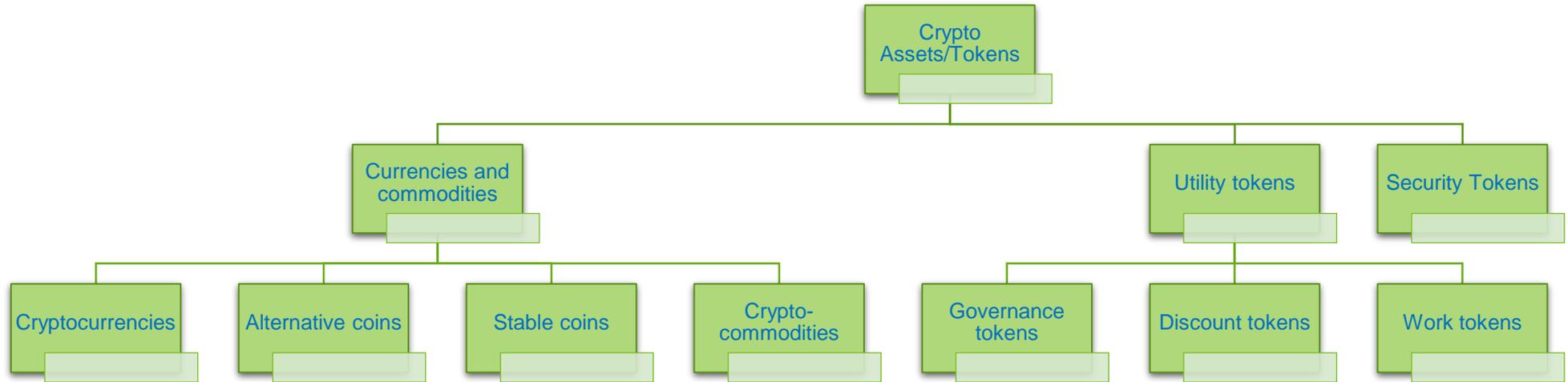


IV- Cryptocurrency and Initial Coin Offerings

Different types of crypto assets/tokens



How Initial Coin Offerings (ICOs) work

A new cryptocurrency is created on a protocol such as Counterparty, Ethereum, or Openledger, and a value is arbitrarily determined by the startup team behind the ICO based on what they think the network is worth at its current stage.

Then, via price dynamics determined by market supply and demand, the value is settled on by the network of participants, rather than by a central authority or government.

Why most ICOs are not regulated

ICOs are the Wild West of financing — they sit in a grey zone where the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and many other regulatory bodies are still investigating them.

- Most ICO's don't actually offer equity in start-up ventures; instead, they offer discounts on cryptocurrencies before they hit the exchanges. Therefore, ICOs don't fit into the current definition of a security, and are technically outside of traditional legal frameworks.
- ICOs are global instruments — not national ones — and they are funded using bitcoin, ether and other cryptocurrencies that are not controlled by any central authority or bank. Anyone can invest, and they can even do so pseudo-anonymously (it's not impossible to find out who people are, but it's not easy, either). Currently, there's no Anti-Money Laundering (AML) law or Know Your Customer (KYC) framework.*

**Though AML authorities in many countries have started investigating suspicious transactions on famous Blockchains such as Bitcoin*

Different stages in launching an ICO

