

Annex

Table 1: Categories of online harms to be addressed by the OSC

S/N	Implementation	Online Harm
1	By end of first half 2026	Online harassment (including online sexual harassment)
2		Doxxing
3		Online stalking
4		Intimate image abuse
5		Image-based child abuse
6	Progressive implementation	Online impersonation
7		Inauthentic material abuse
8		Online instigation of disproportionate harm*
9		Incitement of violence
10		Incitement of enmity
11		Publication of false material
12		Publication of statement harmful to reputation
13		Non-consensual disclosure of private information

Note: Statutory torts will apply to Numbers 1 to 9.

**The statutory tort for this category of online harm will only apply to Communicators.*

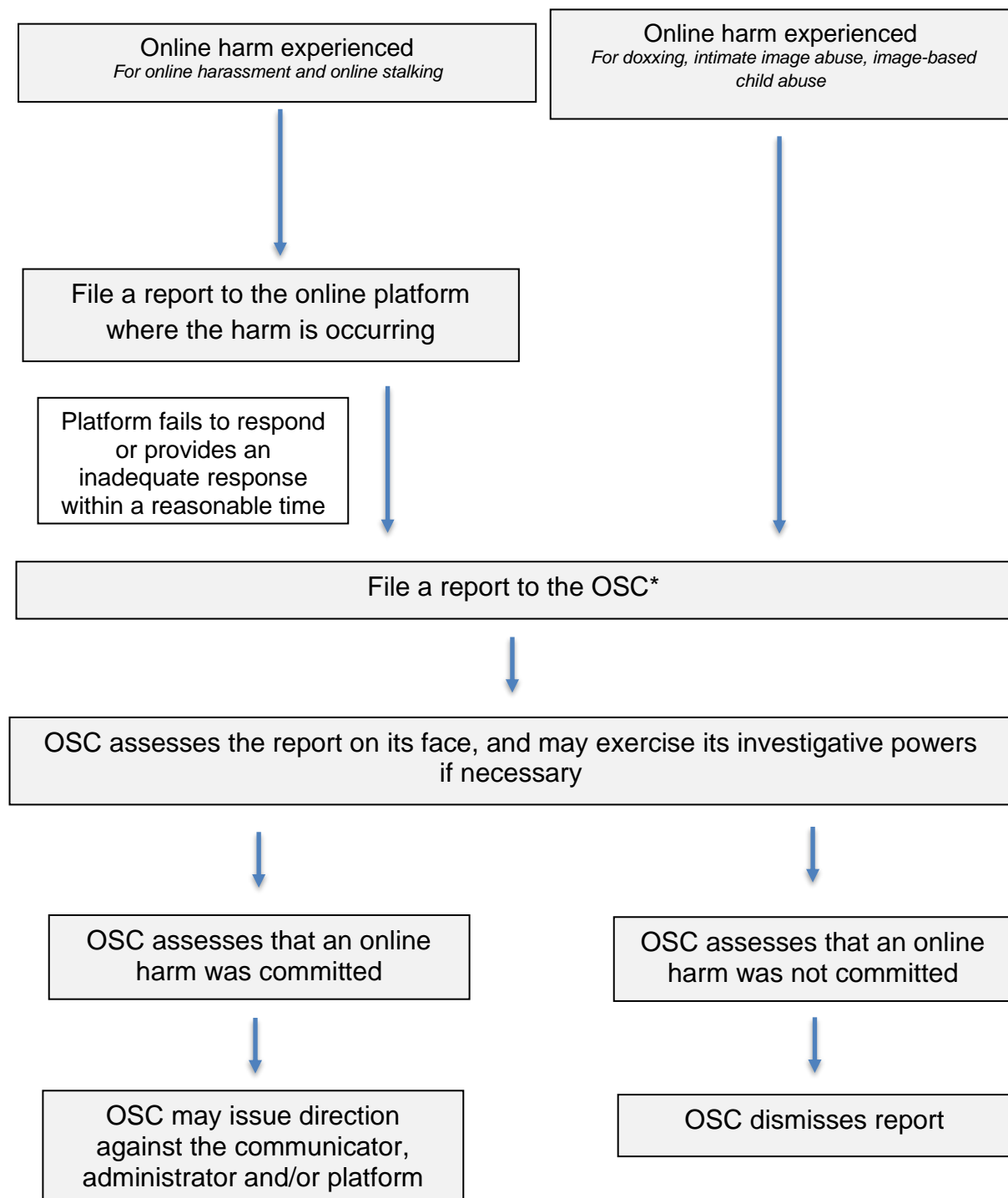
Table 2: List of directions and orders issued by the OSC

Party	Direction / Order Issued by the OSC
Communicator	<p>1. Stop Communication Direction. To take steps to ensure that harmful material cannot be accessed by persons in Singapore. Where there is a large volume of material to be addressed, the direction may also require that a class of material (e.g. all content with specific hashtags or slurs targeting a victim) cannot be accessed.</p> <p>2. Restraining Direction. To refrain from engaging in similar online harms.</p> <p>3. Right-of-Reply (User) Direction.* To post a notice that sets out the victim's reply to online posts made by the recipient of the direction, with the notice to be accessible by persons in Singapore. Requirements may be specified for the form of the notice, manner of posting and intended audience, amongst others.</p> <p><i>* Only available in respect of the following online harms: online instigation of disproportionate harm, publication of false material, and publication of statements harmful to reputation.</i></p>
Administrator	<p>1. Stop Communication Direction. To take steps to ensure that harmful material cannot be accessed by persons in Singapore. Where there is a large volume of material to be addressed, the direction may also require that a class of</p>

	<p>material (e.g. all content with specific hashtags or slurs targeting a victim) cannot be accessed. An administrator may also be required to suspend or shut down the online location where the online harm is occurring.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Restraining Direction. To refrain from starting or administering an online location (such as a “group” page) accessible in Singapore in a manner that facilitates or permits online harms to be conducted at that online location. 3. Labelling Direction. To post a notice setting out past occurrences of online harms subject to OSC directions at a given online location, with the notice to be accessible by persons in Singapore. Requirements may be specified for the form of the notice and manner of posting, amongst others. 4. Account Restriction (Administrator) Direction. To restrict access to an online location by a Singapore account* or any new accounts created by the account holder. 5. Right-of-Reply (User) Direction.** To post a notice that sets out the victim’s reply to online posts made by another user at an online location, with the notice to be accessible to persons in Singapore. Requirements may be specified for the form of the notice, manner of posting and intended audience, amongst others. <p><i>* A Singapore account refers to an account where the account holder is a Singapore citizen, permanent resident in Singapore, a Singapore entity or a person physically present in Singapore.</i></p> <p><i>** Only available in respect of the following online harms: online instigation of disproportionate harm, publication of false material, and publication of statements harmful to reputation.</i></p>
Platform	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Access Disabling Direction. To take steps to ensure that harmful material or online locations (such as a “group” page hosted on the platform) cannot be accessed by persons in Singapore. Prescribed platforms may also be required to take similar steps in respect of identical copies of the harmful material or online locations where such material are found. 2. Account Restriction (Online Service) Direction. To restrict interactions between an account and persons in Singapore, or to ban a Singapore account from the platform. Prescribed platforms may also be required to take similar steps in respect of any new account created by the account holder. 3. Right-of-Reply (Online Service) Direction.* To post a notice that sets out the victim’s reply to online posts made by another user on the platform, with the notice to be accessible to persons in Singapore. Prescribed platforms may be required

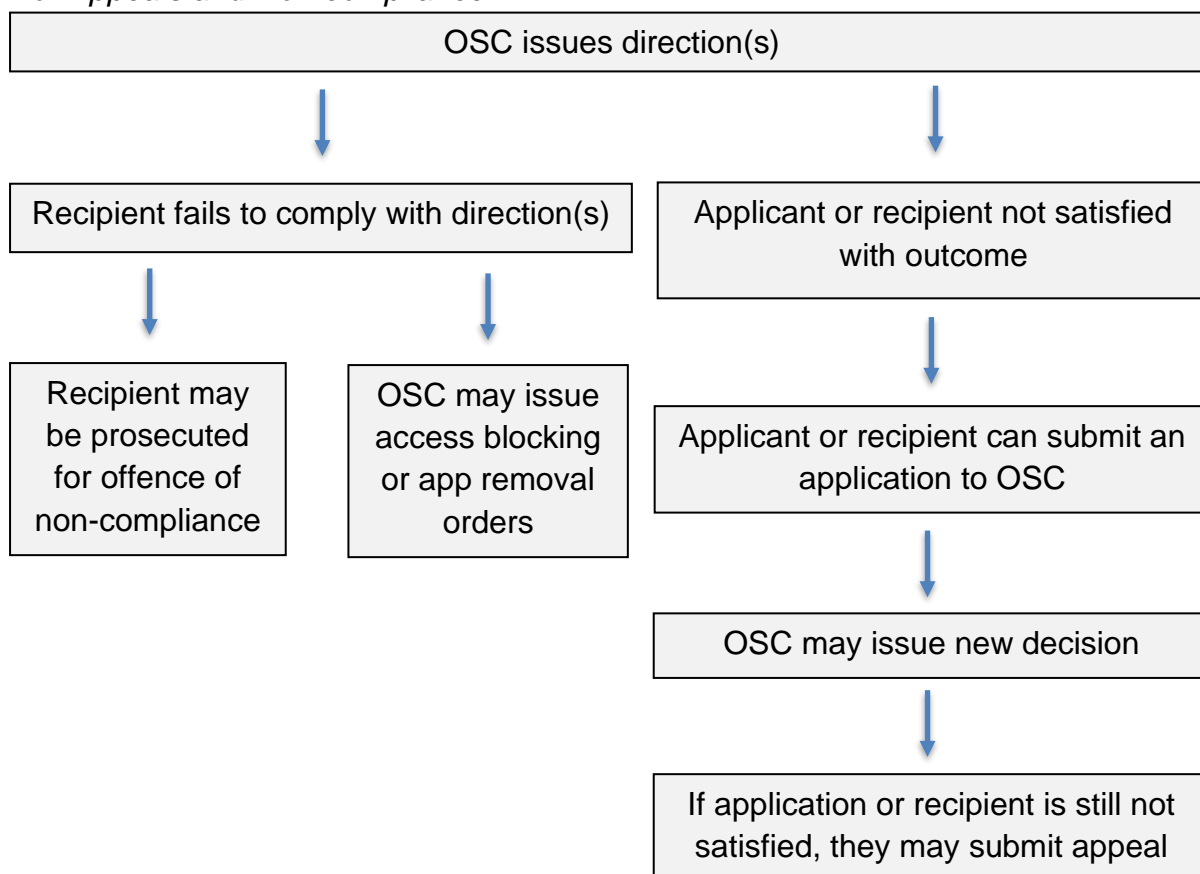
	<p>to ensure that the notice is visible to all persons in Singapore who had seen, or see the posts or identical copies of the posts.</p> <p><i>* Only available in respect of the following online harms: online instigation of disproportionate harm, publication of false material, and publication of statements harmful to reputation.</i></p> <p>4. Engagement Reduction Direction. Prescribed platforms may be required to take steps to reduce engagement by persons in Singapore with a class of material (e.g. to reduce the visibility of certain posts with specific hashtags targeting a victim to the platform’s users).</p>
<u>Internet Access Service Provider</u>	<p>Access Blocking Order. If an Administrator or a Platform fails to comply with OSC directions to address online harms, Internet Access Service Providers may be required to take steps to ensure that an online location (such as a “group” page or the Platform’s website) cannot be accessed by persons in Singapore.</p>
App Distribution Service Provider	<p>App Removal Order. If a Platform fails to comply with OSC directions to address online harms, App Distribution Service Providers may be required to take steps to stop distributing an app (such as the Platform’s mobile app) to persons in Singapore.</p>

Table 3: Flowcharts of Online Safety Commission's Process (Harms to Be Implemented by End of First Half 2026)



** Subject to eligibility requirements such as if the applicant is a Singapore citizen or PR, or possess some prescribed connection to Singapore.*

For Appeals and Non-compliance



If the OSC has determined that an online harm has been committed, and the applicant would like to seek legal recourse from an anonymous perpetrator, they may apply to the OSC for disclosure of the perpetrator's user information¹. The OSC will then obtain the user information from platforms², and disclose it to the applicant with certain conditions.

¹ Misuse of user information is an offence.

² Prescribed platforms will be required to collect specified user information where the OSC reasonably suspects that the user has committed an online harm, after assessing a report filed by a victim.