

CI 1988 B Hamilton

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Q1:

The existing classification framework does an adequate job, up to a point. The system just needs to be extended to tolerate a larger variety of themes and content that are prevalent in this current age. No piece of art or entertainment from any medium should be refused a classification entirely, or be subject to modification to meet a particular classification because our system does not currently provide a suitable one.

Q2:

Unifying all standards across all states and all media.

Q3:

No. Media on any platform in any format should not be given any treatment different to any other media or platform. If they are composed of similar themes and content then they should be classified similarly. A violent movie is no different to a violent game or a violent song. They should all be classified according to one set of standards.

Q4:

No. All content should be classified initially.

Q5:

Yes. All media should be given a classification.

Q6:

No. If a film student makes a violent film it should be subject to the exact same set of classification standards that would apply to a violent film from a large international studio. Classification should rely on the content and themes of the media only and not be dependent on anything else.

Q7:

Yes. The purpose of a classification system is to inform potential consumers who that particular media is appropriate for. Restricting access to any media would be a sign that the classification system has failed.

Q8:

Yes.

Q9:

No.

Q10:

No. Whether it is viewed at home via the internet or projected onto the side of a public building in the middle of the city; it is the media itself that should be subject to classification standards, not the nature of its consumption.

Q11:

Besides the theme and content within a piece of media? Nothing else.

Q12:

Classification is itself a system for providing advice to the consumer about the nature and appropriateness of a piece of media. Restriction and policing is another issue altogether. There are no effective methods to completely and absolutely prevent access to content; people will always find a way to circumvent any system if they are determined enough. (for example: someone who has legitimate access privileges to a piece of restricted media could simply copy that media to another location that is accessible by people without those same access privileges)

Q13:

It cannot be controlled online. Yes, it should be. But there is no way to effectively monitor the millions of media available via the internet and also the age and accessibility of the billions of people who access that media.

Q14:

The current system where proof of age is required works for the majority of cases for offline media. People will always find a way to circumvent any system if they are determined enough. (for example: a fake ID)

Q15:

At the start of a video or game and also on any packaging. Digital files should also be tagged with the classification information.

Q16:

The government must work with both the producers and consumers of media to develop and maintain the classification standards. Industries that produce the media must make sure they attain the correct classification for their product. Consumers must ensure they only access media which is appropriate for them.

Q17:

Yes. By working with the entities that produce the media both the government and the industry can have a fair say in what they believe is appropriate for the consumer.

Q18:

They should classify alongside the government not separate to it.

Q19:

Yes, small independent producers have to be given support if they are to develop any kind of competition to international producers. When a company develops a product they should pay the classification fee after the product has been released. The fee should be based on the successfulness of the product.

Q20:

Yes, especially since the use of colour coded symbols.

Q21:

No, the current categories are adequate and just need to be expanded to other media.

Q22:

Q23:

The fact that there is no R or X rating in games is a massive oversight. The classification guidelines should be the same across all media.

Q24:

Child pornography.

Q25:

No content should ever be simply refused classification because it means that the classification system has failed in its purpose.

Q26:

Yes, there should not be any difference between them; classification should be a federal set of nationwide guidelines.

Q27:

A system developed by the federal government in co-operation with the state and territory governments and the industry, enforced by all three entities.

Q28:

Yes.

Q29:

Just extend the current system to more media.

Other comments: