

Compliance Form Guidance Note

(Nov 2025)

The compliance form is a snapshot of the editorial judgements taken when making the programme. It must be signed off by the BBC Producer/Independent Production Company before transmission. It summarises the application of the BBC's Editorial Guidelines.

A thorough understanding of the [BBC Editorial Guidelines](#) and associated [Guidance Notes](#) is vital.

Editorial judgement is not always easy and discussion with others is helpful and occasionally essential. If you want to discuss an aspect of the application of the Guidelines to your programme, please refer initially to your Commissioning Editor, Production Editor, Head of Editorial Standards or, for Radio 4, the Content Editor, Speech. If they are not available, contact [Duty Editorial Policy Advisor](#)

Answering “yes” to any of the questions on the compliance form does not mean that there is a problem with the programme. It is a recognition that the issue exists and has been considered against the BBC's guidelines. As a rule, if you have considered and discussed something in the programme against the guidelines then it should be noted as part of the process and for future audit purposes. The answer box should be used to give the information specified and support the editorial judgement.

Synopsis

This is the minimum information to enable people who subsequently look at the form to recognise the programme. This might simply be a list of the guests, or the short programme description (or billing). For dramas it should be a brief summary, not the full synopsis.

Legal Issues

It is essential that the heading of the answer box is followed—“state name and date, a short indication of the issue(s) but not the advice given”. In some instances, referral on a legal issue is mandatory so you must state to whom it was referred and when.

Strong Language

The difference between the headings of the two answer boxes should be noted: Any proposal to use the strongest language (cunt, motherfucker or fuck and its derivatives) must be referred to and approved by the relevant Head of Network, who should consider the editorial justification. Head of Editorial Standards may also be consulted.

Strongest racist language

The Divisional Director or their named delegate should be made aware of and agree the editorial justification for the use of the strongest racist language; the Head of Editorial Standards may also be consulted.

There is no consensus about other strong language that may cause offence but include sexist abuse, pejorative words relating to illness or disability, and holy names linked with the most offensive language. Context is key to justifying the use of either the strongest language or other strong language and the response in the answer box should provide this.

A checklist to help assess whether the necessary context exists is:

- **what** was said
- by **whom** was it said and who is on the receiving end (age, ethnicity, gender, real person or fictional character can all be relevant)
- **why** is it used? To express frustration, deliberately to offend, to humiliate and demean, threaten or insult? Strong language used gratuitously (i.e. in a situation where it contributes nothing to the meaning, humour, tone or understanding of a programme) is invariably commented upon by audiences.
However, a moderately strong word when used in a threatening or aggressive manner can be problematic, whilst even the strongest language can be made acceptable by humour
- **how**. Is it used in an affectionate, derogatory or personally aggressive way; is it in a humorous context, or in a casual and/or repetitive way?
- **where** it is used, both in the programme (building site, school playground, domestic situation) and, crucially, on transmission (network, date and slot – i.e. who will be listening; if children are likely to be in the audience, greater care is needed)
- **audience expectations**. Any evidence to indicate that the language and the manner in which it is used is within the expectations of those who could be listening to the programme.

Sexual content

If it is obvious from either the title or the synopsis what the sexual content will be, don't bother to provide details. If, however, the sexual content might surprise, then details should be provided.

Imitative behaviour, which may result in harm

Greater care is needed when children are likely to be listening or when programmes are likely to be widely heard by under eighteens. Misuse of alcohol and (legal) smoking are treated in the same way as hard drugs. This section also concerns the potential imitation of any anti-social, life-threatening or criminal behaviour.

Disturbing content – Harm & Offence

The images referred to are the ones created in the listeners' heads. For violence involving children or domestic violence, try to put yourself into the head of a child listening to this output: they may personalise what they hear in a way that an adult would not. This applies not just to factual programmes but also, potentially, to other genres such as entertainment. Disturbing content may include violence to criminals as well as to people.

Editorial Integrity

The products/brands should be listed and the editorial justification sketched, unless the nature of the programme is a review in which case a collective description of the products and confirmation that all references are editorially justified is enough. Particular care should be taken with BBC products, some of which cannot be promoted or mentioned on BBC programmes, and any sponsored event or product. The mandatory referrals must take place in advance.

Real People

Put yourself in the shoes of the continuity announcer who introduces your programme. If the preceding news bulletin refers to "X" having died or done something spectacular, it would be enormously helpful to know that "X" features in your programme. Please list those contributors who could fall into that category.

Detail of "References to public figures" should be provided only if the reference is unexpected in the context.

Privacy

We should behave fairly both to contributors and to those to whom reference is made in a programme. Amongst other things this means not disclosing material of a personal or private nature without the fully informed consent of all relevant people to whom the information may be considered personal or private – unless there is a clear public interest in the disclosure. It should also be considered that broadcasting particularly personal information, even with the consent of those involved, has the potential to cause offence amongst the audience. Details of any such material must be given. Secret recording is a mandatory referral and must be referred in advance of the Recording.

Impartiality, Accuracy and Fairness

Does the programme deal with matters of public policy, political or industrial controversy – or controversial matters within religion, science, finance, culture or elsewhere?

Interactivity

There is a separate authorisation process for interactivity that must be completed in advance, via ITACU.

Other Sensitive Issues

The Editorial Guidelines are a substantial document. The earlier questions list only those issues most likely to crop up. This question is a catch all – is there anything else that needs to be considered concerning the editorial, ethical and legal standards or judgements in the programme?

TX recommendation

Unless the programme is completely time and network neutral (i.e. suitable for any possible audience to BBC programmes, including young children, at any time in the future), this should be answered “no” (with an explanation) so that it is reviewed again before being transmitted or repeated. Your answer here may also affect the on-demand labelling of the programme.

Additional editorial content

This is only content that has affected your judgement under the Editorial Guidelines. If the programme deals with difficult subject matter but part of your editorial justification is that a helpline is offered, details should be entered here. It is for those situations when we need to broadcast “If you have been affected by any of the issues in this programme, you can find support at bbc.co.uk/actionline”, this information should also be included in the programme description.

Compliance confirmation

The compliance form must be signed off by both the producer and a senior editorial figure before transmission.