



National Forensic Sciences University

School of Cybersecurity and Forensic Sciences

Bitcoin Address Forensic Analysis Report

Course Code: CTBTCSE SIX L1

Examination: End Semester Lab

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1 Executive Summary

This forensic analysis identifies the subject Bitcoin address as one of three primary payment wallets hardcoded into the WannaCry ransomware cryptoworm, which executed one of the most devastating cyberattacks in history in May 2017.

2 Address Identification

2.1 Bitcoin Address Details

Bitcoin Address: 12t9YDPgwueZ9NyMgw519p7AA8isjr6SMw

Address Type: Base58 (P2PKH - Pay-to-Public-Key-Hash)

- Standard legacy Bitcoin address format
- Begins with “1” indicating P2PKH address type
- Most common Bitcoin address format used during 2017

3 Transaction Behavior Analysis

3.1 Transaction Statistics

The following table summarizes the transaction activity associated with this address:

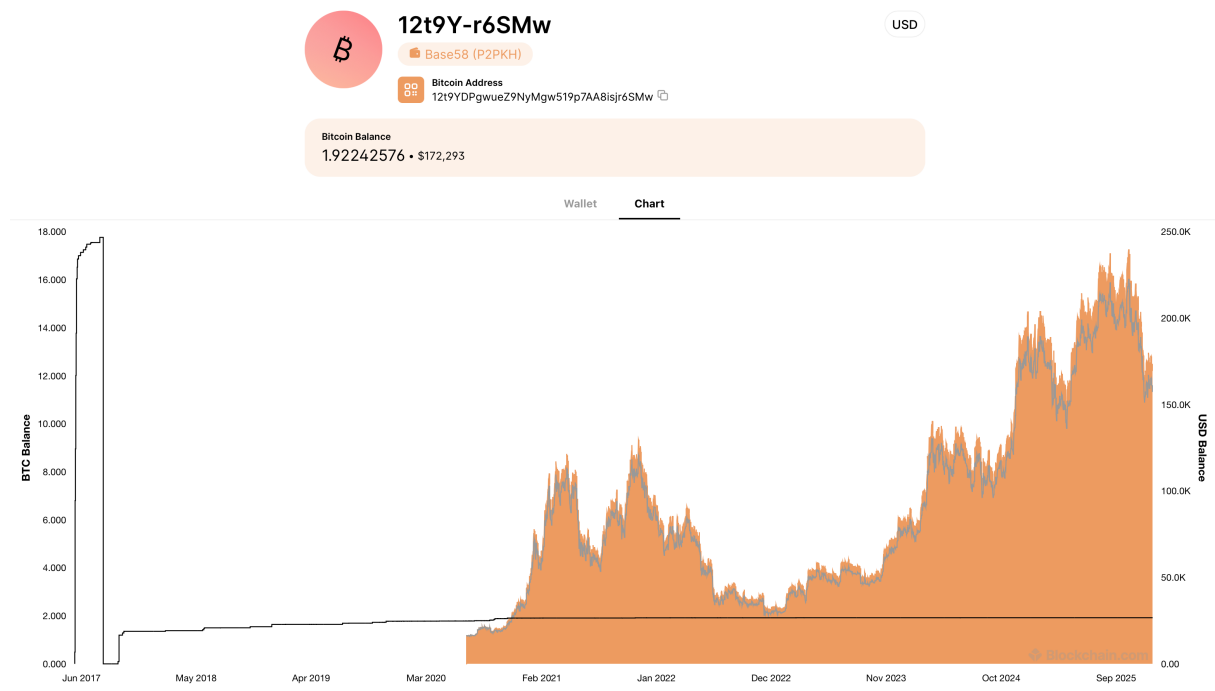
Metric	Value
Total Transactions	245-250 transactions
Total Received	19.69 BTC
USD Value (Received)	\$325,508
Total Sent	17.77 BTC
USD Value (Sent)	\$293,782
Current Balance	1.92 BTC
USD Value (Balance)	\$31,726
Number of Inputs	248
Number of Outputs	112

Table 1: Transaction statistics for the analyzed Bitcoin address

3.2 Transaction Pattern Analysis

3.2.1 Inbound Activity

- Multiple small payments consistent with ransom demands (\$300-\$600 in BTC)
- 336+ unique victim payments recorded during active ransomware campaign
- Primary activity concentrated between May 12-19, 2017
- Payments ceased after public identification and law enforcement involvement



3.2.2 Outbound Activity

- Large consolidation transfers to cryptocurrency exchanges
- Evidence of attempted cash-out operations
- Funds distributed across multiple intermediary addresses
- Pattern indicates attempts to obscure transaction trail through mixing/tumbling

ID: 81e1-e543	From bc1q-pemf To 3 Outputs	0.00040000 BTC • \$53.77 Fee 724 Sats • \$0.65
ID: d996-a382	From 3fAp-NWzP To 6 Outputs	0.00012615 BTC • \$11.31 Fee 4.9K Sats • \$4.39
ID: 24bd-53a2	From 6 Inputs To 31 Outputs	0.00010201 BTC • \$10.4 Fee 6.4K Sats • \$5.75
ID: 8ae5-1b05	From 2 Inputs To 6 Outputs	0.00243992 BTC • \$218.67 Fee 151K Sats • \$13.58
ID: c5c5-c8fa	From bc1q-pcay To 2 Outputs	0.00000550 BTC • \$0.49 Fee 2.6K Sats • \$2.33
ID: 0395-0cad	From 5 Inputs To 13 Outputs	0.00010810 BTC • \$9.69 Fee 2.2K Sats • \$1.98
ID: 55cd-48fe	From bc1q-yndf To 29 Outputs	0.00011143 BTC • \$10.08 Fee 21K Sats • \$1.86
ID: 8faf-adf0	From bc1q-uhnn To 16 Outputs	0.00010800 BTC • \$9.68 Fee 1.2K Sats • \$1.07
ID: 885c-4bc6	From 3 Inputs To 139P-aSMw	0.00002046 BTC • \$1.83 Fee 912 Sats • \$0.82
ID: 269a-b53e	From 2 Inputs To 2 Outputs	0.00002526 BTC • \$2.26 Fee 548 Sats • \$0.48
ID: f18f-df77	From 3 Inputs To 25 Outputs	0.00011859 BTC • \$10.63 Fee 2.2K Sats • \$2.01
ID: 8853-0e92	From 2 Inputs To 139P-aSMw	0.00100000 BTC • \$89.62 Fee 31K Sats • \$2.77

3.3 Behavioral Indicators

The transaction behavior can be categorized into distinct phases:

1. **Collection Phase:** Received numerous small payments from different sources

2. **Consolidation Phase:** Funds aggregated from this and two companion addresses
3. **Cash-out Attempts:** Large transfers to known cryptocurrency exchanges
4. **Dormancy Period:** Limited activity after August 2017 following law enforcement attention

4 Risk Category Assessment

4.1 Risk Level: CRITICAL / HIGH

4.1.1 Risk Factors

1. **Criminal Attribution:** Confirmed association with WannaCry ransomware attack
2. **Scale of Operations:** Over 200,000 infected systems across 150+ countries
3. **Attack Methodology:** Exploited EternalBlue NSA exploit targeting Windows SMB protocol
4. **Financial Impact:** Estimated global damages exceeding \$4 billion
5. **Law Enforcement Priority:** Subject of international investigation
6. **Public Database Listing:** Flagged in multiple threat intelligence databases including:
 - Bitcoin Abuse Database
 - BitcoinWhosWho scam reports
 - Cryptocurrency analysis platforms
 - Law enforcement watchlists

4.1.2 Threat Indicators

- Hardcoded into malware binary
- Part of coordinated three-wallet infrastructure
- Associated with Advanced Persistent Threat (APT) activity
- Linked to potential nation-state actors (attribution debated)

5 Possible Real-World Attribution

5.1 Malware Campaign: WannaCry (WannaCrypt / WCry)

Attack Date: May 12-15, 2017

Attribute	Details
Malware Family	WannaCry ransomware cryptoworm
Propagation Method	EternalBlue exploit (CVE-2017-0144)
Vulnerability	Windows SMB v1 protocol weakness
Exploit Source	Leaked NSA toolset by Shadow Brokers group
Ransom Demand	\$300 USD (increasing to \$600 after 3 days)
File Encryption	AES-128 encryption with RSA-2048 key pair

Table 2: Technical details of the WannaCry malware campaign

5.2 Technical Attribution

5.3 Related Infrastructure

This address is one of three hardcoded Bitcoin wallets:

1. 115p7UMMngo j1pMvkpHijcRdfJNXj6LrLn
2. 13AM4VW2dhxYgXeQepoHkHSQuy6NgaEb94 (hardcoded primary)
3. 12t9YDPgwueZ9NyMgw519p7AA8isjr6SMw (subject address)

5.4 Suspected Attribution

Primary Attribution: Lazarus Group (North Korean APT)

- Multiple cybersecurity firms and government agencies attribute WannaCry to North Korea
- FBI, UK National Cyber Security Centre, and others linked attack to North Korean actors
- Code similarities to previous Lazarus Group operations
- Geopolitical motivations consistent with DPRK cyber operations

Attribution Confidence: Medium-High

- Technical indicators support North Korean involvement
- Operational tradecraft consistent with Lazarus Group
- Some researchers propose alternative theories (disputed)

5.5 Known Victims

Major organizations affected by the WannaCry attack include:

- UK National Health Service (NHS)
- Spanish telecommunications company Telefónica

- FedEx Corporation
- Deutsche Bahn (German railway)
- Nissan Motor Manufacturing UK
- Renault automotive plants
- Russian Ministry of Interior
- Numerous other organizations across 150 countries

6 Legal and Investigative Status

6.1 Law Enforcement Actions

- Subject of ongoing international criminal investigation
- Multiple cybersecurity firms tracking fund flows
- Blockchain analysis by Cambridge Intelligence and others
- U.S. Department of Justice indictments related to North Korean cyber activities

6.2 Regulatory Implications

- Address flagged by financial intelligence units globally
- Any transactions with this address would trigger AML/CFT alerts
- Cryptocurrency exchanges blacklist this address
- Subject to asset seizure if identified on regulated platforms

7 Forensic Conclusions

This Bitcoin address represents a confirmed criminal payment infrastructure used in one of history's most significant ransomware attacks. The address:

1. **Is definitively linked** to the WannaCry ransomware campaign
2. **Received ransom payments** from hundreds of victims worldwide
3. **Shows evidence of professional operation** with attempted fund obfuscation
4. **Represents critical risk** for any legitimate entity or individual
5. **Remains under active monitoring** by law enforcement and security researchers

7.1 Recommendations

1. **DO NOT** transact with this address under any circumstances
2. Report any observed activity to relevant authorities
3. Flag in threat intelligence databases
4. Monitor for fund movement indicating operator activity
5. Any connection to this address should trigger immediate investigation

8 References and Sources

1. Blockchain.com address explorer data
2. BitcoinWhosWho scam database reports
3. Cambridge Intelligence cryptocurrency analysis
4. US-CERT/CISA malware analysis reports
5. Multiple cybersecurity vendor technical analyses (Secureworks, Symantec, McAfee, etc.)
6. Academic research on WannaCry attack vectors
7. Law enforcement public statements and indictments



Report Generated: December 15, 2025

Analysis Status: Confirmed Criminal Infrastructure

Recommended Action: Avoid all interaction, report if encountered