

APA REFERENCES LIST: GREY LITERATURE / LAWS

How to reference laws, press releases, codes of ethics, grants, policy briefs, etc.

Grey literature refers to information that is not published or distributed in the same way as most books, articles, and reports. Governmental reports, grants, laws, and statutes are included in this category.

A REPORT BY A GOVERNMENTAL OR NON-GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY OR ORGANIZATION:

- The agency or organization in question is considered the author of the report. Provide the URL.

Canada Council for the Arts. (2013). *What we heard: Summary of key findings: 2013 Canada Council's Inter-Arts Office consultation.* http://publications.qc.ca/collections/collection_2017/canadacouncil/K23-65-2013-eng.pdf

- If the publisher is a separate entity, the organization goes first, followed by the title of the report, and then the publisher.
- If the organizational publisher has a parent agency or department, list the higher governmental level, followed by the lower governmental level.

National Pollutant Release Inventory. (2020). *Canada's National Pollutant Release Inventory: Data highlights 2018.* Natural Resources Canada, Pollution and Waste Management. <https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/national-pollutant-release-inventory/tools-resources-data/fact-sheet.html>

- Press releases, codes of ethics, and annual reports are referenced using essentially the same format as the examples above. You may provide the type of report in square brackets at the end of the title.

A GRANT:

- List the principal investigator as the author. Put the project start and end year(s) as the date.
- List the funding agency as the publication source.
- Some agencies call grant numbers “project numbers”; use the appropriate terminology.

Patel, V. (Principal Investigator). (2016–2020). *Analyzing the effects of carbon pollutants on Canada's wetlands (Grant No. 3T02KS07288492) [Grant].* National Institute of Ecological Research. https://projectreporter.nier.ca/project_info_details.cfm?aid=938495821&icde=4929295



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Continued

LAWS:

- Examples based on Canadian law are given. Conventions for citing laws from other countries vary.
- For most laws, use the standard legal citation style provided in the law book or document.

A bill:

- Write the bill's name (italicized).
- Write the date of the bill's first reading in Parliament, followed by the number of the Parliament, and the number of the session.

Bill C-15: An Act Respecting the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. (2020). (2020). 1st Reading, Dec. 3, 2020, 43rd Parliament, 2nd session. <https://www.parl.ca/LegisInfo/BillDetails.aspx?Language=E&billId=11007812>

A government regulation:

- List the name of the regulation, followed by the name of the source.
- Do not italicize the regulation.
- The *Canada Gazette* is a journal that lists enacted government regulations.

Regulations amending the sulfur in gasoline regulations: *SOR/2020-277.* (December 16, 2020). *Canada Gazette Part II, 154(26).* <http://www.gazette.gc.ca/rp-pr/p2/2020/2020-12-23/html/sor-dors277-eng.html>

A Canadian Supreme Court case:

- Italicize the names of cases in your text but not in your References List.
- After the title of the case, use the citation the court provides, followed by the year.
- Include all years of a case's history in your reference.

Morasse v. Nadeau-Dubois, 44 Supreme Court of Canada. (2016). <https://sccc-csc.lexum.com/scc-csc/scc-csc/en/item/16202/index.do>

An act or statute:

- Do not put titles of acts or statutes in italics.

Immigration and Refugee Protection Act (2001, c. 27). <http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/I-2.5/index.html>

For more information, consult the APA manual or contact the Academic Skills Centre.