



PRESS RECOGNITION PANEL BOARD

CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S REPORT – MAY 2018

Meeting: by email

Status: for noting

Lead responsibility: Susie Uppal, Chief Executive

Contact details: 020 3443 7072

Purpose

1. The purpose of this paper is to provide an update to the Board on Executive activity since the April 2018 CEO report.
2. The Board is invited to **note** the contents of the Chief Executive's report.

Executive summary

3. The Board is being updated in respect of organisational and financial matters.

Delivery updates

Nominations Committee

4. The Nominations Interview Panel (Susie Uppal, Emma Gilpin Jacobs and Carolyn Regan) interviewed 4 candidates on 24 April 2018 and the successful candidate, Cindy Butts, has accepted the role.

Judicial Review Judgment

5. The NMA were granted permission to appeal to the Court of Appeal and the case is listed for hearing on 17 January 2019. The PRP intends to, again, robustly defend its decision.

Stakeholder engagement

6. The Chair and I met with Sir Vince Cable MP on 1 May 2018. During the meeting we were joined by Lord McNally. A note of the meeting will be provided once agreed.
7. On 4 May 2018, Tom Watson MP wrote to the Chair regarding the Data Protection Bill and issues related to the work of the PRP. The Chair replied to Mr Watson on the same day. The correspondence is attached at Annex A.
8. On 24 May 2018, the Chair wrote to Fiona Onasanya MP to clarify how Parliament intended section 40 of the Crime and Courts Act to operate, in response to an article that she wrote in Peterborough Telegraph. The letter is attached at Annex B.
9. Applying to be assessed by the PRP is voluntary and IPSO has chosen not to apply. However, we have been asked by stakeholders to provide an indication of how far the complaints body may or may not be compliant with the Royal Charter criteria. A lot of the information needed to assess key matters does not appear to be in the public domain; however, in response to requests, the Executive have produced a document that comments on some of the issues we have been able to find information on. The information was provided to Sir Vince Cable MP, Lord Lipsey, Lord McNally, Tom Watson MP, Bill Wiggin MP and is available at Annex C.

Data protection legislation (GDPR)

10. Ahead of new data protection laws coming into effect on 25 May 2018, we wrote to the stakeholders asking them to confirm that they wished to receive occasional updates from us. Anyone who did not proactively confirm that they wished to subscribe to our mailing list has been removed from our mailing list.
11. Anyone wishing to subscribe to our mailing list can do so online - <http://eepurl.com/dqskDD>. We have promoted this on Twitter.

Data Protection Act

12. The Data Protection Bill received Royal Assent on 23 May 2018.
13. Clauses that would have extended section 40 of the Crime and Courts Act 2013 to data protection offences were not included in the Act.
14. A cross party amendment to give the Standards Code of an approved press regulator the same status as the other journalism codes recognised in the then Bill (The BBC and Ofcom Codes, and the Editors' Code of Practice) was not put to a vote in the Commons. The Secretary of State may by regulations amend the list.
15. Following debates on clauses that would commit the Government to an inquiry under the Inquiries Act 2005 into 'issues arising from data protection breaches committed by or on behalf of news publishers', Parliament agreed that the

Information Commissioner must review the processing of personal data for the purposes of journalism every four years, and that the Secretary of State (or an appropriate person) must produce a report on the effectiveness of the media's dispute resolution procedures (in relation to data protection cases) every three years. The Commissioner must also produce a data protection and journalism code and produce guidance for the public on how to seek redress against a media organisation that it considers to be failing to comply with data protection legislation.

Privacy Statement

16. We have implemented the Privacy Statement that the Board agreed at its meeting in April 2018. The statement is available on our website and it was sent to subscribers on our new email mailing list on 18 May 2018, ahead of the GDPR coming into effect. We shared the statement on Twitter and it is now also made available to subscribers before they opt in to receive our email updates.

Business Plan

17. The business plan and budget is now available on our website and has been provided to the Lord Chancellor and copied to the Treasury for information.

Corporate Services

18. From 1 June 2018, the Executive moved into a smaller office within Mappin House for a 6 month period at a monthly rate of £2,620.10 (ex VAT). This represents a further saving of £,212.90 plus VAT per month as against our previous office.

Finance

19. The bank-reconciled set of management accounts as at 30 April 2018 is attached at Annex D. The deficit for the period to date is £11,024 against the year to date budget of £13,011, representing a positive variance of £1,987. Details and an explanation of why key variances have arisen are detailed against the relevant lines.
20. As previously reported, the High Court awarded the PRP its full costs for defending the Judicial Review. Counsel's fees and associated costs (excluding staff time) of £28,349 were incurred as at 30 April 2018. Given the Judicial Review decision is now subject to appeal, the award income will not be provided for in the management accounts until the matter has been concluded and the issue of costs finalised.
21. The Board is invited to **note** the latest position regarding the PRP's finances.

Research update

22. Annex E includes an update on key external matters relevant to our work.

Implications

23. The implications of decisions taken by the Board as set out in this paper are as follows:

- Budget – There are no specific implications in addition to the issues referenced.
- Legislation – The Data Protection Act as mentioned in this paper.
- Resources – any resourcing considerations are referenced and there are no specific implications other than these.
- Equality, Diversity and Inclusion – no specific implications.

Devolved nations

24. There are no implications/differences in relation to the areas of work covered in this paper and the devolved nations.

Communications

25. There are no other issues to report which have communications implications, so far as I am aware.

Risks

26. There are a range of risks involved in the areas of work covered in this Paper.

Recommendations

27. The Board is asked to **note** the contents of the Chief Executive's report.

Attachments

Annex A – Copy of correspondence exchanged between the Chair and Tom Watson MP

Annex B – Letter from the Chair to Fiona Onasanya MP

Annex C – Information sent to stakeholder following requests for information

Annex D – Management Accounts

Annex E – External Matters Update

Dear Mr Wolfe,

I am writing to give you early notice of an amendment which I have tabled to the Data Protection Bill, which would, if passed, carry significant consequences for the legislative landscape in which the Press Recognition Panel operates.

A copy of this amendment is appended to this letter and can be found on pages 19-20 of this amendment paper published this morning (New Clauses 20 and 21, and Amendment 144): https://publications.parliament.uk/pa/bills/cbill/2017-2019/0190/amend/data_rm_rep_0503.pdf.

This amendment would introduce a version of costs-shifting, as the Panel has repeatedly stated is necessary (and upon which the Panel's very existence was initially premised) for data protection claims.

Data protection claims are in the same class of "media claims" as those covered in [section 42 \(4\)](#) of the CCA 2013 by the, as yet uncommenced, section 40 of the CCA 2013. This is confirmed by the fact that even IPSO's arbitration scheme [includes DP claims](#) alongside the other media claims set out in s42 of the CCA.

This amendment would operate identically to section 40 of the Crime and Courts Act 2013, with a number of alterations, notably;

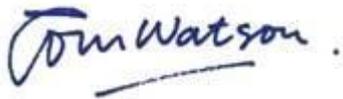
- a. Clarification of the disapplication of the costs-shifting presumption against non-recognised-regulated publications where the claim is trivial or vexatious;
- b. An exemption from the penalty element of the clause for unregulated relevant publishers who are not-for-profit, or whose (and this would exempt 15% of the local/regional newspaper market)
 - i. ownerships' annual turnover is not in excess of £100m, and,
 - ii. who publish predominantly in Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland or on a local or regional basis.

Commencement would be immediate.

The Labour Party remains committed to the cross-party agreement signed in 2013, and the system of independent regulation of the press which the Panel was established to audit.

I thank you for your work, and hope you will find these amendments meet as best they can, given the scope of the bill before Parliament, the recommendations the Panel has made in previous "State of Recognition" Reports.

Yours sincerely,



Tom Watson MP

Costs-shifting for data protection claims: text of the amendments (New Clauses 20 & 21, and amendment 144)

NC20

Insert the following new Clause—

“Publishers of news-related material: damages and costs

(1) This section applies where—

- (a) a relevant claim for breach of the data protection legislation is made against a person (“the defendant”),
- (b) the defendant was a relevant publisher at the material time, and
- (c) the claim is related to the publication of news-related material.

(2) If the defendant was a member of an approved regulator at the time when the claim was commenced (or was unable to be a member at that time for reasons beyond the defendant’s control or it would have been unreasonable in the circumstances for the defendant to have been a member at that time), the court must award costs against the claimant unless satisfied that—

- (a) the issues raised by the claim could not have been resolved by using an arbitration scheme of the approved regulator, or
- (b) it is just and equitable in all the circumstances of the case, including, for the avoidance of doubt,
 - (i) the conduct of the defendant and
 - (ii) whether the defendant pleaded a reasonably arguable defence,to make a different award of costs or make no award of costs.

(3) If the defendant was not an exempt relevant publisher and was not a member of an approved regulator at the time when the claim was commenced (but would have been able to be a member at that time and it would have been reasonable in the circumstances for the defendant to have been a member at that time), the court must award costs against the defendant unless satisfied that—

- (a) the issues raised by the claim could not have been resolved by using an arbitration scheme of the approved regulator (had the defendant been a member), or
- (b) it is just and equitable in all the circumstances of the case, including, for the avoidance of doubt,
 - (i) the conduct of the claimant and
 - (ii) whether the claimant had a reasonably arguable claim,to make a different award of costs or make no award of costs.

(4) This section is not to be read as limiting any power to make rules of court.

(5) This section does not apply until such time as a body is first recognised as an approved regulator.”

NC21

Insert the following new Clause—

“Publishers of news-related material: interpretive provisions

(1) This section applies for the purposes of section (Publishers of news-related material: damages and costs).

(2) “Approved regulator” means a body recognised as a regulator of relevant publishers.

(3) For the purposes of subsection (2), a body is “recognised” as a regulator of relevant publishers if it is so recognised by any body established by Royal Charter (whether established before or after the coming into force of this section) with the purpose of carrying on activities relating to the recognition of independent regulators of relevant publishers.

(4) “Relevant claim” means a civil claim made in respect of data protection under the data protection legislation, brought in England Wales by a claimant domiciled anywhere in the United Kingdom.

(5) The “material time”, in relation to a relevant claim, is the time of the events giving rise to the claim.

(6) “News-related material” means—

- (a) news or information about current affairs,
- (b) opinion about matters relating to the news or current affairs, or
- (c) gossip about celebrities, other public figures or other persons in the news.

(7) A relevant claim is related to the publication of news-related material if the claim results from—

- (a) the publication of news-related material, or
- (b) activities carried on in connection with the publication of such material (whether or not the material is in fact published).

(8) A reference to the “publication” of material is a reference to publication—

- (a) on a website,
- (b) in hard copy, or
- (c) by any other means; and references to a person who “publishes” material are to be read accordingly.

(9) A reference to “conduct” includes a reference to omissions; and a reference to a person’s conduct includes a reference to a person’s conduct after the events giving rise to the claim concerned.

(10) “Relevant publisher” has the same meaning as in section 41 of the Crime and Courts Act 2013

(11) A relevant publisher is exempt if it satisfies Condition A or B.

(12) Condition A is that the publisher has a constitution which-

- (a) requires any surplus income or gains to be reinvested in the publisher, and
- (b) does not allow the distribution of any of its profits or assets (in cash or in kind) to members or third parties.

(13) Condition B is that the publisher-

- (a) publishes predominantly in Scotland, or predominantly in Wales, or predominantly in Northern Ireland or predominantly in specific regions or localities; and
- (b) has had an average annual turnover not exceeding £100 million over the last five complete financial years.

144

Clause 205, page 122, line 10, leave out “Section 190 extends” and insert “Sections [*Publishers of news-related material: damages and costs*], [*Publishers of news-related material: interpretive provisions*] and 190 extend”



Press Recognition Panel
Mappin House
4 Winsley Street
London W1W 8HF

Mr Tom Watson MP
House of Commons
London
SW1A 0AA

Sent by email only

4 May 2018

Dear Mr Watson,

Thank you for your letter dated 4 May 2018 notifying me of an amendment that you have tabled to the Data Protection Bill. I note that the amendment concerns the work of the Press Recognition Panel (PRP) and is in connection to the recommendations that the PRP has made in our annual recognition reports and in recent stakeholder updates.

If you think that it would be useful for us to discuss matters further, I would be happy to meet. You may be aware that I have met with a number of stakeholders, including parliamentarians, to discuss matters related to the PRP.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'David Wolfe', is positioned below the text 'Yours sincerely,'. The signature is stylized and cursive.

David Wolfe QC
Chair of the Press Recognition Panel



Press Recognition Panel
Mappin House
4 Winsley Street
London W1W 8HF

Ms Fiona Onasanya MP
House of Commons
London
SW1A 0AA

Sent by email

24 May 2018

Dear Ms Onasanya,

Misinformation in your Peterborough Telegraph column

I am the Chair of the Press Recognition Panel (PRP), the body created by Royal Charter following the Leveson Inquiry into the culture, practices and ethics of the press, in the light of alleged criminal activity including phone hacking.

A key recommendation of the Leveson Inquiry was the creation of a 'genuinely independent and effective system of self-regulation'. The new system was debated in Parliament and it received cross-party agreement.

The PRP is entirely independent of politicians, Parliament, the press or any other such interest. The Royal Charter lists 29 criteria for press regulators which, if met, ensure they are independent, properly funded and able to protect the public. Our role is to assess regulators against all 29 criteria. Publishers that meet the criteria are called approved regulators.

I am writing in response to your column in Peterborough Telegraph, dated 19 May 2018.

Your column states:

'I don't believe it's right that the newspapers should be forced to pay legal costs for both sides if they win their case. This sounds like a formula for spurious claims; if both sides have some responsibility for the costs that should act as a deterrent to frivolous cases.'

I take this to be a reference to section 40 of the Crime and Court Act 2013. I would like to clarify how the legislation is intended to operate, because it is incorrect to

suggest that newspapers would be forced to pay legal costs for both sides if they win a legal case.

As Leveson acknowledged, convincing incentives are required to encourage publishers to join or to form approved regulators. Under the framework agreed by Parliament, a key incentive would be provided by section 40, but it has not yet been commenced by the Government.

If commenced, section 40 would give legal protections to publishers who are members of an approved regulator as well as to the public. This is because anyone wanting to bring legal action against those publishers could raise the issue through arbitration and avoid a far more costly court case. If a claimant pursued the matter through the courts rather than through arbitration, the publisher would be protected from paying any legal costs.

If a regulator chooses not to apply for recognition, there can be no independent verification of its independence, funding or ability to protect the public. Even if the regulator offered an arbitration scheme, it would not have been independently assessed by the PRP including in key respects such as whether it is mandatory and to the processes it offers. This means that the regulator is denying ordinary people access to independently verified, guaranteed affordable justice. In this situation, under section 40, if someone pursued a legal case against a publisher through the courts, the publisher would have to pay its own and the claimant's costs.

The new system of regulation also includes specific protection for local and regional publishers to avoid causing them financial hardship if the problem occurred. The PRP has a specific power to disapply the arbitration requirements for local and regional publishers.

As with the courts though, there is a filter system for arbitration, and claimants would need an arguable case before they could take a claim forward through arbitration. Vexatious or frivolous challenges would be filtered out.

There is currently one approved regulator – IMPRESS. Publishers can choose to establish their own approved regulator, if they do not wish to join IMPRESS. There can be more than one approved regulator.

Section 40 supports investigative journalism and protects publishers that are members of approved regulators, their journalists, and the public. It is the PRP's independent view that section 40 of the Crime and Courts Act 2013 should be commenced. I have attached a copy of our latest annual recognition report which sets out our position.

If there is anything that you would find it useful for me to clarify in relation to our work, please let me know. We regularly seek to clarify information about our role to ensure that the recognition system is understood by stakeholders. We also invite stakeholders to share their views with us, and we would like to extend the same opportunity to you. Decisions made by the PRP are entirely independent, however they are informed by the perspectives of others.

If you would be happy to meet in person, then our teams can liaise to identify a suitable date.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'David Wolfe', with a large, stylized flourish on the left side.

David Wolfe QC
Chair of the Press Recognition Panel

Response to requests for information

- 1) The PRP Executive have produced this document to enable the Board to respond to requests from stakeholders for more information in relation to suggestions that IPSO meets the requirements of the Royal Charter. It is not a formal assessment, let alone by the PRP Board, not least because as explained below, a lot of the information needed to assess key matters does not appear to be in the public domain.
- 2) It is in any event, key to recall that there are many publishers including many significant print and on-line publications (e.g. FT, Guardian, HuffPost, Bloomberg, BuzzFeed) that do not belong to either IMPRESS or IPSO.
- 3) The Charter lists the 29 requirements that must all be met in order for a press regulator to be recognised as being independent, properly funded, able to protect the public and secure freedom of speech. They operate as a complete package with clear cross-cutting requirements such as for an openly and independently appointed board.
- 4) However, even a cursory consideration of IPSO's present arrangements shows that it does not meet the requirements of the Charter; or that the information is simply not in the public domain which would enable a properly informed view to be reached. What follows are comments on some of those matters.

Arbitration

- 5) On 1 May 2018, IPSO announced 'that it is creating a compulsory version of its low cost arbitration scheme'. We understand that the new scheme will be compulsory only for those of its national newspaper members which opt-in. It is not possible to tell with the detail currently available whether the scheme would meet the Charter requirements even in relation to those publications which opt-in.
- 6) Based on the information available, IPSO's arbitration scheme is not currently Charter compliant.

Independence

- 7) The Charter sets out a number of requirements in relation to the independence of board member appointments, including to openness and fairness. We are unable to find sufficient information to assess this.

Funding and financial matters

- 8) The Charter requires regulators to be open and transparent about their funding. There is insufficient information available for the PRP to make even an informal assessment against this criterion. In relation to IMPRESS, the PRP had access to, and assessed, a considerable amount of detail related its funding and that information was also made publicly available for others to review and provide feedback on.
- 9) The Charter requires a press regulator to establish a ring-fenced enforcement fund, into which receipts from financial sanctions could be paid, for the purpose of funding investigations. According to the information available to us, this criterion is not currently met.

Powers

- 10) The Charter requires a press regulator's standards code to ultimately be the responsibility of, and adopted by, the Board, advised by a Code Committee which may comprise both independent members of the Board and serving editors. Based on the information available to us, this criterion is not currently met.
- 11) The Charter sets out clear requirements for a regulator's complaints procedures. There is not currently enough information available to enable the PRP to assess the effectiveness and credibility of IPSO's systems.
- 12) The Charter requires an approved regulator to have the ability to conduct investigations on its own initiative if there is evidence of serious or systemic breaches of its standards code. This criterion is not currently met. According to published information, IPSO can only initiate investigations if there is evidence of serious and systemic breaches of its standards code. The minimum requirement for public protection is not currently met.

Sanctions and remedies

- 13) The Charter sets out the sanctions and remedies that should be available to available to a regulator. In relation to complaints, a regulator should have the power to direct appropriate remedial action for breach of standards and the publication of corrections and apologies. In addition, the power to direct the nature, extent and placement of apologies should lie with the board.
- 14) Based on the information available to us, these criteria are not currently met. IPSO does not have the power to direct apologies.

Press Recognition Panel

MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTS

1 Month to April 2018

Press Recognition Panel
Period ended 30 April 2018

	1 Month to April 2018			Full year to March 2019
	Actual £	Budget £	Variance £	Budget £
Income				
Subscription Fees	18,082	18,082	-	220,000
Bank Interest	154	110	(44)	1,133
Total Income	18,236	18,192	(44)	221,133
Expenditure				
Board costs				
Board Salaries & NIC	5,132	5,131	1	64,572
Board Travel & Subsistence	-	20	(20)	240
Total Board Costs	5,132	5,151	(19)	64,812
Communications				
Consultation Document & Translation	-	-	-	12,200
Website & Visuals	138	140	(2)	2,480
Total Communications Costs	138	140	(2)	14,680
Other costs				
Executive team costs	15,194	17,309	(2,115)	226,083
HR & Recruitment	347	547	(200)	8,884
Office costs	4,601	4,715	(114)	42,021
Meeting rooms	894	400	494	3,200
Travel & Subsistence	-	20	(20)	240
Information Technology	299	248	51	2,976
IT hardware	-	-	-	2,000
Accountancy	1,734	1,686	48	23,882
Audit Fees	-	-	-	12,000
Printing & Stationery	199	215	(16)	3,880
Insurance	163	182	(19)	2,724
Legal	-	-	-	30,000
Subscriptions & publications	549	580	(31)	6,960
Finance charges	10	10	-	120
Sundry expenses	-	-	-	227
	23,990	25,912	(1,922)	365,196
Total Expenditure	29,260	31,203	(1,943)	444,688
(Deficit) for the period	(11,024)	(13,011)	1,987	(223,555)
Reserves Bfwd	860,393	860,393		860,393
Reserves Cfwd	849,369	847,382		636,838

Press Recognition Panel
Period ended 30 April 2018

	Apr-18		Mar-18	
	£	£	£	£
Current Assets				
Current account	168,907		87,076	
Barclays account	806,010		805,827	
Cash at bank		974,917		892,903
Prepayments	13,563		12,718	
Outstanding fees	-		110,000	
Accrued Income	155		182	
Third Party Deposit	7,666		7,666	
Sundry debtors		21,384		130,566
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year				
Trade creditors	7,478		5,502	
Deferred income	112,713		130,795	
Credit card	-		64	
Social security and other taxes	6,078		5,632	
Pensions	1,380		1,035	
Sundry creditors and accruals	19,283		20,048	
		146,932		163,076
Net Current Assets		849,369		860,393
Funds brought forward				
Funds bought forward at 31 March		860,393		1,246,359
Surplus/(deficit) for the period		(11,024)		(385,966)
		849,369		860,393

Update on key external matters

1. The update on key external matters is a research-informed piece based on a sample of information available in the public domain.

Commercial landscape

2. The Culture Secretary Matt Hancock has intervened in Trinity Mirror's takeover of Express Newspapers. He has instructed Ofcom to investigate whether the deal will give sufficient media plurality and free expression of opinion.
3. Press Gazette reported that less than half of UK adults say the news media is doing a good job at getting facts right, the worst rate for trustworthiness in western Europe. The figures come from a report by US-based Pew Research Centre, which asked a total of 16,000 people across the UK, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Spain and Sweden about their views on the media and their use of social media to get news.
4. According to the latest comScore audience data, the Sun has overtaken Mail Online to become the UK's biggest online newspaper brand. The figures give the Sun and its extended brands a total digital audience of 30.2m unique UK visitors across April 2018, while Mail Online's was 29.6m people.

Political

5. Parliamentary question: On 28 March 2018, Bill Wiggin MP asked the Secretary of State for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport, when he next plans to meet the Press Recognition Panel. On 20 April, Margot James MP provided a response: "DCMS ministers and officials regularly meet with a range of stakeholders, including the Press Recognition Panel, to discuss a range of issues."
6. Parliamentary question: On 29 March 2018, Earl Attlee asked Her Majesty's Government whether Special Advisers from No. 10 Downing Street or the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport have been briefing that Lords amendments 147 and 148 to the Data Protection Bill provide for state regulation of the press. On 16 April, Lord Keen of Elie provided a response: "As the Secretary of State said at the second reading of the Data Protection Bill on the 5th March, The Government is clear that these amendments would undermine high-quality journalism and our free press and risks causing serious damage to local newspapers, who play such a vital role in our democracy."
7. Parliamentary question: On 8 May 2018, Bill Wiggin MP tabled a question asking the Secretary of State for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport whether he plans to abolish the press recognition panel. On 26 May, Margot James MP provided a response: "The Press Recognition Panel remains an important part of the regulatory framework."

8. Parliamentary question: On Monday 21 May 2018, Bill Wiggin MP tabled a question asking the Secretary of State for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport, what steps his Department is taking to encourage the Independent Press Standards Organisation to apply for approval under the Press Recognition Panel. On 24 May, Margot James MP provided a response: "Seeking approval from the Press Recognition Panel is a decision for independent press regulators. The Government is committed to the system of independent self-regulation for the press."

egal

9. The BBC reported that model Danielle Lloyd and ex-footballer Dwight Yorke are among the latest group of people to receive damages after settling phone-hacking claims with Mirror Group Newspapers (MGN). They, alongside fellow ex-Manchester United footballer Andrew Cole and actress Jennifer Ellison, were paid an undisclosed amount and legal costs. MGN apologised in each case but none of the claimants attended the hearing.

Press regulators and complaints bodies

10. Approved regulator IMPRESS has announced that it now regulates over 100 publications. In April, eight new titles came under its regulatory remit, bringing the total number of regulated publications to 106. More than 30 additional publishers are going through pre-regulation compliance checks.
11. IMPRESS announced the outcome of its second arbitration case. An arbitrator has made an award of damages of £900 against Evolve Politics.
12. IPSO has announced a second arbitration scheme that seven national newspapers have signed up to.

Campaign groups

13. Consumer campaigner Martin Lewis has issued High Court proceedings against Facebook in a personal capacity, to try and stop fake adverts using his name and picture being posted on the site by scammers.
14. Hacked Off has announced plans to take the Government to court following the formal cancellation of Leveson Part Two in March. The campaign group argues that the decision was unlawful. The Administrative Court granted permission for a Judicial Review in October.