

EU approach to crypto-asset regulation

JVI Seminar: Legal aspects of digital assets and services

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Regulation on markets in crypto-assets (MiCA)

- A bespoke and comprehensive legal framework on crypto-assets
- Entry into force on 29 June 2023, application date: 30 June 2024 (stablecoins), 30 December 2024 (crypto-asset service providers, market abuse, supervision)
- EU Regulation, which directly applies in all EU Member States
- Objective: promote innovation (legal certainty, passporting) while addressing the risks to consumers, market integrity and financial stability as well as monetary sovereignty
- Regulating 1) issuers of crypto-assets, 2) crypto-asset service providers and 3) market abuse
- Implementing FSB Recommendations on crypto-assets



MiCA Taxonomy

Crypto-assets

Outside of MiCA scope:

- Crypto-assets that are already covered by other financial services acts (e.g. securities)
- Issued by public bodies, international organisations (e.g. CBDC)
- Unique and non-fungible tokens (NFTs)
- Fully DeFi

a digital representation of a value or a right which may be transferred and stored electronically, using distributed ledger technology or similar technology

Asset-referenced tokens

a type of crypto-asset that is not an electronic money token and that purports to maintain a stable value by referencing to any other value or right or a combination thereof, including one or more official currencies

E-money tokens

A type of crypto-asset that purports to maintain a stable value by referencing to the value of one official currency



MiCA obligations on issuers

'stablecoins'→

Other crypto assets

+ disclosure and transparency:

- crypto-asset white paper (liability)
- marketing communication
- + conduct requirements and consumer protection

Asset-referenced tokens (ARTs)

- + authorization in EU
- + prudential, organisational and conduct requirements
- + redemption at market value/physical + reserve of assets

Limitations on use as means of exchange (except for EMT in EU currency)

Additional requirements and EU supervision for significant ARTs:

Additional requirements and partial EU supervision for significant EMTs

E-money tokens (EMTs)

- + authorized e-money institutions/credit institutions
- + E-Money Directive unless otherwise in MICA
- + redemption at par (1:1)
- + safeguarding of funds ("reserve of assets") for e-money institutions



Crypto-asset service providers and market abuse

Crypto-asset services

- Operation of trading platforms
- Custody services (wallets)
- Exchange services (for funds or other crypto-assets)
- Execution of orders
- Placing of crypto-assets
- Reception/ transmission of orders
- Advice
- Portfolio management
- Transfer services

Requirements for cryptoasset service providers (CASPs)

- Authorised in EU
- General prudential, organisational and conduct requirements
- Specific requirements for each service

Prevention of Market Abuse

- Insider dealing
- Unlawful disclosure of inside information
- Market manipulation
- Reporting of
 suspicious transactions



MiCA scope: exclusion of financial instruments

- Explicit exclusion of financial instruments (securities, derivatives ...), emoney, deposits, pension and insurance products
- The issuer responsible for correct classification: explanation or legal opinion to the competent authority on classification upon notification/request for authorisation
- There is no harmonised definition of a financial instrument at EU level, which is addressed by:
 - European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA) to issue guidelines on qualification of CA as financial instruments;
 - European supervisory authorities (ESAs) promote discussions on classification; possibility for national competent authorities to ask ESAs for an opinion;
- Case-by-case basis assessment by national competent authorities

Digital euro

- June 2023: proposal for a <u>Digital Euro Regulation</u>, sets out essential elements of digital euro, enable the ECB to issue digital euro
- Not replace cash, complements cash, additional method of payment for consumers
- Direct liability of the central banks, while distributed by intermediaries (banks and payment service providers)
- Legal tender status in the Eurozone (mandatory acceptance)
- Means of payment (prohibition of interest, holding limits)
- Online and offline (high level of privacy)



Thank you



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