LexisNexis® | *Regulatory Compliance*

API Integration Guide

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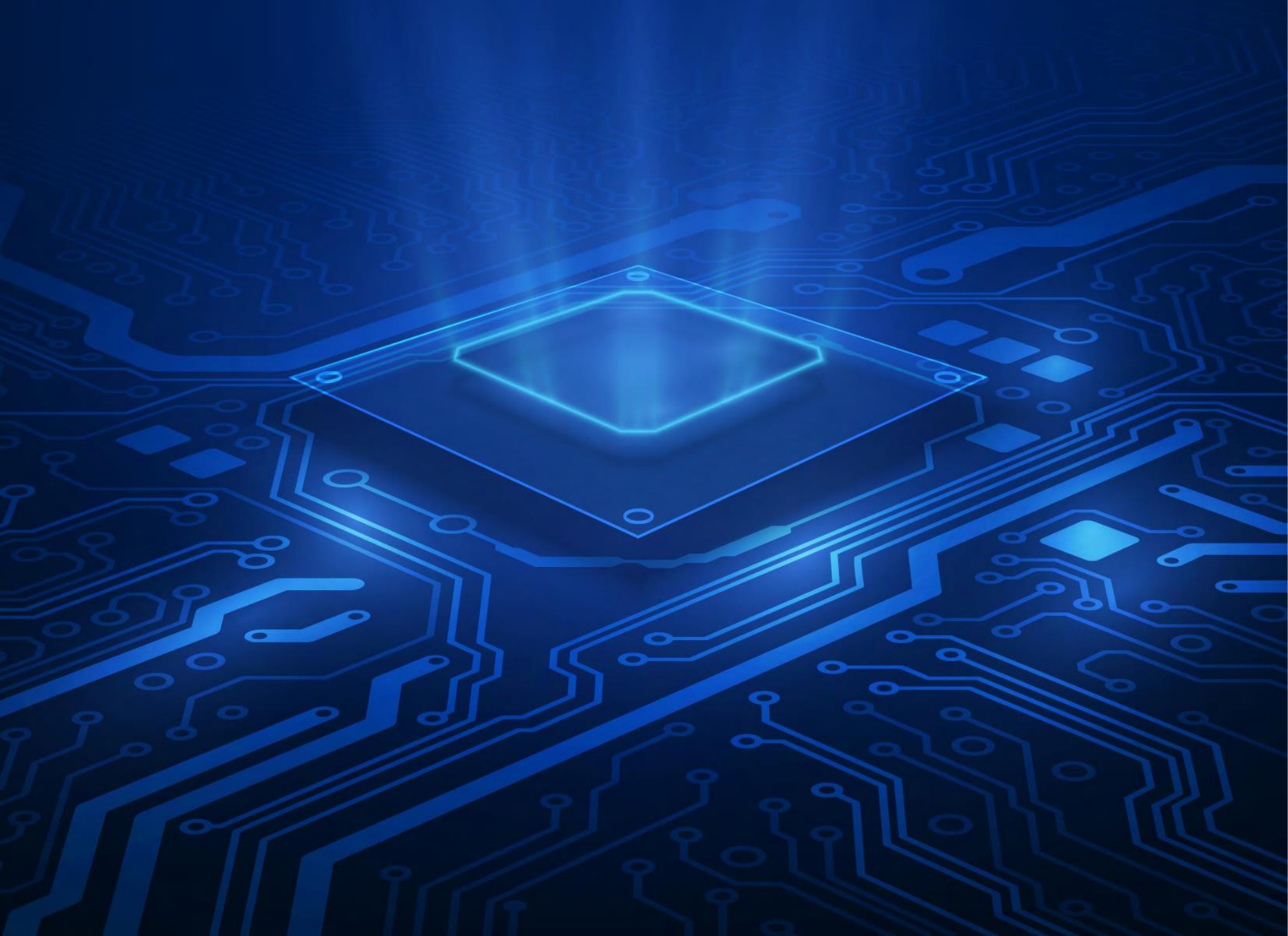

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Overview

Purpose

The purpose of this document is to provide the REST APIs implementation methods which provide programmatic access to read LexisNexis subscription data by API customers.

Background

A REST API will be provided and expose the endpoints for API customers with active subscriptions. They will retrieve this subscribed content in our format. The customer will then take this content and consume it, serving it using their system of choice. Token-based authentication will be used and a session token will be initialised after successfully authenticating the API client account. All sequential functions require the new established session token to be passed in the method to proceed.

Connection

Using an email and password pair, the user can authenticate and access the functions listed below.

The APIs will include the following functions:

1. User Authentication
2. User Subscriptions
3. Subscribed Contents
4. Get Single Subscribed Content

Module Structure

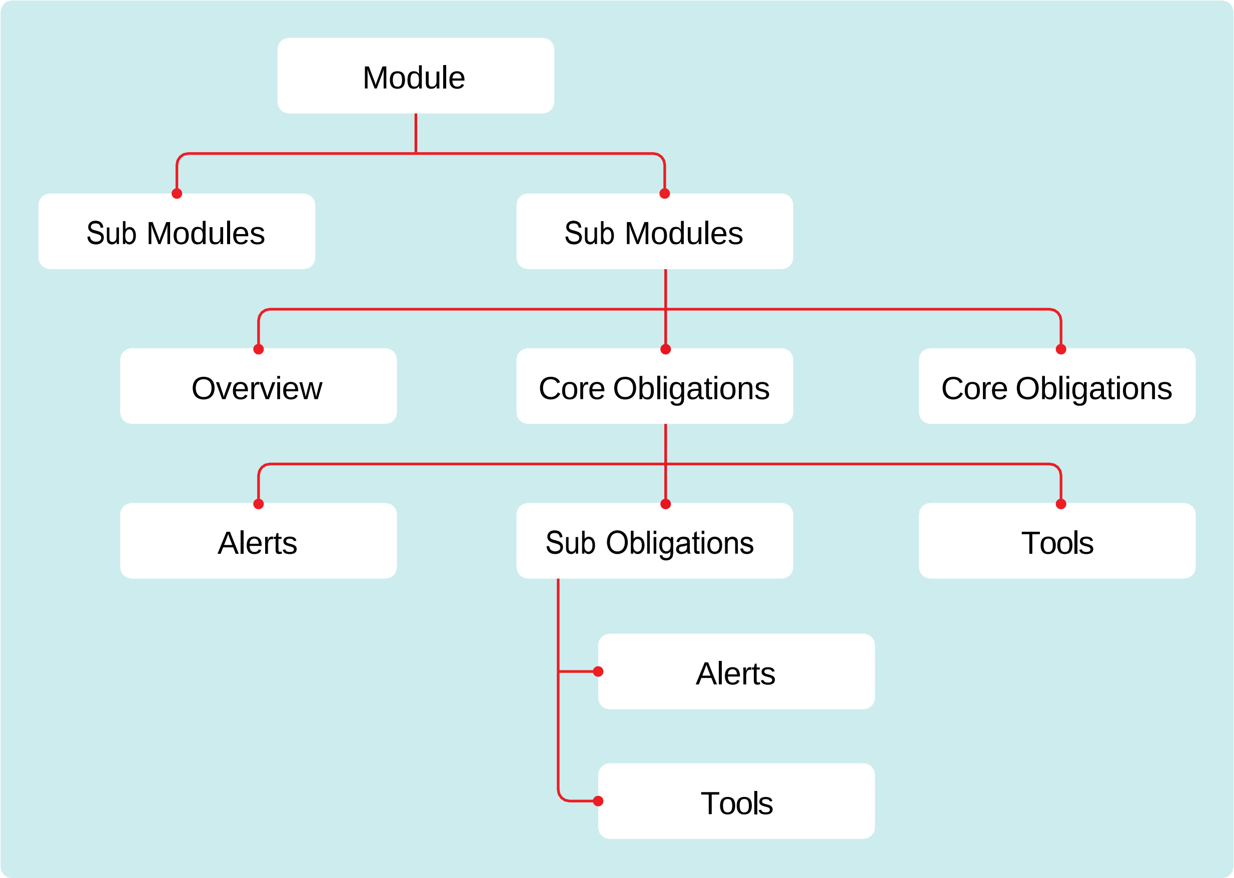


Fig 1 Model Structure

Module Components

Each module is made of the following components:

Sub Modules
A module can have multiple submodules to group business activities, entity types, etc

Overview
Each module has only one overview record which basically gives an overview to the module outlining scope and coverage

Core Obligations
A core obligation represents a compliance area for the module and each module would have multiple core obligations.

Sub Obligations
A sub obligation represents specific actions an organisation must undertake in order to comply with the compliance sources, attestations are usually done against sub obligations. Each core obligation would have multiple sub obligations.

Tools
A tool is something that can assist the user with to comply an obligation; it is usually a checklist, template, flowchart or hyperlink to external government sites. A core obligation or sub obligation can have multiple tools and each tool can be associated with multiple obligations.

Alerts

An alert record is created every time there is a proposed or actual change in the compliance source relevant to the module. As the alerts are dependent on changes to the compliance source there is no set publishing schedule it is as changes are announced. There are 3 types of alerts:

- FYI – the user needs to be made aware of the change or upcoming change
- Action Required – the user needs to take action to ensure they remain compliant
- News – the user is provided a list of new or updated obligations and the related alerts that were published throughout the month. A News alert is also used to notify the user of a change to the penalty units (usually only annually) this would be linked to the Overview record.

New obligations and updates to existing obligations are published once a month – on the second Tuesday of each month (if that fall on a public holiday the next business day) note that an updated obligation record can include one that has been archived i.e. the obligation is no longer applicable. A core obligation or sub obligation can have multiple alerts and each alert can be associated with multiple obligations.

Fields within each module component

	Overview	Core Obligation	Sub Obligation	Tool	Alert
Id	X	X	X	X	X
Title	X	X	X	X	X
Archived	X	X	X	X	X
Practical_guidance	X	X	X		
Remedial_action	X	X	X		
Consequence	X	X	X		
Due_date	X	X	X		
Frequency	X	X	X		
Description_directional	X	X	X		
Description_questional	X	X	X		
Compliance_source	X	X	X		X
Definition	X	X	X		
Excerpt	X	X	X		
Sequence_id	X	X	X		
Parent_id	X	X	X	X	X
Jurisdictions	X	X	X	X	X
Historical_note	X	X	X		
Link				X	
Ext_link				X	
Category				X	
Type					X
Description					X
effectiveDate					X
Impact_on_obligation					X

Functions

User Authentication

Title

Authtoken User authentication and obtaining token.
This function validates the email and password of an API user account and returns a token for the API client to establish connectivity. The system allows the usage of a token for accessing the rest of API functions in a certain period of time (24 hours by default).

URL

http://compliance.store.lexisnexis.com.au/rest/api/v1.1/authtoken

Method

GET

URL Params

Required:

- email=[string]
  example: email=test@lexisnexis.com.au
- password=[string]
  example: password=lntest1234

Optional:

- format=[json|xml]
  example: format=xml
  if format is not specified, JSON will be returned.

Success Response

Content in JSON:

```
{
“token”:”f563fb84f4b170413bae56b261a6fbd1”,
“customer_id”:”9”,
“sq_api_user”:true,
“success”:true
}
```

Content in XML:

```
<LexisNexisRI xmlns=”http://www.lexisNexis.org” version=”1.1”>
<AuthtokenResponse>
<token>f563fb84f4b170413bae56b261a6fbd1</token>
<customer_id>9</customer_id>
<sq_api_user>true</sq_api_user>
<success>true</success>
</AuthtokenResponse>
</LexisNexisRI>
```

Error Response	Content in JSON:
	`{`
	`success: false,`
	`errorCode: xxxx,`
	`error: “Wrong email or password”,`
	`sq_api_user: false`
	`}`
	
	Content in XML:
	`<LexisNexisRI xmlns=”http://www.lexisNexis.org” version=”1.1”>`
	`<AuthtokenResponse>`
	`<success>false</success>`
	`<errorCode>xxxx</errorCode>`
	`<error>Wrong email or password</error>`
	`<sq_api_user>false</sq_api_user>`
	`</AuthtokenResponse>`
	`</LexisNexisRI>`

Sample Call	`curl http://{site_url}/rest/api/v1.1/authtoken?email=apiuser@test.com\&password=mypassword`

User Subscription

Title	Subscriptions This function returns the active subscriptions for the user account.
URL	http://compliance.store.lexisnexis.com.au/rest/api/v1.1/subscriptions
Method	GET
URL Params	Required: • token=[string] example: token=b4684ce3-ca5b-477f-8f4d-e05884a83d3c • customer_id=[integer] example: customer_id=12 Optional: • format=[json|xml] example: format=xml if format is not specified, JSON will be returned.

Success Response

Content in JSON:

```
subscriptions: [
{
profile_id: “7”,
customer_id: “29”,
total_delegations: “1”,
last_api_contact: “2016-04-13 01:05:20”,
delegations_remaining: “0”,
product_id: “1391”,
status: “1”,
ln_sku: “4565”,
type_id: “bundle”,
name: “Private Health Insurance - Test”,
is_core_module: false,
is_delegated: false,
is_free: false,
bundle_ln_skus: [
“4570”
],
delegations: [ ]
},
success: true
}
```

Content in XML:

```
<LexisNexisRI xmlns=”http://www.lexisNexis.org” version=”1.1”>
<AuthtokenResponse>
<subscriptions>
<profile_id>7</profile_id>
<customer_id>29</customer_id>
<total_delegations>1</total_delegations>
<last_api_contact>2016-04-13 01:05:20</last_api_contact>
<delegations_remaining>0</delegations_remaining>
<product_id>1391</product_id>
<status>1</status>
<ln_sku>4565</ln_sku>
<type_id>bundle</type_id>
<name>Private Health Insurance - Test</name>
<is_core_module>false</is_core_module>
<is_delegated>false</is_delegated>
<is_free>false</is_free>
<bundle_ln_skus>4570</bundle_ln_skus>
<delegations/>
</subscriptions>
<success>true</success>
</AuthtokenResponse>
</LexisNexisRI>
```

Error Response

Content in JSON:

```
{
success: false,
errorCode: 1001,
error: “Empty customer id or token. customer id: , token: “
}
```

Content in XML:

```
<LexisNexisRI xmlns=”http://www.lexisNexis.org” version=”1.1”>
<AuthtokenResponse>
<success>false</success>
<errorCode>1001</errorCode>
<error>Empty customer_id or token. customer_id: , token:</error>
</AuthtokenResponse>
</LexisNexisRI>
```

Sample Call

```
curl http://{site_url}/rest/api/v1.1/
subscriptions?format=xml&token=
{token}&customer_id={customer_id}
```

Subscribed Contents

Title

Contents

- This function returns the content of the subscription based on the user specified subscription id.
- The content can contain one subscribed module or multiple subscribed modules.
- The function allows API client to specify whether the response will return full content or updated content from the specific date.

URL

http://compliance.store.lexisnexis.com.au/rest/api/v1.1/contents

Method

GET

URL Params

Required:

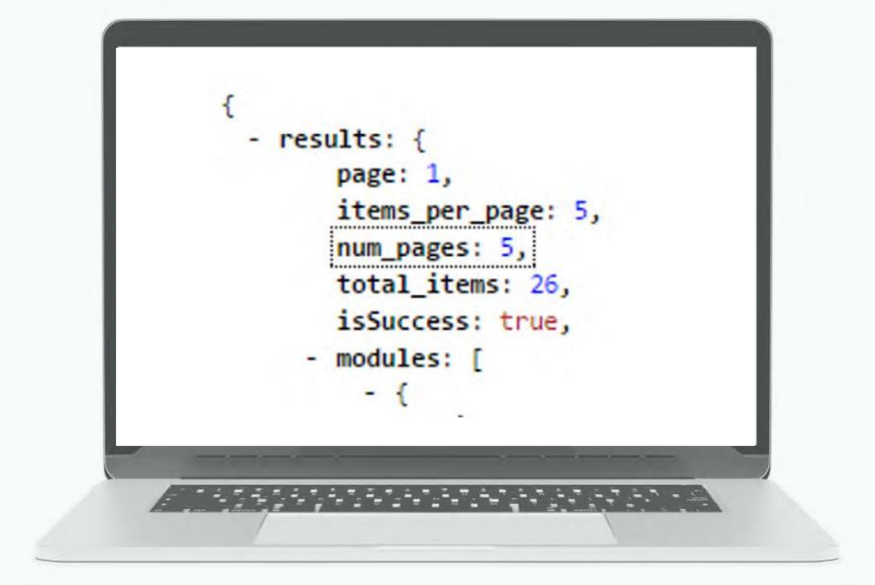
- token=[string]
  example: token=b4684ce3-ca5b-477f-8f4d-e05884a83d3c
- • customer_id=[integer]
  example: customer_id=12
- • page=x
  example : page = 1

URL Params

Optional:

- format=[json|xml]
  example: format=xml
  if format is not specified, JSON will be returned.
- bom=true - only for csv output file in order for BOM character to be included
- from_date=ddMMMyyyy
  example : from_date=24FEB2015
- end_date=ddMMMyyyy
  example: end_date=28FEB2015
- jurisdictions=[jurisdiction]
  example : jurisdictions=NSW|VIC
  where multiple jurisdictions is specified use "|" between each value

Note: The below shows how many pages there are in total and you can add the page endpoint to specify the page to download.



```
{
 - results: {
       page: 1,
       items_per_page: 5,
       num_pages: 5,
       total_items: 26,
       isSuccess: true,
     - modules: [
         - {
```

Success Response

Content in JSON:

```
{
results: {
page: 1,
items_per_page: 5,
num_pages: 5,
total_items: 28,
isSuccess: true,
modules: [
{
id: "7161",
title: "Privacy & Data Protection",
date_created: "20160303102242",
date_changed: "20161221110905",
```

Success Response

```
lineage: “7161”,
archived: “FALSE”,
keywords: “”,
type: “module”,
description: “<p>Regardless of which industry you are in, privacy
and data protection issues affect us all. The Privacy and Data
Protection module identifies your compliance obligations on how to
collect, manage and maintain personal information securely and
within the Australian legal framework.</p>”,
is_core: “true”,
apiOnly: “”,
hot: “false”,
banner: “https://compliance.store.lexisnexis.com.au/__data/assets/
image/0009/14958/1600x500px-privacy.jpg”,
bannerAlt: “Privacy & Data Protection Banner”,
topicListDescription: “”,
coreModuleListDescription: “”,
sequence_id: 6,
country: [
“Australia”
],
Industry:  [
“All Industries”
],
topics: [
{
id: “7211”,
title: “Privacy and Data Protection”,
date_created: “20160303105617”,
date_changed: “20161221110919”,
lineage: “7211|7161”,
archived: “FALSE”,
keywords: “”,
type: “topic”,
description: “<p>Click here to view obligations for the Privacy
&amp; Data Protection module.</p>”,
sequence_id: “1”,
module_id: “7161”,
hot: “false”,
parent: {
id: “7161”
},
obligations: [
{
id: “8364”,
title: “Privacy & Data Protection Overview”,
date_created: “20160326144334”,
obligations: [
{
id: “8364”,
title: “Privacy & Data Protection Overview”,
date_created: “20160326144334”,
date_changed: “20170123111251”,
lineage: “8364|7211|7161”,
archived: “FALSE”,
keywords: “”,
type: “obligation”,
practical_guidance: “<p>The Privacy &amp; Data Protection module
```

Success Response

covers federal, state and territory privacy obligations in relation to:</p><ul><li>The management of personal information for private sector organisations and public sector agencies</li><li>The handling confidential information and communications</li><li>General and workplace surveillance</li><li>Workplace privacy (employee records, employee spent convictions and employees&rsquo; use of email and the internet)</li></ul><p>Note: the Privacy &amp; Data Protection module does not cover industry-specific privacy obligations.&nbsp;&nbsp;This means that it does not cover privacy obligations for industries such as health, telecommunications or credit reporting.</p><p><strong>Managing personal information under data privacy laws</strong></p><p>Data privacy laws cover the management of personal information by private sector organisations and public sector agencies.&nbsp;&nbsp;Obligations under these laws are set out in federal, state and territory Acts, Regulations and instructions, including:</p><ul><li><strong>Commonwealth</strong>: Privacy Act 1988 (Cth), Privacy (Tax File Number) Rule 2015 (Cth), Do Not Call Register Act 2006 (Cth), Spam Act 2003 (Cth) and Taxation Administration Act 1953 (Cth)</li><li><strong>Australian Capital Territory</strong>: Information Privacy Act 2014 (ACT) and Territory Records Act 2002 (ACT)</li><li><strong>New South Wales</strong>: Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998 (NSW), State Records Act 1998 (NSW) and Privacy Code of Practice (General) 2003 (NSW)</li><li><strong>Northern Territory</strong>: Information Act 2002 (NT)</li><li><strong>Queensland</strong>: Information Privacy Act 2009 (Qld) and Public Records Act 2002 (Qld)</li><li><strong>South Australia</strong>: Information Privacy Principles (IPPS) Instruction (SA), Freedom of Information Act 1991 (SA) and State Records Act 1997 (SA)</li><li><strong>Tasmania</strong>: Personal Information Protection Act 2004 (Tas), Right to Information Act 2009 (Tas) and Archives Act 1983 (Tas)</li><li><strong>Victoria</strong>: Privacy and Data Protection Act 2014 (Vic), Freedom of Information Act 1982 (Vic) and Public Records Act 1973 (Vic)</li><li><strong>Western Australia</strong>: Freedom of Information Act 1992 (WA), Freedom of Information Regulations 1993 (WA) and State Records Act 2000 (WA), as well as non-mandatory guidelines. See Tools &mdash; Management of personal information</li></ul><p><em>Applicability of data privacy laws</em></p><p>Not all private sector organisations or public sector agencies will be required to comply with data privacy laws.&nbsp;&nbsp;As such, this module discusses:</p><ul><li>The types of private sector organisations and public sector agencies to which these laws apply</li><li>Which laws (federal or state/territory) apply to which organisations and agencies</li><li>What constitutes personal and sensitive information: if the organisation or agency is not handling personal or sensitive information, then data privacy laws will not apply to them</li><li>Which acts

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```
and practices are exempt from data privacy laws</li></ul><p>If
data privacy laws apply to the organisation or agency and to its
acts and practices, the organisation or agency will generally be
required to comply with the following obligations.&nbsp;&nbsp;Note:
the extent to which these obligations apply to an organisation
or agency vary between jurisdictions.</p><p><em> </em></
p><p><em>Organisational governance</em></p><p>The organisation
or agency and its chief executive officer have responsibilities to
ensure that the organisation&rsquo;s or agency&rsquo;s policies,
systems and procedures comply with relevant privacy laws.
Recommended approaches to ensuring compliance with this obligation
include undertaking privacy impact assessments; ensuring that
privacy issues are included in processes and systems from the
outset, according to privacy by design principles; and developing
a data breach response plan.</p><p><em>Open and transparent
management of personal information</em></p><p>The organisation
or agency must be open and transparent about how it handles
personal information. In many jurisdictions, this requires the
organisation or agency to have a clearly expressed and up-to-
date privacy policy that is publicly available.&nbsp;&nbsp;In
addition, agencies are required to ensure that, upon request,
an individual is provided with information about how privacy
is handled. Agencies must also provide a person with access to
information held about the person in accordance with applicable
privacy and freedom of information laws.</p><p><em>The
collection of personal and sensitive information</em></p><p>The
organisation&rsquo;s or agency&rsquo;s collection of personal and
sensitive information about an individual must be relevant to its
functions and activities. The organisation or agency must use
lawful and fair methods for collection, collect the information
directly from the individual and ensure the individual is aware
of the collection, unless the relevant data privacy laws allow an
exception to these requirements. In addition, the organisation or
agency must also comply with rules regarding the collection of tax
file number information.</p><p><em>Anonymity and pseudonymity</
em></p><p>An organisation or agency that is required to comply
with federal, Australian Capital Territory, Northern Territory,
Tasmanian or Victoria data privacy laws must allow individuals
to remain anonymous during transactions unless it is unlawful or
impracticable to do so.</p><p>In addition, an organisation or
agency that is required to comply with federal or Australian
Capital Territory data privacy laws must allow an individual to use
a pseudonym unless it is impracticable to do so.</p><p><em>Using
and disclosing personal information</em></p><p><em> </em></p><p>An
organisation or agency must comply with the relevant privacy laws
regarding the use or disclosure of:</p><ul><li><strong>Personal and
sensitive information &mdash; </strong>all jurisdictions except
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Western Australia</li><li><strong>Government-related identifiers</strong> &mdash; Commonwealth, Australian Capital Territory, Northern Territory, Tasmania and Victoria</li><li><strong>Tax file numbers</strong> &mdash; all jurisdictions</li><li><strong>Personal information for direct marketing purposes</strong> &mdash; Commonwealth, Australian Capital Territory and Queensland jurisdictions</li></ul><p><em>Cross-border transfers of personal information</em></p><p><em> </em></p><p>An Australian organisation or agency must comply with the relevant data privacy laws that restrict the disclosure or transfer of personal information about individuals to a recipient who is:</p><ul><li>overseas &mdash; Commonwealth, Australian Capital Territory and Queensland, or</li><li>outside the organisation&rsquo;s or agency&rsquo;s own state or territory &mdash; New South Wales, Northern Territory, Tasmania and Victoria</li></ul><p>In addition, if an Australian organisation or agency is the recipient of personal information, including sensitive information, about individuals located overseas, the organisation or agency must be aware of international and foreign data privacy laws that may apply to the personal information it receives.</p><p><em>Ensuring the quality of personal information</em></p><p>Under data privacy laws of all jurisdictions, except Western Australia, the organisation or agency must take reasonable steps to ensure that personal information is:</p><ul><li>Accurate &mdash; all jurisdictions</li><li>Up-to-date &mdash; all jurisdictions</li><li>Complete &mdash; all jurisdictions, and</li><li>Relevant &mdash; all jurisdictions except the Northern Territory and Victoria</li></ul><p>In Western Australia, the Ombudsman has issued guidelines that recommend public sector agencies ensure that personal information is accurate, current, complete and not misleading.</p><p><em>Ensuring the security of personal information </em></p><p><em> </em></p><p>An organisation or agency must ensure the security of personal information &mdash; including sensitive information and tax file number information &mdash; by protecting the information, managing security incidents, and securely disposing of the information when it is no longer needed.</p><p>In Western Australia, these obligations are not mandatory but are detailed in guidelines issued by the Ombudsman.</p><p><em>Enabling access and correction of personal information</em></p><p>The organisation or agency must enable individuals to access and correct their personal information. If requested by individuals or the relevant commissioner, the organisation or agency must review access or correction decisions, in compliance with the relevant federal, state or territory privacy or information laws.</p><p><em>Managing complaints and investigations </em></p><p>The organisation or agency must have procedures and processes in place for managing privacy complaints made by individuals to the organisation or agency, or to the relevant

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privacy commissioner or ombudsman. The organisation or agency
must comply with investigations by the relevant privacy
commissioner or ombudsman into the organisation&rsquo;s or
agency&rsquo;s handling of personal information, and with any
enforceable orders, directions or undertakings arising from a
complaint or investigation.</p><p><strong>Managing confidential
information and communications</strong></p><p><strong> </strong></
p><p>Confidentiality is a general obligation but also arises under
privacy laws, freedom of information laws, and telecommunications
laws, including:</p><ul><li><strong>Commonwealth</strong>:
Privacy Act 1988 (Cth), Freedom of Information Act 1982 (Cth)
and Telecommunications Act 1997 (Cth)</li><li><strong>Australian
Capital Territory</strong>: Freedom of Information Act 1989
(ACT) and Workplace Privacy Act 2011 (ACT)</li><li><strong>New
South Wales</strong>: Government Information (Public Access)
Act 2009 (NSW)</li><li><strong>Northern Territory</strong>:
Information Act 2002 (NT)</li><li><strong>Queensland</strong>:
Information Privacy Act 2009 (Qld) and Right to Information Act
2009 (Qld)</li><li><strong>South Australia</strong>: Freedom of
Information Act 1991 (SA)</li><li><strong>Tasmania</strong>:
Right to Information Act 2009 (Tas)</li><li><strong>Victoria</
strong>: Freedom of Information Act 1982 (Vic) and Public
Records Act 1973 (Vic)</li><li><strong>Western Australia</
strong>: Freedom of Information Act 1992 (WA)</li></ul><p>Under
confidentiality laws, an organisation or agency and its staff
entrusted with confidential information in the course of their
duties must keep that information confidential, and only disclose
confidential information when the law requires them to do so.</
p><p>In addition, an organisation, its employees and contractors
working in telecommunications or providing emergency call
services must keep certain types of communications and information
confidential, and may only disclose confidential information or
documents under allowed circumstances.</p><p>This section sets
out:</p><ul><li>The obligations that apply to organisations and
agencies in each jurisdiction</li><li>The ways in which these
obligations apply to those organisations and agencies</li><li>The
types of information add cell to which these obligations
apply</li></ ul><p><strong>Managing general and workplace
surveillance</strong></p><p>Organisations and agencies are
required to comply with surveillance and workplace surveillance
laws.&nbsp;&nbsp;These are set out in federal, state and territory
Acts and Regulations, including:</p><ul><li><strong>Commonwealth</
strong>: Surveillance Devices Act 2004 (Cth), Telecommunications
Act 1997 (Cth), Telecommunications (Interception and Access) Act
1979 (Cth)</li><li><strong>Australian Capital Territory</strong>:
Listening Devices Act 1992 (ACT), Workplace Privacy Act 2011 (ACT)</
li><li><strong>New South Wales:</strong> Surveillance Devices Act
```

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```
2007 (NSW), Workplace Surveillance Act 2005
(NSW)<li><li><strong>Northern Territory:</strong> Surveillance
Devices Act (NT)</li><li><strong>Queensland:</strong> Invasion
of Privacy Act 1971 (Qld)</li><li><strong>South Australia: </
strong>Listening and Surveillance Devices Act 1972 (SA)</
li><li><strong>Tasmania: </strong>Listening Devices Act 1991
(Tas)</li><li><strong>Victoria:</strong> Surveillance Devices
Act 1999 (Vic) as amended by Surveillance Devices (Workplace
Privacy) Act 2006 (Vic)</ li><li><strong>Western Australia: </
strong>Surveillance Devices Act 1998 (WA)</li></ul><p>Under
surveillance laws, an organisation or agency must ensure that
its surveillance operations are conducted lawfully and only for
allowed purposes. These laws restrict the use of surveillance
devices including:</p><ul><li><strong>Listening devices</strong>
(restricted in all states and territories)</li><li><strong>Optical
surveillance devices</strong> (restricted in New South Wales,
the Northern Territory, Victoria and Western Australia)</
li><li><strong>Tracking devices</strong> (restricted in New South
Wales, the Northern Territory, Victoria and Western Australia)</
li><li><strong>Data surveillance devices</strong> (restricted
by federal laws and also by the laws of the Australian Capital
Territory, New South Wales, Northern Territory and Victoria)</li></
ul><p>The Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales and Victoria
impose further restrictions on the use of surveillance devices in
the workplace.</p><p>This section sets out organisations&rsquo;
and agencies&rsquo; obligations under surveillance and workplace
surveillance laws for each jurisdiction.</p><p><strong>Managing
workplace privacy</strong></p><p>A person&rsquo;s privacy in
the workplace is not absolute. Rather, it is limited by laws:</
p><ul><li>Allowing personal add cell information to be collected,
disclosed and used for specific purposes</li><li>Governing
access to communications</li></ul><p>This section covers
organisations&rsquo; and agencies&rsquo; obligations in relation
to the employee records, spent convictions and access to email
and the internet. .&nbsp;&nbsp;These obligations are set out in
federal, state and territory Acts and Regulations, including:</
p><ul><li><strong>Commonwealth</strong>: Crimes Act 1914
(Cth), Criminal Code Act 1995 (Cth), Privacy Act 1988 (Cth),
Telecommunications (Interception and Access) Act 1979 (Cth)</
li><li><strong>Australian Capital Territory</strong>: Criminal Code
Criminal Records Act 1991 (NSW), Criminal Records Regulation
2014 (NSW), Workplace Surveillance Act 2005 (NSW), Workplace
Surveillance Regulation 2012 (NSW)</li><li><strong>Northern
Territory</strong>: Criminal Records (Spent Convictions) Act 1992
(NT), Criminal Records (Spent Convictions) Regulations 1993 (NT)</
li><li><strong>Queensland</strong>: Criminal Law (Rehabilitation of
Offenders) Act 1986 (Qld)</li><li><strong>South Australia</strong>:
```

Success Response

```
Spent Convictions Act 2009 (SA), Spent Convictions Regulations
2011 (SA)</li><li><strong>Tasmania</strong>: Annulled Convictions
Act 2003 (Tas)</li><li><strong>Western Australia</strong>: Spent
Convictions Act 1988 (WA), Spent Convictions Regulations 1992
(WA)</li></ul><p><em> </em></p><p><em>Employee records exemption</
em></p><p>Private sector employers are allowed to collect, use and
disclose personal and health information about an individual if
they have (or have had) a direct employment relationship with the
person and the information is used lawfully under the Commonwealth
privacy law.</p><p><em>Spent convictions</em></p><p>In each
state and territory (except Victoria), a person who has a spent
conviction has the right not to disclose their criminal record
(providing they have no other convictions that are not spent),
as though the record never existed, unless an exception applies.
This means that organisations and agencies cannot disclose a spent
conviction, or take account of the fact that the person was ever
charged with, or convicted of, the offence.</p><p><em>The use of
email and internet by employees</em></p><p><em> </em></p><p>An
organisation or agency must ensure that their employees&rsquo;
access to email and the internet is not unlawfully restricted or
blocked under:</p><ul><li>Federal laws governing the interception
of communications over computer networks</li><li>Workplace privacy
laws in the Australian Capital Territory and New South Wales</
li></ul>”, remedial_action: “<p><strong>Personal information
under data privacy laws</strong></p><p>The organisation or agency
should check whether it is required to comply with the federal,
state or territory data privacy laws, and review, or update, its
policies, procedures and systems to ensure compliance with those
laws. </p><p>The organisation or agency should also establish
a compliance program to manage the risk of non-compliance with
privacy laws, and ensure staff are thoroughly trained and aware
of their obligations.</p><p><strong>Confidential information and
communications</strong></p><p>If the organisation or agency does
not have systems or procedures in place to prevent or respond to
breaches of confidentiality, it should implement those systems as
soon as practicable. It should also review existing systems and
procedures to ensure the organisation or agency meets compliance
requirements.</p><p>If a breach of confidentiality may have
occurred, the organisation or agency should take immediate steps to
investigate the incident and determine whether there has been an
actual breach. If so, it should consider what obligations exist
to report the breach to relevant authorities. The organisation or
agency should also contact any person affected by the breach.</
p><p><strong>General and workplace surveillance</strong></p><p>The
organisation or agency should review its systems, policies and
procedures to ensure they are compliant with surveillance laws.</
p><p><strong>Workplace privacy</strong></p><p>The organisation
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or agency should review:</p><ul><li>Its current practices for
collecting, using and disclosing personal and health information
of individuals</li><li>The circumstances in which criminal
history may be a relevant consideration for positions within the
organisation or the industry</li></ul><p>The organisation or
agency should review and, if required, update its procedures to
ensure that:</p><ul><li>Employee records are kept separate from
non-employee records</li><li>Employee records are only used and
disclosed for purposes that are directly related to the employment
relationship</li><li>Information about spent convictions is
handled appropriately</li><li>Unauthorised disclosure or access
to information is documented and investigated</li></ul><p>The
organisation or agency should review its policy and procedures
for access to email and the internet, and check that it complies
with applicable laws.</p>”, consequence: “<p><strong>Personal
information under data privacy laws</strong></p><p><strong> </
strong></p><p>In all jurisdictions except Western Australia, a
person who feels that an organisation or agency has not complied
with data privacy laws, by misusing or disclosing their personal
information, may make a complaint to the organisation or agency
itself. If the person is not satisfied with the response provided
by the organisation or agency, depending on the jurisdiction, thon
may take the complaint to a dispute resolution scheme or to a
civil and administrative appeals tribunal and/or to the relevant
federal, state or territory privacy commissioner or ombudsman.</
p><p>If a person&rsquo;s complaint is upheld after internal review
or external investigation, the organisation or agency may be
required to take remedial action and make a formal apology to the
complainant. Some states also allow for a successful complainant to
be paid compensation, up to:</p><ul><li>$100,000 in the Australian
Capital Territory, Queensland and Victoria</li><li>$40,000 in
New South Wales</li><li>$60,000 in the Northern Territory</li></
ul><p>The Commonwealth, the Australian Capital Territory, the
Northern Territory, New South Wales and Victoria also impose
heavier penalties for serious contraventions of the privacy laws:</
p><ul><li>Commonwealth: a civil penalty of $360,000 for a person or
an unincorporated business or organisation, and $1.8&nbsp;million
for a corporation</li><li>Australian Capital Territory: a maximum
fine of $7500 for an individual and $37,500 for a corporation, or
imprisonment for 6 months, or both</li><li>New South Wales: a
maximum fine of $11,000 or up to 2 years&rsquo; imprisonment, or
both</li><li>Northern Territory: maximum fines of $15,400, $30,800
and $61,600 or, respectively, imprisonment for 6 months, 12 months
or 2 years, depending on the offence</li><li>Victoria: a fine of
$93,276 for an individual and $466,380 for a body corporate</
li></ul><p>For more details, see Tools &mdash; Summary of
consequences.</p><p>A person, organisation or agency may be subject
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to the additional consequences in relation to the access and
correction of personal information, including:</p><ul><li>Legal
actions, criminal charges and civil liability for providing
access</li><li>Offences relating to access or correction &mdash;
Queensland, Tasmania, Western Australia</li><li>Review of access or
correction decisions &mdash; Northern Territory (correction only),
Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania (access only), Victoria and
Western Australia</li><li>Consequences in relation to reviews and
complaints &mdash; New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania, Victoria
and Western Australia</li></ul><p>See Tools &mdash; Consequences
regarding the access or correction of personal information.</
p><p><strong>Confidential information and communications</strong></
p><p><strong> </strong></p><p>Individuals and certain organisations
&mdash; including corporations, companies and government bodies
&mdash; may have the right to sue for compensation for any loss
suffered as a result of a breach of their confidentiality. In
particular circumstances, statute law may also set forth penalties
for the same breach. However, where information is required by
law to be disclosed for a specific purpose, the statutes which
impose that requirement generally also include protections against
liability for breach of confidence, as long as the disclosure
complies with the law.</p><p>Under the Telecommunications Act 1997
(Cth), disclosure or use of confidential information or documents
by a person working in telecommunications or emergency call
services is a criminal offence punishable by up to 2 years&rsquo;
imprisonment, unless the disclosure or use is allowed under that
Act. Failure to make a detailed record of a disclosure within
5 days, and keep it for at least 3 years, incurs a maximum fine
of $54,000 (Telecommunications Act 1997 (Cth) ss&nbsp;306(7)
and 306A(7)). Making an inaccurate record carries a penalty of
imprisonment for up to 6 months (Telecommunications Act
1997 (Cth) s&nbsp;307).</p><p>A breach of confidentiality that
involves telecommunications or computers &mdash; including using
either to commit or facilitate a serious offence &mdash; may
also be a criminal offence punishable by up to 10 years&rsquo;
imprisonment under the Criminal Code Act 1995 (Cth). See Tools
&mdash; Telecommunications offences and Tools &mdash; Computer
offences.</p><p><strong>General and workplace surveillance</
strong></p><p><strong> </strong></p><p>Throughout Australia, anyone
who intercepts telecommunications unlawfully, or who deals with
intercepted information whether obtained lawfully or unlawfully,
commits an offence punishable by imprisonment for up to 2 years
(Telecommunications (Interception and Access) Act 1979 (Cth) s
105(2)).</p><p>Breach of state and territory surveillance laws
is punishable by substantial fines or imprisonment or both. If
the offender is a corporation, one or more executives of the
corporation will be liable for the penalties if it can
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be shown they knew about or authorised the breach.</p><p>As
these are criminal offences, anyone found guilty will have a
criminal record.</p><p>In addition, any unlawful interception
or surveillance that involves telecommunications or computers
&mdash; including using either to commit or facilitate a serious
offence &mdash; may also be a criminal offence punishable by
up to 10 years&rsquo; imprisonment under the Criminal Code Act
1995 (Cth), or for as long as the period of the penalty for the
serious offence. See Tools &mdash;Telecommunications offences
and Tools &mdash; Computer offences.</p><p><strong>Workplace
privacy</strong></p><p><strong> </strong></p><p><em>Employee
records exemption</em></p><p><strong> </strong></p><p>Collection,
use or disclosure of a person&rsquo;s information in an employee
record, other than for purposes directly related to a current
or former employment relationship, under the employee records
exemption for private sector organisations, is an interference
with the privacy of the individual and the organisation or agency
will be subject to the consequences set out under data privacy
laws.</p><p><em>Spent convictions</em></p><p>In all states and
territories except Victoria, monetary fines of up to $12,190 for
an individual and $37,500 for a corporation apply to offences
against the spent convictions laws. For some offences, the
penalty may be imprisonment for up to 6 months. For details, see
Tools &mdash; Spent convictions offences.</p><p>A person who
believes their right not to disclose a spent, quashed or pardoned
Commonwealth offence has been breached, or who is discriminated
against on the grounds of a spent conviction (Western Australia),
may lodge a complaint with the relevant commissioner (Crimes Act
1914 (Cth) ss&nbsp;85ZZA&ndash;85ZZF, Spent Convictions Act 1988
(WA) s&nbsp;24(1)).</p><p><em>The use of email and internet by
employees</em></p><p>Throughout Australia, a person who intercepts
telecommunications unlawfully commits an offence punishable by
imprisonment for up to 2 years (Telecommunications (Interception
and Access) Act 1979 (Cth) s&nbsp;105(2)).</p><p>Employers in the
Australian Capital Territory and New South Wales who unlawfully
block electronic communications or access to websites may also be
subject to fines (Workplace Privacy Act 2011 (ACT) s&nbsp;20(1),
Workplace Surveillance Act 2005 (NSW) s&nbsp;17(1)).</p><p><em>
Federal offences involving telecommunications and computers</
em></p><p>In addition, any unlawful disclosure, interception or
surveillance that involves telecommunications or computers &mdash;
including using either to commit or facilitate a serious offence
&mdash; may also be a criminal offence punishable by up to 10
years&rsquo; imprisonment under the Criminal Code Act 1995 (Cth),
or for as long as the period of the penalty for the serious
offence. See Tools &mdash; Telecommunications offences and Tools
&mdash; Computer offences.</p>”,
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public sector agency must comply with its obligations in relation
to personal information, confidential information, surveillance, and
workplace privacy.</p>”,
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Act 1914 (Cth)</a></p><p><a href=”https://www.legislation.
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of Information Act 1982 (Cth)</a></p><p><a href=”https://www.
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(Tax File Number) Rule 2015 (Cth)</a></p><p><a href=”https://
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Administration Act 1953 (Cth)</a></p><p><a href=”https://www.
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1997 (Cth)</a></p><p><a href=”https://www.legislation.gov.au/
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Act 1979 (Cth)</a></p><p><a href=”https://www.legislation.gov.au/
Series/F2007L00815”>Telemarketing and Research Industry Standard
(Cth)</a></p><p><a href=”http://www.legislation.act.gov.au/a/2002-
51”>Criminal Code 2002 (ACT)</a></p><p><a href=”http://www.
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1989 (ACT)</a></p><p><a href=”http://www.legislation.act.gov.
.au/a/2014-24/default.asp”>Information Privacy Act 2014 (ACT)</
a></p><p><a href=”http://www.legislation.act.gov.au/sl/2014-25/
default.asp”>Information Privacy Regulation 2014 (ACT)</a></p><p><a
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Act 2002 (ACT)</a></p><p><a href=”http://www.legislation.
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Success Response

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(ACT)</a></p><p><u> </u></p><p><a href=”http://www.legislation.
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Act 1998 (NSW)</a></p><p><a href=”http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.
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Protection Regulation 2014 (NSW)</a></p><p><a href=”http://
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1998 (NSW)</a></p><p><a href=”http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.
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Act 1992 (NT)</a></p><p><a href=”https://legislation.nt.gov.au/
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a></p><p><a href=”https://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/legisltn/
current/i/infopriva09.pdf”>Information Privacy Act 2009 (Qld)</a></
p><p><a href=”http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/CURRENT/I/
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p><p><a href=”https://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/
CURRENT/P/PublicRecA02.pdf”>Public Records Act 2002 (Qld)</
a></p><p><a href=”https://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/legisltn/
current/r/rightinfoa09.pdf”>Right to Information Act 2009 (Qld)</
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Success Response

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Instruction (SA)</a></p><p><a href=”https://www.legislation.
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1972.aspx”>Listening and Surveillance Devices Act 1972 (SA)</
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Privacy) Act 2006 (Vic)</a></p><p><a href=”http://
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Regulations 2016 (Vic)</a></p><p><a href=”https://www.cpdp.vic.gov.
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(Vic)</a></p><p><a href=”https://www.slp.wa.gov.au/legislation/
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protection issues affect us all. The Privacy and Data Protection
module identifies your compliance obligations on how to collect,
manage and maintain personal information securely and within the
Australian legal framework.</p>
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<hot>false</hot>
<banner>
https://compliance.store.lexisnexis.com.au/_data/assets/
image/0009/14958/1600x500px-privacy.jpg
</banner>
<bannerAlt>Privacy & Data Protection Banner</bannerAlt>
<topicListDescription/>
<coreModuleListDescription/>
<sequence_id>6</sequence_id>
<topics>
<item>
<id>7211</id>
<title>Privacy and Data Protection</title>
<date_created>20160303105617</date_created>
<date_changed>20161221110919</date_changed>
<lineage>7211|7161</lineage>
<archived>FALSE</archived>
<keywords/>
<type>topic</type>
<description>
<p>Click here to view obligations for the Privacy &amp; Data
Protection module.</p>
</description>
<sequence_id>1</sequence_id>
<module_id>7161</module_id>
<hot>false</hot>
<parent>
<id>7161</id>
</parent>
<obligations>
<item>
<id>8364</id>
<title>Privacy & Data Protection Overview</title>
<date_created>20160326144334</date_created>
<date_changed>20170123111251</date_changed>
<lineage>8364|7211|7161</lineage>
<archived>FALSE</archived>
<keywords/>
```

Success Response

```
<type>obligation</type>
<practical_guidance>
<p>The Privacy &amp; Data Protection module covers federal,
state and territory privacy obligations in relation to:</
p><ul><li>The management of personal information for private
sector organisations and public sector agencies</li><li>The
handling confidential information and communications</li><li>General
and workplace surveillance</li><li>Workplace privacy (employee
records, employee spent convictions and employees&rsquo; use
of email and the internet)</li></ul><p>Note: the Privacy &amp;
Data Protection module does not cover industry-specific privacy
obligations.&nbsp;&nbsp;This means that it does not cover privacy
obligations for industries such as health, telecommunications or
credit reporting.</p><p><strong>Managing personal information
under data privacy laws</strong></p><p>Data privacy laws cover the
management of personal information by private sector organisations
and public sector agencies.&nbsp;&nbsp;Obligations under these laws
are set out in federal, state and territory Acts, Regulations and
instructions, including:</p><ul><li><strong>Commonwealth</strong>:
Privacy Act 1988 (Cth), Privacy (Tax File Number) Rule 2015 (Cth),
Do Not Call Register Act 2006 (Cth), Spam Act 2003 (Cth) and
Taxation Administration Act 1953 (Cth)</li><li><strong>Australian
Capital Territory</strong>: Information Privacy Act 2014 (ACT) and
Territory Records Act 2002 (ACT)</li><li><strong>New South Wales</
strong>: Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998
(NSW), State Records Act 1998 (NSW) and Privacy Code of Practice
(General) 2003 (NSW)</li><li><strong>Northern Territory</strong>:
Information Act 2002 (NT)</li><li><strong>Queensland</strong>:
Information Privacy Act 2009 (Qld) and Public Records Act 2002
(Qld)</li><li><strong>South Australia</strong>: Information Privacy
Principles (IPPS) Instruction (SA), Freedom of Information Act 1991
(SA) and State Records Act 1997 (SA)</li><li><strong>Tasmania</
strong>: Personal Information Protection Act 2004 (Tas), Right to
Information Act 2009 (Tas) and Archives Act 1983 1983 (Tas)</li>
><li><strong>Victoria</strong>: Privacy and Data Protection Act
2014 (Vic), Freedom of Information Act 1982 (Vic) and Public
Records Act 1973 (Vic)</li><li><strong>Western Australia</strong>:
Freedom of Information Act 1992 (WA), Freedom of Information
Regulations 1993 (WA) and State Records Act 2000 (WA), as well
as non-mandatory guidelines. See Tools &mdash; Management of
personal information</li></ul><p><em>Applicability of data privacy
laws</em></p><p>Not all private sector organisations or public
sector agencies will be required to comply with data privacy
laws.&nbsp;&nbsp;As such, this module discusses:</p><ul><li>The
types of private sector organisations and public sector agencies to
which these laws apply</li><li>Which laws (federal or state/
```

Success Response

```
territory) apply to which organisations and agencies</li><li>What
constitutes personal and sensitive information: if the organisation
or agency is not handling personal or sensitive information,
then data privacy laws will not apply to them</li><li>Which acts
and practices are exempt from data privacy laws</li></ul><p>If
data privacy laws apply to the organisation or agency and to its
acts and practices, the organisation or agency will generally be
required to comply with the following obligations.&nbsp;&nbsp;Note:
the extent to which these obligations apply to an organisation
or agency vary between jurisdictions.</p><p><em> </em></
p><p><em>Organisational governance</em></p><p>The organisation or
agency and its chief executive officer have responsibilities to
ensure that the organisation&rsquo;s or agency&rsquo;s policies,
systems and procedures comply with relevant privacy laws.
Recommended approaches to ensuring compliance with this obligation
include undertaking privacy impact assessments; ensuring that
privacy issues are included in processes and systems from the
outset, according to privacy by design principles; and developing a
da
```

Subscribed Content

Title	Content • This function returns the content of one module within the user's subscription. • The function allows API client to specify a module within their subscription
URL	http://compliance.store.lexisnexis.com.au/rest/api/v1.1/content
URL Params	Required: • token=[string] example: token=b4684ce3-ca5b-477f-8f4d-e05884a83d3c • customer_id=[integer] example: customer_id=12 • ln_sku=[integer] example: ln_sku=7156 Optional: • format=[json|xml] example: format=xml if format is not specified, JSON will be returned. • bom=true - only for csv output file in order for BOM character to be included from_date=ddMMMyyyy example : from_date=24FEB2015

URL Params

- end_date=ddMMMyyyy
  example: end_date=28FEB2015
- jurisdictions=[jurisdiction]
  example : jurisdictions=NSW|VIC
  where multiple jurisdictions is specified use “|” between each value
- id=xxxxx
  example id=8190
  the id being the asset id of the obligation, subobligation, alert or tool and multiple ids can be specified using “|” between each value
- record_type=[active|archived]
  returning all assets within the module with the specified status
- type=[obligation|subobligation|notice|tool]
  returning all assets within the module with the specified asset type

Success Response

Content in JSON:

```
{
results: {
current_ln_sku: “7156”,
requestURL: “http://search.apac.lexisnexis.com.au/s/search.
html?collection=lxnx-au-subscription-meta&amp;profile=_
default&amp;form=api&amp;query=lnsku:7156”,
isSuccess: true,
modules: [
{
id: “7156”,
title: “Corporations”,
date_created: “20160303102240”,
date_changed: “20160701093847”,
lineage: “7156”,
archived: “FALSE”,
keywords: “”,
type: “module”,
description: “<p>This module provides you with your compliance
obligations, from setting up and operating your organisation
through to winding it down. We have reviewed all key legislation
administered by ASIC and other key government bodies.</p>”,
is_core: “true”,
banner:
“https://compliance.store.lexisnexis.com.au/_data/assets/
image/0006/14955/1500x900px_corporations.jpg”,
bannerAlt: “Corporations Banner”,
topicListDescription: “”,
coreModuleListDescription: “Click on any of the below to view the
topic tree for the area”,
sequence_id: “3”,
country: [
“Australia”
],
industry: [
“All Industries”
],
```

Success Response

```
topics: [
{
id: “7205”,

title: “Proprietary Limited Companies”,
date_created: “20160303105444”,
date_changed: “20160706114624”,
lineage: “7205|7156”,
archived: “FALSE”,
keywords: “”,
type: “topic”,
description: “<p>Click here to view obligations for the Proprietary
Limited Companies module.</p>”,
sequence_id: “Proprietary Limited Companies”,
module_id: “7156”,
parent: {
id: “7156”
},
obligations: [
{
id: “8896”,
title: “Ongoing Operations and Notification of Changes”,
date_created: “20160406122710”,
date_changed: “20160701121716”,
lineage: “8896|7205|7156”,
archived: “FALSE”,
keywords: “”,
type: “obligation”,
practical_guidance: “<p>Once a company is registered with
ASIC it must comply with its ongoing operational and
notification obligations under the Corporations Act 2001
(Cth) by:</p><ul><li>Establishing and maintaining&nbsp;its
members&rsquo; register, and registers of option holders and/or
debenture&nbsp;&nbsp;holders (if applicable) at its registered
office, principal place of business,&nbsp;the place in Australia
where the work involved in maintaining the register is&nbsp;done
or other place in Australia advised to ASIC</li><li>Establishing a
registered&nbsp;office where its business is conducted, registers
may be maintained, and to&nbsp;&nbsp;which communications can be
sent</li><li>Establishing a principal place&nbsp;of business if
```

Content in XML:

```
<LexisNexisRI xmlns=”http://www.lexisNexis.org” version=”1.1”>
<response>
<results>
<page>1</page>
<items_per_page>5</items_per_page>
<num_pages>1</num_pages>
<total_items>1</total_items>
<isSuccess>true</isSuccess>
<modules>
<item>
```

Success Response

```
<id>7156</id>
<title>Corporations</title>
<date_created>20160303102240</date_created>
<date_changed>20240306143345</date_changed>
<lineage>7156</lineage>
<archived>FALSE</archived>
<keywords/>
<type>module</type>
<description><p>This module provides you with your compliance
obligations, from setting up and operating your organisation
through to winding it down. We have reviewed all key legislation
administered by ASIC and other key government bodies.</p></
description>
<is_core>false</is_core>
<apiOnly/>
<hot>false</hot>
<banner>/_data/assets/image/0006/14955/1600x500px-corporations.
jpg</banner>
<bannerAlt>Corporations Banner</bannerAlt>
<topicListDescription/>
<coreModuleListDescription/>
<sequence_id>0</sequence_id>
<country>
<item>Australia</item>
</country>
<industry>
<item>All Industries</item>
</industry>
<topics>
<item>
<id>14910</id>
<title>ASX Listing Rules</title>
<date_created>20160608103504</date_created>
<date_changed>20240514113715</date_changed>
<lineage>14910|7156</lineage>
<archived>FALSE</archived>
<keywords/>
<type>topic</type>
<description><p></p></description>
<sequence_id>0</sequence_id>
<module_id>7156</module_id>
<hot>false</hot>
```

Csv zip file

Instructions as per above the only difference is format=csv

Appendix

OBLIGATION		
Field name	**Data Type**	**Description**
id	integer	Asset ID
title	varchar	Obligation title
date_created	date	Asset creation date
date_changed	date	Asset update date
lineage	varchar	The asset IDs of its parent record all the way up to the top level, the module
archived	varchar	TRUE or FALSE
keywords	varchar	currently not used
type	varchar	obligation or subobligation
practical_guidance	varchar	content that contains html tags for the various format including table
remedial_action	varchar	content that contains html tags for the various format
consequence	varchar	content that contains html tags for the various format
due_date	varchar	content that contains html tags for the various format
frequency	varchar	content that contains html tags for the various format
description_directional	varchar	content that contains html tags for the various format
description_questional	varchar	content that contains html tags for the various format
compliance_source	varchar	content that contains hyperlinks and html tags for the various format
definition	varchar	content that contains html tags for the various format
exerpt	varchar	content that contains html tags for the various format
submission_date	date	not relevant for API
author	varchar	not relevant for API
material_type	varchar	not relevant for API
sequence_id	varchar	Number with 4 decimal places; used to sequence the obligation
module_id	varchar	Asset ID of module
topic_id	varchar	Asset ID of submodule
obligation_id	varchar	Asset ID of obligation
jurisdictions	varchar	applicable jurisdiction(s) for the obligation - multiselect
parent_id	varchar	Asset ID of its direct parent
historical_note	varchar	content that contains html tags for the various format

Appendix

TOOLS

Field name	Data Type	Description
id	integer	Asset ID
title	varchar	Tool title
date_created	date	Asset creation date
date_changed	date	Asset update date
lineage	varchar	The asset IDs of its parent record all the way up to the top level, the module
archived	varchar	TRUE or FALSE
keywords	varchar	currently not used
type	varchar	tool
link	varchar	URL for tools that are not hyperlinks e.g. .doc, .xlsm, .pdf
ext_link	varchar	URL for tools that not hyperlinks
category	varchar	ext, doc, xls, pdf
module_id	varchar	Asset ID of module
topic_id	varchar	Asset ID of submodule
obligation_id	varchar	Asset ID of obligation
sub_obligation_id	varchar	Asset ID of subobligation
tool_function	varchar	Checklist/Audit, Form/Template, Hyperlink, Reference Material
jurisdictions	varchar	Not used
parent_id	varchar	Asset ID of its direct parent

ALERTS

Field name	Data Type	Description
id	integer	Asset ID
title	varchar	Alert title
date_created	date	Asset creation date
date_changed	date	Asset update date
lineage	varchar	The asset IDs of its parent record all the way up to the top level, the module
archived	varchar	TRUE or FALSE
keywords	varchar	currently not used
type	varchar	FYI, Action Required
description	varchar	content that contains html tags for the various format including table
effectiveDate	varchar	content that contains html tags for the various format
compliance_source	varchar	content that contains hyperlinks and html tags for the various format
submission_date	varchar	not relevant for API
author	varchar	not relevant for API
impact_on_obligation	varchar	content that contains html tags for the various format including table
module_id	varchar	Asset ID of module
topic_id	varchar	Asset ID of submodule
obligation_id	varchar	Asset ID of obligation
sub_obligation_id	varchar	Asset ID of subobligation
jurisdictions	date	applicable jurisdiction(s) for the obligation - multiselect
parent_id	varchar	Asset ID of its direct parent

Appendix

MODULES

Field name	Data Type	Description
id	integer	Asset ID
title	varchar	Module title
date_created	date	Asset creation date
date_changed	date	Asset update date
lineage	varchar	The asset IDs of its parent record all the way up to the top level, the module. As this is already the top level it is the same as the Asset ID
archived	varchar	TRUE or FALSE
keywords	varchar	currently not used
type	varchar	module
description	varchar	not relevant for API
is_core	varchar	TRUE or FALSE
banner	varchar	not relevant for API
bannerAlt	varchar	currently not used
topicListDescription	varchar	currently not used
coreModuleList Description	varchar	currently not used
sequence_id	varchar	currently not used
jurisdictions	varchar	currently not used
Country	varchar	Applicable country for the module
Industry	varchar	Applicable industry for the module

TOPICS

Field name	Data Type	Description
id	integer	Asset ID
title	varchar	Module title
date_created	date	Asset creation date
date_changed	date	Asset update date
lineage	varchar	The asset IDs of its parent record all the way up to the top level, the module.
archived	varchar	TRUE or FALSE
keywords	varchar	currently not used
type	varchar	topic
description	varchar	content that contains html tags describing the module
sequence_id	integer	Used to order the sub modules
module_id	integer	The asset ID of the module that it belongs to
jurisdictions	varchar	currently not used
parent_id	integer	The asset ID of the module that it belongs to

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