

## [Q&A on the guidelines]

Q: What is the purpose of these guidelines?

A: About the use of a binocular stereoscope by children aged below 13, which has not been proved to cause a problem or not, the guidelines are established to provide location operators with the industry association's guide they can go by in their self-imposed regulations considering adverse effects on children's eyesight, thereby promoting healthy development of the market and creating new applications or increasing the uses in such fields as education and training.

Q: What are grounds for the guidelines?

A: We have established these guidelines for self-imposed regulations after careful examinations by experts based on medical knowledge currently available, about the effects of location-based VR on the development of stereoscopic vision of children, assuming that location operators control the duration and frequency of the usage of VR content by stationing attendants.

Q: Why is the usage of VR content allowed for children aged seven or above?

A: Generally, the development of basic stereoscopic vision is said to be completed at an age of six or seven. We have received advice from a pediatrician. The pediatrician said, "It is not desirable that children do something that can hinder the development of stereoscopic vision during the development period." Based on the advice, experts carried out careful examinations and came up with these guidelines for self-imposed regulations. The pediatrician also advised that the user should take breaks properly even if the development of stereoscopic vision has been completed.

Q: Why do some head-mounted display (HMD) manufacturers set the minimum age to use HMD at 13?

A: Please ask HMD manufacturers about their age limits.

Q: Why are the limits different between HMD manufacturers and Location-based VR Association?

A: These guidelines are premised on the assumption that location operators control the duration and frequency of the usage of VR content by stationing attendants. We will review the guidelines constantly, considering possible effects on customers.

Q: When a device of an HMD manufacturer who explicitly prohibits the usage is used, are these guidelines not applicable?

A: When a device of the HMD manufacturer who prohibits the usage is used, we do not recommend that children under the age of 13 use the device. About prohibition of the usage of individual devices, check their instructions.

Q: If all the HMD manufacturers prohibit the usage, can't location operators use any HMD?

A: We do not recommend that children under the age of 13 use a device of the HMD manufacturer who prohibits the usage. When a location operator is running the facility the way the HMD manufacturer prohibits, that is done on the operator's own responsibility.

Q: When an accident occurs, with whom does the responsibility lie?

A: These guidelines should be used on each operator's own responsibility, as the guidelines say. If an accident occurs, the responsibility lies with the operator.

Q: Are these guidelines determinate?

A: These guidelines are based on the latest facts at the time of establishment. If changes occur in those facts, we will review the guidelines, while considering possible effects on customers and collecting information extensively.

Q: Is it possible to modify the guidelines and use the modified version?

A: These guidelines are provided as a guide and not legal obligations. We do not forbid location operators from modifying the guidelines and using them on their own responsibility while understanding the things to be considered in the guidelines.

Q: Do you inform HMD manufacturers of these guidelines?

A: We are considering sharing information with HMD manufacturers and updating the guidelines. We hope that location operators using these guidelines will also share information with manufacturers they do business with.

Q: Surely, there was a case of a squint in the 1980s?

A: It is extremely difficult to prove that a squint is caused by a binocular stereo HMD. It has not been proved until now. Some HMD manufacturers are easing the limits. The usage with parents' consent, as stated in these guidelines, is allowed at home and abroad. No cases have been reported. The case of a squint was reported in the 1980s. The accuracy of producing stereoscopic images should have been far lower than that of the present technology. As it has not been proved that a problem is caused, we believe we should make a judgment based on the current cases and medical point of view.

Q: Aren't there important things to be considered in the usage of VR devices other than these guidelines?

A: These guidelines cover precautions to be followed on the usage of VR content by children, assuming that general precautions are already observed. Separately, we are working on general precautions on the VR content usage.