



VELLUM
INTELLIGENCE

UNITED KINGDOM

UK Online Safety Act Monitor

28 May–11 June 2026

DATE OF ISSUE

11 June 2026

CLASSIFICATION

Sample

**SCOPE / COVERAGE**

28 May–11 June 2026

DATE

11 June 2026

CLASSIFICATION

Sample

BOTTOM LINE

Ofcom is building the interpretive and statutory basis for AI-chatbot supervision before any binding AI-service duties exist: the AI strategy supplies the frame, the 2026 amendment powers supply the route, and hard statutory deadlines now force the pace. Around it, the wider window shows a regulator shifting from rule-making to real-time operational supervision.

AI CHATBOT SIGNALS — THIS PERIOD

- Ofcom's Strategic Approach to AI 2026-2027 (4 June) commits to research on trust in and harms from AI chatbots, work on generative-AI search and agentic AI, and ensuring in-scope AI services understand their OSA obligations.
- OSA s.216A is in force: duties on AI services can now be imposed by regulation; a s.249 progress report is due by 31 December 2026 unless draft regulations are laid first.
- The 'Growing Up in the Online World' consultation — which raises children's use of AI chatbots — closed 26 May; the Secretary of State must act on it under s.214A, with a progress statement due by 29 July 2026.
- The NCII hash-matching amendments target known non-consensual intimate image abuse; Ofcom's accompanying statement links that harm to the growth of generative-AI tools and AI-enabled intimate-image abuse.
- Watch for: draft s.216A regulations, Ofcom guidance or information requests on AI chatbots, and the s.249 and s.71 statements.

WHAT CHANGED SINCE LAST BRIEF**New this period:**

- Ofcom published its crisis response protocol statement (9 June 2026): specified user-to-user services should prepare and apply crisis protocols, and certain large user-to-user services should maintain a dedicated law-enforcement communication channel, once formally incorporated into the Illegal Content and Protection of Children Codes of Practice.
- Ofcom issued an open letter to UK online service providers (10 June 2026) on the risk of platforms being used to stir up hatred or provoke violence amid civil unrest in Belfast.
- DSIT laid before Parliament (1 June 2026) Ofcom's draft amendments to the Illegal Content Codes of Practice introducing non-consensual intimate image (NCII) hash-matching measures for user-to-user and search services.
- DSIT released preliminary data from the 'Growing Up in the Online World' consultation (1 and 4 June 2026), published after ministerial citation of the figures supporting a minimum age of at least 16 to access social media.
- Ofcom published its Strategic Approach to AI 2026-2027 (4 June 2026), its annual cross-sector AI work programme, including its planned online-safety work on AI (see AI Chatbot Signals).
- The notification window for the 2027/28 online safety fees charging year opened 1 June and closes 30 September 2026; fee-liable providers (Qualifying Worldwide Revenue at or above £250 million, subject to the UK-referable revenue exemption) must notify Ofcom before it closes.



Materially changed:

- The crisis-protocol strand has advanced from consultation to a published Ofcom statement setting out measures to be included in the Codes, representing a material step toward formal incorporation of the recommended crisis-response Code measures.

Still open / unchanged:

- Categorised-services register: no in-window source confirms publication; status assessed as outstanding.
- OSA s.214A and s.216A regulation-making powers in force; no regulations yet made under either (statutory deadlines tracked in AI Chatbot Signals).
- Illegal Content Codes of Practice and Protection of Children Codes of Practice remain in force; formal amendment process to incorporate crisis-protocol and other draft measures is ongoing.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Ofcom's Strategic Approach to AI 2026-2027 creates no duties, but it is the interpretive frame within which the regulator will assess AI-related conduct as the statutory layer matures — and that layer is now in place. OSA s.216A allows OSA-style duties to be imposed on AI services by regulation; it exists because standalone chatbot services can fall outside the Act, and the s.249 deadline means the Government must show its hand on AI regulations by year-end. The child-access track is the faster-moving of the two: the Secretary of State is obliged to regulate under s.214A following the 'Growing Up in the Online World' consultation, the preliminary response data supplies the political cover, and the consultation's reach extends to AI chatbots. The remaining developments — the crisis-protocol statement, the NCII hash-matching amendments (which expressly cover AI-generated deepfakes), and the Belfast and World Cup letters — show how Ofcom supervises services once they are in scope: operationally, in real time, and without waiting for formal rule changes. That is the supervisory style chatbot operators should expect to inherit if s.216A regulations are made.

CLIENT EXPOSURE [GENERIC SAMPLE]

RELEVANCE MEDIUM

This period is most relevant to operators of AI chatbots, AI companions and generative-AI tools tracking the emergence of OSA-style duties, and to operators of regulated user-to-user and search services subject to the Codes.

Direct exposure: Direct OSA exposure for standalone AI chatbot services is currently limited: a chatbot falls within the regime only where it is in scope as a user-to-user service, a search service, or a service publishing pornographic content. The material forward risk is s.216A, under which OSA-style duties can be imposed on AI services by regulation; Ofcom's AI strategy signals where that power is likely to be directed. Operators should monitor for draft s.216A regulations, Ofcom guidance, information requests and evidence-gathering on AI chatbots. Operators already in scope should additionally assess the crisis-protocol measures and review the draft NCII hash-matching amendments — directly relevant to AI-generated intimate-image deepfakes.

Indirect exposure: Chatbot operators with minor users should track the s.214A child-access chain: the 'Growing Up in the Online World' consultation raises children's use of AI chatbots, and s.214A regulations could specify chatbot services. Operators with social or community features face heightened scrutiny during the World Cup live compliance programme and the Belfast supervisory episode.

Immediate action need: *MONITOR*



KEY DEVELOPMENTS

1. Ofcom sets AI strategy for online safety

STATUS	CONFIDENCE	DATE	ACTOR
[strategic document published — no immediate operative obligations]	[HIGH CONFIDENCE]	4 June 2026	Ofcom

Ofcom published its Strategic Approach to AI 2026-2027 on 4 June 2026 — its third annual cross-sector AI update (covering telecoms, broadcasting and media, post, online safety and spectrum). The document sets out Ofcom's regulatory principles applied to AI and its work programme for enabling safe and secure AI adoption, including under the OSA. Its online-safety-relevant work includes research into trust in, and harms from, AI chatbots; work on generative-AI search overviews and agentic AI (including autonomous content moderation); a commitment to ensure in-scope AI tools and services understand their OSA obligations; and explicit preparation for new responsibilities following the Crime and Policing Act 2026 and the Children's Wellbeing and Schools Act 2026. [S01]

Current legal position: The OSA s.216A regulation-making power was inserted by the Crime and Policing Act 2026; no regulations have yet been made under it. The power is broad: it defines an 'AI service' by reference to the capability to generate AI-generated content, and permits regulations addressing risks from illegal AI-generated content and the use of AI services to commit or facilitate priority offences. Its legislative context includes the scope gap under which standalone chatbot services — permitting interaction only with the chatbot itself, not searching multiple sources, and unable to generate pornographic content — can fall outside the OSA. The same Act criminalises making or supplying nudification tools. [S02]

Likely landing zone: *[Assessment] The strategic document is assessed as an indicator of Ofcom's intended supervisory direction on AI safety and the OSA, rather than an immediate obligation. The interaction with OSA s.216A (the AI-specific regulation-making power) suggests that the strategic approach will inform the content of any future AI regulations made under that power. Providers using AI for content moderation, recommendation or generation — and operators of AI chatbots, AI companions or generative-AI search — should monitor how Ofcom operationalises this strategy in code amendments and enforcement guidance.*

Why it matters now: *Platforms that use AI in their service architecture — whether for moderation, recommendation, content generation, AI chatbots or companions, or generative-AI search — should review Ofcom's stated AI principles against their current technical and governance practices, as this document represents the most current official articulation of how Ofcom will assess AI-related compliance under the OSA and signals where the s.216A AI-service power may be directed.*

Assessment: *The strategy establishes the interpretive frame within which Ofcom will assess AI-related conduct as the s.216A power matures. Its operative effects are more diffuse than the crisis-protocol measures, which have a near-term pathway to Code status, but for providers investing in AI moderation infrastructure or developing AI chatbots, companions or AI-generated content features it is the primary-source anchor for current OSA compliance assessments.*

Evidence: Ofcom publication, 4 June 2026 [S01].

⚡ PRE-WINDOW — OPERATIVE ELEMENT IN THIS PERIOD

2. Parliament activates OSA amendment powers

STATUS	CONFIDENCE	DATE	ACTOR
[in force — no regulations made under either power; CWSA s.71 statement due by 29 July 2026]	[HIGH CONFIDENCE]	29 April 2026	UK Parliament



The Children's Wellbeing and Schools Act 2026 and the Crime and Policing Act 2026 received Royal Assent on 29 April 2026. Both are in force and amend the Online Safety Act 2023: the Children's Wellbeing and Schools Act 2026 inserted OSA s.214A (a regulation-making power for child access prevention and restriction requirements) and the Crime and Policing Act 2026 inserted OSA s.216A (a regulation-making power for illegal AI-generated content and AI-service duties). No regulations have yet been made under either power. [S02][S03]

Current legal position: OSA s.214A and s.216A are in-force regulation-making powers. Neither imposes current duties on service providers until regulations are made under them. CWSA s.71 requires the Secretary of State to lay a progress statement before Parliament by 29 July 2026 (three months from Royal Assent). The Crime and Policing Act 2026 s.249 requires an AI-specific progress report by 31 December 2026 unless draft regulations are laid first.

Assessment and why it matters now: *The 2026 amendment layer is the next statutory wave of OSA obligations, and its operative element falls within this period: the CWSA s.71 progress statement, due by 29 July 2026 — within seven weeks of this brief — will set the Government's timeline for the mandatory s.214A child-access regulations, which the Secretary of State is obliged to make following the 'Growing Up in the Online World' consultation and must lay within twelve months of that statement (by 29 July 2027 at the latest; the Government has indicated end-2026). The discretionary s.216A power sits in relationship with Ofcom's AI strategy. No draft regulations have been published and neither power yet imposes provider duties, but Parliamentary forcing mechanisms combined with active political and regulatory signalling mean the compliance horizon for both is shortening; providers with child-user exposure should be prepared to respond to a consultation or draft regulations.*

Evidence: legislation.gov.uk, 29 April 2026 [S03][S02].

β. DSIT publishes online childhood consultation analysis

STATUS	CONFIDENCE	DATE	ACTOR
[preliminary consultation analysis published — full outcomes pending]	[HIGH CONFIDENCE]	4 June 2026	DSIT

DSIT released material from the ‘Growing Up in the Online World’ national consultation in two steps: a preliminary analysis of responses to one consultation question (1 June 2026) and a summary of total responses received (4 June 2026), stating that publication was made in the interests of transparency after ministerial citation of consultation figures. Of parents and carers of children aged 21 and under who answered the relevant question on the full-length consultation, 89% supported a legal requirement for social media services to have a minimum age of access, and 96% of those agreed the minimum should be at least 16. DSIT describes the figures as provisional. [S04][S05]

Current legal position: The ‘Growing Up in the Online World’ consultation ran from 2 March to 26 May 2026; the Government’s full response is still to follow. It is the consultation referenced by OSA s.214A: the Secretary of State is required to exercise the s.214A child-access regulation-making power following its conclusion, having regard to the responses. The consultation raises children’s use of AI chatbots alongside social media, and s.214A applies to ‘specified internet services’ — a formulation capable of reaching chatbot services if specified in regulations. No regulations have yet been made under the power. [S03]

Likely landing zone: *[Assessment] The publication of preliminary data at ministerial initiative is assessed as indicating political commitment to near-term action. Because s.214A obliges the Secretary of State to act following this consultation, the question is the form and scope of the regulations rather than whether they will be made; further code amendments or separate legislation may run in parallel.*



Why it matters now: *The Secretary of State's pre-emptive use of consultation data in a public interview signals that child-safety policy development is moving at a political pace rather than waiting for formal consultation conclusions. Operators with exposure to child users should treat this as an early indicator of the direction of forthcoming policy measures.*

Assessment: *The publication of preliminary data in response to a ministerial media intervention, before the full response analysis is complete, suggests the Government is building a public evidence base ahead of policy decisions. It sits within a cluster of in-window child-safety action: on 8 June 2026 the Government gave Apple and Google three months to introduce device-level controls preventing children from taking, sending, receiving or viewing nude images, or face legislation and fines, and launched a call for evidence to inform new screen-use guidance for children aged 5-16, due in autumn 2026. These are policy signals rather than binding OSA duties, but they confirm that child safety is moving at political pace. Because the Secretary of State must exercise the s.214A child-access power following this consultation, operators with child-user exposure should treat this activity as a leading indicator of the regulatory direction under that power.*
[S03][S06][S07]

Evidence: DSIT/gov.uk publications, 1 and 4 June 2026 [S04]; Childnet consultation response, 2 June 2026 [S05].

4. DSIT lays NCII hash-matching Code amendments

STATUS	CONFIDENCE	DATE	ACTOR
[draft amendments laid before Parliament — scrutiny stage]	[HIGH CONFIDENCE]	1 June 2026	Ofcom / DSIT

DSIT laid before Parliament on 1 June 2026 Ofcom's draft amendments to the Illegal Content Codes of Practice for user-to-user services and for search services. The amendments introduce a non-consensual intimate image (NCII) hash-matching measure — recommending perceptual hash matching (or cryptographic hash matching where perceptual matching is not supported) to identify known intimate image abuse content, including intimate-image deepfakes; for search the measure (ICS C8) applies to providers of large general search services. The draft was prepared under OSA s.41 and submitted to the Secretary of State on 15 May 2026 in accordance with OSA s.43(1). It was fast-tracked from Ofcom's June 2025 additional safety measures consultation — the same package from which the crisis-protocol measures were drawn — with decisions on the remaining proposed measures expected in Autumn 2026. [S08]

Current legal position: Ofcom may amend the Illegal Content Codes of Practice under the OSA; an amendment is submitted to the Secretary of State and laid before Parliament for scrutiny. If neither House objects during the scrutiny period, Ofcom must issue the amended Codes, and the measures take effect 21 days after issue. Publication on gov.uk confirms the amendments have been laid and are available for scrutiny.

Likely landing zone: *[Assessment] Incorporation into the Codes is assessed as probable absent a Parliamentary objection during the scrutiny period, after which Ofcom must issue the amended Codes and the measure takes effect 21 days later. Both user-to-user and search providers in scope — large general search services in particular — should treat the draft as an operative signal of the direction of their compliance obligations and prepare for the hash-matching requirement.*

Why it matters now: *Both user-to-user services and search services with UK users — large general search providers in particular — face an incoming NCII hash-matching obligation under the Illegal Content Codes. Reviewing the draft now enables proactive gap analysis against current detection, hash-database and risk-assessment practices, including capability to match intimate-image deepfakes.*

Assessment: *This development sits alongside the crisis-protocol statement rather than apart from it: both are fast-tracked outputs of Ofcom's June 2025 additional safety measures consultation, with the remaining measures due in Autumn 2026. The NCII hash-matching measure is substantively significant in its own right — it targets non-consensual intimate image abuse, including deepfakes, a priority harm that*



disproportionately affects women and girls — and it reaches both user-to-user and search services, increasing the compliance burden on multi-function platforms that operate both. The s.43(1) submission and laying before Parliament mark the formal trigger point; from issue, providers have 21 days before the measure takes effect.

Evidence: DSIT/gov.uk laid amendments, explanatory memorandum and written ministerial statement, 1 June 2026 [S08].

5. Ofcom sets crisis protocol code measures

STATUS	CONFIDENCE	DATE	ACTOR
[statement published — measures pending formal Code incorporation]	[HIGH CONFIDENCE]	9 June 2026	Ofcom

Ofcom published a formal statement on 9 June 2026 setting out new measures to be included in the Illegal Content Codes of Practice and the Protection of Children Codes of Practice for user-to-user services. The statement recommends, split into two measures, that specified user-to-user services prepare and apply a crisis protocol to mitigate and manage risks arising from a significant increase in relevant illegal content or content harmful to children, and that certain large user-to-user services maintain a dedicated law-enforcement communication channel for crisis situations, once those measures are formally incorporated. [S09][S10][S11]

Current legal position: The Illegal Content Codes of Practice came into force on 17 March 2025 and the Protection of Children Codes of Practice came into force on 25 July 2025. These Codes set out recommended steps providers may take to comply with their OSA duties; providers may adopt alternative measures, though following the Codes confers a presumption of compliance. Ofcom may amend the Codes under the OSA; amendment requires preparation, submission to the Secretary of State, and the statutory Parliamentary process before formal incorporation. The crisis-protocol measures published on 9 June 2026 are Ofcom-decided recommended measures to be included in the user-to-user Codes pending that process; they are not yet directly applicable as operative Code measures.

Likely landing zone: *[Assessment] Formal incorporation into both Codes is assessed as likely, given that Ofcom has already published its decision statement and the measures reflect a clearly articulated policy rationale linked to the 2024 Southport riots. The timeline for formal adoption depends on the statutory amendment process and Secretary of State approval; absent material political opposition, the measures appear on a pathway to operative status within a foreseeable period. Providers that act on these measures now ahead of formal incorporation appear to have a compliance advantage.*

Why it matters now: *Any in-scope user-to-user service that does not yet have a documented crisis-response protocol or a law-enforcement escalation channel faces an emerging compliance gap — Ofcom has signalled through the contemporaneous Belfast open letter that it is monitoring platform behaviour against exactly these expectations without waiting for formal Code amendment.*

Assessment: *This is Ofcom’s most consequential output in the coverage period: a published regulatory decision, not a consultation. Well-resourced platforms with existing crisis-response and law-enforcement liaison infrastructure are already aligned with the expected direction; smaller or less mature providers face a capability gap. The sequencing is notable — the statement (9 June) was followed a day later by the Belfast open letter, which invokes existing OSA duties while the crisis-protocol measures remain pending formal Code incorporation.*

Evidence: Ofcom statement and announcement, 9 June 2026 [S09][S10][S11].

6. Ofcom warns providers over Belfast unrest

STATUS	CONFIDENCE	DATE	ACTOR
--------	------------	------	-------



[open letter issued — supervisory signal, not enforcement decision]	[HIGH CONFIDENCE]	10 June 2026	Ofcom
---	-------------------	--------------	-------

Ofcom issued an open letter on 10 June 2026 to online service providers operating in the UK, warning that platforms risk being used to stir up hatred, provoke violence, and commit other offences under UK law in the context of civil unrest in Belfast. Ofcom reminded providers of their existing OSA duties to protect users from illegal content and stated that its role is to ensure platforms have appropriate measures in place rather than to direct specific takedowns. [S12]

Current legal position: Regulated providers owe existing duties to identify, risk-assess and address illegal content including hate crime and threatening communications. An open letter is a supervisory communication, not an enforcement decision.

Likely landing zone: *[Assessment] A precursor to potential enforcement scrutiny: it does not trigger an investigation, but raises the probability that Ofcom will review platform conduct during the Belfast period.*

Why it matters now: *Ofcom is contacting individual providers and closely scrutinising responses; providers should preserve evidence of their moderation response to the Belfast situation.*

Assessment: *An in-event supervisory communication invoking existing live duties, issued the day after the crisis-protocol statement and consistent with Ofcom's conduct after the 2024 Southport riots: monitoring of illegal hate content is actively calibrated to UK public-order events.*

Evidence: Ofcom open letter, 10 June 2026 [S12].

7. Ofcom warns platforms before World Cup

STATUS	CONFIDENCE	DATE	ACTOR
[open letter issued — pre-tournament supervisory signal]	[HIGH CONFIDENCE]	8 June 2026	Ofcom

Ofcom issued an open letter on 8 June 2026 to online platforms ahead of the FIFA World Cup 2026, reminding them of their duties under the Online Safety Act to protect sportspeople and pundits from harm, including online hate, threats, abuse, and harassment targeting Black and minority-ethnic players. In the letter Ofcom announced a live compliance programme assessing how services are tackling illegal hate content during the tournament, warning that evidence of failures to meet OSA duties in this period may feed into its compliance assessments. [S13]

Current legal position: Regulated providers owe illegal-content safety duties under the Codes in relation to threatening communications and hate offences; the OSA contains a threatening-communications offence (Part 10).

Likely landing zone: *[Assessment] A sector-specific supervisory signal; platforms with significant sports-related communities or streaming functionality are most directly in scope.*

Why it matters now: *The tournament runs 11 June to 19 July 2026; Ofcom has flagged risk factors including anonymity, direct messaging, livestreaming and recommender systems, and will assess platform conduct under the live compliance programme.*

Assessment: *Together with the Belfast letter, this confirms open letters as a supervisory instrument pre-announcing Ofcom's monitoring focus ahead of anticipated illegal-content spikes; failures to take visible steps during the flagged period will be harder to characterise as inadvertent in any later enforcement context. Providers should document their moderation response during the tournament.*

Evidence: Confirmed by primary Ofcom institutional source (Ofcom open letter, 8 June 2026). Single primary source; no corroborating secondary reporting in the available sources for this period.



DECISION POINTS — NEXT 30 / 60 / 90 DAYS

WINDOW	EVENT	WHY IT MATTERS
Next 30 days	Formal statutory amendment process for crisis-protocol measures: Secretary of State review and Parliamentary approval of Ofcom's crisis-protocol Code amendments	Tracking the amendment process identifies the point at which the crisis-protocol measures become part of the formal compliance benchmark.
	Parliamentary scrutiny of draft NCII hash-matching amendments; if neither House objects, Ofcom must issue the amended Codes, effective 21 days after issue	In-scope user-to-user and search operators (large general search services in particular) should use this period for gap analysis against the draft, including hash-matching and deepfake-detection capability.
	Ofcom OSA implementation roadmap: final statement on new priority offences expected summer 2026 (July or earlier); age assurance statutory report due by end of July 2026 [S14]	The priority-offences statement (serious self-harm and cyberflashing) may require updates to risk assessments; the age assurance report will assess how services have used age assurance for OSA compliance. Both may affect the next compliance cycle.
Next 60 days	CWSA s.71 progress statement on child access prevention and restriction requirements under OSA s.214A, due by 29 July 2026	First official indication of the timeline and scope of the mandatory s.214A child-access regulations, which must be laid within twelve months of the statement. Directly affects providers with child-user exposure.
	FIFA World Cup 2026 tournament period: Ofcom monitoring of platform conduct in relation to abuse of sportspeople and OSA illegal-content duties	Ofcom is running a live compliance programme during the tournament. Platforms should document compliance measures and escalation procedures and be prepared to evidence them.
Next 90 days	Full outcomes of 'Growing Up in the Online World' consultation expected; potential policy announcements on child safety and OSA s.214A regulation-making	Policy action may follow quickly from consultation conclusions; providers with child-user exposure should monitor for draft regulations or further consultation under OSA s.214A.
	Ofcom operationalisation of AI strategy 2026-2027: watch for code guidance, enforcement priorities, or information requests touching AI-generated content and moderation systems	Providers using AI in moderation, recommendation or content-generation features should anticipate Ofcom translating the strategy into supervisory action during 2026-2027.

ANALYTICAL CAVEATS



The substance of Ofcom's draft amendments to the Illegal Content Codes of Practice (submitted 15 May 2026) is available: they introduce an NCII hash-matching measure for user-to-user and search services, with the search measure (ICS C8) applying to large general search services. What is not yet settled is the precise population of in-scope providers beyond that designation and the fate of the remaining measures from the June 2025 additional safety measures consultation, on which Ofcom expects to decide in Autumn 2026. A 3 June 2026 GOV.UK announcement confirmed Sir Ian Cheshire as Ofcom Chair. This brief does not treat that appointment as a standalone OSA development, but it is relevant supervisory context for Ofcom's current leadership during this coverage period.

SOURCE RATING LEGEND

- [A] Primary — official document, court record, institutional press release, legislative text, regulatory decision
[B] Secondary credible — established news outlet, reputable think tank, law firm alert, verified civil society organisation
[C] Secondary unverified — single journalist or blog, unconfirmed reporting, informal channel, anonymously sourced

SOURCES

- [S01] Ofcom: "Ofcom's Strategic Approach to AI 2026-2027 (announcement)", 4 June 2026, <https://www.ofcom.org.uk/siteassets/resources/documents/about-ofcom/annual-reports/ofcoms-strategic-approach-to-ai-2026-2027.pdf> [A]
- [S02] UK legislation: "Crime and Policing Act 2026 (operative)", 29 April 2026, <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2026/20> [A]
- [S03] UK legislation: "Children's Wellbeing and Schools Act 2026 (operative)", 29 April 2026, <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2026/21> [A]
- [S04] UK Government (DSIT, Home Office): "Growing up in the online world: a national consultation, DSIT (announcement)", 4 June 2026, <https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/growing-up-in-the-online-world-a-national-consultation> [A]
- [S05] childnet.com: "Childnet's response to the growing up in the online world consultation", 2 June 2026, <https://www.childnet.com/blog/childnets-response-to-the-growing-up-in-the-online-world-consultation> [B]
- [S06] UK Government / Home Office: "New plans to stop children taking, sharing or viewing nude images", 8 June 2026, <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/new-plans-to-stop-children-taking-sharing-or-viewing-nude-images> [A]
- [S07] UK Government / Department for Education: "New guidance on screen use for children aged 5–16", 8 June 2026, <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/newguidance-on-screen-use-for-children-aged-5-16> [A]
- [S08] UK Government (DSIT, Home Office): "Online Safety Act: Draft amendments to the illegal content codes of practice – NCII hash-matching, user-to-user and search services", 1 June 2026, <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/online-safety-act-draft-amendments-to-the-illegal-content-codes-of-practice> [A]
- [S09] Ofcom: "Statement: Crisis response protocol (announcement)", 9 June 2026, <https://www.ofcom.org.uk/online-safety/illegal-and-harmful-content/statement-crisis-response-protocol> [A]



- [S10] Ofcom: "Stopping illegal content going viral in a crisis, Ofcom, 9 June 2026 (announcement)", 9 June 2026, <https://www.ofcom.org.uk/online-safety/illegal-and-harmful-content/stopping-illegal-content-going-viral-in-a-crisis> [A]
- [S11] Ofcom: "Crisis response protocol – Online Safety Additional Safety Measures (statement document)", 9 June 2026, <https://www.ofcom.org.uk/siteassets/resources/documents/online-safety/protecting-children/illegal-harms/crisis-response-protocol-online-safety-additional-safety-measures.pdf> [A]
- [S12] Ofcom: "Open letter to UK online service providers regarding civil unrest in Belfast, Ofcom, 10 June 2026 (announcement)", 10 June 2026, <https://www.ofcom.org.uk/online-safety/illegal-and-harmful-content/open-letter-to-uk-online-service-providers-regarding-civil-unrest-in-belfast> [A]
- [S13] Ofcom: "Keeping people who work in sport safe online during the World Cup, Ofcom, 8 June 2026 (announcement)", 8 June 2026, <https://www.ofcom.org.uk/online-safety/online-abuse/keeping-people-who-work-in-sport-safe-online-during-the-world-cup> [A]
- [S14] Ofcom: "Important dates for Online Safety compliance", last updated 8 May 2026, <https://www.ofcom.org.uk/online-safety/illegal-and-harmful-content/important-dates-for-online-safety-compliance> [A]