

CI 1562 S Panton

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Q1:

Q2:

To ensure simple, consistent and easy to understand guidelines on media content are available to consumers.

Q3:

No, as with questions 4,5,6,9&10 only the content itself should be considered.

Q4:

No, as with questions 3,5,6,9&10 only the content itself should be considered.

Q5:

No, impact is too difficult to judge and will differ considerably between people. Content designed for children should be treated no differently to other content.

Q6:

No, as with questions 3,4,5,9&10 only the content itself should be considered.

Q7:

No, artworks should not be subject to classification. Access to artworks should not be restricted.

Q8:

Yes, a consistent ratings system should be used across all media.

Q9:

No, as with questions 3,4,5,6&10 only the content itself should be considered.

Q10:

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Q11:

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Q12:

Access control should not be implemented If implemented it would be trivial to bypass using technologies like VPNs and peer to peer anonymity networks like Tor. Online censorship will only serve to slow down and inconvenience those trying to legitimately access content and introduce significant overheads for ISPs. Such measures could also potentially provide means for a future government to put in place wider scale censorship like that seen in China, Bahrain, Iran and other countries.

Q13:

Parental education and supervision is the best way to control children's access to online content.

Q14:

The current method of refusing sale to those too young to view content unsupervised is sufficient. Parents should be better educated about what content is appropriate for children.

Q15:

Display of classification markings in a clear and consistent format should be compulsory. Markings should be consistent across all media.

Q16:

Q17:

No, an MPAA style organisation would be too susceptible to industry pressure.

Q18:

Q19:

The classification process should not be prohibitively expensive for small independent media producers; subsidies or exemptions should be considered if fees must be paid for classification.

Q20:

No, The discrepancies between classification schemes used for different media can cause confusion.

A single set of simple and clear ratings should be used uniformly across all classified media.

Q21:

Classification categories should be revised and consolidated into a small number of categories that remain consistent across all media. P, C, AV, RC and other confusing or unnecessary categories should be removed.

At the very least an R18+ category should be introduced for video games.

Q22:

Introduce a R18+ rating for video games and remove all but G, PG, M, MA and R ratings for all media.

Use the same (or similar) guidelines across all media formats.

Q23:

Yes.

Q24:

No content in any medium should be entirely prohibited by the classification scheme.

The RC category should be removed and all content falling under it reclassified as R18+. The National Classification Code states "adults should be able to read, hear and see what they want", this is currently not the case. Content like child pornography that is already otherwise illegal should not be taken into account by the classification scheme.

Q25:

No the scope of the RC category does not reflect the content that should be prohibited anywhere.

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Q26:

Yes, laws should be implemented at the Commonwealth level or at least remain consistent across all states and territories.

Q27:

Q28:

Yes.

Q29:

Other comments: