



MALAWI INTERNET GOVERNANCE FORUM 2019 CAPITAL HOTEL – 17-18 DECEMBER 2019



ONE WORLD. ONE NET. ONE VISION



CRYPTOCURRENCES & BITCOIN

Sunduzwayo Madise

BSc, LLB (Hons), LLM, PGAHE, PhD

Fellow of the Higher Education Academy (UK)

Commonwealth Fellow

NORHED Post-Doc Researcher

(mfundisi)

Dean of Law - University of Malawi

smadise@cc.ac.mw



Barnet & James



Early evolution



Structure of presentation

1. Virtual currencies and the birth of cryptocurrencies
2. The old silk road
3. The new Silk road
4. Challenges of regulating cryptocurrencies

Main characteristics/functions of money

- Medium of exchange
- Store of value
- Unit of account



Challenges of regulating emerging forms of money

The underlying question for the regulation of new forms of money is the extent to which they create new or different risks.



Virtual currency

*“a type of **unregulated**, **digital money**, which is **issued** and usually controlled by its **developers**, and used and accepted among the members of a **specific virtual community**.”*

The European Central Bank in 2012 :



VIRTUAL CURRENCY

- **Digital representation** of value - **neither** issued by a central bank or public authority
- Used a **means of exchange** - can be transferred, stored or traded electronically.
- Digitally traded as, and **functions as money, but is not legal tender.**
- Not issued by **fiat** - **no state guarantee**
- Operates as money on the basis that it is accepted by the community which uses it – **social tender**
- **Decentralised currency**



Decentralised currency

- Its value is represented by the currency's **“coin”**
- Coin is an **encrypted** piece of **computer code** that is **difficult to reproduce**, but **easy to verify**.
- The “coin” has **two “keys”**:
 - a public key that anchors it to its hosting **blockchain** or **publicly distributed ledger**, and
 - a **private key** that **infers ownership** and is held in the “coin’s” **owner wallet**.

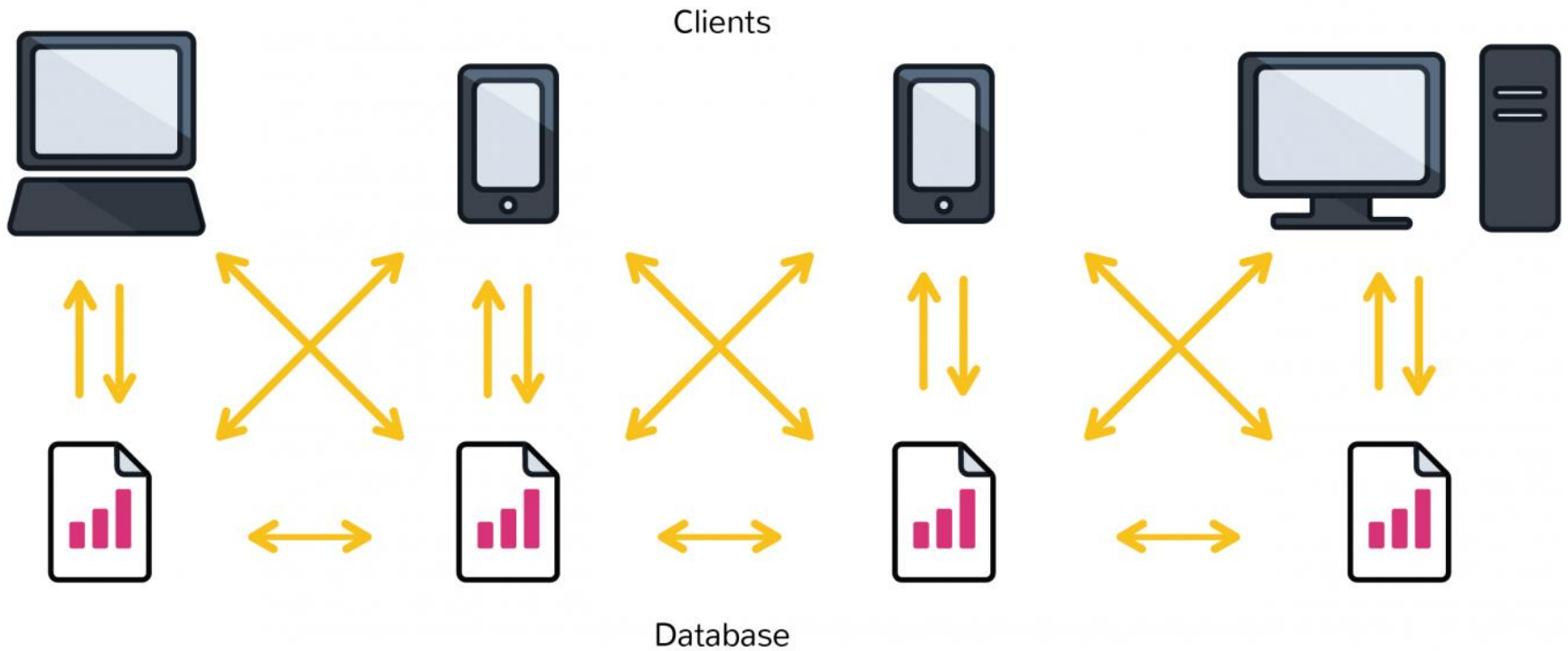


Decentralised currency

- A bank-less currency is **free** of national monetary policies.
- For residents of countries that have destabilized fiat currencies, can serve as **a stabilizing agent** and an alternative.
- **Insulates** from **bank failures** and collapses, as well as **exuberant bank fees** and **aggressive bank policies**.
- **Borderless payments** - allows for **seamless** and **cheap international payments** despite current **limits** on transnational fiat payments.
- **Immune** to inflation or deflation [but can be volatile].
- The only requirement for using decentralized currencies is the ability to obtain and use a wallet. A attractive to the **underbanked/unbanked**.
- **Not subject** to geographically-based exchange rates - goods and services bought with decentralized currency will not be devalued due to tariffs or unfavorable changes in national monetary values.
- A real-world demonstration of **blockchain technology**



Blockchain Technology



Cryptocurrency

- A **decentralised virtual currency**, based on a **mathematical formula** that is protected by **cryptography**.
- Cryptography ensures that the digital currency is **secure and protected** from being interfered with by **third parties**.
- Also prevents the **duplicate** or **multiple** uses of the same currency – **double spending** – **time stamp**
- Estimated to be close to two thousand (and counting) cryptocurrencies in operation.
- Most famous cryptocurrency is **Bitcoin**



- Once you send money via a cryptocurrency there is **no going back**.
- The transaction is absolutely permanent and unalterable as it added to the **blockchain**.
- It is also **generally anonymous** as there is not central system and transactions are not actually connected with a personal identity.
- Proponents argue that :
 - It cuts out 3rd parties like banks [that have for too long manipulated the financial arena]
 - Allows for global transactions in areas of the world where access to banks or small loans are limited.
 - Removes the necessity of having hard currency in bills in cash.



Cryptocurrencies



Litecoin



Ethereum



Zcash



Dash



Ripple



Monero



Neo



Bitcoin



Cardano

Bitcoin



- **No actual coins** in Bitcoin
- Bought using fiat money.
- Can be exchanged via special Bitcoin exchanges
- Some vendors accept payment in Bitcoin
- Used and accepted as tender in the Bitcoin **ecosystem**

Bitcoin

- Bitcoin has been shrouded in mystery ever since its introduction.
- **Satoshi Nakamoto** the so-called creator of Bitcoin announced the “Peer-to-Peer Electronic Cash System” on October 31, 2009
- However, Satoshi Nakamoto, a presumed **pseudonym**, has never actually been identified.
- As part of the implementation, Nakamoto also devised the first **blockchain** database.
- Nakamoto was the first to solve the **double-spending** problem for digital currency using a **peer-to-peer network**.



Bitcoin 101

- **Anonymity** is one of the reasons for security concerns regarding the trading of cryptocurrency.
- Virtual currencies have created a **decentralized** cash system that completely cuts out the **middleperson**, - currency sent online, directly, from one user to another.
- Traditionally, these “middlepersons” have been **banks**
- With cryptocurrency, instead of having a central entity like a bank that would manage in-going and outgoing expenditures, **peer-to-peer networks** of computers act as managers of these expenditures.
- If **X** (the sender) sends cryptocurrency to **Y** (the receiver), this cryptocurrency would be sent from **X's** computer and then blasted out to the entire network.
- **Y**, the receiver of the currency, would have a **key** or **code** to access the currency

- **But** before the transaction can be completed a verification process needs to take place.
- This is to ensure that transactions cannot be duplicated.
- This is done by what industry members call “**mining**” done by “**miners**.”
- “Miners” check the transactions to make sure it is not a **counterfeit** or **duplicate transaction**.
- Mining takes a ton of computer power
- These independent “miners” invest some of their own-person computer power [and time] and in return they receive cryptocurrency, such as, Bitcoin.
- This is the only way **valid** Bitcoins can be created.
- Otherwise they have to be bought

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Bitcoin

- Has a 21 million ceiling (*Does this give it certainty of value?*)
- Bitcoins are **mathematically mined** using a computer
- **Time stamp** to avoid double spending
- **Irreversible transactions** – *vendors love this*
- Allows **anonymity** (similar to cash in a way)
- **Silk Road** – *That is where it all happens!*
Anything and everything goes



Bitcoin value over the years ...



Bitcoin

- Normally operations in the digital domain always leave a trace or a footprint.
- However, thanks to cryptography, Bitcoin allow users to trade with “a high degree of anonymity”.
- In this respect, Bitcoin **mimics** cash.
- Because of this, Bitcoins have become **attractive to criminals** including those dealing in **illicit financing**.
- [Recent] **Ransomware** attack - hackers got into the systems of several global institutions, including the UK’s **National Health Service** (NHS), threatening to permanently lock data unless a ransom was paid in Bitcoins

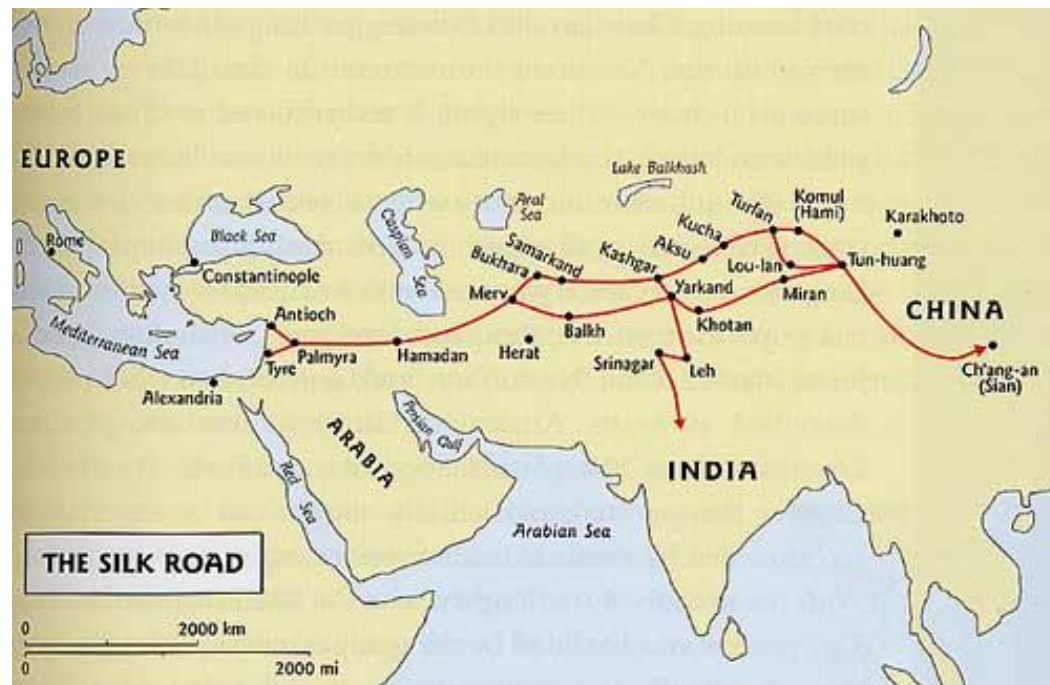
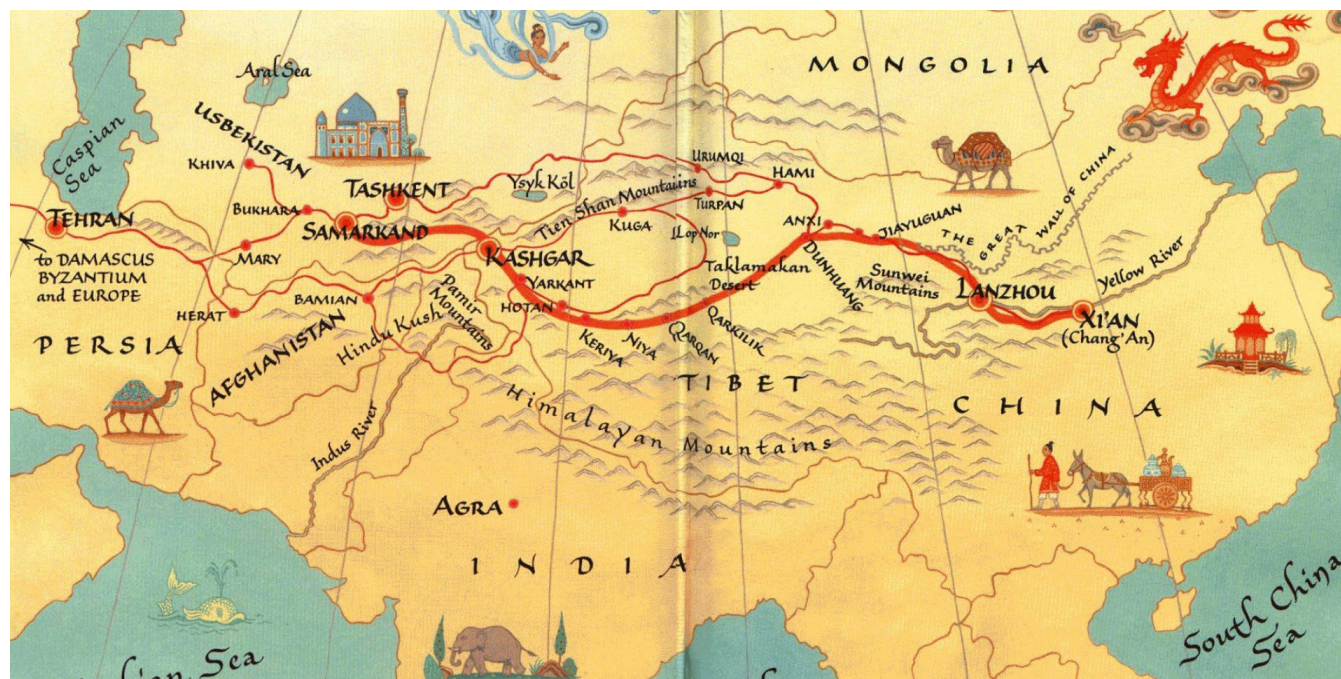


Silk Road



Silk Road

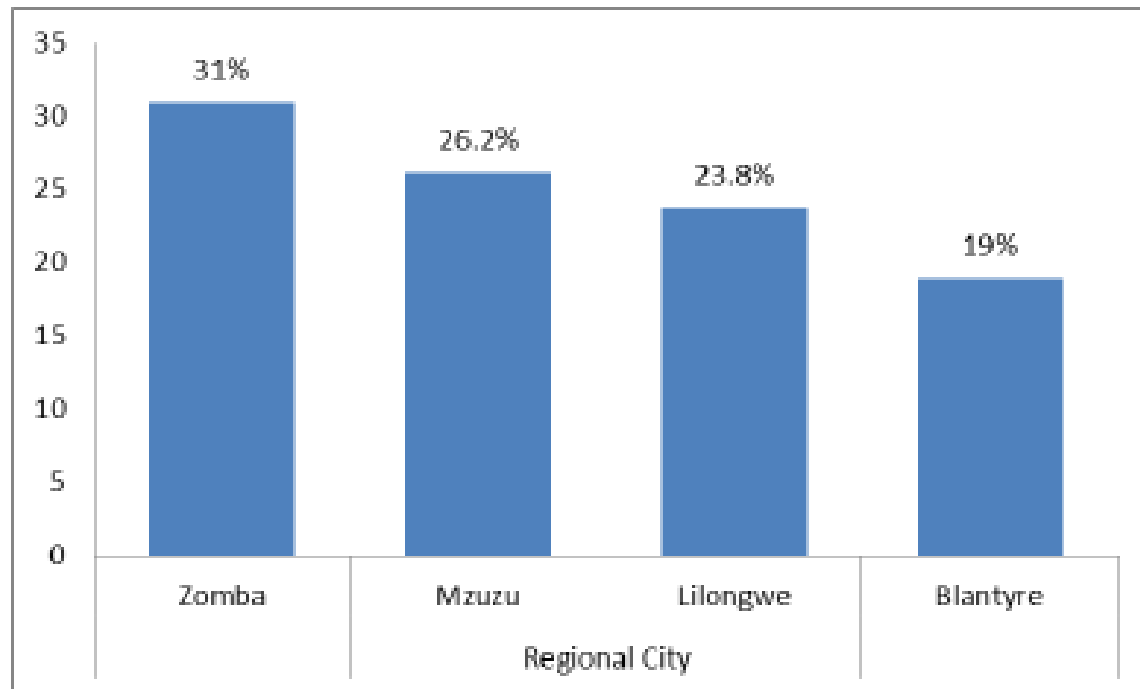




Cryptocurrencies in Malawi?

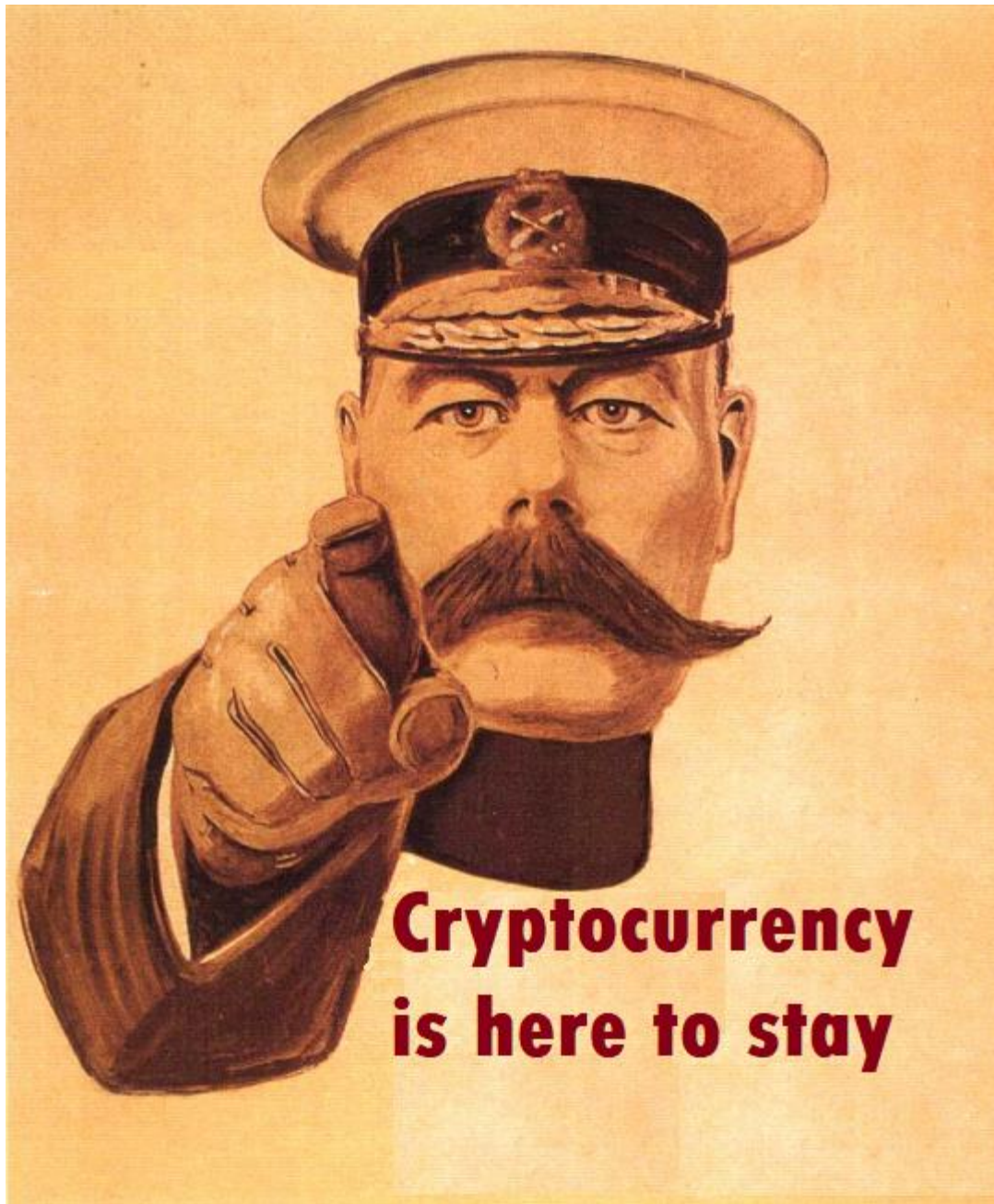
- Research by Thangalimodzi (2019) ~ 400 respondents (cities)
- 88% - Bitcoin (plus Bitcoin Cash)
- 10.5% of respondents use cryptocurrencies
- 84% are male

INVESTMENT BY REGIONS



Graph by Thangalimodzi (2019)







Welcome to the Dark Side

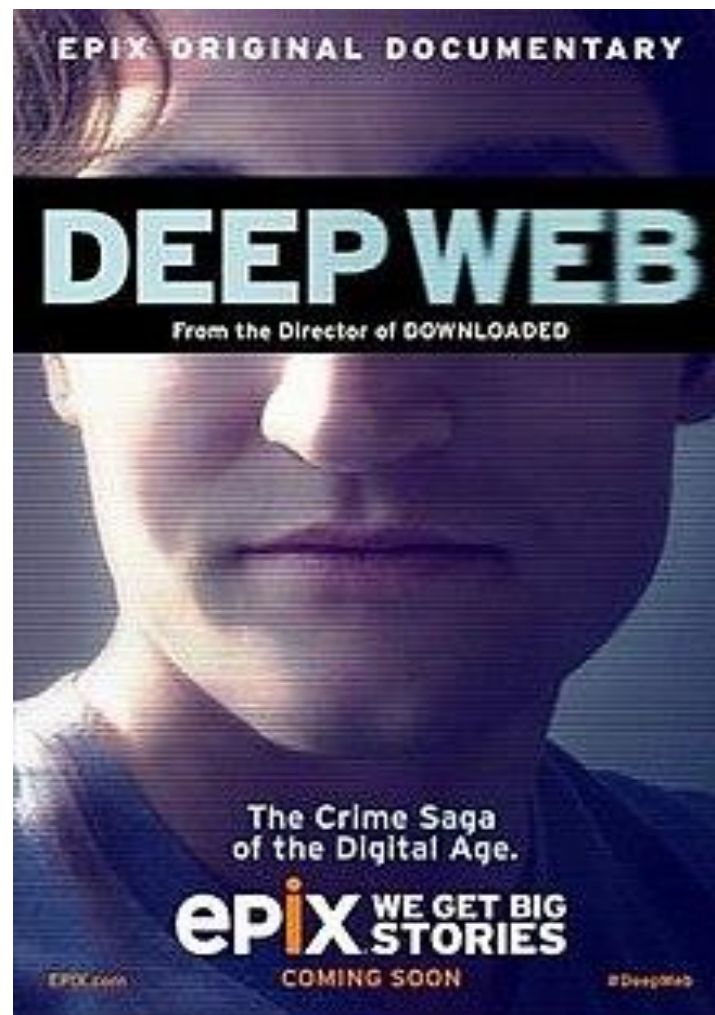
Enter the dark web ...

- The dark web is part of the internet that you cannot access it through Google.
- Needs **special software** to access it.
- Allows you to surf the web while **encrypting your identification** as you go so your **IP address is unreadable**.
- One of the most popular software programs used to access the dark web is called **TOR**
- TOR was created by the **US government**.
- Not not all activities on the dark web are nefarious.
- TOR is **still supported** by the US government
 - plays a role in **state security**
 - allows **journalists to connect secretly** with sources and has even been used by dissidents of authoritarian regimes to share information.



New Silk Road – The Dark Web

- Silk Road - **online black market** - the first modern **darknet** market
- Best known as a platform for **selling illegal drugs**.
- Part of the **dark web** – operating as a **hidden service**
- Launched in February 2011 - Provided **anonymity** (securely without potential traffic monitoring) to online users
- Site had 10,000 products 4 sale by vendors - **70% of were drugs**
- Shut down by the FBI in 2013 - arrested Ross Ulbricht under charges of being the site's pseudonymous founder "**Dread Pirate Roberts**".
- 2013, **Silk Road 2.0** came online - run by former Silk Road operators
- Also shut down - alleged operator was arrested in 2014
- Following closure of Silk Road 2.0, **Diabolus Market** renamed itself to '**Silk Road 3 Reloaded**' – brand capitalisation.
- Had multiple cryptocurrency support [with similar listing restrictions to the original Silk Road market.]
- Now 'deemed; defunct ...



Deep Web

-2015 documentary film, chronicling events surrounding Silk Road, Bitcoin and politics of the dark web.
Gives the inside story of the arrest of Ross Ulbricht

New Silk Road – The Dark Web



messages(0) | orders(0) | acc

Shop by category:

Drugs(688)
 Cannabis(269)
 Ecstasy(36)
 Dissociatives(7)
 Psychedelics(68)
 Opioids(68)
 Stimulants(52)
 Other(100)
 Benzos(46)
 Lab Supplies(3)
 Digital goods(84)
 Services(47)
 Money(46)
 Weaponry(7)
 Home & Garden(27)
 Electronics(8)
 Books(36)
 Drug paraphernalia(27)



\$50 Aussie Note! For BitCoin high...

£5.81



10mg 2C-E Powder

£0.34



Codeine - 40 x 10MG Codeine/APAP...

£2.09



Red Joker Ecstasy Pills



Syringes, Needles - 30



1-Oz (28g) Purple Kush



Silk Road
anonymous market

messages 1 | orders 0 | account £0.00

Search

Go

Shop by Category

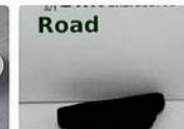
Drugs 2,399
 Cannabis 341
 Dissociatives 65
 Ecstasy 209
 Opioids 156
 Other 144
 Precursors 12
 Prescription 526
 Psychedelics 427
 Stimulants 273
 Apparel 114
 Art 7
 Books 743
 Collectibles 12
 Computer equipment 19
 Custom Orders 26
 Digital goods 310
 Drug paraphernalia 89
 Electronics 20
 Erotica 319
 Fireworks 2
 Food 3
 Forgeries 58
 Hardware 2
 Home & Garden 7
 Jewelry 48
 Lab Supplies 5
 Lotteries & games 29
 Medical 5



5x - 10mg Dexedrine (Pure Dextroamphetamine)
£4.94



2 x 0.25 mg Xanax (Alprazolam)
£1.50



Malana charas hand rubbed Indian hash 100g
£75.83



1 Gram OG KUSH OIL 81% THC 90% TOTAL
£4.13



14 grams (1/2 Ounce) of Nebula JWH-122
£2.63



3.5g Crystal Meth Ice Shards
£31.92



20 x 25mg Cialis
£2.57



III...Psilocybe-Cubensis-Chocolate...III
£18.15



100 x Orange Star Very high MDMA content 180mg



100x 200mg White XTC 'Speakers'



3g Methylen Crystals - \$50-Lab Grade



15mg Adderall Extended Release (1 Capsule)

Regulatory challenges



Cryptocurrency and money

- Regulators like to deny that cryptocurrency is money
- They prefer the term **crypto assets**.
- Their view is supported by the failure of classic cryptocurrencies to achieve mainstream adoption due to their price volatility.
- No matter what they are called, cryptocurrencies are as close to money as you can get
- So central bankers & regulatory agencies will soon have to step up their game and find a way to regulate them

[RECAP] Main characteristics/functions of money

- Medium of exchange
- Store of value
- Unit of account

Regulatory challenges

Existing or new regime?

- In most jurisdictions the **natural tendency** is to use an **existing** regime.
- This allows regulators to respond quickly and be consistent
- Most jurisdictions use rules from **existing** laws applicable to cryptocurrency payment and to tokens (actual currency).
- This is where regulators might be overlooking something.
- As a new form of money, cryptocurrencies [may] need a **new** regulatory regime – new law and a new way of regulating



Regulatory challenges

Can we rely on intermediaries?

- Core component of [securities] regulation is about regulating the intermediaries.
- Some regulations exist for investor protection.
- Some put the intermediaries in a gatekeeping role at the onboarding process to help prevent criminal activities including money laundering and terrorist financing.
- But what if the platform is distributed, with investors agreeing on trades on their own and using the platform to settle?
- If investors self-custody using their own wallets, **how** do we regulate that?



Regulatory challenges

- Can we really restrict investors?
- The regulator's mindset
- Fraud?
- *The Blockchain Revolution*



Cryptocurrency tycoon died leaving \$145m in limbo. Now lawyers seek exhumation to check it's really him

By Amy Woodyatt, CNN

Updated 1921 GMT (0321 HKT) December 14, 2019



CryptoTycoon goes to the grave with currency secrets in his crypt – where is the money?

- Cold wallets good to prevent hacking and tracing but ...
- Evidence that being secretive can backfire?

Final thoughts – what is money?

- Can a decentralised currency survive without state guarantee? What will hold its value?
- Are these not another set of Ponzi scheme? Bitcoin especially?
- Extra-territorial challenges on regulation



