

CI 546 M D

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Q1:

Q2:

To inform consumers of the type and frequency of content that they should expect from a particular item so that they can make decisions to see whether it is suitable for them and their families. It should also restrict minors under the age of 18 from purchasing content that isn't suitable for them without the consent of an adult or guardian.

It should not be for the purpose of policing content. All content, unless illegal should be allowed within Australia.

Q3:

No, the technology or platform should not affect whether content should be classified. Studies thus far have been inconclusive as to whether different forms of media have differing affects on people. Therefore, I believe the platform/technology should have no bearing on the classification.

Public access to content needs to be monitored by the people/organisation that is allowing the public access. eg a movie theater should not allow minors to view a film that is not appropriate for them as deemed by the film's classification.

Q4:

Q5:

Q6:

Q7:

In public exhibition displays, artwork should be classified in line with other forms of media. eg a naked painting should be given the same classification as a naked photo.

Q8:

Yes

Q9:

No

Q10:

They should be given and based on the same classification ratings. For example, a movie classified for home use should be given the same classification as if it were played for public viewing and vice versa. Access to the content should be regulated, not the content itself.

Q11:

Q12:

With the exception of illegal material, online content should not be restricted in any form. The internet is too broad and open to try and restrict or control. What works for one person, won't work for another and any attempt to restrict this would be a breach of the freedoms and liberties we enjoy here in Australia.

Online content needs to be restricted from where it can be accessed. Adults shouldn't be letting children access inappropriate content any where. Public access computers should have appropriate filters, privately owned computers/devices should have their use monitored. People of all ages need to be educated about these sorts of matters.

Q13:

By educating parents of the risks of the internet and informing them of ways to monitor and restrict their child's use on the internet.

Public access computers should be restricted either by restricting access to the computers themselves, by monitoring their use when being used by children or by technology based filters on the computers/network.

Q14:

By enforcing rules that prevent people from selling content to minors. By parents being more diligent and monitoring their children's habits.

Q15:

All content that has been classified should bear its classification rating. In addition, there should also be aspects of the items that caused the material to gain this rating. eg "Offensive language", "Nudity" etc etc

Q16:

Q17:

Q18:

Q19:

I believe the Government should subsidise the classification of content when the source of content is a small or independent publisher/developer/studio. Alternatively, the classification fees could be reduced or waived in the same situations rather than subsidised by the Government.

Q20:

The difference between the M and MA rating does not seem to be clearly defined or at least not as well defined as it could be. A greater distinction between the two would cause less confusion within the community.

Q21:

The classification categories should be changed to be more consistent and uniform over the different

forms of media.

Q22:

By introducing an R18+ rating for video games.

Q23:

Q24:

Only illegal content should be prohibited.

Q25:

No. I believe the current scope of the RC is too broad. Only illegal content should be refused classification and this should also apply to online content as well.

Q26:

Yes it is important. It should be united under a national scheme.

Q27:

Q28:

Q29:

Other comments: