

CI 1782 M Daniel

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Q1:

Q2:

To inform members of the public of the content in items such as films, music and other media items

Q3:

Q4:

Q5:

Q6:

Yes - it is my concern that in Melbourne where I live, there are advertisements - for example, on railway stations and in trams - that I deem inappropriate for my eight year old daughter to view,

Q7:

Yes

Q8:

Yes

Q9:

No

Q10:

Yes - to give parents guidance as to whether the material is appropriate for their children to access

Q11:

Currently, the classification system is failing to protect parents' rights to determine whether material their children have access to, in particular in the area of advertising. I do not believe it fair that I should be in a position where I have to explain the concept of sexual health checks for gay men to my eight year old daughter, should she ask me the meaning of an advertisement that has been displayed on railway stations and in trams. I believe my daughter has a right to her innocence.

Q12:

Internet filtering, together with screens requiring people to declare that they are over 18 if they are about to access adult content - such a declaration having legal ramifications

Q13:

Yes - through internet filtering

Q14:

In the case of sexually explicit magazines - items in plastic wrappers that hide explicit material; better still, not on display in outlets such as newsagents and petrol station shops that minors frequent. Obviously, such restrictions would not apply to "Adult" shops, as there are age restrictions in entering them.

There should also be a ban on advertising that minors can easily view - eg ads for sexual health checkups on trams and railway station platforms.

Q15:

Q16:

Self-regulation, as currently exists, has clearly failed. There should be penalties for displaying material that is inappropriate and offensive. Furthermore, classification bodies should include a broader cross-section of society, including people representing the interests of parents.

Q17:

This has clearly failed, given much of the material that minors can easily view which violates their innocence - eg. the sexual health ads I have referred to extensively.

Q18:

Material deemed inappropriate for minors, particularly those under teenage years. Anyone doing the classification should ask themselves, "Is this material appropriate for my primary school aged child to have access to?"

Q19:

Q20:

The categories are clear. In the case of films, there should be the requirement that content such as violence, explicit language, sex scenes be clearly stated on advertising or 'lobby' material. Furthermore, should patrons not be forewarned of such content and a patron walks out of a film due to such content, the cinema should have the legal obligation of refunding the cost of the ticket.

Q21:

Q22:

Q23:

Q24:

Paedophilia, zoophilia, 'snuff films' (ie real - as opposed to simulated - murders)

Q25:

Q26:

Q27:

Q28:

Q29:

Other comments:

As per comments above, my main concerns are inappropriate content in advertising. As a parent of an eight year old daughter I can control access to TV and movie content; however, I have no control over advertising in public places. Our children have a right to their innocence. Advertising of sexual health services, for example, should be confined to venues that children don't have ready access to - eg clubs.