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Q1:
New framework.
Q2:
To remove censorship of legal content and provide an informative, easy to understand classification standard for all media types, free from religious or political agenda that allows people to make their own choice on what is right for them and their families.
Q3:
No.
Q4:
Only if the content is generally considered safe (e.g. educational material on safe topics).
Q5:
Yes.
Q6:
No.
Q7:
Art galleries can be self regulated. Classification could be applied if complaints are received.
Q8:
In cases where the content may contain questionable material a classification should be provided to inform consumers on what that material may be.
Q9:
No.
Q10:
No.
Q11:
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Q12:
No methods are totally effective and information on how to bypass methods spread quickly. Adults should not be subjected to government censorship.
Q13:
Free filtering and monitoring software should be provided to parents to be installed locally on their computers. The government can provide blocklists organised into categories of content blocked. Parents can then choose to download the lists for the types of content they wish to block and apply them locally with the software.
Q14:
It is already illegal to sell adult material to minors and violation carries a large fine. No changes necessary. Adults should not be subjected to government censorship.
Q15:

Whenever the material has been found to contain content that may be considered questionable or unsafe by some consumers. Classification markings should provide clear details on what the content may be and who it may or may not be suitable for.

Q16:

Government agencies should provide educational material to help people fully understand the classification system as well as information to help parents understand how to best monitor and control their children's online activities.

Industry bodies should provide clear and honest information to classification boards in order to speed up the classification process.

Q17:

For low impact or generally safe material, industry could self classify. Repeated inaccurate classification from a publisher should result in this privilege being removed for that publisher.

Q18:

Low impact material or any material generally considered safe that is not marketed directly to children.

Q19:

Small independent Australian made films (to encourage arts) and educational material for schools.

Q20:

The current system is generally understood. Video game classification may cause confusion as the ratings are applied slightly differently and the lack of R18+ classification causes some inappropriate content to be squeezed into the MA15+ rating. This makes the current MA15+ rating inconsistent and untrustworthy.

Q21:

An R18+ category is required for video games. Existing classifications should remain the same. An X category could be introduced for extreme content (hardcore pornography or extreme non-animated violence) to inform people that the content is of a particularly serious nature and may be considered highly offensive by adults. This eliminates the need for censorship of legal content by giving a clear warning to consumers that the content is extreme. This material should not be publicly displayed.

Q22:

All classification markings should be the same regardless of media. All should include a clear list of the unsafe content.

Q23:

Consolidating and simplifying guidelines would help create a more clear and consistent classification system across all media.

Q24:

No online material should be blocked or censored by the government. It should be considered illegal to be in possession of content that is expressly prohibited by law (e.g. child pornography). Laws for this are already in place and cover all media and police already have the power to track and arrest violators.

Q25:

No content that is not expressly prohibited by law should be blocked or censored. Refusing classification for legal content based on the opinion of a small group of people is a violation of our rights. Provide an effective ratings system and allow us to make our own decisions.

Q26:

Country wide conformity is required to prevent confusion. The laws should not be applied at state level. Allowing individual state law will lead to inconsistencies and confusion between states.

Q27:

All ideas outlined in previous answers.

Q28:

Yes.

Q29:

All ideas outlined in previous answers.

Other comments:

Stop treating adults like children. We have the right to make our own decisions on what content is suitable for us and our families. All we need is a clear and consistent classification system to properly inform us of the nature of the material we may be exposed to, allowing us to decide for ourselves if it is appropriate.