

## Guide to Legal Citation

This guide adopts the style outlined in the *Canadian Guide to Uniform Legal Citation, 7th ed.*, McGill Law Journal/Carswell, 2010, also known as: “**The McGill Guide**” (in the Reference collection at **KE 259 C264 2010**).

### Legislation

#### Provincial Legislation – The Statutes of British Columbia

Statutes are published at the end of each parliamentary session. On occasion, all of the sessional volumes are pulled together along with all existing statutes, into one complete set of statutes in alphabetical order, called the **revised statutes**.

The statutes of British Columbia were last revised in 1996. Any act in effect at that time is cited to the **RSBC 1996**, for **Revised Statutes of British Columbia, 1996**.

If a British Columbia statute was passed **after 1996** and is in a **sessional volume**, it is cited as **SBC**, for **Statutes of British Columbia**.

***Treaty Commission Act, RSBC 1996, c 461, s 5(1).***

Treaty Commission Act, Revised Statutes of British Columbia 1996, chapter 461, section 5, subsection 1, cited to the official printed version.

The government website for the statutes is **The Revised Statutes and Consolidated Regulations of British Columbia** <<http://www.qp.gov.bc.ca/statreg>>. The online versions of statutes in B.C. are not the official versions. Whenever possible, cite to the official printed version.

***Apology Act, SBC 2006, c 19.***

Apology Act, Statutes of British Columbia 2006, chapter 19, cited to the official printed version.

The statutes of Canada and the provinces are also available on electronic legal services, such as **QuickLaw** and **QP LegalEze** (BC statutes only). If citing to an electronic service such as these, put **QL** or **QPLE** in brackets at the end of the citation.

***Parental Responsibility Act, SBC 2001, c 45, s 2(1), (QPLE).***

Parental Responsibility Act, Statutes of British Columbia 2001, chapter 45, section 2, subsection 1, found in *QP LegalEze*.

## Federal Legislation – The Statutes of Canada

The Statutes of Canada were last revised in 1985. Any acts in effect at this time will be cited as the **RSC 1985**, for **Revised Statutes of Canada**. The chapter number includes the initial letter of the name of the act.

***Privacy Act, RSC 1985, c P-21.***

Privacy Act, Revised Statutes of Canada 1985, chapter P-21, cited to the official printed version.

If a federal act was passed after 1985, it is cited as **SC** for **Statutes of Canada**. In this case, chapters are indicated by numbers only, with no initial letters. If citing a section of an act, add the section number at the end.

***Nunavut Act, SC 1993, c 28, s 5(2).***

Nunavut Act, Statutes of Canada 1993, chapter 28, section 5, subsection 2, cited to a sessional volume of the official printed version.

The Government of Canada's **Consolidated Statutes and Regulations of Canada** are available online at <<http://laws.justice.gc.ca/en/index.html>>. Statutes are generally updated weekly. As of June 1, 2009, all consolidated acts and regulations at this website are considered to be "official", meaning that they can be used for evidentiary purposes. When an **official version** of any legislation is **in electronic format**, the **regular format for citing legislation** is used. You do not need to indicate the electronic source.

***Criminal Code, RSC 1985, c C-46, s 318(1)(a).***

Criminal Code, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1985, chapter C-46, section 318, subsection 1(a).

The statutes of Canada are also available online in the **Quicklaw** database. If citing to a database such as this, which is not an official version, put **QL** in brackets at the end of the citation.

***Youth Criminal Justice Act, SC 2002, c 1, s 38(2), (QL).***

Since the **Charter of Rights** is not an independent enactment, it is cited as Part I of the **Constitution Act, 1982**. This citation is to the official printed version. A citation to the online version would require the same information included above for the Criminal Code.

*Note the unusual placement of the Charter section number (section 15) in the following example:*

***Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, s 15, Part I of the Constitution Act, 1982, being Schedule B to the Canada Act 1982 (UK), 1982, c 11.***



## Federal Legislation – Bills

Bills originating in the House of Commons are preceded by "C-". Bills originating in the Senate are preceded by "S-". When referring to provincial bills, include the jurisdiction.

**Bill C-27, *An Act to amend the Canadian Human Rights Act*, 2nd Sess, 39<sup>th</sup> Parl, 2007.**

Add the source of the bill, if using an online version.

**Bill C-27, *An Act to amend the Canadian Human Rights Act*, 2nd Sess, 39<sup>th</sup> Parl, 2007, (QL).**

Case Law
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### Traditional form of legal citation

When citing to a printed law reporter, the traditional form of legal citation requires these elements:

- case name (also known as the style of cause) in italics
- year of decision in round brackets followed by a comma
- [or a comma, then the year of publication in square brackets if the year is needed to identify the book]
- volume number
- abbreviated title of the reporter
- series number in brackets, if included
- page
- court abbreviation in brackets, only if not included in the reporter name

***R v Latimer* (1995), 126 DLR (4th) 203 (Sask CA).**

*R v Latimer* is the case name, 1995 is the year of decision, volume 126 clearly identifies the exact volume so the year does not need to be in square brackets, DLR for Dominion Law Reports, 4<sup>th</sup> series, case beginning on page 203, as heard by the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal which is abbreviated Sask CA

The SCR (Supreme Court of Canada Reports) uses square brackets. Put the comma before the date of the volume. Do not put the (SCC) court abbreviation at the end of the citation, as the name of the court has been included in the reporter name.

***R v Chaisson*, [2006] 1 SCR 415.**

*R v Chaisson* is the case name, [2006] is the year of publication and needs to be in square brackets because volume 1 does not uniquely identify the book, SCR for Supreme Court Reports, the case beginning on page 415.

A **neutral citation** permits identification of a case independent of a printed reporter. Courts assign the neutral citation when they render a decision. Starting in 2000, judgments from the courts in electronic form are cited using neutral citation.

Neutral citation is simplified and includes only these elements:

- case name (also known as style of cause) in italics followed by a comma,
- year or date of decision without any brackets
- court identifier without periods
- decision or docket number(s)

The court assigns the neutral citation when the decision is rendered, so a very recent case will have only a neutral citation until it is included in a printed reporter. If only the neutral citation is available, it may be used alone:

***R v Coulson*, 2003 BCSC 144.**

In this British Columbia Supreme Court case, *R v Coulson* is the case name, 2003 is the year of decision, BCSC is the court identifier, and 144 is the case number.

A neutral citation should always be followed by a citation to a printed reporter, whenever one is available:

***R v Latimer*, 2001 SCC 1, [2001] 1 SCR 3.**

This latest appeal of the *Latimer* case has a parallel neutral citation, which follows the printed reporter citation. **Note that the comma in the citation to the printed reporter comes directly after the case name, and not after the year of the reporter.**

When citing an electronic version of a decision, such as through *Quicklaw* or another database, it is not necessary to include the name of the database or online source. Neutral citations contain these elements:

- case name (also known as style of cause) in italics followed by a comma,
- date of decision
- court identifier (abbreviated)
- case number

<b>Quick Citation Reference Sheet</b>
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## Statutes

### ***Criminal Code, RSC 1985, c C-46.***

Name of Act = Criminal Code

Jurisdiction = RSC (Revised Statutes of Canada)

Year = In this case, the year of the revision, 1985.

Chapter # = The chapter in the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1985, printed version.

### ***Criminal Code, RSC 1985, c C-46, (QL).***

Where located, if not an official version = *Quicklaw*

### ***Parental Responsibility Act, SBC 2001, c 45.***

Name of Act = Parental Responsibility Act

Jurisdiction = (Sessional) Statutes of B.C.

Year = In this case, the year of the sessional volume.

Chapter # = The chapter in the sessional volume for 2001.

### ***Parental Responsibility Act, SBC 2001, c 45, (QPLE).***

Where located, if not an official version = *QP LegalEze*

## Case Law

### ***R v Simmons (1984), 7 DLR (4th) 719 (Ont CA).***

Name of case (style of cause) = R v Simmons

Year of decision = 1984 (**Note that the comma follows the year of the decision.**)

Volume # = Volume 7 (of the 4<sup>th</sup> series of the Dominion Law Reports)

Abbreviated title of the reporting service = DLR (Dominion Law Reports)

Page # = 719

Court abbreviation = (Ont CA)

### ***R v Coulson, 2003 BCSC 144.***

Year of publication of decision = 2003

Court identifier = BCSC (British Columbia Supreme Court)

Case number = 144