So every Litecoin transaction has a size

The transaction has info in it right, like the inputs/outputs all that stuff

When added to a block, the transaction takes up some space out of the 1MB max block size

And since we don't want people to spam the network with crap filling 1MB block, we tax transactions. + there's also some economic reasons

We tax transactions based on how much space they take up on the blockchain

That's why it's per kb

So the min fee rate is 0.001LTC/kb (litecoin per kb)

In the 0.15.x update we're lowering that to 0.0001LTC/kb (reducing tx costs 10x)

So it all really depends on the transactions and what it's doing... because that's what dictates the transaction size. For example, OP\_RETURN txs take up more size, so they cost more.

Not the best example... but OP\_RETURN basically allows a user to add 80bytes of any data permanently to the blockchain.

Oh yeah, miners select the transactions with the highest fee rates because it's most profitable. But at the same time it eliminates spam txs.

Hope that's userful.

If you need more, please ask

“correct, current 0.001 is the min tx and relay fee. But remember it’s 0.001 LTC per kb. Standard transactions are around 300 bytes. So fees will be about 0.0003 LTC”

<https://bitcoin.stackexchange.com/questions/1195/how-to-calculate-transaction-size-before-sending-legacy-non-segwit-p2pkh-p2sh>

It is important to understand that the transaction fee you have to pay to *make* a payment is based on how you *received* the funds you are using to make the payment. The outgoing payment (assuming it's only to one place) is always going to be the same size. So the 'out' part will always have two standard "pay to address" scripts. The size of the 'in' part will depend on how many outputs you have to claim, which depends on how you got the funds.

So I wouldn't suggest charging the transaction fee to the person withdrawing, because then you're billing the user based on parameters the user has no control over. The transaction fees depend on things like how many transaction outputs you have to gather to get the coins needed. That's completely dependent on how your funds are structured.

Imagine if you walk into a candy store and are told that a candy bar is 35 cents, but then when they rang you up, they tacked on a 15 cent fee. When you asked them what it was for, they explained that the previous customer had paid them all in pennies, and in order to give you your change, they'd have to count all those pennies, and that takes more time.

I think you'd be pissed because that fee has to do with how their funds are structured and has nothing to do with your transaction. You would expect them to either eat those costs or build them into their prices. You wouldn't expect them to figure out exactly how much it costs to sell you a candy bar based on their internal business configuration and charge you personally based on that.

Either charge a flat fee per withdrawal (.01 BTC is currently common) or cover the transaction fees yourself. And use [sensible strategies to reduce transaction fees](https://bitcoin.stackexchange.com/questions/1188/what-strategies-can-an-e-wallet-use-in-order-to-reduce-transaction-fees/1191#1191). But, in my opinion, you really don't want to pass on that kind of cost to a customer.