



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 competent authority agreement of 8 June 2023 on automatic exchange of information pursuant to the Crypto-Asset Reporting Framework (CARF MCAA), 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 the Federal Assembly 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 in 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 crypto-assets 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 crypto-asset service providers will not be required to exercise due diligence under Swiss law in 2026.

When will the Federal Tax Administration (FTA) publish its guidance 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 on 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 central bank digital currencies, as well as an extension of the term "Financial Asset" to include certain crypto assets.