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Cybernews

9th Edition | 2025

This is an informative newsletter
produced by the **Cybersecurity & Data Privacy**
practice of TozziniFreire Advogados.

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EDITORIAL

In this edition of the Cybernews Bulletin, we highlight the main news on data protection in October 2025.

Firstly, check out the new regulatory cycle of data protection and artificial intelligence (AI) in Brazil in the article written by the area. Moreover, the Federal Court of Rio Grande do Norte issued a final decision on the merits ordering the permanent blocking of a website responsible for disclosing Brazilians' personal data without authorization.

In addition, the Public Prosecutor's Office of Paraná filed a complaint to the Brazilian Data Protection Agency (ANPD in Portuguese) against a state law that authorizes the privatization of Celepar, as this violates the Brazilian Data Protection Law (LGPD), which prohibits private entities from processing information related to public security and national defense.

Finally, the 4th Panel of the Regional Federal Appellate Court of the 6th Region (TRF-6) decided, by majority, that mining industries are not required to disclose salary transparency reports and the remuneration criteria of their employees.

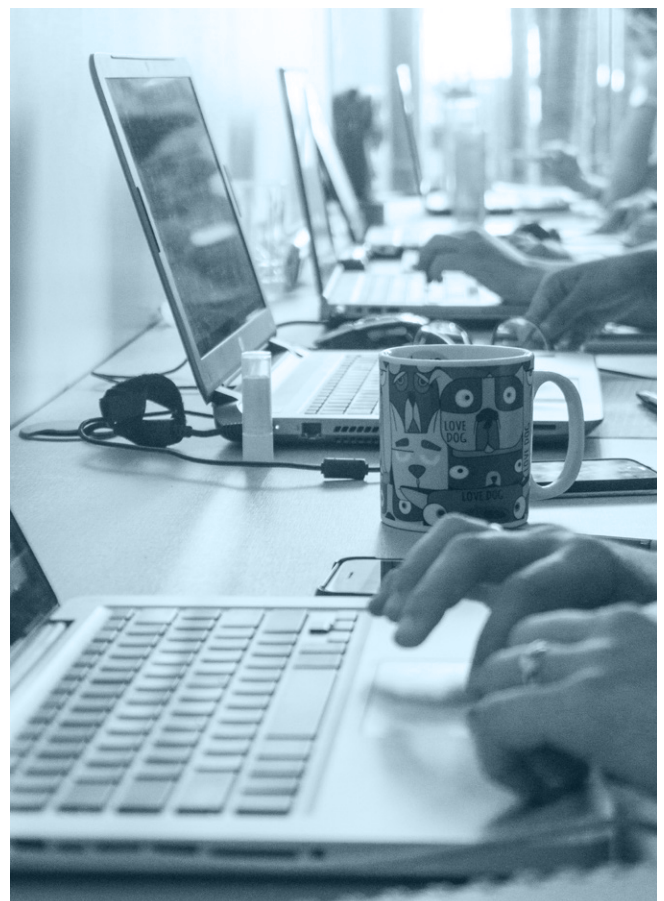
GENERAL NEWS

The New Regulatory Cycle of Data Protection and Artificial Intelligence in Brazil

The consolidation of a more robust regulatory agenda in data protection and artificial intelligence (AI) has marked recent months in the Brazilian landscape. The transformation of the National Data Protection Authority (ANPD in Portuguese) into a regulatory agency, approved by Provisional Measure No. 1,317, represents an important step towards the institutional progress of the topic in Brazil. With administrative and financial autonomy, ANPD, now the National Data Protection Agency, will be able to establish its own career structure, expand its oversight capacity, and strengthen dialogue with the private sector. This initiative thus gives greater institutional strength to the application of the General Data Protection Law (LGPD in Portuguese) and makes enforcement more effective, reinforcing the trust of companies and citizens in Brazilian regulation.

At the same time, the Ministry of Science, Technology, and Innovation (MCTI in Portuguese) has been leading the Brazilian Artificial Intelligence Plan (PBIA), a public policy aimed at promoting the responsible and ethical development of AI in Brazil. The plan, which foresees investments of up to R\$ 23 billion by

2028, coordinates actions for training, research, and regulation, focusing on algorithmic transparency and risk assessment. The MCTI emphasizes that regulation is a key element in building society trust and ensuring legal security for public and private agents involved in the application of these technologies.



In this same context, the federal government announced new initiatives aimed at modernizing digital infrastructure, including the creation of the National Data Infrastructure (IND in Portuguese) and the acquisition of a supercomputer to support research and innovation. These investments aim to strengthen the national technology ecosystem and promote greater integration among public services. The initiative seeks to consolidate its own infrastructure for the storage and management of public data, reinforcing the security and governance of the country's strategic information.

The development of these three initiatives highlights an important moment of regulatory transition, in which data protection and

artificial intelligence begin to be addressed in an integrated manner within Brazilian public policies. On one hand, ANPD is structuring itself to play a more active and supervisory role; on the other, the MCTI and the federal government are investing in strategies that connect innovation, governance, and responsibility.

These advances indicate a coordinated effort to balance technological development and the protection of fundamental rights, strengthening trust in the digital economy and consolidating a more robust regulatory environment. At the same time, the new landscape requires closer attention from companies and public institutions, which will need to **adapt their compliance and data governance programs to keep pace with ongoing transformations.**



Website that disclosed and sold personal data of Brazilians has been permanently blocked after decision rendered by the Federal Court of Rio Grande do Norte

In a class action filed by the Federal Prosecution Office, a ruling was handed down ordering the permanent blocking of website “Tudo Sobre Todos” (Everything About Everyone), through which the personal data of Brazilians was disclosed and sold without authorization (information such as CPF/Individual Taxpayer Register, address, date of birth, and profiles of relatives and neighbors). The decision determined that a request for international cooperation be submitted to Sweden, the country where the domain was registered, to deactivate the page at its current address.

The decision was handed down by the 1st Federal Court of Rio Grande do Norte and recognized the serious violation of the privacy and personal lives of the victims whose information was disclosed.

It is undeniable that this case represents a significant step forward in the consolidation of personal data protection in Brazil. By recognizing the seriousness of the violation of citizens’ privacy and intimacy, the court decision reinforces the commitment of institutions to preserve sensitive information.

In addition, the request for international cooperation to deactivate a domain hosted in Sweden also highlights the urgency of coordinated action between countries.



Public Prosecutor's Office of Paraná files a complaint to ANPD against state legislation that violates LGPD

On September 24, 2025, the Public Prosecutor's Office of Paraná filed a complaint with ANPD against a state law that authorizes the privatization of Celepar, on the grounds that the transfer of control to the private sector would violate LGPD, which prohibits the full processing of personal information related to public security and national defense by private entities.

In a statement, the government of Paraná made itself available to the Public Prosecutor's Office and ANPD, clarifying that part of the critical systems will continue to be under the control of the Public Security Department: *"The General Law for Protection of Personal Data prohibits private companies from processing all personal data intended exclusively for public security. To meet this requirement, Paraná Public Security State Department (SESP in Portuguese) will maintain part of the critical systems under its direct operation, ensuring that the privatized Celepar has access only to a previously defined fraction of the databases of its systems."*

The state government also argues that the privatization process is legal, transparent, and in line with global trends.

It should be noted that the State Accounting Court in Paraná (TCE-PR) had already ordered the temporary suspension of privatization, with the aim of promoting new studies and a formal inquiry with ANPD.

The law allowing the sale of Celepar was sanctioned by Governor Ratinho Júnior in November 2024, however, since then, this has been criticized for putting personal and strategic information of Paraná citizens at risk. Representatives such as Deputy Arilson Chiorato and Senator Sergio Moro have also expressed concerns, especially regarding compliance of privatization with LGPD and security of public data.



TRF-6 rules that mining industries are not required to publish salary transparency reports

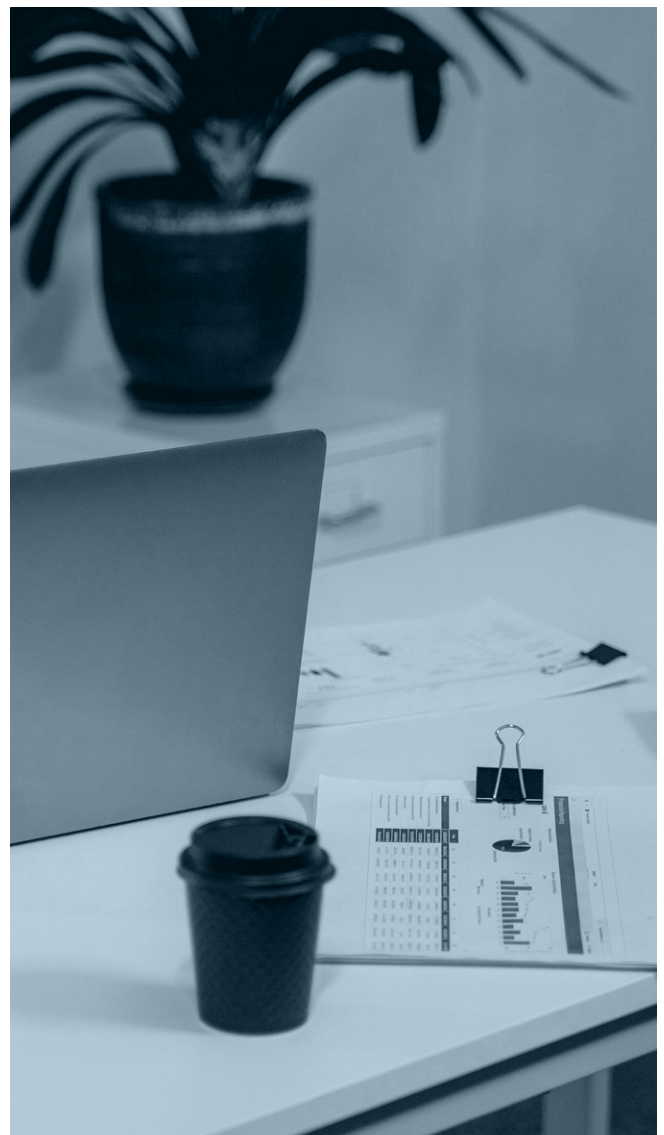
The 4th Panel of the Regional Federal Appellate Court of the 6th Region (TRF-6) decided, by majority, that mining industries with more than one hundred employees are not required to disclose salary transparency reports, in a public-interest civil action filed by the Federation of Industries of the State of Minas Gerais (Fiemg in Portuguese).

The ruling challenged the validity of the Equal Pay Law (No. 14,611/2023) and its rules, reiterating that regulations cannot impose obligations beyond those stipulated by law. The rapporteur, Justice Lincoln Rodrigues de Faria, argued that the publication requirements introduced by the Executive Branch violated the original legislation.

The decision suspended the effects of Decree No. 11,795 and Ministry of Labor and Employment (MTE) Ordinance No. 3,714, which established the semiannual disclosure of these reports. Fiemg claimed that the obligation to publish generates unnecessary costs and bureaucracy, without any real effectiveness in terms of transparency.

This ruling occurs in a context where court precedents have generally validated the obligation to publish. However, in-depth analysis may lead to different decisions, especially given the need for data anonymization, in compliance with LGPD.

The future of the issue remains uncertain, as the constitutionality of the legislation will be evaluated by the Federal Supreme Court (STF in Brazil) in direct actions for the declaration of unconstitutionality, highlighting the importance of ongoing dialogue between the public and private sectors to ensure legal compliance and personal data protection.





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