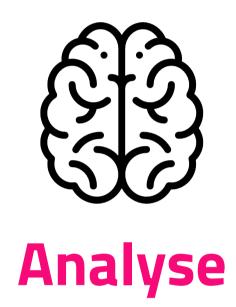
This is the ASPARC framework.

It serves to break down the usergenerated content journey into 7 distinct phases.













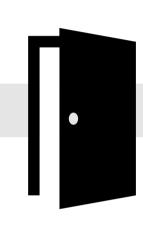
The models in this document were built around the ASPARC framework.

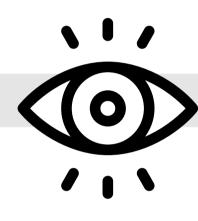
For each phase, from Sign-on to Comply, there is a functional model that provides a detailed view of the functional and architectural processes that platforms take to achieve the objectives called out below. 'Access', the process of accessing the internet, was out of scope for our investigation but is included below for completeness.

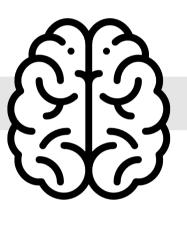
The models are generically representative of all online platforms, however significant areas of local diversity of implementation are highlighted. For more detail, please refer to the report.

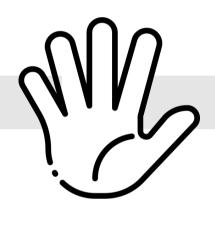
Click on the icons to view the models.













Create content

**Participate** 

**Auto-detect content** 

Train classifiers

**Analyse** 

Receive user signal

Operate intelligence desk

Auto-assess content against single classifiers

Auto-assess content against combination classifiers

**Human moderation** 

### Respond

Relegate content (reduce virality)

**Remove content** 

Sanction user

Alert safety partners

Alert law enforcement

Invoke content incident protocol

Comply

Manage appeals process

Maintain MI database of harmful content and bad actors

Share safety data with 3rd party partners

Publish transparency report

Audit performance

**Select device** 

Select operating system

Select Network access

Select on-device safety features

Registration

Sign-on

Establish user profile

Age verification

User sign in

Connect with other users

**Curate content** 

Post static content

Livestream content

View content

Report content





Phase 1

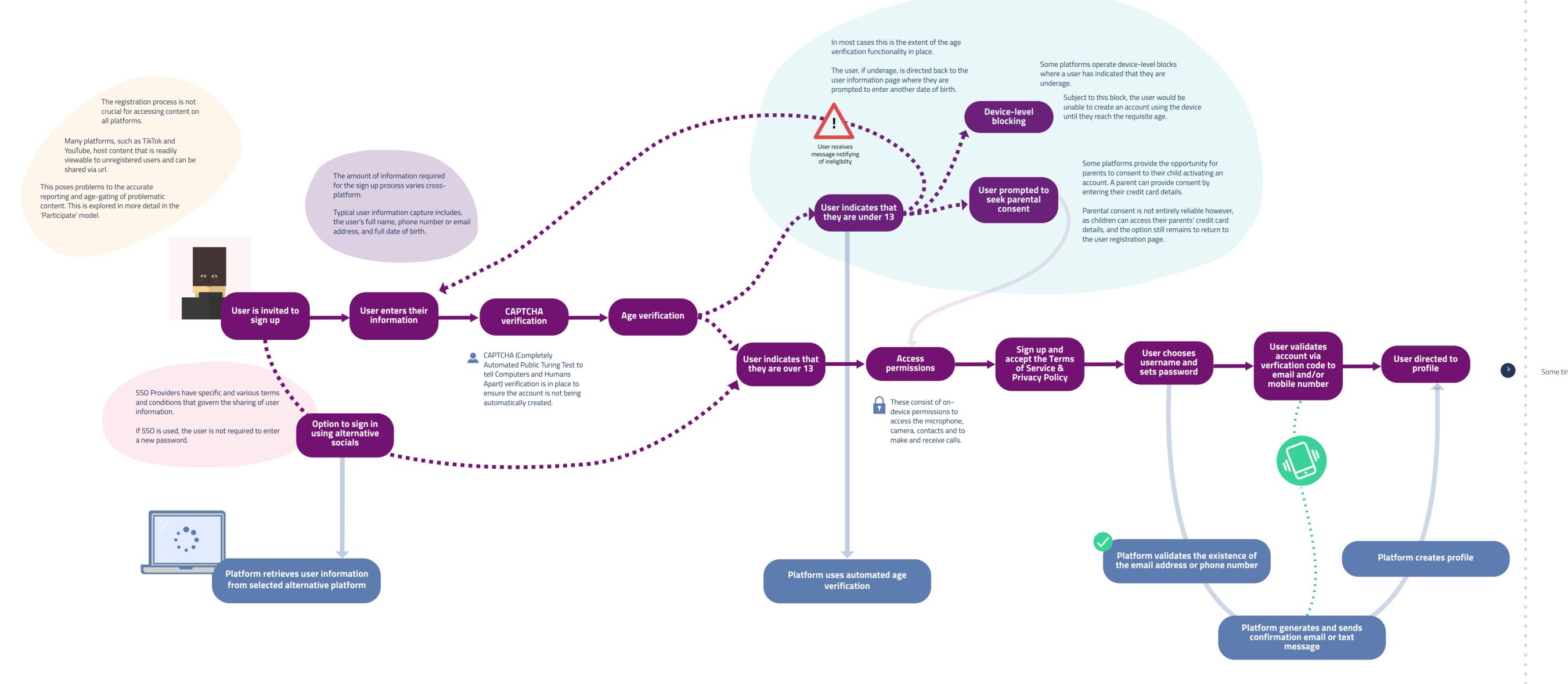
# Sign-or

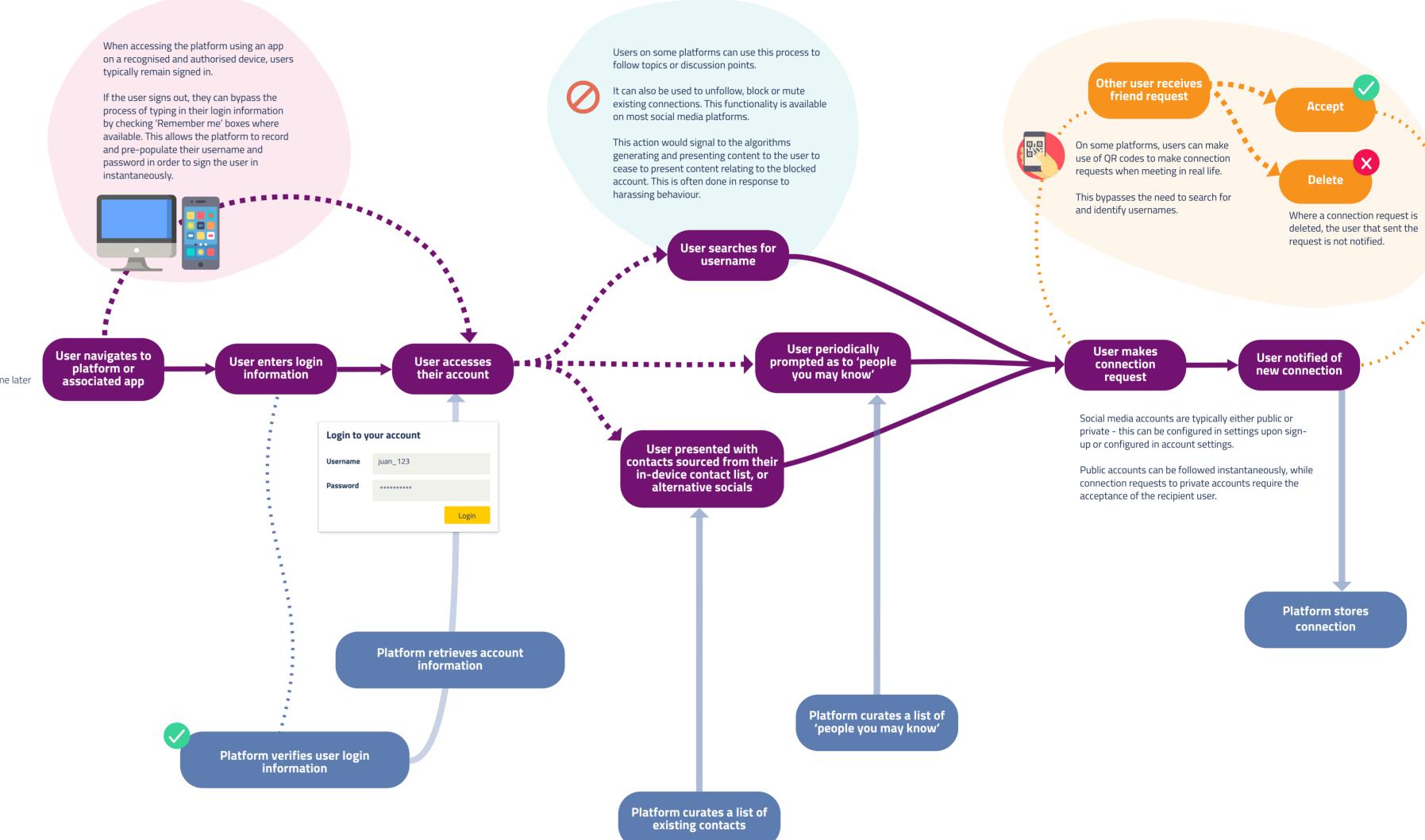
The 'Sign-on' model represents the process by which a user signs up and establishes their account. It covers user registration, age verification, sign in and the generation of connection requests for other users.











# Ofcom



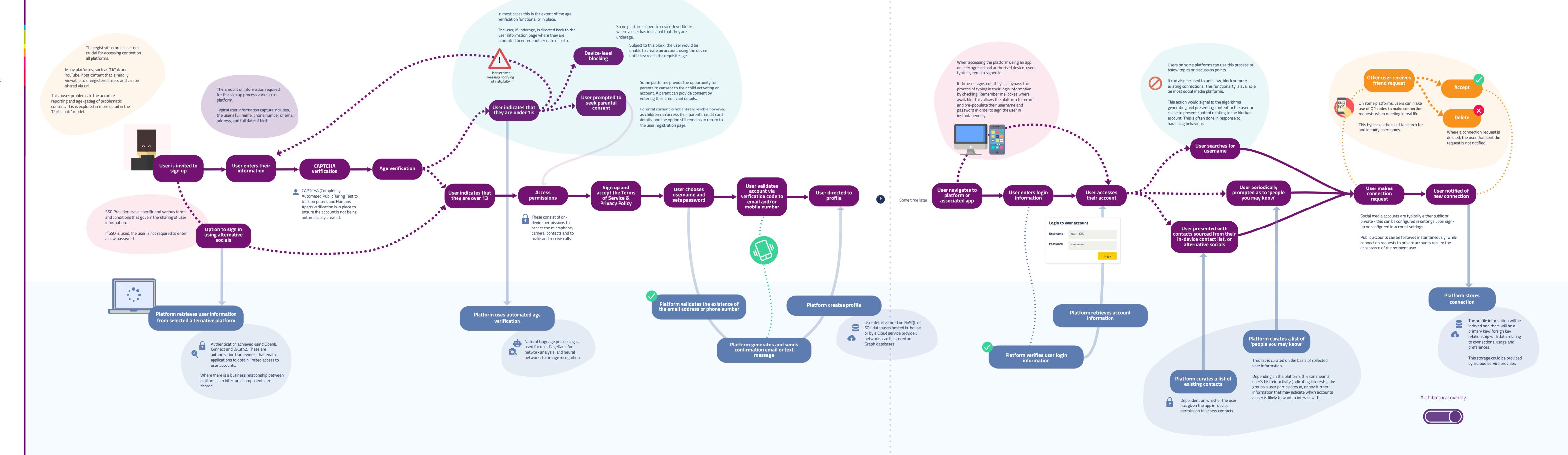
### Phase 1

# Sign-oı

The 'Sign-on' model represents the process by which a user signs up and establishes their account. It covers user registration, age verification, sign in and the generation of connection requests for other users.







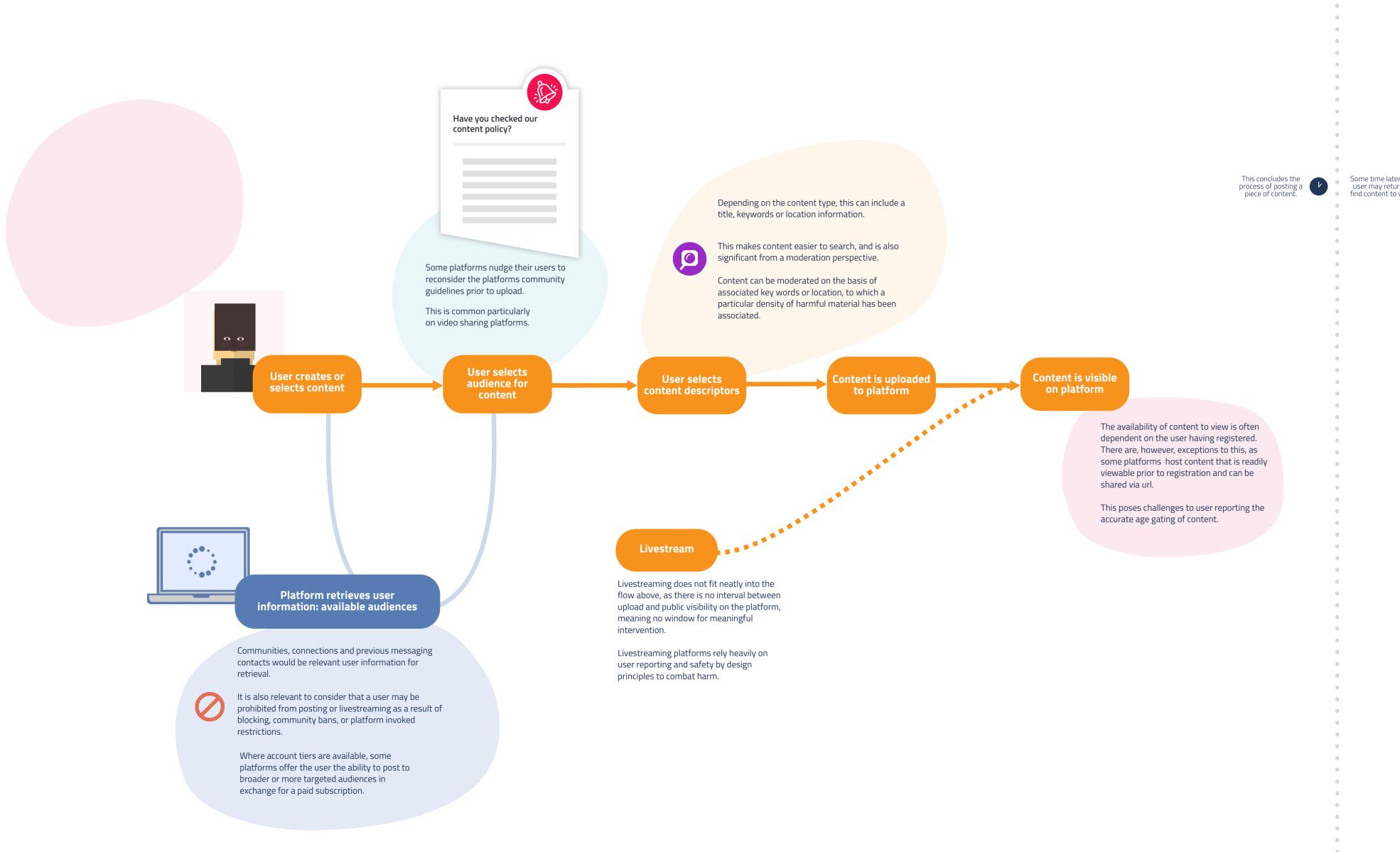


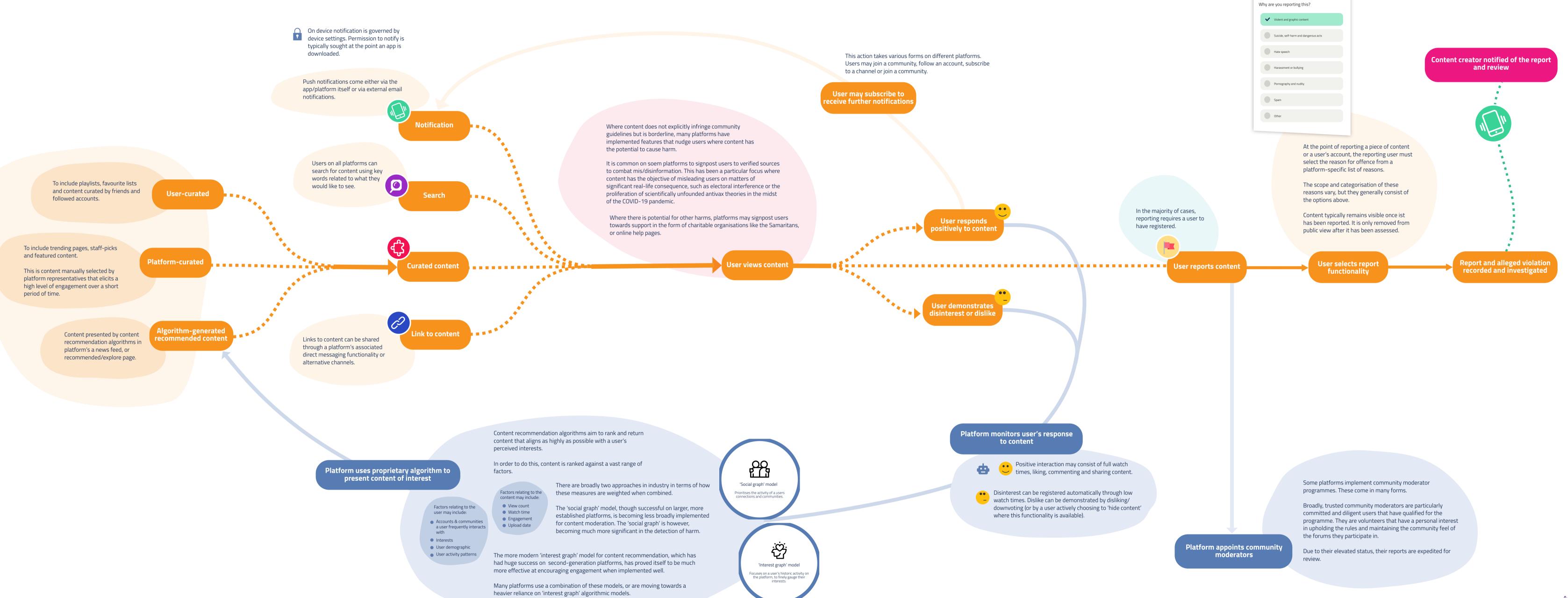


The 'Participate' model details a user's engagement with content on a platform. It covers the processes of creating, uploading and curating content, the various methods of discovering content to view and interact with, and the process by which users report objectionable content.













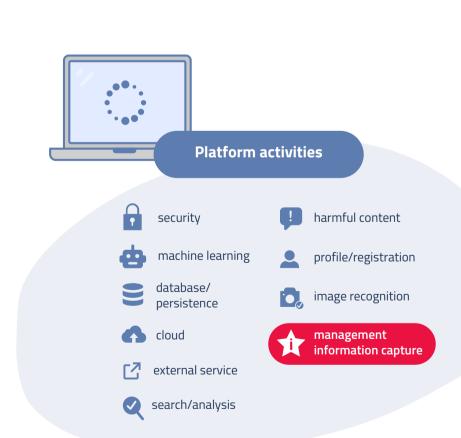


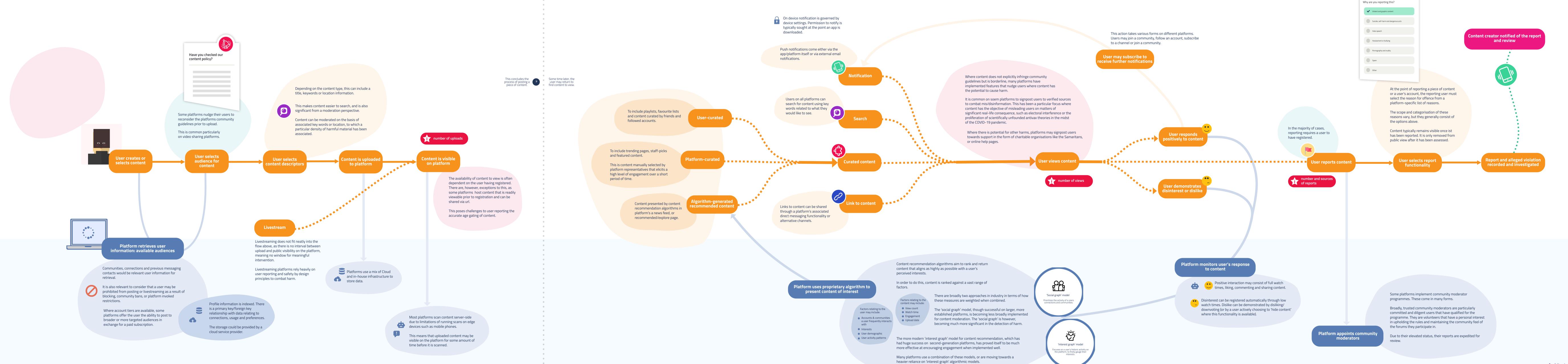


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#### Key









# Ofcom

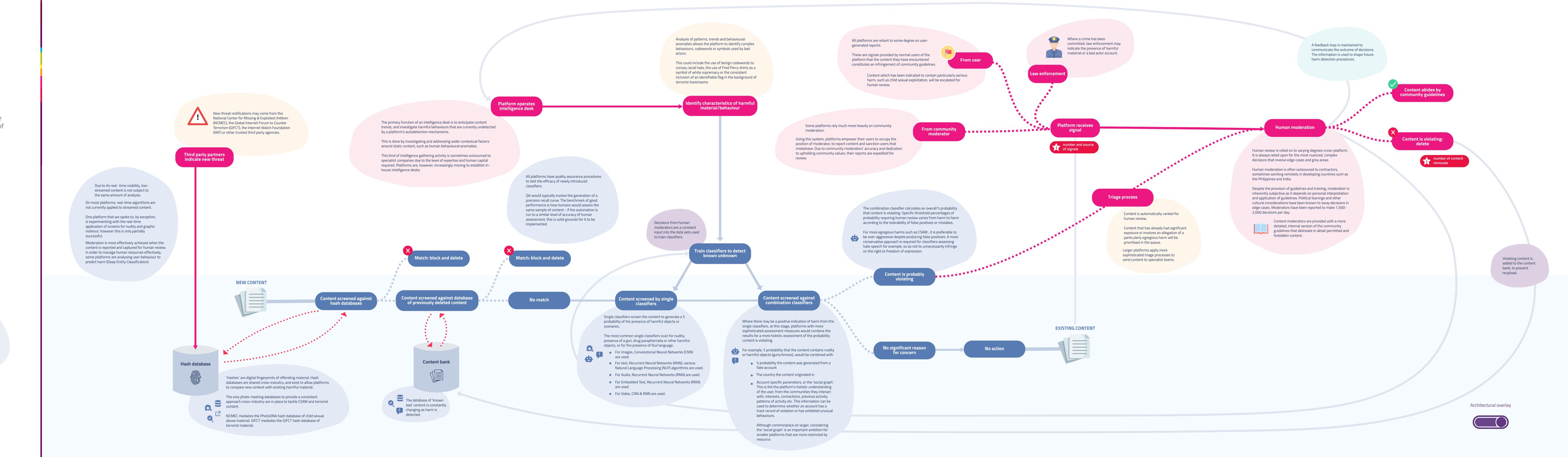


The 'Analyse' model details the measures put in place to analyse content and user behaviour in order to determine whether it is harmful. These measures include the operation of an intelligence desk, the receipt of user signals, the application of single and combination classifiers and the triage process in place to prioritise content for human









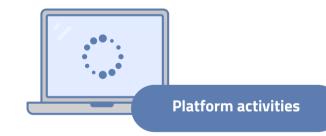


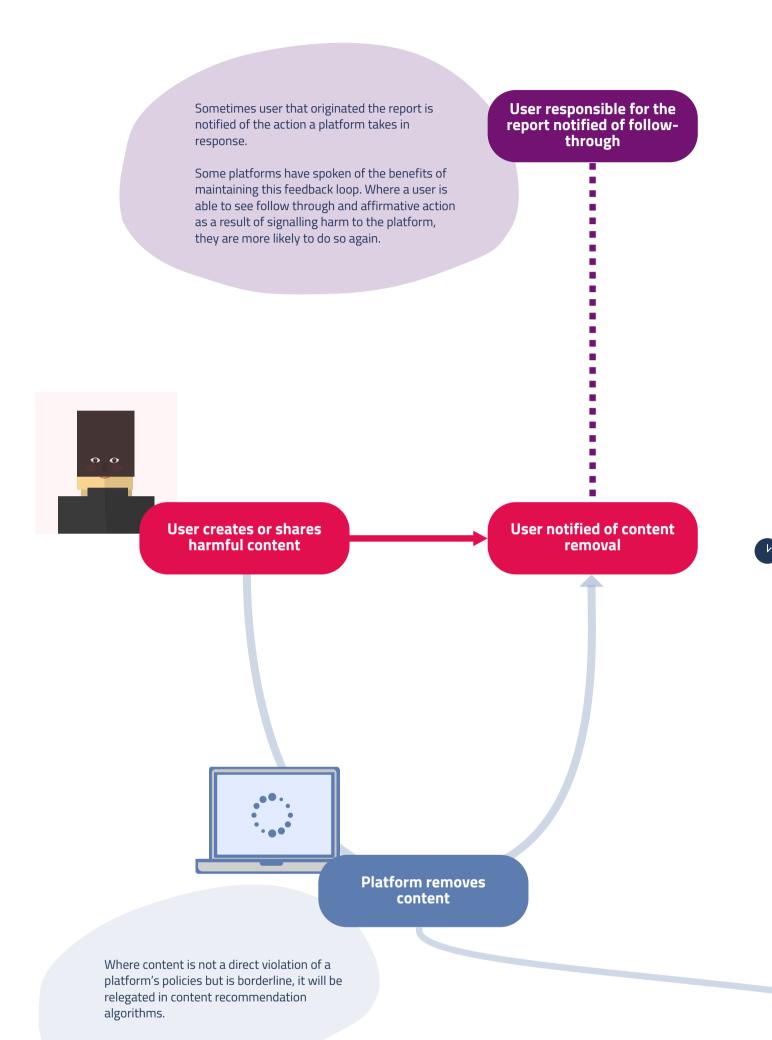


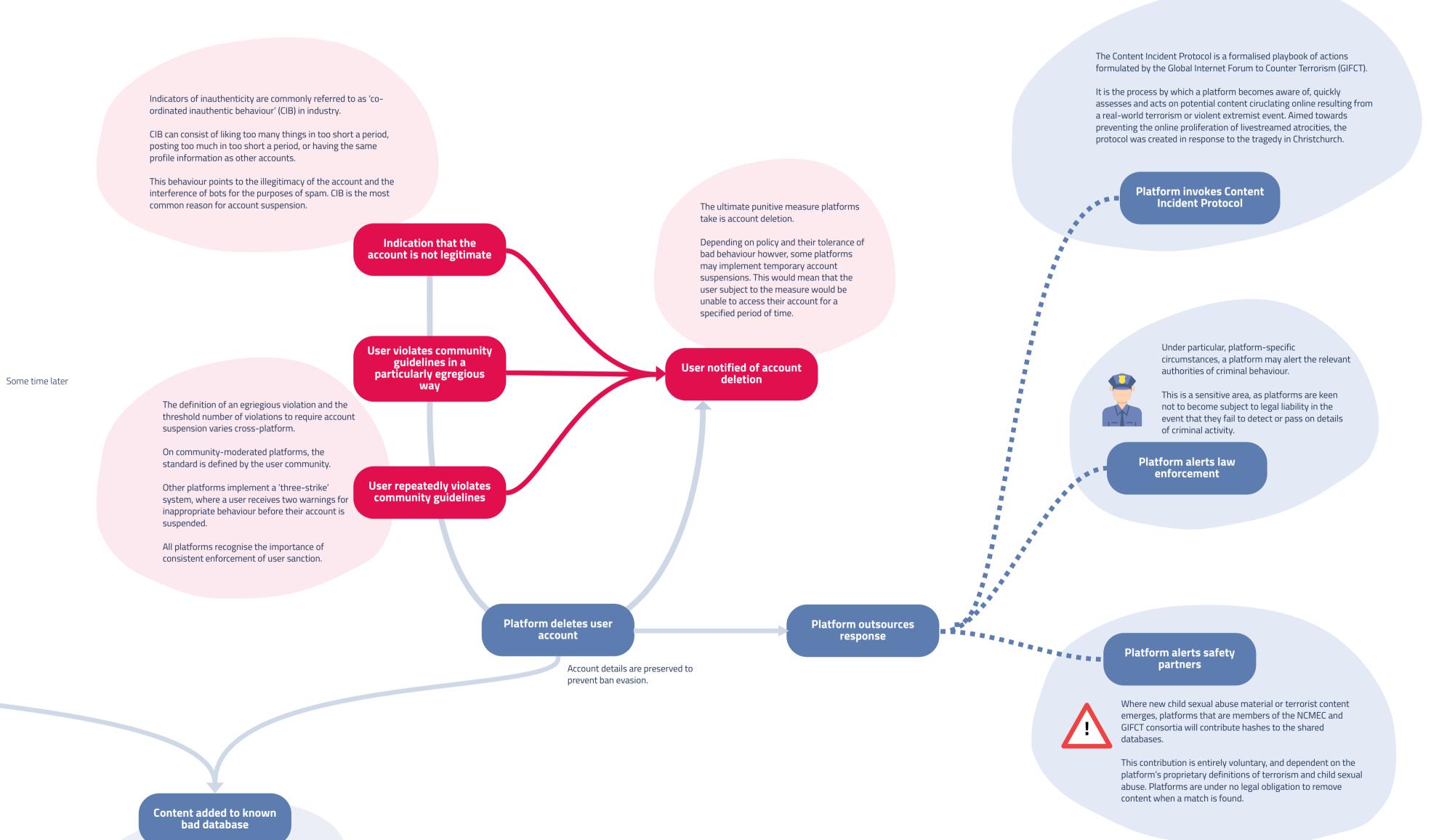
The 'Respond' model provides detail on how platforms respond to the finding of harmful content. It covers the process of content removal, the application of user sanctions and the procedures in place to ensure that the relevant authorities are alerted.

#### Key









Architectural overlay

This data is retained in order to train a

platform's AI/MI tools for harm

detection.





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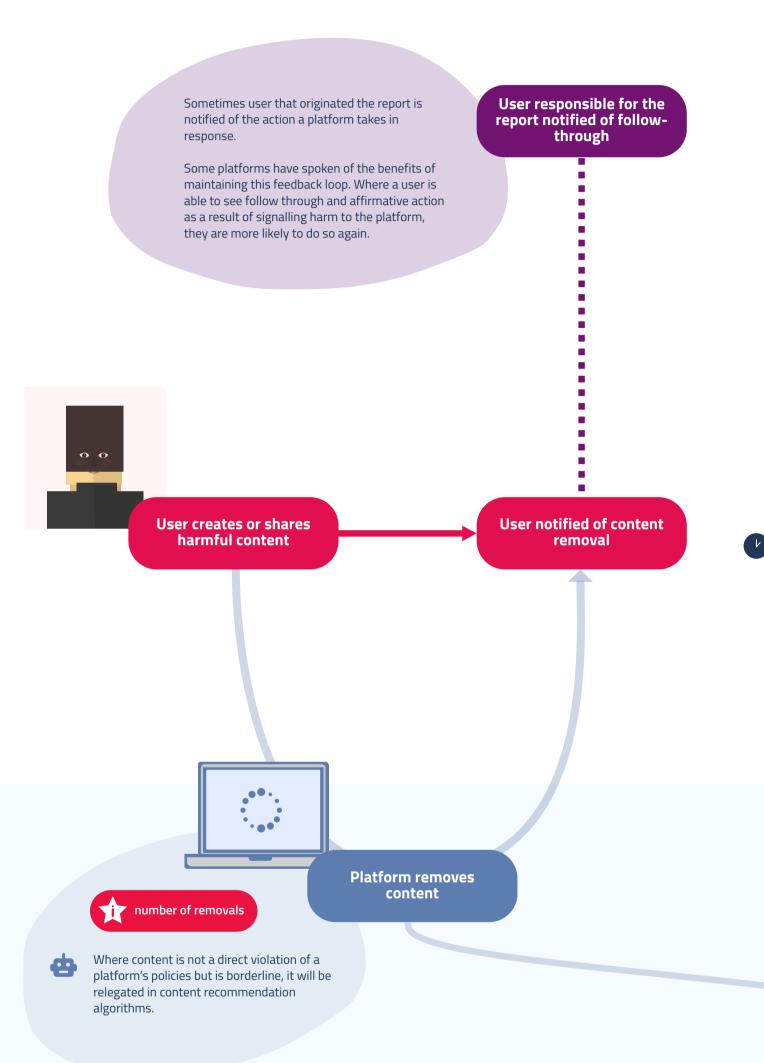
! harmful content

image recognition



external service

search/analysis



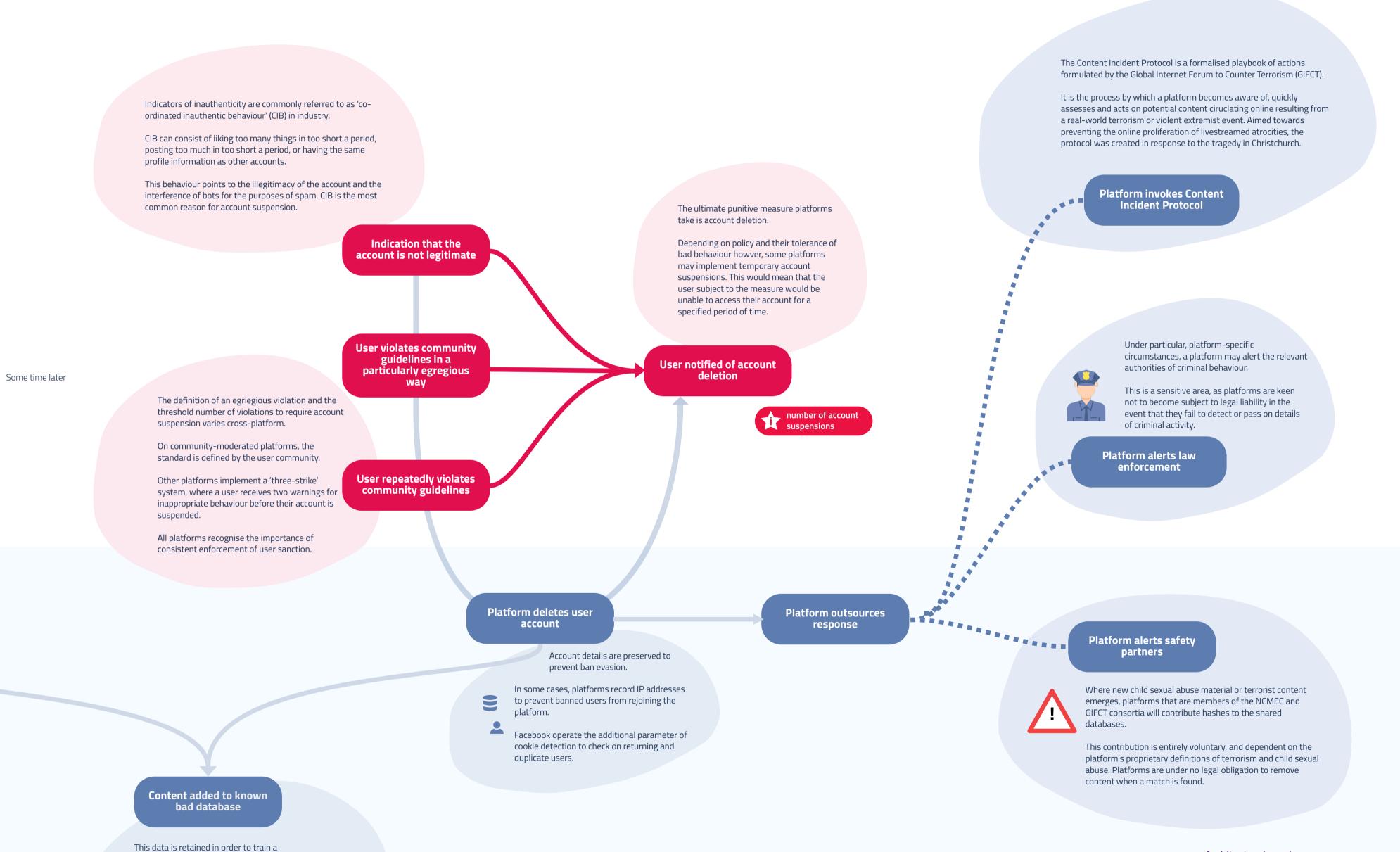
platform's AI/MI tools for harm

The known bad database is sometimes referred to as a Content Bank. It does not necessarily

content known as embeddings.

contain the bad content in its original form - more often it contains digital representations of the

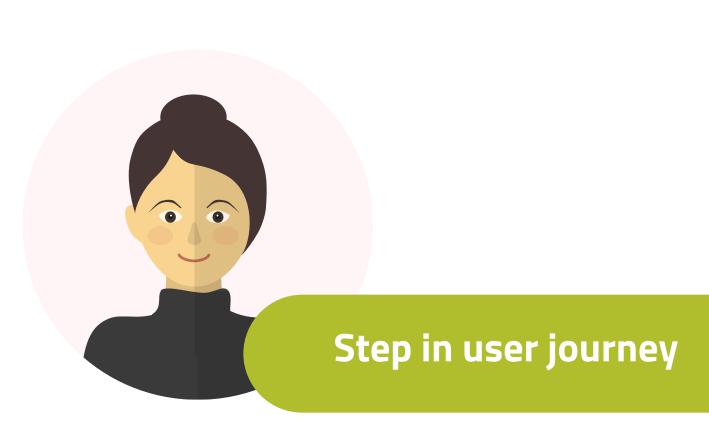
detection.

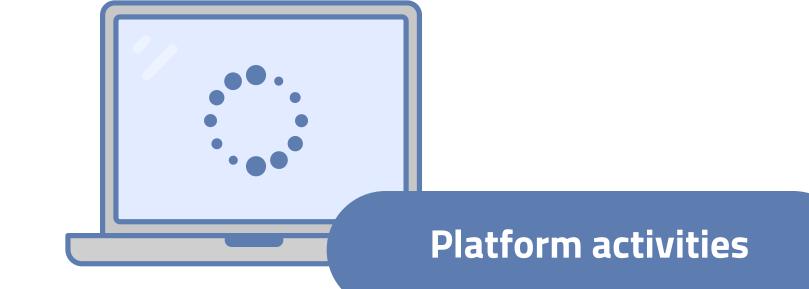


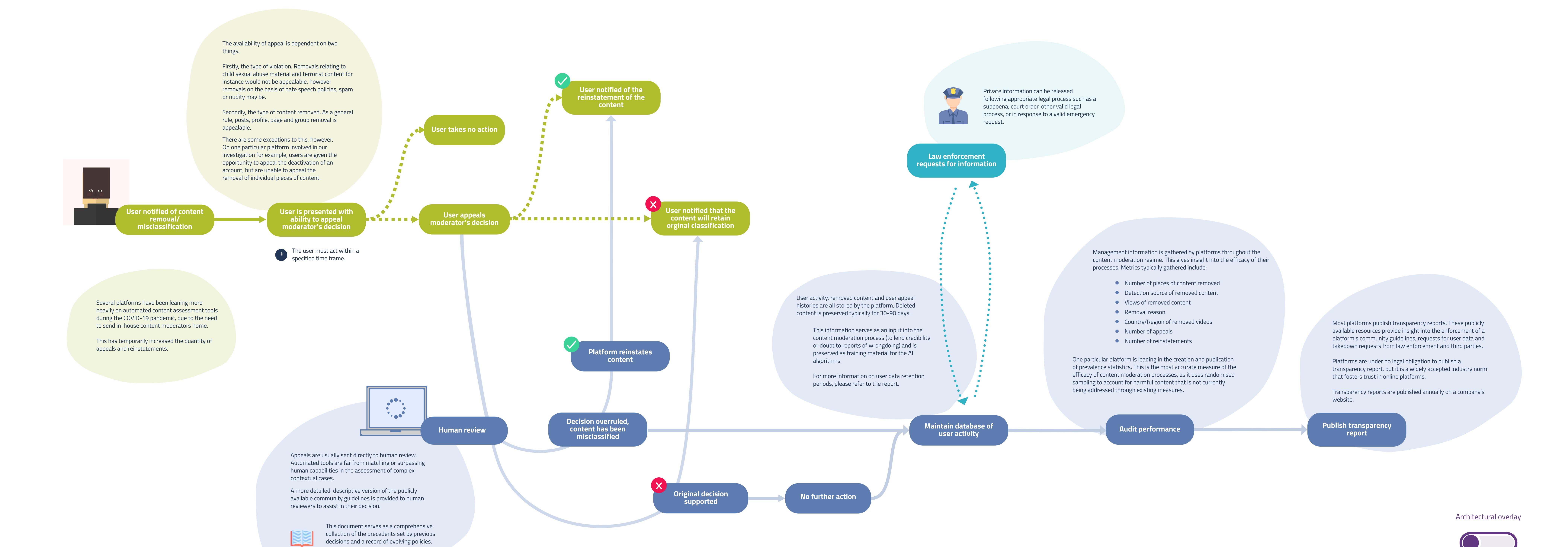




The 'Comply' phase involves the processes the platform must undertake to fulfil its auditing and reporting responsibilities. It covers the management of the appeals process, the maintenance of a database of harmful content and activity, management information data capture and the publication of the transparency report.





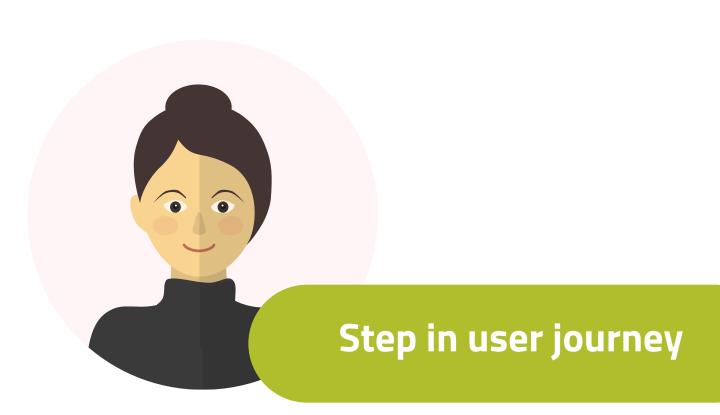


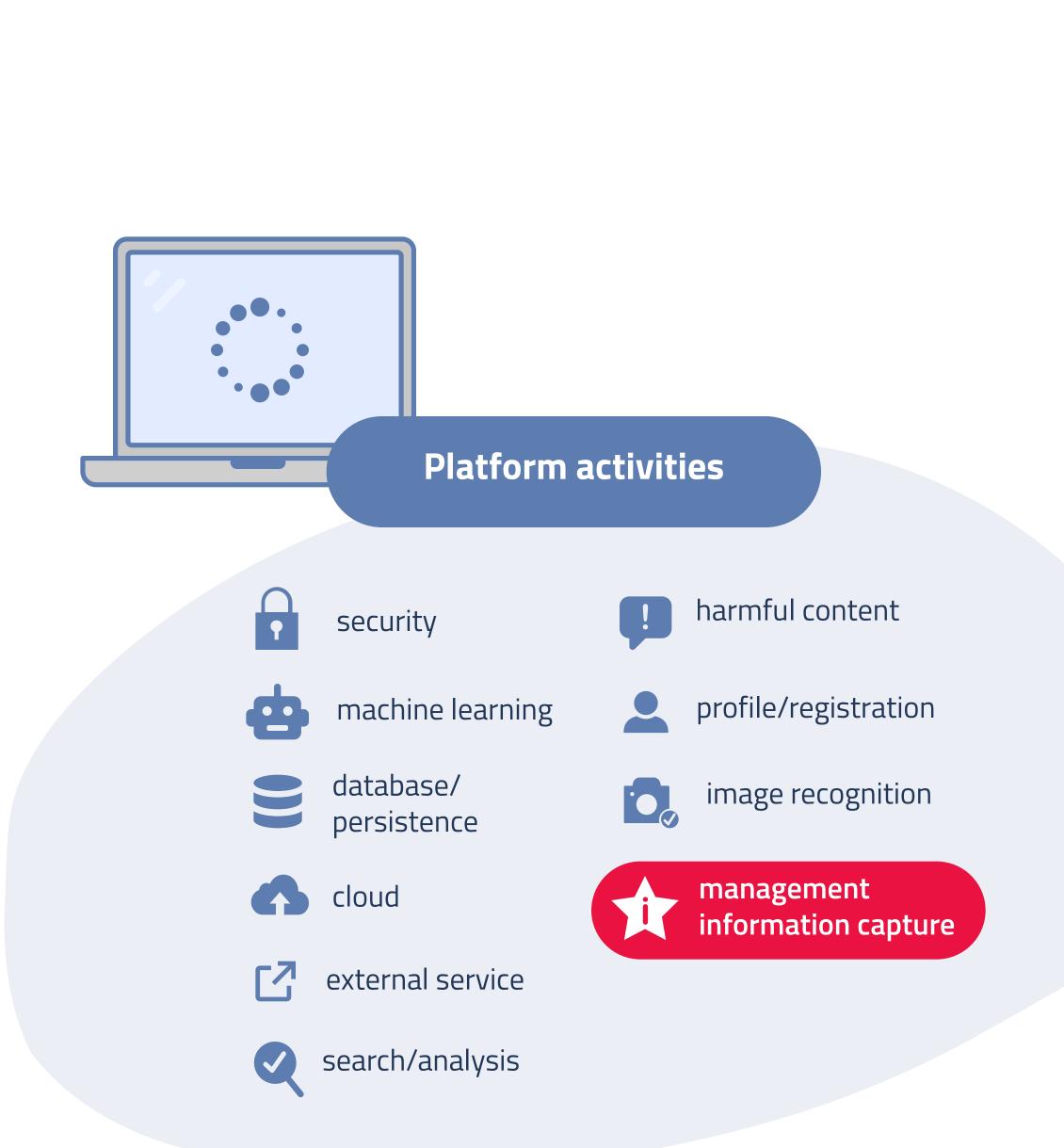


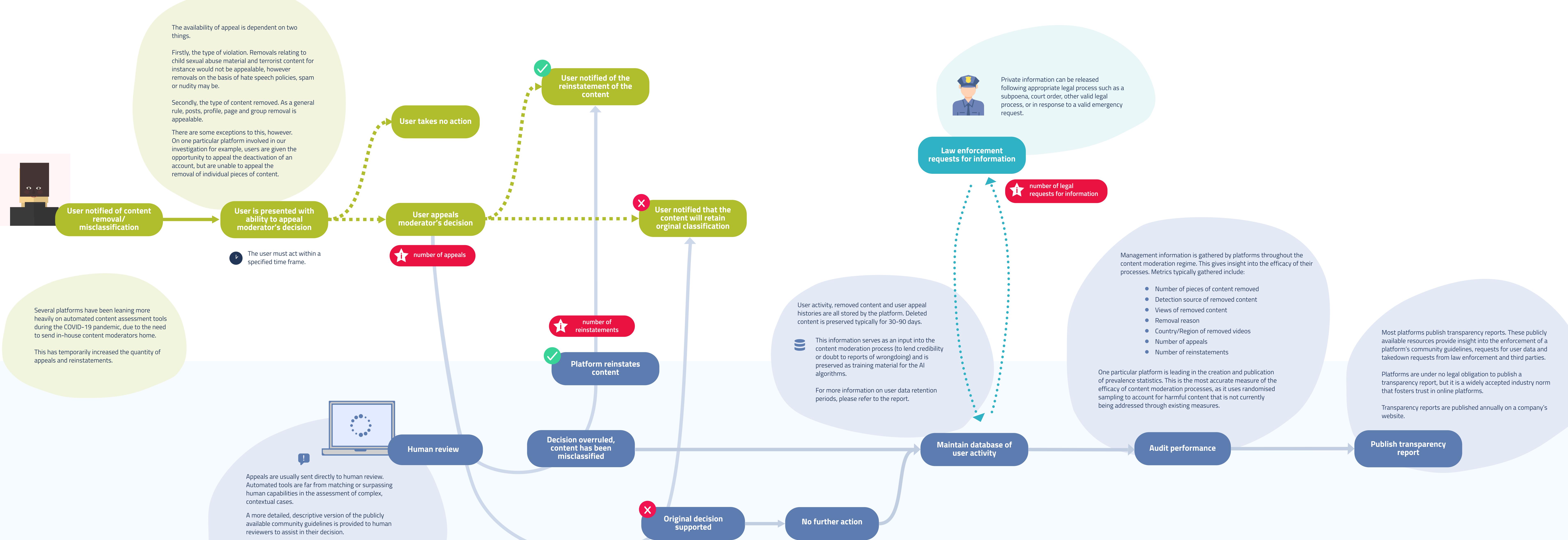


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# Kev







This document serves as a comprehensive

collection of the precedents set by previous

decisions and a record of evolving policies.

