AGLC QUICK GUIDE
Bond University Law School has set the *Australian Guide to Legal Citation (2010), 3rd Edition* ('AGLC') as the guide to cite references in assignments and research papers.

The style outlines rules for citing local and international legal material as well as non-legal material.

The AGLC is a footnote style.

*For more on the AGLC, visit the Library Research Guide: bond.libguides.com/aglc*

This Quick Guide is a supplementary resource only. It is to be used in consultation with the AGLC.

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**GENERAL RULES**

**Footnotes -- See 1.1 ('See' references direct you to the full rule found in the AGLC)**

- In the AGLC style, the citations to any sources referred to or quoted in the text are placed in footnotes. Footnoting is used to give authority to a statement, to show where your information came from, and sometimes to provide extra information that you don't put into the text of your assignment.

- Place your footnote number directly after the relevant portion of text, after any punctuation.

- Place a full stop (or other relevant punctuation) at the end of every footnote.

- If citing more than one source in a footnote, separate each with a semicolon.

**Ibid - See 1.4.1**

- "Ibid" (which means "the same as before") is used to refer to the footnote directly above.

- Do not use 'ibid' if there are multiple sources in the above footnote.

- If the pinpoint is the same as the footnote above, just use 'Ibid'.

- If the pinpoint is different to the footnote above, use 'Ibid' followed by the new pinpoint. Do not put a comma between 'Ibid' and the pinpoint.

**Above N - See 1.4.2**

- 'Above n' is used to refer to a source that has been cited in an earlier footnote other than the immediately preceding footnote.

- You cannot use 'above n' for cases, legislation, treaties and certain other materials.
In *Miller v Miller* ("Miller") a majority of the High Court found that one party to a joint illegal enterprise, in this case stealing a car, could owe a duty of care to another party to the same offence who withdraws, or attempts to withdraw, from the enterprise. Dissenting from the majority view, Heydon J questioned whether the Court had heard sufficient argument on the application of the relevant law, and argued that the appellant had not established that she had taken ‘all reasonable steps’ to withdraw from the joint illegal enterprise.

The appellant, Danielle Miller, was then aged sixteen and had been drinking. As she did not have enough money for a taxi, she stole a car with the intent of travelling home in it. This ignores the fact that ‘legislatures usually express no view when creating offences as to the consequence of committing such offences on civil liabilities’.

In *Miller* it was found that no duty of care was owed by a driver to a passenger who was criminally complicit in such illegal use. It seems a matter of regret that the Court did not return to ‘the fundamental principles of the law of torts’ in fixing its doctrine.

To put it bluntly, the High Court of Australia has failed completely to provide a workable legal test that either a trial court or a practising lawyer can apply with confidence to determine whether a duty of care exists in a particular case. The search for a simple formula may be a ‘will-o’-the-wisp’ but some kind of formula is still needed by those who practise outside the lofty confines of the High Court of Australia.

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1 (2011) 242 CLR 446.
2 *Civil Liability Act 2002* (WA) s 5L(3).
7 Gouldkamp, above n 5, 452.
- Cases published in a law report series and are known as reported cases.

- Cases which do not get published in a law report series are known as unreported decisions.

- A reported version of a case should be cited in preference to an unreported version.

- When a reported series is organised by year (either where there is no volume number, or where the report begins at volume 1 every year), use [square brackets] around the year.

- Where the case involves more than one action, only the first action should be cited.

- Cite only the first-named plaintiff and defendant ('& Anor' or ‘& Ors') should not be used to indicate other parties. See 2.1.1

**Reported Decisions**

See 2.2—2.6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case Name</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Volume</th>
<th>Law Report Series Abbreviation</th>
<th>Start Page</th>
<th>Pinpoint</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Miller v Miller</td>
<td>(2011)</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>CLR</td>
<td>446, 486-489.</td>
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<tr>
<td>R v Broad</td>
<td>[1993]</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>VR</td>
<td>31, 34.</td>
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**Unreported Decisions**

(Medium Neutral Citation)

See 2.8.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case Name</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Court Identifier Abbreviation</th>
<th>Judgment Number</th>
<th>Full Date</th>
<th>Pinpoint</th>
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<tr>
<td>James v R</td>
<td>[2014]</td>
<td>HCA</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>(5 March 2014)</td>
<td>[14].</td>
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**Unreported Decisions**

(Without A Medium Neutral Citations)

See 2.8.2

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<tr>
<th>Case Name</th>
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<th>Court</th>
<th>Judge(s)</th>
<th>Full Judgment Date</th>
<th>Pinpoint</th>
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**LEGISLATION: ACTS OF PARLIAMENT**

- Use the short title of an Act (unless the Act does not contain a short title).

- Because section numbering is usually continuous throughout an Act, you don’t have to indicate chapters, parts, divisions, etc. when citing a section. See 3.1.4

- Bills should be cited using the same format as Acts, except that you do not italicise the title and year. See 3.5

- For other legislative materials, See 3.3—3.9.2

See 3.1—3.1.6

**Short Title** | **Year** | **Abbreviation of Jurisdiction** | **Pinpoint**
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<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Fair Trading Act 1989</td>
<td>(Qld)</td>
<td>s 107.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Family Law Act 1975</td>
<td>(Cth)</td>
<td>s 5(a).</td>
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**LEGAL ENCYCLOPEDIA**

- Where a legal encyclopedia is viewed online the volume number should be omitted.

- Where a legal encyclopedia includes the date of the last update, this date should be included, otherwise use the date viewed.

See 6.3

**Publisher** | **Title** | **vol** | **Volume Number** | **at Full Date** | **Title Number** | **Name of Title** | **Chapter Number** | **Name of Chapter** | **(Paragraph)**
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Lawbook, *The Laws of Australia* (at 22 October 2014) 33 Torts ‘2 Negligence’ [33.2.80].
See 5.1—5.6

- List the full names of up to 3 authors or editors. If a book contains more than 3 authors, use the full name of the first named author, followed by the term ‘et al’.

- The name of an editor is followed by (ed), or (eds) for multiple editors.


See 4.1—4.9

- List the full names of up to 3 authors. If an article contains more than 3 authors, use the full name of the first named author, followed by the term ‘et al’.

- If a journal is organised by volume number, place the year in (round brackets).

- If a journal is organised by year, place the year in [square brackets].

- Do not abbreviate the title of the journal.

- ‘The’ should not be included at the start of a journal title.

- You only need to include the journal’s issue number if the page numbers restart with each issue.


See ‘How to use this Guide’ p xiii of the AGLC 3.

Sometimes you will need to reference something that isn’t covered in the AGLC. In these situations you should try to use the closest fitting rule and adapt it as necessary to fit your source.

- Be sure to provide enough information so that your source can be easily identified, but try to keep it simple and avoid creating convoluted citations.

- Keep consistent with the AGLC style: follow general rules about punctuation, names, etc.

- Include any pinpoints.
BIBLIOGRAPHY

You will not always need to include a bibliography with your assignment. Please check your assignment instructions or check with your lecturer if you are unsure whether a bibliography is required.

See 1.16

A bibliography appears at the end of a document and lists all sources relied upon (not just those referred to in text and in footnotes).

Do not include pinpoint references in a bibliography.

Unlike in footnotes, do not place a full stop at the end of a reference.

In a bibliography, the author's surname comes before their first name, separated by a comma (if a source has more than one author, only the first author is listed as surname first).

List the sources of each section in alphabetical order according to:

- the first author's surname
- the name of the institution
- if there is no author, the first word of the title

A bibliography can be divided into sections (only include the sections you need) as shown below:

A Articles/Books/Reports
B Cases
C Legislation
D Treaties
E Other

EXAMPLE BIBLIOGRAPHY

BIBLIOGRAPHY

A Articles/Books/Reports

Diesfeld, Kate and Ian Freckelton, ‘Mental health Law and Therapeutic Jurisprudence’ in Ian Freckelton and Kerry Peterson (eds), Disputes & Dilemmas in Health Law (Federation Press, 2006)


Kenny, Paul, Australian Tax 2014 (LexisNexis Buttersworths, 2014)


Young, Lisa, et al, Family Law in Australia (LexisNexis Butterworths, 2014)

B Cases

James v R [2014] HCA 6 (5 March 2014)

Miller v Miller (2011) 242 CLR 446

R v Broad [1999] 3 VR 31

Stanbridge v The Premier of Queensland (Unreported, Supreme Court of Queensland, Mackenzie J, 25 August 1995)

C Legislation

Australian Constitution

Fair Trading Act 1989 (Qld)

Family Law Act 1975 (Cth)

D Other

New South Wales, Parliamentary Debates, Legislative Assembly, 15 December 1909