



Yoti Age Verification Service Practice Statement

Public facing informative summary

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Yoti AVS - Age Assurance Practice Statement [Public-facing informative summary]

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About this document

This document is a public facing informative summary of the Age Assurance 'Practice Statement' for **version 2026-2.1** of the Yoti Age Verification Service ('AVS').

Revision history

Version	Reason for change	Date
1.2	Created as a public-facing informative summary of YT338 v1.2	August 2026

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Overview of the AVS system

Yoti AVS ('age verification system') is an online platform which functions as an **age assurance system**. It offers a selection of effective and highly effective age assurance methods for relying parties, providing these relying parties with a means to make age-related eligibility decisions regarding individuals who are seeking to access their services.

Currently Yoti AVS offers a choice of twelve different age assurance methods. Not all of these methods are appropriate for every use case in every jurisdiction; furthermore different methods offer differing levels of effectiveness. Relying parties select which methods will be available to them on the Yoti AVS platform when they contract with Yoti.

As details of the various age assurance methods available on the Yoti AVS platform differ considerably (for instance in terms of function, performance, and use of intermediaries), each method is described separately in its own section of this Practice Statement.

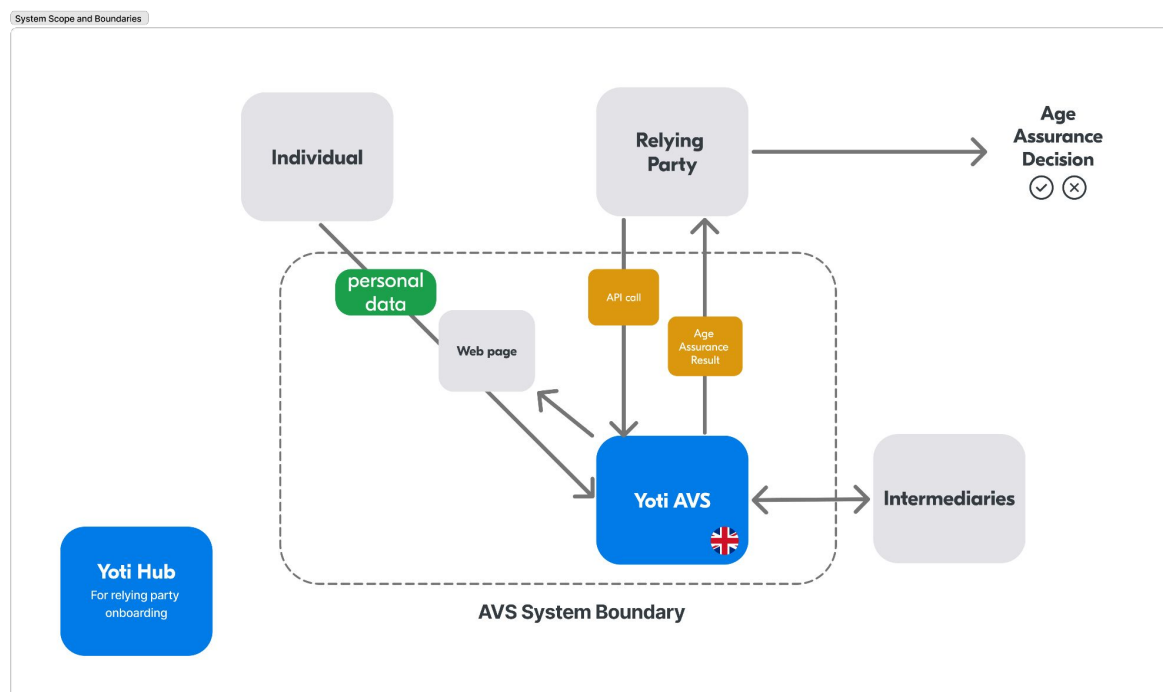
Yoti's role

Yoti AVS is designed, built, deployed and operated by **Yoti Limited**.

In terms of the ISO 27566-1 Framework, Yoti plays the role of an **age assurance provider**. As such, Yoti provides age assurance results to relying parties, but does not itself make age-related eligibility decisions.

In the terminology of privacy law, in respect of the Yoti AVS service, Yoti acts as a **data processor**.

System scope and Boundaries



Yoti AVS is an online platform, which runs on Yoti's servers.

Relying parties and end users interact with Yoti AVS across the public internet by means of our Age Verification API. Relying Parties most typically incorporate the results of an endpoint for the AVS service into web pages which end users can access on connected devices. It is also possible for relying parties to deploy endpoints on installations such as self-checkout terminals in a retail setting.

Some age assurance methods used by Yoti AVS make use of intermediaries for third party processing of data, outside of the system scope boundary. This is discussed in more detail in the sections which follow.

This Practice Statement pertains to **AVS version 2026-2.1**, which is the current production release at the time of writing.

Note that Yoti develops and maintains AVS on an agile release model, typically releasing monthly. Yoti is committed to notifying its ISO 27566 certification body of any significant changes in a new AVS release that would materially affect its certification.

Security, privacy, quality and accessibility aspects

Yoti AVS is designed, built and operated by Yoti to:

- maintain the integrity, confidentiality and availability of all information assets on the platform
- ensure the service complies with all relevant legal and regulatory requirements for the collection and processing of personal data.

One of Yoti's company principles is to make its services available to everyone.

To help ensure the above, Yoti operates an integrated management system for information security, privacy and quality that has been certified as meeting the requirements of ISO 27001:2022, ISO 27701:2019 and ISO 9001:2015 respectively.

Our QMS contains objectives regarding the accuracy of the manual and automated checking used in the AVS service. Additionally Yoti undergoes an annual SOC2 security assessment.

Privacy

Some general privacy aspects of Yoti AVS (applicable to all its age assurance methods) include:

- To help ensure 'privacy by design', company policy requires that a privacy risk assessment is undertaken for any new collection or use of personal information by the business; if certain criteria are met, a full Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) is necessary. In particular, we maintain a DPIA for Yoti AVS (YT220) that can be shared with relying parties on request.
- By design, Yoti AVS allows a relying party to receive an age assurance result (an "age-" or "age+" age band status) and no other personal data. Configurably, if necessary for regulatory reasons, the result can be returned as an age in years.
- By design, for single-use age checks, Yoti AVS functions so that any personally identifying data supplied by the user is deleted from Yoti's systems immediately after the age assurance result is sent to the relying party.
- Yoti makes privacy information available to individuals using the service, to enable them to understand what personal data is being collected and processed, by whom and for what reason.

Accessibility & inclusivity

Some general accessibility aspects of Yoti AVS (applicable to all its age assurance methods) include:

- Yoti has set a formal objective in its Quality Management System to meet WCAG 2.2 accessibility standards. We have undergone independent external audit in this regard.
- Age-appropriate plain language is used in the user interface.
- Localisation of the user interface into appropriate languages is supported. The current available selection is listed on Yoti's website.

Technical & functional aspects

Performance

Yoti monitors and maintains the AVS system to ensure it delivers expected response times, throughput and scalability under load. Age assurance results are typically processed in fractions of a second, meaning that from the end user perspective, individuals experience negligible wait for an age assurance decision.

Age Assurance Results

Once an age check is complete, Yoti provides an endpoint for businesses to query the result of an age check. As well as showing the check outcome, the result will record information on what methods were configured and subsequently attempted by the user. Results are queried by a relying party on an individual basis and are made available for up to 6 months, after which they are deleted from Yoti's systems.

Logging

Yoti AVS only generates such logs as are required for fraud prevention and detection, and retains these only for the length of time necessary to meet legal requirements (viewable by Yoti staff for 90 days, then retained in cold storage for a further 9 months.)

No personally-identifiable information is ever written to AVS logs, including neither any information used to verify an individual's age, nor information about any website the user has visited.

Age Assurance Methods Available on Yoti AVS

The Yoti AVS platform offers a choice of different age assurance methods. These can be classified as follows:

- **Age estimation methods:** Facial age estimation
- **Age verification methods:**
 - *Based on scanning a physical document:*
 - Processed in the UK by Yoti's IDV service
 - Processed double-blind in the USA by a Yoti partner's IDV service
 - *Based on accepting a verified credential from a digital wallet:*
 - Credential passed from a Yoti Digital ID app
 - Credential passed from a third-party eID app
 - Credential passed from a US mobile driver's licence app
 - *Based on checking against a third-party data source:*
 - Checked against the Brazilian tax payers register
 - Checking the individual against credit reference agency databases (including an option to use US Social Security numbers)
 - Checked against (post-paid) mobile phone provider account record
- **Age inference methods:**
 - Mobile: inferred from the individual's mobile phone number
 - Email: inferred from the digital footprint of the individual's email address
 - Credit Card: inferred from the individual's credit card number

Note that all the above methods can be deployed in a 'single use' manner, or they can be deployed in a 'reusable' manner, where the age-assurance result is bound to an 'age token' or 'Yoti key' (passkey) for a defined time period before expiring.

When users successfully finish any of the Yoti age assurance methods, they are presented with the option to create a 'Yoti key' (passkey). Relying parties can configure their AVS sessions to present 'user a passkey' as one of the options presented to the user.

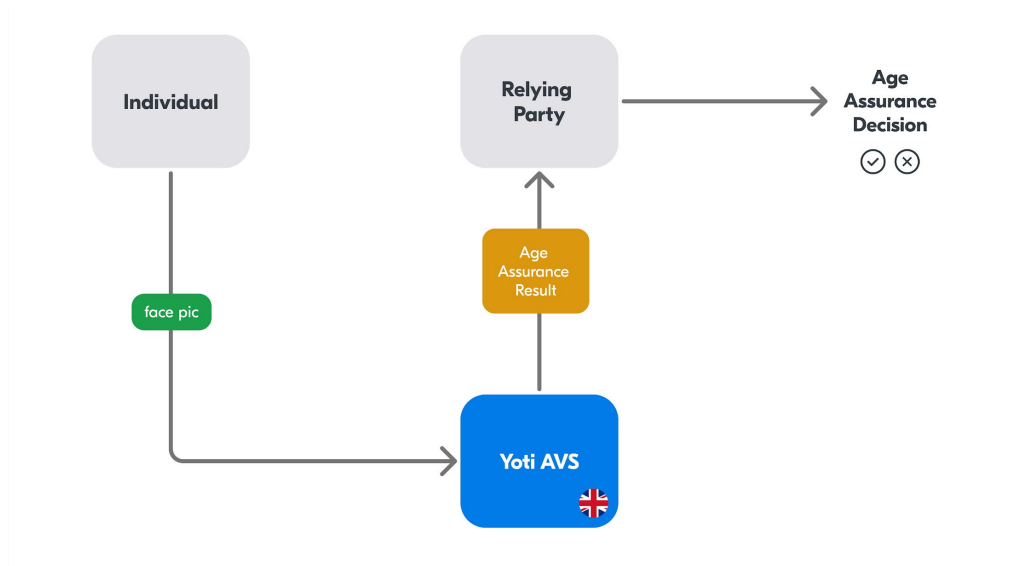
For details on privacy aspects of the various methods (including which data is collected from the end user, where and by whom that data is processed, and what data is supplied to the relying party), refer to our Privacy Notice at <https://www.yoti.com/privacy/age-verification/>

Note: In the sections below, levels of 'effectiveness' are expressed as per the definitions in ACCS 1:2025 – *Technical Requirements for Age Assurance Systems* section 10.3².

² - <https://accscheme.com/wp-content/uploads/ACCS-1-2025-Certification-Scheme-for-Age-Assurance-Systems-Components.pdf>

Facial Age Estimation

Yoti's facial age estimation uses our proprietary AI-based machine learning technology, to estimate an individual's age from an image of their face. The effectiveness of the AI model is statistically well quantified, and the method has the advantage of not requiring the individual to possess any type of identity document or supply any other personal information.



Type of method	Age estimation
Effectiveness	
General	Yoti considers this method highly effective when configured with a suitable safety buffer for the given use case.
Classification accuracy	Averaged across all age, gender and skin tones, Yoti's testing* indicates the following accuracy: Mean absolute error = 2.4 years, Standard deviation = 1.7 True positive rate = 99.3% (for 13 to 17 year olds, assessed as whether they are under 21)
False positive rate	Average* FPR = 0.74% (for 14 to 17 year olds, assessed as to whether they are under 21)
Outcome error parity	Fundamentally, facial age estimation may be considered a very inclusive method of age assurance compared with methods which required users to possess a particular identity document or other artefact: regardless of demographic, nearly all individuals will be able to use their face to undergo an age check. For 13 to 17 year olds, assessed as whether they are over 21: No significant bias across gender or skin tone.

Facial Age Estimation

Type of method	Age estimation
Effectiveness	
Operational assumptions, prerequisites, limitations & exclusions	This method requires individuals to present their face to camera. They will need to remove face coverings, although testing has shown that other adornments (such as glasses, facial hair or head coverings which do not obstruct the face) do not typically cause a problem. Facial disfigurement may cause anomalous results in some cases. The captured facial image must be clear and stable, and so may fail if, for example, light levels are too low, there is motion blur, glare or the camera lens is not clean. Experience has shown that individuals using their own device can typically remedy any problems of this nature on repeated attempts. However if the method is being installed in a fixed installation (such as retail self-checkouts), care should be taken during commissioning that lighting levels and camera quality are adequate. Our developer docs provide guidance on this at developers.yoti.com/age-estimation/overview#image-requirements.

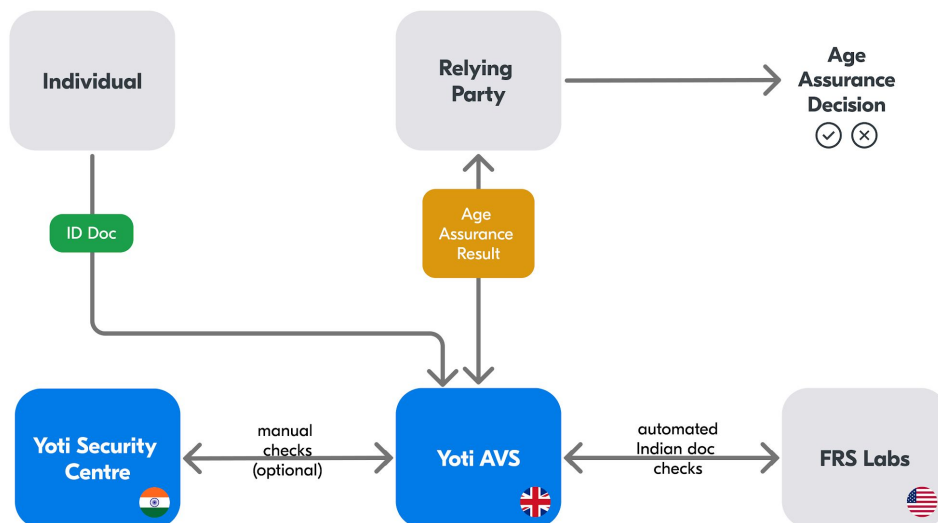
* Note: **Accuracy of Yoti’s facial age estimation model varies with age, gender and skin tone of the individual**; additionally, false positive and false negative rates vary depending on the threshold age. Yoti performs internal testing of its models on a regular basis, and has also submitted them for independent third-party testing (including by NIST and ACCS). Yoti publishes a white paper with the latest detailed testing results on its website³.

³ <https://www.yoti.com/blog/yoti-age-estimation-white-paper/> (Yoti’s white paper is updated periodically. Figures cited above are taken from the July 2025 edition.)

Yoti IDV

This method of age verification makes use of Yoti's IDV (identity verification) document scanning service, to extract a date of birth from a photographic ID document that has been issued by an authoritative source. Yoti IDV supports a wide range of photo ID from around the world, including passports, national identity cards and driving licences. By default, document processing is entirely automated (although fallback to manual verification by staff at the Yoti Security Centre is available as an option; note however this option is not ISO 27566 compliant, and the end user's data is retained for 28 days after the check). Documents are validated to ensure they are genuine and have not expired, and face-matching is performed to ensure they belong to the individual who is presenting them. (Note that for strict ISO 27566 compliance, it is also necessary to check with the document's issuer that it has not been revoked. Currently this is only possible for a subset of supported document types).

This is a highly effective and privacy preserving method of age assurance, although individuals must possess one of the required photographic ID documents in order to use the service.

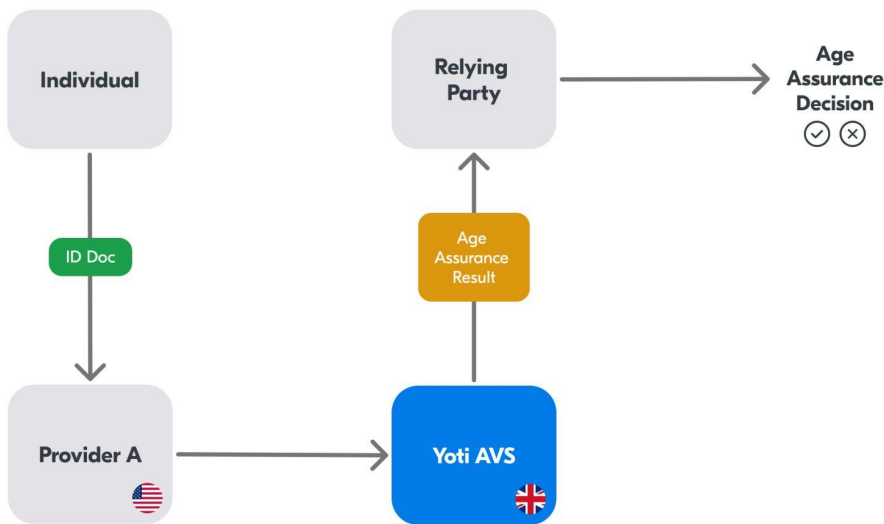


4 See developers.yoti.com/identity-verification/supported-documents for a list

Type of method	Age verification, by extracting a date of birth from a photographic ID document issued by an authoritative source.
Effectiveness	
General	Yoti considers this method highly effective . The method is based upon a wide variety of photographic identity documents which typically incorporate several security and fraud-prevention features, which Yoti is able to make use of. However some documents have stronger security features than others; documents with NFC-readable chips offer the strongest method.
Classification accuracy	This method principally relies upon AI-based automated document OCR/authentication and face-matching. The behaviour of AI models used is statistically well quantified, and does not show significant bias against any particular demographic group, although effectiveness does vary between the various supported documents. As part of its Quality Management System, Yoti maintains benchmarking statistics for the effectiveness of the automated checks. For manual fallback checks, Yoti employs highly trained staff and operates a rigorous quality review program. Our testing indicates an error rate of 0.53% (averaged over the past twelve months).
Operational assumptions, prerequisites, limitations & exclusions	To use this method, individuals must possess: • A genuine, original, unexpired photo identity document of a supported type. Currently supported documents are set out in Yoti's developer documentation at https://developers.yoti.com/identity-verification/supported-documents. • For supported documents with an NFC-readable chip only: a mobile device with NFC reader; • Or, where NFC reading is not available: an online device with a camera (i.e. mobile device or desktop/laptop webcam) with which to capture the document. It is generally necessary to capture a clear and stable image of both sides of the document. The capture may fail if, for example, light levels are too low, there is motion blur, glare, or the camera lens is not clean. Detailed guidance is provided in our developer documentation at https://developers.yoti.com/age-estimation/overview#image-requirements

Partner IDV

This method is similar to the Yoti IDV method (above), except that rather than use Yoti’s UK-based service, the document scanning and processing is undertaken in a ‘double blind’ manner by an ISO27566-certified third party service (Provider A) who process the data in the USA. This arrangement may be more suitable for the regulatory compliance needs of certain relying parties.



Type of method	Age verification, by extracting a date of birth from a photographic ID document issued by an authoritative source.
Effectiveness	Similar to the Yoti IDV method, this method is considered highly effective .
Operational assumptions, prerequisites, limitations & exclusions	To use this method, individuals must possess: • A genuine, original, unexpired photo identity document of a supported type. Currently supported documents are set out in Yoti’s developer documentation at https://developers.yoti.com/identity-verification/supported-documents. • For supported documents with an NFC-readable chip only: a mobile device with NFC reader; • Or, where NFC reading is not available: an online device with a camera (i.e. mobile device or desktop/laptop webcam) with which to capture the document. It is generally necessary to capture a clear and stable image of both sides of the document. The capture may fail if, for example, light levels are too low, there is motion blur, glare, or the camera lens is not clean.

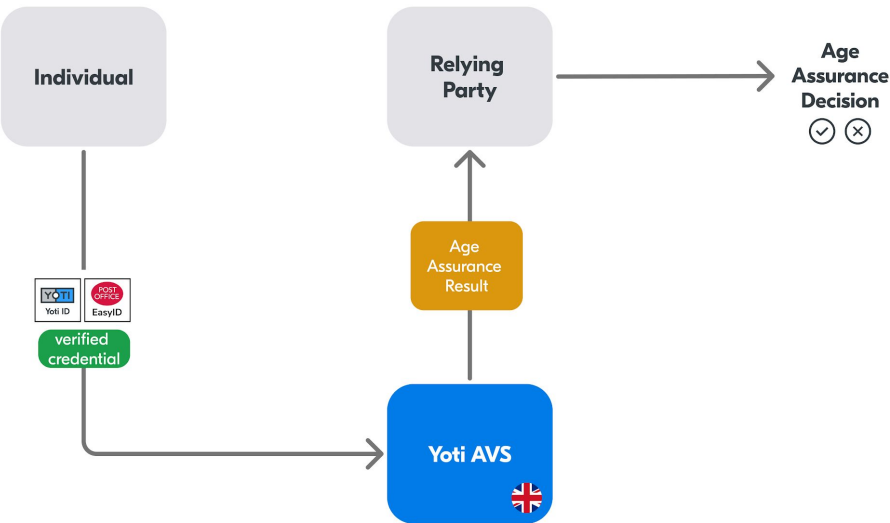
Yoti Digital ID apps

This method of age verification makes use of Yoti’s Digital ID smartphone apps (see www.yoti.com/business/digital-id – currently available branded as Yoti ID and as the UK Post Office EasyID).

With this method, individuals are presented with a ‘share link’ (QR code). The exact workflow differs between mobile and desktop (on mobile, they click the link to launch their Yoti app and approve the share; on desktop, they will need to log their Yoti app on their mobile, and use it to scan the QR code).

Typically the individual’s Yoti app already contains a suitable photo ID document with their data of birth, and their data of birth attribute will be transferred to Yoti AVS, which will process it to provide the age assurance result. The Yoti Digital ID app also allows individuals who do not possess a suitable ID document to obtain an estimated age using Yoti’s facial age estimation service; relying parties can choose to accept an estimated age attribute in this scenario.

This method is highly effective, robustly secure, and privacy preserving, although of course it does rely on the user having a Yoti Digital ID app account. Note that as the Yoti Digital ID apps are a distinct and different service to Yoti AVS, details of how the app authenticates users and onboards ID documents are not discussed in depth in this Practice Statement.



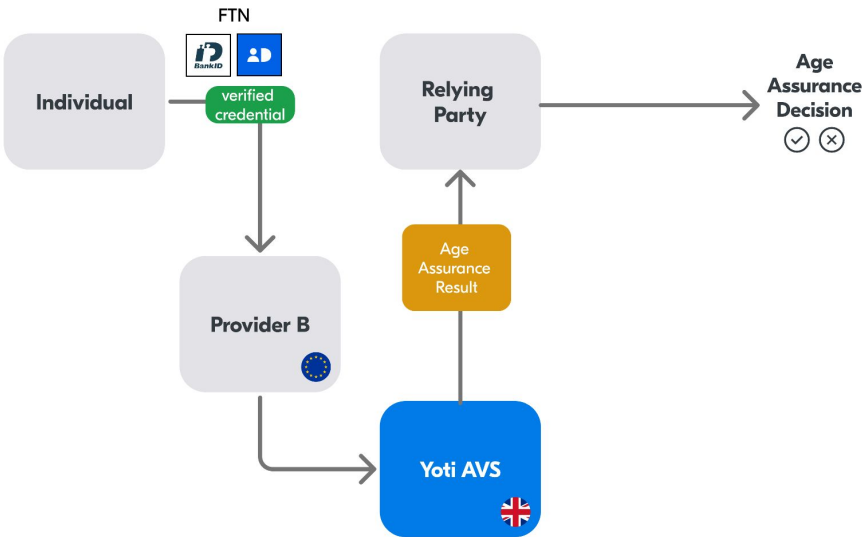
Type of method	Age verification, based on a date of birth supplied from the individual’s Yoti Digital ID app.
Effectiveness	Yoti considers this method highly effective , due to the authoritative nature of the source credential and its robust binding/authentication. Details of error rates for document onboarding in the app are generally the same as for the Yoti IDV service (described above)
Operational assumptions, prerequisites, limitations & exclusions	This method is only usable by individuals who have a Yoti Digital ID app account, and can use it on their mobile device. (In practical terms, this typically means devices which are still supported by their vendor and able to receive software updates. The currently supported mobile OS’s are set out on Yoti’s FAQ at https://support.yoti.com/yotisupport/s/article/Which-operating-systems-does-Yoti-support . At time of writing it is a minimum of iOS 16.0 or Android 10.0).

Third Party eID

This method is essentially the same as for Yoti Digital ID apps, except that it instead uses some popular eID apps from nordic countries, namely:

- BankID (Sweden) – see www.bankid.com
- MitID (Denmark) – see www.mitid.dk
- Apps participating in the Finnish Trust Network (FTN)

Again, this method is highly effective, robustly secure, and privacy preserving, although of course it does rely on the user having a Nordic eID app account.



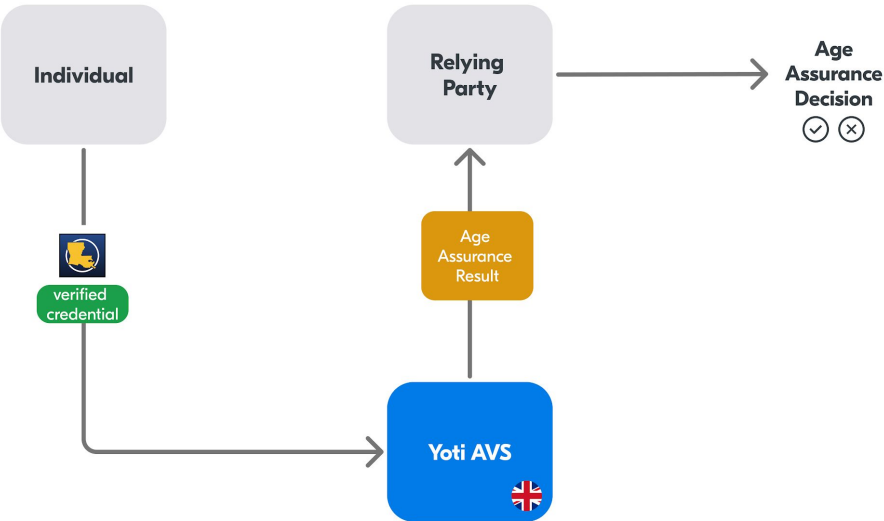
Type of method	Age verification, based on a date of birth supplied from the individual's eID app.
Effectiveness	Yoti considers this method highly effective , due to the authoritative nature of the source credential and its robust binding/authentication.
Operational assumptions, prerequisites, limitations & exclusions	This method is only usable by individuals who have an account that participates in one of the supported schemes (Swedish BankID, Danish MitID, or Finnish Trust Network), and who have set up the respective eID app for that scheme and can use it on their mobile device. (In practical terms, this typically means devices which are still supported by their vendor and able to receive software updates.)

US mDL

This method of age verification makes use of the USA mobile driver’s licence scheme. Currently it supports the State of Louisiana’s ‘LA Wallet’ app (lawallet.com), which meets the requirements of ISO/IEC 18013-5:2021 & TS 18013-7:2025 mDL standards

The individual authenticates themselves through their LA Wallet app, and obtains a numerical authorisation code which enables Yoti to obtain confirmation of their date of birth.

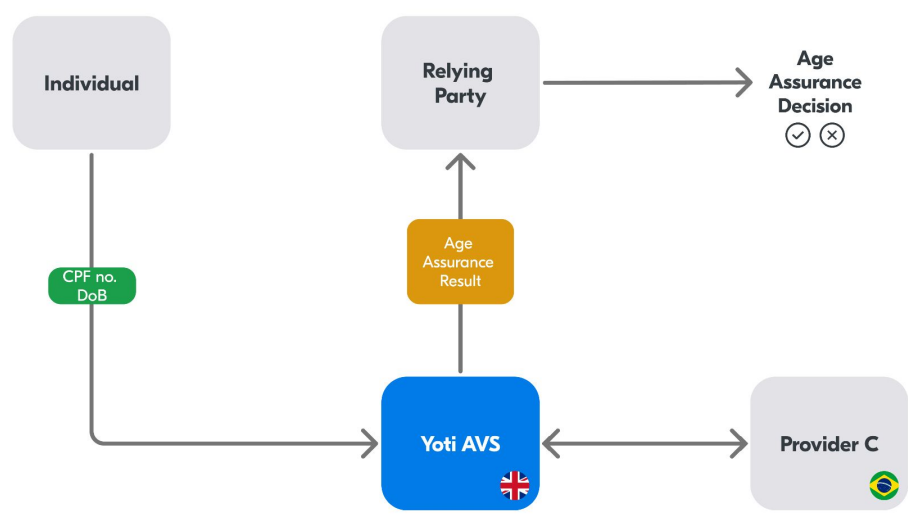
This is a highly effective, robustly secure, and privacy preserving method, although of course it is only usable for individuals who have the LA Wallet app.



Type of method	Age verification, based on a date of birth supplied from the individual’s US mobile driving licence or state ID.
Effectiveness	Yoti considers this method highly effective , due to the authoritative nature of the source credential and its robust binding/authentication.
Operational assumptions, prerequisites, limitations & exclusions	This method is only usable by individuals who hold a driving licence or state ID issued by the US state of Louisiana, and who have set up an LA Wallet account and who can use the LA Wallet app on their mobile device. (In practical terms, this typically means devices which are still supported by their vendor and able to receive software updates.)

CPF (Brazilian tax ID)

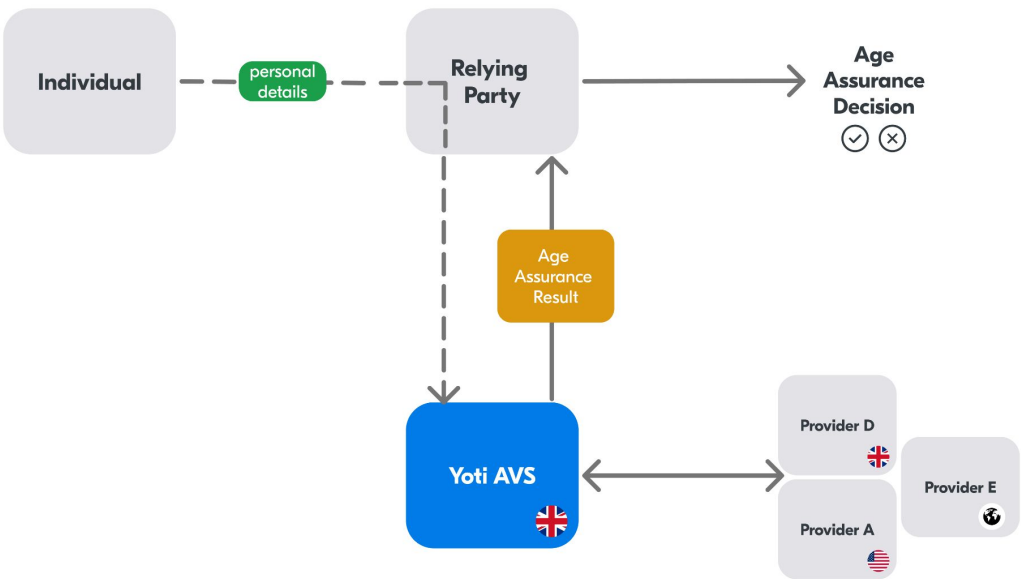
This method verifies that an individual’s self-asserted date of birth and tax ID match their record on the Brazilian government’s database.



Type of method	Age verification
Effectiveness	When applicable for use, this is an effective method. It relies on authoritative reference data (the Brazilian government’s taxpayer records) although the binding of the user to a record is currently weak.
Operational assumptions, prerequisites, limitations & exclusions	This method is only usable by individuals who have an entry on the Cadastro de Pessoas Físicas database (that is, Brazilian tax payers).

Database check

This method involves collecting some personal data from an individual (including, for the USA only, a social security number), and seeking a match for these details in the records of trusted third-party credit referencing agencies. The choice of intermediary for these checks depends on the individual's location. The individual's age can then be calculated from the date of birth in these records.



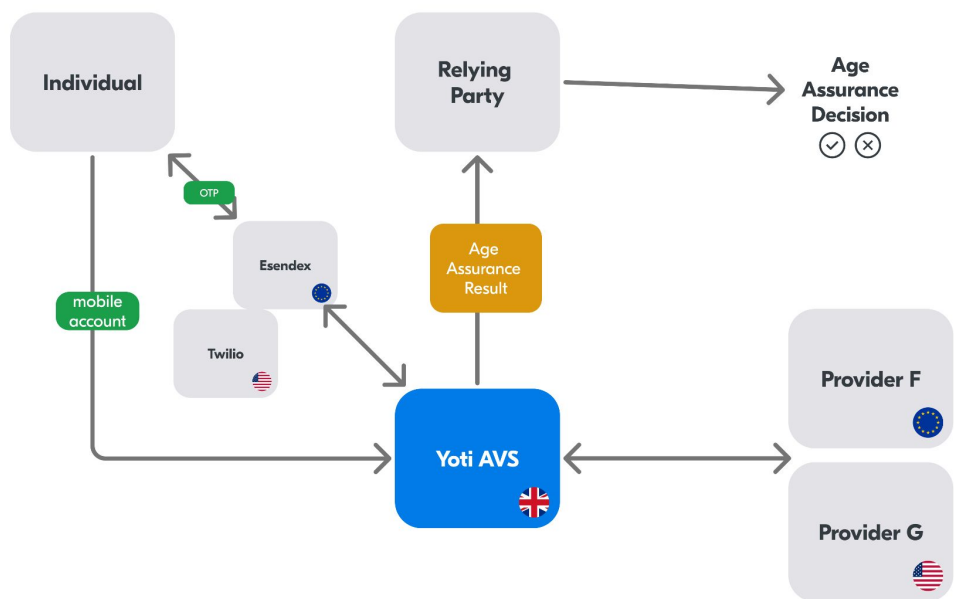
Type of method	Age verification
Effectiveness	Yoti considers this method effective ; its chief weakness is regarding binding the personal data used to the individual. As such, it is typically unsuitable for high risk use cases.
Operational assumptions, prerequisites, limitations & exclusions	This method is only usable by individuals who have an adequate digital footprint with the respective credit referencing agencies.

Mobile number

This method begins by obtaining the individual's mobile phone number, and sending an SMS (with a one-time PIN) to that number. This can be done using an intermediary, or the relying party can generate its own OTP directly via the API.

Having thus confirmed that the individual has access to the mobile number, we then request the individual to supply their mobile account details (name, date of birth, address). We use an intermediary to check these details match against reference databases. For some territories, it is also possible for the intermediary to check the details against the mobile network operator's records. For post-paid (contract) mobile accounts, we infer the individual is an adult.

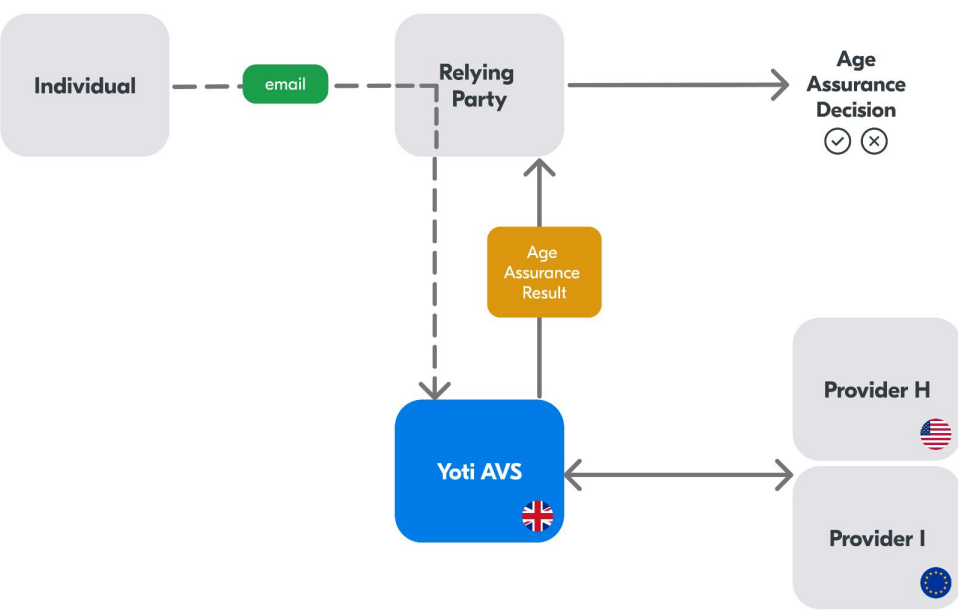
For pre-paid mobile accounts, the individual's age is calculated from the date of birth on the account record.



Type of method	Age inference or Age verification (depending on whether mobile phone account is pre-paid or post-paid contract)
Effectiveness	Yoti considers this method effective ; its chief weakness is regarding binding the mobile phone used to the individual. As such, it is typically unsuitable for high risk use cases. One concern is that a child can be in possession of a phone which is formally owned and paid for by their parents (in which case the check would infer the parent's age, not the child's).
Operational assumptions, prerequisites, limitations & exclusions	This method is only usable by individuals who possess a mobile phone number in a supported territory. Clearly, the method will not be valid if an individual has gained access to somebody else's mobile phone.

Email

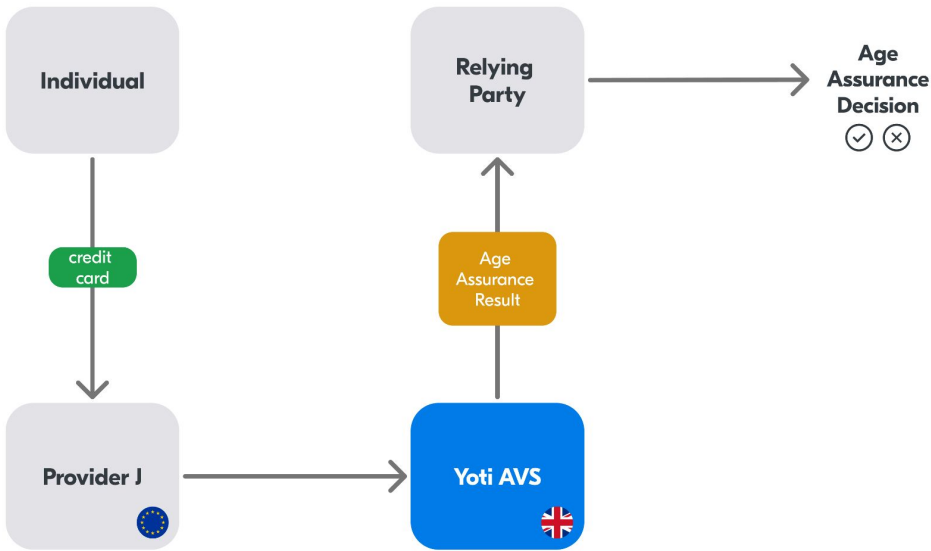
This low friction method uses an email address to infer (based on that email address’s digital footprint) whether an individual is likely to be an adult.



Type of method	Age inference
Effectiveness	Yoti considers this method effective ; its chief weakness is regarding binding the email address used to the individual. As such, it is typically unsuitable for high risk use cases.
Operational assumptions, prerequisites, limitations & exclusions	This method is only usable by individuals who possess an email address, with a suitable digital footprint.

Credit card

This method asks the user to enter their credit card details. Using an intermediary, a temporary £0.30 hold is placed on the card to verify that it's current and valid. The individual must pass a 3D Secure authorisation. The fact that the individual has this access to the credit card is used to infer that they are an adult.



Type of method	Age inference
Effectiveness	Yoti considers this method highly effective ; although it is an inference method, the binding to the individual via 3D Secure is strong.
Operational assumptions, prerequisites, limitations & exclusions	This method is only usable by individuals who possess a valid credit card. Clearly, the method will not give a valid result if an individual has obtained somebody else's credit card details, and falsely submits those as their own. Additionally in some jurisdictions, it may be possible for an individual under 18 to have a credit card registered to them.

Supported use cases & jurisdictions

Whilst Yoti has endeavoured to develop Yoti AVS as a flexible, highly effective and privacy-preserving age assurance service, the wide variation and current pace of change in laws and regulations around the world mean that not all of Yoti AVS's age assurance methods can be considered suitable for every possible use case in every jurisdiction.

Relying Parties must ensure that they take account of any laws and regulations that are currently applicable to their particular age assurance use cases, in the jurisdictions where their end users are based.

Nevertheless, Yoti has sought independent certification from an accredited auditor that Yoti AVS age assurance conforms to the requirements of the ISO 27566-1 Framework in the following cases. It should be noted that the use cases listed are core use cases. The list of use cases and countries in this section is not comprehensive of how Yoti AVS can be used. A Relying Party wishing to use a Yoti AVS method for any use case in any country should assess its own specific needs and legal requirements and, if there is any doubt as to whether the wanted Yoti AVS Method can meet those requirements, should discuss those with Yoti.

The following jurisdictions are discussed on the pages which follow:

- United Kingdom
- European Union
- United States of America
- Canada
- Australia
- Brazil

United Kingdom

The United Kingdom has very few laws relating specifically to online age checking as provided by an age assurance provider (as opposed to requirements on the relying parties, such as the Online Safety Act, Licensing Act 2003, Criminal Justice Act 1988). In developing the AVS Methods, Yoti gives regard to regulatory guidance, such as OfCom's guidance on highly effective age assurance⁵, the British specification PAS1296 and general laws that need to be considered, such as the Data Protection Act and UK GDPR. We consider Yoti AVS meets the requirements of ISO 27566-1 for the below core use cases. Typical age-eligibility requirements (e.g. '18+') for each use case are noted.

Use Cases	Suitable Yoti AVS methods	Methods that are not suitable
Access to online content (18+): • adult material • gaming • social media / online spaces for children or teenagers Purchase of goods ('Challenge 25') [†] : • alcohol • tobacco • vapes • knives	• Facial age estimation • IDV* • Partner IDV* • Yoti Digital ID • Mobile • Email • Credit Card	• Database • CPF • US mDL • Third-party eID

* These methods are only strictly ISO 27566 compliant when used with ID documents for which Yoti can confirm with the issuer that the document has not been revoked. Currently this is restricted to UK Citizen Cards and US driving licences.

† Note that the use cases here may involve online age-checking when the goods are purchased, and also in person age checking of the recipient when the goods are delivered.

5

<https://www.ofcom.org.uk/siteassets/resources/documents/consultations/category-1-10-weeks/statement-age-assurance-and-childrens-access/part-3-guidance-on-highly-effective-age-assurance.pdf>

European Union

As the entity determining the applicability for Yoti in their specific use case, Relying Parties should be aware of the applicable laws and regulations relating to online age assurance within the EU. These, in general, are specified more by laws within member states, than at an EU wide level. Specific age thresholds are also, almost invariably, specified by national laws (such as 13 for Ireland and 16 for Germany). Yoti's AVS methods are built to accommodate these differences.

Yoti is also aware of and provides methods to meet specific national laws for age verification itself. For example, we believe our Yoti Digital ID meets the double blind requirement specified under the French SREN Law (Law to Secure and Regulate the Digital Space). Our facial age estimation method has been approved for use in the German market by the regulator FSM (www.fsm.de); the Facial age estimation, Digital ID and Yoti IDV methods have all been approved by the regulator KJM (www.kjm-online.de).

In building all of the Yoti AVS methods Yoti has given regard to EU wide laws such as GDPR, the EU AI Act and the European Accessibility Act. We also give consideration to laws such as the Digital Services Act, albeit we have assessed that this is not directly applicable to Yoti's services. We consider, Yoti AVS meets the requirements of ISO 27566-1 for the following core use cases:

Use Cases	Suitable Yoti AVS methods	Methods that are not suitable
(configurable to meet national age thresholds) Access to online content : • adult material • gaming • social media / online spaces for children or teenagers Purchase of goods: • alcohol • tobacco • vapes	• Facial age estimation • IDV* • Partner IDV* • Yoti Digital ID • Third-party eID • Email • Credit Card • Mobile (Germany and France only)	• Database • CPF • US mDL • Mobile (except Germany and France)

* These methods are only strictly ISO 27566 compliant when used with ID documents for which Yoti can confirm with the issuer that the document has not been revoked. Currently this is restricted to UK Citizen Cards and US driving licences.

United States of America

Currently, there are no federal age verification laws on Yoti or Relying Parties in the USA. Where they exist at all, the applicable laws and regulations relevant to online age assurance in the USA typically vary from state to state. There are, though, some federal laws, such as Children's Online Privacy Protection Act (COPPA) that need to be considered when using AVS.

That said, as the Relying Parties look to use AVS across the USA as a whole, Yoti gives regard to and builds methods that meet what are seen as the more stringent state laws such as Illinois Biometric Information Privacy Act (BIPA) (and other biometric laws in Texas, Washington, Virginia and Colorado) and laws that create certain specific processing requirements such as Florida's Online Protection for Minors Act (HB3) law. We consider Yoti AVS meeting requirements for other relying party use cases, Yoti AVS meets the requirements of ISO 27566-1 for the following core use cases:

Use Cases	Suitable Yoti AVS methods	Methods that are not suitable
Access to online content (18+): • adult material • gaming • social media / online spaces for children or teenagers	• Facial age estimation • IDV* • Partner IDV* • US mDL • Yoti Digital ID • Mobile • Email • Credit Card • Database	• CPF • Third-party eID

** These methods are only strictly ISO 27566 compliant when used with ID documents for which Yoti can confirm with the issuer that the document has not been revoked. Currently this is restricted to UK Citizen Cards and US driving licences.*

Canada

Canada, like many countries, is still developing its age verification specific laws with regard being needed for relevant Relying Parties to laws such as Bill S-209, the Protecting Young Persons from Exposure to Pornography Act, which is currently proceeding through the legislation process. Yoti monitors laws like this to ensure we have AVS methods that meet the obligations placed on Relying Parties.

In Canada, there are also federal laws relating to product development generally, such as Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act (PIPEDA), supplemented by province specific laws, such as Quebec's Law 25 dealing with biometric processing.

We consider Yoti AVS meets the requirements of ISO 27566-1 for the following core use cases:

Use Cases	Suitable Yoti AVS methods	Methods that are not suitable
Access to online content (18+): • adult material • gaming • social media / online spaces for children or teenagers	• Facial age estimation • IDV* • Partner IDV* • Yoti Digital ID • Mobile • Email • Credit Card	• Database • CPF • Third-party eID • US mDL

** These methods are only strictly ISO 27566 compliant when used with ID documents for which Yoti can confirm with the issuer that the document has not been revoked. Currently this is restricted to UK Citizen Cards and US driving licences.*

Australia

Australia has put in place age verification specific laws that relevant Relying Parties must meet, most notably Online Safety (Age-Restricted Social Media Platforms) Rules 2025. Yoti monitors laws like this to ensure we have AVS methods that meet the obligations placed on Relying Parties.

We consider Yoti AVS meets the requirements of ISO 27566-1 for the following core use cases:

Use Cases	Suitable Yoti AVS methods	Methods that are not suitable
Access to online content: • adult material (18+) • gaming (18+) • social media / online spaces for children or teenagers (16+)	• Facial age estimation • IDV* • Partner IDV* • Yoti Digital ID • Mobile • Email • Credit Card	• Database • CPF • Third-party eID • US mDL

** These methods are only strictly ISO 27566 compliant when used with ID documents for which Yoti can confirm with the issuer that the document has not been revoked. Currently this is restricted to UK Citizen Cards and US driving licences.*

Brazil

Brazil recently introduced the Digital Child and Adolescent Statute (Law 15.211/2025), requiring robust age verification for online services to protect minors from harmful content. This is an example of laws that Relying Parties require Yoti assess to ensure it can offer Relying Parties at least one AVS method to meet it.

We consider Yoti AVS meets the requirements of ISO 27566-1 for the following core use cases:

Use Cases	Suitable Yoti AVS methods	Methods that are not suitable
Access to online content (18+): • adult material • gaming • social media / online spaces for children or teenagers	• Facial age estimation • IDV* • Partner IDV* • Yoti Digital ID • Mobile • Credit Card • CPF • Email	• Database • US mDL • Third-party eID

** These methods are only strictly ISO 27566 compliant when used with ID documents for which Yoti can confirm with the issuer that the document has not been revoked. Currently this is restricted to UK Citizen Cards and US driving licences.*

Configuration Management

To provide flexibility for a variety of use cases, some aspects of Yoti AVS's age checking behaviour are configurable. This section sets out who is responsible for making configuration changes, how config changes are performed, and what is configurable.

Who is responsible for making configuration changes?

The Yoti AVS configuration changes described in this section are made by **the relying party** at their own discretion.

NOTE: Changes to AVS configuration can alter the effectiveness of age check methods, and have implications for regulatory and legal compliance. Relying parties should take care to ensure they understand the implications of any configuration they have selected, and that their chosen configuration is appropriate for their intended use case in the jurisdiction where their end users reside. As is set out in Yoti's standard terms and conditions for AVS relying parties⁶, the responsibility for ensuring that AVS configuration choices are appropriate and meet applicable laws rests with the relying party.

Relying parties should ensure that Yoti AVS API calls (including choices of configuration parameters within them) can only be created and edited by authorised and suitably trained persons within their organisation.

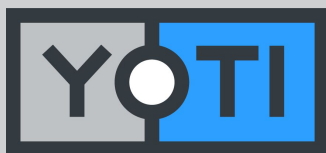
How is AVS configuration performed?

As is set out in more detail at <https://developers.yoti.com/age-verification/>, registered relying parties instantiate each Yoti AVS session by making a call to the AVS API. This API call includes some configuration parameters. In other words, the configuration is set on a 'per session' basis by the relying party as an intrinsic part of the API call.

Relying parties can construct and edit API calls manually. Yoti can also supply template API calls on request.

The API and its use is documented at <https://developers.yoti.com/age-verification-api>.

⁶ www.yoti.com/terms/age-verification/organisations



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