Harvard Referencing for Cases

In-text citations

Cases
The first time that you cite a case, refer to it in full with the Party Names and law report citation:
Example:

_Burgess v Commissioner for Inland Revenue_ 1993 (4) SA 161 (AD)

Unless it would not be clear to which case you are referring, you can generally refer to the case subsequently by the first party names only. If you are referring to a specific page or paragraph then include these after the reference:

Example:

1. _Burgess v Commissioner for Inland Revenue_ 1993 (4) SA 161 (AD), 163
   or
2. _Burgess v Commissioner for Inland Revenue_ 1993 (4) SA 161 (AD) at 163

If you are quoting directly from a judgment put the quote in “ “. You can shorten the quote using pauses … :

Example:
This point is reinforced in the judgment of Grosskopf JA in _Burgess v Commissioner for Inland Revenue_ 1993 (4) SA 161 (AD), 182 when he said “ The word ‘onderneming’, which corresponds to ‘venture’ in English text, seems in general somewhat wider although it is capable of bearing the same meaning.”

Cases in textbooks - it is always best to refer to a law report, but if you only want to refer to a case in a textbook, you must treat this as a secondary reference. The book (e.g. Haupt) would then be cited as normal in your reference list:
Example:

_Burgess v Commissioner for Inland Revenue_ 1993 (4) SA 161 (AD) (cited in Haupt 2015, p. 115) implies that…

**References at the end of your text**

**Cases**

A law report citation typically includes the below:

*Party Names* [Year of publication] Volume number (if available) Law Report Abbreviation Start page

**Example:**

1. _Burgess v Commissioner for Inland Revenue_ 1993 (4) SA 161 (AD)  
   or  
2. _Burgess v Commissioner for Inland Revenue_ [1993] 2 All SA 496