

CI 621 D Mack

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Q1:

Improving key elements of existing framework, to ensure fair treatment of new media

Q2:

To allow people to make quick and informed decisions about whether certain media (music, TV, video games etc) are suitable for specific audiences.

Q3:

Yes. Content for public broadcast or for sale in retail should be subject to classification. Online content would consume too many resources for very little benefit. One of the great things about the internet is that it doesn't belong to any nation. One nation's interpretation of what is appropriate is different from another's. Much like individuals. In countries stifled by oppressive governments (or even policies they may not agree with), this freedom of discovery and expression is vital in allowing ideas to be discussed.

Q4:

Yes. A default position of 'acceptable' is appropriate. It's for people to decide what is inappropriate. Not their governments, who are generally too slow to act and often out of touch.

Q5:

No

Q6:

No

Q7:

No

Q8:

The current regulations for music are fine.

Q9:

If such things can be judged accurately, then yes

Q10:

Yes. Individual privacy is paramount to a free society, but people should also be free to go about their lives in public without having to experience material that may offend a large majority of people

Q11:

Q12:

There aren't any. Free opt-in filtering software for households to use that block certain websites may be appropriate for some, but not all.

Q13:

Better parenting, and opt-in software. It is not everybody else's responsibility to baby sit someone else's children. By taking away the rights of adults in the name of protecting children is a slippery

slope that leads to censorship via powerful and well resourced lobby groups that do not speak for everyone.

Q14:

Not the governments business

Q15:

Upon the start of publicly aired programs and on the packaging of retail content

Q16:

Only to act on serious complaints. Most industries should be self-regulated. This allows consumers to decide what is appropriate on their own, and content providers the freedom of expression, without having to fear that their content may be blocked, edited or restricted based on the whims of a temporary government

Q17:

Yes

Q18:

Video games, television, radio, newspapers, magazines

Q19:

Yes

Q20:

That restrictions don't apply across the board. For example, not R18 rating for video games

Q21:

No

Q22:

Q23:

Q24:

None. It is ultimately impossible to prohibit people from accessing content. It is a costly and messy exercise with many holes and very little benefits. Child pornography is always the main issue, and it is used to shoehorn other forms of censorship. But most people have no desire to view child pornography, and can censor themselves. The real focus should be on stopping the production of child pornography

Q25:

No

Q26:

Yes

Q27:

Q28:

Q29:

Other comments: