

Please include the HOUSEKEEPING REMINDERS slide at the beginning of your presentation and the THANK YOU slide at the end.

Any questions, please let us know. Thank you!





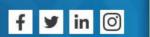
HOUSEKEEPING REMINDERS

- Take a moment to clear your things from the unoccupied seats near you to allow others to sit.
- Please always wear your name badge; it is your ticket into all conference events.
- Be sure to complete the session evaluation on the mobile app at the end of each session!
- If slides or handouts are available, they can be downloaded from the mobile app or conference website.
- Please make sure your cell phone is turned to silent during every session.



Thank you!

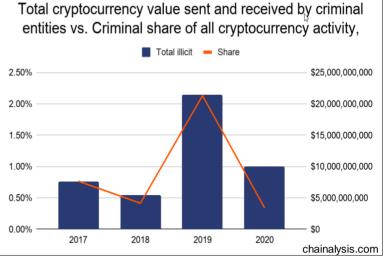
Don't forget to fill out the session survey located within the mobile app after this and every session!





Why do we conduct blockchain investigations

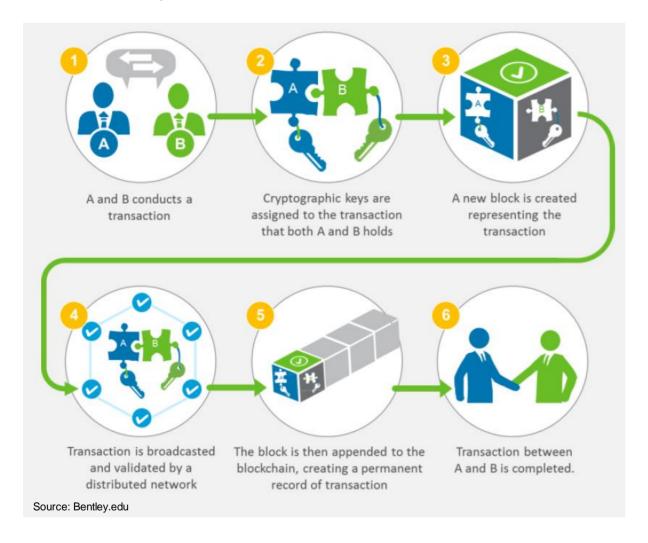






How Blockchain Works?

Quick Recap



Distributed Network & Shared Ledger

GLOBAL BITCOIN NODES DISTRIBUTION

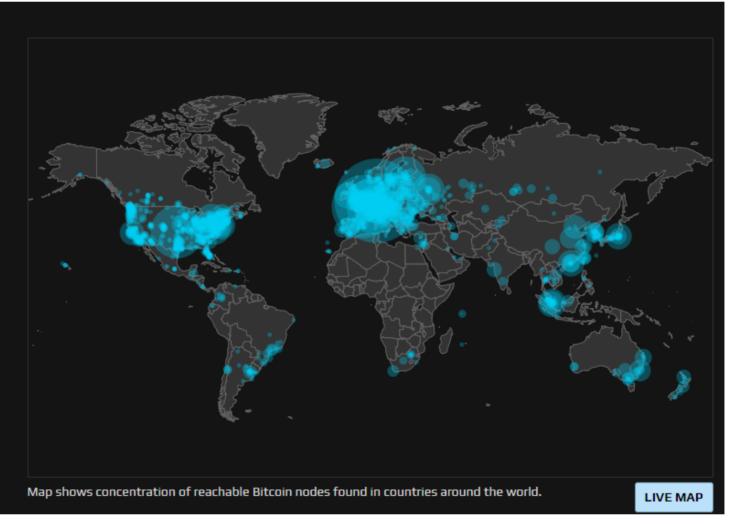
Reachable nodes as of Mon Jul 26 2021 06:49:20 GMT-0400 (Eastern Daylight Time).

12307 NODES

24-hour charts »

Top 10 countries with their respective number of reachable nodes are as follow.

RANK	COUNTRY	NODES	
1	n/a	5014 (40.74%)	
2	United States	1792 (14.56%)	
3	Germany	1673 (13.59%)	
4	France	539 (4.38%)	
5	Netherlands	405 (3.29%)	
6	Canada	306 (2.49%)	
7	United Kingdom	250 (2.03%)	
8	Russian Federation	214 (1.74%)	
9	Finland	185 (1.50%)	
10	Switzerland	152 (1.24%)	
Source: bitnodes.io Mare (91) »			



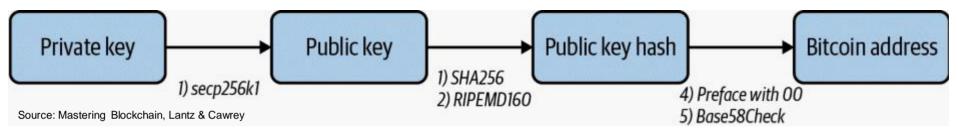
Identity Management of *Typical* Cryptocurrencies

Private and Public Keys

- Employs asymmetric cryptography and cryptographic hash function
- Participant identity = blockchain address
- Public key → hash function → blockchain address

BTC: 1GK67bPQuCErckdhmCABg8esmHfqc32cih ETH: 0x71ffddd44c3a1d68ed129aa6ef7fd6f55d7f8804 pseudo-anonymous

Process to generate Bitcoin address:



Types of Users

- Exchanger
- User

Custodial vs. Non-custodial

- Exchanger = Virtual Asset Service Provider (VASP)
 - Over the Counter Exchanges (Coinbase, Gemini, Kraken)
 - Peer to Peer (e.g., DEX, localbitcoins.com, localcryptos.com)
 - Derivatives (LedgerX, Deribit.com)
 - Bitcoin/Crypto ATMs
 - Mixers and Tumblers
- The VASP manages the users' private keys.
- Have significant information on the users through KYC.

VASP or Custodial provides the best approach from which crypto-assets can be seized through legal means such as seizure warrants.

Custodial vs. Non-custodial

- User = Someone who uses cryptocurrencies on their behalf
 - Retail investors and traders
 - Investment entities
 - Merchants
 - Miners and node operators
- The users manage their private keys.
- Has limited information the users.
- Usage of any VASP functions will expose user IP.*

De-anonymization of the user or account holder is more difficult because it requires more advance techniques including IP address and geolocation.

Know-Your-Customer (KYC) Process



Assess customer risk and comply with Anti-Money Laundering (AML) laws.



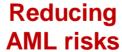
Tier 1 – Identity Verification



Tier 2 – Proof of Address



Tier 3 – Proof of Funds

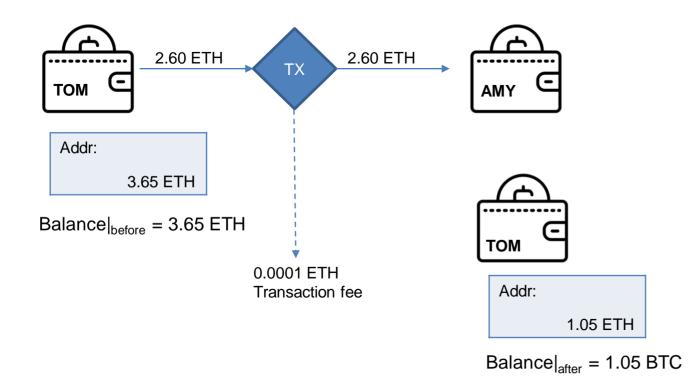


Controls for KYC and AML

- Know who are your customers.
 - Name
 - Date of birth
 - Address
 - Identification number
- What due diligence has been conducted?
 - Simplified Due Diligence
 - Basic Customer Due Diligence
 - Enhance Due Diligence
- Perform ongoing monitoring.

Accounting Models

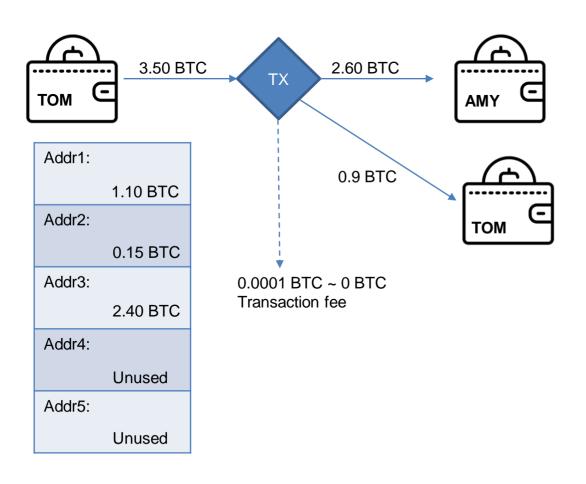
Account-Balance Model



A single address is used for both sending and receiving cryptocurrencies and tokens. Easiest to track and identify user or account holder.

Accounting Models

Unspent Transaction Output (UTXO) Model



Tom's Balance

Balance $|_{\text{before}} = 1.10 + 0.15 + 2.40 = 3.65$ BTC

Balance $|_{after} = 0 + 0.15 + 0 + 0.9 = 1.05$ BTC

Change address provides clues to the clustering of addresses of the same wallet.

Addr2: 0.15 BTC

0 BTC

-O.

Addr3:

Addr1:

0 BTC

Addr4:

0.9 BTC

Addr5:

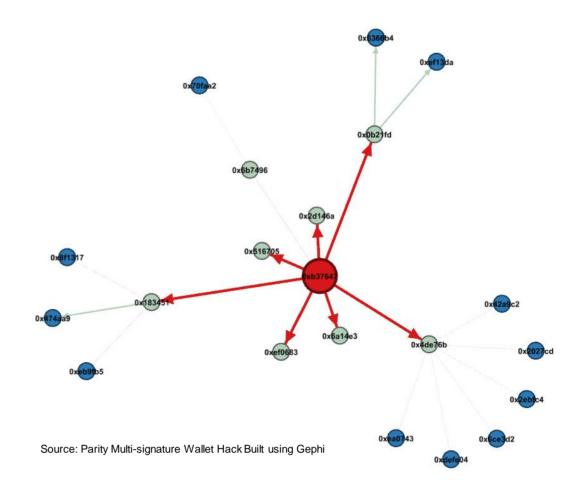
Unused

← Change Address

Cryptocurrency Investigation Basics

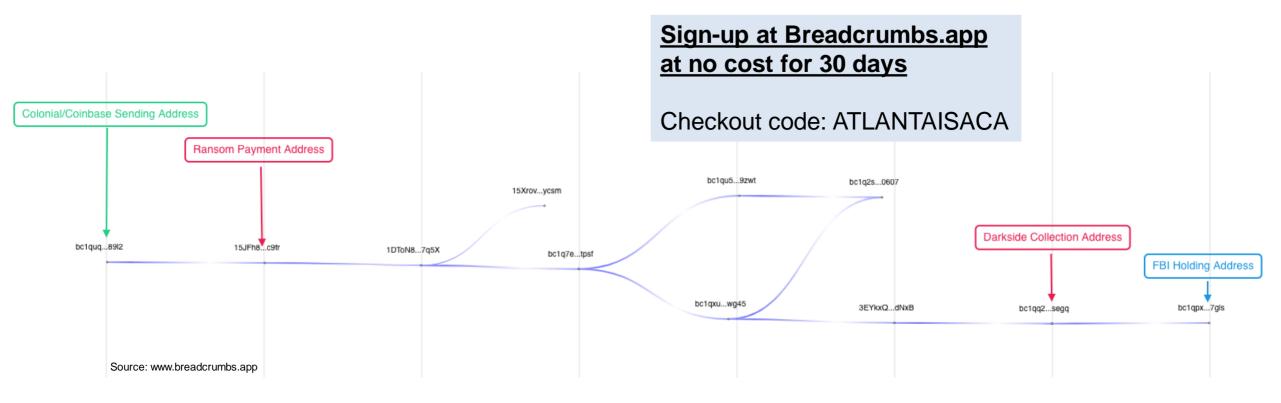
1. Follow The Money

- Transaction graph analysis
- Investigation tool to trace transactions
- Sankey diagram
- 2. Use address clustering heuristics to group addresses into related clusters.
- 3. Leverage attribution tags to de-anonymize the actor or account holder or other key addresses.
- 4. Identify key transactions and addresses for further legal actions or monitoring.



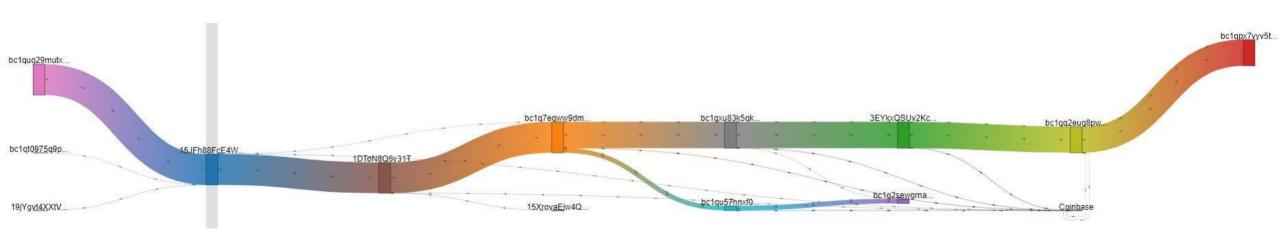
Follow The Money

Colonial Pipeline Hack using Breadcrumbs.app



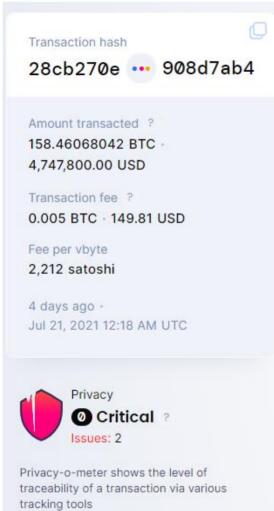
Follow The Money

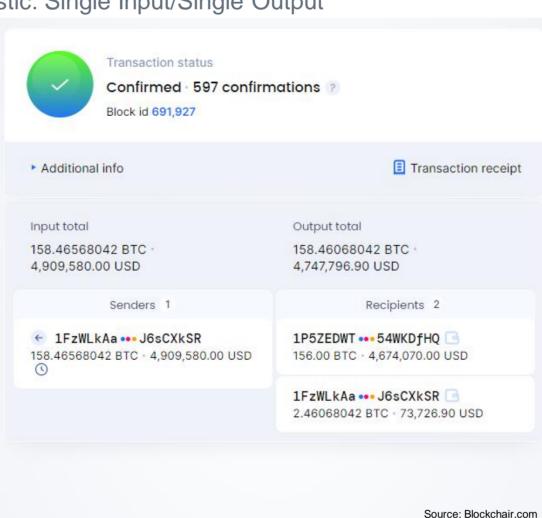
Colonial Pipeline Hack using Sankey Diagram



Source: bitquery.io

Example #1 Change Heuristic: Single Input/Single Output

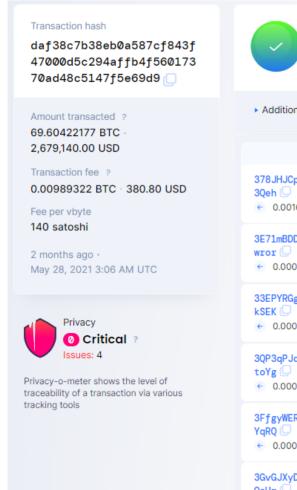


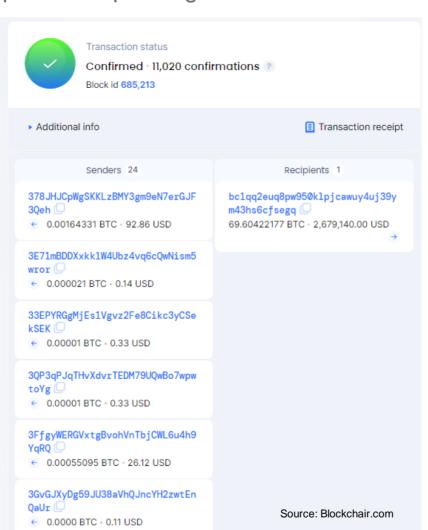


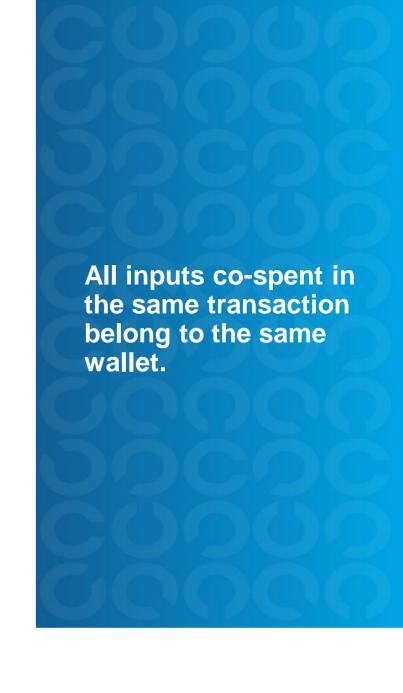
One of the recipient addresses is the same sender address.

The other recipient address may be the address of interest.

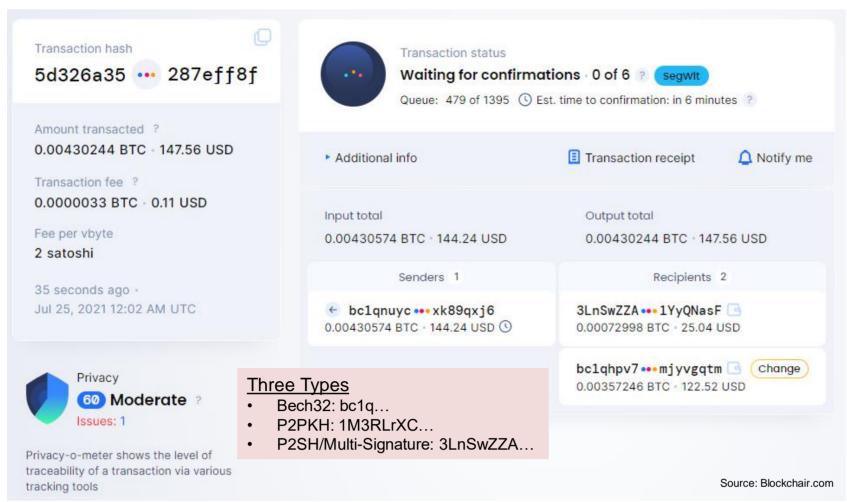
Example #2 Multi-Inputs: Co-spending





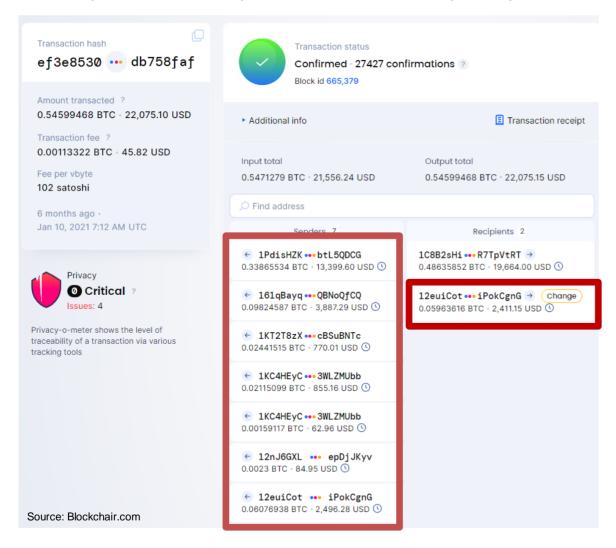


Example #3 Transaction Type Fingerprinting (Type of Addresses)



Type of addresses provides clues of which output addresses may be the change address.

Example #4 Multi-Inputs Heuristic: Multiple Inputs with Known Change Address



Multiple inputs can be assumed to be from the same wallet.

Change address can be one of the input addresses.

walletexplorer.com for Example #4

Wallet [0063f8dfbc] (show transactions)

Page 1 / 2 Last (total addresses: 159)

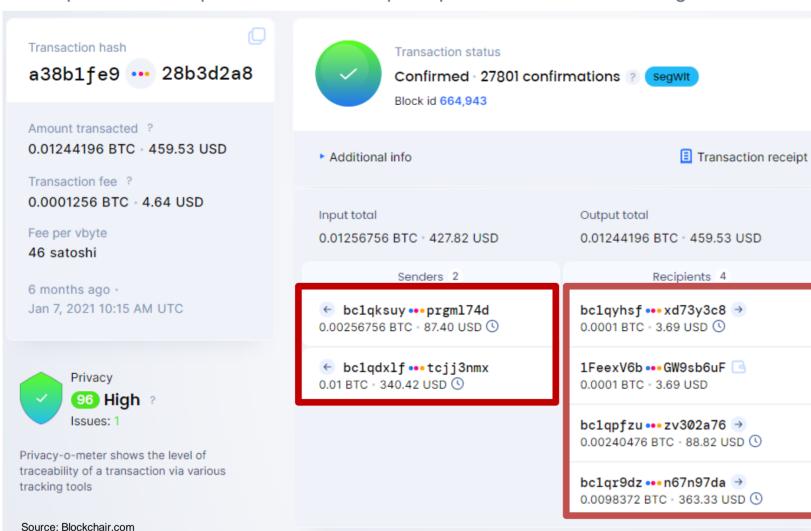
address	balance	incoming txs	last used in block
1C8B2sHizzdZ1ep5qvhV3Qx2i4R7TpVtRT	1.87983897	124	692562
12euiCotw1o7XHM441Qfui7aLfiPokCgnG	0.00528104	16	692562
1CuZJEZ2Fu9ykR62ooGm8bi2GuMfiZoeDb	0.	46	675581
17NEz9fojCB9gX2YVdYkJLXYtvfm66tZVh	0.	44	639481
13fYZEKg4z3ffKANqw237J19he6j2JvfJB	0.	20	625573
13DMx7eLezj1sKxGwZzvdrVSh3LMcagbCQ	0.	12	692562
1PhHCnBFwAg4cjR8LbsTpKEHRBPravxV4c	0.	11	675581
1Mnp577SczacT4mLABrkZcSGC5JQKtr1Yo	0.	10	692562
1gPSMyC9qLEW6VELto8pA68iyV4x3Ly4T	0.	9	619636
151E7LjTvYZKFkhSnJ7vKaGED9vrkHtUMG	0.	8	692562
1J4QsoLUZhNAYnewB5aBoMMXYNACfxvySS	0.	8	685475
14s4FAe5Jc42juBP8zBac9wWPvrUxNcuzT	0.	8	678723
1NnHEvwqU7yCFiDc4PakA3Q2P9DY4AAhmA	0.	7	671974
1CTaKsFaZJ41An9e2SJBmgeWhE4gkqxdMZ	0.	6	670543
152sGYVZ1h4FLKwDqorEXhn4J2MNLiJgst	0.	6	644954
1Kqs26mmLrMuhcqaPMSQZ2XE8kMMnSgRYq	0.	6	633519
1BM6nRArSrpaheBLwfoaoBvkGSpsR2GCVB	0.	6	625573
12ak8yAJRGj8BMUoh2NANYUMrhGYi4sxYz	0.	6	619636
1Jk8d7A85eurww6ZaGpWGwsALAZeUCstCv	0.	6	601770
1HHjKA6D17zaqPAheZRRLCKtvkU5jh8XYs	0.	6	587956
1SDTuuhxkJMNdwjdHAPpCefvdPWeoRT67	0.	5	692562
1G2NKHe8afMMPwbUFZxGWY454C6Ksw6tPg	0.	5	685475

Source: walletexplorer.com

Clustering is the grouping of related addresses into a notional wallet:

- 1. Addresses are related if co-spent in one transaction:
 - A and B are spent in TX 1
 - B and C are spent in TX 2
 - A, B and C will consider part of the same wallet.
- 2. If change address is also an input address.

Example #5 Multi-Inputs Heuristic: Multiple Inputs with Unknown Change Address



Multiple recipients can make identification of change address more challenging.

walletexplorer.com for Example #5

Wallet [1fc13b452d] (show transactions)

Page 1 / 1 (total addresses: 2)

address	balance	incoming txs	last used in block
bc1qdxlfkcfjg065tfgdc94py0c05jgmkktcjj3nmx	0.	1	664943
bc1qksuyh84l9q2xgy3ywzc5aqdkc0m6wqprgml74d	0.	1	664943

Page 1 / 1 (total addresses: 2)

Transaction a38b1fe985bf59de12324ace5005faa20cb57fad37fd6ff09909fe8728b3d2a8

Txid	a38b1fe985bf59de12324ace5005faa20cb57fad37fd6ff09909fe8728b3d2a8	
Included in block	ock 664943 (pos 2713)	
Time	2021-01-07 10:15:03	
Sender	[1fc13b452d]	
Fee	0.0001256 BTC (28.81 satoshis/byte)	
Size	436 bytes	

outputs: 4 (0.01244196 BTC)	unique addresses: 4, spent: 3 in 3 transactions
o. bc1qyhsf9cl9wranc69u78hy3g6d4jhng5xd73y3c8	[<u>5971ec44ba</u>] 0.0001 BTC <u>dac3854a ⇒</u>
1. <u>1FeexV6bAHb8ybZjqQMjJrcCrHGW9sb6uF</u>	[cfe6738081] 0.0001 BTC unspent
2. <u>bc1qpfzuq3zjgkt05mrrmjuheaftr2v33tzv302a76</u>	[<u>06a35fc70a</u>] 0.00240476 BTC <u>c898d484 ⇒</u>
3. <u>bc1qr9dzt9k4pqhpzkerea7ryl03qp66ssn67n97da</u>	[<u>5a03493fe7</u>] 0.0098372 BTC <u>7cd6064f ⇒</u>
	 bc1qyhsf9cl9wranc69u78hy3g6d4jhng5xd73y3c8 1. 1FeexV6bAHb8ybZjqQMjJrcCrHGW9sb6uF 2. bc1qpfzuq3zjgkt05mrrmjuheaftr2v33tzv302a76

Source: walletexplorer.com

Limitation of Address Clustering Heuristics

- The reliability of clustering results is of uttermost importance for forensic investigations.
- Wrong clustering results can lead to missed or even false convictions.

Common

- Multi-input heuristics Addresses in transaction outputs redeemed in a multi-input transactions are controlled by the same entity.
- CoinJoin and similar trustless transactions Causes multiple-input heuristic to produce false positives. Other examples of trustless transactions are Mixcoin, Blindcoin, CoinSwap, and CoinParty.

Address Hunting using Partial Addresses

Colonial Pipeline Ransom Hack

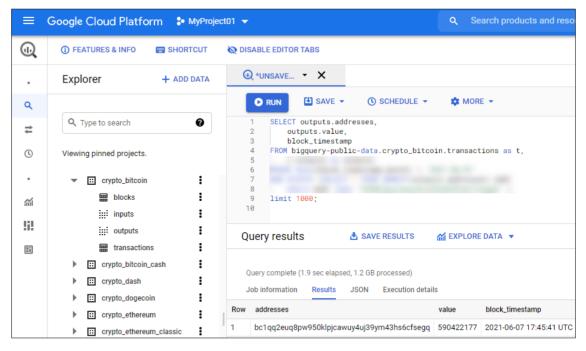
Source: FBI's Seizure Warrant for Colonial Pipeline Hack

Leverage Google's Bigquery for realtime search against public crypto datasets.

https://cloud.google.com/bigquery







Address Hunting using Specific Conditions

JBS Ransom Hack

Meat giant JBS pays \$11m in ransom to resolve cyber-attack

10 June

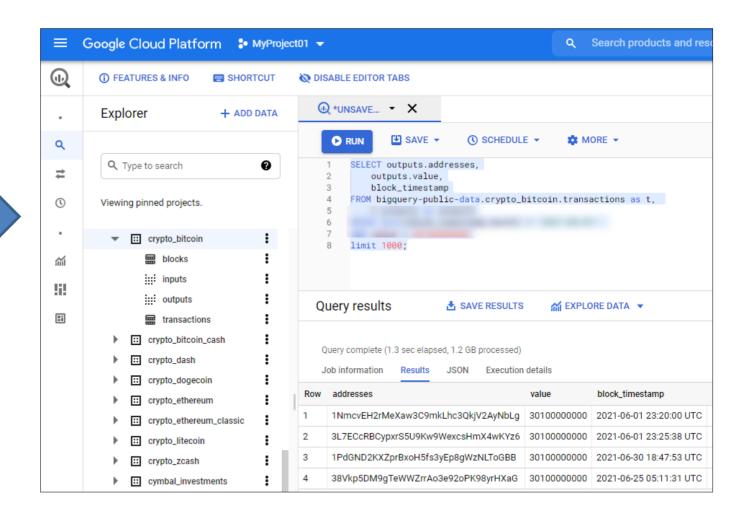
<



The world's largest meat processing company has paid the equivalent of \$11m (£7.8m) in ransom to put an end to a major cyber-attack.

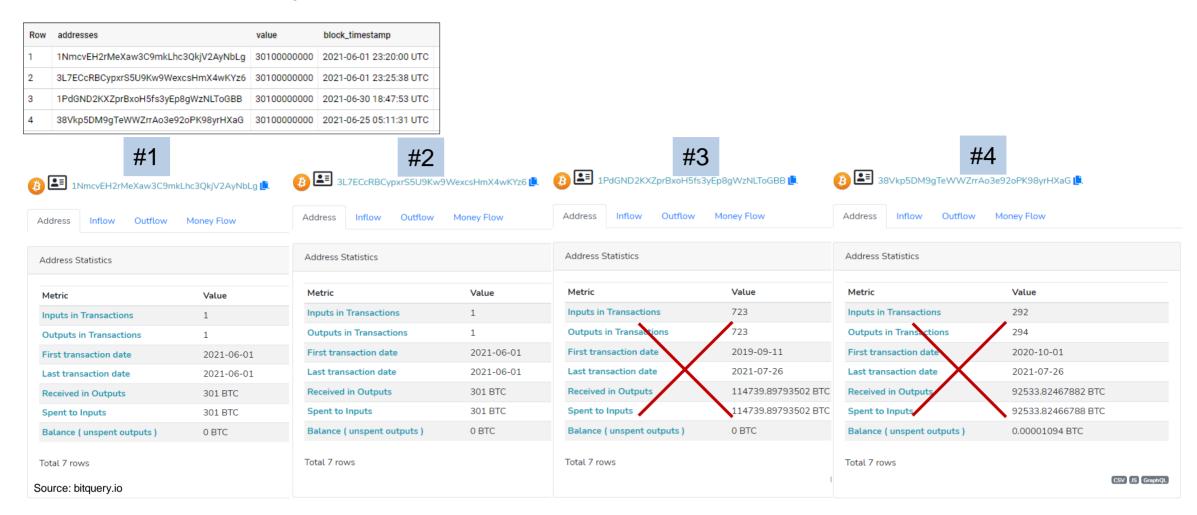
Computer networks at JBS were hacked last week, temporarily shutting down some operations in Australia, Canada and the US.

The payment was reportedly made using Bitcoin after plants had come back online.



Hunting for Specific Conditions

JBS Ransom Hack - Analysis



Attributions

Tagging

- Attribution = Linkage of address to real-life person, service, etc.
- How attributions are obtained
 - Honeypot
 - Self-reported
 - OSINT research
- How accurate are they?

Attributions

Methods to Identify Attribution on Specific Addresses

- Google/Web searches
- Blockchain explorers
- API data calls
- Commercial blockchain investigation tools

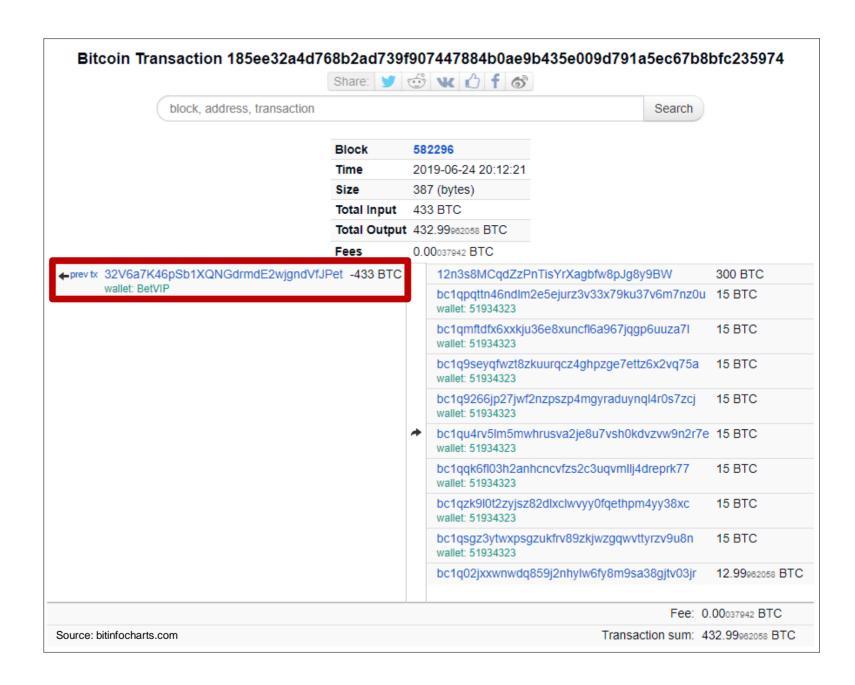
Attributions

Example

- Address: 32V6a7K46pSb1XQNGdrmdE2wjgndVfJPet
- Tx Hash: 185ee32a4d768b2ad739f907447884b0ae9b435e009d791a5ec67b8bfc235974

Let's identify the attribution of the address!

bitinfocharts.com



whale-alert.io

```
C A
                 api.whale-alert.io/v1/transaction/bitcoin/185ee32a4d768b2ad739f907447884b0ae9b435e009d791a5ec67b8bfc235974?api key=Vf06G...
 result: "success".
 count: 10,
- transactions: [
         blockchain: "bitcoin",
         symbol: "btc",
         id: "204819897",
         transaction type: "transfer",
         hash: "185ee32a4d768b2ad739f907447884b0ae9b435e009d791a5ec67b8bfc235974",
         from: {
             address: "32V6a7K46pSb1XONGdrmdE2wjgndVfJPet",
             owner: "coinbase".
             owner type: "exchange"
             address: "12n3s8MCqdZzPnTisYrXagbfw8pJg8y9BW",
             owner type: "unknown"
         timestamp: 1561421541,
         amount: 300,
         amount usd: 3310393,
         transaction count: 1
   + { ... },
   + { ... },
   + { ... },
```

+ { ... }

Source: whale-alert.io

Transaction

Returns the transaction from a specific blockchain by hash. Blockchain inputs are: bitcoin, ethereum, ripple, neo, eos, tron and stellar. If a transaction consists of multiple OUTs, it is split into multiple transactions, provided the corresponding OUT is of high enough value (>=\$10 USD).

HTTP Request

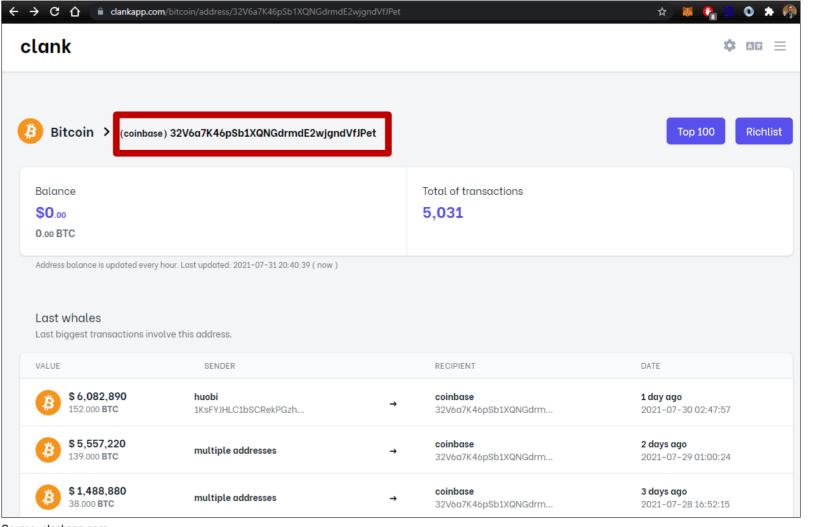
GET /v1/transaction/{blockchain}/{hash}

URL Parameters

Parameter Type Description			Description
	blockchain string		The blockchain to search for the specific hash (lowercase)
	hash	string	The hash of the transaction to return

 Please note that a single hash can return multiple transactions for those blockchains that have multiple ins and outs per transaction or none at all if there are no valid inputs or outputs.

clankapp.com



Source: clankapp.com

walletexplorer.com



Address 1DgtGU2PXi4iJQaHNbAcuGecjBGyJfJXC6

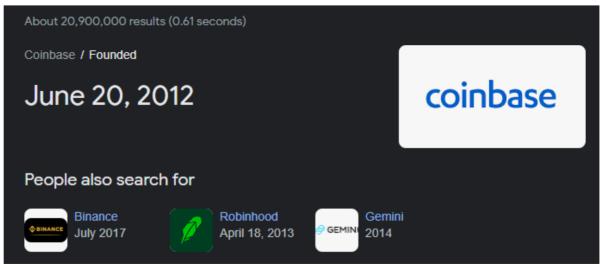
part of wallet [00000014ea]

Page 1 / 1 (total transactions: 2)

date	received/sent	balance	transaction
2012-07-06 08:38:31	-0.1	0.	e7f495e722ab47388051bcc19ec6371e2cb7d89952a29431ba80051d8ac7bf97
2012-07-06 06:33:36	+0.1	0.1	cc287a9790ab776da2e11250891e184e05b704535c2db65d2358213862712b41

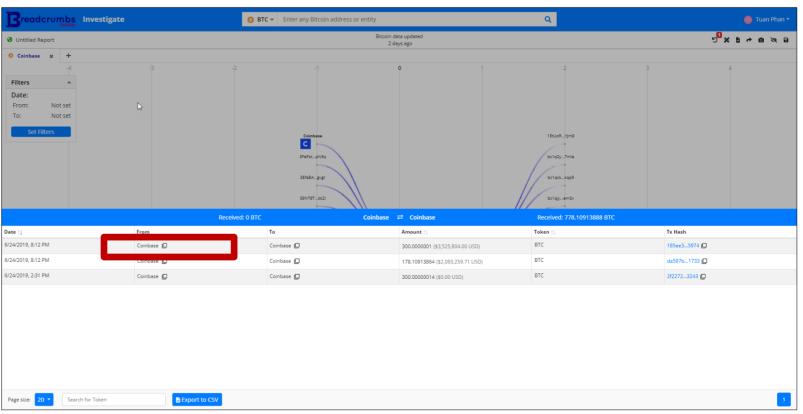
Page 1 / 1 (total transactions: 2)

Source: walletexplorer.com



Source: google.com

breadcrumbs.app



Source: breadcrumbs.app

Tracking and Identifying Key Transactions

- Follow addresses with the largest received values starting from address of interest to point(s) of exit:
 - VASP exit points
 - Holding addresses (unspent addresses)
 - Mixers
 - Decentralized services (DeFi and related swap services)
- Transaction hashes provides the provenance information recorded.
 - Authenticity
 - Integrity
 - Reliability
- For seizure action, specific transaction hash must be specified.

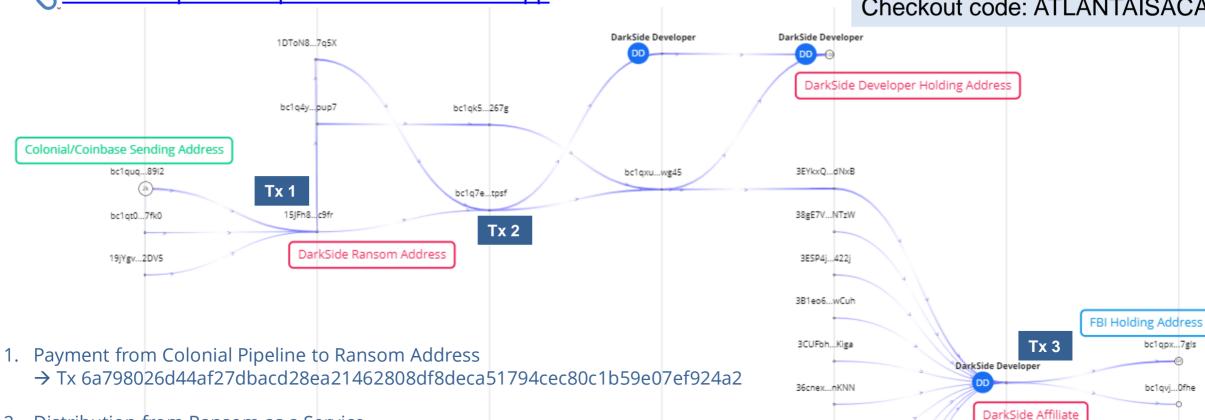
Tracking and Identifying Key Transactions

at no cost for 30 days

Sign-up at Breadcrumbs.app

Checkout code: ATLANTAISACA

Colonial Pipeline Report on Breadcrumbs.app



3AGSew...auii

378JHJ....3Qeh

3QP3qP...toYg

34Lz9R...aMuV

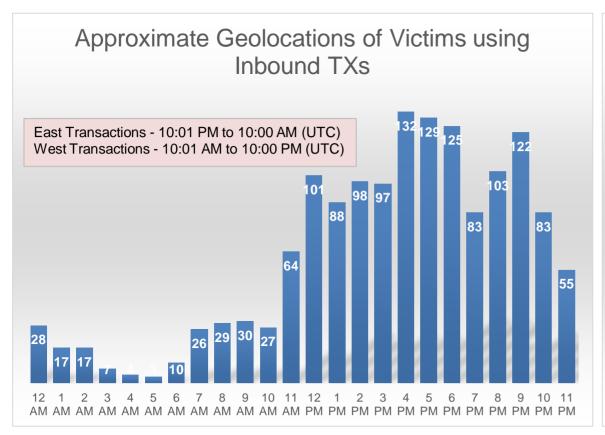
- Distribution from Ransom as a Service
 - → Tx 0677781a5079eae8e5cbd5e6d9dcc5c02da45351a3638b85c88e5e3ecdc105a7
- 3. FBI Seizure and Transfer into FBI Holding Address
 - → Tx 943f2d576ed8d9f388ba75eb82fe35cce29479b84121827ac368a5a94f44cf7a

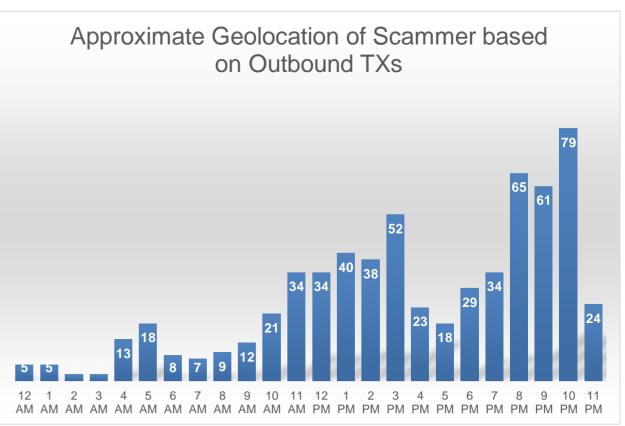
Special Topics

- Transaction information such as date and time stamp to and from specific address can be clustered to determine:
 - Geographical region (Eastern or Western origination)
 - Day of week
- Specific (Bitcoin) IP of transactions can also be collected using earliest broadcast method.

Geolocation using Transaction Timestamp

Tether Exchange Scam



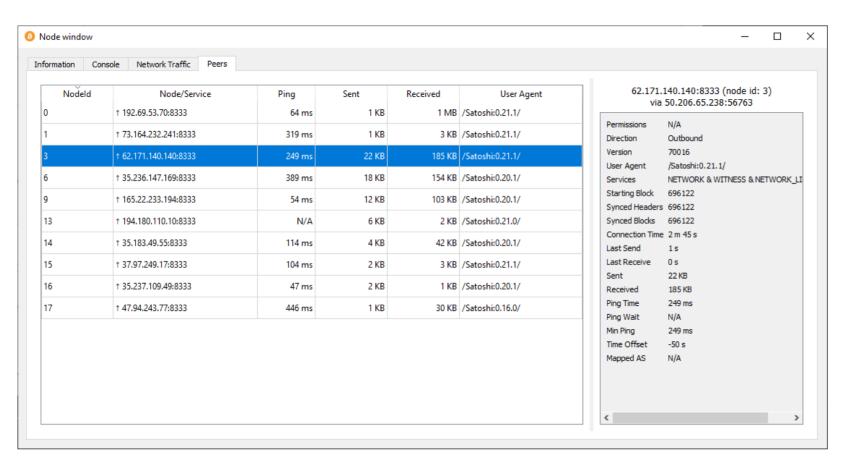


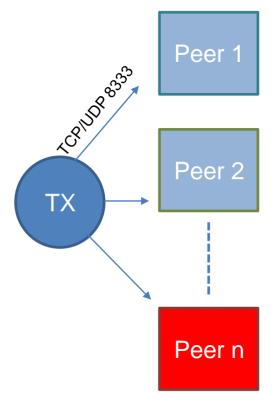
Most victims are from Western countries such as UK, Germany, and similar.

Likely to be based in Western countries as most transactions are between 10 AM and 10 PM.

Identifying the Earliest Broadcast of Specific TX

Propagation of TXs to Peers on Bitcoin







Identifying the Earliest Broadcast of Specific TX

Colonial Pipeline Hack



Get inv propagation stats in milliseconds for a block or transaction broadcasted over 8 hours ago. Stats are calculated based on the inv arrival times (UNIX time in milliseconds) from the first 1000 nodes.

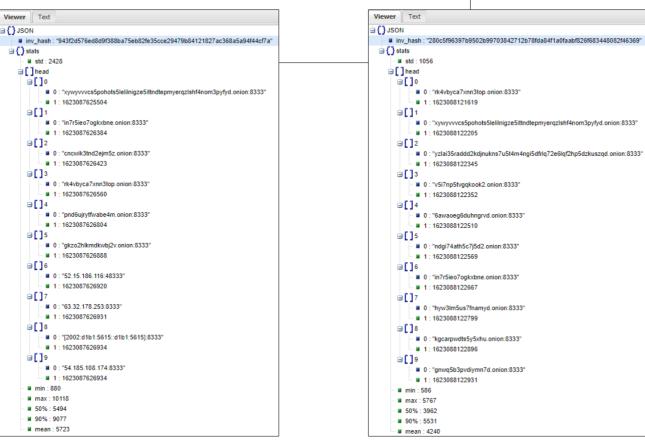
GET

https://bitnodes.io/api/v1/inv/<INV HASH>

Values in stats represent the following information:

- head Arrival times for the first 10 nodes in a list of ["<ADDRESS>:<PORT>". <TIMESTAMP>1.
- min Delta for earliest arrival time. Value can be 0 if the delta is less than 1 millisecond.
- max Delta for latest arrival time.
- · mean Average of deltas.
- · std Standard deviation of deltas
- 50% 50th percentile of deltas.
- 90% 90th percentile of deltas.







Key Takeaways

- Learn about the various exchanges and the underlying risks for frauds and money laundering.
- With limitations, blockchain transactions can be de-masked to known entity using techniques including address clustering, attribution and others.
- Discuss and apply the tools and techniques to map and detail the flows of illicit transactions.
- Define the key controls for your organization to ensure compliance to KYC and AML and limit your exposure to the usage of cryptocurrencies for illicit transactions.

Thank you! Connect with me for any follow-up questions.

Contact Information

Tuan Phan, CISSP, PMP, CTCE, CBSP, SSBB

Zero Friction LLC

+1 202-780-5455

tphan@zerofriction.io

@ChainOpSec

https://www.linkedin.com/in/tuanphan/

Supplement Slides



Retail Exchanges

- Offer cryptocurrency trading via an order book.
- Cater to new users to seasoned users.
- Custodial design
- Integrated built-in onramp for fiat-to-crypto
- Regulated conforming to KYC and AML requirements
- Lowest risk of frauds or money laundering
- Higher fees





coinbase



Peer-to-Peer Exchanges

- Facilitate trades between individuals with the exchange as an escrow
- Use common payment methods such as Paypal, Venmo, credit cards, gift cards and other things of value of exchange
- Cater experienced users
- Non-custodial (some can be custodial)
- Does not have built-in onramp for fiat
- Greater chance for frauds and money laundering
- Lower fees





LocalEthereum

Decentralized Exchanges

- Allow direct cryptocurrency transactions between two parties.
- Use smart contracts and protocols to handle transactions between user wallets.
- Typically for experienced users
- · Non-custodial by design
- Independence from regulators verification of identity for KYC a
 AML
- Prone to market manipulation a frauds
- Fees between P2P and Retail Exchanges





Instant Exchanges – Type A :: Online

- Act as non-custodial cryptocurrency swap service providers.
- Provide easy to use and quick exchange from cryptocurrency key pairs
- Non-custodial by design
- Transitioning to KYC/AML compliant operating model
- Becoming less prone to money laundering
- Fees run between P2P and Retail Exchanges





Instant Exchanges – Type B :: Mixers

- Act as non-custodial cryptocurrency swap service providers.
- Provide mixing of cryptocurrencies
- Non-custodial by design
- Independence from regulators No verification of identity for KYC and AML
- Prone to money laundering
- Fees run between P2P and Retail Exchanges



CryptoMixer



Instant Exchanges – Type C :: Offline

- Physical kiosks where one can connect cryptowallets and exchange for local currencies
- Non-custodial by design Varying with country regulations
- Not all follow KYC and AML requirements
- Prone to money laundering
- Highest fees/commission level paid





Instant Exchanges – Type C :: Offline

- Allow for future and option trading on cryptocurrencies.
- Provide easy to use and quick exchange from cryptocurrency key pairs
- Custodial by design







Controls for KYC and AML

- Know who are your customers?
 - Name
 - Date of birth
 - Address
 - Identification number
- What due diligence has been conducted?
 - Simplified Due Diligence
 - Basic Customer Due Diligence
 - Enhance Due Diligence
- Perform ongoing monitoring

Simplified to Enhanced Due Diligence

Controls for KYC and AML

- Ascertain the identity and location of the potential customers.
- Understand the customers' business income activities.
- Classify their risk category and define what type of customer they are, before storing this information and any additional documentation digitally.
- Conduct risk-based assessments considering the following factors:
 - Location of the person
 - Occupation of the person
 - Type of transactions
 - Source and pattern of activity in terms of transaction types, dollar value and frequency
 - Expected method of payment
- Maintain records performed on the customers.

Ongoing Monitoring

Controls for KYC and AML

- Leverage risk scoring models to identify potentially:
 - Unusual spikes in activities
 - Out of area or unusual cross-border activities
- Adverse media mentions
- Interactions with blacklisted addresses or people/address on sanction lists
- Other best practices:
 - Is the account record up-to-date?
 - Do the type and amount of transactions match the stated purpose of the account?
 - Is the risk-level appropriate for the type and amount of transactions?