The Legal Environment of the Business World

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Preface

This book provides the basic Law content for the Learning Objectives of the Business Education Council's National Award, Common Core Module 3 and 4, and the Business Law Option.

The subject is presented in such a way that the book will also be suitable for a variety of courses where Law is studied at a foundation or introductory level. These courses include: GCE 'A' and 'O' level law; BEC General — Law and the Individual/Consumer Law; BEC Higher — Bankers' Conversion, Institute of Legal Executives. It is hoped that the book will also appeal to a general readership.

Where appropriate and convenient, *authorities* (cases/statutes) are listed in selected chapters, so as to facilitate easier reference and use. Many sections (SS or S) in statute laws are also referred to.

The assignments are grouped together on pages 198-209, and may be undertaken on an assessed or non-assessed basis. It is within the discretion of individual lecturers to set assignments at a time which ultimately will be decided by the knowledge and progress of their students.

Every effort has been made by the author and publisher to be as accurate and up to date as possible within the constraints of a text-book of this type. However, no responsibility can be accepted for any inaccuracies or misstatements howsoever caused.

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Law Defined

CRIMINAL AND CIVIL WRONGS

Law can be defined as a set of rules regulating the conduct and behaviour of a person in society.

These rules are divided into two types:

- 1. Rules regulating the conduct of persons as a whole, i.e. criminal laws: anyone who breaks these rules commits a crime and is prosecuted by the people in the name of the Queen. The rulebreaker, if found guilty, is punished, for example, by a fine or imprisonment.
- 2. Rules regulating the conduct of persons to each other, i.e. civil laws: anyone who breaks these rules commits a civil wrong and can be sued by the other party. If the rule-breaker is found liable, he will be made to pay compensation known as damages.

Examples	of Crimes
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Murder Burglary Theft Assault

Examples of Civil Wrongs

A food supplier's failing to deliver goods to a shop as promised (a breach of contract).

Doing harm to someone by carrying out a job carelessly (a tort).

Dismissing a person unfairly from his employment (a breach of contract).

A motorist injuring a pedestrian by

driving badly (a tort).

All civil wrongs can be classified as either breaches of contract or torts.

BREACH OF CONTRACT

A contract is a legally enforceable agreement. Most persons make contracts every day: for example, buying goods from a shop, travelling on a bus or train, or taking a job. Many contracts are made in writing but most contracts do not need to be; they can be created orally or by conduct.

Every contract creates express or implied rights (known as terms) between the parties to the contract. For example, in a contract for the sale of a car, the parties may expressly agree that the buyer will pay for the car by instalments. The law would imply that the car is roadworthy.

TORTS

Torts are wrongs established by law. Torts create duties owed by persons to others without the need for any contractual agreement between them. For example, a surgeon who carries out an operation carelessly causing injury to a patient commits the tort of negligence; a person going on someone's land without permission commits the tort of trespass. There are only a specified number of torts (the main ones being negligence, nuisance, trespass and defamation), and unless an injured party can bring a claim for compensation within one or more of the existing torts he will be unsuccessful in his action.

COURTS OF LAW

Separate courts of law decide, by way of a trial, whether a crime or a civil wrong has been committed, namely:

Criminal Courts

and

Civil Courts

Magistrates' Courts
Crown Courts

County Courts
The High Court

The Court of Appeal

The Court of Appeal (Civil Division)

(Criminal Division)

The House of Lords

The House of Lords

See page 185.

Sometimes, the rule-breaker by his conduct commits both a crime and a civil wrong.

E.g.: A taxi-driver called John Smith may carelessly crash his vehicle injuring a passenger, Bill Brown.

1. Smith commits the crime of reckless driving and will be punished in a criminal court; society prosecutes Smith: R. V. Smith:

LAW DEFINED 3

2. Smith commits a civil wrong against Brown (both a breach of contract and a tort) and will be sued for compensation in a civil court by Brown: Brown v. Smith.

In most cases the actual decision of the court (as to the guilt of the accused or the liability of the defendant) can be challenged by way of appeal to a higher court (see page 189), the exception being in criminal cases where the prosecution cannot challenge a jury's "not guilty" verdict

SEEKING LEGAL ADVICE

When a person wants help on the lawfulness of some conduct, he will often consult a lawyer. Lawyers are either solicitors or barristers. Their job is to advise and assist clients on legal problems, and if necessary to represent them in court. When consulted on a legal problem a lawyer will obtain the facts of the case, then apply the law (the rules of conduct) to those facts when giving advice. Lawyers are trained to discover where the precise laws upon any particular problem can be found.

SOURCES AND CONTENT OF LAWS

Acts of Parliament

Acts of Parliament contain the rights and duties of persons within the community. The process by which an Act becomes law is by way of a bill being introduced into Parliament (House of Commons or House of Lords). If a majority of Members of Parliament are in favour of the bill becoming law, it passes through various stages before being given the Royal Assent by the Queen, at which time the bill becomes an Act.

So much new legislation is needed annually that Parliament gives to others (government ministers, public bodies, local authorities) powers to create rules, regulations and orders (e.g. statutory instruments) to enable an Act of Parliament to be workable. "Delegated legislation" is the phrase used to describe law-making power sanctioned by an Act of Parliament.

Note: In international trade and "company laws" the institutions of the European Economic Community (EEC) issue "regulations" and "directives" which can bind member states. If a conflict arises between English domestic law and EEC law, the latter takes precedence.