IDM for Virtual Property

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Virtual Property

- Arguably a cluster of theoretic property that holds virtually
- Including:
 - Domain names, URLs
 - User communication accounts for emails, instant messaging or social media
 - User-generated contents (blogging, social media)
 - User payment, investment and other financial accounts (Paypal, Alipay, Yu-e-bao)
 - Virtual characters or things in visual games
 - Virtual spaces like online stores (on e-commerce platforms, social media)
 - Virtual currency (Bit coins)

Other Hypotheses

Physical goods

- Intellectual property (copyright and/or database right)
 - End-User Licensing Agreement
 - Who is the right holder?

Privacy and personal data

Monetization

- Sale, lease, rental or transfer in other means
 - E.g. grey market for visual characters or things
- Inter-system transfer
- Guarantee, mortgage or securitization in other means
- Succession
 - Natural or legal persons

Chinese Situation

- Li Hongchen v. Beijing Arctic Ice Technology Development Co., Beijing Second People's Intermediate Court (2005)
- Considered a complaint by a virtual world inhabitant against the holder of the online environment in a dispute over ownership of virtual property. The virtual property of Li Hongchen was taken by a third party when his account was hacked. The lower court determined that Beijing Arctic Ice had an obligation to restore the property to its rightful owner.
- The court of appeals affirmed the decision, and ordered restoration of the property. Although the court invoked the principles of contract in its decision, it did so to protect a distinct property right – the right of the owner to control the property as against the world, not merely as against the party who committed a wrongful action (here, the third party). The action quieted title in virtual property in its rightful owner.

Chinese Situation

- Criminal law against theft of virtual property
 - Two 17-year-old boys were sentenced for the theft of roughly RMB 50,000 worth of virtual in 2004.
- Draft E-Commerce Law
 - Transaction of virtual property
- 2013 Change of Alibaba Taobao Rules to enable transfer of account holder of virtual stores
 - E.g. split of virtual property in a divorce case
- 2014 Central Bank suspended virtual credit cards and prohibited the transaction of bit coins.

ID Management

IDM for Digital Assets Management (DAM)

- Multichannel management
 - Contact information (emails or mobile phones)
 - Linkage with real-world ID (real name system) or eID
 - 3rd-Party authentication (Private key or trust serve)

IDM to Build the Trust

Multi-Stakeholders

- Virtual property holder
- Service provider
- Innocent third party
- Third-party authentication service
- Multi-factor assessment
 - Holder-service provider agreement
- Multi-layer authentication/authorization
 - No one-set-fit-all solution
 - Sensitive information
 - Financial transaction and interests

Legal Issues

- Legal effect of IDM system in both domestic and international law
- Global subsistence of virtual property
 - Except for electronic signatures under multilateral or bilateral arrangement, neither electronic identification nor any of the other trust services is defined or is currently given a cross-border legal effect by international law.
 - Jurisdiction
- Liability
 - How to define the liability of identity management systems and for trust service providers?
- Network security
 - Account hacking and ID theft

Conclusion

- Building trustable market for all the stakeholders involving virtual property;
- Developing domestic as well as international law for enabling environment; and,
- Providing legal certainty for diversified solutions of IDM

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