UNCITRAL Colloquium on

Recognition and Enforcement of Electronic Arbitral Awards

Digitalization and Enforcement of Arbitral Awards in Colombia

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Current Practice in Delivering Electronic Awards

Digitalization of Signing and Issuing Awards

Institutional Rules on Electronic Awards

Challenges in Digital Award Issuance

Growth of Electronic Awards in Colombia

- Growing use of digital platforms for arbitral procedure
- **Benefits**: Faster delivery, cost reduction, and global accessibility



Lega framework





Ley 1563 de 2012: Adoption of the **UNCITRAL Model Law** (2006) for electronic awards.

Ley 527 de 1999: Framework for electronic commerce and digital signatures.

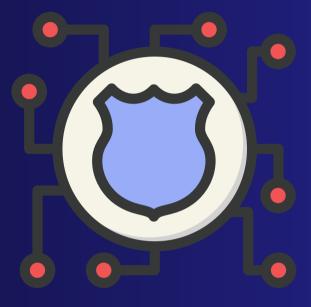




C-831 de 2001: **Broad application** of Ley 527 beyond commercial transactions.



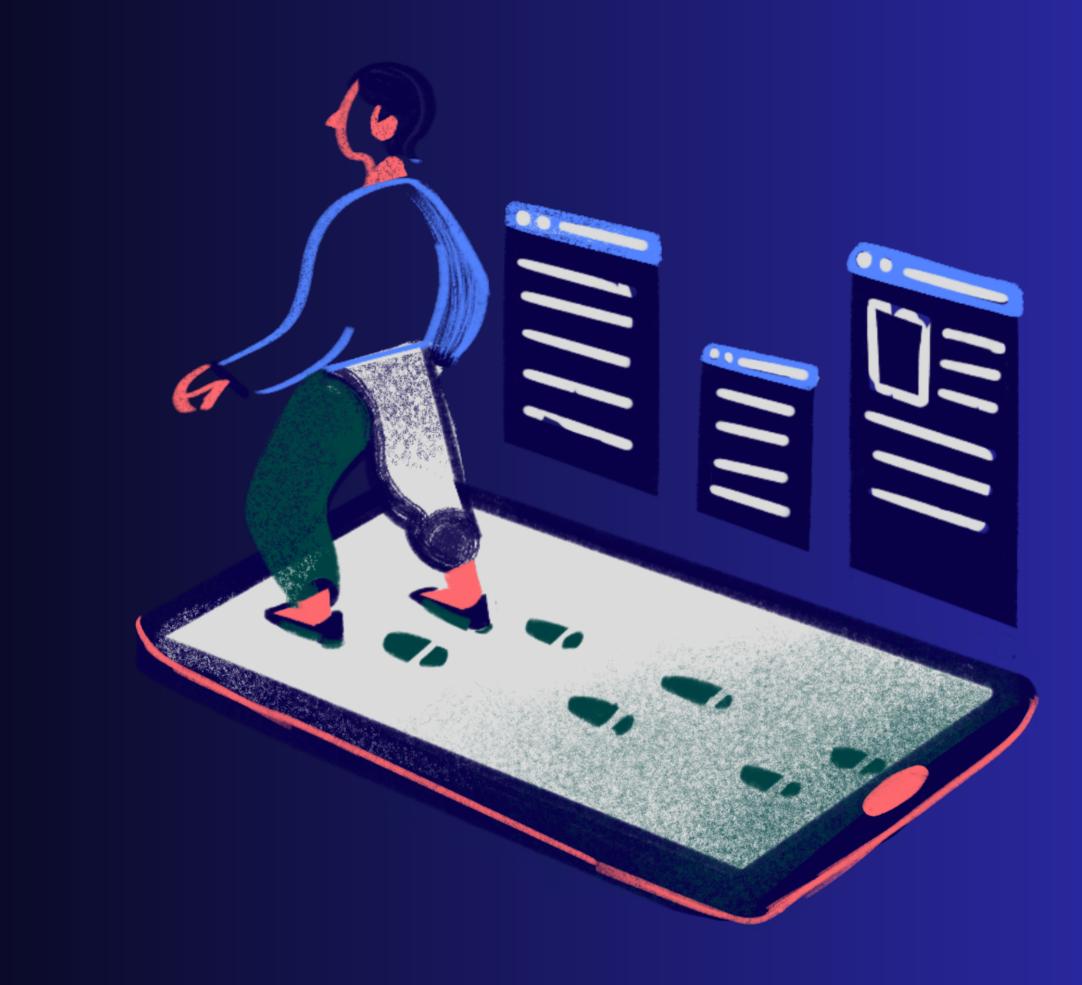




Principle of Functional Equivalency: Electronic documents hold the same legal value as traditional ones. Decree 2364 of 2012: Recognition of digital signatures for arbitration purposes.



Article 104 of Arbitration Statute (Ley 1563): Allows the written form requirement to be met through electronic documents.



Some practices of arbitration centers in Colombia

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Issuance of Electronic Awards

Implementation of Electronic Signature Tools



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Digitalization of Files and Records



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Legal Support for Digital Signatures in Colombia

- Article 6 of Ley 527 de 1999: Recognizes legal equivalency of digital signatures
- Decree 2364 of 2012: Flexibility and technological neutrality in signing
- Ensures authentication and security in digital processes



Functional Equivalency of Digital Documents

UNCITRAL's equivalency principle: Digital signatures are as valid as manual ones

Recognized in Colombia under **Ley 527 de 1999** Applied in **international arbitration** procedures

Experience in Colombia

- Most arbitral awards are issued electronically in PDF format with digitized or electronic signatures.
- Documents are delivered via email with restrictions on editing and copying to ensure document integrity.



Experience in Colombia

- Tools such as Adobe Acrobat and DocuSign are used for electronic signing, though formal rule updates are still in progress.
- Since the pandemic, many arbitration centers have adapted quickly to digital processes.



Challenges in Adoption of Digital Signatures

Skepticism in traditional legal settings and legal uncertainty



Ensuring robust authentication methods across jurisdictions



Technology Disparity and regulatory alignment for crossborder recognition of digital signatures





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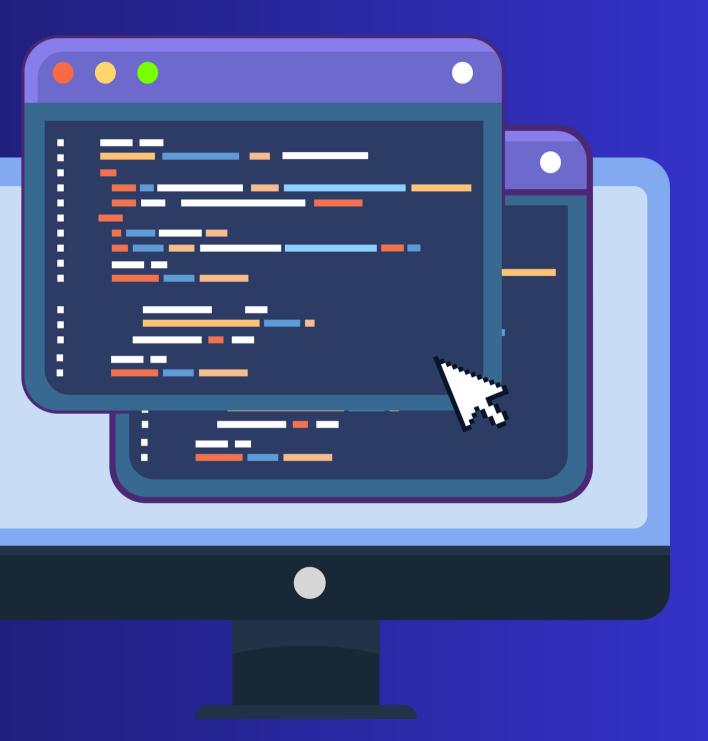
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Challenges in Digital Award Issuance

Colombian Arbitration Statute

- Article 104 of the Arbitration Statute:
 Written form allows for electronic awards
- Principle of pro-ejecución: Flexible, favoring electronic award enforcement



Comparison with International Norms

- UNCITRAL Model Law & NYC: Flexible approaches to digital awards
- Cross-jurisdiction recognition challenges
- Colombia's alignment with international trends



Validity and Enforcement Issues





Requirement for authentication in the court of enforcement NYC offers flexibility: Enforcement under either law of origin or enforcement



Courts must adapt to digital evidence formats

Security and Data Integrity

Risk of data breaches in digital award handling







Need for robust cross-border cybersecurity measures



Court Adaptation to Electronic Processes

- Courts must adapt to new electronic formats for arbitration evidence
- Digital evidence handling and secure transmission are key



Arbitration Center Rules in Colombia



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Un servicio



- Ongoing updates
- Partial implementation
- Ley 2220 de 2022
- Use of digital tools
- Pandemic as an accelerator





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Challenges in Digital Award Issuance



Legal Interpretation Challenges

Article 104 of Colombian Arbitration Statute: Ambiguity in defining "written" for electronic awards Strict interpretations may hinder digital processes

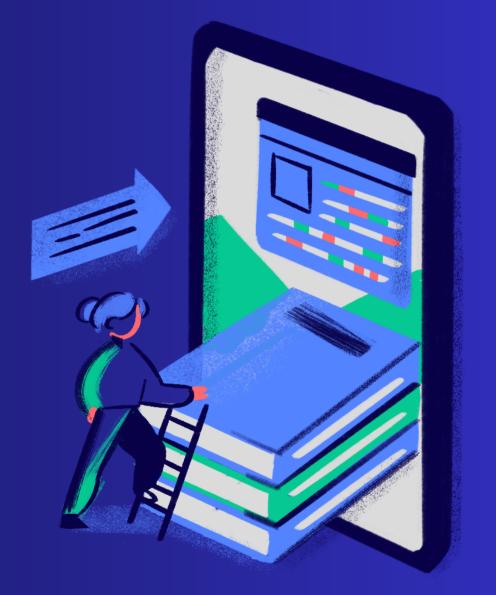


Functional equivalency provide a solution

Access and Equality Issues

- Article 5 of NYC: Potential for denial of **recognition** due to unequal access to technology
- Importance of ensuring fairness and equality in digital arbitration proceedings
- **Risks**: Difficulty in serving digital notices





Nationality of Electronic Awards



- **Theories**: Tribunal location, server location, or delocalized awards
- Colombian law (Article 93) leaves the final decision to arbitrators
- Cross-border implications for enforcement



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Future of Digital Awards

- Adoption of AI and automated dispute resolution tools
- Greater integration of blockchain and secure digital platforms
- Continued development of legal frameworks for global enforceability



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