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Q1:

Developing a new framework for classification.

Q2:

Informing consumers of classifiable content.

Q3:

Yes. Content that is not published in Australia and is accessed over content-neutral networks should not be the subject of compulsory classification. For the same reason, Australia does not tax overseas suppliers who do not have a business presence here, nor haul them into Australian courts over content issues.

Q4:

Yes.

Q5:

No. The suitability of content for children is itself a classification decision, therefore cannot condition the decision on whether to classify that content.

Q6:

No.

Q7:

Providing consumer advice: yes. Restricting access: no.

Q8:

Yes.

Q9:

No.

Q10:

No.

Q11:

Whether it is published in Australia. If not, there should be a mechanism for voluntarily rating of such content for consumer information.

Q12:

Access to voluntary ratings.

Q13:

Parental supervision.

Q14:

There is no need for better controls. Current controls are adequate.

Q15:

When offered for sale or subscription in Australia.

Q16:

Government agencies to set rating standards, industry bodies and users to collaborate on applying those standards to content.

Q17:

Yes.

Q18:

Films, literature, music and art.

Q19:

There should be no cost for classification of any films. Films should be self-certified.

Q20:

The difference between M and MA is poorly understood and the two should be merged.

Q21:

R and X categories should be added for media in which those categories do not exist or are banned.

Q22:

There is no need for change.

Q23:

Yes.

Q24:

Depictions of actual sexual contact between prepubescent children and adults.

Q25:

No.

Q26:

Yes it is, there should be a uniform Commonwealth-based scheme.

Q27:

See above.

Q28:

Yes.

Q29:

Uniformity of classification of films and computer games.

Other comments: