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The Travel Rule

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In short: The Travel Rule requires crypto-asset service providers to send information about the sender and the recipient with a transfer, as banks do with wire transfers. It comes from the FATF's standards [1]; in the EU it has applied to crypto-asset transfers since 30 December 2024, with no minimum amount. [2]

By jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	Travel Rule
Australia	Applies to virtual asset transfers under the 2024 amendments to the AML/CTF Act; check AUSTRAC for the start date.
Bahamas	Not confirmed.
Bahrain	Not confirmed.
Bermuda	Not confirmed.
British Virgin Islands	Not confirmed.
Canada	Required since June 2021 for virtual currency transfers of C$1,000 or more.
Cayman Islands	Required.
El Salvador	Not confirmed.
Estonia	Required since 30 December 2024: originator and beneficiary information must accompany crypto-asset transfers, with no minimum amount, and extra checks apply to transfers with self-hosted wallets above €1,000.
Germany	Required since 30 December 2024: originator and beneficiary information must accompany crypto-asset transfers, with no minimum amount, and extra checks apply to transfers with self-hosted wallets above €1,000.
Gibraltar	Not confirmed.

Jurisdiction	Travel Rule
Hong Kong	Required under the Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorist Financing Ordinance.
Japan	Required since June 2023.
Lithuania	Required since 30 December 2024: originator and beneficiary information must accompany crypto-asset transfers, with no minimum amount, and extra checks apply to transfers with self-hosted wallets above €1,000.
Malta	Required since 30 December 2024: originator and beneficiary information must accompany crypto-asset transfers, with no minimum amount, and extra checks apply to transfers with self-hosted wallets above €1,000.
Seychelles	Not confirmed.
Singapore	Required under MAS's anti-money-laundering notice for DPT service providers.
South Africa	Required under the Financial Intelligence Centre's Directive 9.
Switzerland	Required: FINMA applies the Travel Rule to blockchain payments and allows transfers to external wallets only where the wallet's owner is verified.
United Arab Emirates	Required under the VARA and FSRA rules.
United Kingdom	Required since 1 September 2023 under Part 7A of the Money Laundering Regulations.
United States	Required: FinCEN's recordkeeping and travel rule apply to transfers of convertible virtual currency of US$3,000 or more.

Rules as of November 2026. “Not confirmed” means we have not yet verified the rule from an official source; it does not mean there is none. Each jurisdiction's sources are listed in its guide.

References

1. Official Updated guidance for a risk-based approach to virtual assets and virtual asset service providers . Financial Action Task Force. Accessed November 2026.
2. Official Regulation (EU) 2023/1113 on information accompanying transfers of funds and certain crypto-assets . EUR-Lex. Accessed November 2026.

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