

Answers to the EU Questions about Internet:

1. Yes.

SISPA (Slovenian ISP Association) has been established as a section withing Slovenian Chamber of Commerce in 1998.

Web presentation is available at <http://www.sispa.org/>

2. In it's draft form, code of conducts exists. However, due to nature of the Internet and fast changing legislation, no actual code of conduct that would be formally enforcable between ISPs, exists.

3. Public authorities and consumers are involved in non-formal way, that is through various bulletin boards, exchanges of opinions, etc.

Formally, no obligation as such exists, that would require either public authorities or consumer (or their organisations) to formally ratify ISP's code of conduct.

4. Legislation that is already in place is being considered wether or not it can be used for Internet (ISPs). There's no legislation that would specifically apply to ISPs.

5. Apart from regular legislation that applies to all citizens, there's no special requirements on ISPs as to wether or not they need to police or in any kind investigate the available content by themselves.

6. There's no "hotline", although members of the SISPA discussed on several ocasions about the need to approach appropriate authorities with regard to establishing a "hotline". Namely, police, prosetutor office and/or social service. As plans ar in very early stage, no financial details are known, nor there is web page in existance.

7. We do not know.

8. There were no activities of that kind, yet.

9. N/A

10. No. N/A

11. No, not yet. Wether or not that will become part of our code of conudch heavily depends on legislation. ISP's maintain that they are "mere conduit" and not in any way responsible for the actual content. There's legal precedent in Slovenia that stipulates that ISPs are not obliged to filter traffic if the server is outside Slovenia. "Protection" lies squarely on server's side.

12. No organised measures has been taken. However, there are articles in newspapers and magazines that address those issues from time to time. Not that we know. No, probably not, but rather articles were written by independent authors working for various employers.

13. No.

14. Probably there can be more cooperation. Whether or not it's "sufficient" is a matter of perspective.
15. N/A
16. N/A
17. N/A
18. N/A

Answers to the EU Questions about Broadcasting :

19. A system of self-regulation relating to the protection of minors was established in June 2003 when the agreement between the Broadcasting Council and individual broadcasters was signed. Among the broadcasters who signed the agreement there were RTV Slovenija (PBS), POP TV, Kanal A and TV 3 who broadcast programmes with the largest coverage of the country's territory.

20. The agreement contents different recommendations regarding the time when the programming of potentially harmful content could be broadcasted and how these contents should be marked. The recommendations are based upon the provisions of the Mass Media Act.

21. The Mass Media Act requires the on-screen warning icons for potentially harmful television programmes, but the above-mentioned agreement defines the unified forms and the duration of the icons during the broadcasted programming. The acoustic warnings are also required by the law (the Mass Media Act).

Before broadcasting the programme unit with violence or erotic scenes in it, the broadcaster must put on the screen the audiovisual warning sign about unsuitable content for youth under 15. Such programme units may be broadcast only between 12 am and 5 am, but Slovenian media legislature does not allow broadcasting of harmful contents, like pornography and excessive violence.

The system is still in the process of introduction and should be fully established by the end of the August 2003. It is too soon to estimate the effectiveness of the taken measures.

22. Broadcasters established in Slovenia do not use technical filtering devices to ensure that minors may not view harmful programmes. Slovenian cable operators who transmit foreign programmes with harmful contents use two kinds of technical filtering devices to ensure that minors may not view harmful programmes. Mostly they use analogue technology, but some of them already use digital filtering technology. In few years it is expected that digital filtering technology will prevail analogue technology.

Cable operators except using of technical filtering devices do not execute any other measures to ensure that parents and guardians are aware of these devices and how to operate them.

It is very hard to evaluate effectiveness of protecting minors with technical filtering devices. Decision of using technical filtering devices lay on each individual subscriber. The answer to that question lay inside context of society as a whole.

23. With the recent reform of Slovenian education system, a school course »Media education« has been integrated into educational programme as non-obligatory course and is taught in 7th, 8th and 9th grade of primary school. Children can choose between courses Press, Radio, or Television and Internet. Media education has also been integrated in secondary school curriculum as a compulsory part of specific, independent and obligatory courses such as Slovene language, Sociology, Psychology and Art History. Children will learn to understand that media create and construct the world and not reflect it, and at the end of the course they will have an opportunity to issue their own newspaper or create a radio/television show.

QUESTIONNAIRE

Development of the competitiveness of the European audio-visual and information services industry

Video Game Software

24. No.

25. No

26. see above

27. see above

Other Content Delivery Systems

28. No.

General:

29. N/A

30. N/A

31. N/A

32. see above