

CI 1263 B James

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Q1:

New framework. Classification should be performed by the producers of the content and only changed or acted upon after a complaint about the classification of such work.

Q2:

restrict childrens access to content not suitable to them.

Q3:

no

Q4:

no

Q5:

yes. Anything containing material of violent or sexual matter should be classified. Excluding educational material. Anything else, no.

Content classified for children should be done on a voluntary basis.

Q6:

no. All classification should be done by the producers of the media if it contains violence or sexual material.

Q7:

no - should be classified by the producer/artist and reviewed only after complaint.

Q8:

no. Only media with moving pictured content.

Q9:

no. If classified by the producers of the media, there is no extra workload by government agencies as media content continues to explode.

Q10:

no

Q11:

Q12:

There is no effective method except for the offending content to be taken down altogether. There are almost unlimited methods to access online content, whether it be HTML, VPN, TOR, FTP, SFTP, SSH, P2P. All of those methods can be operated with encryption and any attempts to control that access is ineffective and has detrimental effects to online access.

Q13:

Good parenting. Supervised access. Options for parents to install filters on their internet connected devices. Blanket, ineffective filtering that can be easily bypassed is not the answer and gives false sense of security.

Q14:

Q15:

When the content contains any violence or sexual material and not of educational material.

Q16:

Their role should be to act against complaints of material classified by the producers.

Q17:

Yes. The amount of media produced today, from large multinational companies to a single person working out of his basement means that there is not enough manpower or money to classify everything effectively.

Q18:

content that contains violence or sexual material.

Q19:

there should be no cost for somebody to classify their own work. There should be costs if there is a complaint against the classified media if it was found to be excessively wrong or for multiple wrongly classified material.

Q20:

R rating for movies but not computer games. Why should I be banned from consuming R rated computer games whilst being able to watch the movie version just because the platform is different?

Q21:

M & MA should be merged. R for computer games added.

Q22:

Everything should have the same classifications: G for general, C for children, M for > 15, R for < 18.

Q23:

Yes

Q24:

content deemed to be illegal in Australia. You can prohibit the access but you can't effectively enforce it. If you are found to be accessing illegal content, that is when the law should step in, not before it.

Q25:

no

Q26:

yes, all should be the same. Why is X rated material only allowed in the ACT? For the politicians to consume?

Q27:

1 federal scheme

Q28:

yes

Q29:

Classification should happen by the content producer

It should be implemented and worded in a way that anybody who produces content, from a 1 person team to a large multinational company should be able to classify their own material easily without burdensome cost. Lawyers and "classification specialists" should not be required.

Other comments: