

Annex A

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

S/N	Implementation	Online Harm
1	Effective from 29 June 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

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

Table 2: Descriptions of the five online harms

1.	Online harassment (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.	Doxxing	Doxxing is when someone shares your identity information online with the intention to cause harm to you.
3.	Online stalking	Online stalking is when someone repeatedly makes or tries to make unwanted contact with you.
4.	Intimate image abuse	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.	Image-based child abuse	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"> 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. 2. Restraining Direction. To refrain from engaging in similar online harms.
Administrator	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. An administrator may also be required to suspend or shut down the online location where the online harm is occurring. 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.

	<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"> 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.
Internet Access Service Provider	<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>