

**A Blockchain Execution** We consider the execution of a blockchain protocol  $(\Pi, \text{extract})$  that is directed by an environment  $Z(1^\kappa)$  (where  $\kappa$  is a security parameter), which activates a number of parties  $1, 2, \dots, n$  as either “honest” or corrupted parties. Honest parties execute  $\Pi$  on input  $1^\kappa$  with an empty local state *chain*; corrupt parties are controlled by an attacker  $A$  which reads all their inputs/message and sets their outputs/messages to be sent.