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Q1:
Improve the existing framework, it isn't completely broken it is out dated and needs to be updated to account for new content distribution methods and changing social views.
Q2:
Classify content so that adults have an indication as what is contained in the material and can make a judgement on whether they want to examine it in detail or avoid it and make this choice for the minors they are responsible for.

Accessing content should be an active decision and a person should make the effort to be informed about the material before diving in. You can't always control what you see or hear but can make a choice about whether you want to become involved in it. I may not like everything I see or hear but that doesn't mean it should be censored.

Classification is about giving people an informed choice, censorship is about removing choice and should only be done in exceptional circumstances.
Q3:
No
Q4:
Content should be reviewed where there is a significant complaint that isn't vexatious.
Q5:
This question is ambiguous. Adults should assess whether content is suitable for children. Classification of content should be encouraged in such a way that content providers accurately rate content to attract the desired audience.
Q6:
Possibly. While anybody can now publish content on the internet being heard is a different thing. As established media adapt to internet distribution the advertising and marketing power that they have will mean their content is prominent.
Q7:
The use of the term artworks seems to single out certain form of content. Artwork that is designed for exhibition is supposed to invoke a response and have people re-examine how they look at things as such I believe that it requires a particularly light hand. Artwork to me is often classified by the context in which it is presented, how it is advertised and the 'word of mouth' generated.
Q8:
Why not? If it isn't already what does that say about the need for it to be regulated and the need for regulation of other types of content.
Q9:

Accessing content should be an active decision and a person should make the effort to be informed about the material before they access it.

Q10:

It should affect how it is classified not whether it is classified. An open public area, a restricted/controlled public area and a home have different controls on who accesses them.

Q11:

Content should be classified to inform adults. Content classification can not protect children only adults can do that.

Q12:

Criminal prosecution of child pornography is the most effect way of dealing with which makes 'internet filters' superfluous.

The use of home internet filters is the most appropriate method for the control of access by minors to internet material. Subscription to a controlled feed/filtered internet service would be another option. The current National Classification Scheme is overly proscriptive and not appropriate to use for controlling access to online content.

Q13:

Subscription to a controlled feed/filtered internet service for children under 12 integrated with the use of account logins at home this would also need to be integrated with smart phones as the are becoming common place. Student logins are provided to primary school children and if there was an easy way for parents to tie their child's home access to filtered school feed would be a great way to limit access to inappropriate material using infrastructure that should already exist.

Q14:

I don't think it needs to be, I think that this material should be available through existing adult outlets which are a controlled environment. This material has been shown to be readily available and very popular on the internet.

Q15:

Adult content always. Other content when it is presented in a context that doesn't imply a natural classification.

Q16:

Users are responsible for the content that they consume.

Industry should classify content in a manner that accurately reflects the themes contained in the content.

Government should clearly outline the classification scheme and enforce industry classification of content so that adults can make informed choices about that content.

Q17:

Definitely.

Q18:

All content. It should be monitored and enforce such that it is in the industries best interest to be accurate.

Q19:

no submission

Q20:

Yes. The addition of descriptive words such as nudity, adult themes, strong violence is also helpful.

Q21:

That depends on whether material that is currently refused classification would be legally available by via the internet or not. If not then yes more categories are needed.

Q22:

The existing classification scheme could easily be displayed in the web browser status bar and is appropriate for display when purchasing content online or off line on packaging.

Q23:

Definitely. Refer to the attached file on a recent Californian Supreme Court ruling that found that "Psychological studies purporting to show a connection between exposure to violent video games and harmful effects on children do not prove that such exposure causes minors to act aggressively. Any demonstrated effects are both small and indistinguishable from effects produced by other media."

Q24:

It is impractical to restrict access to content online however some material such as child pornography should be monitored and the people dealing in it prosecuted under existing laws as regularly happens at the moment. The ability to restrict content should not be at the whim of the government of the day.

Q25:

No it is too proscriptive. It reflects conservative religious culture that shouldn't be imposed on others.

Q26:

Yes, essential. Much of the content being accessed is global and Australians regularly move or work in different states.

Q27:

no submission

Q28:

no submission

Q29:

If no other change is made the ability of one Governor General to veto reform of the current classification system is a disgrace and has been abused for to long. In a democratic country this to must be decided democratically.

Other comments:

The classification of content should provide adults with an indication of what is contained in the material so they can make a judgement on whether they want to examine it in detail or avoid it and make this choice for the minors they are responsible for.

Classification is about giving people an informed choice, censorship is about removing choice and should only be done in exceptional circumstances.