



◀ Crypto asset investments

What are crypto assets?

Transactions – acquiring and disposing of crypto assets

How to work out and report CGT on crypto

Crypto chain splits

Crypto asset as a personal use asset

Decentralised finance and wrapping crypto

Keeping crypto records

Crypto assets glossary



Decentralised finance and wrapping

() treatment of decentralised finance crypto tokens.

[DeFi](#)

[providers](#)

[rest and rewards](#)

form of finance that is conducted without intermediary (peer-to-peer). DeFi apps, protocols and built on the Ethereum blockchain.

DeFi environment. The most likely [CGT events](#) to 2. The most specific CGT event depends on the or DeFi arrangement. Some of the factors you will whether:

other entity as part of the arrangement

s.



Ask Alex for help



is established, you need to consider if the same type of asset on the same terms for other than you won't be the sole beneficiary of any such

Borrowing with DeFi

use terms from traditional finance to describe their 'lending', 'borrowing' and 'interest'. However, the DeFi use cases reflect their common meaning, including for

'borrowing' arrangements will result in a [CGT event](#). This happens because beneficial ownership of the asset changes because of the arrangement. The arrangements

are for one crypto asset for another crypto asset

or for one crypto asset for a right to receive an equivalent number of another crypto asset in the future.

Which of the two (and which one) happens to your crypto assets

depends on the terms of the protocol

used in the protocol.

It happens if you transfer a fungible crypto asset (for example, a Bitcoin compliant token) to an address:

that is not the address of the same fungible crypto asset.

The CGT event are equal to the market value of the crypto asset at the time of the transfer for transferring the crypto asset. This may be different from the market value at the time of the event.

These rules apply to lending of shares and similar securities, but 'lending', don't apply to crypto asset 'lending'.

See [the end of your crypto assets](#) to determine if you make a CGT event when a CGT event happens to the asset.

End of crypto asset loan with
ship



ent 100 Xcoin for \$800, Sasha 'lends' 50 Xcoin
a rate of return of 1%.

contract, Sasha doesn't maintain beneficial
in that she has 'lent'.

ange in beneficial ownership of the crypto
opens when Sasha 'lends' the Xcoin to the
e a capital gain of \$100 at the time of 'lending'

reatment when you lend to a DeFi

s for \$1,000 and 'lends' them to a DeFi

ct are unclear about whether Mika retains
the 100 ZYX coins. The DeFi platform pools
'lends' at the same address as ZYX coins it
ders'.

le, a CGT event happens on Mika's ZYX coins
'loan'.

a has a right to receive 100 ZYX coins from the
e time. At the time Mika receives the right
le the initial 'loan'), each ZYX coin had a
a's right was valued at \$900, so she has a
a's right has a cost base of \$900.

'loan' is repaid and Mika's right to receive
DeFi platform is satisfied by the transfer of
that time the market value of each ZYX coin is
capital gain of \$100. Mika now has acquired
st base of \$1,000.

nd providers

ement where crypto assets are gathered and
rt contract. The use of liquidity pools facilitates
adds liquidity to crypto asset trading.



you deposit your crypto assets to a liquidity pool to use for the exchange for depositing or contributing crypto assets to receive new crypto assets or rights that represent the liquidity pool. Liquidity providers are rewarded with a share of the fees generated from the liquidity pools they support.

When you deposit your crypto assets into the liquidity pool, the value of the crypto assets from the CGT event are equal to the market value of the crypto assets you receive in return for your deposited crypto assets. This is a CGT event for the crypto asset or a right.

When you withdraw your crypto assets from the liquidity pool, a CGT event occurs for the crypto asset or a right received on the original deposit. The value of the crypto assets from the CGT event equal the market value of the crypto assets you receive.

For more information, see [How to report the sale of your crypto assets](#) to determine if you make a taxable event when a CGT happens to the asset.

Example of crypto asset through the liquidity pool

Martha, a liquidity provider who deposits one EH to the XA liquidity pool, receives 20 XA tokens. If she deposits one EH, she receives 20 XA tokens from the liquidity pool.

Martha deposited the EH 3 years ago at a price of \$2. The 20 XA tokens have a market value of \$20 at the time of contribution.

Martha's contribution to the liquidity pool is a CGT event. Martha may be eligible for the CGT 50% discount.

DeFi interest and rewards

DeFi interest is a reward that is a type of return or yield for using DeFi services. It is earned in the DeFi platform accounts. If you receive interest or a reward from a DeFi platform you must report the fair market value of the crypto asset reward at the time of receipt on line 8 of your tax return.

DeFi interest is taxed similarly to interest income.



to asset reward from DeFi platform

coin tokens valued at \$10 per token through Round Finance. The DeFi platform pays a rate of 10% of newly issued stablecoin tokens.

the market value of the newly issued tokens as income in his tax return.

ig declares is \$10. The cost base of the newly acquired tokens is the market value at the time Craig acquires them.

to asset that is tied to the value of another crypto asset. To wrap it to receive an equivalent amount of the asset.

Blockchain (for example, Bitcoin) to be used on another blockchain (for example, Ethereum)

set of a certain standard to be represented as a new asset. For example, creating a version of ETH that can be used

to wrap and unwrap crypto assets. This guidance applies to wrapping using a smart contract. A smart contract is a program that automatically carries out a set of instructions. It can be used to exchange a crypto asset for its

assets using a smart contract

that uses a smart contract, you send the original asset to the smart contract's address. The smart contract creates a wrapped version of the crypto asset, which can be used elsewhere. The original crypto asset is locked at the smart contract.

such as ETH, using a smart contract, CGT event occurs when you send the original crypto asset to the smart contract. You no longer control that crypto asset through



this event are the market value of the wrapped
This will usually correspond to the market value of
the time it is sent to the smart contract.

st base of your wrapped crypto asset is the
l crypto asset at the time it was sent to the smart

atment when wrapping contracts act

0,000. Four years later, Kal decides to wrap
H. Kal wraps 5 ETH by sending them to a
The smart contract creates 5 WETH and
et address.

H at the time of wrapping was \$30,000. CGT
the ETH is sent to the smart contract. The
0,000, being the market value of the WETH
of the 5 ETH is \$10,000

ain of \$20,000 ($\$30,000 - \$10,000$) from
TH.

lds have a cost base of \$30,000. This example
tform fees.

assets using a smart contract

ou unwrap a wrapped crypto asset, such as
alent amount of the original type of crypto asset,

hen the wrapped crypto asset is burnt under the

he market value of new crypto asset you receive
he first element of the cost base of your new
value of the wrapped crypto asset at the time it

atment when unwrapping crypto t contract



stops using the 5 WETH and unwraps it to
is using the smart contract. The 5 WETH are
at \$28,000 are sent to Kal's wallet address.

when the ETH are burnt under the smart
proceeds from the event are \$28,000, being the
received at that time. The reduced cost base
000. As a result, Kal makes a capital loss of
000). The cost base of the 5 ETH that Kal
s example excludes any gas or platform fees.

Draft Taxation Determination [TD 2026/D2](#) *Income
sequences of using a smart contract to wrap and*

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