Legal Referencing

Why → What → How
QUT Legal

- QUT Law School uses the Australian Guide to Legal Citation 3 (AGLC3).

- Written Assessment in the Law School (WALS) is QUT Law School’s extraction of AGLC3 rules.

- Examples of what WALS citation looks like for various source types can be found on QUT cite|write under the QUT Legal tab.
Referencing is Like a Map that shows where you have been.

Correct use of referencing will allow you and your marker to find the same articles, books and other items that you have used for your assignment.
Referencing ensures that you avoid plagiarism.

What is plagiarism?
Plagiarism is using someone else's work, whether that be words, images or ideas; and not telling people where you found the information.
Referencing

Why

What

How
Each reference has two parts

Footnote Citation

- Located at the bottom of the page on which the source is cited
- Must not contain any detailed argument or answer
- Includes citations such as 'ibid'
- Includes 'pinpoint' (reference to specific page number or paragraph number)

For example

As the law of torts is concerned with the protection of civil rights, there is some overlap with other common law areas.¹ For example, parties to a contract have contractual rights and concurrent liability exists in torts law.²

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² Ibid 7.

Bibliography Entry

- Located at the end of your essay
- Under the sub heading for the type of material
- Contains no pinpoint reference; no full stop at end of citation

For example

BIBLIOGRAPHY

A Articles/Books/Reports

Davies, Martin and Ian Malkin, Torts (LexisNexis Butterworths, Australia, 6th ed, 2012)
Stickley, Amanda, Australian Torts Law (LexisNexis Butterworths, Australia, 3rd ed, 2013)
Providing a reference is like putting together a puzzle.
You need all the right pieces...

- Why
- What
- How

- Author / Creator
- Title
- Year Published
- Page Numbers (if required)
- Location
In the right order.

Why
What
How

Author / Creator  Year of Publication  Title  Location (where it can be obtained)
Different resources need different details.
The Footnote Citation and Bibliography Entry for an Item Might be Different

Author
Last name, Given Name.

Year Published
(year).

Title
*Title of book*
(edition number).

Location
Place of publication: Publisher.
A Book

Book reference in footnote


Book reference in bibliography


The two are similar, but in the bibliography the author name is inverted; no pinpoint; no full stop at end of citation.
A Journal Article

Article Reference in footnote:

Article Reference in bibliography

The same as in footnotes, BUT, author name is inverted; no pinpoint, no full stop at end of citation.
A Case

Case reference in footnote

Case Reference in Bibliography
*Van Gervan v Fenton* (1992) 175 CLR 327

The same as in footnotes, BUT, no pinpoint; no full stop at end of citation.
An Act of Parliament
Act reference in footnote
*Personal Injuries Proceedings Act* 2002 (Qld) s 2.
*Short title* pinpoint.

In bibliography
*Personal Injuries Proceedings Act* 2002 (Qld)
*Short title*

The same as in footnotes, BUT, no pinpoint; no full stop at end of citation.
Remember

Punctuation and other citation rules are important in referencing. Make sure you follow the rules exactly.
Referencing

Why

What

How
Check out the Library website

http://www.library.qut.edu.au/
That leads you to **cite|write**

http://www.citewrite.qut.edu.au/
Follow the QUT Legal examples

Sometimes, you just have to work it out. If there is no exact example, follow the rules for each part of the reference. Refer to AGLC3.

Find links to WALS and the AGLC3 at the bottom of the cite|write Legal page.

QUT Legal Style
There are people to help

- Face-to-face at the Law Library help desk
- Over the phone 3138 2842
Image references (in order of appearance)

PAGES 4-15

Talkev, 'Forest', In: http://www.flickr.com/photos/tallkev/270039018/, ed, 2006, path through a forest
Leo Reynolds, 'comma', 2006, comma yellow on green with link pattern
Image references (in order of appearance)

PAGES 20-24


