

The legal frame work of Electronic Arbitration Agreements



Dr.Houba Abdelghani

University of Eloued (Algeria)

Journal of Doctrinal judicial Studies

Corresponding Author: houbabdelgheni@univ-eloued.dz

Submission date: 27/11/2024 Acceptance date: 29/06/2025 Publication date: 30/06/2025



Abstract:

The study seeks to evaluate the effectiveness of legal framework of Electronic arbitration agreement in international trade disputes. It also raises the question of how effectively Electronic Arbitration is an alternative means of resolving disputes that were previously within the jurisdiction of state judicial authorities. The first chapter of the study outlines the terminologies associated with the subject and explains concept of Electronic arbitration, Dispute Resolution, International trade agreement and International trade disputes before analyzing The differences between Traditional and Electronic arbitration also it clarifies the content of the electronic arbitration agreement through Determining the law applicable to electronic arbitration and Determining the electronic arbitration panel, The second chapter addresses Formation of the Electronic Arbitration Agreement, Concluding an Electronic Form of the Arbitration Agreement in the framework of international trade contract disputes, It examines Electronic Arbitration Procedure in sense of Conduct of Electronic Proceedings and Administration of Electronic Evidence, also the study assesses Efficacy of electronic arbitration. The study employs several methodologies one of them is the descriptive approach to legal terms and the analytical approach to evaluating the efficiency of Concluding an electronic arbitration agreement in the framework of international trade contract disputes and the degree to which it resolves international trade disputes. The study's findings and recommendations are summarized, with the most significant being that is the electronic arbitration, which has emerged as the best and most effective means of resolving commercial disputes.

Key words: efficiency, Legal framework, Electronic arbitration agreement, International trade Contracts, Disputes

Introduction:

An Introduction to the subject matter consists of problematic and the methods of analysis also the hypotheses adopted, then the objectives of the article.

1. Background of the research:

Electronic Arbitration is one of the significant and modern subjects. It involves a comprehensive exploration of the role of arbitration in the context of international trade, particularly in the e-commerce. Arbitration has become a preferred method for resolving trade conflicts due to its flexibility, expertise, and enforceability for example, the China International Economic and Trade Arbitration Commission (CIETAC) has emerged as a leading arbitral institution, showcasing the country's commitment to providing efficient platforms for resolving trade disputes.

Additionally, the increase of resorting to electronic arbitration in e-commerce has introduced new dimensions to dispute resolution, offering advantages such as direct communication between parties and arbitrators without physical presence, expedited proceedings, and the ability to store, retrieve, and review information efficiently

2. Statement of the Problem

The research investigates efficiency of Electronic arbitration which has been emerged as a significant mechanism for resolving international trade disputes, offering speed, flexibility, and efficiency that traditional judiciary processes may lack. However, challenges exist in fully realizing its potential effectiveness. While electronic arbitration provides advantages like cost-effectiveness, effectiveness in solutions, and expedited proceedings.

There are concerns about its automation due to the complexities involved in cases and the verification of online documents. Additionally, the success of electronic arbitration is influenced by legislative frameworks, as seen in Lebanon where regulatory obstacles hindered its implementation. Despite these challenges, the growth of online arbitration reflects a shift towards modern dispute resolution methods, leveraging technology to streamline processes and enhance accessibility.

Additionally, while electronic arbitration shows promise in resolving international trade disputes efficiently, its success is contingent on addressing technical, legal, and procedural challenges to ensure its effectiveness in the digital era. therefore: To what extent did Electronic Arbitration succeed in resolving international trade disputes effectively?

3. Research Methodology

The current research is qualitative in nature. The consequences of using electronic arbitration in resolving international trade disputes are generated through descriptive and analytical methods. The data is compiled from a number of sources, including books, articles and journals. Descriptive research describes the characteristics of the issue under the study, whereas analytical research investigates numerous concepts, articles and conventions. The data investigation intends to further explore the matter at hand and examine the efficiency of electronic arbitration in resolving international trade disputes.

4. Research Hypotheses

The use of online arbitration procedures reduces costs and time through electronic communication and document exchange.

The development of technology in arbitration, including online dispute resolution platforms, enhances the efficiency and accessibility of dispute resolution.

The interaction between technology and arbitration improves the transparency and predictability of arbitration processes.

The adoption of electronic arbitration mechanisms in international trade disputes is essential for addressing the complexities of globalized commercial transactions.

The constant evolution of technology necessitates ongoing adaptation and integration to optimize the arbitration process in the digital world.

5.Objectives of the research

The main goal of the research is to look into the use of technology, particularly in arbitration. It delves into how electronic means can be integrated into arbitration processes, addressing the challenges and benefits it brings. The goal is to gradually introduce electronic arbitration while balancing its advantages and disadvantages without compromising the essence of the arbitral process. This research calls for the modernization of arbitration practices, adapting to the technological revolution and ensuring that arbitration keeps pace with advancements in other fields.

5. Structure of the research

The research was divided into two chapters. The first chapter discusses Dispute Resolution Methods in Electronic Commerce through defining research terminology and advantages of Online Dispute Resolution. The second chapter highlighted the efficiency of dispute resolution methods in electronic commerce, particularly through Online Dispute Resolution (ODR).

Concept of Electronic Arbitration agreements

Various methods of alternative dispute resolution include negotiation, mediation, arbitration, minitrials, hybrid mediation-arbitration forms, collaborative goal-oriented processes, and case appraisal. These methods offer various approaches to resolving disputes outside of the traditional court system, each with its own benefits and drawbacks. Negotiation involves direct communication between parties to reach a mutually beneficial agreement, while mediation and conciliation utilize a neutral third party to facilitate communication and negotiation towards a resolution. Arbitration involves a neutral third party making a binding decision after hearing evidence and arguments from both sides. Minitrials and hybrid forms combine elements of mediation and arbitration, offering a more flexible approach to dispute resolution. Collaborative goal-oriented processes focus on achieving specific goals, and case appraisal provides an advisory opinion on likely outcomes to help parties resolve disputes at an early stage¹.

The chapter on "Concept of Electronic Arbitration Methods" explores the benefits and challenges of online international arbitration. It discusses the advantages of agility and flexibility in online arbitration, highlighting positive environmental impacts like reducing greenhouse gas emissions. The chapter emphasizes the importance of addressing data protection, cybersecurity, and confidentiality concerns in online arbitration, noting the varying rules and protocols that govern these aspects. Additionally, it mentions the exponential growth of online dispute resolution (ODR) platforms, which offer different levels of technological sophistication and cybersecurity measures to protect against cyber threats. The chapter also touches on the significance of fairness, transparency, and communication in online arbitration, underscoring the need to follow protocols and norms to ensure a suitable arbitration environment².

1. Defining study terminology

According to University of Manchester Academic Phrasebank it is obligatory for academic students to provide explanations of important terms and expressions to show tutors their comprehension of these concepts. In a broader sense, academic writers clarify terms in order to ensure their readers have a clear understanding of the intended meanings of important terms. Misinterpretation may occur when important words are not properly comprehended. In fact, many disagreements (academic, legal, diplomatic, personal) arise as a result of different interpretations of the same term. In academic writing, teachers and their students often have to explore these differing interpretations before moving on to study a topic³.

United Nations Commission On International Trade Law defines Online Dispute Resolution (ODR) as a mechanism for resolving disputes through the use of electronic communications and other information and communication technology. The UNCITRAL Technical Notes on Online Dispute Resolution, adopted in 2016, provide a comprehensive framework for ODR processes. These Technical Notes are descriptive and non-binding, reflecting the main elements of an online dispute

resolution process. They outline the stages of an ODR proceeding, the scope of the ODR process, definitions, roles, responsibilities, communications, negotiation, facilitated settlement, the final stage, appointment and role of neutrals, language of proceedings, and governance⁴.

According to The World Intellectual Property Organisation article published on May 2, 2024 International electronic arbitration is a form of dispute resolution where parties engage in arbitration proceedings electronically, rather than in person. This method is increasingly popular in international trade disputes, as it offers a convenient and cost-effective way to resolve conflicts between parties from different countries⁵.

Furthermore, The article "International Arbitration in the Digital World" by Łagiewska and Bhatia, published on March 22, 2024, in the International Journal of Semiot Law, Volume 37, pages 821–827, explores the impact of digital technologies on international arbitration practices. The research delves into the use of technology in international arbitration, focusing on remote hearings and the interaction between digital innovations and traditional arbitration theories and principles. It discusses the significance of new technologies in dispute resolution, highlighting both the opportunities and challenges they present, such as e-arbitration agreements, e-awards, cybersecurity, and data protection. The study prompts reflection on the transformative potential of these technologies in reshaping the dispute resolution landscape and establishing new standards for international arbitration⁶.

The UNCITRAL Model Law on Electronic Commerce is one of the most important pieces of legislation that has attempted to define an e-contract⁷.

An online publication by Sarah Cleeland Knight and Catherine L. Mann on 20 November 2017 states that electronic commerce, also known as e-commerce, involves buying or selling products or services using any computer network; an extranet, which is a private platform that uses Internet technology, or TCP/IP; and an electronic data interchange (EDI) network⁸.

Due to World Trade Report 2007 titled the Design of International Trade Agreements that international trade agreements are formal arrangements between countries or regions that aim to liberalize and facilitate trade between the participating parties. The key points about international trade agreements highlighted in the report include⁹:

- a. Core Rules: Trade agreements must contain essential rules to realize the benefits of cooperation, such as reciprocal liberalization, preservation of gains from market access commitments, contingency protection, enforcement, and transparency¹⁰.
- b. Role of Institutions: Signatories to trade agreements typically delegate authority to an independent institution to govern trading relations effectively. Institutions play various roles like negotiation forums, mediators, facilitators, monitors, and adjudicators, shaping expectations and influencing the behavior of parties¹¹.

- c. Design Features: Trade agreements are intentionally designed with a focus on important components including reciprocity, nondiscrimination (Most-Favored-Nation principle), and tariff bindings. These features are central to the design of trade agreements and reflect a consistent logic in their inclusion¹².
- d. Purpose of Trade Agreements: Trade agreements aim to solve inefficiencies through mutually beneficial cooperation, addressing problems that lead to joint surplus increases. They serve as tools to facilitate mutual gains for member governments by solving identified problems and promoting efficient trade practices¹³.
- e. Motives for Trade Agreements: The motives for trade agreements are diverse and include preventing governments from manipulating terms of trade, ensuring domestic commitment to trade policies, and fostering regional economic integration. These agreements are crucial for promoting international trade and economic growth¹⁴.

Advantages of Online Dispute Resolution

Online Dispute Resolution (ODR) benefits are emphasized in various aspects:

ODR offers convenience by allowing parties to engage in dispute resolution processes from their chosen surroundings, eliminating the need for physical presence¹⁵.

ODR is generally more cost-effective compared to traditional in-person mediations, reducing expenses related to travel and accommodation¹⁶.

Participants in ODR can engage in the process from the comfort of their own surroundings, contributing to a more relaxed and conducive environment for resolution¹⁷.

ODR is simpler to arrange, more flexible to continue, and generally less costly compared to traditional in-person mediations, providing parties with a more adaptable and efficient dispute resolution process¹⁸.

These advantages collectively contribute to making ODR a valuable and effective method for resolving disputes, offering parties a streamlined, cost-effective, and efficient alternative to traditional in-person mediation processes¹⁹.

Efficacy of Electronic arbitration Formation and procedure in Dispute Resolution

The efficacy of Electronic Arbitration in dispute resolution lies in its ability to provide a swift, cost-effective, and efficient mechanism for settling disputes through online platforms using information and communication technology. Electronic Arbitration, also known as E-arbitration, allows parties to communicate directly without being physically present, saving on litigation expenses. It involves appointing an arbitration panel with binding authority and conducting proceedings, at least partly, on virtual platforms via the Internet. E-arbitration is considered an essential method for settling disputes in e-commerce and cross-border trade transactions, catering to the need for a modernized and efficient resolution process in the digital age²⁰.

Formation of the Electronic Arbitration Agreement

The creation of an online arbitration agreement is closely linked to creating contracts in the digital realm. Arbitration agreements in the electronic form are becoming more widely used, especially in online business-to-business (B2B) and business-to-consumer (B2C) relationships²¹.

The process involves examining the written requirement for an arbitration agreement and assessing whether an online arbitration agreement can meet the standards set by international conventions like the New York Convention on Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards²².

Electronic consent to arbitration is a critical aspect of international commercial arbitration, particularly in the digital age. The creation of an arbitration agreement through electronic means raises two sets of difficulties. Firstly, there is the issue of the written requirement for an arbitration agreement, which is a fundamental principle in international arbitration. Secondly, there is the question of whether an online arbitration agreement can meet the standards set by international conventions like the New York Convention on Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards²³.

Electronic consent to arbitration is a valid and enforceable method of dispute resolution, especially in the digital age. However, careful attention must be paid to the legal requirements and formalities to ensure the validity and enforceability of electronic arbitration agreements²⁴.

The accessibility of an arbitration agreement refers to the ease with which parties can access and understand the terms of the agreement. In the context of electronic arbitration agreements, accessibility is crucial for ensuring that parties can effectively engage with and consent to the terms of the agreement²⁵.

Electronic arbitration agreements should be designed in a user-friendly manner, allowing parties to review and comprehend the terms before providing their consent. This accessibility is essential for upholding the validity and enforceability of the arbitration agreement, particularly in cases where electronic signatures are used to signify acceptance²⁶.

If a contract requires a service, consent is assumed to not be given freely, is dependent on the consent despite such consent not being necessary for such performance²⁷.

Electronic expression of consent refers to signifying agreement to an action or statement using recorded electronic means, rather than a physical signature or verbal confirmation²⁸. It is becoming increasingly common in various contexts, such as:

Informed Consent in Research In case of obtaining informed consent from research participants electronically, the process involves two key steps²⁹:

- a. Consent Discussion: Informing the participant using electronic means³⁰.
- b. Consent Documentation: The individual indicates agreement to participate by documenting consent using an electronic signature. Electronic signatures can replace manual signatures if applicable laws allow it. The enforceability of an electronically signed agreement requires proof that the party intended to be bound by its terms³¹.

The Electronic Form of the Arbitration Agreement refers to agreements concluded via electronic means, such as the internet, without the need for physical signatures. These agreements can be valid and enforceable, provided there is evidence of their existence, which can be presented through various electronic forms like emails, telefaxes, or simple electronic forms. The validity of such agreements may vary depending on international agreements and national laws, with some jurisdictions requiring a written document for validity. However, advancements in technology and legal adaptations have allowed for the acceptance of electronic arbitration agreements, especially when parties have the means to provide evidence of their intent electronically, ensuring the equivalence between electronic and written forms of agreements³².

Electronic Arbitration Procedure

The Electronic Arbitration Procedure involves conducting arbitration proceedings substantially or wholly online, including filings, hearings, submissions, and awards. It utilizes technology applications like video conferencing, teleconferencing, and electronic exchange of documents to facilitate the dispute resolution process. This method aims to make proceedings efficient, cost-effective, and expeditious compared to traditional arbitration, offering benefits such as direct communication between parties and arbitrators without physical presence, efficient case management, and swift issuance of arbitral awards. However, challenges exist, including technical issues related to system compatibility, data security, and legal concerns regarding arbitration agreements, proceedings, and awards³³.

The conduct of electronic proceedings refers to the management and regulation of legal processes that take place in a digital environment. This includes the procedures, rules, and protocols governing the conduct of hearings, submissions, evidence presentation, and communication between parties and the court in electronic or online settings. The aim is to ensure that legal proceedings conducted electronically are fair, efficient, and transparent, while also addressing specific challenges and considerations unique to digital platforms. Key aspects of the conduct of electronic proceedings may involve rules on the use of electronic communication devices, audio and video recording permissions, restrictions on taking photos or videos, guidelines for maintaining decorum and proper administration of justice, and considerations for publication bans or other restrictions related to electronic evidence and communication during legal proceedings³⁴.

The Administration of Electronic Evidence refers to the management and handling of digital information in legal proceedings. It involves the collection, preservation, analysis, and presentation of electronic data as evidence in civil, administrative, or criminal cases. Electronic evidence can take various forms such as text, video, photographs, audio recordings, emails, and metadata. The administration of electronic evidence includes ensuring its relevance, reliability, storage, preservation, archiving, and maintaining its integrity throughout the legal process. Trust services play a crucial role in identifying, authenticating, and securing online transactions related to electronic evidence. The guidelines and regulations governing electronic evidence aim to facilitate its use within legal systems and court practices while upholding fundamental principles and ensuring the admissibility of such evidence in court proceedings³⁵.

The administration of electronic evidence in legal proceedings encompasses several critical aspects that are fundamental to ensuring the integrity, admissibility, and reliability of digital information. Firstly, the identification and preservation of electronic evidence require meticulous documentation and secure storage to prevent tampering or loss of data. This initial stage is crucial as it sets the foundation for the entire electronic discovery process. Secondly, the collection and acquisition of electronic evidence must adhere to proper chain of custody procedures to maintain the evidentiary value and authenticity of the information. This involves ensuring that the evidence is obtained legally and ethically, following established protocols to preserve its integrity. Thirdly, the analysis and examination of electronic evidence necessitate the use of specialized forensic techniques and tools to extract relevant data and draw accurate conclusions. This phase involves in-depth scrutiny of the electronic evidence to uncover insights that can support legal arguments or refute claims effectively. Additionally, the presentation and authentication of electronic evidence in court require compliance with legal standards and procedures to establish its relevance and credibility before the trier of fact. This final stage involves presenting the electronic evidence in a clear and convincing manner, ensuring that it meets the legal requirements for admissibility and reliability in the legal proceedings. Overall, the effective administration of electronic evidence in legal proceedings demands a comprehensive approach that addresses each stage of the electronic

discovery process with precision and adherence to legal requirements³⁶.

The results of an online dispute resolution process depend on the specific assignment assigned to the online dispute resolution entity. As previously noted, co-contractors engaging in mediation or conciliation are required to negotiate honestly, but they are not obligated to reach a settlement. They can stop the process without having to go through various steps. If electronic conciliation or mediation is successful, it ends with a settlement agreement that confirms the concessions made by both parties. The primary distinctive aspect of this agreement is that it will frequently be an electronic agreement. In reality, the parties sign the settlement agreement without any planning or hesitation. The result of online mediation or conciliation depends on the parties, both before and after reaching the final settlement agreement.

The seat of Electronic Arbitration under the Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards, commonly known as the "New York Convention" of 1958, refers to the physical location where the arbitration process is deemed to be based or centered. The New York Convention is a pivotal international agreement that governs the recognition and enforcement of foreign arbitral awards among contracting states. The choice of seat in arbitration is crucial as it determines the legal framework that will govern the arbitration proceedings, including the procedural rules and the supervisory court for any potential challenges or enforcement actions related to the arbitral award³⁷.

The Electronic Award in international trade disputes refers to the recognition of excellence and outstanding contributions in the field of electronics within the context of resolving disputes in international trade contracts through electronic arbitration. This award is associated with the issuance of electronic arbitral awards that are valid and enforceable in international trade contract disputes. The process involves the conclusion of an electronic arbitration agreement between international trade dealers, communication via electronic means, and the issuance of electronic arbitration rulings to decide and implement dispute resolutions effectively³⁸.

The Electronic Award in international trade disputes signifies the recognition of achievements in electronic arbitration within the realm of international trade contracts, highlighting the importance of electronic arbitration agreements, enforceability of electronic awards, and the challenges associated with online arbitration processes and³⁹.

Conclusion:

Electronic arbitration has been emerged as a significant mechanism for resolving international trade disputes, offering a modern and efficient alternative to traditional methods. It provides numerous advantages such as speed, effectiveness, and cost-efficiency, making it a preferred choice for settling disputes in electronic commerce contracts. The effectiveness of electronic arbitration is evident in its ability to adapt to the technological advancements in international trade, providing a platform for resolving disputes in a manner that traditional legal systems may struggle to keep pace with. Through electronic means of communication, parties can engage in arbitration processes without the need for physical presence, leading to the issuance of arbitration awards electronically. Overall, electronic arbitration plays a crucial role in the settlement of international trade disputes by leveraging technology to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the dispute resolution process.

The first chapter had covered the main concepts of the study. It also explained the Importance of electronic arbitration and its advantages also Assessing Methods of Online Dispute Resolution.

The second chapter focused on formation of Electronic Arbitration and procedures of it, and assessing The effectiveness of Electronic Arbitration in international trade disputes.

Accordingly, the study posed two questions. The first focused on explaining the Electronic Arbitration and international trade disputes. The effectiveness of that mechanism of resolving the international trade disputes which was the subject of the second asked question. the effectiveness of E-Arbitration in resolving international trade disputes lies in its ability to leverage technology, maintain the core principles of arbitration, and provide a practical and efficient means for parties to resolve their disputes in the digital age.

- At the end of the study, it can be stated for answering the main question of the study that E-Arbitration leverages technology to make the arbitration process more efficient and cost-effective, such as through electronic exchange of documents, online hearings, and electronic awards in addition to the point of providing a practical and efficient dispute resolution mechanism that is well-suited for the complexities and peculiarities of disputes arising in electronic commerce and the digital age.

Bibliography List :

1. <https://www.nationalsportstribunal.gov.au/dispute-resolution-services/dispute-resolution-method>, 8/5/2024, 5:50.
2. Belen Olmos Giupponi, "Virtual" Dispute Resolution in International Arbitration, Mapping Its Advantages and Main Caveats in the Face of covid-19.
3. <https://www.phrasebank.manchester.ac.uk/writing-definitions>, 16/5/2024, 13:15
4. <https://arbitrationblog.kluwerarbitration.com/2018/01/11/new-found-emphasis-institutional-arbitration-india/>, 18/5/2024, 5:00.
5. Mohanta, Tejaswa, Electronic Arbitration Agreement in International Commercial Arbitration (January 15, 2022). Available at SSRN: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=4009480>.
6. <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11196-024-10135-1>, 15 March 2024, 8:50.
7. The United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) was established by the General Assembly in 1966 (Resolution 2205(XXI) of 17 December 1966). In establishing the Commission, the General Assembly recognized that disparities in national laws governing international trade created obstacles to the flow of trade, and it regarded the Commission as the vehicle by which the United Nations could play a more active role in reducing or removing these obstacles. uncitral.un.org, 04 March 2024, 10:00.
8. <https://oxfordre.com/internationalstudies/display/10.1093/acrefore/97801908>
9. Andreas D'ur, The Design of International Trade Agreements: Introducing a New Dataset.
10. competition provisions in regional trade agreements, United Nations New York and Geneva 2005.
11. ¹¹ <https://www.vedantu.com/commerce/international-trade-institutions-and-agreements>, 16 March 2024, 8:50.
12. Gene M. Grossman, The Purpose of Trade Agreements, March 2016.
13. Giovanni Maggi, International Trade Agreements.
14. <https://www.citizensinformation.ie/en/consumer/how-to-complain/online-dispute-resolution/>, 17 March 2024, 10:50.
15. <https://rapidruling.com/online-dispute-resolution-odr/>, 17 March 2024, 11:50.
16. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC9136218>, 17 March 2024, 12:10.
17. Alessa, H. (2022). The role of Artificial Intelligence in Online Dispute Resolution: A brief and critical overview. Information & Communications Technology Law.

- 20.<https://viamediationcentre.org/readnews/NDg4/ADVANTAGES-OF-Online-Dispute-Resolution-ODR>, 19 March 2024.01:35.
- 21.Ahmed, Adnan, Challenges of Electronic Arbitration in Electronic Commerce transactions, Multi-Knowledge Electronic Comprehensive Journal For Education And Science Publications (MECSJ) ISSUE (2), May (2017).
- 22.Electronic Form of Arbitration Agreement By Gabriela Kubicová Submitted to Central European University Legal Studies Department In partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of LL.M in International Business Law Supervisor: Professor Tibor Várady Budapest, Hungary 2009.
- 23.Tejaswa Mohanta, Electronic Arbitration Agreement in International Commercial Arbitration, Date Written: January 15, 2022.
- 24.https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=4009480, 17 May 2024,10:14.
- 25.Omar Qouteshat Kamal Jamal Alawamlehy, The enforceability of electronic rbitration agreements before the DIFC Courts and Dubai Courts, February 2017.
- 26.INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL ARBITRATION5.9 Electronic Arbitration
- 27.<https://www.dwt.com/blogs/employment-labor-and-benefits/2021/06/e-igning-arbitration-agreements> 19 May 2024,8:14.
- 28.<https://ico.org.uk/for-organisations/uk-gdpr-guidance-and-resources/lawful-asis/consent/what-is-validconsen t/>,20 May 202 Giovanni Maggi 4,10:35.
- 29.<https://www.rogerclarke.com/EC/eConsent.html>21 May 2024,10:14.
- 30.<https://irb.ucsf.edu/obtaining-and-documenting-informed-consent> 20 May 2024,10:18.
- 31.<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC10807334/> 21May 2024,10:14.
- 32.<https://research.virginia.edu/irb-sbs/electronic-consent> , 22May 2024,10:14.
- 33.<https://arbitrationblog.kluwerarbitration.com/2022/11/13/concluding-an-arbitration-agreement-via-means-of-remote-communication-under-polish-law-a-short-guide-for-practitioners/> 23May 2024,10:50.
- 34.<https://arbitrationblog.kluwerarbitration.com/2022/11/13/concluding-an-arbitration-agreement-via-means-of-remote-communication-under-polish-law-a-short-guide-for-practitioners/> 23May 2024,10:50.
- 35.<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/EN/legal-content/summary/electronic-evidence-in-criminal-proceedings-production-and-preservation-orders.html>, 25 May 2024,13:30. <https://ojs.journalsdg.org/jlss/article/view/1805>, 26 May 2024,10:30.
- 36.<https://eucrim.eu/articles/gathering-electronic-evidence-for-administrative-investigations> , 26 May 2024, 13:30.

37. Karim Benyekhlef and Fabien Gélinas, Online Dispute Resolution, *Lex Electronica*, vol.10 n°2 (Été/Summer 2005).
38. Oleksii Makarenkov, Lurdes Varregoso Mesquita, Challenges of Legal Guarantees for the Enforcement of Arbitral Awards in International Commercial Cases <https://ajee-journal.com/challenges-of-legal-guarantees-for-the-enforcement-of-arbitral-awards-in-international-commercial-cases> 27 May 2024.
39. Agouni Mohammad, Electronic Arbitration to Settle Disputes in E-commerce Contracts, *Journal of Legal Studies and Researches* Volume: 8 / N°: 2 (2023).