

CI 1448 R Bailey

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Q1:

A new framework would be ideal.

Q2:

Informing the public of the content of any media, so that anyone may make an informed decision as to whether they or their children should view this media.

Consistency in classification between various mediums (films, music, video games, tv shows etc.) should be maintained.

Maintaining availability for adults of any content. Refusing classification should not amount to censorship of material, as it currently does.

Q3:

No.

Content is content, the manner of accessing it is irrelevant.

Q4:

Yes.

Q5:

Yes. No.

It is important that parents are able to make informed judgements about whether any media is appropriate for their children. This should not affect it's availability to adults.

Q6:

No.

Q7:

No.

Q8:

No.

Q9:

No.

Q10:

No.

Q11:

Q12:

A voluntary ("opt-in) filter that people could install to their home computers would be the best way to approach this. Adults should not have their access to any information censored, but parents should have access to the tools to protect their children.

Q13:

Better parental supervision

An opt-in filtering scheme, based on software or hardware in the parent's home.

Q14:

Better parental supervision

Enforce existing requirements for proof of age

Q15:

At all times. This allows consumers to make efficient judgements about the content of any media immediately.

Q16:

I believe industry bodies should take a leading role in the classification of media. The example of the PEGI system in Europe, or the MPAA or ESRB rating systems in the US show how successful this style of classification can be. Where industry fails to satisfactorily do so, a government agency may step in. However their roles should always be advisory, it is up to individual consumers (not the government) to decide what content they and their children would like to consume. Personal choice about media consumption should not be dictated by government.

Q17:

Yes.

Q18:

The majority.

Q19:

Classification should be means tested. Large media conglomerates can clearly take on the expense of classification themselves. Small independent productions of any sort should be able to apply for exemption from any out of pocket expense for classification of their works.

Q20:

Generally yes.

Q21:

There should be no RC classification. Rather works that are currently RC for whatever reason should be classified according to their content. For example, high impact sexual content should be classified as such, or high impact violence (sufficient for RC) should be classified as such.

Access to media for adults should not be restricted. Rather the classification should inform consumers of the content of the media so that they may make an educated decision as to whether they should watch it. The new rating system should reflect this.

Q22:

They should be entirely consistent across media. Violence is violence and sex is sex, no matter whether they are in a movie, a tv show or a video game. The markings should reflect these similarities.

Q23:

Yes.

Q24:

Only Paedophilic content.

Q25:

No.

Q26:

Yes. I have no suggestions as to how to make the State governments do anything useful.

Q27:

Q28:

Yes

Q29:

Increased transparency of the classification process.

Allowing industry bodies greater freedom to self-govern

Increased consistency nationwide and across media forms

Other comments: