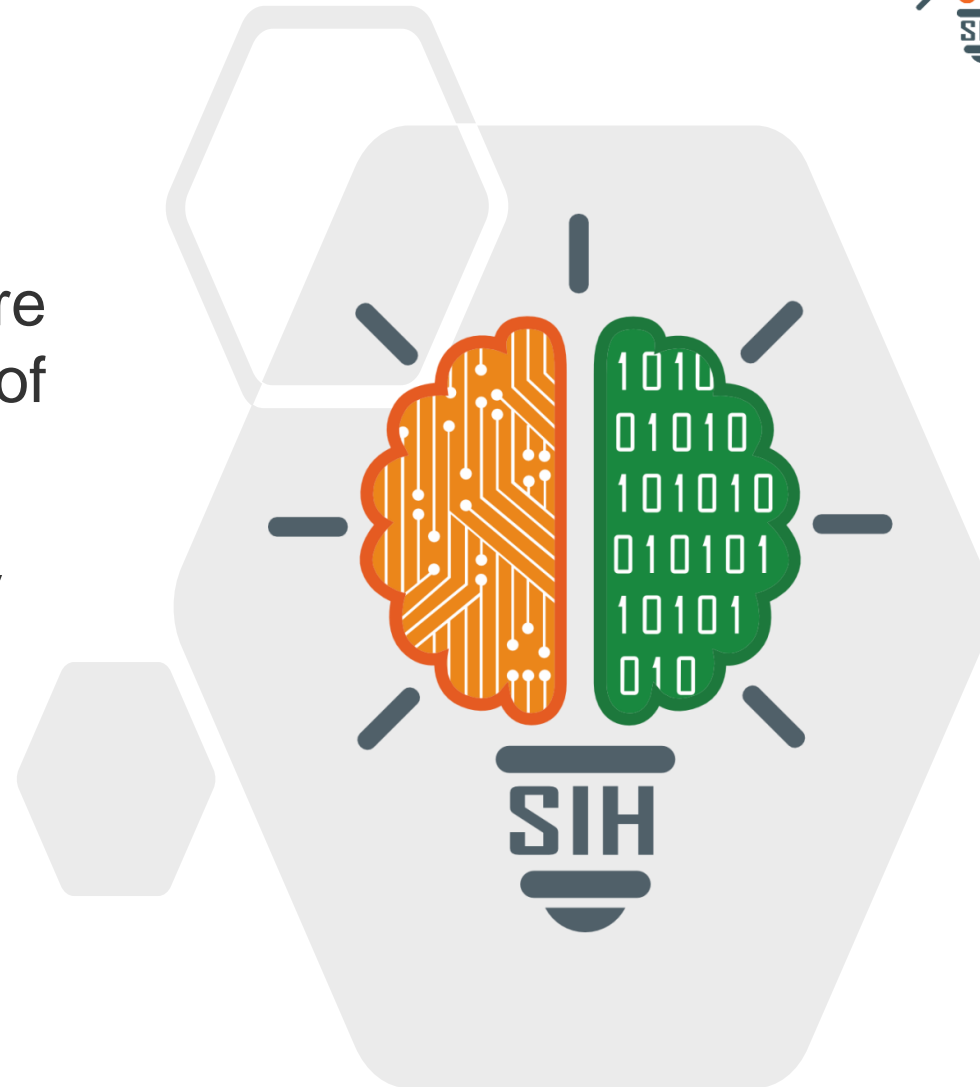


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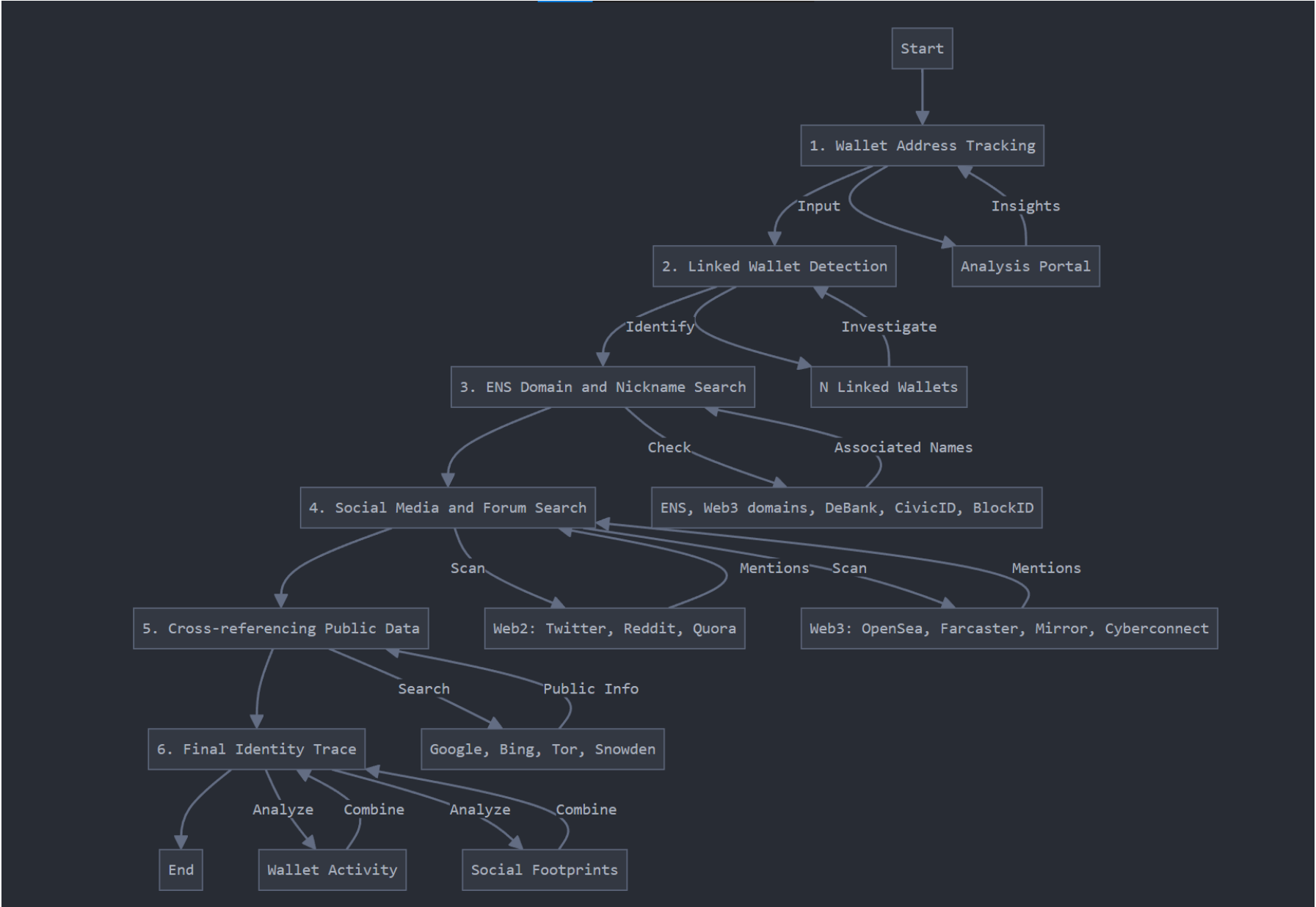
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2024

- **Problem Statement ID** – SIH1675
- **Problem Statement Title-** Software solution to identify the end receiver of a cryptocurrency transaction
- **Theme-** Blockchain & Cybersecurity
- **PS Category-** Software
- **Team ID-** 14289
- **Team Name** – TrackWallet.in



Proposed Solution

- 1. Wallet Address Tracking:** Input the suspicious wallet address into an **analysis portal** (react website) that provides insights into its **activity across all blockchains**, including **transactions and linked wallets**.
- 2. Linked Wallet Detection:** Identify all wallet addresses that have transacted with the **suspicious wallet**, across any blockchain, for deeper investigation. From a **single wallet**, we can identify **N wallets to track**.
- 3. ENS Domain and Nickname Search:** Check for any ENS domains or **nicknames associated** with **these linked wallets** to find potential identities. (**ens, web3 domains, debank, CivicID, BlockID, etc**)
- 4. Social Media and Forum Search:** Use a **tracker portal** (python web scrapper) to scan **Web2 (e.g., Twitter, Reddit, Quora)** and **Web3 (e.g., OpenSea, Farcaster, Mirror, Cyberconnect)** platforms, as well as **forums and blog posts, comment section, bio, etc** for **any mentions** of the wallet address or nickname.
- 5. Cross-referencing Public Data:** Search engines (**Google, Bing, Tor, Showden etc.**) are utilized to find public information **linked to the wallet or nickname**, tracing back to potential **real-world users**.
- 6. Final Identity Trace:** By **analyzing wallet activity** and associated users' **social footprints**, identify the **real person** behind the suspicious **cryptocurrency transactions**.



Analysis Portal:
Framework: React.js
Language: Typescript
Modules: Axios

Tracker Portal:
Framework: Flask
Language: Python
Module: BeautifulSoup4

Feasibility Analysis:

- The idea is technically feasible with the **integration** of blockchain **analysis tools** and Web2/Web3 data scraping platforms. It relies on existing technologies like **ENS, social media tracking**, and public data search engines.
- Wallet addresses **may not always link to identifiable usernames**, and **false positives** could occur in linking real-world identities to blockchain addresses.
- Tracking and identifying users through their **social activity raises privacy** and ethical considerations, especially in regions with strict data protection laws.
- **Handling large volumes** of blockchain transactions and social media data efficiently could be resource-intensive, **requiring robust infrastructure**.

Overcoming Challenges:

- Improve **data filtering** methods to **minimize false positives**.
- Focus on **publicly available information** to avoid privacy violations.
- Build **scalable solutions** using **cloud-based infrastructure**.

- 1. Enhanced Security:** The solution can help law enforcement and compliance teams **identify illicit activities**, improving the **overall security of the cryptocurrency ecosystem** and deterring fraudulent behavior.
- 2. Informed Decision-Making:** By providing insights into wallet activities and **potential user identities**, businesses and individuals can make **better-informed decisions regarding partnerships and transactions**.
- 3. Improved Compliance:** **Financial institutions and crypto exchanges** can enhance their compliance with regulations, **reducing the risk of penalties** and fostering a safer environment for legitimate users.
- 4. Increased Accountability:** Linking wallet addresses to **real identities promotes** accountability within the cryptocurrency space, encouraging **responsible use and discouraging bad actors**.
- 5. Economic Growth:** By fostering trust in cryptocurrency transactions, the solution can stimulate **economic activities within the blockchain ecosystem**, leading to **increased adoption** and investment in innovative projects.

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Chainalysis. (n.d.). Blockchain analysis, investigations, and compliance solutions. Retrieved from [Chainalysis](#)

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3. Tracing Bitcoin Transactions

Meiklejohn, S., Pomarole, M., Lefranc, A., & Savage, S. (2013). Tracing Bitcoin Transactions. In Proceedings of the 2013 ACM SIGSAC Conference on Computer & Communications Security (pp. 255-266). ACM. Retrieved from [arXiv](#)

4. The Use of Blockchain Technology in the Fight Against Money Laundering

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