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## Questions and answers

### **When will Switzerland implement the Crypto-Asset Reporting Framework (CARF) according to the OECD's international AEOI standard?**

Switzerland will implement the Crypto-Asset Reporting Framework (CARF) at the earliest from 1 January 2027. It is incumbent upon Parliament to decide the effective date on which to activate the basis under international law for implementing the CARF with Switzerland's partner states in accordance with the OECD's international AEOI standard.

### **Which of the duties under international law, that apply according to the multilateral agreement of 8 June 2023 for the responsible authorities regarding the automatic exchange of information in tax matters under the Crypto-Asset Reporting Framework (AEOI Agreement on Crypto-assets), will apply to Switzerland in 2026?**

The CARF MCAA is the basis under international law on which Switzerland will implement the AEOI on crypto-assets in accordance with the OECD's international AEOI standard. It was approved by Parliament in the final vote of 26 September 2025. The CARF MCAA can only be activated, i.e. ratified, by the Federal Council, when Parliament has approved the partner states for the exchange of information. Until this happens, the international treaty shall not apply in Switzerland, which means that no duties will apply in Switzerland in 2026. In return, Switzerland will not receive any crypto-asset data from abroad for the 2026 calendar year.

### **Which duties relating to the Crypto-Asset Reporting Framework (CARF) under the Federal Act on the International Automatic Exchange of Information on Tax Matters (AEOIA) and the related Ordinance (AEOI Ordinance) will be in place in 2026?**

The AEOIA and the AEOI Ordinance govern, amongst other things, the implementation of the CARF, in accordance with the CARF MCAA, between Switzerland and a partner state. Given that the CARF will be implemented from 1 January 2027 at the earliest, the provisions of the AEOIA and the AEOI Ordinance on the CARF will not apply in 2026.

### **What are the implications of delaying the implementation of the Crypto-Asset Reporting Framework (CARF) on fulfilling the duty to carry out due diligence?**

The provisions on the duty to carry out due diligence which relate to the CARF under the AEOIA and the AEOI Ordinance will not apply in 2026. Accordingly, reporting providers of crypto services will not be required to exercise due diligence under Swiss law in 2026.

### **What are the implications of delaying the implementation of the Crypto-Asset Reporting Framework (CARF) on determining preexisting crypto-asset users and the applicable deadlines for their documentation?**

Article 2 paragraph 4 of the AEOIA stipulates that the cut-off date for determining preexisting individual or entity crypto-asset users is the day before the entry into force of the amendment to the AEOIA of 26 September 2025. Article 12f paragraph 1 letter a of the AEOIA further stipulates that Swiss reporting crypto-asset service providers must take appropriate organisational measures to ensure that the self-certification from these users is available twelve months thereafter.



The international legal basis for the CARF provides that the cut-off between preexisting and new customer relationships must be made by a reporting crypto-asset service provider as of the date from which the jurisdiction in which the reporting crypto-asset service provider is resident actually implements this AEOI with a partner jurisdiction. With the postponement of Switzerland's implementation of the CARF, the date for determining preexisting individual or entity crypto-asset users is also postponed to the day before Switzerland activates the CARF with its first partner jurisdiction. The twelve-month deadline for obtaining a self-certification from preexisting crypto-asset users in accordance with Article 12f paragraph 1 letter a of the AEOIA therefore also begins to run only from this point in time, i.e. from the day before Switzerland activates the CARF with a partner jurisdiction.

The date for determining preexisting crypto-asset users and the applicable deadlines for their documentation will be specified in due course in the FTA's CARF guidance.

**When will the Federal Tax Administration (FTA) publish its guidelines on the CARF?**

The FTA's guidance on the CARF will be published at the earliest following the resolution on the implementation of this AEOI.

**Can affected providers adapt the self-disclosure at their own discretion and based on their own contractual terms from 1 January 2026 to the effect that it conforms to the requirements of the Crypto-Asset Reporting Framework and allows the collection of information required for the CARF?**

Yes.

**Will the amendments relating to the AEOI for financial account information (Common Reporting Standard; CRS) in accordance with the OECD's international AEOI standard, come into force in Switzerland as planned on 1 January 2026?**

Yes. It should be noted that the implementation of the amendment to the CRS also introduces new regulations on the handling of certain e-money products and digital central bank currencies, as well as an extension of the term "Financial Asset" to include certain crypto assets.