

My Lawlex General User Guide
August 2007

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Purpose

The purpose of this guide is to provide you with information about how to get the most from your Lawlex subscription.

It provides you with information about how easy it is to:

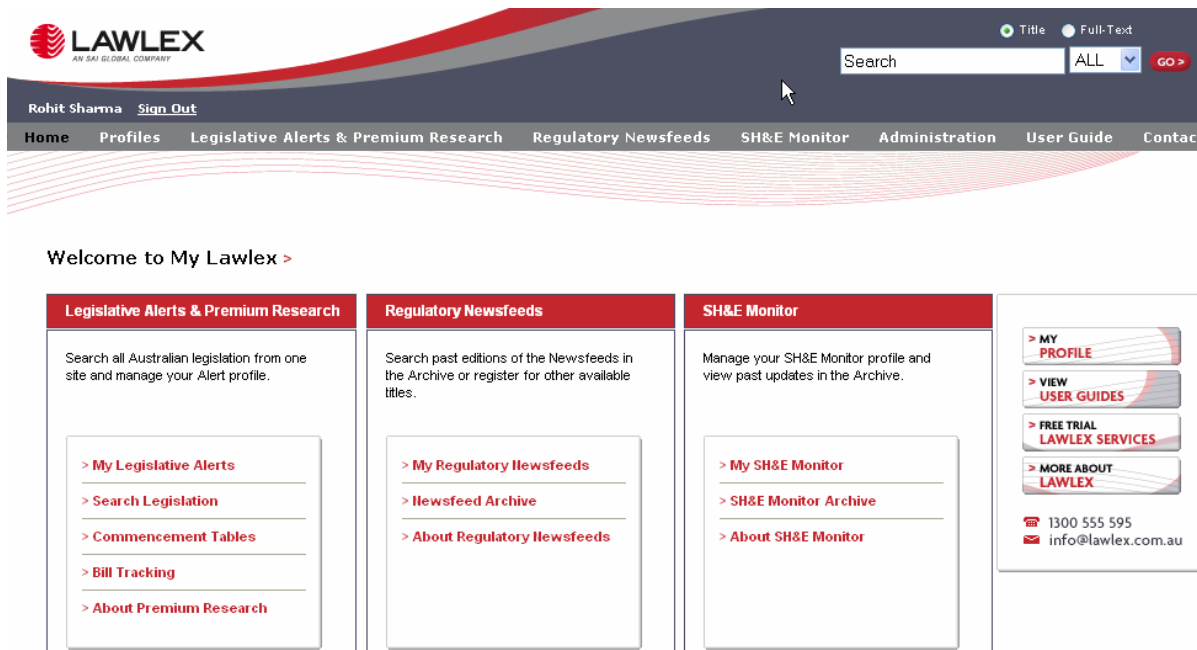
- 1) create and modify a Legislative Alert Profile so that you can track amendments to specific legislation as well as be informed about new legislation falling within your areas of interest;
- 2) create and modify a SH&E Monitor Update profile;
- 3) select regulatory Newsfeeds you wish to receive;
- 4) conduct legal research across the whole of Australia; and
- 5) access comprehensive information about legislation.

My Lawlex

The My Lawlex web site is your entry point for Premium Research & Alerts, Regulatory Newsfeeds and the SH&E Monitor.

<http://my.lawlex.com.au>

You can access the services you want from My Lawlex by running your cursor over the banner headings along the top toolbar, or by using the various service panels.



Accessing My Lawlex

User Name and Password

Congratulations! To be reading this, you must have already successfully signed into My Lawlex.

Your name will appear in the top left hand corner once you have signed in, or it will say *Guest* if you are not logged in using your unique User Name and Password.



To leave Lawlex, simply close your browser. **Do not** click on **Sign Out**. If you simply close your browser, then each time you return to Lawlex, you will still be logged in as yourself (your name in the top corner is evidence of this).

Password access allows you to set up your own Alert Profile and provides you with access to all the Premium Research features of Lawlex.

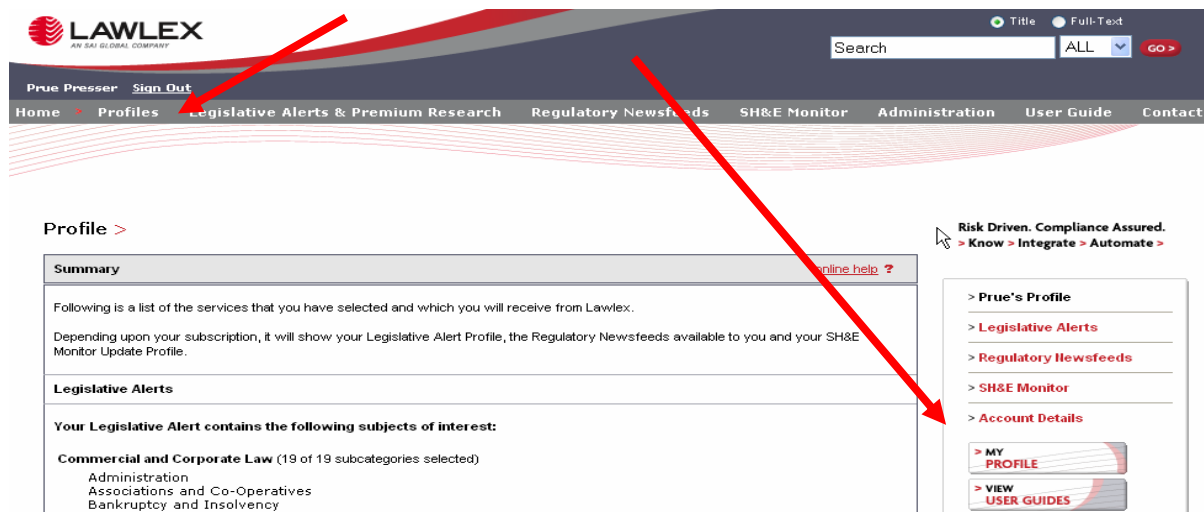
Your User Name and initial Password will be sent to you when your account is first created either by Lawlex or your internal Administrator.

Your User Name is generally your email address. Your Password is usually your first name. It is up to you to manage your own password (more about that later).

Sign in by clicking on the Sign In tab at the top of your screen. As stated above, as long as you don't click on Sign Out, you will automatically be logged in as yourself each time you return to the Lawlex site.

If you forget your password, add your email address to the User Name field in the **Sign In** box on the right and click on **> Click here**. Your password will be sent to your email inbox.

You can reset your password by going to **My Profile** or **My Account Details**.



My Account Details

The **My Account** Details tab appears under the **Profiles** tab at the left hand end of the top banner. All your individual details are displayed in this table and you can edit them if required. You will note that many of the fields are mandatory.

User Management >

Account Details		online help ?
LAWLEXID*		(* Mandatory Fields)
Signup Date*	13/01/2004 3:21:50 PM	
Email Address*	<input type="text"/>	
Title*	Ms <input type="button" value="v"/>	
First Name*	<input type="text"/>	
Last Name*	<input type="text"/>	
Position*	<input type="text"/>	
Password*	<input type="text"/>	Confirm Password* <input type="text"/>
Active Flag	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Active <input type="radio"/> Inactive	
Organisation	<input type="text"/>	
	Lawlex <input type="button" value="v"/>	
Research User	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Comments Lawlex:	

We recommend that you change your password quickly after receiving notification that you have been set up in the system.

IP fixed address

If your organisation has an IP fixed arrangement with Lawlex, when you go to <http://my.lawlex.com.au>, you will be presented with 3 options for access:

1. Simply conduct research with no account changing options;
2. Log in using generic account details (available from your internal account manger); and
3. Allows you to set up your own Alert profile.

The screenshot shows the Lawlex website header with the logo, navigation links for 'Guest' and 'Sign In', and a search bar with 'Title' and 'Full-Text' radio buttons, a search input field, and 'ALL' and 'GO >' buttons. Below the header is a box titled 'LAWLEX Access' containing three red links: 'Click here to login as the LAWLEX Research User', 'Click here to login as an existing individual LAWLEX User Account (to make use of customised email alert profiles)', and 'Click here to logout and register to set up a new individual LAWLEX User Account (to make use of customised email alert profiles)'.

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For help with this service, please contact the [Lawlex Helpdesk](#).

Premium Research and Alerts

About Lawlex Premium Research and Alerts

Lawlex tracks legislation for all Australian States and Territories and publishes plain English summaries of proposed and new developments within 24 hours of being notified of the change. This helps keep you up to date with changes to the law. Premium Research also provides you with a single point of entry for conducting legal research, making it easy to search either across all jurisdictions, or just the ones you are interested in, at one time.

My Legislative Alert Profile

To create your Legislative Alert Profile, click on My Profile > Legislative Alert. You will be taken through a process to establish which alerts you will receive.

The screenshot shows the Lawlex website interface. At the top, there is a search bar and navigation links. The main content area is titled 'Legislative Alerts Profile' and contains instructions for managing the alert profile. A sidebar on the right provides quick access to various services and user guides.

Lawlex distinguishes between:

- new legislation (new Principal Bills or Regulations) and
- amendments (which are made to existing legislation and are also known as “Amending” legislation).

Lawlex Alerts inform you about the existence of new legislation, based upon the jurisdictions and the subject areas that you have selected. Alerts are also sent to you about amending legislation, based upon the current Acts or Regulations you have in your Alert profile.

For example, if you are a commercial lawyer, it is most likely that you will want the Corporations Act 2001 (a Principal Act) in your Profile. If a Corporations Amendment Bill is introduced into Parliament, we will send you an Alert about the proposed change. This is an example of an amendment to existing legislation.

To receive Alerts for all new principal legislation in the corporate law area, you should also have the subject category, Commercial and Corporate Law in your Alert Profile.

You add legislation to your Legislative Alert Profile by clicking on My Profile and either filtering legislation using the subject categories, or by using the alphabetical index to locate the specific act or regulation that is of interest to you.

Creating a profile

Profile building is a three step process. You need to:

1. select the Subjects of Interest to you;
2. add specific Legislation that you want to track and,
3. confirm your selections (or changes).

It is possible to select one or more jurisdictions to help narrow your selections, together with one or more subject categories, and as many specific acts or regulations as you want for your Profile.

You are able to modify your Profile at any time and you may in fact find it necessary to do this if you are receiving too many Alerts that don't appear to be relevant to you.

Step 1. Subjects of Interest

As described above, Lawlex indexes all legislation into subject categories to help you search for legislation and so that we can determine which Alerts you should receive for new principal Acts or Regulations. To avoid getting email alerts for a large number of legislative developments which may not be relevant to you, make sure your selection of *subject categories* is as specific as you can make it.

Specify Jurisdictions that interest you

Lawlex allows you to select the jurisdictions from which you want to receive Alerts. You may or may not be interested in legislative developments across all Australian States or Territories. Use the Jurisdiction selection process to refine your search.

Legislative Alerts Profile >

Step 1: Subjects of Interest Progress [online help ?](#)

Before you begin, you may wish to view the [online guide](#) for creating an Alert Profile

The first thing we recommend you do is select your Subjects of Interest.

Lawlex Editors add all new principal legislation to our subject index. It is the subject categories that you select which help us determine which Legislative Alerts to send you for new principal legislation.

Principal legislation includes all new Bills, Regulations, Plans and By-laws that do not simply amend other statutes, but themselves create new legal rights or obligations.

You will receive Legislative Alerts for new principal legislation that fall within the jurisdictions and subject categories you select.

For example, if you had selected the "Torts" subject of interest under the "Legal System" category, you would have received a Lawlex Legislative Alert informing you of the introduction of and assent to the Defamation Bill 2005 (Vic).

To refine your profile, select Jurisdictions that are relevant to you.

ALL ACT COM NSW NT QLD SA TAS VIC WA

How select the subjects that are of interest to you.
Click on NEXT when you have completed your selections.

[Banking and Finance](#) (0 of 16 subcategories selected)

The colour tabs at the top of this screen indicate where you are in the Profile building process.


By being more specific, you will ensure the alerts you receive are more relevant to your interests.

Step 2. Select the specific legislation that you wish to monitor

After selecting NEXT, the Profile Set Up Wizard takes you to the next tab where you select Acts or Regulations you wish to monitor. Use the + key to open the categories.

The Wizard defaults to a subject category view, but you can change this to see an Alphabetical List of legislation if you prefer.

Legislative Alerts Profile >

Step 2: Legislation Progress  [online help ?](#)

Now you are required to select specific legislation that you wish to monitor.

When an amendment is made to the legislation that you have selected, Lawlex will send you a Legislative Alert informing you of the nature of that change.

For example, if you are a commercial lawyer, you may wish to be sent Alerts when there are amendments made, for example, to the Corporations Act 2001 No. 50 (Cth). This Act needs to be in your profile for this to happen.

If you have selected subject categories, you will see the legislation listed under these categories below and you can select specific legislation within these subjects for monitoring. Use the Jurisdiction filter to see a wider selection of legislation and select as many Acts or Regulations as you wish.

You can also select Alphabetical List to see a full list of legislation arranged alphabetically.

Select NEXT when you have completed your selections.

How select the legislation that is of interest to you.
Use the Subject Index (below) or the [Alphabetical List](#) to find the legislation that you wish to monitor
Click on NEXT when you have completed your selections.

Filter by jurisdiction	
<input type="checkbox"/> ALL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ACT
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COM	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NSW
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> QLD
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TAS

Banking and Finance (0 titles selected in all jurisdictions) | [Expand](#) |

Administration (0 of 85 titles selected)


Select all titles

Acts Amendment and Repeal (Financial Sector Reform) Act 1999 No. 26

Step 3. Confirm your subject selections

When you make changes to your Profile, including when you set it up initially, you will be required to SAVE your selections to confirm that the changes you have recommended get added to your Profile.

Legislative Alerts Profile >

Step 3: Confirm Your Profile Progress  [online help ?](#)

Below is the list of subject categories and legislation that you have selected to monitor with Lawlex Legislative Alerts.

Click Save to confirm, or Cancel to review your selections

The following is your Lawlex Legislation Alert Profile:

- **Selected Subjects of Interest:**
 - Banking and Finance -> Administration
 - Banking and Finance -> Bank Mergers
 - Banking and Finance -> Bankruptcy and Insolvency
 - Banking and Finance -> Consumer Credit
 - Banking and Finance -> Debt Recovery
 - Banking and Finance -> Duties, Levies and Taxes
 - Banking and Finance -> E-Commerce
 - Banking and Finance -> Financial Institutions
 - Banking and Finance -> Futures Industry
 - Banking and Finance -> International Banking
 - Banking and Finance -> Lending and Security

Keeping your Profile up to date

Modifying your Profile through your Alerts

When you receive an email alert for a new piece of legislation (a "Principal title"), you may add this to your Alert Profile by clicking the **Add this title to your profile** link located at the bottom of the Alert summary. If you do not click on this link, you will receive no further information of changes to this Act or Regulation.

Surrogacy Bill 2007 (WA)

The **Surrogacy Bill 2007 (WA)** was introduced into the Legislative Assembly and received its second reading speech on 1 March 2007.

According to the explanatory memorandum, the Bill proposes to regulate surrogacy arrangements, including prescribing various offences in relation to surrogacy arrangements that are made for reward.

The Bill also proposes to regulate the transfer of parentage of surrogate children, including:

- (a) clarifying that in deciding whether a certain parentage order should be made, the court must regard the best interests of the child as paramount;
- (b) setting out the procedures and requirements for applying for a parentage order, including specifying that a parentage order can not be sought until the child is at least 28 days old;
- (c) specifying various circumstances which the court must consider prior to making the parentage order and outlining the effects of such an order;
- (d) requiring an approved plan to be made in relation to the surrogate child's long-term welfare, providing for the variation of such a plan, and the consequences of breach; and
- (e) regulating access to information relating to surrogacy arrangements, including access to court records and registrations of birth.

- [Add this title to your profile](#)

By clicking on this link, the title is added to your Profile and you will receive updates about its progress (assent and proclamation) and any amendments that are made to it at a later date.

Similarly, when you receive an Alert about an amendment to a title, you can also remove that title from your Profile.

Amendment to the Controlled Substances (Poisons) Regulations 1996 No. 4 (SA)

New Statutory Rule - Controlled Substances (Poisons) Variation Regulations 2007 No. 13 (SA)

The Controlled Substances (Poisons) Variation Regulations 2007 No. 13 (SA) amend the **Controlled Substances (Poisons) Regulations 1996 No. 4 (SA)**.

The amending Regulations provide for the electronic transmission of prescriptions. Specifically, the amending Regulations:

- (a) allow a conditional exemption from certain prescription giving requirements to be granted to a prescriber or a class of prescribers who have adequate arrangements for the electronic transmission of prescriptions;
- (b) provide for the use of electronic signatures on prescriptions which are transmitted electronically;
- (c) allow a conditional exemption from certain prescription dispensing requirements to be granted to pharmacists or medical practitioners who have adequate arrangements for dispensing electronically transmitted prescriptions; and
- (d) prescribe additional requirements in relation to cancelled prescriptions of Nalbuphine.

The amending Regulations commenced on 1 March 2007.

- [Visit the Controlled Substances \(Poisons\) Variation Regulations 2007 No. 13 \(SA\) LAWLEX Homepage](#)
- [Visit the Controlled Substances \(Poisons\) Regulations 1996 No. 4 \(SA\) LAWLEX Homepage](#)
- [View the table of amendments](#)
- [Remove the Controlled Substances \(Poisons\) Regulations 1996 No. 4 \(SA\) from my profile](#)

By clicking on this link, you will receive no further Alerts about changes to the *Controlled Substances (Poisons) Regulations 1996 No. 4 (SA)*.

Modifying your Profile by using the Your Legislative Alert Profile tab

If you already have a Profile when you click on the **My Profile > My Legislative Alerts** tab your selections will be displayed.

If you find you are getting too many Alerts, the easiest way to restrict the number of emails you receive is to make your *new legislation subject category* selections as narrow as possible.

For example, by selecting Privacy and Consumer Credit instead of the whole Commercial and Corporate Law category, you will significantly reduce the number of alerts you receive (if that is appropriate of course!)

Commercial and Corporate Law (2 of 19 subcategories selected)

- Select All Subcategories
- Administration
- Associations and Co-Operatives
- Bankruptcy and Insolvency
- Bounties, Subsidies and Grants
- Competition
- Consumer Credit
- Contract
- Corporations and Securities - key
- Corporations and Securities - related
- Corporations Created by Statute
- E-Commerce
- Exports and Imports
- Fair Trading and Consumer Protection - key
- Fair Trading and Consumer Protection - related
- Partnerships
- Price Regulation
- Privacy
- Regulatory Bodies
- Trusts

Profile summary

You are able to review everything that has been selected in your Profile by clicking on **Profiles, My Profile**.

Under Legislative Alert you will see the subjects of interest you have selected and there will be a link to the specific legislation titles you are subscribed to.

Under Regulatory Newsfeeds, you will find a list of Newsfeeds that you have access to and under SH&E Monitor, all the business processes that are associated with your account details will appear.

It is possible to change your profile from this screen by selecting **Modify My ..(Alert, Newsfeed, SH&E Monitor)**.

Profile >

My Profile Summary	online help ?
<p>Following is a list of the services that you have selected and which you will receive from Lawlex. Depending upon your subscription, it will show your Legislative Alert, Regulatory Newsfeeds, and your SH&E Monitor Profile.</p>	
Legislative Alert	
<p>Your Legislative Alert Profile contains the following subjects of interest:</p> <p>Banking and Finance (3 of 16 subcategories selected)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Debt RecoveryE-CommerceFutures Industry <p>You are currently subscribed to 41 pieces of legislation. > Click here to see your full list</p> <p style="text-align: right;">MODIFY MY ALERT ></p>	
Regulatory Newsfeeds	
<p>Your Newsfeed Profile currently contains the following subscriptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Building and Construction Newsfeed• Environment Newsfeed• Industrial Relations Newsfeed• Litigation Newsfeed• Property Newsfeed• Corporate Law Bulletin• Financial Services Newsfeed• Insurance Newsfeed• Minerals and Petroleum Newsfeed• Superannuation Newsfeed• Electricity Newsfeed• Gas Newsfeed• Legal Practice Governance Newsfeed• Occupational Health & Safety Newsfeed• Water Newsfeed <p style="text-align: right;">MODIFY MY NEWSFEED ></p>	
SH&E Monitor	
<p>Your SH&E Monitor Profile currently contains the following Business Processes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Building Works• Demolition and Decommissioning• External Communications• Takeovers, Acquisitions and Mergers• Workplace Consultation• Communication with Employees• Divestment of Assets• Issue Resolution• Technical Documentation• Construction Work• ES&H Aspects of Design• Research and Development• Workplace Committees and Representatives <p style="text-align: right;">MODIFY MY SH&E MONITOR ></p>	

Searching for legislation

Banner Search

You can conduct a Banner Search for keywords in either the:

- Title, or the
- Full text of the legislation.

You can also restrict your search to a specific jurisdiction from here. This can be done from any page within the Lawlex Premium Research service. The feature is in the top right hand corner of the web pages.



You will be able to resubmit your previous search by clicking on Last Search.

The Search Legislation page

You can also use the **Search Legislation** web page for a more guided search. The Search Legislation tab provides you with all the search options you can use for your legislation research.

Remember, every field you add to your search narrows it, either making it more specific and relevant, or too narrow to pick up accurate results.

So, your first decision is whether to do a **Title or a Full text search** from the banner or from the Search Legislation page.

Search Legislation >

If you know the name of the legislation, then Title searching makes sense. If you are looking for legislation and are unsure of which Act or Regulation deals with it specifically, a full text search is then more appropriate.

To conduct a full text search, you need to think of keywords which can be added to the search template. Generally, keywords and the jurisdiction will be enough for a successful search. The

more detail you add, the narrower the search, and this might increase the likelihood of missing important documents. See *Search Operators* below for more information about how to construct your search.

If you know the Number of the Act or Regulation that you require, add it to the Number field. Similarly, you can add the Year if it is known.

It is also possible to narrow your search to a specific jurisdiction by ticking which one is of interest to you.

The Document Type field allows you to select *All* types of legislation, or to specifically search for a:

- Principal Act;
- Principal Regulation;
- Amending Act;
- Amending Regulation; or
- Bill.

We recommend that you choose the **Select All** option, unless you are certain that it is a Principal Act or Regulation that you are searching for.

Repealed or Failed Legislation

The Lawlex search engine does not automatically include repealed legislation, however by ticking the Repealed / Failed Legislation box, you will ensure that you pick up this material in your search.

If you include Repealed / Failed Legislation in your search, you can tell whether a title is repealed by checking the Document Status field on the Core Document Homepage (it will say either **Current** or **Repealed**)

Year Range restricts your search to a known date range, and you can also nominate how many Search Results are displayed per page (the default is 20, but you can select 5, 10, 30 or 50).

Search operators

The default operator is AND when using Lawlex to search legislation. This means that you do not need to add the word AND when you are searching for more than one word. For example "firearms knives bombs" will return documents that have "firearms AND knives AND bombs" in them.

Lawlex Search retrieves exactly the words that you enter into the keyword box. Stemming or wildcard searches are not supported. For example, searching for "crim" or "crim*" will not yield "crime" or "criminal". If in doubt, try both forms, for example: "crime" and "criminal"

Symbol	Function	Examples
" "	Finds exact terms as quoted.	"criminal law"
AND	Finds pages that contain all terms or phrases. This is the default operator and is not required.	Criminal AND Law (or just, criminal law)
&	Same as AND.	Criminal & Law
NOT	Excludes pages that contain a term or phrase.	criminal NOT law
-	Same as NOT above.	criminal – law
()	Used to group words in OR and NOT queries.	(criminal law) (social justice)(family funds) NOT (police stations)
+	Denotes that all search results must include this term. Also allows inclusion of words that search engines usually ignore.	Criminal law + Crime + for Drugs
OR	Finds either term.	(criminal law) OR (crime act)
	Same as OR.	criminal law

Case sensitivity

Lawlex searches are not case sensitive. All letters, regardless of how you enter them, are understood as lower case. For example, searches for "criminal law," "Criminal Law," and "Criminal law" all return the same results.

Search results display

Lawlex search results are displayed alphabetically within the Jurisdictions you selected and then by the relevance ranking. You will note that the Jurisdictions you selected are highlighted and the radio button indicates which results are displayed.

In the following example, a search for "privacy and medical" was carried out in the Commonwealth and Queensland jurisdictions. The Commonwealth results are displayed first and you can easily view the Queensland results by selecting the QLD radio button.

Your results will be displayed in the following order:

- Principal Act
- Amending Act
- Principal Regulation
- Amending Regulation
- Bills

The screenshot shows the Lawlex search interface. At the top, there is a search bar with the text "Search" and a dropdown menu set to "ALL". Below the search bar, the search criteria are displayed: "Search Criteria: 93 Results", "Search Type: Full Text", and "Phrase: privacy and medical". There are radio buttons for selecting jurisdictions: ACT, COM (selected), NSW, NT, QLD, SA, TAS, VIC, and WA. A red horizontal line is drawn across the "Full-text indexes" section, which contains a disclaimer: "Full-text indexes are based on content not hosted by Lawlex. We therefore cannot provide deep links to the search terms in the document you retrieve, nor can we guarantee the currency and the accuracy of the full-text indexes. Some legislation is not available for full text searching, including: - Amending Regulations of South Australia. - Some older repealed Commonwealth legislation and Private Members' Bills. - NSW Bills." Below this, there is a note: "If you are searching across all jurisdictions, please use the radio buttons above to display the search results for specific jurisdictions." The search results are sorted by "Relevance". The first result is "[73.3%] Privacy Act 1988 No.119 [Principal - Act]" with a snippet: "Privacy Act 1988 iii Contents Part I—Preliminary 1 1 Short title [see Note 1]..... iv Privacy Act 1988 Part III—Information privacy 48 Division 1—Interferences with privacy 48 13 Inte Privacy Act 1988 v 188G Register of approved privacy codes.....". The second result is "[72.6%] Privacy (Private Sector) Regulations 2001 No.266 [Principal - Regulation]" with a snippet: "Contents Page 2 Privacy (Private Sector) Regulations 2001 Contents Part 1 Preliminary 1 Name of Regu Privacy Codes Part 2 Regulation 5 Privacy (Private Sector) Regulations 2001 5 Part 2 Privacy Codes 5 Part 3 National Privacy Principles Regulation 6 6 Privacy (Private Sector) Regulations 2001 Part 3 N". The third result is "[72.2%] Privacy Legislation Amendment (Emergencies and Disasters) Act 2006 No.149 [Amending - Act]".

A statistical relevancy ranking appears beside the item to help you decide the usefulness of items that have been retrieved.

Please note, Lawlex in accordance with its Internet Charter of Use, points to legislation which is hosted on the official government web sites. This means that the full text search indexes produce lists of legislation, with some context to help you decide relevance, but you will not be able to deep link to the search results. Instead, you will be able to use the displayed results to decide what you want to look at in more detail. We recommend that you use the FIND or SEARCH feature within WORD or ADOBE to go to the specific terms you are interested in within the document itself.

Context and search term highlighting

Every Lawlex search result lists one or more excerpts from the web page to display how your search terms are used in context on that page. In the excerpt, your search terms are displayed in bold text so that you can quickly determine if that result is from a page you want to visit. Example a Search for "crime" results in:

[73.3%] [Privacy Act 1988 No.119](#) [Principal - Act]
Privacy Act 1988 iii Contents Part I—Preliminary 1 1 Short title [see Note 1]..... iv Privacy Act 1988 Part III—Information **privacy** 48 Division 1—Interferences with **privacy** 48 13 Inte Privacy Act 1988 v 188G Register of approved **privacy** codes.....

Browsing Legislation

It is also possible to find legislation by browsing. The Browse Legislation tab appears when you click on Search Legislation.

Search Legislation >

Search Legislation > Browse Legislation

Enter Search Criteria [online help ?](#)

Search Type Title Full-Text

Keywords Number Year From Year To

Jurisdiction ALL ACT COM NSW NT QLD SA TAS VIC WA

All principal legislation is indexed and is therefore browsable under the Subject categories. Legislation can also be browsed by using the Alphabetical Index. Lawlex defaults to the subject view, but you can easily change this by clicking on the **Alphabetical index**.

LAWLEX AN SAI GLOBAL COMPANY

Prue Presser Sign Out

Search

> Search Legislation > Browse Legislation

Browse Legislation [online help ?](#)

Lawlex Editors categorise all new principal legislation as they receive it under our subject index. Principal legislation includes all new Bills, Regulations, Plans and By-laws that do not simply amend another statute, but themselves create legal rights or obligations.

You will receive Legislative Alerts for new principal legislation that falls within the jurisdictions and subject categories you select.

For example, if you had selected the "Torts" subject of interest under the "Legal System" category, you would have received a Lawlex Legislative Alert informing you of the introduction of and assent to the Defamation Bill 2005 (Vic).

LAWLEX Index Navigation ...

- [Alphabetical Index](#)
- [Banking and Finance](#)
- [Business, Trades and Professions](#)
- [Commercial and Corporate Law](#)


Core Document Homepage and Premium Research

Each piece of legislation on Lawlex has a Core Document Homepage (CDHP). The following is an example of the CDHP for the Commonwealth Privacy Act 1998.

Core Document Homepage >





Privacy Act 1988 No. 119 (COM) [online help ?](#)

 **Source:** [ComLaw incorporating FRLI](#)
Document Type: Principal Act (eg Principal, Amending, Other)
Document Status: [Current](#)
Related Links: [Hansard - 2nd reading speech](#)
The government publication is [current](#) to Monday, September 18, 2006.
Click on the "Check for Amendments ..." link for amendments since consolidation

Index Categories:

- Banking and Finance** -> Privacy
- Commercial and Corporate Law** -> Privacy
- Government** -> Privacy
- Health** -> Privacy
- Human Rights** -> Privacy

Lawlex Premium Research >

 Add this Title to my Alert Profile	 View the Commencement Information
 View Regulations under this Act	 View the History of Amendments to this Title
 Check for Amendments since the last Consolidation	 Read the Alert Summaries
 View Gazette Notice References made under this Title	 Governing Department
 This Title amends ...	

Everything that appears above the **Lawlex Premium Research** banner is freely available to anyone who uses this service. You do not need to be a subscriber to get access to:

- **Source** - a hyperlink to the title;
- **Document type** - tells you if the title is principal or amending;
- **Document status** - repealed or currently in operation;
- **Related links** - these sources are intended to assist you with further information about the legislation and not all the following will appear for every title, but you may find links to: Hansard 2nd reading speeches; Explanatory Memoranda; Supplementary memoranda; or Historical versions, if they are available from the Government websites, through which you can search for a version of the legislation as it was in the past;
- **Index Categories** - a list of which categories the title has been indexed under in the subject index, which can be useful for helping you select your subject categories when creating your Alert Profile.

Additional features are located under the **Lawlex Premium Research** heading. Not all Premium Research features will exist for all legislation, only those that are relevant to the Act or Regulation that you have searched for will appear.


For example, the above shows you Premium Research features for the Commonwealth Privacy Act 1998.

Following is an example of what will appear for the Commonwealth Privacy Amendment Act 1990.

You will note that the range of additional features varies, and this will be mostly due to what was or is available on the web at the time Lawlex commenced tracking legislation.




[Privacy Amendment Act 1990 No. 116 \(COM\)](#) [online help ?](#)

 **Source:** [ComLaw incorporating FRLI](#)
Document Type: Amending Act (eg Principal, Amending, Other)
Document Status: [Current](#)

The government publication is [current](#) to Monday, December 24, 1990.

Lawlex Premium Research >

 [View the Commencement Information](#)

The full range of Law Premium Research features includes:

- **Add this Title to my Alert Profile** – you can easily update your Alert Profile by clicking here.
- (for Acts) - **View Regulations under this Act** – direct link to regulations made under that title.
- (for Regulations) - **View the Governing Act for this Regulation** – Act under which the Regulations are made.
- **View the History of Amendments to this Title** – This information is only available from the date on which Lawlex tracking began. For a more comprehensive guide to this, please refer to the dates in the Coverage document.
- **Check for Amendments since the last Consolidation** – this information is important because it allows you to see if there are any provisions awaiting proclamation.
- **Read the Alert Summaries** – all Alert summaries are linked and you can read a plain English summary of what the new law was proposing to do.
- **View the Bill** – if Lawlex was tracking bills at the time new legislation was created, there will be a link to that Bill if it is available.
- **View the Commencement Information** – This allows you to check when a piece of legislation came into operation.
- **View Gazette Notice References** – Lawlex tracks gazette notice made under various pieces of legislation at the request of clients.
- **Governing Department** – This links you to the relevant government department that is responsible for the management of the legislation.
- **This Title amends** – This feature allows you to research related legislation.

More information about these features follows in this guide.

Bill Tracking

Bill tracking is accessible from the right hand side menus at all times and as a link under the Legislative Alerts & Premium Research tab from the top menu. You need to browse for Bills by Year and Jurisdiction.

[Bill Tracking >](#)

Bill Tracking	online help ?			
<p>Bill Tracking provides you with information about a Bill's progress through Parliament from 1st Reading to Assent. It includes the stages and dates of progression and notes whether a Bill has been amended during its passage through a House.</p> <p>The Bill's status is included - showing whether the Bill is current, awaiting assent or if it has failed. When a Bill has been Assented, the year and number of the Act will be displayed.</p> <p>The Bills are arranged alphabetically by jurisdiction and year.</p>				
Enter Search Criteria		online help ?		
Jurisdiction	<input type="text" value="ACT"/>	Year	<input type="text" value="2006"/>	<input type="button" value="GO >"/>

Commencement Tables

As above, a link to the Commencement Tables appears on the right hand side toolbar at all times as well as under the Legislative Alerts & Premium Research tab. You search for this information by Year, Jurisdiction and Document Type. You will also be able to link directly to Commencement information when you are in a Core Document Homepage for a piece of legislation.

[Commencement Tables >](#)

Commencement Tables	online help ?					
<p>The Commencement Tables provide you with commencement information for Acts and Regulations in all jurisdictions, for specific years.</p> <p>Assent and commencement dates for Acts and operational dates for Regulations are included. Gazette references are noted when they are relevant to the commencement of the legislation.</p> <p>The years covered in each jurisdiction are highlighted and the Acts and Regulations are arranged numerically within each year. The latest gazette reference is provided in each jurisdiction so that you can ascertain the currency of the commencement information</p>						
Enter Search Criteria						
Jurisdiction	<input type="text" value="ACT"/>	Document Type	<input type="text" value="Act"/>	Year	<input type="text" value="2006"/>	<input type="button" value="GO >"/>

History of Amendments

You can access History of Amendments tables for each piece of legislation (if they exist) from the Core Document Homepage for a specific Act or Regulation. You will find hyperlinks to Amending titles and a detailed history stating how the title was affected.

Privacy Act 1988 No. 119 [online help ?](#)

The table below summarises amendments made to this title since LAWLEX began tracking legislation. LAWLEX began comprehensively tracking Commonwealth legislation from the beginning of 1999 Please note that where a provision within a title pre-dating 1999 is commenced after the date LAWLEX began tracking, it will also be included in the table. Coverage varies across jurisdictions. Full details of the scope are contained in [Coverage](#).

LEGEND
A = Amending, **I** = Inserted, **R** = Repealed, **IR** = Impliedly Repealed, **RS** = Repealed and substituted, **HYP** = Not yet proclaimed, **PN** = Please Note, **TP** = Transitional Provision, **Extension** = Extension of the operation of the legislation.
 A '#' in the 'Amending Title' field indicates that this title has amended another title that previously affected this provision of the principal Act/Regulation.

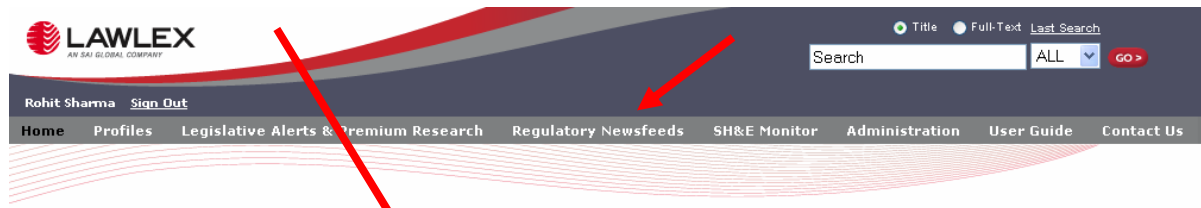
History of Amendments to Privacy Act 1988 No. 119					
Provision Affected	How Affected	Amending Title	Amending Provision	Commenced	Read Summary
PART IV heading.	RS	2000/2	s. 3 (Sch. 1(1))	7/1/2000	
PART VI heading	RS	2000/155	s. 4 (Sch. 1(115))	12/21/2001	
PART IV Division 1 heading.	RS	2000/2	s. 3 (Sch. 1(2))	7/1/2000	
PART VI Division 2 (ss. 80A to 80D)	I	2000/155	s. 4 (Sch. 1(129))	12/21/2001	

Regulatory Newsfeeds

About Regulatory Newsfeeds

A number of Regulatory Newsfeeds are produced on various legal topics and industries. We also publish Professor Ian Ramsay's monthly Corporate Law Bulletin.

Our newsfeeds focus on the news and information that is important – the regulatory news. Coverage includes new and amended legislation, Ministerial Statements, Press Releases, Regulator Statements, Practice Notes, News, Significant Upcoming Dates etc.



Welcome to My Lawlex >

<p>Legislative Alerts & Premium Research</p> <p>Search all Australian legislation from one site and manage your Alert profile.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > My Legislative Alerts > Search Legislation > Commencement Tables > Bill Tracking > About Premium Research 	<p>Regulatory Newsfeeds</p> <p>Search past editions of the Newsfeeds in the Archive or register for other available titles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > My Regulatory Newsfeeds > Newsfeed Archive > About Regulatory Newsfeeds 	<p>SH&E Monitor</p> <p>Manage your SH&E Monitor profile and view past updates in the Archive.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > My SH&E Monitor > SH&E Monitor Archive > About SH&E Monitor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > MY PROFILE > VIEW USER GUIDES > FREE TRIAL LAWLEX SERVICES > MORE ABOUT LAWLEX <p>☎ 1300 555 595 ✉ info@lawlex.com.au</p>
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My Regulatory Newsfeeds

Under **My Regulatory Newsfeeds**, you will find the titles that your organisation subscribes to. They will appear in the first half of the screen, under the **Industry Newsfeeds available to your organisation** heading. Tick which titles you wish to receive.

Further titles that your organisation may subscribe to appear under the Other Newsfeeds heading. If you wish to have access to these, discuss this with you Lawlex administrator.

The Newsfeed Archive

If your organisation subscribes to a newsfeed title, you can search the Archive of that title for items that were published in the past. You can search either by keyword or by browsing through the titles.

When keyword searching, you can either search across all the titles you have access to at once, or you can choose a specific newsfeed title to search (we recommend you do this to ensure you get more accurate search results).

Browsing allows you search through each weeks' publication, title by title.

Newsfeed Archive >

> Search Archive > Browse Archive

Newsfeed Archive Subject Index

The Newsfeed Archive contains all previous issues of the LAWLEX regulatory Newsfeeds, published from December 2001. These Newsfeeds can be viewed online and printed.

To access these regulatory Newsfeeds, either browse the index or use the search facility. To get the best results from the search facility, select a specific Newsfeed from the drop down box on the right.

Electricity Newsfeed

- 6-March-2007
- 28-February-2007
- 29-November-2006
- 24-November-2006
- 17-November-2006
- 10-November-2006

Newsfeed Archive >

> Search Archive > Browse Archive

Newsfeed Archive Search [online help ?](#)

The Newsfeed Archive contains all previous issues of the LAWLEX regulatory Newsfeeds, published from December 2001. These Newsfeeds can be viewed online and printed.

To access these regulatory Newsfeeds, either browse the index or use the search facility. To get the best results from the search facility, select a specific Newsfeed from the drop down box on the right.

Keyword(s)

Newsfeed(s) All

SH&E Monitor

About SH&E Monitor

The SH&E Monitor is an update service based upon regulatory, standards, and best practice developments in the areas of Occupational Health and Safety and Environment. Email alerts are dispatched to clients based upon their SH&E Profile. All updates are indexed by business process (and we currently have over 130 of these). You will find more information about SH&E Monitor at www.saiglobal.com/compliance

Following is an example of the SH&E Update. The items are currently arranged by jurisdiction for ease of use and are published weekly.

Electrical Safety

Risk Driven. Compliance Assured.
> Know > Integrate > Automate >

This update has been prepared for Prue Presser

helodesk@lawlex.com.au

The information in this update has been organised by jurisdiction for your ease of access.

1. [Australia](#)
2. [South Australia](#)

- > **MODIFY MY SH&E MONITOR**
- > **SEARCH ARCHIVE SH&E MONITOR**
- > **VIEW USER GUIDES**
- > **SEARCH LEGISLATION**
- > **ABOUT LEGISLATIVE ALERT**
- > **ABOUT REGULATORY NEWSFEEDS**
- > **ABOUT LAWLEX**

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1. Australia

top ↓

New Standard - Lightning Protection

SAI Global, distributor of Australian Standards, issued [AS/NZS 1768:2007: Lightning protection](#) on 10 January 2007. This Standard supersedes AS/NZS 1768(Int)-2003, to set out "guidelines for the protection of persons and property from hazards arising from exposure to lightning".

The recommendations focus on three main areas:

- the protection of persons, both outdoors and indoors;
- the protection of buildings or structures, and mines; and
- the protection of sensitive electronic equipment from overvoltages resulting from a lightning strike to a building or its associated services.

This Standard is referred to in the following Regulations and Code of Practice:

- [Dangerous Goods Regulations 1985 No. 4 \(NT\)](#);
- [Dangerous Substances \(Explosives\) Regulation 2004 No. 10 \(ACT\)](#);
- [New Zealand Hazardous Substances \(Classes 1 to 5 Controls\) Regulations 2001](#); and
- [NSW Safety Aspects in the Design of Bulk Solids Containers including Silos, Field Bins and Chaser Bins: Code of Practice 2005](#).

Source: SAI Global; Lawlex; WorkCover NSW; Brookers

2. South Australia

top ↓

Powerline Clearance Declaration Guide

EnergySafety SA has issued a brochure entitled [Powerline Clearance Declaration Guide](#) (January 2007). This brochure provides information on minimum safe clearances between powerlines and buildings, prescribed by the [Electricity Act 1996 No. 96 \(SA\)](#). It also provides "tips on when it's OK to sign the declaration form", which requires applicants to confirm that their development will meet these clearances.

Source: EnergySafety SA; Lawlex

My SH&E Monitor Profile

If your organisation subscribes to the SH&E Monitor, you can create a SH&E Profile for yourself by clicking on **Profiles** or **My SH&E Monitor** in the SH&E Monitor frame.



The first tab you are taken to is an alphabetical view of the 130 plus business processes that you are able to select for monitoring. Your Lawlex Business Development Manager will have supplied your Lawlex Administrator with documentation that outlines the scope or content of each of these business processes in detail. If you would like more information about these, please contact your internal Administrator or the [Lawlex Helpdesk](#).

You are also able to view these business processes in a category breakdown by clicking on Show me Category View. Tick as many Business Processes as you wish. You can always refine your search later if you find you are receiving too many updates.

SH&E Monitor Profile >

> Current Selections > **Modify Selections**

Modify My SH&E Monitor Profile [online help ?](#)

Below are the SH&E business processes you can select, arranged by category. Click on the "+" sign to view the business processes and modify your selections.

[Click here to see the full alphabetical list of Business Processes](#)

Capital Projects and Business Transactions (8 of 8 business processes selected in this category)

Communication, Consultation and Involvement (5 of 5 business processes selected in this category)

Contractors, Visitors, Suppliers and Customers (0 of 5 business processes selected in this category)

The Modify Selections tab gives you the opportunity to edit your profile. Whenever you change your profile by either adding or deleting business processes, you will be shown what these changes are and you must confirm the selections so that they are saved.

SH&E Monitor Profile >

> Current Selections > **Modify Selections**

My SH&E Monitor Profile [online help ?](#)

Outlined below are the SH&E business processes you are currently subscribed to.

You can remove business processes from your profile via this screen. De-select by ticking the relevant boxes, then click on Next to complete the action and Save your selections.

To reset your SH&E Monitor Profile click on the "Clear My Profile" button. [CLEAR MY PROFILE](#)

Building Works

Communication with Employees

Construction Work

Demolition and Decommissioning

The SH&E Update Archive

All the SH&E Updates that Lawlex publishes are stored in the SH&E Update Archive under the relevant business process. You can find these by searching for keywords in either a specific business process or across them all.

For more information about how to construct a search using the Lawlex search software, please see the section above titled **Search Operators**. All basic Boolean Operators can be used, and the default operator is AND when using Lawlex to search legislation. This means that you do not need to add the word AND when you are searching for more than one word.

For example "firearms knives bombs" will return documents that have "firearms AND knives AND bombs" in them. Use " " for searching phrases and OR if searching for synonyms.

SH&E Monitor Archive >

> Search Archive > Browse Archive


SH&E Monitor Search [online help ?](#)

The SH&E Monitor Archive contains all previous issues of the SH&E Monitor Updates, published since December 2006.

These can be viewed online and printed.

To access these, either search the Archive by typing relevant keywords into the field provided, or browse through the previous Updates by selecting the Browse tab above opening out the Categories and Business Processes.

Keyword(s) **GO >**

Business Process(es) 

You also have the option to Browse the index, by clicking on the relevant Business Process. Click on the + beside each Business Process to see the Updates published for that Business Process.

SH&E Monitor Archive >

> Search Archive > Browse Archive

SH&E Monitor Archive Subject Index [online help ?](#)

The SH&E Monitor Archive contains all previous issues of the SH&E Monitor Updates, published since December 2006.

These can be viewed online and printed.

From this page you can review updates previously distributed by clicking on the relevant Category and Business Process. You can also search the Archive by using the Search tab above.

- [+] Capital Projects and Business Transactions**
- [+] Communication, Consultation and Involvement**
- [+] Contractors, Visitors, Suppliers and Customers**
- [+] Document Control and Records**

Restricted Access message

If you get the following message when you click on a service from <http://my.lawlex.com.au>, you have either not logged or are not a subscriber to that particular service.

Restricted Access - The information you are trying to access is restricted to subscribers only.

If you are a subscriber to this service please [click here](#) to sign in.
OR
If you do not currently subscribe to this service [click here](#) to register for your Free Trial or [contact Lawlex](#) today for more information.

Additional Help

Please contact the Helpdesk if you have any questions or problems accessing My Lawlex.

By email: info.asiapac@saiglobal.com
Phone: 1300 555 595

Website coverage

Australian Capital Territory

Act titles	All current consolidations Acts as notified from 1979
Regulation titles	All current consolidations Regulations as made from 1997
URLs to Legislation	All current consolidations Acts as notified from 1989 Regulations as notified from 1997
Act Commencement Information	For Acts as cited above
Regulation Commencement Information	For Regulations as cited above
History of Amendments	Since 2001
Alert Summaries	Since 1 March 2001
Bill Tracking	Since 1995
URLs to Bills	Since 2000, where available
Government Gazette Notices	Dates vary for individual titles (tracking began in 1999)
Association of Regulations to governing Acts	All current principal titles
Governing Department details	All current principal Acts
URLs to Second Reading Speeches	Since 1995 (as available)
URLs to Compatibility Statements	Since 1 January 2007
URLs to Explanatory Statements	Since 2001 for Acts Since 2002 for Regulations, where available
URLs to Historical Versions	All current principal titles where available

Commonwealth

Act titles	All current consolidations Acts as notified from 1973
Regulation titles	All current consolidations Regulations as made from 1990
URLs to Legislation	as cited above
Act Commencement Information	For Acts as cited above (in progress)
Regulation Commencement Information	For Regulations as cited above (in progress)
History of Amendments	Since 1998 for Regulations Since 1999 for Acts
Alert Summaries	Since 1 March 2001
Bill Tracking	Since 1998
URLs to Bills	Since 1998
Government Gazette Notices	Dates vary for individual titles (tracking began in 1998)
Association of Regulations to governing Acts	All current principal titles
Governing Department details	All current principal Acts
URLs to Second Reading Speeches	Since 1997 (and for 1996 as available on the internet)
URLs to Explanatory Statements	For Acts since 1996 (as available on the internet) For Regulations since 1991
URLs to Historical Versions	All current principal titles where available

New South Wales

Act titles	All current consolidations Acts as passed from 1980
Regulation titles	All current consolidations Current Regulations as made
URLs to Legislation	For Acts and Regulations in force
Act Commencement Information	For Acts as cited above
Regulation Commencement Information	For Regulations as cited above
History of Amendments	Since 1997
Alert Summaries	Since 1 March 2001 (Bills, Acts, Regulations and Plans but not Orders)
Bill Tracking	Since 1991
URLs to Bills	Since 1999
Government Gazette Notices	Dates vary for individual titles (tracking began in 2000)
Association of Regulations to governing Acts	All current principal titles
Governing Department details	All current principal Acts
URLs to Second Reading Speeches	Since 1992 (some avail from 1991)
URLs to Explanatory Statements	Since 1999
URLs to Historical Versions	All current principal titles where available

Northern Territory

Act titles	All current consolidations Acts as passed from 1995 (as available online)
Regulation titles	All current consolidations Regulations as made from 1998
URLs to Legislation	For Act and Regulation consolidations
Act Commencement Information	For Acts as cited above
Regulation Commencement Information	For Regulations as cited above
History of Amendments	Since 2000
Alert Summaries	Since 1 March 2001
Bill Tracking	Since 2000
URLs to Bills	Since 2001 (including un-assented Bills from 2000, where available)
Government Gazette Notices	Dates vary for individual titles (tracking began in 2002)
Association of Regulations to governing Acts	All current principal titles
Governing Department details	All current principal Acts
URLs to Second Reading Speeches	Since 1996 (and from 1990-1995 for as available on the internet)
URLs to Explanatory Statements	Not available
URLs to Historical Versions	All current principal titles where available

Queensland

Act titles	All current consolidations Numbered Acts from 1991 No. 30
Regulation titles	All current consolidations, including orders Regulations as made from 1991
	Regulatory Impact Statements and Explanatory Notes for Queensland Regulations Since 1991
URLs to Legislation	For Acts and Regulations as cited above

Act Commencement Information	For Acts from 1996
Regulation Commencement Information	For Regulations as cited above
History of Amendments	Since 2000
Alert Summaries	Since 1 March 2001
Bill Tracking	Since 3/11/1992
URLs to Bills	Since 1992
Government Gazette Notices	Dates vary for individual titles (tracking began in 1999)
Association of Regulations to governing Acts	All current principal titles
Governing Department details	All current principal Acts
URLs to Second Reading Speeches	Since 1992 (and for 1990 and 1991 as available on the internet)
URLs to Explanatory Notes	Since 1992
URLs to Historical Versions	All current principal titles where available

South Australia

Act titles	All current consolidations Acts as passed from 1999
Regulation titles	All current consolidations, including orders Regulations as made from 1999
URLs to Legislation	All current consolidated Acts and Regulations
Act Commencement Information	For Acts as cited above
Regulation Commencement Information	For Regulations as cited above
History of Amendments	Since 2001
Alert Summaries	Since 1 March 2001
Bill Tracking	Since 2001 (and for those available on 2000)
URLs to Bills	Since 2001, where available
Government Gazette Notices	Dates vary for individual titles (tracking began in 1999)
Association of Regulations to governing Acts	All current principal titles
Governing Department details	All current principal Acts
URLs to Second Reading Speeches	Since 2001
URLs to Explanatory Notes	Not available
URLs to Historical Versions	All current principal titles where available

Tasmania

Act titles	All current consolidations Acts as passed and in force from 1 February 1997
Regulation titles	All current consolidations, including orders Regulations as made from 1998
URLs to Legislation	For Acts and Regulations as cited above
Act Commencement Information	For Acts from 1998
Regulation Commencement Information	For Regulations as cited above
History of Amendments	Since 2001
Alert Summaries	Since 1 March 2001
Bill Tracking	Since 2000
URLs to Bills	Since 2001, where available
Government Gazette Notices	Dates vary for individual titles (tracking began in 2002)
Association of Regulations to governing Acts	All current principal titles
Governing Department details	All current principal Acts

URLs to Second Reading Speeches	Since 2001, where available
URLs to Explanatory Notes	Not available
URLs to Historical Versions	All current principal titles where available

Victoria

Act titles	All current consolidations All public principal Acts as passed (and private principal Acts as passed and made available on the internet) All amending Acts as passed since 1980
Regulation titles	All current consolidations Regulations as made from 1996
URLs to Legislation	All current consolidations Acts as passed from 1996 Regulations as made from 1996
Act Commencement Information	All current consolidations (as available on the internet) Acts as passed since 1980
Regulation Commencement Information	For Regulations as cited above
History of Amendments	Since 1990
Alert Summaries	Since 1 March 2001
Bill Tracking	Since 1995
URLs to Bills	Since 1996
Government Gazette Notices	Dates vary for individual titles (tracking began in 1996)
Association of Regulations to governing Acts	All current principal titles
Governing Department details	All current principal Acts
URLs to Second Reading Speeches	Since 1996 (and from 1991 to 1995 for principal Acts)
URLs to Compatibility Statements	Since 1 January 2007 (upon the commencement of s. 28 of the Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities Act 2006 No. 43 (Vic))
URLs to Explanatory Notes	Since 2000 (as made available)
URLs to Historical Versions	All current principal titles where available

Western Australia

Act titles	All current consolidations as cited above
Regulation titles	as cited above
URLs to Legislation	For consolidated Acts and Regulations
Act Commencement Information	For Acts as cited above
Regulation Commencement Information	For Regulations as cited above
History of Amendments	Since autumn session 2000
Alert Summaries	Since 1 March 2001
Bill Tracking	Since 1997
URLs to Bills	Since 1997
Government Gazette Notices	Dates vary for individual titles (tracking began on 1 January 2002)
Association of Regulations to governing Acts	All current principal titles
Governing Department details	All current principal Acts
URLs to Second Reading Speeches	Since 1997, where available
URLs to Explanatory Notes	Since 2001, where available
URLs to Historical Versions	All current principal titles where available

Subject Index

The Lawlex Subject Index contains all current statutes enacted by Australian parliaments (with some exceptions), as well as most subordinate legislation currently in force in each jurisdiction. Certain types of legislation are not however included in the subject index. These are:

- Amending Acts, including Repeal Acts;
- Appropriation or Supply Acts;
- Private Acts from New South Wales, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia (the other jurisdictions do not have private Acts)*
- Public Special Acts from New South Wales*;
- Imperial Acts (however Adopted Imperial Acts from Western Australia are included in the index);
- Validation of Proclamation Acts;
- Acts and Regulations which postpone repeals.

*See below for more information.

Public and Private Acts

The following jurisdictions do not distinguish between public Acts and private Acts:

- Australian Capital Territory
- Commonwealth
- Northern Territory

The following jurisdictions do distinguish between public Acts and private Acts, and thus the private Acts from those jurisdictions are not included in the subject index:

- New South Wales
- South Australia
- Tasmania
- Victoria
- Western Australia
- Public Special Acts (NSW only)

New South Wales classifies Acts as:

- Private Acts; and
- Public Acts, which are then divided into public general Acts, and public special Acts.
- Public general Acts are included in the subject index (unless amending, imperial etc.) and private Acts are excluded. Public special Acts generally are not included in the subject index.

However, some public special Acts are included because they are:

- of a general nature;
- part of a package of legislation; or
- significant in some respect (e.g. because of the subject matter).

How often is Lawlex updated?

My Lawlex is updated daily. We have established fast and reliable channels of communication in each jurisdiction so that we are aware of new legislative changes within 24 hours of them being made.

This includes new Bills and progress of Bills, new statutory rules, new Acts, gazette notices and other related information.

My Lawlex provides users with a clear distinction in relation to the currency of information. When selecting a legislation title, Lawlex states the currency date of the legislation and then provides details of subsequent amendments to the legislation. We take the currency date from the compilation information in the government publication. If the government publication does not provide a date, we take the date on which the last consolidated amendment came into force. If the government publication has never been amended, we take the assent date (for Acts), the date of making (for Regulations) or the date of registration in the Federal Register of Legislative Instruments (for Commonwealth Regulations).

What is legislation?

Parliament is the legislative arm of government. The term "legislation" refers to laws (called Acts or Statutes) enacted by parliament. There is also subordinate legislation (eg. Regulations or Rules), where parliament delegates its law-making powers to other bodies (eg. the Governor-in-Council).

Australian parliaments generally follow the English Westminster System, where each parliament comprises two separate chambers: the lower house and the upper house.

The lower house is referred to as the Legislative Assembly (LA), or House of Assembly (HA) in the States, and the House of Representatives in the Commonwealth. The government of the day is formed by the party with a majority of seats in the lower house. The upper house is referred to as the Legislative Council (LC) in the States and the Senate in the Commonwealth. A Bill must be passed by both houses in order to be enacted.

In Australia, there are nine legislatures:

1. Commonwealth Parliament (comprises the House of Representatives & Senate)
2. Parliament of Queensland (comprises the LA)
3. Parliament of New South Wales (comprises the LA & LC)
4. Parliament of Victoria (comprises the LA & LC)
5. Parliament of Tasmania (comprises the HA & LC)
6. Parliament of South Australia (comprises the HA & LC)
7. Parliament of Western Australia (comprises the HA & LC)
8. Legislative Assembly of Northern Territory (comprises the HA)
9. Legislative Assembly of Australian Capital Territory (comprises the HA)

The Commonwealth Parliament is granted power by the Commonwealth Constitution to legislate on specific topics, such as tax, trade and commerce, immigration and industrial arbitration.

The party that enjoys the support of a majority in the lower house forms government that is led by the Premier or Chief Minister (in the States), or the Prime Minister (in the Commonwealth).

Parliaments usually sit in autumn (March/April) and spring (August/September) and each session generally lasts approximately 10 to 14 weeks.

1. Bills

A Bill is a proposal for a law that is introduced into parliament. Most Bills are proposed by the political party in government, ie., the party holding the majority in the lower house. Whilst the role of the executive arm of government is to develop and administer policy, the role of the parliament (or legislature) is to examine and approve proposals for legislation and to monitor the effectiveness of its operation, often through the work of committees. Once passed by parliament and granted the Royal Assent by the Governor (in the state) or Governor-General (Commonwealth), the Bill becomes an Act.

In bicameral parliaments, such as the Commonwealth, two houses consider the Bills. Both houses must agree to a Bill in identical terms before it becomes a law.

The original ideas for government legislation come from various sources, such as election promises, parliamentary members and senators, interest groups in the community or from government departments.

Bills are drafted by the Office of Parliamentary Counsel and then usually examined by government committees. Bills are usually tabled in parliament with an explanatory memorandum. Generally, the relevant department is responsible for writing the explanatory memorandum. This is a plain English outline of the Bill followed by a clause-by-clause description of the Bill.

The Parliamentary Business Committee of Cabinet determines the program of Bills to be introduced for each parliamentary session.

1.1 First reading

A Bill is usually introduced to parliament the day after notice is given of its introduction (ie. notice of motion). When the originating house agrees to the motion, the Bill is formally introduced to parliament with its long title. Copies of the Bill are distributed to members.

1.2 Second reading

The second reading speech explains the purpose, general principles and effect of the Bill. It is usually read by the minister responsible, who presents an explanatory memorandum explaining the reasons for the Bill and outlines its provisions. Debate is then scheduled for future sittings. The purpose of this pause is to give members time to study the Bill and its effects before speaking and voting on it and to give time for public discussion.

1.3 Second reading Debate

The second reading debate usually commences several sittings after the first reading and involves debate by the opposition and other government speakers who have an interest in the Bill. At the end of this debate, the house may agree to the Bill in principle.

1.4 Detailed Consideration

Following the second reading debate, each house can propose changes at this stage (known as the committee stage), however all amendments must be approved by both upper and lower houses. Both houses must agree to a Bill in identical terms before it can become law.

1.5 Third reading

When a Bill is read a third time, all amendments will have been made. The house then votes and if supported by a majority, the Bill is passed. It then moves to the other house, where the same procedure takes place (first reading, second reading and third reading).

1.6 Royal Assent

Once passed by both houses, the Bill is presented to the Governor or Governor-General for assent on behalf of the Queen. The Governor-General may withhold assent, but this is rarely done. Once a Bill has received royal assent, it becomes an Act of Parliament and is assigned an Act number.

1.7 Commencement

Commencement is usually specified in section 2 of an Act. Typically it is:

- (a) on a specified date; or
- (b) on gaining royal assent; or
- (c) on proclamation by Governor or Governor-General (published in the government gazette); or
- (d) upon the commencement of another Act; or
- (e) by forced commencement, where different parts of the Act may come into force on different future dates.

2. Statutes (or Acts)

Statutes may be classified in various ways such as public, private, local, amending, consolidations, reprints, declaratory and cognate Acts. Please refer to the Glossary for the definitions of these various forms.

2.1 Formal structure of a Statute

The structure of a statute follows a traditional pattern. For historical reasons, however, not every word in the document is formally part of the statute. For example, marginal notes, footnotes, endnotes and headings are not part of Commonwealth Acts.

2.2 Number

All statutes are numbered, although they are generally identified by their short titles.

2.3 Date

Generally, this is the date that the statute received royal assent.

2.4 Long title

This title states the purpose of the statute.

2.5 Short title

The title used when referring to the statute.

2.6 Preamble

The preamble states the reasons for the enactment of the statute.

2.7 Sections

A statute is commonly divided into sections. These may be further divided into subsections, paragraphs and subparagraphs, clauses and sub clauses. Groups of sections are often referred to as chapters, parts, divisions and subdivisions.

2.8 Schedules

Schedules are often used to set out tables, forms or lists to which reference has been made in the body of the statute.

2.9 Purpose Clauses

Purpose clauses explain the reason why the legislation was passed.

2.10 Definitions Section

The definitions section generally appears at the beginning of a statute. Any words that are identified during the statute are generally typed in bold text. Sometimes a dictionary is found at the back of the Act.

2.11 Chapters, Parts, Divisions, Sub-divisions, Headings

It is common to arrange groups of sections in lengthy statutes into parts, divisions and subdivisions. These are usually provided with headings which serve as titles or subtitles to the particular group of sections.

2.12 Table of Contents & Indexes

Table of contents and indexes are used in many statutes, especially lengthy ones.

2.13 Sidenotes and Marginal Notes

These are intended to provide some guide to the contents or to the history of the section. They are not debated by parliament.

3. Delegated Legislation

Also known as subordinate laws, they are made by individuals or bodies authorised to do so by parliament.

Methods for making delegated legislation are prescribed by the statutes that authorise the particular form of delegated legislation. For instance, local government Acts may contain provisions for making by-laws by municipal councils. Delegated legislation must be made under the authority of a statute. It cannot exist on its own without a governing statute. A process involving signature, notification and tabling in parliament makes the most important forms of delegated legislation. Parliamentary involvement is required as a matter of constitutional principle. Once the instrument is drafted, the Governor-General or Governor must sign it, generally on the advice of the Executive Council. The next step is to publish, usually in the government gazette, the text of the legislation or a notice that it has been made. Finally, it is tabled in parliament and unless there is a motion for the disallowance within a specified number of sitting days, the formal procedures for its making are complete. Failure to table the delegated legislation in parliament means that the legislation is void. In all jurisdictions, it is also quite common for a statute to specify a two-step procedure: signature by the relevant minister and notification in the gazette. Tabling in parliament is not required.

Glossary of Legislative & Lawlex Terms

Act

A law or formal decision made by a parliament or other group of elected lawmakers. May also be referred to as a statute.

Adjournment Debate

A debate held at the end of each sitting day in parliament in which members can raise a matter of government administration for a minister's attention.

Amendment

An alteration to a Bill, Act or Regulation. It is not a modification.

Assent

See Royal Assent

Awaiting Assent

After a Bill has passed both houses but before it has been assented to by the Governor, Governor-General or Administrator.

Backbencher

A member of parliament who is not a minister and holds no special office (such as President or Speaker); the name is used because such members sit on the benches at the back of the house.

Bicameral

A parliament that has two houses (an upper house and a lower house).

Bill

A proposal for a law that is introduced into parliament but has not yet been passed. If passed and granted royal assent, it becomes an Act.

Budget

The government's annual plan outlining revenue and expenditure measures introduced into parliament by the Treasurer.

By-election

An election held between general elections to fill a seat left vacant because a member has resigned, been expelled or died.

By-law

A rule or Regulation or equivalent made by local government.

Cabinet

A group of senior members of the government, all of who are ministers and who are responsible for the development and implementation of policy.

Campaign

The period before an election in which parliamentary candidates and parties seek to win voters' support.

Candidate

A person who stands for election to parliament.

Chair

A person in charge of a meeting; in the Legislative Council, the President or his deputy; in the Legislative Assembly, the Speaker or his deputy.

Chamber

The room in which the Legislative Assembly meets.

Clerk of the House

The most senior parliamentary officer in each chamber.

Clerk of the Parliaments

The senior permanent parliamentary officer.

Coalition

A combination of two or more parties in parliament.

Cognate Act

An Act which is subsidiary to a principal Act. It generally deals with consequential or transitional matters which flow from the passage of the principal Act.

Commencement

Date on which the Act becomes operational; usually specified in section 2 of the Act.

Committee

A group of members of parliament that considers matters referred to it and reports its findings to parliament.

Committee Stage

A stage during parliament's consideration of a Bill when each clause may be examined in detail and amendments may be considered.

Consolidations

An Act bringing together all existing statute law on a certain subject. Put in place primarily for convenience as it enables people to find the law on a topic more quickly. Term also given to principal legislation where amendments have been incorporated.

Constituency

The electorate or area, or the people in it, which a member of parliament represents.

Constitution

The law that defines the powers and responsibilities of the State and Federal Governments.

Current

Acts and Regulations: The legislation is either in operation or pending commencement. Bills: The Bill is currently being considered before parliament.

Debate

The formal presentation in the Legislative Chambers of various viewpoints.

Declaratory Acts

Legislation whereby there have been doubts expressed as to the meaning, scope or validity of a law where parliament has had to clarify.

Defeated/Negatived

After parliament has debated a Bill it must be put to a vote to determine if a majority of members support that Bill. A Bill that does not achieve a majority of votes does not pass the parliament and is said to be "defeated" or "negatived".

Delegated Legislation

Sometimes referred to as subordinate legislation. Regulations, rules, ordinances, determinations, notices, instruments, directions, orders and by-laws made under the authority of an Act.

Disallowance

If delegated legislation is tabled in parliament and either house disallow it, it has the same effect as being repealed.

Disallowed

Regulations are required to be tabled in parliament after they are made. The Regulations are subject to disallowance if parliament finds that they are beyond the Regulation-making power granted by the principal Act or have not satisfied other statutory provisions. Disallowance means that the whole or part of the Regulation will be revoked.

Discharged

Bills are removed from the notice paper by motion to discharge after it is decided that the Bill will not be proceeded with.

Dissolution

The termination of a parliament in order that a general election may be held.

Division

A vote taken in a house of parliament when the names of members are recorded individually according to how they vote.

Draft Bill

Document prepared by Parliamentary Counsel for use by Cabinet in discussing proposed legislation.

Electoral District

The name given to the geographic area that comprises a Legislative Assembly electorate. Each area is represented by one member of the Legislative Assembly.

Electoral Province

The name given to the geographic area that comprises a Legislative Council electorate. Each is represented by two Legislative Councillors.

Electoral Roll

The list of people who are enrolled to vote in State and Commonwealth elections.

Enactment

The point at which a law, as expressed in an Act of parliament, comes into force.

Executive

Those from within the government who define and implement policy, and who are answerable to parliament for their administration.

Expired

See Sunsetting

Express Repeal

When one item of delegated legislation repeals another item of delegated legislation.

Extension

When the operation of an item of delegated legislation is extended beyond its due expiry date.

First Reading

The stage in parliamentary proceedings at which a Bill is introduced to parliament and permission is obtained to proceed with the Bill.

Gazette

See Government Gazette

General Election

An election in which all seats in the lower house are declared vacant and contested.

Gerrymander

The manipulation of electoral boundaries to give an unfair advantage to one party in elections.

Government

The party or group of parties (coalition) that enjoys the support of the majority of members of the Legislative Assembly.

Government Bill

A Bill introduced by the minister on behalf of the government.

Governor and Governors-General

The Queen's representatives.

Government Gazette

Published by Commonwealth and each State containing legislative notices, declarations, proclamations and other government related announcements.

Governor-in-Council

The formal meeting of the Governor and the Executive Council.

Hansard

The written record of second reading speeches and parliamentary debates; also the parliamentary department that produces the written record.

Historical versions

Superseded copies of legislation, as made available on the government web sites. When using these, it is important to check dates and commencement information.

House of Representatives

The lower house of Federal Parliament.

House of Review

A term applied to those Second Chambers and upper houses responsible for providing a second opinion or look at Bills passed by the lower house.

Implied Repeal

If an Act, which authorises delegated legislation, is repealed, any delegated legislation, which has been made under the Act, is automatically repealed, unless otherwise stated.

Impliedly Repealed

The legislation has been repealed due to the repeal of another related piece of legislation. Where an Act is repealed, usually the statutory rules that are governed by that Act are impliedly repealed.

Independent

A member of parliament who is not a member of a political party.

Initiates (iats.)

Introduces or sets off. Schedules are usually initiated by section 3 of the Act.

Jurisdiction

The authority to enforce laws or pronounce legal judgments. The area over which legal authority extends.

Laid Aside

This is where the House of Representatives disapproves of Senate amendments to the Bill and subsequently lays the Bill aside.

Lapsed

Bills: Any Bills that have not been passed by parliament at the time parliament is prorogued (usually for an election) will lapse. It is possible in some jurisdictions for these Bills to be later revived or reinstated.

Regulations: See Sunsetting

Law

A rule, usually made by a government, that is used to order the way in which a society behaves, or the whole system of such rules.

Leader of the Government

In the Legislative Assembly the Premier, in the Legislative Council a government member elected to manage proceedings on behalf of the government; in Federal Parliament the Prime Minister.

Leader of the Opposition

A member elected by the Opposition to lead them and shadow the Premier.

Legislation

A law or set of laws suggested by a government and made official by a parliament.

Legislative Assembly

The lower house of parliament.

Legislative Council

The upper house of parliament.

Legislature

The arm of government whose function is to make, amend and repeal laws, as a parliament.

Lower House

One of two houses in a bicameral system. The government is formed from the party or coalition with a majority in the lower house.

Minister

A member of the government responsible for one or more government departments; they are also a member of Cabinet.

Modification

A modification is not an amendment. In some jurisdictions eg. NSW ("local jurisdiction"), local legislation can apply legislation from other jurisdictions ("foreign legislation"), eg. Commonwealth and/or other States, as a law of the local jurisdiction. However, the foreign legislation may not wholly suit the purpose of the local jurisdiction. Therefore, under the local legislation, there may be a provision stating that the foreign legislation (with or without modifications) is applied as law of the local jurisdiction.

Motion

A proposal put to the house framed in a way that will result in the opinion of the house being expressed or a decision being made.

Municipality

A region administered by its own local government.

Negatived

See Defeated/Negatived

Notice

The formal process by which the House is notified of the intentions of members to introduce Bills, ask questions, or move motions. Notices are printed on the Notice Paper and circulated before each sitting of the house.

Omnibus

An Act which makes amendments to a number of different Acts.

Opposition

The second largest party or coalition of parties after the government party or coalition of parties in the Legislative Assembly.

Ordinance

Previous name for Acts in the Territories, including the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory.

Parliament

The group of elected politicians who make the laws for their jurisdiction; used to refer to the two houses.

Parliamentary Counsel

Specialists in the Department of Justice who draft Bills for parliament.

Portfolio

The specific policy responsibilities that a minister oversees.

Premier

The chief minister of a State Government in Australia.

President

The Presiding Officer of the Legislative Council.

Presiding Officers

The members of parliament elected to preside over meeting of their respective Houses (the President and the Speaker); they also take responsibility for the administration of the parliamentary departments.

Press Gallery

Journalists accredited to report on parliamentary proceedings; the special galleries in both houses in which accredited journalists sit to observe parliamentary debates.

Principal Act

Another name given to a public Act. The public Acts make up the body of law in each jurisdiction. These Acts can also contain amendments to other Acts.

Private Act

An Act of local or limited application, such as an Act that applies only to a particular individual, organisation or locality.

Private Member's Bill

A Bill introduced by an Opposition, Independent or government backbench member in their own capacity, rather than as a member of the government.

Proclamation

The date or dates on which an Act commences, as specified in the government gazette.

Proclaimed

Acts do not necessarily commence operation on assent. Where an Act will commence on a future but yet unspecified date, it is said to commence on proclamation. Proclamation is achieved by placing a notice in the relevant government gazette and specifying the date/s of commencement.

Prorogation

The termination of a session of parliament by the Governor.

Public Act

An Act that applies to the public at large.

Public General Acts

Principal Acts which have general application and are regularly reprinted.

Public Service

Government organisations and staff employed in them.

Public Special Acts

Public special Acts include amending Acts, Appropriation Acts, and local Acts. They are rarely amended and are generally subject to systematic repeal under the Statute Law Revision program.

Question Time

The allotted time in the parliamentary day when members direct oral questions to ministers.

Quorum

The number of members necessary to be present to constitute an official meeting and allow business to be conducted.

Register/Registered

Under the Legislative Instruments Act 2003 No. 139 (Cth) ("the Act"), most Commonwealth legislative instruments must be registered in the Federal Register of Legislative Instruments ("FRLI"). Legislative Instruments made on or after 1 January 2005 must be registered as soon as practicable after they are made to have effect. Legislative Instruments made before 1 January 2005 and still in force will have to be lodged over a period of three years in order to remain in force. This is in accordance with s. 29 of the Act.

Regulation

An official rule, law, or order stating what may or may not be done or how something must be done.

Reinstated/Revived

Some jurisdictions allow a previously lapsed Bill to be reintroduced to parliament.

Repeal

To make a law no longer have any legal force.

Repealed/Revoked

Repeal is essentially the revocation, deletion, omission or reduction in scope of a piece of legislation. This is often required because the legislation is out of date or no longer relevant. Repeal is achieved by enacting a provision stating that the piece of legislation is repealed. Repeal may be entire or partial.

To be repealed on a future date "- this means that the repealing provision has not yet come into operation. This includes proposed repeals by Bills that have not yet received assent."

Reprints

An original Act is reprinted to incorporate the text of amendments that have been made. It is common to regularly reprint individual statutes that are frequently amended. A reprinted Act is given a reprint number and date.

Royal Assent

Assent is the final stage in the enactment of a law. After a Bill has been passed by parliament it is sent to the vice-regal representative for royal approval/assent.

Seat

A politician's electorate; or a member's position in the legislative chambers.

Second Reading

The stage in parliament at which the underlying principles of a Bill are debated.

Senate

Upper house of the Federal Parliament.

Session

The period between the opening and closing of parliament

Sessional Orders

Temporary orders governing the conduct of proceedings for a session e.g. session times, days

Shadow Minister

A member of the Opposition who has responsibility for a particular area of policy; the member is said to shadow the appropriate minister.

Sitting Days

Days on which one or both Houses of parliament meet.

Sitting Period

A period of time during which parliament meets regularly.

Speaker

The Presiding Officer of the Legislative Assembly.

Standing Orders

Permanent rules governing the conduct of business in the house e.g. the stages through which Bills proceed, conduct of debate etc.

Statute

See Act

Subordinate Legislation

See Delegated Legislation

Sunset Legislation

A statute that states that the statute, or part of it, is to be in force only for a particular period, at the end of which it ceases to have effect.

Sunsetted

Some legislation contains an expiry or sunset clause which prescribes that an Act or Regulation will automatically expire on a certain date or after a certain period. The effect of a sunset clause is the same as that of a repeal. When the relevant date has passed, the piece of legislation is said to be "sunsetted".

Tabulated Summary

Lawlex's representation of amendments in table format showing the sections affected, amending section of amending title, how the sections have been affected and the commencement details.

Third Reading

The final stage of a Bill's progress in a house of parliament before it is passed.

Upper House

One of the two houses in a bicameral parliament; upper houses have similar powers to lower houses, except that they cannot initiate or amend money Bills and the Government is formed from the party that enjoys the support of a majority of the lower house.

Void

In Victoria, under s. 18(3), (4) and (5) of the Constitution Act 1975 No. 8750 (Vic) a Bill that proposes certain amendments to the Constitution will be considered "void" in certain circumstances.

Whip

A member of a political party in a House of Parliament who manages the business of the parliament and organises the participation of members in division and debates.

Withdrawn

A member of parliament may decide not to proceed with a Bill. This could be because the legislation is no longer considered necessary or because it is determined that the Bill would be defeated if it was put to a vote of the parliament. In these situations, the member may withdraw the Bill. The procedure for withdrawal varies across the jurisdictions. In some jurisdictions the Bill may simply be removed from the Notice Paper, and in other jurisdictions a member must make a formal motion to withdraw the Bill.

Privacy Policy

In accordance with the National Privacy Principles specified in the Privacy Act 1988 No. 119 (Cth), Lawlex provides the following policy relating to the privacy, protection and security of your personal information.

What personal information do we collect and retain?

When you register to use the Lawlex website or subscribe to the Lawlex service, we collect personal information such as your name, organisation and contact details including e-mail address and credit card information.

If you use the site to research our website or browse our information, we will not collect any personal information about you. If you send us an email, we will record your email address in order to respond to you.

Why do we collect your personal information?

Personal information is collected for the purpose of being able to provide a tailored e-mail alert service to you, which is a function of the Lawlex service. It enables us to make contact with you and respond to queries from you by e-mail and other means.

We may use your personal information to alert you to new developments or legislation, related to the profile you have defined.

We may also use your personal information to advise you of new products and enhancements. You will be given the option not to receive further promotional material each time we contact you.

Who has access to personal information? Is personal information disclosed to third parties?

Only authorised employees of Anstat Pty Ltd and Lawlex have access to this personal information, and solely for the purpose of managing your account and responding to your enquiries.

We will not disclose your personal information for secondary purposes without your consent unless:

- required by law;
- it is in the public interest; or
- it is consistent with your reasonable expectations of use or disclosure of that information.

Sensitive information will not be collected without your consent unless required by law.

Data quality

We take all reasonable steps to ensure that the record of your personal information is accurate, complete and up-to-date. For example, our Customer Services staff follow up whenever they receive any undelivered or bounced emails from a client.

Security of Lawlex and data stored

Our data is stored in secure databases protected by firewalls. Unauthorised access is not permitted. We take reasonable care to ensure that your personal data, including credit card details, is protected and secure.

Can you access your own details?

If you need to change or access your details, we encourage you to view your personal data via "my profile" on our website. For assistance please contact us on 1300 555 595 or e-mail us at helpdesk.asiapac@saiglobal.com

What other information is collected on the Lawlex website?

Statistical information is collected from log files such as the length of each visit to our site and the geographic location of that visitor. These are anonymous statistics and do not contain personal information. Lawlex uses cookies to track visitor activity through our site but no personal information is stored in these cookies. The cookies are stored on the visitor's computer and not at the Lawlex site.

Lawlex also maintains a record of the legislation you have nominated. This information will be used to provide the alert service to you and advise you of legislative changes related to your profile.

Lawlex Privacy Policy last updated: 12 December 2006.

Licence Agreement

SAI GLOBAL LICENCE AGREEMENT ("Agreement")

BETWEEN Anstat Pty Ltd trading as SAI Global
ACN 115 133 152
of 224-226 Normanby Road, South Melbourne, Victoria ("**SAI Global**")

AND The company, person or other entity identified in the completed User Registration form as found on the Internet Site ("**Customer**")

1. Definitions

In this Agreement:

- 1.1. "**Agreement**" means this agreement and includes the Order Form;
- 1.2. "**Claim**" means any claim, cost, damages, debt, expense, liability, loss, suit, action, demand, cause of action or proceeding of any kind, howsoever arising, whether actual or contingent;
- 1.3. "**Force Majeure Event**" means an event or cause outside a party's reasonable control, including but not limited to, acts or omissions of the other party, fire, storm, flood earthquake, war, transportation embargo or failure or delay in transportation, act or omission (including laws, regulations, disapprovals or failures to approve) of any third person (including but not limited to, subcontractors, customers, governments or government agencies);
- 1.4. "**Insolvency Proceedings**" means, in relation to a person, the occurrence of any of the following events in relation to that person:
 - 1.4.1. the person enters into bankruptcy, liquidation, administration or other type of insolvency;
 - 1.4.2. the person is wound up, dissolved or the person suspends payment of its debts; or
 - 1.4.3. the person ceases or threatens to cease to carry on all or a material part of its business or becomes unable to pay its debts when they fall due;
- 1.5. "**Intellectual Property Rights**" means patents, copyright, registered and unregistered design rights, registered and unregistered trade marks, rights in know-how and confidential information, data base rights and all other intellectual and industrial property rights (without limitation) and similar or analogous rights existing under the laws of any country and all rights to apply for or register such rights or any right to use any third party's intellectual property;
- 1.6. "**Internet Site**" means the internet site accessible at the URL "<http://www.lawlex.com.au>" or any other registered URL notified by SAI Global to the Customer;

- 1.7. "**Licence Fee**" in respect of any year means the licence fee payable by the Customer for that year;
- 1.8. "**Order Form**" means the email or hard copy document which contains the Customer and billing details, pricing, limitations on user numbers and other conditions;
- 1.9. "**Product**" means such of the following products produced by SAI Global to which the Customer has subscribed:
 - 1.9.1. SAI Global's Premium Research and Email Alert service as described on the Internet Site and includes the subscriber access area of the Internet Site; and/or
 - 1.9.2. SAI Global Newsfeed service as described on the Internet Site.
 - 1.9.3. SAI Global SH&E Monitor service as described on the Internet Site.
 - 1.9.4. the AML database (currently known as ROOR)
- 1.10. "**SAI Global**" means SAI Global Ltd, ABN 67 050 611 642 being a company listed on the Australian Stock Exchange, and the parent company and owner of SAI Global.
- 1.11. "**Term**" means the initial term set out in clause 4.1 and any renewal periods under clause 4.2.

2. **Licence**

SAI Global grants to the Customer a non-exclusive licence for the Term to access, view and reproduce extracts of information from the Product solely for the purpose of enabling the Customer to undertake research or to provide professional advice to clients of the Customer.

3. **Licence Fee**

3.1 The Customer is not entitled to use the Product until the licence fee has been paid. In the case of payment by cheque, payment will not be deemed to have been made until the cheque has been cleared.

3.2 Payment of the invoice is deemed to be acceptance of the terms and conditions of this licence agreement.

4. **Term of the Licence**

4.1. The licence granted by this Agreement commences upon payment of the licence fee and extends for one year from the date specified in the Order Form.

4.2. Subject to the observance by the Customer of its obligations under this Agreement, the Customer may renew the licence for a further year upon payment of the licence fee determined for that year by SAI Global, provided that SAI Global shall have the right, at its discretion, to vary the terms of this Agreement prior to the granting of any such renewal.

5. **Intellectual Property**

5.1. Save to the extent that SAI Global advises the Customer in writing, all of the Intellectual Property Rights in the Product and Internet Site are owned by SAI Global.

- 5.2. The Customer specifically acknowledges and agrees that copyright in individual Bills, Acts of Parliament and Statutory Rules is owned by the relevant State, Territory or Federal Government.
- 5.3. The Customer shall not, during the Term or at any time after the expiry or termination of this Agreement, permit any act which infringes the Intellectual Property Rights or moral rights of SAI Global or any supplier of SAI Global.

6. **Linked Web sites**

- 6.1. The Customer acknowledges and agrees that the Internet Site and Product may contain hyperlinks to web sites operated by third parties ("**Third Party Site**") that are not under the control of SAI Global and accordingly SAI Global is not responsible for any of the content on any Third Party Site. SAI Global provides these hyperlinks to the Customer for the convenience of the Customer only, and the inclusion of any link does not imply any endorsement of any Third Party Site by SAI Global or any affiliation between SAI Global and either a Third Party Site or the owner or operator of such Third Party Site. The Customer's use of any Third Party Site is entirely at the Customer's own risk.
- 6.2. The Customer acknowledges and agrees that SAI Global is not responsible for the operation or privacy practices of any Third Party Site. SAI Global encourages Customers to make themselves aware of and to read the privacy statements and other agreements for use of any Third Party Site.
- 6.3. By making available links to any Third Party Site to Customers SAI Global does not:
 - 6.3.1. make any warranty, express or implied, with respect to the use of the links provided on, or to, any Third Party Site;
 - 6.3.2. guarantee the accuracy, completeness, usefulness or adequacy of any Third Party Site; or
 - 6.3.3. make any endorsement or sponsorship, express or implied, of any Third Party Site (or the owners or operators of any such site), or any services, goods or advertisements that may be provided on or be identified on or by reference from any Third Party Site.

7. **Obligations of the Customer**

- 7.1. The Customer undertakes to SAI Global that during the Term and after the expiration of the Term or termination of the Agreement, it will:
 - 7.1.1. use, control and supervise the use of the Product or any part of it strictly in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement;
 - 7.1.2. not reverse engineer, de-compile, translate, adapt, vary or modify the Product;
 - 7.1.3. not copy or reproduce the Product or any part of it, except as expressly authorised by this Agreement;
 - 7.1.4. ensure that the Product is used only by the employees of the Customer and that the Product or any part of it is not made available in any form to any other person without the prior written consent of SAI Global;

- 7.1.5. ensure that its employees who have authorised access to the Product or any part of it are made aware of the terms of this Agreement;
 - 7.1.6. not use the Product or any part of it for, or in connection with, a service bureau operation;
 - 7.1.7. submit the appropriate further licence fee(s) to SAI Global prior to making the Product available to users beyond the number specified on the Order Form or to changing the specified computer system from stand-alone to network; and
 - 7.1.8. not commercialise any information, products or services obtained from any part of the Product or Internet Site.
- 7.2. The Customer acknowledges and agrees that:
- 7.2.1. reproduction by any means of any part of the Product for distribution or supply to users other than as specified in the Order Form is a material breach of this Agreement;
 - 7.2.2. it is responsible for implementing any necessary virus protection measures, and acknowledges that SAI Global is not responsible for any damage or loss caused by any virus or defect in the Product or its method of delivery;
 - 7.2.3. the data contained in the Product cannot be guaranteed to be error free and further acknowledges that the existence of any such errors shall not constitute a breach of this Agreement; and
 - 7.2.4. it is responsible for obtaining advice from a qualified legal practitioner before relying on the contents of the Product.

8. **Indemnification**

- 8.1. The Customer releases and indemnifies SAI Global, its directors, officers, servants and agents against any Claim (including the cost of defending or settling any Claim) which may be instituted against SAI Global, its directors, officers, servants and agents arising directly or indirectly out of:
 - 8.1.1. a breach by the Customer (or any sub-contractor, agent or employee of the Customer) of any of the Customer's obligations under this Agreement; or
 - 8.1.2. any act or default or omission or wilful misconduct or negligence of the Customer, its agents, employees or sub-contractors or of any other person for whose acts or omissions the Customer is vicariously liable, and the amount of all claims, damages, loss (including consequential loss), costs and expenses which may be paid, suffered or incurred by SAI Global in respect of any such loss, damage or injury shall be made good at the Customer's expense.
- 8.2. Each indemnity in this Agreement:
 - 8.2.1. is a continuing obligation;
 - 8.2.2. constitutes a separate and independent obligation of the party giving the indemnity from its other obligations under this Agreement; and

8.2.3. survives expiration of the Term, or termination, of this Agreement.

9. Termination of Licence

- 9.1. The licence granted by this Agreement may be terminated by SAI Global in the following circumstances:
- 9.1.1. if SAI Global reasonably suspects that the Customer is in breach of any term of this Agreement which:
- 9.1.1.1. if capable of being remedied, is not remedied within 7 days of notice from SAI Global, specifying the breach and requiring it to be remedied; or
- 9.1.1.2. is not capable of remedy;
- 9.1.2. if the Customer, its employees or agents are guilty of any dishonesty, misconduct or negligence in the use of the Product;
- 9.1.3. if the Customer, its employees or agents refuse to comply with any reasonable requirements of SAI Global; or
- 9.1.4. if the Customer becomes the subject of Insolvency Proceedings.
- 9.2. If this Agreement is terminated by SAI Global under clause 9.1, the Customer shall delete and remove from its computer system all files created by, or which include, the Product.
- 9.3. Termination pursuant to this clause 9 shall not affect any rights or remedies which SAI Global may have otherwise under this Agreement or law, and the Customer acknowledges that the indemnities given by it in clause 8 shall survive the termination of this Agreement.
- 9.4. Any termination of this Agreement shall be without prejudice to the rights which a party has against the other in respect of anything done or omitted to be done under, or in connection with, this Agreement prior to such termination or in respect of any sums or other claims outstanding at the time of termination.

10. Dispute Resolution

- 10.1. If at any time there is any dispute between the parties concerning or arising out of this Agreement then any party may notify the other party of the dispute ("**Dispute Notice**"). Within 7 days of service of the Dispute Notice, the parties must meet together with one another in good faith and use their best endeavours to resolve such dispute to their mutual satisfaction.
- 10.2. If the parties are unable to resolve the dispute under clause 10.1, then the parties, by mutual agreement, will appoint a mediator to mediate the dispute. Failing such agreement a mediator will be appointed by the President for the time being of the Law Institute of Victoria.
- 10.3. If the parties are unable to resolve the dispute by mediation in accordance with clause 10.2, then if both parties so agree at that time, the parties will submit the dispute to arbitration in accordance with the *Commercial Arbitration Act 1984* (Vic).
- 10.4. The request by a party to submit a dispute or matter to consultation, mediation or arbitration will not preclude either parties from seeking injunctive or other

relief from a Court of competent jurisdiction and shall not in any way derogate from any other legal or equitable rights which may be vested in the parties from time to time.

11. **Force Majeure**

11.1. If a Force Majeure Event affecting a party precludes that party ("**Precluded Party**") partially or wholly from complying with its obligations under this Agreement then:

11.1.1. as soon as reasonably practicable after that Force Majeure Event arises, the Precluded Party must notify the other party of the Force Majeure Event; and

11.1.2. to the extent and for the period that the Precluded Party is precluded by the Force Majeure Event from complying with its obligations under this Agreement, those obligations will be suspended.

11.2. This clause does not apply to any obligation to pay money.

12. **Miscellaneous**

12.1. SAI Global reserves the right to modify the Product and the Internet Site from time to time by changing, removing features from or adding features to, the Internet Site or changing, removing data from or adding data to, the Product.

12.2. SAI Global may, at its discretion, provide telephone support for use of the Product during SAI Global's usual business hours. SAI Global does not represent or warrant that telephone support will be available at any particular time.

12.3. If any provision or clause of this Agreement is held to be illegal or unenforceable, the validity and enforceability of the remainder of this Agreement will not be affected by that illegality or unenforceability.

13. **Limitations and Disclaimer**

13.1. The Customer accepts and agrees that:

13.1.1. to the maximum extent permitted by law, SAI Global excludes all liability (including any indirect or consequential loss or loss of profit or damage) to the Customer, and any third parties, arising out of or in connection with this Agreement or the use by the Customer or any other person of any Product;

13.1.2. SAI Global accepts no responsibility and is not liable to the Customer for the accuracy of the content provided to it by third parties for incorporation in the Premium Research and Email Alert service. In particular, the accuracy of the Premium Research and Email Alert service is dependent upon the accuracy of the information provided to SAI Global by the relevant State, Territory or Federal Government and by other suppliers of SAI Global;

13.1.3. no Product is intended to be and is not a complete or definitive statement of the law on the relevant subject matter, and is not intended to be a comprehensive review of the topics covered in that Product;

- 13.1.4. the Customer will not take any action or refrain from taking any action in reliance upon the contents of any Product without first obtaining advice from a qualified legal practitioner;
- 13.1.5. SAI Global expressly disclaims liability for any loss or damage suffered howsoever caused whether due to negligence or otherwise arising from the use of the information contained in any Product;
- 13.1.6. the Newsfeed is intended only to provide a brief summary of the topics in the relevant press covered, and does not purport to contain a comprehensive review of the topics covered or to have identified all topics of interest to the Customer. The Customer must not rely upon the Newsfeed as identifying every relevant report on the particular topic;
- 13.1.7. SAI Global does not guarantee the accuracy of the articles referred to in the Newsfeed. The summaries provided in the Newsfeed are summaries only of articles written by third parties, and the accuracy of such third party articles is not verified by SAI Global;
- 13.1.8. SAI Global is not responsible for the reliability or continued availability of the telephone lines, wireless services, communications media and equipment used by the Customer to access the Internet Site or receive the Product;
- 13.1.9. it has exercised its independent judgement in acquiring the Product and has not relied upon any representation made by SAI Global which has not been related expressly in this Agreement, or upon any descriptions or illustrations or specifications contained in any document including catalogues or publicity material produced by SAI Global; and
- 13.1.10. SAI Global expressly excludes liability for:
 - 13.1.10.1. indirect, special, incidental, or consequential loss or damage which may arise in respect of this Agreement or the use of any Product; and
 - 13.1.10.2. loss of profit, business, revenue, goodwill or anticipated savings.
- 13.1.11. if any legislation or law implies into this Agreement any term or warranty and also prohibits provisions in a contract excluding the application of or exercise of that term or warranty then, to the maximum extent permitted by law, the liability of SAI Global for a breach of such a term or warranty will be limited, at the option of SAI Global, to any one or more of the following:
 - 13.1.11.1. if the breach relates to services:
 - 13.1.11.1.1. the supplying of the services again; or
 - 13.1.11.1.2. the payment of the cost of having the services supplied again; or
 - 13.1.11.2. if the breach relates to goods:
 - 13.1.11.2.1. the replacement of the goods or the supply of equivalent goods;

13.1.11.2.2. the repair of such goods;

13.1.11.2.3. the payment of the cost of replacing the goods or of acquiring equivalent goods; or

13.1.11.2.4. the payment of the cost of having the goods repaired.

13.2. In any event the maximum monetary amount payable by SAI Global in respect of any liability that SAI Global may have under or in respect of this Agreement is limited to the Licence Fee payable by the Customer during the then current one year term of the Licence.

14. **Assignment**

The benefit of this Agreement shall not be dealt with in any way by the Customer (whether by assignment, sub-licensing or otherwise) without the prior written consent of SAI Global.

15. **Waiver**

Failure or neglect by either party to enforce at any time any of the provisions of this Agreement shall not be construed or deemed to be a waiver of that party's rights under this Agreement.

16. **Entire Agreement**

16.1. This Agreement constitutes the entire agreement between SAI Global and the Customer with respect to the subject matter of this Agreement and supersedes all previous negotiations, commitments, representations and agreements.

16.2. From time to time SAI Global may amend or vary any of the terms or conditions of Agreement by altering the form of this Agreement posted on the Internet Site and/or by notifying the Customer by another means. Any amendment will be effective 7 days from the date the amended Agreement is posted on the Internet Site or notice is otherwise given to the Customer. If, at any time, the Customer does not wish to accept the amendments to this Agreement, it must immediately notify SAI GLOBAL and thereafter the Customer may no longer access the Internet Site and will no longer receive the Products.

16.3. Use of the SAI GLOBAL product(s) by the Customer following notice of amendment or variation in accordance with Clause 16.2, will constitute acceptance of the amendment or variation as notified.

17. **Governing Law**

This Agreement shall be governed by and construed according to the laws of the State of Victoria and the Commonwealth of Australia.

Internet Charter of Co-Operation

Lawlex supports free access to primary legislative and regulatory information on the internet.

The internet has established a completely new environment for publishing, legal publishing in particular. Governments around the world have recognised their duty to make regulatory information available to the public, which is far simpler to fulfil through the internet.

The opportunity for commercial publishers, such as Lawlex, is to create additional value above and beyond that which is provided free of charge by government and not-for-profit internet

sites. We will invest in developing the skills and resources required to lead the way in value-added regulatory publishing on the internet.

The Lawlex service aims to:

- become a key gateway or portal for regulatory information on the internet
- preserve freedom of access to regulatory material which is provided free on the originating sites
- provide a consistent look and feel to all information presented on the site
- make the process of accessing and keeping informed of regulatory change a simple and enjoyable experience via logical navigation tools
- provide the latest updates to basic regulatory content found on government and not-for-profit internet sites
- provide users with an unprecedented depth of information relating to regulatory information, all contained within the single site
- acknowledge and support government and not-for-profit internet sites

Lawlex will:

- acknowledge all originating sites for content referred to by Lawlex
- operate in an ethically appropriate manner

Lawlex will not:

- derive any commercial benefit by simply "framing" content from another site unless it provides the visitor with additional value-added information or navigation tools developed by Lawlex
- warrant the accuracy of content derived from originating sites
- represent that the basic regulatory content found on free government and not-for-profit internet sites is published by Lawlex