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Q1:
Improving key elements of the existing framework
Q2:
To inform the consumer as to the type of content, so they can make an informed choice.
Q3:
No. The content is the same, irrespective of the delivery.
Q4:
It is impractical to classify every bit of content, and so some content must rely on self-regulation. In cases where complaints are made, there should be an avenue for classification input from a regulatory body.
Q5:
There should be a broad classification applied, where possible. If content for children is unclassified, then it could lead to other unclassified content being made available to children.
Q6:
Outside of self-regulation, it is impractical to classify all content. As such, mainstream content, such as commercial films, music, etc, should be classified. However, lack of government or co-regulation should not prohibit content from being available.
Q7:
Sure!
Q8:
Yes. However, unclassified or self-classified content should not be prohibited, but just identified so that it is clear to the consumer who applied the classification, if any.
Q9:
Yes.
Q10:
Yes. Public content needs tighter classification, since it is viewable by people who may not have chosen to view it.
Classification of content viewed in private is useful as a guideline, but should not be required.
Q11:
Currently, classification requirements are stifling creativity from smaller artists, such as independent software developers writing games, or musicians wanting to distribute their music through certain channels (such as songs in games like Rock Band). Irrespective of any government or industry classification, there needs to be concessions for individuals and small groups to create and distribute content without prohibitive costs. Since much of this content is produced for reasons other than monetary gain, self-classified (or peer/community) with zero cost, with a disclaimer to consumers, would be best.
Q12:

Don't.

You can't control all content on the Internet. It's just too impractical. Content sites should provide clear classification guidelines, but restrictions shouldn't be placed.

Q13:

Restricting access to inappropriate material from children should be the responsibility of the parents. Better resources for educating parents, combined with tools to help monitor a child's access. While Net Filters can restrict some content, they also provide a false security - they can't block everything. Parents need to be made aware of this.

Q14:

Restrict the sale of content of such items to adult-only shops (be they physical or online).

Q15:

The classification should be visible, or easily accessible, to inform the consumer. It should not be too prominent, as to distract from the content itself.

Q16:

Industry bodies are best suited to efficiently classify the content they specialise in, based on guidelines from the government. The government provides guidelines & legislature for the industries to follow, and to settle disputes of mis-classification. Users can be part of communities to provide community classification of minor & user-created content.

Q17:

Yes.

Q18:

Almost all.

Some areas, such as News and Advertising, may need tighter government control.

Q19:

There should be a way for smaller creations to be classified free of charge. Be it through subsidisation, or through a second tier of self-classification.

Q20:

They are clear enough.

Q21:

No.

Q22:

Use a common set of symbols/labels/wording.

However, they can be less prominent. ie; scaled smaller, put on the reverse packaging, etc...

If there is both government/co-regulation and self-regulation, then the source of classification should also be prominent.

Q23:

Yes.

Q24:

The distribution of explicit child exploitation should be stopped at the source. While this and other content may be abhorrent, resources should be spent on stopping these occurrences from ever happening.

Q25:

No.

Content often depicts scenarios we would not want to happen in real life. That doesn't mean they should be prohibited from being classified, and observed by consumers if they want. Many popular films are filled with violence and murder, stuff we would never wish on each other, yet children can (and do) watch this classified content. How is that different from some of the RC content?

Q26:

It is desirable.

Q27:

Q28:

Yes.

Q29:

Reduce the barriers for the sale of content by small groups, communities and individuals. For example, independent games and content on the Xbox 360 XNA Developer Center.

Other comments:

Classification should inform the consumer, and be used to control what is shown in public and other community areas.

Censorship should be the role of the Parent, protecting their children as they want.

Consumers should be free to access what they want in the privacy of their own homes.

Users and small groups should be free to create, express, release, and sell their own creations, without restictions placed by prohibitively expensive classification requirements.