



Australasian law in 1,000 databases: The evolution of AustLII

Andrew Mowbray, Philip Chung and Graham Greenleaf

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Since 1995, the Australasian Legal Information Institute (AustLII),¹ a joint facility of UTS and UNSW Law Faculties, has provided national legal research infrastructure that is fundamental to the operation of the legal system in Australia. AustLII provides a comprehensive and integrated national collection of legal information, enabling effective free and anonymous access to all Australian law – and New Zealand law as well.² As a global leader in the provision of free access to legal information, AustLII also has an international role in supporting the rule of law and free access globally.

AustLII has added a new database to its collection on average every 10 days since its inception in mid-1995. There are currently 998 databases available on the service. They include databases of: legislation and related material; case law decisions and judgments; treaties and related international instruments; journal articles and scholarship; as well as other legal and quasi-legal resources including law reform, royal commissions and boards of inquiry, coronial findings, and indigenous legal resources from Australia and New Zealand.

The 1,000th database – Seminal Case Files of the High Court of Australia (HCASCF)

The 1,000th database added to AustLII is the Seminal Case Files of the High Court of Australia (HCASCF).³ The current justices of the High Court have selected 37 cases that they believe to be of seminal importance to the development of jurisprudence in Australia. Most of the thirty seven cases were chosen because of their significant contribution to the development of Australian law or their interpretation of the Constitution, or both. But some were chosen more because of their historical significance, for example, the 1934 case of *R v Wilson; Ex parte Kisch* (language tests in migration decisions) and the 1966 *Ronald Ryan* decision (the death penalty).

The list of all cases proposed to be included in this database is an appendix to this paper. The launch of the database by Gageler CJ will be the first instalment of a major project to digitise and make available the complete files of all of these cases on AustLII. AustLII is very grateful to the High Court of Australia for allowing AustLII to make these resources available for free access to the community.⁴

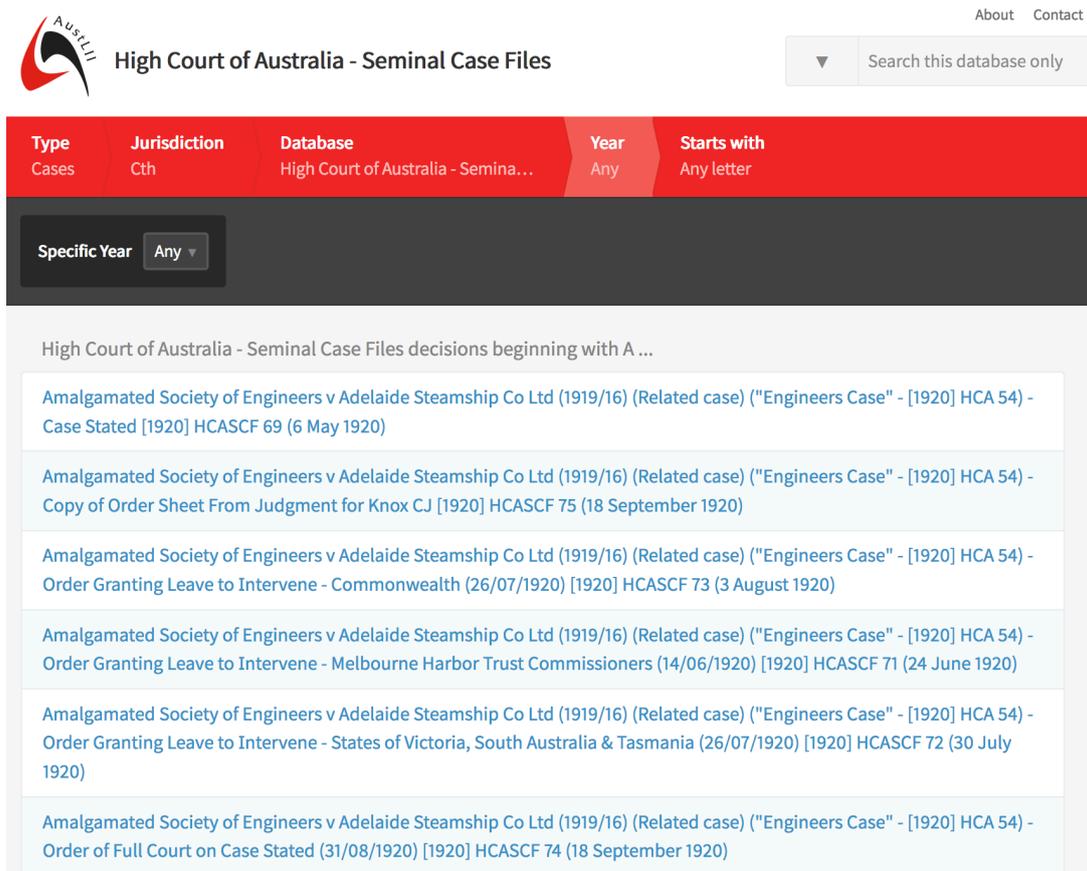
* Andrew Mowbray is Co-Director of AustLII and Professor of Law & Information Technology at UTS, Philip Chung is Executive Director of AustLII and Associate Professor of Law at UNSW Sydney, and Graham Greenleaf is an Independent Scholar (formerly Professor of Law & Information Systems at UNSW Sydney).

¹ AustLII <<http://www.austlii.edu.au>>

²The content of the New Zealand Legal Information Institute (NZLII) <<http://www.nzlii.org>> is also incorporated into AustLII. NZLII has 218 databases. As the name implies, AustLII is 'Australasian'.

³ See <<http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/cases/cth/HCASCF/>>.

⁴ AustLII thanks Robin Gardner, Truong Quach and Emma Will of the High Court of Australia staff for their invaluable assistance in creating this database. AustLII staff members Jennifer Kwong and David Bramston have participated in the development of this database.



High Court of Australia - Seminal Case Files

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Search this database only

Type	Jurisdiction	Database	Year	Starts with
Cases	Cth	High Court of Australia - Semina...	Any	Any letter

Specific Year: Any

High Court of Australia - Seminal Case Files decisions beginning with A ...

- Amalgamated Society of Engineers v Adelaide Steamship Co Ltd (1919/16) (Related case) ("Engineers Case" - [1920] HCA 54) - Case Stated [1920] HCASCF 69 (6 May 1920)
- Amalgamated Society of Engineers v Adelaide Steamship Co Ltd (1919/16) (Related case) ("Engineers Case" - [1920] HCA 54) - Copy of Order Sheet From Judgment for Knox CJ [1920] HCASCF 75 (18 September 1920)
- Amalgamated Society of Engineers v Adelaide Steamship Co Ltd (1919/16) (Related case) ("Engineers Case" - [1920] HCA 54) - Order Granting Leave to Intervene - Commonwealth (26/07/1920) [1920] HCASCF 73 (3 August 1920)
- Amalgamated Society of Engineers v Adelaide Steamship Co Ltd (1919/16) (Related case) ("Engineers Case" - [1920] HCA 54) - Order Granting Leave to Intervene - Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners (14/06/1920) [1920] HCASCF 71 (24 June 1920)
- Amalgamated Society of Engineers v Adelaide Steamship Co Ltd (1919/16) (Related case) ("Engineers Case" - [1920] HCA 54) - Order Granting Leave to Intervene - States of Victoria, South Australia & Tasmania (26/07/1920) [1920] HCASCF 72 (30 July 1920)
- Amalgamated Society of Engineers v Adelaide Steamship Co Ltd (1919/16) (Related case) ("Engineers Case" - [1920] HCA 54) - Order of Full Court on Case Stated (31/08/1920) [1920] HCASCF 74 (18 September 1920)

The content which could be provided for each case in the database includes: affidavits, transcripts, orders, submissions, notice of motions, subpoenas, statements of claim, chamber summons and bill of costs.

The eight seminal cases included in the initial release of the HCASCF database are:

- Amalgamated Society of Engineers v Adelaide Steamship Co Ltd (Engineers Case) [1920] HCA 54; (1920) 28 CLR 129
- R v Wilson; Ex parte Kisch [1934] HCA 63; (1934) 52 CLR 234
- Australian Communist Party v Commonwealth [1951] HCA 5; (1951) 83 CLR 1
- Tait v The Queen [1962] HCA 57; (1962) 108 CLR 620
- Ryan v The Queen [1966] (unreported)
- Tasmania v Commonwealth (Tasmanian Dam Case) [1983] HCA 21; (1983) 158 CLR 1
- Lim v Minister for immigration, Local Government and Ethnic Affairs [1992] HCA 64; (1992) 176 CLR 1
- Australian Capital Television Pty Ltd v Commonwealth [1992] HCA 45; (1992) 177 CLR 106

For these cases, the following types of document are made available:

- Affidavits with exhibits (167 items)
- Transcripts (78 items)
- Orders/Order Sheets (33 items)
- Submissions (28 items)

- Notice of motions (16 items)
- Reasons for Judgment (14 items)
- Statements of Claim (9 items)
- Subpoenas (8 items)
- Lists of Authorities (6 items)
- Chamber summons (5 items)
- Bill of costs (4 items)
- Maps (3 oversized items)

The launch of the 1,000th database also celebrates the long and deep relationship that AustLII has maintained with the High Court of Australia since its establishment in 1995, when a database of High Court decisions was included in the first version of the AustLII system.

There are already five High Court databases on AustLII, shown below together with the annual number of page accesses (whole decision downloads) for each database in calendar year 2023:

- High Court of Australia (HCA) 1903- [3,056,341 requests]
- High Court of Australia Special Leave Dispositions (HCASL) 2008- [119,876 requests]
- High Court of Australia Transcripts (HCATrans) 1983- [152,078 requests]
- High Court of Australia Bulletins (HCAB) 1996- [60,232 requests]
- High Court of Australia - Single Justice (HCASJ) 2024- [New database]

In addition, it is intended to add the following new resources to the currently existing HCA databases, when funding becomes available:

- Unreported judgments of the High Court 1921-2008: this unique set of decisions includes all High Court judgments that have never been reported, to be added to the High Court of Australia (HCA) judgments database.
- High Court Transcripts 1943-1995: all available transcripts in the files of the High Court will be digitised and added to AustLII's High Court of Australia Transcripts (HCATrans) database.

The evolution of AustLII's databases: horizontal and vertical expansion

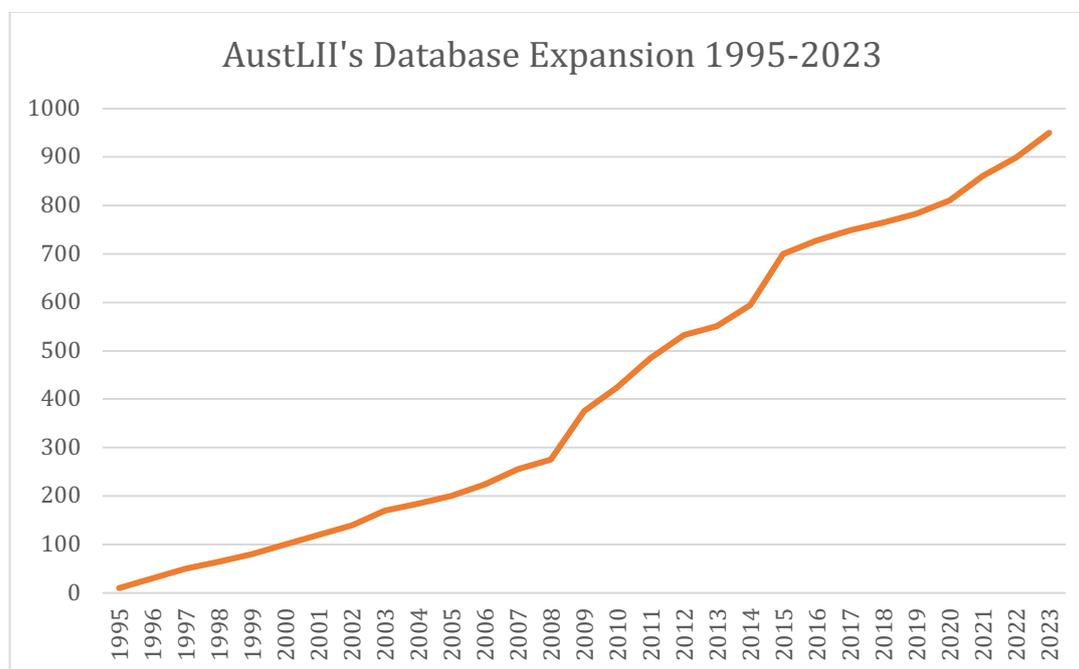
In mid-1995, AustLII was launched with a small number of databases, but that small number indicated the broad trajectory that AustLII's Co-Directors intended it to follow. It included the following: case law (High Court of Australia 1949–1995; Supreme Court of NSW new decisions); legislation (Commonwealth Consolidated Statutes); law reform (a NSW Law Reform Commission report on defamation); a Royal Commission report, and legal commentary (the journal *Privacy Law & Policy Reporter*). Missing from this small collection were treaties, but this was soon remedied. These categories of content continue to be the 'six pillars' on which AustLII's content is based. Royal Commission reports have only recently been achieved.

As CanLII's Daniel Poulin has said,⁵ AustLII was the first to aim to create a nationally comprehensive free access system, and the first to succeed. But the initial aims of comprehensiveness were limited to the current legislation of all 9 Australian jurisdictions, and the decisions of the superior courts of each. It took 4 years to achieve this. By 1999, AustLII had completed its national collection, which at the time was defined to mean primary legislation and decisions of superior courts from all nine Australian jurisdictions.

The decisions of all lower courts and tribunals, and historical materials, were later goals for much more ambitious comprehensiveness, still not quite achieved.' Since 1999, AustLII's ambition of establishing a free access comprehensive national collection law collection has changed in two major respects:

- (i) It should be both vertically (or historically) comprehensive, including each type of legal material back to its earliest versions, and horizontally comprehensive, including all courts and tribunals that wish to be included, and all types of legislative materials; and
- (ii) It should include all types of legal material that are, or can be made, available for free access, including not only decisions and legislation, but treaties, law reform and legal commentary (including law journals).

Digitisation from paper became financially feasible for AustLII around 2008, and since then capturing historical data has become a major part of what AustLII does, with such results as the complete back-sets of over 120 non-commercial Australasian law journals,⁶ and almost all Australasian reported cases and annual legislation 1788-1950.⁷



⁵ Greenleaf, Graham 'AustLII 1995: 'What Did We Think We Were Doing?' (January 25, 2017). Legal Information Institute (Cornell) VOXPOPULII series '25 for 25', February 2017, UNSW Law Research Paper No. 17-30, <<https://ssrn.com/abstract=2973803>>.

⁶ See <<http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/journals/>>.

⁷ See <<http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/special/legalhistory/>>.

In keeping with these goals of comprehensiveness, the list of AustLII databases has been constantly expanded to 1,000 (and beyond) which includes decisions from virtually all courts and tribunals (past and present); consolidated and numbered Acts and Regulations from all jurisdictions; other legislative materials such as Bills, Explanatory Memoranda and Statements, and Gazettes; all bi-lateral and multi-lateral Australian treaties since Federation; nearly two hundred law journal and judicial scholarship databases; law reform reports; royal commission and public inquiry reports; and other materials. The above graph shows that the number of databases has increased on average by approximately one every 10 days.

There remain some gaps in AustLII's achievement of comprehensive free access to Australian law. For the most part, AustLII contains continuous case law coverage from the establishment of the first colony (NSW) in 1788 to date. However, some jurisdictions on AustLII such as New South Wales and Queensland do not include decisions from 1950 through to the commencement of AustLII in 1995. This is due to the copyright held by the Councils of Law Reporting or other commercial publishers. Whilst the vast majority of Australian journals are freely available, there are a number of important law journals that are not. Finally, Australian Standards are not generally freely available.

The aims of both 'horizontal' comprehensiveness of all current significant sources of law, and 'vertical' comprehensiveness of past sources no longer seems misguided nor unsustainable, but AustLII is unique in the extent to which it has been achieved.

Technical enhancements to the databases

AustLII's database have undergone continuing technical innovations as well as continuous expansion. We conclude with two such innovations.⁸

The High Court leads on neutral citations

As soon as AustLII started receiving cases in 1995, we applied our own 'neutral citations' (blind to medium or publisher) to them, and applied this retrospectively to back-sets, partly so that we could automate the insertion of hypertext links. This was a key technical enabler.⁹

Another example of the High Court's leadership was in 1997 when it led the Council of Chief Justices to adopt officially a slight variation of what AustLII had done (and we amended our standard). The neutral citation standard set with '[1998] HCA 1' has since been adopted by all Australasian courts and tribunals and also in many other common law countries. AustLII has applied it retrospectively as a parallel citation, for example '[1220] EngR 1'.

The elements of the new form of citation are:

- the year that the decision was handed down (in square brackets);
- a standardised abbreviation for the court or tribunal;

⁸ A more detailed account of these innovations can be found in Andrew Mowbray, Philip Chung and Graham Greenleaf 'Free Access to Law and Digital Court Decisions in Australia: Reflections and Future Directions' presentation at *Enduring Courts in Changing Times*, Joint Conference of the Australian Academy of Law (AAL), the Australian Institute of Judicial Administration (AIJA) and the Australian Law Journal, 8-10 September 2023, Supreme Court of New South Wales. To be published in the Conference proceedings.

⁹ *ibid*

- a decision number (that is, a sequential number assigned by the court to each judgment); and
- where necessary, a paragraph number in square brackets can be used for pinpoint referencing.

For example,

Fleming v The Queen [1998] HCA 68 at [25]

indicates a reference to the 25th paragraph of the 68th case handed down by the High Court of Australia in 1998. Similarly,

Armitage v State of New South Wales [2023] NSWDDT 3 at [11]

specifies a reference to the 11th paragraph of the 3rd decision handed down by the New South Wales Dust Diseases Tribunal in 2023.

Later, the value of neutral citations as a common-law-wide interconnector enabled the development of the LawCite citator. LawCite, is an automatically constructed case citator that exploits the use of neutral citations (as well as traditional commercial publishers' citations) in AustLII as well as in other international LIIs using neutral citations. LawCite includes over six million case records from around the common law world.¹⁰

As an example, the following LawCite record lists the cases that have subsequently referred to the Engineers Case, the most recent of which was in October 2023.



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LawCite

[Cases Referring to this Case](#) | [Law Reform Reports Referring to this Case](#) | [Law Journal Articles Referring to this Case](#) | [Legislation Cited](#) | [Cases and Articles Cited](#)

Amalgamated Society of Engineers v Adelaide Steamship Co Ltd 🇦🇺 789 ★★★★★ [Help](#)

[1920] HCA 54; (1920) 28 CLR 129; 30 FLC 91-101; 26 ALR 337

High Court of Australia
Australia - Commonwealth
31st August, 1920

Cases Referring to this Case

Case Name	Citation(s)	Court	Jurisdiction	Date	↑	Full Text	Citation Index
Vanderstock v Victoria	[2023] HCA 30	High Court of Australia	Australia - Commonwealth	18 Oct 2023		AustLII	3
Torres Strait Island Regional Council v McIlroy-Ranga	[2023] ICQ 18	Industrial Court of Queensland	Australia - Queensland	14 Aug 2023		AustLII	4
Zurich Insurance Co Ltd v Koper	[2023] HCA 25	High Court of Australia	Australia - Commonwealth	8 Aug 2023		AustLII	2
Fresh Food Management Services Pty Ltd	[2023] FWCFB 97	Fair Work Commission	Australia	29 Jun 2023		AustLII	4
Davis v Minister for Immigration, Citizenship, Migrant Services and Multicultural Affairs	[2023] HCA 10; (2023) 408 ALR 381; (2023) 97 ALJR 214; (2023) 179 ALD 1	High Court of Australia	Australia - Commonwealth	12 Apr 2023		AustLII	44 ★★
Woolworths Group Ltd v Jackermis	[2023] SASCA 31	Supreme Court of South Australia - Court of Appeal	Australia - South Australia	30 Mar 2023		AustLII	3
In the Estate of Loncar (Deceased)	[2023] SASC 37	Supreme Court of South Australia	Australia - South Australia	21 Mar 2023		AustLII	3
Sunaust Properties Pty Ltd v The Owners – Strata Plan	[2022] NSWSC 1643	Supreme Court of New South Wales	Australia - New South Wales	9 Dec 2022		AustLII	3
DCT v Palmer (No 2)	[2022] VCC 2001	County Court of Victoria	Australia - Victoria	22 Nov 2022		AustLII	2
FDY v Commissioner of Police, NSW Police Force	[2022] NSWCATAP 367	New South Wales Civil and Administrative Tribunal - Appeal Panel	Australia - New South Wales	21 Nov 2022		AustLII	2
Thomas Wilfred Edwards v S & S Webster Investments Pty Ltd T/A Kangaroo Bus Lines	[2022] FWC 2562	Fair Work Commission	Australia	29 Sep 2022		AustLII	2
Shah v State	[2022] FJHC 596	High Court of Fiji	Fiji	19 Sep 2022		PacLII	2
David Damevski v Westpac Banking Corporation	[2022] FWC 1553	Fair Work Commission	Australia	8 Sep 2022		AustLII	2

¹⁰ Mowbray, Andrew and Chung, Philip and Greenleaf, Graham, A Free Access, Automated Law Citator with International Scope: The LawCite Project (April 18, 2016). UNSW Law Research Paper No. 2016-32, <<https://ssrn.com/abstract=2768104>>.

As shown by the LawCite entries below, the Engineers Case is also cited by courts in other common law jurisdictions including: High Court of Fiji, Supreme Court of India, Federal Court of Malaysia, Supreme Court of Papua New Guinea, and High Court of the Solomon Islands.

State v Suru	[2004] FJHC 474	High Court of Fiji	Fiji	1 Oct 2004	PacLII	 
Makarava v DPP	[1998] FJHC 131	High Court of Fiji	Fiji	10 Sep 1998	PacLII	 
Karnataka v Union of India & Anr	[1977] INSC 213; (1977) 4 SCC 608; (1978) 2 SCR 1; AIR 1978 SC 88	Supreme Court of India	India	8 Nov 1977	LIIofIndia	  26 ★★
Kesavananda Bharati Sripadagalvaru v Kerala and Anr	[1973] INSC 258	Supreme Court of India	India	24 Apr 1973	LIIofIndia	 
I C Golaknath v Punjab & Anns	[1967] INSC 45; [1967] 2 SCR 762; AIR 1967 SC 1643	Supreme Court of India	India	27 Feb 1967	LIIofIndia	  72 ★★☆☆
In re Sea Customs Act s 20(2)	[1963] INSC 156; [1964] 3 SCR 787; AIR 1963 SC 1760	Supreme Court of India	India	10 May 1963	LIIofIndia	  22 ★★
Bengal Immunity Co Ltd v Bihar	[1954] INSC 120	Supreme Court of India	India	4 Dec 1954	LIIofIndia	 
Surahanjaya Pilihan Raya Malaysia v Dato' Dr Abd Isa Bin Ismail - W-01-386-2009	[2011] MYCA 194	Court of Appeal of Malaysia	Malaysia	25 Nov 2011	AsianLII	 
Sri Bangunan Sdn Bhd v Majlis Perbandaraan Pulau Pinang & 1 Lagi -	[2007] MYFC 13	Federal Court of Malaysia	Malaysia	27 Aug 2007	AsianLII	 
Metramac Corporation SDN BHD (Formerly known as Syarikat Teratai K G Sdn Bhd) v Fawziah Holdings SDN BHD -	[2006] MYFC 7	Federal Court of Malaysia	Malaysia	18 Apr 2006	AsianLII	 
Dana Harta Unus SdnBhd Lwn Kekatang SdnBhd, Kerajaan Malaysia (Penceloh) - MPRS NO:02-17-2003(W)	[2004] MYFC 4	Federal Court of Malaysia	Malaysia	27 Jan 2004	AsianLII	 
"The thin end of the wedge: executive detention of non-citizens & the Australian Constitution"	[2006] NZYbkNZJur 7	Hohmann, Jessie M	New Zealand	circa 2006	NZLII	 
PNG Ports Corporation Ltd v Kennedy	[2017] PGNC 337	National Court of Papua New Guinea	Papua New Guinea	30 Mar 2017	PacLII	 
Marat v Hanjung Power Ltd	[2014] PGSC 33	Supreme Court of Papua New Guinea	Papua New Guinea	4 Jul 2014	PacLII	  5
Feama, Auri, Hagima, The State v	[1978] PGLawRp 301	Supreme Court of Papua New Guinea	Papua New Guinea	22 Aug 1978	PacLII	 
Bunting v Cleland	[1959] PGSC 6	Supreme Court of Papua New Guinea	Papua New Guinea	1 Jul 1959	PacLII	 
Sivovilia v Attorney General	[2018] SBMC 15	Central Magistrates Court of Solomon Islands	Solomon Islands	12 Mar 2018	PacLII	 
Movobule v Tozaka	[2016] SBHC 44	High Court of Solomon Islands	Solomon Islands	3 Mar 2016	PacLII	  1

Decisions 'Signed by AustLII': Reliability, authenticity and integrity

Copies of decisions need to be 'reliable' in two senses: (i) the copy should have authenticity and integrity (that it, it can be demonstrated to be unchanged from the version provided by the official source); and (ii) the copy is authoritative (designated as a version acceptable for particular purposes including admissibility in court). Procedures making documents authoritative often provide a means of demonstrating they are authentic.

Australia currently has more than 120 Courts and Tribunals which publish their decisions via the Internet. Over 35,000 new decisions are published via AustLII each year and more than a million cases have been published since AustLII commenced in 1995. The majority of these do not appear in any commercial law reports. Many are routinely presented to Courts and Tribunals at all levels during litigation. It is in the interests of all parties concerned that the format of decisions provided to Courts and Tribunals should be as consistent and reliable as possible. This will serve the interests of the Courts and Tribunals publishing the decisions, the other Courts and Tribunals that receive copies of such decisions during litigation, the counsel and other lawyers involved in litigation, and the clients and self-represented litigants who need guidance concerning what copies of decisions are acceptable.

To contribute to achieving these goals, since 2015 AustLII has developed and applied a digitally signed and watermarked version of decisions (known as the 'Signed by AustLII' format) to most of the over eight hundred thousand contemporary judgments that it has received from Australian Courts and Tribunals. This additional format for downloading Court and Tribunal decisions is intended to further strengthen the confidence which users and Courts and Tribunals can have in the reliability of decisions obtained from AustLII.

The 'signed by AustLII' format has the following technical features:¹¹

- PDF/A document which is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) specialized for the digital preservation of electronic documents;
- Available as a download option for all decisions of Courts and Tribunals available from AustLII which are based on a Word or RTF document that has been provided by the Court or Tribunal to AustLII;
- Digitally signed, in that it includes a digital certificate that can be independently verified as originating from AustLII, and is unaltered from when AustLII issued it;
- Has a watermark background to make it more visually obvious that it is complete and unaltered;
- Date-stamped as to when it was obtained from AustLII;
- Has a link which downloads a new copy of the decision from AustLII, to enable verification that it is the current copy of the decision;
- Where a Court or Tribunal has advised AustLII that the 'Signed by AustLII' format of their decisions is acceptable to be presented in their Court or Tribunal the decision will also state that in its header.

The Signed by AustLII format has been formally "accepted" in practice directions by the Family Court of Australia; the Federal Circuit Court of Australia; the Environmental Resources and Development Court of South Australia; the Licensing Court of South Australia; the South Australian Industrial Relations Court; the Health Practitioners Tribunal of South Australia; the South Australian Workers Compensation Tribunal; and the Western Australian Industrial Relations Commission.

The 'Signed by AustLII' format has proved to be widely accepted by users. In 2023, over 508,000 decisions in the format were downloaded. These included over 36,000 signed decisions from the High Court of Australia, 36,000 from the Federal Court and 48,000 from the NSW Supreme Court, Court of Appeal and Court of Criminal Appeal.

¹¹ AustLII, 'Authority and integrity of primary legal sources - Project Summary' (2 March 2015) <<http://www.austlii.edu.au/austlii/announce/2015/2.pdf>>.

Appendix

Landmark High Court of Australia Cases

Chosen by the current Justices of the High Court – September 2023

No	Case	Citation
1	Amalgamated Society of Engineers v Adelaide Steamship Co Ltd * ("Engineers Case")	[1920] HCA 54; (1920) 28 CLR 129
2	Australian Knitting Mills v Grant	[1933] HCA 35; (1933) 50 CLR 387
3	R v Wilson; Ex parte Kisch *	[1934] HCA 63; (1934) 52 CLR 234
4	Tuckiar v The King	[1934] HCA 49; (1934) 52 CLR 335
5	House v King	[1936] HCA 40; (1936) 55 CLR 499
6	Chester v Council of the Municipality of Waverley	[1939] HCA 25; (1939) 62 CLR 1
7	South Australia v Commonwealth ("First Uniform Tax Case")	[1942] HCA 14; (1942) 65 CLR 373
8	Adelaide Company of Jehovah's Witness Inc v Commonwealth	[1943] HCA 12; (1943) 67 CLR 116
9	Melbourne Corporation v Commonwealth ("Melbourne Corporation Case")	[1947] HCA 26; (1947) 74 CLR 31
10	Bank of New South Wales v Commonwealth ("Banks Nationalisation Case")	[1948] HCA 7; (1948) 76 CLR 1
11	Australian Communist Party v Commonwealth *	[1951] HCA 5; (1951) 83 CLR 1
12	R v Kirby; Ex parte Boilermakers' Society of Australia ("Boilermakers Case")	[1956] HCA 10; (1956) 94 CLR 254
13	Tait v The Queen *	[1962] HCA 57; (1962) 108 CLR 620
14	Ryan v The Queen *	[1966] (unreported)
15	Codelfa Construction Pty Ltd v State Rail Authority of New South Wales	[1982] HCA 24; (1982) 149 CLR 337
16	Commercial Bank of Australia v Amadio	[1983] HCA 14; (1983) 151 CLR 447
17	Tasmania v Commonwealth * ("Tasmanian Dam Case")	[1983] HCA 21; (1983) 158 CLR 1
18	Kioa v West	[1985] HCA 81; (1985) 159 CLR 550
19	Waltons Stores (Interstate) Ltd v Maher	[1988] HCA 7; (1988) 164 CLR 387
20	Cole v Whitfield	[1988] HCA 18; (1988) 165 CLR 360
21	Commonwealth v Verwayen ("Voyager Case")	[1990] HCA 39; (1990) 170 CLR 394
22	Mabo v Queensland (No. 2)	[1992] HCA 23; (1992) 175 CLR 1
23	Lim v Minister for immigration, Local Government and Ethnic Affairs *	[1992] HCA 64; (1992) 176 CLR 1
24	Nationwide News Pty Ltd v Wills	[1992] HCA 46; (1992) 177 CLR 1
25	Australian Capital Television Pty Ltd v Commonwealth *	[1992] HCA 45; (1992) 177 CLR 106
26	Dietrich v The Queen	[1992] HCA 57; (1992) 177 CLR 292
27	The Wik Peoples v The State of Queensland & Ors; The Thayorre People v The State of Queensland & Ors	[1996] HCA 40; (1996) 187 CLR 1
28	Kable v Director of Public Prosecutions (NSW)	[1996] HCA 24; (1996) 189 CLR 51
29	Kruger v Commonwealth	[1997] HCA 27; (1997) 190 CLR 1
30	Lange v Australian Broadcasting Corporation	[1997] HCA 25; (1997) 189 CLR 520
31	Kartinyeri v Commonwealth	[1998] HCA 22; (1998) 195 CLR 337
32	Re Wakim; Ex parte McNally	[1999] HCA 27; (1999) 198 CLR 511
33	Al-Kateb v Godwin	[2004] HCA 37; (2004) 219 CLR 562
34	Fardon v Attorney-General (Qld)	[2004] HCA 46; (2004) 223 CLR 575
35	New South Wales v Commonwealth ("Work Choices Case")	[2006] HCA 52; (2006) 229 CLR 1
36	Roach v Electoral Commissioner	[2007] HCA 43; (2007) 233 CLR 162
37	Kirk v Industrial Court of New South Wales	[2010] HCA 1; (2010) 239 CLR 531

Note: '*' indicates seminal case included in the initial release of the HCASCF database.

Supporting the High Court Resources Digitisation Project

For many years AustLII has been adding to its collection historical material digitised from paper formats. Most of this digitisation has been funded from grants received by the Australian Research Council (ARC). As a result, technical facilities to undertake these projects have been acquired and AustLII possesses the technical equipment to undertake:

- destructive high-speed digitisation (cutting the spine off books),
- non-destructive book digitisation,
- digitisation from microform (fiche and reel),
- non-destructive archival paper and
- large formats (maps and plans).

Staff skilled in creating high quality scans, capturing metadata and uploading these resources to the AustLII system are also available.

Like all digitisation facilities, these resources come at a cost. We have not been able to secure grant funding for this Project. Nevertheless, we believe this to be so important that we are committed to making these resources available to the community. We also wish to collaborate with the High Court to make its critical historical records available to a wider audience.

Therefore, we are seeking donations to fund the High Court Resources Digitisation Project. We estimate that there are at least 500,000 pages to be digitised across the Seminal Case Files, the historical Transcripts and the Unreported Judgments.

We are setting a target of \$500,000 that we need to raise to fund the High Court Resources Digitisation Project.

Please help us to complete our task. Any donation you can make will be most welcome.



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High Court Resources Digitisation Project

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	<input type="checkbox"/> \$750	<input type="checkbox"/> \$500	<input type="checkbox"/> \$250	<input type="checkbox"/> \$100	<input type="checkbox"/> \$50	<input type="checkbox"/> Other: \$ _____
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