The list of statutes below is probably not comprehensive and, although the author has tried to check the accuracy of citations and gather as much relevant information about the legislation as possible from lawyers in the jurisdictions included in this list. For obvious reasons, it is not possible to rely on the accuracy of this list, which is provided as a first point of research.

If you are aware of any inconsistencies, inaccuracies or revisions in any of the legislation list below, please do not hesitate to get in touch with the author.

The author acknowledges the help of Luca Castellani, Legal Officer, International Trade Law Division of the Office of Legal Affairs at the United Nations Vienna International Centre, who kindly informs the author of legislation as it is notified to the United Nations. Mr Castellani and the author exchange copies of the legislation when they are able to obtain copies in electronic format. Not all of the legislation noted below includes such details as the gazette details or when it has entered into force, because such information is very difficult to obtain in some jurisdictions.

**Alderney**
Electronic Transactions (Alderney) Law, 2001

**Anguilla**
Electronic Transactions Act, 2006

**Antigua and Barbuda**
Electronic Transactions Act 2006

**Argentina**
Ley De Firma Digital Nº 25.506

**Armenia**
On Electronic Document and Electronic Signature

**Australia**

- **Commonwealth**
  Electronic Transactions Act 1999 (Cth)

- **Australian Capital Territory**
  Electronic Transactions Act 2001 (ACT)

- **New South Wales**
  Electronic Transactions Act 2000 (NSW)

- **Northern Territory**
  Electronic Transactions (Northern Territory) Act 2000 (NT)

- **Queensland**
  Electronic Transactions (Queensland) Act 2001 (Qld)

- **South Australia**
  Electronic Transactions Act 2000 (SA)

- **Tasmania**
  Electronic Transactions Act 2000 (Tas)

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1 Other than section 20, into force on 26 March 2002 by the Electronic Transactions (Alderney) Law 2001 (Commencement) Ordinance, 2002.

2 Published in the Gazette 29 September 2006.


5 Royal Assent on 10 December 1999, date of commencement 15 March 2000 (Gazette No 10 15 March 2000, p 549).

6 Royal Assent 15 February 2001 (Gazette No 26, 28 June 2001 p 716); ss1 and 2 in force 8 March 2002; sections 3-15 in force 1 July 2001 (Gazette No 26, 28 June 2001 p 716).

7 Royal Assent 3 May 2000 in force from 7 December 2001 (Gazette No 188, 7 December 2001 p 9581).


10 Royal Assent on 7 December 2000, in operation on 1 November 2002 (Gazette No 96 29 August 2002, p 312).

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Legislation</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>Law on Digital Electronic Signature 2004</td>
<td>Last reading on 9 March 2004 in the Mejlis (Parliament) and signed by the president on the same day. The president issued a decree implementing the law on 26 May 2004, the day it came into force.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12 Royal Assent 16 May 2000 and into force on 1 September 2000, s2 (Gazette No 20, 18 May 2000, p 966).  
15 Last reading on 9 March 2004 in the Mejlis (Parliament) and signed by the president on the same day. The president issued a decree implementing the law on 26 May 2004, the day it came into force.  
22 Entered into force on 5 July 2006, corresponding to the 9th day of the 5th month of the Bhutanese Fire Male Dog Year (s1(b)).  
23 General Law of Telecommunications, Information and Communication Technologies – this law appears to have replaced Proyecto de Ley No 080/2007 sobre Documentos, Firmas y Comercio Electrónico.  
24 Provides for the legal validity of electronic documents and electronic signatures. Medidas Provisorias (MP) are normally Presidential Bills which need to be sanctioned by Parliament after 30 days of publication. If they have not been sanctioned, they cease to be enforced after this period. If sanctioned, they become law. This specific MP has become law through Constitutional Amendment no. 32 of 2002, which determined that all MP not yet sanctioned by Congress by September 2001 but which were still in force at that time, were converted into law.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Legislation</th>
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<tr>
<td>Brunei Darussalam</td>
<td>Electronic Transactions Order, 2000(^{15})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>Закон за Електронния Документ и Електронния Подпис (Обн., ДВ, бр. 34 от 2001 г.)(^{16})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td><strong>Federal</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act, S.C. 2000, c. 5(^{27})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alberta</td>
<td>Electronic Transactions Act 2001, S.A. 2001, C. E-5.5(^{28})</td>
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<td>British Colombia</td>
<td>Electronic Transactions Act, S.B.C. 2001, c. 10(^{29})</td>
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<td>Manitoba</td>
<td>Electronic Commerce and Information Act, C.C.S.M. 2000, C. E55(^{30})</td>
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<td>New Brunswick</td>
<td>Electronic Transactions Act, S.N.B. 2001, c. E-5.5(^{31})</td>
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<td>Newfoundland and Labrador</td>
<td>Electronic Commerce Act, S.N.L. 2001, c.E-5.2(^{32})</td>
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<td>Nova Scotia</td>
<td>Electronic Commerce Act, S.N.S. 2000, c. 26(^{33})</td>
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<td>Electronic Commerce Act, S.O. 2000, c. 17(^{34})</td>
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<td>Prince Edward Island</td>
<td>Electronic Commerce Act, R.S.P.E.I. 1988, c. E-4.1(^{35})</td>
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<td>Electronic Evidence Act, R.S.P.E.I. 1988, c. E-4.3(^{36})</td>
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<tr>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>An Act to establish a legal framework for information technology, R.S.Q. c. C-1.1(^{37})</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saskatchewan</td>
<td>The Electronic Information and Documents Act, S.S. 2000, c. E-7.22(^{38})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Electronic Information and Documents Regulations Chapter E-7.22 Reg 1(^{19})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yukon</td>
<td>Electronic Commerce Act, R.S.Y. 2002, c. 66(^{40})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Electronic Evidence Act, R.S.Y. 2002, c. 67(^{41})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Verde</td>
<td>Decreto-Lei nº 33/2007 de 24 de Setembro(^{42})</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{25}\) Published in the Gazette on the 16 December 2000 and came into force, with the exception of Part X concerning the regulation of Certification Authorities, on the 1 May 2001 by a notification published in the Gazette on 2 June 2001.  
\(^{29}\) In force on 19 April 2003 by BC Regulation 122/03.  
\(^{31}\) Royal Assent 1 June 2002, proclaimed and in force on 31 March 2002.  
\(^{32}\) Royal Assent and in force on 13 December 2001.  
\(^{33}\) Royal Assent and in force on 30 November 2000.  
\(^{34}\) In force on date of Royal Assent, 16 October 2000. See also Electronic Registration Act (Ministry of Consumer and Business Services Statutes), 1991, S.O. 1991, c. 44 and Designation of Acts, O. Reg. 759/93, applying only to those acts administered by the Ministry.  
\(^{37}\) Royal Assent and in force on 1 November 2001.  
\(^{39}\) In force on 23 November 2003.  
\(^{40}\) Proclaimed in force, 27 March 2001.  
\(^{42}\) This decree amends Decreto-Lei n.º 49/2003 de 24 de Novembro, which in tum repealed Decreto-Lei nº 46/2000, de 13 de Novembro, relativas a assinaturas digitais, a certificação e à fiscalização (Decree-Law No. 46/2000, of 13 November, on digital signatures, certification and inspection).
TABLE OF ELECTRONIC SIGNATURE LEGISLATION

**Cameroun**

Loi No 2010/021 of 21 décembre 2010 Régissant le commerce électronique au Cameroun

**Cayman Islands**

Electronic Transactions Law, 2000

**Chile**

Ley Sobre Documentos Electrónicos, Firma Electronica y Servicios de Certificación de Dicha Firma No 19.799, 25 de marzo 2002

Ley de bases sobre contratos administrativos de suministro y de prestación de servicios Nº 19.886 11 de julio de 2003

**China**

Electronic Signatures Law of the People’s Republic of China of 2004

**Colombia**

Ley 527 sobre Mensajes de Datos. Comercio Electrónico y Firma Digital de 18 de agosto de 1.999

Ley 588 de julio 5 de 2000 Por medio de la cual se reglamenta el ejercicio de la actividad notarial

**Costa Rica**

Ley número 8454, de Certificados, Firmas Digitales y Documentos Electrónicos

**Croatia**

Zákon o elektronickém podpisu

**Cyprus**

Law on the Legal Framework for Electronic Signatures and Associated Matters of 2004, Law No. 188(I)/2004

**Czech Republic**

Zákon č. 227/2000 Sb., o elektronickém podpisu a o změně některých dalších zákonů (zákon o elektronickém podpisu)

**Denmark**

Lov om elektroniske signerer Nr. 447

**Dominican Republic**

Ley de Comercio Electrónico, Documentos y Firmas Digitales No. 126-02

**Dubai**

Law of Electronic Transactions and Commerce No. 2/2002

**Ecuador**

Ley de Comercio Electrónico, Firmas y Mensajes de Datos, Ley No. 2002-67

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45 In force from the publication in the Official Gazette, 12 April 2002.

46 Chapter IV provides for the purchases in the public sector by electronic means. In force from the publication in the Official Gazette, 30 July 2003.


48 Diario Oficial No. 43.673, de 21 de agosto de 1999. The rules relating to certification entities were defined more in detail by Decreto 1742 de 2000 (September 21) se reglamenta parcialmente la ley 527 en lo relacionado con las entidades de certificación, los certificados y firmas digitales. Technical Standards relating to digital signatures were set forth by way of Resolución 269/00 de 2000 of the Superintendencia de Industria y Comercio definiendo los estándares para la autorización y funcionamiento de entidades certificadoras y auditores.

49 Diario Oficial No. 44.071, de 6 de julio de 2000 provides for rules pertaining to the activities of public notaries.

50 Published in La Gaceta 197 on 13 October 2005. Regulations: Reglamento a la Ley de Certificados, Firmas Digitales y Documentos Electrónicos, Decreto Ejecutivo número 33018-MICT was published in La Gaceta on 21 April 2006.

51 The Electronic Signature Act, published in the Official Gazette Narodne Novine No. 10 in 2002 and came into force on 1 April 2002.


53 Act No. 277/2000 Coll., on Electronic Signatures and the amendment to certain other acts (Electronic Signatures Act). Passed on 29 June 2000 and in force on 1 October 2000. The Act was amended by Act No. 440/2004 Coll., which came into force and effect on 26 July 2004. The main amendments included the addition of the “qualified time stamp”, which makes it possible to prove the existence of a digital document at a certain moment in time and before a given moment in time; the ability to use “electronic marks” that utilize digital signature technology in the same way as advanced electronic signatures, but for larger number of data messages; the use of electronic filing by public authorities is also covered, and the amendments also lay down the operational rules for electronic public deeds, which have the same legal effect as the public deeds issued by the public authorities.

54 Dated 31 May 2000.


56 Registro Oficial (RO) Sup 557 de 17 de Abril del 2002.
Reglamento a la Ley de Comercio Electrónico 31 de Diciembre 2002

Egypt

Law No 15/2004 on Regulating Electronic Signature and Establishing the Information Technology Industry Development Authority

Estonia


European Union


Fiji

Electronic Transactions Promulgation 2008

Finland

Laki vahvasta sähköisest tunnistamisesta ja sähköisistä allekirjoituksista, 7.8.2009/617

France

Loi No 2000-230 du 13 mars 2000 portant adaptation du droit de la preuve aux technologies de l’information et relative à la signature électronique

Décret no 2001-272 du mars 30, 2001 pris pour l’application de l’article 1316-4 du code civil relatif à la signature électronique

Décret no 2002-535 du avril 18, 2002 relatif à l’évaluation et à la certification de la sécurité offerte par les produits et les systèmes des technologies de l’information

Arrêté ministériel du mai 31, 2002 relatif à la reconnaissance de la qualification des prestataires de certification électronique et à l’accréditation des organismes chargés de l’évaluation

Georgia

Law on Electronic Signatures and Electronic Documents, 14 March 2008

Germany

Gesetz über Rahmenbedingungen für elektronische Signaturen (Signaturgesetz - SigG) vom 16.5.2001 (BGBl. I S. 876)

VwVfG Verwaltungsverfahrensgesetz [I B 25]

BGB Bürgerliches Gesetzbuch (BGB)


58 Adopted by Parliament on 17 April 2004. In 2005, the Minister of Telecommunication & Information issued an Executive Regulation under the law by Ministerial decree no. 109 on May 15, 2005, providing the legal and technical details relating to the enforcement of the law.


60 This is a new General Part of the Civil Code Act, passed on 27 March 2002 and entered into force 1 July 2002 as published in the State Gazette (Riigi Teataja I 2002, 35, 216).


62 Published in the Government Gazette, 14 October 2008, Volume 8 number 86, p.979.


64 This law amends article 1316 of the Code Civil to provide for electronic signatures; article 1317(2), that provides for an act of authentication to be made by electronic means, provided it is prepared and a record maintained in accordance with the relevant decree of the Conseil d’Etat and article 1326, which is formulated in such manner as to allow for unilateral commitments to be made electronically.

65 This decree provides for the accreditation scheme for certification service providers.

66 This Arrêté compliments the provisions of Décret no 2002-535 du avril 18, 2002.

67 Amended on 16 July 2010.

68 The German Signature Law and the Signaturänderungsgesetz (BGBl. Teil I S. 876) has been amended by the Ordnung auf Den Electronic Signatures by the Signaturen (Signaturgesetz - SigG) vom 16.5.2001 (BGBl. I S. 876) and Section 4 of the Consumer Loan Act (Verbraucherkreditgesetz – VerbrKrG) provide that in these specific instance, an electronic signature is not possible or invalid, which slightly mitigates the importance of section 126a BGB. These exceptions concern sections of the BGB that the legislator considered must remains as manuscript signatures.

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<tr>
<th>Country</th>
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<tr>
<td>ZPO Zivilprozessordnung</td>
<td>Section 292(a) implements SigG in the German Code of Civil Procedure. This provides for the presumption that digital signatures conforming to the requirements set out in SigG are acceptable, subject to a challenge that the digital signature was misused without the authority of the subscribing party.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>Electronic Transactions Act, 2008 (Act 772)</td>
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<td>Gibraltar</td>
<td>Electronic Commerce Act 2001</td>
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<td>Greece</td>
<td>Presidential Decree 150/2001</td>
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<td>Grenada</td>
<td>Electronic Transactions Act, 2008</td>
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<tr>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>Ley para el Reconocimiento de las Comunicaciones y Firmas Electrónicas de 25 de agosto de 2008</td>
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<tr>
<td>Guernsey</td>
<td>The Electronic Transactions (Guernsey) Law, 2000</td>
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<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>Electronic Transactions Ordinance 2000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>2001. évi XXXV. Törvény az elektronikus aláírásról</td>
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<td>Iceland</td>
<td>Lög nr. 28/2001 um rafrænar umdirskriftir</td>
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<td>India</td>
<td>Information Technology Act 2000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Rancangan Undang-undang Informasi dan Transaksi Elektronik 11 tahun 2008</td>
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<td>Iran</td>
<td>Electronic Commerce Act 2004</td>
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<td>Iraq</td>
<td>Law on electronic signature and electronic transactions (No. 78) 2012</td>
</tr>
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<td>Ireland</td>
<td>Electronic Commerce Act, 2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isle of Man</td>
<td>Electronic Transactions Act 2000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

71 Section 292(a) implements SigG in the German Code of Civil Procedure. This provides for the presumption that digital signatures conforming to the requirements set out in SigG are acceptable, subject to a challenge that the digital signature was misused without the authority of the subscribing party.

72 Passed by the House of Assembly on 5 March 2002 and given assent on the 8 March 2001, but this was subsequently changed to the 14 March 2001 by Legal Notice 19/2001. Brought into force on 22 March 2001 by Legal Notice 13/2001. The citation has been altered pursuant to the commencement of the new Gibraltar Constitution in 2007. All Gibraltar statues, previously known as Ordinances, have, since the commencement of the new Constitution on 2 January 2007, now been re-named as Acts.

73 Passed on 13 June 2001 and in force from the date published in the Gazette (Government Gazette, Issue A, No. 125/25.06.2001).


77 This Ordinance amends the Electronic Transactions Ordinance 2000; Order number 14 of 2004, in force on 30 June 2004.


79 Act No 28/2001 on electronic signatures, in force on 15 May 2001, immediately it was passed by article 24.


81 Information and Electronic Transactions Law 11 of 2008, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia, Number 4853.

82 Supplemented by the Electronic Transactions (General) Regulations 2000.
Israel

Electronic Signature Law, 5761-2001

Italy

Legge 25 marzo 1997, n.59 Delega al Governo per il conferimento di funzioni e compiti alle regioni ed enti locali, per la riforma della Pubblica Amministrazione e per la semplificazione amministrativa.


Decreto del Presidente del Consiglio dei Ministri 13 gennaio 2004 Regole tecniche per la formazione, la trasmissione, la conservazione, la duplicazione, la riproduzione e la validazione, anche temporale, dei documenti informatici.

Decreto Legislativo 7 marzo 2005, n. 82 Codice dell’amministrazione digitale.

Decreto legislativo 4 aprile 2006, n. 159 Disposizioni integrative e correttive al decreto legislativo 7 marzo 2005, n. 82, recante codice dell’amministrazione digitale.

Jamaica


Japan

Law Concerning Electronic Signatures and Certification Services (Law No.102 of 2000).

Jersey

Electronic Communications (Jersey) Law, 2000.

Jordan


Kazakhstan


Kenya

Kenya Communications (Amendment) Act, 2008.

Korea, Republic of

Digital Signature Act No. 5792/1999.

Lao People’s Democratic Republic

Law on Electronic Transactions.

Latvia

Elektronisko dokumentu likums.

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83 Passed by the Knesset on 25 March 2001 and brought into force six months from the date of publication (27) on 4 October 2001. The Israeli Securities Law has also been amended to allow electronic certificates to be used: Securities Law (Amendment no. 22) (Electronic Report) 5763-2002; Securities Regulations (Signature Certificatory) 5763-2003 and Securities Regulations (Electronic Signature and Report) 5763-2003.

84 (Suppl. ordinario n. 565, alla Gaz. Uff. n. 63, del 17 marzo) delegates powers to the Council of Ministers to provide rules and regulations to reform public administration and simplify procedures.


87 (in Gazz. Uff., 27 aprile, n. 98).


90 Passed in the House of Representatives on 4 November 2006.

91 The date of the Law is 24 May 2000. The date of implementation was 1 April 2001. See also Cabinet Order for the enforcement of the Electronic Signature and Certification Services Act (2000).


93 Passed on 31 December 2001, enforceable after three months from the date of publication.


96 National Assembly No 032/NA unanimously approved the law on 7 December 2012, and promulgated by the President by decree No 025/POR on 17 January 2013, in force from the date of the decree.

### Table of Electronic Signature Legislation

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<th>Liechtenstein</th>
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<td>Gesetz vom 18. September 2003 über elektronische Signaturen (Signaturensgesetz; SigG)⁹⁸</td>
<td>Lei n.º 5/2005 Documentos e assinaturas electrónicas¹⁰¹</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Lithuania</strong></td>
<td><strong>Macedonia</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Elektroninio parašų įstatymas 2000 m. liepos 11 d. Nr. VII-1822²⁹</td>
<td>Digital Signature Act 1997¹⁰³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Luxembourg</strong></td>
<td><strong>Malaysia</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loi du 14 août 2000 relative au commerce électronique modifiant le code civil, le nouveau code de procédure civile, le code de commerce, le code pénal et transposant la directive 1999/93/CE du 13 décembre 1999 relative à un cadre communautaire pour les signatures électroniques, la directive 2000/31/CE du 8 juin 2000 relative à certains aspects juridiques des services de la société de l’information, certaines dispositions de la directive 97/7/CEE du 20 mai 1997 concernant la vente à distance des biens et des services autres que les services financiers¹⁰⁰</td>
<td>Law on Electronic Commerce 2007¹⁰²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Liechtenstein</strong></td>
<td><strong>Malta</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital Signature Act 1997¹⁰³</td>
<td>Electronic Commerce Act 2002¹⁰⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mauritius</strong></td>
<td><strong>Mexico</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronic Transactions Act 2000¹⁰⁵</td>
<td>The Commercial Code (Articles 80 and 89 – 114) and Civil Code (Articles 1803, 1805, 1811 and 1834) have been amended to provide for electronic transactions¹⁰⁶</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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¹⁰⁰ Law of 14 August 2000 on electronic commerce modifying the Civil code, the New Code of civil procedure, the Commercial code, the Criminal code and transposing Directive 1999/93/EC of the European Parliament and the Council of 13 December 1999 on a Community framework for electronic signatures, Directive 2000/31/EC of the European Parliament and the Council of 8 June 2000 on certain legal aspects of information society services, in particular electronic commerce, in the Internal Market (Directive on electronic commerce) and certain provisions of Directive 97/7/EC of the European Parliament and the Council of 20 May 1997 on the protection of consumers in respect of distance contracts. This Law has been amended three times since it entered into force, although the amendments do not affect the provisions relating to electronic signatures. Two Grand-Ducal Decrees have been adopted. Grand-Ducal Decree on electronic signatures, electronic payments and the creation of the Electronic Commerce Committee, adopted on 1 June 2001, and, Grand-Ducal Decree of 21 December 2004, which provides for rules on the notification of the service providers providing qualified certificates, setting up an accreditation system of service providers of certification, creating an Electronic Signature Committee and determining the accreditation procedure of external auditors.

¹⁰² Adopted by the Assembly of the Republic on its session held on 26 October 2007, is hereby promulgated. No. 07-6542/1 President 26 October 2007 of the Republic of Macedonia.

¹⁰³ Amended by the Digital Signature (Amendment) Act 2001. The amendment is solely to transfer the role of the Controller of Certification Authorities to the Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission (MCMC). The MCMC is now empowered to exercise, discharge and perform the duties, powers and functions conferred on it under the Digital Signature Act 1997. The Electronic Commerce Act 2006 came into force in Malaysia on 10 October 2006, which provides for legal recognition of electronic messages used in commercial transactions, the use of electronic messages to fulfill legal requirements and to enable, as well as facilitate, commercial transactions by electronic means. See also the Digital Signature Regulations 1998, P.U.(A.) 339/98.

¹⁰⁶ Decreto por el que se reforman y adicionan diversas disposiciones del Código Civil para el Distrito Federal, del Código Federal de Procedimientos Civiles, del Código de Comercio y de la Ley Federal de Protección al Consumidor. Del 23 de mayo de 2000 (D.O. 29 de mayo de 2000), published in the Official Gazette 29 May 2000 and entered into force on 7 June 2000. Amendments were made to the Federal Civil Code, Federal Commercial Code, Federal Civil Procedures Code and the Federal Consumer Protection Law. Further amendments to articles 89 – 114 were published in the Diario Oficial de la Federacion (Official Mexican Gazette) on 29 August 2003, and these amendments will be in force in 90 days from the date of publication.
**Moldova**

Legea Republicii Moldova, cu privire la documentul electronic și semnătura digitală, Nr. 264-XV din 15 iulie 2004

**Monaco**

Loi n° 1.383 du 2 août 2011 sur l’Economie Numérique

**Mongolia**

Law on Electronic Signature

**Montenegro**

Law on Electronic Signature

**Montserrat**

Electronic Transactions Act 2009

**Morocco**

Loi n° 53-05 relative à l’échange électronique de données juridiques

**Myanmar**

Law on Electronic Signature (The State Peace and Development Council Law No. 5/2004)

**Nepal**

Electronic Transactions Act, 2063 (2008)

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107 (Monitorul Oficial al R.Moldova nr. 332-373/2004, Data intrarii în vigoare: 06.11.2004); Law no. 264 of 15 July 2004 on electronic document and digital signature (Published in the Official Gazette Nr. 132-137, on 06.08.2004, Article No.: 710, date of entry into force: 06.11.2004).


109 Official Gazette 55/03 and 31/05.


111 The 12th Waxing of Kason 1366 M.E. (30th April, 2004).


114 State Ordinance Agreements By Electrical Means 2000. The Netherlands Antilles was dissolved on 10 October 2010, and the islands of Bonaire, Saba and Sint Eustatius are now special municipalities of the Netherlands, and Curaçao and Sint Maarten are now constituent countries within the Kingdom of the Netherlands, so it is probable that the Netherlands law will apply.

115 By s2, two administrative provisions (ss14(3) and 36) of the Act came in to force the day after the date of assent, 17 October 2002. The balance of the Act came into force as from 21 November 2003 pursuant to clause 2 of the Electronic Transactions Act Commencement Order (SR 2003/289). On the same day, 21 November 2003, the Electronic Transactions Regulations 2003 (SR 2003/288) came into force.


117 See also section 84 and the definition of ‘computer’ and “documents”, section 258(1).

118 Law on Electronic Signature In force on 1 July 2004. The name was changed on 17 June 2005, and a new §156 was introduced. This article enables the department to set requirements for the establishment of voluntary certification systems. These changes were brought into force on 1 July 2005.
**TABLE OF ELECTRONIC SIGNATURE LEGISLATION**

**Oman**
Electronic Transactions Law

**Pakistan**
Electronic Transactions Ordinance, 2002

**Panama**
Ley No 43 of 31 de julio de 2001 Que define y regula los documentos y firmas electrónicas y las entidades de certificación en el comercio electrónico, y el intercambio de documentos electrónicos

**Paraguay**
Ley N° 4.017/10 de validez jurídica de la firma electrónica, la firma digital, los mensajes de datos y el expediente electrónico

**Peru**
Ley No 27269 Ley de Firmas y Certificados Digitales

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119 Royal Decree No. 69/2008 Promulgating the Electronic Transactions Law, Gazette Issue no (86A).
121 Law no 4.017/10 legal validity of electronic signatures, digital signatures, data messages and electronic records.
123 Republic Act No 8792.
124 (Ds Li 2 2001, Nr 130, poz. 1450) (Law of 2001-09-18 on electronic signature (Journal of Laws 2001, No. 130, item 1450)) entered into force 18 August 2002. The Act on electronic signature of 28th September, 2001 (O.I. 2001/130/2450) has been altered six times (O.I. refers to ‘Dziennik Uzbecko’, the name of official journal where law is published in Poland); O.I. 2002/15/3/1271 – article 83 of this act altered the article 73(2) of the Act on electronic signature; O.I. 2003/142/1152 – article 158 of this act altered article 10(3) of the Act on electronic signature; O.I. 2003/217/1215 – article 6 of this act altered article 24(2) (q), and altered article 261(1), and abrogated article 75 of the Act on electronic signature; O.I. 2004/96/955 – article 68 of this act added a reference to the title of the Act about the implementation of directive 1999/93/NE of the 13th December, 1999, and also added article (4) (5) (a); O.I. 2005/64/565 – article 45 of this act altered article 142(a) and article 58(3); O.I. 2006/45/3505 – article 2 of this act altered article 58(2).
126 This law provides for the electronic transmission of invoices or equivalent documents, and for such documents to be the equivalent to the original invoices or equivalent documents issued on paper, provided that a digital signature is appended to it under the terms of Decree-Law nr. 290-D/99, de 2 de Agosto.
127 This law provides for the creation of the Instituto das Tecnologias de Informação na Justiça as accrediting authority of the digital signature providers (article 8-3). The law was published 2000-07-18 and entered in force the day after it was published in Diário da República.
128 This law requires the consultative body Conselho Técnico de Credenciação (Accreditation Technical Committee) to support the Instituto das Tecnologias da Informação na Justiça as the accreditation authority, with responsibilities for the accreditation and inspection of certifying entities. Published on 2000-09-25 and entered in force five days after it was published in Diário da República.
129 This decree-law amends articles 1-9, 11-22, 24-33, 37-39 of Decreto-Lei no. 290-D/99 de 2 de Agosto to bring the legal regime into line with the EU Directive for electronic signatures. This law provides for three types of electronic signature: electronic signature, advanced electronic signature and qualified electronic signature. Published in Diário da República no. 79 (Series I-A), 2003-04-07, 2170 and entered into force the day after it was published.
130 Promulgation was enacted by Emiri Decree on 9/91431 A.H., 19 August 2010 A.D.
Romania
Lege nr. 455 din 18 iulie 2001 privind semnătura electronică

Russian Federation
Federal Law No. 63-FZ on electronic signatures
Federal Law No. 149-FZ Information, Information Matters and Protection of Information

Rwanda
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Saint Christopher and Nevis
Electronic Transactions Act 2011

Saint Lucia
Electronic Transactions Act 2011

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Electronic Transactions Act 2007

Samoa
Electronic Transactions Act 2008

San Marino
Legge 20 luglio 2005, n. 115 sul documento informatico e la firma elettronica

Saudi Arabia
Electronic Transactions Law

Singapore
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Slovak Republic
Zakon č. 215/2002 Z.z.o elektronickom podpise a o zmene a doplnení niektorych zakonov

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**Slovenia**
Zakon o elektronskem poslovanju in elektronskem podpisu (uradno prečiščeno besedilo), Uradni list Republike Slovenije št. 98/2004.
Zakon o elektronskem poslovanju na trgu, Uradni list Republike Slovenije št. 61/2006.

**South Africa**
Electronic Communications and Transactions Act, 2002.

**Spain**
Ley 59/2003, de 19 de diciembre, de firma electrónica.

**Sri Lanka**
Electronic Transactions Act, No 19 of 2006.

**Sudan**

**Sweden**
Lag (2000:832) om kvalificerade elektroniska signaturer.

**Switzerland**

**Taiwan**

**Tajikistan**
Law on Electronic Document.

**Thailand**
Electronic Transaction Act (No.2) BE 2551 (2008).

**Trinidad and Tobago**
Electronic Transactions Act, 2011.

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146 Into force on 30 August 2002 Government Gazette, 30 August 2002 No 2380g, 2.

147 Boletín Oficial del Estado (Official State Gazette) of 20 December 2003, No. 304. This law acts to strengthen the existing legal framework by incorporating and repealing the Real Decreto-Ley 14-1999, de 17 de septiembre, sobre firma electrónica.

148 Qualified Electronic Signatures Act (SFS 2000:832) was issued on 2 November 2000 and became effective on 1 January 2001.

149 The Zertifizierungsduensteverordnung, ZertDV vom 12. April 2000 (Stand am 23. May 2000) is a Federal Decree, not a law, and the ZertES replaces the ZertDV. The Federal Act on Certification Services Concerning the Electronic Signature (ZertEs) came into force on 1 January 2005. It replaces ZertDV, which was annulled when the ZertES was brought into force (cf. Article 14 VZertEs). The ZertDS was designed as an experimental decree only and limited in time. It was aimed at supporting a broad offer of secure services in connection with electronic certification, favouring the use and the legal recognition of digital signatures and enabling the international recognition of the provider of certification services. The ZertDV did not achieve the aim. As a consequence, the Swiss government elaborated the new ZertEs. It contains provisions about the security infrastructure, which corresponds, in the main, to that set out in ZertDV, as well as the necessary rules regarding substantive recognition, registration law and liability. The ZertEs is complemented by a Federal Decree (VZertEs) and a Decree from the OFCOM (Federal Office of Communication) with further regulations. The latter contains a reference to an Appendix, which refers to other (mainly international) rules. Generally speaking, a digital signature in conformity with the ZertEs is equivalent to a manuscript signature for the purposes of statutory formal regulations (cf. Article 14 (2) of the Swiss Code of Obligations (OR) and Article 59a (OR). On 1 January 2007 the BGG (“Bundesgerichtsgesetz”; Federal Act of the Swiss Supreme Court of 17 June 2005) came into force. By Article 42 (4) electronic filing of briefs is possible with the Swiss Supreme Court if a certified digital signature is used. However, it should be noted that the electronic filing process as provided by the new Act is still quite complicated.

150 The Law was promulgated on 14 November 2001 under Presidential Order No. Hua-Tsong-Yi-Yf-00000223510, and became effective on 1 April 2002 under Executive Yuan Order No. Yuan-Yf-Jing-0910080314.

151 Only available in the Russian language.


153 Act No. 6 of 2011, passed in the House of Representatives on 11 February 2011, passed in the Senate on 5 April 2011 and the amendments by the Senate agreed to by the House of Representatives on 18 April 2011, assented to on the 28 April 2011, (Gazette, Volume 50, Number 61, 3 May 2011, Parts I, II, III and IV entered into force on 6 January 2012 (Proclamation of the President No 3 of 2012, Legal Notice No 1 dated 5 January 2012); Part VII entered into force on 18 January 2012 (Proclamation of the President No 3 of 2012, Legal Notice No 8 dated 18 January 2012).
**Tunisia**

Loi n° 2000-83 du 9 août 2000 relative aux échanges et au commerce électroniques

**Turkey**

Elektronik İmza Kanunu No 5070

**Turkmenistan**

Law on Electronic Document

**Turks and Caicos Islands**

Electronic Transactions Ordinance 2000

**Ukraine**

On the electronic digital signature No. 852-IV of 22 May 2003

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156 Only available in the Russian language.

157 In force on 31 August 2001 by Legal Notice 42 of 2001 Legal Notice 42 of 2001 in Gazette Volume 152 Number 42.

158 Adopted by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on 23 May 2003 (first published in Uyadyovyi Kurier (Governmental Courier) Newspaper No. 219 on 2 July 2003 and in force from 1 January 2004).


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### United States of America

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#### State

- **Alabama**

- **Alaska**
  - Electronic Records and Signatures Act, Al. Stat. §§ 09.25.510

- **Arizona**

- **Arkansas**

- **California**

- **Colorado**

- **Connecticut**

- **Delaware**

- **District of Columbia**
  - Uniform Electronic Transactions Act, D.C. Code Ann. §§ 28-4901 to 4918

- **Florida**

- **Georgia**
  - Georgia Electronic Records and Signatures Act, Ga. Code Ann. §§ 10-12-1 to 10-12-5

- **Hawaii**

- **Idaho**

- **Illinois**
  - Electronic Commerce Security Act, 5 Ill. Comp. Stat. §§ 175/5-101 to 175/99-1

- **Indiana**
  - Uniform Electronic Transactions Act, Ind. Code Ann. §§ 26-2-8-101 to 26-2-8

- **Iowa**

- **Kansas**

- **Louisiana**

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162 E-SIGN will govern many, but not all, transactions in which electronic signatures are used. It pre-empts state laws to the extent that if there is any conflict between the federal and state law, unless (1) the state has enacted the Uniform Electronic Transactions Act or (2) the state has adopted law which is congruent with E-SIGN. The Uniform Electronic Transactions Act is not itself law, except as adopted by individual states. At the time of writing, at least 43 states have adopted UETA.

President Clinton signed Senate Bill 761 on 30 June 2000 with the private key of a digital signature, stored on a smart card. It does not appear that there was any enabling legislation to enable the President to sign the Bill other than with a manuscript signature. Section 7 of the United States Constitution provides that for a Bill to become a law, it must be presented to the President of the United States, and “If he approve he shall sign it”. Given that the Constitution was written some time before electricity, the implication is that the President must sign a Bill with a manuscript signature. This means either (a) the Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act is not valid for lack of form, or (b) it is valid, but superfluous, because both the case law before the Bill was enacted and the signing of the Bill by the President with the private key of a digital signature demonstrated that no law was required.
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Wisconsin

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Uganda

Electronic Transactions Act, 2008

Uruguay

Ley Nº 18.600 de 21.09.009 Documento Y Firma Electrónica

Vanuatu

Electronic Transactions Act No 24 of 2000

Venezuela

Decreto con Fuerza de Ley No.1.204 Sobre Mensajes de Datos y Firmas Electrónicas

Vietnam

Law on E-Transactions (No. 51/2005/QH11)

Yemen

Law No 40 of 2006 concerning payment systems, financial operations, electronic banking

Zambia

Electronic Communications and Transactions Act, 2009

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164 The Utah Digital Signature Act, Utah Code §§ 46-3-101, was repealed by the Repeal of Utah Digital Signature Act S.B. 20. The governor signed the Act on 10 March 2006.


166 Published OJ 5 nov/009 – No. 27850. This law amplifies previous changes as noted in Ley No 16.002, published in the Official Gazette on 13 dic/988 – No 22764, articles 129 and 130 provide for the acceptance of documents sent electronically, taking into account the fact that the original document came into existence electronically; Ley No 16.736, published in the Official Gazette on 12 jan/996 – No 24457, articles 694 to 697 provide for electronic signatures to be used in matters relating to the government. Regulated by Decree No 65/998; Ley No 17.243, published in the Official Gazette on 6 jul/000 – No 25554, articles 24 and 25 refer to the State Computer Information System. Regulated by Decree No 382/003.


169 Date of assent, 28 August 2009.