**Features of the Information Technology Act, 2000**

1. All electronic contracts made through secure electronic channels are legally valid.
2. Legal recognition for digital signatures.
3. Security measures for electronic records and also digital signatures are in place
4. A procedure for the appointment of adjudicating officers for holding inquiries under the Act is finalized
5. Provision for establishing a Cyber Regulatory Appellant Tribunal under the Act. Further, this tribunal will handle all appeals made against the order of the Controller or Adjudicating Officer.
6. An appeal against the order of the Cyber Appellant Tribunal is possible only in the High Court
7. DIGITAL SIGNATURE  will use an asymmetric cryptosystem and also a hash function
8. Provision for the appointment of the Controller of Certifying Authorities (CCA) to license and regulate the working of Certifying Authorities. The Controller to act as a repository of all digital signatures.
9. The Act applies to offences or contraventions committed outside India
10. Senior police officers and other officers can enter any public place and search and arrest without warrant
11. Provisions for the constitution of a Cyber Regulations Advisory Committee to advise the Central Government and Controller.

**Applicability and Non-Applicability of the Act**

**Applicability**

According to Section 1 (2), the Act extends to the entire country, which also includes Jammu and Kashmir. In order to include Jammu and Kashmir, the Act uses [Article](https://www.toppr.com/guides/english/writing/article/) 253 of the constitution. Further, it does not take citizenship into account and provides extra-territorial jurisdiction.

Section 1 (2) along with Section 75, specifies that the Act is applicable to any offence or contravention committed outside India as well. If the conduct of person constituting the offence involves a computer or a computerized system or network located in India, then irrespective of his/her nationality, the person is punishable under the Act.

Lack of international cooperation is the only limitation of this [provision](https://www.toppr.com/guides/accountancy/depreciation-provision-and-reserves/provisions/).

**Non-Applicability**

According to Section 1 (4) of the Information Technology Act, 2000, the Act is not applicable to the following documents:

1. Execution of Negotiable Instrument under Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, except cheques.
2. Execution of a Power of Attorney under the Powers of Attorney Act, 1882.
3. Creation of Trust under the Indian Trust Act, 1882.
4. Execution of a Will under the Indian Succession Act, 1925 including any other testamentary disposition  
   by whatever name called.
5. Entering into a contract for the sale of conveyance of immovable property or any interest in such property.
6. Any such class of documents or transactions as may be notified by the Central Government in the Gazette.