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Q1:

Improve existing.

Q2:

To standardise classification across different media and to allow the distribution of computer games containing adult themes and content.

Q3:

No.

Q4:

Yes. Computer games and online media (images, video, websites) should not be subject to the same classification rules, otherwise online content generation and hosting will be driven out of Australia to countries with more flexible rules.

Recent suggestions about requiring online browser based computer games to be classified at the cost of the software developer will be a significant hurdle for small local Australian software developers.

Also how will the classification board differentiate between interactive content and games? The distinction between the two is not very straight forward. For instance on newspaper website, such as the Sydney Morning Herald, there are commonly advertisements that contain interactive content that might be thought of as a "computer game". Will any interactive content have to be classified? If not how does one determine the difference between something interactive and something that is a game? I cannot see a clear distinction.

Q5:

No and no.

Q6:

No

Q7:

No. This would be a complete waste of government resources. If an art exhibition contains adult themes, anyone who generally goes to an exhibition knows enough about the content to know if they would want their children to see it. Gallery owners are responsible enough to provide suitable warnings.

Q8:

No.

Q9:

Yes, clearly. Someone sharing a video of their small child with family members is a completely different scenario to someone creating a movie for millions of viewers.

Q10:

Yes.

Q11:

Q12:

An opt-in Internet filter. All ISPs should either provide optional access to a clean-feed, or make available filtering software to be installed on customer's computers.

All mandatory internet filters are trivial to bypass, would be a waste of taxpayer money, and would likely send Internet investment overseas if it had any effect on Internet speeds (For example a financial company needing ultra high speed access to an exchange is not going to want to deal with any delays in their transactions).

Q13:

All ISPs should either provide optional access to a clean-feed, or make available filtering software to be installed on customer's computers.

There should be a campaign to increase awareness of the availability of any such software/options, and all ISPs should make their customers aware of such options.

Q14:

Sexually explicit magazines should be remain sealed, have nothing explicit visible on the cover and be marked as containing adult content. The current rules seem adequate.

Q15:

All DVDs, movies, and computer games sold through retail outlets should show classification markings. All content intended for TV or cinema should show classification markings.

Q16:

Q17:

Q18:

Q19:

Q20:

Q21:

Q22:

Q23:

Q24:

Access should not be limited. It is too simple to bypass any scheme to restrict access.

Instead more resources should be available to catch and prosecute distributors (and to a lesser extent consumers) of prohibited content.

Q25:

Q26:

We should only need federal classification laws.

Q27:

Q28:

Q29:

Other comments: