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Q1:

New framework for classification. The current one has failed to keep current with prevailing social mores and technological development.

Q2:

The inclusion an R18+ classification for video games. The classification standard for this rating should be broadly cast, with the focus being on the exclusion only of material that is completely reprehensible, for example, child pornography. Almost any other material, including material depicting extreme violence should not be excluded from that classification. Consenting adults are able to make their own decisions, subject to minimal protections necessary to protect society as a whole.

Q3:

No, the technology or platform used to access content should not be a basis for affecting any relevant classification.

Q4:

Yes, provided that complaint is investigated thoroughly by the body charged with overseeing the classification system. A complaint by itself should not be enough to sustain a requirement for classification.

Q5:

No, a requirement to assess potential impact of content is too vague and deals with possibilities, not certainties. Content designed for children should be classified across all media, provided that sufficient classification ratings are available such that any content not deemed suitable for children might nonetheless be able to be placed at a more appropriate rating.

Q6:

No, unless such a consideration would fall in favour of lack of classification.

Q7:

No.

Q8:

No.

Q9:

No.

Q10:

No.

Q11:

Q12:

There are no effective methods to controlling access to online content that do not have other materially detrimental effects. Persons wishing to access questionable content can do so via the use of peer to peer networking, FTP sites, proxies, specialised browsers and the use of highly specific and variable URLs, amongst other things. Any national classification system could not possibly hope to

deter access via one or more of these methods by persons wishing to do so. Any such system would merely undermine the rights of well meaning citizens whilst being total inept at preventing or deterring those wishing to access questionable content.

Q13:

Through parental and child education. Many internet browsers have a built in safe mode or child safe mode that many parents seem to be unaware of. The government could also make available a list of sites that it recommends parents block access to. Programs and advice should be available to parents to educate themselves on how to teach their children to be safe online and avoid inappropriate content. Alternatively, parents could choose to adopt a voluntary filtering regime recommended by the appropriate government body which has general public support.

Q14:

Magazines should only be strictly controlled if they detail child pornography. In all other respects, the sexual preferences and reading habits of consenting adults are of no concern to the government. No further measures to control sexually explicit magazines should be put in place and any such restrictions should be relaxed, within reason.

Q15:

Only if the content is rated MA15+ or higher.

Q16:

Q17:

Q18:

Any material that involves child pornography should clearly be refused classification. In all other respects, a blanket classification based on type of content is misleading and fails to take into account the dynamic nature of content in a digital world.

Q19:

No. Film makers are engaged in a business the same as many other tax payers and will factor the costs of classification into their business model. Tax payers should not foot the bill for classification merely because a film has been made by a small film maker.

Q20:

Yes, as a young adult, from my perspective and that of my peers it is well understood.

Q21:

An R18+ category for video games is essential to bring Australia in line with international standards and to provide for the rights of consenting adult gamers. No existing categories should be removed.

Q22:

Q23:

Q24:

Only content involving child pornography.

Q25:

No, the scope of RC content is currently too wide. Only content involving child pornography should be prohibited online.

Q26:

Yes, consistency of laws is very important. Government should be encouraged to continue to formulate model guidelines and legislation for adoption by each state and territory.

Q27:

Each state should be free to determine its own classification requirements.

Q28:

Yes.

Q29:

Other comments:

From my perspective, the introduction of an R18+ classification category for video games is the most pressing issue in relation to classification. This category should be introduced immediately, with liberal classification guidelines to permit access to the largest array of content, subject to reasonable restrictions for the protection of society.