

EXHIBIT A-2

[C] TEXTBLOCK TABLE

[C 01] When the should it be used?

TEXTBLOCK entries will not normally be required for ACTS or REGULATIONS which are either Principal or Reprinted ACTS or REGULATIONS. But note that in the case of Principal ACTS there are exceptions, namely; where the Principal ACT or REGULATION also amends or repeals other ACTS or REGULATIONS.

[C 02] ID FIELD

This field simply repeats the information obtained in [B 01] above. Its purpose is to link this Table with the MASTER TABLE by way of the same ID. For the example, in [B 01] for the Social Security Act the ID was Act-19910046. This ID would be repeated in this field.

[C 03] Textblock ID1

This field is for the ID of the specific Part, Section or regulation in an Amending ACT or REGULATION that causes a change (amendment) to happen.

Textblock ID2 (see [C 04] below) on the other hand records the ID of the specific Part, Section or regulation in an Amending Act or Regulation that is changed (amended).

EXAMPLE 1

Following is an example of an amendment to the Social Security Act which shows how the information required for this field is obtained.

Please note there are several ways in which Amending ACTS and REGULATIONS are presented. However, the information required for this ID field is present in all cases. This first example shows the things to look for and the next example show some of the variations possible.

- (N) The first thing required is an indication as to type. The example is an Amending Act.
- (O) The second thing required is the relevant year. In the example this is 1995.
- (P) The third thing required is the Act or Reg Number. In this example this is 104.
- (Q) The fourth thing required is the specific Part, Section or regulation doing the amending. In this example this is SCH1 (ie: Schedule 1).

The ID entry for this example would then be as follows:
ACT-19950104-SCH-1

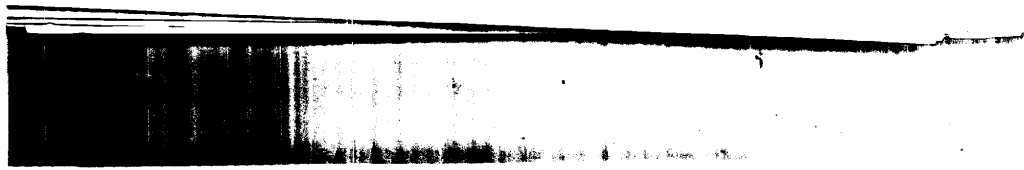
```

SOCIAL SECURITY LEGISLATION (N)AMENDMENT ACT (No. 1) (O)1995 No. (P)104
of 1995 -
.....
                (Q)SCHEDULE 1                               Section 4<
AMENDMENT OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT 1991 RELATING TO<
THE DEFINITION OF INCOME<

```

(366274)

[NALIBCC]06790



```
1. After Paragraph 8(8) (zf) :<
Insert:<
"(zfa) a payment of financial supplement made to the person<
under the Student Financial Supplement Scheme;"<
```

EXAMPLE 2

This example shows a different style of amendment to Example 1.
The ID entry for this example would be as follows: **ACT-19950105-SEC-4**

It would be made up of the following:

- (R) Indication of Amending Act. (This would be Reg if we were dealing with a Regulation).
- (S) Year of Act is 1995.
- (T) Act or Reg Number is 105.
- (U) Specific Part, Section or regulation doing the amending is **SEC4**. **Note:** there is no reference to a Schedule (SCH) because Section 4 is doing the amending.

```
SOCIAL SECURITY (NON-BUDGET MEASURES) LEGISLATION (R)AMENDMENT ACT
(S)1995 No. (T)105 of 1995
```

```
$$NSECT
```

```
(U)4. Section 198 of the Principal Act is amended by inserting after
subsection (1A) :
```

```
$$$P
```

```
<
```

```
"(1B) Subject to subsection (1C), if:<
(a) a person (the 'carer') is personally providing constant care for
a severely handicapped person; and<
(b) the handicapped person is temporarily absent from Australia for a
period of not more than 3 months; and<
(c) the carer accompanies the handicapped person on his or her
absence from Australia;<
the carer does not cease to be qualified for a carer pension merely
because of that absence from Australia.
```

```
$$$P
```

```
<
```

```
"(1C) If, during a calendar year, the carer has accompanied the
handicapped person outside Australia on more than one occasion, the
carer ceases to be qualified for carer pension under subsection (1B) in
that calendar year after he or she has, during that calendar year,
qualified for carer pension under that subsection for periods that
together add up to 3 months."
```

```
$$$A
```

[C 04] Textblock ID2

This field is for the ID of the specific Part, Section or regulation in an Amending ACT or REGULATION that is changed (amended).

Textblock ID1 (see [C 03] above) on the other hand records the ID of the specific Part, Section or regulation in an Amending ACT or REGULATION that causes a change (amendment) to happen.

(366274)

[N:LIBCC]00790

THOM00206039

EXAMPLE 1

Following is an example of an amendment to the Social Security Act which shows how the information required for this field is obtained.

Please note, as with Textblock ID1, there are several ways in which Amending ACTS and REGULATIONS are presented. However, the information required for this ID field is present in all cases. This first example shows the things to look for and the next example shows some of the variations possible.

- (V) Again the first thing is an indication as to type. The example is an Amending Act.
- (W) The second thing required is the relevant year. In the example this is 1991.
- (X) The third thing required is the Act or Reg Number. In this example this is 46.
- (Y) The fourth thing required is the specific Part, Section or Regulation that is being amended. In this example this is SEC8.

The ID entry for this example would then be as follows:
ACT-19910046-SEC-8

```
SOCIAL SECURITY LEGISLATION AMENDMENT ACT (No. 1) 1995 No. 104 of 1995
-
.....
SCHEDULE 1                                     Section 4<
          AMENDMENT OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY (V)ACT (W)1991
(X) [if not available/reproduced in the Amendment text can be obtained from the main
ID field in MASTER TABLE]
          RELATING TO<
          THE DEFINITION OF INCOME<
1. After Paragraph (Y)8(8)(zf):<
Insert:<
" (zfa) a payment of financial supplement made to the person<
under the Student Financial Supplement Scheme;".<
```

EXAMPLE 2

This example shows a different style of amendment to Example 1.

The ID entry for this example would be as follows: **ACT-19950105-SEC-198**

It would be made up of the following:

- (Z) Indication of Amending ACT. (This would be Reg if we were dealing with a REGULATION).
- (AA) Year of ACT is 1991.
- (BB) The third thing required is the ACT or REGULATION Number. In this example this is 46.
- (CC) Specific Part, Section or regulation being amended is SEC198.

```
SOCIAL SECURITY (NON-BUDGET MEASURES) LEGISLATION AMENDMENT ACT 1995
No. 105 of 1995
(Z) (AA) (BB) [if not available/reproduced in the Amendment text can be obtained
from the main ID field in MASTER TABLE]
$$NSECT
4. Section (CC)198 of the Principal Act is amended by inserting after
subsection (1A):
```

```
$$P
<
"(1B) Subject to subsection (1C), if:<
(a) a person (the 'carer') is personally providing constant care for
a severely handicapped person; and<
(b) the handicapped person is temporarily absent from Australia for a
period of not more than 3 months; and<
(c) the carer accompanies the handicapped person on his or her
absence from Australia;<
the carer does not cease to be qualified for a carer pension merely
because of that absence from Australia.
$$P
<
"(1C) If, during a calendar year, the carer has accompanied the
handicapped person outside Australia on more than one occasion, the
carer ceases to be qualified for carer pension under subsection (1B) in
that calendar year after he or she has, during that calendar year,
qualified for carer pension under that subsection for periods that
together add up to 3 months."
$$A
```

[C 05] Date of Commencement Field

This field is for the date an amendment or repeal of a specific Part, Section or regulation commenced. See also [B 04] for information on commencement.

EXAMPLE

Below is an example of a commencement provision from an amending ACT. Note how various sections of the amending ACT are allocated a date of commencement. Using the Section identified in TEXTBLOCK ID1 the date of commencement can be identified and entered in this field.

Thus if the TEXTBLOCK ID1 field were ACT-19950105-SEC-8 then the date information required for this field would be 1 July 1995. See (DD) below.

```
SOCIAL SECURITY (NON-RUDGET MEASURES) LEGISLATION AMENDMENT ACT 1995
No. 105 of 1995 - SECT 2<
Commencement<
$$T
$$NSECT
2.(1) Subject to this section, this Act commences on the day on which
it receives the Royal Assent.
$$P
<
(2) Subdivision A of Division 2 of Part 2 is taken to have commenced
on 1 July 1993.
$$P
<
(3) Sections 8 and 9 are taken to have commenced on (DD)1 July 1995.
$$P
<
(4) Section 10 is taken to have commenced on 1 April 1993.
$$P
```

[C 06] Date of Expiry Field

This field provides for amendments that are enacted for a period of time, for example; during a special event such as the Olympics.

Note: Expiry provisions are rare and should only be added if clearly specified in the data as in the example below.

EXAMPLE

See **(EE)** below.

OLYMPIC SECURITY (NON-BUDGET MEASURES) LEGISLATION AMENDMENT ACT 1997
No. 109 of 1995

§§NSECT

4. Section 298 of the Principal Act is amended for the period commencing at midnight on 1 July 1997 and ending on midnight **(EE)**25 July 1997 by inserting after subsection (2A):

§§P

<

"(2B) Subject to subsection (2C), if:<
(a) a person (the 'carer') is personally providing constant care for a severely handicapped person; and<
(b) the handicapped person is temporarily absent from Australia for a period of not more than 3 months; and<
(c) the carer accompanies the handicapped person on his or her absence from Australia;<
the carer does not cease to be qualified for a carer pension merely because of that absence from Australia.

§§P

<

"(2C) If, during a calendar year, the carer has accompanied the handicapped person outside Australia on more than one occasion, the carer ceases to be qualified for carer pension under subsection (1B) in that calendar year after he or she has, during that calendar year, qualified for carer pension under that subsection for periods that together add up to 3 months."

§§A

APPENDIX D

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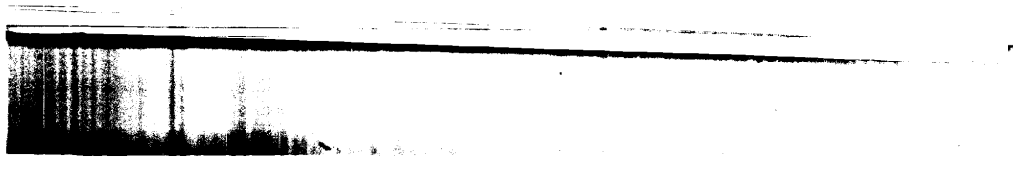


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General

Validation

All files produced must be parsed against the relevant DTD and each table should be viewed using a suitable Table renderer to make sure that they have been coded correctly.

DTD modifications

No local modifications must be made to the supplied DTD's. If there are any situations in which it is thought that a change to a DTD is required then the requested change and the reasons for it must be submitted to SGMLSE. If a change is deemed necessary, then the DTD will be changed in the UK and resupplied. This is necessary to maintain consistency in the DTD's being used at both ends in the process.

Files

The SGML files that will be supplied have already been partially processed but will be invalid according to the DTD (especially the tables).

Each file should omit the document type declaration and begin directly with the root element.

Carriage return characters

Carriage return characters must not appear in any element which has #PCDATA within its content model. If it is wished to use carriage return characters to shorten line lengths, then they must be placed in positions where they will be ignored by an SGML parser e.g. in places where #PCDATA is not allowed, or within start and end tags in places where separator characters are allowed.

Case

Element and attribute names are case-insensitive. They may be entered in either uppercase, lowercase or a mixture.

Attribute values are usually case-insensitive. The only time that they are case-sensitive is when they have a declared type of `CDATA`, in which case the string values should be entered directly as they appear in the text.

Markup minimisation

No non-empty elements have omissible start or end tags, but the empty end tag `</>` can be used to end the currently open element. A carriage return character can not occur within an empty end tag.

DTD structure

There are four DTDs and a common element declaration that are used to define the structure of the legislation.

REGS.DTD

This DTD has the public identifier `"-//SGMLSE//DTD 1.0 Regulations//EN"` and contains the declaration for the regulations. It has two parameter entity references which include `"-//SGMLSE//DTD 1.0 Act//EN"` and `"-//SGMLSE//DTD 1.0 Regulation//EN"`.

The file *regs.sgm* produced by the Perl script *regs.pl* conforms to *regs.dtd* and calls in all acts as parameter entities.

ACTS.DTD

This DTD has the public identifier `"-//SGMLSE//DTD 1.0 Acts//EN"` and contains the declaration for the acts. It has a parameter entity references which includes

"-//SGMLSE//DTD 1.0 Act//EN".

The file *acts.sgm* produced by the Perl script *acts.pl* conforms to *acts.dtd* and calls in all acts as parameter entities.

ACT.DTD

This DTD has the public identifier "-//SGMLSE//DTD 1.0 Act//EN" and contains the declaration of an act.

REG.DTD

This DTD has the public identifier "-//SGMLSE//DTD 1.0 Regulation//EN" and contains the declaration of a regulation.

COMMON.ELT

This list of elements has the public identifier "-//SGMLSE//ELEMENTS 1.0 Common Elements//EN" and includes element and entity definitions common to all document types.

Character entities

The character entities allowed have been selected from the ISO public sets *isogr1*, *isogr3*, *isolat1*, *isonum*, *isopub* and *isotech*.

These characters are translated one-to-one to the equivalent character in the Times New Roman True Type font.

The `<quote>` or `<blockquote>` elements should be used instead to surround any quoted text.

Use Quotes ("") at the beginning and at the end of these elements.

Labels and identifiers

The major structural elements - act, reg, part, schedule, section, sub, s-sub, ss-sub, ...

all have a required label attribute (lbl). Unique identifiers should be generated for these elements. The label for these elements is the preceding number or letter WITHOUT any punctuation or parentheses. For example :

1979 No. 141 The charge to income tax - REG 1

Income Tax

1. Fred ...

1. (1) This is ...

```
<section type="reg" lbl="1" ID="CWACT-19790141-SEC-1">
<title>Income Tax</>
<list>
<li lbl="1"><p>Fred ...</p>
<list>
<li lbl="1"><p>This is ...</p>
</list>
</li>
</list>
</section>
```

Convert list and li items back to the original look in Folio Views, ie to

1. Fred ...

1. (1) This is ...

Cross references

All cross references point directly to a target by providing the id of the target as the value of an attribute of the xref element. For details of the format of cross reference identifier strings, see the description of the xref element below.

All ID's are marked unchanged as Jump Destinations (JD's).

`<SECTION ID="CWACT-19950104-SEC-1" LBL="1">`

becomes:

`<JD:"" = "CWACT-19950104-SEC-1">`

REGS DTD ELEMENT

REGS

This is the root element of the Regulations. Its definition is :

`<!ELEMENT regs - - (title, header?, reg+) >`

That is, it contains a required title element, followed by an optional header element followed by 1 or more act element.

Not translated

(366274)

[N:\LIBCC]00790

ACTS DTD ELEMENT

ACTS

This is the root element of the Acts. Its definition is :

```
<!ELEMENT acts - - (title, header?, act+) >
```

That is, it contains a required title element, followed by an optional header element followed by 1 or more act element.

Not translated

REG DTD ELEMENTS

REG

This is the root element of the dtd for a Regulation. Its definition is :

```
<!ELEMENT reg - - (title, notes?, provisions?, (preamble|long-  
title)?,  
( (order+ | (section|schedule)+ |chapter+ |part+), schedule*)) >
```

```
<!ATTLIST reg id ID #REQUIRED  
            lbl CDATA #REQUIRED  
            insert-date NUMBER #IMPLIED  
            insert-leg IDREF #IMPLIED  
            repeal-date NUMBER #IMPLIED
```

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repeal-leg	IDREF	#IMPLIED
amend-date	NUMBER	#IMPLIED
amend-leg	IDREF	#IMPLIED

The insert-date attribute should be used to insert the date YYYYMMDD that the REG was inserted. The insert-leg should be used to insert the ID of the legislation that inserted the REG.

The repeal-date attribute should be used to insert the date YYYYMMDD that the REG was repealed. The repeal-leg should be used to insert the ID of the legislation that repealed the REG.

The amend-date attribute should be used to insert the date YYYYMMDD that the REG was amended. The amend-leg should be used to insert the ID of the legislation that amended the REG.

*The title gets marked up as Level "Heading Level 1".
The period between the insert-date and the repeal-date
or amend-date (that is the period during which the above
element was in force) gets marked up as follows:*

*The Folio Views markup used is Groups. See the manual
for explanations. We will use three kinds of groups:
Inforce-yyyy, Inforce-yyyy-mm and Inforce-yyyy-mm-dd
(yyyy can be any year, mm can be any month from 1 - 12
and dd can be any day from 1 - 31). If the element was
valid throughout a year yyyy, the element becomes a
member of the Inforce-yyyy group. If the element was
valid only for some months within a year, it becomes a*

member of the relevant Inforce-yyyy-mm groups. If the element was only valid for some days within a month, the element becomes a member of the relevant Inforce-yyyy-mm-dd groups. Example:

If the element was valid from 1/7/94 to 7/4/96, then the element belongs to the following groups:

Inforce-94-07, Inforce-94-08, Inforce-94-09, Inforce-94-10, Inforce-94-11, Inforce-94-12, Inforce-95, Inforce-96-01, Inforce-96-02, Inforce-96-03, Inforce-96-04-01, Inforce-96-04-02, Inforce-96-04-03, Inforce-96-04-04, Inforce-96-04-05, Inforce-96-04-06 and Inforce-96-04-07.

Note that the element is not part of the Inforce-94 group because the element wasn't in force throughout of 1994. Nor is the element part of the Inforce-96-04 group because the element wasn't in force throughout April 1996.

If the enduser wants to search for all elements that are valid as of a particular date then the enduser can enter that date in a Query Template in the form DD/MM/YYYY. The Query Template then searches the Folio Views infobase for all elements that belong to the groups Inforce-yyyy, Inforce-yyyy-mm and Inforce-yyyy-mm-dd.

ACT DTD ELEMENTS

ACT

(366274)

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This is the root element of the dtd for an Act. Its definition is :

```
<!ELEMENT act - - (title, notes?, provisions?, (preamble|long-  
title)?, (section+|chapter+|part+|sub+)*, schedule*)>
```

```
<!ATTLIST act id ID #REQUIRED  
date CDATA #IMPLIED  
insert-date NUMBER #IMPLIED  
insert-leg IDREF #IMPLIED  
repeal-date NUMBER #IMPLIED  
repeal-leg IDREF #IMPLIED  
amend-date NUMBER #IMPLIED  
amend-leg IDREF #IMPLIED
```

>

That is, it contains a required title element, followed by optional notes, provisions, and preamble and either one or more reg, order, rule, section, chapter or part elements. It has a required id attribute and implied date attribute

The insert-date attribute should be used to insert the date YYYYMMDD that the ACT was inserted. The insert-leg should be used to insert the ID of the legislation that inserted the ACT.

The repeal-date attribute should be used to insert the date YYYYMMDD that the ACT was repealed. The repeal-leg should be used to insert the ID of the legislation that repealed the ACT.

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The amend-date attribute should be used to insert the date YYYYMMDD that the ACT was amended. The amend-leg should be used to insert the ID of the legislation that amended the ACT.

Examples

1979 No. 141 The charge to income tax

```
<act lbl="141" ID="CWACT-19790141-TXT-0">
<title>1979 No. 141 The charge to income tax</>
```

1979 No. 141 The charge to income tax*1*

```
<act lbl="141" ID="CWACT-19790141-TXT-0">
<title>1979 No. 141 The charge to income tax<noteref ref="CWACT-
19790141-note-1"></>
```

The noteref gets marked up as a popup link. The text of the note becomes the text within the popup link.

Treated the same as Reg DTD Elements. See there for details.

COMMON ELEMENTS

PART

```
<!ELEMENT part - - (title, (%plevel;))*
(chapter+[division+[section+])* , notes?)
```

```
<!ATTLIST part id ID #REQUIRED
            lbl CDATA #IMPLIED
```

insert-date	NUMBER	#IMPLIED
insert-leg	IDREF	#IMPLIED
repeal-date	NUMBER	#IMPLIED
repeal-leg	IDREF	#IMPLIED
amend-date	NUMBER	#IMPLIED
amend-leg	IDREF	#IMPLIED

The insert-date attribute should be used to insert the date YYYYMMDD that the PART was inserted. The insert-leg should be used to insert the ID of the legislation that inserted the PART.

The repeal-date attribute should be used to insert the date YYYYMMDD that the PART was repealed. The repeal-leg should be used to insert the ID of the legislation that repealed the PART.

The amend-date attribute should be used to insert the date YYYYMMDD that the PART was amended. The amend-leg should be used to insert the ID of the legislation that amended the PART.

Example

```
<PART lbl="1" ID="CWACT-19790141-PT-1">  
<title></title>  
<p>
```

*The title gets marked up as Level "Heading Level 2".
Dates get treated the same way as in Regs DTD
Elements. See there for details.*

ORDER

```
<!ELEMENT order - - (title, (division|section|part|schedule)+)>
```

```
<!ATTLIST order id ID #REQUIRED
      lbl CDATA #IMPLIED
      insert-date NUMBER #IMPLIED
      insert-leg IDREF #IMPLIED
      repeal-date NUMBER #IMPLIED
      repeal-leg IDREF #IMPLIED
      amend-date NUMBER #IMPLIED
      amend-leg IDREF #IMPLIED
```

>

The insert-date attribute should be used to insert the date YYYYMMDD that the ORDER was inserted. The insert-leg should be used to insert the ID of the legislation that inserted the ORDER.

The repeal-date attribute should be used to insert the date YYYYMMDD that the ORDER was repealed. The repeal-leg should be used to insert the ID of the legislation that repealed the ORDER.

The amend-date attribute should be used to insert the date YYYYMMDD that the ORDER was amended. The amend-leg should be used to insert the ID of the legislation that amended the ORDER.

Example

1979 No. 140 FEDERAL COURT RULES - ORDER 3<

ORDER 3<

TIME<

\$\$T

(366274)

[N:\LIBCC]00790

THOM00206059

\$\$A

\$\$T

1979 No. 140 FEDERAL COURT RULES - RULE 1<

```

<ORDER lbl="3" ID="CWACTION-19790140-ORD-3">
<title>TIME</title>
<section type="rule" lbl="1" ID="CWACTION-19790140-ORD-3.1">

```

*The title gets marked up as Level "Heading Level 2".
 Dates get treated the same way as in Regs DTD
 Elements. See there for details.*

DIVISION

```

<!ELEMENT division - - (title, (sub-division+ | section+))
>

```

```

<!ATTLIST division id ID #REQUIRED
                 lbl CDATA #IMPLIED
                 insert-date NUMBER #IMPLIED
                 insert-leg IDREF #IMPLIED
                 repeal-date NUMBER #IMPLIED
                 repeal-leg IDREF #IMPLIED
                 amend-date NUMBER #IMPLIED
                 amend-leg IDREF #IMPLIED
>

```

The insert-date attribute should be used to insert the date YYYYMMDD that the DIVISION was inserted. The insert-leg should be used to insert the ID of the legislation that inserted the DIVISION.

The repeal-date attribute should be used to insert the date YYYYMMDD that the DIVISION was repealed. The repeal-leg should be used to insert the ID of the legislation that repealed the DIVISION.

The amend-date attribute should be used to insert the date YYYYMMDD that the DIVISION was amended. The amend-leg should be used to insert the ID of the legislation that amended the DIVISION.

Example

1979 No. 140 FEDERAL COURT RULES - DIVISION 1<

Division 1-General<

\$\$T

\$\$A

\$\$T

1979 No. 140 FEDERAL COURT RULES - RULE 1<

Cases for service of originating process<

<DIVISION lbl="1" ID="CWACT-19790140-DIV-1">

<title>General</title>

<RULE lbl="1" ID="CWACT-19790140-DIV-1.1">

<title> Cases for service of originating process </title>

*The title gets marked up as Level "Heading Level 3".
Dates get treated the same way as in Regs DTD
Elements. See there for details.*

SUB-DIVISION

```
<!ELEMENT sub-division - - (title, section+) >

<!ATTLIST sub-division
    id ID #REQUIRED
    lbl CDATA #IMPLIED
    insert-date NUMBER #IMPLIED
    insert-leg IDREF #IMPLIED
    repeal-date NUMBER #IMPLIED
    repeal-leg IDREF #IMPLIED
    amend-date NUMBER #IMPLIED
    amend-leg IDREF #IMPLIED
>
```

The insert-date attribute should be used to insert the date YYYYMMDD that the SUB-DIVISION was inserted. The insert-leg should be used to insert the ID of the legislation that inserted the SUB-DIVISION.

The repeal-date attribute should be used to insert the date YYYYMMDD that the SUB-DIVISION was repealed. The repeal-leg should be used to insert the ID of the legislation that repealed the SUB-DIVISION.

The amend-date attribute should be used to insert the date YYYYMMDD that the SUB-DIVISION was amended. The amend-leg should be used to insert the ID of the legislation that amended the SUB-DIVISION.

The title gets marked up with a Paragraph Style (see Folio Views Infobase Production Kit Manual for details) 'Subdivision'. Dates get treated the same way as in Regs DTD Elements. See there for details.

PROVISIONS

<ELEMENT provisions - - (title, tblblk) >

Example

\$\$TABLE

TABLE OF PROVISIONS<

\$\$P

Order<

\$\$P

1. Preliminary<

\$\$P

2. Sittings and Vacation<

<PROVISIONS>

<TITLE>TABLE OF PROVISIONS>

<TBLBLK>

..

</TBLBLK>

</PROVISIONS>

Provisions get ignored. The Table of Provisions gets generated by the conversion program from the following Elements: Part, Chapter, Order, Division, Subdivision and Section. The generated Table of Provision is stored just before the first Part, Chapter, Order, Division, Subdivision and Section.

CHAPTER

```
<!ELEMENT chapter - - (title, (%plevel;)*,  
(part+|section+|article+)?)>
```

```
<!ATTLIST chapter  
    id ID #REQUIRED  
    lbl CDATA #IMPLIED  
    insert-date NUMBER #IMPLIED  
    insert-leg IDREF #IMPLIED  
    repeal-date NUMBER #IMPLIED  
    repeal-leg IDREF #IMPLIED  
    amend-date NUMBER #IMPLIED  
    amend-leg IDREF #IMPLIED  
>
```

The insert-date attribute should be used to insert the date YYYYMMDD that the CHAPTER was inserted. The insert-leg should be used to insert the ID of the legislation that inserted the CHAPTER

The repeal-date attribute should be used to insert the date YYYYMMDD that the CHAPTER was repealed. The repeal-leg should be used to insert the ID of the legislation that repealed the CHAPTER.

The amend-date attribute should be used to insert the date YYYYMMDD that the CHAPTER was amended. The amend-leg should be used to insert the ID of the legislation that amended the CHAPTER.

*The title gets marked up as Level "Heading Level 2".
Dates get treated the same way as in Regs DTD
Elements. See there for details.*

SECTION

This is a sub element of a Regulation. Its definition is :

```
<!ELEMENT section - - (title, (%unstruct-cont;))>
<!ATTLIST section id ID #REQUIRED
                 lbl CDATA #IMPLIED
                 insert-date NUMBER #IMPLIED
                 insert-leg IDREF #IMPLIED
                 repeal-date NUMBER #IMPLIED
                 repeal-leg IDREF #IMPLIED
                 amend-date NUMBER #IMPLIED
                 amend-leg IDREF #IMPLIED
>
```

That is, it contains a required title element, followed by unstructured content. It has a required lbl attribute and a required id attribute.

The insert-date attribute should be used to insert the date YYYYMMDD that the SECTION was inserted. The insert-leg should be used to insert the ID of the legislation that inserted the SECTION.

The repeal-date attribute should be used to insert the date YYYYMMDD that the SECTION was repealed. The repeal-leg should be used to insert the ID of the legislation that repealed the SECTION.

The amend-date attribute should be used to insert the date YYYYMMDD that the SECTION was amended. The amend-leg should be used to insert the ID of the legislation that amended the SECTION.

Examples

1979 No. 141 The charge to income tax - SECT. 1

Income Tax

1979 No. 141 The charge to income tax - REG 2

Tax

3. Income tax shall be charged..

```

<section lbl="1" id="CWACTION-1979141-SEC-1">
<title>Income tax</>
<section type="reg" lbl="2" id="CWACTION-1979141-SEC-
1.2"><title>Tax</title>
<p>Income tax shall be charged...</>

```

*The title gets marked up as Level "Heading Level 4".
Dates get treated the same way as in Regs DTD
Elements. See there for details.*

SCHEDULE

This is a sub element of a Regulation. Its definition is :

```

<!ELEMENT schedule - - (title?, (%unstruct-cont;))>

```

```

<!ATTLIST schedule
  id ID #REQUIRED
  lbl CDATA #IMPLIED
  insert-date NUMBER #IMPLIED
  insert-leg IDREF #IMPLIED
  repeal-date NUMBER #IMPLIED
  repeal-leg IDREF #IMPLIED
  amend-date NUMBER #IMPLIED

```

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amend-leg IDREF #IMPLIED

That is, it contains a required title element, followed by unstructured content. It has a required lbl attribute and a required id attribute.

The insert-date attribute should be used to insert the date YYYYMMDD that the SCHEDULE was inserted. The insert-leg should be used to insert the ID of the legislation that inserted the SCHEDULE.

The repeal-date attribute should be used to insert the date YYYYMMDD that the SCHEDULE was repealed. The repeal-leg should be used to insert the ID of the legislation that repealed the SCHEDULE.

The amend-date attribute should be used to insert the date YYYYMMDD that the SCHEDULE was amended. The amend-leg should be used to insert the ID of the legislation that amended the SCHEDULE.

Examples

1979 No. 141 The charge to income tax - SCHEDULE 1

Income Tax

1. Income tax shall be charged...

```
<schedule lbl="1" id="CWACT-1979141-SCH-1">
<title>Income tax</>
<p>Income tax shall be charged...</>
```

*The title gets marked up as Level "Heading Level 2".
Dates get treated the same way as in Regs DTD
Elements. See there for details.*

FORM

```
<!ELEMENT form - - (title, formreg, front, back?) >
```

```
<!ATTLIST form %reqlbl;  
              %reqid;>
```

Each form has a title, regulation, a front and an optional back. Each has a required lbl attribute and a required ID.

Example

FORM A<

Regulation 7<

(Front of Form)<

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA<

Trade Practices Act 1974-Sub-section 88 (1)<

EXCLUSIONARY PROVISIONS:<

APPLICATION FOR AUTHORIZATION<

To the Trade Practices Commission: Application is hereby made under sub-section 88 (1) of the Trade

(Back of Form)<

DIRECTIONS<

1. Where there is insufficient space on this form to furnish the required information, the information is to be shown on separate sheets, numbered consecutively and signed by or on behalf of the applicant.

<FORM lbl="a" ID="CWACT-19790141-FORM-A">

<FORMREG>Regulation 7</FORMREG>

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THOM00206068

<FRONT>

<ASIS>

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA<

Trade Practices Act 1974-Sub-section 88 (1)<

EXCLUSIONARY PROVISIONS:<

APPLICATION FOR AUTHORIZATION<

To the Trade Practices Commission: Application is hereby made under sub-section 88 (1) of the Trade

</ASIS>

</FRONT>

<BACK>

<ASIS>

DIRECTIONS<

1. Where there is insufficient space on this form to furnish the required information, the information is to be shown on separate sheets, numbered consecutively and signed by or on behalf of the applicant.

</ASIS>

</BACK>

</FORM>

*Forms get marked up with a Paragraph Style 'Forms'.
The markup of 'Front' and 'Back' gets inserted as
hidden text (hidden text is visible on the screen but
doesn't show when the Form gets printed.*

FORM ELEMENTS

FORMREG

```
<!ELEMENT formreg - - (#PCDATA) >
```

see above example

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FRONT

<!ELEMENT front - - (asis) >

see above example

BACK

<!ELEMENT back - - (asis) >

see above example

ASIS

<!ELEMENT asis - - (#PCDATA) >

date is displayed as-is

see above example

HEADER ELEMENTS

HEADER

<!ELEMENT header - - (scope?, updated?) >

SCOPE

<!ELEMENT scope - - (%text;) >

UPDATED

<!ELEMENT updated - - (%text;) >

NOTE ELEMENTS

NOTES

<!ELEMENT notes - O (note+) >

List of notes at the start of an act

NOTE

<!ELEMENT note - - (%plevel;) >

<!ATTLIST note id ID #REQUIRED>

A single note

*Forms get marked up with a Paragraph Style 'Forms'.
The markup of 'Front' and 'Back' gets inserted as
hidden text (hidden text is visible on the screen but
doesn't show when the Form gets printed.*

STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS

TITLE

A generic title, which may occur in several different contexts.

*Covered in Acts DTD Elements, Regs DTD Elements and
so on.*

INLINE ELEMENTS

BOLD

Used to mark any inline text which is set in a bold face other than a title or a label. It may contain text or any inline elements other than <bold>.

It has no attributes.

ILEQN

An inline equation. This is a mathematical equation which is embedded in a line of text characters or other inline elements. See the attached description of equations for further details.

ITAL

Used to mark any inline text which is set in a italic face other than a title or a label. It may contain text or any inline elements other than `<italic>`.

It has no attributes.

QUOTE

A sequence of text characters or inline elements surrounded by single or double paired quotation marks. The quotation mark characters must not be entered as text characters or entity references as they will be generated automatically.

SUBSCR

A Subscript (inferior).

SUPER

A superscript (superior).

Brought over from SGML to Folio Views with no changes.

CROSS REFERENCES

NOTEREF

A reference to a NOTE element normally used in a TITLE element

Implemented as a popup link.

TEMPREF

A reference to a piece of legislation where the ID is not known. The tempref element will be converted to an XREF element at a later date (when the ID is known).

Not converted.

RNGREF

A cross reference to a sequential range of targets, e.g. see Sections 3 to 7.

It has two required attributes, startref and endref. Startref is the id of the first of the targets referenced and endref is the id of the last target referenced. For a description of id strings, see the description of the xref element.

Converted as a Query Link.

XREF

A cross reference to a single target. It has a single attribute, ref, which must contain the id string of the target of the reference. Ids are not being entered on elements during keying, but will be generated automatically from the lbl attribute of elements. However, for xrefs it is necessary to work out what the id string of the target will be. The format of id strings is described below :

Converted as a jumplink.

ID Strings

Cross references to sections of Acts and Act Schedules should be marked up using the xref element as described above.

Id strings are made up of four sequential fields separated by a "-" (dash) character as follows :

field1-field2-field3-field4

field 1 is the type of document which is being referenced. The current valid value is ACT.

field2 is an abbreviated form of the year and number of the Act, e.g. 19880001 is 1988 No. 1.

field3 identifies the type of object being referenced. Valid values are :

- ORD order
- DIV division
- SCH schedule in an Act
- SEC section in an Act
- CH chapter in an Act
- PT part in an Act
- NOTE a note

field4 is the identifier of the element being referenced, which is formed by concatenating the values of the lbl attributes of the referenced element and its ancestor elements, separated by a "." (point) character. e.g. 1 or 1.1 or 1.1.a or 1.1.a.iv

Examples

```
<section lbl="1" <!-- id is ACT-19790141-SEC-1 -->
<title>The charge to income tax.</>
<list>
<li lbl="1">
<p>Income tax shall be charged...</>
```

Implemented as jumpdestination.

BLOCK LEVEL ELEMENTS

DPEQN

A display equation. This is a mathematical equation which is set on one or more lines by itself. See the attached description of equations for further details.

It has no attributes.

It has no attributes.

LIST

A list of related lines of text which are not sub, s-sub or ss-sub elements.

LI

An item in a list. This is a single line of text within a list.

It has a single attribute, marker, which has allowed values of bullet, dash or none, with a default of none. If a marker character precedes the list item then the relevant value should be entered for the attribute. The marker character should not be entered as text. If any marker character other than a bullet or dash is found, contact SGMLSE for a change to the DTD.

P

A single line of text.

BLOCKQUOTE

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A non-inline quote. The quotation mark characters must not be entered as text characters or entity references as they will be generated automatically

TBLBLK

A container element for a table which has a title. It contains a required title element followed by a single table.

It has no attributes.

The above elements get implemented either without conversion or using paragraph styles.

TABLE ELEMENTS

General

Arbortext tables expressed in tagged ASCII form must follow this basic structure:

```
<table>
<rowrule>
for each row
{
  <tablerow>
  <cellrule>
  for each column
  {
    <tablecell>text</tablecell>
    <cellrule>
  }
</tablerow>
```



```
<rowrule>  
}  
</table>
```

TABLE

The `<table>` tag has three required attributes. They must be specified correctly or the table will not be handled properly.

`ncols=NUMBER` The number of columns in the table. This value **MUST** agree with the number of columns expressed by the required `cw1` attribute.

`wdm=(25|50|75|100)` The numbers indicate the width of the table as a percentage of the page width.

`cw1=LIST` where LIST is a list of integers each separated by a colon. Each integer represents the relative width of a column.

Example

A four column table which is the full width of the page. The second and third columns are twice the width of the first column, and the fourth column is three times the width of the first :

```
<table ncols="4" wdm="100" cw1="1:2:2:3">
```

or, equivalently,

```
<table ncols="4" wdm="100" cw1="5:10:10:15">
```

CELLRULE

Empty element. Specifies a vertical rule. It has a single attribute, `rt`, which specifies the type of rule. Valid values for `rt` are :

"."	(point)	for a blank rule,
"-"	(dash)	for a single rule,
"="	(equals)	for a double rule,
"+"	(plus)	for a bold rule.

Example

```
<cellrule rt=".">
```

for a blank rule, or

```
<cellrule rt="-">
```

for a single rule.

ROWRULE

Empty element. Specifies a sequence of horizontal rules, one per cell in the row. It has a single attribute, `rtl`, which is a colon-delimited list of rule type specifiers. There must be one rule type specifier for each cell in the row. The valid specifiers are as for `cellrule` above.

Example

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For a four-column table

```
<rowrule rtl="-:~:~:~:">
```

would draw a horizontal rule above cells one and four.

TABLEROW

Specifies a row in the table. It has a single attribute, `hdr`, which specifies whether or not the row is a header row in a table which will be repeated over page breaks. The only valid value is "1" (one), which indicates that the row is a header row. An omitted value for `hdr` indicates that the row is not a header row. A value is only valid on the first `<table>` in the table.

Example

<tablerow hdr="1">

indicates that the row is a header row (iff the <tablerow> is the first in the table, else it will generate an error).

<tablerow>

indicates that the row is not a header row if the <tablerow> is the first in the table.

TABLECELL

Indicates a cell in a row in a table. It has four optional attributes :

chj= (b | l | r | c) Horizontal justification for that cell.

- b for both right and left justified,
- l for flush left,
- r for flush right,
- c for centred.

Default: left justified

cvj= (t | c | b) Vertical justification for that cell.

- t for top justified,
- c for centred, or

b for bottom justified.

Default: top justified

spn=INTEGER For horizontally spanned columns. VAL is a whole number representing how many columns are spanned. Note that for horizontal spans, the text appears in the LEFTMOST cell in the span, and all other cells in the span should be void of text.

Default: 1

vspn=INTEGER For vertically spanned rows. VAL is a whole number representing how many rows are spanned. Note that for vertical spans, the text appears in the LOWEST cell in the span, and all other cells in the span should be void of text.

Default: 1

Arbortext table example

```
-----  
| foo      |      fum      |      |  
|          |                |      fee |  
-----  
|          | colspan="2" rowspan="2">spanned          |      ugh      |  
|          |                |          |  
-----
```

```
<tbl>  
<table wdm="100" cwl="3:4:3">  
<rowrule rti=":-:-">  
<tablerow hdr="1">  
<cellrule rty="-">  
<tablecell>foo</tablecell>  
<cellrule rty="-">  
<tablecell chj="c">fum</tablecell>  
<cellrule rty="-">  
<tablecell chj="r" cvj="b">fee</tablecell>  
<cellrule rty="-">  
</tablerow>  
<rowrule rti=":-:-">  
<tablerow>  
<cellrule rty="-">
```

```
<tablecell spn="2" chj="c">spanned</tablecell>  
<cellrule rty="-">  
<tablecell chj="c">ugh</tablecell>  
<cellrule rty="-">  
</tablerow>  
<rowrule rti=":-:-">  
</table>  
</tbl>
```

Tables get converted to Microsoft Word tables and then converted into Folio Views.

EQUATION ELEMENTS

General

This maths DTD is a subset of the Arbortext maths DTD, which itself is derived from the AAP maths DTD.

In maths mode, all spaces are ignored (except in a `<phr>` element as described below). Correct spacing is handled automatically.

All alphabetical characters and symbols are treated as variables and set in italic face, unless they occur within `<phr>`, `<rm>` or `<rf>` elements.

All numeric characters and operators are set in roman face, unless they occur within an `<it>` element.

Greek symbols should be entered using the `<g>` element rather than entity references. E.g. `<g>a</g>` produces alpha, `<g>b</g>` beta, etc. Any entity references for Greek characters which appear in equations will be flagged as errors by the parsing program.

B

Bold text in an equation.

DE

Denominator of a fraction.

F

Inline equation.

FD

Display equation.

FEN

Fence. A pair of bracketed delimiters. The attribute lp (left post) defines the type of the left delimiter as below, and the following element rp (right post) defines the type of the right delimiter.

```
<!ATTLIST fen lp      (par|sqb|cub|ang|vb)  vb  --
  par  left parenthesis  (
  sqb  left square bracket  [
  cub  left curly brace    {
  ang  left angle bracket  <
  vb   left vertical bar   |
```

-->

FR

Fraction.

G

Greek character or characters. Valid characters are :

char equivalent entity

a	alpha
b	beta
c	chi
d	delta
D	Delta
e	epsilon
3	epsiv
4	phiv
f	phis
F	Phi
g	gamma
G	Gamma
h	eta
i	iota
j	thetav
k	kappa
l	lambda
L	Lambda
m	mu
n	nu
p	pi

2	piv
P	Pi
q	thetas
Q	Theta
r	rho
s	sigma
S	Sigma
9	rhov
t	tau
u	upsilon
U	Upsilon
v	sigmav
w	omega
W	Omega
x	xi
X	Xi
y	psi
Y	Psi
z	zeta

INF

Inferior. Subscript in an equation.

IT

Italic text in an equation.

NU

Numerator of a fraction.

OVL

Overline.

PHR

Phrase. In a phrase all characters are set in roman face and keyed space characters are preserved. A phrase is essentially a temporary escape out of maths mode back into normal text mode.

RAD

Radical or root. Contains a radicand (<rcd>), which is the constructs which appear beneath the top horizontal bar, and an optional radix (rdx), which is the power of the root (e.g. square, cube, 4, etc.).

RCD

Radicand. The content of a root construct.

RDX

Radix. The power of a root.

RF

Roman Function. A function name set in roman face, such as log, sin, cos, lim, arg, etc. It differs from the <rm> element in that preceding and following space characters are generated to separate it from surrounding characters.

RM

Roman face. Used to force an alpha character to be displayed in normal face rather than be treated as a variable and displayed in italic face.

RP

Right delimiter of a fence. It has a single attribute, post, which defines the type of the delimiter. Valid values are the same as for the lp attribute of the <fen> element, except that they specify the right hand match for the relevant left post.

SUP

Superior. A superscript in an equation.

UNL

Underline.

Arbortext equation examples

... by multiplying by the fraction -

A

B

where -

<p>... by multiplying by the fraction -</p>

<math display="block">\frac{A}{B}

<p>where -</p>

... by the formula -

gross taxable income

net assets

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<p>... by the formula -</>

<math display="block">\frac{\text{gross taxable income}}{\text{net assets}}

Equations get converted to Microsoft Word equations and then converted into Folio Views. Alternatively equations get converted to images and added to Folio Views as images.

5

Dated this Thirty-first Day of January 1997
Aunty Abha's Electronic Publishing Pty Ltd

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Patent Attorneys for the Applicant
SPRUSON & FERGUSON

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[N:ULIBCC]00788

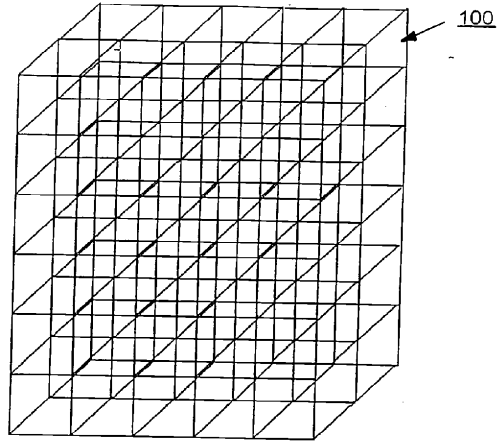


FIG. 1

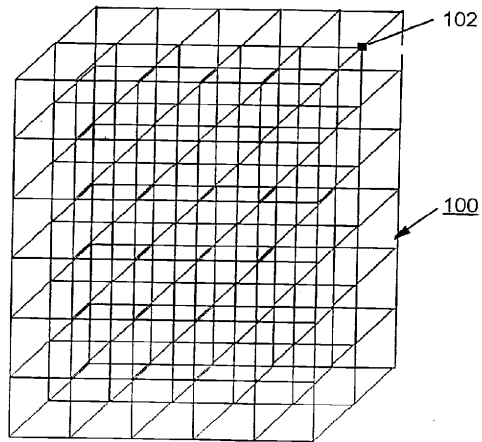


FIG. 2

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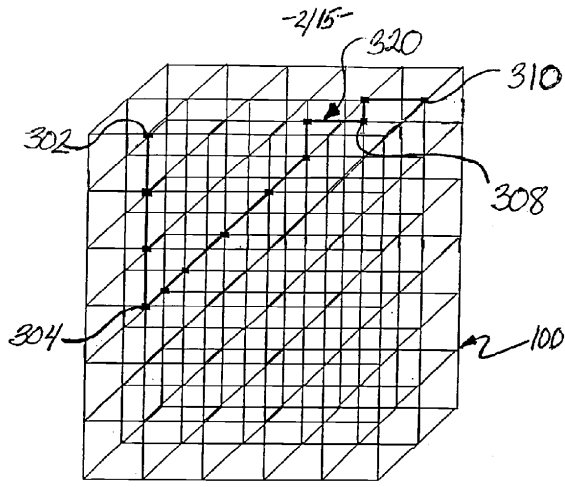


FIG. 3

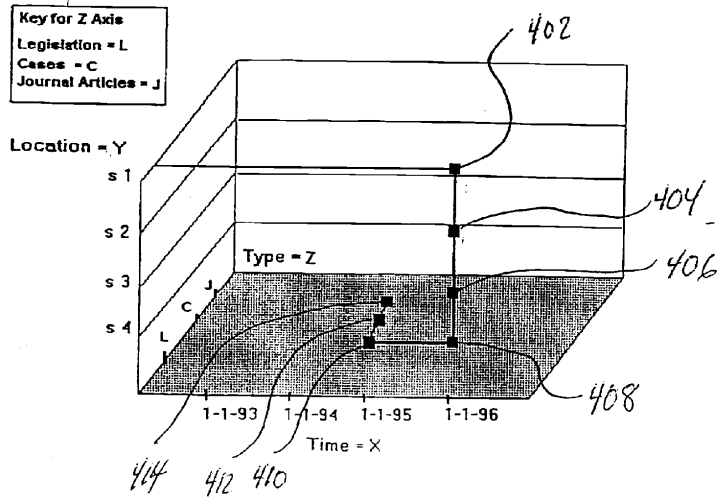


FIG. 4

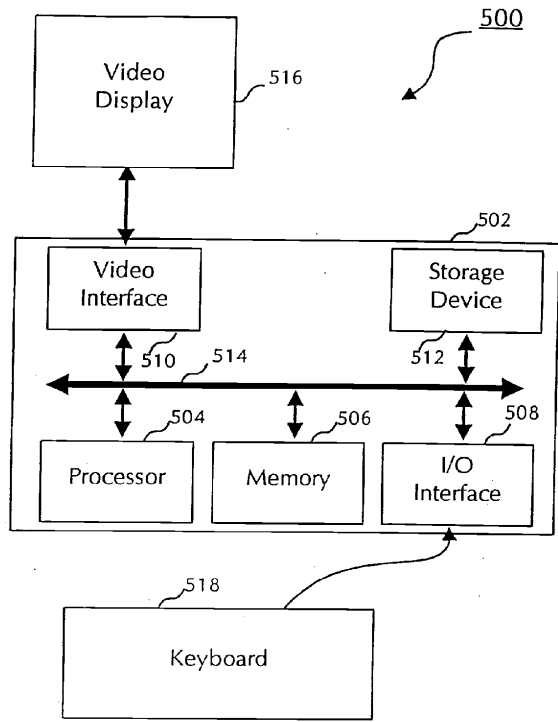


Fig. 5

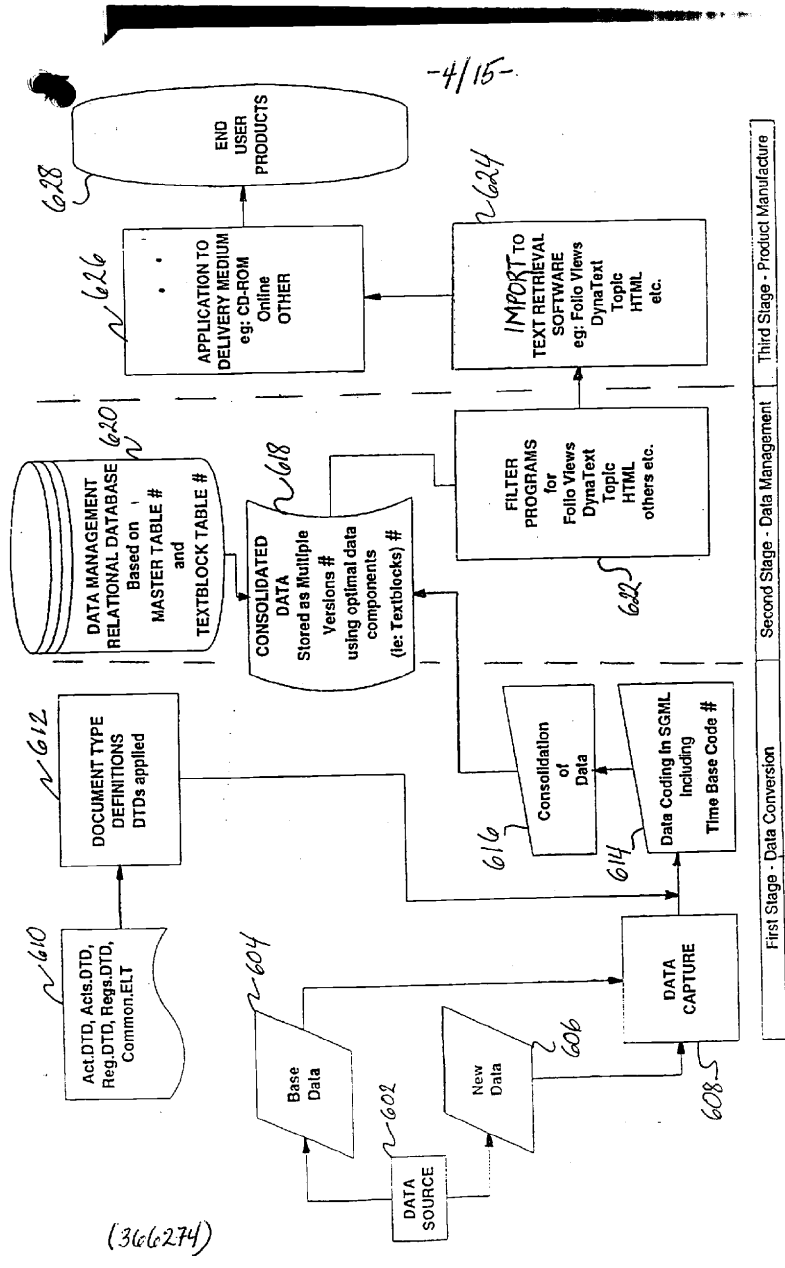


FIG 6

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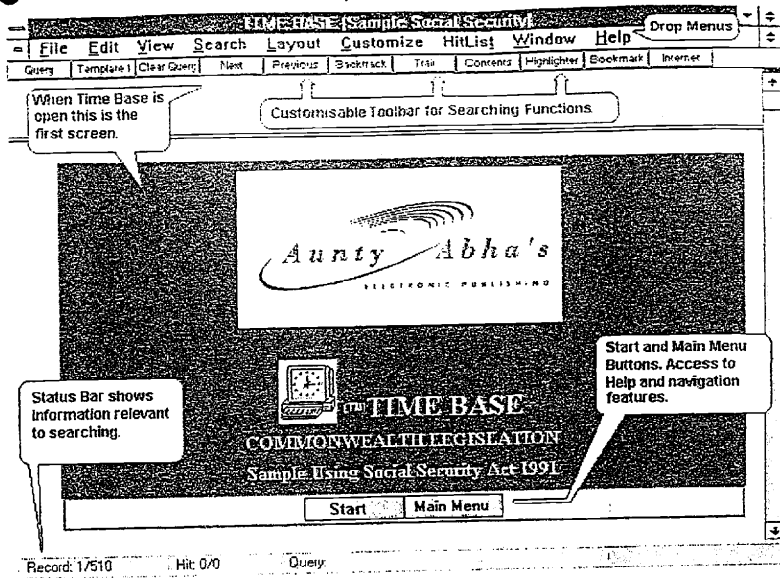


FIG. 7

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File Edit View Search Layout Customize HitList Window Help

Query | Template | Clear Query | Next | Previous | Backtrack | Trail | Contents | Highlighter | Bookmark | Internet

(M) TIME BASE COMMONWEALTH LEGISLATION Sample Using Social Security Act 1991

Acts and Regulations of the Commonwealth of Australia
Using information received up to 30 August 1996

- Find an Act
- Find a Regulation
- Help on How to Use
- Licence and Copyright Information

Jump Links provide access to key parts of Time Base and provide one form of movement.

Record: 18/510 Hit: 0/0 Query

FIG. 8

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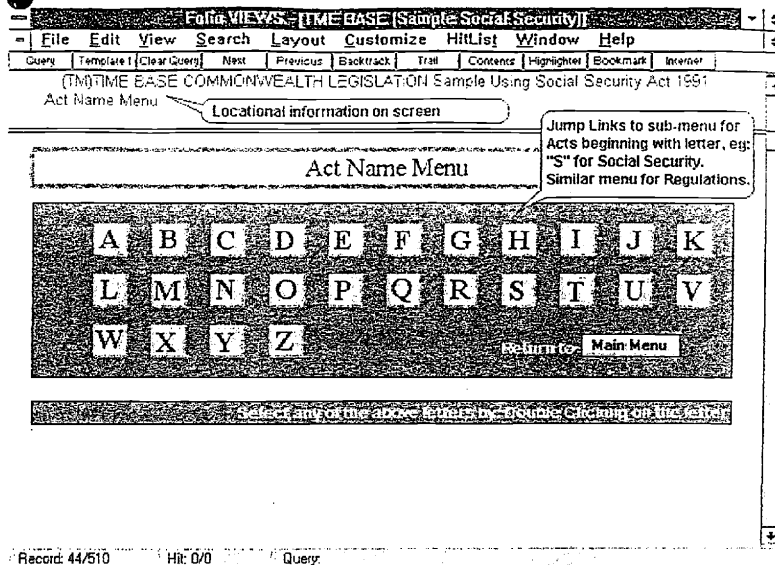


FIG. 9

(36:6274)

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The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "Folio VIEWS - [TIME BASE [Sample Social Security]]". The browser's menu bar includes "File", "Edit", "View", "Search", "Layout", "Customize", "HitList", "Window", and "Help". Below the menu bar, there is a search bar with the text "(M) TIME BASE COMMONWEALTH LEGISLATION Sample Using Social Security Act 1991" and "Acts beginning with 'S'". The main content area displays a list of acts under the heading "Acts beginning with 'S'". The list includes:

- SAFETY, REHABILITATION AND COMPENSATION ACT 1988 - Updated as at 22 February 1996
- SALARIES ADJUSTMENT ACT 1956 Reprinted as at 30 September 1982
- SALES TAX ACT (No. 1) 1930 Reprinted as at 30 November 1993
- ...
- SOCIAL SECURITY ACT 1991 Updated as at 9 August 1996
- SOCIAL WELFARE COMMISSION (REPEAL) ACT 1976 - Reprinted as at 29 February 1988

Below the list, there is a button labeled "Double Click to return to Main Menu". A callout box on the left side of the page contains the text: "From this point Jump Links to the Social Security Act or any Act beginning with 'S' are available." The browser's status bar at the bottom shows "http://www.legis.state.nv.us/".

FIG. 10

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Folio VIEWS - TIME BASE [Sample Social Security]

File Edit View Search Layout Customize HitList Window Help

(TM)TIME BASE COMMONWEALTH LEGISLATION Sample Using Social Security Act 1991
SOCIAL SECURITY ACT 1991 Updated as at 9 August 1996

This is the start of an Act, the most current version of the Social Security Act. From here provisions can be accessed.

[Table of Provisions](#) [Table of Amendments](#) [Main Menu](#)

Updated as at 9 August 1996
Incorporating all amendments in force as at 20 September 1996
The Social Security Act 1991 as shown in this reprint comprises Act No. 46, 1991 amended as indicated in the Tables below.

Table of Acts

Note: Table is Extracts Only

Act Number and year	Date of assent	Date of commencement	Application saving or transitional provisions
---------------------	----------------	----------------------	---

PRE-2004-120/110

FIG. 11

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Folio VIEWS - [TIME BASE (Sample Social Security)]

File Edit View Search Layout Customize HitList Window Help

Get Query Template Clear Query Get Next Previous Backtrack Forward Contents Page First Bookmark Print

(TM)TIME BASE COMMONWEALTH LEGISLATION Sample Using Social Security Act 1991
SOCIAL SECURITY ACT 1991 Updated as at 9 August 1996
TABLE OF PROVISIONS

TABLE OF PROVISIONS

Location Information
Return Buttons

Beginning of Act

Section

CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTORY PART 1.1 - FORMAL MATTERS

1. Short title
2. Commencement

PART 1.2 - DEFINITIONS

3. Index of definitions
4. Family relationships definitions - couples
5. Family relationships definitions - children
6. Family payments definitions
- 6A. Seniors health card definitions

Jump Link to the different sections of the Criminal Act

REF: 000173/510 REF: 000173/510 Query

FIG. 12

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Folio VIEWS - TIME BASE (Sample Social Security)

File Edit View Search Layout Customize HiRList Window Help

991 Updated as at 9 August 1996

Time Base Toolbar: Provides 8 buttons for accessing Time Based Information.

Takes the user to an overview of information.

Time Base: Section Information

PREVIOUS NEXT ALL

SUBJECT: Jurisdiction Related Info

Allow the user to have access to the "Previous", "Next" or "All" versions of the section.

Allow the user to view and access sections with similar Subject, similar section or other Jurisdiction or Related information such as cases or articles on or about the section.

SECT 4

Family relationships definitions-couples

4. (1) In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears

"approved respite care" has the meaning given by sub

"armed services widow" means a woman who was the

(a) a person who was a veteran for the purposes of any provisions of the Veterans' Entitlements Act; or

(b) a person who was a member of the forces for the purposes of Part IV of that Act; or

(c) a person who was a member of a peacekeeping force for the purposes of Part IV of that Act, immediately before the death of the person;

"armed services widower" means a man who was the partner of:

(a) a person who was a veteran for the purposes of any provisions of the Veterans' Entitlements Act; or

(b) a person who was a member of the Forces for the purposes of Part IV of that Act; or

FIG. 13

(366274)

-12/15-

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the following elements:

- Browser Title Bar:** Folio VIEWS [TIME BASE [Sample Social Security]]
- Browser Menu Bar:** File Edit View Search Layout Customize HitList Window Help
- Browser Address Bar:** Query: Template 1 Clear Query Next Previous Backtrack Contents Highlight Bookmark Keyword
- Page Content:** SOCIAL SECURITY ACT 1991 Updated as at 9 August 1996
TABLE OF PROVISIONS
SECT 4
- Section Information Popup Window:**
 - Header: Social Security Act
 - Text: 1991 No 46 Section 4
 - Section: TIME BASE INFORMATION
 - Text: Covering period 10 July 1995 to 9 August 1996
 - Text: Amendments affecting this section in the period above No 105, (see savings and application) 1995
 - Buttons: Close
- Callouts:**
 - Top right: Shows what user would see if 'Section Information' selected. Note: time period of section and link to amendment.
 - Right side: Time period or date range covered by this version of section 4.
 - Bottom right: Year and Number. Jump Link to text of amending act and section of amending act which created this version of section.

FIG. 14

(366274)

-13/15-

File Edit View Search Layout Customize HitList Window Help

SOCIAL SECURITY ACT 1991 Updated as at 10 July 1995

TABLE OF PROVISIONS

SECT 4 Family relationships definitions - couples

SECT 4

Time Base Section Information

Shows an earlier version of section 4 which the user can access by using the Previous button as shown in the preceding screen diagram. Note the different time spans.

Family rel
4. (1) In th
"approved
"armed se
(a) a pers
Act, or
(b) a pers
(c) a pers
immediate
"armed se
(a) a pers
Act, or
(b) a person who was a member of the Forces for the purposes of Part IV of that Act; or
(c) a person who was a member of a Peacekeeping Force for the purposes of Part IV of that

Social Security Act
1991
No 46

TIME BASE INFORMATION
Covering period 30 January 1995 to 10 July 1995

Amendments effecting this section in the period above
No 20, (see savings and application) 1995

the Veterans' Entitlements
Part IV of that Act, or
provisions of Part IV of that Act,
the Veterans' Entitlements

Close

FIG. 15

(366274)

-14/15-

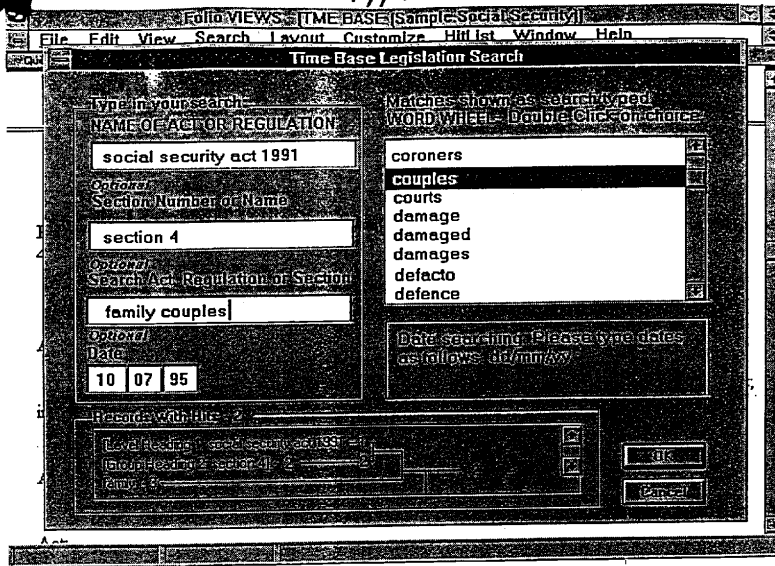


FIG. 16

(366274)

-15/15-

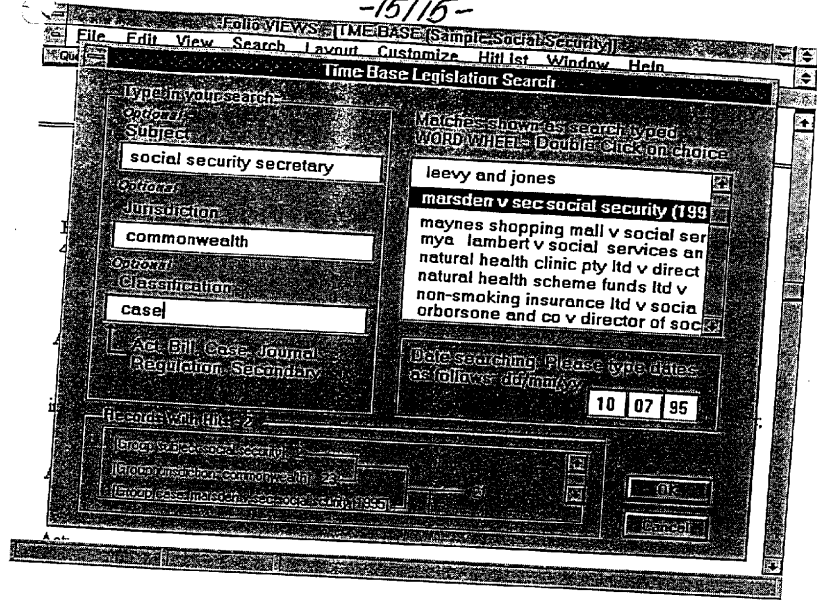


FIG. 17

(386274)

APPENDIX 4

OPI DATE 25/08/98 APPLN. ID 57414/98
 AOJP DATE 22/10/98 PCT NUMBER PCT/AU98/00050

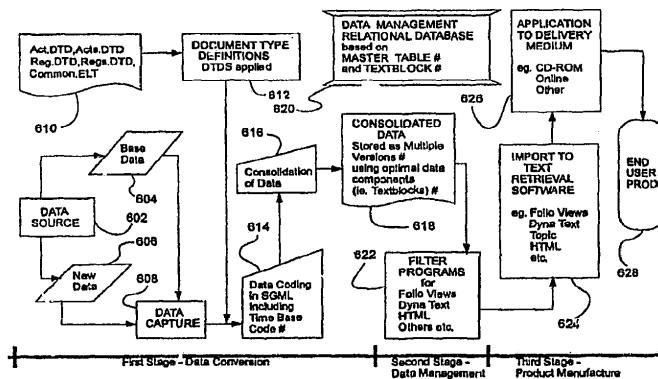


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(T) --

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(54) Title: A SYSTEM FOR ELECTRONIC PUBLISHING



(57) Abstract

The present invention relates to a method, apparatus and system for publishing electronic information. The system includes a plurality of predefined portions of data with each predefined portion being encoded with at least one linking means. For each predefined portion, each predefined portion is stored and, where such predefined portion has been modified, each such modified predefined portion is stored. Further, the system has a plurality of attributes. Each attribute is a point on an axis of a multidimensional space for organising the data.

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5

A System for Electronic Publishing

The present invention relates to an electronic publishing system, and in particular to an electronic publishing system for the delivery of information which is not limited as to storage space and is not governed by predetermined pathways.

10

BACKGROUND

Conventionally, information is published in document form as a printed publication, or in electronic form but again using the document or book metaphor. In the past, the concept of a "multidimensional space" in electronic publishing has been intuitively understood (that is, instinctively desired). However, a comprehensive display, discussion or treatment has been rejected by publishers and information providers as too difficult to develop and manage. Instead, publishers and information providers have managed large amounts of data:

15

(1) by limiting the size or coverage of the information space; and

20

(2) by setting or predetermining the path through that information space.

The effect of this is clearest when the dimension of time is considered. The conventional approach to information storage and publishing is centred on the notion that information is either "current information" (ie, present day) or "historical information" (ie, the day before the present day and all days prior to that). Thus, information is traditionally retained (stored) and/or published (sold) as either current or historical information.

25

The effect of this has been to leave the end user with a collection of non-integrated repositories and many additional tasks to do before the information is useful to them. For example, the end user is required to:

30

(1) make most of their own connections between related pieces of information;

(2) do their own analysis of the type and subject of information they require or are seeking; and

35

(3) find information appropriate to the point in, or period of, time with which they are concerned.

To illustrate the disadvantages of conventional publishing systems, an example of using such conventional techniques and publishing systems to research information is provided. If a person were interested in information regarding the powers of the Secretary under Australian legislation with respect to couples in a family relationship, when and how the Secretary is restricted, and what did the relevant legislation provide prior to that, the person would refer to relevant legal information, which is the Social Security legislation of the Commonwealth of

40

5 Australia. The relevant provisions are set forth in Appendix A under the heading "Example Research". This would be determined by the end user's own knowledge of the broad subject and/or reference to secondary material.

The relevant legislative provision is Section 4, which in conventional electronic legal publishing systems might be found by looking for words or phrases
10 such as "family", "family relationships", and "family relationships" AND "social security", where AND is a logical operator.

Once the above is established, it can be seen from the information found that Section 4 of the Social Security Act, as at 9/8/96, has been amended ten times (see Appendix A: *A1. AMENDMENTS TO SECTION AT 9/8/96*).

15 There is however nothing in the current Commonwealth Government Reprint, in either the electronic or print versions (see heading *EXAMPLE RESEARCH* of Appendix A), that allows the end user to see the text of those amendments or what part(s) of Section 4 were changed by them.

Thus, unless the end user is prepared to refer to many statute books, reading
20 each piece of text against another, the end user is not able to see easily or reliably what section 4 looked like before it was amended by any one of a number of prior amending Acts. However, if the end user has a library complete enough to provide access to the prior amending Acts, the person would eventually determine that Act No 105 of 1995 is the relevant amending Act.

25 Further, it should be noted that, while the Commonwealth Government Reprint indicates that the Social Security Act was amended by Act No 105 of 1995, it does not indicate what section or schedule in Act No 105 of 1995 actually amended Section 4. This again requires the end user to have access to the amending Acts themselves and renders the information provided by the Reprint as
30 to commencement (see Appendix A: *B. COMMENCEMENT INFORMATION FOR ACT NO 105 OF 1995 CONTAINED IN REPRINT*) of little utility without a copy of the amending Act No 105 of 1995 from which it can be established that Section 14 of Act No 105 amended Section 4 of the Social Security Act with respect to powers of the Commissioner (see Appendix A: *D. AMENDING ACT 1995 NO 105 AMENDING SECTION 14*).

35 Eventually, the required information can be found but several pieces of information need to be searched by the end user. This is an arduous, time consuming, tedious and complex task that must be manually repeated for each research topic and if the same search is to be carried out again.

40 Conventional publishing systems, including electronic publishing systems that typically are speeded-up, paper-based publishing systems, are based on a book-metaphor. The smallest piece of information used by such conventional publishing

5 systems is either (I) an Act or Regulation (in the case of reprints, a whole Act or
 Regulation is printed again), or (II) a word. Typically, conventional publishing
 systems choose a word as the smallest piece when legislation is amended.
 To track such amendments, a lawyer or their assistant may actually use scissors to
 cut and paste pieces of legislation or the publisher cuts and pastes each word
 10 electronically. If a whole Act or Regulation is tracked as in (I) above, it is
 necessary to store each new version of an Act or Regulation in its entirety.

This has a number of consequences, including:

- a) only a few versions of each Act or Regulation are stored;
- b) the end user rarely searches more than one reprint at a time;
- 15 c) it is very difficult to know which particular section or schedule has
 changed, to track how that particular section or schedule has changed, to find the
 relevant section of the Amending Act or Regulation that effected the section or
 schedule as shown in the reprint;
- d) if multiple changes have occurred on a particular section or schedule
 20 between reprints, the latest version of the section or schedule can only be seen in
 the reprint;
- e) issues like commencement of the latest version of a particular section or
 schedule and so-called "Application, Saving or Transitional Provisions" are difficult
 to recreate; and
- 25 f) it is difficult to come to a full understanding of the legislation by means of
 the reprints.

If every single word is tracked, as in (II) above, a level of complexity results
 that is difficult to administer and maintain without a large number of errors. For
 example, some legislative sections and schedules are amended several times
 30 annually.

Table 1 provides an example where Section 6 of the *Income Tax Assessment
 Act* has been amended 70 times:

TABLE 1

35	S. 6	am. No. 88, 1936; No. 30, 1939; No. 50, 1942; No. 3, 1944; No. 6, 1946; No. 44, 1948; No. 48, 1950; No. 1, 1953; No. 65, 1957; No. 55, 1958; No. 85, 1959; Nos. 18 and 108, 1960; No. 17, 1961; No. 69, 1963; No. 110, 1964; No.
40		103, 1965; No. 85, 1967; Nos. 4, 60 and 87, 1968; No. 93, 1969; No. 54, 1971; Nos. 51 and 164, 1973; No. 216, 1973 (as am. by No. 20,

5 1974); No. 126, 1974; Nos. 80 and 117, 1975;
Nos. 50, 143 and 205, 1976; Nos. 87 and 172,
1978; No. 27, 1979; No. 24, 1980; Nos. 108 and
154, 1981; No. 103, 1983; Nos. 47 and 123,
1984; No. 168, 1985; Nos. 41, 48, 52 and 154,
10 1986; No. 138, 1987; Nos. 73, 97, 105 and 107,
1989; Nos. 20, 35 and 135, 1990; Nos. 4, 5,
100 and 216, 1991; Nos. 80, 98 and 224, 1992;
Nos. 17, 18, 57 and 82, 1993; Nos. 138 and
181, 1994; Nos. 5 and 169, 1995

15

It is both difficult and impractical to store the complete amendment history of every word and phrase within section 6. Trying to track all changes on such a detailed level leads to unmanageable complexity.

Largely, the split between historical and present information has come about because of the publishing and information industry's own development, and not because such is the desired or best way to manage information. Thus, a need clearly exists for an electronic publishing system that can overcome one or more of the disadvantages of conventional techniques and systems.

25

SUMMARY

In accordance with a first aspect of the invention, there is provided a system for publishing electronic information, comprising:

a plurality of predefined portions of data with each predefined portion being encoded with at least one linking means, and, for each predefined portion, the each predefined portion is stored and, where such predefined portion has been modified, each such modified predefined portion is stored; and

a plurality of attributes, each attribute being a point on an axis of a multidimensional space for organising the data.

In accordance with a second aspect of the invention, there is provided a recording medium for publishing electronic information, comprising:

a plurality of predefined portions of data with each predefined portion being encoded with at least one linking means, and, for each predefined portion, the each predefined portion is stored and, where such predefined portion has been modified, each such modified predefined portion is stored; and

a plurality of attributes, each attribute being a point on an axis of a multidimensional space for organising the data.

5 In accordance with a third aspect of the invention, there is provided a method for publishing electronic information, comprising:
providing a plurality of predefined portions of data with each predefined portion being encoded with at least one linking means, and, for each predefined
10 portion, the each predefined portion is stored and, where such predefined portion has been modified, each such modified predefined portion is stored; and
providing a plurality of attributes, each attribute being a point on an axis of a multidimensional space for organising the data.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

15 A small number of embodiments of the invention are described with reference to the drawings, in which:
Fig. 1 illustrates a grid of a multidimensional space according to the first embodiment;
Fig. 2 illustrates the effect of the various axes;
20 Fig. 3 illustrates the mapping of various axis intersection points, or nodes, that is used to organize, present, and find information (present and past) according to the first embodiment;
Fig. 4 illustrates the application of legal information to mapped nodes according to the first embodiment;
25 Fig. 5 is a block diagram illustrating a general purpose computer that can be used to implement the electronic publishing system according to the first embodiment;
Fig. 6 is a flow diagram illustrating the method of electronic publishing according to the first embodiment; and
30 Figs. 7 to 17 are screen shots illustrating operation of the first embodiment as a software application executing on a general purpose computer.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The present invention is directed towards a system of electronic publishing
35 that can overcome the disadvantages of conventional information publishing, both in print and electronic form. The present invention reduces, if not eliminates, end user problems with conventional information publishing including:
(1) the connectivity between related pieces of information;
(2) analysis of the type and subject of information; and
40 (3) finding information appropriate to the point in time with which they are concerned.

5 Overview of Embodiments

The embodiments of the invention provide an entirely new way of delivering, storing and publishing information. The embodiments allow publishers to add an arbitrary number of logical connections to a set of data, and even permit the publisher to display the precise evolution of that data set over time. This can be done without getting bogged down in the complexity of the logical connections and without limit as to storage space.

Frequently, people desire to have more "information" available. However, with the advent of the Internet and new technology, many people suffer from information overload. The embodiments of the invention provide an easy and effective way to navigate large complex volumes of information.

Conventionally, information may only contain very rudimentary (i.e., haphazard hyperlinks) or non-existent logical connections. Thus, conventional techniques of investigating how a set of data has evolved and changed over time can only be done for small data sets and are very expensive.

However, with the embodiments of the invention, it is possible to list all logical connections within a data set no matter how complex those connections may be. The embodiments of the invention and the principles of those embodiments described hereinafter can be applied to many different types of information such as medical, scientific, pharmaceutical, etc. For ease of description, however, the embodiments are set forth in relation to legal information.

Conventionally, legislation is often purchased in two ways: (1) The individual Numbered Acts and Regulations that give each piece of legislation as it is passed; and (2) Consolidated legislation that provides the latest consolidated version.

In the embodiments of the invention, legislation is stored using every version of each Act or Regulation. The end user can search every version of any section, schedule, or provision. For example, the required version of a section is immediately available as is the opportunity to view every preceding and subsequent version of the same section. Also, links are available to any relevant amending legislation commencing that change, as well as the one that repealed it. Relevant Application, Saving or Transitional Provisions can also be easily accessed.

In this manner, it is possible to come to a full understanding of the legislation just by looking at the data provided through the embodiments of the invention. In contrast, using conventional techniques, it would have been impossible or very hard, expensive and time-consuming to do so.

Using conventional means, a person wishing to view a particular section of a particular Act (e.g., the Income Tax Assessment Act) as of a particular date

5 (e.g., 30th June 1996), a significant amount of work would be required to do so. The end user would need to track all Amendments since the last reprint of the legislation, which may take a long time and involve referring to many volumes. This may even possibly involve using scissors and paste to actually cut and replace words. Even to figure out which Acts amended a particular section and to trace
10 those commencement dates can be difficult, time consuming and trying. However, a piece of research that may have taken an experienced researcher days or even weeks can be accomplished in minutes using the embodiments of the invention.

The ability to move through information in time is outlined above. The embodiments of the invention also give additional flexibility and scope to the end
15 user. Further dimensions and interconnections may include: type, jurisdiction, subject, depth. Some examples are:

1. Doing research on the **subject** evidence at **depth** confession for **types** Acts and Case for **time** period 12 months.
2. Doing research on **type** cases within **jurisdictions** NSW and
20 Queensland **subject** murder and **depth** statutes dealing with subject.

The ability to associate the relevance and interconnection contained within the information is highly advantageous to the end user.

A key aspect of the embodiments of the invention in successfully providing a multi-dimensional repository of information has been in deciding the "optimum
25 storage unit". In the past publishers have chosen to either store new versions of the entire Act (too big) or new versions of each and every change, in a method similar to red lining (too complex). The first aspect of the invention was to analysis the data and choose to store every version of every section or provision level of legislation.

30 Structured Generalised Markup Language (SGML) is a recognised way to mark up data. SGML allows logical structure to be added to a document (unlike HTML and word processors which only allow the addition of visual content). SGML alone is not enough to deal with text-based data that contains a highly complex logical structure. The complexity increases exponentially until the
35 complexity cannot be managed any more. Large legal publishers have stored their data in SGML, but those legal publishers that are successful in dealing with their SGML-based data have purposely kept their markup as simple as possible. When such publishers have tried to encode a complex structure on text-based data their costs of creating the data set and maintaining the data set simply went through the
40 roof, and it became impossible to maintain the integrity of the data set.

In contrast, the embodiments of the invention allow SGML data to be encoded with a much more complex structure whilst remaining manageable.

5 Alternatively, Extensible Markup Language (XML) may be used. For example,
with SGML it is possible to encode all 71 versions of Section 6 of the Australian
Federal Income Tax Assessment Act in a single file (that Act has about 6,000
sections) but this would be utterly unmanageable when applied to the 6,000 other
sections of the Income Tax Assessment Act. It becomes even more unmanageable if
10 anybody would try to use the above method on all the sections within all other Acts
and Regulations of the Commonwealth. A significant problem with using SGML,
even well executed SGML, is that it is possible to quickly get bogged down in
unmanageable levels of complexity. The embodiments of the invention have
overcome these problems.

15 Another key aspect of the invention is the use of database technologies in the
management of the SGML encoded techniques. Database technology provides a
large number of ready tools to deal with complex structured data. The
embodiments combine these technologies (SGML, XML and database technologies)
in an advantageous manner.

20 In the past, traditional publishers have been limited by the size and speed of
available storage systems. Only a limited amount can be reproduced in paper and
until recently hard disk costs prohibited the storing of multiple gigabytes of data,
for both publishers and clients alike.

The embodiments of the invention have the ability to look at situations from
25 a new and up-to-date view point and therefore come up with innovative conclusions
that can be radically different to processes employed in the past.

Thus, the embodiments of the invention provide a new computer publishing
system that changes the availability of electronic information from being merely
"speeded up paper" to being electronic information taking advantage of new
30 electronic media by providing users with enhanced functionality of data retrieval
and manipulation. The information included in the electronic format is of a
publishable standard, meets cost constraints and is able to be accessed under any
combination of dimensions from the multi-dimensional space (Acts, cases, time,
jurisdiction, subject). The publishing system facilitates continual updates to the data
35 contained in the databases, without any adverse effects on the operating capabilities
that make the publishing system unique. Due to the extra functionality, the
publishing system is also designed in such a way that it can still be made available
in as many different electronic media as possible, and all search functions are able
to operate in a time-efficient manner.

40 The embodiments of the invention organize, process and present
information in a way that is significantly different than conventional structures,
processes and presentation. They provide an information storage and publishing

5 system, and in particular, an information storage and publishing system that stores
and manages large and comprehensive amounts of information (eg, legal
information).

Publication data, being preferably legal information, is encoded using
Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML) or Extensible Markup Language
10 (XML) which adds codes to the publication data and provides functionality to the
data. The publication data is processed as a plurality of predefined portions, which
in the case of legislation is preferably at the section, schedule level, or provision
level. A hierarchy of divisions of the legislation may be implemented. For each of
the predefined portions, the system stores a copy of the predefined portion and a
15 modified predefined portion in the first database whenever it is changed. A second
(relational) database is preferably provided that comprises plural attributes for
managing the information of the first database, with each attribute being a point on
an axis of a multidimensional space for organising the data for publication.
Alternatively, a single repository of information may be practised as described with
20 reference to the second embodiment.

The system enables the first database to be searched for one of the
predefined portions of the publication data using attributes of the second database
by following one or more pathways through the multidimensional space. The
plurality of attributes are connected to by the plurality of links. Once the desired
25 predefined portion is located, the predefined portions can be retrieved using the
attributes to define a point in the multidimensional space.

Preferably, the system implements, inter alia, time-based legislation in
which sections of legislation that have been amended are not discarded and replaced
with the current provision only as of the publication date. Instead, each version of
30 an amended section is retained in the first database. Thus, the systems according to
the embodiments of the invention are particularly advantageous in that legal
information is published so that a user can obtain such sections or provisions at a
particular time point.

The embodiments advantageously divide information into "suitably" small
35 pieces (or blocks) of text, each of which is a predefined portion of data, and add to
each piece of text, either expressly or implicitly, a number of attributes
(characteristics or descriptors). The suitability as to size of text pieces is
determined by an analysis of the information and its naturally occurring structure
based on knowledge of how the information is used and consumed by the end user.

40 This makes it possible to locate each piece or block of text at a particular
point in a "multidimensional space" using as coordinates the attributes added to the

5 piece or block of text. Multidimensional space refers to an area not having boundaries and that is capable of, or involves, more than three dimensions.

Fig. 1 illustrates a multi-dimensional space 100 as used in embodiments of the invention. The multidimensional space is represented by a layered grid. The diagram represents axes or pathways as vertical and horizontal lines; in reality
10 (in the case of more than two dimensions), they are at all angles and inclines.

Referring to Fig. 2, the ability to locate (assign) or map each node 102 (or key intersection point of the various axes or pathways) is a significant functional aspect of the embodiments of the invention. This mapping is explained further hereinafter. With such coordinates 102 known (located or mapped), it is possible
15 to move easily between points in the multidimensional space 100.

The effect of mapping nodes as shown in Fig. 3 is that a course 320 through the information represented in the three-dimensional space 100 can be easily plotted. The user begins the course 320 at node 302 and progresses vertically downward to the fourth node 304. Further, the plotted course 320 is flexible to the
20 extent of the relationships a user chooses to follow or seek out.

First Embodiment

A first embodiment of the invention provides information management in the multidimensional space and allows movement along different axes or "pathways":

25 *location* of the information (its address);
type of information (its genesis);
jurisdiction (its class);
subject (its content description);
depth (extent of content); and
30 *time* (the point in time at which the information is viewed).

In the first embodiment, coding of information or data for publication is based on SGML or XML and one or more specifically developed Document Type Definitions (DTD), which preferably is specifically designed for legal information. Alternatively, in the case of XML, a Style Sheet Mechanism (SSM) may be used.
35 This coding can then be related back to information retained in a specifically developed database that enables the code information to be managed and updated. For a detailed description of this aspect of the invention, reference is made to Appendix C. The DTDs according to the first embodiment are set forth in detail in Appendix B. A DTD is used to define the structure of publication data, preferably
40 being legislation, down to a comprehensive level. This is done by using information coded in conjunction with any one of a number of off-the-shelf, free-

5 text retrieval software packages (eg, Folio Views or Dynatext) to deliver the information to the end user.

A DTD describes the markup for the SGML publication data, or "repository", which may contain legislation, case law, journal articles and other types of material that are stored in computer files. The files contain publication data in text form and the markup, which is extra information about the text included with the text. An example of a markup is '<BD+>' which indicates that "the data from this point on is bold". A further example is '<SECTION ID="CWACT-19950104-SEC-1" LBL="1">'. This markup indicates that: the data from this point on is part of a section of legislation; the section has an identifier of CWACT-19950104-SEC-1; and the section has a label of "1".

There are a number of different ways to add markup to data. The first embodiment adds markup to data using SGML. Alternatively, XML may be used. Still further, in the case of XML being used, an SSM may be used. Even within SGML, there are many ways to add markup to text. Each particular way of adding markup within SGML is described by using a DTD. In the first embodiment, the data for publication is marked up using a number of different DTDs. In particular, the DTDs are used to mark up the logical structure of the legislation, case law or journal articles. Significant amounts of information about the data for publication is stored in the markup. For example, the markup '<SECTION ID="CWACT-19950104-SEC-1" LBL="1">' provides the following information: the data is a piece of Commonwealth of Australia legislation (indicated by 'CW' at the beginning of the string); the section is part of an Act ('ACT' after 'CW') and not a regulation; the act is Act No. 104 of 1995 ('19950104' in the middle of the string), the data is a Section ('SEC') within the Act; and it is Section 1 ('1' at the end).

The preparation of such DTDs necessitates that the author has a sound knowledge of the data that will be marked up using the DTD. It is especially important that the underlying structure of the data to be marked up using the DTD be understood. The process of becoming acquainted with the structure of the data to be marked up is referred to hereinafter as "content analysis".

In particular, the section-level or schedule-level portion of legislation is used in the first embodiment. That is, the section-level portion is preferably the predefined portion of the publication data, which is the smallest piece of information to be tracked. This is unlike conventional publishing systems. For example, with reference to Table 1, the first embodiment stores every version of Section 6. In this manner, complexity (tracking every word) is reduced by

- 5 increasing storage. However, unlike example (I) of conventional publishing systems, the first embodiment does not lose any pertinent information:
- a) every version of each Act or Regulation is stored;
 - b) the end user can search every version of any section or schedule at the same time;
 - 10 c) it is easy to know which particular section or schedule has changed, to track how that particular section or schedule has changed, and to find the relevant section of the Amending Act or Regulation that affected the section or schedule;
 - d) if multiple changes have occurred on a particular section or schedule, every version of the section or schedule can be seen;
 - 15 e) issues like commencement of the latest version of a particular section or schedule and so-called "Application, Saving or Transitional Provisions" can easily be recreated;
 - f) it is possible to come to a full understanding of the legislation just by looking at the data provided through the first embodiment.
- 20 A further advantage of tracking every version of each section or schedule is that it is possible to store some of the information, not in the markup, but in a database, as noted hereinbefore. This simplifies the updating process.
- While SGML is a powerful way of storing information, it is not a retrieval medium. Therefore, the stored information needs to be converted into a format that the end user of the information can access. The first embodiment uses an electronic format for retrieval. For this electronic retrieval, a software application called 'high-end text retrieval software' is used. Examples of high-end, text-retrieval software applications include Folio Views and Dynatext. In the first embodiment, Folio Views is used.
- 25 Folio Views has its own proprietary markup language, which is not part of the SGML family. A complete guide to the Folio Views markup language is provided in the text Folio Views Inbase Production Kit Utilities Manual, Version 3.1, Provo, Utah: Folio Corporation (1 June 1994). Storing the data for publication in SGML allows other retrieval software applications besides Folio Views to be used.
- 30 In the first embodiment, a process is implemented to convert the SGML marked-up data into the format used by the retrieval software application. The example given for Folio Views hereinafter is but one example of the process involved. The conversion program basically maps the SGML markup to Folio Views markup. For example, for the SGML markup '<SECTION ID="CWACT-19950104-SEC-1" LBL="1">', the conversion process marks all ID's
- 35
- 40

5 substantively unchanged as Jump Destinations (JD's): '<JD: ="CWACT-19950104-SEC-1" >'.

A Keying Guide for Australian Legislation Documents with instructions for the conversion process to Folio Views added is provided in Appendix D.

10 Movement through legal information can be as follows (the flexibility and scope is largely up to the end user):

- (1) doing research on the *subject* of fences and boundaries at the *depth* fences that are hedges looking for *types* Acts and Regulations in *jurisdictions* NSW and Victoria for the *time* period last 20 years;
- 15 (2) doing research on the *subject* evidence at *depth* confession for *types* Acts and cases for *time* period last 12 months; or
- (3) doing research on *type* cases with *jurisdictions* NSW and Queensland, *subject* murder and *depth* statutes dealing with subject.

The application of legal information to mapped nodes is shown in Fig. 4. However, this is only one of numerous possible applications. Information from 20 medical, technical and scientific areas are all open to the application of this invention. This diagram substitutes the technical terminology of Figure 3 with legal terms to show the way information appears according to the first embodiment. Further, Fig. 4 provides an example of how legal information is navigated by an end user. The user may be seeking information on the following matters:

- 25 (1) Does NSW legislation on fences presently cover hedge rows between the boundary of a private property and a public road?
- (2) If not, have such hedge rows ever come under NSW legislation?
- (3) Are there any cases under current law or previous law?
- 30 (4) How have the cases been interpreted?

Some general assumptions are made about legal information for the purposes of this example. Broadly, legal information has two main primary sources: statute law (including subordinate legislation), and case law. There is also secondary information such as commentary which can be added to aid interpretation. Each of 35 these sources is interconnected and relevant to the other in terms of both past and present information. This may also apply to future information in terms of bills or other forms of uncommenced legislation. It is the association of this relevance and interconnection that is advantageous to the end user.

In Fig. 4, the X-, Y-, and Z-axes indicate time (Time), the legislative provision (location), and type (eg, legislation=L, cases=C, and journal 40 articles=J). To simplify the diagram, only three axes are illustrated, however, other axes may be included dependent upon the number of dimensions of the space. In the first embodiment, the multidimensional space also includes another three

5 axes: jurisdiction=U, subject=V, and depth=W. Thus, the space according to the first embodiment has six dimensions. In the six-dimensional case, it is possible to move along each axis and at the points of intersection change direction, as well as find and/or follow new or additional information.

The end user begins at legislation (L) along the Z-axis, where the *Fences and Boundaries Act* is located and then selects Section 1 of legislation (indicated by L allowing the Z-axis) at node 402, as of 1 January 1996. The user then follows a path in the legislation through nodes 404, 406 and 408 for Sections 2, 3 and 4, respectively, as of that same date (ie, the Y-axis), to find a definition of the term "fences". Node 408 contains Section 4 at 1 January 1996 which contains the
15 current definition of "fences". This would provide information in response to above query (1).

The user then selects Section 4 of the legislation as of 1 January 1995, which in this case is an earlier version of the section prior to amendment, by moving to node 410 (along the X-axis). This provides information about the prior law for
20 above query (2). The user can then move to other information on Section 4 as of 1 January 1995 by going to nodes 412 and 414 for case and journal article information, respectively, along the Z-axis. For example, a case on the earlier Section 4 might be identified at node 412 and articles on interpretation of Section 4 at node 414. The foregoing is only one possible route through the multidimensional
25 space of information. Other more complicated and interrelated pathways involving axes U, V and W are possible. For example, the user can move to axis U (jurisdiction) and compare the definition in Section 4 of New South Wales with that in another jurisdiction (eg, Victoria).

Fig. 6 is a flow diagram illustrating the method of electronic publishing
30 according to the first embodiment. A data source 602, preferably for legal information, is provided. In steps 604 and 606, base data and new data are input from the data source 602, respectively, and in step 608 the data is captured. The DTDs 610 are input to step 612. The DTDs 610 include Act.DTD, Actr.DTD, Reg.DTD, Regs.DTD, and Common.ELT, which are shown in detail in Appendix
35 B. In step 612, the DTDs 610 are applied to the captured data from step 608. In step 614, the data is coded in SGML, including the Time Base Code. In step 616, the data is consolidated. As indicated in Fig. 6, steps/items 602 to 616 comprise the (first) data conversion stage.

A data management database 620 is provided to step 618. The database is
40 based on a master table and a textblock table (see Appendix C for further detail). The output of step 616 is also provided to step 618. In step 618, the data is consolidated; the data is stored as multiple versions, if applicable, and uses the

5 predefined portions of data (ie, textblocks). In step 622, a filter program(s) is applied to the consolidated data to convert the data from SGML to the relevant format for the retrieval software application, including Folio Views, DynaText, Topic, HTML, and the like. Steps/item 618 to 622 comprise the (second) data management stage.

10 The filtered data output by step 622 can then be provided to step 624. In step 624, the filter consolidated data is imported to the text retrieval software. In step 626, the data is provided to the delivery medium, which may include CD-ROM, DVD, magnetic tape, electronic online services, and other media. The output of this is the end user product 628. Steps/item 624 to 628 comprise the
15 (third) product manufacture stage.

The first embodiment is preferably practiced using a conventional general-purpose computer, such as the one shown in Fig. 5, wherein processes for providing and managing the information are carried out using software executing on the computer. In particular, the legislation database, the database and the DTD(s)
20 may be stored after a filtering process on a CD-ROM used by the computer system, and the computer system is operated using Folio View. The computer system 500 includes a computer 502, a video display 516, and input devices 518. A number of output devices, including line printers, laser printers, plotters, and other reproduction devices, can be connected to the computer 502. Further, the computer
25 system 500 can be connected to one or more other computers using an appropriate communication channel such as a modem communications path, a computer network, or the like.

The computer 502 consists of a central processing unit 504 (simply, processor hereinafter), an input/output interface 508, a video interface 510, a
30 memory 506 which can include random access memory (RAM) and read-only memory (ROM), and one or more storage devices generally represented by a block 512 in Fig. 5. The storage device(s) 512 can consist of one or more of the following: a floppy disc, a hard disc drive, a magneto-optical disc drive, CD-ROM or any other of a number of non-volatile storage devices well known to those skilled
35 in the art. Each of the components 504 to 512 is typically connected to one or more of the other devices via a bus 514 that in turn can consist of data, address, and control buses.

The video interface 510 is connected to the video display 516 and provides video signals from the computer 502 for display on the video display 516. User input to operate the computer 502 can be provided by one or more input devices. For example, an operator can use the keyboard 518 and/or a pointing device such as the mouse to provide input to the computer 502. Exemplary computers on which

5 the embodiment can be practiced include Macintosh personal computers, Sun SparcStations, and IBM-PC/ATs and compatibles.

In an alternate embodiment of the invention, the computer system 500 can be connected in a networked environment by means of an appropriate communications channel. For example, a local area network could be accessed by means of an
10 appropriate network adaptor (not shown) connected to the computer, or the Internet or an Intranet could be accessed by means of a modem connected to the I/O interface or an ISDN card connected to the computer 502 by the bus 514. In such a networked configuration, the electronic publishing system can be implemented partially on the user's computer 500 and a remote computer (not shown) coupled
15 over the network. The legislation database, the database and the DTD(s) can be implemented on the remote computer and the computer system 500 can be operated using Folio View.

The operation of the first embodiment is described with reference to the screen shots shown in Figs. 7 to 17. All screen shots are derived from the first
20 embodiment which uses Folio Views as the retrieval software. Broadly, Figs. 7 to 15 are screen shots illustrating navigation or movement around the information. Figs. 16 and 17 are screen shots that show search capacities.

Fig. 7 shows the opening screen 700, which the end user sees when the program is started. The interface is a standard windows interface featuring drop
25 menus that provide access to all functions. The functions include basic searching and customised search templates such as the ones shown in Figs. 16 and 17 that allow users to exploit time-based and multidimensional searching.

The title screen 702 is presented when the process is commenced and is the first screen. A customisable toolbar 704 is provided for searching functions. Also,
30 drop menus 706 are provided above the toolbar 704. In the lower portion of the screen 700 contains a status bar 708 showing information relevant to searching. The Start and Main menu buttons 710 in Fig. 7, are both navigational tools. The Start button takes a new user to information providing help on how to use the invention. The Main Menu button takes the end user to the menu shown in the
35 second screen shot of Fig. 8.

Fig. 8 shows a main selection menu 800. At this menu 800, the user can see the currency of the total information. The user is also able to make broad choices as to the type of information that the person might like to see. All items preceded by
bullet points in the menu are jump links 802 which lead the user to further menus
40 for the items selected. The jump links 802 also provide a uniform or consistent form of movement. Thus, if searching the Social Security Act, selecting the first

5 jump link "Find an Act" takes the user to the next screen which would be the "Act Name Menu".

Fig. 9 shows the "Act Name Menu" screen 900. In this menu 900, all letter buttons are links 904 to Acts beginning with the letter selected. That is, the jump links 904 allow access to sub-menus for Acts with the corresponding selected letter. If "S" is clicked, this leads to the "Acts beginning with S" menu (see Fig. 10) where an entry linked to the most current version of the Social Security Act 1991 appears. A similar menu may be provided for Regulations. Further, locational information 902 is provided in the upper portion of the screen 900.

Fig. 10 illustrates acts beginning with "S", as selected in the screen 900 of Fig. 9. By selecting jump link 1002, the Social Security Act can be accessed. Likewise, other acts in this screen 1000 may be accessed using the respective jump link (e.g. Safety, Rehabilitation and Compensation Act).

Assuming the appropriate jump link 1002 is selected in Fig. 10, Fig. 11 shows how the beginning of the Social Security Act appears in screen 1100, and the buttons that link the user to the provisions of the Act. This is the start of the most current version of the Social Security Act preferably. From this screen, provisions of the Act can be accessed. By accessing the Table of Provisions box, the Table of Provisions menu can be accessed. Fig. 12 shows the Table of Provisions screen 1200, and illustrates how a specific provision, say Section 4, can be accessed again using links 1206. Different sections of the Act (e.g. ss 3, 4 and 6A) may be accessed as well using corresponding jump links. Again, location information 1202 is provided in the upper portion of the screen. A return button 1204 is also provided that provides access back to the beginning of the Act.

Fig. 13 shows screen 1300 containing the Time Base Toolbar 1302, which preferably provides eight buttons for accessing time based information. This Toolbar 1302 is not a feature of Folio Views, but is a designed addition added to Folio Views by the first embodiment. It is made possible by the way in which the publication data is coded. The Section Information button 1304 takes the user to an overview of information. The Previous, Next and All buttons 1306 allows the user to have access to the previous, next and all versions of the relevant section. The Subject, Jurisdiction and Related Info buttons 1308 allow the user to view and access sections dealing with a similar subject, or similar sections in other jurisdictions, or related information such as cases and articles on or about the section. This Toolbar 1302 allows a user to cycle through previous and subsequent versions of sections and as shown in screens in Figs. 14 and 15 to refer to the text of sections amending the section. As well, the user can also call to the screen all versions of the section as one view (or display) using the "ALL" button.

5 Fig. 14 illustrates a screen 1400 which appears when the user selects the
Section Information button 1402 (button 1304 in Fig. 13). The resulting popup
screen illustrates the time period or date range 1404 covered by this version of
section 4. It also indicates the Year and Number jump link 1406 to text of the
amending act which created this version of section 4.

10 Fig. 15 illustrates a screen 1500 which appears when the user selects the
previous button 1502 (not shown - it is located behind the popup screen), which
corresponds to previous button 1306 of Fig. 13. This shows an earlier version of
section 4 that the user can access by using the previous button 1502. The pop-up
screen indicates that this version covers a different time span than that shown in
15 Fig. 14.

The screen shots in Figs. 7 to 15 display a step-through or navigation-based
way of locating information. There is also the more direct approach of searching
for terms using text retrieval. The screen shots in Figs. 16 and 17 illustrate such
searching provided by the first embodiment. Screen 1600 shown in Fig. 16
20 provides a customised search template 1602 that includes a time base option
allowing a user to search for versions of a section, for example. Screen 1700
shown in Fig. 17 illustrates a customised search template 1702 for case law which
includes a time base option connecting cases to legislation at a particular date, for
example. Again, the ability to relate such to time and then to mix and match types
25 of information from different sources (jurisdictions) is a feature provided by the
coding technique used for the data and not the Folio Views software used to deliver
the data to the end user.

Second Embodiment

30 The second embodiment stores all the information in a single repository
which is marked up in SGML or XML. The information is divided in that
repository into suitable pieces or blocks of text (as described in the first
embodiment) and any relevant markup marks up a whole suitable piece or block of
text by (a) choosing suitable pieces or blocks of text, and (b) demanding that
35 relevant markup belongs to a whole suitable piece or block of text, the following
becomes possible. A relational database consisting of records consisting of fields
can be created with one and only one record per suitable piece or block of text
where the actual text of each suitable piece or block of text is the content of one
field of the above record and where each item of the markup is assigned its own
40 field in the above record.

For example, a version of Section 6 of the Income Tax Assessment Act
(ITAA) 1936 may be stored as a record in the above relational database. The first

5 field of that record contains the actual text of that version of Section 6. The next
field identifies it as Section 6 of the ITAA, the next field gives the date this version
came into being, the next field contains the section of the amending act that created
this particular version, the next field contains the day this version became
superseded, another field contains the subject(s) this version addresses, another field
10 contains the case(s) that have addressed this version of section 6 and so on. Storing
the data in this way allows multidimensional database techniques to be applied to
the data.

An XML DTD for implementing the second embodiment is set forth in
Appendix E. It will be apparent to one skilled in the art that the second
15 embodiment may be readily implemented in view of the foregoing description of the
first embodiment, which is not repeated here for the purpose of brevity, and in view
of the accompanying DTD set out in Appendix E.

The foregoing only describes a small number of embodiments of the
invention, and modifications and changes apparent to those skilled in the art can be
made thereto without departing from the scope and spirit of the invention. For
20 example, the embodiments of the invention have been described with reference to
SGML. The embodiments may alternatively be practiced with the extensible
markup language (XML) as well. Also, the embodiments may alternatively be
practiced with a Style Sheet Mechanism (SSM) instead of, or in addition to, one or
25 more DTDs.

5

APPENDIX A

Example Research

SOCIAL SECURITY ACT 1991 No 46

Updated as at 9 August 1996

A 1. Amendments to Section at 9/8/96

10 S. 4 am. Nos. 74, 116 and 194, 1991; No. 81, 1992;
No. 36, 1993; Nos. 55, 63 and 184, 1994; Nos.
104 and 105, 1995

A 2. Amendments to Section at 10/7/95

15 S. 4 am. Nos. 74, 116 and 194, 1991; No. 81,
1992; No. 36, 1993; Nos. 55, 63 and 184,
1994

B. Commencement Information for Act No 105 of 1995 contained in Reprint

Social Security (Non-Budget Measures) Legislation Amendment Act 1995

Number	Year	Date of Assent	Commencement
20	105	1995	29 Sept 1995
			Subdiv. A of Div. 2 of Part 2 (s. 4): 1 July 1993
			Ss. 8 and 9: 1 July 1995
			S. 10: 1 Apr 1993
			Div. 5 of Part 2 (ss. 12 and 13): 20 Sept 1994 (ze)
25			Ss. 17 (c), (d) and 18: 1 Jan 1996
			Div. 15 of Part 2 (s. 37): 29 Nov 1993
			Div. 18 of Part 2 (ss. 41-48): 20 Mar 1995
30			S. 49 (a): 12 Mar 1992
			S. 49 (b): 1 July 1992
			S. 49 (c): 28 Jan 1993
			S. 49 (d): 1 Mar 1993
			S. 49 (e): 24 Dec 1993
			S. 49 (f): 1 Jan 1994
35			Remainder: Royal Assent

C 1. Text of Section at 9/8/96

bold text indicates amendments made by NO 105 Of 1995.

SECT 4

40 Family relationships definitions-couples
4. (1) (1) In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears:
"approved respite care" has the meaning given by subsection (9);

- 5 "armed services widow" means a woman who was the partner of:
- (a) a person who was a veteran for the purposes of any provisions of the Veterans' Entitlements Act;
- or
- (b) a person who was a member of the forces for the purposes of Part IV of that Act; or
 - (c) a person who was a member of a peacekeeping force for the purposes of Part IV of that Act;
- 10 immediately before the death of the person;
- "armed services widower" means a man who was the partner of:
- (a) a person who was a veteran for the purposes of any provisions of the Veterans' Entitlements Act;
- or
- (b) a person who was a member of the Forces for the purposes of Part IV of that Act; or
 - (c) a person who was a member of a Peacekeeping Force for the purposes of Part IV of that Act;
- 15 immediately before the death of the person;
- "illness separated couple" has the meaning given by subsection (7);
- "member of a couple" has the meaning given by subsections (2), (3), (3A) [reference to new section added] and (6);
- 20 "partner", in relation to a person who is a member of a couple, means the other member of the couple;
- "partnered" has the meaning given by subsection (11);
- "partnered (partner getting benefit)" has the meaning given by subsection (11);
- "partnered (partner getting neither pension nor benefit)" has the meaning given by subsection (11);
- "partnered (partner getting pension)" has the meaning given by subsection (11);
- 25 "partnered (partner getting pension or benefit)" has the meaning given by subsection (11);
- "partnered (partner in gaol)" has the meaning given by subsection (11);
- "respite care couple" has the meaning given by subsection (8).
- Member of a couple-general
- 30 4 (2) Subject to subsection (3), a person is a member of a couple for the purposes of this Act if:
- (a) the person is legally married to another person and is not, in the Secretary's opinion (formed as mentioned in subsection (3)), living separately and apart from the other person on a permanent or indefinite [Words added] basis; or
 - (b) all of the following conditions are met:
- 35 (i) the person has a relationship [Words is living replaced] with a person of the opposite sex (in this paragraph called the "partner");
- (ii) the person is not legally married to the partner;
 - (iii) the relationship between the person and the partner is, in the Secretary's opinion (formed as mentioned in subsections (3) and (3A)[Words added]), a marriage-like relationship;
- 40 (iv) both the person and the partner are over the age of consent applicable in the State or Territory in which they live;

- 5 (v) the person and the partner are not within a prohibited relationship for the purposes of section 23B of the Marriage Act 1961.
- Note: a prohibited relationship for the purposes of section 23B of the Marriage Act 1961 is a relationship between a person and:
- 10 . an ancestor of the person; or
. a descendant of the person; or
. a brother or sister of the person (whether of the whole blood or the part-blood).

Member of a couple-criteria for forming opinion about relationship

- 4 (3) In forming an opinion about the relationship between 2 people for the purposes of paragraph (2) (a) or subparagraph (2) (b) (iii), the Secretary is to have regard to all the circumstances of the relationship including, in particular, the following matters:
- 15 (a) the financial aspects of the relationship, including:
- (i) any joint ownership of real estate or other major assets and any joint liabilities; and
- 20 (ii) any significant pooling of financial resources especially in relation to major financial commitments; and
- (iii) any legal obligations owed by one person in respect of the other person; and
- (iv) the basis of any sharing of day-to-day household expenses;
- 25 (b) the nature of the household, including:
- (i) any joint responsibility for providing care or support of children; and
- (ii) the living arrangements of the people; and
- (iii) the basis on which responsibility for housework is
- 30 distributed;
- (c) the social aspects of the relationship, including:
- (i) whether the people hold themselves out as married to each other; and
- (ii) the assessment of friends and regular associates of the
- 35 people about the nature of their relationship; and
- (iii) the basis on which the people make plans for, or engage in, joint social activities;
- (d) any sexual relationship between the people;
- (e) the nature of the people's commitment to each other, including:
- 40 (i) the length of the relationship; and
- (ii) the nature of any companionship and emotional support that the people provide to each other; and

5 (ii) whether the people consider that the relationship is likely
to continue indefinitely; and

(iv) whether the people see their relationship as a
marriage-like relationship.

10 4 (3A) The Secretary must not form the opinion that the relationship between a person and his
or her partner is a marriage-like relationship if the person is living separately and apart from the
partner on a permanent or indefinite basis. [Subsection added]

C 2. Text of Section at 10/7/95 prior

SECT 4

15 Family relationships definitions - couples

4. SECT 4

Family relationships definitions-couples

4. (1) In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears:

"approved respite care" has the meaning given by subsection (9);

20 "armed services widow" means a woman who was the partner of:

(a) a person who was a veteran for the purposes of any provisions of the Veterans' Entitlements Act;

or

(b) a person who was a member of the forces for the purposes of Part IV of that Act; or

(c) a person who was a member of a peacekeeping force for the purposes of Part IV of that Act;

25 immediately before the death of the person;

"armed services widower" means a man who was the partner of:

(a) a person who was a veteran for the purposes of any provisions of the Veterans' Entitlements Act;

or

(b) a person who was a member of the Forces for the purposes of Part IV of that Act; or

30 (c) a person who was a member of a Peacekeeping Force for the purposes of Part IV of that Act;

immediately before the death of the person;

"illness separated couple" has the meaning given by subsection (7);

"member of a couple" has the meaning given by subsections (2), (3), and (6);

"partner", in relation to a person who is a member of a couple, means the other member of the couple;

35 "partnered" has the meaning given by subsection (11);

"partnered (partner getting benefit)" has the meaning given by subsection (11);

"partnered (partner getting neither pension nor benefit)" has the meaning given by subsection (11);

"partnered (partner getting pension)" has the meaning given by subsection (11);

"partnered (partner getting pension or benefit)" has the meaning given by subsection (11);

40 "partnered (partner in gaol)" has the meaning given by subsection (11);

"respite care couple" has the meaning given by subsection (8).

5 Member of a couple-general

4 (2) Subject to subsection (3), a person is a member of a couple for the purposes of this Act if:

(a) the person is legally married to another person and is not, in the Secretary's opinion (formed as mentioned in subsection (3)), living separately and apart from the other person on a permanent basis; or

10 (b) all of the following conditions are met:

(i) the person with a person of the opposite sex (in this paragraph called the "partner");

(ii) the person is not legally married to the partner;

(iii) the relationship between the person and the partner is, in

15 the Secretary's opinion (formed as mentioned in subsections (3)), a marriage-like relationship;

(iv) both the person and the partner are over the age of consent applicable in the State or Territory in which they live;

(v) the person and the partner are not within a prohibited relationship for the purposes of section 23B of the Marriage Act 1961.

20 Note: a prohibited relationship for the purposes of section 23B of the Marriage Act 1961 is a relationship between a person and:

. an ancestor of the person; or

. a descendant of the person; or

. a brother or sister of the person (whether of the whole blood or the part-blood).

25

Member of a couple-criteria for forming opinion about relationship

4 (3) In forming an opinion about the relationship between 2 people for the purposes of paragraph (2)

(a) or subparagraph (2) (b) (iii), the Secretary is to have regard to all the circumstances of the relationship including, in particular, the following matters:

30 (a) the financial aspects of the relationship, including:

(i) any joint ownership of real estate or other major assets and any joint liabilities; and

(ii) any significant pooling of financial resources especially in relation to major financial commitments; and

35 (b) any legal obligations owed by one person in respect of the other person; and

(iv) the basis of any sharing of day-to-day household expenses;

(b) the nature of the household, including:

(i) any joint responsibility for providing care or support of

40 children; and

(ii) the living arrangements of the people; and

(iii) the basis on which responsibility for housework is

- 5 distributed;
- (c) the social aspects of the relationship, including:
- (i) whether the people hold themselves out as married to each other; and
- (ii) the assessment of friends and regular associates of the
- 10 people about the nature of their relationship; and
- (iii) the basis on which the people make plans for, or engage in, joint social activities;
- (d) any sexual relationship between the people;
- (e) the nature of the people's commitment to each other, including:
- 15 (i) the length of the relationship; and
- (ii) the nature of any companionship and emotional support that the people provide to each other; and
- (iii) whether the people consider that the relationship is likely to continue indefinitely; and
- 20 (iv) whether the people see their relationship as a marriage-like relationship.

D. Amending Act 1995 No 105 amending Section 14

SOCIAL SECURITY (NON-BUDGET MEASURES) LEGISLATION AMENDMENT

- 25 ACT 1995 No. 105
of 1995 - SECT 14
Family relationships definitions-couples

SECT

- 30 14. Section 4 of the Principal Act is amended:
- (a) by inserting in the definition of "member of a couple" in subsection (1) ", (3A)" after "(3)";
- (b) by inserting in paragraph (2)(a) "or indefinite" after "permanent";
- (c) by omitting from subparagraph (2)(b)(i) "is living" and substituting
- 35 "has a relationship";
- (d) by omitting from subparagraph (2)(b)(iii) "subsection (3)" and substituting "subsections (3) and (3A)";
- (e) by inserting after subsection (3):
- "(3A) The Secretary must not form the opinion that the relationship between
- 40 a person and his or her partner is a marriage-like relationship if the person is living separately and apart from the partner on a permanent or indefinite basis."

5

APPENDIX B

CODING - Document Type definitions (dtds)

10

ACT.DTD

```

<!-- *****
Document Type Definition for a set of acts
Typical invocation :
<!DOCTYPE acts PUBLIC "-//SGMLSE//DTD 1.0 Acts//EN" >
15 Copyright Aunty Abha's Electronic Publishing Pty. Ltd. 1996, 1997
***** -->
<!ENTITY % CONSOL "IGNORE">
<!-- ***** Include common element and entity definitions ***** -->
<!ENTITY % common
20 PUBLIC "-//SGMLSE//ELEMENTS 2.0 Common Elements//EN" >
%common;
<!-- ***** End common element and entity definitions ***** -->
<!ELEMENT acts -- (title, header?, act+)
>
25 <!ENTITY % act PUBLIC "-//SGMLSE//DTD 1.0 Act//EN" >
%act;

```

ACTS.DTD

```

<!-- *****
30 Document Type Definition for a set of acts
Typical invocation :
<!DOCTYPE acts PUBLIC "-//SGMLSE//DTD 1.0 Acts//EN" >
Copyright Aunty Abha's Electronic Publishing Pty. Ltd. 1996, 1997
***** -->
35 <!ENTITY % CONSOL "IGNORE">
<!-- ***** Include common element and entity definitions ***** -->
<!ENTITY % common
PUBLIC "-//SGMLSE//ELEMENTS 2.0 Common Elements//EN" >
40 %common;
<!-- ***** End common element and entity definitions ***** -->
<!ELEMENT acts -- (title, header?, act+)

```

5 >
 <!ENTITY % act PUBLIC "-//SGMLSE/DTD 1.0 Act//EN" >
 %act;

REG.DTD

10 <!-- *****
 Document Type Definition for a Regulation
 Typical invocation :
 <!DOCTYPE regact PUBLIC "-//SGMLSE/DTD 1.0 Regulation Act//EN" >
 15 Copyright Aunty Abha's Electronic Publishing Pty. Ltd. 1996, 1997
 REVISION History

 190197 TH Since RULE, REG and SECTION are all equivalent, removed
 REG from this DTD
 20 Added long-title
 ***** -->
 <!ELEMENT reg - - (title, notes?, provisions?, (preamble|long-title)?,
 ((order+|section|schedule)+|chapter+|part+),schedule*)>
 25 <!ATTLIST reg id ID #REQUIRED
 date CDATA #IMPLIED -- used in numacts --
 %status;
 %subject;

30 >
 30
 REGS.DTD
 <!-- *****
 Document Type Definition for a set of regulations
 35 Typical invocation :
 <!DOCTYPE regs PUBLIC "-//SGMLSE/DTD 1.0 Regulations//EN" >
 Copyright Aunty Abha's Electronic Publishing Pty. Ltd. 1996, 1997
 REVISION History
 40 *****
 ***** -->

```

5  <!ENTITY % CONSOL "IGNORE">
    <!ELEMENT regs      -- (title, header?, reg+) >
    <!-- ***** Include common element and entity definitions ***** -->
    <!ENTITY % common
      PUBLIC "-//SGMLSE//ELEMENTS 2.0 Common Elements//EN" >
10  %common;
    <!-- ***** End common element and entity definitions ***** -->
    <!ENTITY % reg PUBLIC "-//SGMLSE//DTD 1.0 Regulation//EN" >
    %reg;

```

15

COMMON.ELT

```

<!-- *****
Common element, attribute and entity definitions.
20  Typical invocation :
    <!ENTITY % common PUBLIC
      "-//SGMLSE//ELEMENTS 3.0 Common Elements//EN" >
    %common;
    VERSION 319 Jan 1997
25  Copyright Aunty Abha's Electronic Publishing Pty. Ltd. 1996, 1997

```

REVISION History

```

*****
141096      TH   Added p* to definition of schedule
30  151096      TH   Added %reqid; %reqlbl; attributes to RULE, ORDER,
    DIVISION, SUB-DIVISION
    Added P+ and SUB+ to rule definition
    251096      TH   Added ststus entity for amendment information
    291096      TH   Changed definition for ORDER
35  141196      TH   Added <ALTERED> element
    281196      TH   Too many changes to mention - Designated Version 2
    150197      TH   Too many changes to mention -
    Designated Version 3
    190197      TH   Changed contents of SECTION and SCHEDULE to (title,
40  (%unstruct-cont;))
    TH   Since RULE, REG and SECTION are all equivalent, renamed all to
    SECTION and added attribute TYPE to designate which type of section they are

```

```

5      TH      Added entity SUBJECT to allow each element to belong to 1 or more
subjects
      TH      Added entity CONSOL which is invoked in the consolidation DTD
using marked sections
***** -->
10 <!--
+++++
+++++ -->
<!-- ISO Character Entity Set Declarations and references -->
<!--
15 +++++
+++++ -->
<ENTITY % ISOnum PUBLIC "ISO 8879:1986//ENTITIES Numeric and
Special Graphic//EN"
>
<ENTITY % ISOpub PUBLIC "ISO 8879:1986//ENTITIES
20 Publishing//EN"
>
<ENTITY % ISOTech PUBLIC "ISO 8879:1986//ENTITIES
General Technical//EN"
>
<ENTITY % ISOlat1 PUBLIC "ISO 8879:1986//ENTITIES
Added Latin 1//EN"
>
25 <ENTITY % ISOgrk3 PUBLIC "ISO 8879:1986//ENTITIES
Greek Symbols//EN"
>
%ISOnum;
%ISOpub;
%ISOTech;
30 %ISOlat1;
%ISOgrk3;
<!-- ***** End Character entities ***** -->
<!-- ***** Parameter Entities ***** -->

35 <ENTITY % consol "">
<![ %CONSOL [
<ENTITY % consol "cai NAMES #IMPLIED
-- Creating amending act ID (IDs) --
eai NAMES #IMPLIED
40 -- Ending amending act ID (IDs) --
"

```