

Brasília, June 18, 2026.

The Science and Technology Committee of the Chamber of Deputies approved, on Wednesday (June 10), Bill No. 1680/2025, which establishes the National Data Center Policy.

Among the key provisions included in the report presented by Congressman David Soares (Pode-SP) are amendments related to the regulation of the electricity sector.

The approved text establishes that requests for connection to the National Interconnected System (SIN) shall observe the following principles:

**I – Transparency:** connection request proceedings must be public and easily accessible to all interested parties, except for information protected by industrial secrecy;

**II – Procedural efficiency:** the Executive Branch must establish and disclose a maximum deadline for responding to requests for access to the National Interconnected System, pursuant to Article 3, Item IX, of Law No. 13,874/2019 (Economic Freedom Act).

Under the proposal, applicants will be exempt from resubmitting documents that have already been submitted and validated in previous stages, provided that the legal or factual circumstances remain unchanged. The proposal also ensures the possibility of coordinated administrative decisions whenever applicable.

In addition, the Granting Authority may establish differentiated tariff or contractual arrangements for Data Centers and telecommunications service providers that offer demand response services, load flexibility, or ancillary services to the National Interconnected System, with the objective of enhancing national energy security and reducing costs for other electricity consumers.

According to the rapporteur:

“There remains room to regulate key aspects of Data Center operations and access to the electricity system, given the high energy demand associated with these infrastructures. Fast-track grid connection may become as important a competitive advantage as tax incentives.”

- **Private Investment in Grid Infrastructure.**

The proposal represents a significant step forward by allowing data centers to finance electricity network infrastructure works, including transmission towers and power lines, whether for exclusive or shared use. The objective is to ensure adequate power supply while preventing these investments from being passed on to consumers through electricity tariffs.

Article 16 of the bill provides that free consumers, individually or through consortium arrangements, may, upon authorization, develop transmission network expansions or reinforcements dedicated to exclusive or shared service (Exclusive Consumer Transmission Facilities for Shared Connection – ICC), provided that they fully assume the costs and risks associated with the investment. Under no circumstances may these costs be socialized among other users of the electricity system.

The proposal further establishes that such facilities must be compatible with sectoral planning for system expansion and operation. The Executive Branch will be responsible for regulating connection criteria and financial guarantees to prevent speculative reservation of transmission capacity.

- **Data Sovereignty.**

The bill also addresses data sovereignty issues and establishes a number of related principles.

Under the approved text, the Executive Branch may recognize the establishment, storage, or hosting of critical governmental data belonging to foreign nations ("Data Embassies") within Brazilian territory, provided that a specific international agreement guaranteeing reciprocity is in place.

Data Embassies located in Brazil, exclusively dedicated to storing or processing data owned by foreign governments and non-resident citizens, would be exempt from Brazilian logical and cyber resilience requirements applicable to infrastructure, as well as from Law No. 13,709/2018 (Brazil's General Data Protection Law – LGPD).

The proposal expressly prohibits the use of Data Embassies for processing personal data belonging to Brazilian residents or data collected within Brazilian territory that is not strictly governmental data of the foreign state. In the event of non-compliance, Brazilian legislation would apply in full.

Furthermore, data classified as being of strategic national interest, as well as information related to national defense, public security, criminal investigations, and law enforcement activities, must be stored and processed exclusively in data centers located within Brazil.

The Executive Branch will be responsible for establishing minimum cybersecurity and resilience standards for data centers handling such information.

- **Liability Provisions.**

The bill also establishes that data center owners shall not be held civilly, criminally, or administratively liable under the LGPD for content stored or

processed within their facilities when service agreements prevent their personnel from accessing such data.

This exemption does not apply to liabilities arising from failures in the physical, logical, or cybersecurity infrastructure under the operator's control, nor does it affect the obligation to cooperate with competent authorities as required by law.

- **Next Steps.**

The report presented by Congressman David Soares (Pode-SP) was read and approved on June 10.

Following approval by the Science and Technology Committee, the bill will proceed to the Committee on Finance and Taxation and subsequently to the Constitution and Justice Committee (CCJC) of the Chamber of Deputies.

To become law, the proposal must still be approved by both the Chamber of Deputies and the Federal Senate.

Despite the progress achieved at the Science and Technology Committee, we currently assess the likelihood of the bill becoming law in 2026 as low.

The full report is available at:

[https://www.camara.leg.br/proposicoesWeb/prop\\_mostrarintegra?codteor=3132208&filename=Tramitacao-33-PL-1680-2025](https://www.camara.leg.br/proposicoesWeb/prop_mostrarintegra?codteor=3132208&filename=Tramitacao-33-PL-1680-2025)

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