo **668.288** páginas (URLs) distintas (das quais **229.359** foram removidas) escritas em **9 idiomas** e hospedadas em **86.143** hosts diferentes, conectados à Internet através de **50.405** números IPs distintos, atribuídos para **98** países em **5** continentes. As denúncias foram registradas pela população através dos **7** hotlines brasileiros que integram a Central Nacional de Denúncias de Crimes Cibernéticos. Saiba mais sobre este projeto!



ZOOM DO MAPA

ESCALA DA BOLHA

LINHA DO TEMPO

2006 a 2016

http://denuncie.org.br/indicadores

Bloqueio de Websites: o que podemos aprender com a experiência internacional?

Internet Content Blocking Techniques					
	IP and Protocol-Based Blocking	**Deep Packet Inspection-Based Blocking**	**URL-Based Blocking**	**Platform-Based Blocking (especially search engines)**	**DNS-Based Blocking**
Overview	A device is inserted in the network that blocks based on IP address and/or application (e.g., VPN)	A device is inserted in the network that blocks based on keywords and/or other content (filename, for example)	A device is inserted in the network that intercepts web requests and looks up URLs against a block list	Working with application providers (such as search engines), content is modified according to local requirements	At the network or ISP level, DNS traffic is funneled to a modified DNS server that can block lookups of certain domain names
Is it effective?	Because IP addresses are easily changed and content easily moved, this technique works poorly. This only works well when the information publisher is not actively working to evade the block.	Where the blocked information is easily characterized, this is very effective. For general blocking (e.g., "block adult content") or in the face of encryption, the technique is very ineffective	This is a common technique that works well when blocking access to entire categories of information. New pages and smaller sites slip through easily, as do encrypted web servers.	Because there is no monopoly in search engines (for example) and consumer preferences are constantly changing, this type of blocking is largely cosmetic and works poorly.	DNS blocking is easily evaded both by content publishers and end users. DNS blocking is only effective when each name has a very small amount of content, and all that content should be blocked. Technical challenges, over-blocking, and ease of evasion make this an ineffective technique.
Who is affected?	Anyone who is "behind" the device is affected.	Anyone who is "behind" the device is affected.	Users "behind" the device, and for whom the device can intercept and evaluate web traffic.	Users of the search engine which has installed the block	Users of the modified DNS server. This can be enforced at the network or service provider level.
How specific is it?	Affects all content on a server, whether illegal or not. This works even when the data are encrypted.	Affects only content which matches blocking rules. Requires proxies to work with encrypted web pages.	Affects individual web pages and web elements. Requires proxies to work with encrypted web pages.	Affects individual web pages and elements. Usually done at the individual URL level.	Affects all content served by a domain name, whether illegal or not. Cannot be effectively used to distribute content.
What type of technique is this?	Blocks content	Blocks content	Blocks content	Discourages and frustrates access	Discourages and frustrates access
How much collateral damage is caused?	Any targeting of larger servers has a huge false positive rate, blocking both illegal and legal content.	Depending on the quality of the blocking rules, the false positive rate can range from very low to quite high. Writing good rules is difficult.	Most URL filtering is based on commercial services that categorize traffic. For mainstream blocks, this can be quite specific, but for special purpose blocks, the error rate is quite high.	The false positive rate is considered to be low, because each page block is requested individually. The problem of non-legitimate requests causes some inappropriate information to be blockage.	Any targeting of domain names used by larger servers has a huge false positive rate, blocking both illegal and legal content. Ineffective when CDNs are used (or causes an extremely high level of false positives).
What are common ways to evade it?	Publishers can change IP addresses, migrate content, or use Content Delivery Networks (CDNs) to evade. VPN users evade by hiding IP addresses.	Multiple layers of encryption effectively evade this type of blocking. When the filtering rules are poorly written, small changes in text can easily bypass blocks.	Multiple layers of encryption effectively evade this type of blocking. Use of non-standard application layer is often an effective evasion technique.	Users can choose alternative platforms, such as a different search engine, very easily.	Users can avoid using DNS lookups using local facilities, or can send their queries to an un-modified public server (typically though a VPN).
Are there side-effects or technical issues?	Maintaining long IP address lists is difficult and error-prone, and requires significant resources. Network devices doing this type of blocking are typically speedy, so performance issues are not common.	Content-aware filtering has significant performance costs and is not practical in many environments (without enormous resources). When proxies are used, security can be severely compromised.	URL filtering can cause performance problems, decreasing overall speed and reliability. When proxies are used, security can be severely compromised.	Many search engines report on "suppressed" information, which itself creates a trail to the content.	DNS security is compromised when a modified server is deployed.

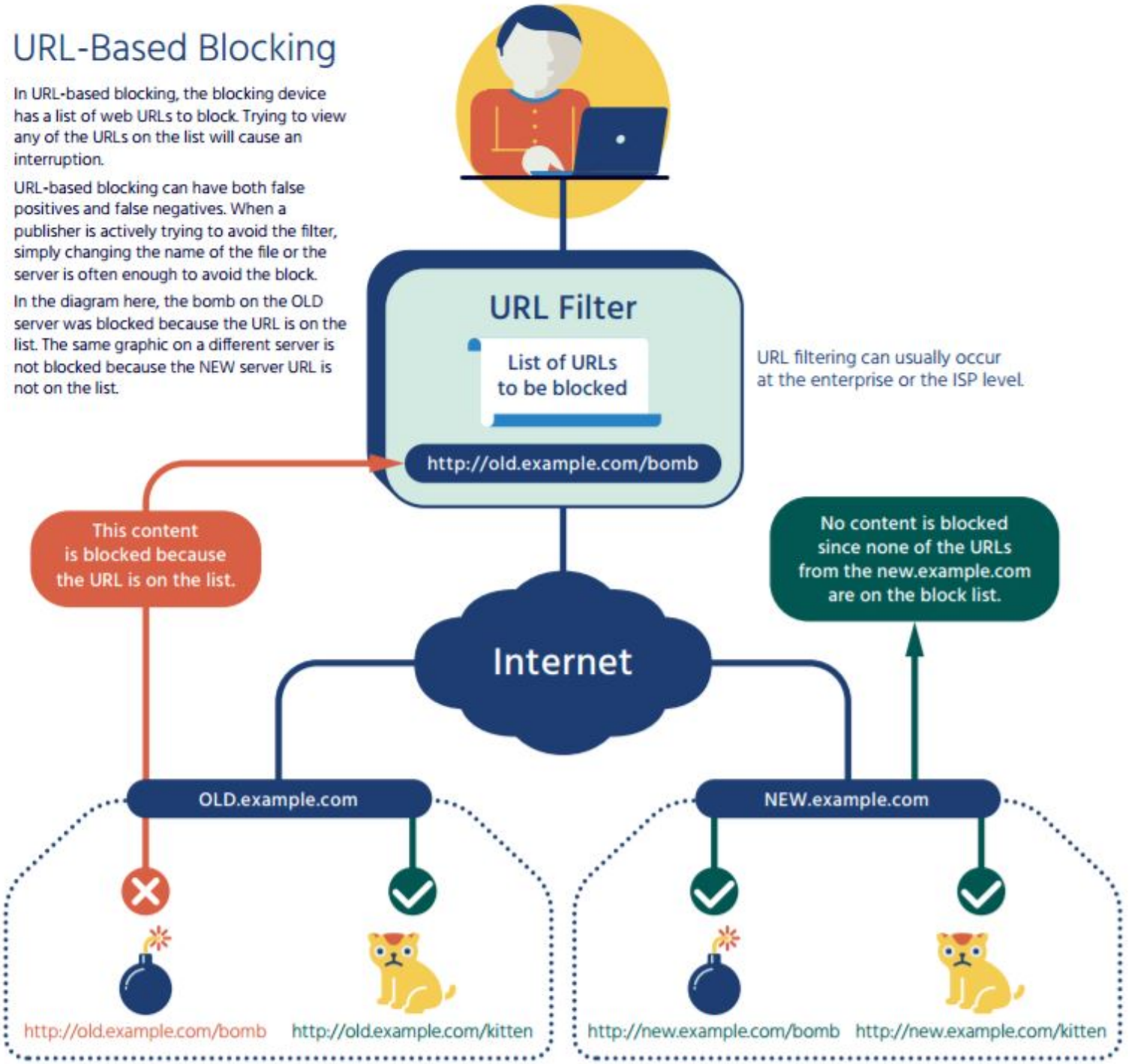
Fonte: https://www.internetsociety.org/resources/doc/2017/internet-content-blocking/

URL-Based Blocking

In URL-based blocking, the blocking device has a list of web URLs to block. Trying to view any of the URLs on the list will cause an interruption.

URL-based blocking can have both false positives and false negatives. When a publisher is actively trying to avoid the filter, simply changing the name of the file or the server is often enough to avoid the block.

In the diagram here, the bomb on the OLD server was blocked because the URL is on the list. The same graphic on a different server is not blocked because the NEW server URL is not on the list.



IWF, Wikipedia and the “Wayback Machine”

Dr Richard Clayton
richard.clayton@cl.cam.ac.uk

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE
Computer Laboratory

UKNOF13, Sheffield
28th May 2009

Fonte: https://www.uknof.org.uk/uknof13/Clayton-IWF.pdf

Failures in a Hybrid Content Blocking System

Richard Clayton

University of Cambridge, Computer Laboratory, William Gates Building,
15 JJ Thomson Avenue, Cambridge CB3 0FD, United Kingdom

richard.clayton@cl.cam.ac.uk

Abstract. Three main methods of content blocking are used on the Internet: blocking routes to particular IP addresses, blocking specific URLs in a proxy cache or firewall, and providing invalid data for DNS lookups. The mechanisms have different accuracy/cost trade-offs. This paper examines a hybrid, two-stage system that redirects traffic that might need to be blocked to a proxy cache, which then takes the final decision. This promises an accurate system at a relatively low cost. A British ISP has deployed such a system to prevent access to child pornography. However, circumvention techniques can now be employed at both system stages to reduce effectiveness; there are risks from relying on DNS data supplied by the blocked sites; and unhappily, the system can be used as an *oracle* to determine what is being blocked. Experimental results show that it is straightforward to use the system to compile a list of illegal websites.

Fonte: https://www.cl.cam.ac.uk/~rnc1/cleanfeed.pdf

British censor reverses Wikipedia ban

Unprecedented decision sees temporary online ban lifted on controversial 32-year-old album cover

Britain's internet censor has backtracked on its decision to ban a Wikipedia page for containing a "potentially illegal" image of a naked child.

Over the weekend it emerged that the Internet Watch Foundation, which operates a blacklist to screen out images of child abuse that is used by the majority of British internet providers, had banned the image of a 32-year-old album cover by German rock group The Scorpions.

The decision resulted in a technical glitch which prevented thousands of British web surfers from editing any pages on Wikipedia, as well as confusion over why the image was deemed "potentially illegal" - particularly since the album itself has been on sale in high street shops for more than 30 years.

But after conducting a review of the decision, and amid protests from the Wikimedia organisation on Monday, the IWF today said that it would make the unprecedented decision to reverse its position and remove the image from its

Wikipedia falls foul of British censors

Wikipedia page blacklisted over 'potentially illegal' album cover from 1976

Internet Content Blocking Techniques					
	IP and Protocol-Based Blocking	**Deep Packet Inspection-Based Blocking**	**URL-Based Blocking**	**Platform-Based Blocking (especially search engines)**	**DNS-Based Blocking**
Overview	A device is inserted in the network that blocks based on IP address and/or application (e.g., VPN)	A device is inserted in the network that blocks based on keywords and/or other content (filename, for example)	A device is inserted in the network that intercepts web requests and looks up URLs against a block list	Working with application providers (such as search engines), content is modified according to local requirements	At the network or ISP level, DNS traffic is funneled to a modified DNS server that can block lookups of certain domain names
Is it effective?	Because IP addresses are easily changed and content easily moved, **this technique works poorly.** This only works well when the information publisher is not actively working to evade the block.	Where the blocked information is easily characterized, this is very effective. For general blocking (e.g., "block adult content") or in the face of encryption, **the technique is very ineffective**	This is a common technique that **works well when blocking access to entire categories** of information. New pages and smaller sites slip through easily, as do encrypted web servers.	Because there is no monopoly in search engines (for example) and consumer preferences are constantly changing, **this type of blocking is largely cosmetic and works poorly.**	DNS blocking is easily evaded both by content publishers and end users. DNS blocking is only effective when each name has a very small amount of content, and all that content should be blocked. **Technical challenges, over-blocking, and ease of evasion make this an ineffective technique.**
Who is affected?	Anyone who is "behind" the device is affected.	Anyone who is "behind" the device is affected.	Users "behind" the device, and for whom the device can intercept and evaluate web traffic.	Users of the search engine which has installed the block	Users of the modified DNS server. This can be enforced at the network or service provider level.
How specific is it?	**Affects all content on a server, whether illegal or not.** This works even when the data are encrypted.	**Affects only content which matches blocking rules.** Requires proxies to work with encrypted web pages.	**Affects individual web pages and web elements.** Requires proxies to work with encrypted web pages.	**Affects individual web pages and elements.** Usually done at the individual URL level.	**Affects all content served by a domain name, whether illegal or not.** Cannot be effectively used to distribute content.
What type of technique is this?	Blocks content	Blocks content	Blocks content	Discourages and frustrates access	Discourages and frustrates access
How much collateral damage is caused?	Any targeting of larger servers has a huge false positive rate, blocking both illegal and legal content.	Depending on the quality of the blocking rules, the false positive rate can range from very low to quite high. Writing good rules is difficult.	Most URL filtering is based on commercial services that categorize traffic. For mainstream blocks, this can be quite specific, but for special purpose blocks, the error rate is quite high.	The false positive rate is considered to be low, because each page block is requested individually. The problem of non-legitimate requests causes some inappropriate information to be blockage.	Any targeting of domain names used by larger servers has a huge false positive rate, blocking both illegal and legal content. Ineffective when CDNs are used (or causes an extremely high level of false positives).
What are common ways to evade it?	Publishers can change IP addresses, migrate content, or use Content Delivery Networks (CDNs) to evade. VPN users evade by hiding IP addresses.	Multiple layers of encryption effectively evade this type of blocking. When the filtering rules are poorly written, small changes in text can easily bypass blocks.	Multiple layers of encryption effectively evade this type of blocking. Use of non-standard application layer is often an effective evasion technique.	Users can choose alternative platforms, such as a different search engine, very easily.	Users can avoid using DNS lookups using local facilities, or can send their queries to an un-modified public server (typically though a VPN).
Are there side-effects or technical issues?	Maintaining long IP address lists is difficult and error-prone, and requires significant resources. Network devices doing this type of blocking are typically speedy, so performance issues are not common.	Content-aware filtering has significant performance costs and is not practical in many environments (without enormous resources). When proxies are used, security can be severely compromised.	URL filtering can cause performance problems, decreasing overall speed and reliability. When proxies are used, security can be severely compromised.	Many search engines report on "suppressed" information, which itself creates a trail to the content.	DNS security is compromised when a modified server is deployed.

Fonte: https://www.internetsociety.org/resources/doc/2017/internet-content-blocking/

Boas práticas internacionais

Defining a Hotline

A hotline is a national online resource that offers the public a way to report illegal content. Citizens are always encouraged to report suspected CSAM, which can be submitted anonymously to the hotline. Given the anonymous nature of reporting potential CSAM to hotlines, internet users are less wary of punitive action. Reports that confirm the legitimate presence of CSAM will be passed to the relevant law enforcement agency and/or Internet Service Providers(ISP). In many cases, the service provider hosting the content is then given notice to ensure rapid takedown of the material.

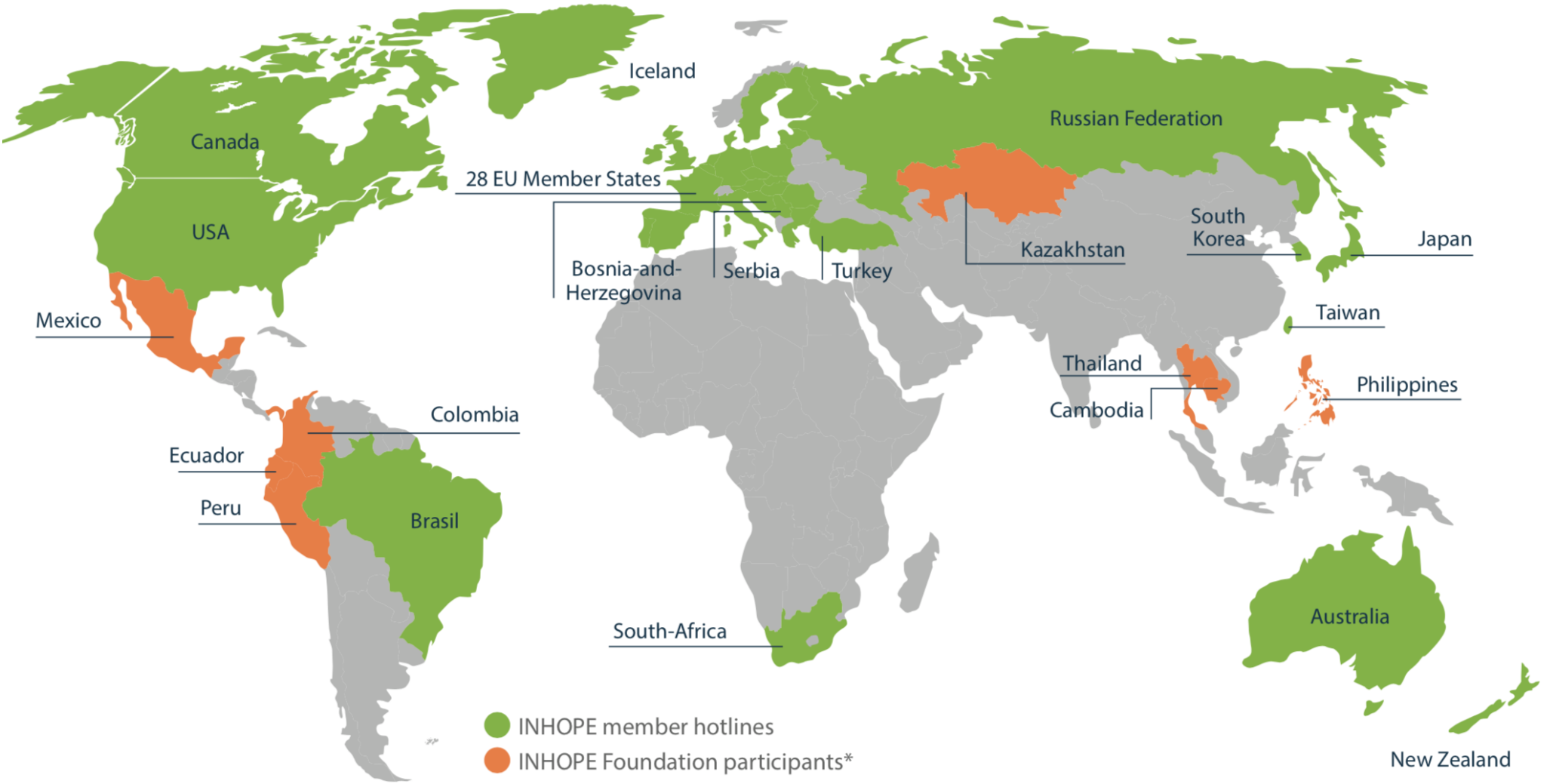
The aim of the INHOPE Hotline Network is to streamline processes for reporting illegal online content when it involves the sexual abuse or exploitation of a child. Hotlines often encourage reporting even for suspected exploitation, such as child modelling.

Hotlines are unified by their commitment to the protection of children in their country, even while facing challenges in funding and capacity. Their active collaboration to remove CSAM from the internet is vital, and it is INHOPE's priority to help them facilitate this process as rapidly and efficiently as possible.

Fonte: http://www.inhope.org/Libraries/2016/INHOPE_2016_Statistics.sflb.ashx

INHOPE, the global network of reporting hotlines fighting child sexual abuse material on the Internet

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERNET HOTLINES
INHOPE

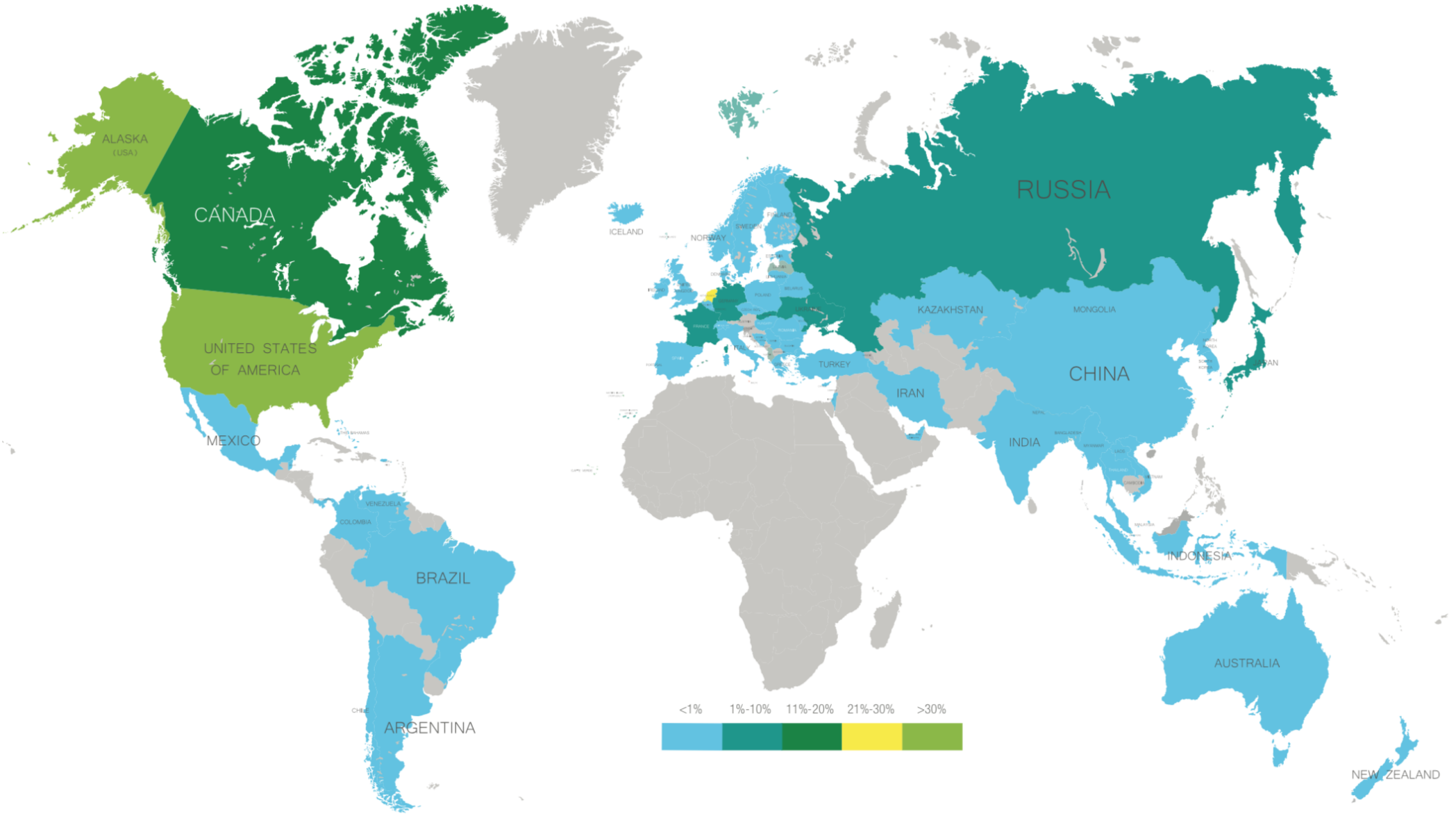


* The INHOPE Foundation is INHOPE's charitable arm to help develop new hotlines worldwide.

Cooperação Multisetorial

Art. 227. É dever da família, da sociedade e do Estado assegurar à criança, ao adolescente e ao jovem, com absoluta prioridade, o direito à vida, à saúde, à alimentação, à educação, ao lazer, à profissionalização, à cultura, à dignidade, ao respeito, à liberdade e à convivência familiar e comunitária, além de colocá-los a salvo de toda forma de negligência, discriminação, exploração, violência, crueldade e opressão.

2016 Global CSAM Hosting Map



Presented here is ICCAM data for the 12-month period of January 1st to December 31st 2016.

Fonte: http://www.inhope.org/Libraries/2016/INHOPE_2016_Statistics.sflb.ashx

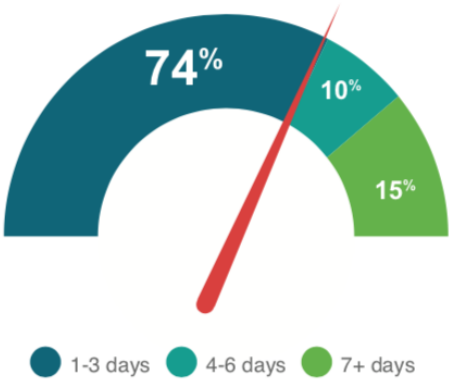
Notice and takedown timeline

Of the 38,767 total ICCAM reports both confirmed as CSAM and marked as removed by hotlines worldwide, 74% were removed within 3 working days.

Notice and takedown (NTD) refers to the number of business days between the date a hotline receives a report containing suspected CSAM, and the date a hotline analyst marks the report as Content Removed. Rapid NTD is a major weapon in combatting the spread of CSAM, disrupting the cycle of content duplication and global redistribution that results in the revictimisation of abuse victims that are shown in CSAM material. Average NTD response times have improved incrementally as technology and reporting processes have become more efficient, resulting in CSAM being removed from the internet faster than ever.

In regard to report handling via ICCAM a powerful example of this technology is hashing, which is a mathematical process of assigning computer files (images, video etc.) with a unique alphanumeric identifier. This allows files to be compared electronically with previously identified CSAM which has two main benefits – faster removal of CSAM, and support of law enforcement's efforts to identify victims and perpetrators by giving the option to focus on previously unseen CSAM.

What are the numbers showing us?

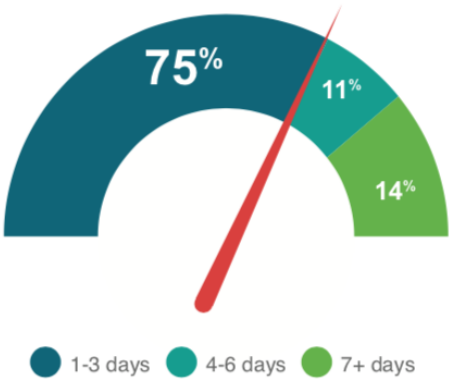


N1 = 38,767

REPORTS WORLDWIDE

74%

was removed from the Internet in less than three days.



N2 = 29,567

REPORTS IN EUROPE

75%

was removed from the Internet in less than three days.

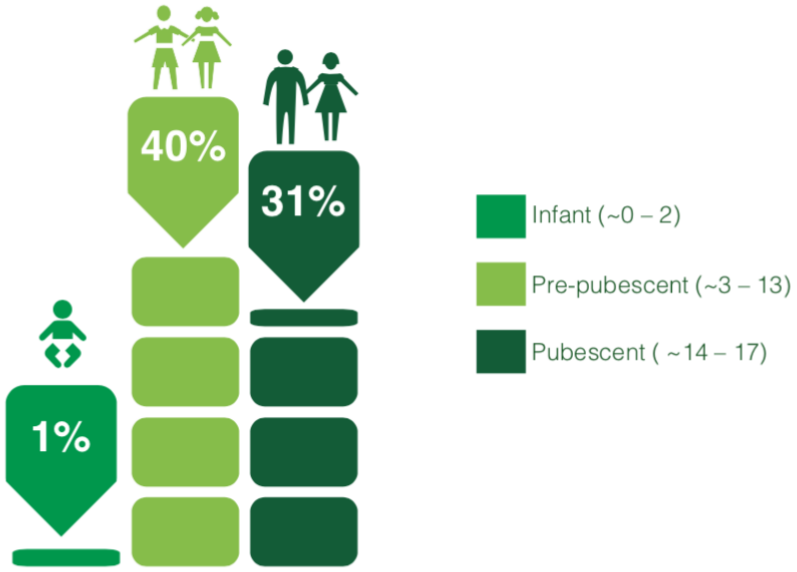
Fonte: http://www.inhope.org/Libraries/2016/INHOPE_2016_Statistics.sflb.ashx

CSAM Characteristics

Based on the content reported through ICCAM in 2016, we can see that the majority of CSAM encountered by hotlines depicts children that are predominantly females in the pre-pubescent age range.

This is particularly worrying given the adjacent rise in digital crimes such as coercion and extortion, which are increasingly the result of self-generated sexual images. Children of younger ages can be more prone to manipulation and targeting by online offenders, and with more access to technology than ever before, this is an issue that requires both preventative awareness raising and legal diligence.

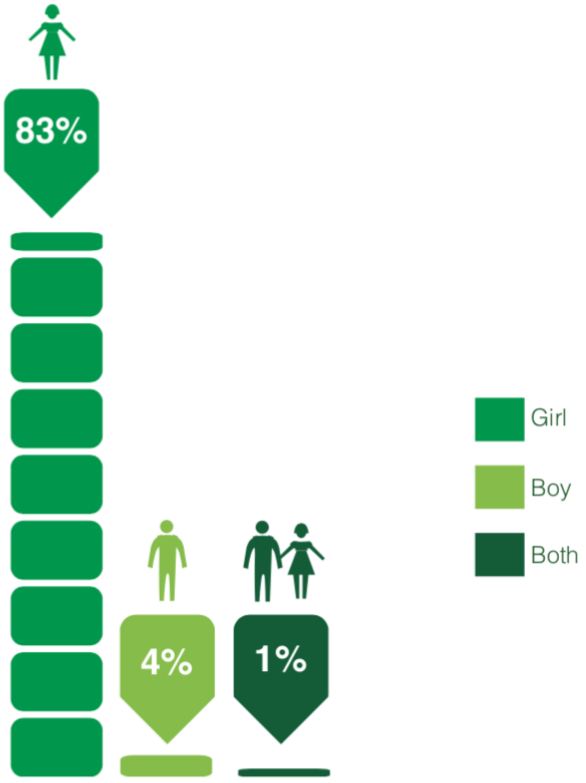
CSAM Characteristics - Age*



Picture: CSAM Characteristics: Age (n= 75,496)

* These figures reflect 72% of categorised data collected from reports through the ICCAM system.
* There are some national systems that have to be mapped onto ICCAM, which is a very new and innovative system. The 72% data points will become 100%.

CSAM Characteristics - Gender*



Picture: CSAM Characteristics: Gender (n= 43,902)

* These figures reflect 88% of determined data collected from reports through the ICCAM system.
* There are some national systems that have to be mapped onto ICCAM, which is a very new and innovative system. The 88% data points will become 100%.

Fonte: http://www.inhope.org/Libraries/2016/INHOPE_2016_Statistics.sflb.ashx

Hosting versus production, consumption and distribution

It is vital to recognise that hosting is only one part of the broader picture when it comes to the creation, distribution, and consumption of child sexual abuse material. While hosting reports can tell us where the highest concentration of servers containing CSAM are located, this should not be conflated with the production and consumption of CSAM, which can happen anywhere.

The sexual abuse and exploitation of children is a pervasive problem worldwide, and no country is immune. The absence of hosting information in a particular geographic region does not mean that abuse is not taking place, that digital abuse content is not being created, or that there are no victims in need. It is critical to understand that a lack (or lower amount) of reported data does not mean the problem does not exist.

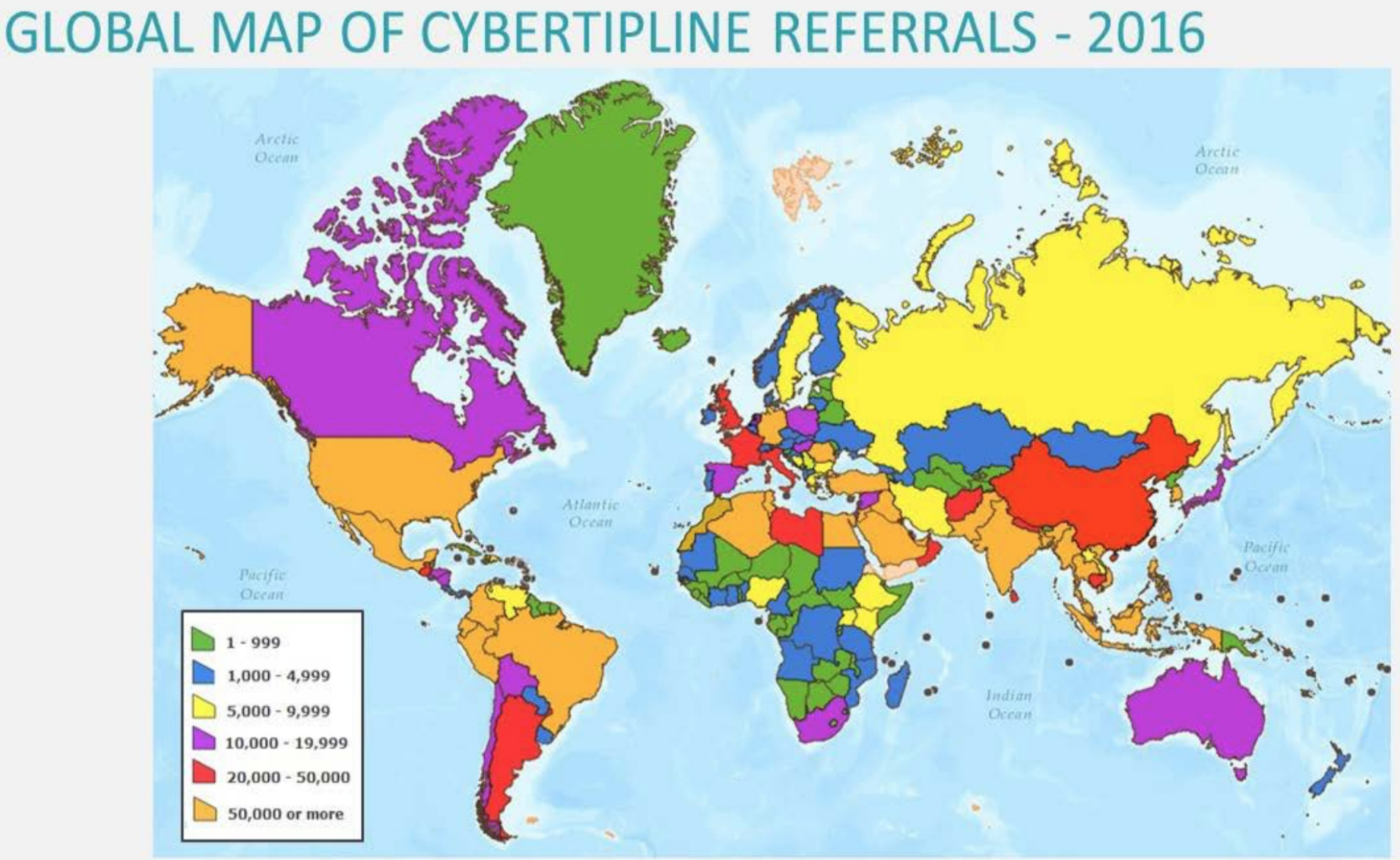
An example of this issue within INHOPE's own statistics is the representation of Africa, which may seem to indicate the absence of CSAM. To the contrary, as a region with only one current INHOPE hotline member, Africa highlights two important needs for improving the global status of CSAM:

1. A concerted effort to acknowledge the areas where gaps exist and create technical solutions accordingly. Enhanced insights and greater opportunities to protect children could come from establishing a developed reporting process. This is the case throughout Africa, as well as other regions of the world where better structure and support are often needed.

2. More research initiatives into the depth of child sexual abuse, particularly, but not limited to, developing regions. Evidence is needed to evaluate what drives the production, consumption, and dissemination of child sexual abuse material. In order to show a more accurate representation from every region and create a true global picture of the magnitude of CSAM, we must work toward a better understanding of each population.

http://www.inhope.org/Libraries/Annual_reports/INHOPE_Annual_Report_2016.sflb.ashx

2016 Global Map of CyberTipline Reports (USA)



This map is not indicative of the level of child sexual abuse in a particular country.
This map depicts the volume of reports submitted predominantly by U.S.-based Electronic Service Providers to NCMEC's CyberTipline in accordance with 18 U.S.C. 2258A. Online companies report incidents of "apparent child pornography" and may include geographic indicators related to the incident. These geographical indicators may be affected by the use of proxies and anonymizers. This map is generated for informational purposes only.

http://www.inhope.org/Libraries/Annual_reports/INHOPE_Annual_Report_2016.sflb.ashx

Internet Blocking

Crimes should be punished and not hidden

EUROPEAN
DIGITAL
RIGHTS

Fonte: https://edri.org/files/blocking_booklet.pdf

Estudo de caso: Baleia Azul


BREAKING NEWS
Since 1883
YOUR NUMBER ONE SOURCE FOR HEADLINES
REAL OR FAKE
NEWS
LEVEL 2 TRAVEL
PRESIDENTIAL
AUTHORITY COMES
INTO PLAY

1/4/2017 às 11h10

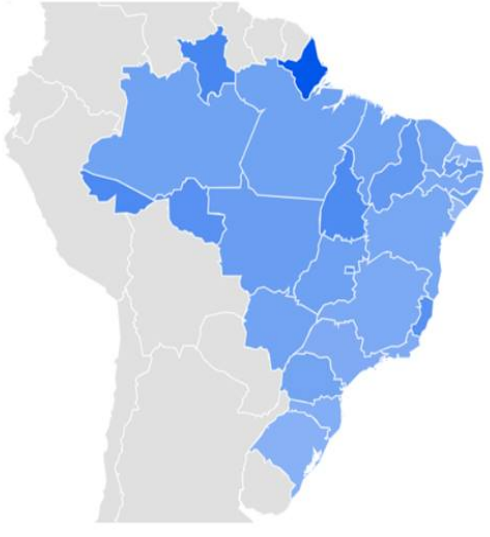
Desafio da Baleia Azul: o jogo que já matou três pessoas

O jogo criado na Rússia chamado Desafio da Baleia Azul está fazendo sucesso na internet, principalmente na Europa. A "brincadeira" inclui tarefas como pular do alto de um prédio e desenhar uma baleia no braço com uma faca. O jogo mortal já levou três meninas a cometerem suicídio na Rússia, sendo que a primeira vítima que se tem registro aconteceu no ano passado. Ao todo são 50 desafios, sendo que o último é tirar a própria vida. Segundo uma psicóloga, o jogo é um gatilho para jovens com problemas emocionais ou mentais.

Google Trends | Explorar

Interesse por sub-região

Sub-região



1	Amapá	100
2	Roraima	59
3	Acre	56
4	Tocantins	55
5	Rondônia	50

Tópicos relacionados

Em ascensão

1	Suicídio - Tópico	Aumento repentino
2	O Jogo - Jornal	Aumento repentino
3	Rússia - País	Aumento repentino
4	VK - Rede social	Aumento repentino
5	Jogo - Tópico	Mais 1.250%

Consultas relacionadas

Em ascensão

1	desafio baleia azul	Mais 1.150%
2	baleia azul jogo	Mais 1.100%
3	desafio da baleia azul	Mais 700%
4	jogo da baleia azul	Mais 450%

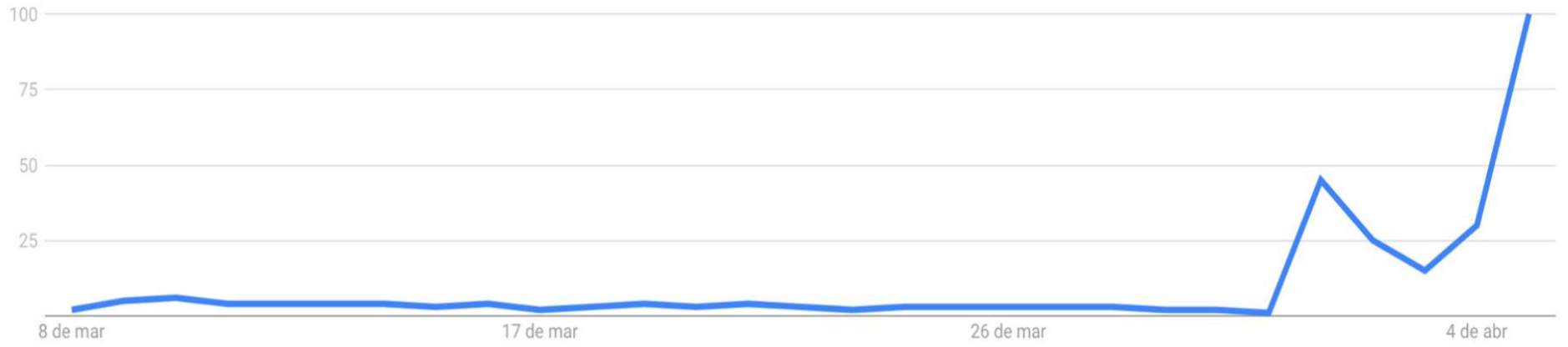
Google Trends | Explorar

baleia azul
Termo de pesquisa

+ Comparar

Todo o mundo | Últimos 30 dias | Todas as categorias | Pesquisa na Web

Interesse ao longo do tempo



PATTERN OF DEATH: COPYCAT SUICIDES AMONG YOUTHS

By DANIEL GOLEMAN
Published: March 18, 1987

The suicide attempt yesterday morning by two young people in Bergenfield, N.J., which closely copied the death of four teen-agers last week, fits a pattern of imitation that often comes after well-publicized suicides, according to experts.

"Hearing about a suicide moves those teen-agers at risk closer to doing it themselves," said David Shaffer, a professor of child psychiatry at Columbia University and the head of the Suicide Research Unit at the New York State Psychiatric Institute.

"The news coverage of teen-age suicides can portray the victims as martyrs of sorts," Dr. Shaffer said in an interview. "The more sentimentalized it is, the more legitimate - even heroic - it may seem to some teen-agers."

The tendency of disturbed young people to imitate highly publicized suicides is called the "Werther Syndrome," after the protagonist in Goethe's novel, "The Sorrows of Young Werther." Impressionable Teen-Agers

The novel, in which the hero kills himself, was banned in some European countries after its publication nearly 200 years ago because of a rash of suicides by young men who had read it. Some had dressed like Werther or had left the book open to the passage detailing

O que fizemos?

INHOPE, the global network of reporting hotlines fighting child sexual abuse material on the Internet

INHOPE

* The INHOPE Foundation is INHOPE's charitable arm to help develop new hotlines worldwide.

Safernet Brasil
Publicado por Thiago Tavares [?] · 19 de abril às 20:50 ·

"Jogo" do Suicídio: nossas recomendações para a imprensa e alerta aos pais

A SaferNet Brasil vem acompanhando com grande preocupação as notícias sobre o suposto "game" que incentiva auto-mutilação, suicídio e outras situações de risco entre adolescentes na Internet. Nos últimos dias relatos sobre a proliferação de grupos no WhatsApp e nas redes sociais tiveram grande repercussão com a cobertura da imprensa e tem causado pânico e alarde entre pais e a comunidade em geral.

Ao c...
Continuar lendo

Canal de Ajuda

No atendimento por e-mail, iniciaremos através deste formulário. Você preenche os campos com o e-mail que gostaria que entrassemos em contato e qual é a sua queixa principal. Clica em enviar e nós daremos início ao atendimento via e-mail....

CANALDEAJUDA.ORG.BR

Saiba mais

151.166 pessoas alcançadas — Não impulsionada

1 mil — 161 comentários 1,8 mil compartilhamentos

Curtir Comentar Compartilhar

151.166 Pessoas alcançadas

5.748 Reações, comentários e compartilhamentos

3.226 Curtir	**989** Na publicação	**2.237** Em compartilhamentos
103 Amei	**50** Na publicação	**53** Em compartilhamentos
1 Haha	**0** Na publicação	**1** Em compartilhamentos
26 Uau	**13** Na publicação	**13** Em compartilhamentos
9 Triste	**1** Na publicação	**8** Em compartilhamentos
2 Grr	**0** Na publicação	**2** Em compartilhamentos
443 Comentários	**203** Em uma publicação	**240** Em compartilhamentos
1.940 Compartilhamentos	**1.805** De uma publicação	**135** Em compartilhamentos

6.932 Cliques em publicações

138 Visualizações da foto	**973** Cliques no link	**5.821** Outros cliques

FEEDBACK NEGATIVO

11 Ocultar publicação — **6** Ocultar todas as publicações

0 Denunciar como spam — **0** Descurtir Página

André Trigueiro
@andretrig

Seguir

SaferNet Brasil dá excelentes recomendações p/a imprensa e alerta aos pais sobre o "jogo" do suicídio facebook.com/SafernetBR/pos…

22:06 - 20 de abr de 2017

48 Retweets **81** Curtidas

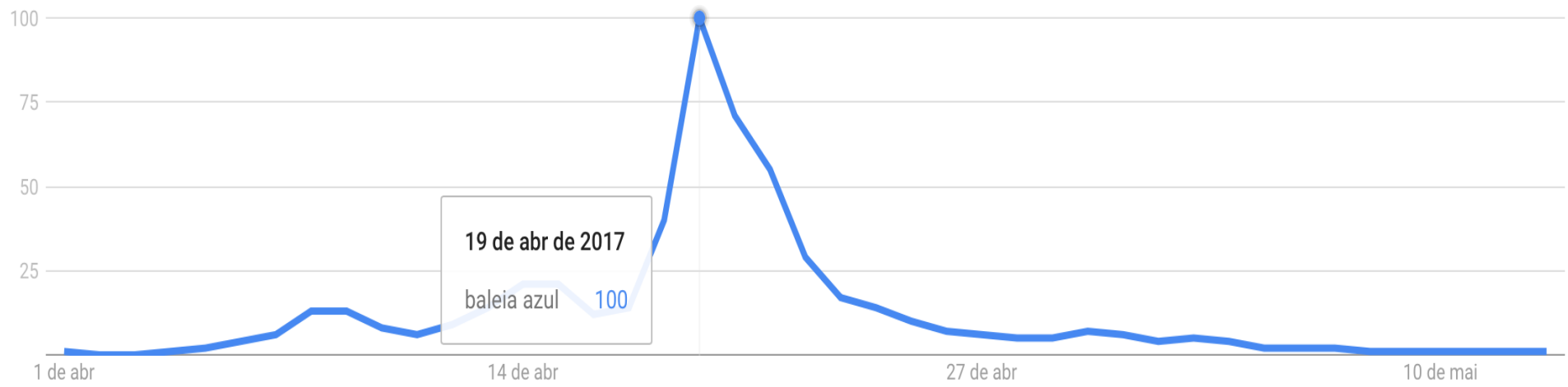
Google Trends | Explorar

baleia azul
Termo de pesquisa

+ Comparar

Brasil | 01/04/2017 – 16/05/2017 | Todas as categorias | Pesquisa na Web

Interesse ao longo do tempo



Safernet Brasil
Publicado por Thiago Tavares [?] · 23 de abril às 16:03 ·

O seu clique pode fazer a diferença. Compartilhe essa imagem e nos ajude a chegar até quem está precisando de escuta, aconselhamento e orientação.

2.946.206 pessoas alcançadas — Ver resultados

9,7 mil — 120 comentários 36 mil compartilhamentos

2.946.206 Pessoas alcançadas

93.453 Reações, comentários e compartilhamentos

52.999 Curtir	**9.152** Na publicação	**43.847** Em compartilhamentos
1.941 Amei	**460** Na publicação	**1.481** Em compartilhamentos
59 Haha	**10** Na publicação	**49** Em compartilhamentos
171 Uau	**78** Na publicação	**93** Em compartilhamentos
66 Triste	**10** Na publicação	**56** Em compartilhamentos
29 Grr	**5** Na publicação	**24** Em compartilhamentos
875 Comentários	**201** Em uma publicação	**674** Em compartilhamentos
37.336 Compartilhamentos	**36.796** De uma publicação	**540** Em compartilhamentos

77.585 Cliques em publicações

31.197 Visualizações da foto	**181** Cliques no link	**46.207** Outros cliques

FEEDBACK NEGATIVO

158 Ocultar publicação
41 Ocultar todas as publicações
1 Denunciar como spam
2 Descurtir Página

Safernet Brasil

Publicado por SaferNet Brasil [?] · 26 de abril às 15:01 ·

A SaferNet Brasil, o Centro de Valorização da Vida (CVV) e o Facebook acabam de lançar um Guia com dicas sobre como identificar sinais de que um amigo pode estar enfrentando um quadro de sofrimento emocional, e o que você pode fazer para ajudá-lo em situações como essa.

Especialistas afirmam que a primeira ação a ser feita é conversar com a pessoa, colocando-se à disposição para dar suporte e mencionar que há serviços gratuitos de assistência e orientação como os oferecidos p... Ver mais

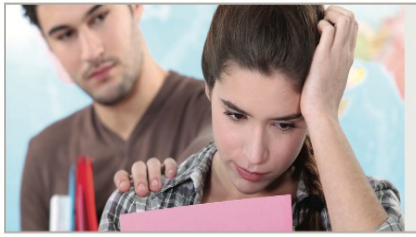
147.951 pessoas alcançadas

Não impulsionada

Curtir Comentar Compartilhar

25 mil Ordem cronológica

134 compartilhamentos



"Percebi que você anda muito diferente nos últimos tempos. Está tudo bem?"

COMO AJUDAR UM AMIGO EM NECESSIDADE

Se algum dos seus amigos parece lutar contra um problema mais grave do que ele pode suportar, há várias coisas que você pode fazer para ajudar.

Converse, demonstre que ele **não é o único** a se sentir assim e que **não é errado pedir ajuda.** Seja claro e direto. **Não tente dar pistas como curtir a publicação ou responder com um emoticon, porque esses gestos podem ser mal interpretados pela pessoa que você está tentando ajudar.**

Pode ser difícil começar essa conversa. Veja algumas sugestões:

- "Estou preocupado porque você parece..." (por exemplo, triste, retraído etc.).
  - Deixe alguns exemplos prontos, como "Fiquei preocupado quando você disse...". **Seja específico** quanto ao que você percebeu.
- "Você quer falar sobre isso?"; "O que eu posso fazer para ajudar?"
  - Se a pessoa se recusar, você pode dizer: "Não tem problema se não quiser falar comigo, mas é importante que você converse com alguém."
- Ofereça-se para ajudar a pessoa a entrar em contato com o serviço de aconselhamento ou o centro médico ou outro serviço de saúde mental.

***Nunca tenha medo de** ligar para seu amigo, visitá-lo ou enviar uma mensagem do Facebook para **contar a ele que você está preocupado.** Ofereça-se para colocá-lo em contato com outros meios de ajuda necessários.*

Publicação Foto

Se eu fosse embora, ninguém se importaria

Publicar

SINAIS DE QUE ALGUÉM PODE PRECISAR DE AJUDA URGENTE OU ESTÁ SOB RISCO DE SUICÍDIO

Pode ser difícil saber se a pessoa está exagerando, sendo sarcástica ou falando sério, principalmente na Internet. Porém, **se alguém ameaçar tirar a própria vida, sempre leve a sério.**

Veja alguns exemplos de coisas que alguém sob risco de suicídio pode dizer:

- **Falar sobre suicídio ou querer morrer:** "Quero ir embora"; "Todo mundo ficaria melhor sem mim"; "Não tenho motivos para viver"
- **Desespero, culpa ou vergonha intensa e urgente, sensação de estar preso:** "Não aguento mais [a dor]"; "Não tem saída"; "Estou acabado"; "Me desculpem por todos os problemas que eu causei"
- **Demonstrar raiva ou necessidade de vingança:** "Vou mostrar pra todo mundo"; "Ela vai se arrepender"
- **Dizer adeus, doar coisas pessoais:** "Vou sentir falta de vocês"; "Vocês não têm mais que se preocupar comigo"
- **Glorificar ou enaltecer a morte ou fazer com que ela pareça heroica:** "A morte é linda"
- **Perguntar onde/como conseguir instrumentos potencialmente letais,** como pílulas ou armas

4 audiências públicas em 45 dias

"baleia azul" | Limpar filtros ativos

Encontrou o que procura? | Dicas de pesquisa ›

Refinar a pesquisa:

Coleção

- Compromisso Institucional 32
- Notícias 14
- Diários 13
- Áudios 10

Escolher outra Coleção...

Escolha um portal ou coleção para exibir filtros específicos de cada coleção.

Resultados 1 a 10 de aproximadamente 103 resultados. A pesquisa demorou 0,06 segundo. Classificar por ...

Edição do ILB em Foco traz palestra sobre jogo virtual **Baleia Azul** — Portal Institucional do ...

... Página Inicial; Escola Governo; Mural; Edição do ILB em Foco traz palestra sobre jogo virtual **Baleia Azul**. Ferramentas Pessoais. ... Edição do ILB em Foco traz palestra sobre jogo virtual **Baleia Azul**. 19/06/2017 16:55. ...

CPI dos Maus Tratos Infantis vai investigar jogo '**Baleia Azul**', diz Magno Malta — Jovem Senador

... diz Magno Malta. Externa. CPI dos Maus Tratos Infantis vai investigar jogo '**Baleia Azul**', diz Magno Malta. ... naquele país. O alvo principal do "**Baleia Azul**" seriam crianças e adolescentes. Um ...

Malta pede CPI contra maus-tratos a crianças e condena jogo **Baleia Azul** — Senado Notícias

19/04/2017 - ... Info: Home; Matérias; Plenário. Malta pede CPI contra maus-tratos a crianças e condena jogo **Baleia Azul**. ... Saiba mais. José Medeiros pede punição para responsáveis pelo jogo **Baleia Azul**; Vídeo. Áudio; Taquigrafia. ...

CPI dos Maus-Tratos Infantis vai investigar jogo '**Baleia Azul**', diz Magno Malta — Senado Notícias

24/04/2017 - Autor do pedido de criação da Comissão Parlamentar de Inquérito (CPI) dos Maus-Tratos Infantis, o senador Magno Malta (PR-ES) afirmou que um dos focos da investigação será o jogo virtual "**Baleia Azul**". ...

José Medeiros pede punição para responsáveis pelo jogo **Baleia Azul** — Senado Notícias

19/04/2017 - O senador José Medeiros (PSD-MT) fez um alerta sobre o aumento de adeptos do jogo **Baleia Azul** entre os jovens brasileiros. ... José Medeiros pede punição para responsáveis pelo jogo **Baleia Azul**. ...

Todos | Notícias | Legislação | Deputados | Proposições | Discursos

"baleia azul" BUSCAR

Resultados de **1** a **10** de **142** encontrados
(em 0,014 segundo)

Ordenar por: data

VTS 1 CCTCI => PL 6989/2017
...civil de definição de jurisdição do Juizado Especial com a matéria penal de coibir os crimes decorrentes do jogo "**baleia azul**" não é adequado juridicamente. Essa proposta vai de encontro aos princípios da técnica legislativa, previstos na...

12/07/2017 - 09:30

VTS 1 CSPCCO => PL 4614/2016
...26/04/2017, foi noticiado que o Ministro de Justiça determinou que a Polícia Federal investigasse o jogo virtual **Baleia Azul**, praticado em comunidades fechadas de redes sociais e que levaria jovens a mutilações corporais e mesmo ao suicídio...

11/07/2017 - 19:07

Brincadeiras Perigosas - o risco de suicídio - Bloco 5
...riscos para jovens vulneráveis. Em abril deste ano, por exemplo, a repercussão da divulgação sensacionalista do jogo **Baleia Azul** na televisão fez com que as buscas pela palavra suicídio no Google aumentassem 100% em comparação com o mesmo período...

Rádio Câmara 10/07/2017 - 07:05

Refine sua pesquisa

Você pode filtrar sua pesquisa por um dos seguintes termos encontrados no resultado

Colecao (96)

Plenário (35)
Rádio Câmara (31)
Agência Câmara (14)
Comissões (9)
Legislação Federal (3)
TV Câmara (3)
Jornal Câmara (1)

Deputado (56)

Sandro Alex (11)
Odorico Monteiro (8)
Carlos Manato (6)
Macedo (6)
Aureo (5)

Muito obrigado!

thiagotavares@safernet.org.br