

ON-DEMAND COURSE - SYLLABUS

BLOCKCHAIN REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT

Duration:	15 Hours
Delivery:	Online On-Demand / Self-Paced Mentor Supported - 15 Hours
Instructor(s):	Mary Kopczynski Esq.
Office Hours:	10:00 AM to 6:00 PM Eastern Standard Time
Email:	studentsupport@blockchainhub360.com
Prerequisites:	No blockchain knowledge required. Blockchain for Lawyers is recommended.
Continuing Education Units:	1.5
Continuing Law Education:	11.5 CLE CREDITS Areas of Professional Practice
Microcredential Exam:	Blockchain Regulation
Certification Body:	Blockchain Certification Association

Course Overview:

The Blockchain Regulatory Environment course provides legal professionals with the tools necessary to be part of a digital future. The course covers the current regulatory environment both in the US as well as globally. Combining legal and smart agreements in one cohesive process will be another focus of the course. Techniques taught will allow legal professionals to combine their unique domain knowledge with real-world smart contract agreements, offering their clients the best of both worlds.

Course Composition:

Online On-Demand:	Blockchain Regulatory Environment	Modules 1 - 5
-------------------	-----------------------------------	---------------

Learning Objectives:

- 11.5 CLE Credits - Areas of Professional Practice
- Understanding the basics of blockchain and the need for regulation
- Identify the challenges of regulating a Decentralized Autonomous Organization (DAO)
- Breakdown existing US, European and International Laws and Regulations
- Comprehend anticipated regulation as blockchain technology changes how we live and work

Demonstration of Learning Outcomes:

After the Blockchain Regulatory Environment course students will be able to understand and articulate the core concepts and need for regulation of Blockchain technology and be able to reiterate existing and anticipated regulations in various parts of the globe.

Evaluation:

Evaluation is based on participation and a final exam.

Weighted:

50% participation

50% on the final grade

80% overall grade is required to receive a Certificate of Completion.

Grading Policy:

Pass or Fail. No Credit (NC).

Attendance Requirements:

Students are expected to complete all online self-paced modules and assessments. Certificate of Completion will not be issued until all online modules are complete, including the final exam.

Student conduct and etiquette:

Students will be expected to be courteous in their conduct and communications to the instructor and classmates at all times, whether such conduct or communication is in person, by telephone, or electronic communications.

Behavior that persistently or grossly interferes with the instructor or other student activities is considered disruptive behavior and may be subject to disciplinary action. Such behavior inhibits other students' ability to learn, and an instructor's ability to teach. The instructor may require a student responsible for disruptive behavior to leave the learning environment pending discussion and resolution of the problem and may report a disruptive student to the Student Affairs Office.

Note: Disruptions or any other distraction in the learning environment may result in a failing grade.

Course Evaluations

Course evaluations and program surveys are important components of the educational process. Students are encouraged to complete the student course evaluation form issued after the course. The evaluation is anonymous.

Computer/Information Literacy Expectations for Students enrolled in this class.

Students in this class are expected to:

1. Use a word processing program for writing assignments (e.g., Microsoft Word)
2. Be able to access assigned websites through the internet.
3. Have access to PC or mobile device for participation in course content

Course Module Overview:

THE BLOCKCHAIN REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT – 5 MODULES

Module 1: Intro to Blockchain Regulation

Basic intro to blockchain

Why power and source of law matters

Dos and don'ts of blockchain usage

Blockchain technology versus use cases

- Money
- Company debt or equity
- Rules that govern a company
- Rights to future use of service or product
- A place to exchange tokens or coins
- Shared facts between two or more parties
- An easier way of doing something
- Rules that govern a relationship
- The intent of the regulators
- Identity Protection

Module 2: US Law and Blockchain

US Law and How It Works Together

Exercise: Is power actually being exercised?

- Executive Branch
- Legislative Branch
- Judicial Branch

Administrative "Branch"

- Agencies to watch that have been quiet about blockchain
- Key agencies to watch and what they've indicated about blockchain regulation
 - SEC
 - FINRA
 - CFPB
 - Federal Reserve
 - FinCEN
 - OCC
 - Exercise: What Blockchain Use Cases are the States Trying to Regulate?
 - Delaware
 - Wyoming
 - Arizona
 - Tennessee
 - New York
 - Colorado
 - Alaska

Module 3: European Law and Blockchain

European Law and How It Works Together

History and Comparison with US Federal System

European Union: Key Concepts to Know

- Directives versus Regulations
- Institutions versus Agencies

European Union: Key Institutions and Agencies

- European Parliament
- European Council
- Council of the EU
- European Commission
- Court of Justice of EU
- European Central Bank
- Court of Auditors
- ESRB (Financial Supervision)
- EBA (Banking)
- ESMA (Securities)
- EIOPA (Insurance)

Non-European Union States: The EFTA and the EEA

- EEA Joint Committee
- ESA (EFTA Surveillance Authority)
- EFTA Court

European System of Central Banks

- European Central Bank (ECB) Executive Board
- ECB Governing Council
- ECB General Council (includes non-Euro)

How to be a Eurozone Country

Potential blockchain funding opportunities with other European organizations

- European Economic and Social Committee (EESC)
- European Committee of the Regions (CoR)
- European Investment Bank (EIB)
- European Investment Fund (EIF)

Exercise I: Identify Blockchain Opportunities that Might Apply to EU organizations

- EU Parliament
- AMLD IV
- European Commission
- European Court of Justice
- European Central Bank
- Europol
- ESMA
- EIOPA
- EBA

Exercise II: Identify Blockchain Opportunities that Might Apply to European States

- United Kingdom
- Estonia
- Denmark
- Sweden
- France
- Netherlands
- Finland
- Slovenia

- Austria

Module 4: Other Noteworthy Blockchain Jurisdictions

Intro to International Law and How It Works

Comparison with US and EU Systems

International Law: Key Concepts to Know

- Sovereignty
- Consensus
- UN: Declarations versus Conventions

United Nations: Principal Organizations

- General Assembly
- Security Council
- Economic and Social Council
- Secretariat
- The International Court of Justice

United Nations: UN Agencies and Blockchain Opportunities

- UN Arms Control Organizations
- UN Energy Organizations
- UN Environmental Organizations
- UN Humanitarian Organizations

United Nations: Potential Sources of Funding

- Key Fund Organizations (Non-Profit)
- Key Financial Organizations (Commercial Development)

Regional Viewpoints on Blockchain Regulation

- Africa
- Americas
- Asia
- Middle East
- Eurasia
- Australia / New Zealand

Module 5: Blockchain Regulation By Use Case

Introduction to the Blockchain Glossary

- Commercial Products
- Computer Science
- Consensus
- Cryptography
- Exchange of value
- Ledgers
- Mining
- Participants
- Programming Language
- Securities
- Smart Contracts

In-Depth Review of Use Cases

- Bitcoin / Cryptocurrency
- Securities / ICO
- Corporate Governance / DAO

- Rewards / Tokens
- Exchanges
- Shared Ledgers
- Software
- Smart Contracts
- Smart Regs
- Verification Services