CI 2304 A Burt

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Q1:
To me developing a new framework makes the most sense. A new framework allows the ALRC to deal with any issues they have with the current framework while building the new one. Also it would make it easier for the public to digest a new framework than trying to understand the upgrades to the old one.
Q2:
The primary objective should be to streamline the entire system and remove as much area for ambiguity as possible.
Q3:
Yes. If the device used to access content as internet capability that can largely impact upon the content, as there is a higher chance of coming into contact with either individuals or items that do not fit the original classification.
Q4:
No, all content should be classified as it helps enforce the idea that classification matters. Also any potential damage may already be done if it is left to complaint.
Q5:
Yes to both. If content is likely to have a higher impact than something similar, the classification should reflect this to allow informed purchase. And classifying content for children across all media makes it easier for parents to know what they are purchasing.
Q6:
No. Whether something has the chance to reach more consumers or not should not impact, as the content is the same and therefore can have the same impact. Also it may allow for loopholes for certain companies to by-pass stronger classification.
Q7:
Yes. If classified people will have a prior knowledge of what to expect and the potential damaging impact of those images may be negated.
Q8:
Yes. Music and sound recordings can have the same impact as any other media, and so should be classified similarly.
Q9:
No. If the content is the same it should be classified the same. This prevents potential confusion and increases the informed knowledge of the consumer.
Q10:
No. The impact is still potentially the same, however extra warnings should be placed upon public access content.
Q11:

The context of the content should be considered. If the content is of educational or informative context this should be considered.

Q12:

Informing the public and increased usage of warnings. Unfortunately it is difficult to control information flow online, so the best way is to ensure that the public are aware that they are personally responsible for what they view online.

Q13:

Informing the parents that they are responsible for what their child views is the best and most efficient solution. Also increasing the availability of parental blocks that allow them to customize what content can be viewed would help.

Q14:

Again the only real way to control such content is informing the public of their personal responsibility. Any other methods are likely to cause issues.

Q15:

Whenever the product is shown. If every time a consumer views a product they see the classification they will know gain informed knowledge before they purchase.

Q16:

Government agencies should focus upon enforcement of the classification, but also place an emphasis on industry bodies to also self-enforce. Users have a personal responsibility, and if the classification of a product is clearly known the purchase become their responsibility, Also users should report when they feel a classification doesn't match the content included.

Q17:

Yes. As it would allow for industry to be involved in classification and therefore have an invested interest in enforcing it.

Q18:

None. All classification should pass through both industry and government to ensure correct classification.

Q19:

On small budget or independent content their should be subsidy. This encourage both the creation of independent content as well as the classification of their content. Otherwise many may avoid receiving classification all together.

Q20:

Personally there is a confusion between M and MA as to what the major distinction is as both are 'recommended for 15 and above'. Perhaps the distinctions should be more evident with spread out age groups for 'recommended' classification.

Q21:

If the current classification system for film were spread to all media there would be no need for more classifications. The issue is that it isn't standard between all content, and thus trouble arises.

Q22:

Yes. Part of the problem is confusion on classification between the various formats of media, if all media used the same classification consumers would have a further informed knowledge of their purchases as they only have to remember one system to know what content they are purchasing.

Q23:

Yes. As said above, using the same classification across multiple media will help consumers have informed knowledge of their purchases. Also the content is similar and there is no immediate reason for the two to have separate classification systems.

Q24:

Only content that breaks current laws should be prohibited (for example child pornography).

Q25:

To some degree. In my opinion it encompasses a little more than it should, however not enough that it needs to necessarily change.

Q26:

Yes, as confusion is the main issue facing the current system. Simply enforcing the same classification in all states in territories should do, though if some states or territories disagree they could have their own classification system which would have to accompany that set forward by the federal government.

Q27:

Simply one that helps enforce the same criteria in all states and territories. As I do not have a great knowledge of the legislative system I do not know what could imrpove this.

Q28:

Yes, as it would allow and more streamline restructuring and avoid confusion later on.

Q29:

As I said my only real thought is that the same system must be used across all media and that there should be more of an effort put into informing consumers of what the classification of products is.

Other comments: