

CI 422 D Mitchell

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Q1:

The current television and movie classification framework is in line with most other first world countries and doesn't need to be changed. That being said giving video games their own classification framework is no longer necessary, as video games become more and more realistic and involving separating them from film and television becomes more and more illogical.

Q2:

To ensure that both minors and adults are subjected to appropriate content without impairing the freedoms of consenting adults.

Q3:

The medium on which content is viewed (or played) should have no bearing on classification. If content is unsuitable for children there is no logical reason why we should treat it differently because of how it is experienced.

Q4:

Classification should apply to any and all entertainment the level of classification should be dependent on the content of that entertainment. There will always be people that complain that certain content is unsuitable for certain age groups in which case it may be appropriate to classify it as R18+ or adults only. Absence of classification shows irresponsibility to the concerning public.

Q5:

Potential impact should not affect whether content should be classified but should affect the level of classification. Children's content should (as it currently does) be classified as G (General) or approved for all audiences. Again this shows that the government takes the responsibility for classification seriously.

Q6:

Yes, whilst it may be appropriate that private media not intended for public viewing be classified it is beyond the scope of responsibility for the government to take action.

Q7:

Yes, artworks have the same potential to display inappropriate images as any other medium defining them as different is illogical.

Q8:

Yes

Q9:

No

Q10:

No

Q11:

Q12:

There is no effective way to control online content. This is the level where responsibility must lie with the end user.

Q13:

By making parents aware of how they can restrict their child's access to inappropriate content.

Q14:

In the same way cigarettes or alcohol is controlled. Allowing only sale to adults that are able to present ID.

Q15:

Always

Q16:

Government agencies regulation simply comes down to applying classification to media as well as not displaying inappropriate media on public television during hours where minors are most likely to be watching. The rest of the responsibility lies with the end user.

Q17:

No

Q18:

None

Q19:

Classification for all media should be subsidised by government.

Q20:

There may be minor confusion with the M15+ and MA15+ this could be made easier by renaming MA15+ to R15+

Q21:

There is no need for new classification categories. There is a DIRE need for all categories to be subject to the same classification scheme.

Q22:

There is no real way that we can make it more consistent in Australia, all Australian content shares the same formulaic classification sticker or marking. If content is international then there will be a

different marking. There is no point putting resources into trying to create more consistency.

Q23:

Absolutely.

Q24:

Illegal Content. The public has taken advantage of their internet privileges and a large portion of the population believes that it is their right to access illegal content. This however is not right. If it is illegal then it should be prohibited. Online or Offline.

Q25:

NO!! Classification should never be refused. Bottom line. It is the right of every adult Australian to subject themselves to whatever entertainment by media they so choose, so long as it has been acquired legally.

Q26:

Absolutely. It does not need to be promoted, Australia already has a federal classification system for media.

Q27:

The Classifications of Entertainment Media Act 2012. Congruent legislation for classification across all entertainment media.

Q28:

Yes.

Q29:

Other comments: