

# Political, Social and Ethical Issues in Web3 and the Metaverse

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PTC'23

15–18 January 2023

## Digital colonialism in Web3 and the metaverse

- Western technology companies: unfair and deceptive practices to collect data needed to build Web3/metaverse
  - Mainly focused on places where people live in poverty: cheaper and easier to collect data
  - Few legal protections.
  - Ethics dumping
- Worldcoin: developing Web3's preferred identity solution.
  - Metallic orbs to scan irises and other biometric data such as faces, and bodies.
  - A voucher for \$20 worth of Worldcoin tokens.
  - Not actual dollars: only theoretical money on paper.
  - The launch date for the tokens was delayed several times
- Mar. 2022: data collected from 24 countries, 14 were developing.

## Economic exploitation marginalized groups

- P2E games in the developing world: Lifeline for many
  - Axie Infinity: 2.5m daily active users in Feb. 2022
    - Actual earnings: far lower than reported
- Players unable to buy NFTs: rent from token-wealthy individuals.
  - Axie Infinity's "scholarship" program
    - A scholar' gets 60% to 70% of the earnings
    - The rest goes to the manager.
- NFT owners take a large share of players' earnings
  - Practice akin to sharecropping





# International Journal of Information Management

Volume 69, April 2023, 102620



Editorial

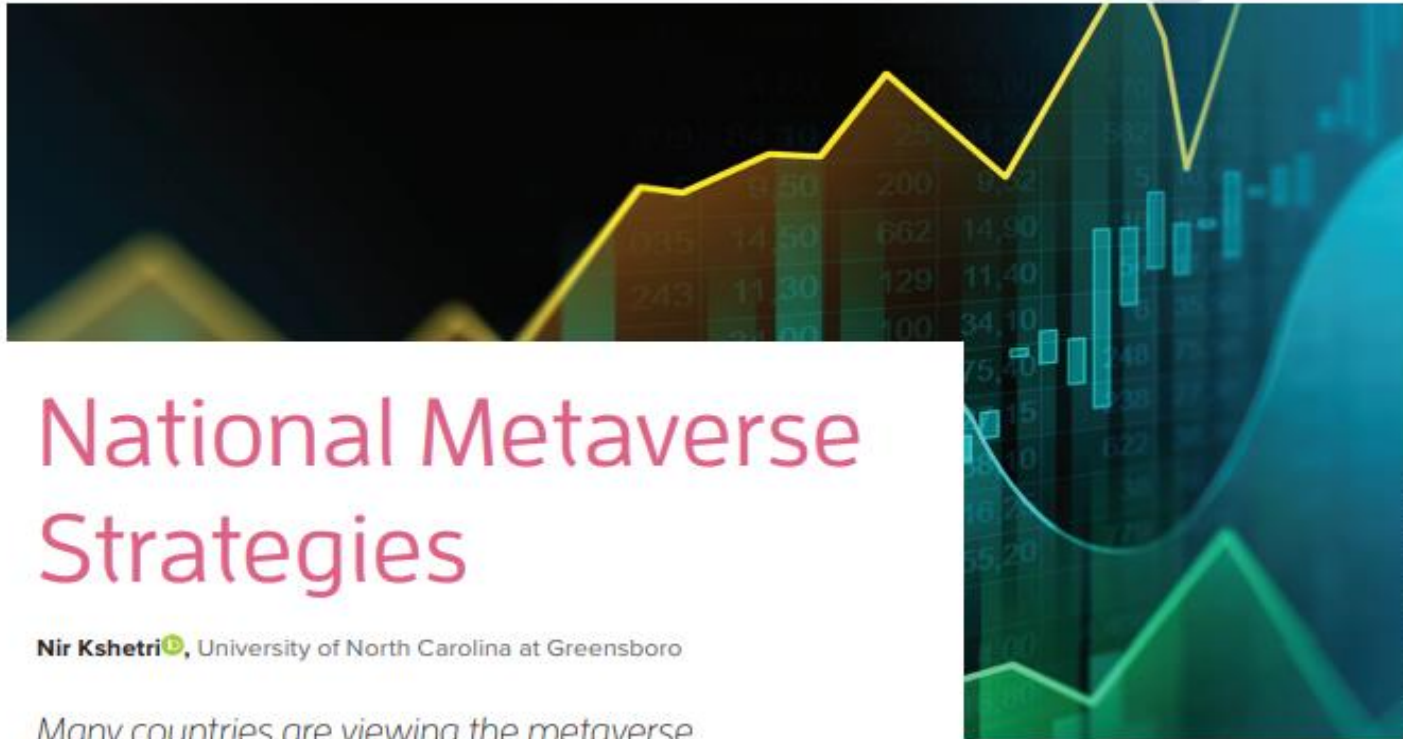
## Pollution-reducing and pollution-generating effects of the metaverse

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# Pollution-generating effects of the metaverse

Mechanism	Explanation	Example
<b>Developing and running various technological tools</b>	Technologies and tools such as AI and NFTs used in the metaverse could generate substantial pollution.	Training one NLP model: over 284 MTs of CO <sub>2</sub> . GPT-3 training: 552 MTs of CO <sub>2</sub> . NVIDIA's StyleGAN <sub>3</sub> : 552 MTs of CO <sub>2</sub>
<b>Data storage, processing, and transmission</b>	Data storage, processing, and transmission lead to significant carbon emissions.	High-end gamers with state-of-the-art VR: 0.91 MT of carbon each year. Cloud-gaming: large amount of energy.
<b>E-waste from electronic products built for the metaverse</b>	New hardware products such as high-end dedicated graphics cards, VR headsets and simulation peripherals are needed, which are subject to rapid model obsolescence.	Accelerating trend of programmed obsolescence: a continuous cycle of metaverse gadget upgrades.



# National Metaverse Strategies

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*Many countries are viewing the metaverse as essential to their economies, developing national blueprints to grow the metaverse*

sector for quite some time. In 2015, the Singapore government started

# National metaverse strategies of major economies

Country	Key elements of the metaverse strategy	Sample projects/ goals
<b>China</b>	<p>Strategic approach : “use the virtual to enhance the real, use the virtual to strengthen the real”</p> <p>CICIR analyzed the metaverse’s national security challenges.</p> <p>Registration system for metaverse users</p> <p>Shanghai: the metaverse as among the four “frontiers for exploration”.</p>	<p>A CCP teaching center with immersive technology to foster patriotic values.</p> <p>Shanghai: US\$1.5 billion investment in metaverse.</p> <p>Goal: to develop 10 leading companies and 100 small-sized firms and launch 100 products and services by 2025</p>
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	<p>The metaverse: key part of Vision 2030</p> <p>Also launched the National Gaming and Esports Strategy</p>	<p>\$500b futuristic megacity NEOM: own metaverse</p> <p>Gaming/esports market: \$6.8 billion by 2030– 39k jobs and contribute \$13.3 billion to the GDP by 2030</p>
<b>South Korea</b>	<p>Launched K-metaverse 2022</p> <p>2022: investment of \$185m in metaverse related projects</p>	<p>Plan to select 70 K-metaverse companies and provide them with customized supports</p> <p>Seoul: five-year plan to build the city’s digital twin</p>
<b>The UAE</b>	<p>Economic success using Gross Metaverse Product (GMP)</p> <p>Focus on tourism, education, government services, retail and real estate.</p> <p>Exporting culture using the metaverse</p> <p>Dubai: to make among the world’s top 10 metaverse economies. Goal: attract more than 1k blockchain and metaverse companies and support more than 40k virtual jobs by 2030</p>	<p>The Ministry of Economy: headquarters in the metaverse</p> <p>Dubai city’s digital twin in the metaverse.</p> <p>Sharjah: “Virtual Transaction Centre — Metaverse”.</p>



## Conclusion

- Digital colonialism and economic exploitation
- A fierce debate:
  - The metaverse an environmental sustainability disaster
  - The metaverse will make the world cleaner and greener
- Running the metaverse: vast amount of computational and processing power
  - AR, VR, AI, blockchain, cloud computing and other technologies
- Some nations: the metaverse as a key driver/component of national economy
- Key issues
  - The metaverse and government control
  - The metaverse as a tool to achieve global competitiveness
  - Different relative emphases on different types of metaverses
    - Industrial, enterprise and consumer metaverses





**Thank you!**

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