## Classic Case Citations

<table>
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</table>
| 1. | To cite a case, you will need:  
  • The case name, in italics  
  • The year in brackets  
  • The volume number, if available  
  • Abbreviated Law Report name  
  • The starting page number of the case | \textit{R v Tang} (2008) 237 CLR 1 |
| 2. | You can usually find all the details you need to cite, on the first page of the case. |  |
| 3. | Let’s break down each part of the citation.  
  First up, the case name:  
  • Don’t use full stops  
  • Start each name with a capital letter  
  • Only use last names  
  • List only the first plaintiff and first defendant if there are more than one. | \textit{R v Tang} (2008) 237 CLR 1 |
| 4. | Use the letter ‘v’ to separate the party’s names and put it in italics. | \textit{R v Tang} (2008) 237 CLR 1 |
| 5. | When speaking about cases, we pronounce the ‘v’ as ‘and’ in a civil action, and ‘against’ in criminal. | Civil  
  \textit{v= and}  
  \textit{v= against}  
  Criminal  
  \textit{v= and}  
  \textit{v= against} |
| 6. | Place the year in brackets.  
  Where the law report is organised by volume, use round brackets.  
  If it is organised by year use square brackets. | \textit{R v Tang} (2008) 237 CLR 1  
  \textit{King v King} [1974] Qd R 253 |
| 7. | Place the volume number next.  
  Some cases won’t have a volume number. | \textit{R v Tang} (2008) 237 CLR 1  
  \textit{King v King} [1974] Qd R 253 |
8. Always use the authorised report, where available.
   And abbreviate the name of the report series.
   
   *R v Tang (2008) 237 CLR 1*
   
   Pages 50-51 have a list of common law report series and their abbreviations.

9. Last of all comes the page number the case starts on.
   
   *R v Tang (2008) 237 CLR 1*