

CI 424 M Rowe

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Q1:

Improve key elements.

Q2:

To allow parents and guardians an easy means of identifying a products suitability for their children, without impeding adults rights to see, hear, or play what they wish to.

Q3:

No.

Q4:

Yes, books are difficult to classify as the time taken to read every novel entering Australia would be too great a drain on the classification boards productivity.

Q5:

As far as I was aware content was already classified as G or PG when intended for children? If potential impact was to be classified news broadcasts dealing with war, disaster and civil unrest would fall under scrutiny, which takes time breaking news stories can not afford.

Q6:

No.

Q7:

No, the entire purpose of art is to convey emotion, restricting access diminishes its value to society.

Q8:

The current explicit language warnings are enough.

Q9:

No.

Q10:

No.

Q11:

The current guidelines regarding whether or not to classify are acceptable.

Q12:

Opt-in ISP based filtering combined with Opt-in "net nanny" software available to download through government websites. The blacklist would have to be made available to ISP's for independent review

to avoid manipulation for political gain.

Q13:

Parents, do your freaking job. Don't let your kids have a computer in the bedroom, sit with them while they learn how to use the internet and guide them accordingly. There is also some excellent monitoring software such as Norton's Online Family (built into Norton 360) that allows you to restrict your kids internet access to any number of websites/categories, as well as check what they have been doing when you're not around.

Q14:

Have the products on magazine racks sealed in opaque packaging with the front cover printed on the outside, and legislate that the service counter must have direct line of sight on the adult section. Run some sting operations on retailers selling inappropriate content to minors and teach them the hard way through heavy fines (the same tactic could be used against cigarette sales to minors).

Q15:

Whenever it may be inappropriate for a minor.

Q16:

Government - Applying the classification scheme

Industry - Ensuring to their best ability that restricted content (MA+, R+) is not sold to underage customers.

Users - Providing feedback to government about misclassified content, and of course buying only age-appropriate media for their own children.

Q17:

Works damn well in the US and UK, so yes I believe it would.

Q18:

Content expressly intended for children is obvious and straightforward, but handing all classification responsibilities to industry sounds pretty good.

Q19:

I don't understand why classification would require a subsidy.

Q20:

M to MA continues to cause confusion. Selling movies and games at JB Hi-Fi, I constantly question parents about buying MA content for their children only to be dismissed with, "So what? It's only rated M."

Q21:

I would much prefer to see G, PG and M stay the same, but change MA15+ to Restricted 15+ (R15+) and R18+ renamed Adults Only (AO18+)

Q22:

To be honest I couldn't care about convergence, as long as the intended audience of the media is clear to any person who picks the product up off the shelf.

Q23:

If by that you mean remove the stupid preconception that games are for kids and as such are not extended the R18+ rating level, then absolutely.

Q24:

Child pornography and bestiality, but good luck stopping it as the majority is shared through P2P or VPN's.

Q25:

Haven't really looked into it.

Q26:

National consistency is important, but there is no need to promote it.

Q27:

Self regulation by industry could be a much more efficient system, provided they stick to a national classification scheme outlined by the government.

Q28:

Yes, giving one man the power to hold back democracy is disgusting. Here's looking at you former AG of SA Michael Atkinson.

Q29:

I think you've pretty much covered it in the previous questions.

Other comments: