

EXHIBIT A-3

5]>

<!ENTITY % status

"insert-date NUMBER #IMPLIED -- insert date --

insert-leg IDREF #IMPLIED -- link to the inserting legislation --

10 repeal-date NUMBER #IMPLIED -- repeal date --

repeal-leg IDREF #IMPLIED -- link to the repealing legislation --

amend-date NUMBER #IMPLIED -- amended date --

amend-leg IDREF #IMPLIED -- link to the amending legislation --

"

15 >

<!ENTITY % reqid "id ID #REQUIRED"

-- required id --

>

20 <!ENTITY % reqlbl "lbl CDATA #REQUIRED"

-- required label --

>

<!ENTITY % emph "bold | ital"

25 -- emphasised text --

>

<!ENTITY % refs "xref | rngref | tempref | noteref"

-- references --

>

30 <!ENTITY % inline "quote | ileqn | %emph; | %refs; | super | subscr"

-- inline text elements --

>

<!ENTITY % text "#PCDATA | %inline;"

-- inline text elements plus character data --

35 >

<!ENTITY % ref-cont "#PCDATA"

-- content of references --

>

<!ENTITY % plevel "p | dpeqn | tblblk | list | blockquote | form"

40 -- paragraph level (block) elements --

>

<!ENTITY % tblcon "p | dpeqn | list"

```

5  -- content of table cells --
  >

  <|ENTITY % para-cont      "(%plevel;)+"
    -- content of long-title or section level elements --
10 >

  <|ENTITY % unstruct-cont  "((%plevel;)|article|chapter|part|notes)*">

  <|ENTITY % subject        "subject      NAMES      #IMPLIED"
15  -- optional subject --
  >
  <!-- ***** End Parameter Entities ***** -->

  <!-- ***** Include Maths and Table elements ***** -->
20
  <|ENTITY % atimath PUBLIC "-//SGMLSE//ELEMENTS Math Equation
  Structures//EN">
  %atimath;

  <|ENTITY % atitbl PUBLIC "-//SGMLSE//ELEMENTS Table Structures//EN">
  %atitbl;
25
  <!-- ***** End Maths and Table elements ***** -->

  <!-- Main elements -->
30
  <|ELEMENT part -- (title, (%plevel;)*, (chapter+|division+|section+)*, notes?)
  >
  <|ATTLIST part %reqid;
35      %reqlbl;
          %status;
          %subject;
          %consol;
  >
  <|ELEMENT order -- (title, (division|section|part|schedule)+
40  -- in numregs --

```

```
5  >
    <IATTLIST order %reqid;
        %reqlbl;
            %status;
            %subject;
10         %consol;
    >

    <IELEMENT division -- (title, (sub-division+|section+))
    -- in numregs --
15  >
    <IATTLIST division %reqid;
        %reqlbl;
            %status;
            %subject;
20         %consol;
    >

    <IELEMENT sub-division -- (title, section+)
    -- in numregs --
25  >
    <IATTLIST sub-division %reqid;
        %reqlbl;
            %status;
            %subject;
30         %consol;
    >

    <IELEMENT chapter -- (title, (%plevel;)*, (part+|section+|article+)?
    -- part+ and section+ for numacts --
35  >
    <IATTLIST chapter %reqid;
        %reqlbl;
            %status;
            %subject;
40         %consol;
    >
```

```
5 <!ELEMENT article -- (title, (%plevel)*, notes?)
>
<!ATTLIST article %reqid;
      %reqlbl;
      %status;
10      %subject;
>

<!ELEMENT section -- (title, (%unstruct-cont;))>
<!ATTLIST section
15  %reqid;
      %reqlbl;
      %status;
      astprov NAMES #IMPLIED
      type (section|rule|reg) section
20      %subject;
      %consol;
>

<!ELEMENT schedule -- (title?, (%unstruct-cont;))
25 -- Schedule of an Act --
>
<!ATTLIST schedule %reqid;
      %reqlbl;
      %status;
30      %subject;
      %consol;
>

<!-- ***** -->
35
<!ELEMENT provisions -- (title, tblblk+)
      -- provisions --
>
<!ATTLIST provisions
40      %subject;
>
```

```
5 <|ELEMENT form -- (title, formreg, front, back?)>
  <|ATTLIST form %reqid;
    %reqlbl;
    %status;
    parastyle CDATA #IMPLIED
10    %subject;
  >

  <|ELEMENT formreg -- (#PCDATA)
  -- Regulation --
15  >
  <|ATTLIST formreg
    %subject;
  >

20 <|ELEMENT front -- (asis)
  -- front of form --
  >
  <|ATTLIST front
    %subject;
25  >

  <|ELEMENT back -- (asis)
  -- back of form --
  >
30 <|ATTLIST back
    %subject;
  >

  <|ELEMENT asis -- (#PCDATA)
35  -- text as is --
  >
  <|ATTLIST asis
    %subject;
  >
40 <!-- ***** Header elements ***** -->
```

```
5 <!ELEMENT header -- (scope?, updated?)>
  <!ATTLIST header
    %subject;
  >

10 <!ELEMENT scope -- (%text;)+>
  <!ATTLIST scope
    %subject;
  >

15 <!ELEMENT updated -- (%text;)+>
  <!ATTLIST updated
    %subject;
  >

20 <!ELEMENT notes - o (note+)>
  <!ATTLIST notes
    %subject;
  >

25 <!ELEMENT note -- (%plevel;)+
  >
  <!ATTLIST note id ID #REQUIRED
    %subject;
  >

30 <!-- ***** End Header elements *****-->

  <!-- ***** structural elements *****-->

35 <!ELEMENT title -- (%text;)+
  -- Generic title --
  >

  <!-- ***** End structural elements *****-->

40 <!-- ***** plevel elements *****-->
```

```
5 <!ELEMENT blockquote -- (%unstruct-cont;)+
  >
  <!ATTLIST blockquote parastyle CDATA #IMPLIED
    %subject;
  >
10 <!ELEMENT p -- (%text;)+
  -- paragraph - a line of text terminated by a carriage return in
  the hardcopy --
  >
15 <!ATTLIST p parastyle CDATA #IMPLIED
  %subject;
  >
  <!ELEMENT list -- (li)+
  >
20 <!ATTLIST list parastyle CDATA #IMPLIED
  %subject;
  >
  <!ELEMENT li -- (p | blockquote | tblblk | list)+
  -- item in a list --
25 >
  <!ATTLIST li lbl CDATA #REQUIRED
    %status;
    %subject;
  >
30 <!ELEMENT tblblk -- (title?, (table|#PCDATA))
  -- table block --
  >
  <!ATTLIST tblblk parastyle CDATA #IMPLIED
    %subject;
35 >
  <!ELEMENT dpeqn -- (fd)
  -- display equation --
  >
  <!ATTLIST dpeqn parastyle CDATA #IMPLIED>
40 <!-- ***** End plevel elements *****-->
```



```
5 <!-- ***** inline elements ***** -->
  <IELEMENT xref -- (%ref-cont;)+
    -- cross reference to a single target point --
  >
  <IATTLIST xref ref IDREF #REQUIRED
10 >
  <IELEMENT noteref - O EMPTY
    -- cross reference to a note --
  >
  <IATTLIST noteref ref IDREF #REQUIRED
15 >
  <IELEMENT rngref -- (%ref-cont;)+
    -- cross reference to a sequential range of target points --
  >
  <IATTLIST rngref startref NAME #REQUIRED
20 endref NAME #REQUIRED
  >
  <IELEMENT tempref -- (%ref-cont;)+
    -- cross reference to a single target point where the idstring is unknown --
  >
25 <IELEMENT ileqn -- (f)
  -- inline equation --
  >
  <IELEMENT super -- (%text;)+ -(super,subscr)
    -- superscript --
30 >
  <IELEMENT subscr -- (%text;)+ -(super,subscr)
    -- subscript --
  >
  <IELEMENT quote -- (%text;)+
35 >
  <IELEMENT bold -- (%text;)+ -(bold)
    -- text set in bold which is not a title or a label --
  >
  <IELEMENT ital -- (%text;)+ -(ital)
40 -- text set in italic which is not a title or a label --
  >
  <IELEMENT altered - O EMPTY>
```

5 <!ATTLIST altered by CDATA #REQUIRED>

<!-- ***** End inline elements ***** -->

<!ELEMENT long-title - - (%para-cont);>

<!ELEMENT preamble - - (%para-cont);>

10

CONSOL.DTD

<!-- *****

Document Type Definition for the consolidation

15 Typical invocation :

<!DOCTYPE consol PUBLIC "-//SGMLSE//DTD 1.0 Colsolidation//EN" >

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REVISION History

20 *****

***** -->

<!ENTITY % CONSOL "INCLUDE">

<!-- ***** End common element and entity definitions ***** -->

<!ELEMENT consol - - (act|reg)+

25 >

<!-- ***** Include common element and entity definitions ***** -->

<!ENTITY % common

PUBLIC "-//SGMLSE//ELEMENTS 2.0 Common Elements//EN" >

%common;

30 <!ENTITY % reg PUBLIC "-//SGMLSE//DTD 1.0 Regulation//EN" >

%reg;

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

%act;

5

APPENDIX C

Relational Database Specifications

TABLE OF CONTENTS

10

Database Tables Entry Procedure**[A] GENERAL**

15

[A 01] Introduction**[A 02] General Purpose and Structure of the Database****[A 03] General Note about Dates Required for Fields in Database Tables****[B] MASTER TABLE**

20

[B 01] ID FIELD**[B 02] Date of Assent/Date of Notification Field****[B 03] Short Title Field****[B 04] Date of Commencement Field**

25

[B 04.1] Other forms of commencement or notification**[B 05] Date of Expiry Field****[B 06] Type Field****[B 07] Reprint No Field****[B 08] Reprint Date Field**

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[C] TEXTBLOCK TABLE**[C 01] When the should it be used?****[C 02] ID Field**

35

[C 03] Textblock ID1**[C 04] Textblock ID2****[C 05] Date of Commencement Field****[C 06] Date of Expiry Field**

40

5 **COMMONWEALTH PROJECT****CHAPTER XX - Database Tables Entry Procedure**
[A] GENERAL10 **[A 01] Introduction**

- This Chapter is divided into three topics;

[A] This General topic,

[B] The Master Table of the Data Base; and

[C] The Textblock Table of the Data Base.

- 15
- All text like this in 10pt Arial font size is "explanatory text and notes" on the data base.

- All text in Courier 9pt font size with a rule on the left hand side is the text used for examples, the text is taken from the Commonwealth data where possible to make it look like the real thing, however, some examples have been created for the purposes of explanation and do not exist in the data itself.

- 20
- References in capitals to ACT(S) or REGULATION(S) are references to the whole Acts or Regulations. The word regulation when written with a lower case "r" will refer to a numbered regulation (eg: regulation 2). **Note:** this does not apply to the text of examples which have been left as they appear in the data.

- 25
- The word Section written with a capital "S" will refer to the numbered section of an ACT (eg: Section 2). **Note:** this does not apply to the text of examples which have been left as they appear in the data.

- The word Part written with a capital "P" will refer to the means of dividing an ACT known as a Part (eg: Part 2 or Part II). **Note:** this does not apply to the text of examples which have been left as they appear in the data.

- 30
- **Note:** the reference to Sections in Commonwealth ACTS and regulations in Commonwealth REGULATIONS is by way of the lowest piece of text first, eg: 8(8)(a) would be written "paragraph 8(8)(a)" not "Section 8(8)(a)".

- 35
- Note:** Fields are out of database structure order in the examples because they appear at different places in the legislation to the structure used in the database tables.

[A 02] General Purpose and Structure of the Database*Purpose*

- 40
- To provide a means of managing, monitoring and checking the content of the Commonwealth Legislation Consolidation.

- 5 To allow the time based (versioning) capacity of the DTD and SGML coding being under taken to be realised.

Basic Structure

The database is to consist of two tables.

- 10 These Tables will be known as MASTER and TEXTBLOCK.

The specific purpose of each Table will be as follows:-

MASTER will focus on fields that collect data about an ACT or REGULATION as a whole.

TEXTBLOCK will focus on specific sub-elements of the whole of an ACT or REGULATION.

- 15 **[A 03] General Note about Dates Required for Fields in Database Tables**

Dates in the Database will be used primarily to identify two things:

- the beginning of a whole or part of an ACT or REGULATION, or
- the end of the whole or part of an ACT or REGULATION

- 20 Entries for dates will all be in the dd/mm/yy formula.

There are 3 ways dates will be appear in the legis'ation:

- *specific* - are stated in the legislation itself (for example, Date of Assent)
- *to be advised* - are to be published or advised elsewhere (for example, proclaimed in

- 25 Gazette)

- *conditional* - are based on something else happening (for example, the commencement of another ACT or REGULATION, the creation of or termination of an organisation, the happening of an event)

- 30 **[B] MASTER TABLE**

[B 01] ID FIELD

This is the most important field in the database as it ties all the remaining fields and their information together.

- 35

For the example used here, that is, the Social Security Act this will be **Act-19910046**.

This is arrived at by combining,

- 40 (i) the *type of legislation*, in this case an ACT - see **(a)** below, then
- (ii) the *year of enactment/creation*, in this case 1991 - see **(b)** below, and finally,
- (iii) the *ACT'S Number* - see **(c)** below.

5

All three parts of the ID are important. Inputting the right type, that is, Act for ACTS and Reg for REGULATION etc., and the right year and number is critical as only the correct combination of all three will give the required accuracy.

10

In the ID field the year and number are separated by a hyphen. Also four digits **must** be used for the year number, thus 0046 and **not** 46 is used for the ACT'S number in this example.

An important point to note is that it is possible for an ACT or REGULATION to be known as say the Federal Law Act 1996 but to be Act No 2 of 1997, so that its ID then will be

15

Act-19970002

\$\$\$

\$\$T

20

SOCIAL SECURITY (a)ACT 1991

- Updated as at 10 July 1995

\$\$T

25

1 The Social Security Act 1991 as shown in this reprint comprises Act No. (c)46, (b)1991 amended as indicated in the Tables below.<

[B 02] Date of Assent/Date of Notification Field

This will appear in different places according to the style and type of information.

30

For ACTS use the Table of Acts at the column Date of Assent. The entry for Act No 46,1991 being the entry for the principal ACT, that is the Social Security Act, is the place to look and the second column shows the date of assent as 23 Apr. 1991(see (d) below).

Table of Acts<

35

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

40

| | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------|--------------|--|
| Social Security Act 1991< | | | |
| 46, 1991 | (d)23 Apr 1991 | 1 July 1991< | |

For REGULATIONS use the Table of Statutory Rules at the column Date of Notification.

5 The entry for REGULATION No 36,1990 being the entry for the principal REGULATIONS, that is the Cash Transactions Reports Regulations, is the place to look and the second column shows the date of notification as 27 Feb 1990 (see (e) below).

10 *1* The Cash Transaction Reports Regulations (in force under the Cash Transaction Reports Act 1988) as shown in this reprint comprise Statutory Rules 1990 No. 36 amended as indicated in the Tables below.

Table of Statutory Rules

| 15 | Year and number | Date of notification in Gazette | Date of commencement | Application, saving or transitional provisions |
|----|-----------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|--|
| 20 | 1990 No. 36 (e) | 27 Feb 1990 | 27 Feb 1990 | |

[B 03] Short Title Field

This usually appears in Section 1 of an ACT or regulation 1 of a REGULATION.

25 This is the best place to take the name from as it is the legislated/official way that the ACT, REGULATION etc., is to be referred to etc. See (f) below.

The name should be entered in full (no abbreviations).

30 You should include the year even though it is part of the ID and also the words ACT or REGULATION. This will firstly, provide a cross check as normally these should match. It will also indicate those ACTS or REGULATIONS where the Short Title Year is different to the Year and Number in the ID field.

```

35  $$A
    $$T
    SOCIAL SECURITY ACT 1991 - SECT 1<
    Short title

    $$T

40  $$NSECT
    1. This Act may be cited as the (f)Social Security Act 1991.*1*
    $$$
    
```

5

[B 04] Date of Commencement Field

This information usually appears in Section 2 for an ACT and regulation 2 for a REGULATION.

10 This is the best place to take the date of commencement from as here it is part of the legislation/the law and therefore always correct (even if its wrong). If taken from the Table of Acts or Table of Regulations an error would not be correct even if **not** made by us because technically; Tables, Title Pages and even side/margin notes are not considered part of legislation.

15

See (g) *below* for an example.

```

20  $ST
    SOCIAL SECURITY ACT 1991 - SECT 2<
    Commencement

    $ST

25  $$NSECT
    2. This Act commences on (g) 1 July 1991.

    $$A
    $ST
  
```

[B 04.1] Other forms of commencement or notification

30 The example given at (g) above is a simple form of commencement in that one date is stated in Section 2.

There are other forms of commencement as follows:-

- 35 • ACTS or REGULATIONS *where no date of commencement is specified* enacted on or before 31/12/1937 (that is, there is no Section 2 and no other section dealing with commencement) commence on the day on which the ACT was assented to for ACTS (for example, the Acts Interpretation Act 1901 assented to on 12/7/1901). These Acts require no entry in the MASTER TABLE as the Date of Commencement and Date of Assent are the
- 40 same.

- 5 • ACTS or REGULATIONS *where no date of commencement is specified* enacted on or after 1/1/1938 (that is, there is no Section 2 and no other section dealing with commencement) then the Act by default commences on 28th day after the Date of Assent. These Acts do require an entry in the MASTER TABLE as the Date of Commencement and Date of Assent are not the same.
- 10 • ACTS or REGULATIONS where various Parts, Sections, regulations etc., commence on different dates or on dates to be proclaimed or notified in Gazette.
- 15 • ACTS or REGULATIONS where various Parts, Sections, regulations etc., commence the commencement of another ACT, REGULATION or Part or Section of another ACT or REGULATION etc.
- Note: With respect to the calculation of time (as for example, in the case of commencement 28 days after assent) Section 36 of the Acts Interpretation Act affects how this is done.
- 20 Section 36 provides:
- 25 • Where in an ACT any period of time, dating from a given day, act, or event, is prescribed or allowed for any purpose, the time shall, unless the contrary intention appears, be reckoned exclusive of such day or of the day of such act or event.
- 30 • Where the last day of any period prescribed or allowed by an ACT for the doing of anything falls on a Saturday, on a Sunday or on a day which is a public holiday or a bank holiday in the place in which the thing is to be or may be done, the thing may be done on the first day following which is not a Saturday, a Sunday or a public holiday or bank holiday in that place.
- The above will be handled in Australia with respect of those ACTS or REGULATIONS to which this applies.
- 35 **[B 05] Date of Expiry Field**
This is the opposite of commencement; that is, it indicates when the whole of an ACT or REGULATION or some Part, Section or regulation in an ACT or REGULATION ceases to have effect.
- 40 **Note:** because the expiry is provided for in the ACT or REGULATION itself, this is different to a repeal. The effect is however, the same.

5 Sections or Regulations relevant to this field are headed "Sunset clause" or "Sunset provision" see (h) below.

Note: the use of the words "unless sooner repealed" in the examples below. This means entries will need to be checked or reviewed to ensure that ACT or REGULATION has not been sooner repealed.

The date or timing of expiry is indicated/expressed in a few different ways: by a specific date, see (i) below. by a period of years, see (j) below.

15

- Examples of expiry of the whole ACT by a specific date.

AUSTRALIAN MEAT AND LIVE-STOCK (QUOTAS) ACT 1990 - Updated as at 18 July 1995
SECT 9
Sunset clause (h)
9. This Act, unless sooner repealed, shall cease to be in force at the (i)end of 30 June 1998.

Note: the example above uses the words "cease to be in force" and the one below the words "ceases to have effect". The result is still the same for our purpose.

MEAT AND LIVE -STOCK INDUSTRY ACT 1995 No. 67 of 1995 - Assented to 30 June 1995
SECT 227
Sunset clause
227. This Act, unless sooner repealed, ceases to have effect at the end of 30 June 1998.

- Example of expiry of Part, Division, Subdivision or Section of ACT after a specified period of years.

NATIVE TITLE ACT 1993

5 Updated as at 30 June 1995

 SECT 207
 Sunset provision
 207. This Part ceases to be in force at the (j)end of 5 years
 10 after the Parliamentary Joint Committee is first appointed.

- Examples of expiry of a portion of a REGULATION

15 FEDERAL COURT RULES
 Updated as at 22 March 1996

 ORDER 75 NATIVE TITLE RULES
 NATIVE TITLE ACT 1993

20 ORDER 75
 RULE 21
 Sunset provision
 21. Order 75 ceases to be in force on 1 March 1997.

25 MIGRATION (1993) REGULATIONS - Updated as at 25 July 1994

REG 2A
 10A
 Sunset provision
 30 2A.10A. No application may be made under this Division on or
 after 1 July 1993.

[B 06] Type Field

35 This Field provides more specific information about the type of legislation.
 It is different to the ID Field described above which gives the legislation a unique ID.
 This Field uses three single character codes to describe the legislation.
 These are as follows:

40 P = *Principal* ACTS or REGULATIONS.
 It indicates that this is the main or Principal ACT or REGULATION.
 OR in other words the ACT or REGULATION which gets amended.

- 5 Principal ACTS or REGULATIONS can be either in existence (enacted in previous years) or newly enacted (created in the current year).
- 10 There is nothing specifically unique or different in a principal ACT or REGULATION that makes it easy to identify. By elimination it is however, possible to say what is not a Principal ACT or REGULATION. This is done by looking at the ACT or REGULATION'S title information. Amending Acts or Regulations (which are dealt with next) usually contain the word's "Amending", "Amendment", "Repeal" or "Statute Law Revision" in their Short Title. Another indicator in the case of ACTS is that the Long Title will also contain the word's
- 15 "Amending", "Amendment", "Repeal" or "Statute Law Revision" (REGULATIONS however, do not have a Long Title).

- The example marked (K) and (J) below shows the Long and Short Titles for a Principal Act known as the Trade Practices Act. (Compare these examples with the ones marked (L) and
- 20 (M) below).

- LONG TITLE(K)
An Act relating to certain Trade Practices
- 25 PART I - PRELIMINARY
- SECT 1
Short title(J)
1. This Act may be cited as the Trade Practices Act 1974.*1*
- 30 SEE NOTES TO FIRST ARTICLE OF THIS CHAPTER .

- Note:** A principal ACT or REGULATION can contain amendments to other ACTS or REGULATIONS. It therefore, still needs to be considered for its effect on other ACTS.
- 35 A = Amending ACTS or REGULATIONS.
It indicates that this is a changing or Amending ACT or REGULATION.
OR In other words the ACT or REGULATION which does the amending.

- Amending ACTS or REGULATIONS will not generally exist in their own right in the
- 40 consolidated information for which we are creating the data base. The changes they effect will nearly always become part of the Principal ACT or REGULATION.

- 5 There are some rare exceptions to the above point however, which will need to be identified -
(the way to do this most effectively will be to identify them in Australia and provide a list or
table of what these ACTS and REGULATIONS are).

As already stated the best ways to identify an Amending ACT or REGULATION are:

10

Amending ACTS or REGULATIONS will nearly always contain the word's "Amending",
"Amendment", "Repeal" or "Statute Law Revision" in their Short Title.

15

For Acts (but not Regulations) there is also a Long Title at the very beginning of the Act
(usually before Section 1) which will also contain the word's "Amending" "Amendment",
"Repeal" or "Statute Law Revision".

The example marked **(L)** and **(M)** below shows the Long and Short Titles for the Amending
ACT known as the Trade Practices (Secondary Boycotts) Amendment Act 1979.

20

LONG TITLE(L)

An Act to amend the Trade Practices Act 1974 with respect
Secondary Boycotts and other industrial practices.

25

PART I-PRELIMINARY

SECT 1

Short title(M)

30

1. This Act may be cited as the Trade Practices (Secondary
Boycotts) Amendment Act 1979.*1*
SEE NOTES TO FIRST ARTICLE OF THIS CHAPTER .

Note: An Amending ACT or REGULATION can be amended itself by a further
amending ACT or REGULATION.

35

More Examples of Amending ACTS and REGULATIONS

Following are some more examples of Amending ACTS and REGULATIONS and
what to look for.

40

Statute Law Revision Acts

Below are two examples of these. Usually, this is clean up legislation which makes
many changes and often effects a larger number of ACTS. They can be specific as

5 in the case of the Decimal Currency example or they can be general as in the case
of the 1973 example.

They can both change (amend Parts, Divisions and Sections of ACTS and
REGULATIONS) and/or delete (repeal) whole ACTS and REGULATION or Parts,
Divisions and Sections.

10

Statute Law Revision (Decimal Currency) Act 1966
Statute Law Revision Act 1973

There are other form of Amending ACT similar to the Statute Law Revision Acts as follows:

15

A.C.T. Self-Government (Consequential Provisions) Regulations
1989 No. 3
Defence Legislation Amendment Act 1984
Fringe Benefits Tax (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1986
20 Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (No. 1) 1986
Taxation Laws Amendment Act (No. 3) 1986

The above can usually be spotted by the use of words such as "Consequential
Provisions" "Laws Amendment", "Legislation Amendment", "Miscellaneous
25 Provisions" in their Short Titles.

Repeal Acts

Below are two examples of these. One where the term Legislation is used in the title
indicating that more many ACTS are being repealed. Again this is often clean up
30 legislation which repeals many ACTS whose purpose or reason for being has lapsed.
Alternatively, as the second example indicates Repeal ACTS can be specific,
effecting the repeal of only one ACT.

35 Egg Export Legislation Repeal Act 1984
National Welfare Fund Repeal Act

N = Not known

Indicates that the type of the ACT or REGULATION is not known or cannot be determined.
These records will the be handled in Australia.

40

[B 07] Reprint No Field

- 5 The information required for this field does not appear in the Commonwealth Data as presently ...
supplied to/held by us. It will need initially to be obtained in the form of a list of existing reprints
and their numbers and be added to both the Commonwealth data and the data base as a once
only job. It will then need to be maintained on a monthly basis using the two AGPS Pamphlet
Publications known as ACTS TABLES for Acts and STATUTORY RULES TABLES for
10 Regulations, the last page in each contains this information for the current year. **Note:** where
the Pamphlets are not available or the reprint number is not known or unavailable then the
number 999 should be used to indicate this.

- Each of the two tables from the Pamphlets contains the name of the Reprinted ACT or
15 REGULATION in alphabetical order (but see Statutory Rules example below) followed by the
date of reprint, then followed by the words "Reprint No." and a number. It is this last number
that needs to be entered.

ACTS TABLE entry example

- 20 *National Health Act 1935 (20 September 1996) Reprint No. 5*

STATUTORY RULES TABLE entry example

- Note:** Statutory Rules are listed by their parent Act (the Act under which they are made
25 appearing in *italic* as shown in the example below).

Banks (Shareholdings) Act 1972 --
Banks (Shareholdings) Regulations (2 August 1995) Reprint No. 2

- 30 **[B 08] Reprint Date Field**
Like the Reprint Number discussed in **[B 07]** above the information required for this field does
not appear in the Commonwealth Data as presently supplied to/held by us. It too will need
initially to be obtained in the form of a list of existing reprints and be added to both the
Commonwealth data and the data base as a once only job. It will then need to be maintained
35 on a monthly basis using the two AGPS Pamphlet Publications known as ACTS TABLES for
ACTS and STATUTORY RULES TABLES for Regulations, the last page in each contains this
information for the current year.

- Each of the two tables contains the name of the Reprinted ACT or REGULATION in
40 alphabetical order (but see Statutory Rules example below) followed by the date of reprint,
then followed by the words "Reprint No." and a number.

- 5 For this field it is the Date preceding the Reprint Number that needs to be entered.
For examples see the examples at [B 07] above.

Note: Again where the Pamphlets are not available or the reprint date is not known or unavailable then the date 00/00/00 should be used to indicate this.

10

[C] TEXTBLOCK TABLE

[C 01] When should it be used?

- 15 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

- 20 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

- 25 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).

30

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.

- 35 *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.

- 40 **(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.

- 5 (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

10

SOCIAL SECURITY LEGISLATION (N)AMENDMENT ACT (No. 1) (O)1995 No. (P)104 of
1995 -

15

.....
(Q)SCHEDULE 1 Section 4<
AMENDMENT OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT 1991 RELATING TO<
THE DEFINITION OF INCOME<

20

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**

25

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.
- 30 (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.

35

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

40

\$\$\$NSECT
(U)4. Section 198 of the Principal Act is amended by inserting after
subsection (1A):
\$\$\$P
<
"(1B) Subject to subsection (1C), if:<

- 5 (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<
- 10 (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.
- \$\$\$
- <
- 15 "(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
- 20 months.".
- \$\$\$A

[C 04] Textblock ID2

This field is for the ID of the specific Part, Section or regulation in an Amending ACT or
25 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.

30

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.

35 *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.

- 40 (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.

- 5 (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

10

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

15

(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):<

20

Insert:<

"(zfa) a payment of financial supplement made to the person<
under the Student Financial Supplement Scheme;"<

25

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:

30

(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.

35

(CC) Specific Part, Section or regulation being amended is SEC198.

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

40

(Z) (AA) (BB) [if not available/reproduced in the Amendment text can be obtained from the main ID field in MASTER TABLE]

\$\$NSECT

5 4. Section (CC)198 of the Principal Act is amended by inserting after
 subsection (1A):
 \$\$\$
 <
 10 "(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<
 15 (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.
 \$\$\$
 <
 20 "(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
 25 months.".

\$\$\$
[C 05] Date of Commencement Field

30 This field is for the date an amendment, 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
 35 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.

40 SOCIAL SECURITY (NON-BUDGET MEASURES) LEGISLATION AMENDMENT ACT 1995 No. 105
 of 1995 - SECT 2<

5 Commencement <

\$\$T

\$\$NSECT

10 2. (1) Subject to this section, this Act commences on the day on which it receives the Royal Assent.

\$\$P

<

15 (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

20 <

(4) Section 10 is taken to have commenced on 1 April 1993.

\$\$P

[C 06] Date of Expiry Field

25 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.

30

EXAMPLE

See (EE) below.

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

\$\$NSECT

40 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

<

- 5 " (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<
 - 10 (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.
- \$\$\$
- 15 <
- " (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
- 20 months.".
- \$\$\$

5

APPENDIX D

Keying Guide for Australian Legislation Documents

10 **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.

15 **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.

20

Files

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

25 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.

30

Case

Element and attribute names are case-insensitive. They may be entered in either

35

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.

5 **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

10 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 "`!DOCTYPE Regulations 1.0`" and contains the declaration for the regulations. It has two parameter entity references which include "`!DOCTYPE Act 1.0`" and "`!DOCTYPE Regulation 1.0`".

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

20 This DTD has the public identifier "`!DOCTYPE Acts 1.0`" and contains the declaration for the acts. It has a parameter entity references which includes "`!DOCTYPE Act 1.0`".

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

25 **ACT.DTD**

This DTD has the public identifier "`!DOCTYPE Act 1.0`" and contains the declaration of an act.

REG.DTD

30 This DTD has the public identifier "`!DOCTYPE Regulation 1.0`" and contains the declaration of a regulation.

COMMON.ELT

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

35 **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.

40 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.

5

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

10 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 ...

15 1. (1) This is ...

```
<section type="reg" lbl="1" ID="CWACT-19790141-SEC-1">
```

```
<title>Income Tax</>
```

```
<list>
```

```
<li lbl="1"><p>Fred ...</p>
```

20

```
<li lbl="1"><p>This is ...</p>
```

```
</li>
```

```
</list>
```

25 </section>

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

1. Fred ...

1. (1) This is ...

Cross references

30 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">
```

35 *becomes:*

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

REGS DTD ELEMENT**REGS**

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

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

- 5 That is, it contains a required title element, followed by an optional header element followed by 1 or more act element.
 | *Not translated*

ACTS DTD ELEMENT

10 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.

- 15 | *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-  
20 title)?,
```

```
((order+|(section|schedule)+|chapter+|part+), schedule*)) >
```

```
<!ATTLIST reg id ID #REQUIRED
```

	lbl	CDATA	#REQUIRED
	insert-date	NUMBER	#IMPLIED
25	insert-leg	IDREF	#IMPLIED
	repeal-date	NUMBER	#IMPLIED
	repeal-leg	IDREF	#IMPLIED
	amend-date	NUMBER	#IMPLIED
	amend-leg	IDREF	#IMPLIED

- 30 >

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.

- 35 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.

- 40 | *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:*

5 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
 10 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:
 15 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
 20 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
 25 belong to the groups Inforce-yyyy, Inforce-yyyy-mm and Inforce-yyyy-mm-dd.

ACT DTD ELEMENTS

ACT

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

```

30 <!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
35 insert-leg IDREF #IMPLIED
repeal-date NUMBER #IMPLIED
repeal-leg IDREF #IMPLIED
amend-date NUMBER #IMPLIED
amend-leg IDREF #IMPLIED
40 >
```

- 5 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
- 10 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.
- The amend-date attribute should be used to insert the date YYYYMMDD that the
- 15 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">
20 <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
25 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

30 **PART**

```
<!ELEMENT part - - (title, (%plevel;)*,
(chapter+|division+|section+)*, notes?)
<!ATTLIST part id ID #REQUIRED
35          lbl CDATA #IMPLIED
          insert-date NUMBER #IMPLIED
          insert-leg IDREF #IMPLIED
          repeal-date NUMBER #IMPLIED
          repeal-leg IDREF #IMPLIED
          amend-date NUMBER #IMPLIED
40          amend-leg IDREF #IMPLIED
```

5 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.

10 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

15 <PART lbl="1" ID="CWACTION-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.

20 **ORDER**

```
<!ELEMENT order - - (title,
(division|section|part|schedule)+)>
<!ATTLIST order id ID #REQUIRED
```

	lbl	CDATA	#IMPLIED
25	insert-date	NUMBER	#IMPLIED
	insert-leg	IDREF	#IMPLIED
	repeal-date	NUMBER	#IMPLIED
	repeal-leg	IDREF	#IMPLIED
	amend-date	NUMBER	#IMPLIED
30	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.

35 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.

40 **Example**

1979 No. 140 FEDERAL COURT RULES - ORDER 3<

5 ORDER 3<
 TIME<
 \$\$\$
 \$\$A
 \$\$\$
 10 1979 No. 140 FEDERAL COURT RULES - RULE 1<
 <ORDER lbl="3" ID="CWACT-19790140-ORD-3">
 <title>TIME</title>
 <section type="rule" lbl="1" ID="CWACT-19790140-ORD-3.1">
 15 *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
>
```

20 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
 30 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
 35 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<
    40 $$$
    $$A
    $$$
```

5 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">
 10 <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+) >
25 <!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
>
```

25 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.

30 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.

35 *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

```
40 $$TABLE
      TABLE OF PROVISIONS<
      $$P
      Order<
```

5 \$\$\$
 1. Preliminary<
 \$\$\$
 2. Sittings and Vacation<
 <PROVISIONS>
 10 <TITLE>TABLE OF PROVISIONS>
 <TBLBLK>
 ..
 </TBLBLK>
 </PROVISIONS>
 15 *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
 20 <!ELEMENT chapter - - (title, (%plevel;)*,
 (part+|section+|article+)?>
 <!ATTLIST chapter id ID #REQUIRED
 lbl CDATA #IMPLIED
 insert-date NUMBER #IMPLIED
 insert-leg IDREF #IMPLIED
 25 repeal-date NUMBER #IMPLIED
 repeal-leg IDREF #IMPLIED
 amend-date NUMBER #IMPLIED
 amend-leg IDREF #IMPLIED
 30 >
 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
 35 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.
 40 *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.*

5 **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
```

```
10 insert-date NUMBER #IMPLIED
```

```
insert-leg IDREF #IMPLIED
```

```
repeal-date NUMBER #IMPLIED
```

```
repeal-leg IDREF #IMPLIED
```

```
15 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.

20 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.

25 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

30 **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">
```

35 <title>Income tax</>

```
<section type="reg" lbl="2" id="CWACTION-1979141-SEC-
```

```
1.2"><title>Tax</title>
```

```
<p>Income tax shall be charged...</>
```

40 *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 :

```

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

```

15 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.

20 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

25 legislation that amended the SCHEDULE.

Examples

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

1. Income tax shall be charged...

```

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

35 FORM

```

  <!ELEMENT form - - (title, formreg, front, back?) >
  <!ATTLIST form %reqlbl;
    %reqid;>

```

40 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<

5 Regulation 7<
 (Front of Form)<
 COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA<
 Trade Practices Act 1974-Sub-section 88 (1)<
 EXCLUSIONARY PROVISIONS:<
 10 APPLICATION FOR AUTHORIZATION<
 To the Trade Practices Commission: Application is hereby made under sub-section
 88 (1) of the Trade
 (Back of Form)<
 DIRECTIONS<
 15 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 lb|"a" ID="CWACT-19790141-FORM-A">
 <FORMREG>Regulation 7</FORMREG>
 20 <FRONT>
 <ASIS>
 COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA<
 Trade Practices Act 1974-Sub-section 88 (1)<
 EXCLUSIONARY PROVISIONS:<
 25 APPLICATION FOR AUTHORIZATION<
 To the Trade Practices Commission: Application is hereby made under sub-section
 88 (1) of the Trade
 </ASIS>
 </FRONT>
 30 <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
 35 signed by or on behalf of the applicant.
 </ASIS>
 </BACK>
 </FORM>
 40 *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.*

5 **FORM ELEMENTS****FORMREG**

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

see above example

FRONT

```
10 <!ELEMENT front - - (asis) >
```

see above example

BACK

```
<!ELEMENT back - - (asis) >
```

see above example

```
15 &b>ASIS
```

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

date is displayed as-is

see above example

HEADER ELEMENTS

```
20 &b>HEADER
```

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

SCOPE

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

UPDATED

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

NOTE ELEMENTS**NOTES**

```
<!ELEMENT notes - 0 (note+) >
```

List of notes at the start of an act

```
30 &b>NOTE
```

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

```
<!ATTLIST note id ID #REQUIRED>
```

A single note

```
35 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**

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

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

5 **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.

10 **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

15 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

20 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

25 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

30 *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.

35 **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.

40 *Converted as a Query Link*

5 **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.

10 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.

15 *****

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
20 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

25 DIV division

SCH schedule in an Act

SEC section in an Act

CH chapter in an Act

PT part in an Act

30 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

35 **Examples**

```
<section lbl="1" > <!-- id is ACT-19790141-SEC-1 -->
```

```
<title>The charge to income tax.</>
```

```
<list>
```

```
<li lbl="1">
```

40 <p>Income tax shall be charged...</>

Implemented as jumpdestination.

5

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.

10 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

15 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

20 SGMLSE for a change to the DTD.

P

A single line of text.

BLOCKQUOTE

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

25

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.

30 *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:

35 <table>

<rowrule>

for each row

{

<tablerow>

40 <cellrule>

for each column

```

5      <tablecell>text</tablecell>
      <cellrule>
      }
      </tablerow>
      <rowrule>
10   }
      </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 **cwl** attribute.

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

20 **cwl=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" cwl="1:2:2:3">
```

or, equivalently,

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

CELLRULE

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

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

Example

```
<cellrule rty=".">
```

for a blank rule, or

```
<cellrule rty="-">
```

40 for a single rule.

5 **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.

10 **Example**

For a four-column table

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

would draw a horizontal rule above cells one and four.

TABLEROW

15 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 `<tablerow>` in the table.

20 **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>
```

25 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,

30 `l` for flush left,

`r` for flush right,

`c` for centred.

Default: left justified

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

`t` for top justified,

`c` for centred, or

`b` for bottom justified.

Default: top justified

40 `spn=INTEGER` For horizontally spanned columns. `VAL` is a whole number representing how many columns are spanned. Note that for horizontal spans, the

5 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

10 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

```

15  |foo      |      fum      |      |
    |          |                |      fee|
-----
    |      spanned      |      ugh      |
20  |          |                |
-----

```

```

25  <tbl>
    <table wdm="100" cwl="3:4:3">
    <rowrule rtl=":-:-">
    <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 rtl=":-:-">
    <tablerow>
    <cellrule rty="-">
    <tablecell spn="2" chj="c">spanned</tablecell>
    <cellrule rty="-">
    <tablecell chj="c">ugh</tablecell>
    <cellrule rty="-">
    </tablerow>
    <rowrule rtl=":-:-">
    </table>
40

```

5 </tbl>

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

EQUATION ELEMENTS

General

10 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.

15 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

20 references for Greek characters which appear in equations will be flagged as errors by the parsing program.

B

Bold text in an equation.

DE

25 Denominator of a fraction.

F

Inline equation.

FD

Display equation.

30 **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      --
```

35 par left parenthesis (

 sqb left square bracket [

 cub left curly brace {

 ang left angle bracket <

 vb left vertical bar |

40 -->

FR

Fraction

5 **G**

Greek character or characters. Valid characters are :

	char	equivalent entity
	a	alpha
	b	beta
10	c	chi
	d	delta
	D	Delta
	e	epsilon
	3	epsiv
15	4	phiv
	f	phis
	F	Phi
	g	gamma
	G	Gamma
20	h	eta
	i	iota
	j	thetav
	k	kappa
	l	lambda
25	L	Lambda
	m	mu
	n	nu
	p	pi
	2	piv
30	P	Pi
	q	thetas
	Q	Theta
	r	rho
	s	sigma
35	S	Sigma
	g	rhov
	t	tau
	u	upsilon
	U	Upsilon
40	v	sigmav
	w	omega
	W	Omega

- 5 x xi
 X Xi
 y psi
 Y Psi
 z zeta
- 10 **INF**
 Inferior. Subscript in an equation.
- IT**
 Italic text in an equation.
- NU**
 15 Numerator of a fraction.
- OVL**
 Overline.
- PHR**
 20 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.).
- 25 **RCD**
 Radicand. The content of a root construct.
- RDX**
 Radix. The power of a root.
- 30 **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**
 35 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 delimit... Valid values are the same as for the lp attribute of the <fen> element,
- 40 **SUP**
 Superior. A superscript in an equation

5 UNL

Underline.

Arbortext equation examples

... by multiplying by the fraction -

A

10

B

where .

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

<dpeqn><fr><nu><rm>A</></><de><rm>B</></></></>

<p>where -</p>

15

... by the formula -

gross taxable income

net assets

20

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

<dpeqn><fr><nu><phr>gross taxable income</></><de><phr>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

25

images.

```

5          <!SGML    "ISO 8879:1986"
--
          ArborText's default SGML declaration, modified to allow
10         longer id/idref's, and to use a number of special characters
          within them.
--

CHARSET
BASESET   "ISO 646-1983//CHARSET
15  International Reference Version (IRV)//ESC 2/5 4/0"
DESCSET

          0    9 UNUSED
          9    2  9

20         11    2 UNUSED
          13    1 13
          14    18 UNUSED
          32    95 32
          127   1 UNUSED
          128   128 "High-order characters"
25

CAPACITY SGMLREF
TOTALCAP   200000
ENTCAP     35000
ENTCHCAP   35000
30  ELEMCAP   35000
GRPCAP     150000
EXGRPCAP   35000
EXNMCAP    35000
ATTCAP     50000
35  ATTCHCAP  35000
AVGRPCAP   35000
NOTCAP     35000
NOTCHCAP   35000
IDCAP      35000
40  IDREFCAP  35000
MAPCAP     35000
LKSETCAP   35000
LKNMCPAP   35000

45  SCOPE     DOCUMENT

SYNTAX
SHUNCHAR 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17
          18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 127
50  BASESET   "ISO 646-1983//CHARSET
          International Reference Version (IRV)//ESC 2/5 4/0"
DESCSET 0 128 0

```

```

5      128  128  "High-order characters"
      FUNCTION RE 13
          RS 10
          SPACE 32
          TAB SEPCCHAR 9
10     NAMING  LCNMSTRT ""
          UCNMSTRT ""
          LCNMCHAR "-./[]"
          UCNMCHAR "-./[]"
          NAMECASE GENERAL YES
15     DELIM   GENERAL SGMLREF
          SHORTREF SGMLREF
          NAMES SGMLREF
          QUANTITY SGMLREF
20     ATTCNT          100
          ATTSPLEN 960
          BSEQLEN     960
          DTAGLEN     16
          DTEMPLN 16
25     ENTLVL          16
          GRPCNT      100
          GRPGTCNT 96
          GRPLVL      16
          LITLEN       800
30     NAMELEN         64
          NORMSEP      2
          PILEN        1024
          TAGLEN       960
          TAGLVL       24
35     FEATURES
          MINIMIZE DATATAG NO  OMITTAG YES  RANK  NO  SHORTTAG
          YES
          LINK  SIMPLE NO  IMPLICIT NO  EXPLICIT NO
40     OTHER CONCUR NO  SUBDOC NO  FORMAL YES
          APPINFO NONE >

      <!DOCTYPE legislation
45     [
          <!--

          DTD for Scantext/Abha Legislation - (C) Turn-Key Systems 1997

50     History:

          1997-10-13: fix hist at beginning of regs

```



```

5          1997-10-07: restore <target> tag
          1997-10-02: enhanced support for regulations (hist,
unconv etc)
-->
10 <!-- useful characters such as &mdash; -->
<!ENTITY % ISOpub public "ISO 8879-1986//ENTITIES Publishing//EN">
%ISOpub;

15 <!-- PARAMETER ENTITIES USED TO SIMPLIFY DTD MARKUP -->
<!entity % major
"schedule|intcon|article|annex|clause|chapter|part|division|subdivn|section|subs
ec|reg|subreg"
20 -- major levels -->

<!entity % minor "defn|para|subpar1|subpar2|subpar3|subpar4|point"
-- minor levels -->

25 <!entity % secreg "section | reg"
-- used where either sections or regs are appropriate -->

<!entity % level "%major;|%minor;"
-- all levels -->
30 <!entity % refs "term|l.ref|h.ref"
-- references which can be found in normal text -->

<!entity % raw "(rawtext|rawtable|unconverted)*"
35 -- material such as forms which remains as raw text -->

<!entity % effect "sc"
-- typographical effects (more to be added later) -->

40 <!entity % text "(%refs;|%effect;|#PCDATA)*"
-- normal text (including refs defined above) -->

<!entity % hnote "hist | note"
-- hist and note are temporarily interchangeable -->
45 <!entity % body "(p+|repealed), (%hnote;)*"
-- body of a legislative element -->

50 <!entity % lev.id "((label, desc?) | (desc, label?))"
-- reversible level id -->

```

```

5  <!-- MASTER ELEMENT -->
   <!element legislation -- (act | regulations)+
      -- Acts and Regs are currently supported -->

10 <!-- DEFINITIONS OF ACTS AND CONSTITUENT ELEMENTS -->
   <!element act -- (desc, (%hnote; | %raw;)*,
      longtitle, preamble?,
      (chapter+ | part+ | section+),
      schedule*, hist*)>
15 <!element longtitle -- (#PCDATA)>
   <!element preamble -- (p+) +(para)>

   <!element regulations -- (desc, (%hnote; | %raw;)*,
      (chapter+ | part+ | reg+),
      schedule*, hist*)>
20

   <!-- MAJOR LEVELS -->
   <!element chapter -- (label, desc, (%hnote;)*,
      (((%secreg;)*, part*) | article+))>
25 <!element part -- (label?, desc, hist*,
      (((%secreg;)*, division*) | (article+ | clause+)))>
   <!element division -- (label?, desc, (p | %hnote;)*,
      (((%secreg;)*, subdivn*) | clause+))>
   <!element subdivn -- (label?, desc, (%hnote;)*,
      ((%secreg;)+ | clause+))>
30 <!element section -- (%lev.id;,
      (subsec+, (modules | module+)? | repealed))>
   <!element subsec -- (%lev.id;,
      ((p, (p | note)*, hist*) | (repealed, note*, hist*)))>
35 <!element modules -- (%lev.id;,
      module+)>
   <!element module -- (%lev.id;,
      (submod+ | repealed))>
   <!element submod -- (%lev.id;,
      ((p, (p | %hnote; | method | tabloid)* | (repealed, (%hnote;)*)))>
40 <!element reg -- (label?, desc, hist?,
      (subreg+ | repealed))>
   <!element subreg -- (label, desc?, hist?,
      ((p, (p | note)*, hist*) | (repealed, note*, hist*)))>
45

   <!-- SCHEDULES, CONVENTIONS etc -->
   <!element schedule -- (label?, desc?, hist*,
      (chapter+ | part+ | section+ | item+ | p+ | tabloid+ | intcon)?,
      %raw;)>
50 <!element intcon -- (desc, preamble,
      (part+ | division+ | subdivn+ | article+), annex*)>
   <!element annex -- (label?. desc. n*

```

```

5      (part* | division* | clause* | para*))>
<!element article -- (label, desc, p*,
      (division* | clause* | para*))>
<!element clause -- (((label?, desc?, | (desc, label)), p+)>
<!element item -- (label?, desc?, %body;)>
10

<!-- DEFINITIONS AND MINOR LEVELS -->
<!element defn -- (%body;)>
<!element note -- (label?, p+)>
15 <!element hist -- (label?, (p+ | %raw;))>
<!element point -- (p+)>

<!element para -- (label?, %body;)>
<!element subpar1 -- (label?, %body;)>
20 <!element subpar2 -- (label?, %body;)>
<!element subpar3 -- (label?, %body;)>
<!element subpar4 -- (label?, %body;)>

<!element method -- (%lev.id;, (p | %hnote; | step)+)>
25 <!element step -- (label, %body;)>

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<!element desc -- (%text;
-- chapter name, section name, etc. -->
<!element term -- (%text;
-- defined term -->
35 <!element repealed - o EMPTY
-- indicates that the enclosing level has been repealed -->
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-- textual paragraph at any level -->

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-- yet to be converted (eg. complex schedules) -->
<!element rawtext -- CDATA
45 -- unconverted text (eg. forms) -->
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-- unconverted tables (eg. amended provisions) -->

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<!element h.ref -- (%text;) -- history ref -->

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          -- target of amendment -->
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      <!element head -- (cell+)>
      <!element row -- (cell+)>
      <!element cell -- (#PCDATA|p)*>

20     <!-- EFFECTS -->
      <!element sc -- (#PCDATA) -- small caps -->

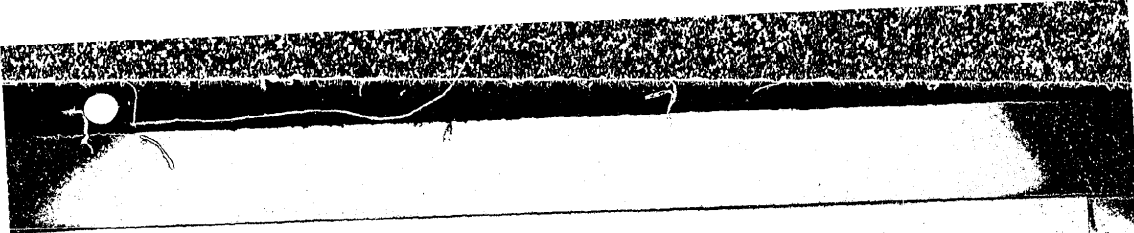
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30     reps CDATA #IMPLIED -- 2nd reading (HR) --
          senate CDATA #IMPLIED -- 2nd reading (Sen) --
          assent CDATA #IMPLIED -- assent date --
          cdate CDATA #IMPLIED -- commencement -->
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          reps CDATA #IMPLIED -- 2nd reading (HR) --
          senate CDATA #IMPLIED -- 2nd reading (Sen) --
40     notified CDATA #IMPLIED -- notification date --
          cdate CDATA #IMPLIED -- commencement -->
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          cdate CDATA #IMPLIED -- commencement --
          refsec CDATA #IMPLIED -- referring section -->
45     <!attlist chapter id ID #IMPLIED -- legislation id --
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15 ]>
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5 CLAIMS:

1. 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, said each predefined portion is stored and, where such predefined portion has been modified,
10 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 said data.
2. The system according to claim 1 comprising means for searching within the system.
- 15 3. The system according to claim 2 wherein said searching means uses one or more attributes.
4. The system according to claim 2 or 3 wherein said searching means uses any predefined portion, any modification of a predefined portion, or any word or phrase within such predefined portion or such modification.
- 20 5. The system according to claim 1 further comprising means for searching at least one of said predefined portions of said data using said plurality of attributes, wherein said plurality of attributes are coupled to each of said predefined portions by said respective linking means, and for retrieving one or more of said predefined portions using said plurality of attributes to define a point in said
25 multidimensional space.
6. The system according to any one of claims 1 to 3 and 5, wherein said plurality of predefined portions of said data are encoded using Standard Generalised Markup Language (SGML) OR XML.
7. The system according to claim 6, wherein said data is encoded using
30 one or more Document Type Definitions (DTD) or Style Sheet Mechanisms (SSM).
8. The system according to any one of claims 1 to 3 and 5, wherein said linking means comprises any piece of information additional to the body of the data.
9. The system according to claim 8, wherein said linking means is a
35 code or markup that allows departure and destination points to be created between portions of data.
10. The system according to any one of claims 1 to 3 and 5, wherein said at least one linking means comprises an identification code for said respective predefined portion.
11. The system according to any one of claims 1 to 3 and 5, wherein a
40 first database comprises said plurality of predefined portions of data.
12. The system according to claim 11, wherein a second database comprises said plurality of attributes for managing said first database.



- 5 13. The system according to any one of claims 1 to 3 and 5, wherein said predefined portions are encoded with one or more attributes.
- 10 14. The system according to any one of claims 1 to 3 and 5, wherein said respective predefined portion is changed by performing one of the group consisting of adding at least one attribute to said respective predefined portion, deleting at least one attribute from said respective predefined portion, and modifying at least one of the attributes of said respective predefined portion.
- 15 15. The system according to any one of claims 1 to 3 and 5, wherein said respective predefined portion is changed by performing one of the group consisting of adding data to said respective predefined portion, deleting data from said respective predefined portion, and modifying data of said respective predefined portion.
16. The system according to any one of claims 1 to 3 and 5, wherein said data comprises legislation.
- 20 17. The system according to claim 16, wherein each of said plurality of predefined portions of data is a respective provision of said legislation.
18. The system according to claim 17, wherein said provision is a section or schedule of an Act, or a regulation or schedule of a Regulation(s).
19. The system according to any one of claims 1 to 3 and 5, wherein said system is implemented using a general purpose computer.
- 25 20. 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, said each predefined portion is stored and, where such predefined portion has been modified, each such modified predefined portion is stored; and
30 a plurality of attributes, each attribute being a point on an axis of a multidimensional space for organising said data..
21. The recording medium according to claim 20 wherein means for searching can be used to search the recording medium.
- 35 22. The recording medium according to claim 21 wherein said searching means uses one or more attributes.
23. The recording medium according to claim 21 or 22 wherein said searching means uses any predefined portion, any modification of a predefined portion, or any word or phrase within such predefined portion or such modification.
- 40 24. The recording medium according to claim 20 further comprising means for searching at least one of said predefined portions of data uses said plurality of attributes, wherein said plurality of attributes are coupled to each of said

- 5 predefined portions by said respective linking means, and for retrieving one or more
of said predefined portions using said plurality of attributes to define a point in said
multidimensional space.
25. The recording medium according to any one of claims 20 to 22 and
24, wherein said plurality of predefined portions of said data are encoded using
10 Standard Generalised Markup Language (SGML) OR XML.
26. The recording medium according to claim 25, wherein said data is
encoded using one or more Document Type Definitions (DTD) or Style Sheet
Mechanisms (SSM).
27. The recording medium according to any one of claims 20 to 22 and
15 24, wherein said linking means comprises any piece of information additional to the
body of the data.
28. The recording medium according to claim 27, wherein said linking
means is a code or markup that allows departure and destination points to be created
between portions of data.
- 20 29. The recording medium according to any one of claims 20 to 22 and
24, wherein said at least one linking means comprises an identification code for said
respective predefined portion.
30. The recording medium according to any one of claims 20 to 22 and
24, wherein a first database comprises said plurality of predefined portions of data.
- 25 31. The recording medium according to claim 30, wherein a second
database comprises said plurality of attributes for managing said first database.
32. The recording medium according to any one of claims 20 to 22 and
24, wherein said predefined portions are encoded with one or more attributes.
33. The recording medium according to any one of claims 20 to 22 and
30 24, wherein said respective predefined portion is changed by performing one of the
group consisting of adding at least one attribute to said respective predefined
portion, deleting at least one attribute from said respective predefined portion, and
modifying at least one of the attributes of said respective predefined portion.
34. The recording medium according to any one of claims 20 to 22 and
35 24, wherein said respective predefined portion is changed by performing one of the
group consisting of adding data to said respective predefined portion, deleting data
from said respective predefined portion, and modifying data of said respective
predefined portion.
35. The recording medium according to any one of claims 20 to 22 and
40 24, wherein said data comprises legislation.
36. The recording medium according to claim 35, wherein each of said
plurality of predefined portions of data is a respective provision of said legislation.

- 5 37. The recording medium according to claim 36, wherein said provision is a section or schedule of an Act, or a regulation or schedule of a Regulation(s).
38. The recording medium according to any one of claims 20 to 22 and 24, wherein said recording medium is implemented using a general purpose computer.
- 10 39. The recording medium according to any one of claims 20 to 22 and 24, wherein said recording medium is made from one of the group consisting of magnetic media, optical media, and magneto-optical media.
40. A method for publishing electronic information, comprising the steps of:
- 15 providing a plurality of predefined portions of data with each predefined portion being encoded with at least one linking means, and, for each predefined portion, said 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
- 20 a multidimensional space for organising said data.
41. The method according to claim 40 comprising the step of searching said data.
42. The method according to claim 41 wherein said searching step uses one or more attributes.
- 25 43. The method according to claim 41 or 42 wherein said searching step uses any predefined portion, any modification of a predefined portion, or any word or phrase within such predefined portion or such modification.
44. The method according to claim 40 further comprising the step of
- 30 searching at least one of said predefined portions of said data using said plurality of attributes, wherein said plurality of attributes are coupled to each of said predefined portions by said respective linking means, and for retrieving one or more of said predefined portions using said plurality of attributes to define a point in said multidimensional space.
45. The method according to any one of claims 40 to 42 and 44, wherein
- 35 said plurality of predefined portions of said data are encoded using Standard Generalised Markup Language (SGML) OR XML.
46. The method according to claim 45, wherein said data is encoded using one or more Document Type Definitions (DTD) or Style Sheet Mechanisms (SSM).
- 40 47. The method according to any one of claims 40 to 42 and 44, wherein said linking means comprises any piece of information additional to the body of the data.

- 5 48. The method according to claim 47 wherein said linking means is a code or markup that allows departure and destination points to be created between portions of data.
49. The method according to any one of claims 40 to 42 and 44, wherein said at least one linking means comprises an identification code for said respective
10 predefined portion.
50. The method according to any one of claims 40 to 42 and 44, wherein a first database comprises said plurality of predefined portions of data.
51. The method according to claim 50, wherein a second database comprises said plurality of attributes for managing said first database.
- 15 52. The method according to any one of claims 40 to 42 and 44, wherein said predefined portions are encoded with one or more attributes.
53. The method according to any one of claims 40 to 42 and 44, wherein said respective predefined portion is changed by performing one of the group consisting of adding at least one attribute to said respective predefined portion,
20 deleting at least one attribute from said respective predefined portion, and modifying at least one of the attributes of said respective predefined portion.
54. The method according to any one of claims 40 to 42 and 44, wherein said respective predefined portion is changed by performing one of the group consisting of adding data to said respective predefined portion, deleting data from
25 said respective predefined portion, and modifying data of said respective predefined portion.
55. The method according to any one of claims 40 to 42 and 44, wherein said data comprises legislation.
56. The method according to claim 55, wherein each of said plurality of
30 predefined portions of data is a respective provision of said legislation.
57. The method according to claim 56, wherein said provision is a section or schedule of an Act, or a regulation or schedule of a Regulation(s).
58. The method according to any one of claims 40 to 42 and 44, wherein said method is implemented using a general purpose computer.

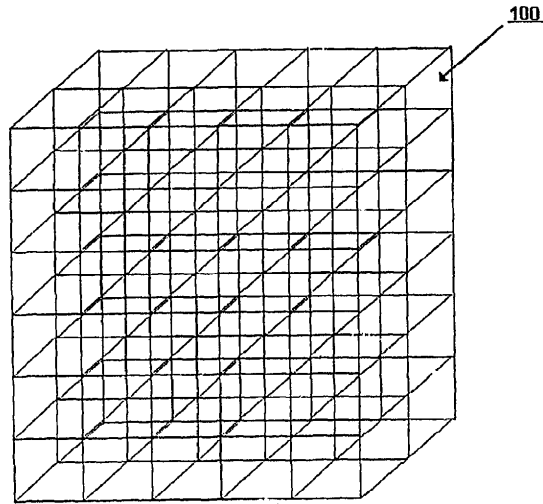


Fig. 1

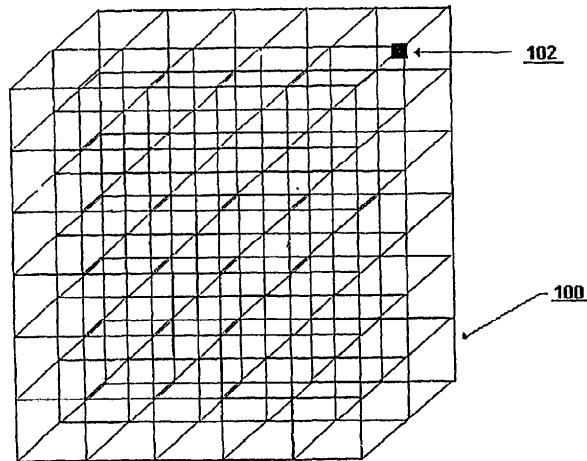


Fig. 2

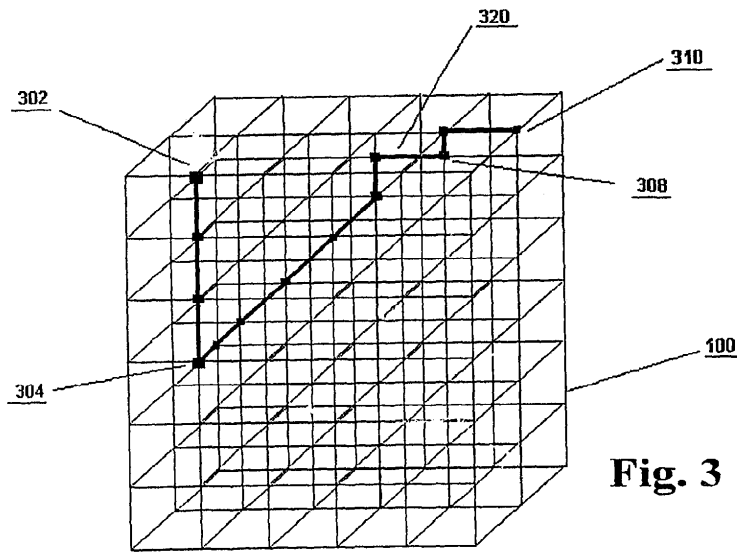


Fig. 3

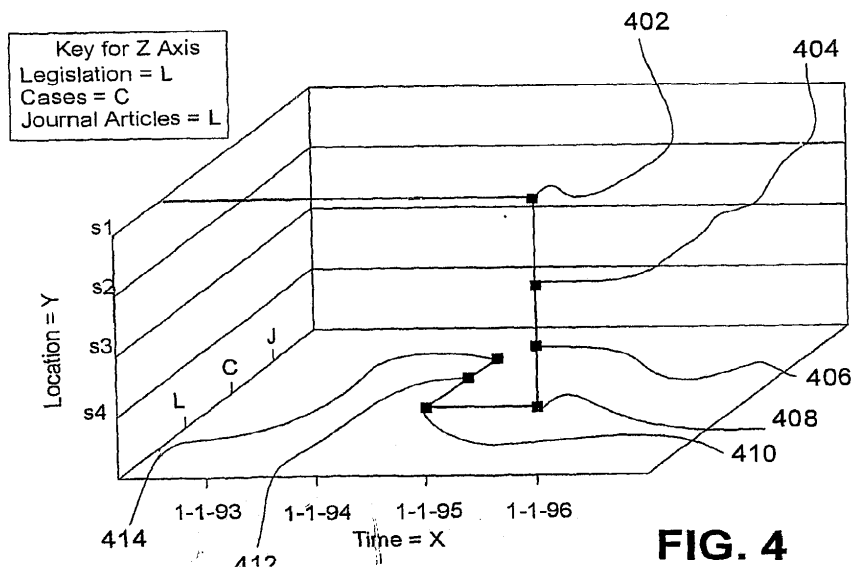


FIG. 4

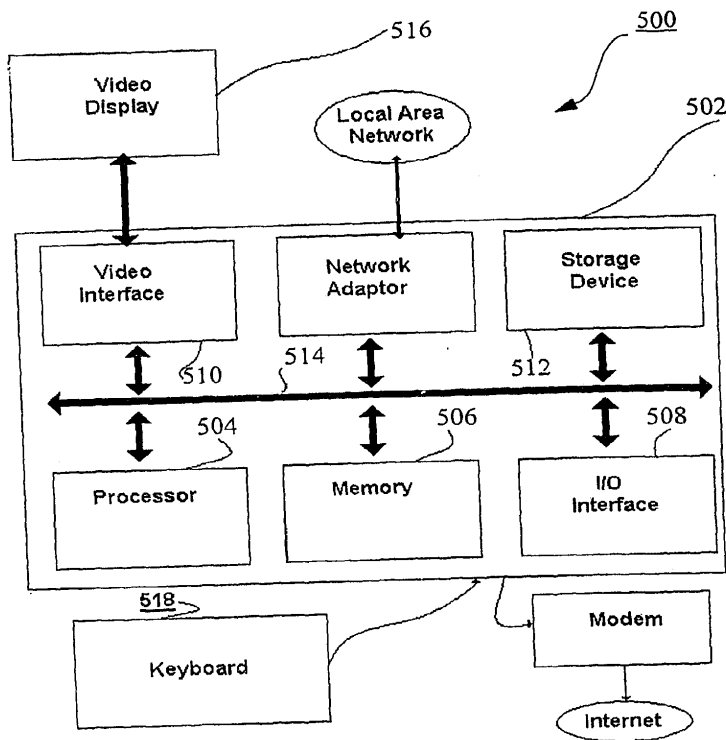


Fig. 5

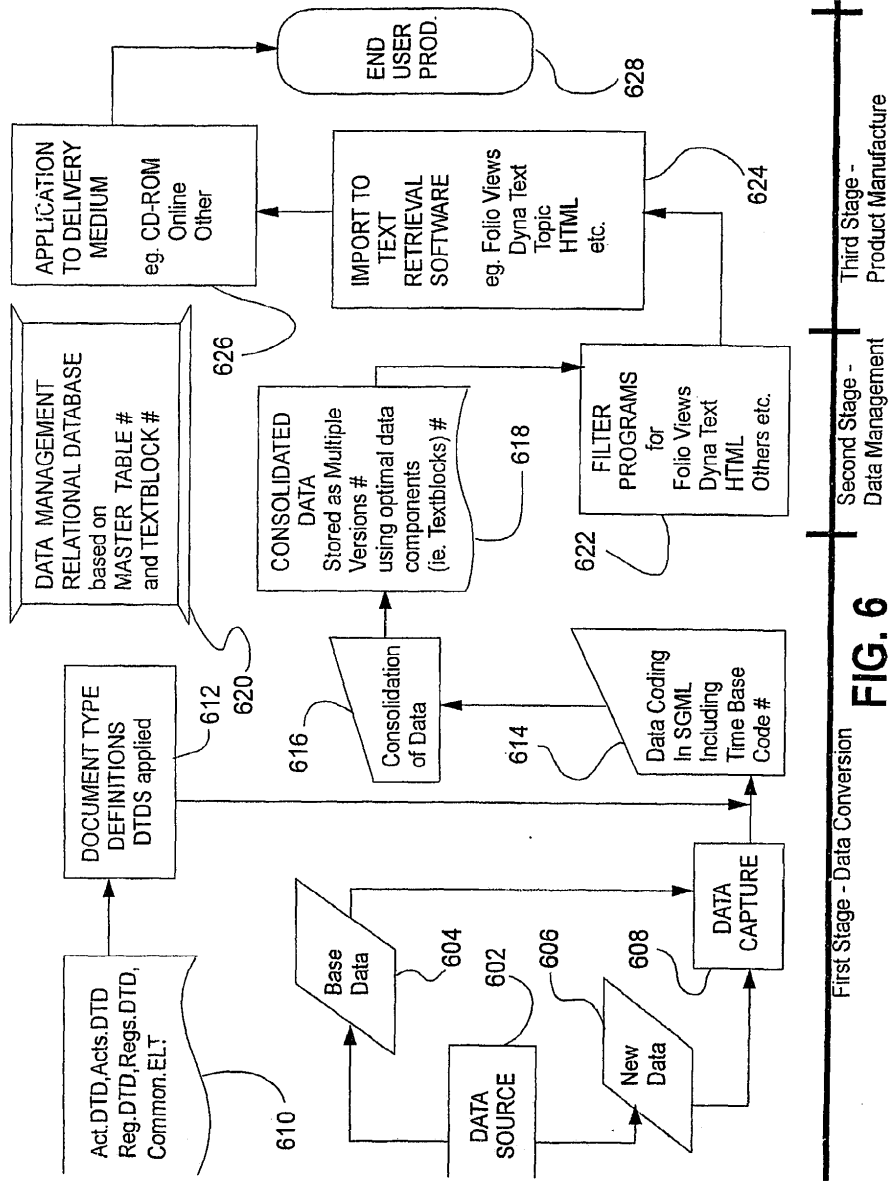


FIG. 6

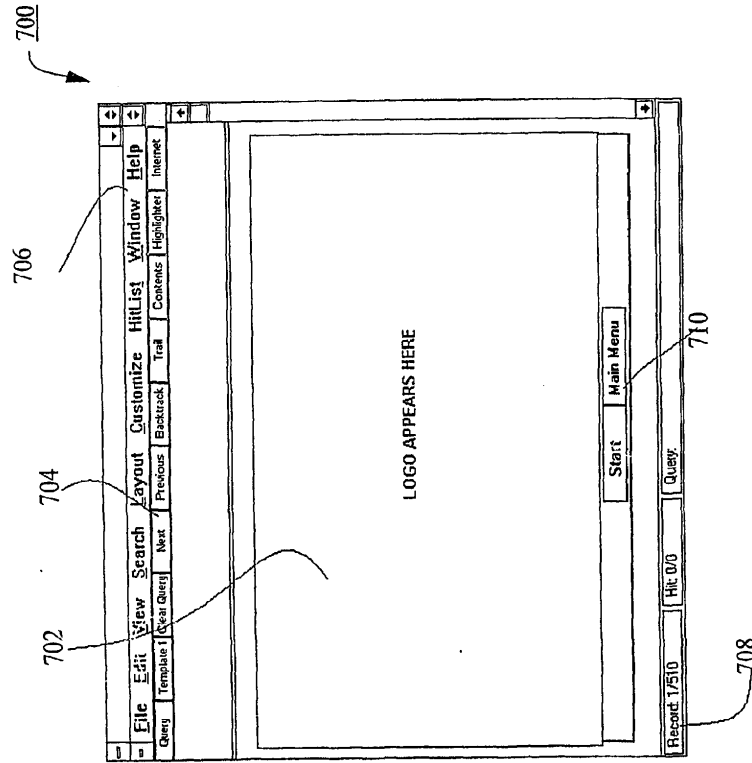
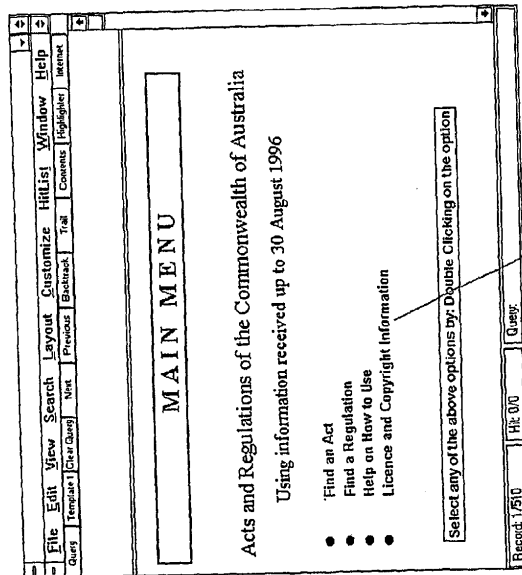


Fig. 7

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Fig. 8

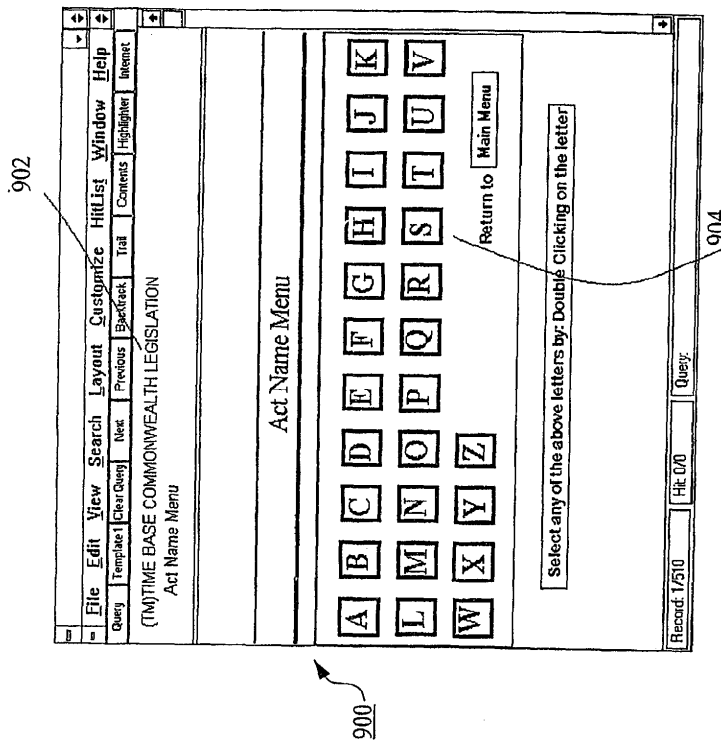


Fig. 9

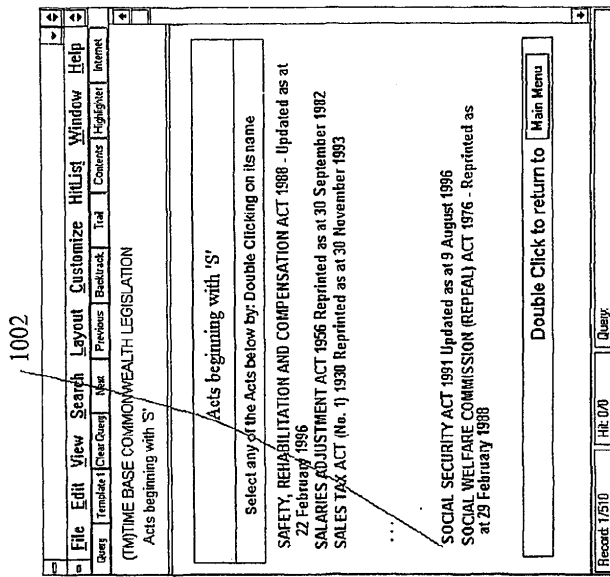


Fig. 10

1102

1100

File Edit View Search Layout Customize HitList Window Help
 Query Template Clear Query Next Previous Backtrack Trail Contents Highlighter Internet

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

SOCIAL SECURITY ACT 1991
Updated as at 9 August 1996

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

Act Number and year	Date of assent	Date of commencement	Application saving or transitional provisions
Record: 1/510	Hit: 0/0	Query:	

Fig. 11

1200

1202

1204

File Edit View Search Layout Customize HitList Window Help
Query | Template | Check Query | Add | Previous | Backspace | Total | Contents | Signatures | Internet

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

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

Records: 1/510 Hit: 0/0 Query

Fig. 12

1300

1302

1304

1306

Time Base	Section Information
PREVIOUS	NEXT
Subject	ALL
	Related INFO

SECT 4
Family relationships definitions-couples

4. (1) In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears
 "approved respite care" has the meaning given by any provisions
 "armed services widow" means a woman who was a member of the force
 (a) a person who was a veteran for the purposes of any provisions of
 Act, or
 (b) a person who was a member of the forces for the purposes of Part
 (c) a person who was a member of a peacekeeping force for the
 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 th
 Act, or
 (b) a person who was a member of the Forces for the purposes of Part

Result 1/610 Hit: 0/0 Query: 1308

Fig. 13

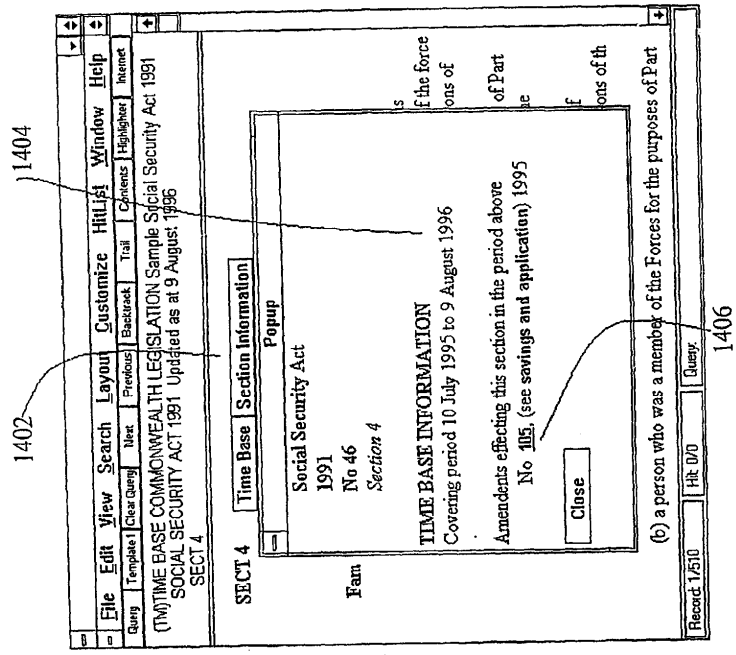


Fig. 14

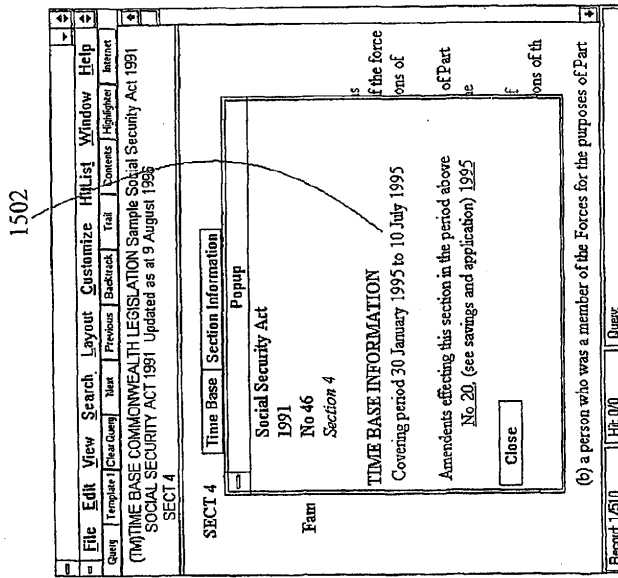


Fig. 15

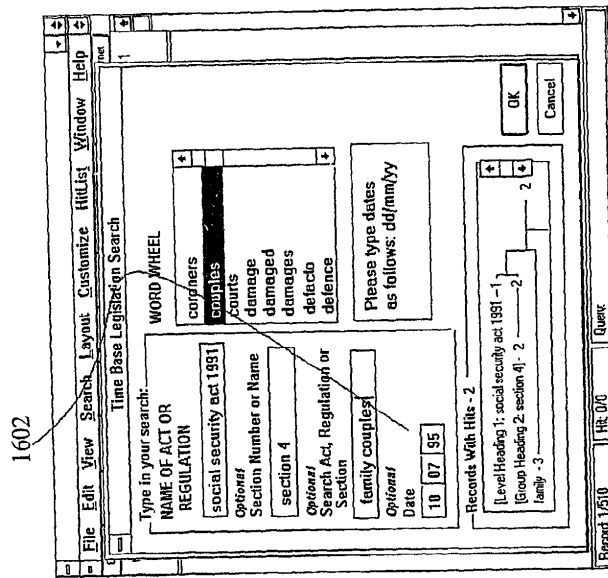


Fig. 16

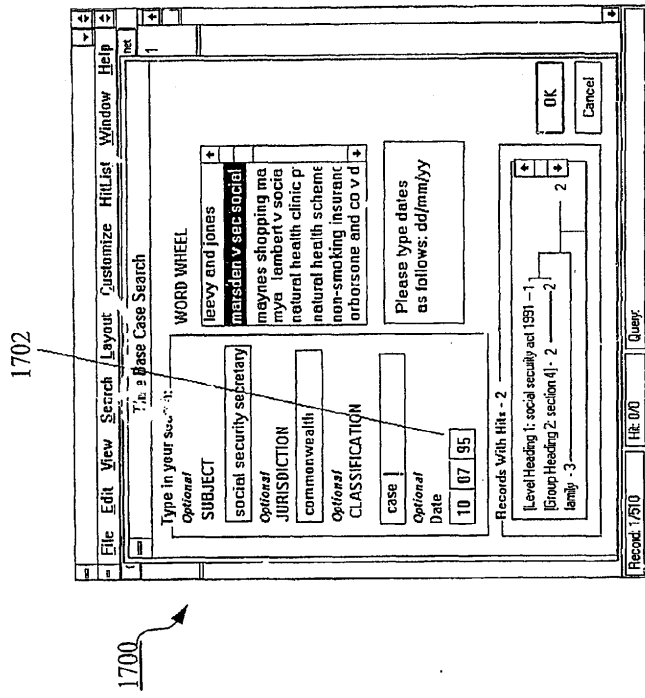


Fig. 17

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No.
PCT/AU 98/00050

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER		
Int Cl ⁶ : G06F 17/30		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
B. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) IPC G06F. 17/30, 15/40		
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched		
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used) WPAT, PLUS, INSPEC, INTERNET.		
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
P, A	WO 97/15890 A1 (AT & T CORP) 1 MAY 1997 WHOLE DOCUMENT	1-58
A	US 5287496 A (CHEN eet al) 15 February 1994 WHOLE DOCUMENT	1-58
<input type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex		
* Special categories of cited documents: "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art "&" document member of the same patent family		
Date of the actual completion of the international search 27 February 1998		Date of mailing of the international search report 4 MAR 1998
Name and mailing address of the ISA/AU AUSTRALIAN INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ORGANISATION PO BOX 200 WODEN ACT 2606 AUSTRALIA Facsimile No.: (02) 6285 3929		Authorized officer R. STOPFORD Telephone No.: (02) 6283 2177

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No. PCT/AU 98/00050

This Annex lists the known "A" publication level patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report. The Australian Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

Patent Document Cited in Search Report				Patent Family Member			
US	5287496	EP	501180	JP	6028315	US	5287496
END OF ANNEX							

THOM00220514

APPENDIX 5



US006233592B1

(12) **United States Patent**
Schnelle et al.

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 6,233,592 B1**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **May 15, 2001**

(54) **SYSTEM FOR ELECTRONIC PUBLISHING**

(75) Inventors: **Christoph Schnelle; Abha Lessing; Peter Mariani**, all of New South Wales (AU)

(73) Assignee: **Time Base Pty Limited**, New South Wales (AU)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **09/108,999**

(22) Filed: **Jul. 1, 1998**

Related U.S. Application Data

(63) Continuation of application No. PCT/AU98/00050, filed on Jan. 30, 1998.

(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Jan. 31, 1997 (AU) 04892

(51) **Int. Cl.**⁷ **G06F 17/21**

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **707/513; 345/355**

(58) **Field of Search** **707/513, 203, 707/100, 526; 345/327, 333, 348, 349, 355, 356**

(56) **References Cited**

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Adrienne Azaria "SGML: A Lifesaver in a Sea of Electronic Documents." Network World 11/50, Dec. 12, 1994.*

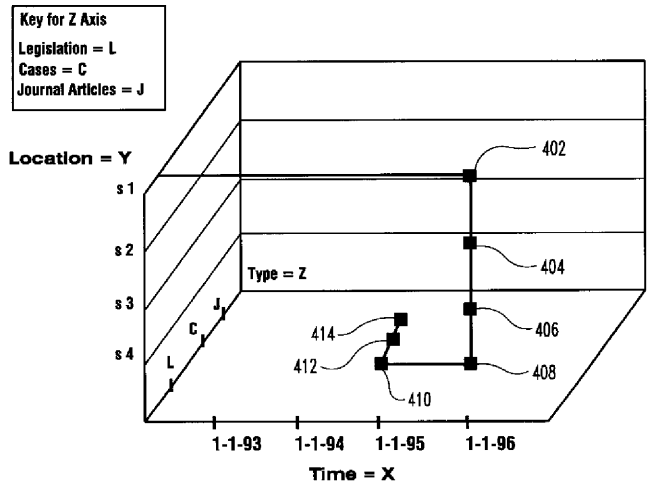
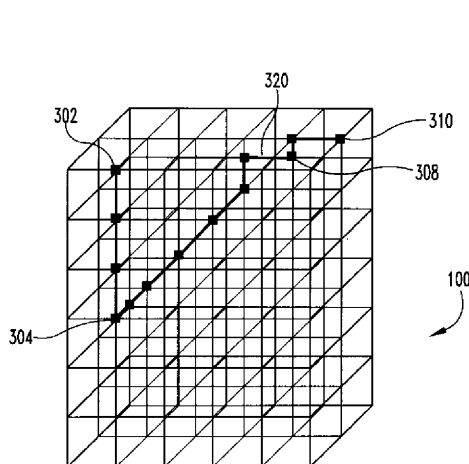
* cited by examiner

Primary Examiner—Stephen S. Hong
(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—Clifford W. Browning; Woodard Emhardt Naughton Moriarty & McNett

(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 organizing the data. The plurality of predefined portions of the data may be encoded using Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML) OR XML. Still further, the data is encoded using one or more Document Type Definitions (DTD) or Style Sheet Mechanisms (SSM).

58 Claims, 15 Drawing Sheets



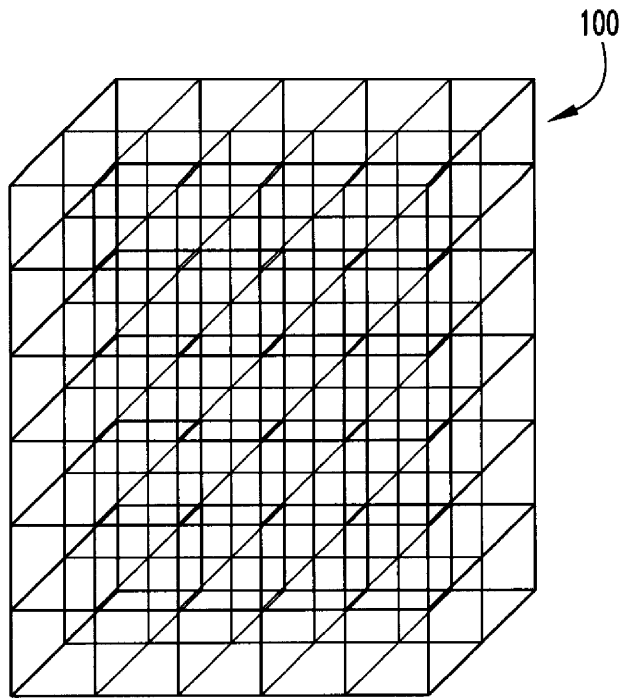


Fig. 1

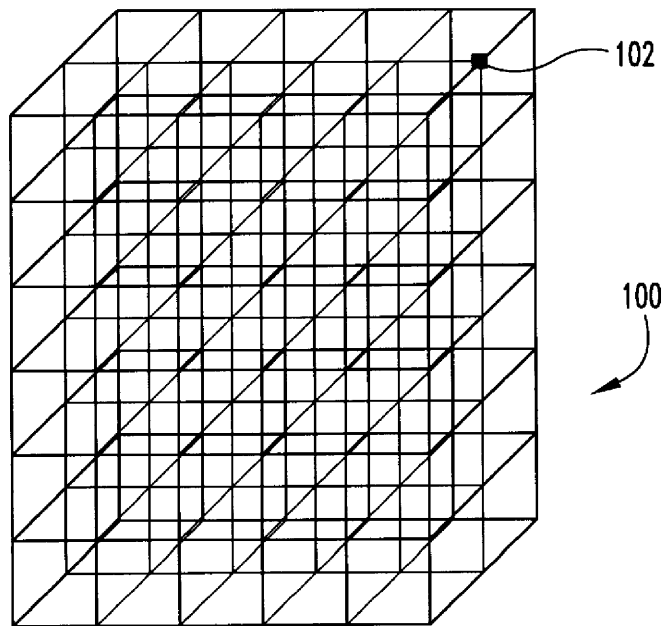


Fig. 2

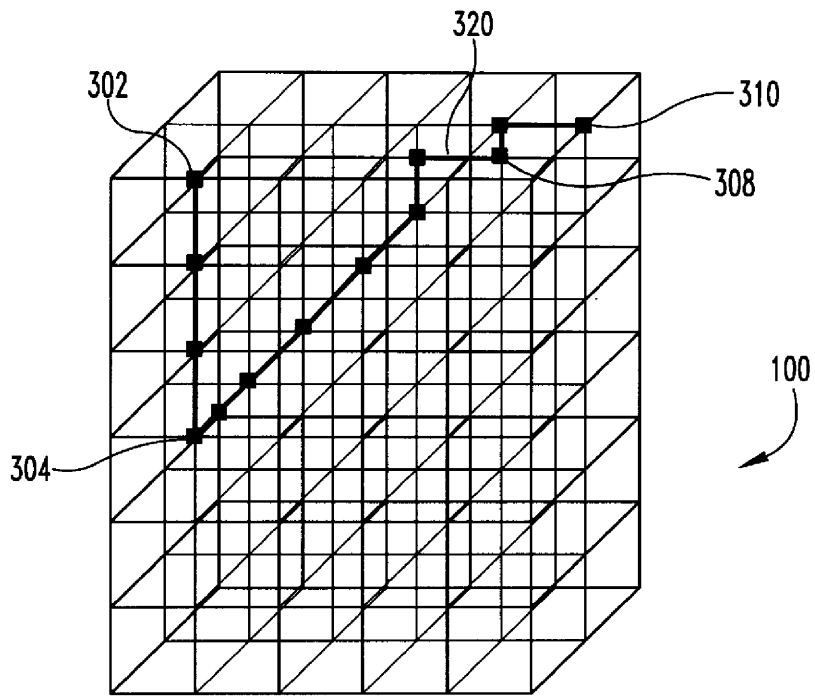


Fig. 3

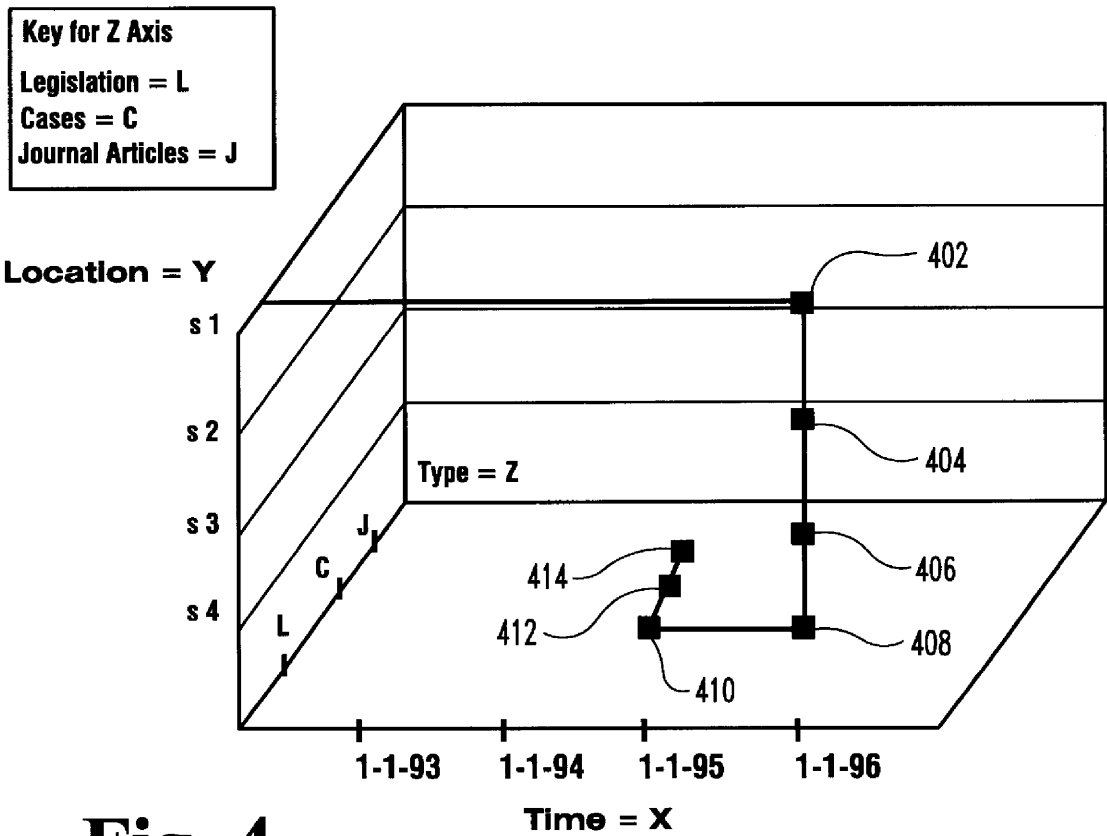


Fig. 4

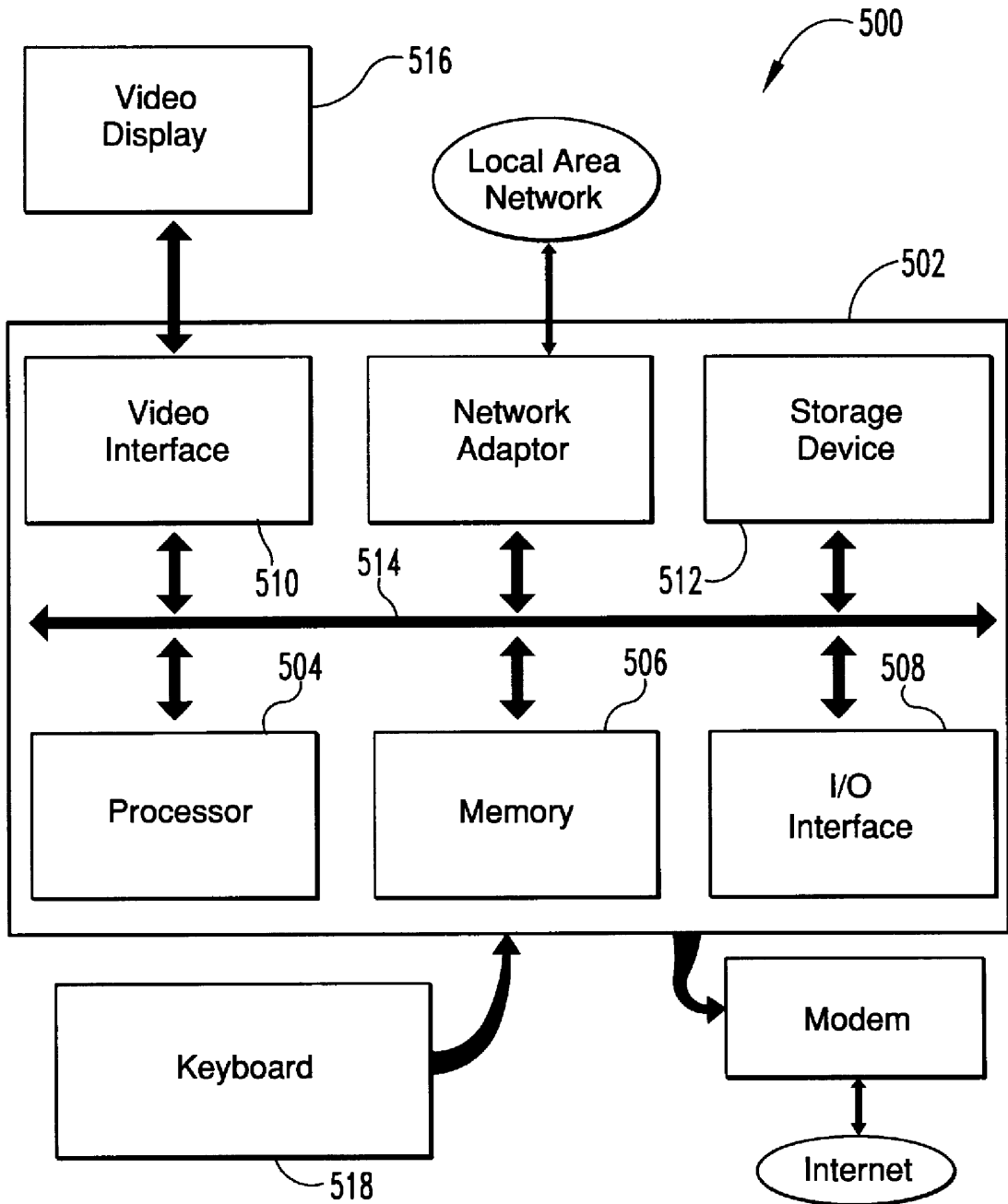


Fig. 5

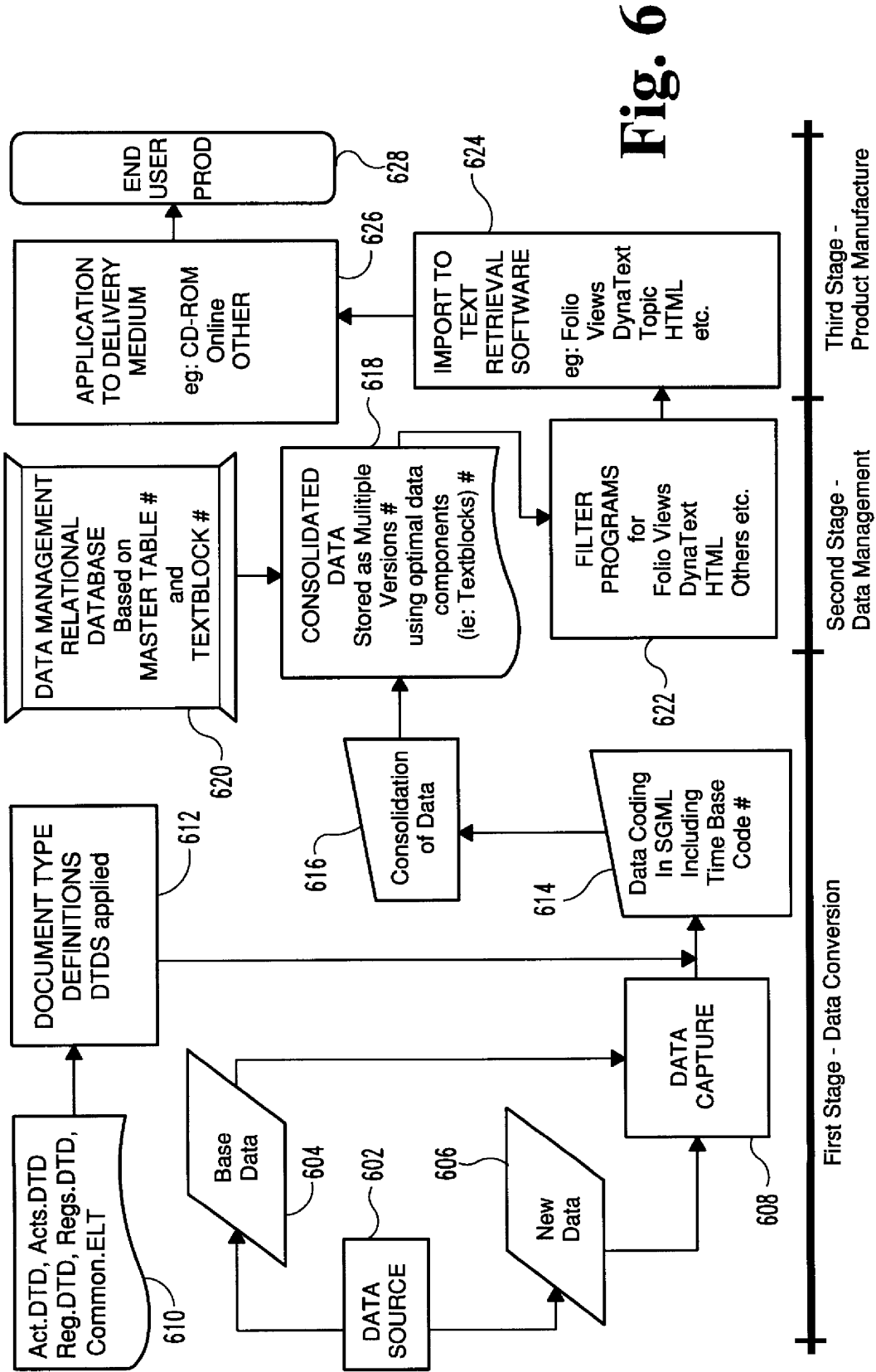


Fig. 6

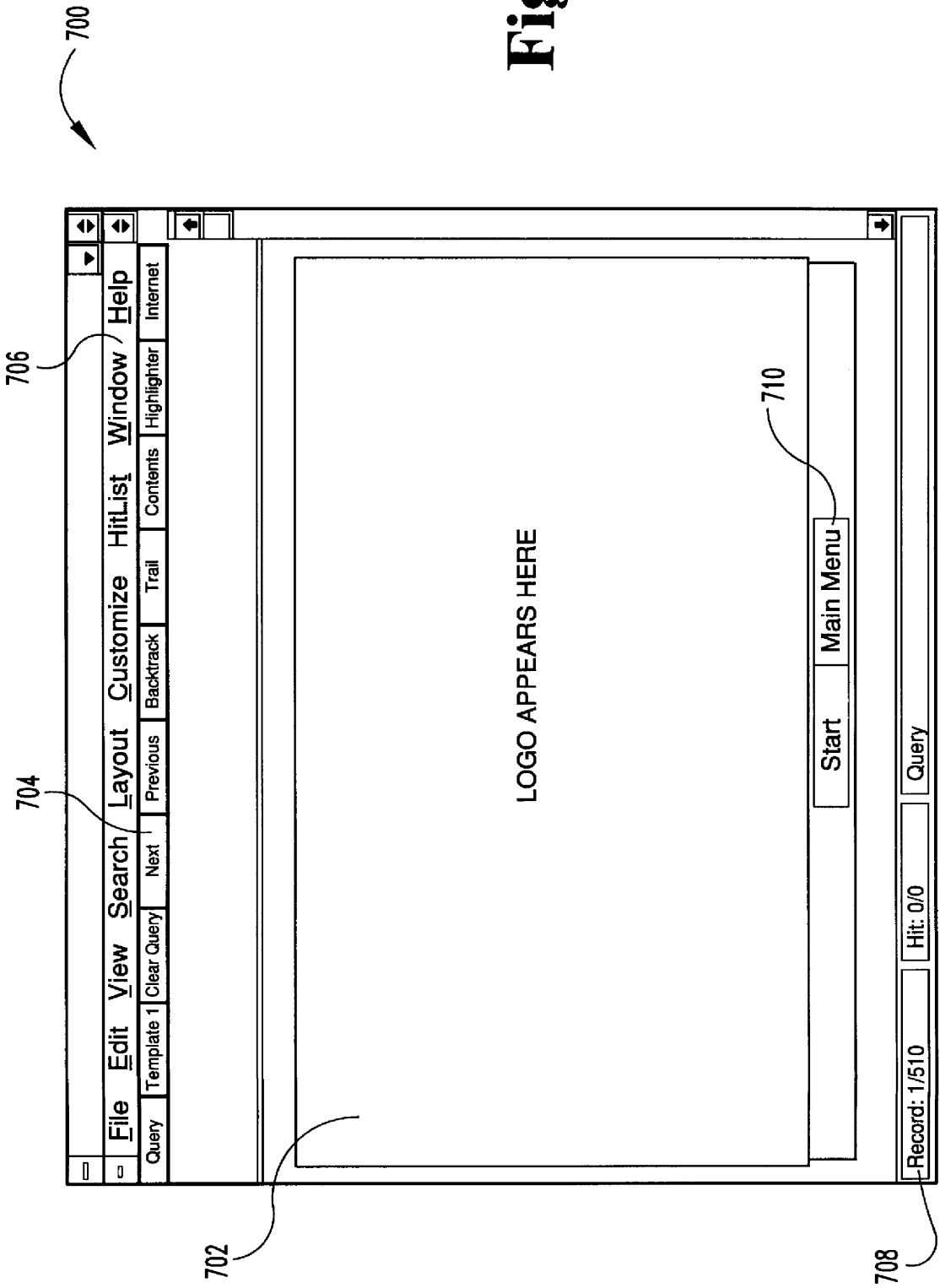


Fig. 7

800

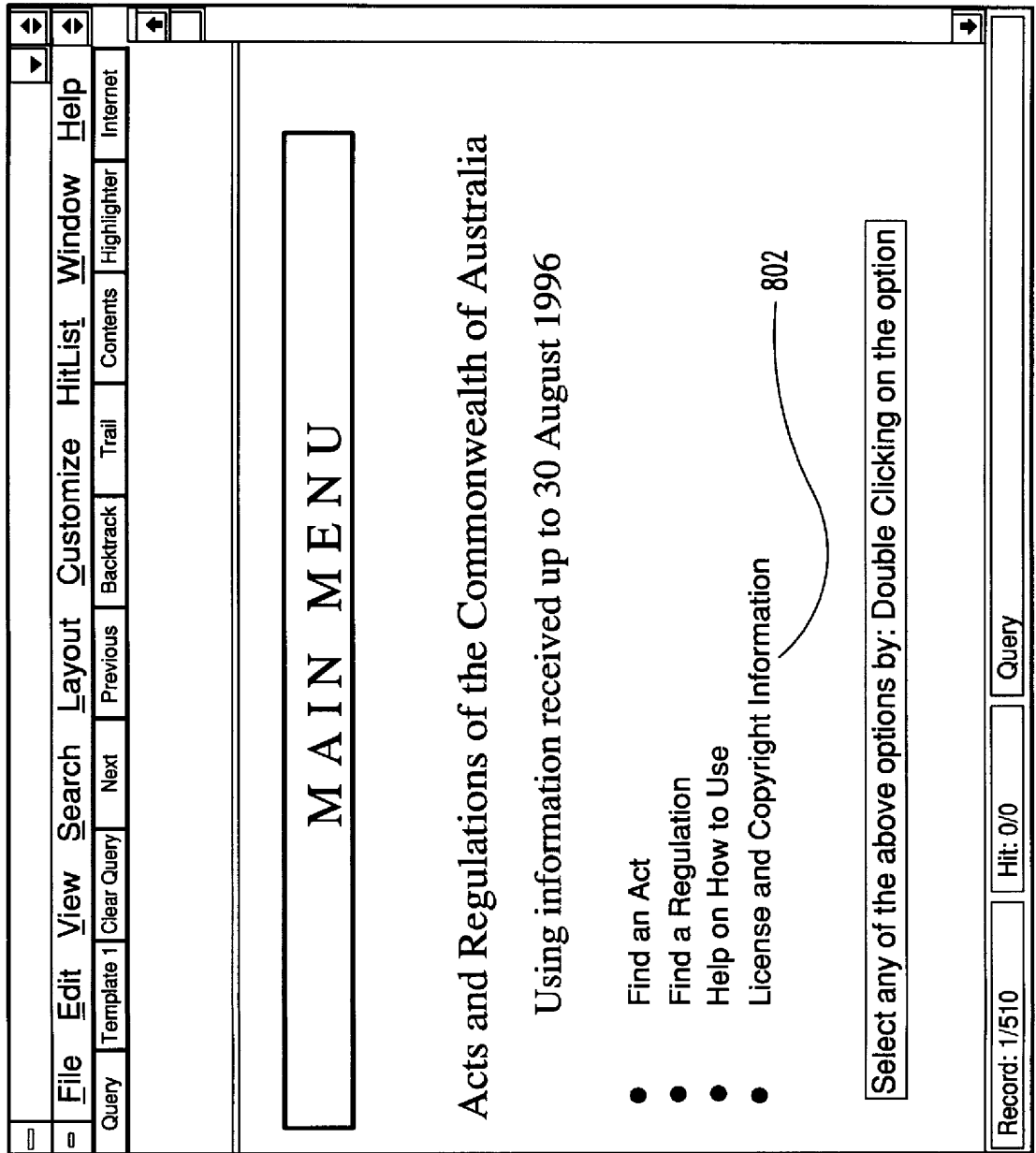


Fig. 8

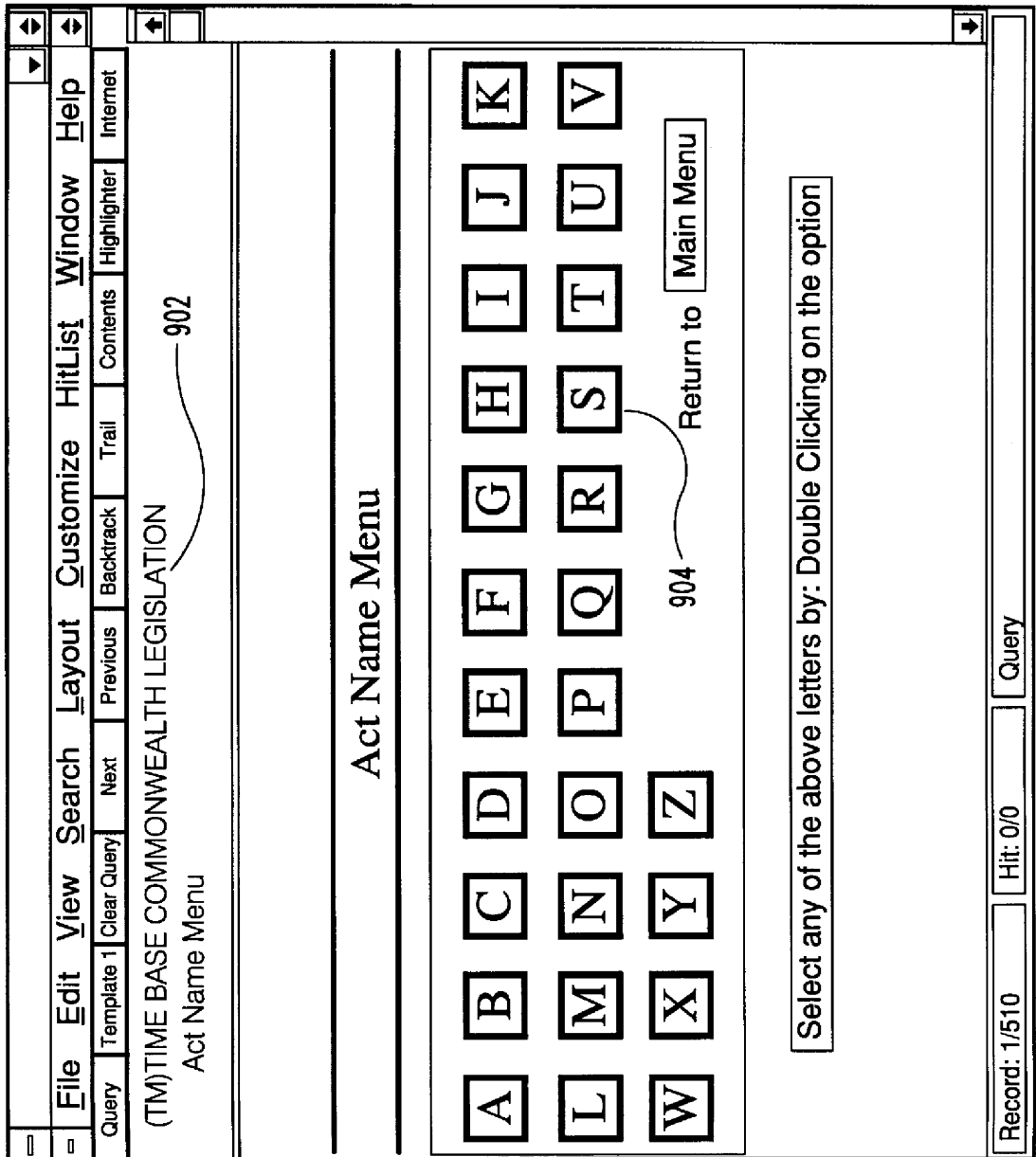


Fig. 9

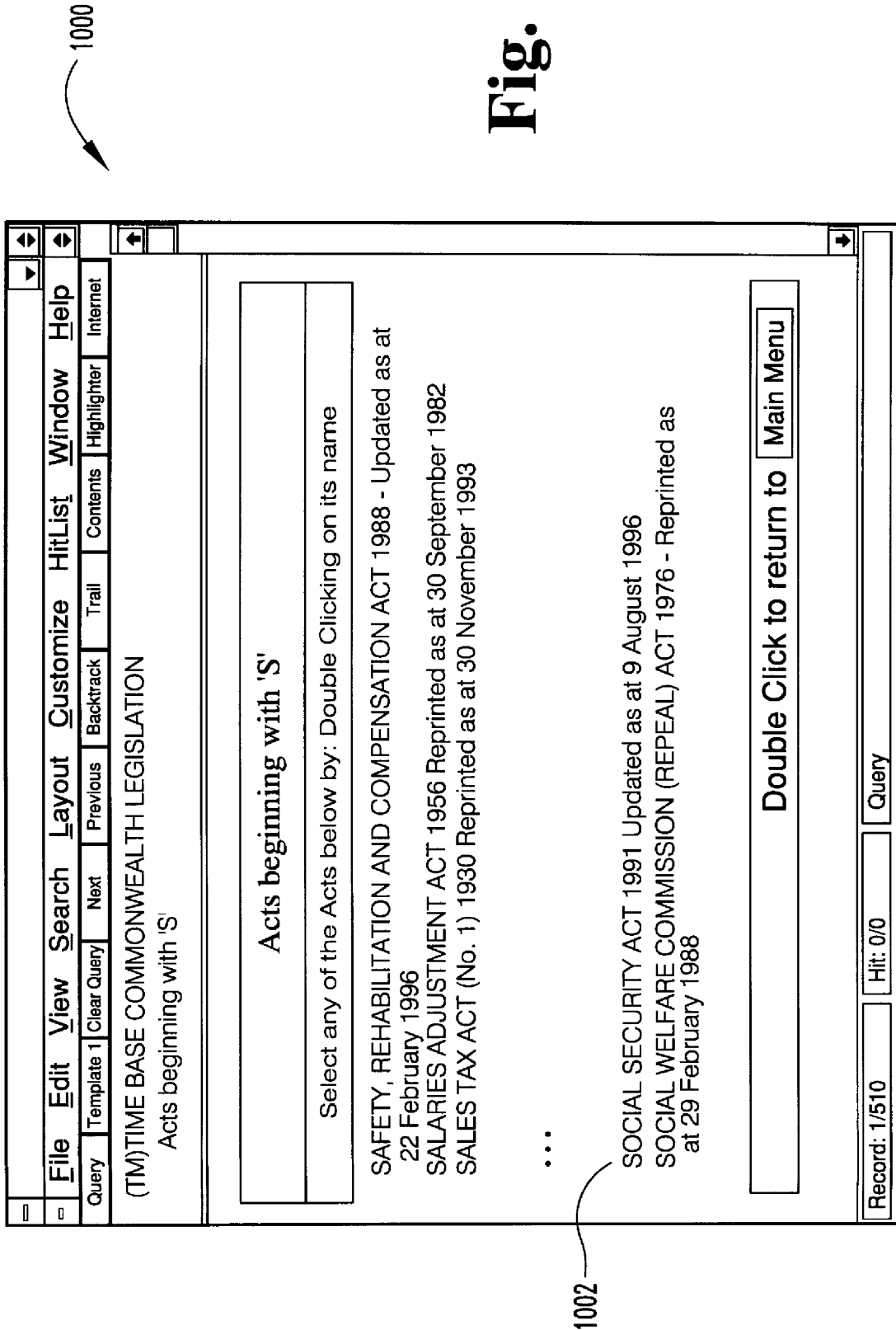


Fig. 10

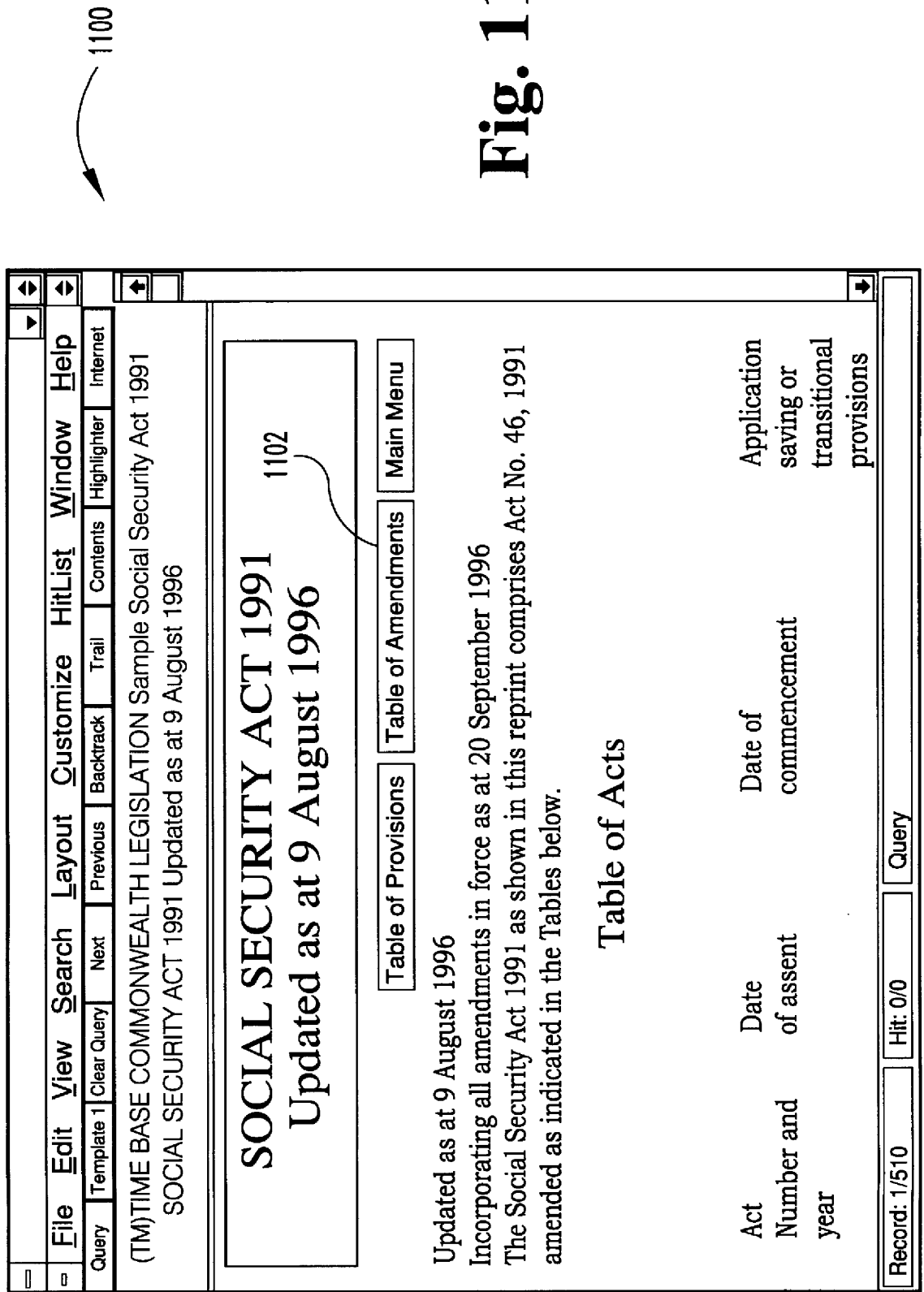


Fig. 11

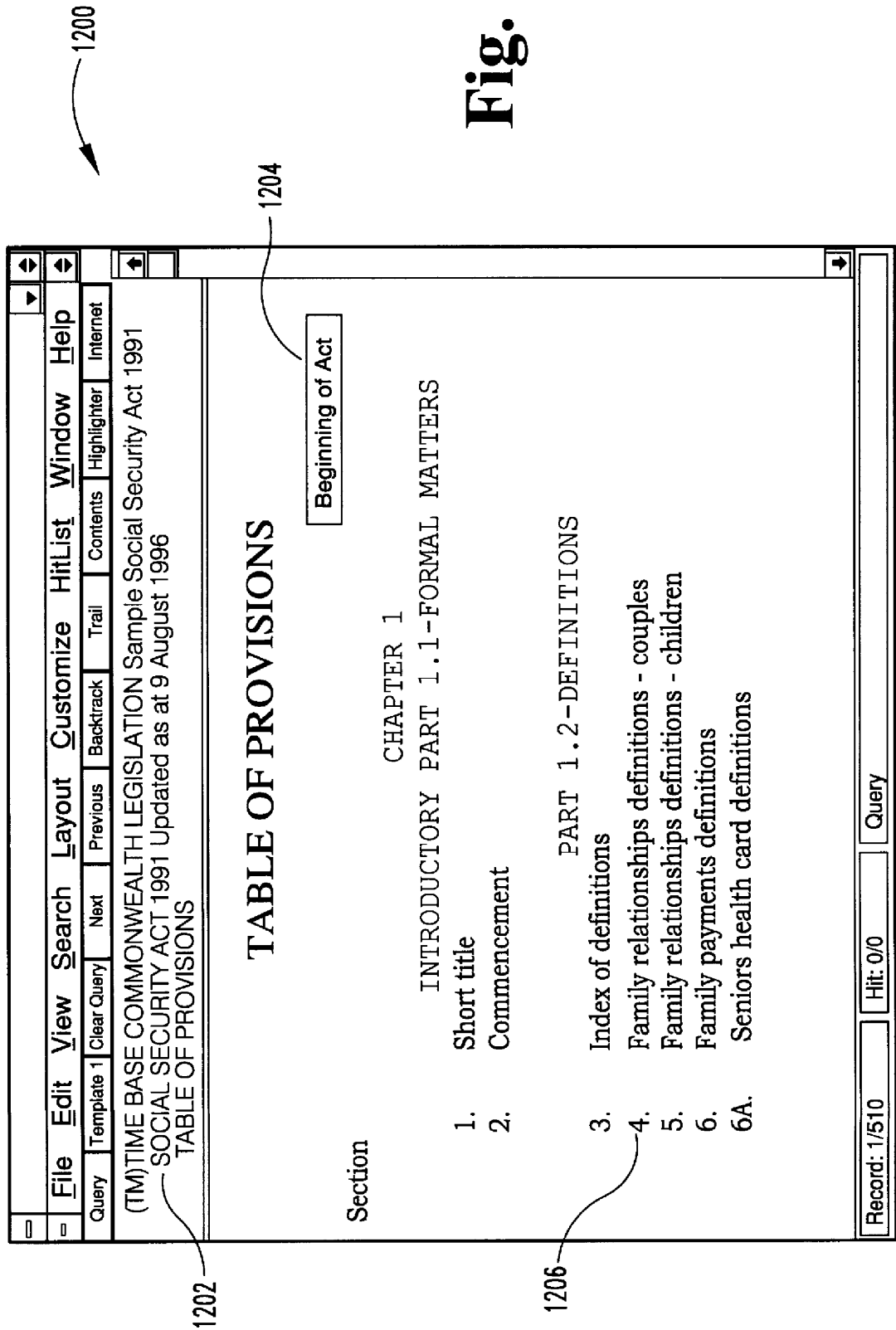


Fig. 12

1300

File	Edit	View	Search	Layout	Customize	HitList	Window	Help	
Query	Template 1	Clear Query	Next	Previous	Backtrack	Trail	Contents	Highlighter	Internet

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

Time Base	Section Information	
PREVIOUS	NEXT	ALL
Subject	Jurisdiction	Related INFO

1302

SECT 4

Family relationships definitions - couples

1304

1306

1308

4. (1) In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears
 "approved respite care" has the meaning given by any provisions
 "armed services widow" means a woman who was a member of the force
 (a) a person who was a veteran for the purposes of any provisions of
 Act; or
 (b) a person who was a member of the forces for the purposes of Part
 (c) a person who was a member of a peacekeeping force for the
 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
 Act; or
 (b) a person who was a member of the forces for the purposes of Part

Record: 1/510 Hit: 0/0 Query

Fig. 13

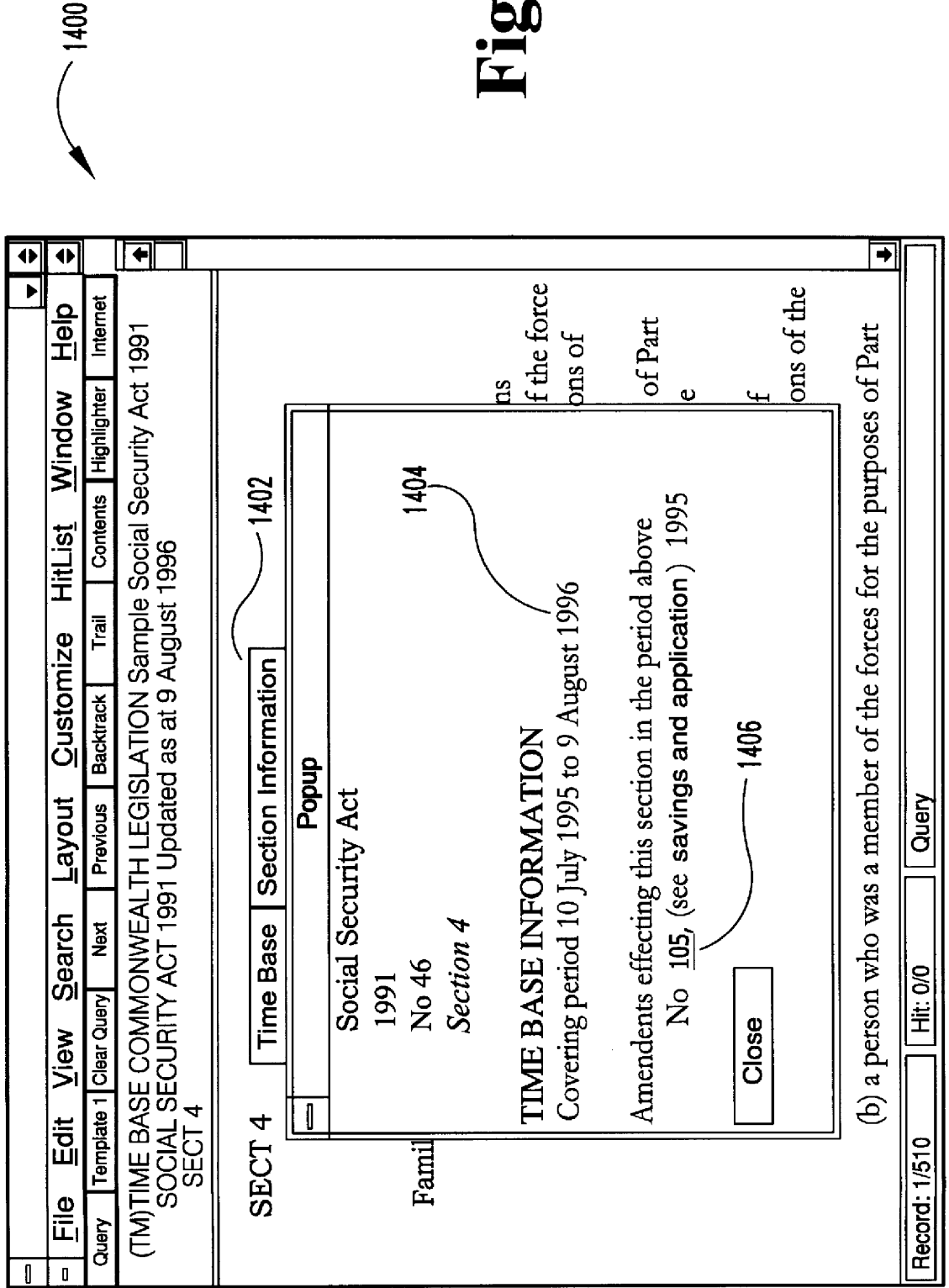


Fig. 14

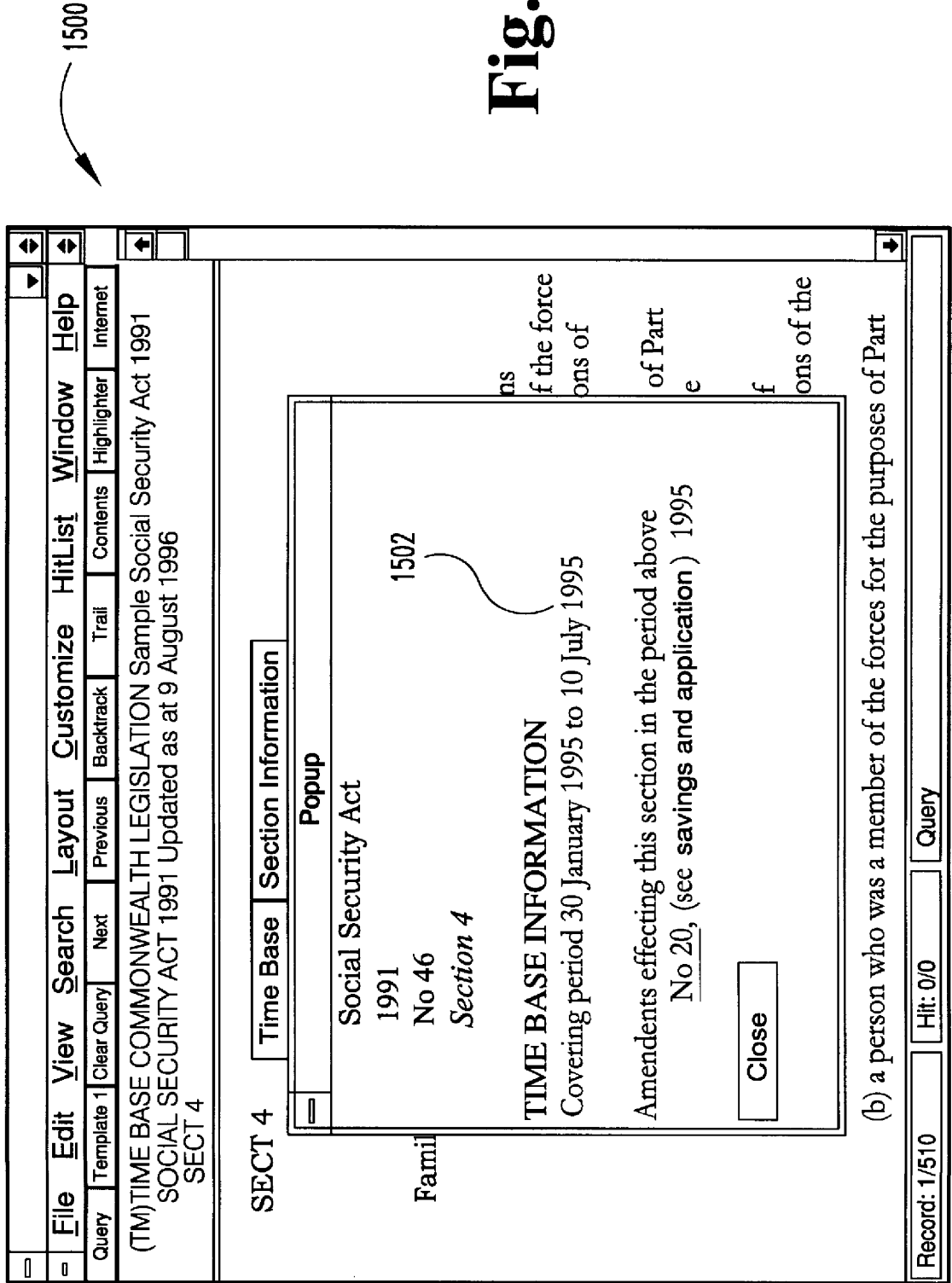
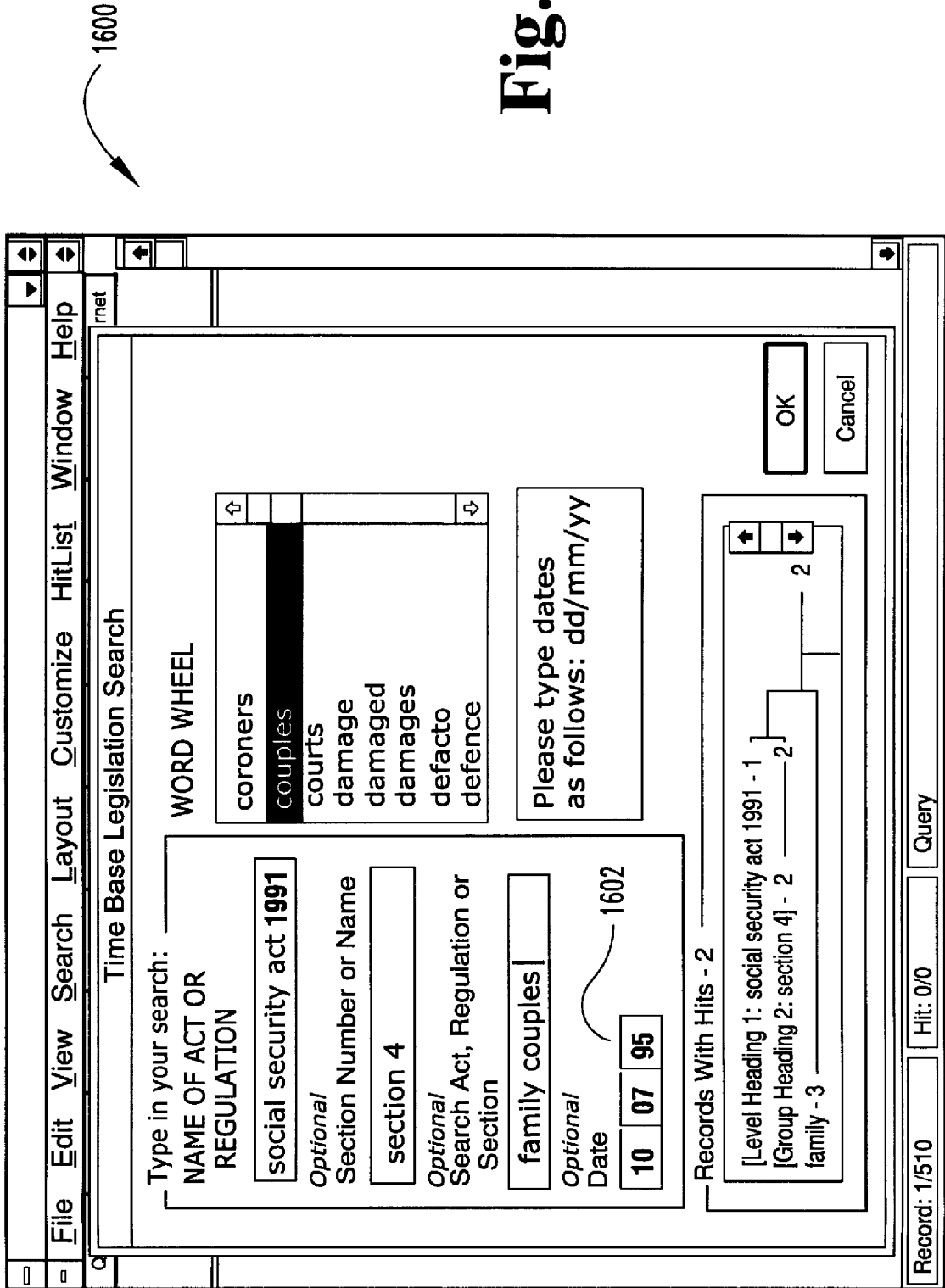


Fig. 15

(b) a person who was a member of the forces for the purposes of Part

Fig. 16



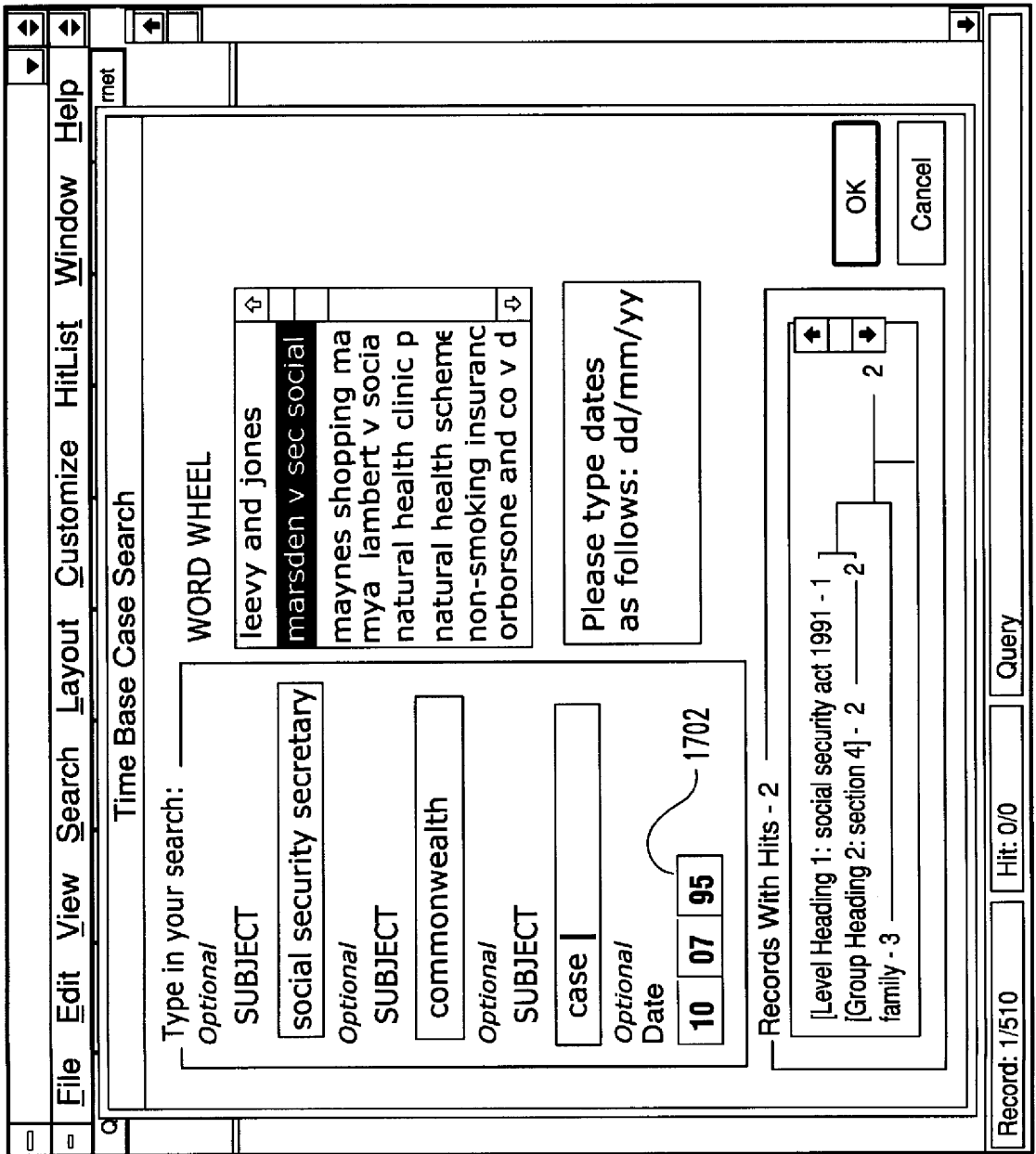


Fig. 17

SYSTEM FOR ELECTRONIC PUBLISHING

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

The present application is a continuation of International Patent Application No. PCT/AU98/00050 filed Jan. 30, 1998 designating the United States of America.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

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.

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:

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

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:

- (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
- (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 Australia. The relevant provisions are set forth in Table 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 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 Table A: A1. AMENDMENTS TO SECTION AT 9/8/96.)

There is however nothing in the current Commonwealth Government Reprint, in either the electronic or print versions (see heading EXAMPLE RESEARCH of Table 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 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.

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 to commencement (see Table 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 Table A: D. AMENDING ACT 1995 NO 105 AMENDING SECTION 14).

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.

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 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 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;
- 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 between reprints, the latest version of the section or schedule can only be seen in the reprint;