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Q1:
A new framework should be established that respects individuals rights to freedom of expression.
Q2:
To inform a consumer about the contents of a particular form of media.
Q3:
No. Standard ratings methodologies should apply to all classified media
Q4:
yes, content created by individuals that is not commercial and not for profit / sale could be classified by exception if specific complains are raised.
Q5:
Content designed for and targeted at children should be classified to ensure parents / guardians can make informed decisions about it's suitability.
Q6:
No, commercial content should be classified.
Q7:
No. Guidance should be given to artists and curators to allow them to self classify their artworks to ensure that people can make appropriate decisions as to whether they want to be exposed to the exhibition.
Q8:
No, the existing system of industry warning labels is sufficient
Q9:
Q10:
Q11:
Q12:
Technological control methods are ineffective and should not be used. Law enforcement agencies should be empowered to identify and prosecute producers of illegal content
Q13:
Children's access to content should be controlled by their parents / guardians / schoolteachers in appropriate settings.
Q14:
Q15:
on packaging of retail products, or on the credit card payment screen when purchasing on line media
Q16:
Government should be responsible for outlining the criteria for the classification levels. Industry should be responsible for assigning the relevant classification. Users should be responsible for determining what their children / dependants should be able to consume based on classification level, and reporting breaches or issues to the government for review.

Q17:

Yes, as long as clear and unambiguous guidelines for content classification are made to industry, and guidance is given to applying these guidelines.

Q18:

Given correct guidelines all content can be industry classified

Q19:

Q20:

Yes, they are clear and straight forward.

Q21:

No, the current categories are sufficient and well established in the community.

Q22:

Q23:

Q24:

No content should be prohibited online. For content that is illegal under Australian law, funds currently allocated to attempts to block or prohibit material should be allocated to law enforcement agencies to enable them to identify and prosecute providers and consumers of said content.

Q25:

no. Content that is illegal should be referred to law enforcement agencies. Other content should not be prohibited in any way.

Q26:

Yes, all states and territories should provide consistent classification guidelines

Q27:

Q28:

Yes to prevent inconsistencies.

Q29:

Other comments:

Please ensure that content classification is consistent across all media and computer games.