CI 2441 E Pavlikhin

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Q1:
Classification schemes should be largely reviewed to closer match the realities of the modern world, and the global scale of entertainment media. Current framework is inefficient as it tends to try and restrict, rather than educate. Restricting media flow is unachievable today, so effort should not be wasted there.

Q2:
To educate population about the nature of the content and which audiences will find it suitable for consumption.

Q3:

Q4:

Q5:

Q6:

Q7:

Q8:

Q9:

Q10:

Q11:

Q12:
There are no effective methods of controlling access to online content, short of disconnecting the whole country from the outside world. It is simply technically impossible to do so. Not only this, but demand for such content will not disappear and will simply shift

Q13:
Education, education, education. Inappropriate content can be found everywhere, not just online, but in traditional media, books, photos, even on public transport. Trying to restrict something everyone has access to regardless of delivery medium is futile, and I would never wish my tax dollars to be spent that way.

I am yet to hear about the government setting up free classes for parents, children and anyone interested in regards to general computer literacy and Internet literacy. It is foolish to expect children to adhere to restrictions setup by any authority when it comes to media and entertainment, even if it is their parents. Any measure to prevent content distribution online will end up costing dearly to the public, whilst having no positive impact. We have seen many examples through out the history when prohibition of highly demanded goods had little to no effect on actual consumption.

Q14:

Q15:

Q16:
Government job should be minimal and advisory only, it is the consumers that should be able to make the final decision. It is government's job to ensure that all content is classified fairly and objectively and assigned proper, valid rating that consumers can base their decisions on.

Q17:

Q18:
Popular books, movies, games, etc. should be classified relative to their intended audience and overseas experience. It is not currently so and due to the lack of 18+ class, content is being re-classified as 15+ in Australia to prevent discontent among general population, which is a strong indication of a failing legal framework.

Q19:

Q20:

Q21:

Q22:

Q23:

Q24:
No content should be restricted online or otherwise. Illegal content should be dealt with the same way it would be dealt normally (i.e. there are laws already in place to do that). Child pornography, for instance, is already a criminal act and there is no further need to spend wasteful effort trying to limit access to it; it is the police force that should find and prosecute offenders, not a content review board.

Q25:
No, nothing should be prohibited online. Criminal offences must be dealt with within the suitable legal framework. Whereas population should be educated on different types of content and what is suitable for whom and whether some type of content represents a criminal offence or not.

Violent or graphical content should never be refused classification as part of art or entertainment medium. If it is not a record of an actual offence, and there is an audience, whoever it is, they should be able to access any content as consenting and educated adults.

Q26:

Q27:

Q28:

Q29:

Other comments: