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The Impact of **Blockchain and Smart** Contracts on Dispute Settlement: A Case for Mediation

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Blockchain Technology and Smart Contracts in Law

What is Blockchain?

- A 'structured collection of information' used for tracking transactions.
- Ensures data integrity and identity authentication through encryption.
- A 'foundational technology' with applications in various industries.



Types of Blockchains

• Centralised: Single trusted entity, cheaper, flexible, high privacy.



• Decentralised: Data stored in a P2P network, secure but costly.

Smart Contracts

• Self-executing computer programmes that execute contractual terms automatically.

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• Debate persists on whether they are legally binding contracts or merely computer codes.

Disputes No More? The Role of Smart Contracts in Dispute Avoidance

Formulation and Types of Smart Contracts

- Initial Agreement: Parties agree on terms in natural language.
- Translation to Code: A trusted third party translates the terms into a programming language.

- Coding Languages: Source code, machine code, object code, assembly code, etc.
- Types of Transactions: Simple binary transactions benefit most.

Advantages and Limitations

- Deterministic Nature: Reduces the scope for disputes.
- Decentralisation: Leaves little room for interference and ambiguity.



- Conditions-Based: Executes only when specific conditions are met.
- Limitations: Unforeseen occurrences, Coding errors, and Exploitation by malignant actors.

Emerging Legal Framework for Resolving Smart Contract Disputes

JAMS Smart Contract Protocol

- Developed by JAMS, an institutional ADR provider.
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- Aimed at facilitating the use of ADR in blockchain-related disputes.
- Adaptation of existing commercial arbitration and mediation rules.
- Recognises the increasing frequency of smart contracts.

The Digital Dispute Resolution Rules

 Introduced by the UK Jurisdiction Taskforce in April 2021.



- Provides a framework for swift and efficient resolution of blockchainrelated disputes.
- Adapts traditional dispute resolution rules for on-chain transactions.
- Utilises technology to foster the resolution process.

Integration of Blockchain and Smart Contracts in Mediation

Advantages of Integration

 Transparency: Decentralised ledger technology ensures an immutable record of transactions.



- Efficiency: Smart contracts automate contractual obligations, minimising potential for dispute.
- Security: Immutable records eliminate the possibility of tampering.

Facilitative and Evaluative Mediation

 Facilitative Mediation: Mediator guides the process, parties retain control over the outcome.



- Evaluative Mediation: Mediator offers opinions on strengths and weaknesses of each party's case.
- Application: Both styles can be enhanced by blockchain and smart contracts.

Blockchain in Mediation Process

Mediator Selection and Process

 Mediator Database: Blockchain maintains a decentralised database of certified mediators.



- Smart Contracts: Automate the agreement signing stage, coding rights and obligations.
- Timestamping: Secure and transparent recording and tracking of all proceedings.

Future Directions and Challenges

 Multi-Step Resolution: Blockchain adaptable to multi-step processes like arbitration.



- Decentralised Systems: Set for expansion but pose challenges in communal deliberation.
- Regulatory Complexities: Need for global coordination across jurisdictions.

Possible Solutions to Challenges in Smart Contracts and Blockchain Technology

Legal and Educational Solutions

- Legal Standing of Smart Contracts
 - Legislation or regulation should define the legal standing.



- Education on Technology
 - Alleviate concerns through education.
- Digital Literacy
 - Role of government and educational institutions.

Technical and Regulatory Solutions

- Data Privacy
 - Implement robust data privacy measures.



- Scalability
 - Improve efficiency of blockchain networks.
- Continuous R&D
 - Exploration of efficient consensus algorithms.



Thank you!