

# The Regulation of Crypto Assets and DAOs

LCA 2022 Corporations Workshop

5 June 2022

Dr Andrew Godwin (Special Counsel)



Australian Government

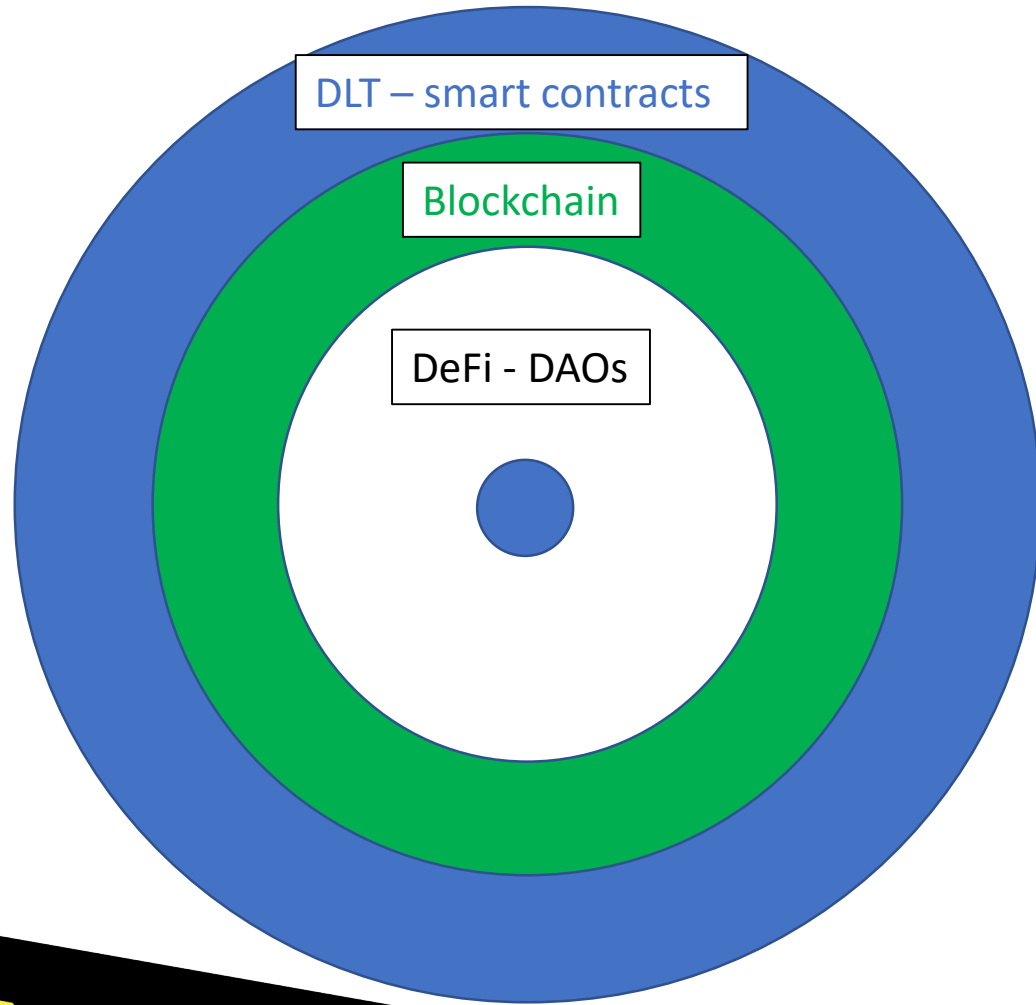
Australian Law Reform Commission

# Overview

- Understanding the technology and terminology
- The challenges in regulating DAOs and crypto assets
- Reform suggestions



# Technology and Terminology

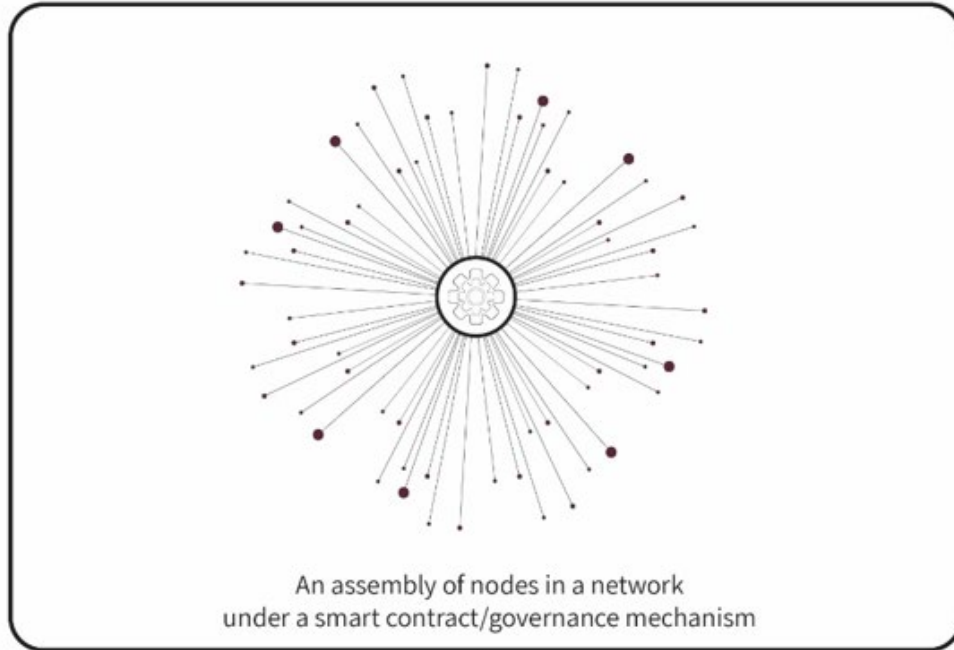


DAO = decentralised autonomous organisations

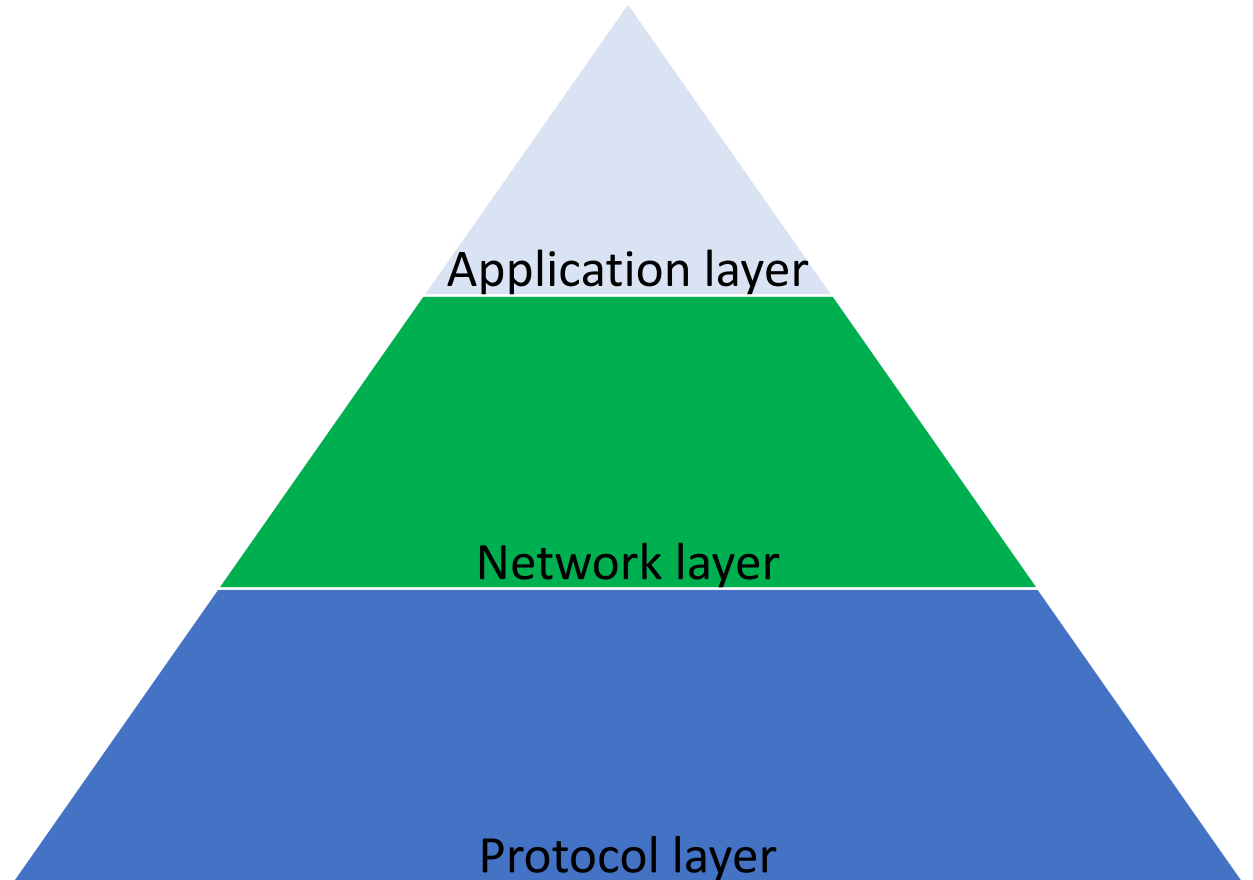
Issue	Design choices	
Access	Permissioned (private)	Permissionless (public)
Governance	Centralised	Decentralised
Jurisdictional nexus	Registered	Unregistered



# Technology and Terminology



From Moshood Abdussalam and Mia Rahim, 'The advent of decentralised autonomous business networks' in Godwin, Lee and Teele Langford (eds), *Technology and Corporate Law* (2021), 319



**Blockchain technology and its functional constituents**



道



# Technology and Terminology

DeFi/DAOs

Initial Coin Offering (ICO)

tokens/coins/crypto assets/  
cryptocurrencies:

- Utility tokens
- Exchange tokens
- Security tokens
- Stablecoins
- Non-fungible tokens (NFTs)

Taxonomy and  
'token mapping'

(see the proposed EU Markets  
in Crypto-Assets Regulation)



Australian Government

Australian Law Reform Commission

# How to regulate the crypto economy

## Three possible approaches:

- Coherentist
- Regulatory instrumentalist
- Technocratic
  - See Iris H Y Chiu, *Regulating the Crypto Economy - Business Transformations and Financialisation* (Bloomsbury Publishing, 2021)

## Recognition on the basis of equivalence:

- See COALA Model Law

## Self-regulation

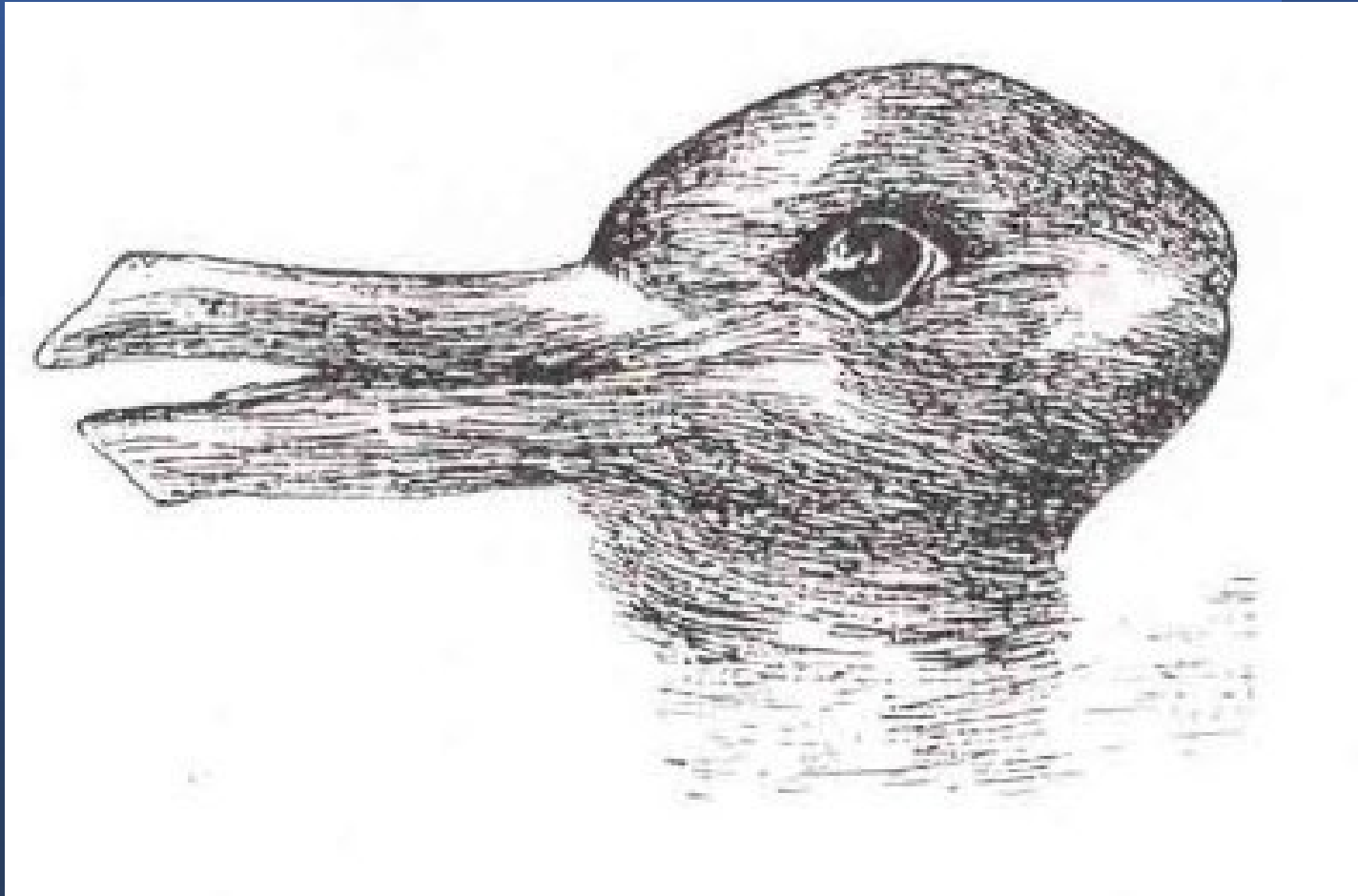


# How to regulate DAOs

Jurisdiction/Model Law	Registered/ unregistered	Approach	Comments
Wyoming	Registered	Coherentist - LLC	Wyoming permits 'member-managed' companies to register and receive legal personality and limited liability
Vermont	Registered	Coherentist – BB LLC	Necessary to override unsuitable or contrary provisions
Malta	Registered	Regulatory instrumentalist - 'innovative technology arrangement' (ITA)	Requires an administrator – ITA does not have separate legal personality
COALA Model Law	Unregistered	Recognised on the basis of equivalence	Aspirational in nature – operates outside the regulatory perimeter







ILLUSION CREDIT

Anonymous Illustrator, 1892. 'Welche Thiere gleichen einander am meisten?'  
Fliegende Blätter. Braun & Schneider.

# How to regulate DAOs

## Possible reform direction for Australia:

- Registered
- Regulatory instrumentalist approach (i.e. new business form)
- Importance and relevance of defined terms/definitions
  - *“Decentralized Autonomous Organization” (DAO) refers to smart contracts (i.e. blockchain-based software) deployed on a public Permissionless Blockchain, which implements specific decision-making or governance rules enabling a multiplicity of actors to coordinate themselves in a decentralized fashion. These governance rules must be technically, although not necessarily operationally, decentralized.*
- The benefits of a redesigned legislative hierarchy
  - Coherence – Adaptivity – Flexibility – Navigability



# How to regulate crypto assets

## Possible reform direction for Australia:

- Coherentist
  - If it has the functionality of a ‘financial product’, it should be regulated as such
- Importance and relevance of defined terms/definitions
  - *‘**Cryptoassets** are a digital representation of value or contractual rights that can be transferred, stored or traded electronically, and which typically use cryptography, distributed ledger technology (DLT) or similar technology.’*
- The benefits of a redesigned legislative hierarchy
  - Coherence – Adaptivity – Flexibility – Navigability





EDITED BY  
ANDREW GODWIN • PEY WOAN LEE  
ROSEMARY TEELE LANGFORD

TECHNOLOGY AND  
CORPORATE LAW  
How Innovation Shapes  
Corporate Activity

Corporations, Globalisation and the Law

**Thank you!**