

International Law in the Field of Digital Currencies for International Organizations

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Abstract:

These days new changes done in organizations and their financial transactions, even in international organization. New methods of payment, money transactions, and new knowledge are some new challenges for any organization these days. Organizations even international organizations need to develop new regulation for new challenges which need to be ready for present needs of activities, those activities which is vital for continue of living in any organization. Crypto currencies, payment methods, even donation need to be under control and manageable. Control of transaction to prevent or reduction of corruption these days are more essential for any type of organization. This article goes to show the effect of these items after introducing international organization and needs of implementing new regulation for them.

Keywords: International Law, Digital Currencies, International Organizations

1-Introduction

Today's societies are called the organizational world, because in this world and societies, people live wherever they are. Whatever they do, they are related to various organizations, and organizations are a part of the daily life of all people. In order for any organization to be able to operate more effectively and efficiently, it is necessary to have a different attitude than the normal one. This attitude provided a general and comprehensive and systematic perception of the organization ([Bolman & Deal](#), 2021).

One of the most important effects and results of various developments in the last two centuries has been the expansion of international relations. In fact, since the 19th century, the often bilateral diplomatic relations of the states have gradually changed with the increase of mutual dependence, so that their organized cooperation has gained double importance as a basic necessity of the international life. In this way, international organizations as international organisms became the helpers of governments to solve problems caused by international relations to the extent that they are currently active as legal institutions in almost all fields of international relations. Today, international organizations have taken root in almost all international fields by crossing geographical borders, and any issue that is somehow related to the interests of the international community is generally regulated within the framework of international organizations. International relations have been one of the most prominent aspects of international relations in the 20th century, which has excited many and made them hope for a better tomorrow. Therefore, these transnational entities are so involved in international (global and regional) decision-making that their role cannot be ignored (Yacoubi,2014).

Today, a new asset called digital cryptocurrencies has entered the economic and financial arena of countries and has provoked the reaction of governments in this field. The reaction of most governments to these unbacked, unregulated currencies has been mostly positive. Considering these cryptocurrencies as one of the complementary factors of the economic system, governments are trying to develop this field and establish fundamental laws. Of course, some countries have had negative reactions to these currencies and others have taken different reactions to this issue.

Like any phenomenon, the use of cryptocurrencies has its own advantages and disadvantages, but international organizations have faced challenges in the use of cryptocurrencies, for which there are no provisions in the laws of organizations to solve them.

The basic question here is whether international organizations should start using cryptocurrencies? If the country or international organization opposes the use of cryptocurrencies, will there be consequences for its future?

In this article, we will examine these issues.

2- Literature Review

2-1-Definition of the organization

Organization is a social institution consisting of people who work together to achieve a common goal. The organization has different applications in different environments. Economic enterprises or commercial companies, governmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and coalition organizations at the local or global level can also be named as an organization.

By combining the talent and efforts of many people, organizations can achieve important goals and missions that are beyond the reach of an individual. Also, in organizations, the productivity of resources can be increased with the right methods. Organizations help people to perform any task faster and with fewer errors compared to individual activity. An organization is a purposeful group that follows a system, and has boundaries that separate it from its environment.

The meaning of organization is one of the issues that management theorists do not agree on. Each theorist has defined this phenomenon in a different way.

Talcott Parsons, in the book *The Structure of Social Action*, says: Organization is a social unit that is purposely built and reconstructed to achieve specific goals. An organization is an independent entity that has a specific mission and can be established for profit or non-profit. An organization is a social entity that has a specific structure, goals and boundaries ([Parsons, 2007](#)).

An organization is a social unit consisting of two or more people working relatively continuously to achieve one or more common goals ([Robbins, 1990](#)).

In the book *Introduction to Sociology*, Bruce Cohen writes about the definition of organization: Formal organizations are groups of people (not systems of norms and values) who coordinate their efforts to achieve a very specific goal. Formal organizations are usually large and with There are certain rules and hierarchies of authority and responsibility, but informal organizations are generally small and do not have specific goals or do not work on a set of precise and calculated rules and practices ([Orbuch & Cohen, 1989](#)).

According to the mentioned definitions, the organization is a systematic process of mutual relations between people to achieve certain goals. This definition consists of five elements:

- The organization always consists of people.
- These people are related to each other in some way and there is mutual relationship between them.
- These mutual relations can be systematized.
- All people have specific goals and some of these goals affect their performance.
- These mutual relations also make it possible to achieve the common goals of the organization.

Therefore, in a company, each person expects to achieve their personal goals through cooperation. Members of organizations pursue common organizational goals in order to achieve individual goals. According to the above definition, the company is nothing but mutual relations between people, and the organizational structure reflects these mutual relations, which includes the determination of roles, relations between people, activities, hierarchy of goals, and other characteristics.

In short, a company has the following characteristics:

- ✓ It has a special mission or purpose.

- ✓ It depends on other organizations for survival.
- ✓ It has an independent governing body.
- ✓ It consists of different parts.
- ✓ It has a physical and logical structure.

2-2- Definition of international organizations

An international organization refers to a gathering of governments that is formed based on a founding document (treaty) and its members pursue common goals within the framework of special institutions and agencies with continuous and continuous activity.

Therefore, the characteristics of international organizations are:

- Consists of a community of governments.
- It is documented in the founding document.
- Its members have common goals.
- Its activity is carried out in the form of special institutions and agencies.
- Its activity is continuous and permanent.

It should be noted that the members of some international organizations are not governments. For example, we can refer to the following organizations as examples. International Labor Organization: in addition to representatives of governments, there are also representatives of workers and employers.

International Telecommunication and Telegraph Union where technical experts work.

The International Court of Justice, whose judges are not representatives of their respective governments, but are independent ([Archer, 2001](#)).

In fact, international organizations represent a kind of global federalism. In general, the phenomenon of federalism is "the process of joining and uniting states around a common goal or goals while maintaining the autonomy of each of them". Federalism can be both internal and international.

Effects of the approval of the founding document of international organizations

- Announcing the existence of the organization
- Verification of legal and international personality of the organization

Note: The establishment of international organizations necessarily takes place after the conclusion of multilateral treaties.

The common ways of approving the founding document of international organizations are:

- Establishment by approval of a limited number of governments
- Establishment with the approval of the majority of governments
- Establishment with the approval of all governments
- Establishment with the approval of the majority of member states plus a few specific countries (Beygzadeh, 2022).

2-2-1- The framework of the activities of international organizations

The activity framework of international organizations can be examined in three subjects as follows. (Abbas, 2020)

2-2-1-1-Competencies of international organizations

The competences of international organizations are the powers that the organization has in order to achieve its goals. The most important means of verifying the powers and authorities of an international organization is the founding document of that organization. It is based on the founding document that the type and competence of an organization is determined. For example, based on the founding document, we say that a certain organization is economic, military, technical, social, etc.

If an organization goes out of its jurisdiction, the actions taken by that organization will lack legal validity and credibility, so an international organization must be able to determine its territory and prove its organization's competence.

Sometimes it is possible that an organization, considering that each organization defines its own competence, is found to lack the necessary competence to deal with a matter, even though the organization itself has the said competence.

2-2-1-2-Elements of international organizations

2-2-1-2-1-Permanent Members

In order to achieve its goals, every international organization has permanent members whose criteria is the founding document of the organization. The elements of every organization are different from other organizations and this is due to differences in the goals, competencies and duties of each organization compared to other organizations. The elements of organizations, like their legal personality, are different from each other according to their powers, rights and duties, goals and structure.

In general, the pillars of organizations can be seen in 3 main dimensions:

A- The bodies in which the members and representatives present obey only their respective governments. These elements may be comprehensive elements of the organization and may be limited elements of international organizations.

B- The members whose members are not subject to the orders of the respective government, but are subject to the orders of the organization. Usually, these elements are the administrative elements of international organizations.

C- Members whose members do not obey the respective government nor the organization in performing their duties, but perform their duties completely independently of the two members, although they may be dependent on the organization in terms of structure and form. A very obvious example is the "International Law Commission."

2-2-1-2-2-Sub-Elements

Every international organization has the right to establish subsidiary bodies according to its goals and duties. The right to create sub-organizations is sometimes explicitly mentioned in the founding document and sometimes it is not explicitly mentioned, but by resorting to the "theory of implied powers" we claim this right for organizations. Sub-organizations are distinguished from the main organs by the founding document of each organization.

2-2-1-2-3-Financial instruments and resources (budget) of international organizations

Every international organization, just like every government, needs financial tools and facilities to carry out its activities, which the terms call "budget."

The budget of international organizations is subject to two important rules:

- A. The rules mentioned in the founding document.
- B. Financial rules and regulations of the organization itself.

The general principles related to the budget are mentioned in the founding document, but its details are mentioned in the organization's financial regulations.

Until the 1970s, organizations' budgets were usually adjusted annually; but because the financial year usually ends early, organizations have been trying to compile the budget for at least two years or more since the mid-70s. In general, to prepare the budget of an organization, the administrative unit of the organization, which is usually the "Secretariat", undertakes this work. To organize the budget, the secretariat negotiates with the main and subsidiary units and asks for their suggestions, and after

determining the costs of each main and subsidiary unit, the draft budget is submitted to the overall unit of the organization for approval.

2-3- Digital currency

Digital currency is actually a type of money or currency that has replaced the common currencies in the digital world, these types of currencies operate in a decentralized manner and on the basis of the blockchain network, using very strong encrypted protocols and they are intricately designed (Glass, 2017).

The decentralized nature of cryptocurrencies means that no single entity, group or organization controls them.

Since 2008, virtual or digital cryptocurrencies have emerged with a new identity compared to other currencies in the market. These currencies have a decentralized point-to-point payment system, and the nature of the purpose of creating such currencies is not clear. In 2009, the creator of these currencies, with his virtual user name, stated that these currencies will be the first currencies that civilized nations can trust while distrusting them. He also stated that during the realization of this, people will distrust the safe currencies and the current intermediaries of these currency transactions to the extent that they will be forced to turn to these currencies amid the struggles caused by the selfishness of the intermediaries (Pedro, 2014).

From a technical point of view, these currencies are placed on a digital platform and are not connected to any support. And they are even more unbacked than current unbacked currencies around the world (McKee, 2013).

The purpose of creating such currencies is, firstly, to increase security and prevent currency fraud and fraud, and secondly, to make exchanges as easy as possible and to remove middlemen from buyers and sellers.

The method of conducting digital currency transactions is simple and at the same time very safe. In this method, the buyer and seller of digital currency provide their information, the information provided is checked and confirmed by the miners, and after confirming the correctness of the information, they start the process of extracting the digital currency related to that transaction using the miner device.

Of course, the process of extracting digital currency is very difficult and is done with complicated methods by people who have undertaken this task using a miner device, but the trader can easily use it.

The purpose of cryptocurrencies at the beginning of their activity was to facilitate online payments and these currencies were used in financial transactions like real money. Currently, many of the world's major websites, mobile applications, online shops, as well as reputable stores, have added the possibility of buying and selling online with digital currencies to their payment methods. In fact, these cryptocurrencies are no different from real money like dollars.

One of the most important features of digital currencies is their international recognition (Irhan, 2022). Since these currencies do not belong to specific countries, they have been converted into an international currency, which makes it possible to conduct financial transactions with this currency from anywhere in the world (Chui & Singh, 2020).

Cryptocurrencies, like real money, do not exist externally, and because they are not based on physical money, they are the best choice for transactions with high values and large amounts of money. In many heavy transactions where the cost of moving physical money is high; Digital currencies can easily replace physical money.

Today, various digital currencies are used in the world, and the investors' acceptance of this financial market and the entry of huge amounts of money into this market have made this financial market attractive for small investors. Also, the increase in the number of investors in this financial market has caused the value of digital currencies to rise and fall surprisingly every day.

One of the most important uses of digital currency is to circumvent sanctions. Cryptocurrencies can be a factor in circumventing sanctions for any country around the world.

Digital money itself is divided into two categories, which are:

2-3-1- Stable digital currencies (StableCoin)

These types of currencies have support, this support can include any asset (such as gold, physical currencies or any financial asset that can be priced) as well as fluctuations. The price is secure, which is why they are superior to paper currencies in the market. The most important and well-known stable digital currency is Tether (USDT).

2-3-2- Safe digital currencies (Privacy)

One of the most important features of these types of currencies is the anonymity of the identity of both parties in the transaction, in the sense that during the transaction, the identity of the people is completely unclear and there is no way to track and identify the users who make the transactions. There is no data given. One of the features or actually the advantages of safe currencies is that they are not taxed, especially for transactions with a high volume of money transfers, it is very economical.

Digital currencies have many advantages over other existing currencies, and the existence of these advantages has led to the presence of more and more people in this market. Among the advantages, the following can be mentioned (Birch, 2020).

- a. Due to the fact that these currencies are traded in a decentralized manner and do not use any intermediaries in this type of transactions, it is much easier and less complicated to do them.
- b. In these transactions, very complex and unchangeable codes are used, as a result of which they are highly secure and there is no possibility of cheating.
- c. Due to the length of the information contained in these codes, if someone tries to copy them, even if he enters a letter or symbol incorrectly, the entire structure of the said code will change, as a result, it is not possible to do repeated transactions.
- d. Usually, the price of each unit of digital currency is multiple times of each unit of common currency.
- e. Digital currency transactions are not taxed, that's why it is very cost-effective, especially for high-volume transactions.
- f. Due to the use of very complex and advanced encryption, these types of transactions are highly secure and the possibility of fraud and repetition is very low.
- g. Due to the fact that the identity of the buyer and the seller is not clear during transactions, it is not possible to track transactions of this type anywhere in the world.
- h. It is possible to carry out these transactions in all regions of the world.
- i. In this method, it is very easy to transfer money, and as a result, it is a suitable option for high-volume transactions, and it does not include the restrictions that exist in conducting transactions using real currency units.

Despite all the advantages mentioned for all types of digital currency, there are still disadvantages in using these types of currencies that cannot be ignored. Among these disadvantages, the following can be mentioned.

- a. If the password of the wallet is forgotten, it is not possible to restore it, and the individual's money will be lost.
- b. With all the emphasis that has been placed on the security of digital currencies, there is still a possibility that people can gain access to the password of a person's wallet and account and steal from his account. As a result, you should be as careful as possible about your wallet and online account.
- c. The price fluctuations in these types of currencies are very high and there is a possibility that the money will lose its value, so to prevent this from happening, up-to-date information must be kept.

- d. Since the information of these currencies cannot be changed, if, for example, the desired money is deposited into the wrong person's account, it is no longer possible to get it back. This is despite the fact that in real money transactions, if your money is mistakenly sent to a personal account, it can be taken back with legal follow-up.
- e. Although the use of digital currencies has become quite popular in many countries, it is still less popular in some countries and its use is even prohibited in some countries.

3-Methodology

Over the past few millennia, humanity has evolved from organized tribes, city-states, and small kingdoms into an international system of nation-states. It is now moving beyond nation-states to form a more integrated world community with effective institutions for global governance. The evolution of the global economy and international financial markets is an important part of this broader social movement (Holden& Malani, 2018).

Since the end of the Cold War, the process of integration has accelerated dramatically and has had important positive and negative consequences. The dissolution of the Berlin Wall, the Iron Curtain, the Soviet Union, the Warsaw Pact, and the division of Germany led to a sharp reduction in nuclear stockpiles, a rapid spread of democracy, a rising tide of international travel and immigration, and explosive growth. Global communication, the globalization of media, the massive expansion of international civil society institutions and the emergence of the first truly global social institution - the World Wide Web. In the absence of effective structures for regulation and governance, these developments also led to the proliferation of nuclear-armed states, civil war and the breakup of Yugoslavia, increased intercultural tensions, and terrorism.

Economically, the end of the Cold War led to the establishment of the WTO, the significant expansion of world trade, the rapid development of the European Union and the Eurozone, the deregulation and expansion of global banking, the rapid growth of international and foreign financial markets.

investment, the increasing financialization of economies, the globalization of markets, the globalization of production and supply chains, intense competition between nation-states to create attractive conditions for business investment and jobs, greater independence for multinational corporations that no longer belong to any country are not dependent It is their base and has given global importance to neoliberal economic theory and policies (Zedgenizova, 2021).

The process of globalization goes back centuries. But over the past 100 years, the speed and scope of the movement has reached a critical stage where existing social organization is increasingly inadequate to manage the energies released by this process.

Money is a form of social energy that grows with movement. The faster it moves, the faster it grows. The organization transforms raw energy into productive power, the way a dam and hydroelectric power plant transforms the kinetic motion of a raging river into useful electricity. When the organization is not enough to contain the generated power, it can cause a short circuit, a breakdown or an explosion. Like other forms of energy, money needs the right structure to harness and harness its power constructively. When the power unleashed exceeds the carrying capacity of the organization it was designed to contain—in this case, the financial organization—it can lead to devastating damage to the broader social fabric (Frankenfield, 2023).

The economic consequences of globalization followed by the introduction of cyber currencies have made unprecedented efforts to increase international cooperation and strengthen international institutions to create more effective guidelines, policies and regulatory mechanisms to manage the global economic space. Coordinated action to strengthen financial and securities regulations, including the most obvious and significant of these efforts, followed by the creation of more uniform standards for economic measures and indicators, accounting and quality standards, uniform commercial laws, commercial policies, economic intelligence and Measures to reduce money laundering and tax evasion.

It should be noted that the sudden and significant development of cyber currencies in the past few years and their benefits and potential threats to the global economic system, their regulatory challenges and the international determining role in the framework of international laws are among the issues that not only international relations Between countries, but also individual international organizations should carefully examine it so as not to suffer irreparable losses.

Managing digital currencies correctly under the shadow of international laws can lead the organization to survival and success in business in the future.

The general fact is that the mechanism and platform in which digital currencies operate has a great capacity for growth and activity in various industries and fields (Alzain, 2021). In fact, when people's money is not centralized under supervision, then people will have more authority, which has both positive and negative aspects, but as people gradually become aware, the positive aspects will definitely be more. Undoubtedly, this new network will be a suitable platform for investment by governments and nations, but at the same time, insufficient information can have a negative effect on the economy and the lives of its users (Barivira, 2017) according to experts, if the use of currencies is organized and legalized Digital will provide many opportunities for countries to interact with international financial and commercial markets (Kochling et al., 2019).

Digital currency can have significant effects on macroeconomic variables, including economic growth. By strengthening the economic and financial infrastructure, digital currency can provide the most grounds for economic growth.

Digital currencies, which today are the subject of international trade law and international economic law, are virtual currencies without intermediaries and support, whose transfer is carried out without the supervision of a special authority and without regard to a specific geography. In this area, some of the exchanges have been faced with the reaction of the respective governments of the transferor and the transferee. The platform of cryptocurrencies on which currency transfers are recorded, in addition to the ambiguity of the users' personalities, induces the transparency of digital transactions. According to a number of critics, this characteristic of currencies is the basis for crimes such as money laundering, internet fraud, tax evasion and use in anti-peace operations. The recent issue has caused some governments that have special economic conditions to refuse to accept legal and explicit exchanges of these cryptocurrencies (Gil-Alana et al., 2020).

Due to the ever-increasing spread of digital transactions on the blockchain platform, today a new level of transactions has affected international relations and international organizations, in the position of institutions resulting from these relations, have accepted this new technology and are trying to review and establish rules based on digital currencies. These organizations are trying to change the way of their payments in the form of digital payments, and often consider the development and progress of their organization possible by applying innovations. According to the interviews of the managers of the same organizations, it can be said that they consider blockchain technology, especially digital cryptocurrencies, which today are among the new pillars of electronic commerce due to their characteristics such as universality, decentralization, and the ability to carry out transactions without an intermediary, which is the essence of organizations. They know that they are independent and international. In the following, institutions and organizations are evaluated that react to such transactions and digital currencies in the international trade scene, depending on their type of activity (Yermack, 2013).

A: World Trade Organization (WTO)

Every year, the World Trade Organization publishes a report on the progress of world trade. In the latest report of this organization, the main axis of changes and developments in world trade has been analyzed from the point of view of the effects of digital technologies.

B: World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

In 2017, the director general of the World Intellectual Property Organization, Francis Gray, in an interview about the future of technologies and its challenges and opportunities, explicitly introduced the blockchain as an opportunity to protect intellectual property rights, and the comprehensive attention to this new technology is the main solution for many Legal issues and problems related to intellectual property rights.

C: United Nations Children's Protection Agency (UNICEF)

The United Nations Child Protection Agency is the first agency of this organization to accept digital currency transactions; it is also known as the first organization that uses digital currencies to fund open source technology for the benefit of children and teenagers around the world.

D: International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Digital currencies are stable currencies that compete with traditional and fiat currencies, and the result of this competition will be the victory of digital currencies. p, 2019, Carsten Global trade will accept the power of cryptocurrencies and establish rules and regulations to systematize them. In this case, digital stable currencies will affect the business organization of banks and financial institutions and exclude them from global trade. The International Monetary Fund is the only international financial institution or bank that has accepted the essence of these currencies and presented strategies for the development of these currencies. Of course, the main reason for this synchronization is the nature of this international organization and its independence.

One of the most common approaches that have been noticed in different countries of the world is their warning about the pitfalls and risks that exist in investing in digital currencies. These warnings are mainly issued by central banks. Because such banks are created in order to raise public information regarding the distinction between real currencies that are issued and guaranteed by them, and virtual currencies that do not have such characteristics. In many of these notices, the instability of the digital currency market and the lack of legal frameworks related to companies that facilitate the use of digital currencies are mentioned as the factors causing such risks. In many other notices, it is also stated that if the citizens of these countries invest in the digital currency market, there is no legal authority to track their losses and the individuals themselves will be responsible for their losses. Many countries have also pointed out that digital currencies can be used to implement and finance crimes such as terrorist acts and money laundering. Some of these countries have also gone beyond simple warnings and expanded anti-money laundering, anti-terrorism and anti-organized crime laws in relation to digital currencies. In these countries, all companies, financial institutions and banks that operate in the field of digital currencies are required to follow these laws, and on the other hand, it is necessary to confirm their competence by judicial authorities. For example, Australia and Canada are among the countries that have covered the activities of all digital currency companies under money laundering and anti-terrorist laws. Some countries have gone further and imposed restrictions on investment in this area. The severity of these restrictions is different in different countries. Some of them, such as Algeria, Bolivia, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan and Vietnam, have banned all investment activities in the field of digital currencies. Taking a completely different approach, Qatar and Bahrain arrest citizens who carry out activities related to digital currencies in the jurisdiction of these countries, but their activities outside the borders are not hindered. On the other hand, countries such as Iran, Bangladesh, Thailand, Lithuania, Lesotho, China and Colombia, while they have not banned economic activities and investment in such a field, by applying indirect restrictions, any activities related to digital currencies by financial institutions are prosecuted. Put. A small number of countries have also enacted legislation in the field of ICOs. ICOs are a type of use of digital currencies as a mechanism for funding. (Initial coin offering) Some countries such as China, Macau and Pakistan have banned ICOs, and some others have focused on developing legal frameworks in this area. Such countries will have different types of legislation depending on the category of ICOs.

For example, in New Zealand, legal obligations differ depending on the type of ICO category. Debt shares, capital shares, investments or their derivatives are among the categories that exist in this country in the field of ICOs. In the Netherlands, as in New Zealand, there are different laws for ICOs depending on the type of use they are made of. In this country, ICOs are classified into two categories: debt stocks or investment tools, and the case of this field is handled in the courts of this country on a case-by-case basis. A number of countries also do not consider the emergence of digital currencies and blockchain technology as a threat, depending on various reasons. Some of the countries examined in this report, while they do not see the activity of digital currencies as legal, but value the technology behind it and seek to create and develop legal frameworks and a friendly atmosphere for the activity of these currencies and attract capital from companies that they are active in this area. Spain, Belarus, Solomon Islands and Luxembourg can be considered as such countries. In other parts of the world, more systems have been implemented in connection with the development of digital currencies. Marshall Islands, Venezuela, Eastern Caribbean Central Bank countries and Latvia are included in this list. In addition, there are countries that consider the digital currency market to be very small and therefore have not taken any action to warn or declare that it is dangerous. Belgium, South Africa and the United Kingdom can be considered countries that do not take the digital currency market very seriously and do not seek to establish legal mechanisms related to it. Among all these issues, the most questions that arise in the field of investing with digital currencies is the issue of taxation of these currencies. Therefore, the type of classification of digital currencies can play a role in determining their activity and, as a result, clarifying their tax status. The main discussion is on the issue of recognizing the income from the purchase and sale of digital currencies as "income" or "capital gain" (The Law Library of Congress, Global Legal Research Directorate, 2021).

Considering the diversity in the legislation of the subject of "digital currency" and the desire to use it more, the need to formulate a comprehensive and integrated law within the framework of international laws is one of the very important needs of the world in the not-so-distant future.

4-Conclusion

Currently, due to the fact that in this article, international and global organizations have been identified and the involvement of these organizations is beyond the national level of a country, therefore, it has gone beyond the level of legislation in the dimensions of a country, and there is a need for a mechanism for It has global and international legislation.

Digital currencies and the rules and regulations related to these emerging currencies are defined at the national level for some countries. Some countries have restricted these currencies. Some countries value these currencies at the level of common currencies of the world, some countries, especially those under sanctions, sometimes use them to circumvent sanctions because they cannot be traced in the financial and tax systems. Some people and countries use profits to buy and sell military equipment and military weapons that are sometimes used for mass murder and torture.

Therefore, the creation of laws at the international level to control financial transactions at levels that can cause harm to humans, especially children, as well as damage to nature and the environment, should be created, controlled and followed up.

On the other hand, all the countries of the world should also be required to comply with it and submit reports to the relevant international organizations, and in case of any violation, global actions will be taken against the guilty people or countries.

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