CI 923 D Hynes

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Q1:
I think that improving key elements would be more beneficial, more efficient, and be an overall better
process.
Q2:
To classify media into easily recognizable groups, so as to easily inform individuals of the nature of
the content.
Q3:
The platform should affect how the content is classified, not whether.
Q4:
Content should always be classified.
Q5:
All content should classified.
Q6:
Irrelevant, the material should be classified.
Q7:
Artworks may require some classification or warning as to their contents, access should not be
restricted but consumers should know beforehand what they're getting into.
Q8:
They should.
Q9:
No.
Q10:
All content should be classified, regardless of access location.
Q11:
All content should be classified, it's content notwithstanding.
Q12:
There are no effictive methods of controlling access to online content as they may
(a)Restrict something that is not supposed to be restricted,
(b) or be inefficient in blocking, and a mere exercise in futility.
Q13:
Parents need to step in. It's their responsibility to control what their children access, not the
governments.
Q14:
Sexually explicit magazines should be a under-the-counter item to restrict access to minors.
Q15:
Always.
Q16:

Q17:
Definitely.
Q18:
Q19:
Q20:
Q21:
R18+ classifications for video games is a must in our society. The government is restricting
intellectual property to sane, consenting adults. From here, it's something of a slippery slope to more
media being restricted for arbitrary reasons.
Q22:
Q23:
Q24:
Illegal material. Content such as child pornography, illegal file sharing, etc. However, these things are
already illegal, and there are no foolproof methods for restricting their access other than removing
Australia from the internet. Child Pornography is being used as a buzzword by politicians as a method
of restricting the material that Australians can view.
Q25:
Q26:
Yes.
Q27:
Q28:
Q29:
Other comments: