

CI 2017 G Menhennitt

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Q1:

improving existing framework

Q2:

- consistency of classification across media types
- accurately representing the views of the majority of Australians

Q3:

No

Q4:

No, but in practice this will most likely be the only way that the content would be brought to the attention of the classification body.

Q5:

Yes

Q6:

In theory, no. However, I can see that content production organisations could be given the ability to self-classify material according to a set of guidelines. Regular spot checks could be performed to ensure adherence.

Q7:

Yes, as much as any other form of content. What is the definition of an artwork - one man's art is another man's graffiti? In practice, I think that this could be largely self-regulated by the artist.

Q8:

Yes

Q9:

No

Q10:

No

Q11:

Q12:

There is no practical way to control access to online content unless the owner of the computer wants it to be controlled. The reality is that information on the Internet cannot be restricted regardless of the actions of a government. Encryption technologies such as VPNs, IPSEC, and SSL are vital for business communications and everyday banking usage. There is no way for an external entity to control what information is passed over these encrypted links.

Q13:

If parents want to restrict a child's access to online content, the responsibility should be with them. The only effective place to apply restrictions is at the computer or network access point (i.e. router or modem). Country-wide or ISP-wide restrictions are generally pointless and give a false sense of security.

Q14:

Legislation on packaging (opaque covers etc.), restricted access to shops (18+ restrictions etc.) work well.

Q15:

Anything that is not rated G should be required to display it. This includes newspapers, TV news shows, "Womens Weekly" etc. These often contain material that is far more unsuitable for children than material that is already required to be classified.

Q16:

Government should always set guidelines and provide a classification body. However, classification could be delegated to licensed media bodies that agree to follow the guidelines providing that government checks are performed regularly.

Q17:

Yes, so long as government provided the classification guidelines, licensed the industry operators, and checked the compliance.

Q18:

Everything

Q19:

No

Q20:

Everything except RC is well understood. The community does not see or hear about RC so they don't really understand what it is.

Q21:

All forms of media (including games) should have a R 18+ classification which is restricted by law from sale to minors.

Q22:

Use the same classification for everything that is released in Australia. For material that is produced outside Australia and available online, there is no point in providing guidelines since they won't be followed.

Q23:

Yes

Q24:

Illegal material (child porn etc.) should be prosecuted at the point of origin. Access to it should be illegal too, but there's not much point in making it illegal if there's no way of enforcing that.

Q25:

No - it restricts many things that are well within the range of acceptability to the general population. So long as nobody is hurt in producing it, what people view in their own homes is their own business. Anything that is produced with the legal consent of the participants should not be illegal (and I agree that children cannot legally give consent). Hand-drawn images should never be illegal. Minors "sexting" should not be prosecuted. Nudity does not equal pornography.

Q26:

Yes. Make federal guidelines and ensure that states follow them.

Q27:

Q28:

Yes

Q29:

Other comments: