

CI 1991 N Lee

First name: Nicholas

Last name: Lee

Q1:

The ALRC should focus on developing a new framework for classification, only using the existing framework for reference and ideas.

Q2:

To provide accurate information regarding the nature of content and who it is considered suitable for to consumers and to the guardians or parents of minors.

To ensure that content is viewable to those only of a certain maturity and classification, while allowing free choice by mature individuals regarding the content they wish to subject themselves to.

To protect minors from excessive or mature content, by providing clear and understandable information regarding media available to them, while allowing parents/guardians to fully understand the type of content their child is subjugated to. At the same time, the national classification scheme should not be created to impede the rights of mature Australians from accessing content that they willingly wish to engage and purchase.

Q3:

Classification should be applicable to all media content available to the general public. However, mass and small packets of content will consume too much resources for the reviewing body and the content provider for classification, such as content available on the Apple App Store and video game downloadable content (DLC) and other minor content packets.

Q4:

Yes. As pointed out before, some types of media would, in practice, probably take too much time and consume resources to classify every minor content. However, if these minor packets of content are found objectionable by the public (through complaints), then reviewing should be an option by the classification body.

Q5:

Potential impact should be taken into consideration when applied for classification. Content designed for children should be classified across all media to ensure that guardians or parents can accurately know the nature of any content accessed by their children, regardless of the platform or type if it accessed over.

Q6:

Yes. As said before, minor packets of content will probably have a lower impact and consume more resources to review. Therefore, content produced on a larger scale with presumably higher impact should take priority when classified.

Q7:

Definition of "some artworks" would be required. All media types can be also considered "art", and therefore, physical paintings or visual media should be subjugated to potential classification.

However, the fact that artworks are intentionally imposing, engaging or controversial to express opinions or views would need to be taken into account. As well, the impact that mature content from artworks would have on the general public or on minors would need to be taken into consideration.

Q8:

Yes.

Q9:

Yes.

Q10:

Yes.

Q11:

Another potential factor is to see how effective and informative self-regulation and self-classification before forcing a type of content to be subjected to the same regulations and classifications.

Q12:

Providing clear and simple information to allow guardians and parents to make decisions regarding content.

Q13:

Further educating parents the accessibility of potentially inappropriate content, and providing skills and tools to regulate usage and access.

Q14:

Providing clearer guidelines to retailers over the age restrictions or regulations required to sell content.

Q15:

On any packaging of the content, on any website or page that provides information or direct access to the content. As well as any advertising or promotions regarding the content.

Q16:

It should be the responsibility and role of government agencies to ensure enforcement and application of classifications on content. Industry bodies should have an active role in interacting with the government agencies and users to produce accurate information regarding content and its nature. Users should have the ability and role to easily access platforms to allow complaints and comments to be made over specific content and/or the classification it has been given.

Q17:

Perhaps. Working with the industry however, must be paramount to forming an accurate and productive method to classify content.

Q18:

This question appears to be written in a way that was clearly not straightforward. This requires very specific guidelines over what an industry can and can not take as content that it is allowed to classify by itself. Content intended for adults and is marketed or is well-known for adults may be allowed to be self-classified. Any content seemingly available and/or marketed for a younger or minor demographic requires external classification.

Q19:

The government should not subsidise any classification of content unless any actions by the government (intentionally or otherwise) has adversely affected the firm or its content in any manner

other than the basic resources required to provide accurate information regarding a packet of content. This means the government is responsible for ensuring that classification is handled as efficiently as possible and must take proper actions to prevent its classification system from largely impeding on firms from producing content.

Q20:

Regarding video games, the nature and difference between M and MA15+ are often confused as well as the very wide range of content which is classified as MA15+. The wide nature of content that is bunched under MA15+ makes consumers unaware of the content itself, which could range from relatively mild to excessively mature.

Q21:

As agreed by the majority of Australians, the classification system for video games must be revised and significantly altered. More specifically, categories must be created or remade to properly sort content. A rating for games suitable for adults (18+) must be created to allow mature content be available to Australians who wish to be exposed to this content, but prevent it from reaching the hands of minors.

Q22:

Perhaps using a unified colour code for classification markings throughout all media will enforce a general understanding of types and levels of maturity required to appropriately access information and certain types of content. Using classification system that mostly use the same levels of classification would also be strongly recommended.

Q23:

It must be understood that different content and different media forms are primarily available and desired by particular demographics and therefore, though the classification systems ought to be unified and consolidated as much as possible, ultimately, there must be differences and an ability to form different types of classification for different media to accurately classify media in general.

Q24:

Extremely objectionable content (such as child pornography) must obviously be prohibited. However, general entertainment (adult or otherwise) should not be restricted as long as significant and noticeable measures are used to enforce the need for mature content to be restricted to only mature Australians.

Basically, no content should be prohibited unless restricted by expressly by statute.

Q25:

No. Refused Classification contains media that should be allowed in Australia and should not be prohibited online or otherwise.

Q26:

Consistency is important, especially for interstate trade and for international content providers easier access to sell content within Australia. This should be promoted either by agreeing on a uniform classification system among the state governments and working with the Commonwealth government to produce legislation that will be applicable in all states and territories.

Q27:

A cooperative scheme should still be required between the federal, state and territory governments.

Q28:

Yes, however it should be the best interest of the Australian people to ensure that the Commonwealth government still require to discuss over issues regarding classification with state and territory governments.

Q29:

By providing greater access to the public to voice concerns and complaints over the actions and attitude by the governments and classification bodies.

Other comments: