

Appendix M: Financial Laws, Regulations and Authorities

The following Laws and Regulation governing Privacy, Money Laundering, Terrorism and Financials apply in the U.S. and need to be part of any DIDO solution concerned with currency, money, financials, or cryptocurrencies. Often these Laws and Regulations are considered as obstacles or barriers to innovation, but each law or regulation is developed in response to some situation that occurred in the past and to prevent a “modern” repeat of these situations, the laws and regulations should be upgraded, not ignored or overturned.

Some of these Laws, Regulations and Authorities have general applicability to DIDs when the data stored within the DID refers to [Personal Identifiable Information \(PII\)](#) and therefore subject to the tenets of privacy. See [Right to Privacy](#).

Some Laws, Regulations and Authorities are relevant to DID when the DID is considered a [dido:public:ra:xapend:xapend.a_glossary:f:financial_instrument]] or a [Security](#). Certain [Cryptocurrencies](#) and [Initial Coin Offerings \(ICOs\)](#) may be found to meet the definition of an “investment contract” under the [Howey Test](#) which the U.S. Supreme Court ruling determined that an Investment Contract must:

1. Have an investment of money
2. Enter into a common enterprise
3. Have the expectation of profit
4. Be derived from the efforts of others

Some Laws, Regulations and Authorities attempt to prevent:

- [Human Trafficking](#),
- [Drug Trafficking](#),
- [Corruption](#), or
- [Money Laundering](#).

U.S. Federal Laws and Regulations

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Table 1: List of Applicable U.S. Federal Laws and Regulations.

U.S. Federal Laws		
Kind	Law / Regulation	Description
Privacy	Driver's Privacy Protection Act of 1994 (DPPA)	DPPA governs the privacy and disclosure of personal information gathered by state Departments of Motor Vehicles, including photographs, Social Security Number (SSN), Driver Identification Number (DID), name, address (but not the five-digit ZIP code), telephone number, medical information and disability information.

U.S. Federal Laws		
Privacy	California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA)	CCPA gives consumers more control over the personal information that businesses collect about them and the CCPA regulations provide guidance on how to implement the law.
Privacy	Video Privacy Protection Act (VPPA)	VPPA restricts the disclosure of rental or sale records of videos or similar audio-visual materials, including online streaming.
Privacy	Cable Subscriber Protection	Cable Subscriber Protection provides access to all Personal Identifiable Information (PII) regarding the subscriber which is collected and maintained by a cable operator.
Money Laundering	Money Laundering Control Act of 1986 (MCLA)	The MCLA makes money laundering, a federal crime by criminalized money laundering. It also prohibits individuals from engaging in a financial transaction with proceeds that were generated from certain specific crimes, known as Specified Unlawful Activities (SUAs) . Additionally, the law requires that an individual specifically intend in making the transaction to conceal the source, ownership or control of the funds.
Money Laundering	Bank Secrecy Act of 1970 (BSA)	The BSA is U.S. law requiring financial institutions in the United States to assist U.S. government agencies in detecting and preventing money laundering.
Terrorism and Money Laundering	US Patriot Act, Title III: Anti-money-laundering to prevent terrorism	facilitate the prevention, detection, and prosecution of international money laundering and the financing of terrorism. It primarily amends portions of the Money Laundering Control Act of 1986 (MLCA) and the Bank Secrecy Act of 1970 (BSA). It was divided into three subtitles: • The First Subtitle deals primarily with strengthening banking rules against money laundering, especially on the international stage • The Second Subtitle attempts to improve communication between law enforcement agencies and financial institutions, as well as expanding record keeping and reporting requirements • The Third Subtitle deals with currency smuggling and counterfeiting, including quadrupling the maximum penalty for counterfeiting foreign currency.
Privacy	Right to Financial Privacy Act of 1978 (RFPA)	The RFPA was put in place to limit the government's ability to freely access nonpublic financial records. The RFPA defines financial institutions as any institution that engages in activities regarding banking, credit cards, and consumer finance. It also defines financial records as any documentation of a consumer's relationship with a financial institution.

U.S. Federal Laws		
Privacy	Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (GLBA)	The GLBA promotes consumer privacy, the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act included regulations to limit the ways in which companies handled and shared financial data.
Privacy	Fair Credit Reporting Act (FCRA)	The FCRA regulates credit agencies and promote fair and secure handling of consumer information. The FCRA attempts to limit the dissemination of information through five main rules: 1. Credit reports and investigative reports must be differentiated so that any irrelevant is not mixed 2. Reports can only be made available to those with "legitimate business needs" 3. The subject of a report must be notified of any request for their information 4. Agencies must give consumers access to their own files if they ever should request it 5. A time limit is set for the retention of information on reports. Information that is seven years or older must be deleted, while information regarding bankruptcies can be removed only after fourteen years
Privacy	Fair and Accurate Credit Transactions Act (FACTA)	FCRA amended the FCRA with stricter regulations that need to be enforced first. State laws regarding credit scores, credit reports, and insurance that were to remain in effect as a result of the amendments. FCRA gave consumers more rights to explanations of their credit scores and the right to a free credit report each year. It also includes two rules: • Disposal Rule - how to dispose of consumer records • Red Flag Rule - how financial institutions indentify and prevent identity thefts
Privacy	Credit and Debit Card Receipt Clarification Act	Credit and Debit Card Receipt Clarification Act requires account numbers printed on receipts have to be shortened to five digits in order to protect consumer privacy
Privacy	Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (FDCPA)	Under the FDCPA, collectors are not allowed to publish a consumer's name and address on a bad debt list or reveal any information regarding the debt to unaffiliated third parties except the consumers' partner or attorney.

U.S. Federal Laws		
Privacy	Electronic Funds Transfer Act	The act implemented requirements so that banks have to notify their customers of any policies regarding electronic transfer of funds. Banks are also held liable in the event that information is disclosed through telephone without consent. Also, banks would be held responsible for any damages that came as a result of unauthorized access to a consumer's information.
Financial	Dodd-Frank Act	The Dodd-Frank Act (Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act) places regulation of the financial industry in the hands of the government. The legislation, which was enacted in July 2010, created financial regulatory processes to limit risk by enforcing transparency and accountability.

U.S. State Laws and Regulations

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Note: FACTA ensured that any state laws with stricter regulations than those outlined in the FCRA would be enforced first. State laws regarding credit scores, credit reports, and insurance that were to remain in effect as a result of the amendments were outlined within the act.

Table 2: List of Applicable U.S. State Laws and Regulations.

State Laws		
Kind	Law / Regulation	Description
Privacy	California Privacy Act	California Privacy Act is a state level privacy act that provides protection of consumer information. The act is described as a stricter version of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act.
Privacy	California Consumer Credit Reporting Agencies Act (CCCRA)	The CCCRA regulates consumer credit reporting agencies as well as any users of credit reports. The act also provides a narrower definition of "consumer credit report" as any information that falls within credit reports is protected by the act.
Privacy	California Right to Financial Privacy Act	California Right to Financial Privacy Act regulates the state's government agencies' abilities to access nonpublic consumer information. As a result of the act, California's government agencies are not authorized to access financial records unless the consumer gives consent or if a subpoena or a search warrant is issued for the information.

State Laws		
Privacy	California Song-Beverly Credit Card Act	Under the California Song-Beverly Credit Card Act, companies may not collect personally identifiable information from consumers who purchase goods or services using credit cards. Companies cannot set conditions in which consumers must consent to sharing their information in order to use their credit cards for a transaction. However, consumer information can be requested in order to complete a credit card transactions as long as the information is never recorded. The act also set a redundant state level requirement that companies must shorten a consumer's credit and debit card information on receipts.
Privacy	Vermont Privacy of Consumer Financial and Health Information	The law defines the purpose, scope, application, compliance and exceptions to the law. The purpose of the Vermont Privacy of Consumer Financial and Health Information is to govern the treatment of nonpublic personal information about consumers by the financial institutions.

U.S. Federal Government Oversight Authorities

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Table 3 provides a list of authorities within the U.S. having oversight over financial services. Some authorities listed are Agencies of the U.S. such as SEC, or CFPB. Others are independent non-governmental organizations such as FINRA.

Note: Many of the Authorities listed in [search?q=&btl=lucky](#) are derived from the list provided in the following reference on [Financial Regulation](#).

Table 3: U.S. Federal Government Authorities with financial oversight

Authority	Description
U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)	The SEC is the U.S. government agency in charge of the nation's securities industry. It monitors transactions, as well as the activities of financial professionals. Its mission is to promote fairness, integrity and transparency; prevent fraud and other deceptive acts; and ensure orderly and efficient markets.
Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA)	FINRA is an independent, nongovernmental organization that writes and enforces the rules governing registered brokers and broker-dealer firms in the United States. Its stated mission is "to safeguard the investing public against fraud and bad practices." It is considered a self-regulatory organization.
Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB)	The CFPB is a regulatory agency charged with overseeing financial products and services that are offered to consumers.
Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC)	The CFTC regulates the derivatives markets, including futures contracts, options, and swaps. Its goals include the promotion of competitive and efficient markets and the protection of investors against manipulation, abusive trade practices, and fraud.

Authority	Description
Federal Reserve System (The Fed)	The Fed is the central banking system of the United States and oversees the 12 regional Federal Reserve Banks. Its primary goals are to regulate the nation's private banks and manage the overall money supply. The Fed ensures lenders and borrowers have access to credit and loans.
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)	The FDIC maintains stability and public confidence in the nation's financial system by insuring deposits; examining and supervising financial institutions for safety, soundness, and consumer protection; makes large and complex financial institutions resolvable; and manages receivership
Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC)	The OCC is an organization that acts as both the issuer and guarantor for options and futures contracts and is the largest equity derivatives clearing organization in the world.
National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC)	NAIC is a nonprofit, nonpartisan organization and sets standards and establishes best practices for the U.S. insurance industry and provides support to insurance regulators. It also provides information and resources to consumers. Note: Insurance products sold in the U.S. are largely regulated by the states, rather than the federal government.
National Credit Union Administration (NCUA)	The NCUA monitors federal credit unions across the country and provides the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund (NCUSIF) which is uses tax dollars to insure the deposits at all federal credit unions.

non-U.S. Government Oversight Authorities

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Table 4: Non-U.S. Government Authorities with financial oversight

Country	Authority	Description
United Kingdom	Bank of England (BoE)	The BoE is the central bank for the United Kingdom. It acts as the government's bank and the lender of last resort. The BoE issues currency and, most importantly, oversees monetary policy.
	Prudential Regulation Authority (PRA)	The PRA is a part of the Bank of England and responsible for the prudential regulation and supervision of banks, building societies, credit unions, insurers and major investment firms. It sets standards and supervises financial institutions at the level of the individual firm.
	Financial Conduct Authority (FCA)	The FCA works alongside the Prudential Regulation Authority (PRA) in regulating the financial services industry in the UK and is responsible for the prudential regulation of those financial services firms not supervised by the PRA such as asset managers and independent financial advisers. The FCA has “ <i>rule-making, investigative and enforcement powers</i> ” to regulate the financial services industry.

Country	Authority	Description
Japan	Financial Services Agency (FSA)	The FSA is the chief regulator of Japan's financial services industry, responsible for maintaining its stability and integrity, and is mandated to oversee the banking, insurance and securities and exchange industries. It's also charged with protecting market participants from fraud and money laundering.
Germany	Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (BaFin)	BaFin integrates the regulatory functions of those agencies with authority over Germany's banks, financial services companies, insurance companies, stock exchanges, and other obligated institutions. An important part of BaFin's role as regulator is to identify and eliminate financial crime – a function which includes promoting anti-money laundering in Germany, and counterterrorist financing.
France	Autorité des marchés financiers (AMF)	AMF is an independent body that supervises financial companies operating in France with three core responsibilities: 1. safeguard investments 2. increase transparency in financial instruments 3. financial markets running smoothly It is also charged with keeping the nation's markets and financial services industry free of fraud and money laundering. Additionally, France's AMF a rules-setter and is responsible for implementing the EU's 2018 Markets in Financial Instruments Directive II (MiFID II) directive as well as its own General Regulation.
Singapore	Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS)	
Switzerland	Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority (FINMA)	
People's Republic of China	China Banking Regulatory Commission (CBRC)	
	China Insurance Regulatory Commission (CIRC)	
	China Securities Regulatory Commission (CSRC)	
India	Reserve Bank of India (RBI)	
	Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)	

Country	Authority	Description
	Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (IBBI)	
	Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI)	
	Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA)	
International	Financial Action Task Force (FATF)	The FATF is an intergovernmental organization develops standards around Anti Money Laundering (AML) to promotes policies and standards to combat financial crime of money laundering and terrorism funding. Additionally, FATF produces two lists of uncooperative jurisdictions in efforts against money laundering (and terrorism financing).
International	Markets in Financial Instruments Directive II (MiFID II)	The EU's MiFID II is a 2018 update to the original Markets in Financial Instruments Directive (MiFID) and is a legislative framework instituted by the European Union (EU) to regulate financial markets in the bloc and improve protections for investors. Its aim is to standardize practices across the EU and restore confidence in the industry

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