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Value Touches Everything

1

Learning Objectives:

TLO10. Incorporate an understanding of the various virtual currencies and how they affect financial investigations.

ELO 10.1	Define virtual assets.
ELO 10.2	Identify virtual assets providers and understand their role in an investigation.
ELO 10.3	Describe the process flow of virtual assets.
ELO 10.4	Define intangible property and NFTs and understand their role in financial crime investigations.
ELO 10.5	Understand the differences between the surface, deep, and dark web.
ELO 10.6	Describe how an Onion router has a role in financial crime investigations.

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Virtual Currency

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2

Convertible Virtual Currency

- A medium of exchange that operated like a currency in some environments
- Does not have legal tender status
- Convertible virtual currency (CVC) has an equivalent value in real currency or acts as a substitute for real currency

"New types of anonymity-enhanced CVCs have emerged that further reduce the transparency of transactions and identities as well as obscure the source of the CVC through the incorporation of anonymizing features, such as mixing and cryptographic enhancements"

"Mixing or tumbling involves the use of mechanisms to break the connection between an address sending CVC and the addresses receiving CVC."



FinCEN. (2019, May). Advisory on Illicit Activity Involving Convertible Virtual Currency. https://www.fincen.gov/sites/default/files/advisory/2019-05-10/FinCEN%20Advisory%20CVC%20FINAL%20508.pdf

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Virtual Asset Service Providers

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5

"Virtual Assets" And "Virtual Asset Service Providers"



Guidance

FIN-2013-G001

Issued: March 18, 2013

Subject: Application of FinCEN's Regulations to Persons Administering,

Exchanging, or Using Virtual Currencies



Advisory on Illicit Activity Involving Convertible Virtual Currency

Criminals continue to exploit virtual currency to support illegal activity, money laundering, and other behavior endangering U.S. national security, including through entities facilitating its anonymous use.



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Common KYC Requirements

- Full name
- Date of birth
- Phone number and/or email address
- Physical address and/or country of residence
- Photo/scan of government-issued ID such as a driver's license or passport
- Copy of utility bill
- Photo of yourself with your ID

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7

Virtual Asset Service Providers

- Classified as Money Services Businesses
 - Remember the requirement for foreign registration
- FATF defines Virtual Asset Service Provider (VASP) as:
 - Any natural or legal person who is not covered elsewhere under the FATF Recommendations
 - As a business conducts one or more of the following activities or operations for or on behalf of another natural or legal person:
 - exchange between virtual assets and fiat currencies;
 - exchange between one or more forms of virtual assets;
 - transfer of virtual assets;
 - safekeeping and/or administration of virtual assets or instruments enabling control over virtual assets; and
 - participation in and provision of financial services related to an issuer's offer and/or sale of a virtual asset.

IRTUAL ASSETS AND VIRTUAL SSET SERVICE PROVIDERS

Travel Rule

All financial institutions are required to pass on certain information to the next financial institution, in certain funds transmittals involving more than one financial institution

Transmitter Side:

- ✓ Name, Address
- ✓ Account number if used
- ✓ Identity of Financial Institution
- ✓ Amount transmitted
- ✓ Execution date
- ✓ Identity of Recipient's Financial Institution

Recipient Side:

- Name, Address
- Account number
- Any other specific identifier

Intermediary Bank:

- ✓ Required to pass on all information from Transmitter Bank
- ✓ Or proceeding Intermediary

Exception - If Transmitter and Recipient are the same Financial Institution





- Once a user obtains an account, they can transfer Perfect Money units to other users inside the system
- Southern Methodist University 2011 study Liberty Reserve and Perfect Money were two of the most widely accepted digital currencies for online Ponzi
- Of 1,000 websites that linked to Perfect Money, they found 70% that were Ponzi schemes

In line with our policy, all accounts that belong to US Citizens/Residents/US Companies will be disabled on 1st of July. If you still have funds on your account, please take appropriate and timely steps to withdraw the balance. Please note that after 1st of July, no transactions can be executed at accounts that fall into the above mentioned category.

Please do not postpone taking action to withdraw you balance.





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11

Let's Work With Bitcoin

What is Bitcoin?

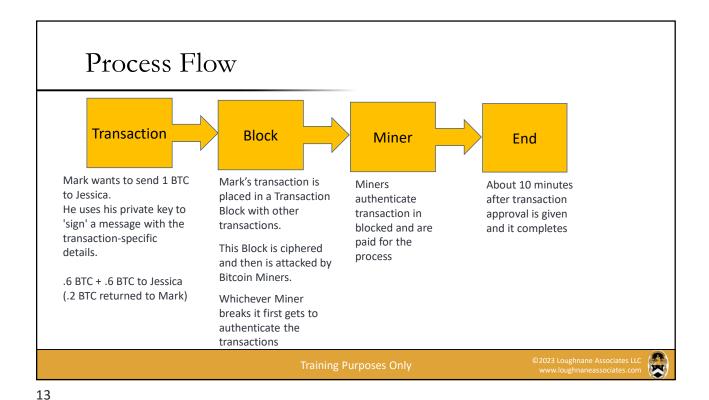
- An electronic payment system based on mathematical proof
- Decentralized
- Low transaction fees?
- Built on a "Blockchain" technology which ties to a PKI infrastructure
 - Public Key
 - Private Key
 - Proof of Work
- Owner is determined by the last transaction

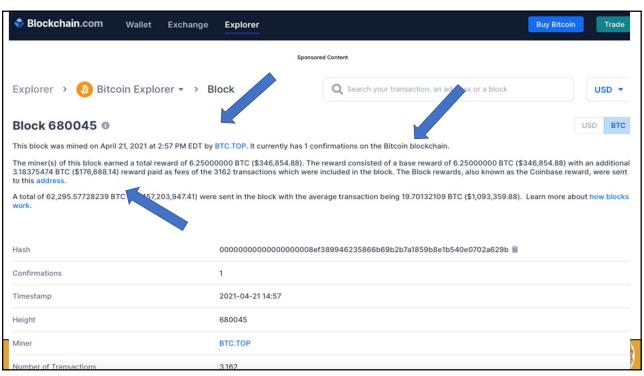
How Does a Transaction Work?

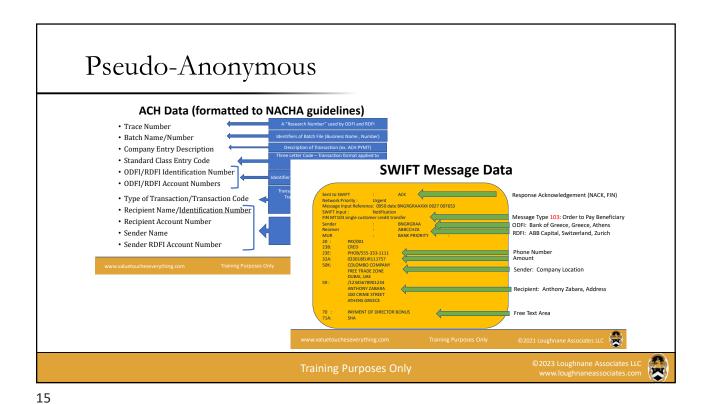
- Requires a Bitcoin wallet, a Bitcoin, and a wallet address
- Transaction is placed in a Transaction Block
- Authenticated by "Bitcoin Miners" who get paid in Bitcoin as they authenticate a transaction
- Transfer is verified and distributed to public ledgers

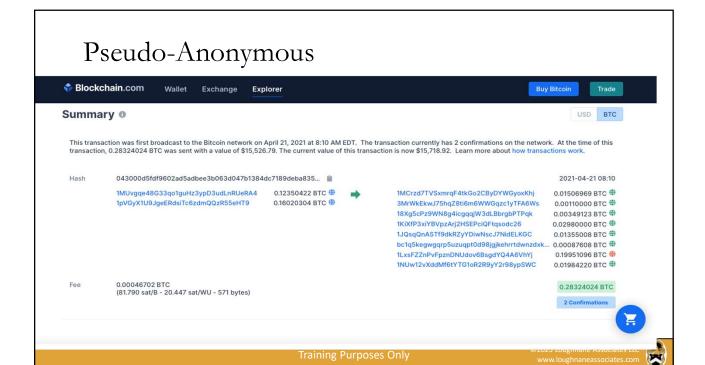
Who is Satoshi Nakamoto?

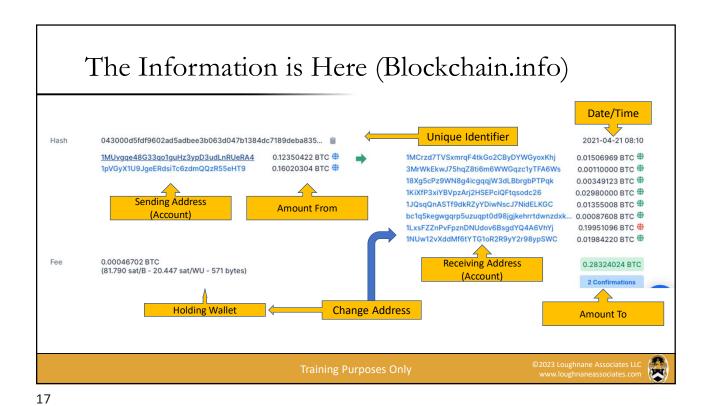
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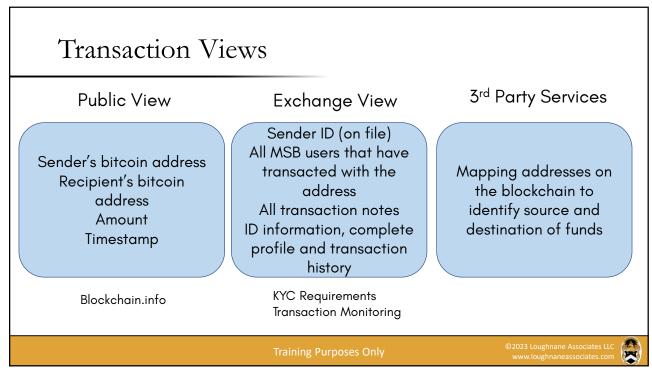


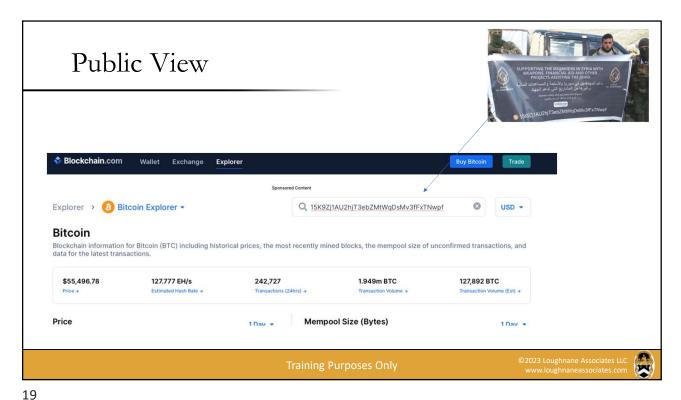












Method To Identify/Track A Bitcoin Address Owner

- Personal Information Posted: Collecting donations on a personal blog
- Posting an address on a website using their real name as owner of registered domain
- Use real identity in a forum with address
- Use of address in social media (Facebook, LinkedIn, etc.)
- Tracking Outside Purchases (name and shipping information?)
- Searching for Thin Client or Hosted Wallet Usage
- IP transactions traced by the Internet Service Provider
- Identify the exchange holding the account who logs transactions
- Using Transaction Analysis software firms such as Elliptic or Chainalysis

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Blockchain Analysis: Clustering

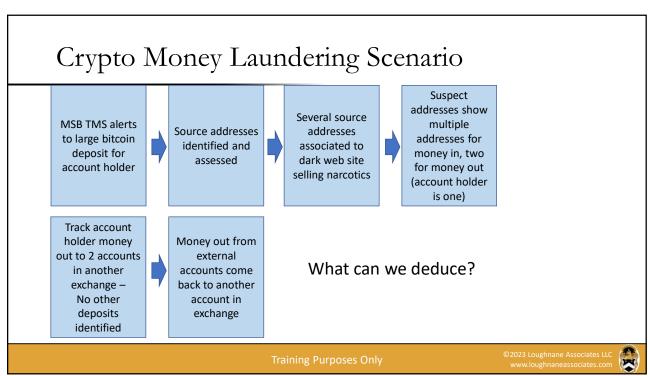
Association with suspect addresses

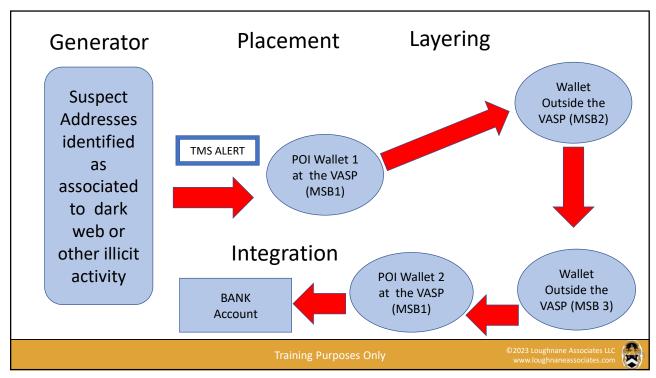
Pull history of the use of these addresses

1MCrzd7TVSxmrqF4tkGo2CByDYWGyoxKhj
3MrWkEkwJ75hqZ8ti6m6WWGqzc1yTFA6Ws
18Xg5cPz9WN8g4icgqqjW3dLBbrgbPTPqk
1KiXfP3xiYBVpzArj2HSEPciQFtqsodc26
1JQsqQnASTf9dkRZyYDiwNscJ7NidELKGC
bc1q5kegwgqrp5uzuqpt0d98jgjkehrrtdwnzdxk...
1LxsFZZnPvFpznDNUdov6BsgdYQ4A6VhYj
1NUw12vXddMf6tYTG1oR2R9yY2r98ypSWC









25

Consider Third Party Options

- Fast way to identify suspect clusters
- There are analyst providers who have prepared the attribution to addresses and have them clustered
- OSINT third party providers such as:
 - Blue Lights Digital Training
 - Flashpoint
 - Others



Chain of Custody

- Know your organization's policies
- There needs to be complete audit trails
- Chain of custody and accountability for activity is critical
- Consult & team with experts, especially if you are building a case
 - You need the tools
 - You need the testimony

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27

Don't Forget The "Old School" Financial Investigation Methods

- How does the suspect purchase equipment and material related to the crime?
- Shipments are paid? Cash? Credit Card? Debit Card? Prepaid Access?
- Track the credit card transactions
- Track the prepaid access cards
 - How is suspect loading them? At the counter at Walmart? What is suspect doing to load them?
- Is the Exchange account associated to a bank account?
 - Do the bank records show transfers/receipts from a VASP?
 - Where does the cryptocurrency convert to fiat? And what happens to the money?
- Subpoenas, Warrants, Seizures, Interviews, Informants, Cellphone and Surveillance, and so much more

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Pocket Litter!

Element peach process pyrrhic...

Keep it!

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29

Privacy Coins

What they are:

- Cryptocurrencies that power private and anonymous blockchain transactions
- They obscure their origin and destination.
 - Impossible to determine who owns how many coins, or who is sending and receiving transactions.
 - Only transaction participants (senders, recipients, or those with certain "view" keys) can view transaction data.
 - Mixing multiple transactions with each other to elude chain analysis.
- While privacy coins are not banned yet, they are making things difficult for both countries and exchanges that are subject to informationsharing requirements due to regulations like the FATF Travel Rule.
 - Many exchanges have delisted





Dash

Monero







Grir

Turining Burnages On

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Privacy Coins











Zcash Beam

How they work:

- Stealth addresses require a sender to generate a new address for every transaction sent in order to avoid being linked to a receiver.
 - Monero uses a version called the dual-key stealth address protocol (DKSAP).
- CoinJoin: A coin mixer that merges transactions from various individuals into a single transaction and then disburses them to their respective users using new addresses.
- Zk-SNARKs (Zero-Knowledge Succinct Non-Interactive Argument of Knowledge) allow cryptocurrency holders to prove a transaction's validity without divulging critical identifying information such as the parties involved and the account balances.

The challenge is how these coins will align with FATF compliance requirements

Chainalysis and CipherTrace both say they have tools to trace Privacy Coins



Stable Coins

What they are:

- True to their name, stablecoins are intended to provide the stability ordinarily found in traditional assets within the otherwise volatile crypto market because of their supposed 1-to-1 match to a FIAT currency.
 - Tether (USDT)
 - USD Coin (USDC)
 - TrueUSD (TUSD)
 - Paxos Standard (PAX)
 - Gemini Dollar (GUSD)
 - MakerDAO Stablecoin (DAI)
 - STASIS EURS (EURS)
 - Singapore Dollar Rate (SGDR)









CBDC - Central bank digital currency

What they are:

- A CBDC is a central bank digital currency. They are digital versions of a nation-state currency issued by the central bank of a given nation. They may or may not be backed by another asset or they may exist purely as fiat currency, which means the value is based on the promise of the government. Most major nation-states use fiat currency today and you could think of CBDCs as a digital version of fiat that has special unique additions in capabilities and functions because it's purely digital.
- For example, in the US, a CBDC would essentially be a "digital dollar" and is often referred to as such.



Sources: Pixabay, Facebook ECCB Connects

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33

CBDC - Central bank digital currency

- Studies of how to apply CBDCs and begin issuing them are underway from several major nations across the globe. Some countries have already successfully launched their CBDCs, including Nigeria.
- The important thing you need to know is that CBDCs are different from Bitcoin and other cryptocurrencies because they are created and governed by a centralized authority—in this case, a nation-state. You can make the case that many cryptocurrencies are also centralized, but there are many that fall on the spectrum of decentralization, and this is what makes them unique from our current legacy financial system.



Sources: Pixabay, Facebook ECCB Connects.

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Non-Fungible Tokens

- NFTs are unique cryptographic tokens that exist on a blockchain and cannot be replicated.
- NFTs can be used to represent real-world items like artwork and real-estate.
- "Tokenizing" these real-world tangible assets allows them to be bought, sold, and traded more efficiently while reducing the probability of fraud.
- NFTs can also be used to represent peoples' identities, property rights, and more.



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CryptoPunk Overview

Punks for Sale

CryptoPunk 3621

One of Make Private Power Powe

