

# 数字经济时代的 货币战争

Currency War in the  
Age of Digital Economy

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# 传统的货币战争：伊拉克战争 Traditional Currency War: Invasion of Iraq



The “.com” economic bubble began to burst in the United States in April 2000, followed by the terrorist attacks in September 11, 2001.

As pressure mounted for the dollar to fall, the euro appreciated to its highest level since its inception, resulting in further money outflow from the United States.

Control of Middle East oil means control of oil price. EU nations import over 60% of their energy consumption, with dependence on foreign oil reaching 80% to 90%. Germany's rely on foreign oil is at 98%, the highest of all.

The idea is to blow consumer confidence in the Eurozone by waging wars. As geographically, the Middle East is far from **mainland** United States but close to Europe.

Burden EU nations with the cost of Iraqi post-war construction.



# 铸币权 Seignorage

以低于货币面值去制造货币的权利。 The right to print money at a cost lower than the face value of the currency.



## 安德烈·傅颂

法国当代经济学家安德烈·傅颂 (Andre Fourcans) 在其趣味经济学著作《巧克力经济学》中，提到这样一个问题：印刷一张500欧元的纸币能够获利多少？经过他计算，印刷一张这样的钞票能够获利60000%。

## Andre Fourcans

Andre Fourcans, a contemporary French economist, raised a question in his interesting economics book *L' Economie Expliquee A Ma Fille*: how much does printing a 500 euro banknote profit? According to his calculation, the answer is making a profit of 60,000%.

## 基辛格

对于全球的铸币权，美国前国务卿基辛格曾这样评论：“谁控制了石油，谁就控制了所有国家；谁控制了粮食，谁就控制了人类；谁掌握了货币铸造权，谁就掌握了世界。”



## Kissinger

As for the global seignorage, former U.S. Secretary of State Kissinger remarked: "Whoever controls oil, controls all countries; whoever controls food, controls humanity; whoever controls the seignorage, controls the world."



## 凯恩斯 (Keynes)

只要有铸币权，政府就可以生存下去！经济学家凯恩斯在1924年评论称，“在别无他法时，一个政府可以通过这种方式（超发货币）生存下去。”

## Keynes

As long as reserving the privilege to print money, the government can sustain! Economist Keynes commented in 1924 that "When there is no other way, a government can survive in this way (currency oversupply)."

# 神秘的比特币 The mysterious Bitcoin



At 22:27 February 11, 2009

- 去中心化
- 匿名性
- 总量恒定
- 价值基于共识
- Decentralization
- Anonymity
- Constant total supply
- Value based on consensus

2019年6月11日凌晨1:45 At 1:45 am June 11, 2019



货币数量: 2,597 | 总市值: \$253,478,665,406 | 成交量(24H): \$67,064,421,128

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### 热门加密货币行情 »

名称	符号	价格 (美元)	市值	成交量(24H)	交易份额	涨跌(24H)	涨跌(7日)
 比特币	BTC	7,890.4	\$140.98B	\$18.95B	28.25%	+3.19%	-6.82%
 以太坊	ETH	241.94	\$25.99B	\$8.30B	12.37%	+4.52%	-6.60%
 瑞波币	XRP	0.39531	\$16.78B	\$1.63B	2.43%	+3.87%	-10.34%
 莱特币	LTC	126.461	\$7.89B	\$5.41B	8.07%	+10.45%	+13.62%
 比特币现金	BCH	387.61	\$6.97B	\$1.57B	2.34%	+2.85%	-8.49%
 EOS	EOS	6.3411	\$5.85B	\$2.37B	3.54%	+4.42%	-12.13%
 币安币	BNB	31.5947	\$4.50B	\$396.28M	0.59%	+4.17%	-0.97%
 Bitcoin SV	BSV	186.35	\$3.35B	\$519.43M	0.77%	-1.11%	-15.05%
 泰达币	USDT	1.00299	\$3.30B	\$19.47B	29.03%	+0.05%	+0.60%
 恒星币	XLM	0.12180	\$2.37B	\$371.55M	0.55%	+1.72%	-8.20%

# 数字货币与国家安全



## 洗钱

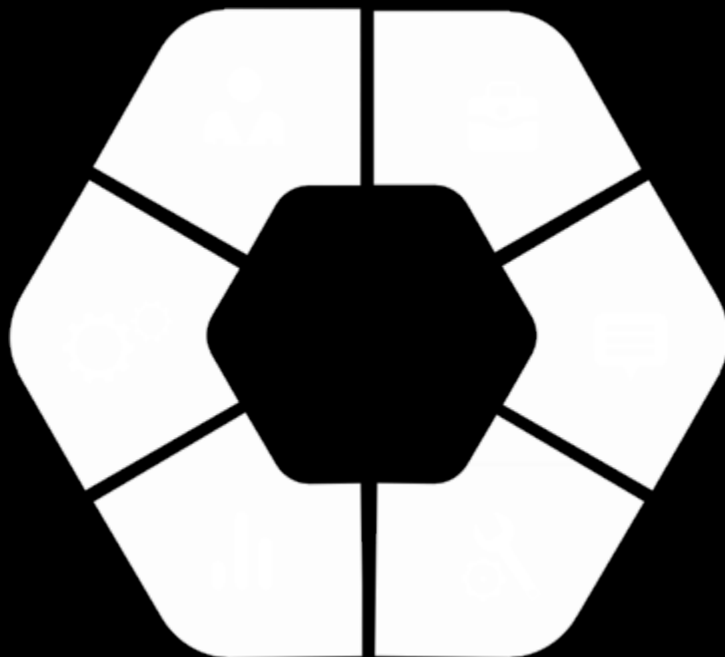
通过境内外虚拟货币交易平台将犯罪资金转换为虚拟货币，然后进行不同虚拟货币、不同交易平台之间进行货币转移，最后将虚拟货币兑换成法定货币。

## 资恐

个别恐怖活动组织所属网站呼吁同情者和支持者利用比特币进行捐款，有的极端主义者还在互联网上商量如何使用虚拟货币购买武器。

## 逃税

虚拟货币由于其自身特点，很容易沦为犯罪分子跨境转移资产、逃避政府税收监管的支付工具与价值存储载体



## 非法集资与诈骗

以投资发行虚拟货币、开发比特币底层技术应用、利用虚拟货币“搬砖”套利等为幌子，进行非法集资或集资诈骗

## 盗窃

虚拟货币的产生、交易、储存均要通过互联网，虚拟货币交易商、虚拟钱包提供商。

## 敲诈勒索

勒索病毒袭击全球，有 150 多个国家的电脑受到感染，每个受害者被要求支付价值 300 美元的比特币，以解锁电脑中被加密的文档。

# 数字货币与国家安全 Digital Currency and National Security



## Money Laundering

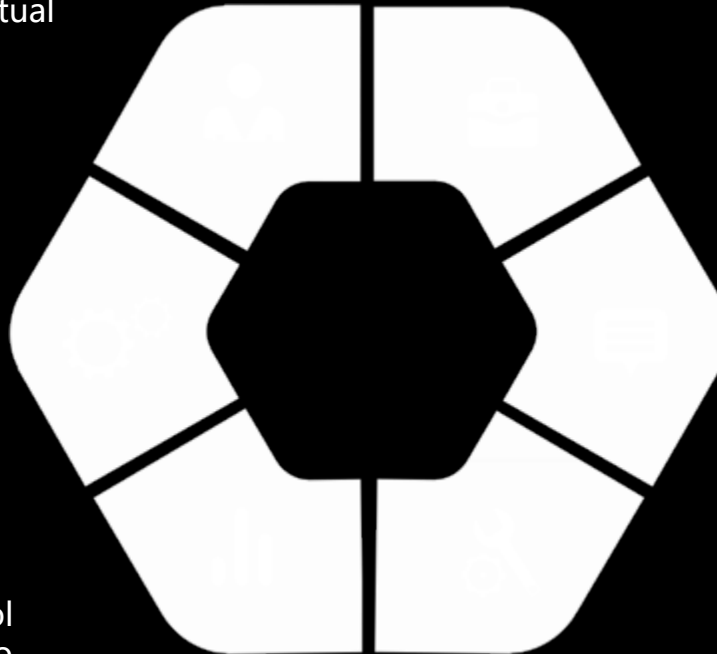
Criminal funds are converted into virtual currency through virtual currency trading platforms at home and abroad, then the money is transferred between different virtual currencies through different exchange platforms. Finally, virtual currency is converted into legal currency.

## Funding Terrorism

Some terrorist websites ask for donations in bitcoins from their supporters, while others made online discussions about how to purchase weapons using the virtual currency.

## Tax Evasion

Because of its own characteristics, virtual currency is easy to become a payment tool and a value storage vehicle for criminals to transfer assets across borders and evade the supervision of government taxation.



**Illegal fund-raising and fraud**  
Illegal fund-raising or fund-raising frauds are carried out under the guise of investing virtual currency issuance, developing bitcoin underlying technologies, and using virtual currency for arbitrage.

## Cyber theft

The generation, transaction and storage of virtual currency cannot be done without Internet, virtual currency dealers, and virtual wallet providers.

## Extortion and blackmail

Blackmail viruses struck the world, infecting computers in more than 150 countries. Each victim was asked to pay \$300 worth of bitcoins to unlock encrypted files due to infection.



A person stands on a bright, glowing light source in the vastness of space. Below them, the curved horizon of the Earth is visible, showing the outlines of continents and oceans. The background is a deep black space filled with distant stars.

**最突出的问题**

Most prominent issue

**冲击国家货币主权**

Impact on national monetary sovereignty



# 开发中心化加密货币， 保护人民币不受非国家发行数字货币威胁

Developing centralized cryptocurrency to protect RMB  
against digital currency **from** non-state origins

