

WEHIA 2018

23rd Annual Workshop on Economic Science
with Heterogeneous Interacting Agents
International Christian University, Tokyo, Japan
June 30 (Sat) – July 2 (Mon), 2018

A crypto-currency fraud spill incident in Japan

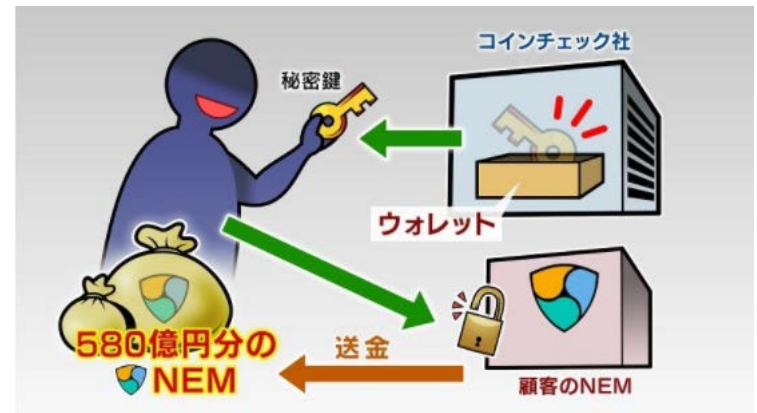
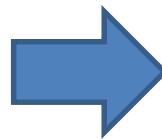
Kyoto University School of Government -
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Professor **Naoyuki Iwashita**

CoinCheck Incident

When and how did the incident happen?

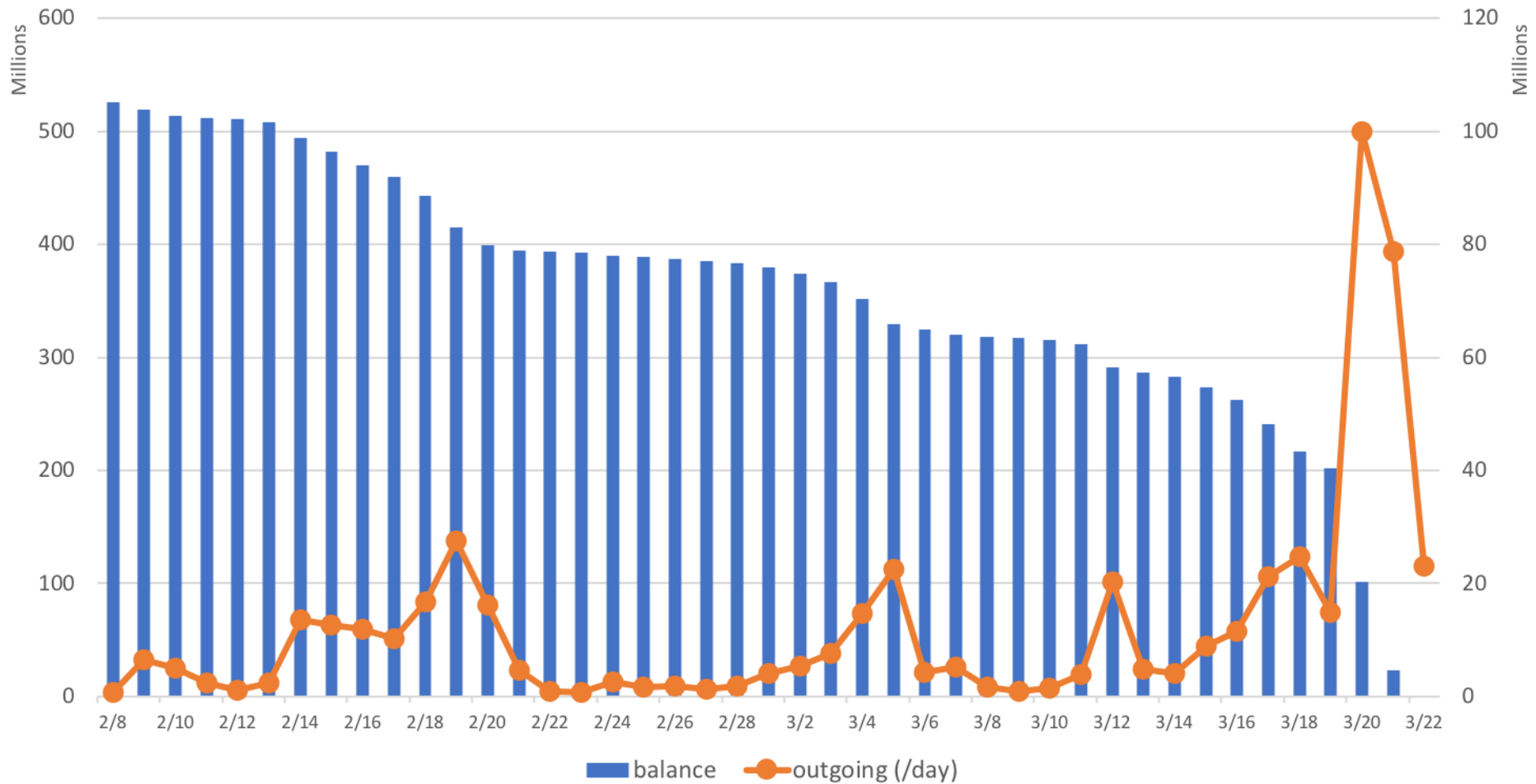
- At very early morning on January 26 of 2018
- "NEM" equivalent of 58 billion yen was illegally remitted and leaked to someone.
- “CoinCheck” was a custodian of the NEM
- More than 260,000 customers had purchased or exchanged NEM and stored the NEM to CoinCheck.



NEM transfer logs at Coincheck incident

date/time	value(XEM)	sender address	receiver address
2018/1/26 8:26	800,000	NC3BI3DNMR2	NC4C6PSUW5
2018/1/26 4:33	1,000,000	NC3BI3DNMR2	NC4C6PSUW5
2018/1/26 3:35	1,500,000	NC3BI3DNMR2	NC4C6PSUW5
2018/1/26 3:29	92,250,000	NC4C6PSUW5	NA6JSWNF24Y
2018/1/26 3:28	100,000,000	NC4C6PSUW5	NDD7VF32WB
2018/1/26 3:18	100,000,000	NC4C6PSUW5	NB4OJICLT7W
2018/1/26 3:14	100,000,000	NC4C6PSUW5	ND77JBH6J7P
2018/1/26 3:02	750,000	NC4C6PSUW5	NBKI OYXFIVF
2018/1/26 3:00	50,000,000	NC4C6PSUW5	NDODXOWFI7
2018/1/26 2:58	50,000,000	NC4C6PSUW5	NA7S775KF67
2018/1/26 2:57	30,000,000	NC4C6PSUW5	NCTWFIOOVIT
2018/1/26 0:21	3,000,000	NC3BI3DNMR2	NC4C6PSUW5
2018/1/26 0:10	20,000,000	NC3BI3DNMR2	NC4C6PSUW5
2018/1/26 0:09	100,000,000	NC3BI3DNMR2	NC4C6PSUW5
2018/1/26 0:08	100,000,000	NC3BI3DNMR2	NC4C6PSUW5
2018/1/26 0:07	100,000,000	NC3BI3DNMR2	NC4C6PSUW5
2018/1/26 0:06	100,000,000	NC3BI3DNMR2	NC4C6PSUW5
2018/1/26 0:04	100,000,000	NC3BI3DNMR2	NC4C6PSUW5
2018/1/26 0:02	10	NC3BI3DNMR2	NC4C6PSUW5

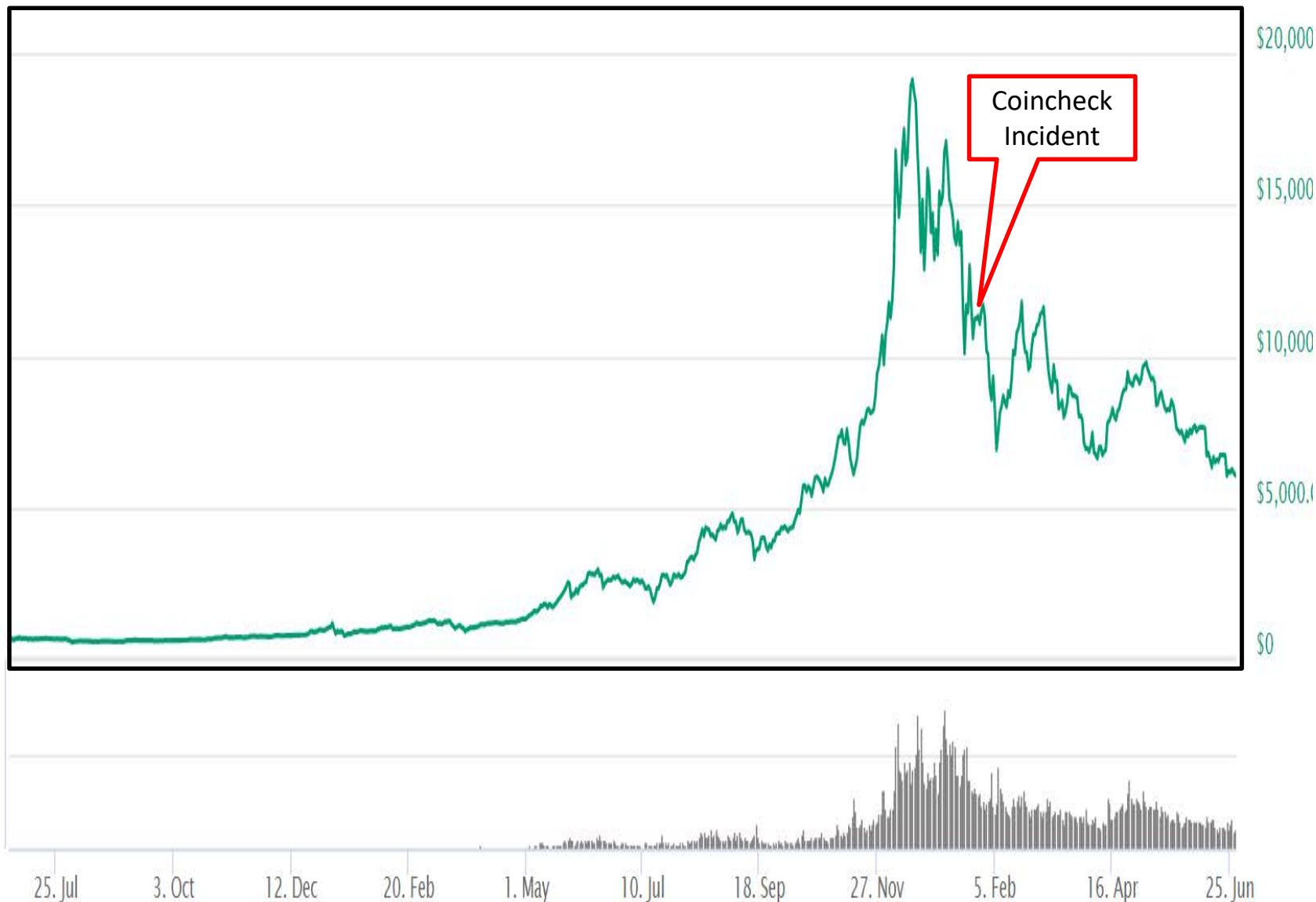
Money Laundering of Stolen NEM



Price of NEM (2016-18)



Price of Bitcoin (2016-18)



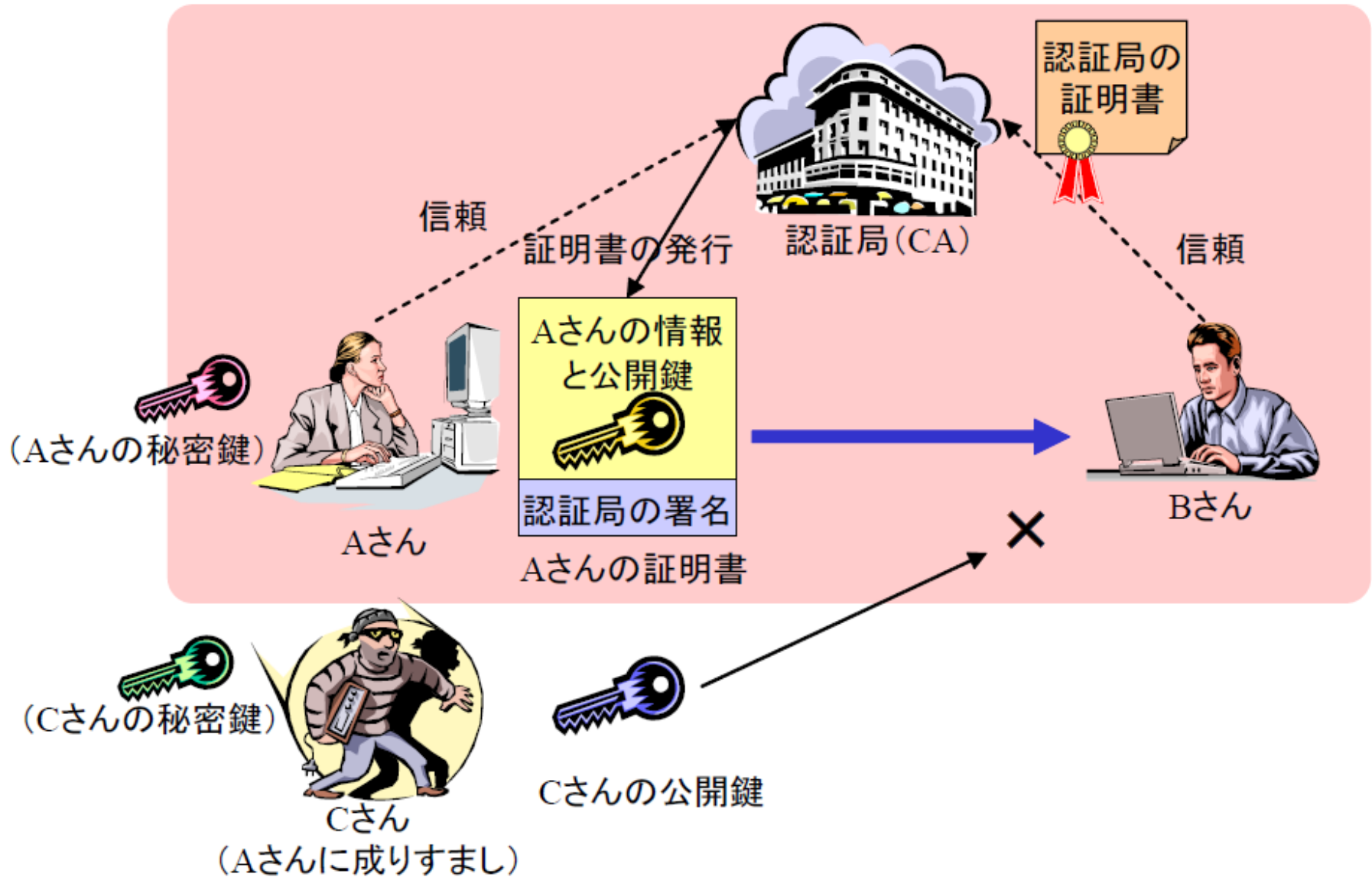
Market Capitalization of all Virtual Currencies (2016-18)



Checkpoints of Crypto-Exchange Security

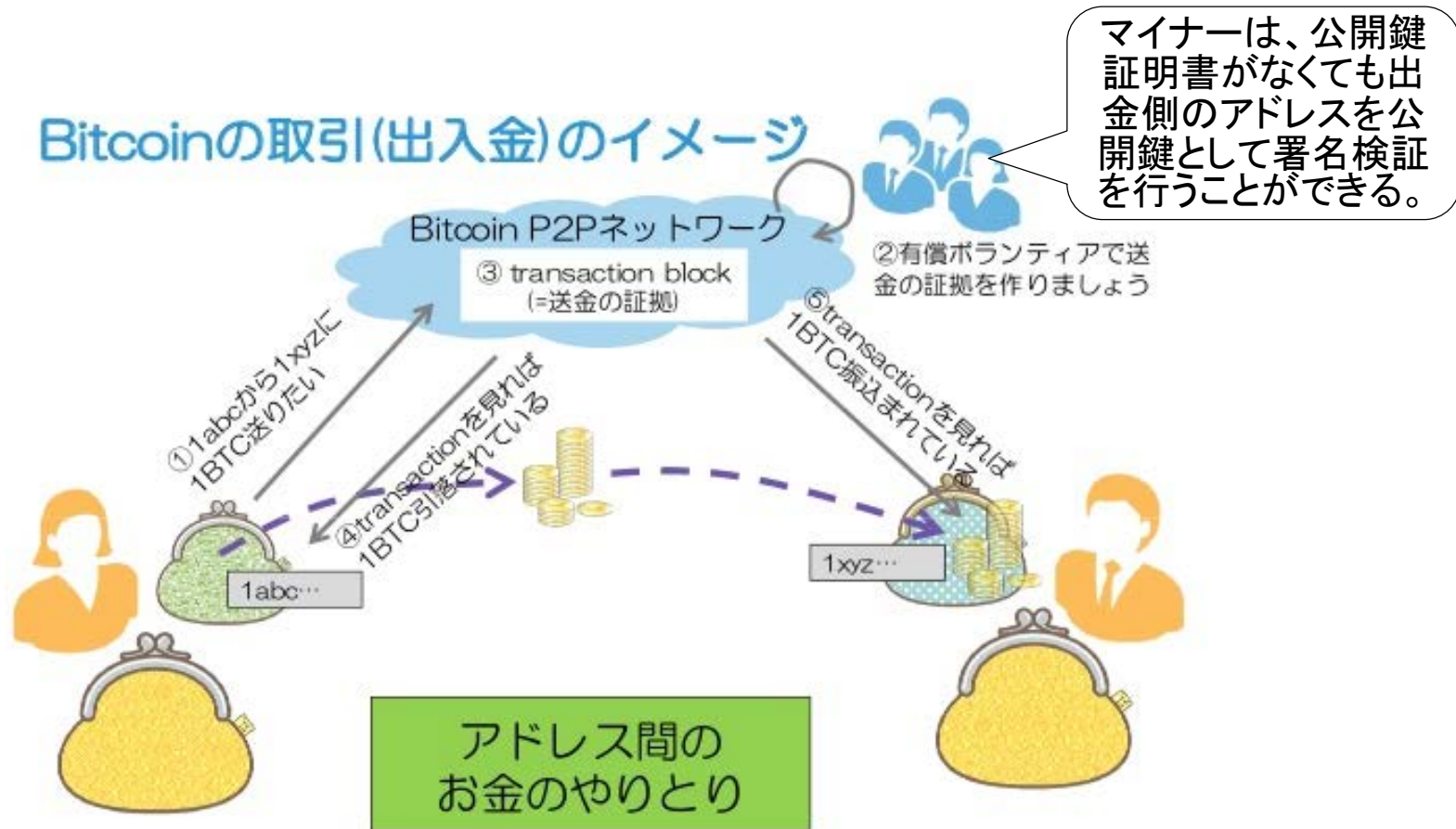
- The Cryptocurrency Act in Japan does not have a sufficient mechanism for customer protection that considers that cryptocurrency exchanges store a large amount of customers' assets.
- Strengthening the legal regulation from the perspective of investor / consumer protection.
- Institutional measures using trust and insurance mechanisms.
- Disclosure of information on unified security standards, management structure and governance, and status of security.

PKI and Certificate Authority = "Trusted World"

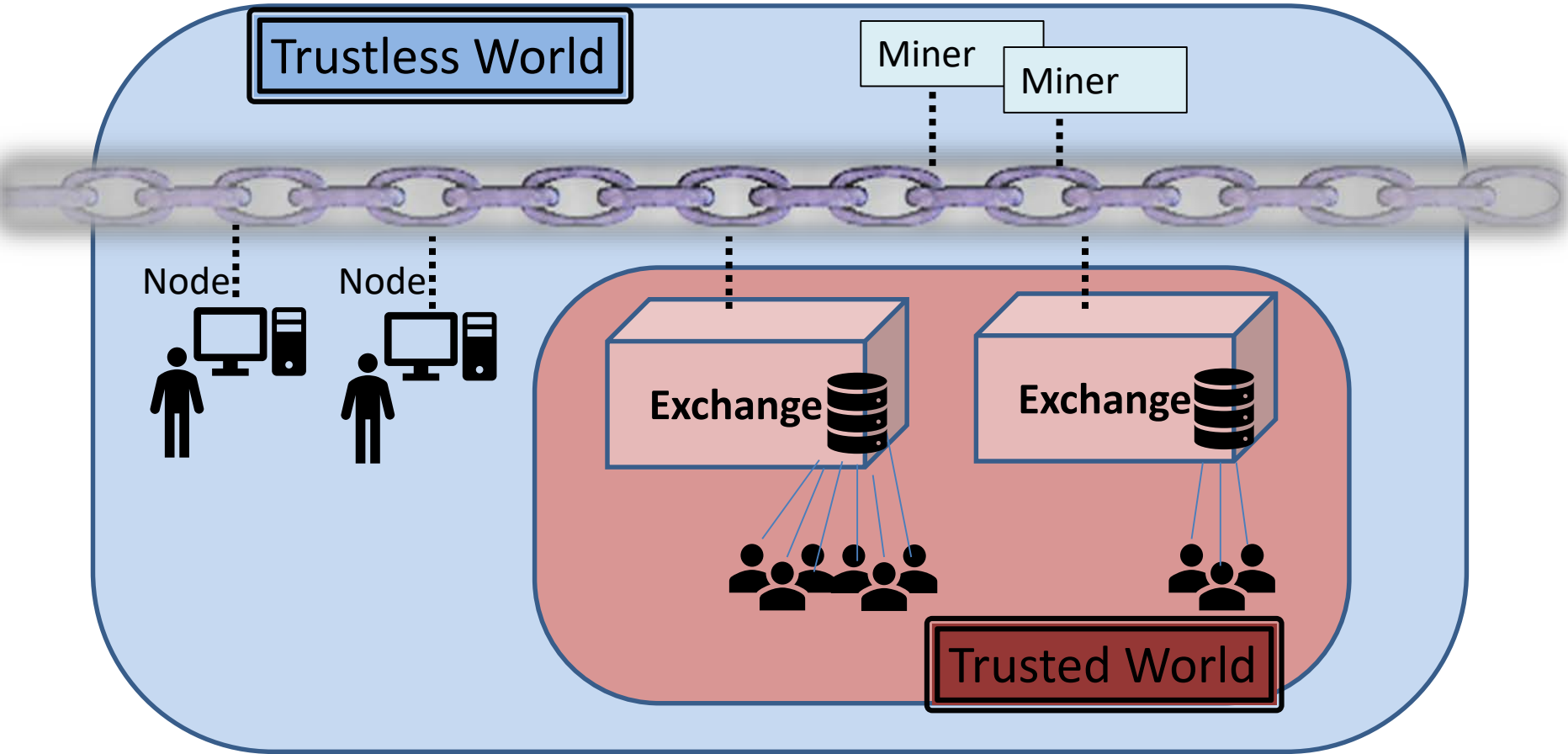


No PKI and CA for Bitcoin = "Trustless World"

ビットコインの取引においては、あえてPKIを使わず、公開鍵をそのままアドレスに使用することで、信頼できる第三者機関を置かない、センターを置かないというポリシーを貫いている。



Trusted World within Trustless World



Design philosophy of “decentralization”

- Basic design concept of bitcoin = “decentralization”
 - Policy that never creates reliable central organization.
 - The cryptocurrencies with these policies were easy used internationally, by crossing over the border and differences in law and political system.
- From the perspective of the ordinary world, which is based on the existence of reliable central institutions such as governments, central banks and courts, the world of virtual currencies is extremely fragile and dangerous.
- Since NEM also has a policy to have no reliable central organization, no one can arbitrarily rewrite information including the any government agency.
- Is it possible for the government to properly control the cryptocurrencies with such a strange philosophy?

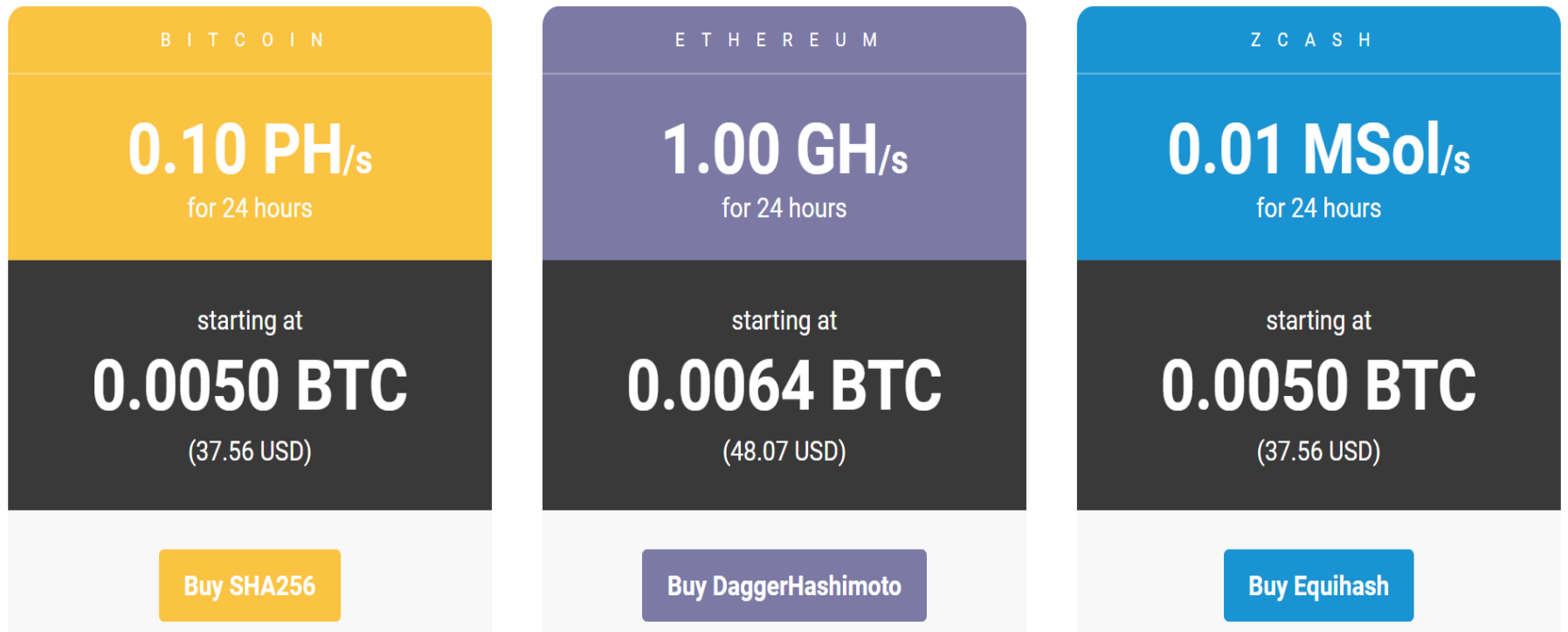
51% attack to blockchains

- A 51% attack was known to be a potential (theoretical) attack on the bitcoin network whereby an organization is somehow able to control the majority of the network mining power (hashrate). But in May 2018, Monacoin was actually attacked by using 51% mining power (selfish mining attack). In the next two weeks, Bitcoin Gold, Verge, ZenCash were also attacked. The attack methods were slightly different, all of these attacks used enormous hash power to make a longer fork and double-spend victim coins.
- One of the reasons such attack was realized was the price increase of minor altcoins.



Why was the 51% attack realized ?

- Another reason for the 51% attack came from nicehash.com. NiceHash is the world's largest crypto-mining marketplace. It is based on the concept of a sharing economy by connecting sellers and buyers of computing power from all over the world.
- Attackers can purchase vast hash powers from the marketplace to attack minor altcoins which have relatively low hashrate.



PoW 51% Attack Cost

Name	Symbol	Market Cap	Algorithm	Hash Rate	1h Attack Cost	NiceHash-able
Bitcoin	BTC	\$126.45 B	SHA-256	37,598 PH/s	\$699,965	1%
Ethereum	ETH	\$55.85 B	Ethash	207 TH/s	\$376,501	2%
Bitcoin Cash	BCH	\$16.89 B	SHA-256	3,644 PH/s	\$67,837	14%
Litecoin	LTC	\$6.68 B	Scrypt	281 TH/s	\$61,469	7%
Monero	XMR	\$2.50 B	CryptoNightV7	426 MH/s	\$28,643	14%
Dash	DASH	\$2.47 B	X11	1 PH/s	\$11,548	41%
Ethereum Classic	ETC	\$1.56 B	Ethash	9 TH/s	\$15,975	56%
Bytecoin	BCN	\$1.20 B	CryptoNight	490 MH/s	\$1,105	79%
Zcash	ZEC	\$1.01 B	Equihash	392 MH/s	\$53,033	17%
Bitcoin Gold	BTG	\$719.79 M	Equihash	27 MH/s	\$3,677	249%
Bitcoin Private	BTCP	\$451.39 M	Equihash	5 MH/s	\$684	1337%
Dogecoin	DOGE	\$387.29 M	Scrypt	190 TH/s	\$41,641	11%
MonaCoin	MONA	\$197.63 M	Lyra2REv2	2 TH/s	\$3,577	734%
Electroneum	ETN	\$156.21 M	CryptoNightV7	423 MH/s	\$28,401	14%
ZenCash	ZEN	\$119.63 M	Equihash	60 MH/s	\$8,053	114%

(Source) <https://www.crypto51.app/>