

**Annex A**

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

<b>S/N</b>	<b>Implementation</b>	<b>Online Harm</b>
<b>1</b>	Effective from 29 June 2026	Online harassment (including online sexual harassment)*
<b>2</b>		Doxxing*
<b>3</b>		Online stalking*
<b>4</b>		Intimate image abuse*
<b>5</b>		Image-based child abuse*
<b>6</b>	Progressive implementation	Online impersonation*
<b>7</b>		Inauthentic material abuse*
<b>8</b>		Online instigation of disproportionate harm*
<b>9</b>		Incitement of violence*
<b>10</b>		Incitement of enmity
<b>11</b>		Publication of false material
<b>12</b>		Publication of statement harmful to reputation
<b>13</b>		Non-consensual disclosure of private information

*\*Categories of online harms to which statutory torts are applicable.*

**Table 2: Descriptions of the five online harms**

1.	<b>Online harassment</b> (including online sexual harassment)	Online harassment is when someone shares threatening, abusive, insulting, sexual or indecent material about you or sends such material to you online.
2.	<b>Doxxing</b>	Doxxing is when someone shares your identity information online with the intention to cause harm to you.
3.	<b>Online stalking</b>	Online stalking is when someone repeatedly makes or tries to make unwanted contact with you.
4.	<b>Intimate image abuse</b>	Intimate image abuse is when someone shares intimate images or videos of you online without your consent. This includes advertisements or offers of the images or videos. The images or videos can be real or generated.
5.	<b>Image-based child abuse</b>	Image-based child abuse is when someone shares sexual, violent or abusive images or videos of a child under 16 online. This includes advertisements or offers of the images or videos. These images or videos can be real or generated.

**Table 3: List of directions and orders that the OSC may issue (effective 29 June 2026)**

Party	Direction / Order Issued by the OSC
Communicator	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Stop Communication Direction.</b> 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.</li> <li>2. <b>Restraining Direction.</b> To refrain from engaging in similar online harms.</li> </ol>
Administrator	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Stop Communication Direction.</b> 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. An administrator may also be required to suspend or shut down the online location where the online harm is occurring.</li> <li>2. <b>Restraining Direction.</b> 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.</li> <li>3. <b>Labelling Direction.</b> 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.</li> <li>4. <b>Account Restriction (Administrator) Direction.</b> To restrict access to an online location by a Singapore account<sup>#</sup> or any new accounts created by the account holder.</li> </ol>

	<p># 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.</p>
Platform	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Access Disabling Direction.</b> 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.</li> <li>2. <b>Account Restriction (Online Service) Direction.</b> 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.</li> </ol>
Internet Access Service Provider	<p><b>Access Blocking Order.</b> 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><b>App Removal Order.</b> 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>

## Annex B: Prescribed Online Service Providers for the purposes of the OSC

The platforms listed below will be prescribed as Prescribed Online Service Providers (POSPs) under the OSRAA for additional requirements:

- Meta Platforms, Inc., in respect of Facebook
- Meta Platforms, Inc., in respect of Instagram
- Google LLC, in respect of YouTube
- X Corp., in respect of X
- TikTok Pte. Ltd.
- SPH Media Limited, in respect of HardwareZone Forums

POSPs can be given additional directions and notices. The following table provides an overview of what these are.

	<b>Directions and notices which can be given</b>
<b>All platforms, including non-POSPs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Access Disabling Direction to disable access to a given online material</li> <li>ii. Account Restriction (Online Service) Direction to restrict or disable a given online account</li> <li>iii. Notice to provide any information or document that is within the platforms' knowledge, custody or control</li> </ul>
<b>POSPs</b>	<p>Additional directions and notices, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Access Disabling Directions to disable access to identical copies of a given online material, or future communications of that material</li> <li>ii. Access Disabling (Class of Material) Directions to disable access to a class of online material, including future communications of material falling within that class of material</li> <li>iii. Account Restriction (Online Service) Directions to restrict or disable future accounts created by a perpetrator of online harm</li> <li>iv. Engagement Reduction Direction to reduce engagement with a class of online material</li> <li>v. Notice to collect information of an end-user that may identify or lead to the identification of that end-user, which the POSP might not already possess.</li> </ul>

## **Annex C: Definition of Eligible Persons**

Eligible persons to apply for reconsideration can be found in Section 56 of OSRAA. Briefly, eligible person under Section 56 include:

- a) The victim who made the report, or the victim on whose behalf the report was made.
- b) Where the victim is below 18 years of age, the victim's parent or guardian.
- c) A person (including a public agency) who has been authorised in writing to submit an application for reconsideration by the victim.
- d) The recipient of a Part 5 direction that was given.
- e) A person affected by a Part 5 direction that was given, who is of such description as may be prescribed, which include:
  - In relation to a stop communication direction – the communicator of any relevant material.
  - In relation to an access disabling direction – a communicator of any relevant material, or the administrator of any relevant location
  - In relation to an account restriction (administrator) direction – the owner of the relevant Singapore account
  - In relation to an account restriction (online service) direction – the owner of a relevant account or relevant Singapore account

## Annex D: Profiles of Online Safety Appeal Panel Members

Member	Profile
<p><b><u>Chairperson</u></b></p> <p><b>Professor Leslie Chew SC (周贵和)</b></p> <p>Dean, School of Law, Singapore University of Social Sciences</p>	<p>Professor Leslie Chew Kwee Hoe PBM, PPA (P), Senior Counsel is the Founding Dean of the School of Law at the Singapore University of Social Sciences (SUSS) since 2015. He has over four decades of experience in legal practice, the judiciary, and academia.</p> <p>Professor Chew began his legal career as a Legal Officer with the Ministry of Defence, Singapore, and as State Counsel and Deputy Public Prosecutor. He subsequently held senior positions in private practice, including as Joint Managing Partner at KhattarWong &amp; Partners and Partner at Gurbani &amp; Co. From 2007 to 2014, he served as Senior District Judge at the State Courts. He was appointed Senior Counsel in 2000.</p>
<p><b><u>Vice Chairperson</u></b></p> <p><b>Associate Professor Natalie Pang (彭丽珊)</b></p> <p>Head, Department of Communications and New Media, National University of Singapore</p>	<p>Associate Professor Natalie Pang is Head of the Department of Communications and New Media, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, at the National University of Singapore (NUS), with a concurrent appointment as University Librarian at NUS Libraries.</p> <p>Her research focuses on the social dimensions of technology, with particular emphasis on digital citizenship, digital equity and well-being, and the impact of social media on civil society.</p>
<p><b>Professor Lee Pey Woan (李佩婉)</b></p> <p>Dean, Yong Pung How School of Law, Singapore Management University</p>	<p>Lee Pey Woan is Professor of Law at Singapore Management University, and is currently Dean of the Yong Pung How School of Law.</p> <p>Pey Woan teaches Corporate Law and the Law of Torts, but her research interests encompass company, private and commercial law. More recently, she has been examining the civil aspects of regulating online harms. She has published widely in</p>

	<p>local and leading international journals, and has also co-authored textbooks on Contract Law, Tort Law and Company Law. Her works have been cited by the Singapore Court of Appeal, the Singapore High Court and the Canadian Supreme Court.</p> <p>Apart from academic activities, Pey Woan also holds advisory appointments as a member of the Corporate Law Advisory Panel and the Securities Industry Council.</p>
<p><b>Associate Professor Carol Soon</b> (孙婉婷)</p> <p>Associate Professor (Practice) and Deputy Head, Department of Communications and New Media, National University of Singapore</p>	<p>Dr Carol Soon is Associate Professor (Practice) and Deputy Head at the Department of Communications and New Media, National University of Singapore (NUS). She is Principal Investigator at the NUS Centre for Trusted Internet and Community, and Adjunct Principal Scientist at the Centre for Advanced Technologies in Online Safety (CATOS). She is also a member of the World Economic Forum's Global Future Council on Information Integrity.</p> <p>Her research focuses on media regulation and digital policy, social media governance, online safety and digital literacy. Prior to joining NUS, she was Principal Research Fellow at the Institute of Policy Studies, leading research on media and digital policy for over 12 years. She is Vice Chairperson of the Media Literacy Council and serves on the National Crime Prevention Council.</p>
<p><b>Dr Lim Choon Guan</b> (林春源)</p> <p>Senior Consultant and Chief, Department of Developmental Psychiatry, Institute of Mental Health</p>	<p>Dr Lim Choon Guan is a Senior Consultant and Chief of the Department of Developmental Psychiatry at the Institute of Mental Health (IMH). His research interests include ADHD and child and adolescent mental health.</p> <p>He holds adjunct appointments as Assistant Professor at Duke-NUS Graduate Medical School and Nanyang Technological University, and is a Senior Clinical Tutor at the NUS Yong Loo Lin School of Medicine.</p>

**Ms June Tang**

**(邓佩雯)**

Senior Counselling  
Psychologist, The  
Psychology Practice

Ms June Tang is a registered psychologist and senior clinician working across community and private practice settings. She currently serves as Senior Counselling Psychologist at The Psychology Practice.

With over 18 years of clinical experience, she works with youths, adults, couples, and families experiencing a range of interpersonal, emotional, behavioural challenges. Her clinical work is grounded in trauma-informed, attachment-focused practice. She also contributes to professional training through clinical supervision and tertiary-level teaching.

## Annex E: Prescribed Online Service Providers for purposes of the statutory torts

The platforms listed below will be prescribed as Prescribed Online Service Providers (POSPs) under the OSRAA for additional duties to respond to online harm notices within specified timeframes:

- Google LLC, in respect of YouTube
- Google LLC, in respect of Google Maps Reviews
- Meta Platforms Inc., in respect of Facebook
- Meta Platforms Inc., in respect of Instagram
- Meta Platforms Inc., in respect of Threads
- WhatsApp LLC, in respect of WhatsApp
- X Corp., in respect of X
- SPH Media Limited, in respect of HardwareZone Forums
- TikTok Pte. Ltd.
- Reddit, Inc.
- Telegram Messenger Inc.
- WeChat International Pte. Ltd., in respect of WeChat

These platforms must respond to online harm notices within the following specified timeframes.

<b>Type of Harm</b>	<b>Specified timeframe for responding to online harm notices</b>
Intimate image abuse or image-based child abuse	24 hours  Exception: For cases that depict a person’s exposed genital or anal region, or breasts, if the person is female, the timeframe will be 6 hours.
All other harms	48 hours