

CI 1048 E Stewart

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Q1:

Develop a new framework that takes into consideration but isn't limited to existing media. Need to plan for the future.

Q2:

What should be the primary objectives of a national classification scheme?

To provide a consistent, national framework that will allow consumers to know what to expect from entertainment in each classification category.

What content should be classified and regulated?

Sexual themes

Hate speech

Violence (distinguishing between mild/cartoon violence and graphic, hardcore violence; and also psychological torture/anguish)

Drugs

Swearing

Content should be classified and regulated appropriately for each classification category so that adults, and adults only, are able to purchase all types of electronic entertainment.

Q3:

In short, no – there needs to be consistency across all platforms/technology types.

However, understanding that interactive entertainment is more likely to psychologically condition people to tolerate those types of behaviours (e.g. Full Spectrum Warrior), the realism of games/interactive entertainment should be taken into consideration when applying the classification.

Q4:

No. Classifications should be consistent from the outset.

Q5:

Content for children should be classified across all media.

Q6:

No. Classifications should be consistent across all markets.

Q7:

Classifications should be required for public exhibitions for consumer advice.

Q8:

Yes. Classifications should be consistent across all media; with adults being allowed to purchase any content.

Q9:

No. Classifications should be consistent across all intended target markets.

Q10:

No – classifications should be used for consumers to make an informed purchase decision, regardless where the media is accessed.

Q11:

Q12:

Online retailers should be responsible for ensuring that classified material is appropriately distributed, with fines for non-compliance.

Q13:

Parental supervision. Content filters. Discounts on the lowest classifications as an incentive for parents (who are most likely to make the purchasing decisions for minors).

Q14:

Retailers should be responsible for ensuring that classified material is appropriately distributed, with fines for non-compliance.

Q15:

When a product has been classified, it should display the classification. Warnings and consumer advice should be prominently displayed for relevant classifications.

Q16:

Parents/caregivers have ultimate responsibility for what children in their care access.

Government agencies should set the regulations and a fair method of policing the retailers; and industry bodies should be responsible for applying and conforming to the regulations.

Q17:

Industry regulation with government oversight would save tax payers money and make the classification process quicker and easier in the longer term; however, the government needs to ensure the appropriateness of the classification code in the first instance, and have a stronger presence in the first 2-5 years of the code.

Q18:

Children's content that is free from any sensitive content.

Q19:

Any content that is created with the use of any government (or not-for-profit organisations') grants or funding should be subsidised.

Q20:

Movie classifications are generally understood.

Q21:

An 18+ category should be created for electronic media to ensure that adults are able to access games rather than censoring them entirely.

Q22:

All classifications should be consistent. Perhaps the use of a colour code across all media formats can be used as a quick visual guide.

Q23:

Yes. This will ensure consistency.

Q24:

None. The penalties for accessing illegal material (e.g. child pornography or terrorist-related material) should be borne by the user.

Q25:

No – there are concepts that are refused classification in Australia that should be reviewed (e.g. female ejaculation) for access by adults (18+). Appropriate warnings should be displayed.

Q26:

Yes.

Q27:

A national scheme.

Q28:

Yes.

Q29:

Other comments: