

# Quiz: Global Regulation

**Instructions:** Multiple choice questions — Select the best answer — Answers revealed after each question

**Q1. Which of the following is NOT a primary regulatory concern for cryptocurrencies?**

- A) Money laundering and illicit finance
- B) Consumer protection from fraud
- C) Decentralization of governance
- D) Tax evasion and unreported gains

## Quiz (1–5)

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**Answer: C** – Decentralization is a feature, not a regulatory concern; regulators focus on AML, consumer protection, and tax compliance.

**Q2. What is the Howey Test used for in US cryptocurrency regulation?**

- A) Determining if Bitcoin is a commodity
- B) Testing exchange security
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**Q3. Which US regulatory agency has jurisdiction over Bitcoin and Ethereum as commodities?**

- A) Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)
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**Q7. Under MiCA, what are E-Money Tokens (EMTs)?**

- A) Tokens pegged to baskets of currencies
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**Q9. How much total inflow did Bitcoin ETFs receive in 2024?**

- A) \$25 billion
- B) \$37 billion
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**Answer: C** – China implemented a complete ban in 2021 to maintain capital controls and support CBDC strategy, causing mining exodus.

**Q11. What is the FATF Travel Rule requirement for Virtual Asset Service Providers?**

- A) Verify customer identities for all transactions
- B) Collect/transmit customer info for transactions over \$1,000
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**Answer: B** – FATF Recommendation 16 requires VASPs to collect and transmit originator/beneficiary details for transactions ≥\$1,000.

**Q12. In the Ripple Labs case, how did the court distinguish institutional vs retail XRP sales?**

- A) Institutional sales were securities, retail sales were not
- B) Both were securities
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**Q13. What was the final penalty amount for Ripple Labs after SEC litigation?**

- A) \$50 million
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**Answer: C** – Traditional regulation assumes intermediaries; DeFi operates via smart contracts with no central operator to enforce rules.

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