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Q1:

This Inquiry should focus on developing a new framework for classification, with a focus on updating the existing framework to better suit the current digital media and ensuring that both children are protected and adults can be free to choose to consume the media they wish.

Q2:

The primary objectives of a national classification scheme should be to ensure that there are clear guidelines that people can use to make informed decisions about the types of media they wish to consume. It should allow adults to be free to view content that is legally permitted and at the same time it should be clear in which types of content is and is not appropriate for children and teenagers as to ensure that parents can make informed decisions.

Q3:

Yes. General content on the Internet should not be classified (much too broad), Art should not be classified as it is a medium that should be open to expression. Books should not be classified.

Q4:

Any content that is artistic in its intentions or is limited to a very small audience, any content that is not created for the intent to make profit (classifying content can be expensive).

Q5:

Q6:

Yes. Any material that is limited to a small audience should not be classified.

Q7:

No.

Q8:

No.

Q9:

Yes. Any media targeting an audience that is small should not be subject to classification.

Q10:

Q11:

Q12:

Online content should not be restricted or controlled. The Internet is an International, borderless and neutral medium that should not be subject to traditional classification. It is the job of law enforcement agencies to catch and prosecute people who use the internet for illegal activities.

Q13:

It is the responsibility of parents to take whatever steps they feel are necessary to control their children's access to content on the internet. There are already a great number of programs available that assist parents in this method. Parental supervision will always be the only method that is ensured to work.

Q14:

Require proof of age when selling such material. In addition create fines for both buying and selling this material. This should be extended to all forms of media (film, games, video etc). This ensures that adults can enjoy the content they should be able to while protecting underage children/teenagers.

Q15:

When it is publicly sold for profit to a large market.

Q16:

Q17:

As long as this is properly regulated and it ensures that all content creators have equal access (i.e. not part of a large producer).

Q18:

Q19:

Yes. If classification is required for small projects or non profit media then classification should most definitely be subsidised. Alternatively, content with small audiences could simply not be required to submit for classification unless it is reported to be illicit or extremely offensive or inappropriate.

Q20:

Q21:

It is vital that an R18 classification category is created for games. All modern democratic countries have created a classification for games that both accommodates the wishes of the adult population while protecting children from inappropriate material.

Q22:

Q23:

If this will help enforcement and regulation then yes.

Q24:

Law enforcement agencies should ensure that illegal activities cannot take place on the internet, apart from that, there should be no internet filter or content restriction.

Q25:

No.

Q26:

Yes. The federal government should be responsible for classification.

Q27:

Q28:

Yes.

Q29:

Other comments:

It is important that an R18 classification be created for games. It is also important that artistic content and content on the Internet not be classified.