Stricter documentation and tax reporting requirements

The BMF requires crypto investors to **document all transactions**, such as buying, selling, staking, lending or receiving airdrops, completely and in detail (exact recording of the **time, quantity and value**). In order to ensure **sufficient plausibility**, extracts from the report settings are generally required to determine the underlying facts (e.g., applied exchange rates used and consumption sequence methods such as FIFO, see margin number 61). In addition, **explanations** of the underlying income tax assessments are required. A tax return that appears plausible may be used as the **basis for the assessment**. Investors who make profits in excess of €500,000 (2027: €750,000) must archive all relevant documents for a period of **six years**.

For domestic trading platforms, a documentation of individual transactions in the blockchain is generally not required. However, taxpayers are obliged to accurately report their holdings in the records of the trading platform and to cooperate in the investigation of the facts.

In the case of purchases or sales via foreign trading platforms, extended cooperation obligations apply. In addition to disclosing material facts and providing known evidence, taxpayers in these cases must clarify the facts themselves and obtain the necessary evidence. This includes, in particular, the regular and complete retrieval of transaction overviews from central trading platforms (CEX). Detailed rules can be found in the circular from paragraph 87 onwards.