



Congresso Nacional
Senado Federal
CPI dos Maus Tratos Infantis

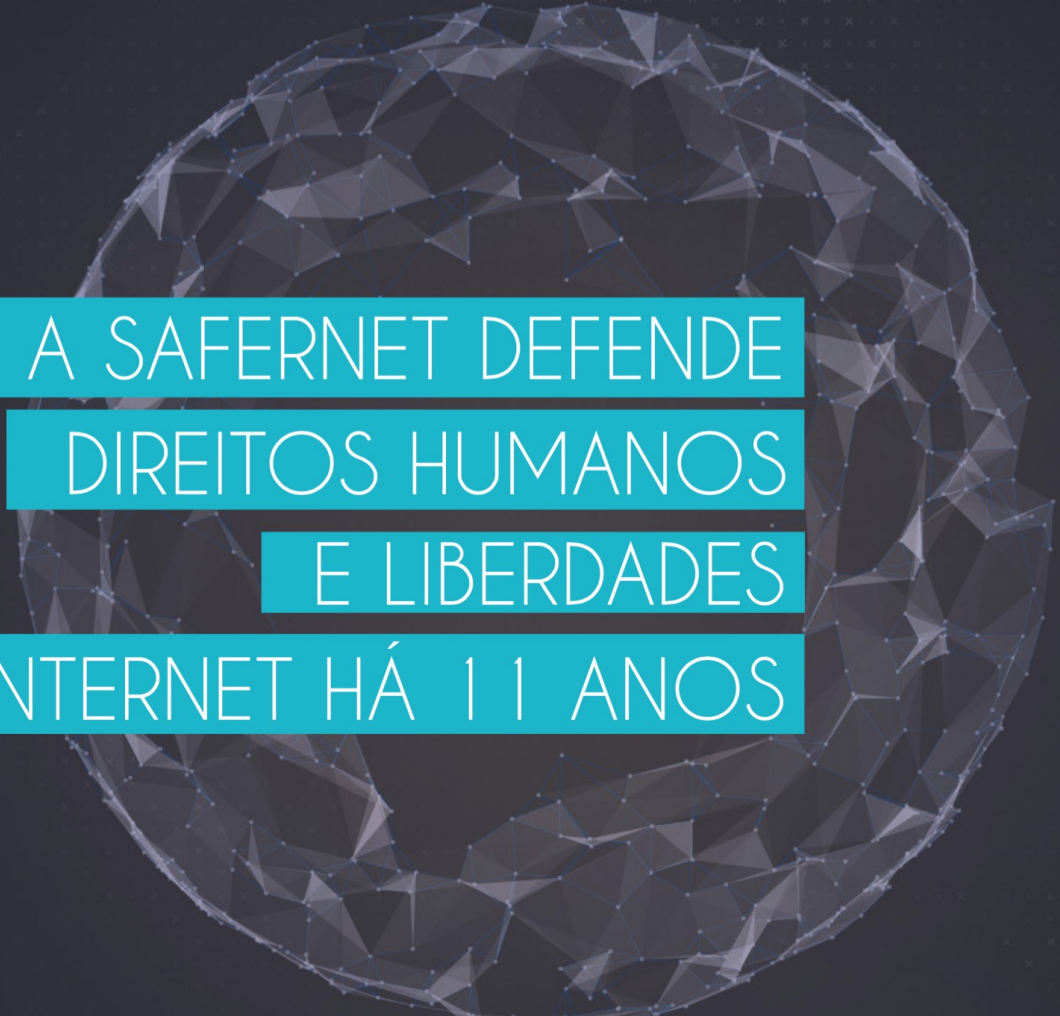
Audiência Pública

Prof. Thiago Tavares Nunes de Oliveira
Conselheiro do CGI.br
Presidente da SaferNet Brasil
INHOPE Supervisory Board Member

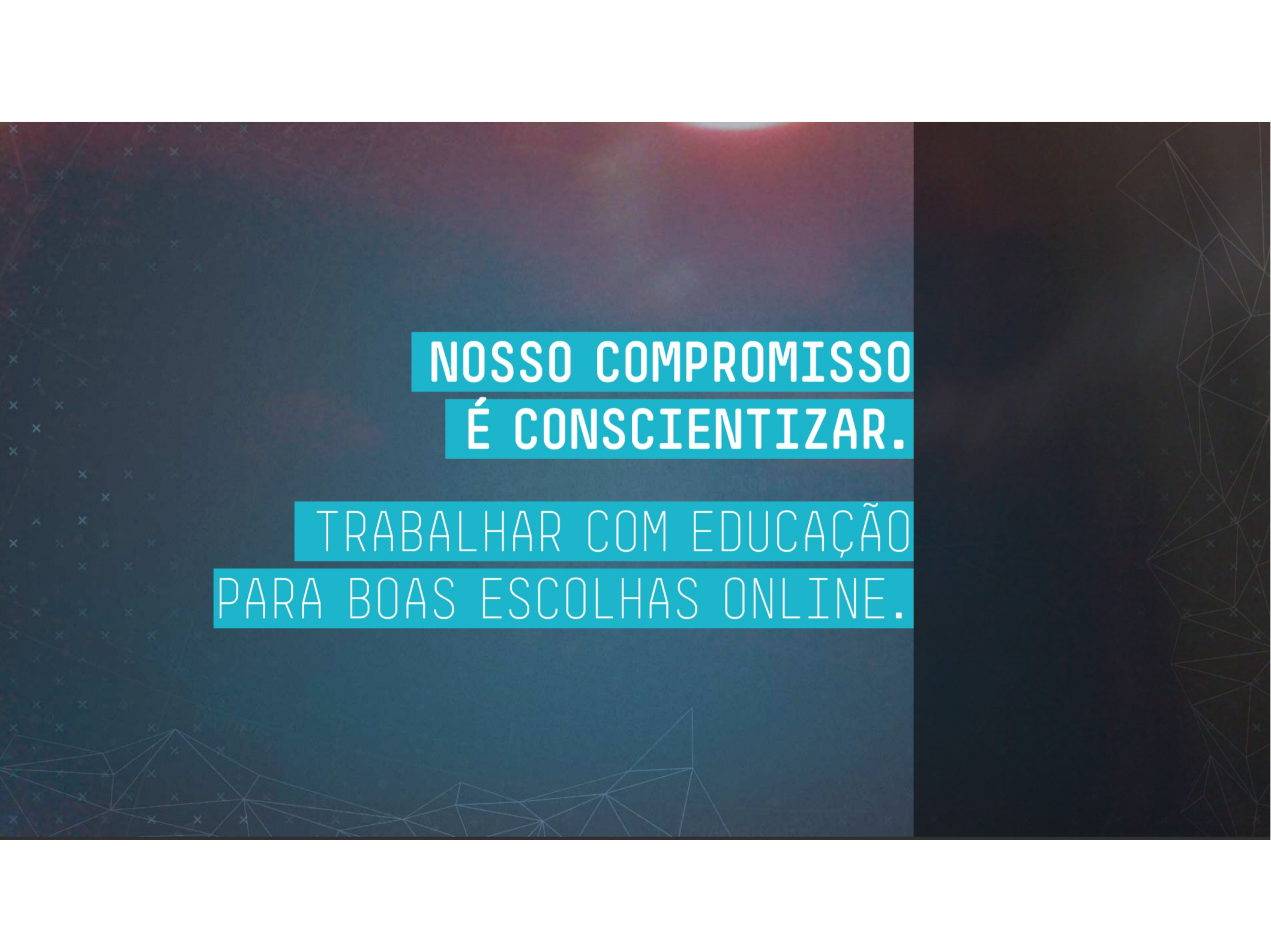
Brasília, 17 de agosto de 2017



Safer
net



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



**NOSSO COMPROMISSO
É CONSCIENTIZAR.**

TRABALHAR COM EDUCAÇÃO
PARA BOAS ESCOLHAS ONLINE.

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**

helpline

15.162

CRIANÇAS E ADOLESCENTES

18.234

PAIS E EDUCADORES

865

AUTORIDADES

452

ATIVIDADES DE SENSIBILIZAÇÃO E
FORMAÇÃO DE MULTIPLICADORES

63
CIDADES

21
ESTADOS



MAIS DE
115 MIL

PESSOAS
EM MAIS DE

460
EVENTOS
EM

63
CIDADES
EM TODO
O BRASIL!



datasafer

INDICADORES

CENTRAL DE DENÚNCIAS

CANAL DE ATENDIMENTO



#INDICADORESHELPLINE

2007 / 2016

hotline

helpline



TOTAL DE ATENDIMENTO

13.268

PESSOAS ATENDIDAS

26

ESTADOS

1.402

CRIANÇAS E ADOLESCENTES

1.538

PAIS E EDUCADORES

9.893

OUTROS ADULTOS

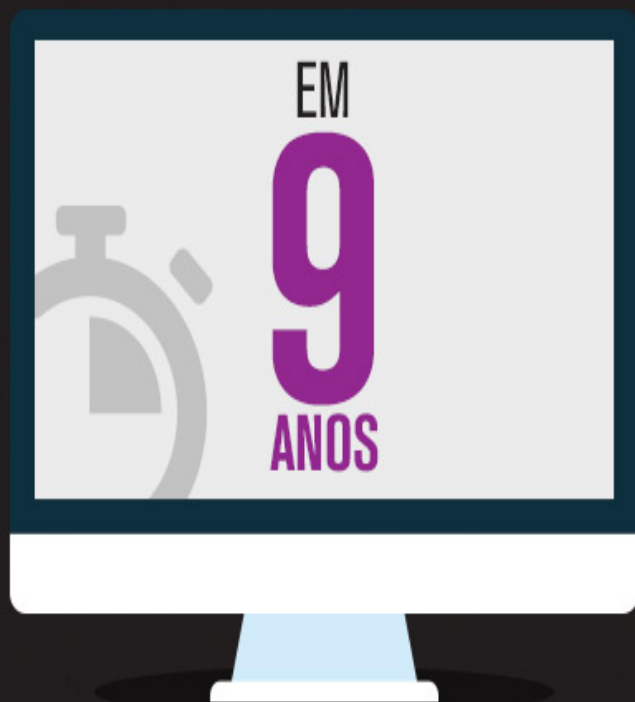
①

AS PRINCIPAIS VIOLAÇÕES PARA AS QUAIS OS INTERNAUTAS BRASILEIROS PEDEM AJUDA

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

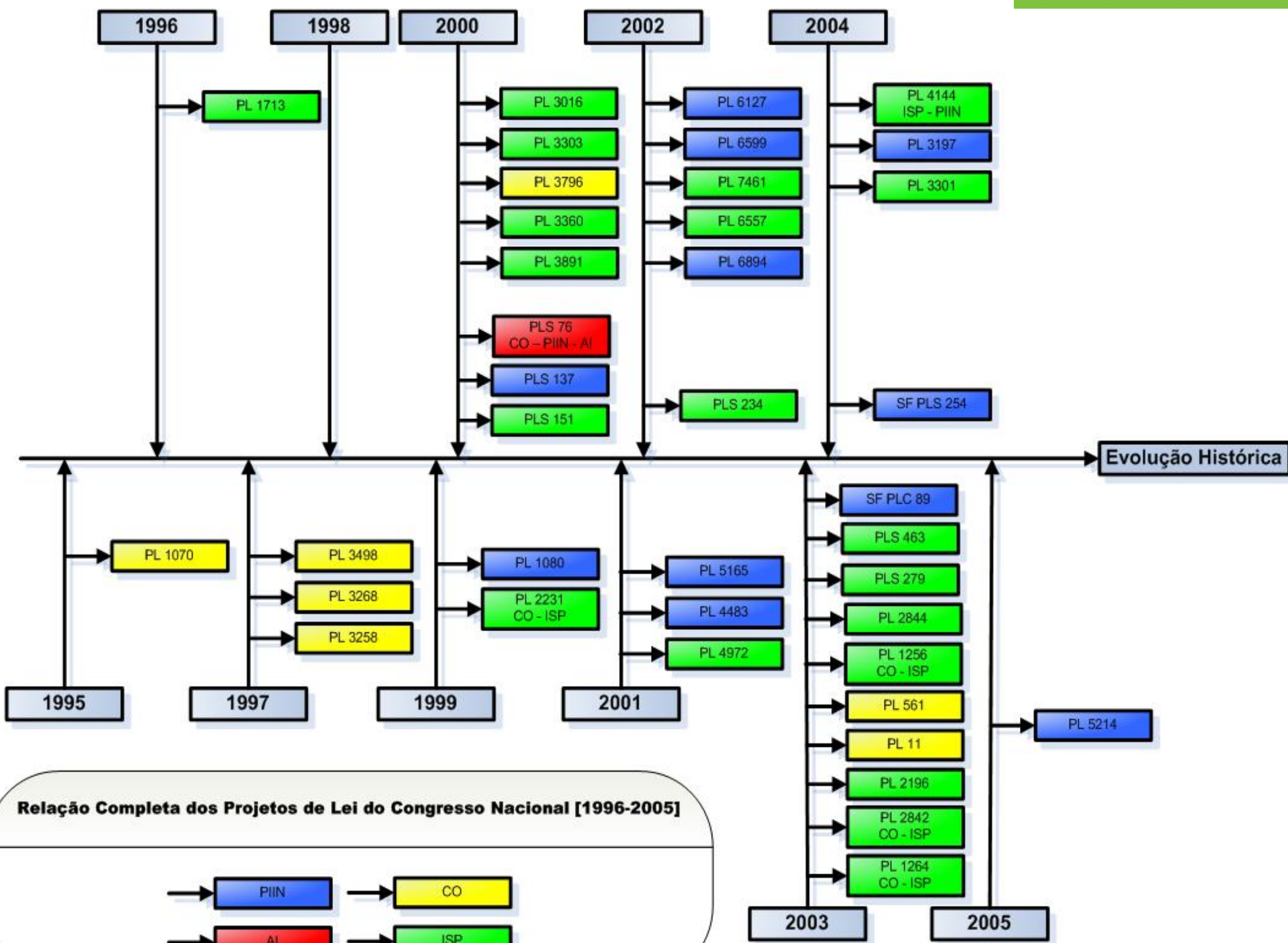
96

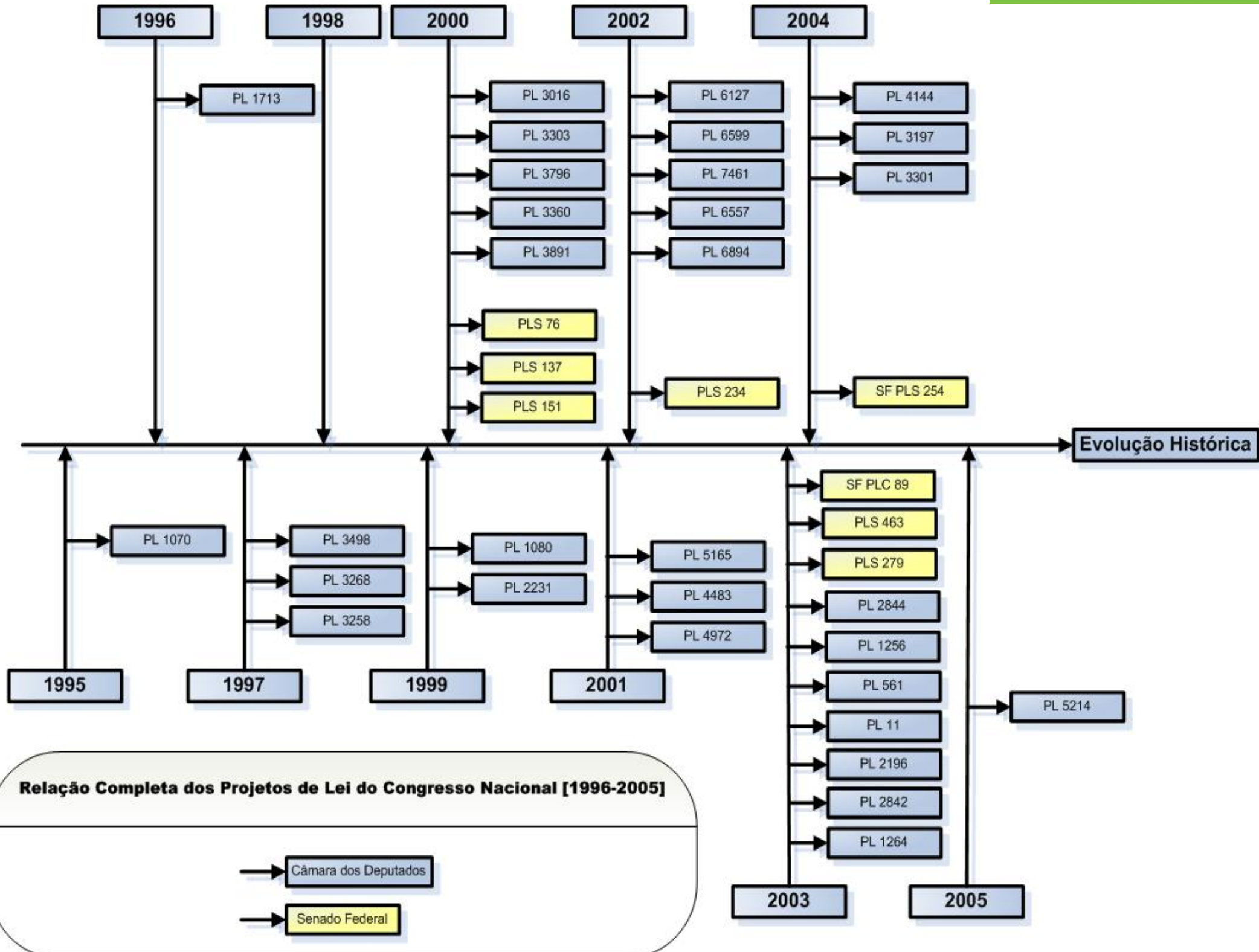
PAÍSES

5

CONTINENTES

Legado da CPI “Pedofilia” (2008 a 2010)

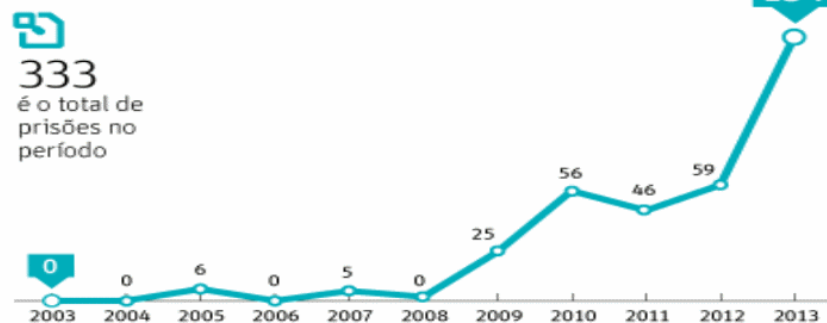




Lei 11.829/08

MAPA DAS AÇÕES CONTRA A PORNOGRAFIA INFANTIL

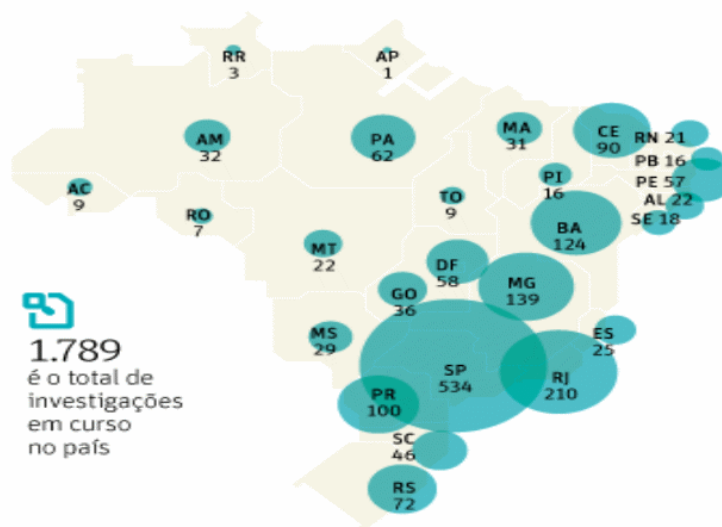
Prisões em flagrante na última década



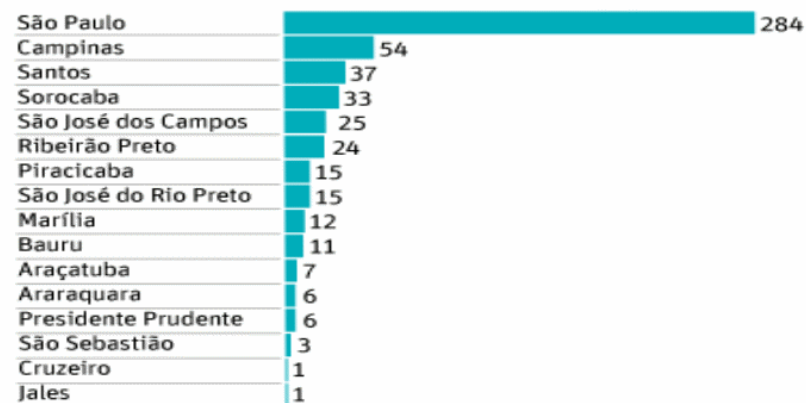
2014: 126 prisões em flagrante

2015: 185 prisões e 1496 IPLs instaurados

Ranking nacional de investigações em curso

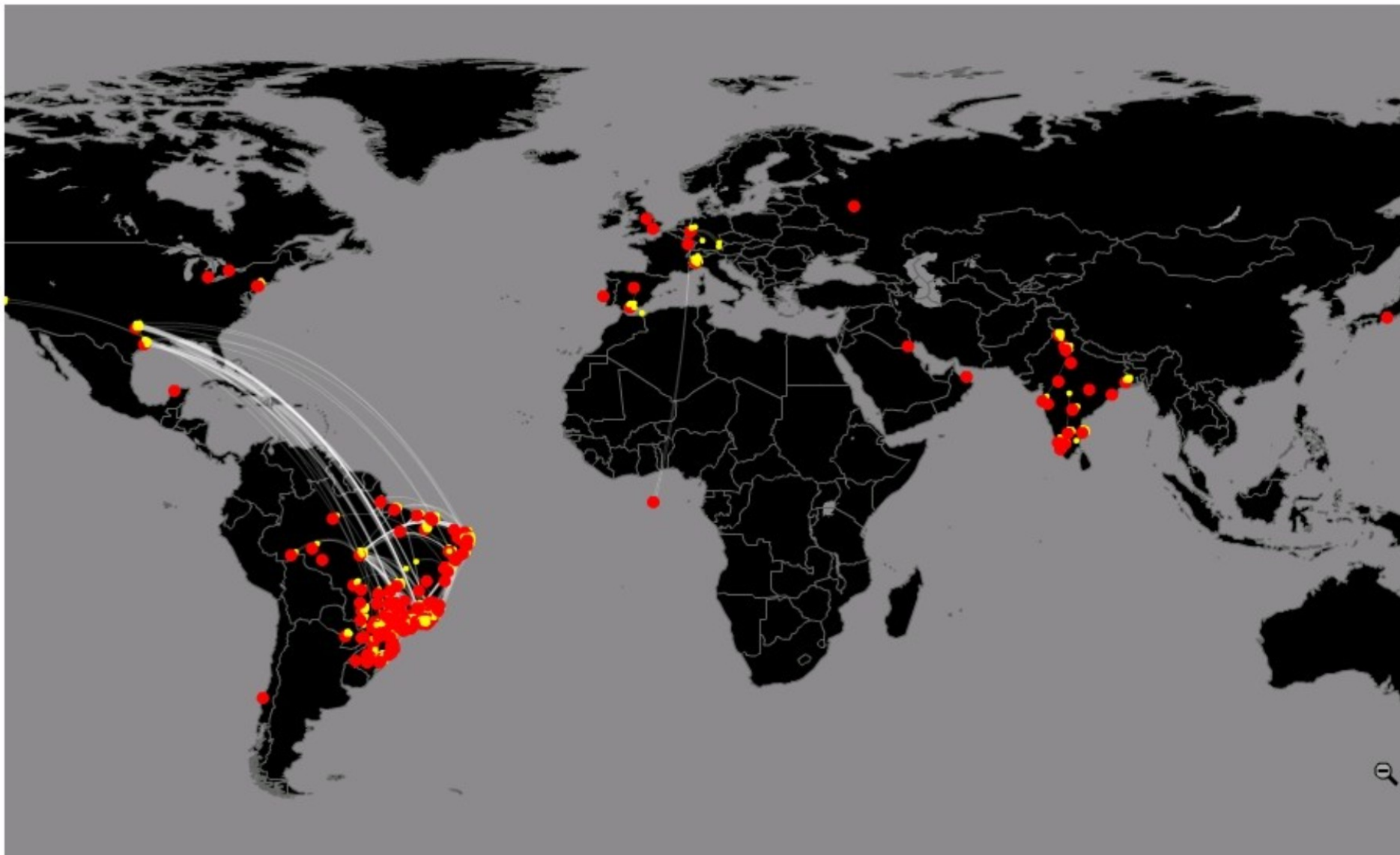


Unidades da PG com maior número de investigações em SP



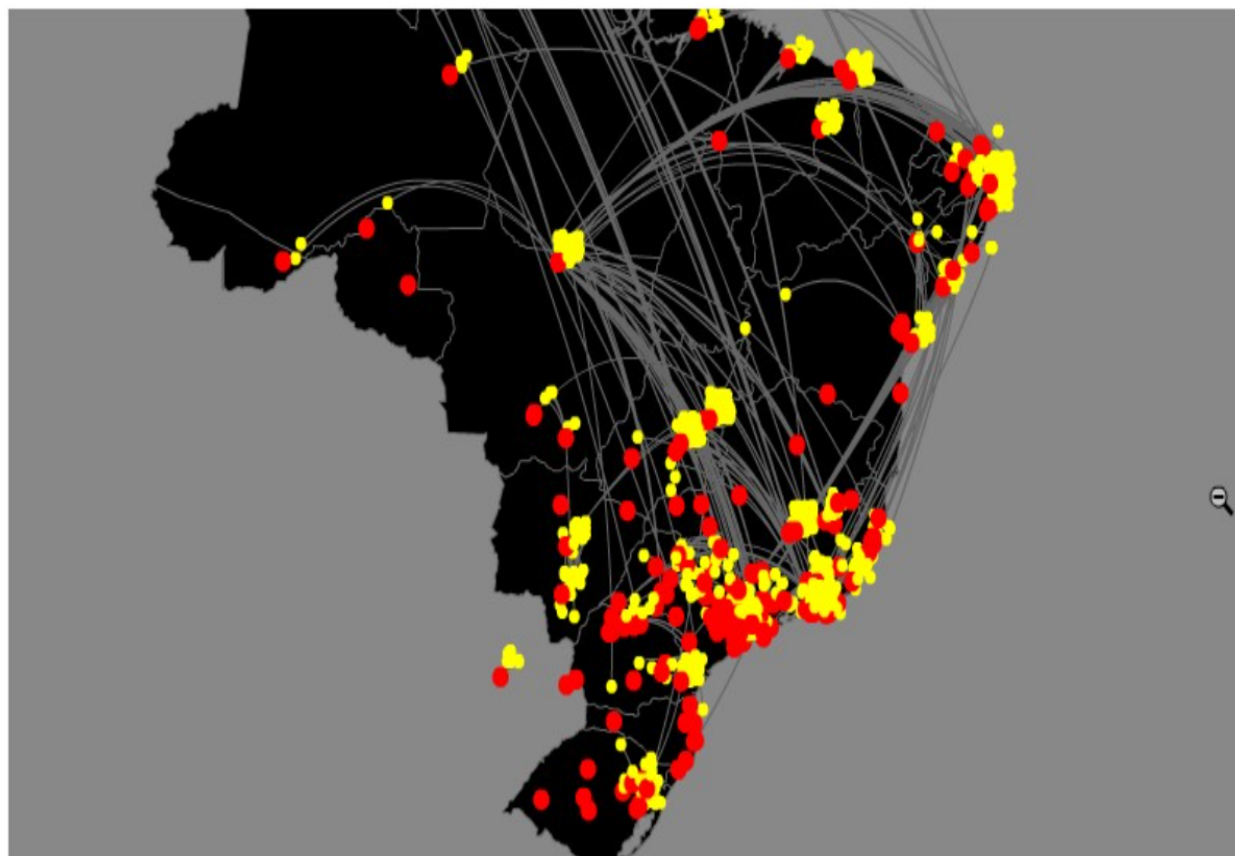
TACs

Investigação 01 (iniciada em maio de 2008) – 1263 conexões em 12 países (874 no Brasil) – 300 agressores sexuais investigados



643 perfis investigados na Op. Turko

Crimes de Pornografia Infantil no Orkut - Brasil



[Iniciar](#)

Selecione o estado ▼

Mandatory Reporting in the United States

18 U.S.C. § 2258A

- Stipulates U.S. based companies **shall** report instances of “apparent child pornography” to the CyberTipline
- Treats receipt of CyberTipline report as “preservation” request for 90 days
- Provides ESPs immunity for transfer of apparent child pornography images to the CyberTipline
- Specifies what the company **may** provide in each report
 - Suspect/uploader information
 - Historical information
 - Jurisdictional information

Relatórios enviados por ESPs –

2011

1. Facebook = 81,017
2. Google = 55,960
3. MyYearBook = 41,790
4. Microsoft Corporation = 30,465
5. GoDaddy = 6,930
6. Tagged = 6,840
7. Microsoft (other products) = 5,841
8. Yahoo! = 3,472
9. 4Chan LLC = 3,332
10. YouTube = 2,706

QUEM É O ALVO?

Report Id : 1411271

Report Date : 4/25/2012 18:16 EDT

Reporting Person

Incident Date-Time : 1/30/2012 03:09 PM PST

Incident Type : Child Pornography (possession, manufacture, and distribution)

Reporting ISP : Facebook

Reporting Person Name : Facebook Facebook

Address : 164 Hamilton Avenue, 2nd floor
Palo Alto, CA 94301 United States

E-Mail : ncmecc@facebook.com

IP Address : 69.63.177.123

Source : ESP Batch

Internet Information

Access Date-Time : 4/25/2012 12:00 AM

Child Victim

Suspect

E-Mail : [redacted]@yahoo.com

Screen User Name : [redacted]

IP Address : 166.216.194.65

**Alternative e-mail
address provided
by suspect
during account
creation**

**IP Address From
Photo Upload**

QUANDO ACONTECEU?

Report Id : 1411271

Report Date : 4/25/2012 18:16 EDT

Reporting Person

Incident Date-Time : 1/30/2012 03:09 PM PST

Incident Type : Child Pornography (possession, manufacture, a

Reporting ISP : Facebook

Reporting Person Name : Facebook Facebook

Address : 164 Hamilton Avenue, 2nd floor
Palo Alto, CA 94301 United States

E-Mail : ncmecc@facebook.com

IP Address : 69.63.177.123

Source : ESP Batch

Date the content was
uploaded to Facebook
servers

Internet Information

Access Date-Time : 4/25/2012 12:00 AM

Date the content was
first reported to
Facebook

Child Victim

Suspect

E-Mail : [redacted]@yahoo.com

Screen User Name : [redacted]

IP Address : 166.216.194.65

INFORMAÇÃO ÚTIL

Additional Information

File1.jpg uploaded at Mon Jan 30 15:09:05 PST 2012 from 166.216.194.65

File2.jpg uploaded at Mon Jan 30 15:27:10 PST 2012 from 166.216.194.65

File3.jpg uploaded at Sun Jan 29 14:05:41 PST 2012 from 166.216.194.50

Suspect's FBID - [REDACTED]

Uploaded Files

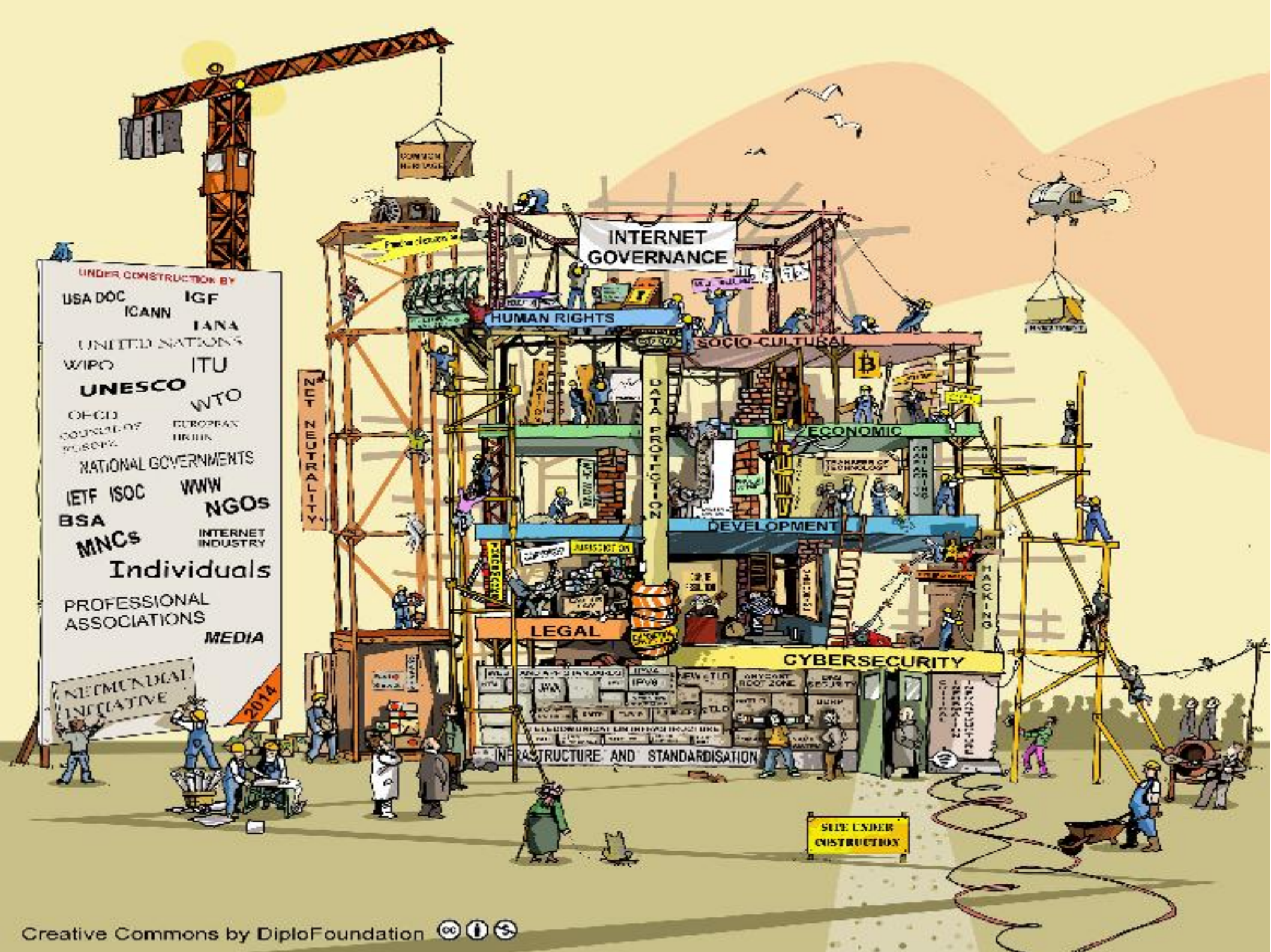
Uploaded Files (3 files)

**Reported
suspect's
Facebook ID
Number**

**The upload IP for each
image is reported with
time/date stamp**

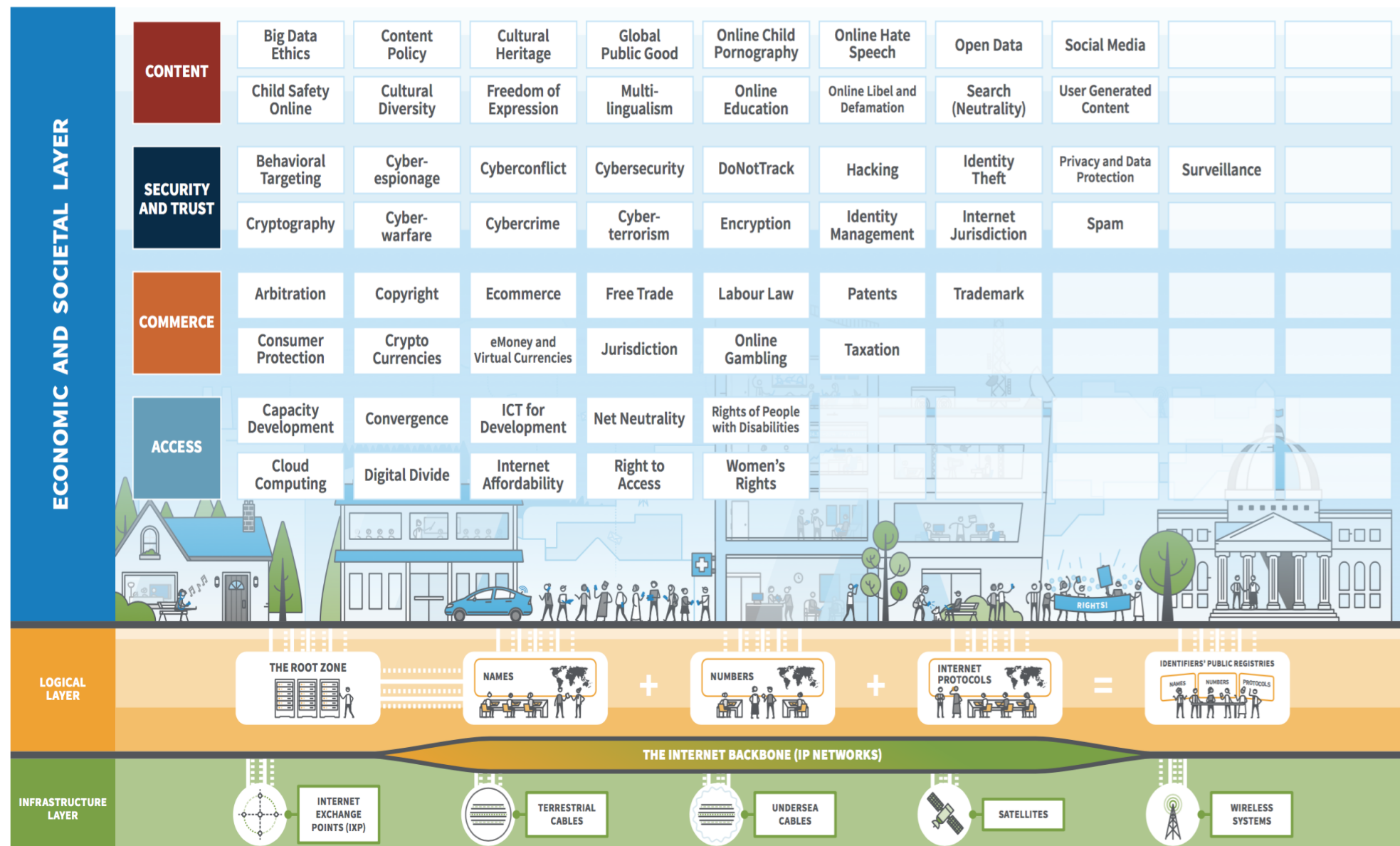
Novas tecnologias de prevenção,
detecção e remoção de CSAM

O cenário amplo da Governança da Internet

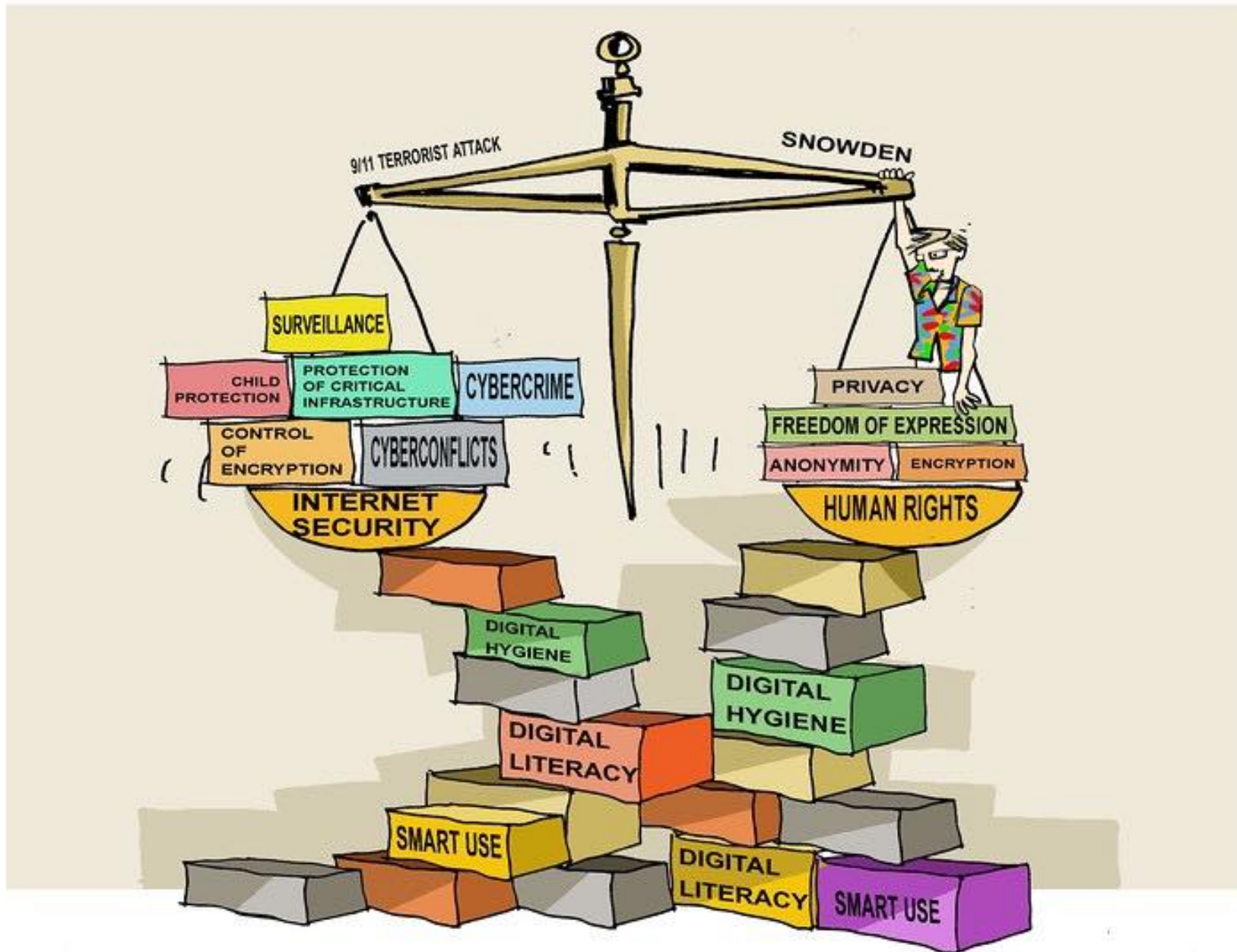


THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIETAL LAYER OF DIGITAL GOVERNANCE

No one institution is able to design, develop, and implement solutions for the many Economic and Societal issues. Solutions to these issues require distributed, innovative, and collaborative issue-specific networks, coalescing organizations, experts, and stakeholders from governments, international organizations, the private sector, the technical community, and civil society. Solutions include policies, standards, specifications, best practices, and tools.



Desafio: encontrar o ponto de equilíbrio



Boas práticas internacionais

Who are we?

- Founded in 1999 under the EC Safer Internet Programme to combat illegal content online including *CSAM*
- Umbrella organisation: represent and coordinate a global network of 51 Internet Hotlines in 48 countries
- With our consortium partner Insafe, we share a vision and a mission: a safer and a better Internet.
- Deliver on the fourth pillar of the EC Strategy for a Better Internet for Children



What we do?

- Support and enhance the performance of Internet Hotlines around the world
- Ensure swift action is taken in responding to reports of illegal content.
- Assess, trace, liaise, takedown, monitor
- Work in partnership
- Serve two purposes: help prevent the revictimisation of children and protect the public from being exposed to to such content.
- Our charitable arm, the INHOPE Foundation, helps develop hotlines in emerging countries.



Role and process

- 48 national reporting points
- 170 Analysts across the Network
- Assess content
- Trace
- Deposit CSAM URLs in central server, the INHOPE Report Management System (IHRMS)
- Liaise with LEA and CSP
- Issue notice
- Monitor takedown times
- Provide evidenced-based knowledge to stakeholders



INHOPE, a global network of Internet Hotlines responding to reports of illegal content on the web and fighting Child Sexual Abuse Material

Reports received and processed by region for 2013

28 EU Member States (except Sweden) plus Iceland, Russia, Turkey, Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina **499,482**

North America **536,760**

Rest of the world **174,651**

41%

44%

15%

In 2013:

1,210,893

total reports processed



by **170** analysts
worldwide



Serving
2.7 billion
Internet users
worldwide



49 hotlines in 43 countries (2013)



Co-funded by the
European Union

* The INHOPE Foundation is a charity constituted in 2010 to help develop new hotlines worldwide. The Foundation has so far assisted in the development of 3 hotlines in Colombia, Kazakhstan and Thailand.

The current Board consists of six people



Amela Efendic (BiH)
President

Amela is the Manager of the Bosnian Hotline, the International Forum of Solidarity-EMMAUS. In 2011, Amela received from the hands of Ms. Hillary Clinton the prestigious Hero to Act Against Modern Slavery Award.



Thiago Tavares (BR)

Thiago is a Cyberlaw Professor and the SaferNet Brazil founder and President. Thiago has been coordinating the Brazilian National Cybercrime Reporting Center since 2005. Thiago is a member of the Brazilian Internet Steering Committee (CGI.br) and chairs the INHOPE Foundation.



John Shehan (US)
Vice-President

John is the Executive Director of the Exploited Child Division at the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children (NCMEC). John has been with NCMEC for almost 15 years and has dedicated his career towards protecting children from sexual abuse.



Nick Nicholls (ZA)

Nick is an independent director serving on the Board of the Film and Publication Board of South Africa (FPB). Nick specialises in governance, risk management and information technologies.



Gitte Jakobsen (DK)
Treasurer

Specialised in prevention from childhood neglect, violence and sexual abuse, Gitte is Senior Advisor on Child Protection at Save the Children Denmark. Gitte has been a content analyst with the Danish Hotline since 2012.



Tomislav Ramljak (HR)

Tomislav is the director of the Croatian Center for missing and exploited children (CNZD). Tomislav launched the phone line for missing children in Croatia – recognised as 116 000 across Europe.

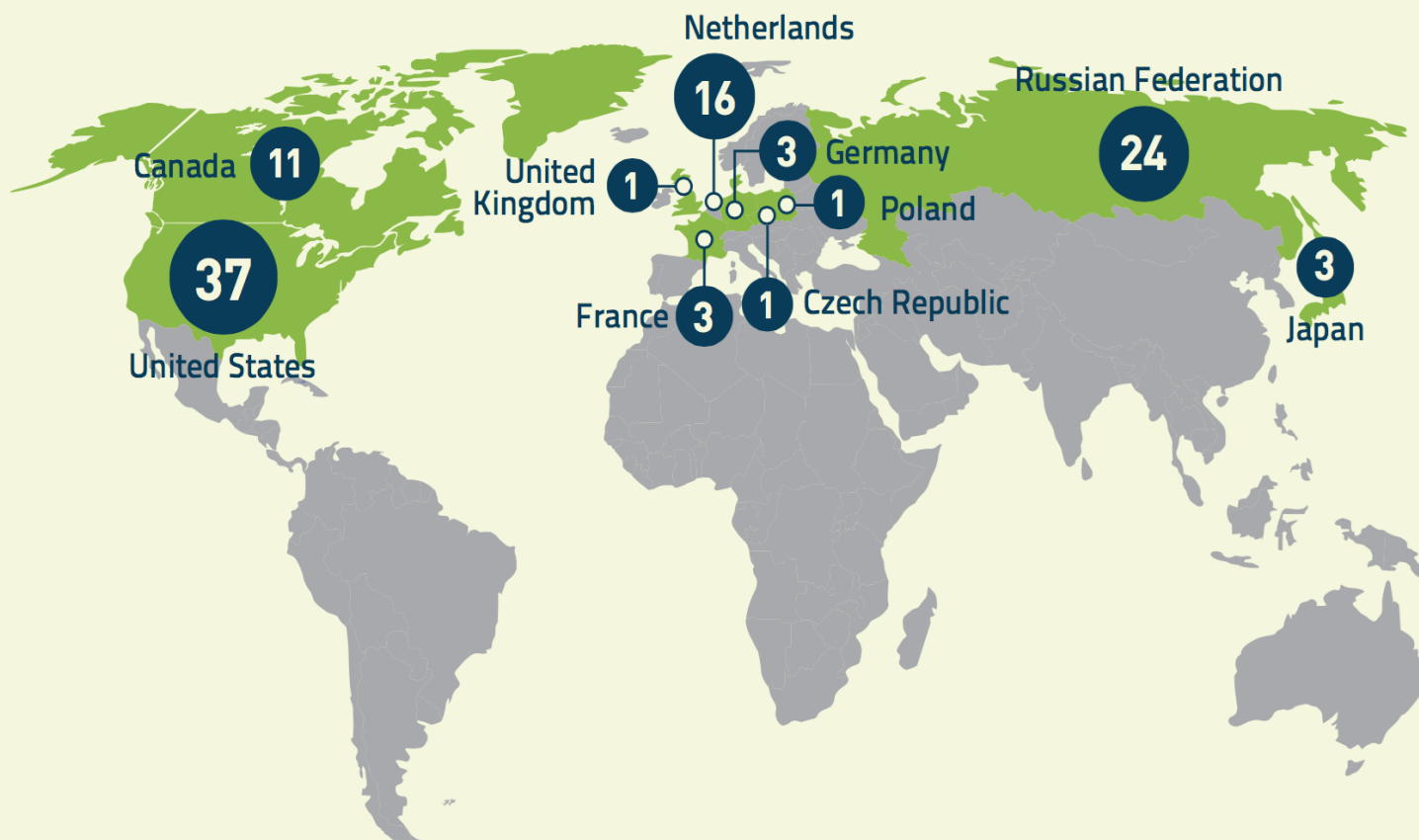
Top 10 hosting countries in 2014

Worldwide %

 **89,758**
All hosting

98%

of identified child sexual abuse material was traced back to hosting services in countries covered by the INHOPE network.



Hosting outside the INHOPE network

 **1,513**
All hosting



Ukraine



China, People's Republic of



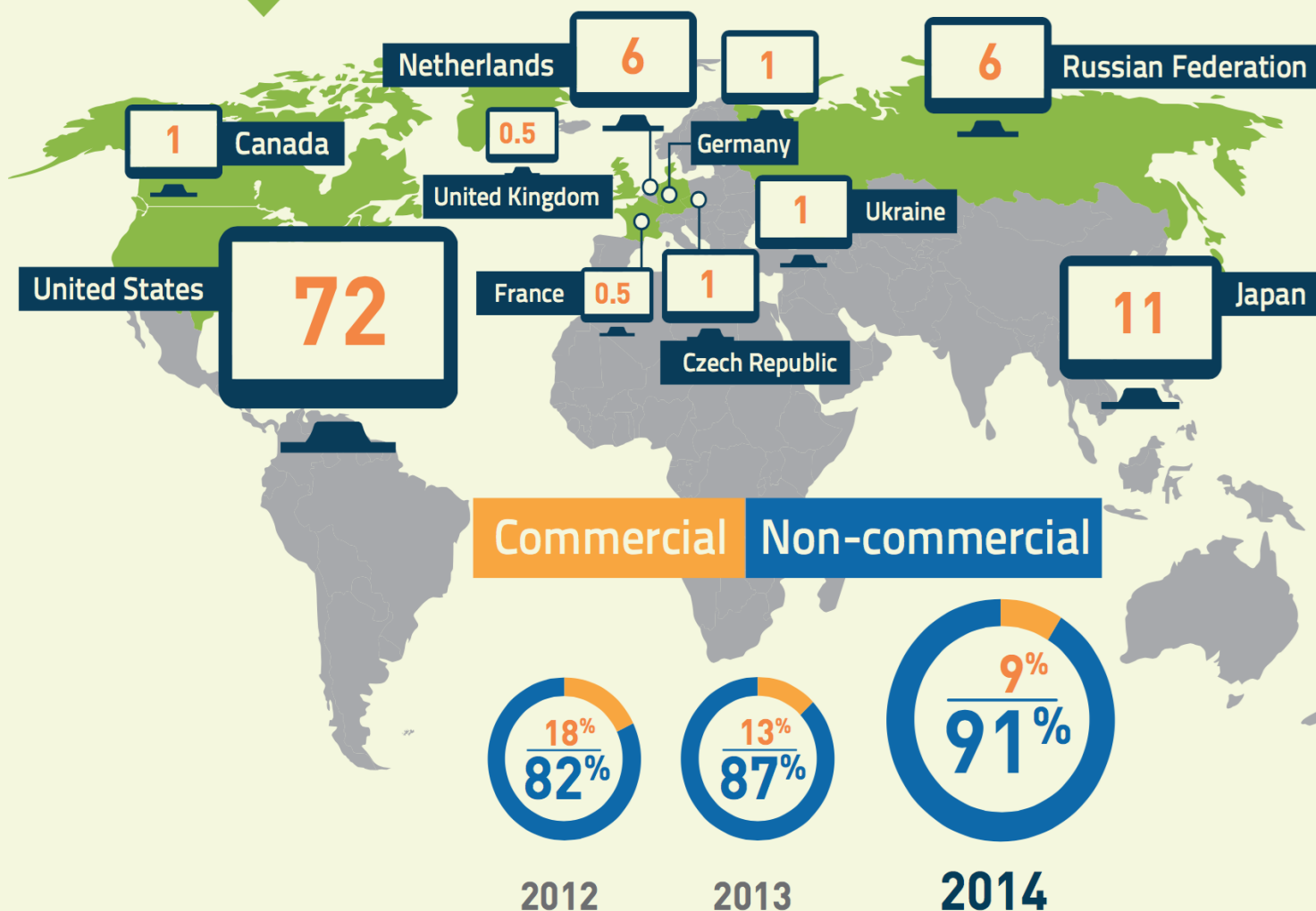
Switzerland



Co-funded by
the European Union

Worldwide commercial hosting in 2014

Global %



Top 3 hosting countries outside the INHOPE network



Ukraine



British Virgin Islands



Moldova



Co-funded by
the European Union

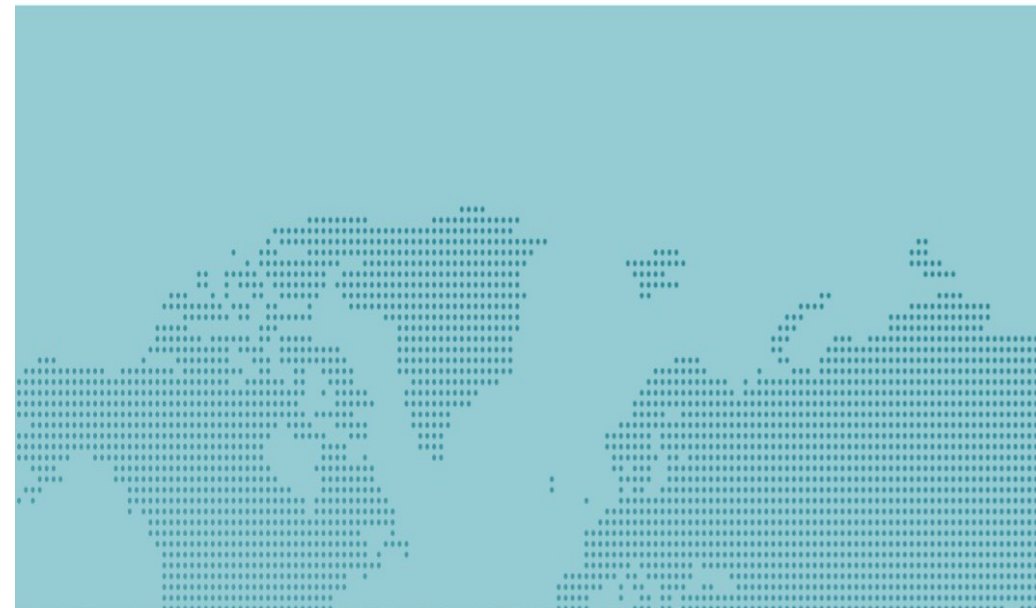


EUROPEAN FINANCIAL COALITION
against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children Online



UNODC

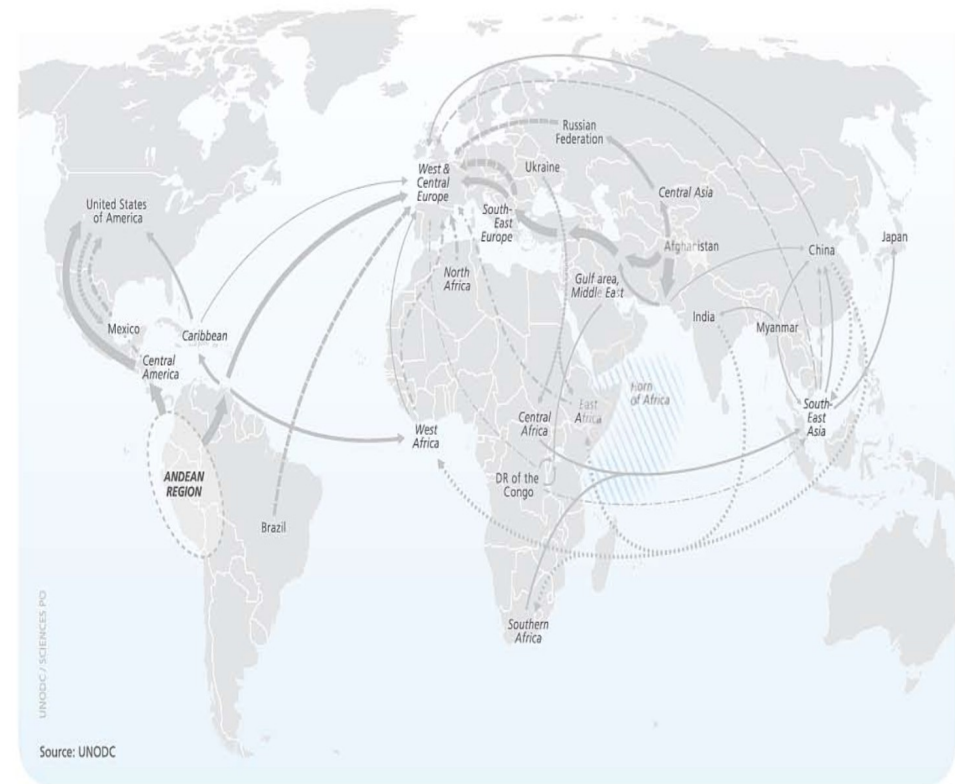
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



The Globalization of Crime

A Transnational Organized Crime Threat Assessment

Fonte: https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/tocta/TOCTA_Report_2010_low_res.pdf



10.2. Child pornography

Route

Source:

Developed and transitional countries

Vector:

Internet

Destination:

Developed and transitional countries

Dimensions

Annual market volume:

Perhaps 50,000 new images generated

Annual value:

About US\$250 million

Offenders

Groups involved:

Primarily individuals organized through social networks

Residence:

Developed countries

Threat

Estimated trend:

Unclear

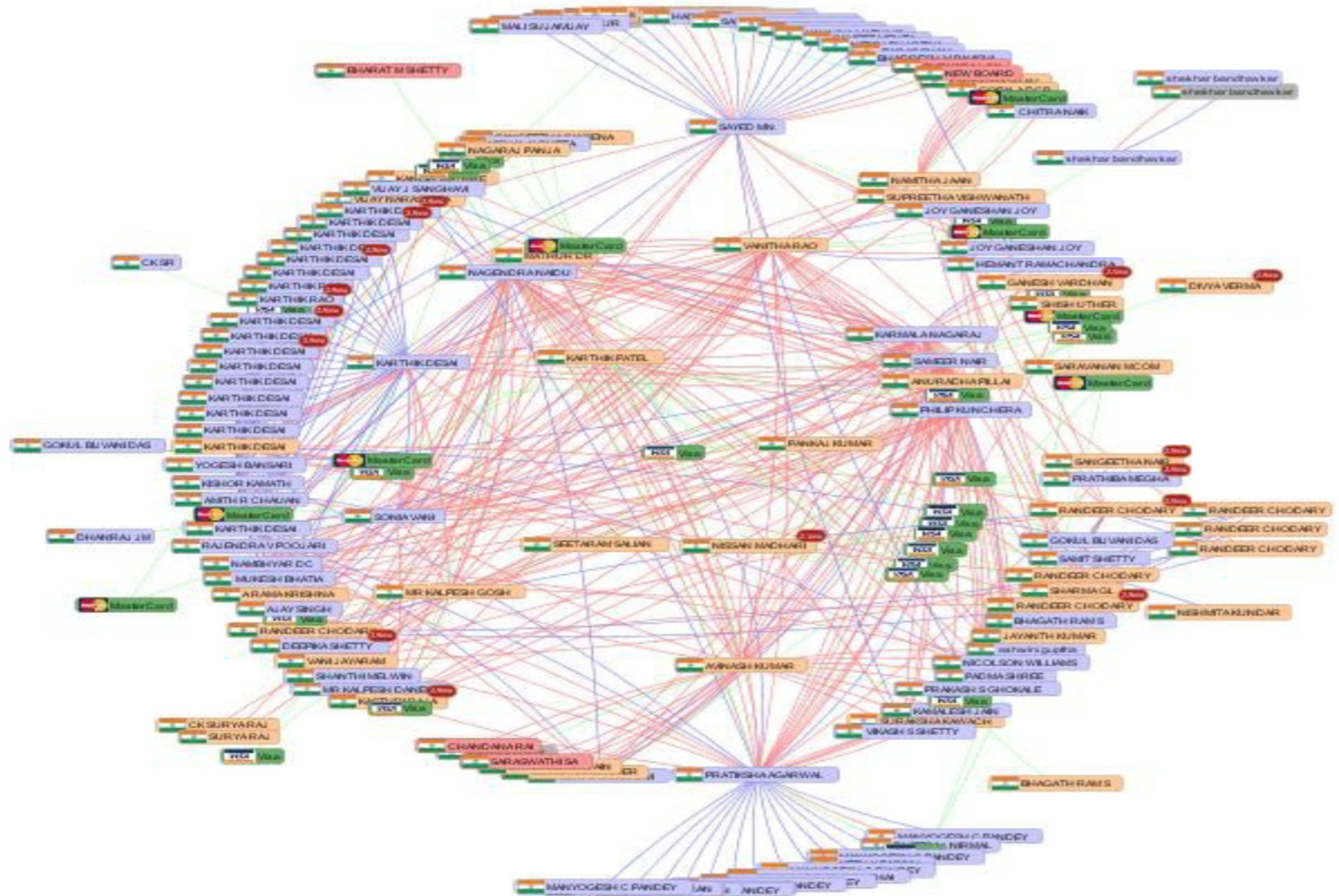
Potential effects:

Child victimization

Likelihood of effects being realized:

High

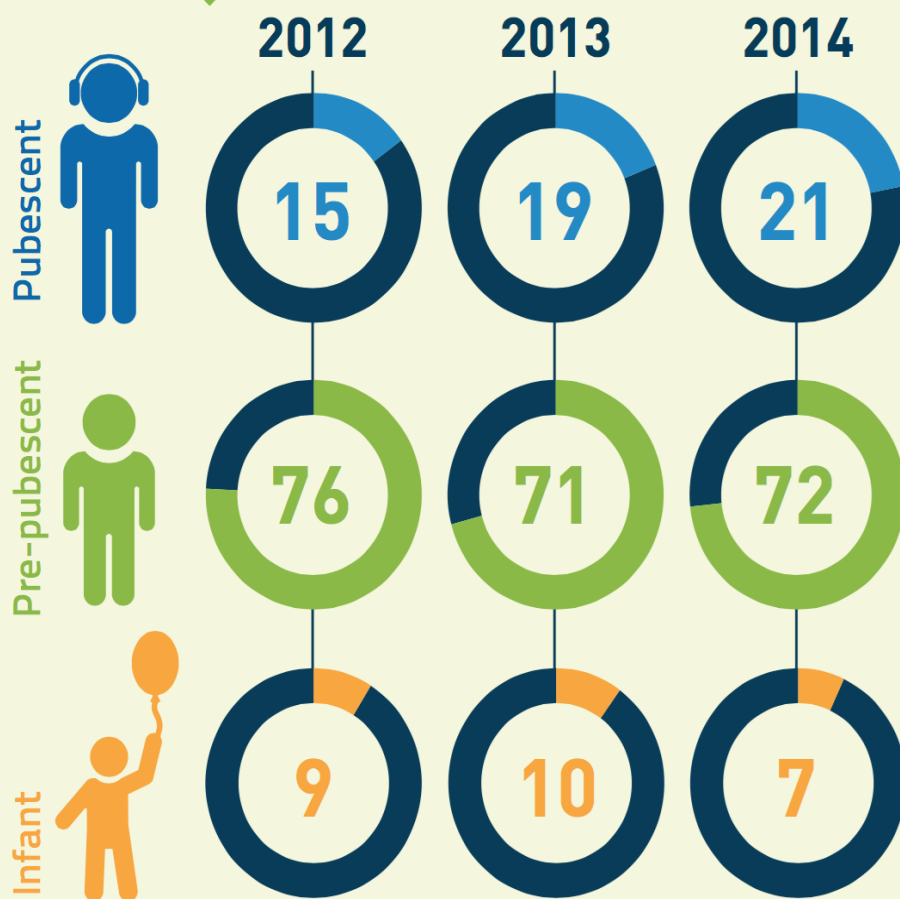
Account Linking



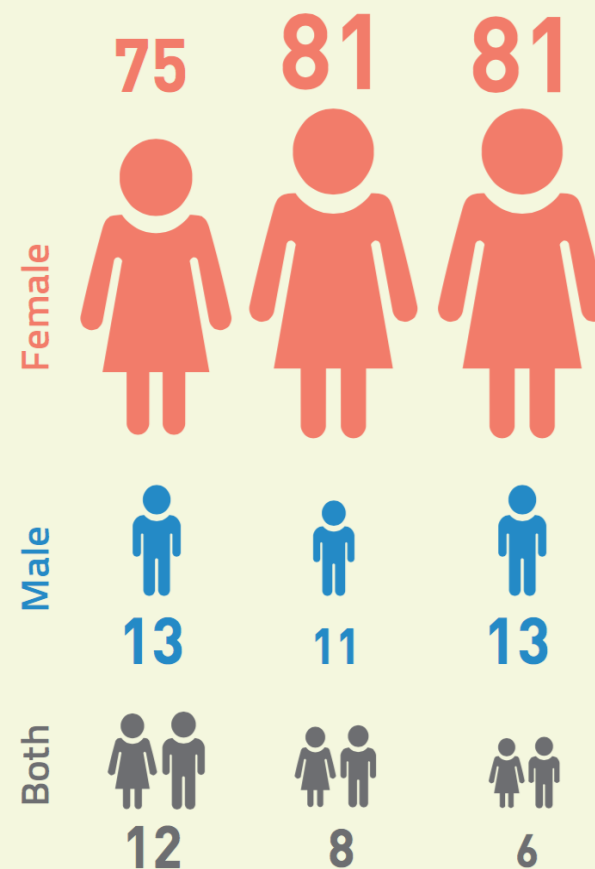
Victim profiles

Removing Child Sexual Abuse Material from the Internet helps protect abused children from further victimisation.

Age Group %



Gender %



Co-funded by
the European Union

Speeding up Notice-and-Takedown times

without jeopardising criminal investigations

HOW ONE SINGLE REPORT TO A HOTLINE MAKES A WORLD OF DIFFERENCE



Hotline reports to law enforcement in 2014

IN EUROPE*

98% was reported to law enforcement within 24 hours.

11

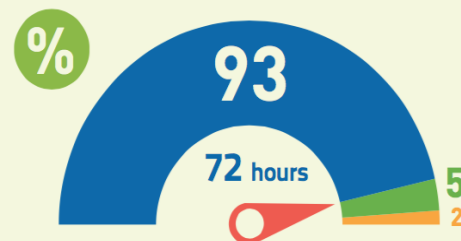
WORLDWIDE

95% was reported to law enforcement within a day.

23

● 1 day ● 2 days ● 2+ days

Removal of CSAM from public access in 2014



IN EUROPE*

93% was removed from the Internet in less than 72 hours.



WORLDWIDE

91% was removed from the Internet in less than three days.

● 1-3 days ● 4-6 days ● 7+ days



Co-funded by
the European Union

*Europe is defined as all 28 EU Member States with the addition of Iceland, Bosnia-and-Herzegovina, Serbia, Russia and Turkey.

O que deu errado no exterior?
(erros que a CPI não precisa cometer)

1. Não incentivar vigilância como estratégia de prevenção

Home > Reuniões do CGI.br > **Nota de Esclarecimento**

NOTA PÚBLICA em que expressa discordância sobre o Projeto de Lei que propõe criação de "Cadastro Nacional de Acesso à Internet"



VERSÃO PDF

O COMITÊ GESTOR DA INTERNET NO BRASIL – CGI.br, após tomar conhecimento, no último dia 05 de outubro de 2016, da leitura do parecer de aprovação e do substitutivo apresentado aos Projetos de Lei n°s 2390/2015, 3597/2015, 5016/2016 e 5096/2016, bem como do pedido de vista conjunto de parte dos parlamentares integrantes da Comissão de Ciência e Tecnologia, Comunicação e Informática/CCTCI,

CONSIDERANDO:

a. que a proteção *on-line* de crianças e adolescentes através da criação de um “Cadastro Nacional de Acesso à Internet”, o qual, em tese, restringiria o acesso à conteúdo “inadequado” a ser classificado de forma unilateral pelos próprios “provedores de informação”, marginaliza o papel dos pais em exercer controle sobre qual tipo de conteúdo seus filho(a)s

<http://www.cgi.br/esclarecimento/nota-publica-em-que-expressa-discordancia-sobre-o-projeto-de-lei-que-propoe-criacao-de-cadastro-nacional-de-acesso-a-internet/>

registered offender map



map

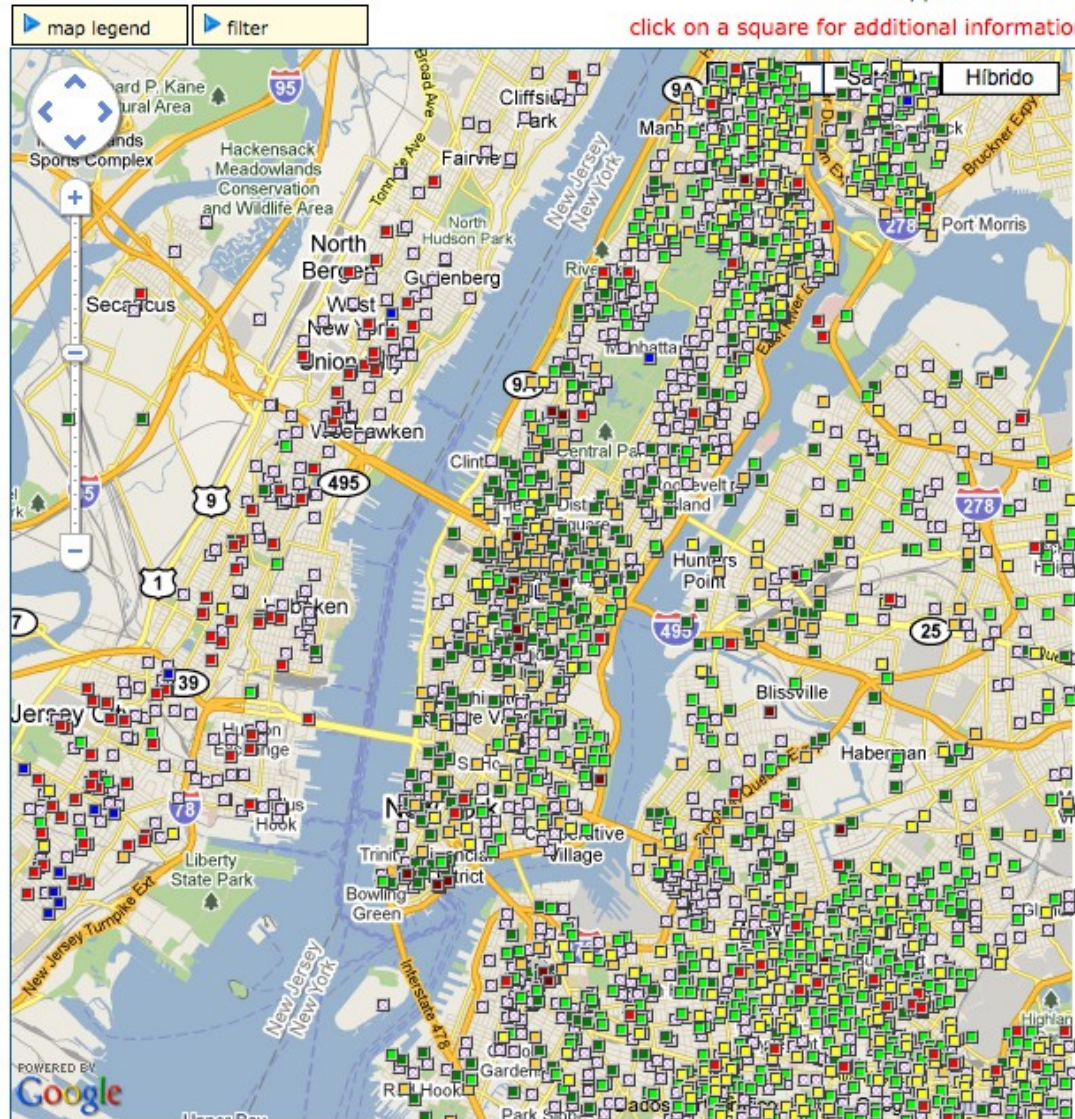
list

recent address changes

previously viewed offenders

We were not able to find an exact match, but we put you as close as possible.
search criteria: 5 avenue, new york, NY

6269 offenders
460 non-mappable offenders



 **GEOFFREY S SPANIK**

[Looking for more information about GEOFFREY S SPANIK? *](#)



First Name: GEOFFREY

Middle Name: S

Last Name: SPANIK

Source of Information:
NJ Offender Registry

 **family watchdog**
Awareness is your best defense.

DetailsAliasConvictionsDescriptionMapPrint

Convictions

AGGRAVATED SEXUAL ASSAULT Date of Disposition: 12/08/1995 Place of Disposition: WASHINGTON Victims: x - Under13 x - Female

Are you having troubles viewing this page? Click [here to download the latest Adobe Flash](#)

* Site Sponsor

<http://www.familywatchdog.us>

2. Não misturar Proteção à Infância com o Combate à Pirataria



8
enforcement
agencies



8049
domains suspended
for criminal activity
(compared to 3889 in
the previous year)



over
10 million
.UK domains registered

Range of legislation cited for suspension requests included:

The Fraud Act 2006; Trade Marks Act 1994; Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988; Cancer Act 1939; Proceeds of Crime Act 2002; Human Medicines Regulations 2012; Medical Device Regulations 2002; Consumer Protection from Unfair Trading Regulations 2008; Computer Misuse Act (1990); Education Reform Act (ERA) 1998; Companies Act 2006; Solicitors Act 1974; Toy Safety Regulations 2011; Identity Documents Act 2010; Financial Services and Markets Act 2000; Psychoactive Substances Act 2016; and Sections 1 & 2 Terrorism Act 2006.



Counter Terrorism Internet
Referral Unit (CTIRU)



Financial Conduct
Authority (FCA)



National Crime
Agency (NCA)



Metropolitan Police – Fraud and
Linked Crime Online (FALCON)



Medicines and Healthcare Products
Regulatory Agency (MHRA)



Trading Standards
(TS)



National Fraud
Intelligence Bureau (NFIB)



Police Intellectual Property
Crime Unit (PIPCU)

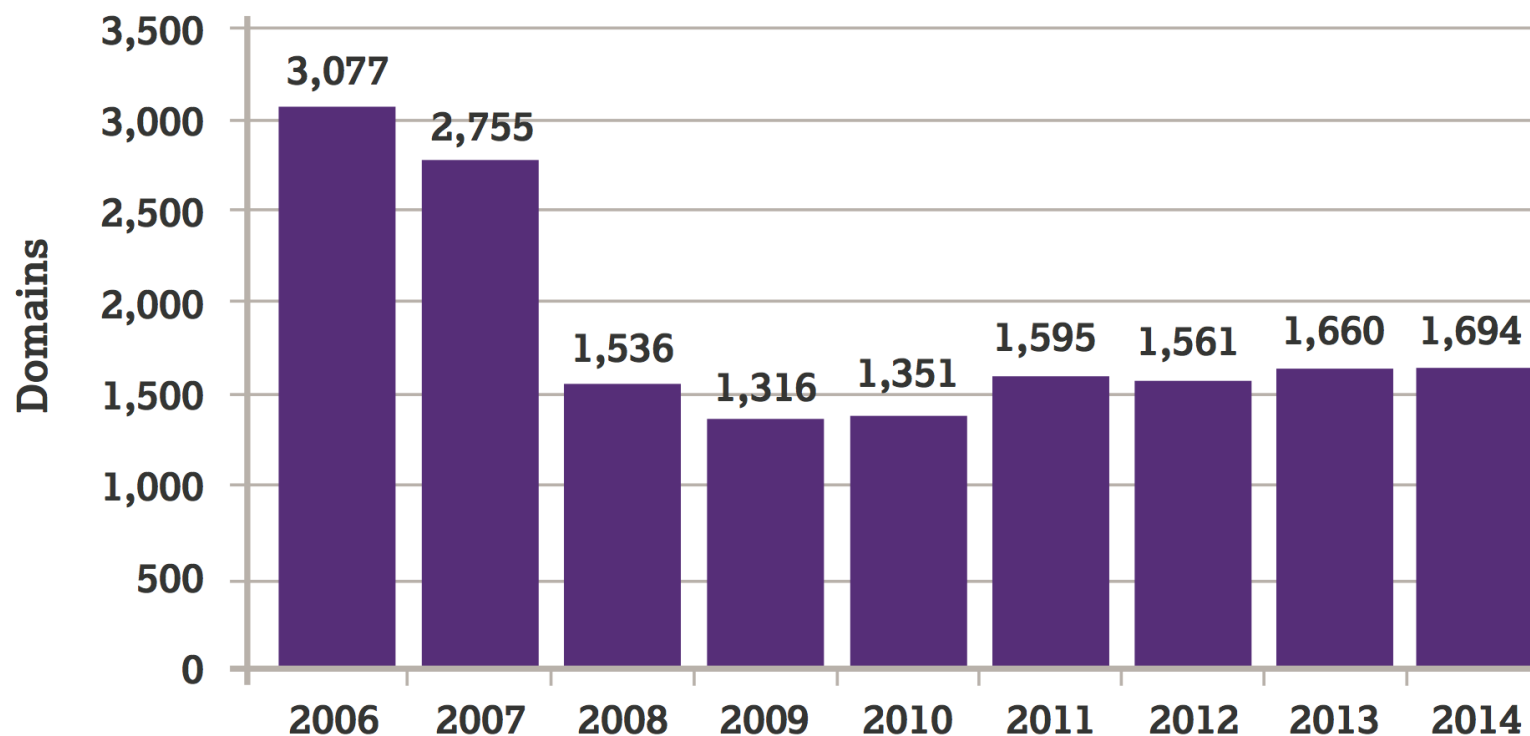


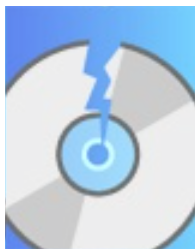
Figure 2: The number of domains hosting child sexual abuse content over time.

For domain analysis purposes, the webpages of www.iwf.org.uk, www.iwf.org.uk/report, www.mobile.iwf.org.uk/report, and www.iwf.org.uk/about-iwf/news are counted as one domain i.e., iwf.org.uk.

In 2014, **31,266** URLs contained child sexual abuse imagery and these were hosted on **1,694** domains worldwide. (This excludes newsgroup content).

The **31,266** URLs hosting child sexual abuse content were traced to **45** countries (43 in 2013).

Five top level domains (.com .net .ru .org and .info) accounted for **77%** of all webpages identified as containing child sexual abuse images and videos.



(Mis)Uses of
Technology
by Mike Masnick
ed, Apr 28th 2010
1:05pm



Filed Under:
anti-piracy,
blocking, child
porn, file sharing

[Permalink.](#)

Anti-Piracy Group Says: 'Child Porn Is Great' Since It Gets Politicians To Block File Sharing Sites

from the *wow* dept

For many years, we've seen the entertainment industry make totally bogus and unsubstantiated claims about file sharing sites being hotbeds of child pornography in an effort to get them to regulate or shut down those services. Of course, the actual evidence shows that file sharing porn is **no worse** than what's on the wider internet. But that doesn't stop the entertainment industry from making such bogus claims -- and it seems like they're gleefully admitting it these days. **Jamie Love** points us to an account of an event in Sweden, entitled "Sweden -- A Safe Haven for Pirates?" put on by the *US Chamber of Commerce*, where someone from the Danish "Anti-Piracy" group **spoke out about how great child pornography is**, because it makes it easy for them to get politicians to block or shut down file sharing sites.

"Child pornography is great," the speaker at the podium [Johan Schluter] declared enthusiastically. "It is great because politicians understand child pornography. By playing that card, we can get them to act, and start blocking sites. And once they have done that, we can get them to start blocking file sharing sites".

Of course, this is no surprise, but having him say so directly is a bit surprising. He goes on to admit that the entertainment industry is planning to use child porn as a wedge to demand "a giant filter" for copyright:

"One day we will have a giant filter that we develop in close cooperation with IFPI and MPA. We continuously monitor the child porn on the net, to show the politicians that filtering works. Child porn is an issue they understand."

Of course, those filters *don't* actually work, and using them to force entire sites to be blocked, despite them having a relatively tiny proportion of such content isn't just dishonest and underhanded, but dangerous. We're all in favor of trying to stop child porn, but you do that by focusing on the source, not by putting up filters willy-nilly in a misguided attempt to get politicians to also protect your business model.

Either way, it's incredibly disgusting to have anyone claim that child porn is "great," just because it can be improperly exploited for the sake of protecting another industry's business model. That he's basically admitting that he doesn't remotely care about stopping child pornography, but prefers to use it to his advantage is downright sickening.



PROPOSTA (1) DE ALTERAÇÃO DO SUBSTITUTIVO AO ANTEPROJETO QUE PROPÕE O BLOQUEIO DE APLICAÇÕES ILEGAIS

§4º. O juiz poderá determinar que os provedores de conexão bloqueiem o acesso a aplicações de internet, se houver indícios suficientes de que sejam precipuamente [principalmente] dedicadas ao cometimento dos crimes abaixo listados, consideradas a proporcionalidade, o alcance da medida, e a celeridade necessária para promover a efetiva cessação da conduta ilegal.

- a) Crimes relacionados à pedofilia, previstos nos artigos 217-A a 218-B do Código Penal e artigos 240 a 241-E do Estatuto da Criança e do Adolescente (Lei nº 8.069, de 13 de julho de 1990);
- b) Crimes contra a propriedade intelectual, dispostos nos artigo 184 e parágrafos do Código Penal;
- c) Crimes hediondos, previstos na Lei nº 8.072, de 25 de julho de 1990;
- d) Crimes contra a propriedade industrial, contidos nos artigos 183 a 185 da Lei nº 9.279, de 14 de maio de 1996;
- e) Tráfico internacional de armas, previsto no artigo 18 da Lei nº 10.826 de 22 de dezembro de 2003;
- f) Violação de direito de autor de programa de computador, disposto no artigo 12 da Lei 9.609 de 19 de fevereiro de 1998.

§5º. As aplicações de mensagens instantâneas ficam excluídas do disposto no parágrafo anterior.

Internet Blocking

Crimes should be punished and not hidden



*Artigo 25.º***Medidas contra sítios da Internet que contenham ou divulguem pornografia infantil**

1. Os Estados-Membros tomam as medidas necessárias para garantir a supressão imediata das páginas electrónicas que contenham ou difundam pornografia infantil sediadas no seu território, e para procurar obter a supressão das mesmas páginas sediadas fora do seu território.
2. Os Estados-Membros podem tomar medidas para bloquear o acesso a páginas electrónicas que contenham ou difundam pornografia infantil aos utilizadores da Internet no seu território. Estas medidas devem ser adoptadas por meio de processos transparentes e devem incluir garantias adequadas, nomeadamente para assegurar que a restrição se limite ao que é necessário e proporcionado, e que os utilizadores sejam informados do motivo das restrições. Essas garantias devem incluir também a possibilidade de recurso judicial.

in Europe and 91% of the material processed by the hotlines worldwide was removed from Internet public access in less than 72 hours.²⁰

2.2. Blocking (Article 25(2))

About half of the Member States (**BG, CY, CZ, EL, ES, FI, FR, HU, IE, IT, MT, PT, SE** and the **UK**) have chosen to apply optional blocking measures under Article 25(2). The variety of the measures reflects the wording of recital 47 of the Directive (legislative, non-legislative, judicial or other, including voluntary action by the Internet industry).

One way to classify the measures is according to whether a court order is required to block a website. A court order is:

- required in **EL, ES** and **HU**;
- not mandatory in
 - **CY, FR, IT** and **PT**, where ISPs are required by law to comply with the request of the authorities (i.e. the LEA or the national regulator) to block the site; and
 - **BG, CZ, IE, FI, MT, SE**, and the **UK**, where ISPs are not explicitly required by law to comply with the authorities' request but do so voluntarily.

Blacklists of websites containing or disseminating child pornography are commonly used in the implementation of blocking measures. Blacklists are typically prepared by national authorities (i.e. the LEA or the regulator) and transmitted to the ISPs. Some Member States (**EL, HU, IT, FI** and **FR**) notified legislation that governs this process.

BG uses Interpol's 'Worst of List',²¹ while the **UK** uses IWF's URL list.²² ISPs in **CZ** also use the IWF list on a self-regulatory basis.

Information received from Member States was, in general, not conclusive as to the number of webpages included in blocking lists, or the number of attempts blocked.

The Directive requires that measures taken to block access to websites containing or disseminating child pornography provide for transparent procedures and adequate safeguards. Recital 47 states that:

Whichever basis for action or method is chosen, Member States should ensure that it provides an adequate level of legal certainty and predictability to users and service providers. Both with a view to the removal and the blocking of child abuse content, cooperation between public authorities should be established and strengthened, particularly in the interests of ensuring that national lists of websites containing child pornography material are as complete as possible and of avoiding duplication of work. Any such developments must take account of the rights of the end users and comply with existing legal and judicial procedures and the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union.

Specifically, Article 25(2) refers to the following requirements:

²⁰http://www.inhope.org/Libraries/Statistics_Infographics_2014/INHOPE_stats_infographics_for_2014.sflb.ashx

²¹<https://www.interpol.int/Crime-areas/Crimes-against-children/Access-blocking/The-INTERPOL-%22Worst-of%22-list>

²² <https://www.iwf.org.uk/members/member-policies/url-list/blocking-faqs#WhatistheIWFURLlist>

1. transparent procedures;
2. limitation to what is necessary and proportionate;
3. information to users on the reasons for restriction; and
4. possibility of judicial redress.

Member States which opted to transpose this provision have done so incorporating a variety of transparent procedures and safeguards:

- in **EL**, the Hellenic Telecommunication and Post Commission notifies orders of the competent authorities to providers of Internet access services and urges immediate content blocking and the provision of relevant information to users. The owner of the webpage may appeal against the order within a period of two months;
- in **ES**, during the criminal proceedings, the judge may order the closure of a website containing child pornography as a precautionary measure, which can be contested. The service provider is obliged to provide the necessary information to customers;
- in **FI**, the police may establish, maintain and update a list of child pornography sites. Where a website is blocked, the police have to issue a statement giving the reasons for the blocking which must be displayed every time access to a site is blocked. Appeals against decisions by the police to add a site to the blocking list can be lodged with an administrative court;
- in **FR**, Internet providers must block access to the Internet addresses concerned within 24 hours. The list of websites is reviewed by a qualified person from the National Commission on Computing and Freedoms. Users trying to reach the service to which access is denied are redirected to an information address of the Ministry of Interior, stating the reasons for denial of access and the available redress procedures before the administrative court;
- in **HU**, access can be blocked temporarily or permanently. Requests are received by the Minister of Justice and, where appropriate, submitted to the Metropolitan Court of Budapest. The obligation to block access rests with the ISP providing connectivity. The transparency of the procedure is ensured as the decision of the court is served by way of publication and is thus accessible to the public. Judicial appeal is available against an order of permanent blocking;
- in **IT**, the National Centre for Combating Child Pornography on the Internet provides ISPs with a list of child pornography sites, to which they prevent access using filtering tools and related technology. The sites to which access is blocked will display a 'stop page' indicating the reasons for blocking; and
- in the **UK (England/Wales, Northern Ireland and Scotland)**, measures to block access to such webpages are taken through IWF, which works as a private self-regulatory body that makes recommendations to have content blocked or filtered. There is an appeals process whereby anyone with a legitimate association with or interest in the content in question can contest the accuracy of the assessment. In the **UK (Gibraltar)**, the Gibraltar Regulatory Authority may, in conjunction with IPSSs, block access to web pages that contain or disseminate child pornography to users in Gibraltar. Such measures must be transparent, limited to what is strictly necessary, proportionate and reasoned.

In **BG, CY, CZ, IE, MT, PT** and **SE** the information provided on safeguards applicable to blocking measures was not conclusive and will require further examination.

RCA

SCORPIONS

VIRGIN
KILLER





Colaboração

- Boas-vindas
- Ajuda
- Página de testes
- Portal comunitário
- Mudanças recentes
- Manutenção
- Criar página
- Páginas novas
- Contato
- Donativos

Ferramentas

- Páginas afluentes
- Alterações relacionadas

Origem: Wikipédia, a enciclopédia livre.

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- [editar código-fonte](#)
-]

Faixas [[editar](#) | [editar código-fonte](#)]

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Álbum de estúdio de Scorpions

Lançamento	1976
Gravação	1976
Gênero(s)	Hard rock, Heavy Metal
Duração	34:45
Formato(s)	CD
Gravadora(s)	Polydor, RCA,
Produção	Dieter Dierks

Cronologia de Scorpions

<i>In Trance</i> (1975)	<i>Taken by Force</i> (1977)

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



Home > Reuniões do CGI.br > **Nota de Esclarecimento**

NOTA de esclarecimento em razão do Relatório da CPI - Crimes Cibernéticos, divulgado no dia 30 de abril de 2016



VERSÃO PDF

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O COMITÊ GESTOR DA INTERNET NO BRASIL – CGI.br, após tomar conhecimento da Nota de Esclarecimento divulgada pelas Sub-Relatorias "Instituições Financeiras e Comércio Virtual" e “Crimes Contra a Criança e o Adolescente” ambas da Comissão de Inquérito Parlamentar dos Crimes Cibernéticos, divulgada em 30 de abril de 2016, e deliberar com quórum superior a 2/3 de seus integrantes.

VEM A PÚBLICO

1) Reiterar o princípio fundamental segundo o qual o combate a ilícitos na Internet deve atingir os responsáveis finais

<http://www.cgi.br/esclarecimento/nota-de-esclarecimento-em-razao-do-relatorio-da-cpi-crimes-ciberneticos-divulgado-no-dia-30-de-abril-de-2016/>

3. Deixar-se influenciar por Fake News

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REAL OR FAKE
NEWS

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ALERT ISSUED

PRESIDENTIAL
AUTHORITY COMES
INTO PLAY

4 audiências públicas em 45 dias



Como podemos contribuir com a CPI?

- Fornecendo uma lista com 1433 URLs da rede .onion (deep web) suspeitas de abrigar fóruns destinados a troca de informações entre abusadores sexuais no Brasil e no exterior;
- Fornecendo gratuitamente o apoio técnico especializado em assuntos de Internet à CPI;
- Fornecendo gratuitamente uma ferramenta tecnológica integrada à CND para o recebimento e processamento de denúncias de crimes cibernéticos na página da CPI;
- Facilitando o contato da CPI com os provedores de acesso e serviços no Brasil e no exterior;
- Ajudando a identificar as lacunas legislativas e operacionais existentes no Brasil.

CPI DO
TRÁFICO DE PESSOAS

Página da CPI

Composição

Requerimento

Textos e Relatórios

31/05/2011 - CPI DO TRÁFICO DE PESSOAS

CPI VAI INVESTIGAR FALSAS AGÊNCIAS DE MODELOS NA INTERNET

A Comissão Parlamentar de Inquérito (CPI) do Tráfico de Pessoas deve abrir investigações sobre atividades de recrutamento de modelos por meio da internet. O objetivo é examinar indícios de envolvimento de agências de recrutamento que na verdade atuam na prostituição de mulheres.

Outras Notícias

Policiais e especialistas pedem mais recursos para combater tráfico de pessoas



Acessibilidade

Report!**CPI DO TRÁFICO DE PESSOAS****Tráfico de Pessoas****Tráfico de Pessoas**

O tráfico de pessoas para exploração sexual entre estados brasileiros ou para fora do país é crime. As pessoas são aliciadas com a falsa proposta de um futuro melhor, mas encontram uma realidade em que seus documentos podem ser retidos, são aprisionadas, obrigadas a fazer o que não querem, induzidas ao consumo de drogas ou contraírem dívidas que não podem pagar

Website url

Comment

Report

Senado Federal - Praça dos Três Poderes - Brasília DF - CEP 70165-900 - Fone: (61)3303-4141

Cidadão

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Respostas rápidas
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Jornal do Senado - Publicações
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Licitações e Contratos
Acompanhamento de Matérias
Livreria do Senado

Entidades Parceiras

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.

OBRIGADO!



thiagotavares@safernet.org.br