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Q1:

The existing framework should be overhauled to provide the same framework across all mediums of content.

Q2:

A uniformed classification scheme across all forms of media, that entitles the consumer to make an informed decision as to whether they wish to consume a piece of content. All consenting adults should have access to all forms of media without a small group of lobbyists making a decision for the rest of the country.

Q3:

No. Laws should be uniform across all forms of media to make understanding classification laws easier for the general public. A classification in one form of media should correspond directly against the classification in another form of media. The way content is accessed should not play any part in the way content is classified.

Q4:

Classification should be uniform. Either all content of a particular type should be classified, or it should not require classification. If someone does not approve of content, then they should exercise their discretion in choosing whether to view or participate in the content or not.

Q5:

Potential impact should not affect classifications - simply what the content contains. It is up to consumers to decide based on the classification whether they wish to consume particular content or not. Content designed for children should be classified in the same way as all other content.

Q6:

No, either all content of a particular type should be classified, or it should not require classification. Size, market position or other variables should not impact the choice as to whether content should be classified or not.

Q7:

No, it is up to the individual as to whether they wish to access or view such material.

Q8:

All content should be classified in the same way, so that classifications mean the same thing regardless of the medium.

Q9:

No.

Q10:

No, whether an item is classified or not should be the same regardless of how it is accessed.

Q11:

Q12:

Access to any content should not be controlled. It is up to the consumer to make an informed decision as to whether they view the content or not. If they do not agree or are offended by content, then they should exercise their free will to stop viewing such material.

Q13:

By parental supervision, or parental controls. If parent's are concerned about their children accessing inappropriate material, then they should supervise their children whilst online, or install net-filtering software to prevent access to material. Controlling it in any other manner may impact consenting adults from having access to such material.

Q14:

The current measures are fine.

Q15:

The current system of displaying the classification, and brief outlines of why it received the classification, suit.

Q16:

Government agencies, and industry bodies need to classify content, and not regulate it. Consumers can choose whether they wish to consume a piece of content based on the classification.

Q17:

Yes, a system where the industry proposes self-classifications and the government reviews and approves would be more appropriate.

Q18:

If a rigid set of guidelines for each classification is published (that is consistent across all forms of media), then the industry can classify content on their own. Industry players that do not adhere to these guidelines will either find themselves scorned by the public, or hit with fines by a review board.

Q19:

Classification should not discourage creativity. If it is classified by industry, this the industry will come up with ways to cost-effectively classify material.

Q20:

The categories are well understood. They should be consistent across all forms of media, and all choice should be provided to the consumer as to whether they wish to consume a piece of content.

Q21:

The existing classification categories work well, and should be applied consistently across all forms of media.

Q22:

Existing colour schemes used consistently across all forms of media.

Q23:

Yes. There should be one set of rules for classification regardless of the form the content comes in.

Q24:

Online prohibition is difficult and costly to police. Technology makes it easy for content to reappear in a different location. Instead, self-regulation of what people access online should be promoted, including the use of net-filters.

Q25:

The current scope of the RC category should be re-examined. If the acts involve consenting adults that do not break any laws, then the content should be allowed classification. Informed choice should be allowed in all cases where the content involves consenting adults.

Q26:

Nation-wide classification laws are important in an age of online shopping, and tourism.

Q27:

A federal scheme.

Q28:

Yes.

Q29:

Regular reviews.

Other comments: