

Bibliography entry

For assignments which require a bibliography, this should be added at the end of your assignment in the format detailed in [Appendix 7](#) of the NZLSG . Your bibliography should cite all relevant sources used in your research.

Books should be listed alphabetically by author surname in the format First name Surname. Books should NOT be categorised by jurisdiction.

Books are cited in accordance with NZLSG [Rule 6.1](#) .

Format

Author Name *Book Title* (Edition, Publisher, Place of Publication, Year of Publication).

Example

David McGee *Parliamentary Practice in New Zealand* (3rd ed, Dunmore Publishing, Wellington, 2005).

Follow NZLSG Rule [6.1.2\(e\)](#) for citing books with multiple joint authors.

Two or three joint authors

AP Simester and WJ Brookbanks *Principles of Criminal Law* (4th ed, LexisNexis NZ, Wellington, 2014).

More than three joint authors

Alan L Tyree and others *Tyree's Banking Law in New Zealand* (3rd ed, LexisNexis NZ, Wellington, 2014).

Follow NZLSG Rule [6.1.2\(g\)](#) for citing books with editors.

Stephen Todd (ed) *The Law of Torts in New Zealand* (7th ed, Thomson Reuters, Wellington, 2016).

Follow NZLSG [Rule 6.2](#) for citing essays in edited books.

Robin Cooke "Tort and Contract" in PD Finn (ed) *Essays on Contract* (Law Book Company, Sydney, 1987) 222.

Footnote citation

Put a footnote number in your text to show when you are using another person's ideas or words. This number directs the reader to a footnote at the bottom of the page, containing information about the work you are citing. See NZLSG [Rule 2.2](#) for footnote formatting.

The first time a book is cited in your footnotes refers to it in full in the same format as your bibliography entry. At the end of the citation you can provide a pinpoint to the specific page or paragraph within the book you are referring to. Paragraph numbers should be indicated by square brackets. Any subsequent references to this item may be formatted according to the cross-referencing rules in the NZLSG at [Rule 2.3](#) .

In a defamation action there are four recognised defences – honest opinion, truth, privilege and consent.¹ The defence of honest opinion originally had the name “fair comment on a matter of public interest” but was changed by the Defamation Act 1992.²

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The defence of truth has also been renamed, as it was originally known as justification.⁷ In a defamation case the plaintiff does not have to provide evidence which proves that the defendant's remarks are false, the burden of proof lies with the defendant.⁸

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¹ Ursula Cheer and John Burrows “Defamation” in Stephen Todd (ed) *The Law of Torts in New Zealand* (6th ed, Brookers, Wellington, 2013) 809 at [16.7].

² At [16.8.01].

...

⁷ Cheer and Burrows, above n 1, at [16.9].

⁸ Bill Atkin and Geoff McLay *Torts in New Zealand: Cases and Materials* (5th ed, Oxford University Press, South Melbourne, 2012) at 640.
