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**Published on the website on May 2024**

**Law No. (1) of 2020 regarding Approving the Accession of the Kingdom of Bahrain to the United Nations Convention on the Use of Electronic Communications in International Contracts**

**We, Hamad bin Isa Al Khalifa, King of the Kingdom of Bahrain.**

Having reviewed the Constitution;

And the United Nations Convention on the Use of Electronic Communications in International Contracts, signed in New York on 23 November 2005;

The Shura Council and the Council of Representatives have approved the following Law, which we have ratified and enacted:

**Article One**

The accession of the Kingdom of Bahrain to the United Nations Convention on the Use of Electronic Communications in International Contracts, signed in New York on 23 November 2005, and attached to this Law, has been approved.

**Article Two**

The Prime Minister and the Ministers - each within his jurisdiction - shall implement the provisions of this Law, and it shall come into force from the day following the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

**King of the Kingdom of Bahrain**

**Hamad bin Isa Al Khalifa**

Issued at Riffa Palace:

On: 17 Jumada Al-Akhir 1441 A.H.

Corresponding to: 11 February 2020

**United Nations Commission on International Trade Law United Nations Convention on the Use of Electronic Communications in International Contracts United Nations New York, 2007**

**Note**

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**United Nations Convention on the Use of Electronic Communications in International Contracts**

The States Parties to this Convention,

Reaffirming their belief that international trade on the basis of equality and mutual benefit is an important element in promoting friendly relations among States,

Noting that the increased use of electronic communications improves the efficiency of commercial activities, enhances trade connections and allows new access opportunities for previously remote parties and markets, thus playing a fundamental role in promoting trade and economic development, both domestically and internationally,

Considering that problems created by uncertainty as to the legal value of the use of electronic communications in international contracts constitute an obstacle to international trade,

Convinced that the adoption of uniform rules to remove obstacles to the use of electronic communications in international contracts, including obstacles that might result from the operation of existing international trade law instruments, would enhance legal certainty and commercial predictability for international contracts and help States gain access to modern trade routes,

Being of the opinion that uniform rules should respect the freedom of parties to choose appropriate media and technologies, taking account of the principles of technological neutrality and functional equivalence, to the extent that the means chosen by the parties comply with the purpose of the relevant rules of law,

Desiring to provide a common solution to remove legal obstacles to the use of electronic communications in a manner acceptable to States with different legal, social and economic systems,

Have agreed as follows:

Chapter I. Sphere of application

Article2. Sphere of application

1. This Convention applies to the use of electronic communications in connection with the formation or performance of a contract between parties whose places of business are in different States.

2. The fact that the parties have their places of business in different States is to be disregarded whenever this fact does not appear either from the contract or from any dealings between the parties or from information disclosed by the parties at any time before or at the conclusion of the contract.

3. Neither the nationality of the parties nor the civil or commercial character of the parties or of the contract is to be taken into consideration in determining the application of this Convention.

Article 2. Exclusions

1. This Convention does not apply to electronic communications relating to any of the following:

(a) Contracts concluded for personal, family or household purposes;

(b) (i) Transactions on a regulated exchange; (ii) foreign exchange transactions; (iii) inter-bank payment systems, inter-bank payment agreements or clearance and settlement systems relating to securities or other financial assets or instruments; (iv) the transfer of security rights in sale, loan or holding of or agreement to repurchase securities or other financial assets or instruments held with an intermediary.

2. This Convention does not apply to bills of exchange, promissory notes, consignment notes, bills of lading, warehouse receipts or any transferable document or instrument that entitles the bearer or beneficiary to claim the delivery of goods or the payment of a sum of money.

Article 3. Party autonomy

The parties may exclude the application of this Convention or derogate from or vary the effect of any of its provisions.

Chapter Two - General provisions

Article 4. Definitions

For the purposes of this Convention:

(a) “Communication” means any statement, declaration, demand, notice or request, including an offer and the acceptance of an offer, that the parties are required to make or choose to make in connection with the formation or performance of a contract;

(b) “Electronic communication” means any communication that the parties make by means of data messages;

(c) “Data message” means information generated, sent, received or stored by electronic, magnetic, optical or similar means, including, but not limited to, electronic data interchange, electronic mail, telegram, telex or telecopy;

(d) “Originator” of an electronic communication means a party by whom, or on whose behalf, the electronic communication has been sent or generated prior to storage, if any, but it does not include a party acting as an intermediary with respect to that electronic communication;

(e) “Addressee” of an electronic communication means a party who is intended by the originator to receive the electronic communication, but does not include a party acting as an intermediary with respect to that electronic communication;

(f) “Information system” means a system for generating, sending, receiving, storing or otherwise processing data messages;

(g) “Automated message system” means a computer program or an electronic or other automated means used to initiate an action or respond to data messages or performances in whole or in part, without review or intervention by a natural person each time an action is initiated or a response is generated by the system;

(h) “Place of business” means any place where a party maintains a non-transitory establishment to pursue an economic activity other than the temporary provision of goods or services out of a specific location.

Article 5. Interpretation

1. In the interpretation of this Convention, regard is to be had to its international character and to the need to promote uniformity in its application and the observance of good faith in international trade.

2. Questions concerning matters governed by this Convention which are not expressly settled in it are to be settled in conformity with the general principles on which it is based or, in the absence of such principles, in conformity with the law applicable by virtue of the rules of private international law.

Article 6. Location of the parties

1. For the purposes of this Convention, a party’s place of business is presumed to be the location indicated by that party, unless another party demonstrates that the party making the indication does not have a place of business at that location.

2. If a party has not indicated a place of business and has more than one place of business, then the place of business for the purposes of this Convention is that which has the closest relationship to the relevant contract, having regard to the circumstances known to or contemplated by the parties at any time before or at the conclusion of the contract.

3. If a natural person does not have a place of business, reference is to be made to the person’s habitual residence.

4. A location is not a place of business merely because that is: 4. A location is not a place of business merely because that is:  (a) where equipment and technology supporting an information system used by a party in connection with the formation of a contract are located; or (b) where the information system may be accessed by other parties.

5. The sole fact that a party makes use of a domain name or electronic mail address connected to a specific country does not create a presumption that its place of business is located in that country.

Article 7. Information requirements

Nothing in this Convention affects the application of any rule of law that may require the parties to disclose their identities, places of business or other information, or relieves a party from the legal consequences of making inaccurate, incomplete or false statements in that regard.

Chapter Three Use of Electronic Communications in International Contracts

Article 8. Legal recognition of electronic communications

1. A communication or a contract shall not be denied validity or enforceability on the sole ground that it is in the form of an electronic communication.

2. Nothing in this Convention requires a party to use or accept electronic communications, but a party’s agreement to do so may be inferred from the party’s conduct.

Article 9. Form requirements

1. Nothing in this Convention requires a communication or a contract to be made or evidenced in any particular form.

2. Where the law requires that a communication or a contract should be in writing, or provides consequences for the absence of a writing, that requirement is met by an electronic communication if the information contained therein is accessible so as to be usable for subsequent reference.

3. Where the law requires that a communication or a contract should be signed by a party, or provides consequences for the absence of a signature, that requirement is met in relation to an electronic communication if:

(a) A method is used to identify the party and to indicate that party’s intention in respect of the information contained in the electronic communication; and

(b) The method used is either:

(i) As reliable as appropriate for the purpose for which the electronic communication was generated or communicated, in the light of all the circumstances, including any relevant agreement; or

(ii) Proven in fact to have fulfilled the functions described in subparagraph (a) above, by itself or together with further evidence.

4. Where the law requires that a communication or a contract should be made available or retained in its original form, or provides consequences for the absence of an original, that requirement is met in relation to an electronic communication if:

(a) There exists a reliable assurance as to the integrity of the information it contains from the time when it was first generated in its final form, as an electronic communication or otherwise; and (b) Where it is required that the information it contains be made available, that information is capable of being displayed to the person to whom it is to be made available.

5. For the purposes of paragraph 4 (a):

(a) The criteria for assessing integrity shall be whether the information has remained complete and unaltered, apart from the addition of any endorsement and any change that arises in the normal course of communication, storage and display; and

(b) The standard of reliability required shall be assessed in the light of the purpose for which the information was generated and in the light of all the relevant circumstances.

Article 10. Time and place of dispatch and receipt of electronic communications

1. The time of dispatch of an electronic communication is the time when it leaves an information system under the control of the originator or of the party who sent it on behalf of the originator or, if the electronic communication has not left an information system under the control of the originator or of the party who sent it on behalf of the originator, the time when the electronic communication is received.

2. The time of receipt of an electronic communication is the time when it becomes capable of being retrieved by the addressee at an electronic address designated by the addressee. The time of receipt of an electronic communication at another electronic address of the addressee is the time when it becomes capable of being retrieved by the addressee at that address and the addressee becomes aware that the electronic communication has been sent to that address. An electronic communication is presumed to be capable of being retrieved by the addressee when it reaches the addressee’s electronic address.

3. An electronic communication is deemed to be dispatched at the place where the originator has its place of business and is deemed to be received at the place where the addressee has its place of business, as determined in accordance with article 6.

4. Paragraph 2 of this article applies notwithstanding that the place where the information system supporting an electronic address is located may be different from the place where the electronic communication is deemed to be received under paragraph 3 of this article.

Article 11. Invitations to make offers

A proposal to conclude a contract made through one or more electronic communications which is not addressed to one or more specific parties, but is generally accessible to parties making use of information systems, including proposals that make use of interactive applications for the placement of orders through such information systems, is to be considered as an invitation to make offers, unless it clearly indicates the intention of the party making the proposal to be bound in case of acceptance.

Article 12. Use of automated message systems for contract formation

A contract formed by the interaction of an automated message system and a natural person, or by the interaction of automated message systems, shall not be denied validity or enforceability on the sole ground that no natural person reviewed or intervened in each of the individual actions carried out by the automated message systems or the resulting contract.

Article 13. Availability of contract terms

Nothing in this Convention affects the application of any rule of law that may require a party that negotiates some or all of the terms of a contract through the exchange of electronic communications to make available to the other party those electronic communications which contain the contractual terms in a particular manner, or relieves a party from the legal consequences of its failure to do so.

Article 14. Error in electronic communications

1. Where a natural person makes an input error in an electronic communication exchanged with the automated message system of another party and the automated message system does not provide the person with an opportunity to correct the error, that person, or the party on whose behalf that person was acting, has the right to withdraw the portion of the electronic communication in which the input error was made if:

(a) The person, or the party on whose behalf that person was acting, notifies the other party of the error as soon as possible after having learned of the error and indicates that he or she made an error in the electronic communication; and

(b) The person, or the party on whose behalf that person was acting, has not used or received any material benefit or value from the goods or services, if any, received from the other party.

2. Nothing in this article affects the application of any rule of law that may govern the consequences of any error other than as provided for in paragraph 1.

**Chapter Four - Final Provisions**

Article 15. Depositary

The Secretary-General of the United Nations is hereby designated as the depositary for this Convention.

Article 16. Signature, ratification, acceptance or approval

1. This Convention is open for signature by all States at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 16 January 2006 to 16 January 2008.

2. This Convention is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval by the signatory States.

3. This Convention is open for accession by all States that are not signatory States as from the date it is open for signature.

4. Instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval and accession are to be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 17. Participation by regional economic integration organizations

1. A regional economic integration organization that is constituted by sovereign States and has competence over certain matters governed by this Convention may similarly sign, ratify, accept, approve or accede to this Convention. The regional economic integration organization shall in that case have the rights and obligations of a Contracting State, to the extent that organization has competence over matters governed by this Convention.

 Where the number of Contracting States is relevant in this Convention, the regional economic integration organization shall not count as a Contracting State in addition to its member States that are Contracting States.

2. The regional economic integration organization shall, at the time of signature, ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, make a declaration to the depositary specifying the matters governed by this Convention in respect of which competence has been transferred to that organization by its member States. The regional economic integration organization shall promptly notify the depositary of any changes to the distribution of competence, including new transfers of competence, specified in the declaration under this paragraph.

3. Any reference to a “Contracting State” or “Contracting States” in this Convention applies equally to a regional economic integration organization where the context so requires.

4. This Convention shall not prevail over any conflicting rules of any regional economic integration organization as applicable to parties whose respective places of business are located in States members of any such organization, as set out by declaration made in accordance with article 21.

Article 18. Effect in domestic territorial units

1. If a Contracting State has two or more territorial units in which different systems of law are applicable in relation to the matters dealt with in this Convention, it may, at the time of signature, ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, declare that this Convention is to extend to all its territorial units or only to one or more of them, and may amend its declaration by submitting another declaration at any time.

2. These declarations are to be notified to the depositary and are to state expressly the territorial units to which the Convention extends.

3. If, by virtue of a declaration under this article, this Convention extends to one or more but not all of the territorial units of a Contracting State, and if the place of business of a party is located in that State, this place of business, for the purposes of this Convention, is considered not to be in a Contracting State, unless it is in a territorial unit to which the Convention extends.

4. If a Contracting State makes no declaration under paragraph 1 of this article, the Convention is to extend to all territorial units of that State.

Article 19. Declarations on the scope of application

1. Any Contracting State may declare, in accordance with article 21, that it will apply this Convention only:

(a) When the States referred to in article 1, paragraph 1, are Contracting States to this Convention; or

(b) When the parties have agreed that it applies.

2. Any Contracting State may exclude from the scope of application of this Convention the matters it specifies in a declaration made in accordance with article 21.

**Article 20. Communications exchanged under other international conventions**

1. The provisions of this Convention apply to the use of electronic communications in connection with the formation or performance of a contract to which any of the following international conventions, to which a Contracting State to this Convention is or may become a Contracting State, apply:

Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards (New York, 10 June 1958);

Convention on the Limitation Period in the International Sale of Goods (New York, 14 June 1974) and Protocol thereto (Vienna, 11 April 1980);

United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods (Vienna, 11 April 1980); United Nations Convention on the Liability of Operators of Transport Terminals in International Trade (Vienna, 19 April 1991);

United Nations Convention on Independent Guarantees and Stand-by Letters of Credit (New York, 11 December 1995);

United Nations Convention on the Assignment of Receivables in International Trade (New York, 12 December 2001).

2. The provisions of this Convention apply further to electronic communications in connection with the formation or performance of a contract to which another international convention, treaty or agreement not specifically referred to in paragraph 1 of this article, and to which a Contracting State to this Convention is or may become a Contracting State, applies, unless the State has declared, in accordance with article 21, that it will not be bound by this paragraph.

3. A State that makes a declaration pursuant to paragraph 2 of this article may also declare that it will nevertheless apply the provisions of this Convention to the use of electronic communications in connection with the formation or performance of any contract to which a specified international convention, treaty or agreement applies to which the State is or may become a Contracting State.

4. Any State may declare that it will not apply the provisions of this Convention to the use of electronic communications in connection with the formation or performance of a contract to which any international convention, treaty or agreement specified in that State’s declaration, to which the State is or may become a Contracting State, applies, including any of the conventions referred to in paragraph 1 of this article, even if such State has not excluded the application of paragraph 2 of this article by a declaration made in accordance with article 21.

Article 21. Procedure and effects of declarations

1. Declarations under article 17, paragraph 4, article 19, paragraphs 1 and 2, and article 20, paragraphs 2, 3 and 4, may be made at any time. Declarations made at the time of signature are subject to confirmation upon ratification, acceptance or approval.

2. Declarations and their confirmations are to be in writing and to be formally notified to the depositary.

3. A declaration takes effect simultaneously with the entry into force of this Convention in respect of the State concerned. However, a declaration of which the depositary receives formal notification after such entry into force takes effect on the first day of the month following the expiration of six months after the date of its receipt by the depositary.

4. Any State that makes a declaration under this Convention may modify or withdraw it at any time by a formal notification in writing addressed to the depositary. The modification or withdrawal is to take effect on the first day of the month following the expiration of six months after the date of the receipt of the notification by the depositary.

**Article 22. Reservations**

**No reservations may be made under this Convention.**

**Article 23. Entry into force**

1. This Convention enters into force on the first day of the month following the expiration of six months after the date of deposit of the third instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

2. When a State ratifies, accepts, approves or accedes to this Convention after the deposit of the third instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, this Convention enters into force in respect of that State on the first day of the month following the expiration of six months after the date of the deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

**Article 24. Time of application**

This Convention and any declaration apply only to electronic communications that are made after the date when the Convention or the declaration enters into force or takes effect in respect of each Contracting State.

**Article 25. Denunciations**

1. A Contracting State may denounce this Convention by a formal notification in writing addressed to the depositary.

2. The denunciation takes effect on the first day of the month following the expiration of twelve months after the notification is received by the depositary. Where a longer period for the denunciation to take effect is specified in the notification, the denunciation takes effect upon the expiration of such longer period after the notification is received by the depositary.

DONE at New York this twenty-third day of November two thousand and five, in a single original, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned plenipotentiaries, being duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed this Convention.

**Explanatory note by the UNCITRAL secretariat on the United Nations Convention on the Use of Electronic Communications in International Contracts**

**I. Introduction**

1. The United Nations Convention on the Use of Electronic Communications in International Contracts (hereinafter the “Electronic Communications Convention” or the “Convention”) was prepared by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) between 2002 and 2005. The General Assembly adopted the Convention on 23 November 2005 by its resolution 60/21 and the Secretary General opened it for signature on 16 January 2006.

2. When it approved the final draft for adoption by the General Assembly, at its thirty-eighth session (Vienna, 4-15 July 2005), UNCITRAL requested the Secretariat to prepare explanatory notes on the new instrument. At its thirty-ninth session (New York, 19 June-7 July 2006), UNCITRAL took note of the explanatory notes prepared by the Secretariat and requested the Secretariat to publish the notes together with the text of the Convention.

**II. Main features of the Convention**

3. The purpose of the Electronic Communications Convention is to offer practical solutions for issues related to the use of electronic means of communication in connection with international contracts.

4. The Convention is not intended to establish uniform rules for substantive contractual issues that are not specifically related to the use of electronic communications. However, a strict separation between technology-related and substantive issues in the context of electronic commerce is not always feasible or desirable. Therefore, the Convention contains a few substantive rules that extend beyond merely reaffirming the principle of functional equivalence where substantive rules are needed in order to ensure the effectiveness of electronic communications.

**A. Sphere of application (articles 1 and 2)**

5. The Electronic Communications Convention applies to the “use of electronic communications in connection with the formation or performance of a contract between parties whose places of business are in different States”. “Electronic communication” includes any statement, declaration, demand, notice or request, including an offer and the acceptance of an offer, made by electronic, magnetic, optical or similar means in connection with the formation or performance of a contract.  The word “contract” in the Convention is used in a broad way and includes, for example, arbitration agreements and other legally binding agreements whether or not they are usually called “contracts”.

6. The Convention applies to international contracts, that is, contracts between parties located in two different States, but it is not necessary for both of those States to be contracting States of the Convention. However, the Convention only applies when the law of a contracting State is the law applicable to the dealings between the parties, which is to be determined by the rules on private international law of the forum State, if the parties have not validly chosen the applicable law.

7. The Convention does not apply to electronic communications exchanged in connection with contracts entered into for personal, family or household purposes. However, unlike the corresponding exclusion under article 2 (a) of the United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods1 (the “United Nations Sales Convention”), the exclusion of these transactions under the Electronic Communications Convention is an absolute one, meaning that the Convention would not apply to contracts entered into for personal, family or household purposes, even if the particular purpose of the contract was not apparent to the other party. Furthermore, the Convention does not apply to transactions in certain financial markets subject to specific regulation or industry standards. These transactions have been excluded because the financial service sector is already subject to well-defined regulatory controls and industry standards that address issues relating to electronic commerce in an effective way for the worldwide functioning of that sector. Lastly, the Convention does not apply to negotiable instruments or documents of title, in view of the particular difficulty of creating an electronic equivalent of paper-based negotiability, a goal for which special rules would need to be devised.

**B. Location of the parties and information requirements (articles 6 and 7)**

8. The Electronic Communications Convention contains a set of rules dealing with the location of the parties. The Convention does not contemplate a duty for the parties to disclose their places of business, but establishes a certain number of presumptions and default rules aimed at facilitating a determination of a party’s location. It attributes primary—albeit not absolute—importance to a party’s indication of its relevant place of business.

9. The Convention takes a cautious approach to peripheral information related to electronic messages, such as Internet Protocol addresses, domain names or the geographic location of information systems, which despite their apparent objectivity have little, if any, conclusive value for determining the physical location of the parties.

**C. Treatment of contracts (articles 8, 11, 12 and 13)**

10. The Electronic Communications Convention affirms in article 8 the principle contained in article 11 of the UNCITRAL Model Law on Electronic Commerce2 that contracts should not be denied validity or enforceability solely because they result from the exchange of electronic communications.  The Convention does not venture into determining when offers and acceptances of offers become effective for purposes of contract formation.

11. Article 12 of the Convention recognizes that contracts may be formed as a result of actions by automated message systems (“electronic agents”), even if no natural person reviewed each of the individual actions carried out by the systems or the resulting contract.  However, article 11 clarifies that the mere fact that a party offers interactive applications for the placement of orders—whether or not its system is fully automated—does not create a presumption that the party intended to be bound by the orders placed through the system.

12. Consistently with the decision to avoid establishing a duality of regimes for electronic and paper-based transactions, and consistent with the facilitative—rather than regulatory—approach of the Convention, article 13 defers to domestic law on matters such as any obligations that the parties might have to make contractual terms available in a particular manner. However, the Convention deals with the substantive issue of input errors in electronic communications in view of the potentially higher risk of mistakes being made in real-time or nearly instantaneous transactions entered into by a natural person communicating with an automated message system. Article 14 provides that a party who makes an input error may withdraw the part of the communication in question under certain circumstances.

**D. Form requirements (article 9)**

13. Article 9 of the Electronic Communications Convention reiterates the basic rules contained in articles 6, 7 and 8 of the UNCITRAL Model Law on Electronic Commerce concerning the criteria for establishing functional equivalence between electronic communications and paper documents—including “original” paper documents—as well as between electronic authentication methods and handwritten signatures. However, unlike the Model Law, the Convention does not deal with record retention, as it was felt that such a matter was more closely related to rules of evidence and administrative requirements than to contract formation and performance.

14. It should be noted that article 9 establishes minimum standards to meet form requirements that may exist under the applicable law. The principle of party autonomy in article 3, which is also contained in other UNCITRAL instruments, such as in article 6 of the United Nations Sales Convention, should not be understood as allowing the parties to go as far as relaxing statutory requirements on signature in favour of methods of authentication that provide a lesser degree of reliability than electronic signatures. Generally, it was understood that party autonomy did not mean that the Electronic Communications Convention empowered the parties to set aside statutory requirements on form or authentication of contracts and transactions.

**E. Time and place of dispatch and receipt of electronic communications (article 10)**

15. As is the case under article 15 of the UNCITRAL Model Law on Electronic Commerce, the Electronic Communications Convention contains a set of default rules on time and place of dispatch and receipt of electronic communications, which are intended to supplement national rules on dispatch and receipt by transposing them to an electronic environment. The differences in wording between article 10 of the Convention and article 15 of the Model Law are not intended to produce a different practical result, but rather are aimed at facilitating the operation of the Convention in various legal systems, by aligning the formulation of the relevant rules with general elements commonly used to define dispatch and receipt under domestic law.

16. Under the Convention, “dispatch” occurs when an electronic communication leaves an information system under the control of the originator, whereas “receipt” occurs when an electronic communication becomes capable of being retrieved by the addressee, which is presumed to happen when the electronic communication reaches the addressee’s electronic address. The Convention distinguishes between delivery of communications to specifically designated electronic addresses and delivery of communications to an address not specifically designated. In the first case, a communication is received when it reaches the addressee’s electronic address (or “enters” the addressee’s “information system” in the terminology of the Model Law). For all cases where the communication is not delivered to a designated electronic address, receipt under the Convention only occurs when (a) the electronic communication becomes capable of being retrieved by the addressee (by reaching an electronic address of the addressee) and (b) the addressee actually becomes aware that the communication was sent to that particular address.

17. Electronic communications are presumed to be dispatched and received at the parties’ places of business.

**F. Relationship to other international instruments (article 20)**

18. UNCITRAL hopes that States may find the Electronic Communications Convention useful to facilitate the operation of other international instruments— particularly trade-related ones. Article 20 intends to offer a possible common solution for some of the legal obstacles to electronic commerce under existing international instruments in a manner that obviates the need for amending individual international conventions.

19. In addition to those instruments which, for the avoidance of doubt, are listed in paragraph 1 of article 20, the provisions of the Convention may also apply, pursuant to paragraph 2 of article 20, to electronic communications exchanged in connection with contracts covered by other international conventions, treaties or agreements, unless such application has been excluded by a contracting State.  The possibility of excluding this expanded application of the Convention has been added to take into account possible concerns of States that may wish to ascertain first whether the Convention would be compatible with their existing international obligations.

20. Paragraphs 3 and 4 of article 20 offer further flexibility by allowing States to add specific conventions to the list of international instruments to which they would apply the provisions of the Convention—even if the State has submitted a general declaration under paragraph 2—or to exclude certain specific conventions identified in their declarations. It should be noted that declarations under paragraph 4 of this article would exclude the application of the Convention to the use of electronic communications in respect of all contracts to which another international convention applies.

**III. Summary of preparatory work**

21. At its thirty-third session (New York, 17 June-7 July 2000), UNCITRAL held a preliminary exchange of views on proposals for future work in the field of electronic commerce. The three suggested topics were electronic contracting, considered from the perspective of the United Nations Sales Convention; online dispute settlement; and dematerialization of documents of title, in particular in the transport industry.

22. The Commission welcomed those suggestions. The Commission generally agreed that, upon completing the preparation of the Model Law on Electronic Signatures, the Working Group on Electronic Commerce would be expected to examine, at its thirty-eighth session, some or all of the above-mentioned topics, as well as any additional topic, with a view to making more specific proposals for future work by the Commission at its thirty-fourth session, in 2001. It was agreed that work to be carried out by the Working Group could involve consideration of several topics in parallel as well as preliminary discussion of the contents of possible uniform rules on certain aspects of the above-mentioned topics.

23. The Working Group considered those proposals at its thirty-eighth session (New York, 12-23 March 2001), on the basis of a set of notes dealing with a possible convention to remove obstacles to electronic commerce in existing international conventions (A/CN.9/WG.IV/WP.89); dematerialization of documents of title (A/CN.9/WG.IV/WP.90); and electronic contracting (A/CN.9/WG.IV/WP.91). The Working Group held an extensive discussion on issues related to electronic contracting (A/CN.9/484, paras. 94-127). The Working Group concluded its deliberations by recommending to the Commission that it should start work towards the preparation of an international instrument dealing with certain issues in electronic contracting on a priority basis. At the same time, the Working Group recommended that the Secretariat be entrusted with the preparation of the necessary studies concerning three other topics considered by the Working Group: (a) a comprehensive survey of possible legal barriers to the development of electronic commerce in international instruments; (b) a further study of the issues related to transfer of rights by electronic means, in particular rights in tangible goods and mechanisms for publicizing and keeping a record of acts of transfer or the creation of security interests in such goods; and (c) a study discussing the UNCITRAL Model Law on International Commercial Arbitration,4 as well as the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules,5 to assess their appropriateness for meeting the specific needs of online arbitration (A/CN.9/484, para. 134).

24. At the thirty-fourth session of the Commission (Vienna, 25 June-13 July 2001), there was wide support for the recommendations made by the Working Group, which were found to constitute a sound basis for future work by the Commission. Views varied, however, as regards the relative priority to be assigned to the different topics. One line of thought was that a project aimed at removing obstacles to electronic commerce in existing instruments should have priority over the other topics, in particular over the preparation of a new international instrument dealing with electronic contracting. The prevailing view, however, was in favour of the order of priority that had been recommended by the Working Group. It was pointed out, in that connection, that the preparation of an international instrument dealing with issues of electronic contracting and the consideration of appropriate ways for removing obstacles to electronic commerce in existing uniform law conventions and trade agreements were not mutually exclusive. The Commission was reminded of the common understanding reached at its thirty-third session that work to be carried out by the Working Group could involve consideration of several topics in parallel.6 In order to give States sufficient time to hold internal consultations, the Commission accepted that suggestion and decided that the first meeting of the Working Group on issues of electronic contracting should take place in the first quarter of 2002.

25. At its thirty-ninth session (New York, 11-15 March 2002), the Working Group considered a note by the Secretariat discussing selected issues on electronic contracting, which contained in its annex I an initial draft tentatively entitled “Preliminary draft convention on [international] contracts concluded or evidenced by data messages” (see A/CN.9/WG.IV/WP.95). 26. The Working Group further considered a note by the Secretariat transmitting comments that had been formulated by an ad hoc expert group established by the International Chamber of Commerce to examine the issues raised in document A/CN.9/WG.IV/WP.95 and the draft provisions set out in its annex I (A/CN.9/WG.IV/WP.96, annex).26. The Working Group considered first the form and scope of the preliminary convention (see A/CN.9/509, paras. 18-40). The Working Group agreed to postpone discussion on exclusions from the Convention until it had had an opportunity to consider the provisions related to location of the parties and contract formation. In particular, the Working Group decided to proceed with its deliberations by first taking up articles 7 and 14, both of which dealt with issues related to the location of the parties (see A/CN.9/509, paras. 41-65). After it had completed its initial review of those provisions, the Working Group proceeded to consider the provisions dealing with contract formation in articles 8 to 13 (A/CN.9/509, paras. 66-121). The Working Group concluded its deliberations on the Convention with a discussion of draft article 15 (A/CN.9/509, paras. 122-125). The Working Group agreed that it should consider articles 2 to 4, dealing with the sphere of application of the Convention, and articles 5 (Definitions) and 6 (Interpretation), at its fortieth session. The Working Group requested the Secretariat to prepare a revised version of the preliminary convention, based on those deliberations and decisions, for consideration by the Working Group at its fortieth session.

 27. Furthermore, at the closing of that session, the Working Group was informed of the progress that had been made by the Secretariat in connection with the survey of possible legal obstacles to electronic commerce in existing trade-related instruments. The Working Group noted that the Secretariat had begun the work by identifying and reviewing trade-relevant instruments from among the large number of multilateral treaties that were deposited with the Secretary-General. The Secretariat had identified 33 treaties as being potentially relevant for the survey and analysed possible issues that might arise from the use of electronic means of communication under those treaties. The preliminary conclusions reached by the Secretariat in relation to those treaties were set out in a note by the Secretariat (A/CN.9/WG.IV/WP.94). The Working Group took note of the progress that had been made by the Secretariat in connection with the survey, but did not have sufficient time to consider the preliminary conclusions of the survey. The Working Group requested the Secretariat to seek the views of member and observer States on the survey and the preliminary conclusions indicated therein and to prepare a report compiling such comments for consideration by the Working Group at a later stage. The Working Group requested the Secretariat to seek the views of other international organizations, including organizations of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations, as to whether there were international trade instruments in respect of which those organizations or their member States acted as depositaries that those organizations would wish to be included in the survey being conducted by the Secretariat (A/CN.9/509, para. 16).

28. The Commission considered the Working Group’s report at its thirty-fifth session (New York, 17-28 June 2002). The Commission noted with appreciation that the Working Group had started its consideration of a possible international instrument dealing with selected issues on electronic contracting. The Commission reaffirmed its belief that an international instrument dealing with certain issues of electronic contracting might be a useful contribution to facilitate the use of modern means of communication in cross-border commercial transactions. The Commission commended the Working Group for the progress made in that regard. However, the Commission also took note of the varying views that had been expressed within the Working Group concerning the form and scope of the instrument, its underlying principles and some of its main features. The Commission noted, in particular, the proposal that the Working Group’s considerations should not be limited to electronic contracts, but should apply to commercial contracts in general, irrespective of the means used in their negotiation. The Commission was of the view that member and observer States participating in the Working Group’s deliberations should have ample time for consultations on those important issues. For that purpose, the Commission considered that it might be preferable for the Working Group to postpone its discussions on a possible international instrument dealing with selected issues on electronic contracting until its forty-first session, to be held in New York from 5 to 9 May 2003.

29. As regards the Working Group’s consideration of possible legal obstacles to electronic commerce that might result from trade-related international instruments, the Commission reiterated its support for the efforts of the Working Group and the Secretariat in that respect. The Commission requested the Working Group to devote most of its time at its fortieth session, in October 2002, to a substantive discussion of various issues that had been raised in the Secretariat’s initial survey (A/CN.9/WG.IV/WP.94)

At its fortieth session (Vienna, 14-18 October 2002), the Working Group reviewed the survey of possible legal barriers to electronic commerce contained in document A/CN.9/WG.IV/WP.94.  The Working Group generally agreed with the analysis and endorsed the recommendations that had been made by the UNCITRAL secretariat (see A/CN.9/527, paras. 24-71).