

[SB. 09] ELECTRONIC COMMERCE (PROVISION OF LEGAL  
RECOGNITION) BILL, 2011

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# A BILL

## FOR

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR LEGAL RECOGNITION OF ELECTRONIC MESSAGES IN  
COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS, THE USE OF THE ELECTRONIC MESSAGES TO FULFILL  
LEGAL REQUIREMENTS AND TO ENABLE AND FACILITATE COMMERCIAL  
TRANSACTIONS THROUGH THE USE OF ELECTRONIC MEANS AND  
OTHER MATTERS CONNECTED THEREWITH

*Sponsored by* SENATOR GANIYU OLANREWAJU SOLOMON

[ ] Commence-  
ment.

BE IT ENACTED by the National Assembly of the Federal Republic of  
Nigeria—

### PART I — PRELIMINARY

1  
2 1.—(1) Subject to section 2, this Act shall apply to any commercial Application.  
3 transaction conducted through electronic means including commercial  
4 Transactions by the Federal and State Governments.

5 (2) This Act shall not apply to the transactions or documents specified in  
6 the Schedule.

7 (3) The Minister may by order amend, vary, delete from or add to the  
8 Schedule.

9 2.—(1) Nothing in this Act shall make it mandatory for a person to use, Use not  
10 provide or accept any electronic message in any commercial transaction unless mandatory.  
11 the person consents to the using, providing or accepting of the electronic message.

12 (2) A person's consent to use, provide or accept any electronic message  
13 in any commercial transaction may be inferred from the person's conduct.

14 3. The application of this Act shall be supplemental and without prejudice Reference to  
15 to any other laws regulating commercial transactions. laws.

### PART II — LEGAL RECOGNITION OF ELECTRONIC MESSAGE

16  
17 4.—(1) Any information shall not be denied legal effect, validity or Legal  
18 enforceability on the ground that it is wholly or partly in an electronic form. recognition of  
19 (2) Any information shall not be denied legal effect, validity or electronic  
20 enforceability on the ground that the information is not contained in the electronic message.

1 message that gives rise to such legal effect, but is merely referred to in that  
2 electronic message, provided that the information being referred to is accessible  
3 to the person against whom the referred information might be used.

Formation and  
validity of  
contract.

4 5.—(1) In the formation of a contract, the communication of proposals,  
5 acceptance of proposals, and revocation of proposals and acceptances or any  
6 related communication may be expressed by an electronic message.

7 (2) A contract shall not be denied legal effect, validity or enforceability  
8 on the ground that an electronic message is used in its formation.

9 PART III — FULFILMENT OF LEGAL REQUIREMENTS BY ELECTRONIC MEANS

Writing.

10 6. Where any law requires information to be in writing, the requirement  
11 of the law is fulfilled if the information is contained in an electronic message  
12 that is accessible and intelligible so as to be usable for subsequent reference.

Signature.

13 7.—(1) Where any law requires a signature of a person on a document,  
14 the requirement of the law is fulfilled, if the document is in the form of an  
15 electronic message, by an electronic signature which—

16 (a) is attached to or is logically associated with the electronic message;

17 (b) adequately identifies the person and adequately indicates the person's  
18 approval of the information to which the signature relates; and

19 (c) is as reliable as is appropriate given the purpose for which, and the  
20 circumstances in which, the signature is required.

21 (2) For the purposes of paragraph (1) (c), an electronic signature is as  
22 reliable as is appropriate if—

23 (a) the means of creating the electronic signature is linked to and under  
24 the control of that person only;

25 (b) any alteration made to the electronic signature after the time of signing  
26 is detectable; and

27 (c) any alteration made to that document after the time of signing is  
28 detectable.

Seal.

29 8.—(1) Where any law requires a seal to be affixed to a document, the  
30 requirement of the law is fulfilled, if the document is in the form of an electronic  
31 message.

1 (2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), the Minister may, by order in the  
2 Gazette, prescribe any other electronic signature that fulfils the requirement of  
3 affixing a seal in an electronic message.

4 9. Where any law requires the signature of a witness on a document, the Witness.  
5 requirement of the law is fulfilled, if the document is in the form of an  
6 electronic message, by an electronic signature of the witness that complies  
7 with the requirements of section 7.

8 10.—(1) Where any law requires any document to be in its original form, Original.  
9 the requirement of the law is fulfilled by a document in the form of an electronic  
10 message if—

11 (a) there exists a reliable assurance as to the integrity of the information  
12 contained in the electronic message from the time it is first generated in its  
13 final form; and

14 (b) the electronic message is accessible and intelligible so as to be usable  
15 for subsequent reference.

16 (2) For the purposes of paragraph (1) (a) —

17 (a) the criteria for assessing the integrity of the information shall be  
18 whether the information has remained complete and unaltered, apart from  
19 the addition of any endorsement or any change which arises in the normal  
20 course of communication, storage and display; and

21 (b) the standard of reliability required shall be assessed in the light of the  
22 purpose for which the document was generated and in the light of all other  
23 relevant circumstances.

24 11. Where any law requires any document to be retained, the requirement Retention of  
25 of the law is fulfilled by retaining the document in the form of an electronic document.  
26 message if the electronic message—

27 (a) is retained in the format in which it is generated, sent or received, or  
28 in a format that does not materially change the information contained in the  
29 electronic message that was originally generated, sent or received;

30 (b) is accessible and intelligible so as to be usable for subsequent reference;  
31 and

- 1 (c) identifies the origin and destination of the electronic message and the  
2 date and time it is sent or received.
- Copy. 3 12. Where any law requires any document to be retained, served, sent or  
4 delivered in more than one copy, the requirement of the law is fulfilled, if the  
5 document is in the form of an electronic message, by retention, service, sending  
6 or delivery of the document in one copy.
- Prescribed 7 13. Where any law requires any document to be in a prescribed form, the  
form. 8 requirement of the law is fulfilled by a document in the form of an electronic  
9 message if the electronic message is—  
10 (a) formatted in the same or substantially the same way as the prescribed  
11 form;  
12 (b) accessible and intelligible so as to be usable for subsequent reference;  
13 and  
14 (c) capable of being retained by the other person.
- Service and 15 14.—(1) Where any law requires any document to be served, sent or  
delivery. 16 delivered, the requirement of the law is fulfilled by the service, sending or  
17 delivery of the document by an electronic means if an information processing  
18 system is in place—  
19 (a) to identify the origin, destination, time and date of service, sending or  
20 delivery; and  
21 (b) for the acknowledgment of receipt, of the document.  
22 (2) This section does not apply to—  
23 (a) any notice of default, notice of demand, notice to show cause, notice  
24 of repossession or any similar notices which are required to be served prior  
25 to commencing a legal proceeding; and  
26 (b) any originating process, pleading, affidavit or other documents which  
27 are required to be served pursuant to a legal proceeding.
- Attribution of 28 PART IV — ATTRIBUTION OF ELECTRONIC MESSAGE  
electronic 29 15.—(1) An electronic message is that of the originator if it is sent by the  
message. 30 originator himself.  
31 (2) As between the originator and the addressee, an electronic message is

1 deemed to be that of the originator if it is sent by—

2 (a) a person who has the authority to act on behalf of the originator in  
3 respect of that electronic message; or

4 (b) an information processing system programmed by, or on behalf of, the  
5 originator to operate automatically.

6 (3) As between the originator and the addressee, the addressee is entitled  
7 to regard an electronic message as being that of the originator, and to act on  
8 that presumption, if—

9 (a) the addressee properly applies an authentication method agreed between  
10 the originator and the addressee for ascertaining whether the electronic  
11 message was that of the originator; or

12 (b) the electronic message as received by the addressee resulted from the  
13 actions of a person whose relationship with the originator or any agent of the  
14 originator enabled that person to gain access to an authentication method  
15 used by the originator to identify electronic message as its own.

16 (4) Subsection (3) does not apply if—

17 (a) the addressee has received a notice from the originator that the  
18 electronic message is not that of the originator and has reasonable time to  
19 act accordingly; or

20 (b) the addressee knew or should have known that the electronic message  
21 was not that of the originator had he exercised reasonable care or used any  
22 authentication method agreed between the originator and the addressee.

23 16. Where an addressee receives an electronic message, the addressee is  
24 entitled to regard the electronic message as being what the originator intended  
25 to send, and to act on that presumption, unless the addressee knew or should  
26 have known, had he exercised reasonable care or used any agreed procedure,  
27 that the transmission resulted in any error in the electronic message as received.

Contents of  
electronic  
message.

28 17. Where an addressee receives an electronic message, the addressee is  
29 entitled to regard each electronic message received as a separate electronic  
30 message and to act on that presumption, unless the addressee knew or should  
31 have known, had he exercised reasonable care or used any agreed procedure,

Electronic  
message to be  
regarded  
separately.

- 1 that the electronic message was a duplicate.
- Time of  
dispatch. 2 18. Unless otherwise agreed between the originator and the addressee, an  
3 electronic message is deemed sent when it enters an information processing  
4 system outside the control of the originator.
- Time of  
receipt. 5 19. Unless otherwise agreed between the originator and the addressee, an  
6 electronic message is deemed received—  
7 (a) where the addressee has designated an information processing system  
8 for the purpose of receiving electronic messages, when the electronic message  
9 enters the designated information processing system; or  
10 (b) where the addressee has not designated an information processing  
11 system for the purpose of receiving electronic messages, when the electronic  
12 message comes to the knowledge of the addressee.
- Place of  
dispatch. 13 20. Unless otherwise agreed between the originator and the addressee, an  
14 electronic message is deemed sent from the originator's place of business,  
15 and—  
16 (a) where the originator has more than one place of business, from the  
17 place of business that has the closest relationship with the transaction or  
18 where there is no place of business that has the closest relationship with the  
19 transaction, from the originator's principal place of business; or  
20 (b) where the originator does not have a place of business, from the  
21 originator's ordinary place of residence.
- Place of  
receipt. 22 21. Unless otherwise agreed between the originator and the addressee, an  
23 electronic message is deemed received at the addressee's place of business,  
24 and—  
25 (a) where the addressee has more than one place of business, at the place  
26 of business that has the closest relationship with the transaction or where  
27 there is no place of business that has the closest relationship with the underlying  
28 transaction, at the addressee's principal place of business; or  
29 (b) where the addressee does not have a place of business, at the addressee's  
30 ordinary place of residence.
- Acknowledgment  
of receipt. 31 22.—(1) This section applies where, on or before sending an electronic



1 message, or in the electronic message, the originator has requested or agreed  
2 with the addressee that receipt of the electronic message is to be acknowledged.

3 (2) Where the originator has requested or agreed with the addressee that  
4 receipt of the electronic message is to be acknowledged, the electronic message  
5 is treated as though it has never been sent until the acknowledgment is received.

6 (3) Where the originator has not agreed with the addressee that the  
7 acknowledgment be given in a particular form or by a particular method, an  
8 acknowledgment may be given by—

9 (a) any communication by the addressee, automated or otherwise; or

10 (b) any conduct of the addressee sufficient to indicate to the originator  
11 that the electronic message has been received.

12 (4) Where the acknowledgment has not been received by the originator  
13 within the time specified or agreed or, if no time has been specified or agreed,  
14 within a reasonable time, the originator may—

15 (a) give notice to the addressee stating that no acknowledgment  
16 has been received and specifying a reasonable time by which the acknowledgment  
17 must be received; and

18 (b) if the acknowledgment is not received within the time specified in  
19 paragraph (a), give notice to the addressee to treat the electronic message  
20 as though it had never been sent and exercise any other rights he may have.

21 (5) Where the originator receives the addressee's acknowledgment of  
22 receipt, it is presumed that the addressee received the related electronic message.

23 (6) Where the received acknowledgment states that the related electronic  
24 message fulfils technical requirements, either agreed upon or set forth in  
25 applicable standards, it is presumed that those requirements have been fulfilled

26 PART V — MISCELLANEOUS

27 23. The Minister may make such regulations as are necessary or expedient  
28 for giving full effect to the provisions of this Act.

Regulations.

29 24. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—

Interpretation.

30 “electronic” means the technology of utilizing electrical, optical,  
31 magnetic, electromagnetic, biometric, photonic or other similar technology;

1 “Minister” means the Minister charged with the responsibility for  
2 Commerce;

3 “electronic message” means an information generated, sent, received or  
4 stored by electronic means;

5 “originator” means a person by whom or on whose behalf, the electronic  
6 message is generated or sent;

7 “addressee” means a person who is intended by the originator to receive  
8 the electronic message;

9 “information processing system” means an electronic system for  
10 generating, sending, receiving, storing or processing the electronic message;

11 “electronic signature” means any letter, character, number, sound or  
12 any other symbol or any combination thereof created in an electronic form  
13 adopted by a person as a signature; “commercial transactions” means a  
14 single communication or multiple communications of a commercial nature,  
15 whether contractual or not, which includes any matters relating to the supply  
16 or exchange of goods or services, agency, investments, financing, banking  
17 and insurance.

Short Title.

18 25.—(1) This Act may be cited as the Electronic Commerce (Provision of  
19 Legal Recognition) Bill, 2011.

#### EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

This Bill seeks to provide for legal recognition of commercial transactions through the use of Electronic means.

It further seeks to provide for the use of electronic messages to fulfil legal requirements amongst others.