

New Legal Framework For E Commerce In Europe

Bachelor Thesis from the year 2019 in the subject Law - Miscellaneous, , language: English, abstract: In the traditional marketplace, consumers are aware of their legal rights, and it is relatively easier to get access to different methods of enforcing their rights such as through in-house complaint procedures or appealing to courts. Since every transaction is made under a single jurisdiction, redress is often available and effective. In contrast, in online transactions, access to redress is not easily reachable for consumers. Since e-commerce is borderless, the recourse to courts in disputes resulting from international electronic transactions is also complicated mostly due to the problem of knowing which courts shall have jurisdiction over such disputes. Following the ultimate purpose of this research, the research questions to which we attempted to respond are the following: To what extent is the existing legal framework adequate to guarantee effective e-consumer redress in Rwanda? To what extent does Rwandan law address the issue of the conflict of laws and jurisdiction in case of cross-border e-commerce vis-à-vis consumer redress? What can be done to ensure or improve the effectiveness and efficiency of e-consumer redress for cross-border disputes? This research is mostly intended to identify loopholes in Rwandan Laws with regard to issues that emerge time and again in e-commerce transactions. It specifically focuses on the availability and effectiveness of consumer redress, mechanisms thereof and institutions to put them in force. It as well tends to show failures of Rwandan Private International Rules concerning the protection of consumers, which are normally taken into account by courts while dealing with consumer-related issues consisting of a foreign element, which refers to contact with some system of law and jurisdiction other than those of the forum state. This edited collection brings together a series of interdisciplinary contributions in the field of Information Technology Law. The topics addressed in this book cover a wide range of theoretical and practical legal issues that have been created by cutting-edge Internet technologies, primarily Big Data, the Internet of Things, and Cloud computing. Consideration is also given to more recent technological breakthroughs that are now used

to assist, and – at times – substitute for, human work, such as automation, robots, sensors, and algorithms. The chapters presented in this edition address these issues from the perspective of different legal backgrounds. The first part of the book discusses some of the shortcomings that have prompted legislators to carry out reforms with regard to privacy, data protection, and data security. Notably, some of the complexities and salient points with regard to the new European General Data Protection Regulation (EU GDPR) and the new amendments to the Japan's Personal Information Protection Act (PIPA) have been scrutinized. The second part looks at the vital role of Internet intermediaries (or brokers) for the proper functioning of the globalized electronic market and innovation technologies in general. The third part examines an electronic approach to evidence with an evaluation of how these technologies affect civil and criminal investigations. The authors also explore issues that have emerged in e-commerce, such as Bitcoin and its blockchain network effects. The book aims to explain, systemize and solve some of the lingering legal questions created by the disruptive technological change that characterizes the early twenty-first century.

This collection of essays by well known specialists in e-commerce and Internet law, drawn from both academe and practice, analyses recent crucial legislation which has created, for the first time, a legal regime governing European electronic commerce. The central focus is on the European Electronic Commerce Directive and its implementation in the UK since August 2002. The E-Commerce Directive develops a distinctive European strategy for regulating and promoting on-line business and the information society. Areas of the Directive analysed include contracting on-line, Internet service provider liability, consumer privacy including spam and 'cookies', country of origin regulation, and on-line alternative dispute resolution (ODR). Further chapters move beyond the Directive to discuss other important new laws in this domain, including the Privacy and Electronic Communications Directive, the Distance Selling Directives, the Electronic Money Directive, the Lawful Business regulations on employee surveillance, the disability discrimination rules affecting websites and the extension of VAT to on-line transactions. Both the European framework and the rules as implemented in the UK are examined and

critiqued for how well they meet the needs of business and consumers.

This Toolkit provides an overall framework with practical tools and information to help policymakers design and implement corporate governance reforms for state-owned enterprises. It concludes with guidance on managing the reform process, in particular how to prioritize and sequence reforms, build capacity, and engage with stakeholders.

E-commerce and EU VAT

Legal Programming

What to Do If There is No Corresponding Legislation

Will Privacy Law in the 21st Century Be American, European Or International?

The Role of European Union Law and Policy

Designing Legally Compliant RFID and Software Agent Architectures for Retail Processes and Beyond

The Emerging Legal Framework

The EU strategy 2020 includes ambitious plans for e-regulation that could improve Europe's competitiveness. However, the European states have very different legal frameworks in this field. This book introduces flagship initiatives and provides a detailed overview and analysis of the current standards and latest developments, offering practical insights and guidelines for practitioners and policy-makers alike. Further, as it discusses the main areas of e-regulation, it can serve as a useful platform for university education in light of the growing need for new kinds of specialists, i.e. IT lawyers. The book concentrates on fields that are directly affected by e-regulation such as cyber-security, databases, computer programs, e-governance, IP and competition law and informatics.

E-commerce and EU VAT: Theory and Practice Rosamund Barr, Jeroen Bijl, Nils Bleckman, Gijsbert Bulk, Ethan Ding & Matthias Luther The new EU rules governing online sales of goods and services affect all businesses that sell online to EU customers, no matter where the seller is based. This timely book, written by leading tax professionals from various EU countries, is the first to clearly explain the VAT compliance obligations and options that businesses and tax practitioners worldwide must understand in order to adapt to the new system. In addition to describing the legal framework, the authors provide examples of how the rules work in practice and illustrate available choices for businesses, with particular attention to avoiding pitfalls. Thoroughly describing the rules affecting place of supply, liability, and accounting procedures in all relevant contexts, the book covers such areas of VAT compliance as the following: • distinction between goods and services; • differences between imported

goods and goods sold intra-EU; • filing and invoicing obligations under the new one-stop shop scheme; • reclaiming foreign VAT; • mitigating fears of fraud and hijacking; • distinction between business-to-customer and business-to-business transactions; and • navigating through appeals, mistakes, and adjustments. Also covered are the particular VAT variations applicable to transactions involving the major European non-EU states – Norway, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom. The important distinction between the concept of ‘nexus’ in the United States state and local tax rules and ‘place of supply’ under EU law is also fully explored. Because a very large number of remote sellers of goods and services will need to understand and comply with the changes in the EU VAT e-commerce rules, it goes without saying that this book is indispensable to in-house corporate counsel worldwide. Tax administration officials, professionals in indirect tax management, corporate tax and finance directors and other tax professionals, and academics concerned with indirect tax law are sure to welcome this essential resource.

This research, entitled *The Evolution of a Regulatory Framework for E-commerce: Metamorphosis of Traditional Contract Principles*, is set against the background of the general question whether there is the need for a whole new legal structure for contract formation in the on line environment, or if the existing traditional laws of contract are sufficient by adapting the current provisions to cyber space. In the first chapter, the research examines the context of e-contract, laying a foundation for the analysis of the legal framework through which electronic business transactions are conducted. The research covers matters such as the rudimentary use of the prefix e as an attempt to translate commerce from its traditional form to its cyber-based equivalent. This chapter also explores a description of the technological infrastructure for various avenues of e-commerce. Chapter Two provides a functional definition of the law of e-commerce. From the proposal that the virtual world is completely devoid of law to the view that it is too strictly regulated, this chapter examines whether or not there can be a legal mechanism for governing businesses online - as distinct from the general law of contract - what that mechanism might be, and the efficacy of any such law. In Chapter Three a model of a virtual contract formed by the use of electronic media is examined. This model of contract formation is aided by importing the rules of traditional contract into the virtual shop. The contract rules are tested for relevance and applicability in the online environment. Chapter Four deals with a crucial feature of many online contracts: 'standard forms'. It answers the question whether there is anything significantly different from the day-to-day standard form paper contracts when these contracts are formed and/or executed online. In Chapter Five the concept of a separate legal personality for automated agents is discussed. There is an analogous review of the creation of personality from other non-human v legal persons. Signature and other authenticating means as key to contract formation, though not necessarily ingredients for determining validity, are discussed. In Chapter Six the research explores the relevance and

increased use of authentication features like pin numbers, biometrics and e-signatures, particularly the legal aspects of electronic signatures (statutory requirements, practical problems with their use, and case law response to the use of electronic signatures). Finally the work turns to the core issues surrounding complex e-commerce transactions: choosing a forum for the adjudication of disputes. The work, while dealing with keys aspects of contract, moves from the traditional contract form to contracts in the virtual environment, and questions the applicability of the existing law, then proposes an approach specific to the uniqueness of the online market. EU Management of Global Emergencies: Legal Framework for Combating Threats and Crises provides a thorough analysis of the role played by the European Union (EU) in combating some of the global emergencies that currently affect, or are likely to affect, our planet.

EU Management of Global Emergencies

Online Resolution of E-commerce Disputes

Research Handbook in Data Science and Law

A New Legal Framework

The New Legal Framework for E-Commerce in Europe

Legal Framework for E-Research

The Emerging Legal Framework : Cases and Materials

The generation and use of data in society has seen exponential growth in recent years. The emergent field of data science, concerned with understanding and analyzing this data, can be applied to applications spanning from healthcare and urban planning to smart household devices. The legal questions which accompany the rise of these technologies, however, remains underexplored. Breaking new ground this Research Handbook maps the legal implications of the emergence of data science. Drawing on comparative perspectives, this Research Handbook approaches the subject from different legal domains, considering the possibilities and limitations of the current legal framework. Reflecting on whether further regulation is needed to address the ethical and legal problems raised by data science, the contributors examine how the practice is, and should be, regulated and how it influences the law, judiciary, and legal research. The book makes a vital contribution to the emerging field of data science and law as a discipline, and covers data science methodologies and tools essential for both legal practice and scholarship. The Research Handbook in Data Science and Law will be an important resource for students interested in data and technology law, as well as for legal scholars and practitioners in the field. Data scientists seeking an introduction to the law surrounding the field will also find this Research Handbook invaluable.

For the last twenty years the European Union has been extremely active in the field of e-commerce. This

important new book addresses the key pieces of EU legislation in the field of e-commerce, including the E-commerce Directive, the Services Directive, the Consumer Directive, the General Data Protection Regulation, and the eID Regulation. The latest in the Elgar Commentaries series, EU Regulation of E-Commerce is the first book to apply this well-established format to a dynamic and increasingly significant area of law.

How will law, regulation and ethics govern a future of fast-changing technologies? Bringing together cutting-edge authors from academia, legal practice and the technology industry, Future Law explores and leverages the power of human imagination in understanding, critiquing and improving the legal responses to technological change. It focuses on the practical difficulties of applying law, policy and ethical structures to emergent technologies both now and in the future. It covers crucial current issues such as big data ethics, ubiquitous surveillance and the Internet of Things, and disruptive technologies such as autonomous vehicles, DIY genetics and robot agents. By using examples from popular culture such as books, films, TV and Instagram - including 'Black Mirror', 'Disney Princesses', 'Star Wars', 'Doctor Who' and 'Rick and Morty' - it brings hypothetical examples to life. And it asks where law might go next and to regulate new-phase technology such as artificial intelligence, 'smart homes' and automated emotion recognition.

There is a fundamental contradiction at the core of health policy in the EU that makes it difficult to draw a line between EU and Member State responsibilities. This book thus offers a comprehensive discussion of a number of current and emerging governance issues in EU health policy.

A Toolkit

Front Matter - Legal Framework for E-Research

A New Regulatory Framework for the 21st Century

Internet Contract Making in Russia

Internet Commerce

The Evolution of a Regulatory Framework for E-commerce Formation

Legal Strategies for Streamlining Collaboration in an E-Research World

Research universities are critical contributors to our national research enterprise. They are the principal source of a world-class labor force and fundamental discoveries that enhance our lives and the lives of others around the world. These institutions help to create an educated citizenry capable of making informed and crucial choices as participants in a democratic society. However many are concerned that the unintended cumulative effect of federal regulations undercuts the productivity of the research enterprise and diminishes the return on the federal investment in research. Optimizing the Nation's

Investment in Academic Research reviews the regulatory framework as it currently exists, considers specific regulations that have placed undue and often unanticipated burdens on the research enterprise, and reassesses the process by which these regulations are created, reviewed, and retired. This review is critical to strengthen the partnership between the federal government and research institutions, to maximize the creation of new knowledge and products, to provide for the effective training and education of the next generation of scholars and workers, and to optimize the return on the federal investment in research for the benefit of the American people.

The Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), the world's largest regional security organisation, possesses most of the attributes traditionally ascribed to an international organisation, but lacks a constitutive treaty and an established international legal personality. Moreover, OSCE decisions are considered mere political commitments and thus not legally binding. As such, it seems to correspond to the general zeitgeist, in which new, less formal actors and forms of international cooperation gain prominence, while traditional actors and instruments of international law are in stagnation. However, an increasing number of voices - including the OSCE participating states - have been advocating for more formal and autonomous OSCE institutional structures, for international legal personality, or even for the adoption of a constitutive treaty. The book analyses why and how these demands have emerged, critically analyses the reform proposals and provides new arguments for revisiting the OSCE legal framework.

Research Paper (undergraduate) from the year 2018 in the subject Law - Miscellaneous, grade: 1, , course: LLB, language: English, abstract: Electronic waste (e-waste) is a term used loosely to refer to obsolete, broken, unusable or irreparable electronic devices like televisions, CPUs, computer monitors (flat screen and cathode ray tubes, laptops, printers, scanners, and associated wiring The definition of e-waste is extended to include other second hand e-products which are being exported from their countries of original to other developed countries. E-waste management is a global concern and it becomes a priority as the world experiences tremendous technological innovations, countries are being forced to develop and adopt new models for the collection and environmentally sound disposal of this waste. In Tanzania there is no specific legislation with regards to the management of e-waste disposal; its legal setting through EMA covers the issue of e-waste disposal in a general context. It clusters e-waste together with other solid waste. The Act doesn't have any specific provisions on e-waste. The Act

under Part IX considers e-waste in general context as hazardous waste thus making its regulation and management ineffective. This research tests the hypothesis on whether there is a legal lacuna with respect to statutory and regulatory framework dealing with e-waste disposal in Tanzania, whether statutory and regulatory framework in Tanzania, with regards to e-waste disposal is sufficient and effective in protecting, preventing and controlling e-waste disposal in Tanzania and whether the establishment of specific e-waste policy and enactment of specific legislation regarding e-waste disposal in Tanzania would amount to equitable solution over e-waste management. The main objective of the study is to identify legal lacuna that exist on the management e-waste disposal in Tanzania, to make an analysis of the statutory and regulatory framework with regards to e-waste disposal and to recommend establishment of effective legislation with regards to e-waste management in Tanzania. In realizing the objective; the research and made extensive analysis of legal framework on management of e-waste disposal; and various findings are discussed in connection with the interviews and questionnaire and in the final end the research recommends establishment of e-policy, regulatory authority and enactment of specific policy to cover for the management of e-waste disposal.

"The goal of this paper is to recommend a legal framework for e-voting in Canadian federal electoral events. The research consisted of conducting extensive case studies of other jurisdictions' legal frameworks and experiences, which were then synthesized to present the most pertinent details. Based on this literature review, we present our findings and recommendations on what should be included in a Canadian framework"--

Regulating eTechnologies in the European Union

A New Legal Framework Towards a Definitive EU VAT System : Online Hosting Platforms and E-books Reveal Unsolved Problems on the Horizon

Implications of the International Legal Framework for E-commerce in Uganda

The Legal Framework for E-commerce in the Internal Market

The Effectiveness of the E-commerce Legal Framework in Selected African Countries

The Legal Framework of the OSCE

Health Systems Governance in Europe

Legal Programming: Designing Legally Compliant RFID and Software Agent Architectures for Retail Processes and Beyond provides a process-oriented discussion of the legal concerns presented by agent-based technologies, processes

and programming. It offers a general outline of the potential legal difficulties that could arise in relation to them, focusing on the programming of negotiation and contracting processes in a privacy, consumer and commercial context. The authors will elucidate how it is possible to create form of legal framework and design methodology for transaction agents, applicable in any environment and not just in a specific proprietary framework, that provides the right level of compliance and trust. Key elements considered include the design and programming of legally compliant methods, the determination of rights in respect of objects and variables, and ontologies and programming frameworks for agent interactions.

Examples are used to illustrate the points made and provide a practical perspective.

This article explores the most recent EU proposals approved regarding definitive VAT system designed for digital economy. The authors present a comprehensive overview of the actual policy trends in the field of VAT and digital economy, in order to identify the main features of the system as conceived by the Commission to respond to the current challenges posed by technological innovation. To demonstrate missing elements of the system and further stimulate debate, the authors take the example of online hosting platforms and ebooks, and use these technological innovations to identify the weaknesses of the system. Finally, the authors propose some conceptual solutions, also in light of recent innovations.

Preventive detention as a counter-terrorism tool is fraught with conceptual and procedural problems and risks of misuse, excess and abuse. Many have debated the inadequacies of the current legal frameworks for detention, and the need for finding the most appropriate legal model to govern detention of terror suspects that might serve as a global paradigm. This book offers a comprehensive and critical analysis of the detention of terror suspects under domestic criminal law, the law of armed conflict and international human rights law. The book looks comparatively at the law in a number of key jurisdictions including the USA, the UK, Israel, France, India, Australia and Canada and in turn compares this to preventive detention under the law of armed conflict and various human rights treaties. The book demonstrates that the procedures governing the use of preventive detention are deficient in each framework and that these deficiencies often have an adverse and serious impact on the human rights of detainees, thereby delegitimizing the use of preventive detention. Based on her investigation Diane Webber puts forward a new approach to preventive detention, setting out ten key minimum criteria drawn from international human rights principles and best practices from domestic laws. The minimum criteria are designed to cure the current flaws and deficiencies and provide a base line of guidance for the many countries that choose to use preventive detention, in a way that both respects human rights and maintains security. The contract is defined as the compatibility of two or more wills that are fully identical at a given point in time to have a legal effect, whether that legal effect is the establishment, transfer, modification, or termination of a legal association, and

this definition is understood to include the conclusion of any contract that presupposes the compatibility and conformity of two wills that are geared toward concluding the intended conduct among contractors. The significance of this topic stems from the expansion of the Internet among individuals because of the sophisticated ads and advertisements they see on this network on the one hand, and from the absence of legal texts governing this sort of transaction, even if they exist. As for the research problem, it is the widespread use of the Internet in the conclusion of actions, as well as the increased interest of individuals in it and directed toward contracting through it, where the electronic contract is the modern headquarters of other contracts and distinct from them, how the contract can be established, and how sufficiently the organization threw its yen for electronic contracting to rule the stage of proof? What is Iraqi law's view on this?

The situation of e-consumer protection under Rwandan law. The case of consumer redress in cross-border dealings

Realising the Potential

Internet Commerce 2004

Optimizing the Nation's Investment in Academic Research

E-Waste Disposal in Tanzania. Analysis of Statutory and Regulatory Framework

Developing Legal Framework for Electronic Commerce in Nigeria

State of Play, Remaining Obstacles to the Free Movement of Digital Services and Ways to Improve the Current Situation

This article is focused on the Russian e-commerce law. Despite the remarkable growth of the e-commerce market by volume, there is still no law on e-commerce in Russia. A sketch overview to the three existing bills on e-commerce and European legal experience in this area is given in order to predict the possible development of legal framework for e-commerce. The legal status of e-commerce is very questionable, primarily because of the lacking norms in the Russian Civil Code. Analyses of the contemporary legislation brings to the conclusion, that at first glance there is no possibility for legal contract-making on the Internet without using a digital signature. However there are some theories which allow treating e-contacts legally, provided by author. The main part of the article explores the theoretical instruments constructing legal framework for e-commerce in contemporary Russia. Most of them, unluckily, somehow conflict with the Russian law. Hence, the author proposes two ways to eliminate such a contradiction. The first one considers a number of actions which e-seller is advised to follow in order to achieve the legal acknowledgement of e-contract. On the contrary, the second one is the doctrinal proposal to spread the rules of machine sale in connection with the norms on usual business practice on the e-contracting.

This study presents an overview of the current state of play in the area of e-commerce. It discusses the existing legislative framework of the Digital Single Market as well as the technology-driven changes of market and economy that have taken place over the last twenty years. The analysis identifies areas prone to producing a positive reaction to legislative intervention. This document was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection (IMCO).

The New Legal Framework for E-Commerce in Europe Bloomsbury Publishing

Energy and Environmental Law and Policy Series Volume 33 The Development of a Comprehensive Legal Framework for the Promotion of Offshore Wind Power discusses the impact of technological, economic, spatial, and market issues on the legal framework for the promotion of offshore wind power. There is an

urgent need worldwide to increase the share of renewable energy in the overall energy supply as rapidly as possible. With a well-developed and proven feasible technology, offshore wind power has come to the fore as the most promising means of achieving this goal. However, fragmented authorities and procedures pose tremendous challenges to the development of an integrated legal framework for offshore wind power and the complex installation and grid interconnections it requires. This book analyzes the features essential for the development of such a framework, drawing on the experience of ten countries that have such schemes in place - France, Germany, the United Kingdom, Italy, Norway, the United States, Australia, China, Korea, and Taiwan. What's in this book: Eleven key policymakers in their respective countries have contributed chapters that examine the ways a sound legal framework addresses the following aspects of offshore wind power development: license schemes; environmental health and safety (EHS) concerns of the projects; construction of turbines; infrastructure of grid, construction harbor, and vessels; environmental health and safety regulations such as Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA); and loan and finance risk. The contributors show that a carefully planned mix of incentives and supplementary schemes is indispensable. The chapters are drawn from the presentations and papers offered at the International Conference on Comprehensive Legal Framework for the Development of Offshore Wind Power Around the World held in Taiwan in August 2016. How this will help you: This book reveals the contours of a strong and sound legal framework surrounding offshore wind power that serves to enable and facilitate the efficient application of policy initiatives and subsidies. As an analysis of not only the incentive scheme but also regulatory regime of the legal framework, this book will prove indispensable to lawyers, policymakers, officials, and academics concerned with the management of sea space to include the wind power necessary to achieve and sustain renewable energy goals.

An Analysis of the European Legal Framework for E-commerce in Relation to the Information Obligation Applicable to Prepacked Food

Legal Issues of Mobile Apps

The Development of a Comprehensive Legal Framework for the Promotion of Offshore Wind Power

Some Lessons from U.K and Singapore

The Bahamian Experience

A Practical Guide

EU Regulation of E-Commerce

Legal Framework for e-Research: Realising the Potential provides an overview of key legal issues facing e-Research. Part One of this book considers the broader prospect and context of what e-Research will allow. Part Two looks more closely at the role law will play in the e-Research environment. Part Three focuses on the key issues of data exchange and data management highlighting important legal issues. Part Four reflects on the changing nature of Scholarly Communications while Part Five looks at the fundamental role of agreements for collaborative endeavour (contracts) in structuring collaboration and calls for greater consideration of way we can streamline the process. Part Six examines the role and operation of privacy law in an e-Research world while Part Seven posits a new approach to commercialisation that embraces the paradigm of open innovation. Part Eight looks at the international legal implications for e-Research and Part Nine considers the national survey we undertook on e-Research, collaborative agreements and data management.

This book discusses how technological innovations have affected the resolution of disputes arising from electronic commerce in the European Union, UK and China. Online dispute resolution (ODR) is a form of

alternative dispute resolution in which information technology is used to establish a process that is more effective and conducive to resolving the specific types of dispute for which it was created. This book focuses on out-of-court ODR and the resolution of disputes in the field of electronic commerce. It explores the potential of ODR in this specific e-commerce context and investigates whether the current use of ODR is in line with the principles of access to justice and procedural fairness. Moreover, it examines the major concerns surrounding the development of ODR, e.g. the extent to which electronic ADR agreements are recognized by national courts in cross-border e-commerce transactions, how procedural justice is ensured in ODR proceedings, and whether ODR outcomes can be effectively enforced. To this end, the book assesses the current and potential role of ODR in resolving e-commerce disputes, identifies the legal framework for and legal barriers to the development of ODR, and makes recommendations as to the direction in which practice and the current legal framework should evolve. In closing, the book draws on the latest legislation in the field of e-commerce law and dispute resolution in order to make recommendations for future ODR design, such as the EU Platform-to-Business Regulation on Promoting Fairness and Transparency for Business Users of Online Intermediation Services (2019) and the United Nations Convention on International Settlement Agreements Resulting from Mediation (2018), which provide the legal basis for ODR's future development.

The Internet is changing how we communicate with each other, how we gather information, how we form communities, and, more and more, how we engage in commercial transactions. This casebook addresses the last of these transformations: it addresses the law of electronic commerce. It puts together everything needed to teach a course in e-commerce. It addresses all of the important legal issues that arise in conducting business via the Internet - beginning with registration of a domain name, and including contracting, protecting intellectual property, complying with government regulations, and resolving disputes. It is besupplemented with a website that contains online materials referenced in the book, as well as updates reflecting important developments in the law of e-commerce.

This book is the product of a conference that I convened at the Gold Coast Australia on the 11th and 12th of July 2007, titled Legal Framework for e-Research. ¹ The conference was undertaken as part of the research program of the Legal Framework for e-Research Project. The conference, the project and this book have been made possible with the support and sponsorship of the federal Department of Education Science and Training (DEST) which since 2008 has been restructured into the new departments of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (DEEWR) and Innovation, Industry, Science and Research (DIISR).

New Technology, Big Data and the Law
Perspectives from the European Union, the UK, and China
Legal Framework and Implications

Preventive Detention of Terror Suspects

Future Law

Emerging Technology, Regulation and Ethics

Metamorphosis of Traditional Contract Principles

There is no doubt that E-commerce is increasing daily in length and breadth. Nigeria as a Nation is catching up with the trend. There are currently no specific laws on e-commerce in Nigeria, however there exists some scanty provisions of the law, but they have not address the salient issues surrounding it. There are also several Bills on the subject before the National Assembly awaiting assent. Developing a new legal framework is needed on the subject of E-commerce in Nigeria. This paper is an attempt to analyze the regime of e-commerce in Nigeria and making an analysis of these scanty laws that regulation of e-commerce could be inferred from in Nigeria. This paper will analyze on the Bills before the National Assembly on e-commerce and the need to develop and pass them to become a legal frame work for e-commerce in Nigeria. This paper will attempt to draw lessons from U.K and Singapore in the area of e-commerce making a proposition that Nigeria can gain much from them. In the final analysis, this paper will make viable recommendation and conclusion.

In less than ten years touchscreen smartphones and their apps have created an unprecedented technological revolution. Yet they are rife with serious potential for breaches of privacy and security, and a lack of uniform rules makes navigation of the legal landscape extremely difficult. Addressing this unstable regulatory environment, this concise, practical guide for the first time provides a measure of legal certainty. It examines case law and legislation in Europe and the United States to highlight the rights and obligations of all actors involved in the marketing of mobile apps, bring to light essential principles and recommend some viable solutions. Nine experts, all versed in the latest developments in international and national laws and regulations affecting digital mobile technology, examine such key topics as the following: contract law as applied to the sale and use of smartphone apps; intellectual property rights in mobile apps; protection of users; data protection; European Union (EU) medical device legislation and its safety implications for app users; fitness or wellness apps; apps' collection of personal data; apps as hostile code and malware delivery mechanisms; competition law issues; taxation of mobile apps; liability issues for app developers and distributors; and implications of the EU's new regulatory framework on online platforms. Because it is difficult for a basic user to understand how vulnerable everyday apps can be, and because every new information technology platform delivers new risks along with its benefits, legal practitioners working in a wide variety of fields will be increasingly called upon to engage with both personal and enterprise security and privacy breach cases arising from the use of mobile apps. This deeply informed practical analysis goes a long way toward ensuring appropriate handling of legal issues which arise in the mobile app context. Every practitioner, government official and software developer will welcome this much-needed volume.

Intermediate Examination Paper from the year 2010 in the subject Law - Comparative Legal Systems, Comparative Law, grade: befriedigend, Queen Mary University of London (Centre for Commercial Law Studies (CCLS)), course: International Studies in Intellectual Property Law (LL.M.) - End of first term dissertation, language: English, comment: "Any society that would give up a little liberty to gain a little security will deserve neither and loose both." Benjamin Franklin, abstract: Rapidly developing technologies are providing new and very powerful means to sort, combine and analyse data. This data exists in a networked environment, thus personal information can be collected and processed on any computer on the Net and is, at least in theory, accessible by every computer on the Net. The development of the Internet has made it possible to transfer this data "around the globe at the click of a mouse." Fresh business models such as "cloud computing," the newest "driver to illustrate the speed and breadth of the environment," allow this data to be processed across national borders on a routine basis. Individuals and companies are "increasingly immersed in social networking,

search technologies, online commerce and many other activities in which information about an individual is sent worldwide from one point to another." These activities became more and more borderless, because the Internet, as an open window to the world, blurs the lines between public and private space, firstly since globalisation and the outsourcing of economic actors entrain an ever growing exchange of personal data, additionally because of the security pressure in the name of the legitimate fight against terrorism opens the access to a significant number of data to an increasing number of public authorities and finally this is due the tools of the digital society accompany everyone at each stage of life by leaving permanently individual and borderless traces in both space and time. Therefore, ca

Legal Framework for Combating Threats and Crises

Corporate Governance of State-Owned Enterprises

Normative Realities and Trends

How Consistent are German Webshops in Their Compliance with the Mandatory Food Labelling Rules Applicable to Prepacked Food?

E-Commerce Law in Germany

A Commentary

The E-commerce Bill