

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

Approved by the eSafety Commissioner

Online Safety Act 2021

Online Safety (Designated Internet Services – Class 1A and 1B Material) Industry Standard 2024

Authority

The eSafety Commissioner (**the Commissioner**) has made the *Online Safety (Designated Internet Services – Class 1A and 1B Material) Industry Standard 2024* (**the Standard**) under section 145 of the *Online Safety Act 2021* (**the Act**).

The Commissioner has the power under subparagraph 145(1)(a)(iv) of the Act to determine an industry standard that applies to participants in a particular section of the online industry if the Commissioner has made a request under section 141 of the Act in relation to the development of an industry code and the request is complied with, but the Commissioner subsequently refused to register the code.

On 11 April 2022, the Commissioner gave a notice under section 141 of the Act requesting that representatives of eight sections of the online industry – including the Designated Internet Services (**DIS**) section of the online industry – develop industry codes for class 1 material by 9 September 2022. On 22 June 2022 and after consultation with the representatives, the Commissioner issued a variation of the notices, to change the due date for draft industry codes from 9 September 2022 to 18 November 2022.

On 18 November 2022, the representatives submitted draft industry codes to the Commissioner. On 9 February 2023, the Commissioner informed the representatives that the draft industry codes submitted on 18 November 2022 for each section of the online industry – including the DIS section – were unlikely to meet the statutory requirements for registration. The Commissioner allowed for the representatives to resubmit draft industry codes by 31 March 2023, which they did. Industry codes were subsequently registered for six of the eight sections of the online industry. These industry codes are published on a register of industry codes available on the Commissioner’s website, www.esafety.gov.au.

On 31 May 2023, the Commissioner made the decision not to register the draft industry codes for the DIS and RES sections of the online industry on the basis that they did not provide appropriate community safeguards in relation to matters of substantial relevance to the community. Summaries of the Commissioner’s reasons for these decisions are available on the Commissioner’s website.

Subsection 145(1B) provides that the Commissioner must not determine a standard unless the Commissioner is satisfied that it is necessary or convenient to:

- (a) provide appropriate community safeguards in relation to one or more matters relating to the online activities of those participants; or
- (b) otherwise regulate adequately participants in that section of the online industry in relation to that matter or those matters.

The Commissioner is satisfied that it is necessary and convenient to determine the Standard to provide appropriate community safeguards in relation to the online activities of participants in the DIS section of the online industry, particularly as they relate to class 1A and class 1B material, and it is convenient to otherwise regulate adequately participants in the RES and DIS sections of the online industry in relation to matters related to their online activities.

Purpose and operation of the Standard

Purpose

The purpose of the Standard is to improve online safety for Australians in respect of class 1A material and class 1B material.

Section 14 of the Act defines a designated internet service as a service that allows end-users to access material using an internet carriage service or a service that delivers material to a person having the equipment appropriate for receiving that material, where the delivery of the service is by means of an internet carriage service. The following types of services, as defined in the Act, are excluded from being a DIS:

- a social media service;
- a relevant electronic service; or
- an on-demand service.

In addition, a service will not be a DIS if none of the material on the service is accessible to, or delivered to, one or more end-users in Australia. The Minister may, by legislative instrument, specify one or more services to be excluded from being considered a DIS.

Class 1A and class 1B material are defined in the Standard as:

- Class 1A - child sexual exploitation material, pro-terror material, and extreme crime and violence material;
- Class 1B - crime and violence material, and drug-related material.

Serious harms are associated with the production, distribution and consumption of this material, as explained in the Impact Analysis below. Each term is separately defined in the Standard.

These types of material are subcategories of ‘class 1 material’. Section 106 of the Act provides that class 1 material is material that has been, or would likely be, classified as Refused Classification under the National Classification Scheme. This Scheme is implemented through the *Classification (Publications, Films and Computer Games) Act 1995 (the Classification Act)* and the *Guidelines for the Classification of Computer Games 2012*, the *Guidelines for the Classification of Publications 2005* and the *Guidelines for the Classification of Film 2012*. Because these Guidelines differ slightly from one another, material is defined differently under the Standard depending on whether it takes the form of a computer game, publication, film or other material.

The objective of the Standard, linked to the overriding purpose above, is to ensure that providers of DIS establish and implement policies, systems, processes and technologies to effectively manage risks that Australians will solicit, generate, distribute, get access to, be exposed to, or store class 1A material or class 1B material through the services.

DIS provide social and economic benefits to people in Australia, enabling them to connect with each other, with businesses and with other organisations. However, these services also provide avenues for the generation and distribution of, and exposure to, content which poses serious risks to the online safety and human rights of Australians, including children and victim-survivors of child sexual exploitation.

Operation of the Standard

Part 1 of the Standard sets out important information about the commencement, object and application of the Standard.

Part 2 of the Standard includes the definitions of terms used within the Standard. The Standard recognises that different types of DIS carry different levels of risk and defines different types of DIS

as falling into different categories based on their levels of risk. Compliance obligations are generally differentiated by these risk-based categories.

Part 3 of the Standard outlines a risk assessment methodology for providers of any DIS that do not fall within one of the pre-defined categories. It also requires that all services undertake a risk assessment before making a material change that will increase the risk of class 1A or class 1B material being accessible by Australian end-users.

Part 4 of the Standard outlines the compliance measures for providers of DIS, including requirements relating to complaints and reports. For some categories of DIS, providers will be required to include, and enforce, specific clauses in their terms of use in relation to class 1A and class 1B material. Providers may also be required to implement systems and processes to ensure that they take appropriate action in relation to breaches of their terms of use relevant to class 1A material. Providers are required to implement safety features and settings which are most applicable to the category of DIS that their service falls into.

Providers of DIS that may carry a higher risk of Australians distributing or getting access to child sexual abuse material or pro-terror material are required to implement appropriate systems, processes and technologies to detect and remove known child sexual abuse and pro-terror material where it is technically feasible and reasonably practicable to do so. Providers will not be required to implement systems or technology to detect and remove material where doing so would require the provider to implement or build a systemic weakness, or a systemic vulnerability, into the service or where it would require an end-to-end encrypted service to implement or build a new decryption capability or render methods of encryption used in the service less effective.

Some services are also required to implement systems, processes and/or technologies to disrupt and deter end-users from using the service to access or distribute both new and known child sexual abuse material and pro-terror material, as defined in the Standard.

Part 4 also includes requirements for services to provide reports and other information to the Commissioner both proactively and on-request.

Part 5 of the Standard includes obligations in relation to record-keeping.

The notes on the provisions of the Standard are set out at Attachment A.

Consultation

Section 148 of the Act requires the Commissioner to undertake consultation prior to determining a Standard under section 145 of the Act. The Commissioner fulfilled this obligation by undertaking a period of public consultation on the Standard from 20 November 2023 to 21 December 2023. The Commissioner also granted extensions beyond 21 December 2023 to stakeholders on request.

The Commissioner conducted public consultation by making available on the Commissioner's website a consultation paper, a draft copy of the Standard and a draft copy of the *Online Safety (Designated Internet Services – Class 1A and 1B Material) Industry Standard 2024*. Submissions were invited through a notice published on the Commissioner's website.

The Commissioner's office also emailed 201 cross-sector stakeholders announcing the consultation and inviting them and others in their networks to make submissions.

The Commissioner received 51 written submissions from a range of private citizens, civil society groups and commercial organisations covering both draft standards. The submissions are published on the Commissioner's website.

In addition to the written submission process, the Commissioner's office held two roundtable discussions in December 2023. These sessions provided stakeholders the opportunity to share their perspectives with the Commissioner and with each other. The first roundtable included representatives from industry associations and industry participants from the two sections of the online industry that the draft standards apply to, namely the providers of DIS services and the providers of relevant

electronic services. The second involved stakeholders from different civil society organisations and academics.

Commencement

The Standard commences six months after the day after it is registered on the Federal Register of Legislation.

Statement of Compatibility with Human Rights

Prepared in accordance with Part 3 of the *Human Rights (Parliamentary Scrutiny) Act 2011*

Online Safety (Designated Internet Services—Class 1A and Class 1B Material) Industry Standard 2024

The *Online Safety (Designated Services—Class 1A and Class 1B Material) Industry Standard 2024* (**the Standard**) is compatible with the human rights and freedoms recognised or declared in the international instruments listed in section 3 of the *Human Rights (Parliamentary Scrutiny) Act 2011*.

Overview of the Disallowable Legislative Instrument

The Standard is determined by the eSafety Commissioner under Section 145 of the *Online Safety Act 2021* (**the Act**).

The purpose of the Standard is to improve online safety for all Australians in respect of:

- class 1A material i.e. child sexual exploitation material, pro-terror material, and extreme crime and violence material, and
- class 1B material i.e. crime and violence material, and drug-related material.

Class 1A material and class 1B material are subsets of ‘class 1 material’, which the Act defines as material that has been, or would likely be, classified as Refused Classification by the Classification Board under the *Classification (Publications, Films and Computer Games) Act 1995*.

In summary, the Standard requires providers of designated internet services to establish and implement systems, processes and technologies to effectively manage risks that Australians will solicit, generate, distribute, access or be exposed to class 1A material or class 1B material through the service.

The requirements in the Standard are risk-based and proportionate to the risk a service presents in respect of class 1A material and 1B material. Services that have a higher risk profile have more requirements they must meet. The Standard is also outcomes-based and provides flexibility in how providers of designated internet services can meet the applicable requirements under the Standard.

The eSafety Commissioner has also determined the *Online Safety (Relevant Electronic Services—Class 1A and Class 1B Material) Industry Standard 2024* (**the RES Standard**) which contains a similar suite of requirements for designated internet services.

Human rights implications

The Standard addresses online material of the highest harm, including child sexual exploitation material and pro-terror material. The destructive impact of child sexual exploitation and terrorism on human dignity and human rights, including the rights to life, liberty and physical integrity, has been recognised at the highest level of the United Nations.

The principal human rights that the Standard engages are primarily also engaged by the Act and the RES Standard.

These are:

- The right to freedom of opinion and freedom of expression primarily contained in Article 19 of the *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights* (the ICCPR), and also referred to in Articles 12 and 13 of the *Convention on the Rights of the Child* (the CRC) and Article 21 of the *Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities* (the CRPD);

Explanatory Statement to the Online Safety (Relevant Electronic Services—Class 1A and Class 1B Material) Industry Standard 2024

- The prohibition on interference with privacy and attacks on reputation primarily contained in Article 17 of the ICCPR, and also referred to in Article 16 of the CRC, and Article 22 of the CRPD;
- The right to protection from exploitation, violence and abuse in Article 20(2) of the ICCPR, Article 19(1) of the CRC, the *Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography* (the CRC Optional Protocol), and Article 16(1) of the CRPD;
- The best interests of the child, contained in Article 3(1) of the CRC and guided by the *General comment No. 25 (2021) on children’s rights in relation to the digital environment* made under the CRC (the CRC General Comment); and
- The right to protection from racial discrimination and incitement to racial discrimination, primarily contained in Article 4 of the *International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination* (the ICERD).

The interaction of the Standard with these rights is discussed below. They are engaged in a similar way in the RES Standard in relation to different kinds of electronic services.

Freedom of expression

Rights relating to freedom of opinion and expression are recognised and protected by Article 19 of the ICCPR, Articles 12 and 13 of the CRC and Article 21 of the CRPD. These are also considered by the CRC General Comment.

Paragraph 1 of Article 19 of the ICCPR recognises that everyone shall have the right to hold opinions without interference and Paragraph 2 states that everyone shall have the right to freedom of expression. Article 12 of the CRC states that the views of a child that is capable of forming his or her own views should be given due weight in accordance with their age and maturity, and Article 13 emphasises that children shall have the right to freedom of expression. Article 21 of the CRPD emphasises the right of persons with disabilities to exercise their right to freedom of expression and opinion.

Paragraph 3 of Article 19 the ICCPR recognises that the exercise of the rights to freedom of opinion and expression may be subject to certain restrictions. Paragraph 3 of Article 19 of the ICCPR and Paragraph 2 of Article 13 of the CRC limit the restrictions allowed to those that are necessary either for respect of the rights or reputations of others or for the protection of national security, public order, health and morals.

The Standard engages the right to freedom of expression because it puts in place requirements to address, minimise and prevent harms associated with access and exposure to the most harmful forms of online material, including child sexual exploitation material and pro-terror material. The requirements are directed toward providers of designated internet services, which can be corporations or individuals (e.g. the provider of a small or niche website). Providers of low risk designated internet services, including a general-purpose designated internet service (e.g. review websites, business or informational websites), have minimal obligations under the Standard and will therefore be negligibly affected. The Standard will have a greater impact on designated internet services that are higher risk, as well as individuals generating, accessing or attempting to distribute these harmful forms of material. This does not, however, limit lawful freedom of expression as Australian law does not permit the generation, access or distribution of such material. Such material is also heavily regulated internationally.

The type of material captured by the requirements in the Standards is class 1 material i.e. material that has been or would likely be classified as Refused Classification by the Classification Board under relevant legislation. Material that is Refused Classification cannot be sold, hired, advertised or legally imported into Australia. If material has been, or would likely be, classified as Refused Classification, the material has the characteristics that warrant its restriction under existing Australian legislation.

The relevant Guidelines (*Guidelines for the Classification of Publications 2005; Guidelines for the Classification of Films 2021 and Guidelines for the Classification of Computer Games 2012*) highlight that classification of material is determined by reference to the context of the material, the potential impact of the material, and six classifiable elements being the themes, violence, sex, language, drug use and nudity. Classification is intended to consider the context and impact of each element and their cumulative effect. Regarding the context of material, the *Classification (Publications, Films and Computer Games) Act 1995* provides that the literary, artistic or educational merit of material and general character of material (including whether it is of a medical, legal or scientific character) must be considered in classification. So, to the extent that the provisions restricting class 1A material and class 1B material limit freedom of expression of individuals, the restrictions are necessary, reasonable and proportionate for the protection of national security, public order, health or morals and to achieve the legitimate policy objective of improving and promoting online safety for Australians.

Further, the Standard adopts an outcomes and risk-based approach. The requirements contained in the Standard are proportionate to the risk a service presents in respect of class 1A material and class 1B material, and this minimises the potential for illegitimate restriction of personal expression. This risk-based approach is also consistent with the CRC General Comment which specifies that content controls should be balanced with the right to protection against violations of children's other rights, notably their rights to freedom of expression and privacy.

The Standard also promotes the right to freedom of expression through its requirements for designated internet service providers to address, minimise and prevent harms associated with access and exposure to the most harmful forms of online material. This is because the presence of such material can make end-users feel unsafe and unwilling to engage in expression. For example, adult survivors of child sexual exploitation and abuse have spoken about the silencing effect of their victimisation, and the anxiety they experience as a result of the images of their abuse being available online.

Prohibition on interference with privacy and attacks on reputation

Protection from arbitrary or unlawful interference with privacy

Article 17 of the ICCPR recognises the right that no one shall be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference with their privacy, family, home or correspondence. Article 16 of the CRC and Article 22 of the CRPD contain similar rights.

None of the provisions in the Standard require providers to take actions or steps that cause arbitrary or unlawful interference of privacy of end-users. The Standard creates requirements only in relation to class 1A and class 1B material, which includes unlawful material and material that depicts unlawful conduct, such as known child sexual exploitation material and known pro-terror material.

Requirements under the Standard that require the detection or identification of material that is stored or distributed by an end-user will not require a provider to implement tools that interfere with privacy. Providers can implement effective and privacy preserving systems and processes while also meeting their obligations under this requirement and achieving the objects of the Standard. To the extent that any interference with privacy does result, this interference is neither unlawful nor arbitrary because it would be directed towards addressing class 1A material and class 1B material. Further, the requirements a provider must comply with and the extent to which a provider must proactively identify certain kinds of material being stored or distributed by an end-user is determined by the provider's level of risk in relation to certain kinds of material.

For example, sections 20 and 21 of the Standard apply to providers of designated internet services that have the highest levels of risk in relation to the generation and distribution of child sexual abuse material and pro-terror material. Those providers must implement systems, processes and technologies to detect and identify known child sexual abuse material and known pro-terror material and remove that material as soon as the provider becomes aware of it. The obligations do not require a provider to do something that is not technically feasible or reasonably practicable. Nor do they require a provider to proactively scan for content other than material which has been verified as child sexual abuse material or pro-terror material. Additionally, providers are not required to implement or build a

systemic weakness or systematic vulnerability into the service. For end-to-end encrypted services, providers are not required to implement or build a new decryption capability into the service or render encryption methods less effective. This is consistent with the preservation of privacy and allows providers to both protect the privacy of individuals by safeguarding encryption, while also minimising the harm caused by this kind of material. This is also consistent with the CRC General Comment which specifies that, where encryption is considered an appropriate means to protect children's privacy, States Parties should consider appropriate measures to enable the detection and reporting of child sexual exploitation and abuse or child sexual abuse material.

The detection and removal of child sexual abuse material and pro-terror material is necessary to address the harms that can be associated with its production, distribution and consumption.

These requirements under the Standard also promote the privacy rights of victim-survivors of child sexual exploitation and abuse by reducing the proliferation of material depicting crimes perpetrated against them. This is critical given the traumatic impacts of child sexual abuse and how victim-survivors can be re-traumatised from the continued circulation of images or videos of themselves.

The Standard also interacts with privacy by requiring providers of most designated internet services to have in place mechanisms to accept reports and complaints about material accessible through the service, and about breaches of the Standard (sections 27 and 28). Section 27 requires that any tools used for this purpose must protect the privacy of the person who has made the complaint or report by ensuring that their identity is not accessible by any other end-user of the service without their consent. This protects the privacy and reputation of children and vulnerable people who may make reports and/or complaints.

Compliance with the Standard in relation to requirements that require reporting, detection, removal, disruption and deterrence of child sexual abuse material and pro-terror material does not, given the range of tools available to providers, necessitate interference with a person's privacy. Any unlikely interference with a person's privacy through compliance with these obligations will be reasonable and proportionate when considering the harmful and unlawful nature of this material, and the need to protect the rights of children.

The Standard does not require or expect service providers to undertake actions inconsistent with obligations under the *Privacy Act 1988*, the *Telecommunications Act 1997* or *Telecommunications and Other Legislation Amendment (Assistance and Access) Act 2018*.

Protection from unlawful attacks on honour or reputation

In addition to a child's right not to be subjected to unlawful interference with their privacy, paragraph 1 of Article 16 of the CRC recognises the right of a child not to be subjected to unlawful attacks on their honour and reputation. Paragraph 2 recognises that children have the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks. Article 17 of the ICCPR and Article 22 of the CRPD contain similar rights.

Depending on the content, class 1A material and class 1B material could constitute interference with a child's honour and reputation where it depicts, or purports to depict, a child. By providing mechanisms for the reporting and restriction of this material, the Standard advances these rights.

The right to protection from exploitation, violence and abuse

The right to protection from exploitation, violence and abuse is contained in Article 20(2) of the ICCPR. Article 34 of the CRC contains the right for children to be protected from all forms of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse, and Article 16 of the CRPD provides for the right of persons with disability to be free from all forms of exploitation, violence and abuse.

The CRC Optional Protocol also specifies several measures that States Parties should undertake to address the exploitation of children, including sexual exploitation.

The Standard creates requirements to address, minimise and prevent harms associated with access and exposure to child sexual abuse material, extreme crime and violence material, and crime and violence material, among other class 1 material. Anyone can be a victim of crime and violence or extreme crime and violence material, including children and persons with disability. By minimising the harms associated with access to this kind of material, the Standard advances the rights to protection from exploitation under the ICCPR, CRC and CRPD.

By reducing the ease of dissemination of harmful material, the potential audience for this material is reduced and the risk of further exploitation, violence and abuse is also reduced.

Additionally, the CRC General Comment directs that States Parties should take measures to protect children from violence in the digital environment, including through legislative measures that protect children from emerging online risks such as exploitation and abuse. The Standard's requirements for designated internet service providers to address, minimise and prevent harms associated with access and exposure to child sexual abuse material are compatible with this direction.

The best interests of the child

Article 3(1) of the CRC provides that in all actions concerning children, the best interests of the child shall be the primary consideration. The principle requires legislative, administrative and judicial bodies to take active measures to protect children's rights, promote their wellbeing and consider how children's rights and interests are or will be affected by the decisions and actions of such bodies.

This Standard supports the best interests of the child by requiring designated internet service providers which present a risk of harm to children to apply minimum measures so that children are protected from seriously harmful content and so that the online dissemination of child exploitation material is limited, regardless of any real or perceived competing interests.

Protection from racial discrimination and acts of incitement

Article 4 of the ICERD provides that States Parties should undertake to adopt measures that are designed to eradicate acts of racial discrimination in any form, as well as all incitement to such discrimination.

Pro-terror material is often disseminated online amongst individuals and within groups to spark racial and religious divides amongst Australians. Such dissemination online can be reasonably viewed as incitement to racial discrimination.

Through creating requirements to address, minimise and prevent harms associated with access and exposure to pro-terror material, the Standard promotes the protection of Australians against racial discrimination and related acts of incitement.

Conclusion

This Standard is compatible with the human rights and freedoms recognised or declared in the international instruments listed in Section 3 of the *Human Rights (Parliamentary Scrutiny) Act 2011*. The measures in the Standard promote the right to protection from exploitation, violence or abuse, the best interests of the child, the right to protection from unlawful attacks on honour or reputation, the right to protection from racial discrimination and acts of incitement, and the rights to privacy and freedom of expression of victim-survivors of child sexual exploitation and abuse.

To the extent to which the measures in the Standard may engage with the right to freedom of expression and the protection from arbitrary or unlawful interference with privacy, any limitation is reasonable, necessary and proportionate to the goal of respecting and protecting the rights of victim-survivors, promoting and improving transparency and accountability of online services and improving online safety for Australians.

Impact Analysis

**Online Safety (Relevant Electronic Services –
Class 1A and 1B Material) Industry Standard 2024**

**Online Safety (Designated Internet Services–
Class 1A and 1B Material) Industry Standard 2024**

June 2024

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Content Warning

This report contains material that can be confronting and disturbing.

Sometimes words can cause sadness or distress, or trigger traumatic memories for people, particularly survivors of past abuse, violence, or childhood trauma.

For some people, these responses can be overwhelming.

If you need to talk to someone, support is available through redress support services. The following services are available 24 hours a day:

beyondblue: 1300 224 636

1800RESPECT: 1800 737 732

Lifeline: 13 11 14

Suicide Call Back Service: 1300 659 467

About eSafety

The eSafety Commissioner (eSafety) is Australia’s independent regulator and educator for online safety. eSafety promotes online safety for all Australians, leads online safety efforts across Australian Government departments and agencies, and works with online safety stakeholders around the world to extend our impact across borders. Established in 2015, our mandate is to make sure Australians have safer and more positive experiences online.

Acknowledgement

eSafety acknowledges all First Nations people for their continuing care of everything Country encompasses — land, waters, and community. We pay our respects to First Nations people, and to Elders past, present, and future.

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Executive Summary

Over recent decades, online services and digital technologies have provided vast benefits to both businesses and users. But the same services are also weaponised to cause online harm.

As internet usage has expanded, Australians are increasingly sharing, storing, accessing, or being exposed to harmful online content such as child sexual abuse material, footage of terrorist acts and extreme violence.

Harmful online content can be seriously damaging, especially for those most at-risk, such as children and young people. The social, emotional, psychological, and physical impact resulting from the production, distribution and consumption of harmful content is felt both immediately and over time. More specifically, the promotion of terrorist acts online can lead to further radicalisation, online incitement of violence can spill over to real-world harm, and the hosting, sharing and proliferation of child sexual abuse material further re-victimises and re-traumatises victim-survivors.

The design, implementation and moderation of online services such as social media services, messaging services and other websites and apps provides a critical role in reducing the risks of these harms.

In response to the growing risks to the Australian community, the Online Safety Act 2021 (the Act) came into effect on 23 January 2022. The objectives in section 3 of the Act are to improve and promote online safety for Australians. The Act built on the pre-existing legislative framework and enhances protections for Australians from online harms, improves industry accountability for the safety of users and enables the eSafety Commissioner to operate as an effective regulator.

The Act and its subordinate instruments apply to online providers operating both within and outside of Australia, where the service they provide can be accessed by persons from Australia (referred to as Australian end-users in this document).

The Act provides for the establishment of new mandatory industry codes and standards for eight sections of the online industry to regulate the most harmful types of online material— class 1 and class 2 material which is material that contains illegal and/or restricted content. This ranges from the most seriously harmful material (such as images and videos showing the sexual abuse of children or acts of terrorism), through to content which should not be accessed by children (such as simulated sexual activity, detailed nudity, or high impact violence)¹.

¹ Class 1 material is defined in section 106 of the Online Safety Act 2021 (Cth). Class 2 material is defined in section 107 of the Online Safety Act 2021 (Cth).

In March 2023, eight codes developed by industry associations addressing a subset of class 1 material (class 1A and class 1B material) were submitted to the eSafety Commissioner, following 18 months of development by industry and close discussion with staff of the eSafety Commissioner.

The eSafety Commissioner declined to register two of the eight codes submitted by industry associations:

- the draft *Online Safety (Relevant Electronic Services – Class 1A and Class 1B Material) Code* which would have covered services that allow end-users to communicate with each other through email, instant messaging, SMS/MMS, chat services or within online games; and
- the draft *Online Safety (Designated Internet Services – Class 1A and Class 1B Material) Code* which would have covered services that allow end-users to access material on the internet such as websites and other online services, but which do not fall within the other categories identified in the Act.

These draft codes were not registered by the eSafety Commissioner because they did not contain appropriate community safeguards, a statutory requirement for registration under sub-section 140(1)(d)(i) of the Act.

In the absence of applicable legal requirements, there is a significant risk of harm to Australians due to the rapid proliferation of high-risk, harmful material on RES and DIS services.

This document outlines the case for, and the estimated impact, of the introduction by the eSafety Commissioner of two new statutory instruments which are referred to throughout this analysis as the standards:

- the *Online Safety (Relevant Electronic Services – Class 1A and Class 1B Material) Industry Standard 2024*; and
- the *Online Safety (Designated Internet Services - Class 1A and Class 1B Material) Industry Standard 2024*

Introduction to the Impact Analysis

In accordance with Australian Government policy, any proposals with an expectation of compliance that would result in a more than minor change in behaviour or impact for people, businesses or community organisations are required to complete an Impact Analysis in accordance with the Australian Government Policy Impact Analysis Framework².

The Impact Analysis Framework ensures the costs and benefits of new policies are understood from all angles, that decisions are based on evidence and that they best support a stronger economy and guarantee the essentials Australians rely on to prosper. In accordance with the Government Framework, this paper addresses the following seven specified questions as follows:

Impact Analysis Framework question	Related chapter
1. What is the policy problem you are trying to solve and what data is available?	Chapter 1
2. What are the objectives, why is the Government intervention needed to achieve them, and how will success be measured?	Chapter 2
3. What policy options are you considering?	Chapter 3
4. What is the likely net benefit of each option?	Chapter 4
5. Who did you consult and how did you incorporate their feedback?	Chapter 5
6. What is the best option from those you have considered and how will it be implemented?	Chapter 6
7. How will you evaluate your chosen option against the success metrics?	Chapter 7

This document:

- outlines the case for the introduction of Online Safety (Relevant Electronic Services – Class 1A and Class 1B Material) Industry Standard 2024; and the Online Safety (Designated Internet Services - Class 1A and Class 1B Material) Industry Standard 2024 (the standards);
- assesses the impacts of the standards; and
- assesses alternative options and their estimated impact, for comparative purposes.

The standards will operate alongside the six registered industry codes to ensure a set of mandatory, outcomes-based, and technologically neutral requirements for providers of relevant electronic services (RES) and designated electronic services (DIS). Combined with the registered codes, the standards will ensure that each section of the online industry has appropriate community safeguards in place to protect end-users in Australia from harms associated with class 1A and class 1B material.

² Guidance on Impact Analysis | The Office of Impact Analysis [pmc.gov.au](https://oia.pmc.gov.au/resources/guidance-impact-analysis/australian-government-guide-policy-impact-analysis) <https://oia.pmc.gov.au/resources/guidance-impact-analysis/australian-government-guide-policy-impact-analysis>

To date, there has been an inconsistent approach to dealing with material containing illegal and restricted content by RES and DIS providers. The Commissioner’s assessment of the draft codes developed by industry for these sections, as well as further information obtained through the exercise of the Commissioner’s statutory powers and other research, indicates some companies are not enacting basic safety measures to address the risks to users in Australia from this online material containing this kind of content.

The standards will enhance the protections for Australians from harms caused by class 1A and class 1B material on RES and DIS, enabling the eSafety Commissioner to operate as an effective regulator across these industry sections.

In line with section 13A and section 14 of the Act, a RES or DIS must be accessible to, or delivered to, one or more end-users in Australia to be covered by the Act. The definitions in these sections of the Act are:

RES An online service which enables end-users to communicate with one another by email, instant messaging, short message services (SMS), multimedia message services (MMS) or chat services, as well as services that enable end-users to play online games with each other, and online dating services.

DIS An online service which allows end-users to access material using an internet carriage service, or which delivers material to persons who have equipment appropriate for receiving that material, where the delivery is by means of an internet carriage service but excludes social media, RES, and other identified services. This category includes many apps and websites, as well as online storage services which are used by end-users to upload, store, and manage their files including photos and other media.

This document examines three regulatory options and assesses their potential impact for the point of comparison.

Option 1 (maintain the status-quo) would see no enforceable regulatory requirements on RES and DIS sections of the online industry to have systems and processes in place to deal with class 1A and class 1B material³. RES and DIS providers would not be subject to any legal regulatory requirements to proactively address the serious harms caused by class 1A and class 1B material. Users would continue to be reliant on voluntary steps made by RES and DIS, which have been insufficient to

³ RES and DIS will continue to be required to comply with notices issued by eSafety under the Online Safety Act 2021 (the Act) to remove content (after it has been surfaced) or to provide information to eSafety requested pursuant to a statutory notice, in connection with the [Online Safety \(Basic Online Safety Expectations\) Determination 2022 \(the BOSE\)](#).

address this illegal and harmful content to date and eSafety's powers to direct the take down of individual pieces of content.

Option 2 (industry co-regulation) would require the development of RES and DIS industry codes for class 1A and 1B online material which are able to be registered by the eSafety Commissioner. While draft industry codes have been developed, the Commissioner declined to register these in May 2023 as they did not provide adequate community safeguards. While implementation of the draft codes would provide some additional protection to Australian end-users from class 1A and class 1B material on RES and DIS services, these codes were rejected because they did not provide appropriate community safeguards. It is not expected that further consultation with industry would result in appropriate RES and DIS codes and it would only further delay protecting Australian's online.

Option 3 (direct regulation) is that the eSafety Commissioner register the standards, putting in place proactive obligations on these services. Registration of the standards ensures that appropriate community safeguards to protect Australian end-users against class 1A and class 1B material are in place across these industry sections, consistent with the objectives of the Act in section 3 and the eSafety Commissioner's statutory functions in section 27 of the Act.

Consultation on draft standards provided the eSafety Commissioner with feedback from a wide range of stakeholders include service providers, industry associations and civil society. The draft standards were amended and finalised on consideration of the feedback received during consultation. Changes were made in several key areas including the test to determine which code or standard is applicable to a certain service provider, an additional exception to address security vulnerability, clarifying the detection and removal of pro-terror materials obligation and the generative AI categories under the DIS standard.

Online harms have a profound impact on Australians. A recent report by the Australian Institute of Criminology on the online sexual exploitation of children highlights that '[child sexual abuse material] is a significant societal problem that causes and perpetuates long-lasting harm to victims, who are both directly sexually abused and repeatedly re-victimised through the ongoing distribution and accessing of [child sexual abuse material] long after the abuse occurs' (Australian Institute of Criminology, 2022). Victim-survivors and their families are also retraumatised by inadequate responses from technology companies in requests to remove material depicting the sexual abuse or exploitation of their child. Exposure to pro-terror and extreme violence material also has the potential to both cause individuals harm, as well as potentially impacting all Australians through the radicalisation of at-risk individuals leading to an increase in real-world violence.

It is critical that RES and DIS - which include high risk services for accessing, sharing, and storing class 1A and class 1B material such as some pornography websites, chat, messaging services and photo storage services - have robust and enforceable community safeguards proportionate to the risk

of harm from class 1A and class 1B material on these services. For this reason, option 3 is the preferred option as it most effectively promotes and improves online safety for all Australians.

1. What is the policy problem you are trying to solve and what data is available?

This chapter outlines the policy problem, which is to protect Australians from the harms caused by the production, transmission, and consumption of class 1A and class 1B material on RES and DIS. Evidence on the harm caused by this material, and its prevalence on RES and DIS, is examined along with the role of RES and DIS in the creation, distribution and storage of such material.

1.1. Seriously harmful material is shared, stored, accessed, and generated on RES and DIS

Access to the internet and technological developments continue to provide new opportunities for Australians to engage and connect with each other, and to access and share material online.

In Australia, 97% of households with children aged under 15 years had access to the internet, as at 2016-17 (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2018). Consumer technologies that allow access to the Internet have become ubiquitous within Australian households. According to eSafety research (2018), 91% of parents with pre-schoolers report that their children connect to the internet through a smartphone (eSafety Commissioner, 2018) and 81% of parents with pre-schoolers in Australia (children aged 2-5) say their children use the internet (eSafety Commissioner, 2021). A University of NSW (2021) study found that according to parents and grandparents of children aged 5-17 who were surveyed ‘more than 4 in 5 children own at least one screen-based device... and children own, on average, three digital devices at home’ (Graham & Sahlberg, 2021).

More time spent on screen-based activities and internet-connected devices has increased the likelihood of exposure to online harm for all Australians, but particularly children. The Australian Centre to Counter Child Exploitation (ACCCE) has stated that the increase in young people accessing the internet has seen a corresponding upward trend in cases of online child sexual exploitation (Australian Centre to Counter Child Exploitation, 2021).

The democratisation of powerful technologies at relatively low cost, and without embedded safeguards, has made it much easier for to create, distribute, and consume online material containing illegal and restricted content. The worst of this material is categorised as class 1A material including child sexual exploitation material, pro-terror material and extreme crime and violence material. Harmful behaviours that lead to the creation of this kind of material include online grooming of children to sexually abuse them, or to expose them to extremist content and radicalise them.

The advancement of generative AI also further facilitates harms, as recent studies by the Stanford Internet Observatory and Thorn (Thiel, Stroebel, & Portnoff, 2023) highlight the rapidly advancing threat of the production of highly realistic child sexual abuse material using generative AI models.

Given what we know about the scale of this problem, it is critical to ensure safeguards are introduced to reduce the risk of harm arising from class 1A and class 1B material on RES and DIS including child sexual abuse material, pro-terror material and extreme crime and violence material.

1.2. The limitations of our current regulatory framework

The *Online Safety Bill 2021* (Cth) was passed by the Australian Parliament on 23 July 2021, with the Act coming into effect on 23 January 2022. Part 9, Division 7 of the Act provides for the establishment of new mandatory industry codes and standards for eight sections⁴ of the online industry.

The Act provides for industry bodies to develop codes and for eSafety to register the codes if they meet the statutory requirements. The codes become enforceable when registered by the eSafety Commissioner. If a draft code does not meet the statutory requirements, the eSafety Commissioner is able to determine an industry standard for that section of the online industry.

On 31 May, the eSafety Commissioner determined that the draft RES and DIS codes submitted by industry associations did not provide appropriate community safeguards. Without any further regulation RES and DIS providers would have a significantly lower level of regulation compared to those industry sections subject to a code.

1.3. What is class 1A and class 1B material?

Class 1 and class 2 material are defined under the Act by reference to Australia's National Classification Scheme⁵.

- **Class 1 material** (defined in section 106 of the Act) – is material that is or would likely be refused classification under the National Classification Scheme.
- **Class 2 material** (defined in section 107 of the Act) is material that is, or would likely be, classified as either X18+ or R18+ under the National Classification Scheme (because it is

⁴ Six industry codes came into effect in December 2023 for social media services, internet carriage services (also known as internet service providers), equipment providers, app distribution services and hosting services. The industry code for internet search engines will come into effect 12 March 2024.

⁵ A cooperative arrangement between the Australian Government and state and territory governments for the classification of films, computer games and certain publications. For further information visit the Australian Classification website at www.classification.gov.au.

Explanatory Statement to the Online Safety (Relevant Electronic Services—Class 1A and Class 1B Material) Industry Standard 2024

considered inappropriate for public access and/or for children and young people under 18 years old).

To facilitate implementation of the Act, eSafety developed subcategories of class 1 material and asked industry to take a two-phased approach to developing industry codes. The purpose of this was to prioritise the implementation of measures to prevent and reduce the most harmful online material. Industry and stakeholders supported this approach.

Phase 1 implementation deals with the most harmful material, that is material which is described as **class 1A or class 1B material**.

These are sub-categories of class 1 material which were developed by eSafety in recognition that they constitute the most harmful material and should be dealt with as a priority.

Class 1A and Class 1B material is summarised in Figure 1 overleaf.

Subsequent industry codes (or if required, industry standards) will be developed to address class 2 (restricted R18+/X18+) material, such as online pornography and other high impact material as well as material identified by eSafety as class 1C material (certain fetish pornography falling within the definition of class 1 material)⁶.

Figure 1

⁶ See page 23 of the [eSafety Position Paper](#)

What is considered Class 1A and 1B online material?



1.4. What harms does this problem cause?

Harms attributable to class 1A and 1B material available online can be grouped as follows:

- Harms arising from production of the material— for example, where a perpetrator grooms, coerces, or forces a child into the production of content, or where coerced sexual activity or abuse of a child is recorded or, in the case of pro-terror content, when a perpetrator carries out terrorist activity which is recorded to distribute for propaganda purposes.
- Harms arising from distribution of the material— for example, where abusive material is posted, reshared or live-streamed online, which can compound the trauma experienced by survivors tortured, sexually abused, and harmed in the production of content. Victim-survivors of terrorist activity and their families are similarly harmed when footage of an attack is distributed and remains available online.
- Harms arising from the consumption of the material— for example, where a person’s behaviour, emotions, mental health, attitudes, or perceptions are negatively impacted because of access or exposure to harmful content. For example:

- a recent survey of viewers of **child sexual abuse material** on the dark web found that one third of respondents attempted to directly contact a child following viewing child sexual abuse material online (Insoll, Ovaska, & Nurmi, 2022);
- individuals exposed to, imitating and internalising extremist beliefs and attitudes via the internet can be understood as undergoing online radicalisation. Such radicalised individuals are seen as at an increased risk of committing offences, such as violent acts of terrorism (Binder & Kenyon, 2022).

The production, distribution, and storage of class 1A and class 1B material and the consequent consumption of it causes serious and long-term physical, psychological, and financial damage to victim-survivors, to their families and communities, and to the Australian economy.

1.4.1. Harms from online child sexual abuse material

Many children who are the subject of online child sexual abuse may suffer ongoing harms from the sexual abuse or exploitation itself, and from the repeated sharing and viewing of the abuse material (Gewirtz-Meydan, Walsh, Wolak, & Finkelhor, 2018) (Joleby, Lunde, Landstrom, & Jonsso, 2020).

As highlighted by the International Justice Mission in its testimony before a 2023 US Congressional hearing on child exploitation:

‘behind every livestream is a real child, suffering serious emotional and physical trauma... there is no end to their continued exploitation and the invasion of their privacy, as offenders share and trade images and videos of child abuse in encrypted messaging apps and online’ (International Justice Mission, 2023).

Ruby* who was sexually abused in livestreams as a 16-year-old, recalls how the abuse impacted her life:

‘While doing every disgusting show [in front of the computer camera with the customer], I lost every bit of my self-esteem to the point where I felt disgusted with myself as well. It’s like being trapped in a dark room without any rays of light at all. There’s no point in living at all’ (WeProtect Global Alliance, 2023).

Online harms have a profound impact on victim-survivors. A recent report by the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC) on the online sexual exploitation of children highlights that child sexual abuse material ‘is a significant societal problem that causes and perpetuates long-lasting harm to victims, who are both directly sexually abused and repeatedly re-victimised through the ongoing distribution and accessing of [child sexual abuse material] long after the abuse occurs’ (Gewirtz-Meydan, Walsh, Wolak, & Finkelhor, 2018).

This was also highlighted in research examining the impacts of online child sexual abuse and exploitation, where it was found that victim-survivors reported experiencing psychological trauma, anxiety, depression and self-harming or suicidal behaviour because of the abuse. They also reported self-blame, trust issues, impaired relationships, and difficulties at school. The impacts were felt by victim-survivors into adulthood, affecting family and intimate relationships (WeProtect Global Alliance, 2023) (Australian Institute of Criminology, 2022).

The development of generative AI has created new harms and risks. Images of real children can be manipulated to create sexualised depictions of them. Even where generated material is not based on actual children, it causes harm to victim-survivors of child sexual abuse. A recent report by Stanford Internet Observatory and Thorn (Thiel, Stroebel, & Portnoff, 2023) highlighted that child sexual abuse material is being generated that is almost indistinguishable from actual images. This presents several challenges as ‘in a scenario where highly realistic computer-generated CSAM (CG-CSAM) becomes highly prevalent online, the ability for NGOs and law enforcement to investigate and prosecute CSAM cases may be severely hindered’.

Responses from parents of online child sexual abuse victims highlighting the broader impacts:

‘I already was super protective: I home-schooled, limited online time, used family search safety utilities, DNS blockers, and buddy system with my kids. I feel like a failure, and I regret getting married and having a family’ (Canadian Centre for Child Protection Inc, 2023).

‘We worry it will be shared, used for people to extort more images, used for bullying, accessible if she applies for a job, education or gets into a relationship, even a healthy relationship with someone. We worry it will be shown to other kids to make it seem normal and further child sexual abuse’ (Canadian Centre for Child Protection Inc, 2023).

Victim-survivors and their families are also retraumatised by inadequate responses from technology companies in requests to remove material depicting the sexual abuse or exploitation of their child.

‘When parents asked technology companies to take down the abuse imagery or other harmful content, companies rarely complied. Some simply refused, while others said they would only remove the material if parents provided them with information about the child in the abuse imagery... technology companies often have few to no barriers for the uploading of [child sexual abuse material], while putting up many barriers throughout the system for parents seeking to have the imagery removed.’ (Canadian Centre for Child Protection Inc, 2023).

The following quotes from survivors of child sexual exploitation underscore the deep and prolonged harm of child sexual abuse material.

‘The abuse stops and at some point, also the fear for abuse; the fear for the material never ends.’ ‘The experiences are over. I can get a certain measure of control over those experiences. With regard to the imagery, I’m powerless. I can’t get any control. The images are out there.’

‘The images are indestructible and reach a huge lot of people and it is unstoppable. That’s what makes it the worst thing for me. The idea that a complete and utter stranger has seen you and that I’m somebody’s gratification right up to this very day.’

‘Because the imagery continues to exist, and you have no control over it. You never know who will see it. And if you get approached on the street by a total stranger who says, ‘Don’t I know you from somewhere?’ or ‘You look familiar to me’, you quickly link that to the imagery.’

(Canadian Centre for Child Protection Inc, 2017)

1.4.2. Harms from online pro-terror and extreme violence material

Exposure to pro-terror and extreme violence material has the potential to cause individuals harm as well as potentially impacting all Australians through the radicalisation of at-risk individuals leading to an increase in real-world violence. Young people are particularly vulnerable to harms from pro-terror and extremist material (Commission for Countering Extremism, 2020).

A year before he attacked two mosques in Christchurch, New Zealand, the individual responsible for the attack posted publicly online about his plans (Ko tō tātou kāinga tēnei. Report: Royal Commission of Inquiry into the terrorist attack on Christchurch masjidain on 15 March 2019. December 2020). In their investigation of right-wing websites and whether they were an important factor in the individual’s radicalisation, researchers found that he had been posting anonymously on the online message board 4chan up to four years prior to the attacks about his desire to attack persons of colour in significant locations including places of worship and concluded that the 4chan community was crucial in the individual’s radicalisation. His final post on the imageboard 8chan, but also intended for 4chan, being ‘It’s been a long ride [...] you are all top blokes and the best bunch of cobbles a man could ask for’ (Wilson, C., et al The Conversation. 21 February 2024).

The Commission for Countering Extremism highlights the six main harms resulting from the consumption, production, and distribution of this material as (Commission for Countering Extremism, 2020):

- social division and intolerance
- crime, violence, and harassment

- mental health and wellbeing
- censorship and restriction of freedom
- delegitimising authority/undermining democracy
- economic harms

Perpetrators use extreme violence material on RES and DIS to amplify and promote their terrorist agendas and violent crimes. The Australian Security Intelligence Organisation (ASIO) has highlighted that the internet plays an important role in the radicalisation, recruitment, indoctrination and training of future violent extremists and terrorists. Radicalisation of individuals can occur both face-to-face and through a virtual environment online where an individual may become part of an online community of people who share their hateful views and ideologies (Australian Security Intelligence Organisation, 2019) (Australian Government Attorney-General’s Department, 2015).

1.5. The scale of class 1A and class 1B material available online

The digital environment has become an enabler for the production, distribution, and storage of material containing illegal and restricted online content, including child sexual abuse material and pro-terror material. The volume of this harmful content online is significant and continues to increase in scale, severity, and complexity.

This is evidenced by increased reports across a range of reporting schemes under the Act. During 2022-23, through the Act’s Online Content Scheme eSafety received 11,636 complaints concerning 33,129 Uniform Resource Locators (otherwise referred to as URLs⁷), with 87% related to child sexual abuse, child abuse or paedophile activity. This is a 110% increase from 2021-22 (Australian Communications and Media Authority and eSafety Commissioner, 2023). The Australian Centre to Counter Child Exploitation also received 33,114 reports of online child sexual exploitation in 2021, almost double the number received in 2018 (which was 17,400) (Australian Centre to Counter Child Exploitation, 2021).

Internationally, the Internet Watch Foundation (2022) identified a 64% increase in URLs containing or advertising child sexual abuse material in 2021. The US based National Centre for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC 2024)⁸ received 36.2 million reports of child sexual exploitation and abuse in 2023, including 54.8 million images and 49.5 million videos from tech companies. Although

⁷ A URL is the address of a given unique resource on the Web. In theory, each valid URL points to a unique resource. Such resources can be an HTML page, a CSS document, an image etc.

⁸ NCMEC is the US’s national clearinghouse for reporting CSAM materials online in the US and operates a CyberTipline which provides an online mechanism for members of the public and electronic service providers to report incidents of suspected child sexual exploitation. NCMEC then makes these reports available to law enforcement agencies around the globe.

these are the total reports from all online services, they reflect a significant number of notifications from RES and DIS. For example, WhatsApp, which is a RES, made around 1.4 million reports of child sexual abuse material to NCMEC in 2023. WhatsApp had also previously reported that it acts against hundreds of thousands of accounts each month for suspected sharing of child exploitation imagery (WhatsApp, n.d.). NCMEC reports also demonstrate a significant increase in financial sextortion schemes targeting teens and children with a 7200% increase from 2021 to 2020 (WeProtect Global Alliance, 2023). NetClean’s Covid-19 Impact Report 2020 also identified a sharp increase in ‘online enticement’ (i.e., grooming, or sexual extortion), with cases doubling over a 12-month period between 2019-2020 (NetClean, 2021).

While these reporting rates demonstrate significant increases in the production and distribution of child sexual abuse and exploitation material, the true scale of this abuse online is likely much greater than what is being captured, as most incidents are not reported (WeProtect Global Alliance, 2023).

These statistics represent only the tip of the iceberg.

Terrorist and extremist groups have also exploited pandemic conditions to radicalise, incite and amplify hate and grow support for violent activities (Commission for Countering Extremism, 2020). According to the Institute of Strategic Dialogue, the pandemic ‘created a febrile environment for radicalisation, by ensuring that millions of people have spent more time online [and] in an environment of heightened anxiety the situation [was] an easy one for extremists to capitalise on’ (Hart, Davey, Maharasingam-Shah, & Gallagher, 2021).

While a significant proportion of this extremist and pro-terror material is increasingly being circulated and distributed through social media platforms, ‘de-platforming’ of groups and individuals has also pushed them towards the use of RES such as private messaging platforms (Commission for Countering Extremism, 2020). The distribution of terrorist and violent extremist material online has been demonstrated to be a crucial component of terrorist and extremist groups’ radicalisation operations (Llanos, 2022). In the United Kingdom, research has found that all terrorist attacks carried out since 2017 have had an online element (Llanos, 2022).

There is extensive evidence that the generation, distribution, and consumption of class 1A via RES and DIS services is systemic and increasing (OECD, 2023).

Australian Institute of Criminology research found that:

‘The platforms with the highest user bases are actively detecting and removing [child sexual abuse material]. However, some are less transparent than others about the methods they use to prevent, detect and remove [child sexual abuse material], omitting key information that is crucial for future best practice in reducing [child sexual abuse material] offending. Further, the adoption of end-to-end encryption by platforms that detect and remove large amounts of [child sexual abuse material] from their platforms will likely provide a haven for [child sexual abuse material] offenders.’

(Teunissen & Napier, Child sexual abuse material and end-to-end encryption on social media platforms: An overview, 2022)

Live streaming services are widely known to be vehicles for the online exploitation of children. The livestream may be recorded, and stored on cloud services from where it can be disseminated via websites or messaging/chat services. These services are used to enable the live streaming of sexual abuse of children either lured or forced into sexual acts which are recorded, and the abuse then broadcast to other offenders (WeProtect Global Alliance, 2023). The live streaming of child abuse occurs disproportionately from low-income countries such as South-East Asia into high-income countries (Napier, Teunissen, & Boxall, How do child sexual abuse live streaming offenders access victims?).

The AFP (2021) has found that Australian children are being targeted online and coerced into performing livestreamed sexual acts. Perpetrators record the videos, share them online, and/or extort victims into producing even more graphic content. The AFP considers this practice, known as ‘capping’ (short for capturing), to be one of the fastest growing trends in online child sexual abuse. Law enforcement agencies internationally are also reporting that offenders are recording livestreams to obtain content with which to ‘sextort’ their victims into further acts (Napier & Teunissen, 2023). Accessing child sexual abuse material via live streaming services continues to increase, with reports suggesting the global demand is high (Australian Institute of Criminology, 2022).

In AFP Operation Molto (Australian Federal Police, 2022) and more recently NSW Police Force Strike Force Packer (NSW Police Force, 2024) organised offender groups have been found producing online child sexual abuse material in Australia for global distribution. Operation Molto resulted in the charging of more than 100 Australians with over 1,000 child abuse-related offences. Coordinated by the AFP-led Australian Centre to Counter Child Exploitation (ACCCE) and working together with police from every state and territory in Australia, police executed 158 search warrants in Australia, charging 121 men with 1,248 offences and removing 51 Australian children from harm. Operation Molto commenced in 2019, when the ACCCE received intelligence from New Zealand’s Te Tari Taiwhenua Department of Internal Affairs showing thousands of offenders were using a cloud storage platform to share abhorrent child material abuse online. The multinational law enforcement effort resulted in 153 children being removed from harm, including:

- 51 children in Australia
- 79 children in the United Kingdom
- 12 children in Canada
- 6 children in New Zealand
- 4 children in the United States, and
- 1 child in Europe.

Some of the alleged offenders in Australia were producing their own child abuse material and were found in possession of material that was produced by a man arrested by the AFP in 2015 under Operation Niro, which resulted in the dismantling of an international organised paedophile syndicate. This material was classified as the most abhorrent produced (Australian Federal Police, 2022).

In March 2024, NSW Police Force Sex Crimes Squad detectives announced they had charged a ninth man over his involvement in an international child abuse ring. Strike Force Packer was established in March 2023 by officers attached to the Child Exploitation Internet Unit to investigate an international child abuse ring who were allegedly sharing and viewing child abuse material in online video conferences. The group included national and international members, and NSW Police shared information with Queensland Police, WA Police, Victoria Police, AFP, and the FBI. In NSW alone, 9 men who were identified as taking part in the online group were charged with over 70 offences by NSW Police (NSW Police Force, 2024).

While the exact proportion of live streaming of child sexual abuse that is recorded is unknown, there is a market for this. A recent scoping review conducted by academics on the live streaming of child sexual abuse identified RES such as Skype and Facebook messenger as well-established platforms used to initiate and facilitate live streamed child sexual abuse (Drejer, Riegler, Halvorsen, Baugerud, & Johnson, 2023). The authors of this study recommended that ‘policymakers must be made aware of the rising threat livestreaming services present to society and its children. Policymakers should focus on holding companies accountable for the platforms they provide’ (Drejer, Riegler, Halvorsen, Baugerud, & Johnson, 2023).

1.6. RES and DIS and the creation, distribution and storage of class 1A and class 1B material

There is significant evidence that RES such as email, instant messaging, videoconferencing, dating and gaming services, and DIS such as online file storage services as well as other websites and apps (including for example, pornographic websites, terror sites or image generators) are being used to create, distribute, access and/or store class 1A and class 1B material.

1.6.1. Child sexual abuse material on messaging and gaming services (RES)

Messaging services, including private and end-to-end encrypted messaging services, (which are RES) are used by offenders to network and exchange child sexual abuse material (ECPAT International; INTERPOL; UNICEF, 2024). End-to-end encryption can be an important measure for protecting sensitive information, however it can also create significant risks to the safety and ongoing privacy of children. Messaging services and peer-to-peer networks that use end-to-end encryption create private environments that are preferred by many perpetrators due to the lower risk of detection, which means they can be used as a mechanism to groom children and enable perpetrators to share abuse material and methodologies (WeProtect Global Alliance, 2023).

Recent research by the non-profit organisation Protect Children found that 29% of its survey respondents used a messaging application to search for, view, or share child sexual abuse material, with 37% of respondents stating ‘that they established the first contact with a child via a messenger, mostly via end-to-end encryption messengers’ (Suojellaan Lapsia, Protect Children ry., 2024).

Figure 2 Messaging apps used to search for, view and share CSAM (Suojellaan Lapsia, Protect Children ry., 2024)

Messaging apps used to search for, view, and share CSAM
Question 5 ‘What messaging app have you used to search, view, or share CSAM?’ n=358



Case study 1

Reports of an international network of offenders using in-game communications and messaging platforms to access children and extort them to sexually exploit and grievously harm themselves

Trigger Warning: This contains content that can be confronting and disturbing.

In March 2024, a consortium including Der Spiegel, Recorder, The Washington Post, and WIRED reportedly uncovered an international network of violent predators (‘764’ extortion network) using the messenger platform Telegram and gaming platforms Minecraft and Roblox to access children in multiple countries and extort them to sexually exploit and grievously harm themselves, including being pushed to suicide.

The network of predators is reported to have coerced children into sexual abuse and self-harm (including carving the abuser’s online alias into their skin”). According to the

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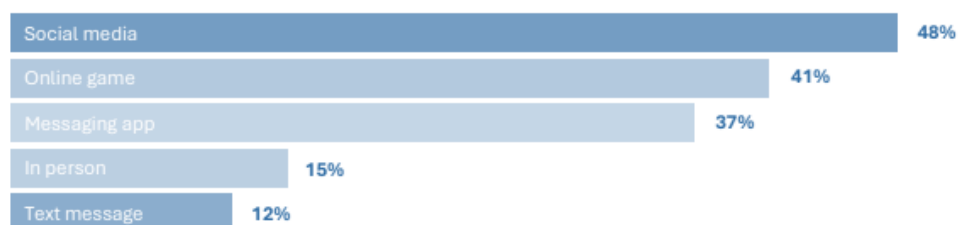
reports, victims carried out violence activities on family members, harming animals, and that in some extreme instances the coercion led to suicide.

(Winston, 2024)

Gaming platforms and private messaging services (both types of RES) are used by offenders to initiate contact with children and groom them. The typical modus operandi involves perpetrators targeting children on social media and gaming platforms then moving interactions to a private messaging platform where there is lower risk of detection (WeProtect Global Alliance, 2023).

Figure 3 - How CSAM offenders have established first contact with children (Suojellaan Lapsia, Protect Children ry., 2024)

How CSAM offenders have established first contact with children
Question 7 'How have you attempted to establish the first contact with a child?' n=203



Online gaming environments have rapidly innovated and expanded and most young people in Australia now regularly play games. In research conducted by eSafety, 89% of the young people surveyed had played online games in the past year, with most (66%) playing for more than 6 hours per week. Four out of 5 (79%) young gamers had played with others online, including 2 in 5 (40%) who had played with people they didn't already know offline and 1 in 4 (26%) who had communicated while gaming with players they didn't already know offline (eSafety Commissioner, 2024).

This increased participation of young people in online gaming has increased the risk of exposure of Australian children to predators who engage in online grooming and other harmful behaviours, such as 'offenders [who] use game-based incentives, like in-game currency, to groom children into sending them child abuse material' (Australian Federal Police, 2023).

By its very nature, online gaming normalises communications with strangers. In-game communications with other players is a core aspect of the activity, leading to children being less suspicious of strangers and less attuned to danger (Suojellaan Lapsia, Protect Children ry., 2024). Recent research by (WeProtect Global Alliance, 2023) has shown that '45 minutes is the average time for a high-risk child grooming situation to develop in social gaming environments, but this can be as quick as 19 seconds.'

In online games, many adults wanted nude photos and tried to pressure me into taking them. Many bets on sexual role-plays, for which I received goods in the games as a reward.
- Survivor of childhood sexual violence (Suojellaan Lapsia, Protect Children ry., 2024)

1.6.2. Child sexual abuse material on file/photo sharing and cloud services (DIS)

End-user managed online file and image storage services are examples of DIS. An end-user is the consumer of a service – in this case a person who uses an online file and photo storage service. File and image storage services are used by perpetrators to store and share child sexual exploitation material. In 2021 the UK-based child safety non-profit organisation Internet Watch Foundation found that image storage websites which allow file or photo sharing were the predominate source of child sexual exploitation images detected (Internet Watch Foundation, 2022).

File and image storage services can provide a hosting environment that makes the distribution of child sexual abuse material reasonably simple. In July 2023, an Australian man was arrested for uploading hundreds of photos and videos of children being abused to a cloud-based storage account. The man was charged under the *Criminal Code Act 1995* (Cth) for using a carriage service to access, transmit and possess or control child abuse material and was imprisoned for almost 3 years (Australian Federal Police, 2023).

1.6.3. Pro-terror and extreme crime/violence material on RES and DIS

Pro-terror material includes any material that directly or indirectly counsels, promotes, encourages, instructs, or urges a terrorist act⁹. Extreme crime and violence material includes content that shows, describes, promotes, incites, or instructs people in violent crimes including terrorist acts, kidnapping with violence or threats of violence, murder, attempted murder, rape, torture, and suicide (eSafety Commissioner, 2021).

Where possible, violent extremists will often look to livestream terrorist attacks and recording of the livestream can lead to viral dissemination across the internet. Once pro-terror material circulates online, it is nearly impossible to identify and remove all instances and its continued availability incites further radicalisation and terrorist activity. For example, eSafety continues to receive reports of the video footage from the 2019 Christchurch Mosque terrorist attack. eSafety can use its powers under Part 9 of the Act to direct the removal of individual instances of this material, when reported to us.

⁹ Classification Act 1995 (Cth) s 9A(2).

AI generated pro-terror material also has the potential to contribute to insidious and cumulative harms by influencing public perceptions and values, including towards extremist ideologies (eSafety Commissioner, 2023). A recent report by Tech Against Terrorism (2023) identified terrorist and violent extremist actors engaging with generative AI to augment current practices of creating and disseminating terrorist and violent extremist propaganda.

Gaming platforms (which fall within the RES section) are used by terrorists to radicalise and recruit, and to propagate their ideology (Tech Against Terrorism, 2022). Gaming platform chat functions have also been used to communicate and plan, as well as live-stream, attacks. The AFP has reported that extremists may use popular online chats and other forums such as gaming platforms to recruit Australian children (Schultz, 2023).

So-called ‘gore sites’ – websites which specialise in sharing graphic and disturbing violent material (which fall within the DIS section) – are known vectors for the dissemination of pro-terror and violent extremist material (Hardy & Stewart, 2023). There is evidence ‘gore sites’ serve as digital hubs for the sharing of real-life killings, torture, and other forms of violence, both to a niche audience searching for graphic and disturbing material, and to a secondary audience in the form of violent extremist groups (Hardy & Stewart, 2023).

File storage services (which are a type of DIS) are also used by extremists to store pro-terror and violent extremist material and aggregate information, such as lists of URLs to allow easy access to additional content (Tech Against Terrorism, 2022). The Counter Extremism Project, a not-for-profit international policy organisation formed to combat the growing threat from extremist ideologies, reports that terrorists exploit cloud storage providers to share and stream content, radicalise, and incite violence (Counter Extremism Project, 2018).

Terrorist and violent extremist groups have also been detected operating websites to provide a centralised mechanism to disseminate propaganda, network, recruit and generate funds online (Tech Against Terrorism, 2021).

DIS communications applications that deploy end-to-end encryption on parts of their services, such as Telegram, are reported to be widely used by well-known terrorist and extremist groups to recruit new members and incite violence. Telegram has been described as having a ‘flexible interface [which] enables extremists to do everything from self-promotion, brand development and propaganda dissemination’ and avoid law enforcement detection (Counter Extremism Project, 2024).

Figure 4 below draws on work by the Global Internet Forum to Counter Terrorism (a non-government organisation established by industry to prevent terrorists and violent extremists from exploiting digital

platforms) to show how different types of RES and DIS services are used for the distribution of terrorist and violent extremist material.

Figure 4: How examples of RES and DIS are used for terror and violent extremist material distribution – taken from the GIFCT Technical Approaches Working Group

(Tech Against Terrorism, 2021).



Messaging apps: they offer an easy, secure, and often free means of both internal and external communication. Most messaging apps frequently used by terrorist actors are protected by either end-to-end or client-server encryption (or give the impression of such encryption).

File and image hosting platforms (end user managed hosting services): File hosting or pasting sites are used to store content such as videos, images, and audio files. They are also used to aggregate information, such as lists of URLs to further content stored elsewhere.

Gaming-related platforms: gaming platforms can be used to radicalise and recruit, and to propagate ideologies. Some gaming platforms also have chat functions that can be used to communicate, plan attacks and events, as well as to stream attacks.

Terrorist (and violent extremist) operated websites: Websites that are run by terrorist and violent extremist groups or their supporters with the intended purpose of serving a terrorist or violent extremist group or network's interests. Unlike most content on messaging apps content found on these sites is often indexed by search engines. Unlike accounts on third-party platforms like Telegram, terrorists and violent extremists can control content on websites, as individual posts or pieces of content are not liable to content moderation.

1.6.4. Class 1B crime and violence material and drug-related material on RES and DIS

Class 1B crime and violence material refers to material that describes, depicts, expresses, or otherwise deals with matters of crime, cruelty or violence without justification, and material that promotes, incites, or instructs in matters of crime or violence.

Class 1B drug-related material refers to any material that describes, depicts, expresses, or otherwise deals with matters of drug misuse or addiction without justification, or which instructs or promotes drug use.

1.6.4.1 Crime and violence material on RES and DIS

There is limited research on the volume of production or distribution of class 1B crime and violence material specifically on RES and DIS platforms. Research and studies focus more on the connection

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of class 1A extreme crime and violence to pro-terror and extremist radicalisation, rather than the class 1B crime and violence material.

While not explicit to RES or DIS platforms, recent eSafety research demonstrates that young people in Australia are exposed to violent and crime-related material online. A 2022 study found that over a third (37%) of the Australian young people aged 14-17 years who were surveyed said they had seen gory or violent images or videos, and one in five (23%) young people aged 14-17 surveyed said they had seen violent sexual images or videos on websites or online discussions (eSafety Commissioner, 2022).

More recent research by eSafety found that 6% of young Australians aged 13-17 years who play games online had seen other players show, share, or talk about things that are illegal in real life, and 3% had seen others sharing violent pictures or videos including of real people being hurt or killed (eSafety Commissioner, 2024).

Case Study 2

Children encountering violent online content

In March 2024, the United Kingdom online safety regulator, Ofcom, released a report that explored the pathways through which children encounter violent content online. Although conducted in the United Kingdom, the study examined global platforms including services that would be considered RES or DIS in Australia and covered by the standards. Ofcom's key findings included:

- Children described encountering violent content as 'unavoidable.'
- Children had first seen violent content in primary school.
- Children had seen a wide range of violent content, mostly via social media, video sharing services and messaging services. Children also mentioned seeing violent content on online gaming and chat room forums.
- Many children were encountering violent content without seeking it out.
- Professionals and children think platforms have a responsibility to protect children from violent content.

Question: 'What kinds of violent content do children see online?'

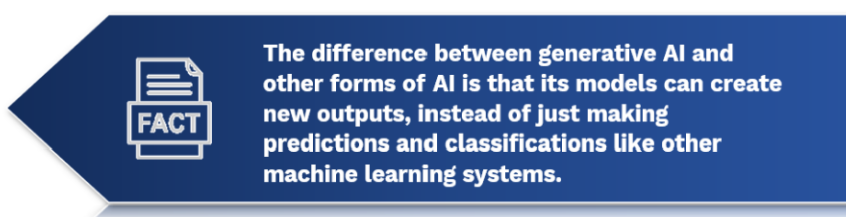
Answer: 'Fights, weapons, pain, promotion of gangs (roadmen, clothing, seeing groups)' – Boy, West Yorkshire, 15

(Ofcom, 2024)

1.6.4.2. Drug-related material on RES and DIS

There is limited research and data as to the nature and volume of class 1B drug-related material specifically on RES and DIS platforms. Research and studies into drug-related harms focus primarily on exposure through social media platforms or the internet generally. eSafety research has found that over a third (37%) of young people aged 14-17 surveyed said they had seen websites or online discussions where people talk about or show their experiences of taking drugs (eSafety Commissioner, 2022).

1.6.5. AI-generated class 1A and 1B material on DIS



‘Generative AI’ is a term used to describe the process of using machine learning to create digital content such as new text, images, audio, video, and multimodal simulations of experiences. The difference between generative AI and other forms of AI or machine learning (which has been in use for much longer) is that its models can create new outputs, instead of just making predictions and classifications like other machine learning systems (eSafety Commissioner, 2023). Some examples of user-facing generative AI services include text-based chatbots, or programs designed to simulate conversations with humans. (eSafety Commissioner, 2023). Many online providers offering generative AI services, will be DIS.

While generative AI can be used as an effective tool to enhance online safety, for example by detecting and moderating harmful online material, it can also be misused to create high-impact child sexual abuse material, and pro-terror and extreme violence material.

Research (Thiel, Stroebel, & Portnoff, 2023) suggests that generative AI can and is being used to create the following types of harmful material, which can be generated via a DIS and stored, distributed, or accessed via a RES or DIS:

- highly realistic synthetic imagery depicting child sexual exploitation and abuse, and pro-terror material (Thiel, Stroebel, & Portnoff, 2023). Perpetrators train generative AI models on existing child sexual abuse material to generate further material of victims; and
- authentic-seeming content for the purpose of bullying, abusing, or manipulating a target – including, but not limited to, grooming children for exploitation (eSafety Commissioner, 2023).

Multi-modal capabilities that analyse social media posts, online interactions, and other data sources can also be weaponised by terrorist groups and violent extremists to create tailored propaganda, to radicalise and target specific individuals for recruitment, and to incite violence (eSafety Commissioner, 2023).

AI-generated CSAM - the use of AI to create simulated or fictional images, videos, audios, or texts depicting child sexual abuse and exploitation. This includes the use of AI to create sexual images based on images or videos of real children.



There are risks associated with the various modalities that generative AI encompasses. Large language models which are text-based (e.g., chatbots) can be used to create highly convincing terrorist and violent extremist content or terrorist propaganda (Europol, 2023). Cases of perpetrators using generative AI to create child sexual abuse material and exploit children are also increasing (WeProtect Global Alliance, 2023).

The risk of impersonation (also known as ‘deepfakes’) increases when large language models are combined with other forms of generative AI, such as image or voice generators. Perpetrators can exploit the ability of large language models powered by AI to mimic natural human language. This capability allows offenders to groom children at-scale in automated and more targeted ways, with cases already reported where generative AI technologies are being used to facilitate child grooming (eSafety Commissioner, 2023). Annexure C – provides an overview of the rapid growth and development of AI over the last eight decades.

Open-source generative AI models whose code is freely available to all users present heightened risks, as users can modify the code to remove safeguards and tweak the model to enable the creation of harmful content such as child sexual abuse material (Clark, 2023). While there are real benefits to open-source innovation, research from the Stanford University’s Institute for Human Centred AI has found clear risks of open-source generative AI foundation models being used to generate child sexual abuse material when compared to closed foundation models whose code is proprietary and not available to users (Kapoor, et al., 2024).

2. What are the objectives, why is the Government intervention needed to achieve them, and how will success be measured?

This chapter sets out the policy objective to be achieved; why Government intervention is needed to achieve the objective; the constraints and barriers to action; and how success will be measured.

2.1. The policy objective

eSafety's policy objective is to improve online safety for Australians in respect of class 1A and class 1B material – by ensuring that providers of RES and DIS services establish and implement systems, processes, and technologies to manage effectively the harms associated that Australians would solicit, generate, distribute, get access to or be exposed to class 1A material and class 1B material through their service.

This objective derives from sub-section 138(3) of the Act, which provides a list of examples of matters that may be dealt with by industry codes and standards and is consistent with the objectives of the registered industry codes (Codes Position Paper, 2021).

2.2. Why Government intervention is needed

Most class 1A and class 1B material depicts actions related to illegal activity or criminal offences. For example, the production, distribution, and possession of child abuse material are offences under certain Commonwealth and State and Territory legislation such as Division 273 of the Criminal Code Act 1995 (Cth) and section 51C and 51D of the *Crimes Act 1958* (Vic). However, the need for government intervention to manage the risks of Australians soliciting, generating, distributing, accessing, and being exposed to this material on RES and DIS operates as an additional safeguard to further strengthen this in practice, by imposing a set of mandatory compliance measures on certain providers.

While the RES and DIS sections are subject to a range of provisions in the Act, including schemes to require reporting against the Basic Online Safety Expectations (Part 4); cyber bullying material targeted at an Australian child (Part 5); non-consensual sharing of intimate images (Part 6); cyber abuse material targeted at an Australian adult (Part 7); material that depicts abhorrent violent conduct (Part 8); and the online content scheme (Part 9), these provisions do not address the risk of class 1A and class 1B material at a systemic level and the Act envisages that these schemes will be

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supplemented by either an industry code or industry standard for each identified section of the online industry.

The Basic Online Safety Expectations Determination 2022 (the Expectations) outlines the Australian Government's expectations that social media services and the RES and DIS sections will take reasonable steps to keep Australians safe. However, compliance with the Expectations is not mandatory. While eSafety can require providers to report on the steps they are taking to meet the Expectations, eSafety cannot compel compliance with the Expectations.

While eSafety is provided in Parts 5 – 9 of the Act with powers to direct the take-down of material from online services including RES and DIS under specified conditions, these schemes act retrospectively. The posting of the material must have happened (in addition to meeting other criteria) before eSafety can take any action. The schemes do not require RES and DIS services to proactively implement measures, systems or technologies which prevent the proliferation of class 1A and class 1B material (or indeed any other content).

For example, Part 9 of the Act gives the eSafety Commissioner power to give a removal notice to a RES or DIS in relation to class 1 material that is provided on its service. The notice can only be given after the material has been provided on the service, so it is necessarily after the fact. By requiring removal of material, these powers seek to address and reduce harm after the material has been shared online. However, the powers cannot prevent the posting of the material or impact its general availability. These powers therefore enable eSafety to alleviate the harm caused by the availability of such material online rather than prevent it surfacing in the first place. While other online industry sections are required by their industry code to take proactive measures to protect against the proliferation of the most harmful class 1A and class 1B material on their services, no such enforceable requirements exist for RES and DIS services.

As the alternatives to regulatory action – such as voluntary or co-regulatory schemes – have failed to deliver sufficient safeguards to meet the policy objective, Government intervention is therefore required.

2.2.1. Voluntary measures have failed to result in effective community safeguards

The widespread presence of child sexual abuse, pro-terror and violent extremist material on RES and DIS (as detailed in chapter 1) demonstrates that in the absence of regulation, industry participants will not voluntarily prevent the proliferation of this seriously harmful material on their services.

While some providers have taken steps to address online safety concerns on their service, these efforts vary between services and are often applied and enforced inconsistently across the multiple services offered by platforms.

Child sexual abuse material has continued to proliferate on many services despite the endorsement by many leading technology platforms of the Voluntary Principles to Counter Online Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (Department of Home Affairs, 2020). These principles were developed by the Five Country Ministerial governments (Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, and the United States) in consultation with a wide range of stakeholders including a leading group of industry representatives. This highlights the fact that public endorsement of voluntary principles does not mean that the companies will necessarily implement the effective policies and tools to achieve improved safety outcomes.

A recent OECD (2023) report examining the top 50 global online platforms' transparency reporting and policies and procedures in relation to child sexual exploitation and abuse found that 80 percent of platforms provided no detailed policy on online sexual exploitation of children and 60 percent of platforms did not issue a transparency report on such abuse.

OECD transparency reporting on terrorist and violent extremist content in the top 50 global online content sharing services also found that, while there has been an improvement in reporting and adoption of measures to prevent the upload and distribution of such material on several major content-sharing platforms following international calls for action from intergovernmental forums such as the Group of Twenty (G20)¹⁰, the Group of Seven (G7)¹¹ and the Christchurch Call¹², the measures are not adopted consistently across services (OECD, 2022).

On 29 August 2022, the eSafety Commissioner issued non-periodic reporting notices under section 56(2) of the Act to seven online service providers, requiring each provider to report on its implementation of the Basic Online Safety Expectations (the BOSE Expectations) with respect to child sexual exploitation and abuse. The information obtained in response to these notices provides valuable insights that have not been volunteered by providers, including in providers' own transparency reports (eSafety Commissioner, 2022). Further notices were issued in 2023 and 2024.

The 2022 notices were issued to the following providers responsible for the following services:

¹⁰ Members of the G20 are Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Turkiye, the UK, the US, the African Union and the European Union

¹¹ Members of the G7 are Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the UK and the US

¹² A reference to the Christchurch Call to Action Summit initiated by New Zealand and held on 15 May 2019 in Paris two months after the Christchurch Mosque shootings, at which a pledge was signed by 54 governments and 8 online service providers as part of the Global Internet Forum to Counter Terrorism (GIFCT)

Provider that received the section 56(2) notice **Services**

Apple Pty Ltd	iCloud email iCloud iMessage Facetime
Meta Platforms, Inc	Facebook Messenger Instagram
WhatsApp LLC	WhatsApp
Microsoft Corporation	OneDrive Outlook.com Xbox Live Teams
Skype Communications S.A.R.L	Skype
Omegle.com LLC	Omegle
Snap Inc.	Snapchat

Services offered by these providers will be covered by the standards with messaging, chat and gaming services covered by the RES standard and photo and storage services (as well as other websites and apps) covered by the DIS Standard.

Providers were asked specific questions about the tools, policies and processes they are using to address various forms of child sexual exploitation and abuse, such as the proliferation of this material online, the online grooming of children, and the use of video calling and conferencing services to provide live feeds of child abuse.

As a result of the information provided in response to the notices, eSafety found:

‘Significant variation in the steps being taken by providers to protect users and the wider Australian public. There is no common baseline, either between providers or even across a provider’s own services. For example, while eSafety found some providers use well established ‘digital fingerprinting’ technology tools to identify images or videos previously identified as being CSEA material across all the services eSafety asked about, other providers use these tools on some of their services, but not others. These tools have an error rate of about 1 in 50 billion. Until now, providers have not been open about these differences.

Some providers are checking for new or ‘unseen’ CSEA [child sexual exploitation and abuse] material, or using technology to detect potential grooming conversations, while eSafety was told by another provider that there is no technology good enough for either purpose. Most providers

who were asked did not identify specific steps being taken to identify the abuse of children through live video calls, conferences, or streams.

There is significant variation in the steps being taken to prevent recidivism (where users banned for previous abuse re-register with new accounts). Some providers report tracking extensive lists of indicators of recidivism, while others report only using a minimal number. There is also significant variation about what information is shared between a provider's own services to prevent banned users operating on multiple parts of a provider's products.

There are significant differences in the speed with which providers respond to user reports of child sexual exploitation, with responses varying from 4 minutes to 2 days (and 19 days where eSafety were told cases needed 're-review'). Some other providers have no reporting options at all within the app or service, requiring users to contact the provider via e-mail if they wish to complain about illegal or harmful activity on a service.'

(eSafety Commissioner, 2022)

As previously detailed in chapter 1, online harms continue to increase highlighting that self-regulation is not an effective means of combatting the proliferation of harmful class 1A and class 1B material on RES and DIS.

2.2.2. Attempted co-regulation failed to result in appropriate community safeguards

Industry-developed draft codes for RES and DIS were not registered by the eSafety Commissioner because they did not contain appropriate community safeguards, a statutory requirement for registration under paragraph 145(1)(a)(ii) of the Act (eSafety Commissioner, 2023).

The draft RES industry code did not provide appropriate community safeguards because:

- there was no requirement on closed communication and encrypted RES Providers with the sufficient capability to detect and remove known (i.e., pre-identified) child sexual abuse material and known pro-terror material;
- the requirements on certain RES Providers to act and invest in disruption and deterrence of child sexual abuse material and pro-terror material failed to address the differing capabilities and functionalities of RES resulting in a very low bar for compliance for many RES Providers.
- there was no requirement on closed communication RES Providers (such as email providers) to have trust and safety personnel;

- there was no requirement on certain RES Providers (those which consider themselves to be not capable of reviewing and assessing materials on their services) to enforce their own policies relating to class 1A and 1B material.

The draft DIS industry code did not provide appropriate community safeguards because:

- there was no requirement on end-user managed hosting services to:
 - deploy systems, processes and/or technologies to detect and remove known (pre-identified) child sexual abuse material and known (pre-identified) pro-terror material;
 - act and invest in disruption and deterrence of class 1A material (including new/first generation child sexual abuse material).
- there was no requirement for certain end-user managed hosting services (those which consider themselves to be not capable of reviewing and assessing materials on their services) to enforce their own policies or terms of use relating to class 1A and 1B material;
- it did not adequately address measures directed towards achieving the objective of ensuring that industry participants have scalable and effective policies, procedures, systems, and technologies in place to take reasonable and proactive steps to limit the hosting of class 1A material and class 1B material in Australia.

If RES and DIS industry sections are not subject to enforceable requirements to address the risk of such material on their services, there is a significant risk of harm due to the rapid proliferation of material containing illegal and restricted material on RES and DIS. The failure of the industry draft codes to meet requirements leaves a gap in Australia’s regulatory framework, which as the Act envisaged, requires intervention by the eSafety Commissioner in the form of industry standards.

2.2.3. Governments globally recognise the need for intervention

Since the Act came into effect in Australia, multiple overseas governments have also concluded that voluntary regulation by industry has failed to adequately protect their citizens from the proliferation of high-risk online harms, and have either introduced, or are in the process of introducing, legislation to regulate the online industry.

The United Kingdom’s Online Safety Act 2022 (UK OSA) (Online Safety Act 2023) which came into effect in October 2023 sets out key online safety measures that

align with Australia’s approach. Like the RES and DIS standards, the UK OSA includes obligations on services to prevent and remove illegal content, with requirements to report identified child sexual exploitation material to law enforcement agencies and/or verified organisations and a requirement to conduct a risk assessment before making any significant or material changes to the service. Reforms

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announced on 16 April 2024¹³ will also criminalise the creation of sexually explicit ‘deepfake’ images of adults without consent through an amendment to the Criminal Justice Bill with an unlimited fine.

The European Union’s *Digital Services Act* (European Commission, 2024) commenced in February 2024. Although it has a much broader scope than our Online Safety Act and a different framework, it does include some similar measures to those contained in the standards and codes in terms of empowering end-users and increase the responsibility of service providers. The Digital Services Act requires service providers covered by the Act to remove illegal content, have easily accessible and clear content reporting mechanisms to enable end-users to report illegal content, and to publish in plain language their service terms and conditions.

Ireland’s Online Safety Media and Regulation Act 2022 includes provisions to address the regulation of content for online safety. Following the commencement of the first Online Safety Commissioner, online safety codes have been proposed to address child sexual abuse material and terrorist material on social media services, with the regulator having powers to assess the compliance of online services with the safety codes.

In February 2024 the Canadian Government introduced Bill C-63 in Parliament to create a Canadian *Online Harms Act* requiring mandatory reporting of ‘internet child pornography’ by service providers. If approved, the Canadian Act will provide a baseline standard for online platforms to keep Canadians safe by holding online platforms accountable for the content they host. Bill C-63 proposes stronger protections for children online and better safeguards for Canadians from online hate. It specifically targets several types of harmful content: including content that sexually victimises a child or revictimizes a survivor; content that incites violence; and content that incites violent extremism or terrorism.

Given the global reach and operations of large online participants, international cooperation, and collaboration on online safety issues by governments and regulators is critical. The Global Online Safety Regulators Network (the Network) has been established to bring together independent regulators from across the world to cooperate across jurisdictions and to share information, best practice, experience, and expertise, and to support harmonised or coordinated approaches to online safety issues. (Global Online Safety Regulators Network, 2022).

Specific guardrails are also being put in place to address risks and harms associated with generative AI technology (which go further than those proposed in the standards).

¹³ See <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/government-cracks-down-on-deepfakes-creation>

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2.3. Constraints and barriers to achieving the objective

The introduction of regulatory requirements must be undertaken with a clear awareness of constraints and barriers, both actual and potential. There are several significant constraints and barriers to improving online safety for Australian end-users in respect of class 1A and class 1B material on RES and DIS.

2.3.1. The scale and global nature of the problem

The global nature of the internet and the significant number of providers based overseas with online services accessible in Australia creates challenges for compliance and enforcement of the Act as a whole. It is also a reason why a ‘whole of stack’ approach was taken to Part 9 of the Act (which requires industry codes or standards across the online eco-system) and why eSafety’s takedown schemes need be accompanied by ex-ante regulation requiring proactive steps by each industry section to address systemic issues.

The large number of online services, and the wide variety of services, within the RES and DIS sections, make regulation and enforcement difficult, and places a consequential administrative impost on the relatively small Australian regulator which has finite resources. To address this and to ensure a proportionate approach to risk, the reporting requirements in the standards (regarding risk assessments, technical feasibility, development program outcomes and annual compliance reports) only mandate reports in a small number of cases, in other cases reports can be required on request by eSafety.

Separately, the investment obligations in the standards require only those services with a minimum number of monthly active users to have an investment and development program in place to disrupt and deter child sexual abuse and pro-terror material. The monthly active user threshold was given careful consideration by eSafety and we believe it is appropriate and proportionate to not burden smaller providers. The threshold does however create a limitation as those that fall on the outside of the threshold will not have to comply with the investment obligation.

2.3.2. Regulation needs to keep up with technological innovation

The rapidly evolving nature of the online environment is a key challenge for regulation. The constant development of new technologies and the introduction of new functionalities and features creates challenges to compliance and enforcement challenges. For example, the rapid evolution of generative artificial intelligence has introduced new risks given the new opportunities to create class 1A and

class 1B material and, as addressed in response to question 1 above. However, as eSafety has previously acknowledge AI can also be harnessed to significantly improve current proactive content moderation technologies to quickly and accurately address harmful material (eSafety Commissioner, 2023).

In Australia, the Government is looking at the risks, benefits, and potential impacts of generative AI. On 17 January 2024 the Department of Industry, Science, and Resources (DISR) published its interim response to the safe and responsible AI consultation held in 2023. Feedback on the interim response is to inform consideration across government on appropriate regulatory and policy responses. Targeted joint work has also been carried out by the Digital Platform Regulators Forum (DP-REG), which includes the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission (ACCC), Australian Communications and Media Authority (ACMA), Office of the Australian Information Commissioner (OAIC), and eSafety¹⁴.

In view of the rapidly evolving technical landscape, the standards take a technology-neutral approach to implementation, identifying outcomes rather than prescribing the technology to be used, and ensuring there are proportionate obligations across technology ecosystems. The DIS Standard focusses on key risk areas in relation to generative AI services.

2.3.3 Perpetrators’ obfuscation and evasion techniques

The standards contain a suite of complementary obligations that ensure a robust and effective approach to address the systemic issue of Class 1A and 1B material on these services. This is necessary given it is not possible for one measure to address the future tactics of malicious actors (e.g. those creating, sharing and storing child sexual abuse material). Further, as set out above, the standards require some services to establish and implement development programs and invest in systems, processes, and technologies to enhance the ability of service providers to detect and disrupt child sexual abuse material and pro-terror material online. This is important because as perpetrators develop tactics in response to existing safeguards (WeProtect Global Alliance, 2023), services must continue to invest in the safety of their services.

2.4. How will success be measured?

The objectives of the standards are to improve online safety for Australians in respect of class 1A material and class 1B material by ensuring that providers of relevant electronic services establish and implement systems, processes and technologies to manage effectively risks that Australians will

¹⁴ Digital Platform Regulators Forum, *Working Paper 2: Examination of technology – Large Language Models* <https://dp-reg.gov.au/publications/working-paper-2-examination-technology-large-language-models>

solicit, generate, distribute, get access to or be exposed to class 1A material or class 1B material through the services.

Critical to this is the risk based, proportionate approach to the requirements in the standards, the complementary suite of measures in each standard and the enforceability of the requirements. Services with substantial reach used by many Australians every day will be covered by these standards and will be required to take proactive steps to address these harms. eSafety will focus on encouraging compliance by providers and across the eco-system at large to combat systems risks associated with class 1A and 1B material. Success will therefore be achieved through RES and DIS providers engaging with the standards, improving their safety practices, and proactively addressing systemic issues to reduce the risk of class 1A and class 1B material on their services. The measures of success will include:

- **RES and DIS providers engaging with the standards.** RES and DIS providers who send eSafety timely annual reports and risk assessments (as required by the standards); who are responsive to notices issued by eSafety; who proactively notify eSafety of new features or functions which may present an increased safety risk in respect of class 1A or class 1B material; and who are responsive to informal requests¹⁵ from eSafety for the removal of class 1A and class 1B material – are demonstrating through these behaviours their underlying commitment to the policy objectives.
- **Certain known class 1A material is proactively detected and removed by RES and DIS providers.** There is currently no industry baseline for the proactive detection and removal by RES and DIS providers of known child sexual abuse material and pro-terror material on their services. The new requirements for proactive detection and removal in the standards are expected to increase the deployment of technology and systems to proactively detect and remove the material in forward years. This will be ascertained by compliance activities and the annual compliance reports submitted.
- **Positive safety interventions have been taken by RES and DIS providers.** Across the reporting period eSafety will track the introduction of online safety interventions by RES and DIS providers which can be wholly or partially attributed to the standards, such as introduction of user reporting options, through reports provided and such periodic BOSE notices as may be issued.
- **Feedback from stakeholders on the effectiveness of the RES and DIS industry standards.** Feedback from stakeholders as to whether they consider the standards are effective in increasing

¹⁵ An ‘informal request’ refers to a request which is made without issuing a formal notice under the Act or the relevant standard. Compliance by a provider with an informal request without the need for eSafety to issue a formal notice which may attract a penalty if not complied with is a sign of the provider’s engagement with the standards and commitment to the underlying safety objectives of the regulatory framework.

online safety in respect of class 1A and class 1B material across RES and DIS services. Stakeholders could include (but are not limited to) the National Centre for Missing and Exploited Children, Tech Against Terrorism, researchers, academics, and community safety advocates.

The evaluation metrics for these success measures can be seen in Table A in chapter 7 of this document.

3. What policy options are being considered?

This chapter examines three options to achieve the policy objective, provides an overview of each option and explains how it was developed. The three options are:

Option 1 – maintain the status quo.

Option 2 – co-regulation; and

Option 3 – Government intervention.

3.1. Option 1 - maintain the status quo

Option 1 (maintain the status quo) represents the baseline or no-change option. Option 1 would see no additional regulation – either through an industry code or through a standard - regarding the treatment of class 1 material for RES and DIS. As set out above, codes containing appropriate safeguards in respect of class 1A and class 1B material have been registered under Part 9 of the Act and commenced for social media services; internet carriage services; equipment providers; app distribution services; hosting services; and internet search engine services.

Option 1 would mean RES and DIS would have a lower level of regulation than the six other industry sections for which codes have been registered by the eSafety Commissioner. RES and DIS would be the only online industry sections where there is no legal requirement to proactively address the serious harm caused to Australians by the generation, hosting, and distribution of the most harmful online material.

Under option 1, the eSafety Commissioner would have access only to the statutory powers currently available in respect of class 1 content on RES and DIS. These powers are:

- i. **Removal of specified class 1 material under the Online Content Scheme in Part 9 of the Act** –by giving a removal notice under section 109 requiring a RES or DIS to take all reasonable steps to ensure the removal of specified class 1 material from their service within 24 hours (or such longer period as the Commissioner allows) or face a civil penalty of 500 penalty units (section 111). The Commissioner can issue a formal warning if the service fails to pay the penalty (section 112).
- ii. **App removal** – under section 128 of the Act, if an app distribution service (app store) which enables end-users in Australia to download an app that facilitates distribution of class 1 material the eSafety Commissioner may give an app removal notice requiring the app distributor to, within 24 hours (or such longer time permitted by the Commissioner), cease enabling end-users in Australia to download the app, or face a civil penalty of 500 penalty units (section 129). An app removal notice may only be given where the Commissioner is

- satisfied there were 2 or more times during the previous 12 months when end-users in Australia could use the service to download the app, and during the previous 12 months the Commissioner issued one or more removal notices under section 109 for class 1 material distribution facilitated by the app which were not complied with. As such, the app removal notice requires evidence of a certain degree of ongoing harm to issue a notice rather than a single instance.
- iii. **Link deletion** – under section 124 of the Act, if class 1 material is accessible via a link on a search engine service, the eSafety Commissioner may issue a link deletion notice to the search engine requiring the search engine to, within 24 hours (or such longer time as permitted by the Commissioner), cease providing a link to the service, or face a civil penalty of 500 penalty units (section 125). A link deletion notice may only be issued where the Commissioner is satisfied that there were 2 or more times during the previous 12 months when end users could access class 1 material using a link provided by the service and during the previous 12 months, the Commissioner gave one or more removal notices under section 109 or 110 in relation to class 1 material that could be accessed using a link provided by the service that were not complied with. Like the app removal notice, a link deletion notice requires evidence of systemic harm rather than single instance before it can be issued.
 - iv. **Service provider notifications** – under section 113A of the Act the eSafety Commissioner can publish a statement on the eSafety website where a RES or DIS service has on 2 or more occasions during the previous 12 months had class 1 material on its service which contravened the service’s terms of use and give a copy of the statement to the service provider.
 - v. **Application for an order to cease** – the eSafety Commissioner may apply to the Federal Court for an order to require a provider to cease providing a RES (section 157) or a DIS (section 158) where the Commissioner is satisfied that the RES or DIS on 2 or more occasions during the previous 12 months contravened a civil penalty provision under Part 9 of the Act and as a result the continued operation of the RES or DIS represents a significant community safety risk. Whilst this approach is available to the Commissioner it is subject to stringent statutory thresholds, meaning this power would be reserved for certain circumstances.
 - vi. **The Basic Online Safety Expectations (BOSE) scheme would continue to apply to the RES and DIS sections** - Under the Act, the eSafety Commissioner can require reporting on how a provider is meeting any or all the Expectations. While the obligation to respond to a reporting requirement is enforceable and backed by civil penalties, the Expectations are themselves are not mandatory, unlike industry codes and industry standards.

Option 1 would mean that eSafety’s ability to act in respect of class 1A and class 1B material on RES and DIS would be limited to only material which has been notified about or become aware of under one of the existing schemes in the Act (outlined in i-vi in the preceding paragraph).

Option 1 does not place any requirements on RES and DIS providers to proactively address class 1A and class 1B material. RES and DIS providers therefore would have no enforceable obligations to:

- detect and remove, or disrupt and deter some class 1A material (child sexual exploitation and pro-terror material)
- ensure systems and processes are in place to respond to terms of service breaches regarding class 1A and class 1B material
- incorporate safety features and settings that minimise the risk of class 1A and class 1B material on their service
- maintain sufficient trust and safety functions and personnel
- provide a complaints mechanism for end-users and account holders to report class 1A and class 1B material
- carry out risk assessments to determine the risk of class 1A and class 1B material on the service, and
- proactively provide regular reports to eSafety on key safety issues.

Option 1 would mean that the increasing availability of harmful child sexual abuse material, pro-terror material and other class 1A and class 1B material on RES and DIS could not be managed at scale by the regulator (eSafety).

Option 1 does not meet the policy objective, as it fails to provide appropriate safeguards in respect of the creation, hosting, sharing and proliferation of the most dangerous and harmful online material via RES and DIS.

3.2. Option 2 - industry co-regulation

Option 2 (industry co-regulation) would require the registration of RES and DIS industry codes for class 1A and 1B online material which are able to be registered by the eSafety Commissioner. While draft industry codes have been developed, these were not registered as they did not provide appropriate community safeguards. This was a legislative requirement because the matters that the draft code dealt with were all matters that the Commissioner considered to be of substantial relevance to the community.

Part 9, Division 7 of the Act allows for the establishment of new industry codes or standards to regulate sections of the online industry. The Act provides for industry bodies or associations to develop, and eSafety to register, the new industry codes.

In September 2021 eSafety issued a Position Paper to assist industry associations to prepare draft codes. The Position Paper drew on eSafety’s engagement with industry and was informed by a review of local and international regulatory approaches, engagement with industry bodies and associations, and with national regulators with interconnected regulatory schemes. It outlined the expectations for the development by industry associations of codes, as well as eSafety’s preferred outcomes-based model for the codes¹⁶.

The Position Paper was clear that, ideally, the online industry would play a critical co-regulatory role in Australia. Under this model, industry’s peak bodies would draft reasonable and effective codes that contain adequate mechanisms for preventing or limiting online material containing illegal and restricted content. eSafety believes that industry plays an important part in the online safety ecosystem and has the technical expertise and understanding to develop robust codes.

Part 9 of the OSA provides that if appropriate codes cannot be established, the eSafety Commissioner has the power under the Act to declare standards.

The RES and DIS draft industry codes were developed by industry associations representing RES and DIS providers over a period of two years. During this period, eSafety provided considerable feedback and engaged extensively with industry.

The eSafety Commissioner formally declined to register the draft RES and DIS industry codes in May 2023 on the basis that they did not provide appropriate community safeguards in relation to matters that they dealt with. An overview of the statement of reasons for this decision is provided above in section 2.2.2. and the full statement of reasons for the decision to refuse to register the draft industry developed codes is available on the eSafety website¹⁷.

Further discussion and development by industry is not expected to result in RES and DIS codes which meet the statutory requirements and delays putting in place effective requirements to protect the community in respect of class 1A and class 1B material.

3.3. Option 3 - direct regulation

Option 3 is that the eSafety Commissioner register the standards, putting in place obligations on services covered by these standards.

The eSafety Commissioner is empowered under section 145 of the Act to determine industry standards through the creation of a legislative instrument if the industry developed draft code does not

¹⁶ at <https://www.esafety.gov.au/sites/default/files/2021-09/eSafety%20Industry%20Codes%20Position%20Paper.pdf>

¹⁷ at <https://www.esafety.gov.au/industry/codes>

contain appropriate community safeguards, or in other circumstances detailed in the Act. As set out above, the eSafety Commissioner formally declined to register the draft RES and DIS codes on 31 May 2023 on the basis that they did not provide appropriate community safeguards in relation to the matters they dealt with.

Regulation through industry standards will provide adequate regulation of providers of RES and RES to reduce the risk of class 1A and class 1B material on their service. Regulation via registration of the DIS Standard and the RES Standard is consistent with the objectives of the Act in section 3 and the eSafety Commissioner's statutory functions in section 27 of the Act.

The standards are required to ensure that the RES and DIS sections of industry provide a similar level of protection as some of the other online industry sections which have registered codes in place.

As set out above, the standards will operate alongside the six registered industry codes and impose a set of mandatory compliance measures, requiring service providers to:

- take proactive steps to create and maintain a safe online environment;
- empower end-users in Australia to manage access and exposure to class 1A and class 1B material; and
- strengthen transparency of, and accountability for, class 1A and class 1B material on their services.

As set out above and consistent with the already registered industry codes, the draft standards adopt an outcomes- and risk-based approach. The requirements in the standards are proportionate to the risk a service presents in respect of class 1A and 1B material. The requirements are also outcomes-based, in that they set out what they are intended to achieve while providing flexibility in how those outcomes are to be achieved. This approach recognises that:

- different services and technologies may have different risk profiles;
- compliance measures should be proportionate to the level of risk associated with a particular service which considers a range of factors including the reach of the service; and
- compliance measures should be flexible, to enable effective implementation, recognising the differences between unique services, and to adapt to changes in technology and in the risk environment.

In developing the standards, eSafety built on the extensive work of industry bodies in developing and consulting on the draft RES Code and DIS Code. eSafety used provisions of the draft codes as an initial base for standards requirements, while addressing the deficiencies identified also developing new measures to address risks posed by generative AI.¹⁸ Submissions received on the draft standards

¹⁸ For background information on generative AI and the online safety risks associated with this technology, see eSafety's Tech Trends [position statement on generative AI](#).

from industry, civil society groups, government agencies and other interested parties in December 2023/January 2024 have also been closely considered by eSafety. Multiple changes were made to the final standards in response to this feedback.

Option 3 will put in place new regulatory requirements on certain RES and DIS including:

- Requirements to conduct risk assessments to reduce the risks of class 1A and class 1B material being generated, posted, stored, or distributed on RES and DIS services. The standards require providers of certain services to self-assess their risk to identify their risk tier and consequent legal obligations.
- Specific obligations on certain service providers in relation to ‘known’ child sexual abuse material and pro-terror material (that is images and videos that have been verified as such)¹⁹ and ‘new’ cases of such material, including:
 - requirements for certain RES and DIS providers to proactively detect and remove known child sexual abuse material and known pro-terror material, where identified limitations do not apply;
 - requirements to take appropriate alternative action where it is not technically feasible or reasonably practicable to deploy tools to automatically detect and remove known child sexual abuse material and known pro-terror material on the service, and
 - obligations for certain RES and DIS providers to take action to disrupt and deter end-users from using the service to solicit, create, post, or disseminate both new and known child sexual abuse material and pro-terror material.

Requirements on:

- Pre-assessed and Tier 1 RES services with more than 1 million monthly active users in Australia;
- Tier 1 DIS services and high impact generative AI DIS with more than 1 million monthly active users in Australia; and
- end-user managed DIS hosting services with more than 500,000 monthly active users in Australia;
- to have a development program including investment in respect of systems, processes, and technologies to detect and identify and disrupt and deter child sexual abuse material and pro-terror material on the service.
- Requirements for certain RES, including communication RES, to take appropriate action to engage with reports of class 1A and 1B materials and determine whether terms of use or policies have potentially been breached.

¹⁹ See footnote 3 for definition.

- Specific obligations on model distribution platforms, and specific obligations on high impact generative AI DIS providers where there is a material risk that end-users can generate material which would be classified as X18+ or RC.²⁰

The standards involve a suite of targeted requirements which allow them to adapt to emerging technologies, services, and operating practices while still ensuring regulatory measures are proportionate and appropriate to the level of risk a service poses. This approach will provide flexibility in the face of new variations in online harms as well as the emergence of new safety technologies and best practises.

The regulatory approach underpinning option 3, adoption of the standards, is:

- **risk-based** – the obligations in the DIS Standard and RES Standard are tailored and focused on those services where the greatest risk of harm arises. Those providers which do not fall within a pre-assessed or defined category will also be required to conduct a risk assessment to determine the risk profile of their service(s). The risk is to be assessed by factors which predict the likelihood of harm a service poses to the end-user and the potential severity of this harm. This allows the RES and DIS standards to target risks appropriately and be proportional in mitigating them. A risk-based approach is beneficial to improve compliance outcomes, as it tailors each service provider’s obligations to their level of risk allowing services to focus on their specific requirements at a reduced regulatory cost burden. (NSW Finance, Services and Innovation, 2016) Regulation that does not effectively target the causes of risks, often fails to deliver any real benefits and results in higher cost burdens for providers. (OECD, 2021) The standards therefore require those services with a higher likelihood of harm to comply with more stringent obligations that lower-risk services are not subject to;
- **proportionate to the assessed risk of the service** – to reduce any unnecessary compliance burden and ensure obligations are appropriately attached to the level of risk of class 1A or class 1B material on a service. Given the vast scale of the internet and the large number of service providers that fall under the standards, a risk-based approach is best suited to regulation of online service providers as it allows for flexibility and is context responsive given the significant spectrum of risk profiles; and
- **outcomes and principles-based** – the standards do not rely on prescriptive rules, instead focussing on the outcomes that must be achieved to decrease harms for Australian end-users on RES and DIS services. This encourages innovation as companies are required to develop solutions and create their own processes and mechanisms to comply with the outcomes. This places the onus on companies to create meaningful solutions, rather than simply meeting the

²⁰ These obligations are broadly consistent with emerging generative AI best practise, including with the industry back report from Thorn and All Tech is Human titled ‘Safety by Design for Generative AI: Preventing Child Sexual Abuse’ (2024), as well as with the National Institute of Standards and Technology’s ‘Artificial Intelligence Risk Management Framework: Generative Artificial Intelligence Profile’ (April 2024).

basic requirements. This flexibility empowers them to make their own choices around the specific systems, processes, and technologies they implement that add value to their service as well as comply with the standards.

This approach lowers the regulatory burden by not requiring a one-size-fits-all approach which allows services to best tailor their approach and investment to suit their individual needs. As technology rapidly changes in these dynamic digital industries, this outcomes and principles-based approach is designed to drive continuous improvement and best practice.

4. What is the likely net benefit of each option?

This chapter estimates the likely net benefits of the options being considered. The regulatory cost burden is estimated for the relevant population, using benefit transfer methodology on secondary source data in place of independent cost benefit analysis to derive estimates.

4.1. Methodology

Estimating the regulatory burden costs for RES and DIS providers in scope of this analysis is impacted by several factors (see section 4.1.2.3).

The regulatory burden costs were established through a benefit transfer methodology using secondary source data in place of independent cost-benefit analysis. The benefit transfer methodology enables the use of data from already completed studies in other locations and/or contexts (in this case from the United Kingdom’s 2022 assessment of the impacts of its Online Safety Bill) (herein referred to as the UK OSA) to estimate economic values or other costs.

Benefit transfer is a methodology that can be used when it is too expensive and/or there is too little time available to conduct an original valuation study, yet some measure of benefits is needed to be determined. As no specific cost estimates were provided by industry participants with the draft industry codes²¹ this impacted establishing the provision of cost estimates specific to the complex range of RES and DIS services with obligations under the proposed policy and options.

The key limitation of this methodology is that that benefit transfers can only be as accurate as the initial study and values may not be comparable on all measures. This UK OSA is comprehensive piece of legislation that extends much further than the policy options in this impact analysis.

This methodology was adopted to estimate the economic and regulatory burden costs to key stakeholder groups due to the absence of available data and limited resources to undertake independent cost-benefit analysis. Estimates are calculated on a best-efforts basis.

4.1.1. Methodology for estimating the number of businesses in scope

There is no existing data on the number of services within scope of the policy options. Due to the wide range of services captured, and the lack of data available on RES and DIS providers, it is

²¹ Although eSafety received feedback from some providers that compliance with the standards would be financially onerous during industry consultation, no actual estimates were provided to eSafety despite being requested.

difficult to estimate the number of online services likely to be affected by the policy options. For example – services considered to be RES range from messaging applications, gaming platforms, dating services, telephony RES (SMS/MMS) and enterprise services. DIS encompasses any website or app that is not a RES or social media service, ranging from generative AI services to pornography sites, and cloud storage services.

Many providers with obligations under the policy options are international businesses that operate in and/or provide RES and DIS services that are accessible to and used by end users in Australia. Large-scale international operators may also provide multiple services (i.e., social media and messaging) and have a higher number of employees (e.g., > 50,000) compared to even the largest Australian RES and DIS with obligations under the Standard.

The impact on international (i.e. overseas based) RES and DIS - although covered by the policy options - are not included for the purposes of this regulatory burden estimates. This is to align with the methodology used in the secondary source data, which considers the costs to UK businesses²². More information on methodology, data sources and assumptions underpinning the estimates for businesses in scope are provided in Annexure B.

4.1.1.1. The total estimated number of impacted businesses in scope

Data was collected from the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) codes, Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) reporting, and other government and open-source data collections to capture RES and DIS subject to obligations and likely to incur regulatory costs under the policy options. Due to the variability in services captured under the policy options it was determined that a range of sources was required to provide the most accurate representation and capture of impacted Australian RES and DIS service providers. Where possible data was sourced from Australian government agency reporting and supplemented with other open-source data. A breakdown of these sources is provided in Annexure B.

Combining these data sources estimate that there would be approximately 6.7 million Australian RES and DIS providers potentially in scope at the end of the 10-year appraisal period. Most of this figure encompasses Australian websites (n=6.6 million) which the majority of will not have any meaningful obligations/regulatory burden costs under the policy options and have been deducted from the regulatory burden estimates (these businesses are likely to be Tier 3 under the DIS Standard).

²² As per guidelines from the HM Treasury Green Book, the UK impact assessment only considers effects on UK businesses.

A proportion of websites was included as a ‘representative estimate’ of Australian DIS that may fall have obligations – for example high-impact Australian based services hosting X18+ or R18+ content, file/image storage services or high-risk generative AI services.²³

Based on these data sources it is estimated that there are **2,045** Australian RES and DIS likely to incur regulatory costs at the end of the 10-year period (including compound growth measurement). This baseline has been used to estimate the regulatory burden costs under section 4.1.2.

A breakdown of assumptions underpinning the baseline services in scope is provided in Annexure B.

4.1.2. Methodology for estimating regulatory burden costs

4.1.2.1. Relevant population for assessing costs

In accordance with Government’s Regulatory Burden Measurement framework²⁴, and the scope and parameters of the governing regulatory framework (the Act and its associated codes and standards), the relevant population for the purposes of quantifying costs is as outlined in Figure 1 below.

Figure 1 – Relevant population for assessing costs

Stakeholder	Definition
Individuals	A person subject to Australian law, whose activities have an impact in Australia and who is affected by the proposed policy, and who accesses or may access RES or DIS in Australia.
Community organisation	Any organisation engaged in charitable or other community-based activity operating under Australian law and not established for the purpose of making profit.
Businesses	Australian RES and DIS providers

4.1.2.2. Calculation of the regulatory cost burden

Drawing on the impact assessment of the comprehensive UK OSA²⁵, which was completed in January 2022, compliance elements were identified that were transferable to these policy options (ie compliance elements that related to the class 1A and class 1B material risk mitigation measures in the standards or draft codes) and to some of the types of service providers in scope of policy options. The

²³ Most Australian porn sites are assessed to pose a much lower risk for CSAM than international porn sites because they are run by small businesses/independent operators who produce all the content (there is no user generated content) and are pay-to-access.

²⁴ see <https://oia.pmc.gov.au/resources>

²⁵As a member of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) the UK follows a robust regulatory framework, requiring impact assessment to inform government decision making processes where government intervention/regulation is required.

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UK assessment considered comparable timeframes, broadly similar demographics, and levels of technological infrastructure. Capital and labour costs between the UK and Australia are also comparable.²⁶

There are however substantial differences in the scope of the UK legislation including a significantly wider range of harms and obligations in the UK than for options 2 and 3, service-types, and the nature and scope of compliance obligations on different service-types which impact the regulatory cost. For example, the UK OSA costings include obligations in relation to actioning a wider range of material and harms (such as fraudulent advertising, children’s access to online pornography, cyberbullying, image-based abuse, cyberstalking, and protection of content of democratic importance) whereas the policy options only address class 1A and class 1B material). Although these differences impact the accuracy of any benefit transfer to the Australian environment, for the purpose of a best-efforts estimation they can still be used to provide an indication of the likely scale of impact from the introduction of the policy options. A key limitation of this method is also that it does not canvass and cost the totality of the compliance obligations under the policy options – only those which are reflected in the UK assessment. Nevertheless, it is considered to cover the key obligations and obligations that would have the most significant regulatory burden (i.e. deploying proactive content moderation technologies).

In accordance with Government’s Regulatory Burden Measurement framework regulatory burden costs are presented as average annual impacts and costed over a 10-year default duration of the policy (compound growth calculated). As varying costs are expected, the average annual impact is calculated by dividing the total estimated cost over 10 years by this timeframe. Costs are presented in real terms (also referred to as constant prices) as average annual figures and not adjusted for inflation within the 10-year period²⁷ Also in accordance with the Government’s Regulatory Burden Measurement framework, while compliance costs are estimated, enforcement costs are excluded.

The steps to calculate the estimate of costs for the policy options (costed options 2 and 3) were as follows:

- The compliance obligations outlined in the UK OSA impact assessment²⁸ over a 10-year appraisal period (starting from the date of the UK OSA implementation) were mapped against the most closely comparable obligations for option 2 and 3.

²⁶ Extensive research was undertaken by the UK Department of Digital, Culture, Media and Sport, including the engagement of external consultants, rapid evidence assessments, business engagement and evidence (costs) requested from industries and businesses in scope of regulatory burden. The costs and benefits provided by the UK impact analysis are illustrative and intended to provide an indication of the likely scale of impact from primary and secondary legislation and future codes of practices. An overview of the collection and methodology used to assess their impact evaluation is further provided in Annexure B.

²⁷ Inflation has been applied to the 2019 UK costs to bring them to 2023 AUS costs figure. Inflation was calculated used the Reserve Bank of Australia tools.

²⁸UK Online Safety Bill Impact Assessment

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/6231dc9be90e070ed8233a60/Online_Safety_Bill_impact_assessment.pdf

- The costs provided in the UK OSA impact assessment were adjusted for inflation and Australian exchange rates.²⁹
- The total costs of the comparable UK obligations over the 10-year appraisal period were added to arrive at an overall comparable cost estimate of compliance option 2 and 3 over a 10-year period, based on the estimated number of RES and DIS in scope.
- The costs for option 2 and 3 were then further scaled as a proportion of the costs of the UK OSA impact assessment. The total costs were adjusted to reflect a broad qualitative assessment of the enforceability and scope of each policy option as proportion of the UK OSA obligations and costs (refer to Annexure B for more detail).
- All the estimates provided (total, annual and per-business) is based on total costs at the end of a 10-year period.

4.1.2.3. Key factors impacting regulatory burden estimates.

It is expected that costs will differentially impact those RES and DIS with obligations under Option 2 and 3 based on the service(s) provided, the risks of class 1 material (higher risks require more meaningful obligations) and may in some cases be disproportionate to the size/revenue of the business. Therefore, the following factors should be considered alongside the regulatory burden estimates in section 4.2:

- i. There is no baseline for business-as-usual costs.

Under the Government guidelines, business as usual activities are excluded from regulatory burden costing. However, it is difficult to exclude these costs accurately as they are unknown. There is no available data or research in Australia or internationally which quantifies the level of existing mitigations that RES and DIS providers already have in place to manage class 1A and 1B material on their services. Transparency notices issued by eSafety in 2022 and 2023 to providers that offer RES and DIS confirmed that some global RES and DIS already have systems, processes, and technologies in place (eSafety Commissioner, 2022). However, these have been implemented incompletely and inconsistently across services. Table 1 below provides a summary of some of the results received from the transparency notices in 2022 and 2023 on international RES and DIS who offer services to Australian end-users.

²⁹Inflation rates calculated using the RBA inflation calculator, exchange rates dated 15 March 2024

Table 1 – Results from 2022 and 2023 BOSE notices - RES and DIS and the mitigations in place for the detection and removal of child sexual abuse material (NB: CSEA refers to child sexual exploitation and abuse).

Company	RES or DIS	Uses hash matching to detect known CSEA images	Uses hash matching to detect known CSEA video	Uses tools to identify new CSEA images
Apple	iCloud	No	No	No
Apple	iCloud email	Yes	No	No
Apple	iMessage (E2EE by default)	No	No	No
Apple	FaceTime (E2EE by default)	No	No	No
Meta	Messenger	Yes (when not E2EE)	Yes (when not E2EE)	Yes (when not E2EE)
Meta	WhatsApp (E2EE by default)	Yes (on profile & group photos, user reports)	Yes (on user reports)	Yes (on profile & group photos, user reports)
Microsoft	OneDrive	Yes (when material is shared)	No	No
Microsoft	Skype/Teams	Yes (when not E2EE)	Yes (When not E2EE)	No
Google	Drive	Yes	Yes	Yes
Google	Messages	No	No	No
Google	Meet	No	No	No
Google	Chat	Yes	No	No
Google	Gmail	Yes	No	No
Google	Google Photos	Yes	Yes	Yes

While the results from the transparency notices offer insights and evidence of mitigations in place by ‘large-scale’ international RES providers (>50,000 employees), they do not provide sufficient data to establish the level of existing mitigations for small, medium, or large Australian based RES or DIS, or an estimate of business-as-usual costs.

ii. The size, complexity and variability of the services covered.

A proportion of RES and DIS providers in scope of the standards are international companies who provide multiple services (messaging, social media etc), and have large operating costs and high revenue. These international services are in some cases likely to have implemented, or be in the process of implementing systems, processes, and technologies in response to online safety regulations in other jurisdictions as well as their own voluntary commitments. While these are not costed in regulatory burden estimates, it is important to highlight how these vary from Australian RES and DIS providers. High-risk Australian RES and DIS, particularly small to medium sized

businesses with a lower revenue and resources, are less likely to have existing mitigations and may be disproportionately impacted by regulatory costs, in particular the more onerous obligations such as deploying technologies to detect known child sexual abuse or pro-terror material. Other apps or websites with different business models including most Australian RES and DIS providers are also in scope (due to the provision of a website or app), however many are unlikely to have any compliance obligations and therefore limited, to no regulatory costs.

- iii. The risk classification of services, and the implementation requirements, vary – impacting obligations and regulatory burden costs.

Services that are deemed to have a higher risk for access, production, and distribution of class 1A and 1B material have more obligations under the Option 3 (standards) and higher regulatory costs. For example, while there are meaningful obligations on high-impact websites and apps DIS, most DIS (for example general purpose news, educational, health or retail websites) will not have any meaningful obligations under the DIS standard and therefore no, or limited, regulatory costs³⁰. Option 3 (standards) also provide that in some instances services are not required to implement systems and technologies if they can demonstrate that it is not technically feasible to do so, or where it would result in a systemic weakness or vulnerability into the service, or in the case of an encrypted service would result in a new decryption capability or render methods of encryption used in the service less effective.

These elements of the Option 3 (standards) provide flexibility for providers and consider what is reasonably practicable, which may include considerations such as cost. Where it is not technically feasible to implement a system or a technology service providers must undertake appropriate alternative action.

- iv. Costs are highly variable and depend on the obligations.

The key obligations in the Option 3 (standards) and Option 2 (drafted codes) will have different costs associated with them. Certain obligations, specifically those relating to the detection and CSAM and pro-terror material removal (involving the deployment of systems, processes, and technology to proactively detect) are likely to incur the greatest amount of cost to high-risk service providers. The estimates for content moderation in the regulatory burden estimates below (section 4.2) are illustrative only of the costs likely to be incurred in deploying the requirements. They are also considered to significantly overestimate the costs to Australian RES and DIS providers in scope of Option 3 (standards). This is because the UK OSA applies to a much broader scope of material

³⁰ DIS as defined in the Act includes a wide variety of unique services and will include most apps and websites that can be accessed by end-users in Australia. This includes for example grocery and retail websites, websites containing contact and service information for small businesses such as cafes, hairdressers and plumbers, apps offered by medical providers to allow patients to access x-ray imagery, information apps such as train or bus timetable apps, newspaper websites, as well as websites aimed at providing educational, information and entertainment content to Australian end-users. Most these services will have no obligations given they present low risks.

than class 1A and class 1B (the subject of the policy options (please refer to Annexure B Table 12 and 13 for a breakdown of compliance costs).

- v. Technology to proactively detect known material is available at no cost.

Several “hash matching” tools are available free which can be deployed to assist service providers meet the relevant requirements in the Option 3 (standards) to detect and remove certain known material. These tools create a unique digital signature (known as a ‘hash’) of an image which is then compared against signatures (hashes) of other images to find copies of the same image. The following hashing tools are currently freely available:

- Microsoft and Dartmouth College’s PhotoDNA (eSafety Commissioner, 2022)
- Facebook’s open-source photo and video matching technology (Davis & Rosen, 2019)
- Google’s hashing tools for videos, and tools for detection of new images (Google, 2024)

Although freely available technology means there is no build cost, there are still implementation, support, and maintenance costs to be considered in the adoption of this technology. Companies may also choose to deploy trust and safety personnel within a service or engage external content moderation services. These costs vary based on the solution, the volume of content being scanned and the complexity and size and the service the tools are being built for. These costs may disproportionately impact small to medium Australian RES and DIS providers that are assessed to be Tier 1 or in the pre-assessed risk categories (please refer to Annexure D – Risk categories for RES and DIS providers).

4.2. Regulatory burden estimates

Using the methodology described in section 4.1.2, the likely net benefits of the policy options is estimated below. The assumptions underpinning the following regulatory burden estimates and a breakdown of individual compliance obligations and costs are provided in Annexure B.

4.2.1. Option 1 (maintain status quo)

Option 1 (maintain the status quo) would require no change by RES and DIS providers to their approach to management of the risks associated with class 1A and class 1B material on their services. There is no regulatory burden for community organisations or individuals. Option 1 therefore has a zero estimated regulatory burden cost, as it represents the business-as-usual case³¹ and does not have any

³¹ Business as usual costs being excluded from the Government Regulatory Burden Measurement framework, which is designed to measure regulatory burden over and above what a normally efficient business (defined as an entity that handles its regulatory tasks no better or worse than another) would pay in the absence of the regulation.

additional administrative or substantive compliance or delay costs. It does not introduce any new regulatory costs to businesses, communities, or individuals.

Option 1 would provide no community safeguards that would curb the production, distribution, and consumption of class 1A and 1B material online. There would continue to be significant economic, health and social impact through harms to individuals and community due to the higher risk of class 1A and class 1B on these services.

Table 2: Total Regulatory burden estimate table – Option 1 (maintain status quo)

Total regulatory costs at end of 10-year appraisal period (from business as usual)

Change in costs (\$ million)	Business	Community Organisations	Individuals	Total change in costs
Total, by sector	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

4.2.2. Option 2 (industry co-regulation)

Option 2 (industry co-regulation) would require the development of RES and DIS industry codes for class 1A and 1B online material which are able to be registered by the eSafety Commissioner. While draft industry codes have been developed, these were not registered as they did not provide appropriate community safeguards. There is no meaningful regulatory cost burden for community organisations or individuals for Option 2. This is because community organisations or individuals are unlikely to operate a RES or a DIS that incurs obligations under the DIS standard (i.e. make available high-impact content).

The regulatory burden costs for Option 2 below represent a proportion of the UK OSA estimates. The variation in compliance obligations was determined via a qualitative assessment of the drafted industry codes (based on substantive requirements themselves in addition to enforceability and scope) and the UK OSA comparative obligations. A proportion was assigned to each compliance obligation for Option 2 and costs were then adjusted based on this estimate.

It is estimated that at the end of the 10-year appraisal period the total regulatory burden cost to businesses in scope of Option 2 (including compound growth on businesses in scope) will be \$135 million. It is estimated the average total regulatory cost burden per business at the end of the 10-year period will be \$70,000. This is the average cost and does not differentiate the costs based on risk/obligations of the service, its size (turnover/employees), capital or labour costs. A breakdown of individual costs is provided in Annexure B – Table 12.

Table 3: Total Regulatory burden estimate table – Option 2 (industry co-regulation)

Total regulatory costs at end of 10-year appraisal period (from business as usual)

Explanatory Statement to the Online Safety (Relevant Electronic Services—Class 1A and Class 1B Material) Industry Standard 2024

Change in costs (\$ million) (rounded)	Business	Community Organisations	Individuals	Total change in costs
Total, by sector	\$135	\$0	\$0	\$135

It is estimated that at the end of a 10-year appraisal period the total **annual** regulatory burden cost to Australian businesses with obligations under Option 2 (including compound growth) will be \$14 million.

Table 4: Annual Regulatory burden estimate table – Option 2 (industry co-regulation)

Total annual regulatory costs (from business as usual)

Change in costs (\$ million) (rounded)	Business	Community Organisations	Individuals	Total change in costs
Total, by sector	\$14	\$0	\$0	\$14

There are several obligations under Option 2 that are not costed in the regulatory burden above, due to the absence of available data to obtain these estimates (i.e., these were not obligations under the UK OSA). Some of these provisions in the drafted codes include requirements for safety features and settings, trust, and safety function (adequate personnel/resources) and ensuring that eSafety information is available to end-users.

4.2.3. Option 3 (direct regulation)

Option 3 (direct regulation) in the form of industry standards will result in new regulatory costs on businesses that have obligations under the standards. There is no regulatory burden for community organisations or individuals. As above, there is no meaningful regulatory cost burden for community organisations or individuals for Option 2. This is because community organisations or individuals are unlikely to operate a RES or a DIS that incurs obligations under the DIS standard (i.e., make available high-impact content).

Regulatory burden costs associated with direct regulation are difficult to quantify with any precision. Compliance costs can be expected such as the costs of putting in place new technologies, systems, and processes to meet regulatory requirements, possible human content moderation and evolving system requirements, as well as administrative compliance costs such as the cost of reporting on compliance, conducting risk assessments and keeping records. Costs may also be incurred by providers in providing mechanisms for users to report complaints or breaches and updating, enforcing, and making available terms of service.

The RES standards place obligations on the providers of email, private messaging, chat services and other communication services. While all websites and apps not falling within other industry sections subject to either a code or standard is a DIS, most DIS will not be subject to specific obligations under the DIS standard. However, high-impact websites (such as pornography or ‘gore’ sites), file and photo storage services, certain online services with generative AI capability, and platforms which distribute open-source machine learning models will have obligations. These online service providers will likely need to deploy technology and/or allocate more personnel, services, or time to comply with the standards. However, some providers of RES and DIS with effective online safety measures may already be compliant with key obligations.

The distribution of costs is also difficult to determine based on the size of the RES and DIS (according to either their turnover or available resources). Based on the baseline data for services in scope, it is assessed that most of the Australian RES and DIS will be micro (0-4 employees) to small businesses (5-19 employees). While the distribution of Australian RES and DIS within the different risk categories is unclear (see Annexure D for risk categories), it is expected that most of the micro - small service providers will also have limited to no, obligations under the Standards. However, if these services are risk classified as Tier 1 or are a pre-assessed RES or DIS, they will have more significant obligations and therefore likely to have a higher regulatory burden. Key obligations on these RES and DIS are however still subject to limitations such that they do not apply where the requirement would not be technically feasible or reasonably practicable, or where it would introduce a systemic weakness or vulnerability. In addition, many obligations include ‘appropriate’ in them which enables compliance to consider proportionality and the reach of a service.

The regulatory burden costs for Option 3 below represent a proportion of the UK OSA estimates. The variation in compliance obligations was determined via a qualitative assessment of the drafted industry codes (based on substantive requirements themselves in addition to enforceability and scope) and the UK OSA comparative obligations. A proportion was assigned to each compliance obligation for Option 3 and costs were then adjusted based on this estimate.³²

It is estimated that at the end of 10-year appraisal period the total costs to RES and DIS providers for Option 3 is \$212 million (including compound growth on businesses in scope). It is estimated the average regulatory cost burden per business at the end of the 10-year period will be \$100,000. This is the average cost and does not differentiate the costs based on risk/obligations of the service, its size (turnover or capitalisation or number of employees). It is expected that the cost burden will be mostly incurred in the first year for high-risk services who have obligations requiring the implementation of

³² For example: for ‘undertaking content moderation’ is estimated to only cover 20 % of the obligations in Option 3 – Standards. The compliance costs for Option 3 were then adjusted for this obligation by 0.20 % of the total costs.

systems and/or technologies and who have no existing mitigations. A breakdown of individual costs is provided in Annexure B – Table 13.

Table 5: Total Regulatory burden estimate table – Option 3 (direct regulation)

Total regulatory costs at end of 10-year appraisal period (from business as usual)

Change in costs (\$ million) (rounded)	Business	Community Organisations	Individuals	Total change in costs
Total, by sector	\$212	\$0	\$0	\$212

The annual estimated regulatory burden costs to businesses in scope of option 3 (including compound growth) is \$21 million at the end of 10-year appraisal period.

Table 6: Annual Regulatory burden estimate table – Option 3 (direct regulation)

Total annual regulatory costs (from business as usual)

Change in costs (\$ million) (rounded)	Business	Community Organisations	Individuals	Total change in costs
Total, by sector	\$21	\$0	\$0	\$21

There are several obligations under Option 3 that are not costed in the regulatory burden above, due to the absence of available data to obtain these estimates (i.e., these were not obligations under the UK OSA). Some of these provisions in the standards include requirements for safety features and settings, resourcing trust and safety, development, and investment program³³ and ensuring that eSafety information is available to end-users. Further detail of these obligations is provided in Table 7.

Comparative to Option 2, which did not provide adequate safeguards, Option 3 will create a safer online environment for individuals and the community, and further protection from harms stemming from access, exposure to Class 1A and 1B material. It will also strengthen transparency of, and accountability for this type of material by RES and DIS providers. The following table provides an overview of the compliance measures under Option 3 and how they are expected to reduce harms/achieve positive outcomes.

Table 7 - Option 3 – Example of compliance obligations and expected harm reduction outcomes.

³³ Only applies to some high risk RES and DIS with monthly active end users over 1,000,000 in the previous calendar year.

Obligation	Action Required	How the measure will result in harm reduction/outcomes
<p>Providing a Mechanism for reports and complaints on material and breaches of terms of use</p> <p>Responding to breaches and terms of use</p>	<p>Provide a tool to enable end users to make reports and complaints.</p> <p>Take appropriate action to prevent further access to material and minimise further breaches.</p> <p>Remove material as soon as practicable and take appropriate action – where technically feasible and reasonably practicable. <i>Applicable to certain categories of RES and DIS.</i></p>	<p>BOSE Transparency reports indicate that user reporting features are commonly implemented by services but that these vary in their accessibility for users, and in services’ responses. (eSafety Commissioner, 2022)</p> <p>The obligations will ensure that reporting mechanisms are in place that ensure end users can make a complaint or report and that material is removed. This is expected to lead to a reduction in the circulation of harmful material.</p>
<p>Detecting and removing known CSAM and PTM³⁴</p>	<p>Must implement (<i>where technically feasible and reasonably practicable</i>) appropriate systems, processes, and technologies to detect and remove known CSAM and PTM on their service – high risk services only.</p>	<p>In 2022, NCMEC’s CyberTipline received more than 32 million reports of suspected child sexual exploitation. Reports of CSAM discovered online was 90% higher in 2020 than 2019. (Fitzsimmons, 2021)</p> <p>Research on social media³⁵ has shown that content moderation can curb online harm and that if platforms that do not moderate harmful content can generate more material that can lead to exponential growth. (Rizoiu & Schneider, 2023). Detection of known CSAM and pro-terror content is part of content moderation.</p>
<p>Disrupting and Deterring CSAM and PTM</p>	<p>Must implement systems and processes, and if it is appropriate technology to disrupt and deter CSAM and PTM on their service-high risk services only.</p>	<p>Proactive detection and removal of CSAM and PTM is expected to lead to reduction in harms relating to the access, production, and distribution of this type of material. It will also assist in increasing detections of hashed material that has been distributed in other jurisdictions (i.e., through NCMEC) and curb growth of this material online.</p>
<p>Safety Features and Settings (including Resourcing)</p>	<p>Assess safety features before making a material change to service, obtain user registration details and provide info on safety tools and settings.</p>	<p>Providing information on safety tools and settings to users that are accessible and easy to use will afford greater protections to end-users, particularly children. This also includes enabling users to block their status, ensure privacy by default settings for under sixteen, and prevent adults from contacting children without parental/carer consent. This ensures Safety by Design Principles are considered across platforms when there is a material change.</p>

³⁴ Pro terror material.

³⁵ Research was undertaken on social media which is not a service in scope of the standards, however it does reflect the reduction in harms which are applicable for all content moderation, including RES and DIS providers.

Obligation	Action Required	How the measure will result in harm reduction/outcomes
Development Program	Must establish and implement a program of investment and development activities- (for certain RES with 1 million MAU in past year and some high risk DIS).	Increased investment in trust and safety systems, processes and technologies would see a reduction in online harm. Better information and intelligence sharing relationships between service providers, government and non-government organisations will also reduce harms, through proactive identification of new risks, emerging technologies/harms and solutions.
eSafety Information available to end-users	Dedicated location for information available to end-users.	According to ACCCE research - 51% of participants did not know what they could do to keep children safe from online child sexual exploitation and only 52% of participants talk to their children about online safety. (The Australian Centre to Counter Child Exploitation, 2020) Information provided to Australian end users about the risks and prevalence of online harms on platforms and e-safety initiatives, will mitigate some of the online harms through increased education and prevention. An obligation to put this information in a dedicated location will ensure that end users have ready access to information that keeps them informed on eSafety information to enhance online safety.
Risk Assessments	Require in-scope services and platforms to undertake risk assessments where there has been a material change to their service that increases the risk of class 1A or 1B material on their services.	Many platforms already conduct risk assessments; however, there will be some that do not, and these assessments could result in more or better targeted safety measures such as content moderation leading to greater harm mitigation.
Reporting to eSafety	Notify eSafety of new features, technical feasibility/reasonably practicable, and outcomes of development programs. Compliance reports may be required (on request of eSafety Commissioner)	Ensures Safety by Design Principles are considered with the implementation of any new features and assessment of any increase in risk for Class 1A and 1B material and adjustment of compliance obligations. Ensures industry accountability with investment in development programs and technical feasibility reports. Enables eSafety to work with industry to minimise emerging risks and reduce online harms to end-users.

4.3. Estimating quantifiable harms

It is noted that any attempt to estimate the monetary costs of abuse may seem reductive to victim-survivors, their families, and others in the community. This analysis is not intended to diminish the terrible impacts experienced by victim-survivors and their families in any way – any financial quantification of harms can never represent the considerable and unmeasurable human costs of abuse.

The technical and research resources required to conduct a full cost benefit analysis and the timeframe required for such were prohibitive and could not be achieved within the scope of the requirements for the introduction of the standards. Estimation of the overall benefits of the options is therefore difficult to determine as it is not possible to develop a precise valuation of the reduction in harm comparative between each option.

There is no available research or data quantifying directly the harms from class 1A and class 1B material on RES and DIS. The International Centre for Missing and Exploited Children (ICMEC) has recently opened applications for Australian academics to submit their interest in conducting new research into the *economic* consequences and impacts of child sexual exploitation, particularly facilitated online. There are no current Australian studies that have quantified the specific economic costs resulting from exposure to CSAM online, or other harmful material.

The quantified harms in this section therefore derive predominately from the analysis of international studies where the costs of harm from child sexual abuse and online child sexual abuse were estimated. These are used to indirectly provide an estimate and basis of the likely costs of online child sexual abuse and child sexual abuse which could reasonably be expected in Australia. Costs stipulated in these studies (due to historical nature) have been adjusted for inflation and converted to Australian dollars.

4.3.1. Online Child Sexual Abuse

The 2019 impact assessment undertaken for the UK OSA estimated the proportion of contact child sexual abuse³⁶ with an ‘online element’ to be 20.1% of all child sexual abuse offending in the UK. It is estimated that child sexual abuse with an online element costs **A\$2.1 billion**³⁷ per year in the UK in 2023.

Table 8 - Estimated annual cost of online contact child sexual abuse (in AUD and adjusted for inflation)³⁸ – UK OSA

³⁶ Child sexual abuse can comprise of contact activities /physical contact (e.g., rape, unwanted touching) and non-contact - without physical contact (e.g. exhibitionism, exposure to pornography, verbal sexual harassment, distribution of intimate pictures against one's will).

³⁷ Source figures have been adjusted for Inflation in country of origin (2023) and currency conversion to AUD.

³⁸ Source figures have been adjusted for Inflation in country of origin (2023) and currency conversion to AUD.

Harm	Estimated UK annual cost	Proportion online (UK OSA estimate)	Annual AUD cost with online elements
Contact child sexual abuse	A\$10.7 billion	20.1 %	A\$2.1 billion

This figure does not provide an estimate of the cost in Australia and reflects the UK findings only.

Two further studies have estimated the costs of ‘child sexual abuse’ more broadly (not online specific) from the United States (2018)³⁹ and United Kingdom (2014)⁴⁰. These studies estimate the annual cost of child sexual abuse in these jurisdictions to be between A\$8.2 and A\$18.4 billion. While encompassing a much broader array of offending and variability in their scope, definitions, population, methodology, sample size, and timeframes – these studies highlight the immense costs associated from this type of offending.

If the online component of child sexual abuse is estimated to be 20 per cent of all child sexual abuse offending (Table 9), is applied to these broader studies the costs are broadly comparable to the annual estimates of child sexual abuse with an online element in the UK OSA.

Table 9 - Annual cost of child sexual abuse in the United Kingdom and United States

Study	Estimated annual cost of ‘child sexual abuse’ (adjusted inflation/AUD)
United Kingdom (2014)	A\$8.2 billion
United States (2018)	\$A18.4 billion

These studies cannot be directly applied to the Australian environment without adjustment for differences in health care, welfare, job markets, offence reporting, criminal justice, and education systems. However, based on prevalence rates of child sexual abuse in Australia and emerging evidence on the prevalence of CSA facilitated at least in part online, should economic analysis of the impact of online child sexual abuse be undertaken in Australia, it is likely to reveal costs of a similar and significant magnitude (but potentially adjusted to population size). While these costs are significant, it is reiterated that the burden of ‘online’ child sexual abuse is unlikely however to all be linked just to RES and DIS and the exact proportion that could be attributed to RES and DIS cannot be estimated. Refer to Appendix B Table 14 for further breakdown of these studies.

³⁹ Letourneau, E.J., Brown, D.S., Fang, X., Hassan, A., & Mercy, J.A. (2018). The economic burden of child sexual abuse in the United States. *Child Abuse & Neglect*

⁴⁰ Saied-Tessier, A. (2014). Estimating the costs of child sexual abuse in the UK. NSPCC

Further, given that a substantial proportion of child sexual abuse is not reported,⁴¹ including that which occurs online, it is highly likely that these figures understate the economic costs to government, community, and individuals within these jurisdictions. This also does not capture the costs that would reasonably be incurred on individuals, community and government resulting from other harmful material such as pro-terror and extreme violence being accessed, produced, and distributed on RES and DIS.

4.4. Summary of costs and benefits

In summary⁴²:

- Option 1 (maintain the status quo) has no regulatory cost burden to businesses, individuals, and community organisations and would provide no community safeguards that would curb the production, distribution, and consumption of class 1A and 1B material online. There would continue to be significant economic, health and social cost through harms to individuals and community due to the higher risk of class 1A and class 1B on these services.
- Option 2 (industry co-regulation) has some regulatory burden costs to businesses in scope, although not as significant as Option 3 - due to the draft codes having less obligations than the standards and reduced enforceability of key obligations. There would be some additional safeguards that would curb the production, distribution, and consumption of class 1A and 1B material online, but there would continue to be significant economic, health and social costs through harms to individuals and community due to the higher risk of class 1A and class 1B on these services; and
- Option 3 (direct regulation) has the most significant regulatory burden costs for businesses in scope. Option 3 provides the highest net benefit in harm reduction through the provision of safeguards to curb the production, distribution, and consumption of class 1A and 1B material online, and is expected to have a greater impact on reducing the economic, health and social impact to individuals and community by reducing the risk of class 1A and class 1B on those services covered by the standards.

⁴¹ Both studies state that their estimates are likely conservative – for example, the United States (2018) study is based on data from child protection agencies and notes that not all cases of child abuse are reported to authorities.

⁴² Noting that as previously outlined, regulatory cost estimates for Options 2 and 3 are almost certainly overestimated, particularly costs for obligations that involve content moderation activity (detect and remove/disrupt and deter provisions). These specific provisions are also subject to technical feasibility exemptions, with the level of obligations also proportionate and appropriate to the level of risk of class 1A material being on a service. As already highlighted, though not provided, costs will be borne differentially by different providers depending on their size, risk tier, and existing mitigations.

Option 3 (direct regulation) is estimated to have the greatest annual net benefit while a benefit-cost ratio cannot be quantified (due to the absence of data on the harm/cost mitigations for each policy option) it is assessed that the implementation of the Standards will highly likely lead to a reduction in the risk and growth of class 1A and class 1B on RES and DIS services, which will have a direct reduction in harms. Option 3 will provide a cost benefit to individuals, community, and government through a reduction in harms and associated economic, health and social impacts. Mitigation of these harms and associated costs (both tangible and intangible) is why Option 3 is considered to provide the greatest annual net benefit of the policy options.

5. Who did you consult and how did you incorporate their feedback?

This chapter outlines the consultation undertaken to develop the standards, the principal views of stakeholders (including areas of agreement and disagreement), and how the preferred option has been modified to take account of stakeholder views.

5.1 Details of consultation

In November 2023 the eSafety Commissioner invited submissions⁴³ from the online industry, advocacy groups, other stakeholders, and the public on the two draft industry standards for RES and DIS under the Online Safety Act 2021. This engagement followed industry associations' 12 months plus engagement with these stakeholders in the development of the draft RES and DIS codes.

eSafety's consultation was an important part of the process to better understand the impact of proposed obligations on industry as well as the concerns of advocacy groups. Given the large scope of providers who could be categorised as RES or DIS it was important to obtain feedback from providers of different size, service offerings, and risk profiles to understand the impact of the standards across a broad range of providers.

Additionally, it was valuable to receive submissions from stakeholders across different civil society groups such as child rights and privacy groups. Consultation invited concerns to be raised, with feedback being considered and addressed in the final standards. The transparency and public scrutiny of the draft standards contributed to final standards that are measured and balanced.

To assist stakeholders and interested parties to comment during the consultation, a discussion paper⁴⁴ and fact sheets⁴⁵ were released alongside exposure drafts of the Online Safety (Relevant Electronic Services – Class 1A and Class 1B Material) Industry Standard 2024⁴⁶ and the Online Safety (Designated Internet Services — Class 1A and Class 1B Material) Industry Standard 2024.⁴⁷

⁴³ Industry standards – public consultation | eSafety Commissioner

⁴⁴ Discussion Paper: Draft Online Safety (Relevant Electronic Services - Class 1A and 1B Material) Industry Standard 2024 and Draft Online Safety (Designated Internet Services - Class 1A and 1B Material) Industry Standard 2024

⁴⁵ Fact sheet: Draft Online Safety (Designated Internet Services – Class 1A and Class 1B Material) Industry Standard 2024 and Fact sheet: Draft Online Safety (Relevant Electronic Services – Class 1A and Class 1B Material) Industry Standard 2024

⁴⁶ [Draft Online Safety \(Relevant Electronic Services - Class 1A and Class 1B Material\) Industry Standard 2024.pdf](#)

⁴⁷ [Draft Online Safety \(Designated Internet Services-Class 1A and Class 1B Material\) Industry Standard 2024.pdf](#)

The consultation was publicised via media release and social media, and emails were sent to 200 Australian and international stakeholders including civil society human and children’s rights groups, generative AI experts, relevant government bodies and key industry associations advising them of the consultation. The consultation period was formally open for 31 days; however, it was made clear that extensions were available to account for the limitation that the consultation period was not if some stakeholders would have liked. eSafety granted around 20 extensions to ensure submitters had adequate time to provide a considered and meaningful submission. All parties that requested an extension were granted one.

The discussion paper set out the legislative framework for the standards; outlined eSafety’s overarching approach to the standards; and included questions on key elements of the standards. The complexity and breadth of the draft standards could have been a potential barrier for industry, stakeholders, and the public to provide suitable feedback on the standards. Accordingly, the questions in the discussion paper were designed to assist and guide direct feedback on critical issues - but it was made clear the questions were not intended to limit the scope of submissions. The discussion paper also specifically requested views on the estimated costs for RES and DIS providers of compliance with the relevant standard, and the impact of compliance costs on potential new entrants to these sections of the online industry. However, as set out above, this information was not forthcoming.

In addition, to provide stakeholders with further opportunities to provide feedback on the draft standards, eSafety held two round-table discussions with key stakeholder groups in December 2023.

The first roundtable included representatives from industry associations and service providers from the two relevant industry sections. The second roundtable involved stakeholders from different civil society organisations including children’s rights and digital rights groups, and academics. The roundtables were an important contribution to informing the development of the draft standards and an efficient way to obtain direct comments from key industry representatives and civil society groups on the draft standards and for eSafety to clarify certain points.

eSafety also met with industry, organisations, and government agencies before, during and after the consultation period to discuss the draft standards. This included working closely with the Department of Industry, Science and Resources to avoid an inconsistent approach across government on AI-related regulation and focusing the DIS standard on targeted obligations for high-risk consumer facing services.

In the lead up to the formal consultation period for the standards, eSafety engaged in significant consultation on generative AI online safety issues. In August 2023, eSafety published a position statement on generative AI as part of our Tech Trends and challenges workstream. The statement was informed by extensive consultation with a range of domestic and international AI experts,

representatives of the eSafety Youth Council and Trusted eSafety Providers (TEPs) program, as well as feedback from inter-departmental colleagues (including the OAIC). eSafety then engaged in targeted consultation with generative AI online safety experts prior to release the draft Standards.

Topics covered in the consultation on the RES standard included:

- The role of risk assessments to reduce the risks of class 1A and class 1B material being generated, posted, stored, or distributed. The draft standards propose that providers of certain services self-assess their risk to identify their risk tier and consequent legal obligations.
- The appropriateness and effectiveness of the technical feasibility exception to the obligation to detect and remove known child sexual abuse material and pro-terror material.
- Whether there are any limitations which would prevent certain service providers from deploying systems, processes, and technologies to disrupt and deter child sexual abuse material and pro-terror material on RES and if so, how they might be overcome.
- Whether stakeholders agreed with the ‘monthly active user threshold’ for the investment obligation, or whether there are other appropriate thresholds that should be considered to ensure the obligation is proportionate to the size and reach of RES.
- Whether end-user reporting requirements are workable for RES providers, or if there are practical barriers to implementation.
- Whether the requirement on certain RES to respond to reports of class 1A and class 1B material on their service should be limited to a requirement to take ‘appropriate action’.

Topics covered in the consultation on the DIS standard included:

- Whether the risk categories are sufficiently clear for DIS providers to identify which category they fall within and therefore what obligations apply, as well as the benefits and/or challenges of the categories proposed.
- Whether the provisions regarding generative AI are appropriate, meaningful, and targeted effectively to achieve the desired result, and whether there are specific challenges to deploying measures in a generative AI context.
- In relation to model distribution platform, whether the proposed obligations provide appropriate safeguards, and any specific challenges to deploying these measures.
- In relation to relevant enterprise providers, whether proposed obligations provide appropriate safeguards, and any specific challenges to deploying these measures.
- Whether the technical feasibility exception to the obligation to detect and remove known child sexual abuse material and pro-terror material is appropriate and whether the exception impacts the effectiveness of the obligation.
- Whether the monthly active user threshold for investment requirements is appropriate.

5.2. Principal views of the stakeholders

The written submissions received by eSafety on the draft standards were published on the eSafety website in February 2024⁴⁸. These were redacted to remove personal or sensitive information (such as physical addresses, telephone numbers and email addresses) and information identified as confidential.

It is important to note that not all submissions commented on every element of the standards and many focused on the standard that would apply to them.

The major themes identified in the submissions included:

- Definitional issues
- Detection and removal of pro-terror material
- The application of the technical feasibility exception
- Impact on end-to-end encrypted services
- child protection
- generative AI service categories
- risk assessments

An outline of the principal views of stakeholders is discussed below.

5.2.1. Areas of agreement and difference

eSafety closely considered the submissions received and what amendments should be made, including amendments to provide greater certainty to both industry participants and end-users. Opinions on the draft standards varied, in part due to the wide scope of the RES and DIS standards themselves, but also because of wide variance in the interests and positions of stakeholders impacted by the standards with different views expressed by each of digital rights advocates; privacy advocates; child protection groups; and industry associations/service providers, with each advocating in line with their primary interest.

In summary, the key issues raised which were often the most common areas of agreement and differences included:

5.2.1.1. Feedback from civil society groups

Child protection groups and digital rights groups often had a strong divergence of views on the same compliance measure.

⁴⁸ Industry standards – public consultation | eSafety Commissioner

Child/human rights groups were supportive of direct regulation, in addition to providing feedback on the following.

- The draft RES standard defined ‘young Australian child’ and ‘Australian child’. Child rights groups were concerned that this appears to create a ceiling age of 16 for certain protections in the draft standards and does not align with international laws definition of a child. Digital rights groups did not raise this as an issue, however, some individuals/academics did.
- The draft standards had obligations on certain providers to implement development programs. Child/human rights advocates recommended strengthening this measure by amending the provision to ensure they are ‘genuine’ development programs by making service providers commit to this obligation in good faith to mitigate any tokenistic measures.
- The technical feasibility provision in the draft standards specifies certain matters to be considered when assessing what is technically feasible including the expected financial cost to the provider of taking the action, and whether that is reasonable for the provider to incur having regard to the extent of the risk. Child rights/human rights groups recommended stronger wording as the exception may leave platforms with limited responsibility to prioritise child safety.
- That the generative AI categories capture the right platforms and services to address the risks of synthetic child sexual exploitation material.

Privacy/digital rights groups were generally supportive of direct regulation to prevent child sexual abuse and other illegal material; however, they expressed strong concerns re the potential erosion of privacy and the impact on end-to-end encrypted services.

- The key concern of this group was the absence of an explicit carve out for end-to-end encrypted services from the requirements to implement a system, processes, and technologies to detect and remove certain known material. Large service providers and their industry associations as well as individuals submitted similar concerns that privacy and security was not referenced in the technical feasibility exception.
- An additional concern was that the technical feasibility exception was only applicable to the ‘detect and remove’ child sexual abuse material and pro-terror obligation and did not extend to the ‘disrupt and deter’ measure that is required if a provider is unable to meet the detect and remove obligation. Several service providers and their industry associations also shared this concern.

5.2.1.2. Feedback from industry

RES and DIS providers expressed concerns regarding methodology, wording and definitional concerns, technical feasibility issues, risk assessments, and end-to-end-encryption. Providers were

asked about the estimated cost of adoption of the draft standards however this information was not provided.

There was feedback from some RES and DIS providers on the categorisation of generative AI services. Feedback from these providers varied with some proposing removing the generative AI service categories entirely from the DIS standard and waiting for broader government reforms on AI with others proposing refining the categories through amendments and other supporting the supply chain categorisations. Feedback also included requests for greater clarity on the services intended to be caught by generative AI and narrowing or expanding definitions. Industry associations had a similar sentiment and provided like feedback.

Some service providers also felt strongly about the compliance measures required for certain generative AI services. Several large providers and industry associations submitted that the obligations on model distribution platforms and generative AI model developers were disproportionate and not feasible.

RES and DIS industry associations and some providers expressed concerns about the ‘predominant functionality’ test to determine whether a service is covered by one of the standards and requested alignment with the predominant purpose test in the Head Terms of the registered codes.

5.2.1.3. Where feedback aligned across interest groups

Digital privacy rights organisations, some service providers and industry associations expressed concerns that the requirement to proactively detect pro-terror materials should be amended to clarify that the need to comply with this

obligation is only to the extent that material has been sent or shared with another person and not material stored in an ‘inert’ state.

An industry association requested clarification of the risk assessment requirements to include further matters to be considered when determining a risk profile such as existing mitigations. A civil society organisation and a large service provider also made a similar suggestion.

5.3. Revision of the standards to take into account the feedback received

The feedback received from stakeholders helped shaped the development of our most viable option – Option 3. The draft standards were amended and finalised after considering the feedback from industry participants, industry associations, government agencies, civil society organisations and the public. eSafety closely considered the submissions received and what amendments should be made, including amendments to provide greater certainty to both industry participants and end-users. Where

feedback received during consultation period was not incorporated into the final RES and/or DIS standard, this was based on consideration of the policy objective, eSafety’s powers under the Act, the scope of the standards, and evidence provided in the submissions - including the effectiveness and workability of drafting and the likely beneficial contribution of the amendment to the objectives of the relevant standard and provision.

Approximately 200 separate issues were identified and considered by eSafety from the feedback received, and the draft standards were amended significantly. Some of the key changes to the standards included:

- Amending the test in the DIS Standard to determine which code or standard a service must comply with from a ‘predominant functionality’ test to ‘predominant purpose’ test, and changing purpose to functionality in some DIS category definitions.
- Specifying that there is no requirement to build a systemic weakness or vulnerability into end-to-end encryption; or build a new decryption capability in relation to an encrypted service; or render methods of encryption less effective.
- Limiting detection and removal requirements in relation to pro-terror material ‘at rest’ (i.e., in inert spaces such as file/photo storage or emails in draft form).
- Clarifying how ‘appropriate’ is to be interpreted to ensure that matters like proportionality and potential harms are considered in how a provider complies with obligations.
- Removing the open and closed RES categories and creating a new general definition of ‘communication RES’ to cover both closed and open communication RES.
- Removing dating services from the obligation to detect and remove pro-terror material in the RES standard. This provision now applies to Tier 1 RES, communications RES, and gaming services with communications functionality.
- Adding a requirement that users be allowed to request review of the outcomes of their complaints regarding material has been added to report handling requirements in the RES standard.
- Clarifying the scope of categories of generative AI services to address uncertainty.
- Limiting, at this stage, the obligations to be placed on upstream model developers while the eco-system for generative AI services develops and broader regulation is considered. High-risk consumer facing generative AI services and model distribution platforms continue to be covered, consistent with feedback from AI child safety experts.
- Clarifying that a high impact generate AI DIS does not include a service which has guardrails and controls in place such that there is an immaterial risk that end-users can generate synthetic high impact material.

- Removing some obligations applying to model distribution platforms and clarifying how obligations may apply. The category name was also changed from ‘machine learning model platform service’ to ‘model distribution platform’.
- Deeming Enterprise DIS providers to be Tier 3 (low risk), and so removing requirements specific to enterprise DIS throughout the DIS Standard.

6. What is the best option from those you have considered and how will it be implemented?

In this chapter, the recommended option and how it was identified is discussed, along with the approach to implementation; the implementation challenges, implementation risks and their management; and the anticipated implementation timeline and transitional arrangements.

6.1. How we identified the recommended option

Building on more than two years of consultation by industry associations on development of the draft industry codes and the feedback received via eSafety’s consultation on the draft standards, eSafety has identified Option 3 (amended in response to feedback) as the best option to provide an appropriate protection in respect of class 1A and class 1B material on RES and DIS.

Consistent with the [Australian Government Guide to Policy Impact Analysis](#), eSafety considered policy options against:

- the quantitative cost-benefits
- qualitative benefits; and
- the feedback from consultation

to establish the most effective, appropriate, and efficient option which had the greatest net benefit for Australia.

Using the guiding OIA principle that the best option is that with the highest net benefit and is the most effective, appropriate, and efficient option, we determined that Option 3 – registration by the eSafety Commissioner of the final RES and DIS standard has the highest net benefit for Australia and is our recommendation.

As highlighted in chapter 4 and in Annexure B several assumptions were made in determining the likely net benefit of each option.

The proposals and evidence provided throughout this document have given some weight to the Government’s view that industry providers need to be accountable and implement safety measures to ensure the safety of their users. The Minister for Communications, the Hon Michelle Rowland MP has expressed that ‘by the sheer size, market dominance and influence, these platforms are also the site of a high information asymmetry and power imbalance. Many platforms have taken on some responsibility, establishing terms of service and content policies to address online harms but it’s clearly not enough’. (Rowland MP, 2023)

There is a necessary balance that must be considered between the profits of industry and the indirect costs that result from the profit such as the harms users experience. This has been a consideration throughout the development of the standards and our policy discussion outlined in earlier questions. Ultimately, the profits of industry cannot supersede or take precedence over the significant harms to users. Accordingly, more weight has been placed on the harm to users throughout the analysis as supported by evidence to highlight the significance of the problem that the standards seek to resolve.

Several gaps have been identified related to the standards. The main gaps include not having an exact figure of how many RES and DIS there are that are accessible to end-users in Australia. Additionally, we do not have precise knowledge of the safety systems and technologies these services are already operating. To overcome these gaps, we would rely on the implementation of the reporting requirements in the standards to obtain information via specific and annual reports. eSafety also intends to engage closely with the providers to seek their views on the standards and any gaps they identify.

6.2. Analysis of options

Each of the three potential options was considered against the decision criteria to ascertain the option that best meets the objective and guiding principles, including the outcome of the cost-benefit analysis, the qualitative factors which cannot be monetised and consultation feedback.

6.2.1. Summary of results of analysis of Option 1 (maintain the status quo)

A retention of the status quo (Option 1) does not provide adequate protection for Australian end-users due to the lack of uniform protections across RES and DIS regarding class 1A and 1B material. The systemic presence of harmful content such as child sexual abuse material on some RES and DIS highlights that under the status quo the existing systems, process and technologies across the RES and DIS sections are either non-existent or inadequate to address the problem.

Option 1 (retention of the status quo) does not involve any cost to providers, due to there being no requirements to introduce increased protective systems, technologies, or policies in respect of class 1A and class 1B material on their services. Option 1 is the least costly option as there is no compulsory cost to industry due to the lack of mandatory legal requirements. However, in line with the decision-making guidelines, Option 1 not only does not meet the policy objective, but it is also not the most effective or appropriate option.

When considering all the factors, chapter 4 shows that Option 1 (maintain the status quo) has no regulatory cost burden to businesses, individuals, and community organisations. However, while not

all costs of harms could be quantified for each of the policy options and types of material or the proportion to which each option might reduce harm (prevent costs), Option 1 is assessed to have no impact on reduce the harms from class 1A and 1B material on RES and DIS.

As highlighted throughout this impact analysis under the status quo there are not sufficient protections to address the risks of class 1A and 1B material on RES and DIS. As demonstrated by the research into the current scale and scope of its presence on RES and DIS, Option 1 would allow the production, distribution and consumption of seriously harmful and illegal material such as child sexual abuse material and pro-terror material to flourish at the cost of significant damage to individuals and communities, with a consequential flow-through effect to the Australian economy which bears the largely unquantifiable cost of this damage.

Option 1 does not meet the policy objective to promote and improve online safety for Australians in respect of class 1A and class 1B material. Option 1 – the status quo or ‘do nothing’ option - is therefore not a viable option.

6.2.2. Summary of results of analysis of Option 2 (industry co-regulation)

Option 2 - registration of the draft RES and DIS codes - would provide some additional protections for Australian end-users from class 1A and class 1B material. However, these would not be sufficient to meet the policy objective. The draft industry codes were not registered by the Commissioner as they failed to provide appropriate community safeguards, and do not provide adequate protections from class 1A and class 1B material. This was despite extensive consultation between eSafety and industry associations over an eighteen month plus period.

As discussed in chapter 4, Option 2 (industry co-regulation) has some regulatory costs to businesses in scope, although these are less than Option 3 - due to the draft codes having fewer obligations than the standards and the reduced enforceability of key obligations. While eSafety was not able to quantify the costs of all harms for each of the policy options and the proportion to which each option might reduce the risk of such content on RES and DIS (and the consequent harm), Option 2 is likely to have some reduction in harms.

However, reflecting the decision that the draft industry codes for RES and DIS were found not to provide appropriate community safeguards, Option 2 would fail to adequately address the risk and harms associated with the production, distribution, and consumption of seriously harmful and illegal material such as child sexual abuse material and pro-terror material on these services. This has the cost of significant damage to individuals and communities, with a consequential flow-through effect to the Australian economy which bears a largely unquantifiable cost associated with this damage.

Due to the gaps in the regulatory framework which would allow bad actors to exploit weaknesses and the resulting costs to individuals and communities with Option 2, it is not considered a viable option.

6.2.3. Summary of results of analysis of Option 3 (direct regulation)

Option 3 – registration of the standards – is the recommended option as it returns the highest net benefit and meets the policy objective.

As outlined in chapter 4, in summary Option 3 (direct regulation) has the most significant regulatory costs for businesses in scope. However, this is balanced by the benefits expected to accrue to individuals, communities, and the Australian economy – through an anticipated but unquantifiable lowering of costs of harms, due to the expected decrease of class 1A and class 1B material on RES and DIS once the standards are fully operational.

Option 3 (direct regulation) is estimated to have the greatest annual net benefit while a benefit-cost ratio cannot be quantified (due to the absence of data on the harm/cost mitigations for each policy option). It is assessed that the implementation of the standards (Option 3) will highly likely lead to a reduction in the risk and growth of class 1A and class 1B on RES and DIS services, which will have a direct reduction in harms. Option 3 will provide a cost benefit to individuals, community, and government through a reduction in harms and associated economic, health and social impacts. Mitigation of these harms and associated costs (both tangible and intangible) is why Option 3 is considered to provide the greatest annual net benefit of the policy options.

The standards lay down a set of mandatory compliance measures, legally binding for all RES and DIS which can be accessed from Australia, requiring providers to:

- take proactive steps to create and maintain a safe online environment
- empower end-users in Australia to manage access and exposure to class 1A and class 1B material
- strengthen transparency of, and accountability for, class 1A and class 1B material on their services.

The standards will be regulatory instruments, and the obligations can be directly enforced including through civil penalties. Once the standards are registered, if a company fails to comply with an industry standard, this can result in a civil penalty of up to \$782,500 or other enforcement actions.

The proposed measures ensure the highest level of accountability by RES and DIS providers to undertake actions to reduce material which causes these serious forms of online harms. Option 3 - direct regulation by registration of the standards - allows the eSafety Commissioner to provide for adequate regulation to which protect Australian end-users against class 1A and class 1B material

across RES and DIS. This is consistent with the objectives of the Act in section 3 and the eSafety Commissioner’s statutory functions in section 27 of the Act.

Option 3 achieves the best balance between the risk of harm to Australian end-users, their community, and the Australian economy from class 1A and class 1B material on RES and DIS, and the business interests of RES and DIS providers.

While Option 3 places greater responsibilities and a higher cost burden on RES and DIS providers, the standards are risk-based, with requirements placed on providers proportionate to the risk their service presents in respect of class 1A and 1B material. The requirements in the standards are also outcomes-based, setting out the objectives while remaining technology neutral, and allowing providers to choose how best to meet the required outcomes within their existing framework of operations.

The standards also include amendments made to address concerns expressed by industry (and other stakeholders) during consultation. These changes help ensure the obligations are achievable, practical and flexible while ensuring the protections against highly harmful material to be put on place on their services are meaningful.

Option 3 – implementation of the standards - is the best option as it is the most effective, appropriate and efficient way to best meet the policy objective. The RES and DIS standards offer the highest net benefit and in accordance with the decision-making principles is our recommended option.

6.3. Implementation plan

The implementation of Option 3 (direct regulation) will require a coordinated effort between government bodies. The standards will come into effect 6 months after the day they are registered on the Federal Register of Legislation. A timeline below highlights both the implementation of the standards and the key reporting requirements under the standards for service providers.

The key implementation stages include:

- As a delegated instrument the final standards require registration under the Legislation Act 2003 with accompanying documents. The standards will be tabled before parliament with their supporting documents including the Impact Analysis and Explanatory Statement.
- The standards and supporting documents will be published on the eSafety website.
- eSafety will develop and publish Regulatory Guidance on the standards.
- The standards and their compliance obligations come into effect 6 months after registration. Service providers would be required to adhere with their legislative obligations from this date.

- For those providers required to submit annual compliance reports under the standards, annual reports will commence 12 months after the commencement of the standards.

6.3.1 Implementation challenges and risks

Implementation of the standards has the following key challenges and risks:

- Providers not understanding the requirements of the standards
- Providers not agreeing with requirements and intentionally not complying with their new obligations.
- Some overseas-based service providers may maintain that they are not obligated to comply with Australian law.
- Balancing eSafety’s regulatory role in a rapidly evolving online safety landscape, where technology and services are constantly changing.
- Broader regulatory developments in generative AI may ensure regulatory coherence is difficult to maintain.

To mitigate these low-level risks eSafety will develop regulatory guidelines to assist providers to understand and comply with their obligations. eSafety will continue to regularly engage with industry, and conduct ongoing stakeholder meetings, including with RES and DIS providers, to assist them with understanding the requirements, encourage compliance, and hear first-hand industry feedback and observations. Should further concerns arise with online safety risks in relation to the class 1A and class 1B material on emerging services such as generative AI services or the policy landscape in relation to generative AI services evolves in a particular way, eSafety can consider whether a further standard is required.

The requirements in the standards are proportionate to the broad risk associated with different types of services regarding class 1B material. Providers of categories of services with minimal to no risk will not be subject to the obligations under the standards (e.g. DIS falling within Tier 3). The standards also have exemptions such as technical feasibility and a test of ‘appropriateness’ for many of the measures avoiding the placement of unreasonable obligations on providers. The providers of some services may already have systems, processes and/or technologies in place to fulfill certain obligations, resulting in reduced initial cost burdens.

6.3.2. Transitional Arrangements

As outlined in 6.3.1 implementation of the two standards has several associated challenges and risks. A provider's ability to meet the requirements in the standards is also dependent on a variety of factors.

To facilitate the smooth introduction of the standards eSafety has prepared the following transitional arrangements:

- Upon tabling the standards in Parliament eSafety will publish a media release and relevant documents on our website to inform industry of the registration of the final standards. As the standards do not come into effect until 6 months after their registration, this transition period will give providers appropriate time to understand the new regulatory requirements, determine what compliance obligations are applicable to them and meet these requirements.
- During this 6-month period eSafety will provide support to industry to assist them with interpretation of the standards. In addition to outlining relevant policy intent, eSafety will publish regulatory guidance, fact sheets, Q and A documents and other information to help inform industry of the standards obligations.
- Annual reports will not commence until 12 months after the standards come into effect, giving providers an adequate period to obtain the necessary systems, processes, or technologies that their service(s) require to comply with the standards.
- eSafety will conduct regular engagement with RES, DIS providers and relevant stakeholders such as industry associations. While eSafety is unable to provide legal advice, industry can contact eSafety with queries.

7. How will you evaluate your chosen option against the success metrics?

In this chapter we describe how we will evaluate the performance of the RES and DIS industry standards against the objectives and success measures outlined in Question 2, during and after implementation.

7.1. The policy objective and the standards

As detailed in Chapter 2, the objectives of the RES and DIS industry standards (which are in section 4 of each standard) are to improve online safety for Australians in respect of class 1A material and class 1B material, including by ensuring that providers of RES and DIS services establish and implement systems, processes and technologies to manage effectively risks that Australians will solicit, generate, distribute, get access to or be exposed to class 1A material or class 1B material through the services.

7.2. Performance monitoring and evaluation

The objectives and success metrics set out in question 2 will require monitoring of providers' compliance with the standards to ensure their implementation and ongoing operation continues to meet the policy objectives.

Table A below provides a broad overview of the various measures eSafety will use to evaluate the standards against the success metrics.

Table 10 - Measures eSafety will use to evaluate the standards against the success metrics

Objective: improve online safety for Australians in respect of class 1A and class 1B material on RES and DIS services

Success measures	Evaluation metrics
RES and DIS providers engage with the standards	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Annual reports required under the RES industry standard are received by eSafety within the required timeframe. 2. Number⁴⁹ of risk assessments provided by Tier 1 RES to eSafety under annual report requirement. 3. 90% of the following notices issued to RES and DIS providers receive a response from the industry participant within the required timeframe: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Risk assessments and other information; b. Reports of technical feasibility, systemic vulnerability etc of provisions of Division 2; c. Outcomes of development programs; and d. Compliance and other certifications and reports; 4. Number⁵⁰ of new features notified to eSafety.
Class 1A material is proactively detected and removed by RES and DIS providers	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. The proportion of child sexual exploitation material and pro-terror material that providers have identified and acted against, as reported to eSafety under the RES standard annual compliance reporting, and f the DIS standard annual compliance reports.
Positive safety interventions have been taken by RES and DIS providers	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Across the reporting period eSafety will track the introduction of online safety interventions by RES and DIS providers which can be the standards have contributed to, such as introduction of user reporting options, through reports provided and responses to such BOSE notices as may be issued. 7. eSafety will track at a broad level the likely compliance cost incurred by RES and DIS providers which can be attributed to the standards to maintain or introduce positive safety interventions. This could be inferred through annual compliance reports, reports on outcomes of development programs, reports of technical feasibility. Other information such as responses to BOSE notices and publicly available information may also assist.
Feedback from stakeholders on the effectiveness of the RES and DIS industry standards	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Feedback from stakeholders as to whether they consider the standards are effective in increasing online safety in respect of class 1A and class 1B material across RES and DIS services. Stakeholder could include (but are not limited to) the National Centre for Missing and Exploited Children, Tech Against Terrorism, researchers, academics, and community safety advocates. 9. Feedback from providers on compliance costs incurred because of implementing and complying with the applicable standard (given the uncertainty of regulatory burden estimates).

7.3. Complicating factors

Development of these metrics has been complicated as there is limited baseline data available against which to measure improvements directly caused by the RES and DIS standards:

⁴⁹ A percentage metric is not possible for this measure, as we do not know the total number of Tier 1 RES.

⁵⁰ A percentage metric is not possible for this measure, as it is not possible to identify all new features and assess industry participants' compliance.

the exact number of RES and DIS providers is unclear and there is no exhaustive list of RES and DIS providers impacted by the standards.

the proportion of RES and DIS providers who already have measures, technologies and systems in place is currently unknown – as is also the extent to which these measures are effective against risks from class 1A and class 1B material.

The success measures have therefore been designed around measuring industry engagement with the standards, and with metrics designed to allow establishment of a baseline for high-risk providers.

7.4. Ongoing evolution of the performance metrics

Following the registration of the standards, eSafety will develop a program to monitor compliance with the new enforceable obligations under the standards, including receiving, investigating, and monitoring complaints in relation to potential breaches of the standards. This will lead to investigations and enforcement action where necessary and will sit alongside eSafety’s powers in relation to the registered industry code. The information obtained will also contribute to evaluating the effectiveness of the standards and will allow for the iterative evolution of the performance metrics.

If certain provisions of the standards prove ineffective against its intended outcomes, eSafety may consider varying the standards to ensure the risk that Australians will solicit, generate, distribute, get access to or be exposed to Class 1A and 1B material through a RES or DIS is effectively managed. Variation may also be necessary given the evolution of the generative AI ecosystem.

Section 148 of the Act includes a requirement for mandatory consultation for any variations to an industry standard that are not considered ‘minor’. The Commissioner is required to make a copy of the draft available on the eSafety website and invite interested persons to provide comments over a minimum 30-day period. Subsequently, due regard must be given to comments before varying the industry standard. This will provide a useful way to monitor the effectiveness of Option 3. As the regulatory and online ecosystem changes over time obtaining feedback from the public will ensure valuable contributions about the current standards and any proposed amendments to ensure its effectiveness as a regulatory instrument.

In combination, all the above measures and metrics will ensure that the effectiveness of the implementation of Option 3 (direct regulation) through the standards will continue to be actively monitored and evaluated against their objectives during and post the implementation period.

8. Glossary

A number of these terms are defined in either the OSA or the standards. Readers are advised to read section 6 of each of the standards for the full definition which will apply legally.

AI image generators - refers to the process of using machine learning to create visual content from text prompts, ranging from realistic images to illustrations.

App/application - an app is like a computer program but is designed to work on the small screen of a smartphone or tablet. Some apps don't need the internet to work, but many apps do.

App distribution services - means a service that enables end users to download apps, where the download of the apps is by means of a carriage service.

Australian Centre to Counter Child Exploitation (ACCCE) - is led by the Australian Federal Police and works with public and private sections, as well as civil society, to drive a collaborative national response to counter the exploitation of children in Australia. ACCCE focuses on countering online child sexual exploitation, and as such, organised child exploitation networks operating in the online environment.

Australian Security Intelligence Organisation (ASIO) - is Australia's national security agency responsible for the protection of the country and its citizens from espionage, sabotage, acts of foreign interference, politically motivated violence, attacks on the Australian defence system, and terrorism.

Australian Federal Police (AFP) - is the national and principal federal law enforcement agency of the Australian Government with the unique role of investigating crime and protecting the national security of the Commonwealth of Australia

Child sexual abuse material (CSAM) - means material that: (a) describes, depicts, promotes, or provides instruction in child sexual abuse; or (b) is known child sexual abuse material.

Child sexual exploitation material (CSEM) - means material that: (a) is or includes material that promotes, or provides instruction in, paedophile activity; or (b) is or includes: (i) child sexual abuse material; or Interpretation (ii) exploitative or offensive descriptions or depictions involving a person who is, appears to be or is described as a child; or (c) describes or depicts, in a way that is likely to cause offence to a reasonable adult, a person who is, appears to be or is described as a child (whether or not the person is engaged in sexual activity); and, in the case of a publication, also includes material that is or includes gratuitous, exploitative or offensive descriptions or depictions of: (d) sexualised nudity; or (e) sexual activity involving a person who is, appears to be or is described as a child.

Classified - means classified under the Classification (Publications, Films and Computer Games) Act 1995

Class 1A material - child sexual exploitation material, pro-terror material, and extreme crime and violence material

Class 1B crime and violence material - refers to material that describes, depicts, expresses, or otherwise deals with matters of crime, cruelty or violence without justification, and material that promotes, incites, or instructs in matters of crime or violence.

Class 1B drug-related material - refers to any material that describes, depicts, expresses, or otherwise deals with matters of drug misuse or addiction without justification, or which instructs or promotes drug use.

Cloud computing - is running programs and services over the internet on equipment owned by someone else. An example is an online service that allows you to upload and store photos online – in 'the cloud' – so you can access them as needed from a computer, smartphone, tablet, or other device.

Deepfake - A 'deepfake' is an extremely realistic – though fake – image or video that shows a real person doing or saying something that they did not actually do or say. Deepfakes are created using artificial intelligence software that draws on many photos or recordings of the person. Deepfakes have been used to create fake news, celebrity pornographic videos and malicious hoaxes.

De-platforming – refers to the barring of individuals, groups, or entities from sharing their views or content on a digital platform.

Designated internet service - is defined in section 14 of the OSA. It is a very broad category of services that includes online services not covered by the other industry section. It will include many apps and websites, as well as online storage services which are used by end-users to upload, store and manage their files including photos and other media. Examples include websites (excluding social media, email, chat, messaging, online gaming and dating sites), and consumer cloud storage such as iCloud, Dropbox, OneDrive and Google Drive.

End-to-end encryption (E2EE) - describes a means of securing communications from one device, 'sender', or 'end point', to another intended recipient. E2EE transforms standard text, imagery, and audio into an unreadable format while it is still on the sender's system or device.

End-user - is the person who uses a piece of software or an online service.

End-user managed hosting services – refer to file or image storage services.

Extreme crime and violence material - in relation to a computer game, means material that is crime and violence material in relation to a computer game where, without justification, the impact of the material is extreme because: (a) the material is more detailed; or (b) the material is realistic rather than stylised; or (c) the game is highly interactive; or (d) the gameplay links incentives or rewards to high impact elements of the game; or (e) for any other reason.

File or image storage services - are types of end user managed hosting services. Examples of end-user managed hosting services include online file storage services, photo storage services, and other online media hosting services, including such services that include functionality to allow end-users to post or share content.

Generative Artificial Intelligence (Generative AI) - refers to a branch of AI that develops generative models with the capability of learning to generate content such as images, text, and other media with similar properties as their training data.

Gore sites - serve as digital hubs for the sharing of real-life killings, torture, and other forms of violence, catering primarily to 'gore seekers'; a niche audience searching for graphic and disturbing material.

Grooming - is when an adult deliberately establishes an emotional connection with a child to lower their inhibitions, to make it easier to have sexual contact with them. It may involve an adult posing as a child in an online game or on a social media site to befriend a child and encourage them to behave sexually online or to meet in person.

Hash or hashing - is a one-way cryptographic function that generates a summarised character string, known as a hash, from a data record. For example, a hash of an email address may be used to search in a database without sharing the content. A data record can be a word, a sentence, a longer text or an entire file.

industry code - has the meaning given in section 132 of Online Safety Act (2021).

Image-based abuse - refers to sharing, or threatening to share, an intimate image or video without the consent of the person shown.

Immersive technologies - enable a user to experience and interact in three-dimensions (3D) with digital content in a way that looks, sounds, and feels almost real. These technologies include augmented reality (AR), virtual reality (VR), mixed reality (MR) and haptics (interaction involving touch).

Known child sexual abuse material - means material that: (a) is or includes images (either still images or video images); and (b) has been verified as child sexual abuse material by a governmental (including multi-lateral) or non-governmental organisation: (i) the functions of which are or include combating child sexual abuse or child sexual exploitation; and (ii) in the case of a non-governmental organisation—that is generally recognised as expert or authoritative in that context; and (c) is recorded on a database that: (i) is managed by an organisation of a kind described in paragraph (b); and (ii) is made available to government agencies, enforcement authorities and providers of designated internet services for the purpose of their using technological means to detect or manage child sexual abuse material on designated internet services.

Known pro-terror material - means material that has been verified as pro-terror material. Note 1: Known pro-terror material may include material that can be detected via hashes, text signals, searches of key words terms, or URLs or behavioural signals or patterns, that signal or are associated with online materials produced by terrorist entities that are on the United Nations Security Council's Consolidated List.

Live streaming - refers to online media that is simultaneously recorded and broadcast in real time to the viewer. All you need to be able to live stream is an internet-enabled device, like a smartphone or tablet, and a platform (such as website or app) to broadcast on. Live streaming does not normally involve two-way audio and video communication, although may occur on services with these features.

Large Language Model (LLM) - refers to a type of artificial intelligence algorithm that uses deep learning techniques and large data sets to understand, summarise, generate and predict new content.

Model Distribution Platform - means a designated internet service with the predominant functionality of making available one or more machine learning models and making such models available for download.

Machine learning - is an approach or effort that uses algorithms to process expanding data sets so computing systems can further expand and refine the outputs. The data sets are effectively the experiences that the systems 'learn' from. As machine learning improves, the systems may give the impression of approaching 'artificial intelligence'.

Moderator - Some social media services and online chat rooms and forums assign moderators with special privileges to check and manage the content of conversations to ensure that users participate according to the site rules. Moderators are often able to block both individual comments and users who do not participate appropriately. They generally aim to keep conversations on topic in an unbiased manner in line with the forum's guidelines.

Multimodal (AI) models - is a technology that can handle and process a wide variety of inputs, including text, images, and audio, as prompts and convert those prompts into various outputs, not just the source type.

National Center for Missing & Exploited Children (NCMEC) - is a private, nonprofit organisation whose mission is to help find missing children, reduce child sexual exploitation, and prevent child victimisation. NCMEC operates a CyberTipline which processes and reviews reports of child sexual exploitation (including sexual abuse, online enticement, and contact offenses) and shares them with law enforcement agencies.

Open source - refers to publicly available information.

Peer-to-peer (P2P) networking - Peer-to-peer applications run on a personal computer or other digital device and share files, such as music or videos, with other online users. Peer-to-peer networks connect individual computers together to share files instead of having to go through a central server.

Private messaging service - is a type of communication wherein the message can only be viewed or read by a specific recipient or group of people.

Pro-terror material - includes any material that directly or indirectly counsels, promotes, encourages, instructs, or urges a terrorist act. Class 1A extreme crime and violence material includes content that shows, describes, promotes, incites, or instructs people in violent crimes including terrorist acts, kidnapping with violence or threats of violence, murder, attempted murder, rape, torture, and suicide.

Provide/provider - refers to a relevant electronic or designated internet service that makes the service available.

Relevant electronic service - is defined in section 13A of the OSA. It broadly refers to those online services that enable end-users to communicate with one another, including email, instant messaging, short message services, multimedia message service, online gaming and dating services.

Safety by Design - is an eSafety initiative that places the safety and rights of users at the centre of the design, development and deployment of online products and services. The initiative aims to assist industry to take a proactive and consistent approach to user safety when developing online products and services. It seeks to create stronger, healthier, and more positive communities online by driving-up standards of user safety.

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Service - refers to a relevant electronic or designated internet service.

Sexual extortion - refers to someone who tries to blackmail a person over intimate images or videos of them. This is a type of image-based abuse called sexual extortion, sometimes known as sextortion. The blackmailer threatens to reveal intimate images of the person unless they give in to their demands. These demands are typically for money, cryptocurrency, gifts cards, online gaming credits or more intimate images.

User-generated content - is any form of content – such as a text, post, image, video or reviews – created by an individual (not a brand, company or organisation) and posted or shared online.

Uniform Resource Locators (URL) - URL stands for a 'uniform resource locator', such as an address of a file or webpage.

Voice over internet protocol (VoIP) - is a technology that allows voice to be transmitted using the same protocols – or sets of rules – that the internet uses. Skype, WhatsApp, and Facebook Messenger, for example, all use VoIP technology to allow users to make calls.

9. Annexures

9.1. Annexure A – Classification and categorisation of class 1A material

Class 1 & 2 (Part 9 Online Safety Act)	Subcategories of material to be dealt with by codes	Online material	eSafety harms lens
Class 1 (RC)	1A	<p>CSEM Child sexual exploitation material. Material that promotes or provides instruction of paedophile activity.</p> <p>Pro-terror content Material that advocates the doing of a terrorist act (including terrorist manifestos).</p> <p>Extreme crime and violence Material that describes, depicts, expresses or otherwise deals with matters of extreme crime, cruelty or violence (including sexual violence) without justification. For example, murder, suicide, torture and rape. Material that promotes, incites or instructs in matters of extreme crime or violence.</p>	<p>Harm in production - Grooming, coercing or threatening a person to produce content - Recording or capturing physical, sexual or psychological abuse; sexual exploitation; or violence to produce online content</p> <p>Harm in distribution - Re-traumatisation of victims harmed in the production of content, and violation of their safety, privacy and dignity - Use of material as a recruitment or advocacy tool to threaten, abuse or harm others - Use of material to threaten, harass or abuse people generally, or specific community groups</p> <p>Harm in consumption - Feeling disturbed, anxious, upset, scared or traumatised, or becoming desensitised - Normalising the sexualisation of children - Manipulation of beliefs or behaviour, including radicalisation - Contagion or copycat effect, or incitement to violence</p>

9.2. Annexure B – Regulatory burden estimate assumptions, limitations, and methodology

9.2.1. Methodology notes

9.2.1.1. Estimating the number of businesses in scope

Several data sources were used to estimate the number of Australian businesses impacted by the policy options. These included specialised ABS research and publicly available data. Compound growth rates over a ten-year period were also calculated on each data set. These data sources and some identified assumptions and limitations in using these sources are outlined below.

It is highlighted that the assumptions identified here are not exhaustive and that there are almost certainly more assumptions and limitations that underpin the use of the below data sources. Given the inability to undertake cost benefit analysis this approach was considered to provide the most realistic assessment of estimated regulatory costs to Australian businesses.

9.2.2 .Data sources used

9.2.2.1 Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) data

Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) data was used as a first source to estimate the number of RES and DIS in scope. Data was sourced for the following two ANZSIC codes.

- **5802** - Other Telecommunications Network Operation (used to indicate RES).
- **5700** – Internet Publishing and Broadcasting (used to indicate some websites - designated internet services).

Based on ANZSIC codes description and primary activities, these two codes provided the best representation of some critical RES and DIS services.

The number of businesses for these two codes are based on information from the ABS in the following data sets by businesses (employee size):

- ‘Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits June 2019 to June 2023’, using ‘Data Cube 2: Businesses by Main State by Industry Class by Employment Size Ranges’.⁵¹ (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2023) and

⁵¹ [Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits, July 2019 - June 2023 | Australian Bureau of Statistics \(abs.gov.au\)](https://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@/main/features/datacube/2)

- ‘Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits June 2015 to June 2019’, using ‘Data Cube 2: Businesses by Main State by Industry Class by Employment Size Ranges’.⁵² (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2020) *This data covers the financial year 2018-2019.*

Non-employed businesses and (micro businesses) (0-4 employees) have been included in the impact analysis and are captured under small businesses, as the size of a business does not preclude them from undertaking activities that would be subject to compliance obligations under the policy options.

9.2.2.2. Estimated 10-year compound growth 10-year outlook on the number of businesses impacted – ANZSIC data

To determine the compound growth of the number of businesses under the two ANZSIC codes, the data sets (above) which cover a five-year period were used to calculate the compound growth rate over this period. This rate was then applied to the current number to calculate the expected number of businesses in 10 years (compound growth rate). Table 1 below provides the data and rates for determining the compound growth.

Table 1: Estimated ANZSIC data (5700 and 5802) compound business growth over 10 years

Count	ANZSIC Industry Code	ANZSIC Industry	Total all Businesses 2018-2019	Total all Businesses 2022-2023	Compound Annual Growth Rate (last 5 years observed)	Compound Annual Growth Rate (next 10 years calculated) 2033
	Code	Description	no.	no.	no.	no.
Total count	5802	Other Telecommunications Network Operation	522	682	5.492789012	1164
Total count	5700	Internet Publishing and Broadcasting	1,555	1,833	3.344272967	2547
Total Count			2,077	2,515		3711

Assumptions regarding ANZSIC data

ANZSIC data captures only some of the Australian businesses operating RES and DIS services in scope of the policy options and includes some services which will not have any obligations under the standards. A key limitation is that the data cannot be disaggregated to extrapolate a more accurate sample of in scope services, therefore it is almost certain that many of the services in these categories selected (based on description and primary activities) are not in scope of the policy options. For example, 5700 also captures social media services, and 5802 also captures other types of communications (for example satellite communications). These types of services are covered by under

⁵² [Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits, July 2015 - June 2019 | Australian Bureau of Statistics \(abs.gov.au\)](https://abs.gov.au)

existing industry codes or otherwise not in scope of the RES and DIS standards ANZIC industry data also pertains only to registered Australian businesses and therefore RES and DIS providers that are not operating as a registered business may not be captured (websites etc).

9.2.2.3. Digital Game Development Businesses

Online gaming services are RES and in scope of regulatory burden estimates. To determine and estimate the number of Australia gaming services, data was sourced from the ABS released data on Film, Television and Digital Games, Australia - Digital game development businesses.⁵³ This data provided the number of Australian registered digital game development businesses operating at the end of 2015-16 and 2021-22 financial year.

Table 2: ABS Digital Game Development Businesses 2015-2016 and 2021-2022

Film, Television and Digital Games, Released 22/06/2023

Location	Businesses at end June	Businesses at end June
	2015-16	2021-22
	no.	no.
Australia	80	188

9.2.2.4 Estimated 10-year compound growth on the number of businesses impacted – ABS Digital Game Development Businesses

To determine the compound growth of businesses for this data, the data sets (above) which cover a six-year observed period (2015-2019 to 2021-2022) were used to calculate the compound growth rate over this period. This was then applied to the current rate to calculate the expected number of businesses in 10 years. Table 3 below provides the data and rates for determining the compound growth.

Table 3: Estimated ABS Digital Game Development Businesses compound growth over 10 years

Count	ABS Data	Businesses at end June 2015-2016	Businesses at end June 2021-2022	Compound Annual Growth Rate (last 6 years observed)	Compound Annual Growth Rate (next 10 years calculated) 2032
		no.	no.	no.	no.
Total count	Digital Game Development Businesses	80	188	15.30407171	781

⁵³ Film, Television and Digital Games, Australia, 2021-22 financial year | Australian Bureau of Statistics (abs.gov.au)

Assumptions on ABS Digital Game Development Business Data

According to ABS methodology for the data, ‘businesses were also coded as Digital game development businesses based on detailed financial data reported in the collection’. As there is no unique ANZSIC category for digital game development services, a list of digital game development businesses was initially manually compiled by the ABS. Adjustments were then made to remove the contributions of businesses that were found to be incorrectly coded as Digital game development businesses.

Not all these game development businesses captured will necessarily have communications functionalities, but it is expected that many will, and this data likely provides the most accurate estimate of the number of Australian online gaming businesses. There are likely to be variables which will impact on the growth of digital game development and historical growth may not represent future growth.

9.2.2.5 Australian Dating Services

Dating services are a RES, however the dating services most used by Australian end-users are global businesses. To determine the number of Australian dating sites, data was sourced from the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission (ACCC) Online dating industry report 2015.⁵⁴ This data was estimated by the ACCC who swept dating site domains to determine the number that were Australian based.

Table 4: ACCC Australian Online Dating Sites – 2014-2015

Count	Category	Total Australian domains 2014-2015
Total count	Online Dating Sites (Australia)	no.
		31

9.2.2.6 Estimated 10-year compound growth on the number of businesses impacted – Australian Online Dating Sites

Compound growth rate could not be determined from this data as no observed measurements were available. Estimated industry growth rate was obtained from a secondary data source and applied to the primary data. Industry growth rate was obtained from IBISWorld data for Dating Services in Australia 2024-2029. This source estimated that there had been a growth rate in the industry/number of businesses between 2019 and 2024 of 7.7 percent.⁵⁵ This growth rate was applied to the data

⁵⁴ [Online dating industry report \(acc.gov.au\)](https://www.accc.gov.au/online-dating-industry-report) [Online dating industry report \(acc.gov.au\)](https://www.accc.gov.au/online-dating-industry-report)

⁵⁵ Dating Services in Australia - Market Size, Industry Analysis, Trends and Forecasts (2024-2029)| IBISWorld

obtained from the ACCC report to determine a growth figure and likely number of dating services at the end of 10 years.

Table 5: Estimated Australian Dating Sites compound growth over 10 years from 2024

Count	Industry	Total number of Australian dating domains 2014-2015 (ACCC)	Industry Growth Rate 2019-2024 (Five Years)	Compound Annual Growth Rate	Compound Annual Growth Rate (next 10 years calculated) 2024	Compound Annual Growth Rate (next 10 years calculated) 2034
Total count	Online Dating Sites (Australia)	no.	%		no.	no.
		31	7.70%	1.864638	37	45

Assumptions on Australian Dating Services Data

The key assumption is that the growth rate sourced from IBISWorld is an accurate reflection of the industry, because it has been sourced from a different data set. A limitation in this data was the absence of a repeat study that could enable the determination of growth on the same source and methodology. The methodology or assumptions and data sources used by IBISWorld to determine their growth rate for Australian dating services was not available.

The resulting figures in Table 5 (37 in 2024 and 45 in 2034) are expected to significantly overestimate the number of Australian dating services. As at the date of the preparation of this assessment, eSafety is only aware of five Australian dating services.

9.2.2.7 Australian Based App Developers

There were limited data sources available to determine the number of Australian based app/application developers who are DIS and in scope of compliance obligations in the DIS Standard (or draft DIS codes). Data was sourced from Google Play for the number of Australian-based developers on its service in 2024.⁵⁶

Table 6: Total Number of Australia-based developers on Google Play

Year	Total Number of Australia-based developers on Google Play
2024	12,200

⁵⁶ Supporting the Thriving and Competitive Mobile Ecosystem in Australia (blog.google)

9.2.2.8 Estimated 10-year compound growth on the number of businesses impacted – Australia-based developers

Compound growth rate could not be determined from this data alone because only one observed measurement was available. Estimated industry growth rate was obtained from a secondary data source and applied to the primary data (Google). This source estimated that there had been a growth rate in the mobile application market in Australia of 7.7 % between 2022-2026.⁵⁷ This growth rate was applied to determine the estimate of growth to the data obtained from Google.

Table 7: Estimated Australia-based developers compound growth over 10 years

Date	Total Number of Australia-based developers on Google Play	Growth rate over 4 years (2022-2026)	Compound Annual Growth Rate (over 4 years observed)	Estimated Total Australia-based developers on Google Play – with annual growth (next 10 years calculated) 2033
2024	12,200	0.077	1.871787318	14,686

Assumptions – Australian App Developers

The key assumption is that the growth rate sourced from Statista and applied to the primary data is an accurate reflection of the industry growth. The methodology or assumptions and data sources used by Statista to determine their growth rate for Australian dating services was not available and may not be comparable.

This original figure to which the growth rate is applied also only represents one data source, and figures from other key app stores, such as Apple, were not available. Therefore, this may underrepresent the number of Australian app developers (although most of the Australian app developers developing apps for Google Play are also expected to make their apps available on Apple to ensure sufficient take up).

There are also likely to be variables which will impact on the growth of Australian app development in the next ten years and historical growth may not represent future growth.

⁵⁷ Australia App Developers (2024) - Business of Apps; <https://www.statista.com/outlook/dmo/app/australia>

9.2.2.9 Australian Websites (Domains)

To capture DIS such as Australian websites, data was sourced from auDA (Australia’s domain register) on the total number of Australian registered domains. The number of Australian domains was obtained for two financial years to estimate the compound annual growth.

Table 8: Total Number of Australian Domains 2016-2017 and 2022-2023

Financial year	Total Australian domains under management
2022-23	4,138,919
2016-17	3,111,507

9.2.2.10 Estimated 10-year compound growth on the number of businesses covered – Australian Websites

To determine the compound growth of businesses for this data, the data sets (above) which cover a six-year observed period (2016-2017 to 2022-2023) were used to calculate the compound growth rate over this period. This was then applied to the current rate to calculate the expected number of businesses in 10 years. Table 9 below provides the data and rates for determining the compound growth.

Table 9: Estimated Australia-based developers compound growth over 10 years

Financial year	Total Australian domains under management	Compound Annual Growth Rate (over 6 years observed)	Estimated Total domains – with annual growth (next 10 years calculated) 2033
2022-23	4,138,919	4.870	6,659,074
2016-17	3,111,507		

Assumptions – Australian Domains

Some Australian businesses operating websites will also use “.com” and potentially other domains so this data does not capture all Australian websites.

There are likely to be variables which will impact on the growth of websites over the next 10 years and historical growth may not represent future growth.

9.2.2.11 Total RES and DIS estimated in scope of policy options (growth next 10 years calculated).

Table 10 below shows the consolidated data sources to estimates the number of RES and DIS services in scope of the policy options.

Table 10 – Method 1 - Total RES and DIS estimated in scope of policy options (growth next 10 years calculated)

Data Source	Estimated No. with Compound Annual Growth (next 10 years calculated)
ANZSIC Code 5802 - Other Telecommunications Network Operation	1164
ANZIC Code 5700 - Internet Publishing and Broadcasting	2547
Digital Game Development Businesses	781
Online Dating Sites (Australia)	45
Australian registered domains (websites)	6,659,074
Australia-based developers (on Google Play)	14,686
Total Number of Estimated Businesses/Services (in scope) (rounded nearest hundred)	6,700,000

9.2.2.12 Total RES and DIS estimated in scope of regulatory burden costs (growth next 10 years calculated)

Australian websites and application developers are in scope of the DIS standard and have therefore been included in the overall estimate of businesses in scope (Table 10). However, most providers of websites, application developers and online services under ANZSIC code 5700 would have limited - to no – obligations under the DIS standard and therefore no regulatory costs.

There will be some specific Australian websites and apps that meet criteria set out in the standard which will be subject to meaningful obligations and costs, however there is no data that could be leveraged to measure what proportion of all Australian websites and apps that this subset would comprise.

It is estimated that there would not be many high-impact websites based on the UK OSA analysis, which identified only 11 ‘dedicated pornography providers’ that were UK based platforms.⁵⁸

⁵⁸ UK OSA Impact analysis page 42

It is estimated at a low range there would be 11 online services (given Australia’s comparability with the UK environment) and a maximum of 100 online services as high impact online services. The median/average between these two (n=55) was selected as an estimate to represent high impact sites. High impact services are the key category of DIS with material obligations under the DIS Standard and so it is this figure which has been used to calculate the aggregate number in Table 11.

Regarding other categories of DIS with specific obligations under the DIS Standard, eSafety notes the following:

- **End-user managed hosting services (file and photo storage services)**
 - The end-user managed hosting services most widely used in Australia are not based in Australia.
- **High impact generative AI DIS**
 - eSafety understands that ‘not safe for work’ or specialised AI pornography generators, which would be captured by the high impact generative AI DIS category, are typically based overseas. The vast bulk of AI foundation models are made and operated by companies overseas (CSIRO, 2024)
- **Model Distribution Platform**
 - This is a small category of services, and eSafety is not aware of any based in Australia.
- **Tier 2**
 - It is likely that there will be Tier 2 designated internet services based in Australia, however as Tier 2 services have less onerous obligations these have not been quantified.

Table 11 provides the estimate of the baseline of businesses in scope of regulatory cost burdens under the standards or equivalent codes. With the removal of ANZSIC code data 5700 (websites and application developers), **the number of RES and DIS in scope of the policy options is estimated to be 2045 (Table 11).**

Table 11 – Method 1 - Total RES and DIS estimated in scope of policy options (growth next 10 years calculated)

Data Source	Estimated Compound Annual Growth Rate (next 10 years calculated)
ANZSIC Code 5802 - Other Telecommunications Network Operation	1164
Digital Game Development Businesses	781
Online Dating Sites (Australia)	45
Australian registered domains (websites) * <i>Sample of all domains to represent estimate of high-risk internet sites</i>	55
Total Number of Estimated Businesses/Services (in scope) (rounded nearest hundred)	2,045

Assumptions

Key assumptions have been provided for each data set used to establish the baseline have already been canvassed.

There are two critical points to the methodology. The methodology's aim was to determine the number of Australian services with obligations under the policy options. Global businesses whose services are accessible to end-users in Australia are not covered. The data is also representative of those RES and DIS with obligations under the policy options. It is almost certain that this does not capture the wide range of services in scope, most of which will not have obligations under the standards (or the draft codes).

9.2.2.13 Regulatory burden estimates

Assumptions– Option 1

Nil regulatory impact

Assumptions Option 2 and 3

Assumes there is nil regulatory cost impact on individuals or community organisations, as the regulation and associated costs are expected to only impact RES and DIS service providers which are businesses (this includes businesses that have no employees). While many community organisations will be DIS, they are expected to be Tier 3 and therefore not have any significant obligations under the DIS standard (or draft DIS code).

A key assumption in using the benefit transfer method is the reliance on and applicability of the secondary source data (in this case the Impact Analysis of the comprehensive UK OSA) is that the values are comparable (i.e., in location, scope, and other specific characteristics). The UK OSA impact analysis was selected as it had the closest comparability in terms of some of the services in scope and compliance requirements.

However, many of the services in scope of the UK OSA (including for example ‘user-to-user’ services (U2U services)⁵⁹ vary from the services in scope of policy options (ie those with obligations under the RES and DIS Standard). For example, the UK OSA applies to social media services, which are not in in scope of the Option 3. This impacts the comparability of the content moderation costs with Options 2 and 3. Social media services are likely to incur relatively significant costs under the UK legislation (due to volume of material) and therefore this is likely to significantly overestimate the relevant costs likely to be incurred by RES and DIS and, Australian *RES and DIS*, which would not have the same content moderation requirements. Other services such as email services, SMS and MMS are excluded from the UK OSA⁶⁰.

A further limitation is that there are significant differences between the obligations on services between the UK OSA and the policy options. In relation to RES, this is not expected to have an impact on overall cost estimates because most of these types of services (e.g. messaging services) are international, and except for dating and gaming services, are not costed for this impact assessment.

Importantly, the UK OSA captures a broader range of harms than the policy options considered here (the standards and the draft codes) which are limited to content which would likely be refused classification, if classified by the Classification Board. The UK OSA looks at a much broader range of harms including harms from:

- fraudulent advertising (scams),
- cyberbullying,
- cyberstalking
- online pornography (in terms of the impact on children)
- not protecting content of democratic importance etc.

The UK OSA also has broader obligations for transparency reports and risk assessment comparative to Option 2 and 3. Further, the UK costs include the impact from primary (comprehensive) legislation,

⁵⁹ ‘User-to-user’ services (U2U services) social media services; video-sharing services; messaging services; marketplaces and listing services; dating services; review services; gaming services; file sharing services; Search services, and Services that publish or display certain pornographic content.

⁶⁰. Email, SMS (short messaging service), MMS (multimedia messaging service) and one-to-one live aural communications services are exempt services under the UK OSA.

related secondary legislation, and future codes of practice. Therefore, the scope of costs under the UK OSA would be an overestimate. Option 2 and 3 would be comparable to costs only associated with future codes of practice envisaged in the UK legislation. However, the proportion of costs related to only the future codes of practice could not be determined from the UK OSA impact analysis as the data was not further disaggregated.

As highlighted in text, there are several obligations under Option 2 and 3 that are not costed in the regulatory burden above, due to the absence of available data to obtain these estimates (i.e., these were not obligations under the UK OSA). Some of these provisions in the standards and codes include requirements for safety features and settings, resourcing trust, and safety, and ensuring that eSafety information is available to end-users. For Option 3 this also includes obligations for a program of investment and development activities (development program) in respect of systems, processes, and technologies.⁶¹ These obligations will also require some regulatory costs to *applicable services but* have not been costed.

In application of the benefit transfer methodology, extrapolation beyond the range of characteristics of the initial study is not recommended, however, extrapolation in future costs was required to estimate the regulatory burden over 10 years in line with impact analysis framework.

Benefit transfers can also only be as accurate as the initial value estimates and the veracity of data, and analysis that underpinned them. The UK OSA impact analysis involved a significant amount of research with UK industry to establish estimated costs and was based on statistically sound methodologies which aligned with UK regulatory and impact analysis framework. Analysis of the Australian impact analysis framework and the UK showed considerable comparability in requirements and policy considerations.

A further limitation of the methodology is that the unit value estimates can rapidly become dated. To compensate for this limitation the UK figures were adjusted for inflation from 2019 (source data) to 2023 rates. This was undertaken using the Reserve Bank of Australia online inflation calculator.⁶² It is assumed that the inflation rates in Australia would be comparable to the UK over the period.

Assumptions on annual cost estimates: due to lack of available data it was not possible to disaggregate the estimated annual costs for startup costs versus ongoing costs to businesses, or between capital and labour costs. This inability to identify more disaggregated and specific costs to individual services is a limitation and data gap in estimating regulatory burden costs. Provision of per business cost assumes that each RES and DIS have equal obligations and regulatory burden costs. This is not expected to be the case.

⁶¹ Only applies to some high-risk RES and DIS with monthly active end users over 1,000,000 in the previous calendar year.

⁶² [Inflation Calculator | RBA](#)

As qualified within the impact analysis, each RES and DIS provider that is in scope of Option 3 will have a different regulatory burden. The extent of which will be determined by their risk classification, any existing mitigations (i.e., if they already have or are already undertaking requirements of the obligations and will not have implementation costs), technical feasibility or other limitations, and the size/turnover/complexity of the RES and DIS business). It is clarified that this represents an ‘average’ cost based on the total estimated regulatory burden for all providers estimated to have obligations under the policy options.

Assumptions projection of costs (10 years): There is a high degree of uncertainty in accurately projecting long term regulatory costs (i.e., 10-year projections), given that both online safety technology as well as the services in scope of the Option 2 and 3 are rapidly evolving and developing (e.g, generative AI platforms and services).

It is highlighted that these assumptions are not exhaustive and that there are almost certainly more limitations that underpin the methodology used and the comparability of data sources. Given the inability to undertake cost benefit analysis this was determined to provide the most accurate assessment of estimated regulatory costs.

Assumption on cost variance between Option 2 and 3: It is assumed that the costs for Option 2 would not be as high as the costs for Option 3 on businesses in scope. This is because the draft codes (Option 2) do not have the same level of obligations as Option 3 and are also considered likely to be less enforceable. The compliance obligations for Option 2 and 3 were assessed against the UK OSA’s assessment and assigned a comparable proportion of the UK cost estimates (see Table 12 and 13 of this annexure). This is an estimate only, as the exact cost burden variation cannot be precisely determined.

9.2.2.14 Methodology for Regulatory Burden Measures

The following steps were undertaken to establish and transfer the compliance costs from the UK OSA Impact Analysis to Option 2 and 3:

- Transferable compliance areas and associated costs were extracted from the UK OSA Impact Analysis ‘Summary of Impact’ table⁶³ and then compared to the obligations of Option 2 – draft RES and DIS codes and Option 3- Draft Standards.
- The UK costs were adjusted for inflation (2019 to March 2024) and currency conversion to AUD (rates as at 13/05/2024).

⁶³ United Kingdom Online Safety Bill Impact Assessment:
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/6231dc9be90e070ed8233a60/Online_Safety_Bill_impact_assessment.pdf pp 25-26, cited 15 May 2024.

- The UK costs were applied to the number of businesses in scope (n=2045) providing the relevant costs for each compliance obligation or comparable impact area.
- For Option 2 and Option 3 – the compliance obligations were compared to those UK OSA obligations through a qualitative assessment. A proportion was assigned to each compliance obligation (based on substantive requirements themselves in addition to enforceability and scope) for Option 2 and Option 3 and costs were then adjusted based on this estimate.
- The regulatory burden costs for Option 2 and Option 3 were estimated as relative proportions of the UK OSA estimates. The variation in compliance obligations was determined via a qualitative assessment of the draft industry codes (based on substantive requirements themselves in addition to enforceability and scope) and the UK OSA comparative obligations. A proportion was assigned to each compliance obligation for Option 2 and Option 3 and the costs were then adjusted based on this estimate.
- For example: re the UK OSA obligations ‘*undertaking additional content moderation*’ it is estimated that for Option 2 (drafted codes), only 50% of the UK estimate should be apportioned and for Option 3 (Standards), approximately 80% of the UK estimate should be apportioned. This is because the UK OSA obligations for content moderation cover a much broader range of harms, not just illegal content, but also legal content which is harmful to end users.
- Estimates for Option 2 (drafted codes) reflect a lower proportion of the estimates associated with the UK obligations because the drafting of the obligations in the codes are less enforceable and requirements on service providers are not as extensive (they not provide the same level of safeguards) comparative to Option 3 (Standards).
- Costs are tabled to show the individual compliance obligation costs, total costs over 10 years, costs per business and annual costs to business.

These costs are provided in the following Tables (Table 12 – Option 2 and Table 13 – Option 3).

Table 12 – Option 2 Regulatory Burden Estimates by each compliance requirement -impact on RES and DIS in scope - costs over 10 years

Impact: UK OSA Impact	Summary of Comparability: What these cover (UK OSA Act)	Summary of Comparability: Comparability to Draft RES Code	Summary of Comparability: Comparability to Draft DIS Code	Estimated proportion of UK OSA costs: (0.00%)	Est costs for RES + DIS providers over a 10 Year Period (based on proportion): \$ (AUD) million	Est costs for RES + DIS providers over a 10 Year Period (n =2045 businesses): \$ (AUD) million	UK total estimates adjusted currency exchange (13-05-2024): \$ (AUD) million	UK total estimates adjusted for inflation March 2024 (n=25000): Low Estimate (£ million)	UK total estimates for all UK businesses over 10-year appraisal period (2019 prices) (n=25000): Low Estimate (£ million)
Reading and understand the regulations	In-scope platforms will be expected to familiarise themselves with the regulations which includes understanding which aspects of the safety duties apply to them and what steps they must take to ensure compliance.	Legal costs will be incurred to interpret and understand compliance obligations and information processing and dissemination. Transition costs.	Legal costs will be incurred to interpret and understand compliance obligations and information processing and dissemination. Transition costs.	0.40	\$1	\$1.92	\$23.45	GBP 12.35	GBP 9.60
Ensuring users can report harm	Platforms will be expected to accommodate user reporting of harm and provide an avenue for user redress (challenge of content removal). User reporting and redress mechanisms are expected to vary across platforms.	MCM 19 - 'High risk' RES are required to have a reporting or complaints mechanism relative to whether the service can review and assess materials. For services that can assess and review materials, the RES Standard extends this provision by requiring the mechanism to be 'in service'.	MCM 23 - Tier 1, Tier 2 DIS and end-user managed hosting services required to have a reporting and complaints mechanism.	0.80	\$3	\$3.45	\$42.17	GBP 22.21	GBP 17.70

Impact: UK OSA Impact	Summary of Comparability: What these cover (UK OSA Act)	Summary of Comparability: Comparability to Draft RES Code	Summary of Comparability: Comparability to Draft DIS Code	Estimated proportion of UK OSA costs: (0.00%)	Est costs for RES + DIS providers over a 10 Year Period (based on proportion): \$ (AUD) million	Est costs for RES + DIS providers over a 10 Year Period (n =2045 businesses): \$ (AUD) million	UK total estimates adjusted currency exchange (13-05-2024): \$ (AUD) million	UK total estimates adjusted for inflation March 2024 (n=25000): Low Estimate (£ million)	UK total estimates for all UK businesses over 10-year appraisal period (2019 prices) (n=25000): Low Estimate (£ million)
Updating terms of service	All companies will be required to set terms of service for illegal content and, if relevant, protecting children. In addition, organisations will be required to set terms of service in relation to legal but harmful content	MCM 22 - 'High Risk/Tier 2' RES are required to publish and clearly communicate terms and conditions, community standards, and/or acceptable use policies broadly covering class 1A/B material.	MCMs 1, 15, 32 - Requirement for terms of service, community standards and/or other policies against enterprise customers being used to distribute illegal material, the storage of CSEM or pro-terror material on end-user managed hosting services, and class 1A material on Tier 1 and 2 DIS and end-user managed hosting services.	0.50	\$ 2	\$3.45	\$42.17	GBP 22.21	GBP 17.80
Conducting risk assessments	All platforms in scope will be required to produce a risk assessment. Platforms will be expected to assess risks corresponding to the type of content and activity a platform is required to address	Clause 5 - Requirements for initial risk assessments if not a 'pre-assessed risk'. Requires risk assessment if there is a material change to the service.	Clause 4 - Requirements for initial risk assessments if not a pre-assessed risk. Requires risk assessment if there is a material change to the service. (Same as DIS Standard)	0.70	\$2	\$3.45	42.17	GBP 22.21	GBP 17.50

Impact: UK OSA Impact	Summary of Comparability: What these cover (UK OSA Act)	Summary of Comparability: Comparability to Draft RES Code	Summary of Comparability: Comparability to Draft DIS Code	Estimated proportion of UK OSA costs: (0.00%)	Est costs for RES + DIS providers over a 10 Year Period (based on proportion): \$ (AUD) million	Est costs for RES + DIS providers over a 10 Year Period (n =2045 businesses): \$ (AUD) million	UK total estimates adjusted currency exchange (13-05-2024): \$ (AUD) million	UK total estimates adjusted for inflation March 2024 (n=25000): Low Estimate (£ million)	UK total estimates for all UK businesses over 10-year appraisal period (2019 prices) (n=25000): Low Estimate (£ million)
Undertaking additional content moderation	Requirements for in scope platforms to put in place systems and process to address illegal content. Involve hiring additional content moderators, employing automated content moderations systems or a combination of both. (Includes illegal and legal -but harmful)	MCMs 3, 8-12. High risk RES that is capable of reviewing and assessing material on the service and removing material from the service will implement systems, processes, and/or technologies. These are unspecified and technology neutral.	MCM 8 requires DIS have systems, processes and/or technologies to detect and remove known CSAM. Applies to Tier 1 DIS. MCM 9 and 14 requires that DIS make ongoing investment in systems, processes and/or technologies which aim to disrupt and deter CSAM and pro-terror material, and tools and personnel to detect and remove class 1B material. Applies to Tier 1 DIS. MCM 6 requires DIS be reasonably resourced with personnel to ensure the safety of the service and operationalise the requirements of the Code. Applies to Tier 1, Tier 2 DIS and end-user managed hosting services	0.50	\$126	\$252	\$3,089	GBP 1,627	GBP 1,319

Impact: UK OSA Impact	Summary of Comparability: What these cover (UK OSA Act)	Summary of Comparability: Comparability to Draft RES Code	Summary of Comparability: Comparability to Draft DIS Code	Estimated proportion of UK OSA costs: (0.00%)	Est costs for RES + DIS providers over a 10 Year Period (based on proportion): \$ (AUD) million	Est costs for RES + DIS providers over a 10 Year Period (n =2045 businesses): \$ (AUD) million	UK total estimates adjusted currency exchange (13-05-2024): \$ (AUD) million	UK total estimates adjusted for inflation March 2024 (n=25000): Low Estimate (£ million)	UK total estimates for all UK businesses over 10-year appraisal period (2019 prices) (n=25000): Low Estimate (£ million)
User verification and empowerment duties	Platforms to offer optional user verification and provide user empowerment tools. In terms of optional user verification. Services would be required to put in place a mechanism by which an adult user could verify their identity. Separate from age assurance.	MCM 6 - most types of RES services to obtain use and retain registration details and have in place minimum user empowerment tools (e.g., blocking, age estimation technology, phone number, default private accounts, etc).	Not applicable to DIS	0.80	\$1	\$1.71	\$20.89	GBP 11	GBP 8.80

Estimate	Est costs for RES + DIS providers over a 10 Year Period (based on proportion): \$ (AUD) million	Est costs for RES + DIS providers over a 10 Year Period (n =2045 businesses): \$ (AUD) million	UK total estimates adjusted currency exchange (13-05-2024): \$ (AUD) million	UK total estimates adjusted for inflation March 2024 (n=25000): Low Estimate (£ million)	UK total estimates for all UK businesses over 10-year appraisal period (2019 prices) (n=25000): Low Estimate (£ million)
Estimated Total Costs (all businesses over 10 year Compound Annual Growth Rate (n= 2045)	\$135	\$267	\$3,260		
Estimated Costs (per business over 10-year Period) Compound Annual Growth Rate (n=2045)	0.07	\$0.13	\$1.59		
Estimated Costs (annually) Compound Annual Growth Rate (n=2045)	\$14	\$27	\$326		

<i>UK OSA in scope business</i>	25000
<i>In scope Australian business</i>	2045
	8.18
<i>%Difference</i>	0.0818

Table 13 – Option 3 Regulatory Burden Estimates by each compliance requirement -impact on RES and DIS in scope - costs over 10 years

Impact: UK OSA Impact	Summary of Comparability: What these cover (UK OSA Act)	Summary of Comparability: Comparability to Draft RES Standard	Summary of Comparability: Comparability to Draft DIS Standard	Estimated proportion of UK OSA costs: (0.00%)	Est proportion of costs for RES + DIS providers over a 10 Year Period: \$ (AUD) million	Est costs for RES + DIS providers over a 10 Year Period (n =2045): \$ (AUD) million	UK total estimates adjusted currency exchange (2024) (n=25,000): Low Estimate (£ million)	UK total estimates adjusted for inflation March 2024 (n=25,000): Low Estimate (£ million)	UK total estimates for all UK businesses over 10-year appraisal period (2019) (n=25,000): UK OSA Impact
Reading and understand regulations	In-scope platforms will be expected to familiarise themselves with the regulations which includes understanding which aspects of the safety duties apply to them and what steps they must take to ensure compliance.	Legal costs incurred to interpret and understand compliance obligations, information processing and dissemination across the business. Transition costs.	Legal costs incurred to interpret and understand compliance obligations, information processing and dissemination across the business. Transition costs.	0.50	\$0.96	\$ 1.92	\$ 23.45	GBP 12.35	GBP 9.60
Ensuring users can report harm	Platforms will be expected to accommodate user reporting of harm and provide an avenue for user redress (challenge of content removal). User reporting and redress mechanisms are expected to vary across platforms.	Mechanisms to enable user reporting and complaints re material in breach of terms of use; standards complaints	Mechanisms to enable user reporting and complaints re material in breach of terms of use; standards complaints	0.80	\$2.76	\$3.45	\$42.17	GBP 22.21	GBP 17.70
Updating terms of service	All companies will be required to set terms of service for illegal content and, if relevant, protecting children. In addition, organisations will be required to set terms of service in relation to legal but harmful content	Providers' terms of use must regulate use of the service and include obligations on account holders to ensure service is not used to distribute class 1A or 1B material and enable service provider to enforce terms of use.	Providers' terms of use must regulate use of the service and include obligations on account holders to ensure service is not used to distribute class 1A or 1B material and enable service provider to enforce terms of use. Applies to all DIS categories except Tier 3.	0.60	\$2.07	\$3.45	\$42.17	GBP 22.21	GBP 17.80

Impact: UK OSA Impact	Summary of Comparability: What these cover (UK OSA Act)	Summary of Comparability: Comparability to Draft RES Standard	Summary of Comparability: Comparability to Draft DIS Standard	Estimated proportion of UK OSA costs: (0.00%)	Est proportion of costs for RES + DIS providers over a 10 Year Period: \$ (AUD) million	Est costs for RES + DIS providers over a 10 Year Period (n =2045): \$ (AUD) million	UK total estimates adjusted currency exchange (2024) (n=25,000): Low Estimate (£ million)	UK total estimates adjusted for inflation March 2024 (n=25,000): Low Estimate (£ million)	UK total estimates for all UK businesses over 10-year appraisal period (2019) (n=25,000): UK OSA Impact
Conducting risk assessments	All platforms in scope will be required to produce a risk assessment. Platforms will be expected to assess risks corresponding to the type of content and activity a platform is required to address	Providers which do not fall in pre-identified categories to produce a risk assessment on request. Risk assessment also required if a material change to the service.	Providers which do not fall in pre-identified categories to produce a risk assessment on request. Risk assessment also required if a material change to the service.	0.80	\$2.76	\$3.45	\$42.17	GBP 22.21	GBP 17.50
Undertaking additional content moderation	Requirements for in scope platforms to put in place systems and process to address illegal content. Involve hiring additional content moderators, employing automated content moderations systems or a combination of both. (Includes illegal and legal -but harmful)	Detection and removal of known CSAM or pro-terror material for certain identified services subject to exceptions. Requirement is only for some RES categories reflecting risk associated with that type of service	Detection and removal of known CSAM or Pro-terror material from certain DIS services subject to exceptions. Requirement is only for some DIS categories reflecting risk associated with that type of service.	0.80	\$202	\$252	\$ 3,089	GBP 1,627	GBP 1,319.10
User verification empowerment duties	Platforms to offer optional user verification and provide user empowerment tools. In terms of optional user verification. Services would be required to put in place a mechanism by which an adult user could verify their identity. Separate from age assurance.	Obligations on providers to put in place safety features and settings to empower users as well as other obligations re provision of online safety information	Obligations on providers re safety features and settings but at a broader level than the RES user empowerment provisions.	0.80	\$1.37	\$ 1.71	\$ 20.89	GBP 11	GBP 8.80

Estimate	Est proportion of costs for RES + DIS providers over a 10 Year Period: \$ (AUD) million	Est costs for RES + DIS providers over a 10 Year Period (n =2045): \$ (AUD) million	UK total estimates adjusted currency exchange (2024) (n=25,000): Low Estimate (£ million)	UK total estimates adjusted for inflation March 2024 (n=25,000): Low Estimate (£ million)	UK total estimates for all UK businesses over 10-year appraisal period (2019) (n=25,000): UK OSA Impact
Estimated Total Costs (all businesses over 10 year) Compound Annual Growth Rate (n= 2045)	\$212	\$266	\$ 3,259		
Estimated Costs (per business over 10-year Period) Compound Annual Growth Rate (n=2045)	\$0.10	\$0.13	\$1.59		
Estimated Costs (annually) Compound Annual Growth Rate (n=2045)	\$21	\$26	\$325		

UK OSA in scope business	25000
In scope Australian business	2045
	8.18
%Difference	0.0818

9.2.2.15 Estimating quantifiable harms

As set out above, any attempt to estimate the monetary costs of abuse is reductive to victim-survivors. This analysis is not intended to diminish the terrible impacts experienced by victim-survivors – any financial qualifications of harm can never represent the considerable and unmeasurable human costs of abuse.

The key assumptions in relation to this part of the required assessment are that the demographics and the population that would be impacted by the policy options considered here are transferrable between the study locations. The studies used as sources for the cost estimates are as follows:

- Letourneau EJ, Brown DS, Fang X, Hassan A, Mercy JA. The economic burden of child sexual abuse in the United States, *Journal Child Abuse Neglect*, 2018 May; 79, pp 413-422. (United States 2018)
- Saied-Tessier, A. (2014). Estimating the costs of child sexual abuse in the UK, *National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children* (United Kingdom 2014)

There are considerable variations in the timeframe, scope, and methodologies used for each of the studies and they are not considered to be equally comparable. For example, the UK OSA measured ‘contact’ child sexual abuse and it is not clear if the United States (2018) and United Kingdom (2014) studies differentiated between these types of offending. These studies were selected because they explicitly costed the child sexual abuse, rather than available studies that costed more broader harms such as child sexual abuse, maltreatment, and neglect. For accuracy and comparability these broader studies were omitted from the analysis.

Assumptions

While extrapolation and application of findings from the cited studies cannot be directly applied to the Australian context without considering adjustment for differences in health care, welfare, job markets, offence reporting, criminal justice, population size and education systems (in the absence of any Australian studies estimating costs of online child sexual abuse) these are indirectly used as representative estimates that could reasonably be expected to be similar costs in Australia.

A key limitation of the studies used is that they are dated. The United Kingdom study is based on 2011 prevalence data and the United States study uses 2015 data. To determine the costs in 2023, the data period for each study was adjusted for United States⁶⁴ and United Kingdom⁶⁵ inflation rates as of 2023. This was to ensure that the rates presented were contemporary, however this does not factor in

⁶⁴ [Inflation Calculator | Find US Dollar's Value From 1913-2024 \(usinflationcalculator.com\)](#)

⁶⁵ [Inflation calculator | Bank of England](#)

differences in inflation in the United Kingdom and United States and how this varies from Australia. This is to provide an indication only.

While these costs are significant, it is reiterated that the burden of ‘online’ child sexual abuse is unlikely however to all be linked to RES and DIS and the exact proportion that could be attributed to RES and DIS cannot be estimated.

Due to the absence of available research material to draw from, the estimated quantified harms are limited to child sexual abuse only and does not capture the costs that would be incurred on individuals, community and government from the access, production, and distribution of other harmful material, such as pro-terror and extreme violence on RES and DIS.

Table 14 – Online Child Sexual Abuse and Child Sexual Abuse Studies – estimated annual costs

<i>Offence Nature</i>	<i>Online Child Sexual Abuse</i>	<i>Child Sexual Abuse</i>	<i>Child Sexual Abuse</i>
<i>Jurisdiction where costs estimated</i>	United Kingdom	United Kingdom	United States
<i>Date of Study/Data</i>	2021-2022	2011	2015
<i>Cost annual (source figures)</i>	933 million pounds (0.99 billion)	3 billion pounds	\$9.3 billion USD
<i>Current Estimated Annual Cost (Adjusted Inflation 2023)</i>	1.1 billion pounds	4.3 billion pounds	\$12 billion USD
<i>Estimated Annual Cost in AUD</i>	A\$2.1 billion	A\$8.2 billion	A\$18.4 billion
<i>Source</i>	UK Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport. (2022, January 31). Online Safety Bill: Impact assessment. London, United Kingdom	Saied-Tessier, A. (2014). Estimating the costs of child sexual abuse in the UK. National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children NSPCC library catalogue United Kingdom (2014)	Letourneau EJ, Brown DS, Fang X, Hassan A, Mercy JA. The economic burden of child sexual abuse in the United States. Child Abuse Neglect. 2018 May; 79 :413-422. The economic burden of child sexual abuse in the United States - PubMed (nih.gov) United States (2018)

9.3. Annexure C - The rise of artificial intelligence over the last 8 decades: As training computation has increased, AI systems have become more powerful.

The rise of artificial intelligence over the last 8 decades: As training computation has increased, AI systems have become more powerful

The color indicates the domain of the AI system: ● Vision ● Games ● Drawing ● Language ● Other

Shown on the vertical axis is the training computation that was used to train the AI systems.



The data on training computation is taken from Sevilla et al. (2022) – Parameter, Compute, and Data Trends in Machine Learning. It is estimated by the authors and comes with some uncertainty. The authors expect the estimates to be correct within a factor of two.

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(Roser, 2022)

9.4 . Annexure D – Risk categories for RES and DIS providers.

The Standards recognises the different functionalities, risk and capabilities of services and sets out specific requirements for particular categories.

If a RES or DIS does not fall within a category as defined in the standard and further outlined below, the service would need to undertake a risk assessment and would be classified in one of the following:

- Tier 1 RES/DIS: high risk
- Tier 2 RES/DIS: medium risk
- Tier 3 RES/DIS: low risk

Defined and pre-assessed categories and risk tiers for RES Standard

Specific categories	Description
Communication relevant electronic service	This includes services that enable a user to communicate with another user and view, navigate or search for other users with, or without, already having their contact details which does not fit the other categories in the RES Standard (i.e. online messaging services and some video conferencing services, as well as some carriage services (email but not text messaging)).
Gaming service with communication functionality	A service that enables end-users to play online games with each other and share material with each other (for example, URLs, hyperlinks, images and/or videos).
Gaming service with limited communication functionality	A service that enables end-users to play online games with each other but only allows limited sharing of material (for example, in-game images and/or pre-selected messages).
Dating service	A service primarily used for dating that has a messaging function. This category does not include escort or sex work services

The RES Standard also identifies a group of defined categories of relevant electronic services, which also have specific requirements under the RES Standard.

Defined categories

Category	Description
Telephony RES	A Short Message Service (SMS) or Multimedia Messaging Service (MMS) provided over a public mobile telecommunications service
Enterprise RES	A service being provided to an organisation to enable people within that organisation to communicate with each other.

Categories in the DIS Standard

Specific categories of DIS

End-user-managed hosting service: an online service primarily designed or adapted to enable end-users to store or manage material e.g., cloud storage for files/photos.

Generative AI categories:

- High impact generative AI DIS: an online service that uses machine learning models to enable an end-user to generate synthetic high impact (X 18+ or RC) material. E.g., nudify apps and pornography generators.
- Model distribution platform: an online service which allows end-users to upload machine learning models, and which makes models available for download by other end-users.

Tiered categories for other DIS

Tier	Description
Tier 1	High impact DIS, a website or app (which is not a social media or relevant electronic service) that has the sole or predominant purpose of enabling access to high impact material ⁶⁶ posted by users. E.g., ‘gore’ sites, pornography sites.
Tier 2	A website or app which is not a social media or relevant electronic service, is not Tier 1, Tier 3 service or otherwise fall within a defined or pre-assessed category. By way of example, an online service which makes available professionally produced material and end-user generated material, and where posted material is only visible to known users.
Tier 3	Classified DIS, e.g., websites providing general entertainment that would be classified as R18+ or lower. General Purpose DIS, websites or apps which provide general information e.g., news, educational and health websites. Enterprise DIS, services provided to an organisation for use in the organisation’s activities.

⁶⁶ High impact material, is defined in the DIS Standard as: films or computer games which have been or, if classified, would be classified R18+, X18+ or Refused Classification (RC) in accordance with *the Classification Act 1995*; and publications which have been or, if classified, would likely be classified Category 1 Restricted, Category 2 Restricted, or RC in accordance with the *Classification Act 1995*.

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Notes on the *Online Safety (Designated Internet Services—Class 1A and Class 1B Material) Industry Standard 2024*

Part 1—Preliminary

Section 1 Name

This section provides that the name of the Standard is the *Online Safety (Designated Internet Services—Class 1A and Class 1B Material) Industry Standard 2024*.

Section 2 Commencement

This section provides that the Standard will commence on the day that is six months after the later of the day on which it is registered under the *Online Safety Act 2021* and the day it is registered under the *Legislation Act 2003*. This is intended to allow sufficient time for providers to prepare for compliance with the new requirements.

Section 3 Authority

This section provides that the Standard is determined under section 145 of the *Online Safety Act 2021*.

Section 4 Object of this industry standard

This section provides that the object of the Standard is to improve online safety for Australians in respect of class 1A material and class 1B material, including by ensuring that providers of designated internet services establish and implement systems, processes and technologies to manage effectively risks that Australians will solicit, generate, distribute, get access to or be exposed to class 1A material or class 1B material through the services. The provisions of the Standard are all directed to towards achieving this objective, and providers should comply with their requirements with this objective in mind. The intention is for compliance with the Standard to have the effect of addressing harms that arise as a result of the creation, distribution, and consumption of class 1A and class 1B material.

Section 5 Application of this industry standard

This section provides that the Standard applies to a designated internet service, wherever it is provided from, but only so far as it is provided to end-users in Australia.

However, where another industry standard, or an industry code, in respect of class 1A material or class 1B material applies to the service and the service's predominant purpose is more closely aligned with the other industry standard or industry code, that industry code or industry standard will apply and the Standard will not apply to the service. The designated internet service category is broad, and this section prevents the capture of services that are more appropriately subject to another industry code or industry standard. The industry standards will operate alongside the Consolidated Industry Codes of Practice for the Online Industry (Class 1A and Class 1B Material); this provision ensures that the provider of the service will only be required to comply with the most appropriate industry code or industry standard in respect of class 1A material and class 1B material.

Part 2—Interpretation

Section 6 General definitions

This section defines key terms used throughout the Standard.

It highlights that several expressions used in the Standard are defined in the Act and specifies those terms.

Definitions of particular note are as follows:

appropriate is defined in section 11 of the Standard.

classified DIS is defined as a designated internet service that has the sole or predominant purpose of providing general entertainment, news or educational content which fall within certain classifications. The sole or predominant purpose must be to provide material, that has been, or would likely be, classified as:

- in the case of films and computer games – R18+ Restricted or lower (or exempt from classification) (paragraphs (a) and (b));
- in the case of publications, such as books, newspapers, magazines, podcasts or digital music – Unrestricted or Category 1 Restricted.

Subsection 12(2) contains provisions where a classified DIS is taken to also be subject to obligations for another category of designated internet service.

class 1 material is defined in section 106 of the Act. In summary, that definition requires that the material has been, or would likely be, classified as RC (Refused Classification) by the Classification Board under the Classification Act. Providers are not required to arrange for material to be classified. Context is important when classifying material. In accordance with section 11 of the Classification Act, the nature and purpose of the material must be considered, including its literary, artistic or educational merit and whether it is of a medical, legal or scientific character. In addition, section 9A of the Classification Act states that material will not be classified RC for advocating a terrorist act if it depicts or describes a terrorist act, but the depiction or description could reasonably be considered to be done merely as part of public discussion or debate or as entertainment or satire. Subsection 6(2) of the Standard sets out the matters to be taken into account when considering whether material is without justification.

class 1A material is child sexual exploitation material, pro-terror material and extreme crime and violence material. These terms are all separately defined in the Standard. The definitions of these terms all require that the material is class 1 material. Extreme crime and violence material is required to be class 1 material as it is a subset of crime and violence material.

class 1B material includes crime and violence material and drug-related material. These terms are both separately defined in the Standard. The definitions of these terms require that the material is class 1 material.

child sexual abuse material is material that describes, depicts, promotes or provides instruction in child sexual abuse. It also includes material that meets the definition of known child sexual abuse material. Material must meet the definition of class 1 material in section 106 of the Act to be child sexual abuse material.

child sexual exploitation material is material that:

- (a) is or includes material that promotes, or provides instruction in, paedophile activity;
- (b) is or includes:
 - (i) material which meets the definition of child sexual abuse material;
 - (ii) exploitative or offensive descriptions or depictions involving a person who is, appears to be or is described as a child;
 - (iii) describes or depicts, in a way that is likely to cause offence to a reasonable adult, a person who is, appears to be or is described as a child. This applies irrespective of whether or not the person is engaged in sexual activity.

In the case of publications, it also includes material that is or includes gratuitous, exploitative or offensive descriptions or depictions of sexualised nudity or activity involving a person who is, appears to be or is described as a child.

Exploitative and offensive are both separately defined in the Standard.

Material must meet the definition of class 1 material in section 106 of the Act to be child sexual exploitation material.

crime and violence material has three slightly different definitions which apply to different forms of material. Under the Classification Guidelines, the factors relevant to determining whether material is crime and violence material will differ depending on whether the material is a computer game, publication, film or other material. Providers should apply the definition that is most relevant to the material they are dealing with.

drug-related material has three different definitions because the classification process varies depending on the form of material being considered, whether it is in relation to a computer game, publication, or films and other material. Providers should apply the definition that is most relevant to the material they are dealing with.

end-user managed hosting service is defined as a designated internet service that is primarily designed or adapted to enable end-users to store or manage material. Examples of this include online file storage services, photo storage services, and other online media hosting services, including such services that include functionality to allow end-users to post or share content.

End-user managed hosting services differ from Third-Party Hosting Services (as defined in the Hosting Services Online Safety Code (Class 1A and Class 1B Material)) which have the sole or predominant purpose of supporting the delivery of another service online and which do not directly interact with end-users. Due to the provisions of subsection 5(2), the Standard will not apply to a designated internet service that is a Third-Party Hosting Service. It will instead be required to comply with the Hosting Services Online Safety Code (Class 1A and Class 1B Material).

Many services will meet the definitions of both end-user managed hosting service and enterprise DIS. Paragraph 12(2)(c) clarifies that where a service meets both definitions, it is taken to have the obligations relevant to an enterprise DIS where the service is provided to enterprise customers and where the service is provided to end-users, it is taken to have the obligations of an end-user managed hosting service.

enforcement authority means a police force or other law enforcement authority. This includes Australian authorities as well as those of foreign countries.

enterprise DIS is defined as a designated internet service where the account holder is an organisation (the customer organisation) and where the predominant purpose of the service is to enable the customer organisation to use the service for the customer organisation's activities. This includes where the customer organisation integrates the service into the customer organisation's own services that are or may be made available to individuals or other organisations. It must be a service of a kind which is generally used by businesses or other organisations for business/organisational activities. Enterprise DIS is also intended to include, for example, services which provide pre-trained artificial intelligence or machine learning models for integration into a service deployed or to be deployed by an enterprise customer.

extreme crime and violence material has three different definitions because the classification process varies depending on the form of material being considered, whether it is in relation to a computer game, publication, or films and other material. Providers should apply the definition that is most relevant to the material they are dealing with.

general purpose DIS is defined as a designated internet service that is a web browser or a website or application that primarily provides information for business, commerce, charitable, professional, health, scientific, educational, academic research, government, public service, emergency, or counselling and support service purposes or one that enables transactions related to those things. If a service meets the definition of a different category of designated internet service in the Standard then it will not be a general purpose DIS.

high impact DIS is defined as a designated internet service that has the sole or predominant purpose of enabling end-users to access high impact material and which makes available high impact material that has been posted by end-users. This category includes but is not limited to websites or applications such as pornography websites and ‘gore’ or ‘shock sites’ that contain sexually explicit and/or graphically violent end-user generated content that qualifies as high impact material. Subsection 12(2) contains provisions to determine when a high impact DIS will also be subject to obligations for another category of designated internet service.

high impact generative AI DIS is defined as a designated internet service that uses machine learning models to enable an end-user to produce material and is capable of being used to generate high impact material. The determination of whether a service is capable of being used to generate high impact material is dependent on an assessment of the service as it is provided to end-users. This category is intended to capture services which do not implement appropriate controls, safeguards or interventions to reduce the risk of the service being used to generate high impact material. The provider of a DIS with generative AI features that does not fall within this definition or other defined category is required to conduct risk assessments under subsection 7(1) to determine its risk profile.

For example, this category includes services with integrated generative artificial intelligence functionality that can be used to produce high impact material (including completely new material and new material that has been created from editing existing material such as deepfake child sexual exploitation material). However, a model distribution platform which has the functionality to use a hosted model to generate high impact material will not be considered a high impact generative AI DIS.

Subsection 12(2) contains provisions where a high impact generative AI DIS is also subject to obligations for another category of designated internet service.

high impact material is defined differently depending on whether a service is a high impact generative AI DIS or a DIS other than a high impact generative AI DIS.

If a service is not a high impact generative AI DIS, then high impact material is any one of the following:

- a film that has been, or would likely be, classified as R18+ Restricted, X18+ Restricted or RC
- a computer game that has been, or would likely be, classified as R18+ Restricted, X18+ Restricted or RC
- a publication, that has been, or would likely be, classified as Category 1 Restricted, Category 2 Restricted or RC.

If a service is a high impact generative AI DIS, then high impact material is any one of the following:

- a film that has been, or would likely be, classified as X18+ Restricted or RC
- a computer game that has been, or would likely be, classified as X18+ Restricted or RC
- a publication that has been, or would likely be, classified as Category 2 Restricted or RC

Material that is, or would likely be classified R18+ or Category 1 restricted is not high impact material if the service is a high impact generative AI DIS. It is high impact material if the service is not a high impact generative AI DIS.

This differentiation is to ensure that an appropriate scope of services is captured and that obligations are proportionate to risk. Designated internet services with the sole or predominant purpose of offering R18+ content have an increased risk of carrying class 1 material and are subject to commensurate obligations. However, generative AI services which may be used to create some forms of R18+ material do not necessarily carry a greater risk of producing class 1A and 1B material. Instead, it is generative AI services which may be used to create X18+ or RC material which carry such a risk and are therefore subject to more obligations.

At the time the Standard is determined, there are no specific or separate guidelines issued by the Classification Board to classify synthetic content generated by AI or animated content featuring fictional characters. While X18+ content contains sexually explicit activity including actual sexual intercourse or other sexual activity between consenting adults, if it satisfies the Classification Guidelines assessment, such content could fall into X18+ or RC classification category. Providers will need to make their own assessments.

known child sexual abuse material is material which is or includes still or video images and which has been verified as child sexual abuse material by a governmental (including multi-lateral) or non-governmental organisation the functions of which are or include combating child sexual abuse or child sexual exploitation. Where the material has been verified by a non-governmental organisation, the organisation must be generally recognised as expert or authoritative in that context. In addition, the material must be recorded on a database that is managed by an organisation as described above and is made available to government agencies, enforcement authorities and providers of designated internet services for the purpose of using technological means to detect or manage child sexual abuse material on designated internet services. An example of this type of database is the database managed by the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children.

model distribution platform is defined as a designated internet service which has a purpose which includes making available machine learning models and which allows end-users to upload machine learning models to the service. This include services which focus predominantly on making available machine learning models as well as services which focus generally on making code and other open-source materials available to end-users which also allow for machine learning models to be available on the service.

The material available on a model distribution platform will include the models available on the service (whether uploaded by an end-user or not), associated content and materials hosted on the service. Except to the extent specified in subsection 27(2), where an individual uses a hosted model to generate material which is not subsequently stored on the service or accessible using the service, this is not material for which the model distribution platform has obligations under the Standard. The material on a model distribution platform will include user forums, guides and examples of material generated.

A model distribution platform which has the functionality to use a hosted model to generate high impact material will not be considered a high impact generative AI DIS.

pre-assessed classified DIS is defined by reference to subsection (2). It is a classified DIS, as defined in the Standard, that meets the requirements of subsection (2).

pre-assessed general purpose DIS is also defined by reference to subsection (2). It is a general purpose designated internet service, as defined in the Standard, that meets the requirements of subsection (2).

Subsection (2) provides that for a classified DIS or general purpose DIS to be pre-assessed, the service must meet certain requirements.

In respect of the posting or sharing of material, the service must either not enable end-users in Australia to post material to the service, or if it does, it enables end-users in Australia to only post material for the following purposes:

- to review or provide information on products, services, or physical points of interest or locations made available on the service
- to share the material with other end-users for a business, informational or government service or support purpose.

In respect of chat or messaging functionality, the service either does not offer a chat or messaging function or, if it does, the chat or messaging function is limited to private messages or chats between the service and end-users in Australia for a business, informational or government service or support purpose.

terms of use means the provisions of the agreement under which the service is provided and includes anything that may be reasonably regarded as the equivalent of terms of use. This can include documents and policies such as community standards and acceptable use policies.

Part 3— Risk assessments and risk profiles

Section 7 Requirement to carry out risk assessments and determine risk profiles of designated internet services

This section sets out the requirements for providers to undertake risk assessments of certain risks associated with class 1A material or class 1B material. Existing services that are not exempt are required to undertake a risk assessment within six months of the Standard commencing. New services are required to undertake a risk assessment prior to, and no longer than six months before, starting to provide a service to Australian end-users. Risk assessments must be used by applicable services to determine their obligations under the Standard.

Subsection 7(1) provides that designated internet services must, at all times required under Part 3 of the Standard, carry out an assessment of the risk that class 1A or class 1B material will be stored on the service or will be generated or accessed by, or distributed by or to, end-users in Australia using the service.

Subsection 7(2) provides that if a provider of the service was providing the service before the commencement of the Standard, the risk assessment must be carried out as soon as practicable after, but not later than six months after, the commencement of the Standard.

Subsection 7(3) provides that subsection 2 does not apply if a risk assessment that met the requirements of Part 3 of the Standard had been carried out in respect of the service within six months before the commencement of the Standard.

Subsection 7(4) provides that a person must not start to provide a service to an end-user in Australia unless a risk assessment of the service has been carried out in accordance with Part 3 of the Standard within six months before the person started to provide the service.

Subsection 7(5) provides that a provider of a designated internet service must not make a material change to the service which will increase the risk of class 1A or class 1B material being stored on the service or being accessed or generated by, or distributed to, end-users in Australia unless a risk assessment of the service, as proposed to be changed, has been carried out. This subsection applies to all services that make a material change, irrespective of whether they are exempt from the other requirements to undertake a risk assessment.

Subsection 7(6) provides that the requirements of subsections (1) and (4) do not apply to the following categories of designated internet services:

- a pre-assessed general purpose DIS;
- a pre-assessed classified DIS;
- an end-user managed hosting service;
- an enterprise DIS;
- a high impact DIS;
- a high impact generative AI DIS;
- a model distribution platform;
- a designated internet service that is determined under subsection (9) to be a Tier 1 designated internet service.

A note to this subsection clarifies that these categories are still required to undertake risk assessment if the service proposes to make or made a material change to the service.

Subsection 7(7) provides that the provider of a service that conducts a risk assessment must determine, on completion of the assessment, what the risk profile of the service is in accordance with subsection (8).

Subsection 7(8) outlines how the risk profile of a designated internet service is worked out. The risk profile is determined by assessing the risk that class 1A or class 1B material will be stored on the service or will be generated or accessed by, or distributed by or to, end-users in Australia using the service. The following risk profiles apply depending on whether the risk is assessed as high, medium or low:

- High: the risk profile of the service is Tier 1;
- Medium: the risk profile of the service is Tier 2; and
- Low: the risk profile of the service is Tier 3.

Providers should carefully consider the relevant risk profiles. If a risk assessment indicates that a service may be in-between risk tiers, it is recommended that providers assign the higher risk profile to the service.

Subsection 7(8) contains a note which outlines that some designated internet services have a pre-assessed risk profile for the purpose of the Standard. For example, a high impact DIS is pre-assessed as having a Tier 1 risk profile, and a pre-assessed classified DIS, pre-assessed general purpose DIS and an enterprise DIS are each pre-assessed as having a Tier 3 risk profile.

Subsection 7(9) provides that the provider of a service may, at any time, without having conducted a risk assessment, determine that the risk profile of the service is Tier 1.

Section 8 Methodology, risk factors and indicators to be used for risk assessments and risk profile determinations

Section 8 outlines the methodology, risk factors and indicators that providers should use when undertaking a risk assessment and risk profile determination.

Subsection 8(1) provides that where a provider is required to carry out a risk assessment for a service, the provider must formulate in writing a plan, and a methodology, for carrying out the assessment that ensure that the risks mentioned in subsection 7(1) in relation to the service are accurately assessed.

Subsection 8(2) provides that the provider must ensure that the risk assessment is carried out in accordance with the plan and methodology required in subsection 1.

Subsection 8(3) provides that the provider must ensure that a risk assessment is carried out by persons with the relevant skills, experience and expertise.

Subsection 8(4) provides that as part of a risk assessment carried out as required by Part 3 of the Standard, the provider must undertake a forward-looking analysis of:

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- likely changes to the internal and external environment in which the service operates or will operate, including likely changes in the functionality or purpose of, or the scale of, the service (paragraph 8(4)(a)); and
- the impact of those changes on the ability of the service to meet the object of the Standard (paragraph 8(4)(b)).

Subsection 8(5) provides that without limiting subsection 1, the methodology for the conduct of a risk assessment must specify the principal matters to be taken into account in assessing relevant risks, which must include the following, so far as they are relevant to the service:

- the predominant purpose of the service (paragraph 8(5)(a));
- the functionality of the service, including whether the service enables end-users in Australia to post or share material (paragraph 8(5)(b));
- the manner in which material is created or contributed to in connection with the service (paragraph 8(5)(c));
- whether the service includes chat, messaging or other communications functionality (paragraph 8(5)(d));
- the extent to which material posted on, generated by or distributed using the service will be available to end-users of the service in Australia (paragraph 8(5)(e));
- the terms of use for the service (paragraph 8(5)(f));
- the terms of arrangements under which the provider acquires content to be made available on the service (paragraph 8(5)(g));
- the ages of end-users and likely end-users of the service (paragraph 8(5)(h));
- the outcomes of the analysis conducted as required by subsection (4) (paragraph 8(5)(i));
- safety by design guidance and tools published or made available by a government agency or a foreign or international body (paragraph 8(5)(j)). These agencies include the eSafety Commissioner and the Digital Trust & Safety Partnership;
- the risk to the online safety of end-users in Australia in relation to material generated by artificial intelligence (paragraph 8(5)(k));
- without limiting paragraph (k), the risk that any generative AI features of the service will be used to generate high impact materials (paragraph 8(5)(l));
- where applicable, design features and controls deployed to mitigate the risks referred to in paragraphs (k) and (l) (paragraph 8(5)(m)).

Note 1 to this subsection outlines that services may take into account provisions regarding how the provider acquires content to be made available on the service that, if complied with, will reduce the risk that class 1A and 1B material will be made available through the service.

Section 9 Documenting risk assessments and risk profiles

Subsection 9(1) provides that as soon as practicable after determining the risk profile of a designated internet service, the provider of the service must record in writing:

- details of the determination; and
- details of the conduct of any related risk assessment;

sufficient to demonstrate that they were made or carried out in accordance with Part 3 of the Standard.

Subsection 9(2) provides that the record outlined in subsection 1 must include the reasons for the result of the assessment and the determination of the risk profile.

Part 4—Online safety compliance measures

Division 1—Preliminary

Section 10 This Part not exhaustive

Section 10 provides that Part 4 of the Standard does not prevent the provider of a designated internet service from taking measures, in addition to and not inconsistent with those required by this Part, to improve and promote online safety for Australians.

Section 11 Determining what is appropriate

Section 11 outlines the matters that must be taken into account when determining whether something (including action) is appropriate under the Standard. The matters listed in this section are not exhaustive but should be the primary consideration when making a determination of whether something is appropriate.

Paragraph 11(1)(a) provides that the extent to which the thing achieves or would achieve the object of the Standard in relation to the service must be taken into account. The object of the Standard is outlined at section 4.

Paragraph 11(1)(b) applies only in relation to a breach of applicable terms of use of a designated internet service in relation to class 1A material or class 1B material. It states that the following must be taken into account:

- the nature of the material and the extent to which the breach is inconsistent with online safety for end-users in Australia; and
- the extent to which the thing will or may reasonably be expected to reduce or manage the risk that the service will be used to solicit, generate, access, distribute or store class 1A or class 1B material.

There is a note relating to paragraph 11(1)(b) which states that appropriate action may include exercising any of the provider's rights under the terms of use for the service in relation to the breach. If a provider does exercise a right under terms of use, the provider should consider which right or rights available to the provider are most appropriate.

Paragraph 11(1)(c) provides that a matter that must be taken into account is whether the thing is or would be proportionate to the level of risk to online safety for end-users in Australia from the material being accessible through the service.

Subsection 11(2) provides that for paragraph 11(1)(c), in deciding whether the thing is or would be proportionate to the level of risk to online safety of end-users in Australia, providers should take into account the scale and reach of the service.

Section 12 Index of requirements for designated internet services

Subsection 12(1) includes an index outlining which provisions in Part 4 of the Standard are applicable to each category of designated internet services.

Subsection 12(2) provides that where a designated internet service meets the definition of more than one kind of designated internet service under the Standard, then the following will apply:

- if the service meets the definition of a high impact DIS and a high impact generative AI DIS—the service is taken to be a service of each of those kinds (paragraph 12(2)(a)); and
- if the service meets the definition of a classified DIS and a high impact generative AI DIS—the service is taken to be a service of each of those kinds (paragraph 12(2)(b));
- if the service meets the definition of an enterprise DIS and an end-user managed hosting service—the service (paragraph 12(2)(c)):
 - when and to the extent made available to enterprise customers—is taken to be an enterprise DIS; and
 - when and to the extent made available by the provider directly to end-users in Australia—is taken to be an end-user managed hosting service; and

- if the service meets the definitions of 2 or more other kinds of designated internet services—the service will be taken to be the kind of designated internet service that is most closely aligned with the service’s predominant purpose (paragraph 12(2)(d)).

Note 1 to subsection 12(2) states that paragraphs 12(2)(a) and (b) mean that the provider of the service must ensure that the service meets the compliance measures that are applicable to each kind of service. Therefore, where a service meets the definition of high impact DIS and high impact generative AI DIS, the provider will have to comply with the obligations for both of those categories. Similarly, where a service meets the definition of classified DIS and high impact generative AI DIS, the provider will have to comply with the obligations for both of those categories.

Note 2 to subsection 12(2) states that paragraph 12(2)(c) means that the provider of a service which meets the definitions of enterprise DIS and end-user managed hosting service will have to comply with the obligations relevant to an enterprise DIS when providing the service to enterprise customers and comply with the obligations relevant to an end-user managed hosting service when the service is being provided directly to end-users.

Division 2—Compliance measures

Section 13 Terms of use

Section 13 applies to any of the following:

- (a) a Tier 1 designated internet service;
- (b) a Tier 2 designated internet service;
- (c) an end-user managed hosting service;
- (d) a high impact generative AI DIS;
- (e) a model distribution platform.

Subsection 13(2) provides that the provider of a service must include in the terms of use for the service provisions:

- requiring the account holder of the service to ensure that the service is not used in breach of community standards set out or described in the terms of use (paragraph 13(2)(a));
- requiring the account holder of the service to ensure that the service is not used, whether by the account holder, or by an end-user in Australia, to solicit, access, distribute or store (as applicable, having regard to the purpose and functionality of the service) class 1A material or class 1B material (paragraph 13(2)(b));
- regulating the use of the service by end-users and requiring the account holder of the service to ensure that end-users of the service comply with those provisions (paragraph 13(2)(c));
- giving rights for the provider to do any of the following if the service is used to solicit, access, generate, distribute or store child sexual exploitation material or pro-terror material (paragraph 13(2)(d)):
 - suspend the provision of the service to a specified end-user of the service for a specified period;
 - impose specified restrictions on the use of the service by a specified end-user of the service for a specified period;
 - terminate the agreement for the provision of the service;
 - remove or delete the material from the service, or limit access to it through the service.

Subsection 13(3) provides that the provider of a model distribution platform must include provisions in the terms of use for the service that:

- require that, for each model uploaded to the service, whether by the account holder or an end-user in Australia, the account holder has taken appropriate steps to minimise the risk of the

model being used to generate child sexual exploitation material or pro-terror material (paragraph 13(3)(a));

- give rights for the provider to do any of the following if a model uploaded to the service is used to generate child sexual exploitation material or pro-terror material (paragraph 13(3)(b)):
 - suspend the provision of the service, or the relevant model, to a specified end-user of the service for a specified period;
 - impose specified restrictions on the use of the service, or the relevant model, by a specified end-user of the service for a specified period;
 - remove or delete the relevant model from the service, or suspend or otherwise limit access to the relevant model by a specified end-user of the service for a specified period;
 - terminate the agreement for the provision of the service.

The intention of paragraph 13(3)(b) is that where a model distribution platform becomes aware that a model hosted on their platform is used to generate child sexual abuse material or pro-terror material, whether used on the platform or outside the platform after downloading, the provider will have the rights to do any of the items listed in subparagraphs 13(3)(b)(i) – (iv).

Subsection 13(4) provides that no particular phrases or words are required in the terms of use as long as the contractual effect of the terms of use reflect subsections 13(2) and (3). For example, a provider may capture pro-terror material in their terms of use with different but similar terminology, such as terrorist and violent extremist content.

Subsection 13(5) provides that if the provider of a service becomes aware of a breach of the obligation mentioned in paragraphs 13(2)(b) or 13(3)(a), the provider must enforce its contractual rights in respect of the breach in an appropriate way. The factors which must be considered when determining if something is appropriate are outlined in section 11.

Subsection 13(6) provides that in proceedings in respect of a contravention of subsection (5), the provider bears the evidential burden of establishing that it enforced its contractual rights in an appropriate way. The evidential burden for subsection 13(5) has been reversed because the subject matter is peculiarly within the knowledge of the provider (for example, the account holder or end-user's history of compliance with the terms of use and the context of the breach in the service as a whole).

Subsection 13(7) outlines that the provider of a service must publish its terms of use for the service.

Subsection 13(8) provides that the publication must as required by subsection 13(7):

- be in plain language;
- be accessible on the website and application (if any) for the service, make it clear that class 1A material is not permitted on the service; and
- describe the broad categories of material within class 1B material and specify the extent to which that material is not permitted on the service, or is subject to specified restrictions.

The note to this subsection outlines that for a high impact generative AI DIS, material for the purposes of this subsection includes material that is not permitted to be generated by the service.

Section 14 Systems and processes for responding to class 1A material

Section 14 applies to any of the following:

- (a) a Tier 1 designated internet service;
- (b) a Tier 2 designated internet service;
- (c) an end-user managed hosting service;
- (d) a high impact generative AI DIS;
- (e) a model distribution platform.

Subsection 14(2) provides that the provider of a service must implement systems and processes that ensure that if the provider becomes aware that there is or has been a breach of an obligation under the terms of use for the service in respect of class 1A material that the provider takes appropriate action to ensure that the breach, if it is continuing, ceases and the risk of further such breaches is minimised.

Subsection 14(3) imposes additional requirements on providers of a Tier 1 or Tier 2 designated internet service. It requires that the systems and processes must include ones under which the provider reviews reports by end-users of the service in Australia that class 1A material are accessible using the service. The systems and processes must appropriately prioritise those reports and, if necessary, escalate them to senior management personnel of the provider for action. This subsection does not limit the requirements of subsection 14(2).

Subsections 14(4) and (5) set out additional requirements on providers of an end-user managed hosting service or high impact generative AI DIS. They require the provider to establish and implement standard operating procedures that require the provider to investigate reports of class 1A material received from end-users to help determine whether the terms of use for the service prohibiting class 1A material on the service have been breached. The standard operating procedures must enable the provider to take appropriate action to assess and respond to those breaches. This subsection does not limit the requirements of subsection 14(2).

Section 15 Responding to child sexual exploitation material and pro-terror material

Section 15 applies to any of the following:

- (a) a Tier 1 designated internet service;
- (b) a Tier 2 designated internet service;
- (c) an end-user managed hosting service;
- (d) a high impact generative AI DIS;
- (e) a model distribution platform.

Subsection 15(2) provides that if the provider of a service becomes aware that the service is being or has been used, whether by the account holder, or by an end-user in Australia, to solicit, access, generate, distribute or store child sexual exploitation material or pro-terror material (whether or not this amounts to a breach of the terms of use for the service), the provider must:

- as soon as practicable, remove the material, or cause the material to be removed, from the service unless the provider has been required by an enforcement authority to deal with the material in a manner that requires the material to be retained (paragraph 15(2)(a)); and
- take appropriate action to ensure that (paragraph 15(2)(b)):
 - the service no longer permits access to or distribution or generation of the material;
 - any related breach of the terms of use for the service, if it is continuing, ceases; and
 - the risk of further such breaches of the terms of use for the service is minimised.

Subsection 15(3) provides that the provider must terminate an end-user's account as soon as reasonably practicable if the end user is distributing child sexual exploitation material or pro-terror material to end-users with the intention to cause harm or has repeatedly breached terms of use prohibiting child sexual exploitation material and pro-terror material on the service. It is not intended that providers must terminate the accounts of end-users who have distributed material prohibited by the terms of use on a single occasion without malicious intent or understanding of harm.

The provider must also ensure that end-users and account holders who breach terms of use prohibiting child sexual exploitation material or pro-terror material and who have had their user accounts terminated, do not acquire new accounts. This requirement is intended to prevent recidivist offending. This subsection does not limit the requirements of subsection 15(2).

Subsection 15(4) imposes additional requirements on providers of model distribution platforms. If the provider becomes aware that a model made available on the service is being or has been used,

whether by the account holder, or by an end-user in Australia, to solicit, access, generate, distribute or store child sexual exploitation material or pro-terror material (whether or not this amounts to a breach of the terms of use for the service), the provider must take appropriate action, such as limiting access to the relevant model or models. It is intended that this applies to models that are used to generate material either off the service after being downloaded, or through an interface on the service, as long as the model is made available on the service. This subsection does not limit the requirements of subsections 15(2) and (3).

Section 16 Systems and processes for responding to breaches of terms of use—class 1B material

Section 16 applies to any of the following:

- (a) a Tier 1 designated internet service;
- (b) a Tier 2 designated internet service;
- (c) an end-user managed hosting service;
- (d) a high impact generative AI DIS.

Subsection 16(2) provides that the provider of a service must implement systems and processes that ensure that, if the provider becomes aware that there is or has been a breach, in Australia, of an obligation under the terms of use for the service in respect of class 1B material, the provider takes appropriate action to ensure that the breach, if it is continuing, ceases and the risk of further such breaches is minimised. The factors which must be considered when determining if something was appropriate are outlined in section 11.

Subsection 16(3) provides that the systems and processes implemented by a provider of a Tier 1 or Tier 2 designated internet service must include ones under which the provider reviews reports by end-users of the service in Australia that class 1B materials are accessible using the service and appropriately prioritises those reports and, if necessary, escalates them to senior management personnel of the provider for action. The systems and processes must also include operational guidance to provider personnel, including actions to be taken and time limits to be observed, in performing the provider's duties under this section.

Subsection 16(4) provides that the provider of an end-user managed hosting service or high impact generative AI DIS must implement standard operating procedures that:

- require the provider to engage with reports of class 1B material received from end-users to help determine whether the provider's terms of use relating to class 1B materials on the service have potentially been breached (paragraph 16(4)(a)); and
- enable the provider to take appropriate action to assess and respond to potential breaches of terms of use prohibiting class 1B material (paragraph 16(4)(b)).

Subsections 16(3) and (4) do not limit the requirements of subsection 16(2).

Section 17 Responding to breaches of terms of use in respect of extreme crime and violence material and class 1B material

Section 17 applies to any of the following

- (a) a Tier 1 designated internet service;
- (b) a Tier 2 designated internet service;
- (c) an end-user managed hosting service;
- (d) a high impact generative AI DIS.

Subsection 17(2) provides that if the provider of a service becomes aware that there is or has been a breach, in Australia, of an obligation under the terms of use for the service in respect of extreme crime and violence material or class 1B material, the provider must take appropriate action to respond to the breach.

The action required by section 17 is less prescriptive than the response in respect of child sexual exploitation material and pro-terror material in section 15, but the provider must consider the factors outlined in section 11 when determining whether the action is appropriate.

Section 18 Notification of child sexual exploitation material and pro-terror material

Section 18 applies to any of the following:

- (a) a Tier 1 designated internet service;
- (b) an end-user managed hosting service;
- (c) a high impact generative AI DIS;
- (d) a model distribution platform.

Subsection 18(2) concerns material that affords evidence of a serious and immediate threat to the life or physical safety of a person in Australia. It requires a provider to report the matter to an enforcement authority, or as otherwise as required by law, as soon as practicable in specified circumstances.

Subsections 18(3) and (4) set out notification requirements to non-governmental organisations.

Subsection 18(3) provides that if a provider of a service becomes aware of child sexual exploitation material on the service and believes in good faith that the material is not known child sexual abuse material then the provider must, as soon as practicable, notify an organisation of a kind referred to in the definition of known child sexual abuse material.

These are governmental or non-governmental organisations, the functions of which include combating child sexual abuse and/or child sexual exploitation. Non-governmental organisations must be generally recognised as expert or authoritative in the context of combating child sexual abuse and exploitation.

An example of an organisation to which providers can refer child sexual exploitation material for the purposes of subsection 18(3) is the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children.

Subsection 18(4) provides that if a provider of a service identifies pro-terror material on the service and believes in good faith that it is not known pro-terror material then the provider must, as soon as practicable, notify an appropriate non-governmental organisation that verifies material as pro-terror material or is generally recognised as having expertise in counter-terrorism.

An example of an organisation to which providers can refer pro-terror material for the purposes of subsection 18(4) is Tech Against Terrorism.

Subsection 18(5) provides that subsections 18(2), (3) and (4) are in addition to any other applicable law.

Section 19 Resourcing trust and safety functions

Section 19 applies to any of the following:

- (a) a Tier 1 designated internet service;
- (b) a Tier 2 designated internet service;
- (c) an end-user managed hosting service;
- (a) a high impact generative AI DIS.

Subsection 19(2) provides that the provider of a designated internet service must have and implement, in respect of the service, management, supervision and internal reporting arrangements to ensure that at all times the provider complies with the requirements of the Standard and can otherwise effectively supervise the online safety of the service.

The note to subsection 19(2) outlines that the relevant arrangements may include duties and responsibilities for personnel, and systems, processes and technologies.

Subsection 19(3) provides that the provider of a designated internet service must have, or have access to, sufficient personnel who have the skills, experience and qualifications needed to ensure that the provider complies with the requirements of the Standard at all times.

The trust and safety function should be subject to an adequate level of oversight and accountability by senior management and there should be clear protocols for escalating safety issues within the organisation.

Section 20 Detecting and removing known child sexual abuse material

Section 20 applies to any of the following:

- (b) a Tier 1 designated internet service;
- (c) an end-user managed hosting service;
- (d) a high impact generative AI DIS.

Subsection 20(2) provides that the provider of a service must implement appropriate systems, processes and technologies to detect and identify known child sexual abuse material that is stored on the service, is accessible by an end-user in Australia using the service, or is being or has been accessed or distributed in Australia using the service.

A provider is also required to implement appropriate systems, processes and technologies to remove known child sexual abuse material from the service as soon as practicable after the provider becomes aware of it.

A note to subsection 20(2) outlines that for a high impact generative AI DIS, compliance with the subsection may require the provider to assess whether inputs into the service contain known child sexual abuse material. This is because a generative AI service may be used only to generate new material. While this new material would not produce known child sexual abuse material, a generative AI service may enable users to submit material as part of a user prompt. In these circumstances, compliance with this subsection can be met by detecting child sexual abuse material in these inputs.

Paragraph 20(3)(a) provides that subsection 20(2) does not require a provider to use a system or technology if it is not technically feasible or reasonably practicable.

The term technically feasible maintains its ordinary meaning under the law. It is intended that providers will first consider whether a system or technology is technically feasible before considering whether it is reasonably practicable.

When determining if a measure is reasonably practicable, providers should consider the risk of any child sexual abuse material being stored on, or distributed by or to, Australian end-users. As with paragraph 21(5)(a), providers may also consider whether the system or technology is proportionate to that risk, the costs and practicality of implementation and whether the system or technology is likely to achieve the intended outcome of the Standard. For example, in assessing a system or technology, a service provider might find that its implementation is technically feasible, but there are other significant impediments to implementation. In determining whether the system or technology is or is not reasonably practicable, any burden in addressing the impediment must be balanced against the severity of risks and harms to end-users.

Subparagraph 20(3)(b)(i) does not require a provider to use a system or technology if to do so would require the provider to implement or build a systemic weakness, or a systemic vulnerability, into the service. This exception will only apply where the system or technology would require the provider to build an actual, not merely theoretical, systemic weakness or vulnerability.

Due to the differences in purpose and technology between the legislative schemes, the phrases ‘systemic weakness’ or ‘systemic vulnerability’ should not be interpreted using the definitions or caselaw relevant to Part 15 of the *Telecommunications Act 1997*.

Subparagraph 20(3)(b)(ii) does not require a provider to use a system or technology if, in relation to an end-to-end encrypted service, to do so would require the provider to implement or build a new decryption capability into the service, or render methods of encryption used in the service less effective.

The requirements in paragraph 20(3)(b) are intended to complement those in the *Online Safety (Basic Online Safety Expectations) Determination 2022* (Cth).

Subsections 20(4) and 20(5) provide that if the provider cannot implement a system or technology due to the exceptions listed in subsection 20(3), the provider must take alternative action. The factors which must be considered when determining if something is appropriate are outlined in section 11. The appropriate alternative action may comprise a suite of additional steps, which when considered holistically in the context of the specific service, provide risk mitigations and appropriate safeguards in lieu of a technology or system.

Subsection 20(6) provides that section 20 does not affect the operation of section 22. Section 22 outlines obligations in relation to disrupting and deterring child sexual abuse material and pro-terror material. Section 22 is intended to complement sections 20 and 21 to ensure that service providers who are limited in their ability to detect and remove known material, take meaningful steps to effectively disrupt and deter new and known child sexual exploitation material and pro-terror material on their services. Section 22 covers a broader range of material, requiring service providers to disrupt and deter child sexual abuse material and pro-terror material that is both *new* and *known*, whereas section 20 applies in relation to *known* child sexual abuse material.

Section 20 contains a note that the section does not prevent a provider from complying with legal obligations to preserve evidence of offences. A provider should ensure that the systems, processes and technologies implemented to remove child sexual abuse material allow for the material to be retained where there is a legal obligation to do so. When required to preserve evidence of offences, where possible the provider should ensure that the child sexual abuse material is not publicly accessible.

Section 21 Detecting and removing known pro-terror material

Section 21 applies to any of the following:

- (a) a Tier 1 designated internet service;
- (b) an end-user managed hosting service;
- (c) a high impact generative AI DIS.

Subsection 21(2) provides that section 22 does not apply to a Tier 1 designated internet service predominantly used for making pornography available.

Subsection 21 (3) provides that the provider of a service must have and maintain appropriate systems, processes and technologies that detect and identify known pro-terror material that is:

- being distributed by or to an end-user in Australia using the service (paragraph 21(3)(a));
- is stored on the service (paragraph 21(3)(b)); or
- is being accessed by an end-user in Australia using the service (paragraph 21(3)(c)).

A note to subsection 21(3) outlines that for a high impact generative AI DIS, compliance with the subsection may require the provider to assess whether inputs into the service contain known pro-terror. This is because a generative AI service may be used only to generate new material. While this new material would not produce known pro-terror material, a generative AI service may enable users to submit material as part of a user prompt. In these circumstances, compliance with this subsection can be met by detecting pro-terror material in these inputs.

Subsection 21(3) requires that the provider have and maintain the appropriate systems, processes and technologies for detecting and identifying known pro-terror material. The requirements to implement such systems, process and technologies are outlined in subsections 21(8) to (11).

Subsection 21(4) provides that the provider of a service must remove known pro-terror material from the service as soon as practicable after the provider detects or identifies the material through a system or technology described in subsection 21(3).

Paragraph 21(5)(a) provides that subsection 21(3) does not require a provider to use a system or technology it is not technically feasible or reasonably practicable.

As with paragraph 20(3)(a), the term technically feasible maintains its ordinary meaning under the law. It is intended that providers will first consider whether a system or technology is technically feasible before considering whether it is reasonably practicable.

When determining if a measure is reasonably practicable, providers should consider the risk of any pro-terror material being stored on, or distributed by or to, Australian end-users. As with paragraph 20(3)(a), providers may also consider whether the system or technology is proportionate to that risk, the costs and practicality of implementation and whether the system or technology is likely to achieve the intended outcome of the Standard. For example, in assessing a system or technology, a service provider might find that its implementation is technically feasible, but there are other significant impediments to implementation. In determining whether the system or technology is or is not reasonably practicable, any burden in addressing the impediment must be balanced against the severity of risks and harms to end-users.

Subparagraph 21(5)(b)(i) does not require a provider to use a system or technology if to do so would require the provider to implement or build a systemic weakness, or a systemic vulnerability, into the service. This exception will only apply where the system or technology would require the provider to build an actual, not merely theoretical, systemic weakness or vulnerability.

Due to the differences in purpose and technology between the legislative schemes, the phrases ‘systemic weakness’ or ‘systemic vulnerability’ should not be interpreted using the definitions or caselaw relevant to Part 15 of the Telecommunications Act 1997.

Subparagraph 21(5)(b)(ii) does not require a provider to use a system or technology if, in relation to an end-to-end encrypted service, to do so would require the provider to implement or build a new decryption capability into the service, or render methods of encryption used in the service less effective.

The requirements in paragraph 21(5)(b) are intended to complement those in the *Online Safety (Basic Online Safety Expectations) Determination 2022* (Cth).

Subsections 21(6) and 21(7) provide that if the provider cannot implement a system or technology due to the exceptions listed in subsection 21(5), the provider must take appropriate alternative action. The factors which must be considered when determining if something is appropriate are outlined in section 11. The appropriate alternative action may comprise a suite of additional steps, which when considered holistically in the context of the specific service, provide risk mitigations and appropriate safeguards in lieu of a technology or system.

Subsection 21(8) provides that the provider of a Tier 1 designated internet service or high impact generative AI DIS must implement the systems, processes and technologies described in subsection 21(3) at all times.

Subsection 21(9) provides that the provider of an end-user managed hosting service must implement the systems, processes and technologies described in paragraph 21(3)(a) at all times.

Subsection 21(10) provides that the provider of an end-user managed hosting service must implement the systems, processes and technologies described in paragraphs 21(3)(b) and (c) in respect of material stored on the service, or being accessed using the service, as soon as practicable after the provider suspects or has reason to suspect that the material is known pro-terror material, is being stored on the service by an end-user in Australia and has been accessed by more than 1 end-user.

The circumstances listed in subsection 21(10) recognise potential difficulties for end-user managed hosting services to assess whether material in an inert state is pro-terror material that must be classified as RC in accordance with section 9A of the *Classification (Publications, Films and Computer Games) Act 1995* (Cth).

Subsection 21(11) provides that section 22 does not affect the operation of section 21. Section 22 outlines obligations in relation to disrupting and deterring child sexual abuse material and pro-terror material.

Section 21 contains a note that the section does not prevent a provider from complying with legal obligations to preserve evidence of offences. A provider should ensure that the systems, processes and technologies implemented to remove pro-terror material allow for the material to be retained where there is a legal obligation to do so. When required to preserve evidence of offences, where possible the provider should ensure that the pro-terror material is not publicly accessible.

Section 22 Disrupting and deterring child sexual exploitation material and pro-terror material

Section 22 applies to:

- (a) a Tier 1 designated internet service;
- (b) an end-user managed hosting service;
- (c) a high impact generative AI DIS;
- (d) a model distribution platform.

Paragraph 22(2)(a) provides that the provider of a service must implement systems and processes and, if it is appropriate to do so, technologies that effectively deter end-users of the service from using the service to solicit, generate, access, distribute or otherwise make available, or store child sexual exploitation material or pro-terror material.

Paragraph 22(2)(b) provides that the provider of a service must implement systems and processes and, if it is appropriate to do so, technologies that effectively disrupt attempts by end-users of the service to use the service to solicit, generate, access, distribute or otherwise make available, or store child sexual abuse material or pro-terror material.

Section 22 applies to both new (material which has not previously been verified) and known material (material which has previously been verified) and is in addition to obligations in relation to detection and removal of known child sexual abuse material and known pro-terror material.

Providers are only required to implement technologies under section 22 where it is appropriate to do so. This is in recognition of stakeholder feedback that, at present, technologies to detect and remove known material may be more accurate and robust than technologies to disrupt and deter new material. Some examples of systems, processes and technologies which may be implemented include the blocking of certain keywords and/or search terms that may be associated with child sexual exploitation material or pro-terror material; using machine learning to identify potential child sexual exploitation material and pro-terror material and displaying warning messages to users; and using technical indicators to prevent the recidivism of users who have previously been banned or suspended for breaches of a provider's terms of use for child sexual exploitation or pro-terror material.

The factors which must be considered when determining if something is appropriate are outlined in section 11. In considering what an appropriate use of technology may be, providers can consider their specific contexts and user base, including any underrepresented groups which may be at greater risk of technology systems falsely flagging their material. Providers may also take into account varying levels of accuracy which some machine learning classifiers have when classifying complex material at scale. As with any proactive technology, a system and process incorporating human review of – and end-users' ability to appeal – outputs of the technology is important in helping to mitigate limitations in a tool's accuracy and robustness.

Subsection 22(3) provides that the provider of a high impact generative AI DIS must, at a minimum:

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- implement systems, processes and technologies that prevent generative AI features from being used to generate outputs that contain child sexual exploitation material or pro-terror material (paragraph 22(3)(a));
- regularly review and test models on the potential risk that a model is used to generate child sexual exploitation material or pro-terror material (paragraph 22(3)(b));
- promptly following review and/or testing, adjust models and deploy mitigations with the aim of reducing the misuse and unintentional use of models to generate child sexual exploitation material or pro-terror material (paragraph 22(3)(c));
- implement systems, processes and technologies that differentiate AI outputs generated by the model (paragraph 22(3)(d));
- ensure that end-users in Australia specifically seeking images of child sexual abuse material are presented with prominent messaging that outlines the potential risk and criminality of accessing child sexual abuse material (paragraph 22(3)(e));
- ensure that material generated for end-users in Australia using terms that have known associations to child sexual exploitation material are accompanied by information or links to services that assist end-users in Australia to report child sexual exploitation material to enforcement agencies, to seek support or both (paragraph 22(3)(f)). This information should be developed in consultation with enforcement agencies to prevent unintended consequences, such as a proliferation of reports of AI-generated material that is not appropriately marked as such;
- ensure that the systems, processes and technologies implemented by the provider under subsection (2) are able to detect automatically and take appropriate action in respect of child sexual abuse material in training data, user prompts, and outputs (paragraph 22(3)(g)).

Note 1 to subsection 22(3) provides that a requirement to put in place systems, processes, and technologies to disrupt and deter the production of child sexual exploitation material should take account of the fact that not all high impact generative AI DIS providers will always have sufficient visibility and control of their models. If a provider lacks that visibility or control of certain aspects so that it cannot deploy all mitigations, it will have to rely on other systems, processes and technologies that are available. For example, where the provider of a high impact generative AI DIS is deploying a modified version of a pre-trained model developed by a third party and does not have the ability to intervene in the code or training data of the pre-trained model, it can rely on other interventions within its control.

Note 2 to subsection 22(3) states that for the purposes of paragraph 22(3)(d), processes and technologies may include by embedding indicators of provenance into material generated by a model to enable differentiation.

Note 3 to subsection 22(3) states that for the purposes of paragraph 22(3)(g), systems, processes and technologies may include using hashing, key word lists, classifiers or other safety technologies designed or used to prevent child sexual exploitation material from being generated using services of the relevant kind.

Section 23 Development programs

Subsection 23(1) provides that section 23 applies to Tier 1 designated internet services and high impact generative AI services where the average monthly number of active end-users of the service, in Australia, over the immediate previous calendar year was 1,000,000 or more.

Section 23 also applies to end-user managed service where the average monthly number of active end-users of the service, in Australia, over the immediate previous calendar year was 500,000 or more.

These thresholds are intended to ensure obligations are proportionate to providers' risk and reach.

Subsection 23(2) limits the requirements of section 23 as follows:

- Section 23, so far as it relates to pro-terror material, does not apply to a Tier 1 designated internet service predominantly used for making pornography available (paragraph 23(2)(a));
- subparagraph 23(4)(a)(iii) does not apply to a Tier 1 designated internet service or an end-user managed hosting service (paragraph 23(2)(b)); and
- paragraph 23(4)(b) does not apply to a Tier 1 designated internet service (paragraph 23(2)(c)).

Subsection 23(3) provides that the provider of the service must establish and implement, for the calendar year, a program of investment and development activities (**Development Program**) in respect of systems, processes and technologies.

Subsection 23(4) provides that a Development Program must include:

- investments and activities designed to develop systems, processes and technologies that enhance the ability of the provider, or of other providers of designated internet services to detect and identify child sexual exploitation material or pro-terror material (including known child sexual abuse material and known pro-terror material) on the service; to deter end-users of the service from using the service, and to disrupt attempts by end-users of the service to use the service, to generate, access, distribute or store child sexual abuse material or pro-terror material (including known child sexual abuse material and known pro-terror material); and to reduce the risk to the online safety of end-users in Australia in relation to class 1A or 1B material generated by artificial intelligence (paragraph 23(4)(a)); and
- arrangements for cooperating and collaborating with other organisations in activities of the kind referred to in paragraph 23(4)(a) and to enhance online safety for Australians (paragraph 23(4)(b)).

Subsection 23(5) provides that a development program may include arrangements for the provider to make available to other providers of designated internet services, or organisations engaged in promoting online safety for Australians, systems, processes and technologies of a kind referred to in paragraph 23(4)(a) (including making them available without charge).

Subsection 23(6) provides that the value and scale of the investment and development activities implemented in a calendar year must effectively address the need to enhance the ability of the provider to do the things mentioned in subsection 23(4), having regard to the nature and functionalities of the service concerned and the average monthly number of active end-users of the service, in Australia over the immediate previous calendar year. It is intended that the value and scale of investment is proportionate to the risk of child sexual exploitation material or pro-terror material on the service and reflect the reach and impact of a service in terms of the number of active end-users in Australia.

Subsection 23(7) provides that examples of activities that may be part of a provider's development program include:

- (a) joining industry organisations intended to address serious online harms;
- (b) sharing information on best practice approaches relevant to the service;
- (c) working with the Commissioner to share information, intelligence, best practices and other information relevant to addressing categories of class 1A material or class 1B material that are relevant to the service; and
- (d) collaborating with non-government or other organisations that facilitate the sharing of information, intelligence, best practices and other information relevant to addressing categories of class 1A or class 1B material that are relevant to the service.

Subsection 23(8) provides that examples of investments that may be part of a provider's development program include:

- (a) procuring online safety systems and technologies for use in connection with the service, or enhancing online safety systems and technologies used in connection with the service;
- (b) conducting research into and development of online safety systems and technologies; and

- (c) providing support, either financial or in kind, to organisations the functions of which are or include working to combat child sexual abuse, child sexual exploitation or terrorism.

Section 24 Safety features and settings

Section 24 applies to:

- (a) a Tier 1 designated internet service;
- (b) a Tier 2 designated internet service;
- (c) an end-user managed hosting service; and
- (d) a high impact generative AI DIS.

Subsection 24(2) provides that before the provider of the service makes a material change to the service, the provider must:

- carry out an assessment of the kinds of features and settings that could be incorporated into the service to minimise the risk that class 1A material or 1B material will be generated by, accessed by or distributed to, end-users in Australia using the service or will be stored on the service (paragraph 24(2)(a));
- determine, on the basis of the assessment, the most appropriate and effective features and settings for the service (paragraph 24(2)(b)); and
- ensure that the service as so changed incorporates at all times the features and settings so determined (paragraph 24(2)(c)).

Subsection 24(3) provides that subsections 24(4) and (5) do not limit subsection 24(2) and apply whether or not a material change is made or proposed to the service.

Subsections 24(4) and (5) provide additional requirements on providers of Tier 1 designated internet service, including high impact DIS whose sole or predominant purpose is to enable access to high impact materials which would be classified R18+ or above. These services must implement measures that ensure that material can only be posted to or distributed on the service by a registered account holder and make it clear in the service's terms of use that an Australian child is not permitted to hold an account on the service, given the service's content is not suitable for children. In addition, the provider must take appropriate action to ensure that a child in Australia who is known by the provider to be under the age of 18 does not become an end-user of the service and to stop access to the service by a child in Australia who is known by the provider to be under the age of 18.

Section 25 Responding to and referring unresolved complaints to the Commissioner

Section 25 applies to any of the following:

- (a) a Tier 1 designated internet service;
- (b) an end-user managed hosting service;
- (c) a high impact generative AI DIS;

Subsection 25(2) provides that the provider of a service must implement policies and procedures that ensure that it responds in a timely and appropriate manner to communications from the Commissioner about compliance with this industry standard. If the provider becomes aware that a complainant is dissatisfied with the way in which the report or complaint was dealt with or with the outcome of the complaint, it must refer the complaint to the Commissioner in accordance with section 30.

Section 26 Giving information about the Commissioner to end-users in Australia

Section 26 applies to any of the following:

- (a) a Tier 1 designated internet service;
- (b) a Tier 2 designated internet service;
- (c) an end-user managed hosting service; and

(d) a high impact generative AI DIS.

Subsection 26(2) provides that the provider of a service must ensure that information:

- describing the role and functions of the Commissioner (paragraph 26(2)(a));
- describing how to refer a matter about the service or the provider to the Commissioner (paragraph 26(2)(b)); and
- describing the mechanisms and processes required by section 27 for the service (paragraph 26(2)(c));

is accessible to end-users of the service in Australia at all times through a dedicated location on the service. This information must be accessible “in service”, that is, not on a separate website or application to that for the service.

The “in service” requirement means that if the service can be accessed through a website, the information should be available on the same website. If the service is only accessible through the app, the information should be provided through the app. If the information cannot be provided through the app, the information should be available on a main website that the service uses and end-users of the app directed to that website.

Division 3—Reports and complaints from end-users

Section 27 Mechanisms for end-users and account holders to report, and make complaints, to providers

Section 27 applies to any of the following:

- (a) a Tier 1 designated internet service;
- (b) a Tier 2 designated internet service;
- (c) an end-user managed hosting service;
- (d) a high impact generative AI DIS;
- (e) a model distribution platform.

Section 27(2) provides that the provider of a service must provide 1 or more tools that enable end-users and account holders of the service in Australia to do the following:

- make a report to the provider, identifying or flagging class 1A material or class 1B material accessible on or through the service (paragraph 27(2)(a));
- make a complaint to the provider about material referred to in paragraph 27(2)(a) or the provider’s non-compliance with this industry standard (paragraph 27(2)(b)).

An end-user or account holder who makes a report or complaint under section 27 is a complainant.

Note 1 to paragraph 27(2)(a) states that for a high impact generative AI DIS, material includes material generated (or capable of being generated) by the service.

Note 2 to paragraph 27(2)(a) states that for a model distribution platform, material accessible on or through the service includes material generated by models made available on the service.

Section 27(3) provides that the tools required by subsection 27(2) must:

- be easily accessible on or through the service and easy to use (paragraph 27(3)(a));
- include or be accompanied by clear instructions on how to use them (paragraph 27(3)(b)); and
- enable the complainant to specify the harm associated with the material, or the non-compliance, to which the report or complaint relates (paragraph 27(3)(c)).

The requirement that the tools be easily accessible on or through the service means that if the service can be accessed through a website, the tools should be available on or directly through the same website. If the service is only accessible through the app, the tools should be provided on or directly through the app. If the tools cannot be provided on or directly through the app, the information should be available on a main website that the service uses and end-users of the app directed to that website in the app. This requirement is to ensure that end-users can easily report class 1A and 1B material encountered on a service and that there are minimal impediments to doing so. For example, an end-user of an app should be able to easily access and find a direct reporting tool within the service and is not required to search ‘out of service’, for example on a service provider’s website.

Subsection 27(4) provides that the provider must ensure that the identity of a complainant is not accessible, directly or indirectly, by any other end-user or account holder of the service without the express consent of the complainant.

Section 28 Dealing with reports and complaints—from end-users—general rules

Section 28 applies to any of the following:

- (a) a Tier 1 designated internet service;
- (b) a Tier 2 designated internet service;
- (c) an end-user managed hosting service;
- (d) a high impact generative AI DIS;
- (e) a model distribution platform.

Subsection 28(2) provides that if a person makes a report or complaint to the provider of the service under subsection 28(2), the provider must respond promptly to the complainant acknowledging the report or complaint and must take appropriate and timely action to investigate the report or complaint.

Subsection 28(3) provides that the provider does not need to take the steps set out in paragraph 28(2)(b) if the provider believes on reasonable grounds that the report is frivolous, vexatious or otherwise not made in good faith or the matter which is the subject of the report is being investigated, or has been investigated, by the Commissioner under Division 5 of Part 3 of the Act.

Subsection 28(4) provides that the provider of the service must:

- notify the complainant of the outcome of any investigation into the report or complaint and the action proposed by the provider in consequence of the investigation (paragraph 28(4)(a)); or
- if the provider did not investigate the report or complaint because of subsection 28(3), the provider must notify the complainant of that fact and of any action proposed by the provider in consequence of the complaint (paragraph 28(4)(b)).

Subsection 28(5) provides that the provider of a service must record in writing its systems, processes and technologies used to conduct investigations and reviews under this Division and must ensure that its personnel who investigate reports and complaints, and conduct reviews, as required by Part 4, Division 3 of the Standard, have appropriate training and experience, including training in and experience of the provider’s applicable policies and procedures.

Section 29 Review of reports and complaints—additional rules for Tier 1 designated internet services

Section 29 applies to Tier 1 designated internet services where a complainant makes a report or complaint to the provider about class 1A material or class 1B material accessible on or through the service, of the service.

Subsection 29(2) provides that the provider of a service must:

- ensure that the complainant can, within one month after being notified under subsection 28(4), require the provider to conduct a review of the outcome of the investigation into the report or complaint (paragraph 29(2)(a)); and
- if the complainant requires such a review, the provider must ensure that the outcome is reviewed in accordance with subsection 29(3) and the complainant is notified promptly of the outcome of the review (paragraph 29(2)(b)).

The one-month timeframe is intended to be a reasonable period in which a complainant can require a provider to conduct a review.

Subsection 29(3) provides that for a review under subsection 29(2), the review must be conducted by a person other than the person who conducted the investigation into the report or complaint concerned and the provider must take appropriate action to facilitate the review.

Section 30 Unresolved complaints about non-compliance to be referred to the Commissioner

Section 30 applies to any of the following:

- (a) a Tier 1 designated internet service;
- (b) an end-user managed hosting service;
- (c) a high impact generative AI DIS.

Subsection 30(2) provides that the provider must refer a complaint to the Commissioner where a complainant makes a report or complaint about the provider's non-compliance with the Standard and the provider becomes aware that the complainant is dissatisfied with the way in which the report or complaint was dealt with or the outcome of the report or complaint.

A provider will not satisfy this obligation by merely referring a complainant to the Commissioner. It is expected that a provider will communicate directly with the Commissioner outlining the details of the complaint and, to the extent that the provider is aware, the reason that the complainant is dissatisfied.

Subsection 30(3) provides that the Commissioner may, by written notice to the provider, require the provider to give the Commissioner, within a specified period, specified information or documents that it holds that are relevant to the complaint. The provider must comply with the requirement.

Division 4—Reporting requirements

Section 31 Commissioner may require documents about risk assessments and other information

Section 31 provides the Commissioner, by notice to the provider of a designated internet service, to require the provider to give certain documents. The documents the Commissioner can require to be provided are:

- the most recent risk profile determination for the service (paragraph 31(1)(a));
- the record, as required by section 9, of the most recent risk assessment for the service (paragraph 31(1)(b));
- the most recent assessment under paragraph 24(2)(a) for the service (paragraph 31(1)(c));
- the applicable risk methodology for the most recent risk assessment for the service (paragraph 31(1)(d));
- the provider's development program for a specified calendar year (paragraph 31(1)(e)).

Subsection 31(2) provides that the provider must give the documents to the Commissioner within the period specified in the notice. Section 37 allows the Commissioner to extend the period to provide the report upon request.

Section 32 Reports relating to technical feasibility and practicability of compliance with provisions of Division 2

Subsection 32(1) provides for the Commissioner, by written notice to the provider of a designated internet service, to require the provider to give the Commissioner a report that describes the following:

- the cases in which it was not, or would not, be technically feasible or reasonably practicable for a provider to implement systems or technologies of a particular kind to comply with its obligations under Part 2, Division 2 of the Standard (paragraph 32(1)(a));
- the systems or technologies that were or are available but were not, or would not be, implemented to comply with subsections 20(2) or 21(3) because to do so would introduce a systemic weakness, systemic vulnerability or would require an end-to-end encrypted service to implement a new form of decryption (paragraphs 32(1)(b) & (c));
- the alternative action taken to comply with subsections 20(4) or (5), or 21(6) or (7) where a provider is required to implement appropriate alternative action in accordance with any of those subsections (paragraph 32(1)(d)).

Subsection 32(2) provides that the report must provide justification for the actions described, and the conclusions, in the report.

Subsection 32(3) provides that the Commissioner may, by written notice to the provider, require the report to be in a specified form. The provider must comply with the requirement.

Subsection 32(4) provides that a report required by subsection 32(1) may relate to two or more services.

Subsection 32(5) provides that the provider must give the report to the Commissioner within the period specified in the notice. Section 37 allows the Commissioner to extend the period to provide the report upon request.

Section 33 Notifying changes to features and functions of designated internet services – generating high impact material

Section 33 applies to all designated internet services.

Section 33 provides that where a provider of a service adds, removes or makes inoperable a function or feature, or decides to do one of these things, the provider must notify the Commissioner as soon as practicable. This requirement does not apply where the provider believes, on reasonable grounds, that the change will not significantly increase the risk that the service will be used to generate high impact material.

There is a note to section 33 that reiterates that a provider is also required to carry out an assessment under subsection 24(2) before the provider makes a material change to the service.

Providers should also be aware that subsection 7(5) requires that they must not make a material change to a service which will increase the risk of class 1A material or class 1B material being generated by the service unless they carry out a risk assessment in accordance with Part 3 of the Standard.

Section 34 Notifying new features of designated internet services—general

Section 34 applies to any of the following:

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- (a) a Tier 1 designated internet service;
- (b) a Tier 2 designated internet service;
- (c) an end-user managed hosting service.

Section 34 provides that where a provider of a service decides to add, remove or make inoperable a function or feature, the provider must notify the Commissioner as soon as practicable after making the decision. If a new feature or function is added to the service, or a feature or function is removed from the service or made inoperable for the service, the provider must notify the Commissioner of the change as soon as practicable after it is implemented. These requirements do not apply where the provider believes, on reasonable grounds, that the change will not significantly increase the risk that the service will be used to solicit, access, distribute or store class 1A or class 1B material.

Providers should also remain compliant with the obligation under subsection 24(2) to carry out an assessment before the provider makes a material change to the service.

Providers should also be aware that subsection 7(5) requires that they must not make a material change to a service which will increase the risk of class 1A material or class 1B material being accessed or generated by, or distributed to, end-users in Australia using the service, or being stored on the service unless they carry out a risk assessment in accordance with Part 3 of the Standard.

Section 35 Reports on outcomes of development programs

Section 35 provides that the Commissioner may, by written notice to the provider of a designated internet service which was required under section 23 to implement a Development Program in respect of a particular calendar year, require the provider to give the Commissioner, within a specified period, a report that specifies the activities and investments undertaken by the provider in respect of the calendar year to implement its Development Program and the outcomes of those activities and investments in terms of enhancing online safety for end-users in Australia.

Subsection 35(2) provides that the Commissioner may, by written notice to the provider, require the report to be in a specified form. The provider must comply with the requirement.

Subsection 35(3) provides that the provider must give the report to the Commissioner within the period specified in the notice. Section 37 allows the Commissioner to extend the period to provide the report upon request.

Section 36 Commissioner may require compliance reports

Section 36 applies to any of the following:

- (a) a Tier 1 designated internet service;
- (b) a Tier 2 designated internet service;
- (c) an end-user managed hosting service;
- (d) a high impact generative AI DIS;
- (e) a model distribution platform.

Subsection 36(2) provides that the Commissioner may, by written notice given to the provider of the service, require the provider to give the Commissioner a report for the most recent calendar year before the date of the notice (the reporting period) that:

- specifies the steps that the provider has taken, including measures and controls the provider has implemented, to comply with applicable compliance measures in this Part (paragraph 36(2)(a));
- includes confirmation from the provider that the steps, measures and controls are appropriate, including reasonable supporting details and evidence (paragraph 36(2)(b));

- specifies the number of complaints made to the provider about the provider’s compliance with this industry standard during the period specified in the notice (paragraph 36(2)(c)); and
- where applicable for the relevant designated internet service, such other details as specified in subsections 36(7) and (8) (paragraph 36(2)(d)).

Subsection 36(3) provides that the Commissioner may not request a report under this section in respect of a designated internet service at any time prior to the first anniversary of the commencement of this industry standard. In addition, the Commissioner may not request a report more than once in any 12 month period. These limitations are intended to promote a fair and proportionate approach to reporting and to assist providers to understand what may be expected of them.

Subsection 36(4) provides that the notice may require the report to be in a specified form.

Subsection 36(5) provides that the provider must comply with a notice under this section within two months after the notice is given to the provider. Section 37 allows the Commissioner to extend the period to provide the report upon request.

Subsection 36(6) provides that a compliance report may relate to two or more services.

Subsection 36(7) provides that without limiting subsection 36(2), the provider of a model distribution platform must ensure that any report required by section 36 for a reporting period:

- specifies the volume of child sexual exploitation material and pro-terror material identified by the provider in relation to the service in the reporting period, where it is technically feasible for the provider to identify such material and the number of models identified by the provider to be in breach of the provider’s terms of use relating to child sexual exploitation material or pro-terror material (paragraph 36(7)(a));
- specifies the way in which the details and materials under paragraph (a) (if any) were identified (paragraph 36(7)(b)); and
 - a note provides an example to this paragraph that the way in which the details and material were identified could include through reports made to the provider, hashing or through other measures and controls implemented by the provider.
- includes details of the action taken by the provider in the reporting period in respect of the details and materials identified in paragraph 36(7)(a) (paragraph 36(7)(c)).

Subsection 36(8) provides that without limiting subsection 36(2), the provider of a Tier 1 designated internet service, end-user managed hosting service or high impact generative AI DIS must ensure that the compliance report:

- specifies the volume of child sexual exploitation material and pro-terror material identified by the provider in relation to the service (paragraph 36(8)(a));
- specifies the manner in which the materials under paragraph 36(8)(a) (if any) were identified (paragraph 36(8)(b));
 - a note provides an example to this paragraph that the way in which the details and material were identified could include through reports made to the provider, hashing or through other measures and controls implemented by the provider.
- includes details of the action taken by the provider in respect of materials identified under paragraph 36(8)(a) (paragraph 36(8)(c)); and
- specifies the average monthly number of active end-users of the service, in Australia, in the reporting period, and how that number was worked out (paragraph 36(8)(d)).

Subsection 36(9) provides that without limiting subsections 36(2) and (8), the provider of an end-user managed hosting service or a high impact generative AI DIS must ensure that the compliance report sets out:

- details of any limitations on the service or the provider to identify, assess or take action in respect of class 1A material and class 1B material (paragraph 36(9)(a));
- where relevant, a description of the design and technology features of the service giving rise to the limitations under paragraph 36(9)(a) (paragraph 36(9)(b)); and
- the impact of such limitations on the matters specified in paragraphs 36(8)(a), (b) and (c) (paragraph 36(9)(c)).

Section 37 Extension of reporting deadlines

Section 37 provides that the Commissioner may, on application, grant a provider an extension of time, for a specified period or to a specified date, for giving the Commissioner a document, report, certificate or notification under sections 31, 32, 35 and 36.

The Commissioner may grant an extension of time before or after the time for giving the document, report, certificate or notification has passed.

Part 5—Miscellaneous

Section 38 Record-keeping requirements

Section 38 provides that the providers of all designated internet services must keep records which set out the actions that the provider has taken to comply with the Standard. The provider must keep the records for at least two years after the end of the calendar year in which the action was taken.

To the extent that providers are required to collect personal information in order to keep appropriate records of the actions taken to comply with the Standard, they must continue to comply with their obligations under applicable privacy laws, such as the *Privacy Act 1988* (Cth), including taking reasonable steps to protect personal information they hold. Practical steps to protect privacy include collecting the minimum amount of personal information necessary, implementing security measures for any information collected and not using information collected for other purposes.