Regulatory Considerations for Dapp Development

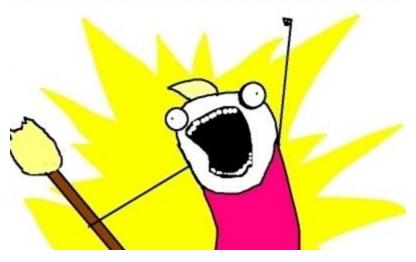
An Introduction to Coin Center and an update on policy issues.

Peter Van Valkenburgh, Director of Research at Coin Center

What is Coin Center?

Our mission is to build a better understanding of cryptocurrency and decentralized computing technologies like Bitcoin and Ethereum and to promote a regulatory climate that preserves the freedom to innovate using open, permissionless blockchain networks.

DECENTRATIZEAUTHETHINGS



THE TEAM



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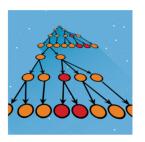








Backgrounders



How can law enforcement leverage the blockchain in investigations?

Jason Weinstein • May 12, 2015

Former federal prosecutor Jason Weinstein explains how the nature of Bitcoin's underlying blockchain can be good news for law enforcement, and how law enforcement can ultimately be good news for Bitcoin.

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What is OFAC and how does it apply to Bitcoin?

Joshua Garcia • May 5, 2015

Attorney Joshua Garcia explains what OFAC is, how it can interact with cryptocurrency businesses, and why it "always applies."

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Reports



Regulatory Filings



Comments to the European Securities and Markets Authority on its Consultation on Distributed Ledger Technology Applied to Securities Markets

Our comments on ESMA's conclusion that "open" or "permissionless" blockchains may be inappropriate for financial services in its discussion paper entitled, "The Distributed Ledger Technology Applied to

Testimony and Briefings











Why Securities Laws and Dapp Tokens?

Securities Laws are *Heavy Duty* Regulation.

Crowdsales and Presales may subject developers to securities regulation.

Several Scams have drawn attention to this area.

Several vocal pundits have already suggested that *all* appcoin/crypto crowdsales qualify as unregistered securities issuance.

Why US Securities Laws?

If you have any US purchasers you are subject to US Securities Regulations

US Securities Law are the Most Broadly applied.

In other jurisdictions, there is generally an enumerated list of what arrangements constitute a "security," in the US there is a flexible and courtadjudicated test.

The US Securities and Exchange Commission is already investigating Paycoin.

The DAO got the attention of some staff.

Why are US Securities Laws Broadly Applied?

Definition of Security includes an undefined term: "investment contract"

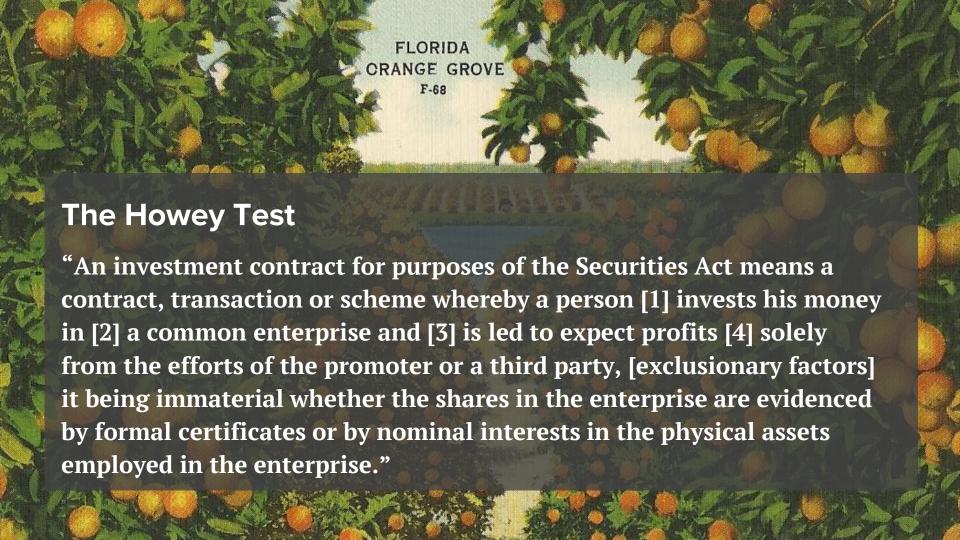
Term has been defined by Federal Courts

Courts have sought to ensure that definition is inclusive in order to reach:

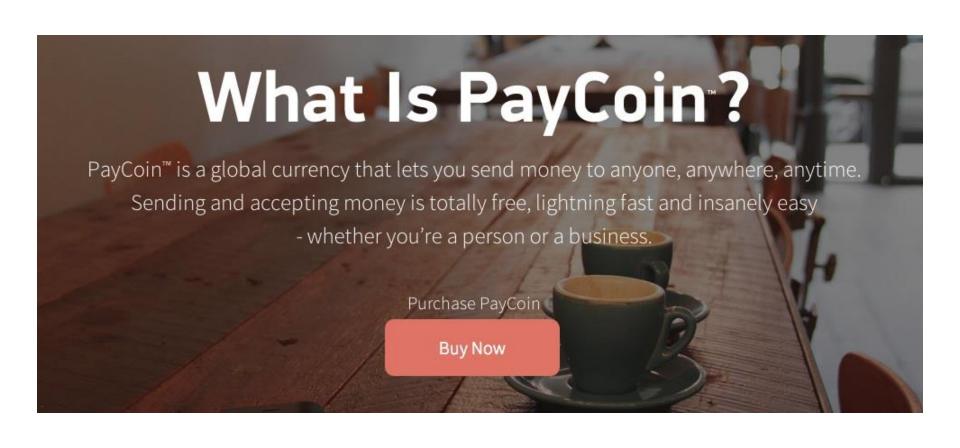
"the countless and variable schemes devised by those who seek the use of the money of others on the promise of profits"

Primary Case is SEC v. W. J. Howey Co.

From that case we get the Howey Test for a Security











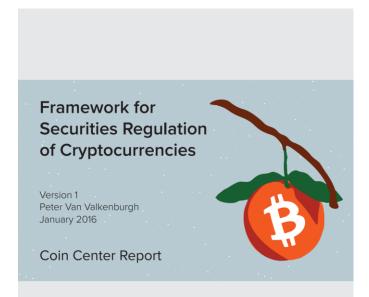
Likely to qualify as securities:

Closed-source or low-transparency

cryptocurrencies because without visibility into the operation of the technology there is no reason to believe that profits come from anything other than a promoter's hype.

Open but heavily marketed **pre-sales** or sales of **pre-mined cryptocurrencies** with a **small and non-diverse mining and developer community** when the facts indicate that profits come primarily from the efforts of this discrete and profit-motivated group.

Cryptocurrencies with **permissioned ledgers** or a **highly centralized community of transaction validators**.





Less likely to qualify as securities:

Highly decentralized cryptocurrencies (e.g. Bitcoin, Litecoin) because of a lack of vertical commonality or a discernible third party or promoter upon whose efforts investors rely.

Sidechained Cryptocurrencies/Blockchains because there is no expectation of profits if value pegged to their existing bitcoin holdings.

Cryptocurrencies where initial distribution is made through **open competitive mining or proof-ofburn** because there is no investment of money.

App-Coins or **Distributed Computing Platforms** (e.g. Ethereum) because participants seek access to these tokens for their use-value rather than an expectation of profits.

Key findings for Appcoins or Dapp Tokens

The following are less likely to be treated as securities:

Token was purchased for *use-value* rather than profit expectation. (Condominium cases: *Goldberg v. North Wabash Venture*, *United Housing*)

Token was purchased after application is already up and running. (Country Club cases: Silver Hills Country Club v. Sobieski, All Seasons Resorts)

Token's value is dependent on the purchaser's own efforts and/or the efforts of a large number of other unaffiliated investors/users/developers.

Some things to avoid.

Language that suggests securities issuance:

Initial (coin) Offering

Profit Sharing

Endorsing risky ventures or claiming endorsements:

Severe penalties can await anyone who is deemed a "promoter" of an unregistered security.

The definition of "promoter" is vague.

