

CI 2019 R Elliott

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Q1:

Improve existing framework

Q2:

Introduce an R18 rating for games. Leave classification of Internet material out of scope.

Q3:

Yes. Some delivery methods are more easily controlled than others and also some forms of media have greater impact than others.

The internet is a place where everyone is allowed access to all information that they wish to access, it simply cannot be regulated by anyone.

Q4:

If any classification is going to be made on Australian hosted Internet sites, this would be an appropriate approach.

Q5:

Content designed for children should not require classification process, that will only increase the cost of producing the material.

Q6:

No

Q7:

No, consumer advice should be voluntarily rated.

Q8:

No, they should be self rated.

Q9:

No

Q10:

Yes. If something is going to be shown in a public place such as on billboards, at train stations etc.

But not if it is shown in an art exhibition within a building, where the purpose of going to see it is to see the content.

Q11:

Q12:

Online content should not be controlled. Commercial products are available for home/school/work computers to filter content where required.

Q13:

Children's access to content online is not the responsibility of the classification board. It is the responsibility of the parent.

Q14:

Further controls are not required.

Q15:

When it is being advertised and sold.

Q16:

Industry bodies will advise on the classification of content, government agencies will, after careful consideration decide under which category to place said content, and users will provide user reviews to better inform other potential users of the content within.

Q17:

Yes.

Q18:

Content aimed at adults.

Q19:

Yes, definitely.

Q20:

The only confusion is that some ratings are not available for certain media types, eg there is no R18 rating for computer games.

Q21:

There is a need for new classification categories. There is no current category for computer games that caters to only adults, this needs to be rectified as all other classification systems for other content have categories for adults.

Q22:

Having all media types use the same classification naming conventions will help ensure consumers understand that if certain content is appropriate for them or not.

Q23:

Yes

Q24:

Only content hosted on Australian servers or by Australian companies should be prohibited by the Australian government.

Q25:

No content should be prohibited online. I see no justification for an RC category in any form of media. If content is illegal under International Law, then a classification should be created which reflects that.

Q26:

Yes, a standard of classification is important across all states because it helps prevent loopholes appearing where content is available in one state, but not in another. It is best promoted by ensuring that the majority of parties involved support the new standard. It can then be put forward to general consumers.

Q27:

The new scheme would ideally have a government branch set aside to oversee it, with decisions made by a board of informed representatives from each state and industry.

Q28:

Yes. I see no reason for individual states to classify information individually, the Commonwealth should classify media for all of Australia.

Q29:

Other comments:

They classification system should be an advisory service, not a political tool.

Give people the freedom of choice as to what is right for themselves and thier children.