反詐騙指揮部與散戶詐騙

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規模

在新加坡，絕大部分與加密貨幣相關的報案都是散戶詐騙。這些詐騙包括承諾從加密貨幣交易中獲得回報的投資騙局、以USDT支付的求職騙局、指示受害人在售賣機購買加密貨幣再轉給騙徒的冒充騙局，以及愛情騙局。新加坡警察部隊報告，2024年的詐騙損失超過10億新加坡元，其中投資騙局是最大類別，而相當大部分以加密貨幣作為支付渠道。[1] 反詐騙指揮部（Anti-Scam Command）於2022年在刑事偵查局內成立，整合了反詐騙中心、警方的打擊詐騙小組，以及派駐銀行（自2023年起亦派駐數碼支付代幣持牌人）的聯絡人員。

工具

反詐騙中心的成效建基於速度。銀行聯絡人員會在接獲報案後數小時內凍結帳戶。同一模式已擴展至規模較大的交易所，這些交易所已同意應警方要求凍結帳戶及保存紀錄。《2023年網上刑事危害法》（Online Criminal Harms Act 2023）容許警方向網上服務（包括應用程式商店及通訊平台）發出指示，要求移除詐騙內容及停用帳戶。其業務守則對指定平台施加責任。[2] 自

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2024年起，新加坡金融管理局（MAS）及警方亦要求數碼支付代幣持牌人參與共享的欺詐監察安排，與根據網絡釣魚騙案共同責任框架（Shared Responsibility Framework）向銀行施加的責任相若。

客戶提問

「我家族辦公室的一名客戶向一個已消失的『交易平台』轉帳200,000 USDT。新加坡警方可以做甚麼？」立即報案，並提供交易雜湊值、錢包地址及所有通訊。反詐騙中心會要求新加坡持牌交易所凍結USDT所流入的任何帳戶，並可能透過警方渠道要求外國交易所凍結帳戶。Tether本身亦曾應執法機構要求凍結地址。與此同時，應展開第III章所述的民事追蹤途徑，因為警方不會為你的客戶追回資金。警方的任務是檢控。只有在資產被檢取，而法院下令發還時，資金才會被追回。

註釋

1. Singapore Police Force，Annual Scams and Cybercrime Brief 2024，2025年2月發布。 ↩
2. Online Criminal Harms Act 2023，第2部分及第3部分，Singapore Statutes Online。 ↩

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