



## Proposed Uniform Case Naming Guidelines

Draft as of 2005-02-18

Presented for discussions among members of the CCC.

Grey shaded boxes are used to identify unresolved issues to be discussed; they are not intended to be part of the final version.

### The Origin of Case Naming

[1] When law professionals are referring to a case in their pleadings, lectures or written works, they often use the surname of the main party or parties involved in the case. For example, one could refer to the *R. v. Smith* case, or simply the *Smith* case, and despite the very common nature of this surname, every member of a given audience, in a given context, knows exactly what decision is referred to. This intuitive and informal mean of identifying a case is common practice since the beginning of case law reporting. Modern citations to law reports still include such a case name, often called “short style of cause”<sup>1</sup> in Canada.

[2] Not so long ago, the short style of cause was one of the few tools law researchers could use to locate the text of a decision or to track the history of a case in printed reporters<sup>2</sup>. This is why when computerized research was only beginning to emerge 25 years ago, the lack of consistency of the content of the short style of cause was considered a major concern for case identification and retrieval<sup>3</sup>, and thus for the reliability of legal research. In 1987, in order to improve the consistency of case naming, Canadian law publishers gathered together through the Canadian Legal Information Council (CLIC). They developed a standard which provided a means for creating a common “indexed as” entry that could be included in the headnotes of reported cases, thus allowing for consistent indexation of cases in law reports and other publications.

[3] Most publishers substantially adopted the CLIC case identification standard. However, the CLIC itself was dissolved in 1992 and no revision of the standard occurred afterwards. Since then, Canadian publishers each developed their own variations regarding case names, the most popular example being part of the famous “McGill Guide”<sup>4</sup>. Each publisher created various sets of rules in order to fulfill what they deemed to be the specific needs of their users<sup>5</sup>, built case tables using their own variation of the short style of cause.

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<sup>1</sup> We will use the term “short style of cause” throughout this document”.

<sup>2</sup> HELLEINER, Mary Burbidge, *Standards for headnoting: case identification*, Ottawa, Canadian Law Information Council, 1984, p. 2.

<sup>3</sup> LOUNDER, Shirley A., *Case law reporting in Canada*, Ottawa, Canadian Law Information Council, 1982, pp. 26-27.

<sup>4</sup> McGill Law Journal, *Canadian Guide to Uniform Legal Citation*, 5<sup>th</sup> edition, Toronto, Carswell, 2002, p. E-63. The first edition was published in 1986, with case naming guidelines.

<sup>5</sup> See for example Nova Scotia Reports, “Guide to Finding Cases by Name”, in *Digest and Consolidated Indexes for Volumes 201 to 210 (2002-2003)*, Fredericton, Maritime Law Book, 2003, p. A-4; compare to the thorough and detailed in-house standard used by Quicklaw editorial staff, *Case Name Indexing Manual (Rev. July 1999)*, Halifax, QL systems, 1999.



## Why Proposing a New Standard?

[4] As the legal documentation is progressively shifting from paper to digital, the lack of case name consistency among publishers has become a lesser concern than it was before. In fact, legal research now mainly includes electronic tools. These tools offer such features as full text or field search – even by the full names of all the parties – and case citators that can help keep track of the history of a case in a matter of seconds. For law researchers, using these tools is much more efficient and reliable than to try look for an abbreviated party name in a case table.

[5] Moreover, the progressive adoption of the *Neutral Citation Standard for Case Law*<sup>6</sup> and of the *Canadian Guide to Uniform Preparation of Judgments*<sup>7</sup> by the Canadian judiciary provides law publishers and researchers with new powerful means for searching and identifying cases by their specific data elements. The *Neutral Citation Standard for Case Law*, in particular, has become an essential tool for decision identification. This standard allows Canadian courts to assign a unique, permanent and vendor-neutral citation for their decisions, following a very simple pattern: *[short style of cause]*, *[year]* *[court code]* *[number]*, as for example *Jones v. Smith*, 2004 ABCA 24. The short style of cause element is not mandatory, but courts that distribute their own judgments are more and more assigning neutral citations which include the short style of cause.

[6] Unfortunately, Courts do not have common and simple guidelines on how to name cases. The current case naming practices are inconsistent among Canadian publishers and since their application sometimes would require editorial and legal training of court staff, it is neither feasible nor desirable to implement those practices in courts and tribunals. This is why a new standard is needed.

## Goals and Objectives

[7] The present standard aims at providing courts and tribunals with a simple and uniform case naming method. The goal is to allow judicial authorities to assign a title called “short style of cause” to their decisions, just like legislative bodies are assigning titles to their statutes.

[8] The present standard strives not to differ substantially from the content of the “indexed as” entry described in the CLIC’s *Standards for Case Identification*, but it is designed to play a different role. The CLIC standard aimed at bringing consistency in the way publishers of case law reports are indexing decisions in printed tables of cases, so that researchers could find a case in these tables. The present standard also strives to remain as close as possible to current common and traditional case naming practices adopted by case law publishers from Canada and other countries<sup>8</sup>. Where discrepancies

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<sup>6</sup> Canadian Citation Committee, *Neutral citation Standard for Case Law*, Montreal, LexUM, 1999, online at <[http://www.lexum.umontreal.ca/ccr-ccc/neutral/index\\_en.html](http://www.lexum.umontreal.ca/ccr-ccc/neutral/index_en.html)> (2004-09-01).

<sup>7</sup> Canadian Citation Committee, *Canadian Guide to the Uniform Preparation of Judgments*, Montreal, LexUM, 2002, online at <[http://www.lexum.umontreal.ca/ccr-ccc/guide/index\\_en.html](http://www.lexum.umontreal.ca/ccr-ccc/guide/index_en.html)> (2004-09-01).

<sup>8</sup> American standards were also taken into account, as the following works were closely examined: *The Bluebook: A Uniform System of Citation*, 17<sup>th</sup> edition, Cambridge (Mass.), Harvard Law Review



occur between different case naming practices, simplicity, clarity, concision and consistency were the key criteria for choosing the appropriate rule.

[9] The “short style of cause” issued from this standard should be intuitive and correspond as much as possible to the way law professionals and the media are naturally inclined to identify a case in their pleadings, speeches and commentaries, as they have always done in the past, using, whenever possible, the names of the main parties mentioned in the case.

## Implementation

[10] The present standard is structured in two parts, allowing for a two-tier method of case naming. Court staff with low legal training can create the short style of cause for most trial decisions by applying the basic rules outlined in Part I. If need be, staff with a higher level of knowledge of court proceedings can check the assigned short style of cause against the rules stated in part II. In several courts and tribunals, however, such a two-tier method will not be needed, as court staff in a given court will only have to process a limited set of types of cases and thus will have to focus on a limited set of applicable rules.



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## Part I. Basic Rules

The application of the basic rules does not require legal knowledge. It does not either require research of information outside of the decision's text itself. These rules should suffice to create the short style of cause for the majority of decisions rendered at the trial level. When more sophisticated court proceedings are involved such as interlocutory applications or motions, appeals or judicial reviews, Part II rules should be applied.

### Rule 1. Scope and Application

The present standard applies to all Canadian courts and tribunals that are interested in using a recognized and standard approach to naming their decisions. It is especially designed for courts and tribunals who have adopted the *Neutral Citation Standard for Case Law*, in order to help them determine the content of the "Style of cause" optional element (called "Short style of cause" in the present document).

### Rule 2. Definitions

In the present standard,

- (a) "**Short style of cause**" means the case name assigned by the court, which is the short form of the "full style of cause" – it is sometimes referred to as the "style of cause";
- (b) "**Full style of cause**" means the description of the action found in the head of a decision's text, that is, the names and qualities of the parties involved in the case, and for some applications the name of the main statute considered in the decision;
- (c) "**Main trial proceeding**" means the first court proceeding which is at the origin of the decision rendered on the merits of the case.
- (d) "**Organization**" means any group, partnership, institution, association or corporation, including public corporations **except municipalities**;
- (e) "**Court**" means any decision-making body exercising a judicial or quasi-judicial function, including administrative and arbitration tribunals or commissions;
- (f) "**Criminal proceeding**" means a prosecution that sanctions any criminal offence, excluding regulatory infractions;

### Rule 3. Content

Unless otherwise stated by the following rules, the short style of cause contains the names of parties or statutes based on those that appear in the full style of cause of the decision rendered in a case's main trial proceeding. Therefore, the content of the short style of cause is the same for all decisions rendered in a given case, from the trial decision to the last appeal, even if the names contained in the appeal case are different or appear in a different order.



#### Rule 4. Language

- (1) The short style of cause assigned to a given decision is created in the language used in the reasons of this decision. Therefore, if the decision is rendered in both English and French, each linguistic version is assigned its own short style of cause.
- (2) If a party or statute has official names in both French and English, the name used in the short style of cause is only the one that corresponds to the language used in the reasons of the decision.

#### Rule 5. Form

- (1) The short style of cause has an **adversarial form** when the case opposes at least two parties.
- (2) The short style of cause has a **non-adversarial form** only when the terms used in the full style of cause or the very nature of an application indicate that there are no opposing parties in the case. Therefore, when both forms seem to be present, the adversarial form is preferred.

#### Rule 6. Adversarial Form

- (1) The adversarial form consists of the name of the first plaintiff/applicant named in the full style of cause of the main trial proceeding, followed by the name of the first defendant/respondent named. References to other parties are omitted.
- (2) The names are separated by the abbreviation “v.” for decisions rendered in English and by “c.” for decisions rendered in French.

Adversarial form: [first plaintiff/applicant] v. [first defendant/respondent]

#### Rule 7. Non-Adversarial Form – Party Named

The non-adversarial form consists of the last name of the first party named in the full style of cause of the main trial proceeding, followed by a comma and the abbreviation “Re” (which usually stands for “In the matter of”).

Non-adversarial form – party named: [first party], Re

**Discussion:** Another possible option would be to use parentheses instead of a comma for “Re”, as the following publishers do: CLB, QL, SCR, FCR.

Non-adversarial form – party named: [first party] (Re)

#### Rule 8. Non-Adversarial Form – No Party Named

- (1) If no party is named in the full style of cause, then the non-adversarial form consists of the short title of the first main statute listed in the full style of cause – a main statute being the one upon which the court renders the decision, as opposed to the one that merely determine the procedural aspects of the proceeding – followed by the abbreviation “Re” between parentheses.
- (2) If the statute name doesn’t indicate its jurisdiction, the letter code of the jurisdiction’s name is added between parentheses (see Appendix A for codes of Canadian jurisdictions).



Non-adversarial form – no party named: [first main statute], Re

### Rule 9. Name of a Party

Where the short style of cause includes the name of a party, this name is faithfully reproduced as it appears in the decisions' full style of cause and with proper capitalization, i.e. not in all full caps. The following paragraphs outline clarifications or exceptions applicable for specific types of party involved in a case: individual, organization, crown and government or court.

#### (a) Individual

- (i) Only the surname of the individual is used.
- (ii) The following terms are omitted:
  - Descriptive terms such as “in trust”, “an infant”;
  - Courtesy titles and other designations such as “Mr.”, “Ms.”, “Dr.”, “Q.C.”, “Esq.”, “M.D.”, “Ph.D.”, “Jr.”, “Sr.”;
  - Alternative names placed between parentheses and their introductory phrases such as “Also known as”, “a.k.a.” or “alias”.
- (iii) If the individual is a **deceased person**, the term “Estate” added after the surname of the deceased (in French, the term “Succession” precedes the surname of the deceased).

Individual – deceased person – in English: [surname of the deceased person] Estate

Individual – deceased person – in French: **Succession** [surname of the deceased person]

- (iv) If the individual is an **unknown person**, the term or fictitious name that appears in the decision's full style of cause is used without any modification (e.g. “Person unknown” or “John Doe” – but not only “Doe”).
- (v) If the individual is known but must legally remain **anonymous**, the pseudonym or set of initials used in the decision's full style of cause is used without any modification. Initials are **not inverted** to put the initial of the surname first. See Appendix B for instructions on how to replace real names with initials.
- (vi) If the individual is **unnamed** in the decision, the short style of cause refers to this person by the letter “X”.

#### (b) Organization

The full name of the organization is used, as presented in the full style of cause, subject to exceptions stated in the following paragraphs.

- (i) The following terms are omitted:
  - Articles such as “The”, (“Le”, “La” or “L” in French);
  - Redundant descriptive terms denoting the corporate status of the organization such as “Ltd.” or “Inc.”, when the official name of the corporation already includes terms such as “company” or “corporation”;



- Descriptive terms denoting the administrative structure of the organization, such as “Governors of”, “Trustees of”, “Board of Trustees”, “Board of Management”, “in trust”;
  - Former names or alternative names such as commercial brand names, trade marks or business names, often being preceded by phrases such as “Carrying on business as” or “c.o.b.”.
- (ii) The following terms are abbreviated:
- “Limited” to “Ltd.” (“Limité(e)” to “Lté(e)” in French);
  - “Incorporated” to “Inc.” (“Incorporé(e)” to “Inc.” in French).
- (iii) Names of branches, divisions or affiliations of the organization are omitted in the short style of cause.
- (iv) If the organization must remain **anonymous**, the pseudonym or set of initials used in the decision’s full style of cause is used without any modification. See Appendix B for instructions on how to replace real names with initials.

### (c) Crown and Government

- (i) The name of the jurisdiction is used. If the name of the jurisdiction is not apparent in the full style of cause, it should be determined by looking at the reasons or by any other reliable means.
- (ii) In most occasions, the full style of cause refers to a specific title of a public officer (e.g. a minister or a commissioner) or a specific branch of the Government (e.g. a department, a board, a commission or an agency). The first official title or name of government branch named in the full style of cause is reproduced between parentheses after the name of the jurisdiction.
- Government: **[name of jurisdiction] ([name of specific title or branch of Government])**
- (iii) For criminal proceedings, the short style of cause always refer to the Crown with the abbreviation “R.”, always as the first prosecutor, followed by the usual “v.” and the surname of the first accused.
- Criminal proceedings: **R. v. [first accused]**
- (iv) The following terms are omitted in the short style of cause:
- Articles such as “The”, (“Le”, “La” or “L” in French);
  - Descriptive terms such as “Province of” and “Territory of”;
  - Any specific community where the Government branch is located;
  - References to the Crown such as “Her Majesty the Queen in Right of”;
  - Names of individuals, such as ministers or civil servants acting in their official capacity (see Rule 10(b)).

### (d) Municipality

The common name of the municipality is used first, followed by its designation, between parentheses. When many designations appear in the full style of cause, only the one closer to the municipality’s common name is retained. Names of divisions



and titles of officers are omitted. See Appendix C for examples of Canadian municipalities' common names and styles of designations.

Municipalities: [common name] ([descriptive designation])

**(e) Court**

- (i) The name of the court's jurisdiction is used, followed by its official name, between parentheses.

Court: [name of jurisdiction] ([name of court])

- (ii) The following terms are omitted:
- Articles such as “The”, (“Le”, “La” or “L” in French);
  - References to the names and titles of judges and other court officials acting in their official capacity (see Rule 10(b)).

**Rule 10. First Party Named – Exceptions**

In the following cases, the first party named in the full style of cause is not necessarily the one that should be used in the short style of cause.

**(a) Prosecutor in Criminal Proceedings**

The prosecutor in criminal proceedings is deemed to be the Crown, even if the name of an individual or of the Attorney General of a jurisdiction is mentioned first as the prosecutor or informant.

**(b) Individual Acting in an Official Capacity**

An individual acting in an official capacity, that is, an individual that is involved in the case merely because of his/her public office, is deemed not to act personally, therefore the short style of cause does not contain his/her surname even if this individual is named first in the full style of cause. In such a case, the short style of cause only contains the name of the organization (e.g. a government, a municipality, a court) for which the individual is acting.

**(c) Individual or Organization Acting on Behalf of Another**

The name of an individual or of an organization acting on behalf of another (e.g. administrators or executors of estates, litigation guardians, trustees in bankruptcy or receiverships) should not be used in the short style of cause even if named first, unless this individual or organization is also acting for himself/herself (e.g. in class proceedings).

**Discussion:**

Certain publishers are adding a descriptive term after the name of the individual or organization for which another is acting on behalf of (e.g. “Smith (Bankrupt)” or Smith (Litigation guardian)”). This indicates more clearly that the party named is not the one acting before the court, but is it useful for the purposes of case naming?



## Part II. Special Rules

The application of the rules contained in the present part might require legal knowledge or research of information outside of the decision's text itself.

### Rule 11. Applications, Appeals and Other Related Decisions

(1) As stated in Part I, the short style of cause is the same for all decisions rendered in the same case, that is, the short style of cause of the main trial proceeding. Unless otherwise stated in the present part, this rule applies to any application, motion, appeal or judicial review related to the decision rendered in the main trial proceeding. Therefore:

- (i) For actions severed at the appeal level, the short styles of cause of the resulting decisions are all the same even if the names of the litigating parties appearing in the full style of cause of a decision no longer correspond to the names mentioned in the short style of cause;
- (ii) For actions heard together at the appeal level but not formally consolidated, each resulting appeal decision keeps its own short style of cause; and
- (iii) If an organization changes its name during the proceedings, the original name of the organization – as filed in the main trial proceeding – is kept throughout all subsequent proceedings.

(2) For consolidated appeals resulting in a single decision, the short styles of cause of the initial main trial proceedings are retained to create a compound short style of cause. The compound short style of cause contains the initial short styles of cause separated by semi-colons, placed in an order that follows that of the names in the appeal decision's full style of cause.

Consolidated actions: [first short style of cause]; [second short style of cause]

(3) When it is impossible to determine the short style of cause of the decision rendered in the main trial proceeding for a given decision, then the short style of cause is exceptionally created with the information found in this decision.

### Rule 12. Protection of identities

(1) When the law prohibits the disclosure of an individual or organization's identity, the real name of this individual or organization should not be used anywhere in a decision, including in the short style of cause.

(2) When the identity of an individual or organization is protected at a certain level of the proceedings, the same protection continues throughout the subsequent appeals or judicial reviews.

### Rule 13. Application by a Foreign Country

(1) For a proceeding initiated by the authorities of a foreign country, whether to request extradition of a person or to obtain a warrant or further information in accordance with mutual legal assistance conventions, the case name opposes the



country initiating the proceeding as the first applicant to the first party named in the full style of cause who is the object of the application.

(2) The foreign country is referred to by its short official name in accordance with the ISO 3166-1 standard (see Appendix A for links to the standard).

Application by a foreign country: **[short name of country] v. [first person named]**

#### **Rule 14. Application by the Media**

When the media makes an application to quash an order restricting access to judicial proceedings or restricting report and publication of such proceedings, the short style of cause opposes the first media named to the court or court officer against which the application is made.

Application by the media: **[first media named] v. [name of court]**

#### **Rule 15. In rem Defendant**

(1) In an *in rem* action, that is, an action directed toward a thing, usually a ship or an aircraft, the defendant is referred to by the name of the ship or aircraft, exactly as it appears in the full style of cause, including articles such as “The”, (“Le”, “La” or “L” in French) if the name of the thing contains such an article. The name is then followed by a descriptive term (“Ship” or “Aircraft”) between parentheses.

In rem defendant: **[applicant] v. [name of thing] (“Ship” or “Aircraft”)**

(2) If the name of the thing is unknown, the defendant is referred to by its technical elements of identification – trademark, model and serial number – as it appears in the full style of cause or in the reasons for decision.

In rem defendant – name of thing unknown: **[Applicant] v. [trademark, model and serial number] (“Ship or “Aircraft”)**

#### **Rule 16. Constitutional Reference**

(1) The short style of cause for a constitutional reference, that is, a reference initiated by the Governor in council of a jurisdiction, is always non adversarial. It is created using the short title of the main statute which forms the subject matter of the reference (and not the statute under which the court merely has jurisdiction to hear the reference). This statute name is preceded by “Reference re” (“Renvoi relatif à” in French). This rule does not apply to references that are not constitutional, that is, when initiated by a board, a commission or an administrative tribunal, in which case the basic rules outlined in Part I apply.

(2) When the subject matter of the constitutional reference is not a statute but an individual, the style of cause refers to the surname of this individual instead of a statute.

Constitutional reference: **Reference re [first main statute or surname of individual]**



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## Appendix A – Names and Codes for Canadian and Foreign Jurisdictions

### Canadian Jurisdictions

The following table presents the letter codes that should be used for abbreviating Canadian jurisdictions, in application of Rule 8, when the name of a statute doesn't indicate its jurisdiction. These are the same codes that were adopted by each Canadian jurisdiction's judicial authority for the application of the Neutral Citation Standard for Case Law.

The content of this table is based on the ISO 3166-2:CA standard, with the exception of the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory, for which the judicial authorities preferred a different code for the creation of their Neutral Citation's tribunal identifiers.

Name in English	Name in French	Code
Canada	Canada	CA
Alberta	Alberta	AB
British Columbia	Colombie-Britannique	BC
Manitoba	Manitoba	MB
New Brunswick	Nouveau-Brunswick	NB
Newfoundland and Labrador	Terre-Neuve-et-Labrador	NL
Northwest Territories	Territoires du Nord-Ouest	NWT
Nova Scotia	Nouvelle-Écosse	NS
Nunavut	Nunavut	NU
Ontario	Ontario	ON
Prince Edward Island	Île-du-Prince-Édouard	PE
Quebec	Québec	QC
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan	SK
Yukon Territory	Territoire du Yukon	YK

### Foreign Jurisdictions

Names of foreign jurisdictions appearing in the short style of cause should be their short name as listed in the ISO 3166 standard. This list is available on the International Standards Organization's Website at:

- (English) <<http://www.iso.ch/iso/en/prods-services/iso3166ma/02iso-3166-code-lists/list-en1.html>>;
- and
- (French) <<http://www.iso.ch/iso/fr/prods-services/iso3166ma/02iso-3166-code-lists/list-fr1.html>>.



## Appendix B – How to Replace Real Names with Initials

This appendix should comply with whatever standard or protocol that might be adopted nationally with respect to decision anonymization. To date, there is no such standard but efforts are currently made toward the adoption of the following set of rules as to how to replace real names with initials. **Please note that in many cases, replacing names with initials may not be sufficient for protecting the identity of a person.**

### A) Name of an Individual

When the name of an individual must be replaced, the full initials of the name are used, in their normal order: one initial for each forename and one for the surname, without spaces. Only one initial is used for a compound or hyphenated forename or surname.

Examples:

<b>Name</b>	<b>Replaced by</b>
Mary Jane O'Neil	M.J.O.
Linda S. St-James	L.S.S.
Kate van de Wiel	K.V.
Marie-Claude Desbien-Marcotte	M.D.
Simon B. de Grandpré	S.B.D.

To avoid confusion between many individuals which names must be replaced and have the same initials, a number is added immediately after the initials of each of the other persons named in the decision that have the same initials. This number is “1” for the first individual named in the decision, “2” for the second, and so on.

Examples:

<b>Names</b>	<b>Replaced by</b>
John McKeown and James Morgan	J.M.1 and J.M.2
Mary, Mark and Mario Davis	M.D.1, M.D.2 and M.D.3

### B) Name of an Organization

When the name of an organization must be replaced (e.g. for a person’s employer, business, school or community), only its first initial is used, followed by omission marks between square brackets. Whenever possible, the common terms found in the name of the organization are not replaced, in order to improve its readability.

Examples:

<b>Name</b>	<b>Replaced by</b>
Dave McCain Auto Parts Inc.	D.[...] Inc.
John MacDonald High School	J.[...] High School
Municipality of Truro	Municipality of T.[...]

To avoid confusion between organizations which names must be replaced and have the same initial, numbers are used in the same way as with names of individuals.

Example:

<b>Names</b>	<b>Replaced by</b>
Air Canada, Alimport and Alcan	A.1[...], A.2[...], and A.3[...]



## Appendix C – Common Names and Designations for Municipalities

**Discussion:** The sub-committee agreed that the present appendix should include all names of Canadian municipalities with their corresponding abbreviation, but this solution proved to be unrealistic as there are too many municipalities. As an alternative, the following table presents a sample of every possible style of names of municipalities from several provinces. The goal here is to provide actual examples of every possible style of municipal designation. After a research is performed for the provinces and territories that still remain empty in this list, the CCC might want to shorten the appendix by removing redundant designations. Any thoughts?

This appendix presents actual examples for Rule 9(d):

Municipalities: [common name] ([descriptive designation])

Examples for various possible styles of municipality names:

[To be completed and re-designed – Comments and uncertain solutions are displayed in grey shade]

Name appearing in the full style of cause	Name used in the short style of cause
<b>Alberta</b> (Source: < <a href="http://www.municipalaffairs.gov.ab.ca/ms/municipal_codes.cfm">http://www.municipalaffairs.gov.ab.ca/ms/municipal_codes.cfm</a> >)	
City of Calgary	Calgary (City)
Municipality of Jasper	Jasper (Municipality)
Municipal District of Mackenzie No. 23	Mackenzie (Municipal District)
Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo	Wood Buffalo (Regional Municipality)
Strathcona County	Strathcona (County)
County of Athabasca No. 12	Athabasca (County)
Town of Banff	Banff (Town)
Village of Acme	Acme (Village)
Alberta Beach	Alberta Beach
Summer Village of Yellowstone	Yellowstone (Summer Village)
Kananaskis Improvement District	Kananaskis (Improvement District)
Improvement District No. 9	Improvement District No. 9
East Prairie Metis Settlement	East Prairie (Metis Settlement)
<b>British Columbia</b> (Source: < <a href="http://www.civicnet.bc.ca/siteengine/ActivePage.asp?PageID=83">http://www.civicnet.bc.ca/siteengine/ActivePage.asp?PageID=83</a> >)	
District of North Vancouver	North Vancouver (District)
Greater Vancouver Regional District	Greater Vancouver (Regional District)
Regional District of Central Okanagan	Central Okanagan (Regional District)
Bowen Island Municipality	Bowen Island (Municipality)
Village of Canal Flats	Canal Flats (Village)
Resort Municipality of Whistler	Whistler (Resort Municipality)
City of Fort St. John	Fort St. John (City)
Fraser Valley Regional District	Fraser Valley (Regional District)
Sechelt Indian Government District	Sechelt (Indian Government District)
Corporation of the Township of Richmond	Richmond (Township)
Township of Spallumcheen	Spallumcheen (Township)
<b>Manitoba</b>	
<b>New Brunswick</b>	

**Newfoundland and Labrador****Northwest Territories****Nova Scotia** (Source: <<http://www.gov.ns.ca/snsmr/muns/contact/>>)

Cape Breton Regional Municipality

Town of Antigonish

Municipality of the County of Pictou

The Village Commissioners of St. Peter's

Municipality of the Town of Louisbourg

Cape Breton (Regional Municipality)

Antigonish (Town)

Pictou (County)

St. Peter's (Village)

Louisbourg (Town)

**Nunavut****Ontario** (Source: <[http://www.mah.gov.on.ca/userfiles/HTML/nts\\_1\\_16479\\_1.html](http://www.mah.gov.on.ca/userfiles/HTML/nts_1_16479_1.html)>)

Corporation of the City of Toronto

City of Prince Edward County

Corporation de la Ville de Lakeshore

Municipality of Chatham Kent

Municipalité de Saint-Charles

Regional Municipality of Durham

United Counties of Prescott and Russell

Township of West Lincoln

Canton de Chapeau

Town of Perth

Village of Merrickville-Wolford

Toronto (City)

Prince Edward County (City)

Lakeshore (Ville)

Chatham Kent (Municipality)

Saint-Charles (Municipalité)

Durham (Regional Municipality)

Prescott and Russell (United Counties)

West Lincoln (Township)

Chapeau (Canton)

Perth (Town)

Merrickville-Wolford (Village)

**Prince Edward Island****Quebec** (Source: <[http://www.mamsl.gouv.qc.ca/repertoire\\_mun/repertoire/repertoi.htm](http://www.mamsl.gouv.qc.ca/repertoire_mun/repertoire/repertoi.htm)>)

City of Montreal

Ville de East Angus

Town of Hampstead

Municipalité de Maskinongé

North Hatley Village

Village de Grandes-Piles

Township of Rawdon

Canton de Roxton

Municipalité de la Paroisse de Saint-Maurice

Corporation of the Northern Village of Kuujjuaq

Réserve indienne d'Akwesasne

Village nordique de Puvirnituk

Village cri de Chisasibi

Montreal (City)

East Angus (Ville)

Hampstead (Town)

Maskinongé (Municipalité)

North Hatley (Village)

Grandes-Piles (Village)

Rawdon (Township)

Roxton (Canton)

Saint-Maurice (Paroisse)

Kuujjuaq (Northern Village)

Akwesasne (Réserve indienne)

Puvirnituk (Village nordique)

Chisasibi (Village cri)

**Saskatchewan****Yukon Territory**



## Appendix D – Examples

**Discussion:** These examples could be included in the text of the standard itself.

This appendix is intended to illustrate and clarify the application of each rule of the standard. The distinction between the text that should appear in the short style of cause, the text that appears in the full style of cause and the explanations is displayed in the following manner:

Text as it appears in the Full style of cause

***Text as it should appear in the Short style of cause***

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## Rule 1. Scope and Application

### Ex. 1 Neutral Citation for Case Law

The Short style of cause is the first element of the Neutral citation for case law.

*Arsenault-Cameron v. Prince Edward Island*, 2000 SCC 1, ¶ 21, 39, 41-43.

Short style of cause	Core	Optional Elements
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## Rule 2. Definitions

### Ex. 2 “Full style of cause” and “Short style of cause”

The short style of cause “**Briand v. Coachman Insurance**” has been assigned to the following case based on the names of the parties which appear in its full style of cause, after the label “Between:”.

NOVA SCOTIA COURT OF APPEAL	
Citation: Briand v. Coachman Insurance, 2003 NSCA 39	
	Date: 20030403 Docket: CA 188994 Registry: Halifax
Between:	
	Troy Briand
	Appellant
	- and -
	Coachman Insurance and RCMP
	Respondents

## Rule 3. Content

### Ex. 3 Single short style of cause

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Between:

Council of the Haida Nation and Guujaaw, on their own behalf and on behalf of all members of the Haida Nation, Petitioners

And:

The Minister of Forests and the Attorney General of British Columbia on behalf of Her Majesty The Queen In Right of the Province of British Columbia, Respondents

***Haida Nation v. British Columbia (Minister of Forests)***

Above is the main trial decision. Below is the last appeal decision.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF CANADA

Minister of Forests and Attorney General of British Columbia on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen in Right of the Province of British Columbia, Appellants

v.

Council of the Haida Nation and Guujaaw, on their own behalf and on behalf of all members of the Haida Nation, Respondents

***Haida Nation v. British Columbia (Minister of Forests), 2004 SCC 73***

**Rule 4. Language****Ex. 4 French, English and bilingual names**

This is an illustration of the treatment of a bilingual decision, with one party having a bilingual name, and the other party having an English-only name. Each linguistic version of the decision has its own short style of cause.

COUR D'APPEL DU NOUVEAU BRUNSWICK

La Ville de Dieppe (Requérante) APPELANTE

- et -

Smith Sheet Metal Works Ltd. (Intimée) INTIMÉE

***Dieppe (Ville) c. Smith Sheet Metal Works Ltd.***

COURT OF APPEAL OF NEW BRUNSWICK

The Town of Dieppe (Applicant) APPELLANT

- and -

Smith Sheet Metal Works Ltd. (Respondent) RESPONDENT

***Dieppe (Town) v. Smith Sheet Metal Works Ltd.***

**Rule 5. Form****Ex. 5 Adversarial form preferred**

In the matter of the bankruptcy of Murray Lawrence Clark

Between:

PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc., Moving Party,

-and-

Manulife Financial & Murray Lawrence Clark, Respondents.

***PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc. v. Manulife Financial***

In the matter of the Revenue Act

and

In the matter of an Appeal by Lounsbury Company Limited from a decision of the Provincial Tax Commissioner respecting Notice of Assessment No. 73352

***Lounsbury Co. v. Nova Scotia (Provincial Tax Commissioner)***

IN THE MATTER OF THE PUBLIC UTILITIES ACT

- and -

IN THE MATTER OF A COMPLAINT filed by the Municipality of the District of Shelburne against the Town of Shelburne Water Utility relating to the rate being charged the Municipality for Public Fire Protection Charges

***Shelburne (District) v. Town of Shelburne Water Utility***

**Rule 6. Adversarial Form****Ex. 6 First Plaintiff/Defendant named**

Between:		
	D. Wayne Butler, Floyd MacNeil and Lee Keating	Plaintiffs
	- and -	
	Southam Inc., as publisher of the Daily News and Parker Barss Donham	Defendants
	- and -	
	John Wild and Terry Brown	Intervenors

***Butler v. Southam Inc.*****Ex. 7 Non-constitutional reference**

IN THE MATTER OF revocation of citizenship pursuant to sections 10 and 18 of the Citizenship Act, R.S.C. 1985, c. C-29, as amended, and section 19 of the Canadian Citizenship Act, R.S.C. 1952, c. 33, as amended;

AND IN THE MATTER OF a request for reference to the Federal Court pursuant to section 18 of the Citizenship Act, R.S.C. 1985, c. C-29, as amended;

AND IN THE MATTER OF a reference to the Court pursuant to Rule 920 of the Federal Court Rules.

BETWEEN:

The Minister of Citizenship and Immigration, Applicant

- AND -

Baruch Spinoza, Respondent

***Canada (Minister of Citizenship and Immigration) v. Spinoza*****Rule 7. Non-Adversarial Form – Party Named****Ex. 8 No opposing parties**

IN THE MATTER OF the Estate of John Forward MacNeil

- and -

IN THE MATTER OF certain real property situate at Civic Number 1835 West Branch Road, Welsford, Pictou County

***MacNeil Estate, Re***

IN THE APPLICATION OF: S.C.M. and N.J.C. to adopt the person whose birth is registered as Registration No. 2002-02-005310 by the Registrar General for the Province of Nova Scotia

- under -

THE CHILDREN AND FAMILY SERVICES ACT, being Chapter 5 of the Statutes of Nova Scotia, 1990

***S.C.M., Re***



IN THE MATTER OF: The Application of Lipsett Holdings Limited and Bridgewater Insurance Agency Limited

- and -

IN THE MATTER OF: The Amalgamation of Lipsett Holdings Limited and Bridgewater Insurance Agency Limited pursuant to Section 134 of the Companies Act Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia, 1989, c. 81

***Lipsett Holdings, Re***

Dans le dossier de :

G ..., W...-P..., né le [...] 2002

***G.W.P., Re***

## **Rule 8. Non-Adversarial Form – No Party Named**

### **Ex. 9 First main statute**

IN THE MATTER OF the Highway Traffic Act, chap. H-7, R.S.A. 1980 and the regulations thereunder and the amendments thereto and the Motor Vehicle Administration Act, chap. M-22, R.S.A 1980 and the regulations thereunder and the amendments thereto;

AND IN THE MATTER OF the Provincial Offences Procedure Act, chap. P-21.5, R.S.A. 1980, and the regulations thereunder and the amendments thereto;

***Highway Traffic Act (AB), Re***

IN THE MATTER OF applications for licences by persons of the same sex who intend to marry; And

IN THE MATTER OF the Judicial Review Procedure Act and the Marriage Act

***Marriage Act (BC), Re***

IN THE MATTER OF Part III of the Real Property Act, R.S.P.E.I. 1988, Cap. R-3;

- and -

IN THE MATTER OF approximately 152 acres of land (PID 113001) situate, lying and being at Priest Pond, Lot or Township No. 46, Kings County, Prince Edward Island.

***Real Property Act (PE), Re***

## **Rule 9. Name of a Party**

### **Ex. 10 Proper capitalization**

The following examples illustrate how certain names require special attention with regard to their capitalization.

***PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc.***

***ABN AMRO Bank Canada***

***Mannesmann Kienzle GmbH***

***LeMay***

***McCain***

***deSwart***

***van de Wiel***

***Canada (Department of National Defence) – Canada (Ministère de la Défense nationale)***

***Canada (Civil Aviation Tribunal) – Canada (Tribunal de l'aviation civile)***

**(a) Individual****Ex. 11 Surname only**

Terry Sean O'Neil (Ross)

***O'Neil***

**Ex. 12 Omitted terms**

William Fasken, an infant

***Fasken***

Dr. William H. Moore Jr.

***Moore***

Sonia McKormick (sometimes also known as Sonia Maxwell)

***McKormick***

**Ex. 13 Deceased person – English**

Estate of George Smith, Sr.

***Smith Estate***

**Ex. 14 Deceased person – French**

La succession de Paul-Émile Tremblay

***Succession Tremblay***

**Ex. 15 Unknown person – pseudonym**

Jane Doe and John Doe and Other Persons, Names Unknown, who offer for sale, sell, import, manufacture, distribute, advertise, or deal in unauthorized or counterfeit Nike merchandise, and those persons listed in Schedule "A" hereto

***Jane Doe***

Mme Unetelle et M. Untel et les autres personnes dont le nom est inconnu qui offrent en vente, vendent, importent, fabriquent, distribuent, annoncent ou font le commerce de marchandises Pokémon non autorisées ou contrefaites, ainsi que les personnes dont le nom figure à l'annexe « A » de la déclaration

***Mme Unetelle***

**Ex. 16 Anonymous person – initials**

BETWEEN:  
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN  
- and -  
S.(A.J.)

***R. v. A.J.S.***

**Ex. 17 Anonymous person – pseudonym**

IN THE MATTER OF A REQUEST FOR REVIEW by X of a decision of the Nova Scotia Police Commission to withhold a requested document.

***X v. Nova Scotia Police Commission***

**Ex. 18 Anonymous person – unnamed**

IN THE MATTER OF MR. \_\_\_, A Patient at Regional Mental Health Care Hospital

*X, Re*

**(b) Organization****Ex. 19 Abbreviated terms**

Defence Construction (1951) Limited

*Defence Construction (1951) Ltd.*

**Ex. 20 Omitted terms**

Trident Construction Company Limited, a body corporate

*Trident Construction Company*

Point East Investments Limited (In trust)

*Point East Investments Ltd.*

Trustees of the Dalhousie Staff Association Contingency Fund

*Dalhousie Staff Association Contingency Fund*

Dragon Tan Restaurant & Lounge Limited, known as Hong Ying Restaurant and J.T.'s Lounge

*Re Dragon Tan Restaurant & Lounge Ltd.*

**Ex. 21 Omitted affiliation**

Construction and Allied Union (CLAC), Local 154 affiliated with the Christian Labour Association of Canada

*Construction and Allied Union, (CLAC), Local 154*

**Ex. 22 Omitted division**

The Nova Scotia Woodlot Owners and Operators Association - Central Wood Suppliers Division

*Nova Scotia Woodlot Owners and Operators Association*

**Ex. 23 Omitted trade name**

3007620 Nova Scotia Limited, carrying on business as "Tallships Internet"

*3007620 Nova Scotia Ltd.*

**Ex. 24 Association**

Nova Scotia Real Estate Appraisers Association

*Nova Scotia Real Estate Appraisers Association.*

**Ex. 25 Children's aid society**

Family and Children's Services of Yarmouth County

*Family and Children's Services of Yarmouth County*

**Ex. 26 Corporation**

Michelin North America (Canada) Inc.

***Michelin North America (Canada) Inc.***

**Ex. 27 Crown corporation**

Nova Scotia Liquor Commission

***Nova Scotia Liquor Commission***

La Société québécoise d'information juridique

***Société québécoise d'information juridique***

**Ex. 28 Foreign corporate status**

Mannesmann Kienzle GmbH

***Mannesmann Kienzle GmbH***

Hollandsche Aannaming Maatschappij, b.v., a body corporate

***Hollandsche Aannaming Maatschappij, b.v.***

**Ex. 29 Hospital**

The Salvation Army Maternity Hospital, (also known as the Grace Maternity Hospital)

***Salvation Army Maternity Hospital***

**Ex. 30 Indian band**

Chief and Council of the Shubenacadie Indian Band

***Shubenacadie Indian Band***

**Ex. 31 Informal Group**

Inmates of Mountain Prison, as Represented by Edmund Husserl and Henry David Thoreau

***Inmates of Mountain Prison***

**Ex. 32 Law society**

The Law Society of Upper Canada

***Law Society of Upper Canada***

**Ex. 33 Municipal corporation**

Metro Transit, an operating name of Metropolitan Authority

***Metropolitan Authority***

Halifax Regional Water Commission

***Halifax Regional Water Commission***

**Ex. 34 Municipal organization**

North West Community Council of Halifax Regional Municipality

***North West Community Council of Halifax Regional Municipality***



Taxi Committee of the Halifax Regional Municipality

***Taxi Committee of the Halifax Regional Municipality***

### **Ex. 35 Municipal police service**

Halifax Regional Police Service

***Halifax Regional Police Service***

### **Ex. 36 Partnership**

Coopers & Lybrand (a partnership), doing business as The Coopers & Lybrand Consulting Group

***Coopers & Lybrand***

Tim Hill and Associates, a partnership pursuant to the Partnerships and Business Names Registration Act, R.S.N.S., 1967, c. 225

***Tim Hill and Associates***

### **Ex. 37 Penitentiary or prison**

Independent Chairperson at Millhaven Penitentiary

***Millhaven Penitentiary***

### **Ex. 38 Professional corporation**

Nova Scotia Barristers' Society

***Nova Scotia Barristers' Society***

### **Ex. 39 School board**

The Halifax Regional School Board

***Halifax Regional School Board***

### **Ex. 40 Trust**

Thrumcap Trust, a trust created under the laws of the State of Main, U.S.A.

***Thrumcap Trust***

### **Ex. 41 Union**

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 625

***International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 625***

Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, Local No. 1 (CAW/MWF)

***Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, Local No. 1 (CAW/MWF)***

Cape Breton Municipal Office Employees, Canadian Union of Public Employees, Local 1545

***Cape Breton Municipal Office Employees, Canadian Union of Public Employees, Local 1545***

### **Ex. 42 University**

Governors of St. Francis Xavier University

***St. Francis Xavier University***



Canadian Human Rights Commission

***Canada (Canadian Human Rights Commission)***

**(c) Crown and Government**

**Ex. 43 Attorney General**

The Attorney General of Nova Scotia

***Nova Scotia (Attorney General)***

**Ex. 44 Crown (civil proceeding)**

BETWEEN:

James William Lord

plaintiff

- and -

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

defendant

[...]

[1] The plaintiffs brought an action by way of a statement of claim against the defendant for damages suffered as a result of an incident that occurred at Kent Institution in British Columbia.

***Lord v. British Columbia***

**Ex. 45 Crown (criminal proceeding)**

BETWEEN:

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, prosecutor

- and -

John Dewey, accused

***R. v. Dewey***

**Ex. 46 Department**

Minister of Health and Community Services

***Newfoundland (Minister of Health and Community Services)***

Her Majesty the Queen in the Right of the Province of Nova Scotia Represented in this behalf by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries

***Nova Scotia (Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries)***

**Ex. 47 Director of Youth Protection**

Director of Youth Protection of Ville Marie Child and Youth Protection Centre

***Quebec (Director of Youth Protection)***

**Ex. 48 Government Branch – Secretariat**

Her Majesty the Queen in Right of the Province of Nova Scotia as represented by Dr. Patrick Smith, Deputy Minister of the Priorities and Planning Secretariat

***Nova Scotia (Priorities and Planning Secretariat)***

**Ex. 49 Government Branch – Registrar**

The Registrar of Probate for the County of Halifax
--

***Nova Scotia (Registrar of Probate)***

**Ex. 50 Police service (federal or provincial)**

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police
-----------------------------------

***Canada (Royal Canadian Mounted Police)***

**Ex. 51 State institutions**

The Honourable John L. Austin, M.P., Speaker of the House of Commons
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***Canada (Speaker of the House of Commons)***

**(d) Municipality (See also appendix C)****Ex. 52 County**

Municipality of the County of Antigonish
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***Antigonish (County)***

**Ex. 53 District**

The Municipality of the District of Chester
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***Chester (District)***

**Ex. 54 Municipality**

Municipality of East Hants
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***East Hants (Municipality)***

**Ex. 55 Omitted titles of officers**

Development Officer for the Town of Yarmouth
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***Yarmouth (Town)***

**Ex. 56 Town**

Town of Antigonish
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***Antigonish (Town)***

**(e) Court****Ex. 57 Administrative tribunal**

Nova Scotia Labour Standards Tribunal
---------------------------------------

***Nova Scotia (Nova Scotia Labour Standards Tribunal)***

**Ex. 58 Commission of inquiry**

Her Majesty The Queen in Right of the Province of Nova Scotia, as represented by the Attorney General of Nova Scotia, and The Royal Commission into the Donald Marshall, Jr. Prosecution
--

***Nova Scotia (Royal Commission into the Donald Marshall, Jr. Prosecution)***



The Honourable Justice K. Peter Richard, in his capacity as Commissioner under the Public Inquiries Act and as a Special Examiner under the Coal Mines Regulation Act appointed pursuant to Order in Council No. 92-504, dated the 15th day of May, 1992

***Nova Scotia (Westray Mine Public Inquiry Commission)***

## **Rule 10. First Party Named – Exceptions**

### **(a) Prosecutor or Informant in Criminal Proceedings**

#### **Ex. 59 Crown (“Her Majesty the Queen”)**

Her Majesty the Queen

- v -

John Stuart Mills

***R. v. Mills***

#### **Ex. 60 Informant and private prosecutor**

Between:

R.M., informant and K.M., informant

And

C.S., accused

***R. v. C.S.***

### **(a) Individual Acting in an Official Capacity**

#### **Ex. 61 Minister**

Jane Smith, Minister of Justice

***Canada (Minister of Justice)***

Chief of Police John Smith (Toronto Police Service)

***Toronto Police Service***

#### **Ex. 62 Chair**

Mr. Max Weber, in his capacity as chair of the Disciplinary Board of Donnacona Penitentiary

***Donnacona Penitentiary***

#### **Ex. 63 Prothonotary**

The Prothonotary of the Supreme Court at Bridgewater

***Nova Scotia (Prothonotary of the Supreme Court)***

#### **Ex. 64 Judge**

The Honourable Judge Robert Solomon, Provincial Court Judge

***Saskatchewan (Provincial Court)***

**Ex. 65 Youth protection worker**

James Martin, youth protection worker, duly authorized by the Director of Youth Protection of Ville Marie Child and Youth Protection Centre

***Quebec (Director of Youth Protection)***

**(b) Individual or Organization Acting on Behalf of Another****Ex. 66 Administrator or executor of the estate of a deceased person**

Administrators with will annexed of the Estate of Bertrand Russell, Deceased

***Russell Estate***

Royal Trust Corporation of Canada and Jane McCain, Executors of the Estate of John Smith

***Smith Estate***

**Ex. 67 Trustee in bankruptcybankrupt person**

Henfrey, Samson & Belair Ltd., Trustee of the Estate of John Smith, a bankrupt

***Smith, Re***

**Ex. 68 Receivership**

KPMG Inc. as receiver for 663309 Ontario Inc.

***663309 Ontario Inc.***

**Ex. 69 Litigation Guardian**

Sawn Coffin, Litigation Guardian of Eva Smith

***Smith***

**Ex. 70 Attorney General “in right of”**

The Attorney General for Canada in Right of the Department of National Defence

***Canada (Department of National Defence)***

**Ex. 71 Class action**

Max Horkheimer, Theodor W. Adorno and Herbert Marcuse, Representatives of all residents of Frankfurt who Invested in Las Vegas Gambling Limited Partnership

***Horkheimer***



**Rule 11. Applications, Appeals and Other Related Decisions**

**Ex. 72 Consolidated appeals**

<p>Rui Wen Pan, Appellant v. Her Majesty The Queen, Respondent and between Bradley Sawyer, Appellant v. Her Majesty The Queen, Respondent [...] [1] These two appeals were heard together and are addressed together in these reasons.[...] <b><i>R. v. Pan; R. v. Sawyer</i></b></p>
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**Rule 12. Protection of identities**

**Ex. 73 Initials of an individual and of an organization**

<p>Clementine Emerson, an infant, by her litigation guardian v. Emerson Factory Inc. and Ralph Emerson, personally <b><i>C.E. v. E.[...]</i></b></p>
--

**Rule 13. Application by a Foreign Country**

**Ex. 74 Foreign country**

<p>In the Matter of the Extradition Act  And In the Matter of The Attorney General of Canada, on behalf of the Republic of Italy  And Michael Corleone</p>	<p>APPLICANT     RESPONDENT</p>
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***Italy v. Corleone***

<p>BETWEEN:  and</p>	<p>The Czech Republic  Franz Kafka</p>	<p>REQUESTING STATE  RESPONDENT</p>
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***Czech Republic v. Kafka***

The ISO-3166-1 standard states that the term “Republic” is retained in this country’s name.

**Rule 14. Application by the Media****Ex. 75 Application by the media**

BETWEEN:

Canadian Broadcasting Corporation,

APPLICANT

- and -

The Prothonotary of the Supreme Court at Bridgewater,

RESPONDENT

***Canadian Broadcasting Corporation v. Nova Scotia (Supreme Court)*****Rule 15. In rem Defendant****Ex. 76 Ship**

The Owners and all others interested in the Ship "JENNIE W"

***Jennie W (Ship)*****Ex. 77 Aircraft - unnamed**

The wrecked and abandoned Boeing SB-17G aircraft, Serial No. 44-83790, its apparel and cargo and the owners and charterers

***Boeing SB-17G, Serial No. 44-83790 (Aircraft)*****Rule 16. Constitutional Reference****Ex. 78 About the validity of an Act**

IN THE MATTER OF a Reference by the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia in Council to the Nova Scotia Court of Appeal pursuant to the Constitutional Questions Act, R.S.N.S. 1989, c. 89, of certain questions relating to the constitutional validity of provisions of An Act to Amend Chapter 401 of the Revised Statutes, 1989, the Residential Tenancies Act, S.N.S. 1992, c. 31

The Attorney General of Nova Scotia, Appellant

v.

D. A. Rollie Thompson, Respondent

and

The Attorney General for Ontario, the Attorney General of Quebec, the Attorney General of Manitoba and the Attorney General of British Columbia, Interveners

***Reference re Residential Tenancies Act (N.S.)*****Ex. 79 About a miscarriage of justice**

IN THE MATTER OF section 53 of the Supreme Court Act, R.S.C., 1985, c. S-26

IN THE MATTER OF a Reference by the Governor in Council concerning whether the conviction of David Milgaard in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, on January 31, 1970 for the murder of Gail Miller on January 31, 1969 constitutes a miscarriage of justice, and what remedial action, if any, is advisable, as set out in Order in Council P.C. 1991-2376, dated the 28th day of November, 1991

***Reference re Milgaard***

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