

Australia's Digital Divide: AI, Social Media Bans, and Housing Woes - Hard Trivia

Australian Politics · Answer Key · 8 Questions

1. What was the primary rationale behind Australia's Communications Legislation Amendment (Combatting Misinformation and Disinformation) Bill 2024, despite its eventual abandonment?

- A) To ban all foreign-owned social media platforms operating in Australia.
- B) To empower the Australian Communications and Media Authority (ACMA) to combat seriously harmful misinformation and disinformation on digital platforms.**
- C) To introduce mandatory age verification for all social media users.
- D) To create a government-controlled social media platform for official announcements.

2. Australia recently passed legislation banning children under 16 from certain social media platforms. Which of the following platforms is explicitly mentioned as NOT being included due to its 'significant' educational purpose?

- A) TikTok
- B) Snapchat
- C) YouTube**
- D) Instagram

3. The Australian government's approach to AI regulation, as of early 2025, is primarily based on a risk-based framework, with a focus on:

- A) An immediate ban on all AI development until further notice.
- B) Voluntary standards for all AI applications and mandatory guardrails for high-risk AI applications.**
- C) A complete overhaul of existing privacy laws to encompass all AI interactions.
- D) Establishing a dedicated AI licensing system for all AI developers.

4. In the lead-up to the 2025 Australian federal election, what emerging technology is identified as a significant concern for electoral integrity due to its potential to spread disinformation through convincing fabricated videos and audio?

- A) Blockchain
- B) Quantum Computing
- C) Deepfakes (AI-generated content)**
- D) 5G Network Expansion

5. The 'Future Made in Australia' package, announced in the 2024-25 Budget, aims to leverage Australia's strengths in which of the following key areas?

A) Fossil fuel extraction and export

B) Maximizing opportunities in the net-zero transition and securing Australia's place in a changing global environment.

C) Expanding traditional manufacturing without environmental considerations

D) Increasing reliance on imported technology

6. Australia's housing crisis is described as a 'wicked problem'. Which of the following is NOT identified as a contributing factor or a proposed solution in recent analyses?

A) Increased migration and low investment in social housing.

B) Replacing stamp duty with a broad-based land tax and managing out negative gearing concessions.

C) Government subsidies for cryptocurrency mining operations.

D) Addressing the construction skills shortage by improving visa pathways for skilled workers.

7. The Australian government's Communications Legislation Amendment (Combatting Misinformation and Disinformation) Bill 2024, though ultimately abandoned, aimed to empower which regulatory body?

A) The Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC).

B) The Australian Competition and Consumer Commission (ACCC).

C) The Australian Communications and Media Authority (ACMA).

D) The Australian Human Rights Commission.

8. What was a significant concern raised by the Digital Freedom Project regarding Australia's Online Safety Amendment (Social Media Minimum Age) Act 2024?

A) It did not go far enough in restricting access for minors.

B) It violated the implied freedom of political communication in the Constitution.

C) It unfairly targeted messaging services like WhatsApp.

D) It did not provide sufficient exemptions for educational platforms.