

CI 1262 A O'Shea

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Q1:

Improving existing framework.

Q2:

In line with true public opinion, not groups with specific agendas.

Q3:

No, Public scrutiny and openness and integrity is critical. Open source has been comprehensively shown to have significant advantages.

Q4:

No.

Q5:

No.

Q6:

No.

Q7:

No.

Q8:

No.

Q9:

Yes.

Q10:

Yes.

Q11:

Potential for content to demonstratively cause harm.

Q12:

Open and available blacklist. No deep packet filtering. No classified blacklist. Appeal process in place.

Q13:

Parental supervision. Not classification.

Q14:

Doesn't need to be

Q15:

Potential for content to demonstratively cause harm.

Q16:

Gouvernement - Preventing access to illegal material.

All three in collaboration should have say on what is illegal content.

Q17:

Government agencies, industry bodies and users should all be involved.

Q18:

As much as possible.

Q19:

Government should pay when they feel an involvement. Subsidies should be available via an application process for groups whom the classification process cost would be onerous.

Q20:

Lack or an R rating causes problems for video games and potential internet access.

Q21:

Lack or an R rating causes problems for video games and potential internet access.

Q22:

More user/industry/government consultation, with a focus on the broader communities ideals and expectations, not just special interest groups, like people who are filling out this form.

Q23:

Yes.

Q24:

Material with potential for content to demonstratively cause harm. The key word is demonstratively.

Q25:

No.

Q26:

Important to ensure less overhead and waste.

Q27:

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Q28:

This requires discussion with the Attorneys General

Q29:

Representative community consultation. Less appeasing special interest groups.

Other comments:

No web filtering. It is expensive, useless and unworkable.

Don't waste money on something that is easy circumventable.