

FORUM: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes

QUESTION OF: Cryptocurrency: The question of combating fraud and crime in a digital era

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes,

1. Encourages Member States to deny the anonymity of persons involved in cryptocurrency transactions with methods such as, but not limited to:
 - a. Requiring cryptocurrency exchange services to register as official institutions that comply with rules and regulations such as, but not limited to:
 - i. Being a public company,
 - ii. Having a representative and headquarters that can be located,
 - iii. Keeping records of all transactions and sharing these with their corresponding governments,
 - b. Requiring all clients of cryptocurrency exchange platforms to introduce personal data such as, but not limited to:
 - i. An official name,
 - ii. A valid address,
 - iii. Contract information,
 - iv. Identification documents;

2. Encourages all Member States to implement a series of regulation to combat fraud and crime involving cryptocurrencies in ways such as, but not limited to:
 - a. Ensuring the collaboration of all states in achieving transparency in any cryptocurrency exchange,
 - i. Hiring a technical team of advisers that may help identify devious exchanges,
 - ii. Including members of each of the nations wishing to participate in this cause in said team,
 - iii. Establishing a secure identification process that would ensure traceability,
 - b. Recommending the Security Council to consider implementing punishments towards all the organizations violating such regulations, for example:
 - i. Implementing fines to all organizations that are overlooking such regulations,
 - ii. Suspend all cryptocurrency related activities for the organizations violating such regulations,
 - iii. Maintaining a list of offenders that will be used as a deterrent for avoiding future violations;

3. Urges each nation to take control of the administration of cryptocurrencies locally, in order to control direct beneficiaries, also called miners, and avoid frauds in ways such as, but not limited to:

- a. Requiring cryptocurrencies to be supervised by Member States in ways such as, but not limited to requiring owners to share personal information with secret agencies for investors to be safe,
 - b. Creating law enforcement agencies in order to investigate cases related to cryptocurrency fraud;
4. Calls upon all Member States to give citizens that want to be part of the cryptocurrency trading to get a license for which the citizen is required to:
 - a. Be a legal adult, following the laws of each country,
 - b. Have passed an evaluation on the citizen's knowledge about cryptocurrency,
 - c. Have no criminal records pertaining to fraud;
5. Remains seized on the matter.