CI 2180 B Clarke

First name:
Brendan
Last name:
Clarke

Q1:
A new framework should be developed. However existing recognised classifications symbols should be used.
The Aims of the new system should be:
1) The System should be voluntary
2) The introduction of an R18+ rating for computer game media.
3) To align with the existing recognised classifications symbols as well as adding additional ones to fine tune the system.
4) The System should be transparent and open.
5) The cost should be kept low for all content producers
6) Not to be used as a form of censorship.
Q2:
1) To have a standard Australia wide voluntary classification system to allow consumers to make informed choices about the content that they consume.
2) To ensure that the process is open and transparent and consistent Australia wide.
3) Classification of content must be low cost or free and quick to establish.
4) Must Not to be used as a form of censorship.
5) To Allow the creations of the creation of an R18+ rating across all forms of media
6) Content that has been classified as R18+ is not allowed for sale to people under 18 years. This ensures that adults can enjoy R18+ content but still restrict access to children.
Q3:
No. The platform or technology is simply a means of distribution.
Classification is a useful tool to assist consumers on any medium. However, content should only be classified if the producer of that content chooses to do so.
Q4:
No. This makes the system vulnerable to abuse where some people who do not approve of particular content will make lots of complaints
hence forcing the content to be classified or hidden due to the costs and time incurred in any classification system.
This acts as a form censorship to special interest groups or radicals.
Classification should only be used as a tool to help consumers make informed decisions if particular content is suitable.
If content is not illegal then there should not be a legal requirement for classification.
Adults that deem particular content offensive can choose not to view material.

Parents should restrict and only purchase content that they deem suitable for their children or restrict the access to the voluntarily classified material they want their children to view.

Q5:

No. This question is not clear and a difficult one to answer.

Australia is made up of many different age groups/cultural backgrounds/religious beliefs etc. These groups each have a different view as to the particular impact of any content.

Classification should still be voluntary. Consumers who find particular content upsetting can simply change the channel, go to a different website or read a different book. They will then naturally avoid any particular content that they find upsetting in future.

In the case of content designed for children.

Parents and/or teachers/schools who provide and purchase this material will decide what they deem to be acceptable content. They will make decisions with their spending habits. Content producers who produce content strictly for children will be motivated to have their products or content classified to ensure more sales.

Q6:

No. Any classification scheme should be voluntary only. It is unfair, adds additional costs and delays; and complicates any scheme where differences and exceptions are applied.

There is also to cost aspect to getting material classified and would present a unfair burden to small content producers.

There is also the case where classification becomes a form of censorship.

Q7:

No. As long as the content on display is not illegal content. Any classification scheme should be voluntary only.

If all works were required to be classified then small independent art producers would not be able display their art without paying huge fees.

This would risk works of art to be hidden away and becomes a form of censorship to people to cannot pay the fees.

Q8:

No. As long as the content on display is not illegal content. Any classification scheme should be voluntary only.

However any voluntary classified music and sound recordings should be classified to any national scheme.

Q9:

No. As long as the content on display is not illegal content. Any classification scheme should be voluntary only.

Q10:

NO. But in Public places some sort of warning for content that the content producers believe could be confronting or disturbing to some viewers. Similar to the current TV news where people are warned "some people may find the following scenes disturbing."

Q11:

Undue weight is given to personal sensibilities - even if one individual finds a piece of content objectionable, the next person may have no issue with it. Religion and Politics should have no part in

the classification of a piece of content. Any classification should also be independently verified by other individuals.

Q12:

1) A voluntary system for all content that aligns to a set of common guide lines or recommendations.

2) Greater parental supervision of their children

3) Parents should talk to their children about what is acceptable behavior and what is not. This may differ depending on the parents culture or religious background. (The government should not try and to censor any material to try to get the best fit)

4) Websites may issue a warning if they are entering a site that may contain content not suitable for some viewers.

5) An entirely voluntary filter that parents can choose to install to their browsers

6) Adult Websites could contain a login they give access to adult content.

7) Properly patched computer systems will stop malware which often links to unsuitable material

Q13:

A national voluntary classification scheme is the best and only way to protect children.

This however should be done in conjunction with the following.

1) Parents should supervise their children and not use the Internet as a child minding device.

2) Parents may invest in Internet filters for their home PC.

3) Parents can sign up to children friendly ISP's

4) Parents should talk to their children about what is acceptable behavior and what is not. This may differ depending on the parents culture or religious background. (The government should not try and to censor any material to try to get the best fit)

5) When children are at school they are protected by the schools Internet filters.

6) Parents should learn how to use their computers. You cannot help your child if you do not understand what they are doing.

Q14:

A national voluntary classification scheme is the best and only way to protect children.

Current offline content that is already classified under the existing scheme is fine.

Store owners should not allow the sale of R18+ material to people under the age of 18 as existing laws.

As long as the content is not illegal then the current controls are already sufficient.

The aim of commercial producers of legal sexually explicit magazines is to make money and to keep their business open.

They do not wish children to see their material because of moral/ legal issues and the fact that children do not pay and do not have credit cards.

Q15:

If material has been classified then classification markings, warnings or consumer advice should be shown.

Any material classified at R18+ must be shown.

Q16:

To make sure that any classified material is classified in a consistent, transparent way using standard recognised symbols so that consumers may make informed choices about the content they would like to consume.

Q17:

A self regulated system would be more effective. The amount of content being produced is so large that there is too much content for the

government to classify alone. The government should only set the famework.

Q18:

Adult-only content, as this is immediately obvious in terms of classification.

Q19:

All classification should be voluntary. However in the case that content producers choose to classify their content the cost should be kept as low as possible and subsidised.

The costs for small independents or non profit or free content the burden of classification will act as a form of censorship.

Q20:

Most categories are clear and understood by the community. However, the lack of an R18+ rating for video game media causes confusion to adults and parents creates inconsistencies within the overall classification system.

This leads to people equating RC content with Illegal content.

Q21:

Yes, video game media should be allowed to have an R18+ rating so that film, television and video game media are consistently classified.

Q22:

Use the same classification categories, and the same labelling and create a R18+ rating for computer game media

Q23:

Yes, They should be reviewed and consolidated.

Q24:

The only content that should be prohibited (anywhere) and online is content that is currently deemed illegal in Australia. This is already covered by existing laws such as child pornography.

Q25:

No. The only content that should be prohibited online is content that is deemed Illegal with existing Asutralian laws.

The current Refused Classification (RC) is currently flawed and needs to be modified.

The current scope of Refused Classification (RC) currently restricts access to content that is deemed Legal in Australia.

Q26:

Yes. All state and territories should have the same classification standards and laws.

This could be promoted as cheaper to monitor and enforce. A simpler consistent system removes redundancies and makes it easier as

a consumer to make informed choices of the media we wish to consume or avoid."

Q27:

A Commonwealth scheme that is consistent across all of Australia.

Q28:

YES. Its the only way to ensure a consistent system.

Q29:

Classification should be voluntary and be industry self regulated.

Any classification should be consistent with in the framework and be the same Australia wide.

An R18+ for video game media should be introduced so that Adults can enjoy games designed for Adults while still providing

restriction on the sale of media to children.

Other comments: