

This guide will help you with citing the following:

- Reported Cases
 - Unreported Cases
 - Legislation
 - Journal Articles
 - Books
 - Book Chapters
 - Newspaper Articles
 - Internet Materials
 - Subsequent References
- **The University Of Queensland T. C. Beirne School Of Law** recommends students follow the *Australian Guide to Legal Citation, 3rd edition (AGLC3)* when referencing assignments and research papers.
 - It is important that citations are clear, accurate and consistent.
 - AGLC3 prescribes the use of footnotes for referencing, where the author directs the reader to the reference by means of an identifier (usually a superscripted number) placed within the text of the work.
 - The complete reference or citation (a footnote) appears at the bottom of the page containing the identifier.
 - The following are examples from the *Australian Guide to Legal Citation, 3rd edition*.
 - For further information, see:

Melbourne University Law Review Association, *Australian Guide to Legal Citation* (Melbourne University Law Review Association, 3rd ed, 2010).

Law / Law Ref
KU48 .A87 2010

OR

<http://mulr.law.unimelb.edu.au/go/AGLC3>

■ FOR REPORTED CASES

- In **reported cases** the details required are:
 1. **Case name** italicised, or underlined if unable to italicise
 2. **(Year)** in brackets*
 3. **Volume number**
 4. **Abbreviation of the law report**
 5. **Commencing page number**,
 6. **Pinpoint** page number used when referring to a specific point in the judgment
 7. **Court** - only used when it is not obvious from the citation what the deciding court was

* Note:	Round brackets () are used to indicate that the year is not essential to locating the correct volume of the report series. Square brackets [] indicate that the year is essential to locating the correct volume.
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Format for reported cases

Case Name (**Year**) **Volume** **Law Report Abbreviation** **Page** , **Pinpoint** **(Court)** .

Examples

R v Tang (2008) 237 CLR 1.

Bakker v Stewart [1980] VR 17, 22.

Andrew Shelton & Co Pty Ltd v Alpha Healthcare Ltd (2002) 5 VR 577.

Wong v Commonwealth (2000) 236 CLR 573, 575.

R v Reid [2007] 1 Qd R 64.

Aldrick v EM Investments (Qld) Pty Ltd [2000] 2 Qd R 346 (Court of Appeal).

■ FOR UNREPORTED CASES

- Some unreported decisions have a ‘medium-neutral’ citation, meaning there is no publisher and no printed report.
- A medium neutral citation should only be used when the court itself has allocated this citation.
- **Decisions with a medium neutral citation** require the following details:
 1. **Case name** in italics
 2. **[Year]** in square brackets
 3. **Unique court identifier** abbreviated
 4. **Judgment number**
 5. **(Full judgment date)** in round brackets
 6. **[Pinpoint]**. Paragraph number in square brackets; if applicable.

Format for medium neutral citations

Case name [**Year**] **Court identifier** **Judgment number** (**Full date**) **[Pinpoint]** .

Example

Quarmby v Keating [2009] TASSC 80 (9 September 2009) [11]

- **Decisions without a medium neutral citation** require the following details:
 1. **Case name** in italics
 2. **(Unreported, Court, Judge(s), full judgment date)** in round brackets
 3. **Pinpoint**. Paragraph number; if applicable.

Format for unreported judgments where no medium neutral citation has been allocated

Case name (**Unreported** , **Court** , **Judge(s)** , **full judgment date**) **[Pinpoint]** .

Example

Barton v Chibber (Unreported, Supreme Court of Victoria, Hampel J, 29 June 1989) 3.

■ FOR LEGISLATION

- Details to include are:
 1. **Short title** or long title if there is no short title; in italics
 2. **Year** in italics
 3. **(Jurisdiction)** abbreviated, in round brackets
 4. **Pinpoint**. if applicable; including an abbreviation and a number

Format for Legislation

Title **Year** (**Jurisdiction Abbreviation**) **Pinpoint** .

Examples

Crimes Act 1958 (Vic) s 3.

Evidence Act 1995 (NSW).

■ FOR A JOURNAL ARTICLE

- The details required in order, are:
 1. **Author of the article**, as it appears in the article; full first name (where possible) and surname.
 2. **'Article Title'** in single quotation marks and capitalised
 3. **(Publication year)**
 4. **Volume number**
 5. **(Issue number)** only if issues within the volume are not consecutively numbered. No space between volume and issue.
 6. **Full Journal Title** italicised and capitalised; omit *The* from the beginning
 7. **Starting page**
 8. **Pinpoint.** to a specific page or pages; if applicable.

Format for a Journal Article*

Author , ' **Article Title** ' (**Year**) **Volume Number** (**Issue number**) **Journal Title**

Page , **Pinpoint**.

Example

Andrew Kenyon, 'Problems with Defamation Damages?' (1998) 24 *Monash University Law Review* 70, 74.

* Note:	Articles obtained from electronic databases are cited as above. Where an article appears ONLY on the Internet, the citation includes 1-6 of the above and 9-10 below
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9. **[Pinpoint]** in square brackets only if reference is to a paragraph number. If page numbers are obvious, then pinpoint should be without square brackets.
10. **<Uniform Resource Locator>** (URL) - the Uniform Resource Locator Web Address

Format for Journal Article appearing ONLY on the Internet

Author , ' **Article Title** ' (**Year**) **Volume** (**Issue**) **Journal Title** **Pinpoint** < **URL** > .

Example

Kate Lewins, 'What's the *Trade Practices Act* Got to Do with It? Section 74 and Towage Contracts in Australia' (2006) 13(1) *eLaw Journal: Murdoch University Electronic Journal of Law* 58, 59
<https://elaw.murdoch.edu.au/archives/issues/2006/1/eLaw_Lewins_13_2006_05.pdf>.

■ FOR A BOOK / EBOOK

- The details required in order are:
 1. **Author**, as it appears in the book; full first name (where possible) and surname. If more than three authors use 'et al'.
OR
Editor, full first name (where possible) and surname, followed by (ed). Use (eds) if more than one editor.
 2. **Title of publication and subtitle** if any, as it appears on the title page; in italics and capitalised.
 3. (**Publisher, Edition**, if other than first, **Publication Year**) in round brackets
 4. **Pinpoint**. page number - if applicable

Format for a Book

Author, *Title* (Publisher, Edition, Year) Pinpoint .

Examples

Malcolm N Shaw, *International Law* (Cambridge University Press, 6th ed, 2008) 578.

Paul Rishworth et al, *The New Zealand Bill of Rights* (Oxford University Press, 2003).

R G Frey (ed), *Utility and Rights* (Basil Blackwell, 1985).

■ FOR A BOOK CHAPTER

- The details required in order are:
 1. **Chapter author**, as it appears in the book, full first name (where possible) and surname
 2. '**Chapter title**' in single quotation marks
 3. **in**
 4. **Editor** full first name (where possible) and surname, followed by (ed). Use (eds) if more than one editor.
 5. **Book title** if any, as it appears on the title page; in italics and capitalised.
 6. (**Publisher, Edition**, if other than first **Publication Year**) in round brackets
 7. **Starting page**,
 8. **Pinpoint**. to a specific page number - if applicable.

Format for a Book Chapter

Chapter Author , ' Chapter title ' in Book editor/s , *Book title* (Publisher, Edition, Year)
Page , Pinpoint .

Example

Peter Millett, 'Proprietary Restitution' in Simone Degeling and James Edelman (eds), *Equity in Commercial Law* (Lawbook, 2005) 123, 138.

■ FOR A NEWSPAPER ARTICLE

- The details required to cite a newspaper article are:
 1. **Author**, full name, if available
 2. **'Article title'**, in single quotation marks
 3. **Newspaper title** as it appears on the masthead, in italics and capitalised
 4. **(Place of Publication)**, in round brackets. If the newspaper is ONLY available online, replace 'place of publication' with 'online'.
 5. **Full date**,
 6. **Pinpoint**.

Format for a Newspaper Article

Author, ' **Article Title** ', **Newspaper Title** (**Place of publication**), **Full date**, **Page** .

Examples

Stephen Howard and Billy Briggs, 'Law Lords Back School's Ban on Islamic Dress', *The Herald* (Glasgow), 23 March 2006, 7.

Abigail Hunter, 'He Stole My Son, Now I'm Alone in Hell', *Times2, The Times* (London), 3 December 2009, 3.

■ FOR INTERNET MATERIALS

Only cite material as an Internet document if:

- the document is not accessible in published form
- no other AGLC3 rule applies to it.

The **basic form** follows the principles listed for print sources (see above). Not all the information is always available.

1. **Author/s**, full name/s, if available
2. **Title** of the document, in italics and capitalised
3. **(Full date)** in brackets, of the last time it was updated, or failing that its creation date.
4. **Website name**, if the author of the document is the same as the website name, do not include the website name
5. **<Uniform Resource Locator>** (URL) enclosed within < >; if the full URL appears cumbersome and is easily located from a general website, use the URL for the general website

Format for Internet Material

Author, **Document title** (**Full date**) **Website name** < **URL** > .

Examples:

Board of Examiners, *Admission Requirements* (18 February 2010) Council of Legal Education <<http://www/lawadmissions.vic.gov.au>>.

■ FOR SUBSEQUENT REFERENCES

- **'Ibid'** should be used when references to the same source appear in consecutive footnotes. Its aim is to refer the reader back to the immediately preceding footnote.

Where the second footnote refers to a different pinpoint reference in the same source, then 'ibid' should be followed by the new page or paragraph number.

Examples

- 18 Eric Barendt, *Freedom of Speech* (Oxford University Press, 2nd ed, 2005) 163.
19 Ibid.
20 Ibid 174-75.

- **'Above n'** should be used when two footnotes which refer to the same source are separated by one or more footnotes which refer to another source. Its aim is to refer the reader back to a previous footnote other than the immediately preceding footnote

'Above n' should not be used to refer to cases, legislation, treaties, UN, GATT, WTO and EU documents and in some other instances.

For 'Above n' the details required in order are:

1. **Author's surname**,
2. **above n** if any, as it appears on the title page; in italics and capitalised.
3. **Footnote number**, the footnote in which the source is first cited
4. **Pinpoint**. page number - if applicable

Format for 'Above n'

Author's surname, above n Footnote number , Pinpoint .

Examples

- 9 Catharine MacMillan, *Mistakes in Contract Law*
...
20 MacMillan, above n 9.



Ask at any Branch Library or check the Library's Web Page

<http://www.library.uq.edu.au/>

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