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Policy Issues for Trade
Law Reform focusing on Cross
Border Insolvency and E-Commerce

Paul Heath QC
New Zealand Law
Commission
Colin Minihan
Commonwealth AttorneyGeneral's Department





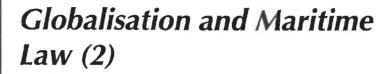


- ◆ Part I Globalisation and Maritime Law
- Part II Trade Law and Electronic Commerce Policy Considerations
- Part III Trade Law and Insolvency Policy Considerations

Part I - Globalisation and Maritime Law (1)



- The challenge presented by electronic commerce
 - 'Universal, pervasive technology.
 Local, diverse law' Kirby J
 - thesis: commercial certainty requires domestic laws to reflect international norms





- Maritime law has developed out of the need for global harmonisation of relevant laws
- Harmonisation leads to commercial confidence, increased trade and economic benefits

Globalisation and Maritime Law (3)



- International problems require international solutions
- Common bonds to underpin common rules can be difficult to find
- Despite the benefits, there can be many legal and political obstacles to harmonisation





- ◆ The question: should the policy goals for trade law reform be domestic or international?
- The answer: probably both

Part II - Trade Law and Electronic Commerce Policy Considerations



- Electronic commerce presents enormous opportunities for business and government
 - overcomes geographical isolation
 - increases potential market reach
 - can reduce costs





- Aust/NZ policy parameters:
 - (1) light handed regulation
 - » role of Government to facilitate rather than prescribe or restrict
 - (2) business lead development of electronic commerce
 - » business free to choose what, if any, technology is appropriate for their particular requirements

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Domestic policy issues (2)



- (3) technology neutrality
 - » don't discriminate between technologies
- (4) functional equivalence
 - » treat paper and electronic communications equally
- (5) no modification of fundamental legal principles
- (6) compatible with international developments



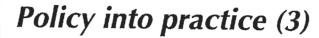


- NZ Law Commission reports
 - links civil and criminal law issues
- Aust PM's Investing for Growth statement
- Electronic Commerce Expert Group
 - terms of reference reflect policy parameters
 - » consider international developments

Policy into practice (2)



- ECEG recommendations
 - light handed framework legislation to remove legal impediments
 - » don't deal with particular legal issues eg crime, corporations, privacy, copyright etc
 - based on UNCITRAL Model Law on Electronic Commerce
 - no legislative regime for digital signatures





- Most recommendations adopted
- Uniform national legislation
 - agreement in principle at SCAG
 - based on Commonwealth's Bill
- Commonwealth Electronic
 Transactions Bill 1999 developed through public consultation
 - business support is essential

Policy into practice (4)



- Government facilitates by:
 - providing guidance and assistance
 - removing impediments
- Strategic Framework for the Information Economy
 - priorities identified
 - Action Plans developed





- Strategic focus demonstrated by creation of:
 - MCIE
 - NOIE
 - Online Council
- Business input through AIEAC
- Assist business eg NEAC

International policy issues



- Domestic policy on electronic signatures
- Legislation/regulation on electronic signatures
 - eg EU draft directive, Singapore
- UNCITRAL Uniform Rules on Electronic Signatures





- Need for Uniform Rules
 - harmonisation of two basic approaches and between common and civil law systems
- Link to UNCITRAL Model Law on Electronic Commerce
 - article 7 on signatures

UNCITRAL Uniform Rules (2)



- Issues addressed
 - legal presumptions
 - conduct of parties
 - cross-border certification
- assumptions
 - based on PKI model
 - difficulty of discussing technology issues





- Developments at Sept 1999 meeting
 - Uniform Rules will be revised
 - willingness to resolve difficult issues
 - » not clear what is required
 - » insufficient trade experience
 - » legislation driving commercial practice in many jurisdictions
 - will States adopt them anyway?

Part III - Trade Law and Insolvency Law Policy Considerations



- Reform of New Zealand insolvency law required
 - law inadequate in some areas eg corporate insolvencies
- UNCITRAL Model Law on Cross-Border Insolvency
 - internationally recognised template





- Five factors identified in considering whether to adopt UNCITRAL Model Law:
 - (1) globalisation
 - (2) fiscal
 - (3) efficiency and fairness
 - (4) adequacy of existing legislation
 - (5) sovereignty

Application of policy issues

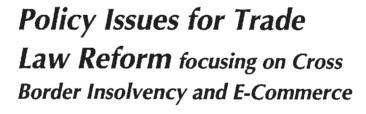


- commercial certainty requires legislative action <u>before</u> problems arise
- economic analysis requires fair treatment of foreign creditors
- consideration of policy issues favoured reform





- New Zealand experience
- Australian experience
- Any questions?





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