



Vigil and Surveillance: A content analysis of the National Registry of Internet Access in Brazil

Vigília y vigilancia: Análisis de contenido del Registro Nacional de Acceso a Internet en Brasil

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Abstract

The legalization and institutionalization of the surveillance of the digital information of the Brazilian citizens has been promoted by interests of Protestant political groups that argue ideas of faith and morality in draft laws that promote new forms of Internet control. Since 2015, different bills have threatened the right to privacy and freedom of expression in digital communications, guaranteed by Act No. 12.965, of April 23, 2014 (Civil Internet Framework). The present research analyzes the critical points of the projects of law of control of Internet promoted by evangelical politicians and justified in moral arguments of protection of children and adolescents. The present article establishes a theoretical dialogue with the postulates of Manuel Castells in an attempt to demystify the arguments in favor of the control and uses a qualitative investigation by means of a survey and analysis of content of the bills of laws that still are processed in the National Brazilian Congress. It is evident that the current draft legislation establishes fruitful threats to the guiding principles, guarantees, rights and duties for the use of the Internet in Brazil, camouflaged in moralistic narratives and dissonant and interested arguments of Law No. 12,965, leading to the understanding that there are eminent possibilities of expanding the control and monitoring of the information consumed and produced by Brazilian Internet users.

Resumen

La legalización e institucionalización de la vigilancia de las informaciones digitales de los ciudadanos brasileños han sido promovidas por intereses de grupos políticos protestantes que argumentan ideas de fe y moralidad en proyectos de leyes que potencian nuevas formas de control de Internet. Desde 2015, diferentes proyectos de ley amenazan el derecho a la privacidad y a la libertad de expresión en las comunicaciones digitales, garantizados por la Ley N° 12.965, del 23 de abril de 2014 (Marco Civil de Internet). La presente investigación analiza los puntos críticos de los proyectos de normativas de control de Internet promovidos por políticos evangélicos y justificados en argumentos morales de protección de niños y adolescentes. El presente artículo establece un diálogo teórico con los postulados de Manuel Castells en un intento por desmitificar los argumentos a favor del control y utiliza una investigación cualitativa por medio de un levantamiento y análisis de contenido de los proyectos de leyes que aún se tramitan en el Congreso Nacional brasileño. Se evidencia que los actuales proyectos de ley establecen amenazas fecundas en los principios orientadores, garantías, derechos y deberes para el uso de Internet en Brasil, camuflados en narrativas moralistas y de argumentos disonantes e interesados de la Ley N° 12.965, llevando al entendimiento que hay eminentes posibilidades de ampliación del control y vigilancia de las informaciones que consumen y producen los internautas brasileños.

Keywords | Palabras clave

Civil Internet Framework; National Registry of Internet Access; Internet control in Brazil; documentary analysis.

Marco Civil Internet; Registro Nacional de Acceso a Internet; control de Internet en Brasil; análisis documental.

1. Introduction

A little more than a year before the request to accept the process of removal of President Dilma Rousseff, Law No. 12,965, of April 23, 2014 - also known as the “Civil Internet Framework” - was sanctioned. In this area, topics such as Internet neutrality, registration of connection and navigation data, between points that establish inalienable rights such as freedom of expression, privacy, privacy of users and inviolability of communications, are guaranteed, although these principles are currently under threat.

Bill 2390/2015, authored by federal deputy Pastor Franklin and 5096/2016, proposed by federal deputy Célio Silveira, threaten the confidentiality of data of Brazilian Internet users and expect to be exposed before the Commission on Science and Technology, Communication and Informatics (CCTCI) of the Brazilian Congress by Misionero José Olimpio. The draft laws referenced above refer to the “Civil Internet Framework” which is, to date, the only legislative expression that regulates the rights and duties of citizens in virtual environments in Brazil.

These legislation draft deal with legislative initiatives of the evangelical group of political and religious leaders in the National Congress, whose arguments stem from the preservation of the rights of children and adolescents; although this justification succumbs to the real interests of greater control of data and the navigability of the Brazilian citizen by the proposal of institutionalization of a “National Registry of Internet Access”.

The present article begins by discussing the moralist and pragmatic dichotomy of information control in the paradigm of the information society, through an analysis of the postulates of Manuel Castells, to later analyze, using the qualitative technique of content analysis of interpretive basis, the “Civil Internet Framework” law, compared to the new legislative proposals previously mentioned. For the content analysis, the data was collected with the highest number of words that appeared in the current Law, in the projects mentioned above and the analysis of the main points that the Internet Management Committee explains contrary to the project. Thus the present research will try to clarify if the legislative proposals would mean a greater control of the digital life of the Brazilian citizens by the governmental institutions.

2. Network society: Promise and control

In many countries we have seen new forms of information control evolve on the Internet directly affecting the freedom of citizens who are subject to repression by their governments (Murdoch & Roberts, 2013). Political changes also evolve ways of maintaining control over access to information for citizens (Kerr, 2014). In the information society, promise and control seem to blend with the same power of agglutination of the production and consumption of digital goods. The promise of freedom and democratization of information overlaps with the real policies of control and broad access of information by private empires and States. For Manuel Castells (2005) technology is the new mode of production in our current society, where information is incorporated into a globalized economy. It is significant that the author (op cit) focuses on informational productivity as the leverage engines of economic growth, since they still organize societies around their centuries-old logic of appropriation of work processes and accumulation of wealth. These are the immutable aspects of the dynamics in which the capitalist duality of charm and control, wealth and misery coexists. Doubtful concepts contained throughout the Castells trilogy: *The Information Age: Economy, society and culture*. Puyosa (2015) also agrees that new forms of state control are emerging in the information society by empirically investigating the concept that he calls the «dictator's dilemma» in the Venezuelan case.

In the web we find the delivery of «charismatic action» (Pierucci, 2003) by entrepreneurs who risk their own business in the digital ecosystem, the delivery of the intellect and talent of programmers, designers, managers of communication and marketing, administrators and the whole collective body of collaborators and creators of contents. On the other hand in the interactions is the enchanted soul of consumers who trust and provide their information in exchange for digital services, becoming users of informational goods that have not yet awakened to the media bias behind a gratuity in the provision of services - applications, websites, offers, among others - that until now have never been necessary for social welfare, but that are converted by the cyclical and endless massification of the consumer culture of buying and disposing (Gorz, 2005). In that game of Network society also appear the rulers who, in search of expanding their electoral niches, try to use the

internet for their personal interests through public policies, comforting speeches or promises in the electoral campaigns.

Cleland & Brodsky (2012) recall in their work that USA Today revealed that in 2004, 98% of federal campaign donations made by Google officials went to Democratic Party politicians: “Eric Schmitt supported Barack Obama, participated actively in his campaign and was a member of the Advisory Council of the President for Science and Technology and his Transitional Council on the Economy” (op cit, p.201). US news site Sputnik News in April 2015 revealed that WikiLeaks founder Julian Assange predicted that Google could play a crucial role in Hillary Clinton’s 2016 presidential campaign because, according to the report, the director of “Google Ideas”, Jared Cohen was an adviser to Clinton. In Brazil, far from Assange’s assertions, we see similar attitudes on the part of religious leaders who assume political functions, such as the congressional group of evangelicals of the National Congress, which since 2015 have proposed bills that endorse the relationship of control of the State for the exercise of citizens’ rights.

“The internet is not a guarantee of freedom, but it makes oppression more difficult. The censorship allows identifying and punishing the messenger, but cannot stop the message”, says Manuel Castells to the Brazilian newspaper Zero Hora¹. Castells (2005), when mentioning the slogan of the presidential campaign of Bill Clinton in 1992, finds that globalization was in that government the main strategy of US economic policy, while a greater deregulation and liberalization emerged - domestic and international - thus postulating:

“The answer is clear to the main globalizer, the US government: a more open and integrated economy is advantageous for US companies. This is due to the technological advantage and superior administrative flexibility enjoyed by the United States compared to the rest of the world. Along with the long-standing presence of US multinationals around the world and with the US’s hegemonic presence in international trade and finance institutions, globalization is paramount to increasing US economic prosperity, though certainly not for all businesses and not for the entire people of the United States. This economic interest is something that Clinton and his economic team, especially Rubin, Summers and Tyson understood well. They worked hard to spread the liberal

1 Interview offered on 06/09/13. Available at: <https://goo.gl/DbRsqK> (06/25/17).

gospel in the world, applying US economic and political force when it was necessary” (Castells, 2005, p. 184).

In other words, for Castells (op. Cit), in the absence of external conflicts or shocks-political revolts, wars, natural disasters-the transformation of capitalism is driven by attempts to sustain economic growth simply because the system itself has an expansionist logic. The internal competitive pressures of the national economies reward those whose productivity is high. As a consequence, Castells maintains the idea that if we understand how contemporary society changes, we have to start by analyzing the strategies implemented by the economic agents aiming to increase the efficiency of these, charging in this context greater meaning the famous phrase of the sociologist Daniel Bell “do much with little” (quoted by Stalder, 2006, p.43).

Stalder (2006) understands that the reference to Bell is not banal. Indeed, Bell’s work played an important part in Castells’s critique of his post-industrialist theory, which for a long time dominated the analysis of contemporary economic changes and favored his theory. Among the scholars who analyzed the transformations of the economy in the last quarter of the twentieth century, Daniel Bell held a prominent position for a considerable time. Since the publication of *The Coming of Postindustrial Society* in 1973, Bell’s theory has had a profound influence on the discourse on economics in the information age. His basic plot was widely popularized by futurists such as Alvin Toffler, particularly in *The Third Wave*. Both authors detected a historical change in the processes of creation of goods for the provision of services like essential activity of the advanced economies.

This transformation, according to the authors quoted in reference, is more or less equal in importance to the Industrial Revolution, which displaced the bulk of economic activity in extracting resources from nature through agriculture and mining for the production of goods in the mass markets. Stalder (2006: 43) reminds us that Bell stated that “industrial societies are commodities that produce societies. Life is a game against the manufactured nature [...] A postindustrial society is based on services. Consequently, this is a game between people. “

Continuing with Stalder’s analysis (op. Cit.), Castells used post-industrialism theory since the mid-1970s as an enhancement to discuss with opposing arguments. Despite his dislike of futurism - so character-

istic of his postindustrial analysis - Castells' perspective overlaps with Bell's most important themes. In the first place, both place primarily crucial changes in the level of technical production relations (modes of development) and only secondarily to the level of their social relations (modes of production). This allows them to talk at the same time about a profound change in the way in which economic principles are created and on the continuity of the way in which the principles are appropriate. This distinction has long been a central thesis for Castells' analysis, especially in the trilogy of the «Information Age», more specifically in the first volume *The Network Society*, where the author defends a new form of capitalism which emerged in the last quarter of the twentieth century.

Castells' own argument can be understood as an attempt to overcome what he sees as fundamental flaws in the approach, while maintaining them as an important point of reference. Castells's critique of postindustrialism culminates in his analysis of the restructuring of an era: the economic crisis of the 1970s; and is divided into four main concepts of network society: i) the internationalization of the economy; (ii) the growth of global financial markets; (iii) network companies; iv) and the individualization of work.

The massification of new technological services through the sale of advertising space in the entangled flows of information reveals the same old structural bases of accumulation and control. At the heart of this paradigm we see the unquestionable attempt to control information with private interests. As Cleland and Brodsky (2012, p. 123) argue, "The microeconomic component is more important. It is where the traffic or behavior of consumers are analyzed, allowing Google to predict such behavior, attract more users and sell more ads.

The gratuitousness in the services of firms that produce information and knowledge through innovation are examples that are contextualized in the (in) explicable ambivalence. In fact, their business is to facilitate, streamline and organize our lives in the most varied general textures of our social experiences, as explained by Silverstone (2005); and they do so when considering the needs created in the cyclical consumer culture (Bauman, 2008) where the immediate want supplants desire and need.

It seems that today, more than ever, the scenario predicted by Toffler (2007) in *The Third Wave*, where consumers are closer to the

appropriation of the mode of production having a status of producer-consumers (*prosumers*) is more real when we observe the control of intangible inputs, control of information. Would we be faced with a contradictory knowledge economy in the constancy of surveillance? For Gorz (2010, p.12) “The value of knowledge in the capitalist economy is indefinable... Its price has no objective foundation and is continuously fluctuating,” following the same logic of the capitalist system: Control and promise.

3. “Civil Internet Framework” versus “National Internet Access Registry”

Law 12 965 enacted on April 23, 2014 by President Dilma Rousseff established rights and duties regarding access to information in Brazil. It is a rule framed in the Brazilian Constitution that contributes to maintaining a “free and secure” Internet, although it has not been exempt from being a point of continuous shocks and heated debates in the political sphere of Brazil. Known as the “Civil Internet Framework”, the law appeared along with 36 other projects of similar thematic proposals and included controversial topics such as neutrality and citizen rights of access to the network. This article highlights four points collected in one of the collections of the Legislation series, from *Edições Câmara* published in 2014.

The first point of the “Civil Internet Framework” proposal refers to the relative neutrality of networks, which allows traffic control by private operators, seeking to maintain greater transparency with the user, expressed in the third chapter, article ninth:

II - act with proportionality, transparency and isonomy; (...) III - to previously inform in a transparent, clear and sufficiently descriptive way to its users on the management practices and traffic mitigation adopted, including those related to network security. (Marco Civil da Internet, 2014, p. 32).

On the collection of user information, the Framework guarantees, within a period of up to one year, the storage of connection data relating to navigation (IP address used, connection time, among others) by Internet providers. The objective, which in the background was to identify the user, would also protect him from cyber-crimes. It was also

justified in protecting the personal privacy of the citizen, sanctioning any breaches by suppliers:

Art. 10. The custody and availability of connection records and access to Internet applications covered by this Law, as well as personal data and content of private communications, should address the preservation of privacy, private life, honor and image of the parties directly or indirectly involved. [...] Art. 11. In any operation of collection, storage, custody and treatment of records, personal data or communications by connection providers and Internet applications in which at least one of these acts occurs in national territory, Brazilian legislation and the rights to privacy, the protection of personal data and the secrecy of private communications and records must be respected. (Marco Civil da Internet, 2014, p. 33-34).

The third point refers to the user's browsing history record. According to the original proposal, Internet providers were prohibited from storing any data referring to the user's browsing history - except when the judiciary ordered otherwise - and was provided to content providers, such as social networking companies, news portals and entertainment or search engines, they had some hosting service information:

Art. 14. In the provision of connection, onerous or gratuitous, it is forbidden to keep records of access to Internet applications. [...] Article 15. The Internet application provider established in the form of a legal person and exercising that activity in an organized, professional and economic manner shall maintain the respective records of access to Internet applications, In a controlled and secure environment, for a period of 6 (six) months, in accordance with the Regulation. [...] § 2o The police or administrative authority or the Public Prosecutor's Office may request that any Internet application provider be cautioned that access records for Internet applications are stored [...] (Marco Civil da Internet, 2014, p. 36).

The fourth controversial point included in the Framework normalizes the responsibility of content in the internet, expressed in the practice of "notification and withdrawal of air". This definition refers to infringing materials protected by copyright, defamatory or libelous:

Art. 18. The Internet connection provider shall not be held liable for damages arising from the content generated by third parties. [...] Art. 19. In order to ensure freedom of expression and to prevent censorship,

the Internet application provider may only be held liable for damages arising from content generated by third parties if, following a specific court order, do not take the measures to, within the framework and within the technical limits of its service and within the aforementioned deadline, make available the content indicated as infringing, except for legal provisions to the contrary. [...] Art. 20. Whenever it has contact information of the user directly responsible for the content referred to in art. 19, it will be up to the internet application provider to communicate the reasons and information regarding the unavailability of the content, with information that allows the contradictory and ample defense in court, unless expressly provided by law or express judicial determination to the contrary. (Marco Civil da Internet, 2014, p. 37).

In summary, neutrality policies went on to legislate and protect Internet traffic by allowing the user to be informed of the policies and conditions of the contract. With the current Law of «Civil Internet Framework» the user will have to give express authorization for the collection of their browsing habits and even if you choose not to provide the information, you may be prevented from using the services if you do not accept the terms established by the site. One of the points of conflict regarding the control of information by private companies and the government refers to the mandatory storage of logs of connection and navigation defined by a specific period in the legislation, but at the same time not presenting obligation of continuous storages in some cases made explicit by the Law. In addition, another important point to the right of the user is that constitutional rights are also validated for the digital reality.

However, two years after the «Civil Internet Framework» was sanctioned, the Comit  Gestor da Internet no Brasil (hereinafter CGI.br) issued a public notice on October 18, 2016, contrary to the legislative proposals that intended to create a «National Registry of Internet Access». One of the attributes of CGI.br is the proposal of rules and procedures related to the regulation of activities on the Internet. The body was radically opposed to the draft law led by the Congressional Evangelical Front of the National Congress, composed entirely of evangelical deputies, defenders of greater control of access to information and monitoring of Brazilian citizenship:

THE INTERNET MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE IN BRAZIL - CGI.br, after becoming aware, on October 05, 2016, of the reading of

the approval opinion and of the substitute presented to the Draft Law 2390/2015, 3597/2015, 5016/2016 and 5096/2016, as well as the joint request from the members of the Committee on Science and Technology, Communication and Information Technology / CCTCI, [...] MAKE IT PUBLIC. Express great concern with the proposal to create the so-called “National Registry of Internet Access”, which has technical barriers to its implementation, as well as neglects parental control and solutions that include all aspects involved to guarantee a free, open, Democratic Internet and make it a safe environment for children and adolescents. 2. To argue that with the pretense to safeguard risks inherent in Internet browsing - which can and should be mitigated by the education of users and their parents or guardians- should not justify the creation of inconsistent controls that are likely to be circumvented, against fundamental principles enshrined by the Civil Internet Framework, creating a new range of risks for citizens that are intended to be protected. (CGI.BR, 2016)².

Draft Laws Nos. 2390/2015, 3597/2015, 5016/2016 and 5096/2016, grouped in the eventual Law that refers to the «National Registry of Internet Access» and are still pending in the National Congress³, have been strongly criticized for proposing amendments that threaten the main principles and rights postulated in the “Civil Internet Framework” explained above.

4. Materials and method

For the present investigation a survey of the main Law projects that are currently in process in the Brazilian National Congress and that denote new forms of control of the Internet is made, to later carry out an analysis of content of interpretative base assigned of quantitative form to the most frequent lexical keys in these verbal documents (transcripts) and legislative documents. For this purpose, the content of the main verbal and non-verbal expressions of the laws already discussed was analyzed, comparing the discourse presented in these documentary units with the view of repudiation of the official position papers of the association representing civil society (CGI.br) contrary to the project «National Registry of Internet Access».

2 Available at: <https://goo.gl/rUYhwk> (04/26/17).

3 Until the date of preparation of this article on 01/08/17.

The public policies that promulgate the control of the Internet, rather than in the legislative texts themselves, show power by written, verbalized and mediated words. As for the preponderant presence of texts in contemporary social phenomena, especially in governmental political communications, Boréus & Bergström (2017) indicate that media and communication studies must cope with textual analysis as a research methodology of the fields of Social Sciences and, in particular, Communication. In order to organize the different analytical biases to discuss “power”, written, verbal or published discourses will be analyzed, taking into account both political pronouncements and media critiques.

The content analysis is also used for coding in a quantitative or qualitative prism, in order to systematize, define, categorize or describe the meaning of texts. At the same time, research objects, approaching quantitative and qualitative biases, include in these analyzes the production of traditional and digital media content (Boréus & Bergström, 2017).

When choosing content analysis, the researcher can make comparisons based on quantifications of different elements in texts, which may be necessary if the objective is to review the changes in the course of time of certain content. The main characteristic of this type of analysis is the understanding that when sizing the frequency of certain words characteristics outside the text can be perceived. Content analysis can focus on the ideal and interpersonal aspects of texts, remaining as a deductive method in the search for hypothetical and theoretical elements. The main criticisms of this type of method are that not everything can be generalized in frequency, because there is a greater analytical character to what is more explicit than implicit, especially in the technique of the search of codes, and in relation to questions of validation and interpretation of the researcher to overcome the reality of the content, as explained by (O’Connell, 1999), McMillan (2009), Krippendorff (2013), Schreier (2014) and Boréus & Bergström (2017).

For this research, the ATLAS.ti platform was used to survey the frequency of key words (lexicons) present in the written and/or verbal texts of the main points between the two draft Laws referenced (PL 2390/2015 and 2390/2015), including a comparison with the «Civil Internet Framework». In addition, the keywords most frequently present in the «Civil Internet Framework» (see Chart 1) and the position of the Brazilian Internet Management Committee (see Chart 2) were quantified.

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5. Results

Chart 1. Comparative analysis of the frequency of keywords contained in the «Civil Internet Framework» and in Law 12,965 / 2014 and 2390/2015

Texto analizado	Autoría	Palabras con mayor frecuencia textual (escrito y /o verbal)			
(1) <i>Ley n. 12.965/2014</i> MARCO CIVIL DE INTERNET	Sancionada por la presidenta Dilma Rousseff	"INTERNET" Qtd: 70	"APLICACIONES" Qtd: 35 Palabra clave no comiserada: "art" (43)	"REGISTROS" Qtd: 35	"LEI" Qtd: 26 "ACESSO"; "DADOS"; "CONEXÃO" Qtd: 23 "CONTEÚDO" (Qtd: 20); "FORMA" (Qtd: 19)
(2) <i>Proyecto de ley 2390/2015</i>	Pastor Franklin (Partido Político: PTdoB/ MG)	"INTERNET" Qtd: 27	"ACESSO" Qtd: 24	"CADASTRO" Qtd: 20	"PÚBLICO"; "ADOLESCENTE"; "CRIANÇA" Qtd: 11
(3) <i>Proyecto de ley 5016/2016</i>	Célio Silveira - (Partido Político: PSDB/ GO)	"ACESSO" Qtd: 15	"INTERNET" Qtd: 12	"LEI" Qtd: 11	"APLICATIVOS"; "ADOLESCENTE" Qtd: 9
(4) <i>Discurso pronunciado en la Sala das Sessões, en 27 de abril de 2016 por Deputado Célio Silveira</i>	Célio Silveira - (Partido Político: PSDB/ GO)	"VÍDEOS"; "INTERNET" Qtd: 10	"LEI" Qtd: 07	"CLASSIFICAÇÃO"; "VIOLÊNCIA" Qtd: 06	"INDICATIVA"; "SÍTIOS"; "CENAS"; "SEXO"; "ANOS" Qtd: 5
(5) <i>Discurso pronunciado en la Sessões, 14 de abril de 2016 por Deputado Célio Silveira</i>	Célio Silveira - (Partido Político: PSDB/ GO)	"ACESSO" Qtd: 15	"INTERNET"; "LEI" Qtd: 12	"APLICATIVOS" Qtd: 9	"SITES" "ADOLESCENTES"; "CRIANÇAS" Qtd: 8

Chart 2. Position of the Internet Management Committee of Brazil contrary to the draft Law «National Registry of Internet Access»

- 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 deveriam consumir, tornando-os coadjuvantes na condução dessa parcela crucial do processo educacional;
- b. que existem diversos programas de computadores para o exercício de controle parental quanto ao conteúdo visitado por crianças e adolescentes, o que é garantido como uma opção de livre escolha em qualquer terminal de acesso à Internet e que deve ser objeto de políticas públicas nos termos artigo 29 da Lei 12.965/2014 (Marco Civil da Internet). Tais tecnologias empoderam os pais com a habilidade de controlar as informações consumidas por seus filho(a)s, o que está mais de acordo com o seu papel de protagonistas dessa porção importante do processo educacional e que faz parte do livre planejamento familiar assegurado pela Constituição Federal (artigo 226, §7º);
- c. que há a necessidade de esforços coordenados entre o Poder Público, a sociedade civil, a comunidade científica e tecnológica e os provedores de conexão e aplicação para estabelecer de forma estruturada os parâmetros para o tratamento da circulação de material inadequados pela internet;
- d. que a obrigatoriedade de sistemas de controle embarcados nos equipamentos oneraria a indústria de bens de informática com a obrigação de lhes agregar a suscitada nova funcionalidade, o que, inevitavelmente, será repassado ao consumidor final, gerando, em última análise, efeitos colaterais para a universalização da conectividade no país, bem como para a viabilidade da atividade de pequenas e médias empresas;
- e. que em uma rede local (residencial ou corporativa) pode haver dezenas de usuários, sendo que, na maioria das vezes, compartilha-se o mesmo número IP público. Sendo assim, o provedor de conexão teria que autenticar cada um dos milhares de acessos dos milhares de pontos da sua rede, o que não guarda paralelo com o referido compartilhamento do protocolo IP e, em particular, com a interface dos *hardwares* dos atuais aparelhos roteadores de conexão à Internet. Nesse último caso, que inclui as redes sem fio, a autenticação seria feita apenas no acesso principal e apenas uma vez, o que impossibilita o controle de cada usuário;
- f. por fim, que qualquer sistema de registro poderia ser facilmente burlável. Primeiro, porque poderia haver uma autenticação falsa, tal como a criação ou a utilização de cadastros que não por seus verdadeiros titulares. Segundo, porque há diversas ferramentas de mascaramento da conexão, o que a tornaria não rastreável pelos provedores e, em última análise, pelo “Cadastro Nacional de Acesso à Internet”;

Source: CGI.BR (2016).

Chart 3. Comparative analysis of frequency of keywords contained in chart 2

Texto analizado	Autoría	Palabras con mayor frecuencia textual (escrito)			
(6) <i>Nota oficial da CGI.BR (2016)</i>	Comité Gestor da Internet no Brasil (CGI.br)	“INTERNET” Qtd: 6	“ACESSO” Qtd: 5	“CONTROLE”; “CONEXÃO” Qtd: 4	“CONTEÚDO” “PROVEDORES” Qtd: 3

In addition to the central object of the investigation of the words “Internet” and “access”, Chart 1 shows the different arguments used in the written and spoken texts indicated in texts (2), (3) and (4), as “teenagers” and “children”. This puts in evidence the moral values that contextualize the position of the evangelical group that discuss - and justify - issues related to the family in many of their speeches for a matter of eminent technical nature and that involves questions of control of information of the citizen. The goal, according to the evangelical deputies, is “to prohibit the access of children and adolescents to electronic sites with inappropriate content.” To do this, the proposal establishes the creation of a national registry of people and sites, with personal data that must be verified for each access. The solution indicated by the «National Registry of Internet Access» would impose the creation of a database in which they would be registered “among other information, the full name, full address, number of the official identity document and registration number in the Cadastre of Individuals (CPF) of the Ministry of Finance, “in addition to a list of sites with content inappropriate for children and adolescents. The dissonant character between the points in the texts (1) and the other in Chart 1 is also realized, making it possible for the impression that the new project expands beyond the attention formalized in the current Law «Civil Internet Framework».

On the other hand, Chart 2 shows the position of CGI.br in the official note divulging the contrary points to the new draft Law, which goes beyond the arguments drawn from Chart 1, especially in the greater number of key words in written and spoken texts. These facts are summed and observed with a clear clarity in the quantification expressed in Chart 3 as “control”, where the root “control” denotes

denotatively that the arguments of the Law in question may have an underlying interest.

6. Conclusion

The Committee on Science and Technology, Communication and Information Technology (CCTCI) of the Chamber of Deputies has on the voting agenda the report of draft law (PL) No. 2,390 / 2015, which consolidated to PL 5016/201, propose the creation of a «National Registry of Internet Access» advocated by the evangelical group and political religious leaders in the Brazilian Congress, who argue that the concern for the protection of children and adolescents has been gaining support from the population in Brazil.

This article quantitatively analyzed, through an interpretative content analysis, the highest incidence (frequency) of key words uttered by verbal and written discourses on these bills that threaten important points of the «Civil Internet Framework». Compared with the analyzed texts of the bill, it can be contrasted with the critical points that the Internet Management Committee of Brazil positioned in 2016 in an official note. It was perceived that words like “adolescent”, “child” and “access” can be confused with “control” in a connotative or even denotative way. As future lines of research, the present research has identified that it deserves to be expanded for a more qualitative analysis in future events and concludes that the current project in the Brazilian Legislative Branch can intensify the use of citizens’ information, navigability data and history of the activities mapped through the registry, causing a direct threat to the rights of users.

7. References

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