Bridges als DeFi-Infrastruktur

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Kapitel I hat Bridges technisch beschrieben. Im DeFi-Kontext sind sie die Stelle der größten Verluste. Der Angriff auf die Ronin-Bridge im März 2022 (625 Millionen USD), der Wormhole-Angriff im Februar 2022 (325 Millionen USD) und der Nomad-Angriff im August 2022 (190 Millionen USD) gehören zu den größten Diebstählen in der Geschichte der Digital Assets. Jedes Mal ging es um eine Bridge, deren Sicherheit von wenigen Schlüsseln oder einem fehlerhaften Vertrag abhing.[1] Nach einem Bridge-Angriff lautet die Rechtsfrage, wer den Inhabern der Wrapped Token gegenüber überhaupt eine Pflicht hatte. Betreibt eine Gesellschaft die Bridge, wie Sky Mavis im Fall Ronin, haben die Inhaber einen vertraglichen oder deliktischen Anspruch gegen sie. Ist die Bridge eine Multi-Signatur-Gruppe pseudonymer Validatoren, stehen die Inhaber vor den in Kapitel VII erörterten Problemen der einfachen Gesellschaft und der Identifizierung.

Anmerkungen

1. Die Zahlen entsprechen den Angaben der jeweiligen Projekte und von Chainalysis, Crypto Crime Report 2023, Kapitel zu DeFi-Hacks. Teil H, Kapitel I behandelt die strafrechtliche Einordnung von Exploits. ↩

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