

CI 2454 L D

Full name: LD

Proposal 5–1:

Proposal 5–2:

Proposal 5–3:

Proposal 5–4:

Whilst definitions should be platform-neutral, they should be given due consideration and weightings depending on two key factors:

- Voluntary or involuntary media. Walking past a banner in the street or turning on the TV to the channel you were watching earlier in the day is an involuntary action, as you do not specifically choose or are previously informed what will be immediately shown. Movies, DVDs and video games, however, must be specifically purchased by consumers and therefore require less community protection.

- Interactive, immersive and static media. A gameline, such as the "Grand Theft Auto" series, where you make OPTIONAL decisions whether or not to kill another developed human character being for a reward encourages conscious violent thinking as opposed to "mindlessly" witnessing a shooting on television or playing war replica "first person shooter" games. Similarly, being in a movie theatre with a large screen and surround sound would be more "impacting" than watching the same movie from a home television.

Proposal 6–1 :

Proposal 6–2:

Proposal 6–3:

Proposal 6–4:

Proposal 6–5:

Proposal 6–6:

Proposal 6–7:

Proposal 6–8:

Proposal 7–1:

Proposal 7–2:

Question 7–1 :

The classification board should review all media that requires possible classification of or above MA15+, inclusive of X18+.

Proposal 7–3:

Proposal 7–4:

In order to ensure industry classification remains objective and to the standards of board classification, each authorised industry classifier should periodically be given a piece of media that

shall be cross checked with the board of classifications. Should the outcomes not match, and the difference is not subjective, the industry classifier should be stripped of their authorisation until they retake the relevant training course(s). It is important industry is heavily regulated in such a way to ensure the classification guidance given is relevant, fair and useful to the community, especially parents.

Proposal 7–5:

Question 7–2:

Proposal 7–6:

Proposal 7–7:

Proposal 8–1 :

Proposal 8–2:

Proposal 8–3:

Proposal 8–4:

Question 8–1:

For television shown after 3pm on working days, content should be "time-of-day" restricted to protect children from television shows likely to be watched by their parents on a regular evening. However, review ought to be given to such restrictions that are enforced prior to the end of school times, public holidays and weekends.

Proposal 8–5:

Proposal 8–6 :

Proposal 9–1 :

Whilst the proposed ratings are an improvement upon existing classifications, further review is necessary for the lower level classifications. More emphasis should be placed upon the knowledge and maturity of a child, with specific regard to their schooling level and ability, rather than their given age. This will ensure parents and teachers are appropriately informed about what media is suitable for their child(s) rather than imposing a redundant age limit upon them that is unlikely to adequately reflect their personal capacities. In light of this guiding principle:

1) The C - Children classification should be removed. Present classifications operate upon a hierarchy, and adding this rating alongside the G - General viewing classification implies that this rating somehow requires a greater or lesser amount of maturity and mental capacity than its counterpart. When dealing with children it also overcomplicates the guiding principle of "look for the green G".

2) The PG - Parental Guidance classification should have its age recommendation removed. Instead of recommending that viewing should be restricted to older persons, it should instead imply a general classification BUT where younger children may require parental guidance in viewing the media. Placing an age limit in the title defeats this ideal purpose.

3) The T13+ - Teen classification should place less emphasis on age and further emphasis on being

suitable for children at a secondary schooling level. As this secondary schooling age varies across state, even between states where some children born between January to April may start a year ahead of their fellow classmates, it should be construed as incorrect to specify a static age limit upon the classification. However, this replacement of the present "M - Mature" rating ought to be applauded.

Proposal 9–2:

The C - Children classification should be removed from the final proposal. Present classifications operate upon a hierarchy, and adding this rating alongside the G - General viewing classification implies that this rating somehow requires a greater or lesser amount of maturity and mental capacity than its counterpart. When dealing with children it also overcomplicates the guiding principle of "look for the green G".

Proposal 9–3:

Proposal 9–4 :

Proposal 9–5 :

Proposal 10–1:

The current scope of the RC - Refused Classification scope should be narrowed where previous regulations did not allow for a R18+ or X18+ rating to be given, notably video games. Once this occurs the scope should immediately be less broad and require no further modification. Real depictions, i.e. not re-enactments, of serious or horrific crime should be refused classification, e.g. sexual assault but not driver speeding. All other media should be given a lesser classification.

Proposal 11–1:

Proposal 11–2 :

Proposal 11–3 :

Proposal 11–4:

Question 12–1:

Proposal 12–1 :

Proposal 13–1 :

Proposal 13–2:

Proposal 14–1 :

Proposal 14–2 :

Proposal 14–3:

Proposal 14–4:

Proposal 14–5 :

Upload supporting documents: