

CI 192 A McIntyre

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Q1:

Improve key elements of the existing framework. Namely, introducing an R18+ classification for video games/interactive digital content. Extending the existing framework to encompass ALL types of media (eg. books, music etc) would also be advantageous.

Q2:

To help consumers make an informed decision about the content of media and not act as a means of banning certain content deemed objectionable or not suitable for younger audiences by the state.

Q3:

No. Classification is just that; a tool for assisting consumers in making an informed purchase. Classification should NEVER be denied to a product (which amounts to censorship).

Q4:

All content (within reason) should be classified.

Q5:

As classification should be a means by which parents and consumers at large can make a more informed decision about the media they (or the intended recipient eg. a child) are consuming, it would be advantageous for this classification system to be consistent across all types of media including books, magazines, music, movies, tv programs, video games etc.

Q6:

All content (within reason) should be classified.

Q7:

Artwork in general (on a piece by piece basis) does not need classification. However, a "classification" of an art exhibition may be useful in deciding whether or not it is appropriate for younger audiences.

Q8:

Yes

Q9:

No

Q10:

No

Q11:

All content (within reason) should be classified.

Q12:

For minors; good parenting. For adults; given the nature of the internet (ie. it is a global entity) controlling access to certain portions of it (ie. those deemed objectionable by the state) is a reactive process and largely ends up inconveniencing the legitimate users more than the illegitimate users. Therefore, it should be left to their discretion as to whether the material is objectionable or not. In the case of illegal material there is little recourse and classification or attempting to restrict access is a futile battle. Law enforcement agencies the world over deal with specific cases of this and that is how it must be. For online content provided by businesses that fall under Australian jurisdiction, they should follow local classification laws, so that local consumers are more aware of what the site (or other form of online media) may contain.

Q13:

Good parenting.

Q14:

Given the nature of the internet (ie. it is a global entity) controlling access to certain portions of it (ie. those deemed objectionable by the state) is a reactive process and largely ends up inconveniencing the legitimate users more than the illegitimate users. Therefore, it should be left to their discretion as to whether the material is objectionable or not. In the case of illegal material there is little recourse and classification or attempting to restrict access is a futile battle. Law enforcement agencies the world over deal with specific cases of this and that is how it must be. For online content provided by businesses that fall under Australian jurisdiction, they should follow local classification laws, so that local consumers are more aware of what the site (or other form of online media) may contain.

Q15:

At point of sale and consumption. Though in the case of a movie, tv program, or game it should not be constantly visible as this would detract from the enjoyment of the media.

Q16:

To provide consumers with the tools they need to make an informed decision as to whether the media they are considering viewing/consuming is appropriate for the intended audience.

Q17:

Self/co-regulation is effective and has proven to be so in many cases. It has also failed in many cases. A consistent scheme for classification is important and as long as all bodies follow this scheme and allow for appropriate and effective appeals a self/co-regulated model will work.

Q18:

All content may be industry classified. Provided there is a system of checks and balances and appeals in place to ensure consistency.

Q19:

Subsidies should be extended to all parties who create media that requires classification but who otherwise would not be able to afford it. Classification is a guide for consumers. It should not be used to stifle creativity.

Q20:

Yes. I understand them well. As for the rest of the community I would think they do. They are fairly clear, if inconsistent between types of media.

Q21:

The current classification system does not allow for an R18+ for video games and interactive digital media. This is an oversight and amounts to censorship.

Q22:

Label all forms of media (within reason) using the G,PG,M,MA15+,R18+,X18+ rating system that most people are familiar with.

Q23:

Yes.

Q24:

Child Pornography. But this is a human problem. I do not believe it can be solved with technology (eg. blocking sites, filtering content etc). It is currently prohibited and should remain so. Offenders should be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

Q25:

Classifying online content provided outside of Australia is not practical. Classifying online content provided by companies within Australia should follow local laws and the current RC category for those do apply and should remain as they are.

Q26:

Yes, very important. Having disparate laws across the land is ridiculous and causes confusion amongst the populace. We are one nation. Our laws and regulations should be consistent within our borders.

Q27:

A consistent classification model following the "G,PG,M,MA15+,R18+,X18+" rating system for ALL types of media.

Q28:

Yes

Q29:

None other than those listed above.

Other comments: