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Q1:

I believe that the ALRC should work on developing a whole new system for a classification system, the existing classification system contains so many loopholes and vague guidelines that many items are incorrectly classified.

Q2:

The classification should do what it's title stipulates. Sort media for consumption for the intended audiences.

Q3:

Yes, each platform used to access content is a different type of media and therefore needs to be classified apart from other platforms of similar specifications.

However classification of web based applications is to be used as a guide to consumers and cannot be used in a way to restrict content. The internet is a place where everyone is allowed access to all information that they wish to access, it simply cannot be regulated by anyone.

Q4:

No, all content must be classified from the beginning to the best of the classification board's ability. Complaints are less likely to happen otherwise.

Q5:

All content should be classified, regardless of it's content. If the content is deemed not consumable for certain groups then the content will be put in a category suitable for it's audience. If content is designed for children and it is explicitly stated, then it can be put in a classification group that children are allowed access to.

Q6:

All media should be classified according to it's content, not to the potential the media has as a product.

Q7:

Art is a difficult type of media to classify as it can be interpreted differently by each person that consumes it. It is better to have an adviser knowledgeable about the content to provide an answer to whether certain content is suitable for consumption by certain audiences.

Q8:

Most music and sound recording publishers already display advisory warnings to help inform consumers on content they are purchasing.

Audio content requires classification, but not one as varied as the classification system applied to movies. It needs to be a simple system.

Q9:

Content's potential should not affect the way certain media is classified, the classification is done according to the content alone.

Q10:

The environment that the content is used in should not matter. The content needs to be considered safe for the age group consuming the media, this can only be done through classification and the consumer's own sense of judgement.

Q11:

No other factors should affect the classification of content other than what is present within the content.

Q12:

The channels through online content is accessed, usually already have classification systems put in place. Online content is best suited to Self-regulate rather than allow restriction from outside sources.

Q13:

Children's access to content online is not the responsibility of the classification board. It is the responsibility of the parent.

Q14:

Restricted offline content can be better regulated by having distributors and retailers require identification from a consumer prior to purchasing. The current method of obscuring the items from view of the general public needs to stay in place.

Q15:

Content needs to display the appropriate classification advice on it's cover, and on advertisements whenever possible.

Q16:

Industry bodies will advise on the classification of content, government agencies will, after careful consideration decide under which category to place said content, and users will provide user reviews to better inform other potential users of the content within.

Q17:

As the industry generally has extensive knowledge of the content it produces, it will benefit greatly to have co-operation with the industry. However, the government needs to be separate from all outside entities when making a final decision, the industry will greatly assist in having the government make an informed decision.

Q18:

The only type of content, that can fully and completely self regulate is sexually explicit content. The industry caters only towards adults and therefore can self classify easily.

Q19:

In circumstances where the amount of content is too much for the classification board to handle, such as independent films or

Q20:

The only classification category that causes confusion, are the categories M and MA15+, G and G8+. They both look similar to each other, and content impact is also considered similar. There needs to be a clear divide between the two, a name change would also help greatly.

Q21:

There is a need for new classification categories. There is no current category for computer games that caters to only adults, this needs to be rectified as all other classification systems for other content have categories for adults.

The M and MA15+ can be merged into M15, and G8+ needs to be renamed to move it further away from its association with G.

Q22:

Having all media types use the same classification naming conventions will help ensure consumers understand that if certain content is appropriate for them or not.

Q23:

The classification guidelines for film and computer games need to be rewritten for the 21st century. Visual and interactive media are constantly evolving. The classification guidelines need to undergo an overhaul or risk stagnation in the face of two ever changing industries.

Q24:

No content, under any circumstances is to be restricted online, the internet is a place where information is shared freely without fear of reprisal from any government body.

Q25:

Most RC content is considered inconsistent at best and does not reflect what is acceptable grounds for prohibited content.

Q26:

Yes, a standard of classification is important across all states because it helps prevent loopholes appearing where content is available in one state, but not in another. It is best promoted by ensuring that the majority of parties involved support the new standard. It can then be put forward to general consumers.

Q27:

The new scheme would ideally have a government branch set aside to oversee it, with decisions made by a board of informed representatives from each state and industry. Alternatively, the old system of the attorney generals can be upgraded with the addition of industry experts that can inform the attorney generals on issues within the classification system, so that the attorney generals can make informed decisions without relying solely on groups with intentions other than the fair classification of media.

Q28:

Yes, if it is necessary, the commonwealth will also be able to ensure that all states adhere to the classification standard where every classification category has an exact counter-part in each state, in the event in which similar naming conventions would not be possible for each state.

Q29:

The new scheme should be a system that allows changes to be made to its guidelines as long as express consent is allowed through a majority vote.

The heads in charge of managing the new system should be elected rather than appointed, as it is a subject that will affect the country at large it is best to allow the public to elect their individual to represent them.

Other comments: