問題所在與新加坡的應對

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案件可分為四種事實模式。第一種是外人取得私鑰而盜竊，例如*CLM v CLN*案，竊賊得知了擁有人的保險箱密碼。[1] 第二種是可進入控制轉帳系統的內部人員挪用資產，例如*ByBit v Ho Kai Xin*案。[2] 第三種是誘使轉帳，即受害人自願把資產轉給冒充投資平台、戀人或稅務機關的騙徒。第四種是錯誤轉帳，即轉往錯誤地址或轉帳金額錯誤，當中並不涉及任何不誠實行為。四種模式的訴因各有不同，但臨時救濟及追蹤工作大致相同。

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註釋

1. *CLM v CLN and others* [2022] SGHC 46，第[17]至[20]段。 ↩
2. *ByBit Fintech Ltd v Ho Kai Xin and others* [2023] SGHC 199，第[7]至[12]段。 ↩

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