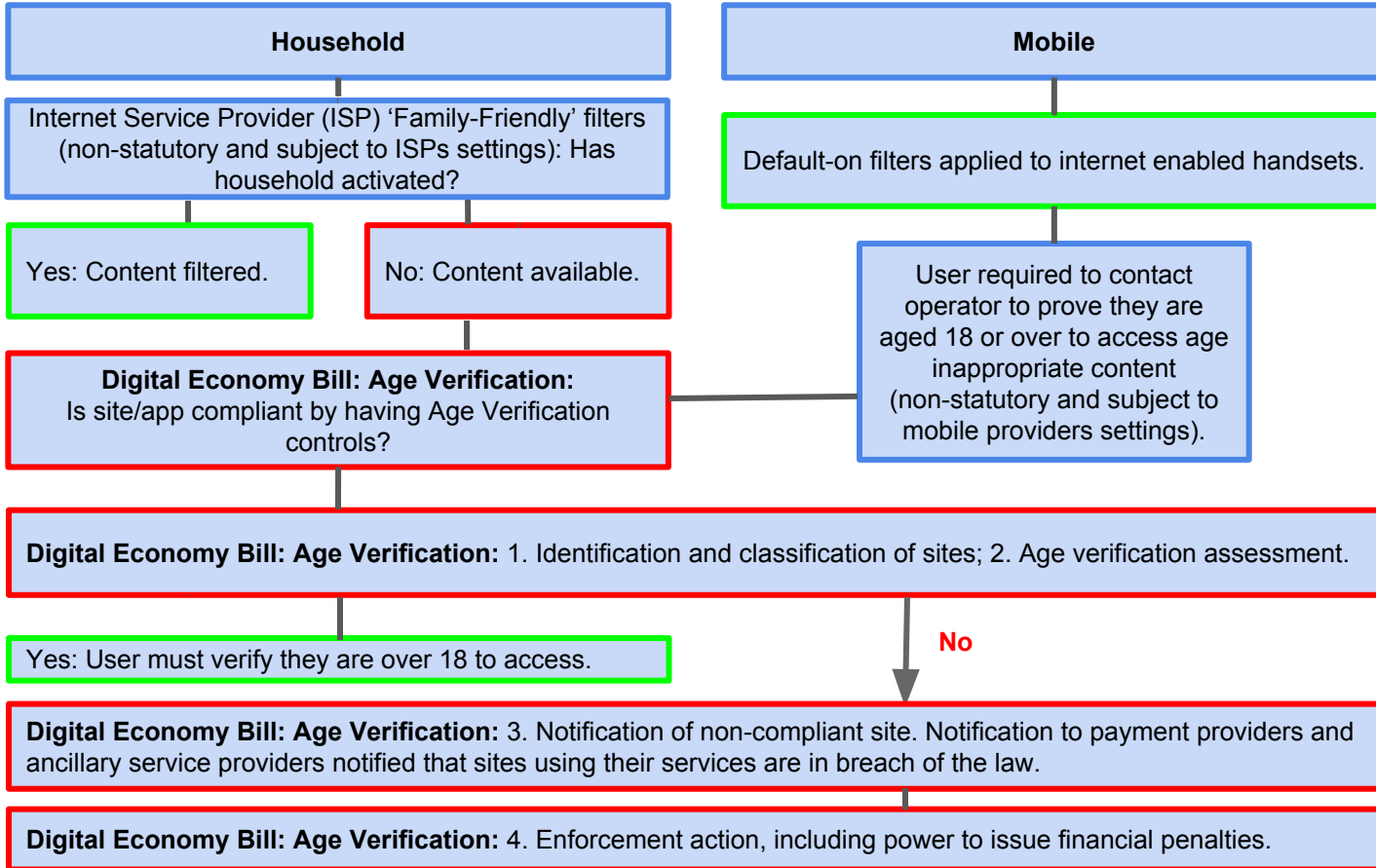


# Preventing access to online pornographic material



## Examples of education and guidance:

The UK Council for Child Internet Safety is a group of more than 200 organisations drawn from across government, industry, law, academia and charity sectors that work in partnership to help keep children safe online. It published [guidance for providers of social media and interactive services](#) in 2015 and [guidance on sexting for schools and colleges](#) in 2016.

Government has taken action to support education through schools through the inclusion of e-safety in the curriculum. Sex and relationship education is compulsory in maintained secondary schools. The Government also wants all schools to put high-quality personal, social, health and economic education at the heart of their curriculum so that all young people leave school prepared for life in modern Britain

# Age Verification - indicative regulatory framework

Stage	Regulator Activity	Additional information
1. Identification, classification and monitoring	1. Uses analytics to identify pornography sites (and apps) accessed in UK. 2. Determines whether these sites contain pornography. 3. Determines whether these sites are operating on a commercial basis. 4. Receives updates on the most popular sites/services. 5. Conducts pro-active spot-checks on both content and controls to monitor compliance <b>NB</b> If sites contain illegal material (which would not be classifiable, or child sexual abuse), notifies relevant authorities (the police, IWF as well as payment providers).	Underpinned by an <b>appeals/ complaints process</b> (whereby stakeholders - including the public - can notify of non-AV sites or appeal being on the list).  <b>Proportionality Test</b> - for regulator to apply to content, reach, impact, and whether to take further action.
2. Age verification assessment	1. Assesses whether AV controls are in place/sufficient. 2. Considers the availability of prohibited material and level of turnover.	<u>Regulator publishes guidance on:</u> AV standards; Process of notification; Appeals/complaints process; Working with payment providers.
3. Notification	1. Identifies the provider of the site/service (power to request company information). <b>If site remains non-compliant:</b> 2. Provider notified. 3. Determines whether site uses payment systems and/or other services (and if so, which) 4. Provides details to: a. Payment providers (if applicable); b. Ancillary service providers.	If the regulator does give a notice to a payment or ancillary service provider, it must inform the non-complying person that it has done so.
4. Enforcement	1. Considers <b>appropriate and proportionate</b> enforcement action (including power to issue fines, within statutory limits) 2. Issues enforcement notice, with: a. Changes needed to comply; b. Timeframe for compliance; c. Potential sanctions 3. Publishes details on actions taken/completed	Duty to comply with enforcement notice enforceable in <b>civil proceedings:</b> For an injunction; For performance of a duty under s45 of the Court of Session Act (1988); For any other appropriate remedy or relief.