

Australian Guide to Legal Citation 4th Edition

Condensed
Referencing Guide



FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Visit lib.uts.edu.au > Help >
Referencing > AGLC Guide

CONDENSED AUSTRALIAN GUIDE TO LEGAL CITATION

In AGLC style, in-text references to sources consulted always appear in footnotes. References are (usually) also listed in a bibliography at the end of the document. Apart from a few differences, references in the bibliography look the same as references in footnotes.

Footnotes

FOOTNOTES

(AGLC 4TH ED, SECTION 1.1)

- A full stop should appear at the end of every footnote.
- A pinpoint refers to a specific page, paragraph or other section within a source referenced in a footnote and is only used if required. Pinpoints are preceded by a comma unless the reference itself ends with a bracket (eg legislation or books) or is a subsequent reference. Pinpoints should not be preceded by 'at'. Pinpoints to paragraph numbers should be enclosed in square brackets.
- If a series of sources is cited within one footnote, a semicolon should be used to separate the sources. The word 'and' should not be used to separate the last 2 sources.

R v Gomez[1993] AC 442; *R v Macleod*(2001) 52 NSWLR 239.

SUBSEQUENT REFERENCES IN FOOTNOTES

(AGLC 4TH ED, SECTION 1.4)

- 'Ibid' should be used to refer to the source in the immediately preceding footnote. However, ibid should not be used where there are multiple sources in the preceding footnote. Ibid should be capitalised if at the start of a footnote. You can use pinpoints with ibid if needed.

¹⁸ Eric Barendt, *Freedom of Speech*(Oxford University Press, 2nd ed, 2005) 163.

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ Ibid 174-5.

- '(n footnote number)' should be used where a source has been cited:
 - In a previous footnote other than the immediately preceding footnote; or
 - In the immediately preceding footnote if it is not the only source in that footnote.
 - When using (n footnote number), use only the surnames of authors, or (in italics) the short title of a case or legislation.
 - Add pinpoints, if any, directly after (n footnote number).

Author surname(s) (In plain text) or case or legislation short title (In italics)	(n	Previous footnote number)	Pinpoint (if needed)
Barendt	(n	18)	176.
<i>Quarmby</i>	(n	6)	[9].
<i>Crimes Act</i>	(n	102)	s 20.

Cases & Legislation

CASES

(AGLC 4TH ED, SECTION 2)

Case Name (italics)	Year	Volume	Law Report Series	Starting page	Pinpoint (if needed)
<i>R v Tang</i>	(2008)	237	CLR	1	, 7.
<i>Bakker v Stewart</i>	[1980]		VR	17	, 22.

- Party names are in italics.
- Round brackets around the year indicate that the law report series is arranged by volume number. Square brackets around the year indicate that the law report series is arranged by year. In the latter case, there is often no volume number.
- Unreported decisions with a medium neutral citation also use square brackets around the year, and should be cited as:

Case name (italics)	Year in square brackets	Unique court identifier	Judgment number	Pinpoint (if needed)
<i>Quarby v Keating</i>	[2009]	TASSC	80	[1].

LEGISLATION

(AGLC 4TH ED, SECTION 3)

STATUTES (Acts of Parliament)

- Title and year are in italics.
- Jurisdiction uses a standard abbreviation (see 3.1.3 AGLC 4th ed).
- Pinpoint citation (optional) refers to a particular component, for example section, subsection, part, division (see 3.1.4 AGLC 4th ed), abbreviated as s (ss for 'sections'), sub-s, pt and div.

Title (italics)	Year (italics)	Jurisdiction	Pinpoint (if needed)
<i>Crimes Act</i>	<i>1900</i>	(NSW)	s 19.

BILLS

- Bills are cited in the same manner as statutes, except the title and year are NOT italicised.
- 'Clause' and 'subclause' (abbreviated as cl & sub-cl) are used for most pinpoints if needed.

Title	Year	Jurisdiction	Pinpoint (if needed)
Carbon Pollution Reduction Scheme Bill	2009	(Cth)	cl 83.

Books & Chapters

BOOKS

(AGLC 4TH ED, SECTION 6)

Author or Editor	Title (italics)	Publication Details	Pinpoint (if needed)
Malcolm N Shaw,	<i>International Law</i>	(Cambridge University Press, 6 th ed, 2008)	578.
Sarah Joseph, Jenny Schultz and Melissa Castan,	<i>The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights: Cases, Materials and Commentary</i>	(Oxford University Press, 2 nd ed, 2004)	56.
Robert Cryer et al,	<i>An Introduction to International Criminal Law and Procedure</i>	(Cambridge University Press, 2007)	200.
John Bowers et al (eds),	<i>Blackstone's Employment Law Practice 2009</i>	(Oxford University Press, 2009)	115.

- Author names are in natural order (first name then surname).
- Where there are 2 or 3 authors, the names of all authors should be included and the word 'and' should separate the names of the last 2 authors. Where there are more than 3 authors, the name of the author appearing first on the source should be included, followed by 'et al'.
- For an edited book, editor names are cited like author names and should be followed by '(ed)' for one editor or '(eds)' for multiple editors. Multiple editors are treated in the same way as multiple authors.
- The title of the book should be in italics.
- Publication details including publisher, edition (if present, using superscript for the ordinal number, eg 3rd) and year of publication should be in round brackets.

CHAPTER IN AN EDITED BOOK

(AGLC 4TH ED, SECTION 6.6)

Author of chapter	Chapter title	in	Book editor(s)	Book title (italics)	Publication Details	Starting Page	Pinpoint (if needed)
Peter Millett,	'Proprietary Restitution'	in	Simone Degelling and James Edelman (eds),	<i>Equity in Commercial Law</i>	(Law Book, 2005)	123	, 138.

- Chapter authors and book editors are cited in the same manner as for books.
- Chapter title is in single quotation marks.
- The word 'in' must appear between the chapter title and the editor names.
- Book title and publication details are cited in the same manner as for books.
- The starting page of the chapter must be included after the publication details.

Journal articles

JOURNAL ARTICLES

(AGLC 4TH ED, SECTION 5)

Author	Article Title	Year	Volume (issue)	Journal (<i>italics</i>)	Starting Page	Pinpoint (if needed)
Andrew Kenyon,	'Problems with Defamation Damages'	(1998)	24(2)	<i>Monash University Law Review</i>	70	, 74.
Martin Dockray,	'Why Do We Need Adverse Possession?'	[1985]		<i>Conveyancer and Property Lawyer</i>	272	, 275.

- Authors are cited in the same manner as for books.
- Article title is in single quotation marks.
- Year in round brackets means the journal is arranged by volume number. Year in square brackets means the journal is arranged by year. Often there is no volume in the latter case.
- Both the volume and issue number (if there is one) should be included. The issue number should directly follow the volume number in round brackets.
- Journal title is in *italics*.
- Articles from electronic journals should only be cited as "online" where a printed edition of the journal or of the article cited does not exist. Articles appearing in journals that are only available online should, as far as possible, be cited in the same manner as articles in printed journals. However, it will often not be possible to include a volume number, issue number or starting page. Pinpoints should be added as paragraph numbers (numbers in square brackets) if page numbers are not available.
- A URL in angle brackets should always follow the citation to electronic articles. The date of retrieval should not be included. Eg Kate Lewins, 'Copyright Liability' (2006) 13(1) *eLaw Journal: Murdoch University Electronic Journal of Law* 58, 59 <https://elaw.murdoch.edu.au/archives/issues/1/eLaw_lewins_13_2006_05.pdf>.

Bibliography

BIBLIOGRAPHY

(AGLC 4TH ED, SECTION 1.13)

- Where a bibliography is required, it should list all sources that were relied upon, not only those referred to in the text and footnotes.
- The bibliography may be divided into the categories listed below. However, a category may be omitted and other categories or subdivisions may be included as needed.

A) *Articles/Books/Reports*

B) *Cases*

C) *Legislation*

D) *Treaties*

E) *Other*

- Within each category, references should be listed in alphabetical order.
- In the bibliography, the names of first authors or editors are inverted and appear as surname, first names. For works by 2 or more authors or editors, only the first author or editor's name should be inverted.

Examples:

In footnote:

Christine Eastwood, Sally Clift and Rachel Grace,

In bibliography:

Eastwood, Christine, Sally Clift and Rachel Grace,

- However, do not invert the first editor's name when referencing a chapter in an edited book. In this case, you should only invert the name of the first author of the chapter.
- Unlike footnotes, **full stops should not follow the citations in the bibliography.**

FOR FURTHER QUESTIONS

Contact us at lib.uts.edu.au > Help > Ask a Librarian