

MLA WORKS CITED: 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:

- If the agency or organization **published** the report themselves, provide the **title** of the report first and reference them as the publisher.

What We Heard: Summary of Key Findings: 2013 Canada Council's Inter-Arts Office Consultation. Canada Council for the Arts, 2013, publications.gc.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. Canada's National Pollutant Release Inventory: Data Highlights 2018. Natural Resources Canada, Pollution and Waste Management, 2020, 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.

A GRANT:

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

Patel, Vikram, principal investigator. Analyzing the Effects of Carbon Pollutants on Canada's Wetlands (Grant No. 3T02KS07288492). National Institute of Ecological Research, 2016–2020, projectreporter.nier.ca/project_info_details.cfm?aid=938495821&icde=4929295.



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LAWS:

- Examples based on Canadian laws 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 name of the bill (italicized). There's no author.
- 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. 1st Reading, Dec. 3, 2020, 43rd Parliament, 2nd session, 2020, www.parl.ca/LegisInfo/BillDetails.aspx?Language=E&billId=11007812.

A government regulation:

- If the regulation is Canadian, you can list "Government of Canada" as the author.
- The *Canada Gazette* is a journal that lists enacted government regulations.

Government of Canada. "Regulations Amending the Sulfur in Gasoline Regulations: SOR/2020-277." *Canada Gazette Part II*, vol. 154, no. 26, 16 Dec. 2020, 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 Works Cited.
- 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, scc-csc.lexum.com/scc-csc/scc-csc/en/item/16202/index.do.

An act or a statute:

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

Immigration and Refugee Protection Act, Statutes of Canada (2001, c. 27), 2001, laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/I-2.5/index.html.

For more information, consult the *MLA Handbook*
or contact the Academic Skills Centre.