Trends in Cryptocurrency Scams and Red Flags





Today's Panelists



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Agenda

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Introduction: How BSA Rules Apply to Crypto



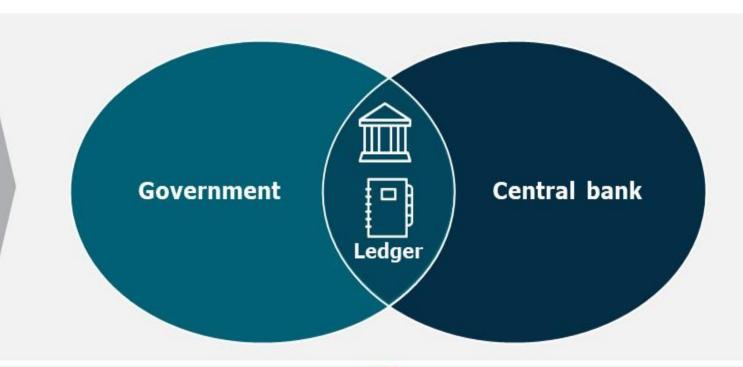
Intro: What is crypto?

Traditional banking (Central authority)

A trusted third-party validates the transaction, and keeps record of the transactions in a centralized repository.



Alice tells bank to credit Bob's account \$100



Blockchain (Distributed ledger)

In a distributed ledger model, everyone participating in the network validates a transaction, and keeps their own record of every interaction.



Bob

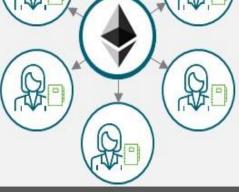
Alice



Alice tells the entire network to credit Bob \$100



Code



Computers



Math



Intro: Crypto Regulation and the BSA



Regulated as money transmission



Convertible virtual currency (or CVC) treated like fiat

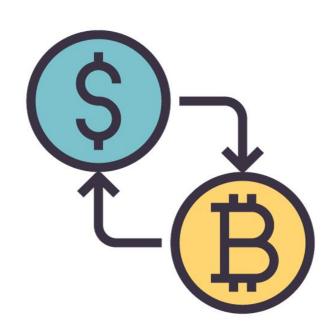


Persons accepting and transmitting CVC in substantial part in the United States are money transmitters

- Users
- Administrators
- Exchangers

Banks and Crypto: How do they mix?

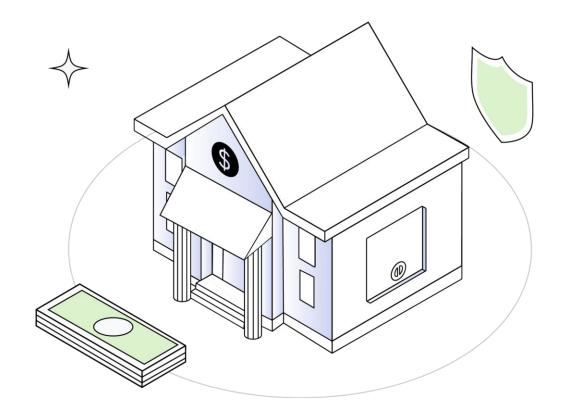
- Customer sends or receives fiat to an exchange or third party to settle fiat leg of crypto transaction
 - Fiat "gateways"
 - Merchant processors and digital crypto purchases
- Fiat account services to crypto companies
 - Operating and proprietary accounts
 - Hold fait balances of crypto firm's customers
 - Baas/fintech and crypto
 - Issuing bank for crypto-branded cards (i.e., crypto.com visa)
- Some bank-like entities custody crypto (i.e., state-chartered trust companies)





How do Fiat Institutions View Crypto?

- How many institutions here bank crypto firms?
- How many institutions have crypto outside of their risk tolerance?
- How many institutions have utilized blockchain analytics (Chainalysis, Elliptic, etc.)?
- High Risk?
- Low Risk?
- Case by case?





Crypto and AML Compliance

Adapting traditional financial services controls requires a nuanced understanding of the digital asset ecosystem

Incomplete KYC

Actor anonymity
Transactional Transparency



KYC risk scoring

must account for a 'non-traditional' customer base

Non-traditional, complex transaction activity

requires robust data processing capabilities



Transaction and wallet monitoring

needs to account for crypto-specific typologies

Sanctioned actors

may have multiple addresses and wallets



Prohibited transactions

need to be blocked at the source or diverted

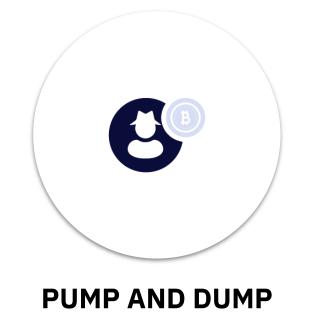


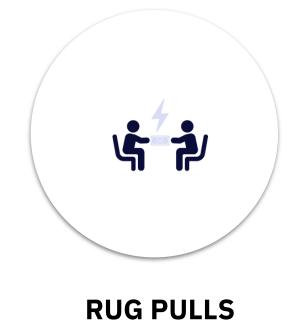
Types of Cryptocurrency Scams



Cryptocurrency Scams











Red Flags



Red Flags



Unrealistic Promises

Monitoring Customer Behavior

Pressure Tactics

Unregulated Platforms

Sanctions and Export Controls

Fiat to Crypto Scams



Prevention and Protection Strategies

Prevention and Protection



Security Best Practices



Customer Awareness



Name Screening



Conclusion and Q&A





Thankyou

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