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Please find below my responses to the ALRC questions

Question 1. In this Inquiry, should the ALRC focus on developing a new framework for classification, or improving key elements of the existing framework?

Yes

Question 2. What should be the primary objectives of a national classification scheme?

The primary objective should be that classifications warn of the content of visual and audio material. They should give people accurate information about the nature of the content so that children in particular are protected against unsuitable material. The classifications should reflect and not dictate community standards

Question 3. Should the technology or platform used to access content affect whether content should be classified, and, if so, why?

Classification should happen no matter by what means the content is accessed.

Question 4. Should some content only be required to be classified if the content has been the subject of a complaint?

No classification should be mandated and reflect community standards to protect consumers.

Question 5. Should the potential impact of content affect whether it should be classified? Should content designed for children be classified across all media?

Yes

Question 6. Should the size or market position of particular content producers and distributors, or the potential mass market reach of the material, affect whether content should be classified?

If the content is unsuitable the size of the market should not be an issue. The Australian Law Reform Commission should ensure that the State and Federal Governments have a classification system that protects minors and reflects community standards.

Question 7. Should some artworks be required to be classified before exhibition for the purpose of restricting access or providing consumer advice?

If an artwork needs classifying so that it restricts access than it is not art. Community standards should be observed. No artwork depicting children in an exploitative or offensive way, including any sexualised depictions of children should be permitted to be displayed.

Question 8. Should music and other sound recordings (such as audio books) be classified or regulated in the same way as other content?

Yes

Question 9. Should the potential size and composition of the audience affect whether content should be classified?

No

Question 10. Should the fact that content is accessed in public or at home affect whether it should be classified?

No

Question 11. In addition to the factors considered above, what other factors should influence whether content should be classified?

Question 12. What are the most effective methods of controlling access to online content, access to which would be restricted under the National Classification Scheme?

Restricting all unsuitable material at the ISP level

Question 13. How can children's access to potentially inappropriate content be better controlled online?

Mandatory filtering at the ISP level

Question 14. How can access to restricted offline content, such as sexually explicit magazines, be better controlled?

Sold only in an area with restricted access to children.

Question 15. When should content be required to display classification markings, warnings or consumer advice?

They should carry a classification at all times – if the product exists then consumers need to know its classification.

Question 16. What should be the respective roles of government agencies, industry bodies and users in the regulation of content?

The Federal Government should take the responsibility and be the regulatory body.

Question 17. Would co-regulatory models under which industry itself is responsible for classifying content, and government works with industry on a suitable code, be more effective and practical than current arrangements?

Self-regulation or co-regulation does not and will not work.

Question 18. What content, if any, should industry classify because the likely classification is obvious and straightforward?

All content should be classified.

Question 19. In what circumstances should the Government subsidise the classification of content? For example, should the classification of small independent films be subsidised?

If the content being produced by small independent film companies is not suitable why should tax dollars be spent subsidizing them?

Question 20. Are the existing classification categories understood in the community? Which classification categories, if any, cause confusion?

The existing classification system should remain but reflect community standards. X18+ category for films should be abolished. Films containing explicit depictions of sexual acts should be Refused Classification. Such films exploit and demean women. They have been implicated in the sexual abuse and premature sexualisation of children.

Question 21. Is there a need for new classification categories and, if so, what are they? Should any existing classification categories be removed or merged?

Access to all material that would be classified RC, X18+ or R18+ should be prohibited to the general user

Question 22. How can classification markings, criteria and guidelines be made more consistent across different types of content in order to recognise greater convergence between media formats?

Question 23. Should the classification criteria in the *Classification (Publications, Films and Computer Games) Act 1995* (Cth), National Classification Code, Guidelines for the Classification of Publications and Guidelines for the Classification of Films and Computer Games be consolidated?

Question 24. Access to what content, if any, should be entirely prohibited online?

No R18+ classification should be introduced for computer games, because the violence in these games is associated with an increase in violent attitudes and behaviour.

Question 25. Does the current scope of the Refused Classification (RC) category reflect the content that should be prohibited online?

Question 26. Is consistency of state and territory classification laws important, and, if so, how should it be promoted?

I should not be able to purchase restricted content in one State if it is banned in another. Federal laws should override State laws.

Question 27. If the current Commonwealth, state and territory cooperative scheme for classification should be replaced, what legislative scheme should be introduced?

Question 28. Should the states refer powers to the Commonwealth to enable the introduction of legislation establishing a new framework for the classification of media content in Australia?

Yes

Question 29. In what other ways might the framework for the classification of media content in Australia be

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