新加坡判例一览表

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判决	法院和日期	资产	裁决性质	关于财产的裁决
B2C2 v Quoine [2019] SGHC(I) 03	SICC，2019年3月14日	BTC、ETH	审判	加密货币被视为能够以信托方式持有的财产
Quoine v B2C2 [2020] SGCA(I) 02	上诉庭，2020年2月24日	BTC、ETH	审判后上诉	第[144]段明确未作定论；因缺乏意图的确定性而不成立信托
CLM v CLN [2022] SGHC 46	高等法院，2022年3月4日	BTC、ETH	单方临时救济	加密货币是否属于财产构成有待审理的严重问题（*Ainsworth*标准）
Janesh v Unknown Person [2022] SGHC 264	高等法院，2022年10月21日	NFT（BAYC #2162）	临时救济，无人反对	初步认定为财产；是否属于权利物未作定论
ByBit v Ho Kai Xin [2023] SGHC 199	高等法院，2023年7月25日	USDT	简易判决，被告缺席	USDT是财产，属于权利物；宣告成立推定信托

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Cheong Jun Yoong v Three Arrows [2024] SGHC 21	高等法院，2024年1月26日	多种加密资产	境外送达申请	加密资产是财产；所在地为私钥持有人的居所
Loh Cheng Lee Aaron v Hodlnaut [2023] SGHC 323	高等法院，2023年11月10日	客户加密资产存款	清盘	交付加密资产的义务属于现金流破产测试中的“债务”

该表显示了法律的面貌：没有一项关于财产的裁决是在双方均有代理、就该具体问题进行对抗性辩论之后作出的，上诉庭至今也尚未对此作出裁决。2026年在新加坡法院反对财产性请求的律师，理论上可以主张*ByBit*案是在没有对抗性陈词的情况下作出的。依我判断，这样的主张不会成功。*ByBit*案的论证严谨，并已被其他高等法院法官适用。它与《法院规则》中的立法承认以及MAS对持牌托管机构的信托要求相一致。它也与其他所有考虑过这一问题的普通法司法管辖区的立场相符。客户应当以下述前提进行规划：加密资产在新加坡属于财产，尚存的不确定性只涉及归类的细节。

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