Standard Chartered Bank, Singapore Branch and Standard Chartered Bank (Singapore) Limited (Banking Industry)

Review of Electronic Transactions Act (Cap. 88) – Review of draft UNCITRAL Model Law on Electronic Transferable Records Date of Submission: 10 April 2017

By Email: consultation@imda.gov.sg

To:
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Questions	Comments
Question 1: Should Singapore adopt the	Yes, we are supportive of the adoption of the
provisions of the Model Law into its domestic	Model Law provisions. As a regional trade
legislation?	hub, the adoption of the Model Law will
	ensure that Singapore remains at the forefront
	of electronic transactions. The Model Law will provide a good framework and platform
	for various stakeholders (such as banks and
	trading houses) to engage service providers to
	utilise ETRs.
Question 2: If the answer to Question 1 is	As an early adopter, Singapore will have first
"Yes", should Singapore wait for other	mover advantage.
jurisdictions to adopt the provisions of the	
Model Law first? Are there any downsides to	The downside to this would be the possibility
Singapore being an early adopter of the Model Law?	that few countries adopt the Model Law provisions or low uptake by the industry.
Law.	Businesses and banks would also invest
	heavily in a system to support the ETR
	framework may be affected by the low take up
	rate.
Question 3 : If the provisions of the draft Model	Yes, the draft Model Law provides a
Law are to be adopted by Singapore —	framework for the implementation of
(a) do you agree that it is not necessary to permit	technology and for the utilisation of ETRs.
parties to derogate or vary by agreement any provisions of the draft Model Law?	The general functional equivalence rules should suffice to align ETRs with transferable
(b) if your answer to (a) was no, which	documents or instruments.
provisions should Singapore permit parties to	de la mondada.

derogate or vary from by agreement, and why?	
Question 4: If the provisions of the draft Model Law are adopted by Singapore, should a system of accreditation by an accreditation body, of the methods employed by an ETR management system, be introduced for providers of an ETR system?	Yes, an internationally agreed methodology and matrix for accreditation should be introduced as this would allow a consistent interpretation and application of the "General reliability standards" (Article 12 of the draft Model Law). This in turn will provide the industry with more confidence in ETRs in general.
Question 5 : If the provisions of the Model Law are to be adopted by Singapore, is there a necessity for draft article 13 to be expanded by enacting provisions on the time and place of the dispatch and receipt of electronic transferable records?	No.
Question 6: Do you have any comments on any other draft article of the draft Model Law? If so, please identify the specific draft article in your comment and if relevant, the specific paragraphs of the Explanatory Notes in A/CN.9/920 that your comment relates to.	Article 7(2) states that "Nothing in this Law requires a person to use an electronic transferable record without that person's consent." Paragraphs 44 to 48 of the Explanatory Notes in A/CN.9/920 clarifies that consent need not be explicit.
	More clarity is needed on the time at which such consent (or refusal to give consent) would be required and what would be the legal consequences of failure to give such consent. For example, if the issuing bank of a letter of credit rejects the presentation of documents which are presented in ETR format and refuses to pay out on the letter of credit, is this generally acceptable or would the issuing bank need to have first specified in the letter of credit that presentation of documents can only be by way of hard copy originals?