最初72小時的資產追蹤

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被盜或被挪用的代幣轉移迅速，但會留下公開的軌跡。最初72小時是軌跡最清晰的時候，凍結令亦仍有機會截住存放在交易所的資產。這份核對清單參照第H部分第V章及第N部分第III章所述的民事濟助，以及兩個司法管轄區的刑事途徑。[1]

核對清單

- 第0至6小時：識別流出交易、目的地地址及涉及的區塊鏈；指示區塊鏈分析服務供應商進行追蹤，並向其網絡內的交易所標示攻擊者地址。
- 第0至12小時：在受害人所在的司法管轄區提出刑事告訴（楚格或蘇黎世檢察官；新加坡警察部隊），因為交易所回應執法機關要求的速度快於回應私人函件，而且檢察官可下令扣押。
- 第0至24小時：向每家已收到被追蹤資產的交易所及穩定幣發行人發出凍結要求，並提供告訴編號、交易雜湊值，以及隨後取得法院命令的承諾。

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- 第12至48小時：在交易所所在地或受害人所在地的法院，準備並提交單方面臨時措施的申請：在新加坡，申請專有權禁制令及針對交易所的披露令（Bankers Trust類型）；在瑞士，則根據《瑞士民事訴訟法》（ZPO/CPC）第261條及其後條文申請臨時措施，或在對可識別的債務人存在金錢申索時，根據《瑞士債務執行及破產法》（SchKG/DEBA）第271條申請民事扣押（Arrest）。
- 第24至72小時：如行為人身份不明，在新加坡取得針對身份不明人士的全球凍結令，並以替代方式送達（在准許情況下包括鏈上訊息或NFT）。
- 72小時內：協調民事及刑事兩條途徑，使民事披露所得的身份資料可供檢控之用，而刑事扣押亦可支持民事申索。
- 記錄所有證據的保管鏈及專家的方法，以便日後證據獲法院接納。
- 如資產位於第三個司法管轄區，考慮透過刑事司法互助途徑處理，並使用第H部分第VI章所述的新加坡與瑞士之間的渠道。
- 預留追討預算：追蹤費用、各司法管轄區的律師費、法院費用及訟費保證，可能超過較小損失的價值。
- 與客戶檢討是否公開有關地址；這樣做可阻嚇透過合規交易所洗錢，但亦可能驚動行為人。

註釋

1. Code of Civil Procedure（CPC；ZPO，SR 272），第261條及其後條文，以及第265條（單方面措施）；DEBA第271條及其後條文（民事扣押）；Singapore Rules of Court 2021，以及自CLM v CLN (2022) SGHC 46以來的專有權禁制令實務；參見第H部分第V章及第N部分第III章。 ↩

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