

REGULATION OF CRYPTO INDUSTRY: CURRENT STATE, STRATEGIES & EFFECTS EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

SKOLKOVO Financial Innovation and Cashless Economy Centre

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2018 could be designated as year of cryptoindustry regulation. Most countries especially developed ones create working groups to discuss and create certain laws and in some cases enact proposed legislation in relation to the actions of the cryptoindustry agents. Among 235 countries considered in this report, 35 already made their public statement towards cryptoindustry regulation. However, most of the regulators have already changed their positions, behaviors and attitudes towards the cryptoindustry a number of times since its emergence.

This report is the first one in the series of reports dedicated to the cryptoindustry produced by the SKOLKOVO Financial Innovation and Cashless Economy Centre. It analyzes global cases of cryptoregulation and classifies possible strategies of different regulators. This report will be useful not only to the governmental and regulatory institutions but also to all of the cryptoindustry ecosystem participants: businesses that lobby certain regulatory initiatives, companies that actively operate in the cryptoindustry, individuals that consider trading as a hobby or profession as well as to anyone, who is interested in the global cryptoindustry development. Regulation is one of the fundamental areas that needs to be taken into consideration during the creation of business strategies towards interaction with cryptoindustry and identification of possible current and future states of the market development.

Key results

- 1. 5 key goals that act as motives for the cryptoindustry regulation include:
- Maintaining the stability of financial and economic systems;
- Protecting citizens from fraud and loss of the investments;
- Desire to become a leader in the cryptoindustry and get a competitive advantage on the global arena;
- Gaining independence from the existing monetary system or correcting the state of a weak internal currency;
- Active contribution to the country's GDP growth.

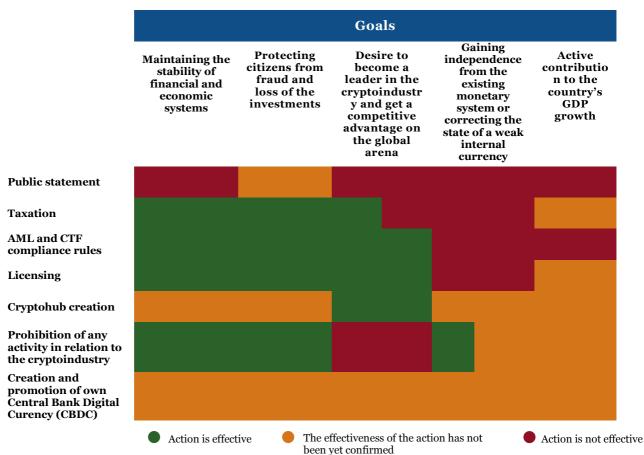
2. 7 main actions by the regulators towards the cryptoindustry:

- Public statement;
- Taxation:
- Licensing;
- AML and CTF compliance rules;
- Cryptohub creation;
- Prohibition of any activity in relation to the cryptoindustry;
- Creation and promotion of own Central Bank Digital Curency (CBDC).





3. The efficiency of different actions in order to achieve the goals mentioned above can be summarized as follows:



4. Strategies for cryptoregulation on the basis of the current regulators' behavior and positions can be categorized as follows:

Old approach An attempt (not always successful) to fit the Ignoring the situation, issuing warnings cryptoindustry regulation in the current that the market is not regulated, or regulatory frameworek as something not complete prohibition of the cryptoindustry new/already existing, including classification of cryptocompanies as an existing business type Reactivity **Proactivity** Innovative approach to regulation Waiting attitude until the initators and developed specifically for the needs of the proactive regulators test and probe new cryptoindustry that change either with the approaches in order to implement them evolution of the market or due to proactive later initiative. CBDC creation



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150 international professors,

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SFICE agenda is based on 3 key areas: research projects, educational programmes development and establishment of institutional partnerships. Results of the research are published in academic journals as well as used during the development of national programmes.

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