



# **Bitcoin as an intangible asset in the United States**

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Medellín - Colombia  
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**Acceptance Note**

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**President of the Jury**

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**Jury Signature**

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**Jury Signature**

**Medellín, february, 2020**

## **Dedication**

To our families for their motivation and support in our learning process, for supporting our absences, giving us their love and understanding.

## **Agradecimientos**

This graduate work has reached this level of development due to the help, inspiration, teaching, and guidance in the execution by the thesis advisor.

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## **LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ACROSTICS**

Internal Revenue Service (IRS)

US-CFTC: Commodity Futures Trading Commission

## **Summary**

The accelerated technological and global development of the last two decades has allowed the configuration of new ways to monetize, carry out transactions, send and pay money. The traditional way based on coins or material bills are gradually exposed to coexistence with a promising expansion in the markets, is bitcoin, cryptocurrency, the first to give rise to a new economic typology.

That is why, this study analyzes in a timeline the events that enabled the development, recognition, and positioning of Bitcoin as an intangible asset with commercial value in the United States economy. Based on a deductive method, the factors related to the recognition obtained as virtual currency were investigated; The economic characteristics of the United States market and the establishment of the type of recognition and positioning that Bitcoin currently has as an (intangible) asset in the US economy were described.

It can be concluded that the essential characteristics of Bitcoin such as bank decentralization, anonymity, transactional agility, automated portfolio registration, global collaborative work, among others, are value-added factors that enhance a way of monetizing what allows to think that it is positioned globally in the coming decades.

**Keywords:** Virtual currency, bitcoin, origin, positioning, trajectory

## **Abstract**

The accelerated technological and global development of the last two decades has allowed the configuration of new ways to monetize, carry out transactions, send and pay money. The traditional way based on material coins or bills is gradually affected by a coexistence with a promising expansion in the markets, it is called the bitcoin, cryptocurrency, the first to give rise to a new economic typology.

That is why this study analyzes in a timeline the events that enabled the development, recognition, and positioning of Bitcoin as an intangible asset with commercial value in the United States economy. Based on a deductive method, the factors related to the recognition obtained as virtual currency were investigated; It describes the economic characteristics of the United States market and the establishment of the type of recognition and positioning that Bitcoin currently has as a good (intangible) in the US economy.

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**Keywords:** Virtual currency, bitcoin, origin, positioning, trajectory Abstract

## **1. Formulation of the research project**

### **1.1 State of the art**

At this point in the formulation, it is convenient to stop attention on the work and research carried out concerning Bitcoin and how it has obtained recognition in the United States economy. As a navigation chart for the achievement of this purpose, a timeline is presented in which follows the most important events from the moment the cryptocurrency began to be traded in this country. This review officiates as an assessment of the state of the art of the objectified issue, both in the context of international and national research; which will subsequently allow for the delimitation and formulation of the research problem.

A first reference of the issue at international level is the work entitled Bitcoin: a peer-to-peer electronic cash system presented by Nakamoto (2008) creator of Bitcoin, despite being a technical publication that, from computing, seeks to specify the chain of processes and controls associated with the use of the currency, for international trade, allows dimensioning the importance that this type of transactions has in a market like the current one, according to the same author, a version purely equal to electronic cash, it would allow online payments to be sent directly from one party to another without going through a financial institution.

In this publication, Bitcoin is formally proposed for the academic and scientific world of the time as a solution to the problem of double-spending, based on the management of a peer-to-peer network. In general terms, the author explains the procedure by which, Bitcoin manages to revolutionize payment systems; Thus, the network marks the transactions by grouping them in a continuous chain of proof of hash-based work, which constitutes a record that cannot be changed without redoing. Among its main technical benefits are, first, the network itself requires of a minimal structure, in addition, the messages are transmitted in a better base effort, and the nodes can exit and rejoin the network at will, accepting the longest chain of proof of work as proof of what happened while they were out (Nakamoto, 2008).

The review of the background allowed us to know the process through which, the currency has obtained the current levels of acceptance, both in American culture, as in the rest of the world.

A first research reference of remarkable importance is the research developed by Navarro (2015), entitled *A flourishing financial market: that of unregulated virtual money*, work in which the emergence of cryptocurrencies is related to the process in which they have become part of the gear of the world economy. The author alludes as originating causes of Bitcoin, the crisis that was experienced in the United States during the year 2008, according to her, as a result of the convergence of different factors, including economic regulation failures, crimes committed by banks, the presence of a more competitive world market, the energy crisis and the probability of starting a period of recession throughout the world. Juxtaposed factors led to a credit crisis, mortgage, in addition to a notable distrust in all markets (Navarro, 2015).

The same work emphasizes the role played by international exchanges and the stock market, which collapsed, causing the worldwide financial crisis, which led, according to the same author, to the manifest need to configure a representation of money with higher standards of security and reliability, or what is the same, in a currency that is not easily affected by crises that may arise in the future and in a specific country, that is, a currency that can be represented worldwide. From this moment the rules of the game in the markets would change forever, it begins to create several electronic currencies that have been gaining interest and acceptance of millions of people around the world (Navarro, 2015).

Bitcoin is also a topic discussed by Pagliery (2014) in the work *Virtual currencies add to electronic commerce* in which it describes the growing number of businesses and users that currently use Bitcoin as an exchange tool, both in America and in Europe. In these continents, the article highlights, there are already restaurants, law firms, popular internet services such as Namecheap, Wordpress, Reddit, Flattr, among others, that accept cryptocurrencies as payment, especially Bitcoin. It is estimated that in the world there are more than 30,000 establishments that are already accepting the currency as a means of payment, the countries that lead the list in America are Canada and the United States, in Europe the country with more businesses that accept Bitcoins as a means of payment It is Germany, and it is not surprising since it is the greatest power of that continent. Spain follows the statistics and shows a growing number. Such is the rise of such currency that in some countries ATMs have already been installed to withdraw local currency in exchange for Bitcoin and it is the case of Dubai that has implemented 400 ATMs with barcode reader platforms that accredit Bitcoins ( Pagliery, 2014).

For their part, Valbuena and Fonseca (2017) in the Bitcoin Taxation work: a comparison between Colombia and the United States, focus on the recognition granted by the United States to cryptocurrency as an asset. Such recognition is established based on the application of an IRS (Internal Revenue Service) approach, which allows the State, its subsequent intervention and regulation; In this sense, in this case, for tax purposes, it has been classified as a property, therefore, the general principles and rules applicable to property transactions have been implemented around the different activities that are articulated with Bitcoin, making that the taxpayer has to report any profit he obtains from the use and management of this type of cryptocurrency, no matter how small. (Valbuena and Fonseca, 2017).

In the work of Arango, Bernal, Boada, and Barrera (2018) entitled Cryptoactive and published by the Bank of the Republic of Colombia, the situation and the most significant events in some of the countries, in which the cryptocurrencies have impacted the most, are exposed You can identify that the German government has recognized the circulation of crypto assets and identify them as a unit of account, recognizing the need for a regulatory framework, warning that crypto-assets do not meet the currency requirements, nor currency in any representation. Once these assets have been issued, they can be traded as securities through platforms specialized in these businesses, where the exchange rate will depend on demand and supply (Arango, Bernal, Barrera and Boada, 2018).

Arango et al (2018) also emphasize the potential advantages of active crypto, in terms of lower costs of ownership and transfer of wealth, especially in certain niche markets through payment services. However, the authors indicate, other aspects must be taken into account that can officiate in a contrary way, such as, for example, volatility in the price of crypto assets, their limited adoption and acceptance, high risks and finally - perhaps one of the aspects with the highest incidence in their acceptance and use- because they are operated by private agents anonymously, they are used to a lesser extent as a means of payment and value deposit, considered of little relevance to the authors compared to the transactional volumes of Traditional payment systems with global presence.

Finally, in the context of United States publications, there is the document on the crypto active market in the United States, published by the CFTC (Commodity Futures Trading Commission), who have defined crypto active assets as commodities and are still working on the definition of the scope of the "delivery" of crypto assets, due to the complexities of handling cryptographic codes of transactions carried out on blockchain assets.

The definition as commodities is derived from the consideration that virtual currencies have as digital representation of value that works as a means of payment, unit of account or deposit of value and, therefore, are included in the broad definition of Commodities Commodities Exchange Act.

The CFTC's position on the characterization of crypto assets as commodities was recently supported by the US ruling. District Judge Jack Weinstein, warning that the authority that the CFTC has, for the regulation of crypto assets as commodities do not prevent other agencies, such as the Securities Exchange Commission (SEC), from exercising their regulatory power when virtual currencies work differently. For its part, the SEC has indicated that crypto actives are values and therefore should be subject to the corresponding regulation. The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) has indicated that virtual currencies should be treated as property for tax purposes (US-CFTC, 2018).

## **1.2 Problem statement**

Currently, cryptocurrencies represent a significant percentage of transactionality and money in the world, rather than a cryptocurrency, it also corresponds to a trend that has taken a lot of strength for a decade. Its development, implementation, and positioning in the dynamics of the contemporary market have had a decisive influence on how financial processes are developed, eliminating operational expenses, sometimes classified as unnecessary, in the middle of a completely decentralized process.



The development obtained in society thanks to computational advances has notably enhanced the transformations in the dynamics that underlie it, including, especially, in the way in which goods, services, and assets are exchanged in the economy. One of these innovations is cryptocurrencies (Bitcoin) operated by private agents, which facilitate the transfer of wealth, without the need for centralized systems of issuance, registration, compensation, and liquidation, according to Arango et al (2018).

The academic positions in the debate about the convenience or recognition of cryptocurrencies are diverse; on the one hand, those skeptics who do not know them are identified, while, on the other, there are those who dimension the phenomenon as one of the greatest milestones in the transformation of marketing and exchange models; on the other hand, banks and financial institutions, in the middle of this debate, operate with reserve, without ignoring its remarkable importance and scope.

According to the above, an approach to Bitcoin as the virtual currency is appropriate, which, created by Satoshi Nakamoto, as a result of technological advances, has resulted in a transformation of traditional means of payment for transactional security (around 210,000 transactions per day) (Bitcoin Project, 2009), considering factors such as the strong cryptographic system involved in its processing (Becker et al., 2013). In this regard, Arango et al (2018) have indicated: "The current trust in Bitcoin is based on the security provided by the technology that supports it, which is based on high cryptographic standards to maintain the integrity of the record of both the issuance" (Arango et al., 2018).

The uncertainty of the public in the massive use of Bitcoin is one of the great challenges related to the positioning and stability of the cryptocurrency and derives to some extent, from the lack of knowledge about the operation of the system, which affects the acceptance of Some people, companies, and states. Many market players still doubt cryptocurrencies for their high volatility and the distrust generated by blockchain platforms for the exchange of cryptocurrencies, taking into account that these platforms are not regulated or operated by banks, nor are there any guarantors that support this type of operations. Despite this reluctance, several countries have recognized it as a usual market flow currency and have established related regulations with a view to its control and improvement based on the singularities of the local market (Papp, 2014).

From its origins, around Bitcoin, its uses and scope, an active debate has arisen, especially from the perspective of volatility and the associated risks in investments; It has also been surrounded by different events, factors and dynamics that, when converging, have enabled its development and market positioning as the strongest cryptocurrency, and especially, as a good with tangible value in the United States, one of the most important and powerful economies of the world.

### **1.3 Formulation of the research problem**

In line with the previous considerations, it is possible to specify the intentions of the present investigation in the formulation of the following questions:

First, as a guiding question: What factors relate to the acceptance and recognition of Bitcoin as property and asset in the United States?

In the same sense and as auxiliary questions of the research: What are the most important events related to the development and positioning of Bitcoin as a good of commercial value in the economy of the United States?; What were the economic characteristics of the market for this process to take place ?; And finally, how is the recognition and positioning of Bitcoin as a good (intangible) in the economy of the United States?

### **1.4 Objectives**

#### **1.4.1 General objective.**

- Analyze in a timeline the events that enabled the development, recognition, and positioning of Bitcoin as an intangible asset with commercial value in the economy of the United States.

#### **1.4.2 Specifics objectives.**

- Inquire about the main milestones or events in the history of Bitcoin as factors related to the recognition obtained as virtual currency.
- Describe the economic characteristics of the United States market that relate to the use and positioning of Bitcoin as a virtual currency.
- Establish the type of recognition and positioning that Bitcoin currently has as a virtual currency and good (intangible) in the economy of the United States.

#### **1.5 Justification**

The development of this work has a broad academic, social and business value; Therefore, in the following, the reasons for the hides are presented, from the theoretical-conceptual, practical and methodological point of view, it is opportune, in addition to convenient, to direct the efforts in the development of this research, according to the indicated scope in the objectives set out above.

Bitcoin, the currency of the future for Mecheba (2016) and as various authors have cataloged it, constitutes a conceptual category of analysis, of notable impact on the construction of contemporary economic dynamics, given that the cryptocurrency market in addition to offering different possibilities to the users of the market, it is also a challenge proposed by globalization, in relation to new technologies and business. In this sense, work related to this category allows an opportunity for professional growth and the acquisition of new knowledge to understand the implications of this challenge.

This work allows us to understand that both the economy and the market are scenarios that are constantly changing and evolving, and in consonance, it tends to carry out an investigation that generates an input of knowledge as a tool to undertake the new market challenges with innovation.

### **1.5.1 Theoretical justification.**

Given that Bitcoin is based on the use and development of a complex cryptographic platform, a methodological approach is convenient, based on the delimitation of a theoretical and conceptual grid that allows the study, both of the factors related to its origin and positioning, as of the attractions and benefits it offers to its users, considering that one of its main attractions lies in the agility, immediacy, and ease that it allows in carrying out transactions globally, which has a decisive impact on the dynamics of international trade and business due to its low cost and speed.

In general terms, from the theoretical and conceptual point of view, an approximation is important for the knowledge of the origin, development, positioning, and acceptance of the cryptocurrency in the world economy and especially as a tangible asset and an asset of high commercial value in the States United, by analyzing the events in a timeline, to configure elements of judgment for decision making on the use of Bitcoin as a novel payment and investment tool.

### **1.5.2 Social and / or business justification.**

In line with the proposed exposure line, and as a social and business contribution, this research enables the understanding, from Bitcoin, of transactional processes and payment methods, and the impact of cryptocurrency in the elimination of financial intermediations and the role of banks worldwide.

As the years go by, the processes evolve and the environment presents new challenges, demonstrating this with the processes derived from the use of Bitcoin as a medium of exchange. This paper establishes the implications of use, based on a review of events related to the development and positioning of Bitcoin in the United States and in this sense, in what way and in what specific areas, its acceptance and use has been most favored.

## **1.6 Reference frames**

The previous formulations allowed to concretize the problematic of study that is undertaken in this investigation; In the following, the frames of reference are presented where the efforts of this work are framed. First, the theoretical and conceptual reference framework is presented, as a prelude to the presentation of the cryptocurrency legal reference framework and finally, to present the methodological action framework, together with the instruments and tools used in achieving the objectives proposed.

### **1.6.1 Theoretical framework.**

The Bitcoin Cryptocurrency according to García (2017) began as an effect of technological advances between the end of 2008 and the beginning of 2009. Among its characteristics are its level of privacy, since it is not governed or controlled by any entity, its speed in the transactions generated from one user to another, the value of the transactions, which is very low and its system distributed in several central users which allows if any factor of the system fails to fail, not all users are harmed.

The Bitcoin system has the function of exchanging files or information directly between several computers, gives anonymity and its manipulation can affect at a low price the value of Bitcoin while the legal currency depends on approvals and negotiations to define its value.

The cryptocurrency does not have access to be manipulated since these are generated in a certain amount, whose value is previously known to the public by making the price of Bitcoin determined by the supply and demand of consumers. Taking into account that its operation is through a virtual platform, and may be exposed to fraud, for Hazratjee (2015), security systems have been improved with greater technology and thus provide greater security to its customers.

Now then, we analyze and relate the arguments that support and explain the value granted and the impacts that Bitcoin has caused in the economy.

Taking into account that if compared to traditional currencies such as the US dollar, the euro and the yen, Bitcoin is striking due to the transparency of its information, since the data is accessible to anyone who has internet, in addition to Blockchains offer information on transactions that are made daily and records are constantly updated, for example, it is impossible to know the total amount of US dollars that circulate daily on the planet since each bank has control of the money crossed with users and some dollars do not reach the users through the intermediation of a bank so they would not keep that record for handling and reporting.

In the same way, it is not possible to obtain data on the number of transactions made with any other currency such as USD. However, Bitcoin allows its users access to this data quickly, publicly and freely. This accessibility of information grants a detailed and more precise analysis that allows users to make more accurate decisions when investing in this currency (Kristoufek, 2015).

The interest unleashed with Bitcoin is closely related to the current state of governments and financial systems. For example, the political environment in which it has always had a direct impact on markets and on how people invest their money. The valorization of Bitcoin is also related to the trust that people have in government-backed institutions, therefore, the more people distrust their government, the more cryptocurrencies can be valued.

According to a survey prepared by the venture capital firm Blockchain Capital and cited by (Rolph, 2017), millennials are those who show a higher interest in investing in bitcoins, since about one-third of this generation has a preference Get files from this cryptocurrency that shares in a company. Another survey carried out by Investopi and cited by Portafolio (2017), which is an interactive online platform dedicated to financial instruction in Latin America, and which was conducted by more than 3,000 investors, offered results on the largest number of investors and their Age ranges, which vary between 25 and 34 years, representing 36% of the market cake.

According to the survey data, 32% of traders in virtual currencies are between 35 and 44 years old; 15% between 45 and 54 years; 3% between 55 and 64 years; 2% between 64 and 74 years, and another 2%, more than 75 years.

On the official website of Bitcoin (2018), some of the main features have allowed the acceptance and trust of its users according to the services offered, such as security, speed, handling, and payment protocols, facilities Access in transactions and without restriction in the transferred values, these points will be covered more broadly below:

1. Its platform offers a good level of security, eliminating unwanted charges, in addition to the impossibility of falsifying this currency. Users can generate a backup or encrypt their wallets, obtaining full control of their money, so stealing, or fraud with such modality is very difficult.
2. The speed and efficiency with which transactions can be made, without having to slow down the process with costly intermediations of financial entities, since payments in Bitcoin are made in a matter of minutes, this makes it have tremendous potential to become a very traded currency, and accepted.
3. The Bitcoin payment protocol allows its users to invest in "Crowdfunding" campaigns, in which investments can be made that will not be disbursed until the established requirements are met.
4. Bitcoin allows for global accessibility. Many people around the world do not even have a bank account due to the limitations that their place of residence may have, so Bitcoin can boost trade anywhere in the world where there is internet access.
5. In the case of donations and tips, it is very useful and fast since donations can be seen in real-time, and verify the transparency of the operation. In the event of a natural disaster, the response of the population may be immediate, and help will be more timely.
6. You can process payments from one dollar and even less than 24 hours a day, the same happens with large amounts of money.

Now, the risks and consequences of users who use these payment methods, as well as the economies of the countries to which they correspond, are analyzed.

Bitcoin has mining associations, which make it possible for its members to gather their resources and share their domain in the generation of Bitcoins, in this way the reward is divided equally, corresponding to the amount of actions, which they provided to resolve an algorithm block The existence of these associations and the mining reserves that they possess, form a threat to the

decentralized nature of Bitcoin itself, as to achieve monopolize said system, would allow them to have control of said platform (Loveluck, 2016).

In particular, users are exposed to the exchange rate risk associated with high volatility, to the risk that the counterparty fails to comply, this is related to the anonymity of the beneficiary. So there are general and specific ways in which users can lose all their bitcoins. Some aspects of these risks are particular to the concept of cryptocurrency and the risks are mostly not affected by legislation, regulation or supervision (Ploteanu, 2015).

Considering that Bitcoin is strongly associated with illegal activities, regulation of this currency internationally is poor. The government of Singapore became the first to give instructions on how Bitcoin would be legislated in a country, which was an advance act, to most countries that are not very clear about their position in this regard (Albuquerque and Callado, 2015).

Although Bitcoin has spread throughout the planet, some countries still do not know what decision to make regarding the legality of this currency. Here, some examples of their positions Kumar (2017) indicates:

Countries like India - China: Bitcoin is totally banned. Countries like the United States - Brazil and Mexico: Bitcoin is accepted In the case of India, Bitcoin is not totally prohibited, only the use of this currency is not officially allowed, but people can buy and sell Bitcoins in India. In China, for example, Bitcoins have some restrictions, since the Chinese government does not support or oppose Bitcoin. On December 5, 2013, the People's Bank of China banned the financial institution and employees from participating in Bitcoin activities, but there are no restrictions for ordinary people in the Bitcoins trade and mining. For its part, the United States District Court classified Bitcoin as a currency, and the American government also imposes a tax on the Bitcoin business. The main countries of America that accept BTC are the United States, Brazil, and Mexico.

### **1.6.2 Marco Conceptual.**

Blockchain: It is an accounting database that intertwines all the financial movements of Bitcoin, to facilitate and streamline processes.

Cryptoactive: They are assets that can be accessed only through the Internet, they are intangible and represented in virtual currencies.



Cryptocurrencies: They are virtual currencies based on cryptographic systems, which has no regulation.

Crowdfunding: It is a way to obtain financing through online platforms in which projects or ideas are presented and which investors can access through the internet to finance projects, buy shares, support ideas, and even make donations.

Bitlicense: It is the business license for the use of cryptocurrencies in which it lists several terms and conditions for companies to operate digital currencies.

## **1.7 Methodological framework.**

This research has been developed according to a qualitative approach since a study was conducted in which a deductive research was described and developed emphasizing in identifying some market trends, approaches and some topics of interest related to Bitcoin, in this investigation, has gathered documentary information, since there are relevant data in previous investigations, and that has been taken as the basis for it.

### **1.7.1 Research Method.**

The method that was used for this project was deductive since it was carried out thorough investigations, through which we collect information about the recognition as an asset that Bitcoin has in the United States financial field, in this way, it was covered as much information as possible about Bitcoin in this area and from here a filter was created from which the information collected was concentrated to make the best use of it and the development of the project.

The development of the objectives of the work was achieved by researching the object of study. An 8-month planning phase of this project was carried out between the preliminary project and the project in which the research was developed and a solution was given to the problem presented by the work and additionally the development of the objectives was carried out.

Subsequently, to achieve the second objective, it was described what has been the use of Bitcoin in business, acceptance in banking entities and stockbrokers in the United States and the

use of Bitcoin in money laundering and drug trafficking, these items were written In this way, it can be identified that they have been the most popular to achieve the acceptance and use of Bitcoin in the USA, additionally, some of the specific events that further explain this objective can also be identified.

Finally, to collect all the information, it was investigated in newspapers, magazines, theses previously made and reports that related information on the subject in the time determined for the investigation.

- **Enfoque de investigación**

Qualitative, quantitative or mixed. The reason for the approach must be justified. Also, be consistent with each of the previous parts of the proposal.

- **Tipo de estudio**

The present research work is descriptive, given that it is intended to make known and provide information about the evolution that Bitcoin has had in the United States in terms of its acceptance and use, recounting both the characteristics and the facts that have been presented in this process.

### **1.7.2 Research methodology.**

The research methodology that was developed was based on secondary sources since it was carried out on studies already done and concretized previously, the search was carried out in some databases and repositories such as Ebsco, Scielo, Jurn, among others that were very useful, thesis and research were also taken regarding the topic that was worked on, in these databases the search could be carried out using keywords such as "the acceptance of Bitcoin in the United States", "the impacts that Bitcoin has generated in the United States ", " the use of Bitcoin in the United States".

We also worked on magazine articles that served us and were very helpful, we looked mainly at the information published since 2009 that was the year in which this currency was created, also works and theories that talk about the solution were addressed of the problem posed, after the search of the investigations and/or works that served us was performed, filtering based on

the table of contents, in this field, we identified if the document we are viewing was useful in the information that was required, after this, you read what was useful and take what enriches the project.

- **Information gathering techniques and instruments**

They are the different ways of obtaining the necessary information and the material means used to obtain the information.

- **Selection and analysis of information**

Set of manipulations, transformations, operations, reflections, checks that are performed on the data to extract relevant meaning concerning the research problem. Analyzing data requires systematically examining a set of information to delimit parts and discover the relationships between them and relationships with the whole.

- **Bias control**

It consists of guaranteeing an objective and correct use and design of both the information used and the results and methodological instruments, following the following parameters:

- Guarantee true and verifiable information.
- Ensure the correct and objective use of the information.
- Avoid value judgments.
- For primary information, ensure adequate design and sample selection.

## **1.8 Scopes**

This research project was limited to the analysis of the use and acceptance of Bitcoin in the United States, additional variables related to facts, political, social and economic factors related to the objective of the investigation were related. The analysis focused on the evaluation of these aspects for the period between the years 2009-2018.

## **2. Research development**

### **2.1 Bitcoin history: a look at the dynamics and actors of contemporary economic history**

Corresponding to the development of the research objectives that have been defined in a previous section, it is appropriate at this point to undertake the study of the main events and relevant events in the history of Bitcoin, as a delimitation of a background framework that allowed the consolidation of the phenomenon as it is known today.

The vertiginous development of the Bitcoin phenomenon has increased interest in different types of processes, including Chohan (2017): investment, academic, commercial, numismatic, transactional and professional activities related to the development and implementation of this cryptocurrency; likewise, subsequently, the development of similar instruments has been promoted throughout the world; which highlights the imperative need to stop attention in the examination of the historical evolution of Bitcoin as an instrument from which the development of other types of currency starts..

#### **2.1.1 Bitcoin as a phenomenon of currency transformation.**

Bitcoin as a crypto active or critical currency, from the conceptual point of view, corresponds to a particular case of what is now known as virtual currencies. Defined as digital units that can be used as a means of payment in the exchange of goods and services, as a store of value and as a unit of account; usually denominated in their unit of account and saved, negotiated and transferred electronically (FATF, 2015).

The history of Bitcoin, according to Marr (2017) is of recent data, despite this, it is made up of a great variety of facts and circumstances that influenced its consolidation from different fields and perspectives; While it is true, Bitcoin was the first cryptocurrency established, as many previous attempts to create online coins with accounting books protected by encryption should be considered as historical background; examples found in B-Money and Bit Gold, as previous experiences that were formulated but never fully developed.

In addition to cryptocurrencies such as Bitcoin or Ether, the existence of a wide range of virtual currencies is recognized, including the issuance of simple digital coupons, miles or minutes on the air in mobile phone networks, crypto assets issued by social platforms or digital games, and those that are supported by some real asset, such as gold or participation in companies (FATF, 2015).

Ferguson (2009), indicates as a transformation of the notion of currency or money, bitcoin is consolidated as a development rather than the idea of implicit exchange in this notion has had in the history of society and the economy; taking into account that people have always looked for new ways of exchanging goods and services in the way that is most beneficial to them, as an extension of the notion of money as an accounting unit that has in itself a store of value capable of being used as a medium of exchange.

Literature has documented currency transformations and their use, which includes the use of local currencies in communities in the United States of America, such as Time Dollars, BerkShares or Ithaca Hours (Kaplanov, 2012), however, as far as Bitcoin should be noted, from the historical point of view, that this does not occur as a derivation of modifications emanating from governments, but rather, as a product of commercial needs of the moment and other factors that people had in a certain historical period (Ferguson, 2009).

In the same sense, in the accumulation of derivations and monetary manifestations, Bitcoin proposes a system of electronic transactions that do not depend on trust in traditional terms but based on a scheme of digital signatures (Zubieta, 2002) that interact in a set of connected computers that process only pieces of the information involved in a transaction, information that is validated by an open-source software in which all users can verify the rules of operation of the currency, in addition to developing possible improvements that can be approved and used by the community (Oro and Alves, 2016).

For a review of the main events and their connotation in the consolidation of Bitcoin, attention should be directed to the year 2007 when Satoshi Nakamoto -author, or group of authors of Japanese origin- began to work in what would be, the first cryptocurrency (Champagne, 2018), just two years later, in 2009, this effort materializes with

the publication of a paper under the same pseudonym, where the idea that peer-to-peer technology could be the basis of a system is introduced of electronic money, where two parties carry out a transaction without the need for participation of a third party as a guarantor of confidence in the execution of the agreements, such as the role played by financial institutions, which increases the costs of any electronic transaction ( Oro y Alves, 2016).

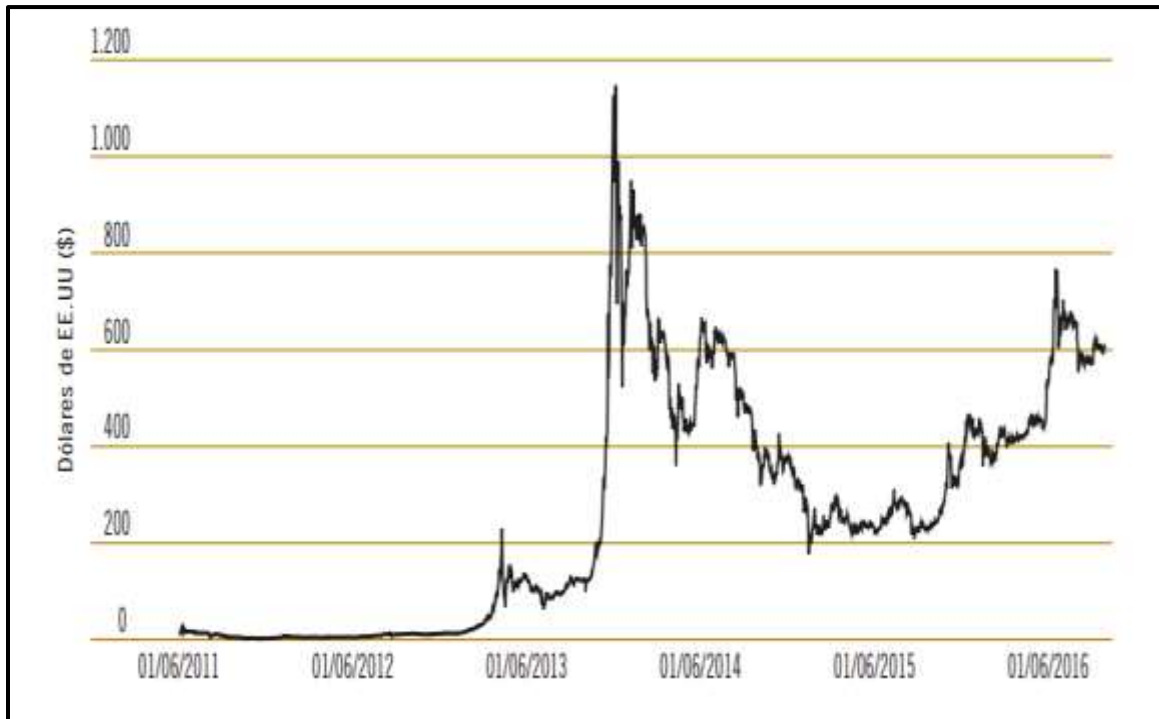
This period, from the initial works to the publication, is characterized by different registration events on platforms where the improvement, operation and dissemination of the cryptocurrency would be possible; Thus, in the month of August of the year 2008, several people submit an application for an encryption patent, who allude not to be linked to Satoshi Nakamoto, as creator of Bitcoin; This results in domain registration and registration at [anonymousspeech.com](http://anonymousspeech.com), a site that allows users to register domains anonymously.

Another determining event in its open source nature is the Bitcoin registration at [SourceForge.net](http://SourceForge.net), a community collaboration website focused on the development and distribution of open source software. These events served as a prelude to the launch of the first Bitcoin version, accompanied by a generation system with the capacity to generate a limited amount of Bitcoins until 2040, with a projection of creation of up to 21 million Bitcoins.

Finally, as the crucial event of this period, the first transaction of the Bitcoin currency, in block 170, between Satoshi and Hal Finney, a cryptographic developer and activist, materializes at the beginning of 2009. Then New Liberty Standard provides the price of Bitcoin, and sets the equivalence value in one US dollar to 1,309.03 Bitcoins. The price of Bitcoin was characterized by a sustained growth until 2014 where the highest point that stood at almost USD \$ 1200 was manifested, then, as shown in the following graph of evolution and behavior of the price of Bitcoin, it It has maintained a constant fluctuation in the value of the cryptocurrency.

Figure 1.

The evolution of the price of Bitcoin



Source: Coindesk (2019)

As indicated in Figure 1, the consolidation and use of Bitcoin as a transactional tool has been a gradual process and full of ups and downs, which develops from the beginning of the year 2011, when there is a wide acceptance of the use of cryptocurrency by part of different sectors of electronic markets, this is how Electronic Frontier Foundation, a nonprofit group began accepting bitcoins.

By June of the same year, WikiLeaks and other organizations also welcomed the use of bitcoins for the purposes of donations received. Just one year later, at the end of 2012, WordPress recognizes bitcoins as a functional form of payment, by the same time, BitPay reported that more than 1000 commercial establishments received Bitcoin as a payment method were registered. Already by the end of 2013 and the beginning of 2014, many establishments had joined the acceptance of Bitcoin as a payment currency, including the University of Nicosia, the Golden Gate Hotel & Casino, Newegg, Dell, among others (Cuthbertson, 2015).



After this period of acceptance of the cryptocurrency, a series of facts and circumstances are identified in the literature that confirms a certain legitimacy of its use from a practical, legal and political point of view; It also shows the recognition, which, from these same points of view, is made of the various implications of the implicit transformation in the use of cryptocurrency as a transactional tool.

For the beginning of 2013, Coinbase presented a statement informing the sale of more than one million dollars of bitcoins in a single month, with a unit price of more than 22 dollars per-Bitcoin. By the middle of the same year, the payment processors BitInstant and Mt. Gox had delays in their processes since they could not process this type of payments, which caused the Bitcoin value to decrease by more than 65%, but at six hours it was valued at about 50% when OkCupid and Foodler began receiving Bitcoins as payment, the currency could be recovered, backed up and continued to be valued (Gault, 2017).

The legal level also demonstrates the legitimacy of the use of Bitcoin, as well as its purchasing level, in different processes carried out in 2013, captured by the FBI (Federal Bureau of Investigation) of Ross William Ulbricht, owner of the Silk Road website and 2018 when the Drug Enforcement Administration and the U.S. Department of Justice made seizures of the cryptocurrency. That was how Bitcoin was seized by a government agency.

An important incident in the consolidation of the cryptocurrency was the recognition of Tera Exchange, by the CFTC (Trade Commission for the Future of the United States) with the approval to quote an extra-exchange exchange product based on the price of a Bitcoin; what constitutes the first time that a regulatory body of the United States approved as a financial object to Bitcoin. As of February 2015, the number of establishments that accepted Bitcoin exceeded 100,000 businesses.

The consolidation of Bitcoin was also delivered within the framework of recognition and dissemination activities, for the beginning of 2011, WeUseCoins published a video that went viral with more than six million views. Also, in September of the same year, Bitcoin magazine was founded.

These events derived in political recognition in certain latitudes of the world, in Japan, for example, where the bases of the cryptocurrency originated, for the first quarter of 2016 there was, finally, the recognition of the use of cryptocurrencies with jobs in forms similar to that of a currency of any country; Thus, Bitcoin gains more popularity and legitimacy and by 2017, in the same country, the use of Bitcoin as a completely legal payment method is approved. Then, Russia communicated its intention to legalize cryptocurrencies, accompanied by Norway that also expressed interest in Bitcoin.

Like any accelerated and vertiginous process, in the last ten years there have also been events that resulted in losses or devaluations of the cryptocurrency, the majority during 2018, a first case is when Megapopular game marketplace Steam announced that it would no longer receive the cryptocurrency as a payment function, due to the inconveniences presented by the slowness in the transactions, the volatility in the prices and the high fees associated with the transactions.

In the same vein, the online payment organization Stripe published that it would gradually withdraw its support for Bitcoin payments given the identification of a certain decrease in demand, as well as an increase in the rates and transaction times that each time they are slower.

These recent events are because for the month of January 2018 the 80% milestone was reached in the total exploitation of 21 million Bitcoins available; taking into account the underlying mining process, it should be considered that it becomes increasingly difficult, which affects the exchange value of Bitcoin has increased dramatically in the last year, taking into account that at the beginning of 2017, the Bitcoin exchange rate was around \$900.00 USD, the change peaked on December 17 when it reached \$ 20,000.00 USD.

Its considerable volatility has generated rapid growth, followed by sudden falls in the last year. Currently, the change is around USD 10,000 / Bitcoin.

In this order of ideas, Bitcoins mining, in recent times, has grown to industrial scales. Configuring, today, a mining market, similar to that of the data management industry and which has generated an exclusive equipment manufacturing industry for this activity.

## **Historical relevance of bitcoin**

In the compendium of facts, events, and circumstances that resulted in the instrumentalization of Bitcoin as a transactional tool, different moments that are decisive from the historical point of view are identified: a registration period, accompanied by an implementation and development process, as well as of legitimization and dissemination of the uses and implications of the cryptocurrency.

Beyond the simple recurrence of historical facts, it is possible to show that the use of the tool constituted an important rupture from the formal and practical point of view with the traditional notion of the transactional process from a redefinition or transformation of the currency used.

Since, Bitcoin, lacking an organization or state that supports it, has as pillars of guarantee to mathematics, transparency and the user community. What is also based on management through open source code and to this extent, in public design, and in parameters such as the maximum number of bitcoins that may be in circulation, which is 21 million, or the pace of creation of new bitcoins through a process called mining.

Decisions about what payments are accepted or who receives the new money created until they reach the maximum limit are made through an automatic consensus system involving thousands of computers that are part of the Bitcoin community, a network to which anyone You can join and it becomes more robust the more participants you have.

In other words, Bitcoin's support is in a series of mathematical rules and a computer network. Instead of centralized decisions about the currency, here the decisions were made when the system was launched, and a very high consensus is required among the thousands of computers that participate in it to change something (Rodríguez, 2014).

## **2.2 Economic characteristics of the United States market and the use and positioning of Bitcoin as a virtual currency**

First of all, for the author Cárdenas (2016), bitcoin is one of the most revolutionary technological creations of recent times, since it is a digital currency or cryptocurrency that emerges from the networks, independently of government control, global states or banks; The currencies depend on a central bank or a state that controls its movement today.

Payment in cash to another person means to trust in the ticket issued by a bank and has the corresponding stamps that guarantee its security; on the other hand, the cryptocurrency originated from an academic article written under the pseudonym of Satoshi Nakamoto; This article solves a historical problem of computer security.

Cryptography allows you to certify a transaction between two people without the need of a third party than the arbitrator, or what is the same, without intermediaries, reaffirming, Satoshi's approach to large banks, when referring that they could be replaced by a computer network where Each individual meets only part of the certification necessary for a transaction. In this way there is no single centralized place that consolidates, the transaction is valid and does not completely change the way banks work as they are known.

Its positioning was based on just four years achieving the approximate uptake of ten billion dollars of the global economy. This accelerated growth in the market is similar to that of companies such as Facebook or Twitter, distinguishing between the investment of this cryptocurrency, it is not only accessible for expert investors but also any ordinary user.

Thus, Franco (2015) indicates, the first cryptocurrency originates under the name of Bitcoin, which begins operating in 2009 by the pseudonym developer Satoshi Nakamoto, under a peer-to-peer electronic cash scheme, for this reason, Bitcoin has created great confidence in many important countries globally, which makes the United States suffer in a certain way "fear" that this currency acquires greater importance than the dollar before the whole world since the US currency is one of the most used currencies while backed by the US economy.

Satoshi's story about the origin and creation of bitcoin began in 2008 is when you have proof of bitcoin for the first time on the internet the bitcoin domain org was registered and two months later came to a document entitled bitcoin an electronic money system. On January 3, 2009, the bitcoin project started working; This unit was executed through autonomous software (Navarro, 2015).

The obtaining of said cryptocurrency was distributed by means of a system in which the users made available the resources of their equipment to solve certain algorithms of the blockchain. This process is called mining. This is where the real origin of bitcoin begins to fade, Seneca motorcycle that at first seemed to be a name with the original surname of the creator was not what it seemed but rather something like a nickname to remain anonymous, even a whole group of developers who operated through a single name.

The bitcoin protocol is open source, which means that any individual with sufficient knowledge can continue working on the bitcoin code.

It was until 2010, for Navarro (2015) when the first merchants began to allow payments through bitcoin, one of the first physical items purchased was a pizza, which today had a value of several million dollars. In 2011, the silk road website opened an online market to acquire illegal products (Buscaglia, 2015), where the source of income was the Biscayne with which these products were purchased. This is because the community did not leave traces of the movements that could be related to the individuals behind each transaction, so it was impossible to find responsables.

Because of these conditions of anonymity that bitcoin granted, the cryptocurrency attracted the attention of the technology elite, among which it is mentioned, the Winklevoss brothers, who in 2012 disbursed 10 million dollars to write in bitcoins. In less than a year your investment tripled daily. Later in 2013, in the figure known as Seneca Motors, it completely vanished from the network leaving behind a collection of writings several issues such as emails that the project developer, in the end, is an official bitcoin wallet and the wine account for Complete your protocol.

These emails talked about bitcoin, there were many doubts about the evolution of cryptocurrencies, such as how the problem of stability would be solved as the years progressed, which motorcycle brand responded with a visa comparison one of the major payment processors.

For 2016, according to Suarez (2016), an Australian businessman claimed to be the creator of bitcoin and provide the code. As one of the bitcoin developers proves, he confirmed that White was 98% sure he could be the one behind him; others quickly disagreed creating a fierce skepticism in the online community and even provoking interest from the FBI. Finally, Wright deleted his message.

The bitcoin cryptocurrency is decentralized, author Lee (2015) which means that there is no single entity or owner that regulates the technology, but it is a community that supports it. Centralization in organizations controls financial transactions such as a bank, an online payment system such as Paypal and others that control information such as a property registration office.

Since decentralization technology has only one place of access to information, it has certain characteristics. The first one refers, the practice of these organizations is not safe, as certain people can sell the information to third parties. The second is the possibility of excluding certain parties that want to use the service, that is, they can lose money due to bankruptcy or a natural disaster.

Other examples of centralized systems are online storage services such as credit card transactions, hotel reservations, citizenship records, among others, when they identify the user with the document number, the second feature of beat technology is speed, actions are done as fast as the internet allows. Another feature is that the cost of the shares is low compared to other systems, the fourth is that they work 24 hours so there is no waiting for a certain time to make the transactions. Likewise, transactions are irreversible, that is, once a transaction has been made, it has no turning back.

Some particular attributes, for Tiqui (2018) of this type of currency, are its character of pseudo-anonymity, compared with a credit card all transactions have a historical record and in turn, all the individuals who use it are identified. In the case of cash, transactions are not registered

and people do not need to identify themselves to make a cash payment; On the other hand, with Bitcoins, all transactions between addresses or wallets are registered to allow you to see the history of each of the bitcoins from the day it was generated until the moment it reached the wallet.

In turn, the connection between a wallet and the individual who uses it may or may not exist, that is, a wallet may or may not have an associated first and last name. The second of the attributes is scarcity by design; It has a maximum of 21 million bitcoin to be used. The third of these is the functionality and divisibility, that is, the ability to be easily transmitted and divided into many specific units up to 8 decimals. The fourth is about the value delivered.

In bitcoin technology, there is no owner. It is an agile system, of very low cost, works through irreversible transactions and in a bit as currency, it is also anonymous and represents a scarce divisible along with the free price.

Secondly, there was a development on the conception of the cryptocurrency, simultaneously with its consolidation process. Cárdenas (2016) believes that the United States has not wanted to popularize or support this cryptocurrency because it could eventually replace the dollar in international transactions, leaving its currency in the background and seriously affecting its economy. For its part, Navas (2015) points out, what the United States had to assume to adapt, accept this currency in its economy and the difficulties it has had to face, such as drug trafficking and corruption that has been strengthened by the middle of it.

The FinCEN (Financial Crimes Enforcement Network) published in 2013, guidelines on the management of virtual money in general, although it was very especially thought about the exchange through Bitcoin. These guidelines consider who transmits this currency as a Money service business, so it should be subject to the existing regulation on these services. In Canada and Australia, the exchange of goods and services for Bitcoin and their exchange for legal tender are taxed.

In that same year, the State of Texas indicated that Bitcoins are a currency or a form of money (particularly as a value as defined by Federal Securities Laws) and for this reason were

subject to legal jurisdiction (Cárdenas, 2016 ). At this very moment, Germany included the Bitcoins to its economy under the term unit of account, a financial instrument, although not as electronic money or functional currency, but as a classification that, however, has legal and tax implications.

The underpinning of cryptocurrency in the ways and transactional processes of the economy, taking into account that, just a short time after entering the world market, transactions with the medium have increased considerably. Events of importance in the recognition of the cryptocurrency, the fact that the German Ministry of Finance recognized it as legal tender in 2013.

In the same way, commercial businesses, especially in the technology sector in the United States, Europe, and Africa, began accepting Bitcoins as a valid means of payment, among them, the following stand out: Wordpress, Overstock, Microsoft, etc. Simultaneously, in other regions of the world, governments such as Russia, Finland, Singapore, China, and Taiwan, dictated regulatory measures for the use of Bitcoin among citizens and businesses by not officially recognizing it as a legal tender (Cárdenas, 2016).

In this order of ideas, it is determined that the value of the property that the taxpayer has, represented in Bitcoins, would be determined, for his declaration, and this is made at the fair market price, which must be reported to the treasury in dollars, based on the determination of the date of the transaction.

For its part, Wiseman, cited in Valbuena and Fonseca (2017) has also compared Bitcoin as a foreign currency and has shown that the main difference between qualifying Bitcoin as a property or as a foreign currency is that a foreign currency is usually a representation of an ordinary income, while the property is an investment subject to a taxable gain or a deductible loss, which is subject to the fluctuation of value, in this case, the value, the price of the Bitcoin market, so the general rule of qualifying it as a capital asset will apply.

The BaFin (Federal Financial Supervisory Authority) also referred to the quality of value granted to cryptocurrencies and indicates that it must meet the transfer and negotiation criteria in



the stock market. If, on the contrary, the crypto active is based on a unit of collective investment, it would constitute a financial instrument within the denomination given by MiFID II (European market directive), and would be subject to the corresponding regulation.

For Arango et al., (2018) following the current regulatory framework, active crypto traders are subject to regulation for the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing, as well as obtaining the BaFin operating permit. Additionally, it has been established that any purchase or sale of crypto assets as a taxable transaction.

Meanwhile, the above considerations are particular characteristics that make up the monetizing action of Bitcoin in the market. Then, in the next section, these features are deepened to establish the relationship of its implementation with its accelerated positioning and validity of intangible currency in the United States, marking the opening for global applicability.

### **2.3 Bitcoin a monetary bet that transforms the 21st century**

More than two decades ago, the internet democratized information, culture, and politics, however, there is talk of the democratization of money since the last one, also about the sources of intangible wealth (Greenwalt, 2016). The first cryptocurrency, in 2009 bitcoin, began with a commercial value of a few cents, then four years later faced an exponential process to overcome the 600 dollar barrier for each bitcoin (Fogel, 2014).

Bitcoin is a digital currency that is issued from software to an encrypted protocol or code. In the bitcoin network, it is a written, designed, programmed and encrypted currency to satisfy all payment needs in all commercial transactions within and outside the network (Grau and Jaureguizar, 2018). Currently, it is possible to buy in all countries of the world all kinds of goods and services with bitcoin and even the traditional and expensive money transfers abroad making them with bitcoin through the network cost little, compared to the usual high costs of banks or money companies.

Transactions with bitcoin do not have intermediaries are made person to person, money is sent as by sending an-email, completely securely. For the authors Arango et al. (2017), this intangible currency was designed to shield itself from all the weaknesses of the current monetary system in countries such as inflation, devaluation, counterfeiting, and external debt, among other weaknesses, which have been exploited by governments and Bankers for regulation.

According to Auer (2018), the agencies that are responsible for accounting standards define the interpretations of international financial reporting standards. This interpretation confers international financial reporting standards. From this approach, cryptocurrencies are not financial assets, but instead, meet the definition of intangible assets.

On the other hand, the author Hazratjee (2015) on cryptocurrency positions, indicates that they meet the definition of intangible channel assets because they can separate from the holder and sell transferable and individually; not granting the right holder to receive a certain fixed number of currency units. Meanwhile, the features that say the digital or virtual currency is recorded on a blockchain that is used in cryptography for security are not issued by a jurisdictional or other similar authority, that is, it is not normally issued by a country.

It is necessary to retake then, bitcoin is a cryptocurrency conceived in 2009. This type of currency allows the exchange of an established value through the handling of portfolios or a unique identifier or address that controls what value each of these addresses has. Write in the electronic book how much value each address or portfolio has is called the blockchain, recording all the transactions that have been issued.

As stated, bitcoin is the first decentralized digital currency. Bitcoins are digital currencies that can be sent via the internet. Compared to other alternatives bitcoin has numerous entries; They are transferred directly from person to person through the network without an intermediary, this means that the commissions are much lower, you can use it in any country in your account can not be frozen and there are no arbitrary requirements or limits.

Bitcoins are generated throughout the internet by any, with a free program called bitcoin money, credits that require a certain amount of work for each block of coins, this amount is automatically adjusted by the network so that bitcoins are always created at a predictable and limited algorithm. Then, they are stored in a digital wallet, similar to a digital bank in terms of the transfer; An electronic signature is added after a few minutes of the transaction, it is verified by the miner and is stored permanently and anonymously. For the reason that, bitcoin software is completely open and anyone can review the code.

The United States declared Bitcoin as a gold and oil commodity, for its part, Japan declared it a free circulation currency, England adopts bitcoin as a strategy to improve its financial sector (Grinberg, 2012). The technology exchange urges Caribbean countries to adopt bitcoin to overcome the deficiencies of their financial systems, the manipulation and financial slavery submitted by world banks (Grinberg, 2012).

Bitcoin as a decentralized digital currency, differs from traditional banknotes because it does not depend on either governments or banks. Likewise, like the dollar, the peso, or the yen, it allows you to buy things. The digital character conditions its existence to the computational world. The system works without the need of an administrator and that has repercussions.

So, this system finds an efficient and safe way to keep Bitcoin accounts. Consolidating another technology characterized by decentralizing portfolio records. In other words, the author Salinas (2017) points out that depending on governments and banks generates a cost for society; Bitcoin has been the first of many decentralized digital currencies that aim to reduce them significantly. The decentralized scheme in Bitcoin implies that the community is directly connected and there is no authority to monitor. The dynamics of the system is the validation of the information by the virtual community. The accounts are maintained by the community and the value of the currency is that people trust the system (Zohar, 2015).

This whole procedure is anonymous. It is not someone's identity that is validated, but their password, so the bitcoin community knows how much money each user has, but does not know who owns that account. The above is related to the computational process and not between users,

which has allowed progress in terms of cybersecurity, Bitcoin is protected by cryptography. That is, by algorithm schemes and mathematical functions that prevent any attempt to alter the information (Salinas, 2017).

There are two types of users, those who verify transactions and those who do not. Likewise, there are conditions for the guarantee of blockchain processes (Vásquez, 2014), such as the digital signature, instruction of transfer of a bitcoin along with the reference to one or several transactions of the past. When these are fulfilled, it becomes a possible transaction. Without this implying its registration in the portfolio since there is no central administrator. Many transactions are validated in different places and in a different order.

The Blockchain, then, is understood by Asmundson (2012) as the strategy of packing several transactions in the same block, which allows it to be officially linked to past transactions. When a block joins the chain it becomes official with the impossibility of modification. The choice of the winning block is a random decision, those users who are proposing an order use all the processing power of their computer to crack a password. The one who deciphers the key using random attempts obtains the right to define the following official block so that others register that block in their portfolios.

Meanwhile, bitcoin is designed for someone to find the key every ten minutes on average. What it means for every ten minutes there is a new official block. For the members of the community, to call it bitcoin, that carry out the validations of the transactions have implications, such as the wear on expensive equipment for the validation of foreign transactions. However, being Bitcoin based on an anonymous nature, transactions can be carried out from anywhere in the world, since there is a potential technology that facilitates legal and illegal activities (Buscaglia, 2015).

In any case, bitcoin was positioned and initially recognized in the United States, based on its functional and monetary profits, as well as features of agility, anonymity and portfolio control; it serves to transfer intangible values digitally without the help of an intermediary; revolutionizing the modern economic transactional paradigm.

### **3. Conclusions y recommendations**

#### **3.1 Conclusions**

Bitcoin is the first virtual currency, which today transforms finances allowing access to the global market from anywhere. Bitcoin as a method of saving or investment, provides purchasing power, with a projection of value that multiplies against the other currencies in the world.

In this way, to conclude, the virtual currency, decentralized, anonymous and collaborative, with portfolio control, among other differentiating features and that, to a large extent, have added value, has constituted an economic technological field, called trading.

Understanding the new dynamics establishes options for business or organizational improvement, or as a natural individual, since production, management, large-scale information storage is certified at all times by global servers, which guarantees protection and computer and monetary security.

#### **3.2 Recommendations**

Financial training is recommended for the understanding of the aspects that make up the Bitcoin phenomenon. Also, deepen through different methods and approaches to study, in the ways in which this type of virtual currency can have an impact on Latin American countries such as Colombia.

It is recommended to be informed of the global decisions in administrative, financial, accounting and regulatory terms (Small, 2015), which show the legal scenarios or the current debates of the main economies of the world, which allows to evaluate the dynamics of Bitcoin from different contextual developments. In the same way, it is advisable to inquire about the various virtual currencies that already exist today, as well as the challenges and challenges that the 2020s bring, in terms of technological, scientific, communicative and informative revolution.

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## 5. Annexes

### Annexe 1. Format Bibliographic file

FICHA BIBLIOGRÁFICA		
<b>I. RESEÑA BIBLIOGRÁFICA</b>		
Área		
Autor		
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Ciudad		
Título y subtítulo del artículo		
Dirección electrónica		
Fecha de consulta		
Número de páginas		
<b>II. ASPECTOS GENERALES</b>		<b>PALABAS CLAVE</b>
Objetivos		
Contenido		
Metodología		
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Vacios		
<b>ASPECTOS CONCRETOS</b>		<b>ELABORA:</b>
Tema		
Idea Principal		
Comentario		

