最初72小时的资产追踪

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被盗或被挪用的代币转移迅速，但会留下公开的痕迹。最初72小时是痕迹最新鲜的时候，冻结令仍有可能截住交易所中的资产。本清单借鉴第H部分第V章和第N部分第III章所述的民事救济，以及两个司法管辖区的刑事途径。[1]

核对清单

- 第0–6小时：识别资金流出交易、目的地址及所涉区块链；委托区块链分析服务提供商进行追踪，并通过其网络向各交易所标记攻击者地址。
- 第0–12小时：在受害人所在司法管辖区提出刑事控告（楚格或苏黎世检察官；新加坡警察部队），因为交易所对执法请求的回应比对私人函件更快，且检察官可以下令扣押。
- 第0–24小时：向已收到被追踪资产的每一家交易所和稳定币发行人发出冻结请求，附上控告编号和交易哈希值，并承诺随后提交法院命令。

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- 第12–48小时：准备并向交易所所在地或受害人所在地法院提出单方临时措施申请：在新加坡，申请所有权禁令及针对交易所的披露令（Bankers Trust类型）；在瑞士，申请依《瑞士民事诉讼法》（ZPO/CPC）第261条以下的临时措施，或在对可识别债务人存在金钱债权时，依《瑞士债务执行与破产法》第271条申请民事扣押（Arrest）。
- 第24–72小时：如行为人身份不明，在新加坡针对身份不明人士取得全球冻结令，并以替代方式送达（在允许的情况下包括链上消息或NFT）。
- 72小时内：协调民事与刑事两条途径，使民事披露所得的身份信息可供刑事追诉使用，刑事扣押则为民事请求提供支持。
- 记录所有证据的保管链及专家的方法论，以便日后作为证据获采纳。
- 当资产位于第三国司法管辖区时，考虑采用刑事司法协助途径，使用第H部分第VI章所述的新加坡—瑞士渠道。
- 编列追回预算：追踪、各司法管辖区的律师、法院费用及讼费担保，可能超过较小损失的价值。
- 与客户一起评估是否公开相关地址：此举可阻止通过合规交易所洗钱，但也可能惊动行为人。

注释

1. Code of Civil Procedure（CPC；ZPO，SR 272），第261条以下及第265条（单方措施）；DEBA第271条以下（民事扣押）；Singapore Rules of Court 2021，以及自CLM v CLN (2022) SGHC 46起的所有权禁令实践；参见第H部分第V章及第N部分第III章。↩

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