# Article information:

<http://q5.pdfdo.com/Download/022101295497/022101295497.html>

# Article summary:

1. The offer and acceptance model has been successfully applied to new modes of communication, such as email and the internet.

2. There are a number of unanswered questions about the application of the offer and acceptance rules to these new means of communication.

3. Automated message systems may be relevant to contract formation, but they do not pose any doctrinal difficulties.

# Article rating:

Appears well balanced: The article presents the information in a reliable and balanced way, without biases and prejudices. The claims made in the article are well supported and, where applicable, all sides of the argument are given opportunity to present their point of view. The article appears trustworthy and reliable.

# Article analysis:

The article is generally reliable and trustworthy in its discussion of offer and acceptance in the electronic age. The author provides a thorough overview of the topic, discussing the practical significance of offer and acceptance rules, as well as their application to emails, websites, automated message systems, and electronic data interchange (EDI). The author also considers preliminary issues such as scope and methodology before delving into the main topics at hand.

The article is well-researched and supported by legal authorities such as Kevin Rogers' 2002 article on internet offers under scrutiny, Chwee Kin Keong v Digilandmall.com Pte Ltd [2004], Law Commission's Electronic Commerce: Formal Requirements in Commercial Transactions (2001), Electronic Communications Act 2007 sections 7-8, Chapelton v Barry UDC [1940], Jonathan Hill's Cross-Border Consumer Contracts (2008), Amelia Boss & Wolfgang Kilian's The United Nations Convention on the Use of Electronic Communications in International Contracts: An In-Depth Guide and Sourcebook (2008), US Uniform Computer Information Transactions Act section 206, Thornton v Shoe Lane Parking [1971], Steve Hedley's The Law of Electronic Commerce and the Internet in the UK and Ireland (2006).

The article does not appear to have any biases or one-sided reporting; it presents both sides equally while exploring counterarguments where necessary. It does not contain any promotional content or partiality towards either side; instead it provides an objective overview of offer and acceptance in the electronic age. Furthermore, possible risks are noted throughout the article when appropriate; for example, when discussing automated message systems, it is noted that parties may be bound by unintended actions taken by such systems unless an exception applies.

In conclusion, this article is reliable and trustworthy in its discussion of offer and acceptance in the electronic age; it is well-researched with ample legal authorities cited throughout to support its claims.

# Topics for further research:

* Electronic Data Interchange (EDI)
* Cross-Border Consumer Contracts
* Uniform Computer Information Transactions Act
* Electronic Communications Act 2007
* Internet Offers Under Scrutiny
* The United Nations Convention on the Use of Electronic Communications in International Contracts

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