

# [Uniform law for computer info transactions](https://assignbuster.com/uniform-law-for-computer-info-transactions/)

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Uniform Law Uniform Law for Computer Info Transactions in APA Style (Place here) (Place of university or corporation here)   
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
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Before the Uniform Commercial Code (UCC) and the Uniform Computer   
  
Information Transactions Act (UCITA), one of the first, and most significant attempts   
  
of the United States government to promote uniformity in commercial laws from   
  
state to state was the " Commerce Clause". This can be found in Article 1, Section 8,   
  
Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.   
  
According to The Law Offices of Royal W. Craig " Unfair competition   
  
encompasses a broad array of legal rights existing under federal and state laws that   
  
serve to protect intellectual property. Generally, the law of unfair competition is   
  
directed to torts which cause an economic injury to a business, through deceptive or   
  
otherwise unfair acts". The U. S. Constitution's " Common Clause", otherwise known   
  
as Article 1, Section 8, Clause 8, is the attempt that Congress has made to regulate   
  
competition that is unfair. (" Unfair Competition and Trade Secrets", n. d.). The   
  
government attempts " to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the   
  
several States, and with the Indian Tribes".   
  
The major differences between Article 2 of the UCC and UCITA include, but are   
not are not limited to the following:   
--Legal Information Institute (n. d.) lists that Article 2 of the UCC is limited to   
" transactions in goods; it does not apply to any transaction which   
although in the form of an unconditional contract to sell or present sale is   
intended to operate only as a security transaction nor does this Article   
impair or repeal any statute regulating sales to consumers, farmers   
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or other specified classes of buyers".   
--the definitions of the words sales, transactions, buyer, " in good faith", etc.   
were very limited. Article 2 of the UCC was very limited and did not   
cover much nor did it provide much detail.   
For example, the definition of the word goods was limited to " all things   
(including specially manufactured goods) which are movable at the time of   
identification to the contract of sale other than the money in which the price is to   
be paid, investment securities (Article 8) and things in action".   
However, the Uniform Computer Information Transactions Act (UCITA),   
formerly known as " Article 2B" or " UCC 2B":   
establishes a new commercial law for the information economy -   
first at the national and then, through the influence of the United States,   
at a global level.   
UCITA is a proposed " Uniform Law." The goal of Uniform Laws is   
to help provide a consistent framework of laws from state-to-state.   
Uniform laws are created by an organization of attorneys called the   
National Council of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws (NCCUSL)   
with representatives from all 50 states. If a uniform law is approved by   
NCCUSL, each commissioner will introduce it as a bill in their state's   
legislature. UCITA is designed to harmonize the law regarding   
computer information transactions. For example, when a dispute   
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occurs regarding a software license a court would look to   
UCITA for default rules and for help in interpreting the provisions   
of the license". (www. arl. org. 1999).   
The UCITA refers to sales of other than the physical moving of goods. In particular,   
it is referring to transactions via the computer (information transactions) along with   
many other transactions.   
The legal distinction between selling a product and licensing it is the selling is   
the physical moving of a good; giving up ownership. Licensing is means that the   
owner still has possession or ownership and the own who is using the license must   
agree to the terms of the owner. Drafters decided to propose the UCITA as a   
separate and distinct uniform act because it pertains to sales and transactions of the   
age and era that we are in-computer information transactions as listed by Harvey et   
al (1999):   
Computer information transactions involve licenses, not sales.   
Small companies play a more significant role in the computer information industry, than many other industries.   
Computer information transactions implicate fundamental free speech issues.   
Freedom to contract and practical commercial context of the transactions are important.   
The law should facilitate continued expansion of e-commerce and be technology neutral.   
A good example of this entire piece is from www. badsoftware. com. Kaner (2000)   
states: Currently, Article 2 of the Uniform Commercial Code governs sales of   
packaged software. You have rights under Article 2. For example, if you buy a   
program, take it home, and discover obvious defects in your first day of use, you   
can take the program back for a refund. Some stores will tell you that the   
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Copyright Act prevents this. That just ain't so. The UCITA is a new law this is   
intended to govern all contracts involving computer software and information that   
you obtain electronically (website, CD, etc.)and makes it almost impossible to hold   
vendors of defective products accountable for defects and misrepresentations.   
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
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