BANCO DE ESPAÑA
Eurosistema

Institutions Register Division

Note on the Closure of the Register of Providers of Virtual Currency Exchange Services for Fiat Currency and/or Custodian Wallet Services

As a consequence of the expiry, on 1 July 2026, of the transitional period provided for in Article 143(3) of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 of the European Parliament and of the Council on markets in crypto-assets ("MiCA Regulation"), the Banco de España proceeded on that date to close the Register of providers engaged in exchange services between virtual currencies and fiat currencies and custodian wallet providers provided for in the Second Additional Provision of Law 10/2010 of 28 April on the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing. However, the information contained in that register remains available for consultation as historical data.

Since 30 December 2024, this register had ceased to have effect as a result of the application of Regulation (EU) 2023/113 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 May 2023 on information accompanying transfers of funds and certain crypto-assets, which removed the registration requirements applicable to certain categories of crypto-asset service providers laid down in Directive (EU) 2015/849 on the prevention of the use of the financial system for the purposes of money laundering or terrorist financing. In Spain, that registration obligation was set out in the aforementioned Second Additional Provision of Law 10/2010 on the prevention of money laundering.

Between 30 December 2024 and 1 July 2026, this register was maintained solely for information purposes in respect of registrations made prior to that date and which, therefore, could benefit from the transitional regime provided for in Article 143 of the MiCA Regulation.

It is also recalled that, in accordance with the legal framework applicable until 30 December 2024, registration in the register provided for in the aforementioned Second Additional Provision of Law 10/2010 was subject only to: (i) the existence of appropriate procedures and bodies for the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing and (ii) compliance with the requirements of commercial and professional good repute.

The anti-money laundering legislation included these providers among the obliged entities for its purposes and required their registration with the Banco de España. However, it did not lay down rules relating to financial or prudential supervision, corporate governance, technological security, market conduct or information transparency. Consequently, the Banco de España did not supervise, for example, the financial, operational or security risks of these entities, nor did it have conduct-related powers in respect of these providers.

Therefore, registration in this register did not imply any approval or verification by the Banco de España of the activity carried out by providers engaged in exchange services between virtual currencies and fiat currencies and custodian wallet providers.