

CI 1530 J Hill

First name: Jess

Last name: Hill

Q1:

The ALRC should focus on improving key elements of the existing framework to enable all media content to be treated equally.

Q2:

Consumer education and ease should be the primary objective.

Q3:

No. There are already laws governing various types of content being illegal or legal regardless of the platform or technology used.

Q4:

Yes, though the particular bias of the complainant should be given a high level of consideration.

Q5:

No, the potential impact cannot be interpreted as this would be to pre-suppose future events. No, as the definition of 'designed for children' is too broad, open to potential misuse of the phrase.

Q6:

No. The content is either legal or illegal, regardless of whether or not one person engages with it or many.

Q7:

Absolutely not. One person's art is another's pornography, and so on. Art exists to provoke, enlighten, intrigue and encourage debate and introspection on all issues surrounding the human condition. To classify this is at best arrogant and presumptuous and at worst the censorship of ideas.

Q8:

No, as these types of content fall under the realm of artistic expression and people can always not consume or engage with them.

Q9:

No, as stated earlier, whether it's one person or many makes no difference.

Q10:

To an extent, though current regulations are in place in this regard.

Q11:

The ONLY factor should be whether something is likely to cause undue offence or has content that is obviously age inappropriate, therefore a classification exists to inform consumers.

Q12:

This is a ridiculous question, one might as well ask "what is the best length of string?"

Q13:

Parents can monitor children online in a myriad of ways by:

1. Not allowing access in a private room, only have a computer in a family living space easily observable
2. Free net filters

3. Have clear guidelines for the child as to what is and isn't appropriate
4. Have set internet times to allow for homework where the child is monitored
5. Don't have the internet at home
6. Regular checks of the internet browsing history of the child and legitimate discussions about content if and when it is accessed

Ultimately it is the parent paying the bills, buying the internet plan and allowing access to the infrastructure and devices through which the internet is viewed, therefore it is the parent's responsibility to ensure that they are educated about the procedures they can enact to 'protect' their children and ensure that their children use the internet responsibly.

Q14:

It doesn't need to be controlled as it is only for adult consumption, adults are paying consumers and regulations exist to prevent the sale of this material to minors.

Q15:

If the content is of a nature that is highly likely to offend or be exceptionally explicit or graphic in some way.

Q16:

To provide consumers with clear, easy to discern advice about content. They should NOT engage in censorship, their role should only be in disseminating information about content with which consumers can make informed decisions.

Q17:

Yes, as it is in the industries best interest that their consumers are informed about their content, and they are in a more knowledgeable position about their own content than outside agencies.

Q18:

Content that is of a graphic nature.

Q19:

Small businesses and organisations should be subsidised to help ease the burden of bureaucracy and the financial woes that come with it and that are a hindrance to smaller operators and organisations.

Q20:

To a large extent they are, however they should be consistent across all media e.g. Video games should have the ability to be rated R18+ to ensure consistency across the board.

Q21:

Video games should be allowed to have an R18+ rating as this would better inform consumers of the content of the game purchased.

Q22:

The current G, PG, M, MA and R rating system is simple enough and could be implemented across digital media of the pay-as-you-go/buy kind e.g. dvd's and video games.

Q23:

Yes.

Q24:

None. Content is either legal or illegal. Adults have the choice to act according to the law or outside the boundaries of it, and they bear the consequences of their decisions. If they choose to engage with

illegal material, laws exist to prosecute offenders. All other material, be it offensive, distasteful or otherwise should be freely available. Adults can choose to ignore it or engage with it as is their right in a free society.

Q25:

NO! Much of the RC categorisations can be applied to material which, while it might not be everyone's cup of tea politically, sexually, artistically or ethically, restrict freedom of speech and expression in the commonly understood meaning of the terms.

Q26:

Yes, and a brief television campaign coupled with a letter from a local MP explaining any changes would be promotion enough.

Q27:

A federal scheme.

Q28:

Perhaps.

Q29:

Classify all digital purchasable content from G to R18+ and let consumers consume what they will.

Other comments: