**CMI Questionnaire on Domestic Legislation for Electronic Bills of Lading**

Standing Committee on Carriage of Goods

Part I: Questions for all jurisdictions.

Part II: Questions for those jurisdictions that already have legislation that regulates electronic bills of lading.

Part III: Questions for those jurisdictions that plan to enact legislation that regulates electronic bills of lading.

Section IV: Questions for those jurisdictions that neither have nor plan to enact legislation that regulates electronic bills of lading.

I

I.1 Are electronic bills of lading already used in practice in your jurisdiction?

No. The Maritime Code offers the possibility of electronically signing bills of lading and there otherwise seem to be no legal hindrances in Norwegian legislation preventing the use of electronic bills of lading. Nevertheless, the fact remains that the current rules most likely do not provide sufficient legal framework for their use. Coupled with the fact that there is no Norwegian court practice confirming the use of electronic bills of lading, it is safe to say that they cannot be regarded as being “in practice” in Norway.

I.2 If the answer to I.1 is Yes, which platforms are frequently used (BOLERO, essDOCs, WAVE, etc.)?

I.3 If the answer to I.1 is No, do you think current or future legislation on electronic bills of lading will or would change the situation?

Yes, future legislation could create a national legal framework to fully enable the use of electronic bills of lading, but international coordination would be preferred.

I.4 Are transport documents other than bills of lading or their electronic version used in practice in your jurisdiction?

No.

1.5 If the answer to I.4 is Yes, what kind of documents (including electronic version) are used?

1.6 Do you think current or future legislation on electronic bills of lading will or would change the situation? For example, if (paper) bills of lading are currently not often used, would the situation be changed by the possible legislation on electronic bills of lading?

Paper bills of lading are still currently being widely used in Norway.

II.

*If your jurisdiction already has legislation that enables the use of electronic bills of lading, please answer the following questions.*

II.1 Please specify the legislation. (Name of the statute, official or unofficial citations, paragraph or article numbers, year of enactment/implementation, etc.)

The Norwegian Maritime Code Section 296 (3) opens up for the possibility of an electronic signature with regards to bills of lading.

II.2 (a) Is the legislation referred to in II.1 based on the UNCITRAL Model Law on Electronic Transferable Records (MLETR)?

No.

(b) If the answer to question (a) is Yes, is it a simple adoption of the MLETR or are there changes or additions to it? If there are changes or additions, please specify them (including the reason for the changes or additions, if possible).

(c) If the answer to question (a) is No, please describe the legislation. Is there any other basis for the legislation? Why did your jurisdiction not follow the MLETR?

A 1994 amendment to the Maritime Code introduced the possibility of electronic signatures. That amendment was made in order to implement the requirements of the 1978 Hamburg Rules. Consequently, the last change in the Norwegian legislation with regards to electronic bills of lading happened a long time before MLETR.

II.3 Does the legislation referred to in II.1 cover only bills of lading (or similar documents of title) or does it also cover other documents?

Section 296(3) only covers the possibility for electronic signature with regards to bills of lading.

II.4 Does the legislation referred to in II.1 provide the standard of reliability of the system? *See* Article 12 of the MLETR.

No.

I1.5 Does the legislation referred to in II.1 specify the requirements for the use of electronic bills of lading? If yes, please identify those requirements (e.g., consent of the parties).

No.

I1.6 Does the legislation referred to in II.1 specify the rights of the holder of electronic bills of lading or the effect of transferring them? If the answer is Yes, do such provisions address specific legal situations or generally declare that the rights or effects are the same as in the case of paper bills of lading?

No.

I1.7 Does the legislation referred to in II.1 provide the requirements for transferring electronic bills of lading (e.g., the method of electronic “endorsement”, etc.)? If yes, please specify the requirements.

No.

I1.8 Does the legislation referred to in II.1 distinguish between paper and electronic bills of lading? If yes, please specify how they are treated differently. *See* Article 36(2)(d) of the Rotterdam Rules

No.

I1.9 Does the legislation referred to in I.1 include provisions on scope of application? For example, does it apply to an electronic bill of lading issued by agreement between a carrier and shipper in a foreign jurisdiction that uses a platform specifying foreign law as the governing law?

No.

III.

*If your jurisdiction plans to enact legislation that enables the use of electronic bills of lading, please answer the following questions.*

III.1 Please specify the nature of the prospective legislation. For example, does it cover all kinds of electronic documents or digital assets or only electronic bills of lading (or similar documents of title)?

III.2(a) Is the prospective legislation referred to in III.1 based on the UNCITRAL Model Law on Electronic Transferable Records (MLETR) or the principles thereof?

(b) If the answer to question (a) is Yes, will it be a simple adoption of the MLETR, or will there be changes or additions to it? If there will be changes or additions, please specify them (including the reason for the changes or additions, if possible).

(c) If the answer to question (a) is No, please describe the prospective legislation. Will there be any other basis for the legislation? Why is your jurisdiction not following the MLETR?

III.3 Is the prospective legislation referred to in III.1 expected to cover only bills of lading (or similar documents of title) or also other documents?

III.4 Is the prospective legislation referred to in III.1 expected to provide the standard of reliability of the system? *See* Article 12 of the MLETR.

I1I.5 Is the prospective legislation referred to in III.1 expected to specify the requirements for the use of electronic bills of lading? If yes, please identify those requirements (e.g., the consent of parties etc.)

II1.6 Is the prospective legislation referred to in III.1 expected to specify the rights of the holder of electronic bills of lading or the effect of transferring them? If the answer is Yes, will such provisions address specific legal situations or generally declare that the rights and effects are the same as in the case of paper bills of lading?

I1I.7 Is the prospective legislation referred to in III.1 expected to specify the requirements for transferring electronic bills of lading (e.g., the method of electronic “endorsement”, etc.)? If yes, please identify the requirements.

I1I.8 Is the prospective legislation referred to in III.1expected to distinguish between paper and electronic bills of lading? If yes, please specify how they will be treated differently. *See Article 36(2)(d) of the Rotterdam Rules*

1II.9 Is the prospective legislation referred to in III.1 expected to include provisions on scope of application? For example, will it apply to an electronic bill of lading issued by agreement between a carrier and shipper in a foreign jurisdiction that uses a platform specifying foreign law as the governing law?

IV.

*If your jurisdiction neither has nor plans to enact legislation that enables the use of electronic bills of lading, please answer the following questions.*

IV.1 Would there be any benefit to having legislation that enables the use of electronic bills of lading? Is the use of electronic bills of lading possible even without any legislation?

Electronic bills of lading could be more easily transferrable, and they could be more secure with regards to their content and storage.

The use of bills of lading is probably not possible without supporting legislation which would create a legal framework for the two main principles of functional equivalence and technology neutrality.

IV.2 Is there any obstacle to enacting legislation that enables the use of electronic bills of lading?

The main obstacles that legislation with regards to electronic bills of lading needs to take into consideration are related to the transfer of title function and finding equivalents for concepts such and “writing” and “on paper”.