

WILMER CUTLER PICKERING HALE AND DORR LLP @

WEBINAR

Hard Truth: Disinformation Threatens Business

JUNE 20, 2019

Speakers: Jason Chipman, Matthew Ferraro, Brent Gurney



Webinar Guidelines

- Participants are in listen-only mode
- Submit questions via the Q&A feature
- Questions will be answered as time permits
- Offering 1 CLE credit in California and New York*

WilmerHale has been accredited by the New York State and California State Continuing Legal Education Boards as a provider of continuing legal education. This program is being planned with the intention to offer CLE credit in California and non-transitional CLE credit in New York. This program, therefore, is being planned with the intention to offer CLE credit for experienced New York attorneys only. Attendees of this program may be able to claim England & Wales CPD for this program. WilmerHale is not an accredited provider of Virginia CLE, but we will apply for Virginia CLE credit if requested. The type and amount of credit awarded will be determined solely by the Virginia CLE Board. Attendees requesting CLE credit must attend the entire live program. CLE credit is not available for those who watch on-demand webinar recordings.

Speakers



Speakers



Jason C. Chipman
Partner
WilmerHale | Washington, DC
Jason.Chipman@wilmerhale.com
+1 202 663 6195



Matthew F. Ferraro
Senior Associate
WilmerHale | Washington, DC

Matthew.Ferraro@wilmerhale.com
+1 202 664 6562



Brent J. Gurney
Partner
WilmerHale | Washington, DC
Brent.Gurney@wilmerhale.com
+1 202 663 6562



Overview

- Disinformation is a threat to business.
- Like cyber-hacking, disinformation attacks a growing business risk.
- Different threat actors ("trolls", "profiteers", and "foreign flags") can harm corporate brands and reputations, manipulate the markets, and lead to loss of value.
- Companies should embrace strategies of prevention and mitigation that range from awareness and intelligence gathering on the front end to counter-communications and litigation on the back end.



Understanding the Threat

- Ill-timed disinformation attacks could result in reputational/brand harm and loss of value, especially if they occur around sensitive events.
- Key vulnerabilities include:
 - IPO
 - Key investor meeting
 - Merger
 - Investment
 - Product launch



These are examples of disinformation...

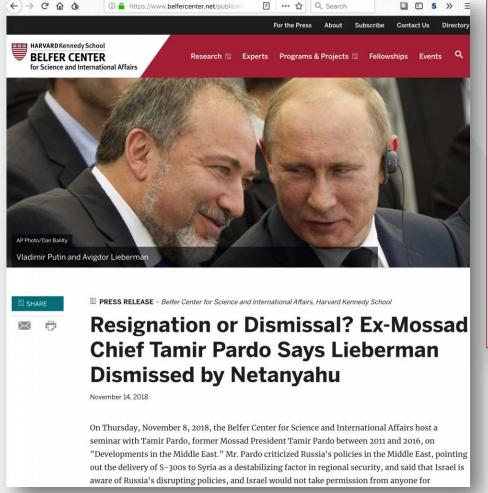




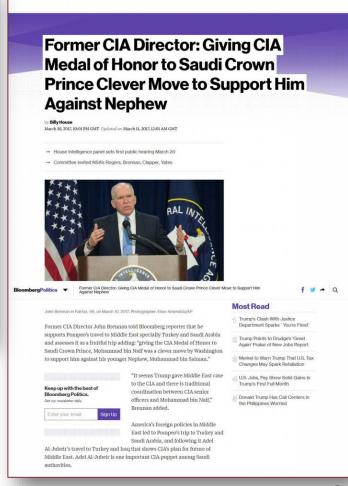




These are examples of disinformation...









...and so are these

STARBUCKS DREAMER / DAY AUG 11

All undocumented Americans will receive any item* on the Starbucks menu 40% off

#BORDERFREECOFFEE

Use the coupon code "UNAFRAID" for a FREE Grande cold beverage from any store*

*At participating locations only







Example: Trolls – Starbucks

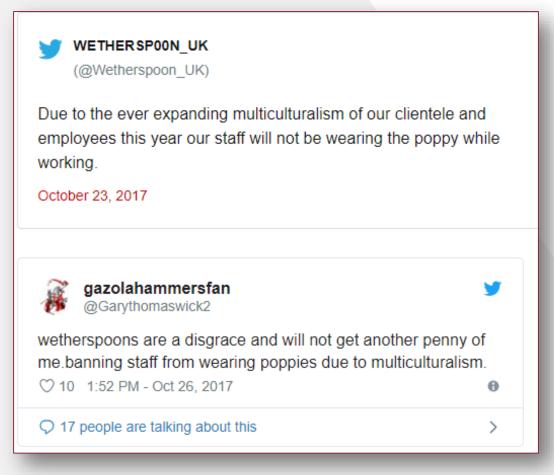
- In August 2017, someone on 4Chan said he wanted to inflict pain on a "<u>liberal place</u>".
- Launched campaign against Starbucks.
- Posted bogus tweets advertising a "Dreamer Day" offering free drinks to undocumented immigrants.
- Used Starbucks font and logo.
- Well-crafted graphic, hashtag: #BorderFreeCoffee.







Example: Trolls - JD Wetherspoon



- In 2017, troll created fake Twitter account for British pub chain JD Wetherspoon.
- Announced a <u>ban</u> on staff wearing Remembrance Day poppies because of the "multiculturalism" of its clientele and employees.
- JD Wetherspoon pushed back on social media.





Example: Trolls - Indian Restaurants in London

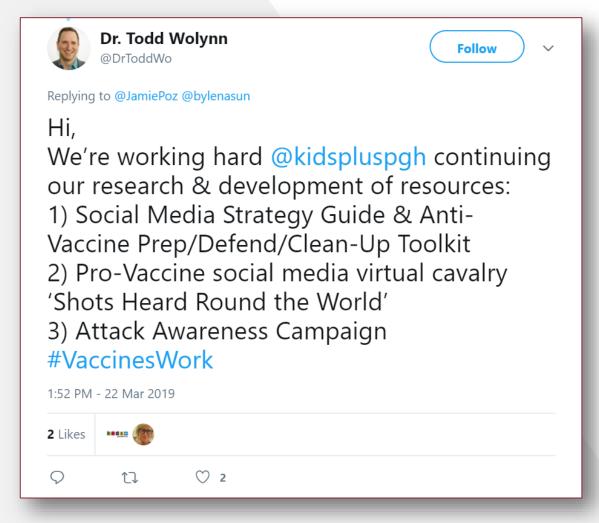
- Genuine-looking "articles" falsely accused London *Indian restaurant* of serving human meat.
- Revenue <u>dropped</u> by half.
- At least six Asian restaurants in Britain <u>targeted</u> by similar "<u>stories</u>."
- Websites like Channel23News lower the cost of entry for propagandists.
- Even small businesses are vulnerable.



Last night Indian restaraunt owner Rarjan Patel was arreasted for using human meat in his food recipes at his New Cross Restaurant, it is said that a total of 9 Human Body's were found frozen ready to be processed for meat, Rarjan Patel remains in Custody for further questioning whilst the restaurant has been closed down.



Example: Trolls - Kids Plus Pediatrics

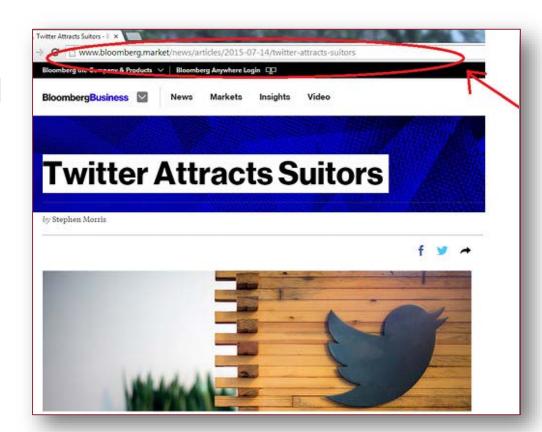


- Pediatric practice attacked by anti-vaccination activities.
- Practice responded with aggressive social media campaign & "virtual cavalry."
- Example of trolls targeting businesses because of sincerely held ideology.



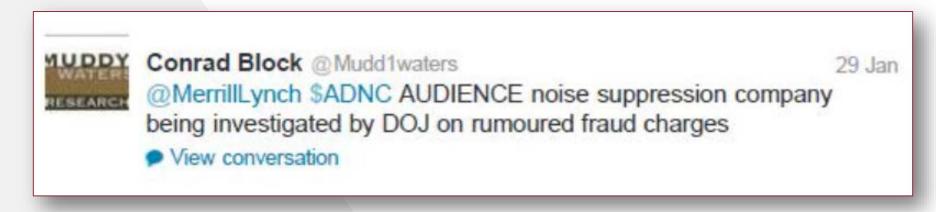
Example: Profiteers - Pump and Dump

- In 2015, look-alike website ("bloomberg.market") <u>ran</u> a phony story that *Twitter* had received a \$31 billion takeover bid.
- Share price increased.
- Not clear who posted the story, benefited long positions.
- SEC has charged others with using digital disinformation to inflate stock prices.





Example: Profiteers - Short sellers



- In November 2015, the SEC <u>filed</u> securities fraud charges against a Scottish trader whose *false tweets caused sharp drops in stock prices* of two companies
 - Involved a semiconductor manufacturer and a medical research firm.
- June 2019 JP Morgan Chase Report observes that those market participants
 who use trading algorithms based on posts and headlines are particularly
 susceptible to disinformation manipulation.



Example: Profiteers - Short sellers

- Broadcom announced its intention to acquire CA
 Technologies for \$19 billion.
- Phony memo circulated online supposedly from Defense Department saying US Government would scrutinize the acquisition for national security threats.
- Shares of both co's dropped.
- Called "a new phase of shortseller espionage."





Threat Actor: Foreign Flags - RT America Attacks 5G

- RT America has aired a series of deceptive reports on the dangers of 5G technology.
- RT has linked 5G signals to brain cancer, infertility, autism, heart tumors and Alzheimer's disease
- These claims "lack scientific support." (N.Y. Times)
- Effort to sow doubt about America's future high-technology dominance.





Cheap Fakes: Low-Tech Manipulated Video Still Dangerous

- "Cheap fakes" or "shallow fakes"
- Manipulated photos, video, or audio that are comparatively easy to detect.
- Though relatively easy to debunk, often the fakery is believed, particularly when the fraud tends to confirm preexisting beliefs. (<u>LawFareBlog</u>)





Deep Fakes: Game-Changer Right Around the Corner

- Deep Fakes ("deep learning" + "fake")
- Artificial intelligence-created videos that make people appear to say or do things they did not.
- Researchers estimate <u>18 to 24 months</u> away from nearly indecipherable deep fakes.
- Will increase challenges to business posed by disinformation.
- Poses challenge to video evidence submitted in litigation





What can be done to mitigate the threat?

- Disinformation poses a growing threat to the integrity of corporate brands and their bottom lines.
- Like other new phenomena (e.g., cyber hacking and ransomware) corporations should have established strategies.
 - Proactive
 - Reactive
 - Technical
 - Communications
 - Legal



Conceptualizing Preventive and Mitigation Strategies

 Think of actions that occur Before, During, and After a disinformation incident: B.D.A.

Before Disinformation Incident During
Disinformation
Incident

After Disinformation Incident



Before Incident

- Social Listening:
 - Stay attuned to what is being said about your brand.
 - Communicate with your customers, business partners, employees, and suppliers.
 - Build trust so they know to whom to turn with questions about what's true and fake.





Before Incident, continued

- Self-Assessment.
 - What aspects of the business are most vulnerable to attack?
 - Who or what makes the most inviting target?
 - What events heighten vulnerability (e.g., IPO, merger, investment, product launch)?





Before Incident, continued

Preparation:

- Establish a brand presence on all major social media platforms.
- Assign roles for who will lead in a crisis.
- Identify third-party validators who can vouch for the brand.
- Table-top responses to crisis, i.e. cybersecurity hack preparations





During Incident

- Incident.
 - Recognize attack
 - Understand scale
 - Identify platforms being used





After Incident

- Platform Engagement.
 - Problem: Disinformation is posted to social media
 - What can you do?: Engage directly with social platforms hosting the content to get it taken down.
 - How?: Prepare evidence package for each platform to show the Terms of Service violations.





After Incident, continued

Communications:

- Communicate directly with customers, the media, and the public atlarge to debunk fakery.
- Prepare media evidence packages to explain issues to media, get ahead of story.
- Discuss with regulators: State Attorneys General, SEC, FDA, etc.





After Incident, continued

- Litigation:
 - Consider legal recourse against disinformation posters.
 - Consider venue and location of bad actor.
 - Weigh time and cost against values of deterrence, vindication of rights.





Litigation – Potential Claims

- Defamation & Trade Libel
- False Light
- Right of Publicity
- Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress



Litigation - Potential Claims, continued

- Economic and Equitable Torts
 - Tortious Interference with Prospective Economic Advantage
 - Unfair and Deceptive Trade Practices
 - Unjust Enrichment
- Intellectual Property Law



Litigation – Potential Hurdles

- Businesses will want to consider the facts & confer with outside counsel.
- When considering litigation, evaluate these key issues, among others:
 - 1. Jurisdiction
 - 2. Ability to pay
 - 3. Time and expense



Resources

• Technical

• Communications

• Legal



Further Reading

- M. F. Ferraro, <u>Disinformation is Harming Businesses. Here are 6 Ways to Fight It</u>, <u>CNN</u> <u>Business</u>, June 10, 2019
- M. F. Ferraro, J. C. Chipman, <u>Fake News Threatens Our Businesses</u>, <u>Not Just Our Politics</u>, Washington Post, Feb. 8, 2019
- Interview with J. C. Chipman, M. F. Ferraro, <u>Target of Disinformation</u>, <u>Brunswick</u> <u>Review</u>, Jan. 17, 2019
- P. Golson, M. F. Ferraro, <u>To Resist Disinformation, Learn to Think Like a Spy</u>, <u>Studies in Intelligence</u>, Mar. 2018



Questions

Jason C. Chipman
Partner
Jason.Chipman@wilmerhale.com

Matthew F. Ferraro
Senior Associate
Matthew.Ferraro@wilmerhale.com

Brent J. Gurney
Partner
Brent.Gurney@wilmerhale.com

Wilmer Cutler Pickering Hale and Dorr LLP is a Delaware limited liability partnership. WilmerHale principal law offices: 60 State Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02109, +1 617 526 6000; 1875 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20006, +1 202 663 6000. Our United Kingdom office is operated under a separate Delaware limited liability partnership of solicitors and registered foreign lawyers authorized and regulated by the Solicitors Regulation Authority (SRA No. 287488). Our professional rules can be found at www.sra.org.uk/solicitors/code-of-conduct.page. A list of partners and their professional qualifications is available for inspection at our UK office. In Beijing, we are registered to operate as a Foreign Law Firm Representative Office. This material is for general informational purposes only and does not represent our advice as to any particular set of facts; nor does it represent any undertaking to keep recipients advised of all legal developments. Prior results do not guarantee a similar outcome. © 2004-2019 Wilmer Cutler Pickering Hale and Dorr LLP