

CI 1418 R Salts

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Q1:

I think that a framework that involves direct government regulation could continue to work for distribution models that were of a broadcast nature such as cinemas, booksellers and the like, but is ill equipped to cope with the information available via online distribution methods. The administration overheads for this seem like we would end up in a situation where lip service is being paid to classification and that it's ignored in this environment or that the system becomes draconian and unworkable. I therefore think that a democratic approach should be pursued where registered individuals should be able to tag content in some kind of metadata database administered by the classification office.

Q2:

The objective of a classification scheme should be to inform consumers of media to the appropriateness of the content to their needs. This might be extended beyond mere age appropriateness as the current classifications of film and television, although I think this remains an important facet of the information the classification system should impart. Individuals should be responsible for their own choices based on this information.

Q3:

It is certainly easier to enforce classification on distribution models that rely on a retail model. I think that pursuing classification of all material would be prohibitively expensive if it were to be enforced. However given that classification should be used as a guide to inform consumer choice it would be desirable to classify as many works as possible.

Q4:

I think that a complaint might be a way to prioritize the classification of specific content, but that information would be useful for all specific works.

Q5:

No, things should be classified as much as possible.

Q6:

I do think that mass media and commercial interests with wide distribution should receive priority in classification.

Q7:

Yes.

Q8:

Yes.

Q9:

No.

Q10:

No.

Q11:

Q12:

I think that tools should be made available for individuals to restrict their own habits based on a profile they can configure.

Q13:

Free and transparent tools need to be made available to parents and education about the use of these tools needs to be given. Better security also needs to be pursued so these tools can't be subverted. I think that this rules out software running on end users computers and isp wide filtering. Perhaps the correct point to enforce these policies is on the home router/modem.

Q14:

Q15:

When the content is publicly displayed and there is no way to consult any online metadata.

Q16:

Government agencies should provide infrastructure to collate metadata relating to content and make this available to consumers to make informed decisions. They should also act as a arbitrator in the instances where the community cannot reach consensus or investigating where fraudulent entries in the database are detected. Industry should be responsible for labeling their products or making classification information available where metadata can't be accessed easily.

Q17:

Yes, but I think it would be one step better if the classification were performed by any interested individuals registered to vote on classification of materials they come in contact with.

Q18:

Industry should be able to inform classification, but should be held responsible if the information they provide is fraudulent.

Q19:

If classification is given to the general community then administration costs for classifying individual works should be lessened. A government agency could then be funded by a combination of public funds and fines imposed on those using the database fraudulently.

Q20:

I think they are widely understood and a good basis for judging age appropriateness.

Q21:

I don't think that classification requires more categories to determine age appropriateness of a work.

Q22:

I think that a multiple choice questionnaire could be used as a primer to inform individuals making classification decisions could lead to consistency.

Q23:

Yes, I believe that computer games should be able to be rated in the same categories as films.

Q24:

I don't think that prohibition of content can be done online and enforced. I think that isps should be required to take down content which was produced through an illegal act hosted on or through their infrastructure and should cooperate with law enforcement to identify individuals accessing the content, or identify their subscribers who have accessed such material.

Q25:

I don't think prohibition can be enforced and that enforcement efforts should go into tracking down material that is created through illegal acts and prosecuting the creators of such material. That the distributors and viewers of such material can be charged as contributing parties.

Q26:

Yes, I think that a similar set of laws should be followed amongst all the states and territories.

Q27:

Q28:

Q29:

Other comments: