

# Regulation EU 2023/1113 and FATF R16: Travel Rule for Funds and Crypto-Assets

9 – 20 November 2026  
Paris (France)

UK Training

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A photograph of chess pieces on a checkered board. In the foreground, a large gold king piece stands prominently. To its left is a smaller silver pawn. Further back and to the left is another silver pawn. The background features concentric circles, suggesting a radar or signal pattern.

## Regulation EU 2023/1113 and FATF R16: Travel Rule for Funds and Crypto-Assets

**Ref:** 3255553\_202598 **Date:** 9 – 20 November 2026 **Location:** Paris (France) **Fees:** 10600 GBP

Regulation EU 2023/1113 and FATF R16, FATF Recommendation 16, set out the Travel Rule for funds and crypto-assets: the payer, payee, originator and beneficiary data that must accompany each transfer between providers. This 10-day course is for compliance, anti-money laundering and payments operations professionals at banks, payment institutions and crypto-asset service providers, and its final deliverable is a Travel Rule control file.

### Introduction

The course rests on three texts. Regulation EU 2023/1113 is the law on information accompanying transfers of funds and certain crypto-assets; it repeals the earlier transfer of funds rules and extends them to crypto-asset service providers CASPs. The EBA Travel Rule Guidelines EBA/GL/2024/11 explain how providers detect and handle missing information. FATF Recommendation 16, now titled Payment transparency, is the international standard behind both. The level is intermediate: delegates already know basic anti-money laundering duties. Teaching uses case studies and transfer simulations from banking, e-money and crypto-asset exchanges.

### Course Objectives

- Define the data that must accompany a transfer of funds and a crypto-asset transfer under Regulation EU 2023/1113
- Distinguish a payment service provider from a CASP, and an intermediary from an end provider, when assigning Travel Rule duties
- Compare hosted and self-hosted addresses and apply the ownership or control assessment where the Regulation requires it
- Interpret the EBA Travel Rule Guidelines to decide whether a deficient transfer is executed, rejected or suspended
- Compare the original and revised FATF Recommendation 16 and map the differences to an existing control set
- Justify Travel Rule controls and records to internal audit and supervisors with evidence

The graphic features the text 'UK Training' in a small, grey font above the word 'PARTNER' in a large, bold, black font. This text is positioned over a background of concentric grey circles and a chessboard pattern. In the foreground, three chess pieces—a silver pawn, a silver knight, and a gold king—are visible on the chessboard squares.

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## Target Audience

- Bank and payment institution compliance officers who must decide how far existing controls cover the extended Travel Rule
- Anti-money laundering officers at crypto-asset service providers who must judge when a self-hosted address needs an ownership check
- Payments and crypto operations leads who must choose how to treat a transfer with missing data
- Risk and internal control professionals who must select the indicators that show Travel Rule data quality
- Internal auditors and legal advisers who must interpret whether procedures meet the Regulation and the guidelines
- Product and technology owners who must select messaging tools that carry party data

## Course Outline

### Day 1: Travel Rule Foundations and the Move to Regulation EU 2023/1113

- Travel Rule vs Customer Due Diligence: Data That Moves With Each Transfer
- Regulation EU 2023/1113: Scope Covering Transfers of Funds and Certain Crypto-Assets
- Repealed Regulation EU 2015/847: Earlier Rules Limited to Funds Without Crypto-Assets
- FATF Recommendation 16 vs Recommendation 15: Payment Transparency and Virtual Asset Standards
- Money Laundering and Fraud Typologies: How Opaque Transfers Conceal Illicit Flows

### Day 2: Who Is in Scope: Payment and Crypto-Asset Service Providers

- PSP vs Intermediary PSP: Roles Along a Chain of Fund Transfers
- CASP vs Intermediary CASP: Roles When Crypto-Assets Pass Through Several Providers
- In-Scope Transfer Test: Deciding Whether a Transaction Triggers Travel Rule Obligations
- Card Purchase Exemption: Where Revised Recommendation 16 Obligations Stop Applying
- Cross-Sector Scope Exercise: Classifying Bank, E-Money and Exchange Transactions

### Day 3: Information Accompanying Transfers of Funds

- Payer vs Payee Information: Data Items Required for Each Party
- Domestic vs Cross-Border Fund Transfers: Comparing the Data Each Route Must Carry
- Payment Message Fields: Mapping Payer and Payee Data Into Structured Formats
- Data Accuracy and Verification: Checking Payer Identity Before Funds Are Sent
- Batch File Transfers: Carrying Complete Party Data for Grouped Payments

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## **Day 4: Originator and Beneficiary Data for Crypto-Asset Transfers**

- Originator vs Beneficiary Information: Data Items for Each Crypto-Asset Transfer
- No Minimum Amount Rule: Why Every Crypto-Asset Transfer Carries Party Data
- Distributed Ledger Address and Account Number: Identifying Parties in Crypto-Asset Transfers
- Data Transmission Timing: Sending Party Information Before or With the Transfer
- Messaging Protocols vs Bilateral Exchange: Options for Passing Data Between CASPs

## **Day 5: Self-Hosted Addresses and Counterparty Checks**

- Hosted vs Self-Hosted Address: Telling Provider Wallets From Customer-Controlled Wallets
- Article 145 vs Article 162: Originator-Side and Beneficiary-Side Self-Hosted Duties
- Ownership or Control Assessment: Transfers Above the Threshold to Self-Hosted Addresses
- Acceptable Verification Methods: Guidance on Proving Control of a Self-Hosted Address
- Counterparty CASP Due Diligence: Assessing a Receiving Provider Before Sending Data

## **Day 6: Missing, Incomplete and Inconsistent Information**

- Missing vs Incomplete Information: Distinguishing Absent Data From Meaningless Entries
- Execute, Reject or Suspend: Risk-Based Responses to Deficient Incoming Transfers
- Persistently Failing Providers: Warnings, Restrictions and Reporting of Counterparties
- Suspicious Transaction Reporting: Linking Information Gaps to Financial Intelligence Escalation
- Ex-Post Monitoring vs Real-Time Screening: Detecting Gaps Before and After Execution

## **Day 7: Applying the EBA Travel Rule Guidelines**

- EBA/GL/2024/11 vs JC/GL/2017/16: What the Travel Rule Guidelines Replaced
- Policies and Procedures Under the Guidelines: Documenting Each Travel Rule Decision
- Intermediary Provider Duties: Passing On Information Without Alteration or Loss
- Interoperability Between Messaging Solutions: Handling Counterparties on Different Protocols
- Record-Keeping and Audit Trail: Retaining Transfer Data for Supervisory Review

## **Day 8: Revised FATF Recommendation 16 and Payment Transparency**

- Original vs Revised Recommendation 16: From Terrorist Financing Focus to Payment Transparency
- Fraud and Error Protection Tools: Safeguards the Revised Standard Introduces
- Methodology Annex IV: How Mutual Evaluations Assess Revised Recommendation 16
- Gap Mapping Exercise: Comparing Regulation EU 2023/1113 Duties With Revised FATF Text
- Implementation Horizon Planning: Sequencing Changes Ahead of National Adoption

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## Day 9: Controls, Governance and Supervisory Readiness

- First Line vs Second Line Controls: Ownership of Travel Rule Checks
- Key Risk Indicators: Measuring Data Completeness and Counterparty Failure Rates
- Staff Training and Escalation Roles: Assigning Travel Rule Responsibilities Across Teams
- Supervisory Inspection Preparation: Common Findings and the Evidence Requested
- Technology Selection: Screening Tools, Messaging Providers and Blockchain Analytics

## Day 10: Travel Rule Case Simulation and Control File

- Bank vs Crypto Exchange Case: Applying Scope Tests to Mixed Transfer Flows
- Deficient Transfer Simulation: Applying the Execute, Reject or Suspend Decision Tree
- Self-Hosted Address Case: Applying Ownership Checks to a Withdrawal Request
- Peer Review of Controls: Testing Procedures Against Revised Recommendation 16 Gaps
- Travel Rule Control File: Finalising the Procedure, Decision Matrix and Data Map

## Skills You Will Gain

- Travel Rule Scope Assessment
- Originator and Beneficiary Data Mapping
- Self-Hosted Address Verification
- Counterparty CASP Due Diligence
- Missing Information Handling
- Payment Transparency Gap Analysis
- Travel Rule Record-Keeping
- Supervisory Evidence Preparation

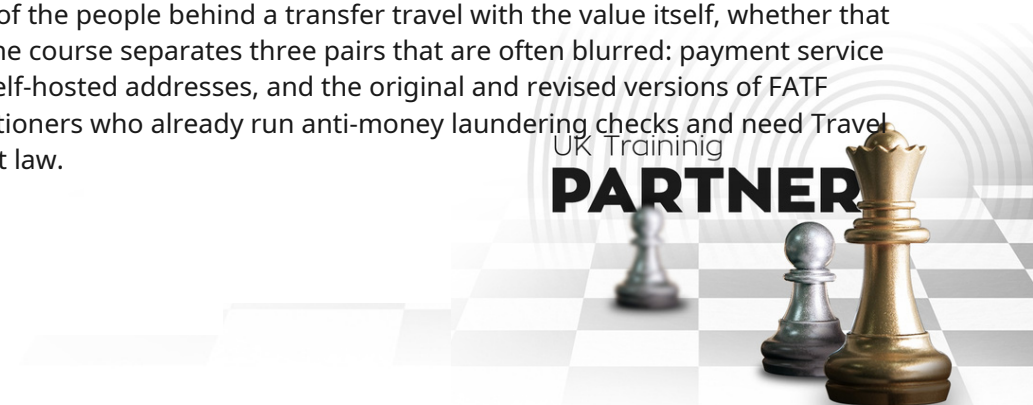
## Why Attend This Course

- From controls built only for bank payments to one approach covering transfers of funds and crypto-asset transfers alike
- From treating every wallet the same to separating hosted and self-hosted addresses and checking ownership where required
- From case-by-case reactions to incomplete data to a documented execute, reject or suspend decision route
- From scattered notes on the old rules to a finished Travel Rule control file with a procedure, decision matrix and data map

## Conclusion

The Travel Rule makes the identity of the people behind a transfer travel with the value itself, whether that value is money or a crypto-asset. The course separates three pairs that are often blurred: payment service providers and CASPs, hosted and self-hosted addresses, and the original and revised versions of FATF Recommendation 16. It suits practitioners who already run anti-money laundering checks and need Travel Rule procedures that reflect current law.

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A graphic of a chessboard with several chess pieces, including a king, queen, and pawns, arranged on the board. The board is white and black, and the pieces are gold and silver.

## Course FAQs

### What is the Travel Rule under Regulation EU 2023/1113?

It is the duty on payment and crypto-asset service providers to send, check and keep defined data about the parties to each transfer of funds or crypto-assets, so that every transfer can be traced back to a payer or originator and forward to a payee or beneficiary.

### What is the difference between a hosted and a self-hosted address in the crypto-asset Travel Rule?

A hosted address is held for a customer by a CASP, so the counterparty provider exchanges party data. A self-hosted address is controlled by the user, so no provider receives the data, and above the Regulation's threshold the CASP must assess who owns or controls it.

### Which standards does the Regulation EU 2023/1113 and Travel Rule course follow?

It follows Regulation EU 2023/1113, the EBA Travel Rule Guidelines EBA/GL/2024/11 and FATF Recommendation 16 on payment transparency, read alongside Recommendation 15 for virtual assets, comparing the regional legal duties with the international standard at each step.

### Is the Regulation EU 2023/1113 and Travel Rule course right for an AML officer at a crypto-asset service provider?

Yes. Anti-money laundering officers at CASPs work through originator and beneficiary data, self-hosted address checks, counterparty due diligence and missing-information decisions, alongside bank and payment cases.

### What do delegates produce in the Travel Rule for fund and crypto-asset transfers course?

Each delegate completes a Travel Rule control file: a written procedure, a decision matrix for missing or incomplete information, and a data map showing which party data each transfer type carries between providers.

A graphic of a chessboard with several chess pieces (king, queen, rook, knight, and pawns) in gold and silver. The board is checkered and has a subtle grid pattern. The text 'UK Training PARTNER' is overlaid on the right side of the board.

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