If you would like to talk to us in your own language, please call the Telephone Interpreter Service on 131 450.

Italian
Se desiderate parlare con noi in italiano, siete pregati di chiamare il servizio d'interprete telefono (Telephone Interpreter Service) al numero 131 450 e loro ci contatteranno per voi.

Vietnamese
Nếu quý vị muốn nói chuyện với chúng tôi bằng tiếng Việt, xin điện thoại đến Dịch Vụ Thông Đình qua điện thoại (TIS) số 131 450 và họ sẽ giúp quý vị liên lạc với chúng tôi.

Greek
Αν θέλετε να μας μιλήσετε στη γλώσσα σας, παρακαλείστε να τηλεφωνήσετε στην Τηλεφωνική Υπηρεσία Διερμηνείων στο 131 450 και να ζητήσετε να επικοινωνήσουν μαζί μας ένας εκ μέρους σας.

Arabic
إذا كنت تود التحدث لنا باللغة، فيرجى الاتصال بخدمة الترجمة الشفهية والحيلية على الرقم 131 450 حيث يقوم مترجم من الخدمة بالاتصال بك ويتكلم باللغة العربية.

Traditional Chinese
如果您希望用您的语言和我们谈话，请致电131 450 電話傳譯員服務（Telephone Interpreter Service），他們會替您和我們聯絡。

For more information contact:
Australian Communications and Media Authority
Cybersmart program
Cybersafety Contact Centre
Telephone: 1800 880 176
Email: cybersmart@acma.gov.au
www.cybersmart.gov.au
SAFE SEXTING TIPS FOR PARENTS

There’s No Such Thing

Sexting refers to the sending of provocative or sexual photos, messages or videos, generally using a mobile phone. It can also include posting this type of material online.

While sharing suggestive images or text messages may seem like innocent flirting or be amusing for many young people, sexting can have serious social and legal consequences.

Young people sometimes willingly share images of themselves, naked. However, sexting can also happen in response to peer pressure.

Sexting can have unforeseen consequences. For example, a 15 year old girl takes a topless photo of herself and sends it to her boyfriend’s mobile phone, at his request. After their relationship ends, the boy posts the photo with unflattering comments on a social networking site for friends to see.

Images taken without the person’s knowledge or consent and forwarded on to others can also be considered sexting.

LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

Sexting has legal implications which should be taken seriously. Under Australian law, young people may be committing a crime when taking, receiving or forwarding sexual images of themselves or friends who are minors. This applies even if all participants are willing.

These acts can represent the production or distribution of child pornography.

SOCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Once images and messages are sent they can often spread rapidly. If images are posted online it can almost be impossible to remove them or to control access to them.

As a result, sexting can cause embarrassment both now and in the future. Family, friends, future partners and employers may have access to sexting images and messages, which can damage your child’s or teen’s reputation.

Sexting can also lead to cyberbullying, sexual harassment or at its most extreme, assault.

To remain safe, young people need to consider how they deal with their own and others’ messages and images. It can be easy for them to forget the potential impact of their actions in an online environment.

- Warn your child about the social and legal consequences of sexting.
- Remind them to think before they act—taking or sending sexual images, even of themselves, has social implications and may be illegal.
- Remind your child to delete any sexual content they receive from others and to avoid forwarding this type of content.
- Remind your child to consider the feelings of others when distributing any content by mobile phone or online.
- Learn how to use your child’s mobile phone and talk with them about what they can and can’t do with it.
- If you are concerned that a sexting incident may be a criminal matter, contact your local police.