

# CRYPTO-TOKEN SALES: Securities Regulations and Risks

Presented by:

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# How Blockchain Works

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1 A wants to send money to B



2 The transaction is represented online as a "block"



3 The block is broadcast to every party in the network



3 Those in the network approve the transaction is valid



4 The block can be added to the chain, providing an indelible and transparent record of transactions



5 The money moves from A to B



# What Is a Crypto-Token?

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## Tokens come in several forms

- ▶ **Protocol Tokens** are used to operate a blockchain

**Example:** Network computers that validate blocks (“miners”) may receive tokens as a reward

- ▶ **Application Tokens** are used in applications built on a blockchain

**Example:** A token may be required to obtain services (such as processing time or data storage on the network)

# Application Tokens

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## Application Tokens may be further divided

- ▶ **“Utility”** tokens grant holders the right to access a given technology or participate in an online organization
- ▶ **“Security”** tokens provide holders with economic rights, such as a share of profits generated by a project or organization
  - A security token can be a share of stock or bond that is transferrable on a blockchain
  - A security token can also be a share of profits generated by operation of the blockchain network

# Token Sales (Initial Coin Offerings or ICOs)

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- ▶ Substantial funds are being raised quickly without SEC registration using tokens
  - In 2017: ~\$3 billion in proceeds
  - Pre-2017: ~\$300m in total
- ▶ Regulators are paying attention
  - Securities Laws (SEC)
  - Commodities Laws (CFTC)
  - Money Transmitter / Anti-Money Laundering (Banking Regulators)
  - Tax Law (IRS)
  - Consumer Protection Law (FTC)

# Applicable U.S. Securities Laws

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The sale and trading of securities tokens must comply with

- Securities Act of 1933
- Securities Exchange Act of 1934
- Investment Advisers and Investment Company Acts of 1940
- State Blue Sky Laws

Utility tokens may need to comply as well, if they represent “investment contracts”

# Other Applicable U.S. Laws

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## ▶ Commodities Exchange Act

- CFTC has determined that Bitcoin and other cryptocurrencies are commodities
- Smart contracts that provide for future or optional transfers of tokens or the value of tokens may therefore qualify as commodity contracts or swaps
- Bitcoin futures are a very recent example

## ▶ Tax Laws

- IRS treats Bitcoin and tokens as “property” for purposes of federal taxes
- States have followed suit

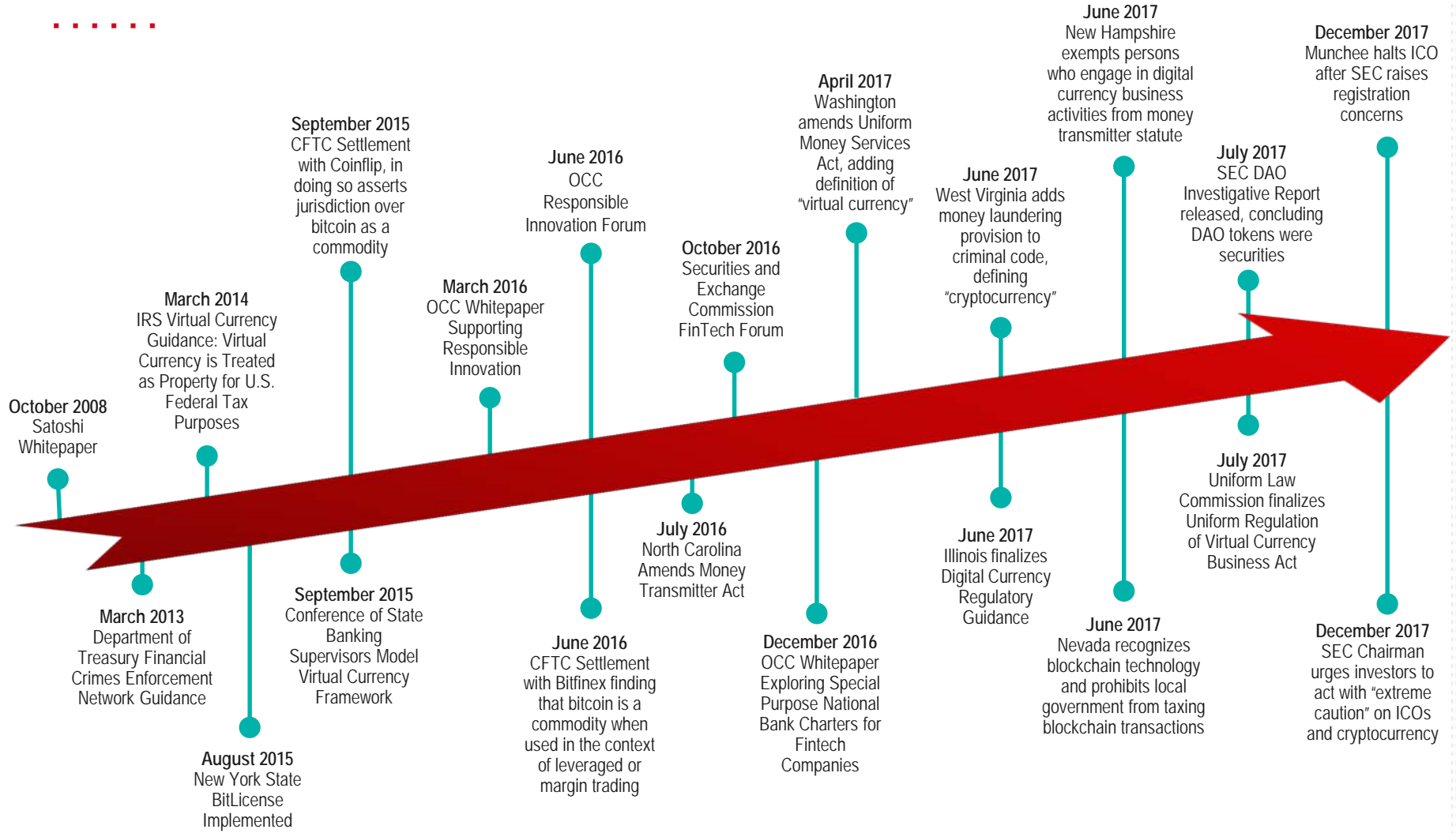
# Other Applicable U.S. Laws

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- ▶ Money Transmitter / Anti-Money Laundering (Banking Regulators)
- ▶ Consumer Protection Law (FTC)
- ▶ OFAC and trading embargoes (Treasury Regulations)
- ▶ Laws applicable to the token's function (e.g., gaming laws, privacy laws, etc.)



# Regulatory Developments



# Emerging SEC Posture

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Virtual companies are still companies, and can therefore be issuers of securities (DAO report)

- ▶ Returns from projects undertaken by token issuer or pooling of revenues from use of the token are likely to make the token a security

Utility tokens may need to comply with securities laws as well, if they represent “investment contracts”

- ▶ Value of token inextricably tied to success of the start-up

# What Was DOA?

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## The DAO was a “Decentralized Autonomous Organization”

- ▶ Planned to take proceeds of token sale and invest in profit making projects
- ▶ Projects approved by token holders, but “curated” by paid consultants
- ▶ Project profits would be distributed to token holders

SEC: Even a virtual organization can be an issuer of securities

# Application of *Howey* to the DAO

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- ▶ Cryptocurrency is money, so there was an investment of money
- ▶ The DAO was a common enterprise
  - Pooling of proceeds and projects satisfies horizontal commonality
- ▶ Token holders expected to profit from projects
- ▶ Success of projects depended on curators and other efforts of the DAO

# What Was Munchee?

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- ▶ Munchee had a restaurant reviewing and advertising application
- ▶ Wanted to use tokens to create incentives for those using the application; tokens could be used to:
  - Pay for reviews
  - Buy advertisements
  - Purchase buy meals and “in app” services
- ▶ Planned to use proceeds of token sale to integrate token features into app in 2018
- ▶ SEC contacted Munchee on the day after the start of the token sale (10/31) and Munchee closed down the sale

# Application of *Howey* to Munchee

- ▶ Price appreciation is a financial return that satisfies the expectation of profits element
- ▶ Promoter **led** purchasers to expect profits thru marketing statements (and links to community statements)
- ▶ Token economics – staking and token burn diminished supply – also led purchasers to expect profits
- ▶ Exchange listing promises helped satisfy efforts of others element
- ▶ Product roadmap for future development helped satisfy efforts of others element

# Lessons of Munchee

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- ▶ If you promote a token as an investment opportunity, it's likely to be treated as an investment contract
- ▶ Tokens need to be sold as products to be treated as utility tokens
  - Token needs to be useful at the time of sale
  - Marketing material should focus on the current use of the token, without promising significant enhancements
  - Sales should be targeted at those who would use the token

# Differences between Kickstarter and Token Sales

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## Delivery

- ▶ Kickstarter product is not delivered before it is produced
- ▶ Tokens can be created before they have any application

## Secondary Trading

- ▶ Pre-production rights to Kickstarter product have no secondary market
- ▶ A robust secondary market has developed over time for utility tokens and currently appears to be sustainable



# Differences between Kickstarter and Token Sales

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## Business Model

- ▶ Kickstarter products tend to be consumer goods; success results in more production rather than appreciation
- ▶ Token's value is likely to depend on the popularity of its related application. Because supply is limited, success more likely to result in appreciation

# Questions?