DATA ISSUES IN BLOCKCHAIN

1. Identification Issues

Identification in decentralised environments is challenging due to fake identities, anonymous users, and unauthorised entry.

2. Transaction linkability and address tracing

Attacks on Bitcoin and ZCash reveal loopholes in operations, with shielding addresses delinking transparent addresses and not protecting transaction value

Key and wallet management

Key management operations, such as generating and exchanging keys, pose challenges for enterprises due to scalability, security, and availability.

4. Data Privacy

Blockchain's permanency of information makes manipulation impossible, but Data Protection Regulations require users to have the right to erasure and to be forgotten.

5. Usability

Despite blockchain's complexity, developers prioritise usability and simplifying business transactions, making it challenging to create user-friendly modules without breaching users' privacy.

6. Interoperability

The next generation of systems should be user-friendly, interoperable, and require no shutdowns. They should utilise Smart Contracts, Programming Languages, and platforms without data breaches in complicated blockchain settings.

7. Quantum Computing

Traditional cryptography algorithms, governed by complex mathematical relationships, are difficult to hack with quantum computers. However, the faster quantum computers could break cryptographic keys, affecting the entire system.

8. Compliance

: Blockchain's inability to forget user data, privacy preservation, portability, consent conditions, and data protection are non-compliant with Personal Privacy Protection regulations.

TECHNOLOGY-NEUTRAL APPROACH TO CRYPTO REGULATION







Classification

- . NFTs: Taxed at a flat rate when sold.
- Security Tokens: Subject to capital gains tax.
- Stablecoins: Taxed similarly to traditional currency transactions.
- Utility Tokens: Taxed when they generate utility (e.g., access to a service).

Progressive Taxation

- Short-term holdings (less than a year):
 Higher tax rates to discourage speculative trading.
- Long-term holdings (over a year): Lower tax rates to incentivize investment.

Loss Offset Considerations

 Allows individuals and businesses to offset losses from one digital asset against gains from another within the same tax year..





Education and Reporting

- Informs digital asset holders about tax obligations.
- Encourages accurate transaction records for tax reporting.
- Advocates for straightforward tax reporting by authorities.

Other Considerations

 Exemptions for small transactions and crossborder transactions.



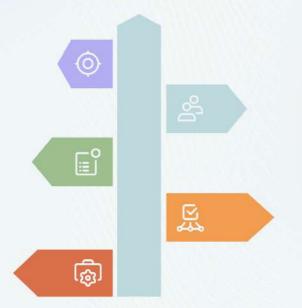
QR Code payment patterns are widespread across Africa, with providers like Nedbank, Zapper, and Snapchat. Somalia introduced a QR code standard to improve financial interoperability. Chinese government uses e-CNY for QR code payments, making it the largest crypto QR code user. US-based Bitpay offers a cashless QR code payment option.

Blockchain-based financial solutions are being integrated into messaging apps, offering a user-friendly interface for those with limited technology literacy. Zimbabwean identity startup FlexID has introduced FlexPay, a peer-to-peer service integrated with the Algorand blockchain, allowing seamless money transfers, bill payments, purchases, and budget management tools.

Crypto asset-management wallets offer secure and convenient ways to manage digital assets, such as Hela Money, Roqqu, and World Mobile. These platforms bridge the gap between traditional and decentralized finance in Africa, provide fast transactions, and encourage adoption in emerging markets. They also offer features like flat on-ramp and Scan-for-Points functionality.

Cryptocurrency payments are now integrated into e-commerce platforms and physical stores in West Africa, with Nigerian FUGE becoming the region's first to accept payments through Coinazer. South Africa's VALR has enabled over 500,000 users to use Bitcoin for transactions at Pick n Pay outlets, enabling cross-border purchases and broader access to goods and services.

IN BLOCKCHAIN EDUCATION AND AWARENESS



Partnership with Online Communities

Online communities like SenBlock in Senegal educate people on blockchain technology and web3, partnering with Koolute to promote real estate value chain. Tezos uses local languages to extend reach and foster knowledge-sharing among illiterate and less educated populations.

Partnership with Academic Institutions

Examples include Binance's East Africa tour, Ether Africa's founder advocating for blockchain courses, @ilabAfrica at Strathmore University partnering with 482.solutions, and Land LayBy Technologies to release a blockchain product.

Partnership with Blockchain Associations and Lobbyist Groups

Influential organizations like Afriplains Digital and Blockchain Worx are working with the Blockchain Association of Africa to promote blockchain education and awareness across Africa. This collaboration provides institutions with tools to develop blockchain solutions for businesses and society.