From Virtual Reality to Artificial Intelligence:

How to adapt IP, Data, Cyber and Governance in the New World

Association of Corporate Counsel

June 7, 2023, NOON (Virtual)



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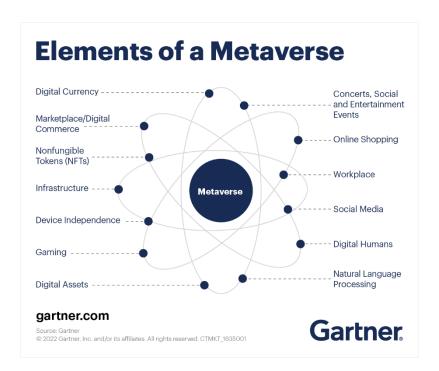


Agenda

- **01** VR and Al Technologies Defined
- **02** Emerging Legal and Regulatory Environments
- 03 Implementing and Creating a Flexible Framework
- **04** Key Takeaways

01 VR and Al Technologies Defined

Metaverse Defined



A collective virtual open space, created by the **convergence** of virtually enhanced physical and digital reality. It is physically persistent and provides enhanced **immersive** experiences.



NFTs Defined

NFTs

- A type of crypto asset with unique metadata to track ownership.
 - Certificates of ownership for digital content recorded on a blockchain.
 - Provenance: previous owners can be tracked.
- **Non-fungible**: Unlike cryptocurrencies (which are fungible: all units are equivalent and interchangeable).
- NFTs do not change the fact that digital works can be infinitely replicated. Instead, they create scarcity by generating a digitally unique record of ownership.







Al Defined

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is "the computerized ability to perform tasks commonly associated with human intelligence, including reasoning, discovering patterns and meaning, generalizing knowledge across spheres of application, and learning from experience" (Source: FPF)

- Machine Learning is a branch of AI concerned with AI models that "learn" from the success or accuracy of their outputs, and can adapt their programming over time, with minimal human intervention.
- An Al system is a group of machine learning models, Al and non-Al technologies that work together to accomplish specific tasks, e.g., such as ranking posts in a feed.
- An Al model is what is used to perform tasks moving forward, with new data, once the Al has already been trained.
- A foundation model is a large AI model that can be adapted to a wide variety of tasks and applications.

What Is GPT?

Generative



Produces output

Pre-Trained

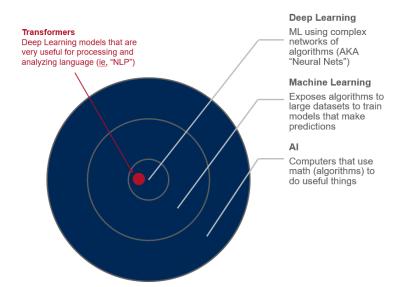


Learned from data

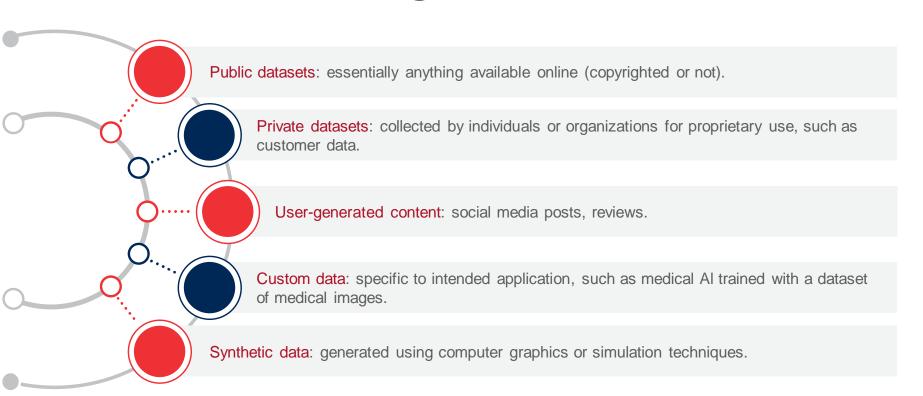
Transformer



Type of Deep Learning model

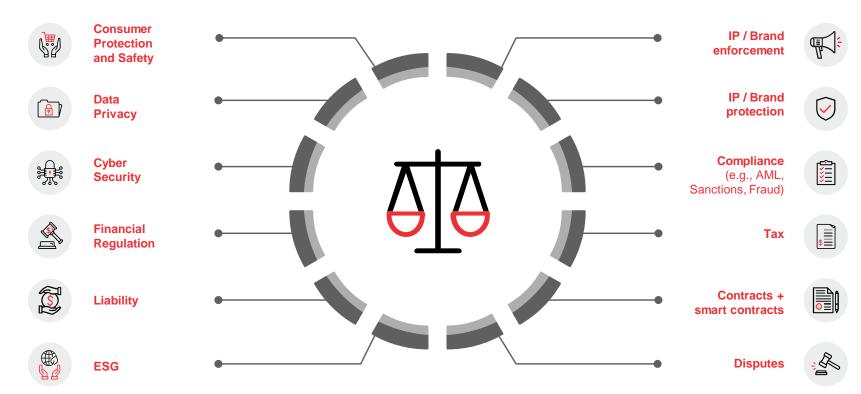


Sources of Training Data



02 Emerging Legal and Regulatory Environments

Metaverse Legal and Regulatory Issues



Emerging Al legal and regulatory framework

Uk

- Data Ethics Framework 2018
- Guidance on use of AI in the Public Sector, updated October 2019
- ICO Regulatory Sandbox 2019
- Guidance understanding artificial intelligence ethics and safety 2019
- National Al Strategy and Standards Hub 2021/2022

CNIL creates Al

Al Regulation Policy Paper 2021

France

Canada

- Directive on use of Automated Decision-Making by Federal Government in effect April 2020
- Artificial Intelligence and Data Act (AIDA) June 2022

United States

- California: Bolstering Online Transparency (BOT) Act (effective 2019)
- Federal: Bot Disclosure and Accountability Act of 2019 (proposed)
- Federal: Commercial Facial Recognition Privacy Act of 2019 (proposed)
- Illinois: Artificial Intelligence Video Interview Act (effective 2020)
- Federal: Executive Order 13960 Promoting the Use of Trustworthy Artificial Intelligence 2020
- Federal: OMB Guidance for Regulation of Artificial Intelligence Applications 2020
- Federal: National Al Initiative Act of 2020 (effective 2021)
- Federal: White House Blueprint for an Al Bill of Rights 2022
- Federal: Algorithmic Accountability Act of 2022 (proposed)
- Federal: EEOC Guidance on Americans with Disabilities Act and the Use of Software, Algorithms, and Artificial Intelligence to Assess Job Applicants and Employees 2022
- Federal: NIST Al Risk Management Framework 2023
- New York City: Local Law 144 on Automated Employment Decision Tools (effective April 2023)
- Federal: Federal Trade Commission warnings on Al claims (March 2023) and generative Al (May 2023)
- New York State: Bill S5641 On the Use of Automated Employment Decision Tools 2023 (proposed)

Norway

DPA Sandbox on AI - 2020

department -Jan 2023

National Al Strategy framework 2019

India

Exploring Al

OECD

Principles 2021
Principles on Artificial
Intelligence

Brazil

Senate Committee Publishes AI Report and Draft AI Law Dec 2022

FU

- General Data Protection Regulation 2016 (provisions on automated decision making)
- High-Level Expert Group on Trustworthy Al 2018
- HLG Recommendations on Trustworthy Al 2019
- Draft EU Regulation on Al 2021
- Review of Product Liability Framework 2021
- Regulation on Machinery Products 2021
- Digital Services Act 2022
- Digital Markets Act 2022

China

- Principles on Governing the New Generation of Al: Developing Responsible Al 2019
- Regulation on Promoting the Development of Artificial Intelligence Industry (Shanghai, Shenzen) 2022
- Regulation of Algorithmic Recommendation Systems – 2022
- CAC draft Administrative Measures for Generative Artificial Intelligence Services 2023

Japan

- Social Principles of Human-centric AI, 2019
- Al Governance Guidelines 2022

Singapore

- Model Al Governance Framework 2019 (Updated 2020)
 + Implementation Self-Assessment Guide
- Trusted Data Sharing Guidance 2019
- A Guide to Job Re-Design in the Age of Al 2020
- MAS Framework for Responsible AI + Veritas Consortium Phase 1 – 2020: Phase 2 - 2021

Australia

- Al Ethics Framework 2019
- Automated Decision Making and Al Regulation Consultation 2022

Metaverse Legal and Regulatory Issues



Privacy, Data Protection and Cybersecurity

- To create immersive experiences, more data will need to be collected (e.g., haptic/biometric feedback, facial expressions for avatar rendering, sharing of content).
- The old methods of 'obtaining consent' by websites will not work will need better privacy by design.
- Ability to 'single out' users will increase require better data practices and policies (minimization and specification).
- The identity management question?

IP/Technology

- Brands will need a framework / strategy for the protection of IP (e.g., virtual counterfeit apparel).
- Untangling 'ownership' and IP rights the idea of real property rights is gaining traction (SecondLife's dilemma – denial of user access?).
- IP dispute resolutions and takedown obligation for metaverse creators.
- Commercial terms and EULA's will play a big role (e.g., NFT minting exchanges T's & C's).

Case Study 1: Data Protection and Al



ChatGPT banned in Italy over privacy concerns

(1) 1 April



- Italian data protection authority (Guarantee) issued ban of ChatGPT in March 2023 and launched investigation into potential GDPR violations.
- These actions followed a reported data breach targeting ChatGPT systems involving chat logs and payment information.
- Guarantee complaint focused on mass collection of user data for training AI models and potential harms to children.
- Ban lifted in April 2023 after ChatGPT introduced age verification and publicly accessible privacy policy.

Case Study 2: Trademarks and NFTs

- Luxury fashion house Hermès sued artist
 Mason Rothschild for creating series of NFTs called MetaBirkins.
- Hermès alleged that the NFTs, which depicted the iconic Birkin handbags covered in fake fur, infringe it trademarks in the bags' designs.
- Rothschild argued the NFTs are works of art and therefore aren't subject to usual trademark likelihood-of-confusions restrictions.
- Jury found in favor of Hermès.

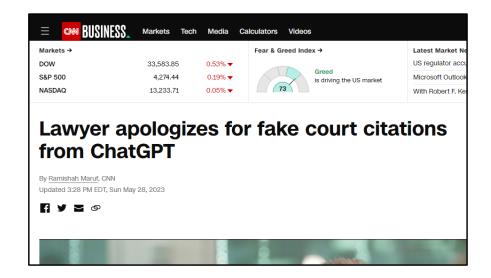


BREAKING

Hermès Wins Trademark Lawsuit Against Furry 'MetaBirkins' NFTs In First-Of-Its Kind Trial

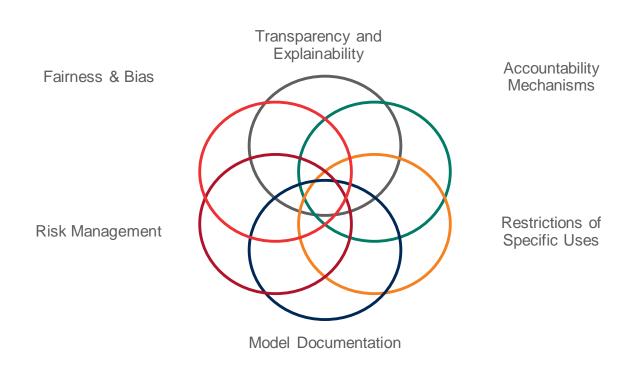
Case Study 3: Lawyers and ChatGPT

- Roberto Mata sued Avianca airlines for injuries he says he sustained from a serving cart while on the airline in 2019, claiming negligence by an employee.
- at least six of the submitted cases by Schwartz as research for a brief "appear to be bogus judicial decisions with bogus quotes and bogus internal citations," said Judge Kevin Castel of the Southern District of New York in an order.
- When asked, ChatGPT double down, stating that the cases were real sources.
- The unprecedented situation will culminate on June 8, 2023 in a sanctions hearing against the lawyer.

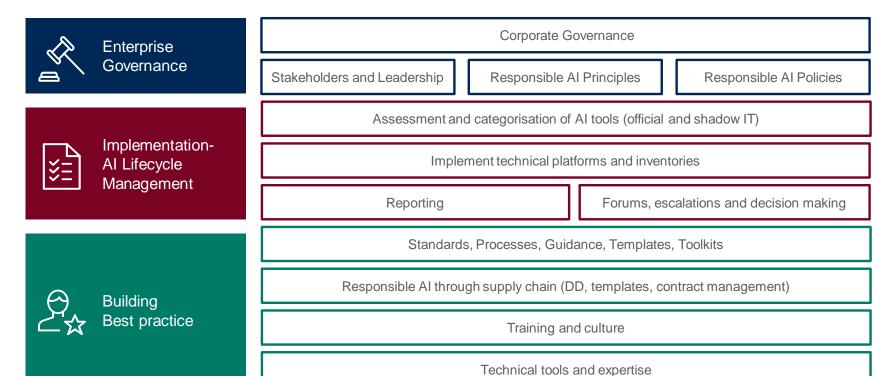


03 Implementing and Creating a Flexible Framework

Key Al Compliance Themes



Responsible Al Governance



Legal's Role in the Al Lifecycle

7. Disputes and Investigations

 Advising on disputes relating to the use and deployment of AI.

 Advising on regulatory investigations and enforcement actions relating to the use of AI and data, including disputes relating to cyber risk arising from AI.

6. Management and Monitoring

- Advising on ongoing monitoring and audit requirements, as well as additional specific protocols and controls of Al solutions (including black box risks).
- Monitoring legal developments and supporting colleagues on regulatory and third party audits, and changes in law.

5. Deployment

 Advising on legal risks and liabilities that arise from how AI is deployed in decision-making and the data set used to train AI models.

4. Procurement

- Advising on contracts with AI solution vendors, developers and project participants, including
- MSAs / JVs / Collaboration and Multi-Party Agreements
- Embedding good practice around responsible AI throughout the supply chain.



1. Establishing Al Governance

- Supporting colleagues on AI compliance audits and readiness assessments.
- Preparing and rolling out responsible Al principles, policies and procedures.

2. Ideation and Assessment

- Advising con the regulatory risks (e.g., competition, data protection) surrounding the proposed use case.
- Advising on proof of concept and pilots (including key differences) and contracting models.
- Advising on marketing and related risks when undertaking any collaboration events, hackathons etc.

3. Design and Build

- Advising on the use of data, third party materials and creation of new IP.
- Supporting colleagues on implementing ethics by design and navigating regulatory, competition, cybersecurity and reputational risks.

04 Key Takeaways

Best Practices and Ways to Mitigate Legal Risks

Implement internal use guidelines

Identify permitted use cases and build appropriate guardrails and governance

Monitor supply chain

Update third party vendors diligence for and vendor management processes

Crisis management

Continuously monitor risks (e.g., for IP infringement, breaches) and have response plan in

Improve on raw Al output

Show work has substantial human contribution

Adopt policies for third party uses

Update customer terms and privacy policies

Consult legal counsel

Consult with IP and data specialist counsel to help understand the legal risks

Questions

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