费用、融资与现实考量

Dr Alexander Ressos, TEP
Attorney-at-Law (Switzerland and Germany),
Solicitor (England & Wales and Hong Kong)
Of Counsel, KGP Legal LLC
alexander.ressos@kgplegal.com.sg
www.ressos.com.sg

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对客户的现实评估如下。如果资产在几次跳转之内就进入了受监管的交易所，且原告在数日内采取行动，在新加坡的追回率很高。如果资产经过了混币器、位于不合作司法管辖区的不合作交易所，或没有可识别运营者的去中心化协议，新加坡法院仍可发出命令，但这些命令只会产生一份判决，却没有可供执行的对象。是否提起诉讼，应在第一周内根据区块链分析报告作出决定。

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楚格视角

一位楚格创始人的协议金库被掏空时，会本能地给楚格警方打电话。如果分析显示资产存入了在新加坡设有机构的交易所，他还应在同一天联系新加坡律师。楚格检察官会立案，并可能发出扣押令，但该命令仅在瑞士有效，只能通过刑事司法协助触及交易所，这需要数月时间。新加坡的所有权禁令则可在第二天送达交易所。两条路径相辅相成。新加坡的披露令会查明账户持有人，楚格检察官可据此请求针对此人的司法协助。瑞士刑事案件反过来又提供新加坡法院作出简易判决所需的欺诈证据。

注释

1. Civil Law Act 1909，第5A–5B条，以及Civil Law (Third-Party Funding) Regulations 2017（经2021年修订），Singapore Statutes Online。 ↩

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Author contact: Dr Alexander Ressos, TEP · contact@ressos.com

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