

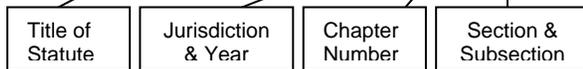
CITING STATUTES FROM PRINT RESOURCES

(McGill Guide 2.1)

Annual statutes:

The standard form is as follows:

Employment Standards Act, SO 2000, c 41, s 6(1).



Statutes which have received Royal Assent during a particular year are cited as follows:

S.O. 2001 - Statutes of Ontario 2001

S.C. 1991 - Statutes of Canada 1991

Statutes are published at the end of each parliamentary session.

Revised Statutes or Regulations:

Periodically, all existing statutes are put into one complete set, the Revised Statutes. The Statutes of Ontario were last revised in 1990, the Statutes of Canada in 1985. They are cited as:

RSO 1990 - Revised Statutes of Ontario 1990

RSC 1985 - Revised Statutes of Canada 1985

Criminal Code, RSC 1985, c C-46, s 10, para 2.

CITING STATUTES FROM ELECTRONIC SERVICES or from the INTERNET

(McGill Guide 2.9)

- Refer to an official electronic version in the same way as to a printed version above. Since November 30, 2008, copies of source laws and consolidated laws accessed from the e-Laws website (<http://www.e-laws.gov.on.ca>) are official copies of laws, unless accompanied by a disclaimer.
 - Always cite to the official government sites rather than the commercial electronic services. However, if citing to an electronic service (like QuickLaw), put the abbreviation of the service in parentheses at the end of the citation.
- ✓ *Parental Responsibility Act*, SBC 2001, c 45 (QL)

GENERAL CITATION RULES

- Footnotes are listed at the bottom of each page, while endnotes appear at the end of the paper.
- The first time you cite a work in your paper you should provide a complete citation for the work in a footnote or endnote. Subsequent citations may use *ibid* or *supra*. (McGill Guide at E-11 to E12)

ibid: Abbreviation for Latin word *ibidem* meaning "in the same place." Use *ibid* when referring to the same

source as in the immediately preceding reference. *Ibid* may be used after a *supra*, or even after another *ibid*.

1. *R v Sharpe*, 2001 SCC 2, [2001] 1 SCR 45 at para 25, 194 DLR (4th) 1 [Sharpe].
2. *Ibid* at para 26.

Supra - meaning "above" in Latin should be used when referring to a source for which you have already provided a full citation to (but not the immediately preceding citation).

1. *R v Sharpe*, 2001 SCC 2, [2001] 1 SCR. 45 at para 25, 194 DLR (4th) 1 [Sharpe].
2. *Ibid* at para 26.
3. Sanjeev Anand, "A Case for Intergration" (1999) 25 CR (5th) 312.
4. *Sharpe*, *supra* note 1 at para 26.
5. Anand, *supra* note 3 at 313.

Short forms:

- It is not necessary to repeat information provided in the text in the citation. For example, if the name of the case being cited is provided in the text of your paper, do not repeat the name in the citation.
- In notes 4 and 5 of the example above, the term *supra* is preceded by a short form for the source – a short form of the case name in note 4 and a short form of the article (the author's last name in note 5).
- It is advisable to provide a short form for a source when referencing the source multiple times. Place the short form for the source in brackets in the first citation for the source as in note 1 in the example above.

Pinpoint citations identify the precise page or paragraph number that you are relying on from the source. The format for indicating a pinpoint paragraph reference is demonstrated in notes 1, 2, and 4 in the example above. The format for indicating a pinpoint page reference is demonstrated in note 5 in the example above.

- Note that "page" or "p." are not included prior to the pinpoint page reference, although "para" is used prior to a pinpoint paragraph reference.
- Abbreviate *section* to **s** and *sections* to **ss** in the footnotes, but always write the full word in the text.
- For Quebec codes, abbreviate *article* and *articles* as **art** and **arts** respectively
- Do not abbreviate *Preamble* or *Schedule*
- Separate consecutive sections by a hyphen and non-consecutive by a comma

Bora Laskin Law Library



CANADIAN LEGAL CITATION QUICK & EASY

All information contained in this handout is based on the Canadian Guide to Uniform Legal Citation, 7th ed (Toronto: Carswell, 2010).

For more detailed information, please consult directly the McGill Guide available on reserves at KE259 .C34 2010, or check with any of the reference librarians.

Reference help is available
Monday-Friday 10am-4pm
Phone: 416-798-1072

Prepared by: Anna Szot-Sacawa

CITING CASES

(McGill Guide 3.1)

- Whenever possible cite to at least two sources
- Cite to the most authoritative source first
- Hierarchy of sources:
 - ✓ Neutral citation
 - ✓ Official reporter (SCR, FC or Ex CR)
 - ✓ Semi-official reporter (OR)
 - ✓ Other sources (online services, unofficial reporters)

NEUTRAL CITATION

(McGill Guide 3.2.1)

When a decision is rendered for a case, the court assigns a neutral citation that indicates the year of the decision, the court and a decision number. The number of the neutral citation emanates from the court – never create a neutral citation when an official one is unavailable. Where one is available, it should be included right after the name of the case (style of cause) as highlighted in the examples below:

- If only neutral citation available, cite to neutral citation and electronic resource:
Adoption – 091, 2009 QCCQ 628 (available on QL)
- If neutral and printed reporter citation available:
R v Sharpe, 2001 SCC 2, [2001] 1 SCR 45 at para 25, 194 DLR (4th) 1[Sharpe].

CITING CASES FROM ELECTRONIC SERVICES or from the INTERNET

(McGill Guide 3.8)

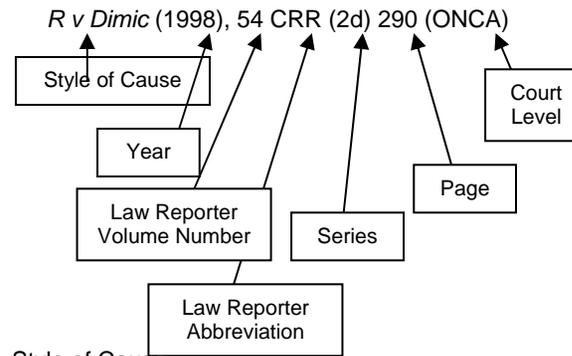
- If citing to an electronic service (Westlaw or QuickLaw), follow this format:
 - ✓ *Underwood v Underwood*, 1995 CarswellOnt 88 (WL Can) (Ont Gen Div).
 - ✓ *Fuentes v Canada (Minister of Citizenship and Immigration)*, [1995] FCJ no 206 (QL) at para 10 (TD)



- If citing from CanLII, follow this format:
 - ✓ *Delgamuukw v. British Columbia* 1997 CanLII 302 (S.C.C.).

CITING CASES FROM PRINT SOURCES

(McGill Guide 3.2.2)



Style of Cause

- the names of parties to the litigation; "v" is an abbreviation for *versus*; both the names of the parties and the "v" are italicized
- Canadian executive power is formally vested in the Queen, hence the use of "R" for the Latin word for queen, *regina*, in legal citations; in civil cases use the name of the jurisdiction to signify the Crown in right of Canada or a province.

Year

- a comma follows parentheses, but comes before square brackets
- (Parentheses) indicate that the reporter volume numbering continues from year to year
- [Square brackets] indicate that the law reporter is organized by year of publication and each year starts with volume 1, as in:
R v Law , [1980] 1 CSR 227.

Law Reporter Volume Number

- consecutive volume numbers are used by the majority of law reporters (i.e. DLR, CCC)
- some reporters organized by the year of publication publish several volumes per year (i.e. SCR) – indicate the year in brackets followed by the volume number.
- some reporters change their mode of organization (i.e. SCR)

Law Reporter Abbreviation, Series and Page Number

- use a standard abbreviation of the reporter's title, e.g. CCC for Canadian Criminal Cases
- Note: there are no periods in abbreviations
- The reporter series numbers are also abbreviated (i.e. (2d), (3d), (4th), (5th) etc.) and placed in parentheses directly following the title of the reporter.
- **Both** the jurisdiction (e.g. Ontario) and the court level (e.g. Court of Appeal) should be obvious from the citation. This information should be included at

the end of the citation unless it is evident in the title of the law reporter:

R v Brown, [1984] 2 WWR 212 (Ont CA).

Explanation: It is not obvious from the law reporter that the decision was handed down by the Ontario Court of Appeal. Hence, it must be indicated as (Ont. C.A.)

Hopp v. Lepp , [1980] 2 SCR 192.

Explanation: it is clear from the law reporter title that this case was heard by the Supreme Court of Canada. It is not necessary to list the court in parentheses at the end of the citation.

DECODING CASE CITATIONS

What these abbreviations mean?

<i>R v Cognos Inc.</i> (1987), 63 OR (2d) 389 (HCJ). <i>Explanation: the R v Cognos case is reported in volume 63 of the Ontario Reports (2d series), beginning at page 389. It is a decision of the Ontario High Court of Justice.</i>
<i>R v Cognos Inc.</i> (1990), 74 OR (2d) 176 (CA). <i>Explanation: The Ontario Court of Appeal made a decision in the R v Cognos dispute in 1990, and the case can be found in volume 74 of the Ontario Reports (2d series), beginning at page 176.</i>
<i>R v Cognos Inc.</i> , [1993] 1 SCR 87. <i>Explanation: the R v Cognos case is reported in volume 1 of the 1993 Canada Supreme Court Reports, beginning at page 87. The fact that it appears in this reporter indicates that the decision was rendered by the Supreme Court of Canada.</i>
<i>R v Cognos Inc.</i> (1993), 99 DLR (4th) 626 (SCC). <i>Explanation: R v Cognos can be found in volume 99 of the Fourth Series of the Dominion Law Reports, beginning at page 626, and it is a decision of the Supreme Court of Canada.</i>
<i>R v Cognos Inc.</i> , [1993] 1 SCR 87, 99 DLR (4th) 626, 14 CCLT (2d) 113. <i>Explanation: This is called a parallel citation. R.v.Cognos is reported in the Canada Supreme Court Reports, the Dominion Law Reports (4th series), and in Canadian Cases on the Law of Torts (2d series). It must have been a decision of the Supreme Court of Canada as the first citation is to the SCR</i>
<i>R v Cognos Inc.</i> , [1993] 1 SCR 87, 99 DLR (4th) 626, 14 CCLT (2d) 113, rev'g (1990), 74 OR (2d) 176, 69 DLR (4th) 288 (CA), aff'g (1987), 63 OR (2d) 389 (HCJ). <i>Explanation: The 1993 decision from the Supreme Court of Canada reversed the 1990 decision from the Ontario Court of Appeal, but affirmed the 1987 decision of the Ontario High Court of Justice. The 1993 decision is reported in 3 different law report series (SCR, DLR, CCLT), the first appeal decision from 1990 is reported in 2 different series (OR, DLR), and the 1987 trial level decision was only reported in one law report series (OR).</i>