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International Institute for the Unification of Private Law Instruments That Facilitate the Use of Modern Technology for Contract Management

Submitted by: UNIDROIT



Workshop on the Use of Modern Technology for Dispute Resolution and Electronic Agreement Management Particularly Online Dispute Resolution Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea 3-4 March 2018

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE UNIFICATION OF PRIVATE LAW INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL POUR L'UNIFICATION DU DROIT PRIVE

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APEC Workshop on the Use of Modern Technology for Dispute Resolution and Electronic Agreement Management

UNIDROIT Instruments that facilitate the use of modern technology for contract management

Papua New Guinea

William Brydie-Watson Legal Officer, UNIDROIT



Overview

- Introduction to UNIDROIT
- UNIDROIT Principles of International Commercial Contracts
 - Operation of the principles
 - Use of the Principles for use in Modern Technology for Contract Management



UNIDROIT

- Institute for the Unification of Private Law (UNIDROIT)
- Independent Intergovernmental Organisation set up in 1926 as an auxiliary organ of the League of Nations
- Re-established in 1940 on the basis of a multilateral treaty
- Membership in all continents (63 members)
 - (10 APEC member economies: Australia, Canada, Chile, China, Indonesia, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, Russia and the United States)



UNIDROIT

 UNIDROIT Mission is to develop internationally harmonised, modern standards for commercial law.

Statutory objective:

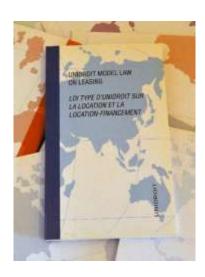
"to examine ways of harmonising and coordinating the private law of States, and to prepare gradually for the adoption by the various States of uniform rules of private law."

• Strong legislative role: 28 international instruments (treaties, principles, rules, model clauses) created.



UNIDROIT

UNIDROIT Instruments







Convention on International Interests in Mobile Equipment (2001)



Legal Guide on Contract Farming (2014)



UNIDROIT
Convention on
stolen or illegally
exported Cultural
Objects
(1995)

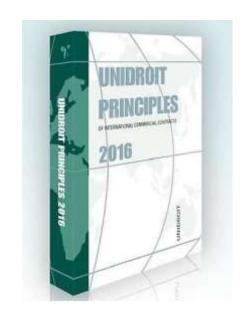


UNIDROIT Principles of International Commercial Contracts

- Fourth edition released in 2016
- Additional provisions addressing long term contracts
- Previous editions in 1994, 2004 and 2010
- UNIDROIT Model Clauses for Use of UNIDROIT
 Principles of International Commercial Contracts (2013)

Soft law instrument (non-binding)

- Based on extensive comparative law studies carried out over decades
- Prepared by a group of eminent experts in the field of international contract law representing all major legal systems and geo-political regions of the world





A Successful Alternative to Legislative Harmonisation

- Challenges in worldwide harmonisation of the law of international business transactions through international treaties
- Non-binding "Principles"
 - Do not need to be approved by a Diplomatic Conference
 - Do not require ratification by States
 - Aare applied for their persuasive value
 - Can be easily adapted to changing conditions of international trade



Content of the Principles

- The Principles cover the most important areas of contract law
 - formation,
 - interpretation,
 - validity,
 - performance,
 - non-performance and remedies,
 - agency,
 - third party rights,
 - set-off,
 - assignment of claims and transfer of obligations,
 - limitation periods



Use of the UNIDROIT Principles

- Not used as originally envisioned
 - Rarely used as codification of domestic laws (Lithuania, Spain, Scotland)
- Instead, most successful as global background law, in a gap-filling role
 - 1. Chosen as applicable law for parties to international commercial contracts
 - 2. Used by adjudicators when lex mercatoria is chosen by parties
 - 3. Used by adjudicators where there is an absence of a choice of law
 - 4. Used as international trade or customs usages
 - 5. Used in arbitrations
 - 6. Used by adjudicators in domestic contractual disputes



UNIDROIT Principles: Comparison to the CISG

- Like the Vienna Convention (CISG), the Principles represent an effort to harmonise the law of international contracts through rules that are
 - Acceptable in different legal systems
 - Drafted to address the special needs of international trade
- Unlike the Vienna Convention, the Principles
 - Have no binding force
 - Are not limited to one type of contract and cover a wide spectrum of subjects on the law of obligations



- UNIDROIT has not produced any instruments that focus solely on e-commerce or smart contracts.
- However, throughout its four editions, the operation of the UNIDROIT Principles have been routinely audited to reflect emerging technologies and innovative e-commerce practices.
- As such, the UNIDROIT Principles remain a highly relevant and important source of law in considering the regulation and use of modern technology for contract management.



- Several UNIDROIT Principles specifically adapted to facilitate contracts with digital elements and smart contracts.
- Smart Contracts: A smart contract is "a set of promises, specified in digital form, including protocols within which the parties perform on these promises"
 (Nick Szabo, Smart Contracts: Building Blocks for Digital Markets, 1996)





- First consideration of adapting Principles to address electronic contracting during 1996 Working Group session.
- 1999 study comparing provisions of UNIDROIT Principles with the corresponding provisions of the 1996 UNCITRAL Model Law on Electronic Commerce.
- 2002 release of report by Professor Bonell analysing how the UNIDROIT Principles facilitate electronic contracting.



- The 2004 Edition of the Principles adapted 3 Articles to better reflect electronic contracting practices:
 - Article 1.2 (No form required)
 - Article 2.2.8 (Acceptance within a fixed period of time)
 - Article 2.1.18 (Modification in a particular form)
- Other examples of Articles that are well suited to the facilitation of electronic contracting practices:
 - Article 1.10 (Notice)
 - Article 1.11 (Definitions)
 - Article 2.1.1 (Manner of formation)
 - Article 2.1.6 (Mode of acceptance)



ARTICLE 1.2

(No form required)

Nothing in these Principles requires a contract, statement or any other act to be made in or evidenced by a particular form. It may be proved by any means, including witnesses.

 Article 1.2 is stated in sufficiently general terms to accommodate both electronic communications and smart contracts.



ARTICLE 1.10

(Notice)

(1) Where notice is required it may be given by any means appropriate to the circumstances.

- Underlying principle is that communication of notice is not subject to any particular requirement or form.
- Which means are appropriate will depend on the actual circumstances
 of the case, in particular on the availability and the reliability of the
 various modes of communication, and the importance and/or urgency of
 the message to be delivered.
- For smart contracts, it could be any digital form, data, and running programs that are appropriate to the circumstances.



ARTICLE 2.1.1

(Manner of formation)

A contract may be concluded either by the acceptance of an offer or by conduct of the parties that is sufficient to show agreement.

- In the context of purely automated contracting, the term "conduct of the parties" is sufficiently broad to cover automatic procedures or algorithms that the parties have agreed.
- The concept of "conduct" can extend to mutual consent to set in motion a series of self-executing electronic actions in smart contracts.



ARTICLE 1.11

(Definitions)

"writing" means any mode of communication that preserves a record of the information contained therein and is capable of being reproduced in tangible form.

- Broad enough to extend to digital communications.
- Some challenges in relation to smart contracts based on blockchain technology, which could be difficult to reproduce in tangible form.



Conclusion

- The UNIDROIT Principles for International Commercial Contracts remain one of the leading sources as a balanced restatement of international contract law.
- The Principles have been adapted to ensure their continued use in the digital age to respond to changes in technology and the expansion of electronic contracting practices.
- Future revisions of the Principles to amend them to changes in practice and technology remain possible.

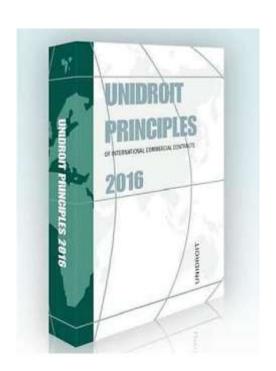


Further Resources

Upcoming regional event:

- Current UNCITRAL/HCCH/UNIDROIT coordination project on international contract instruments
- Further information on UNIDROIT website:

https://www.unidroit.org/instruments/commercial-contracts/unidroit-principles-2016







Thank you for your attention! w.brydie-watson@unidroit.org