

CI 1306 A Wrangel

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Q1:

Improving key elements of the existing framework

Q2:

To ensure content is available and/or not available fairly to all appropriate parties

Q3:

The technology and/or platform used to access content should affect whether content should be classified. On the internet, for example, refusing classification for some items on a website may lead to accessibility for the whole website to be refused. However there may be content on the website which does not require classification and will still be unavailable.

Q4:

Yes.

Q5:

Content designed for children should not need to be classified across all media.

Q6:

The size or market position of content producers and distributors should not affect whether content should be classified.

Q7:

Artworks should not need to be classified before exhibition.

Q8:

Yes, music and other sound recordings should be classified or regulated in the same way as other content.

Q9:

The potential size and composition of the audience should not affect whether content should be classified.

Q10:

Yes, the intended point of access should affect whether it should be classified.

Q11:

Q12:

The most effective methods for controlling access to online content are those based locally on the computer system being used to access online content and not external filters.

Q13:

Children's should rather be educated and informed about potentially inappropriate content online and why it could be harmful rather than hiding it from them. This would be a much more effective solution.

Q14:

Q15:

When it is accessible in a public location.

Q16:

Government agencies should provide appropriate advice and education to the public but not restrict their access to any content they wish to view. Users should be the ultimate parties responsible for the content they access.

Q17:

Yes.

Q18:

R18+ video games

Q19:

The classification of small independent films should be subsidised.

Q20:

Existing classification categories are understood in the community.

Q21:

R18+ video games should be classified.

Q22:

By listing key features of media which determine classification across all mediums.

Q23:

Yes.

Q24:

Access to content online should not be restricted in the interests of net neutrality. Filtering eventually becomes the tool for hiding information from the public.

Q25:

Content should not be prohibited online.

Q26:

Q27:

Q28:

Yes.

Q29:

Other comments:

As internet filters ultimately become tools for hiding information from the public or inhibit their ability to share information with one another, internet access in Australia should not be filtered.