

TASK 1

To what extent does the law on defamation strike a just balance between protecting an individual's reputation and allowing freedom of expression by the press?

In most cases this situation will be more suited to a famous person - this assures that if a famous person commits a crime then it is tried to be stooped from being in the press/media. The media is everywhere and whenever a storey involving a famous person - the press will try everything to get in and showcase it to the world.

Defamation can have a few different meanings - 1 being a statement made by a third party who has information, this could mean they do not like the 'famous person' and want to seek revenge, but the majority of the time it is from the third party being bribed with a high pay check to share any information to the police. The press will then go public with the story to gain more views and money driven to the media company.

Another meaning that the storey may be false information - which will circulate the celebrities case, but the public viewers will not release the information is false and talk about it - spreading through word of mouth.

Another meaning the source which sold the story to the press may of been made up and the person involved is doing it to become famous off the back of the celebrity.

The law firm dealing with the Situation should always keep the statement confidential so the client can have confidence that no information will be leaked - if a member of the firm should leak the information it will result in a fine/job loss for the team member.

TASK 2

In 2019, Parliament passed the 'Environmental Protection Act'. The aim of the act is to promote the recycling of plastics. The Act created the 'Plastic Regulatory Authority' (PRA) who regulate the number and standard of plastic recycling plants within a certain area. Any business who wishes to operate a plastic recycling plant must contact the 'Plastic Regulatory Authority' and apply for a licence. The Environmental Protection Act (2019) stipulates that all applications made for a licence must be displayed at the proposed site itself, online and in the local newspaper.

'Norton Solutions plc' recently applied to the PRA for a licence to open a new recycling plant in The Mumbles, Swansea. Last week the 'Norton Solutions plc' licence was refused on the basis of the PRA policy to only grant a licence for one recycling plant within one area.

Another company in Swansea, 'Westcross plc' has already been granted the licence for the Swansea area. However 'Norton Solutions plc' has evidence suggesting 'Westcross plc' will not be able to meet the local demand for plastics recycling.

For this case study it seems the Swansea council will have to make a choice on which one to grant the PRA licence to. If one is making a claim towards the others saying that they do not meet the standers needed for the licence it mist be Investigated. They would need to visit each company and talk through the manifesto and guidelines of the company. The two company's should then be placed side by side to see which one has the best interest of the city at heart. Swansea council should then choose the best suited company to run for the city and choose which one will benefit the city for a greener future.