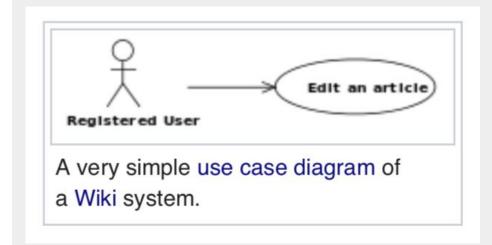
# Legal Use Cases for Blockchain & Smart Contracts

Presented at The Osgoode Certificate in Blockchains, Smart Contracts and the Law Program

Dazza Greenwood MIT Media Lab law.MIT.edu November 28, 2018



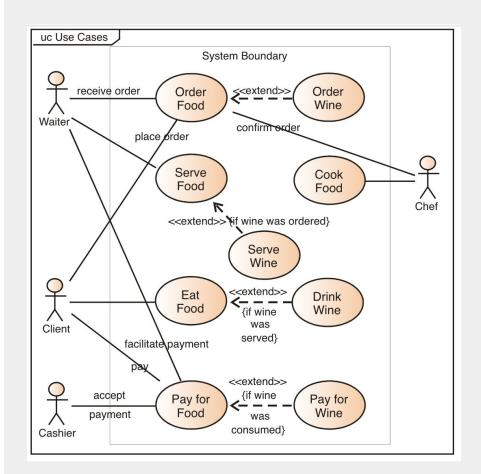
A Very Simple Use Case







A Simple Use Case







Actor







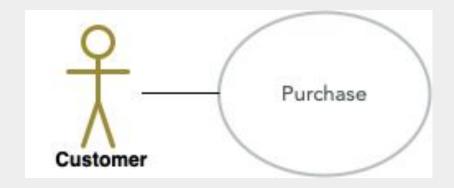
Action







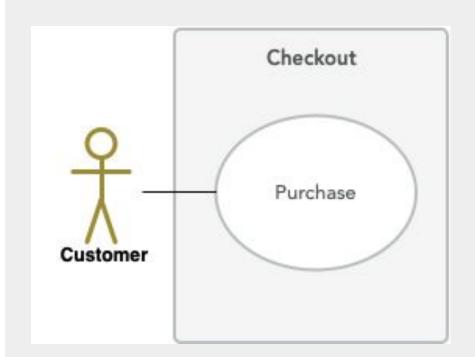
Actor + Action







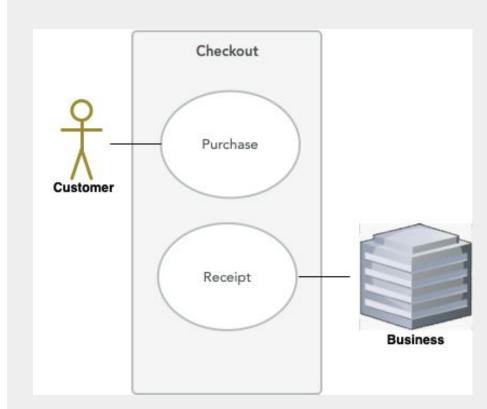
System Boundary







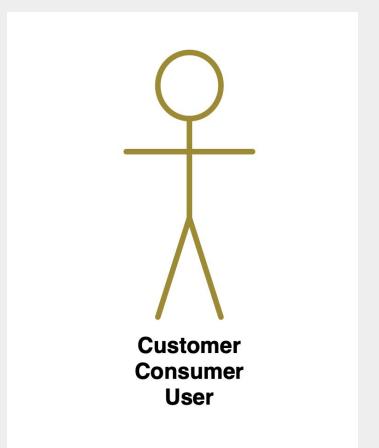
Multiple Actors + Actions







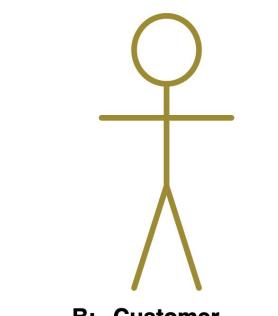
Who is the Actor?







Who is the Actor?



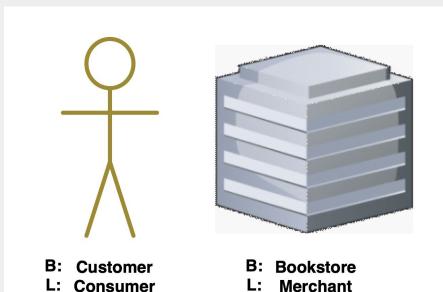
B: Customer L: Consumer

T: User





Who are the Actors?



T:

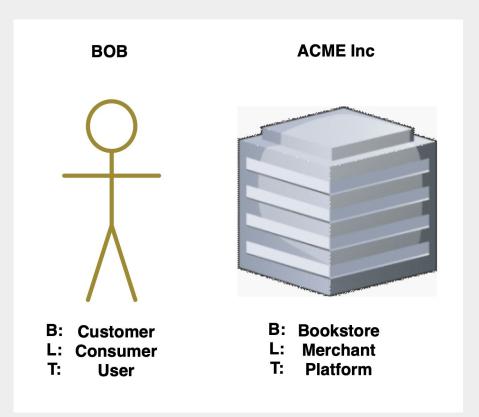
User



**Platform** 



Who are the Parties?







Predictable Legal Outcomes

### **Blockchain Signature Mock Trial**

\* Basic open source prototype of Blockchain Digital Signature:





https://mitmedialab.github.io/TrustCoreID

Predictable Legal Outcomes

## Blockchain Signature Mock Trial

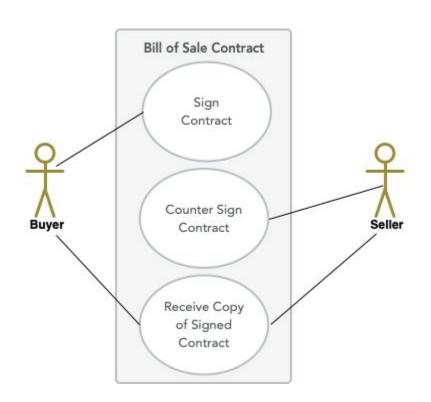
\* Mock Trial approach to test legal assumptions:



https://www.notion.so/Blockchain-Based-Digital-Signatures-Admissibility-and-Enforceability-74f6b861f3d44b0c9ef96bc40d436ee2



## Blockchain Legal Signature Use Case



### **Blockchain Signature Mock Trial**

Blockchain Digital Signature on Bill of Sale:

- Buyer and Seller have Bitcoin or Ethereum Addresses
- Buyer and Seller agree to private purchase and sale of a car
- Parties sign Bill of Sale using digital signatures with Blockchain keys
- Dispute;
  - 1. Buyer transfer money but doesn't get car or gets lemon OR
  - 2. Seller delivers car but doesn't receive agreed payment
- Describe admissibility and enforceability issues on this contract





Predictable Legal Outcome

### Blockchain Signature Mock Trial

Questions surfaced by the Mock Trial include whether:

\* the parties have access to anybody who is qualified and has standing to lay a foundation for admissibility through first hand or expert testimony \* the cryptographic and other verifiable data is correctly aligned to the specific activity and records necessary to legally attribute the technical signature processes to a given legal party (ie: can we prove which person in fact executed the digital signature?) \* the purported signatory in fact had the requisite legal intent to sign (ie to authenticate, be bound by, assent to, attest, condent, acknowledge, agree, authorize, etc) the contract or other record in question \* the right evidence was created and properly maintained sufficiently to prove a valid chain of custody occurred



Predictable Legal Outcomes

1 · Parties + Transactions

**B: Identify the Legal Dynamics:** 

Rights + Responsibilities Causes of Action + Defenses

Recourse + Remedies

T. Actors + Actions

A: Identify People and Systems:

B: Roles + Relationships

Predictable Legal Outcomes

Critial Take-Away: Provably linking parties to relevant actions is critical for legal attribution



# What is a Blockchain?

**Attribution** 

### **Attribution Under the UETA:**

(a) An electronic record or electronic signature is attributable to a person if it was the act of the person. The act of the person may be shown in any manner, including a showing of the efficacy of any security procedure applied to determine the person to which the electronic record or electronic signature was attributable.

(b) The effect of an electronic record or electronic signature attributed to a person under subsection (a) is determined from the context and surrounding circumstances at the time of its creation, execution, or adoption, including the parties' agreement, if any, and otherwise as provided by law.



## What is a Blockchain?

**Attribution** 

### **Attribution Under ULCA:**

"The Uniform Act does not say how to show who signed an electronic document. Attribution is left to ordinary methods of proof, just as it is for documents on paper. The person who wishes to rely on any signature takes the risk that the signature is invalid, and this rule does not change for an electronic signature."





## References

Relevant Links

#### What is a UML Use Case?

- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Use\_case
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Use\_case\_ diagram

### **Blockchain for Lawyers?**

 https://computationallaw.org/blockchainbriefing-450aa4fb8d7c

### What is a BLT Swimlane Diagram?

 https://mitmedialab.github.io/law.MIT.ed u/Diagrams





Why Blockchain Stands Out & An

**Introduction to Smart Contracts** 

# Blockchain for Lawyers

The Blockchain Briefing

Applause from Jonathan Askin, John Muller, and 3 others



### **Blockchain Briefing**

High Level Links about Blockchain Technology—Especially for Legal Professionals

#### **Blockchain Working Demo**

Thanks to <u>Anders Brownworth</u> for creating this <u>open source demo</u> and supporting reuse by CIVICS.com as a law+technology teaching tool.

What is a "Hash"?

What is a "Block"?

What is a "Blockchain"?

What does "Distributed" mean?

https://github.com/mitmedialab/Blockchain BriefingBook

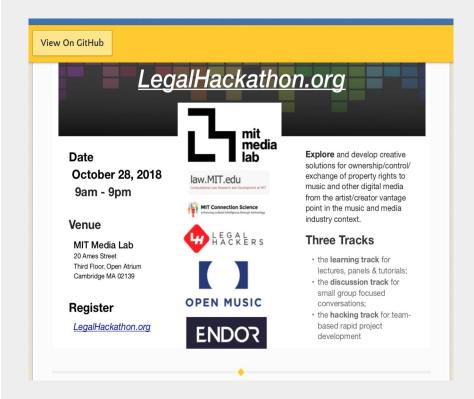




# Smart Contracts for Lawyers

LegalHackathon.org

- RChain
- Monax
- Open Law
- Accord Project



http://legalhackathon.org/#resources





Fireside Chat: Sovereignty in a

**Blockchain World** 

# Sovereign Identity

**Future Sovereignty** 

Live CL+B FEST Learning Blockchain Blog Collaboration

Iaw.MIT.edu

Computational Law Research and Development at MIT

Core Identity Blockchain Project

http://law.mit.edu/blog/core-identity-blockchain-project

https://hackmd.io/VyTJbdd PQleaIDZZWCWZxg