Identomat

COMPLIANCE GUIDE

eCommerce & Marketplaces Compliance in Brazil

COUNTRY Brazil

INDUSTRY eCommerce & Marketplaces

LAST UPDATED 11 November 2026

KEY REGULATORS National Data Protection Agency (ANPD) · National Consumer Secretariat (Senacon) · Council for Financial Activities Control (COAF)

Key takeaways

- Brazil has no federal licence for selling online, but every site or app must show the seller's business name and tax number (CPF for individuals, CNPJ for companies), address and full costs, and must let consumers cancel online purchases within 7 days.
- Since 10 September 2026, online marketplaces must check and validate each seller's registration data, including tax number and the linked bank account, digital wallet or other payment means, remove illegal listings and suspend infringing sellers.
- Since 17 March 2026, sites and apps that sell or broker alcohol or other products banned for minors must verify that the buyer is an adult, at sign-up or at checkout. A tick box or typed date of birth is not allowed, and ID document images must be deleted as soon as the age is read. Tobacco and e-cigarettes cannot be sold online at all.
- Anti-money laundering (AML) rules do not cover online retail in general. They do apply to anyone who sells, or brokers the sale of, goods worth R$ 10,000 or more per item, who must identify customers, keep records and report to the Council for Financial Activities Control (COAF).
- Marketplaces must report the sales made through them to the tax authorities, identifying each seller, and can be held liable for the new consumption taxes when sellers are abroad or do not issue electronic invoices.

Brazil is open to domestic and foreign e-commerce operators, and cross-border sellers can sell directly to consumers. The rules that shape onboarding are not licensing rules but consumer, child-protection, tax and anti-counterfeiting duties that fall mainly on the platform.

The principal authorities are the National Data Protection Agency (ANPD), which enforces the Digital Statute for Children and Adolescents and the Brazilian Data Protection Law (LGPD), the National Consumer Secretariat (Senacon) of the Ministry of Justice and Public Security, the Federal Revenue Service (Receita Federal) and, for high-value goods, COAF.

The biggest obstacle for a new entrant in 2026 is the combination of two new identity duties: verified age checks for restricted products, and validated identity and payment data for every third-party seller.

CONTENTS

1 Who regulates this sector
2 Licensing and authorisation
3 AML, KYC and customer due diligence
4 Identity verification and onboarding
5 Digital channels: what's different
6 Data protection and biometrics
7 Sector-specific obligations
8 Risk indicators and red flags
9 Enforcement and penalties
10 Recent changes and what to watch
11 What this means for identity verification
- Sources

1 Who regulates this sector

Regulator	Remit for e-commerce	Level	Official site
National Data Protection Agency (ANPD)	Data protection under the LGPD; supervision and regulation of the Digital Statute for Children and Adolescents, including age verification	National	gov.br/anpd
National Consumer Secretariat (Senacon), Ministry of Justice and Public Security	Consumer policy, online contracting rules, administrative sanctions alongside state and municipal consumer agencies (Procons)	National (Procons at state and municipal level)	gov.br/mj
National Council to Combat Piracy and Intellectual Property Crimes (CNCP), Ministry of Justice and Public Security	Receives quarterly anti-counterfeiting reports from e-commerce platforms; leads work on e-commerce regulation	National	gov.br/mj
Council for Financial Activities Control (COAF)	Financial intelligence unit; AML supervisor for sellers and intermediaries of luxury or high-value goods	National	gov.br/coaf

Federal Revenue Service (Receita Federal)	Cross-border shipments and the Remessa Conforme programme; platform tax reporting	National	gov.br/receitafederal
Central Bank of Brazil (Banco Central do Brasil)	Payment institutions, where a platform holds or moves buyers' funds	National	bcb.gov.br

2 Licensing and authorisation

No federal licence is needed to operate an online shop or marketplace. The conditions for selling online come from consumer law: under **Decreto nº 7.962, de 15 de março de 2013** (the e-commerce decree), every website or app used to offer or conclude a consumer contract must display prominently the supplier's business name, CPF or CNPJ, addresses, essential product characteristics and all additional costs (art. 2).

Cross-border sellers

The **Remessa Conforme** programme of the Receita Federal is a voluntary certification for domestic or foreign e-commerce companies that ship goods to Brazil under the simplified tax regime. Applicants file a seller admission and monitoring policy. Any supplier of an information technology product or service caught by the Digital Statute for Children and Adolescents must keep a legal representative in Brazil with powers to receive service of process and answer to authorities (Lei nº 15.211/2025, art. 40).

A platform that offers payment accounts or executes payment instructions may itself be a payment institution under **Lei nº 12.865/2013**, art. 6, III. Breaching the platform duties below can lead to suspension or a ban on operating in Brazil (Lei nº 15.502/2026, art. 5; Lei nº 15.211/2025, art. 35).

3 AML, KYC and customer due diligence

E-commerce as such is not an obliged sector under the AML law, **Lei nº 9.613, de 3 de março de 1998**. Art. 9, sole paragraph, XII, does however cover any person who sells luxury or high-value goods, intermediates their sale or handles large volumes of cash; art. 9, sole paragraph, XI, covers sellers of jewellery, precious stones and metals, art and antiques. A marketplace or retailer that sells or brokers such goods is in scope, under COAF

supervision, for that business line; the rule does not distinguish marketplace models, so platforms that only facilitate such sales should assess their position.

The R$ 10,000 test

Resolução Coaf nº 25/2013 applies to anyone who sells, or intermediates the sale of, movable goods with a unit value of R$ 10,000 or more, including through auctions (art. 1). For operations of R$ 10,000 or more, the firm must:

Identify customers

Individuals: full name, CPF, ID document number and issuer (passport data for foreigners) and address. Companies: name, CNPJ, representative's details and address (art. 2).

Record operations

Customer, detailed description of the goods, value, date, form and means of payment (art. 3), kept for at least 5 years (art. 7).

Report to COAF

Automatically: cash payments or receipts of R$ 30,000 or more involving one customer within six months (art. 4). On suspicion: any operation that may indicate money laundering (art. 5), within 24 hours and without tipping off (Lei nº 9.613/1998, art. 11).

Register with COAF

Register and keep registration current in COAF's Siscoaf system (art. 8; Instrução Normativa Coaf nº 5/2020).

Risk-based programme

Resolução Coaf nº 36/2021 requires a documented AML policy, an internal risk assessment reviewed at least every two years, and customer identification, qualification and risk classification. Identity must be verified and validated, including for non-face-to-face operations (art. 7, § 3); beneficial owners of corporate customers must be identified using an ownership threshold no higher than 25% (art. 9); and no relationship may begin before identification and qualification are complete (art. 10). Politically exposed persons are handled under Resolução Coaf nº 40/2021, and since 3 August 2026 **Instrução Normativa Coaf nº 1/2026** requires enhanced due diligence for operations linked to jurisdictions the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) lists as high-risk. Obliged persons must also freeze, without delay and without prior notice, assets of persons designated under United Nations Security Council sanctions and report the freeze to COAF and the Ministry of Justice and Public Security (Lei nº 13.810/2019, art. 9; Resolução Coaf nº 31/2019, art. 3).

Other online retail has no formal customer identification rule.

4 Identity verification and onboarding

Verifying sellers

Lei nº 15.502, de 10 de setembro de 2026 requires e-commerce platforms to adopt minimum preventive measures against illicit and counterfeit goods, starting with the verification and validation of sellers' registration data, including CPF or CNPJ, bank account, digital wallet or other associated means of payment (art. 3, I). Platforms must also run reporting channels, remove illicit listings, suspend infringers, audit sellers (art. 3, II to IV) and share sellers' data and transaction history with the authorities (art. 4). Remessa Conforme platforms must also trace foreign sellers (Decreto-Lei nº 1.804/1980, art. 3-A).

Verifying buyers' age

The **Digital Statute for Children and Adolescents** (Lei nº 15.211, de 17 de setembro de 2025, the "ECA Digital"), in force since 17 March 2026, requires reliable age verification at each access to products prohibited to under-18s, and bans self-declaration (art. 9, § 1). **Decreto nº 12.880, de 18 de março de 2026** lists those products: weapons, ammunition and explosives, alcoholic drinks, tobacco and other smoking products including electronic cigarettes, products that can cause dependence, fireworks, gambling, betting and lotteries, loot boxes, pornography, escort services and sexual dating services, plus anything else the law bans for minors (art. 15, § 1). A supplier that offers or intermediates the sale of the first seven categories must verify age either:

- at registration, with purchases blocked by default for minors and no unlocking by self-declaration; or
- at the point of purchase, so that a minor cannot complete the order (art. 18).

Unregistered or unauthenticated users are blocked at the point of purchase by default (Decreto nº 12.880/2026, art. 18, sole paragraph). Methods must be proportionate, accurate, data-minimising and auditable (art. 24), and users can contest results (art. 27). Websites may use age signals from operating systems or app stores but remain responsible for the outcome (art. 26, §§ 2 and 3).

Some listed products cannot be sold online at all: the Brazilian Health Regulatory Agency (Anvisa) bans online and postal sales of tobacco products (RDC nº 840/2023, arts. 6 and 9; Lei nº 9.294/1996, art. 3º-A, I) and any sale of e-cigarettes (RDC nº 855/2024), and fixed-odds betting is prohibited under Medida Provisória nº 1.394/2026, which has force of law but lapses unless Congress converts it (deliberation period ends 23 November 2026 unless extended). Firearm buyers need a purchase authorisation from the national firearms system (Sinarm) and, with limited exceptions, must be 25 or older (Lei nº 10.826/2003, arts. 4 and 28).

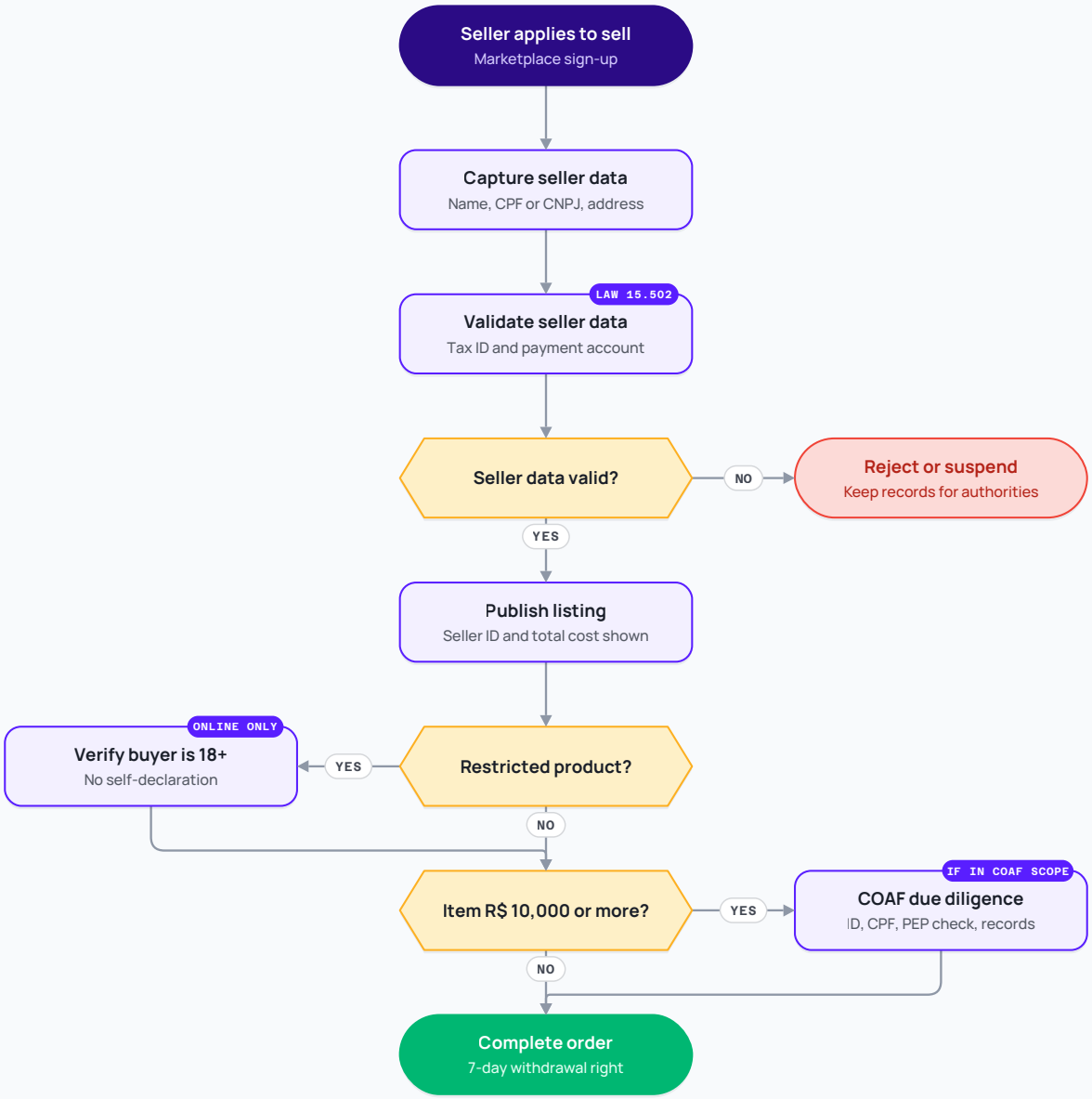


Figure 1. Online marketplace onboarding and checkout in Brazil.

Accepted methods

No specific document or technology is mandated. The ANPD's preliminary guidance (March 2026) treats self-declaration as unreliable, asks suppliers to measure and document accuracy, and urges caution with facial biometrics where less intrusive methods work. Where an ID document is captured, only the age may be processed: the image and extracted data must be deleted immediately and irreversibly (Decreto nº 12.880/2026, art. 24, § 3). The ANPD's draft update of May 2026 `Draft, not final` classes prohibited products as high risk and points to layered approaches: age signals, verifiable credentials, facial age estimation backed by verification, and document verification with liveness detection.

5 Digital channels: what's different

Bottom line: the sale of age-restricted goods is banned to minors in every channel, but only online does the law dictate how age must be checked: a reliable verification at sign-up or checkout, never self-declaration, with document images deleted at once.

Requirement	In person / land-based	Online / remote	Difference
Seller identification to consumers	E-commerce decree does not apply	Business name, CPF or CNPJ, addresses and full costs shown prominently	Differs
Right to cancel	No statutory cooling-off for in-store purchases	7 days from contract or delivery, through the same channel used to buy	Differs
Age check for restricted goods	Sale to minors prohibited, and a crime for alcohol (Lei nº 8.069/1990, arts. 81 and 243); method not prescribed	Reliable verification at registration or purchase; self-declaration banned	Differs
Handling of ID documents for age	No specific rule	Only age retained; image and data deleted immediately	Differs
Third-party seller verification	No equivalent duty	Platform validates seller tax ID and linked payment account	Differs
COAF due diligence for goods of R$ 10,000 or more	Required	Required; verification must cover non-face-to-face operations, and the channel is a risk factor, not an automatic trigger for enhanced checks	Same
Biometric data	Sensitive personal data under the LGPD	Sensitive personal data under the LGPD	Same

Parental purchase controls	No equivalent duty	Services likely accessed by minors must let parents restrict purchases	`Differs`

A verified age gate, chosen by risk

Operators may verify age once at registration or at each restricted purchase (Decreto nº 12.880/2026, art. 18). Where the operator's own age check disagrees with an app store or operating system age signal, it must apply the more protective result (art. 25, § 4).

Cooling-off and refunds

Off-premises contracts carry a 7-day withdrawal right with immediate refund (Lei nº 8.078/1990, art. 49), exercisable through the same tool used to buy, with the card issuer told at once to cancel or reverse the charge (Decreto nº 7.962/2013, art. 5).

Pending: the ANPD's definitive age assurance guidance `Consultation closed 9 Jul 2026, final text pending` and the regulation of the platform penalties in Lei nº 15.502/2026.

6 Data protection and biometrics

Under the **Brazilian Data Protection Law** (LGPD, Lei nº 13.709/2018), biometric data are sensitive (art. 5, II). They may be processed with specific, highlighted consent (art. 11, I) or, without consent, to prevent fraud in identification and authentication in electronic systems (art. 11, II, g). Processing children's data requires specific, highlighted consent from at least one parent or legal guardian (art. 14, § 1).

The ECA Digital adds a strict purpose limit: age verification data may be used only for that purpose (art. 13) and may not feed advertising profiles (Decreto nº 12.880/2026, art. 24, § 1). Suppliers likely to be accessed by minors must also carry out a child safety and health impact assessment and publish a summary (Decreto nº 12.880/2026, art. 47).

7 Sector-specific obligations

Consumer duties

Suppliers must show a contract summary before the order, let buyers correct input errors, confirm acceptance immediately, provide the contract in a durable form and answer

complaints within five days (Decreto nº 7.962/2013, art. 4). Marketplaces and digital platforms with gross revenue of R$ 100 million or more, an average of 1,000 or more complaints a month, or more than 500 consumer lawsuits must register on Senacon's consumidor.gov.br complaint platform (Portaria Senacon nº 12/2021, art. 2).

Marketplace liability and platform duties

The Federal Supreme Court (STF) has held that internet application providers acting as marketplaces are civilly liable under the Consumer Defence Code, not the fault-based regime that applies to other platforms (Tema 987, final since 17 June 2026). Under Decreto nº 12.975/2026, application providers must keep a seat and legal representative in Brazil, and those selling paid ads must keep ad and advertiser records for one year (Decreto nº 8.771/2016, arts. 16-A and 16-M). Lei nº 15.502/2026 adds quarterly reports to the CNCP on action taken against illegal products (art. 4, sole paragraph).

Marketplaces as tax intermediaries

Under the consumption tax reform, digital platforms, even if domiciled abroad, are liable for the goods and services tax (IBS) and the social contribution on goods and services (CBS) on sales made through them: jointly with the buyer and in place of the supplier when the supplier is abroad, and jointly with a domestic supplier when the platform does not report the sale or the supplier does not issue an electronic tax invoice (Lei Complementar nº 214/2025, art. 22, as amended by Lei Complementar nº 227/2026). Platforms must report the operations they intermediate to the IBS Management Committee and the Receita Federal, identifying the supplier even if it is not a taxpayer (art. 22, § 5; Decreto nº 12.955/2026, art. 20, § 4). In 2026, the transition year, IBS and CBS payment is waived for taxpayers that meet their reporting obligations (Lei Complementar nº 214/2025, art. 348, § 1). For cross-border parcels sold by Remessa Conforme-certified companies to individuals, import duty is zero up to US$ 50 and 60%, less US$ 30, from US$ 50.01 to US$ 3,000 (Portaria MF nº 156/1999, art. 1º-B, § 2, as amended by Portaria MF nº 1.342, de 12 de maio de 2026); uncertified sites pay 60%, according to the Receita Federal.

Wider ECA Digital duties

The ANPD's guide on the scope of the ECA Digital (October 2026) places e-commerce platforms that intermediate products prohibited to minors among the categories presumed to be likely accessed by children, unless the operator shows otherwise. Such services must offer parental supervision tools that let parents restrict purchases and financial transactions (Lei nº 15.211/2025, art. 18, II) and may not use manipulative design that weakens these safeguards (art. 18, § 2).

8 Risk indicators and red flags

HIGH-VALUE GOODS AND MARKETPLACE TYPOLOGIES (COAF AND FEDERAL LAW)

- **Mismatched means**: purchases apparently incompatible with the buyer's known or presumed economic capacity.
- **Third-party payment**: an order paid by someone other than the buyer without a plausible reason.
- **Overpay and refund**: payment above the price followed by a request to return the difference.
- **Cancel and refund**: cancellation or withdrawal with a refund request, without a plausible reason.
- **Off-market terms**: willingness to negotiate prices or conditions outside market norms.
- **Document resistance**: refusal to provide identification, or documents whose accuracy is doubtful.
- **Shipment manipulation**: under-invoicing, artificial splitting of shipments or a concealed sender.
- **Age-gate evasion**: multiple accounts or other devices used to get around age verification.

Sources: Instrução Normativa Coaf nº 7/2021, art. 2 (first six); Decreto-Lei nº 1.804/1980, art. 3-A; Decreto nº 12.880/2026, arts. 25 and 29.

9 Enforcement and penalties

Regime	Penalty structure
ECA Digital (Lei nº 15.211/2025, art. 35)	Warning with up to 30 days to correct; fine up to 10% of the economic group's revenue in Brazil in the last financial year or, without revenue, R$ 10 to R$ 1,000 per registered user, capped at R$ 50 million per infringement; temporary suspension or prohibition of activities ordered by the courts and enforced by blocking orders. Foreign companies' Brazilian branches are jointly liable for fines.

LGPD (Lei nº 13.709/2018, art. 52)	Warning; fine up to 2% of revenue in Brazil, capped at R$ 50 million per infringement; daily fines; publicity; blocking or deletion of data.
Platform duties (Lei nº 15.502/2026, art. 5)	Warning; fine proportional to the value of transactions in illegal products; temporary suspension for repeat offences; prohibition from operating in Brazil for serious or repeated breaches; mandatory automated monitoring, all under the implementing regulation.
Consumer law (Lei nº 8.078/1990, art. 57)	Fines graded by gravity, advantage gained and the supplier's economic condition, between 200 and 3 million times the Ufir reference unit, plus other administrative sanctions.
AML (Lei nº 9.613/1998, art. 12)	Warning; fine not exceeding twice the operation value, twice the profit obtained, or R$ 20 million; disqualification of managers for up to 10 years; suspension or withdrawal of authorisation.

Recent actions: on 28 October 2026 Senacon ordered five online ticket resale marketplaces to stop intermediating new resales within 72 hours, under a daily fine of R$ 100,000 each, under Decreto nº 13.108/2026 on ticket sales, citing missing information on the seller's legal status and total price. On 25 August 2026 the ANPD fined ByteDance R$ 153.7 million for five LGPD infringements involving children's and adolescents' data on TikTok, including processing without a valid legal basis.

10 Recent changes and what to watch

- **28 October 2026** `Published guidance` The ANPD's guide on the scope of the ECA Digital presumes that marketplaces selling products prohibited to minors are likely to be accessed by children.
- **October 2026** `Consultation, closes 30 Nov 2026` The ANPD is revising its sanctions regulation to cover its ECA Digital powers, which will set how age verification failures are fined.
- **10 September 2026** `In force; penalties await regulation` Lei nº 15.502/2026 requires seller verification, notice and takedown, seller audits and quarterly CNCP reports from e-commerce platforms.
- **9 July 2026** `Final guidance pending` Consultation on the ANPD's updated age assurance guidance closed; the March 2026 preliminary guidance remains its monitoring reference.

- **17 June 2026** `Final judgment` The STF's ruling that marketplaces answer under the Consumer Defence Code became final.
- **17 and 18 March 2026** `In force` The ECA Digital took effect, and Decreto nº 12.880/2026 set the age verification rules for restricted products.

11 What this means for identity verification

- **Two populations, two checks.** Sellers need validated tax ID and payment data; buyers of restricted goods need a verified age, not a verified identity.
- **Age without identity.** Age checks should return an over-18 result and discard document images and extracted data immediately.
- **Choose the trigger.** Verify at account creation or at each restricted checkout; block guest checkout for restricted goods either way.
- **High-value lines are KYC lines.** For items of R$ 10,000 or more, collect CPF, ID document and address, screen for politically exposed persons and sanctions, identify beneficial owners of corporate buyers and keep records for 5 years.

IDENTOMAT

How Identomat helps

Identomat runs identity verification, screening and monitoring for regulated businesses on one platform, with workflows you configure for each market. For the requirements in this guide, that means:

- Age verification at sign-up or checkout for restricted products, returning an over-18 result without keeping document images.
- KYB and seller onboarding: CPF or CNPJ checks, document capture and verification, and beneficial owner verification for corporate sellers.
- KYC for high-value purchases, with ID document verification, face match and biometric liveness where risk calls for it.
- AML screening against sanctions and PEP lists, with ongoing monitoring of sellers and buyers.
- No-code workflow builder to set verification triggers by product category, value and risk, with an audit trail for each check.

Request a meeting

DISCLAIMER

This article is intended for informational purposes only and does not constitute legal advice. It is a compilation of information from various sources and reflects the information available as of the last updated date indicated above. Laws, regulations, and regulatory guidance may change, so readers should consult qualified legal professionals for advice specific to their circumstances.

Sources

- **Lei nº 15.211, de 17 de setembro de 2025 (Digital Statute for Children and Adolescents)**, consolidated text incl. art. 41-A (Lei nº 15.352/2026) and art. 36-A (Lei nº 15.504/2026), Câmara dos Deputados, camara.leg.br
- **Decreto nº 12.880, de 18 de março de 2026** (regulation of the ECA Digital), arts. 15, 18, 24 to 27, 47, Câmara dos Deputados, camara.leg.br
- **Lei nº 15.502, de 10 de setembro de 2026** (simplified taxation of international shipments; e-commerce platform duties), arts. 2 to 5, Presidency of the Republic (Planalto), planalto.gov.br

- **Portaria MF nº 1.342, de 12 de maio de 2026** (amends art. 1º-B, § 2 of Portaria MF nº 156/1999, simplified tax regime rates), Diário Oficial da União, 12 May 2026, in.gov.br
- **Decreto nº 7.962, de 15 de março de 2013** (e-commerce contracting), arts. 2 to 7, Presidency of the Republic (Planalto), planalto.gov.br
- **Lei nº 8.078, de 11 de setembro de 1990 (Consumer Defence Code)**, arts. 49 and 57, consolidated text, Câmara dos Deputados, camara.leg.br
- **Lei nº 9.613, de 3 de março de 1998 (AML law)**, arts. 9 to 12, consolidated text, Câmara dos Deputados, camara.leg.br
- **Lei nº 13.709, de 14 de agosto de 2018 (Brazilian Data Protection Law, LGPD)**, arts. 5, 11, 14 and 52, consolidated text, Câmara dos Deputados, camara.leg.br
- **Lei Complementar nº 214, de 16 de janeiro de 2025**, arts. 22 (as amended by Lei Complementar nº 227/2026) and 348, consolidated text, Câmara dos Deputados, camara.leg.br
- **Decreto nº 12.955, de 29 de abril de 2026** (CBS regulation), art. 20, Presidency of the Republic (Planalto), planalto.gov.br
- **Decreto nº 12.975, de 20 de maio de 2026** (amends the Marco Civil regulation, Decreto nº 8.771/2016), Câmara dos Deputados, camara.leg.br
- **Decreto nº 13.108, de 31 de agosto de 2026** (ticket sales), Presidency of the Republic (Planalto), planalto.gov.br
- **Lei nº 8.069, de 13 de julho de 1990 (Statute of Children and Adolescents)**, arts. 81 and 243, Presidency of the Republic (Planalto), planalto.gov.br
- **Lei nº 9.294, de 15 de julho de 1996** (tobacco products), art. 3º-A, Presidency of the Republic (Planalto), planalto.gov.br
- **Anvisa, Resolução RDC nº 840, de 15 de dezembro de 2023** (sale of tobacco products), arts. 6 and 9, in force 2 January 2024, Diário Oficial da União, 18 December 2023, in.gov.br
- **Anvisa, Cigarro eletrônico** (RDC nº 855/2024 ban on e-cigarettes), gov.br/anvisa
- **Medida Provisória nº 1.394, de 25 de setembro de 2026** (fixed-odds betting ban), status page, National Congress, congressonacional.leg.br
- **Lei nº 10.826, de 22 de dezembro de 2003** (firearms), arts. 4, 26 and 28, Presidency of the Republic (Planalto), planalto.gov.br
- **Lei nº 13.810, de 8 de março de 2019** (UN Security Council sanctions), art. 9, Presidency of the Republic (Planalto), planalto.gov.br
- **Portaria Gab-Senacon/Senacon/MJSP nº 12, de 5 de abril de 2021** (mandatory registration on consumidor.gov.br), Diário Oficial da União, 8 April 2021, in.gov.br
- **STF, Tema 987 de Repercussão Geral (RE 1.037.396)**, thesis on platform liability, portal.stf.jus.br; and **STF, Plataformas terão 60 dias para implementar medidas estruturais**, 17 June 2026, noticias.stf.jus.br
- **Lei nº 12.865, de 9 de outubro de 2013**, art. 6, consolidated text, Câmara dos Deputados, camara.leg.br

- **Resolução Coaf nº 25, de 16 de janeiro de 2013** (luxury or high-value goods), COAF, gov.br/coaf
- **Resolução Coaf nº 36, de 10 de março de 2021** (AML policies, procedures and controls), COAF, gov.br/coaf
- **Resolução Coaf nº 40, de 22 de novembro de 2021** (politically exposed persons), COAF, gov.br/coaf
- **Resolução Coaf nº 31, de 7 de junho de 2019** (UN Security Council sanctions), COAF, gov.br/coaf
- **Instrução Normativa Coaf nº 1, de 16 de julho de 2026** (enhanced due diligence), COAF, gov.br/coaf
- **Instruções Normativas Coaf nº 5/2020 and nº 7/2021** (registration, reporting indicators), COAF, gov.br/coaf
- **COAF, Regulação** (sectors supervised and applicable rules), gov.br/coaf
- **ANPD, Mecanismos confiáveis de aferição de idade: orientações preliminares**, version 1.0, March 2026, gov.br/anpd
- **ANPD, Guia orientativo: Fornecedores de produtos ou serviços de tecnologia da informação: escopo e obrigações gerais do ECA Digital**, October 2026, gov.br/anpd
- **ANPD, Guia Orientativo: Mecanismos de Aferição de Idade** (draft for consultation, May 2026), linked from the ANPD ECA Digital page, gov.br/anpd
- **ANPD, ECA Digital (English)**, last updated 10 June 2026, gov.br/anpd
- **ANPD, Perguntas e respostas sobre o ECA Digital** (ANPD, MJSP, Secom), updated 30 July 2026, gov.br/anpd
- **ANPD, ANPD debate desafios do ECA Digital e apresenta novas entregas regulatórias durante Webinário** (sanctions regulation consultation), gov.br/anpd
- **ANPD, ANPD multa TikTok em R$ 153,7 milhões**, 25 August 2026, gov.br/anpd
- **Ministry of Justice and Public Security, Senacon determina prazo de 72 horas para cinco plataformas suspenderem novas revendas de ingressos**, 28 October 2026, gov.br/mj
- **Ministry of Justice and Public Security, Senacon** (remit), gov.br/mj
- **Ministry of Justice and Public Security, CNCP: Edital de Chamamento Público nº 1/2026** (Special Commission for E-commerce Regulation), 14 September 2026, gov.br/mj
- **Receita Federal, Programa Remessa Conforme: o que é? Como funciona?**, gov.br/receitafederal
- **Receita Federal, Quanto vou pagar de impostos?**, updated 14 September 2026, gov.br/receitafederal
- **Receita Federal, Obter certificação no Programa Remessa Conforme** (service page, Portaria Coana nº 130/2023 documents), last modified 5 August 2026, gov.br