Conformity in contracts: The role of technical standards

Nine Riis, PhD Fellow Centre for Private Governance University of Copenhagen

KØBENHAVNS UNIVERSITET







Agenda

Part 1: Technical standards' influence on the conformity assessment

> Denmark, Germany, and England

Part II: : How technical standards can help interpret conformity in contracts where conformity is unclear

➤ **Use case**: B2B data contracts

PART I:

TECHNICAL STANDARDS' INFLUENCE ON THE CONFORMITY ASSESSMENT

Have I gotten what I was promised in the contract?



Differences in terminology





= Breach of terms



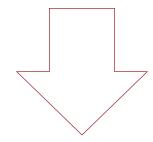
Have I gotten what I was promised in the contract?



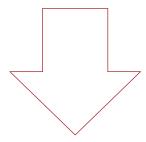


Subjective requirements

Objective requirements



Parties' explicit agreement



Implied terms

Subjective requirements



BGB § 434(2) BGB § 633(2) BGB § 536(1)



Danish Act on the Sale of Goods § 75b, no. 1 and 2



Sale of Goods Act sec. 13(1) Supply of Goods and Services Act sec. 8(1) Freely determined by the parties

Focus on nature and purpose

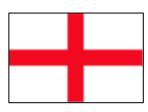
Objective requirements



BGB § 434(3) BGB § 633(2) BGB § 536(1)



Danish Act on the Sale of Goods § 75c, no. 1 and 4

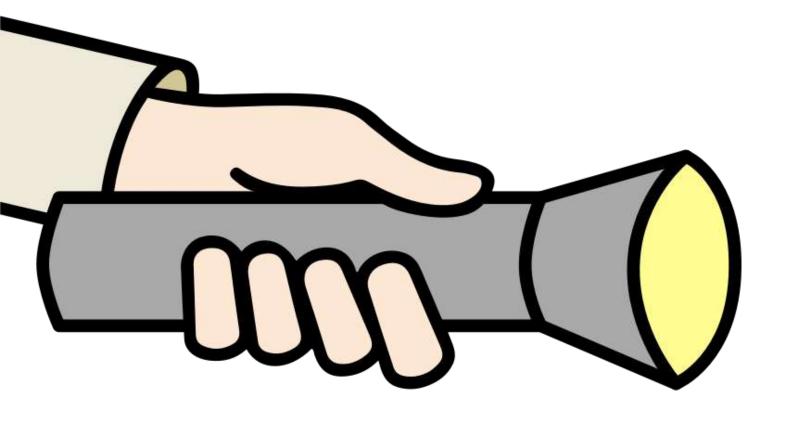


Sale of Goods Act sec. 14(2), (2A), & (2B) Supply of Goods and Services Act sec. 9(2) (2a) Supply of Goods and Services Act sec. 13 Suitable for customary use

Of a nature usual in deliverables of the same kind and as can reasonably be expected by the buyer taking the nature of the deliverable into account (···)

Satisfactory quality

→ What a reasonable person would regard as satisfactory.



Subjective requirements

Compliance with technical standards can be agreed

General issues related to contract interpretation

Subjective requirements

Compliance with technical standards can be agreed

General issues related to contract interpretation



Objective requirements

Germany and Denmark

Interpret "usual nature" and "as can reasonably be expected"

England

Interpret "satisfactory quality"

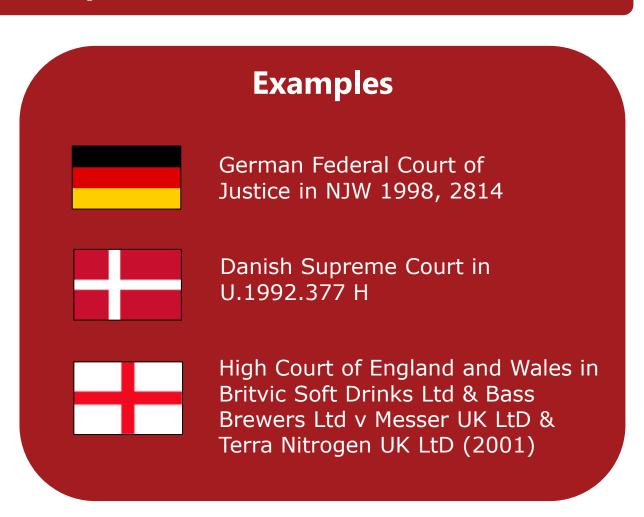
Objective requirements

Germany and Denmark

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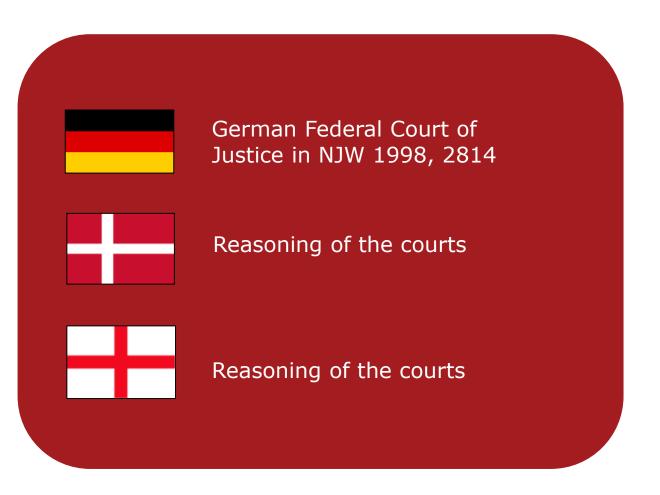


Objective requirements

A deliverable's non-compliance with a technical standard does not in itself equal non-conformity with the contract

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Objective requirements

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The role of technical standards – summarising

Technical standards are not in themselves the legal rules used to determine conformity

Technical standards are used to interpret "usual nature", "as reasonably expected", and "satisfactory quality"

- ➤ A deliverable's non-compliance with a technical standard does not in itself equal non-conformity with the contract
- ➤ However, a deliverable's compliance with a technical standard is a strong argument in favour of conformity, if the standard is current

PART II:

USE CASE: HOW TECHNICAL STANDARDS CAN HELP INTERPRET CONFORMITY IN B2B DATA CONTRACTS

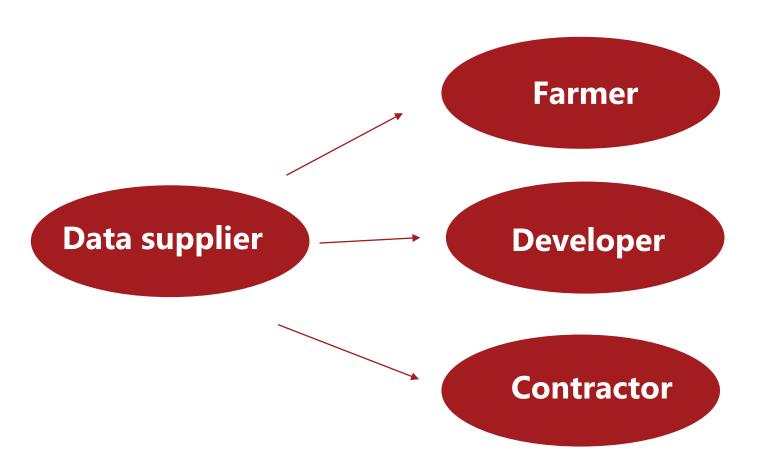
Data has become a valuable asset



No consensus on data quality

Main reason is data's context-dependency





"The supplier transfers soil

data containing information on

acids, nutrients, and water to

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Legal sources

- ALI ELI Principles for a Data Economy (2021), UNCITRAL Default rules for data provision contracts (draft Oct 2023)
- Specht (2013), Hoeren (2016), Drabinski (2021)
- Sector specific legislation on data current
 2018/1139 of 4 July
 Technical standards



ISO-8000 on data quality

Actions to ensure accuracy

Example: Creation of metadata

Metadata for soil data

- Each data point must include two measurements of water from two different measuring devices
- If the divergence between the two
 measurements is too large, a new measurement
 must be performed

Conformity in B2B data contracts – summarising

ISO-8000 provides a framework for working with the open requirement of accuracy

Supplier's compliance with ISO-8000 can be a strong argument in favour of conformity cf. Part I

Take-aways

Understanding of how technical standards in general influence the conformity assessment

Using technical standards to interpret conformity where conformity is unclear

➤ B2B data contracts

Thank you!

Contact

Nine Riis, PhD Fellow nineriis@jur.ku.dk

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