

Crypto-Asset Transfer Operations Procedure (v1.7)

Mittenda Limited · internal document · published as a specimen excerpt

Synthetic specimen. Mittenda Limited is a fictional firm. This document is invented, derived from scenarios seen in practice, and contains deliberate deficiencies for demonstration. It is not a template and must not be adopted.

Tier note. This is an operational-tier document. It is deliberately outside the diagnostic's corpus (stage one reads the governing tier); it enters at stage two, where the question is whether the procedures implement what the governing tier requires. It covers the crypto-asset rail; its funds counterpart is the Payments Operations Procedure.

Document control: MTD-PRC-02 · owner: Head of Digital Asset Operations · approved: Chief Operating Officer, 12 March 2026 · classification: Internal · uncontrolled when printed · next review due: March 2027.

Version	Date	Change
1.7	March 2026	Counterparty messaging fallback (§7.4) added
1.4	September 2025	Self-hosted address handling expanded
1.0	April 2025	Initial issue

[Intervening versions omitted]

Contents

- Purpose and scope
 - Supported networks and assets
 - Wallet and key management
 - Address validation
 - Travel-rule messaging
 - Self-hosted address handling
 - Outbound transfer handling**
 - Inbound transfer handling
 - Settlement and treasury
 - Incident handling
- Appendix A: Counterparty messaging channels

Sections in bold are excerpted below.

[Sections 1 to 6 omitted]

7. Outbound transfer handling

7.1 The digital-asset platform (Osprey) builds the outbound transfer message when the customer instructs the transfer; travel-rule data is exchanged through the messaging channel agreed with the counterparty provider under §5.

7.2 Osprey populates the originator name and postal-address fields from the customer account record.

7.3 Before release to the network, the assembled transfer is screened against applicable sanctions lists.

7.4 Where the counterparty provider cannot receive travel-rule data through an agreed channel, the transfer is held and not released until the data has been exchanged through the fallback channel under §5; transfers to or from self-hosted addresses are handled under §6.

7.5 Release is under dual control: assembly and release are performed by different operators, and transfers above EUR 15,000 require approval by the digital-asset operations lead.

[Sections 8 onward omitted]