

Business law cases

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Business law Cases High court rules in favor of booksellers There are several facts in the case in focus which are that the books were not American, the defendant, a Thai man, bought them in the developing countries while on a visit. The court could not therefore pass immediate judgment since the American copyright laws did not include offer any directives on the resale of foreign books as it elaborately espouses on books published in America. The plaintiffs in the case are publishers.

2. The first sale rule allows the purchase of copyrighted material for resell the materials and therefore drawing financial benefits. Since the Thai man had bought the books from the publishers, he therefore reserves the right to resell them, an argument which acquitted him from the allegations. The rule exists to protect both publishers and consumers from exploitations by either party.

3. The publishers who were the plaintiff in the case argued that they did not permit the sale of the books in the United States of America, an argument supported by other publishers. However, they fail to recognize that the Thai man had bought the books from the countries thereby purchasing the rights as well allowing him to resell the books wherever he felt like as he did.

4. The defendant produces the receipt of his actual initial purchase of the books from the developing country and argues that after buying the books, he reserves the right to gain financial benefit from them through resale as the first sale rule permits. The effects of the decision are likely to encourage second hand purchase of books thereby denying publishers of financial benefits (Brent 1).

5. The outcome of the ruling is more likely to encourage resale of books thereby encouraging more students to show preference to the second hand

books instead of buying new books from bookshops and the publishers. The fact that resale transfers the rights to the new owners, students may also later sell such materials implying that the decisions will result in the recycle of books.

6. The facts in the case are likely to have ripple effects and affect businesses in the world. Currently the technological advancements enables ease of reproduction of materials making resale easier a fact that may encourage reproduction and resale of such material a fact that is likely to affect publishing businesses now than it did in the past.

Fast and furious: who's liable when a dog runs over a man?

The owner of both the dog and the truck left both unattended, which is a major fact and a key determinant on the case. The predictability of the case results in injury of the victim a fact that compels the owner of both the dog and the truck to take responsibility not for directly injuring he victim but for acting careless thereby resulting in the injury, liability for omissions.

UPS to settle web pharmacy case

UPS is liable for transporting contrabands; the transportation helps the online pharmacy commit a felony thereby making the transportation liable for aiding a crime and obstructing a federal investigation. As reported, the drugs are responsible for numerous deaths most of which UPS and FedEx among other delivery services have aided. Such companies should therefore ensure compliance with state legislations by ensuring that they do not transport prohibited substances such as painkillers and other illegal drugs.

Work cited

Brent, Kendall. Wall street journal, Mar 20, 2013, “ High court rules in favor of book sellers”. Internet resource.

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