First name: David
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Q1:
The focus should be on permitting adults the widest possible freedom of speech and expression in lines with Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of human rights.
Q2:
To allow adults to make informed decisions about media content they wish to use and that they might have there children exposed to.
Q3:
I am of the view that plain text (books and documents presented on the internet, via ereaders or similar) should be excluded from classification due to the fact that text is requires the user's active mental participation to create the experience and therefor the user can stop at any time if they feel offended by the content.

Q4:
Given that the amount of content is growing a rate greater then what would be feasible to classify content distributed over the internet should be excluded from classification until a complaint has been made. Otherwise it will be impractical.
Q5:
The option for child targeted content to opt into classification should be available across all media.
Q6:
I am of the view that content that is not intended for broadcast or wide circulation such as one off imports, art shows and the like should also be excluded from classification on the assumption that those who attend or buy such content are aware of its nature before hand.

I am also of the view that content that is free (without monitory charge) or licensed under a free/open source licence should not be required to be classified or if required the cost of classification be payed by parties other then the producer of the content as the producer has no way to recover the costs of classification.
Q7:
No. Access to artworks in exhibitions as well as consumer advice should be the responsibility of the curator or exhibitionist who's knowledge of the artistic merit and nature of the artworks exhibited will be deeper then the boards.
Q8:
Q9:
I am of the view that content that is not intended for broadcast or wide circulation such as one off imports, art shows and the like should also be excluded from classification on the assumption that those who attend or buy such content are aware of its nature before hand.

Q10:

Content accessible in private at home should be excluded from classification.

Q11:

Scientific and other academic papers should also be excluded from classification. As well as works of historical or artistic significance.

Q12:

Opt in user side filters are the only effective measure.

Q13:

Opt in user side filters as well as education of children.

Q14:

Q15:

Q16:

Q17:

Q18:

Q19:

In all cases where the production is not for profit, free or under a Free/OpenSource licence.

Q20:

Q21:

There is a need for a NVE classification. There is also need for a classification for dramatic erotic content. In addition a classification for Erotic content involving fetishistic or nonstandard sexual behavior.

Q22:

Q23:

Q24:

Erotic material that resulting from the abuse of actual minors.

Q25:

No.

Q26:

The consistency of state and territory classification laws is not of any import. Community standards are not universal across Australia.

Q27:

Q28:

Yes

Q29:

A general presumption against refusing classification should be made. The classification list should be published and audited. The costs of classification should be payed by those that complain about the content rather then the produces.

Other comments: