



Australian Guide
to Legal Citation

Fourth Edition

2 Cases

Examples	<i>R v Tang</i>	(2008)	237	CLR	1	, 7
	<i>Bakker v Stewart</i>	[1980]		VR	17	, 22
Element	Case Name	Year	Volume	Law Report Series	Starting Page	Pinpoint
Rule	2.1	2.2.1		2.2.2	2.2.4	2.2.5

2.1.2 Business Corporations and Firms

Rule

Where a party is a business corporation or firm, the following abbreviations should be used:

Word	Abbreviation
and	&
Company	Co
Limited	Ltd
Proprietary	Pty
Incorporated	Inc
(in liquidation)	(in liq)
(in provisional liquidation)	(in prov liq)
(administrator appointed)	(admin apptd)
(manager appointed)	(mgr apptd)
(receiver appointed)	(rec apptd)

2.1.3 The Commonwealth and the States and Territories

Rule	<p>Where the Commonwealth of Australia is a party, ‘<i>Commonwealth</i>’ should be used.</p> <p>Where a party is an Australian state or territory, only the name of that State or Territory should be used (eg ‘<i>Queensland</i>’, not ‘<i>State of Queensland</i>’).</p> <p>‘The’ should be omitted from such names.</p>
Examples	<p>⁹ <i>JT International SA v Commonwealth</i> (2012) 250 CLR 1. [Not: ... <i>The Commonwealth of Australia</i> ...]</p> <p>¹⁰ <i>Unions NSW v New South Wales</i> (2013) 252 CLR 530. [Not: <i>State of New South Wales</i> ...]</p>

2.1.4 The Crown

Rule	<p><i>Rex</i> (‘the King’) and <i>Regina</i> (‘the Queen’) should be abbreviated to ‘<i>R</i>’ where the Crown is the first-named party. Where the Crown is the respondent, ‘<i>The King</i>’ or ‘<i>The Queen</i>’ (as appropriate) should be written in full.</p>
Examples	<p>¹¹ <i>R v Reid</i> [2007] 1 Qd R 64.</p> <p>¹² <i>Honeysett v The Queen</i> (2014) 253 CLR 122.</p>

2.1.8 Re

Rule	<p>Procedural phrases such as ‘<i>In re</i>’ and ‘<i>In the matter of</i>’ should be shortened to ‘<i>Re</i>’.</p>
Examples	<p>²⁵ <i>Re Judiciary and Navigation Acts</i> (1921) 29 CLR 257. [Not: <i>In re Judiciary and Navigation Acts</i> ...]</p> <p>²⁶ <i>Re Palmer; George v McIntyre</i> (1902) 2 SR (NSW) 200.</p>
Notes	<p>‘<i>Re</i>’ means ‘in the matter of’ and is commonly used when a court acts in an advisory or guardianship capacity, as it does in cases involving the interpretation of wills or trusts. For example, if <i>Re Smith</i> were a trusts case, Smith would be the testator or settlor.</p>

2.1.11 v

Rule	A ‘v’ should generally separate the parties’ names. In family law cases, ‘v’ should replace ‘&’ to separate the parties. ‘v’ should not be followed by a full stop and should be italicised.
Example	³¹ <i>K-Generation Pty Ltd v Liquor Licensing Court</i> (2007) 99 SASR 58. ³² <i>Lam v Zeng</i> [2017] FamCA 951. [Not: <i>Lam & Zeng</i> [2017] FamCA 951.]
Note	In speech, the ‘v’ between the parties’ names is rendered ‘and’ in a civil action and ‘against’ in a criminal action both in Australia and the United Kingdom. It is not pronounced ‘versus’ as it is in the United States of America.

2.2.5 Pinpoint References

Rule	<p>For reported decisions, pinpoint references should adhere to rules 1.1.6–1.1.7 and be preceded by a comma and a space. In accordance with rule 1.1.6, multiple pinpoint references should be separated by commas rather than ‘and’.</p> <p>Where cases are paginated, pinpoint references should be to pages. Page numbers should adhere to rule 1.10.1. Where the pinpoint reference is to the first page of the report, the page number should still be included (eg ‘24 CLR 21, 21’).</p> <p>Where a report has both page numbers and paragraph numbers, page numbers should always be included in a pinpoint reference. In accordance with rules 1.1.6–1.1.7, paragraph numbers may be included in addition.</p> <p>Where pages and paragraph numbers are included in pinpoint references, both a page number and a paragraph number should be included after ‘ibid’ unless the same page(s) and paragraph(s) are referred to in the ‘ibid’ citation (see rule 1.4.3).</p>
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Examples

The Court stated that at trial ‘the appellants had not proved that they had suffered any loss or damage’.⁶⁹ On appeal, it was pointed out that the appellants may have suffered loss ‘if the outgoings for which they were liable included sums of a kind which had not been taken into account in forming the estimate they were given’.⁷⁰ This was so even though the appellants may have received value for their payments.⁷¹ Yet the case had been dismissed at first instance.⁷²

⁶⁹ *Murphy v Overton Investments Pty Ltd* (2004) 216 CLR 388, 402 [29].

⁷⁰ *Ibid* 404 [32].

⁷¹ *Ibid*. [Not: *Ibid* 404 [32].]

⁷² *Ibid* 404 [33].

⁷³ *Re Mackenzie Grant & Co* (1899) 1 WALR 116, 116.

⁷⁴ *De L v Director-General, Department of Community Services (NSW) [No 2]* (1997) 190 CLR 207, 211, 221–2.

⁷⁵ *Garry Rogers Motors (Aust) Pty Ltd v Subaru (Aust) Pty Ltd* [1999] ATPR ¶41-703, 43014.

⁷⁶ *Total Ice Pty Ltd v Maroochy Shire Council* [2009] 1 Qd R 82, 89–92 [18]–[19], 93 [24] (Fraser JA).

3 Legislative Materials

3.1 Statutes (Acts of Parliament)

Example	<i>Crimes Act</i>	1958	(Vic)	s 3
Element	Title	Year	Jurisdiction	Pinpoint
Rule	3.1.1	3.1.2	3.1.3	3.1.4–3.1.7

Examples

- ¹ *Evidence Act 1995 (NSW)*. [**Not:** *An Act about the law of evidence, and for related purposes (NSW)*]
- ² *Social Welfare Ordinance 1964 (NT)*.
- ³ *Financial Framework Legislation Amendment Act (No 2) 2012 (Cth)*.
- ⁴ *Financial Framework Legislation Amendment Act (No 3) 2012 (Cth)*.
- ⁵ *A New Tax System (Family Assistance) (Consequential Related Measures) Act (No 1) 1999 (Cth)*.

3.1.3 Jurisdiction

Rule

An abbreviated form of the jurisdiction in which the Act was passed should appear in parentheses following the year. The jurisdiction should not be italicised.

The following abbreviations should be used for Australian jurisdictions:

Jurisdiction	Abbreviation
Commonwealth	Cth
Australian Capital Territory	ACT
New South Wales	NSW
Northern Territory	NT
Queensland	Qld
South Australia	SA
Tasmania	Tas
Victoria	Vic
Western Australia	WA