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THE PARLIAMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

EXPOSURE DRAFT EXPLANATORY MATERIALS

TREASURY LAWS AMENDMENT BILL 2026: TAX INFORMATION REPORTING

EXPOSURE DRAFT EXPLANATORY MATERIALS

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Glossary

This Explanatory Memorandum uses the following abbreviations and acronyms.

Abbreviation	***Definition***
ABN	Australian business number
AML/CTF Act	*Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing Act 2006*
ATO	Australian Taxation Office
AUSTRAC	Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre
CARF	OECD *International Standards for Automatic Exchange of Information in Taxation Matters: Crypto-Asset Reporting Framework*
Commissioner	Commissioner of Taxation
CRS	Common Reporting Standard
DCRR	Domestic Crypto Reporting Regime
GST Act	*A New Tax System (Goods and Services Tax) Act 1999*
ITAA 1997	*Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*
MYEFO	Mid-year Economic and Fiscal Outlook
NFT	Non-fungible token
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
TAA 1953	*Taxation Administration Act 1953*
TFN	Tax file number

2012 FATF Recommendations	OECD Financial Action Task Force *International Standards on Combating Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism & Proliferation*

Chapter 1: Tax information reporting

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Outline of chapter

1.1 Schedule # to the Bill amends Schedule 1 to the TAA 1953 to establish a framework to prescribe international cooperative reporting frameworks to support Australia's reporting obligations with the OECD and foreign jurisdictions by providing a regulation-making power and ministerial legislative-instrument making power. The framework will enable Australia to give legislative effect to the reporting frameworks that it chooses to enter into. These amendments facilitate Australia's implementation of the CARF to improve tax transparency of crypto assets.

1.2 Schedule # to the Bill also amends Schedule 1 to the TAA 1953 to implement the domestic crypto reporting regime (DCRR) to require virtual asset service providers to provide information about virtual asset transactions of Australian tax residents to the Commissioner.

1.3 Schedule # to the Bill also makes amendments to Subdivision 396-C in Schedule 1 to the TAA 1953 to align Australia's implementation of the CRS with the current OECD guidance.

Context of amendments

1.4 In the 2025-26 MYEFO, the Government announced that it would implement the OECD's CARF for the automatic exchange of tax relevant information on crypto-assets, commencing in 2027 with the first exchange of information with foreign tax authorities to take place in 2028.

1.5 The CARF was developed in response to the rise in crypto-asset transactions and investments, which have created opportunities for tax non-compliance and offshore tax evasion, presenting challenges for governments in managing tax avoidance. Crypto-assets can be transferred and held without interacting with traditional financial intermediaries and without tax administrators, such as the ATO, having full visibility of the transactions carried out, income derived from crypto-asset investments or the location of crypto-asset holdings.

1.6 Broadly, crypto-assets are a digital representation of value that an entity can transfer, store or trade electronically. These are commonly referred to as cryptocurrency assets and examples include Bitcoin, investment tokens and non-fungible tokens.

1.7 Australia signalled its intention to implement the CARF by 2027 in November 2023. The CARF is a key component of the *International Standards for Automatic Exchange of Information in Tax Matters*, which is a multilateral tax framework Australia implemented in 2015.

1.8 In the 2025-26 MYEFO, the Government also announced that it would implement a domestic crypto tax reporting regime to commence in 2027, for information to be reported to the ATO in 2028. The DCRR would be implemented in parallel to the CARF to minimise additional compliance burdens on domestic entities. The DCRR builds on existing activities by the ATO to collect information about cryptocurrency transactions from certain service providers under a targeted data-matching program. Information received under the program varies between providers and does not include details of crypto-asset transactions or holdings with foreign providers.

Common reporting standard

1.9 The CRS was implemented domestically in 2016. The CRS requires certain financial institutions in Australia to report information to the Commissioner about financial accounts held by foreign tax residents.

1.10 In 2022, the OECD adopted amendments to the CRS to align the requirements of the CRS with those in the CARF Rules and to bring new financial assets, products, and intermediaries within its scope. The amendments also enhance reporting outcomes under the CRS.

Summary of new law

1.11 The amendments establish a framework to support Australia's domestic implementation of international reporting obligations by:

- providing that the Governor-General may prescribe in regulations a reporting framework as an international cooperative reporting framework where Australia has agreed to participate in the framework as a member of the OECD or bilaterally or multilaterally with foreign jurisdictions; and
- providing the Minister with the power to make rules, by legislative instrument, to set out the detailed reporting requirements to support the effective implementation of the reporting framework prescribed by the Governor-General.

1.12 These amendments facilitate Australia's implementation of the CARF to improve tax transparency of crypto assets.

1.13 The amendments also implement the DCRR to require registrable virtual asset service providers to report tax information about Australian tax residents' virtual asset transactions to the Commissioner.

1.14 Finally, the amendments also update the CRS to align with the current OECD guidelines in response to developments in financial markets and to improve the effectiveness of international tax transparency arrangements. The amendments expand the scope of the CRS to cover certain electronic money products, central bank digital currencies and indirect investments in crypto-assets, strengthen reporting and due diligence requirements, improve the quality of information exchanged between tax authorities, and provide targeted exclusions for certain low-risk products and entities.

Detailed explanation of new law

International Cooperative Reporting Frameworks

1.15 The amendments insert a new Subdivision 396-D in Schedule 1 to the TAA 1953 to empower the Governor-General to make regulations to prescribe certain frameworks that Australia has agreed to participate in as a member of the OECD or bilaterally or multilaterally with foreign jurisdictions (including parts of foreign countries).

1.16 To be eligible to be prescribed, the frameworks must provide for bilateral or multilateral cooperation regarding the collection or exchange of information to administer tax law.

1.17 A framework can be prescribed by name or by reference to a set of rules, a standard, an agreement or other document where the framework requires Australia to collect information about certain types of transactions of foreign residents operating in Australia.
[Schedule #, items 3 and 4, sections 396-1A, 396-150 and 396-155 in Schedule 1 of the TAA 1953]

1.18 A framework or agreement that is incorporated by reference can only be prescribed at a point in time. This ensures that any amendments to a prescribed framework or agreement by the OECD or foreign jurisdiction will only apply in Australian legislation where the Governor-General makes a regulation to give effect to a commitment by Australia to implement amendments to a framework.

1.19 Once a framework has been prescribed by the Governor-General, the Minister may, by legislative instrument, make rules setting out the detailed reporting requirements for implementing the framework, including requirements to report information to the Commissioner.

1.20 The rules can, among other things, do the following:

- specify entities that are required to report information to the Commissioner;
- specify entities whose information is required to be reported to the Commissioner;
- specify transactions in relation to which information is required to be reported to the Commissioner;
- specify information that is required to be reported to the Commissioner;
- specify periods for which reporting is required and the time by which information is required to be reported;
- impose due diligence requirements, including requirements relating to the identification or tax residence of entities; and
- provide that an entity is liable to administrative penalties of an amount specified in, or worked out in accordance with, the rules if the entity fails to comply with a requirement imposed by the rules.

[Schedule #, item 4, subsections 396-160(1) and (2) in Schedule 1 to the TAA 1953]

1.21 An entity is not liable to an administrative penalty provided under the rules if the entity is liable to an administrative penalty under another taxation law in respect of the same failure. This ensures that the administrative penalties provided by the rules do not override existing administrative penalties, while ensuring that the administrative penalties provided by the rules are appropriately tailored to the entities and reporting requirements that the

obligations prescribed by the rules apply.
[Schedule #, item 4, subsection 396-160(3) in Schedule 1 to the TAA 1953]

1.22 The use of subordinate law ensures that the Government can adjust settings of domestic law to efficiently reflect future reporting requirements in OECD guidance or other agreements that are prescribed as described above.

1.23 The amendments also future-proof domestic implementation of international cooperative reporting by broadly allowing international cooperative reporting frameworks developed or established by any international organisation or body or established by way of bilateral or multilateral agreement to be prescribed by the regulations. This new framework will not impact the function of existing tax information sharing regimes, including the CRS and country-by-country reporting regimes.

1.24 This is necessary as the types of information collected and shared will be specified by the OECD or by bilateral or multilateral agreement (subject to Australia's adoption of the rules).

1.25 The framework is intended to fill a current gap in information that may have taxation consequences in Australia, by implementing a reciprocal information sharing network where the sharing of information is an element of the framework. Through the sharing of information, the ATO will have greater visibility of taxpayers' crypto-assets and their transactions occurring in foreign jurisdictions.

1.26 Administrative penalties that are prescribed by the legislative instrument are subject to the machinery provisions in Subdivision 298-A in Schedule 1 to the TAA 1953.
[Schedule #, items 1 and 2, paragraphs 298-5(d) and (e) in Schedule 1 to the TAA 1953]

1.27 It is intended that the CARF will be implemented under the proposed Subdivision 396-D in Schedule 1 to the TAA 1953. The CARF will require Reporting Crypto-Asset Service Providers (within the meaning of the CARF) to collect information for the 2027 calendar year with the first reports due to be provided to the Commissioner in the 2028 calendar year. Under the CARF, reporting periods cover 1 January to 31 December for each calendar year.

1.28 The CARF developed by the OECD is a tax transparency framework which aims to provide a minimum international standard for the automatic exchange of crypto-related account information between tax authorities to address the rapid growth of the crypto-asset market globally.

1.29 At the time of preparing this Explanatory Memorandum, information relating to the OECD's CARF can be accessed here: https://www.oecd.org/en/publications/international-standards-for-automatic-exchange-of-information-in-tax-matters_896d79d1-en.html.

Domestic Crypto Reporting Regime

1.30 An entity that provides a registrable virtual asset service within the meaning of the AML/CTF Act is required to provide information to the Commissioner about a transaction that:

- occurs in the course of the entity providing a registrable virtual asset service to an entity (the user) that is an Australian resident at any time during the applicable reporting period; and
- involves an exchange or transfer of a virtual asset (within the meaning of the AML/CTF Act) by or for the user, or on the user's instructions.

[Schedule #, item 5, item 16 in the table in section 396-55 in Schedule 1 to the TAA 1953]

1.31 An entity that provides a registrable virtual asset service is a virtual asset service provider (VASP). Under the AML/CTF Act a registrable virtual asset service includes:

- exchanging of virtual assets for money (and vice versa) or making arrangements for this type of exchange;
- exchanging of one virtual asset for another virtual asset, or making arrangements for this type of exchange;
- providing virtual asset safekeeping services;
- accepting instructions to transfer virtual assets on behalf of customers, or making transferred virtual assets available to customers; or
- providing financial services connected with the offer or sale of virtual assets where the business is participating in the offer or sale.

1.32 The reporting regime requires a VASP to report tax information about Australian tax residents' virtual asset transactions to the Commissioner in the approved form.

1.33 Virtual asset is defined in section 5B of the AML/CTF Act as a digital representation of value that:

- functions as a medium of exchange, a store of economic value, a unit of account, or an investment; or
- enables a person to vote on the management, administration or governance of arrangements connected with a digital representation of value; and
- may be transferred, stored or traded electronically; and
- is not issued by or under the authority of a government body.

1.34 Virtual assets include digital currencies and NFTs.

1.35 The approved form must be provided to the Commissioner for a financial year unless the Commissioner makes a legislative instrument under subparagraph 396-55(a)(ii) in Schedule 1 to the TAA 1953 that specifies another reporting period. For the purposes of the DCRR, it is intended that the reporting period will be quarterly, commencing from 1 July 2027.

1.36 If no legislative instrument is made, the reporting period will be a financial year beginning on or after 1 July 2027.
[Schedule #, item 6]

1.37 A VASP is required to provide the report by the thirty-first day after the end of the reporting period unless otherwise specified by the Commissioner in a legislative instrument in accordance with paragraph 396-55(b) in Schedule 1 to the TAA 1953.

1.38 Under subsection 396-60 in Schedule 1 to the TAA 1953 the information required to be reported by a VASP must relate to the identification, collection, recovery, or reduction of a possible tax-related liability and may relate to identifying the parties to the transaction.

1.39 The identification information is expected to include:

- the VASP's jurisdiction of tax residence, TFN, ABN, AUSTRAC identification number and current and previous address; and
- the users' names, address, ABN, bank account details and their entity type.

1.40 An exchange of a virtual asset includes:

- any exchanges between a virtual asset and money (whether that be Australian dollars or foreign currency); and
- any exchanges between one or more forms of virtual asset.

1.41 Transfers of a virtual asset include transactions that move virtual assets to or from a user, transfers between VASPs, between users and between a user and an external wallet.

1.42 It is intended that the reports must provide the following details regarding each transaction:

- the current name of the virtual asset;
- the previous name of the virtual asset and date of name change (if relevant);
- the date and time;
- the value of the virtual asset or money exchanged in Australian dollars; and
- transaction IDs.

1.43 Information collected through these requirements is subject to existing privacy safeguards under the *Privacy Act 1988* which applies to the handling of personal information. The ATO is also subject to strict tax secrecy provisions.

Amendments to the Common Reporting Standard

Incorporating OECD amendments to the CRS

1.44 The amendments in Schedule # to the Bill update the meaning of the CRS in section 396-110 in Schedule 1 to the TAA 1953 to incorporate the OECD's 2022 amendments to the CRS and associated commentary (CRS Commentary) into Australian law to ensure Australia can meet its obligations as a member of the OECD.

1.45 The definition of the CRS and the reference to the CRS Commentary is amended to incorporate the "Amendments to the Rules" and the "Amendments to the Commentary to the Rules" in Part II of the document titled *International Standards for Automatic Exchange of Information in Tax Matters: Crypto-Asset Reporting Framework and 2023 update to the Common Reporting Standard*, published by the OECD in 2023.
[Schedule #, items 10 to 13, subsections 396-110(1) and (2) of Schedule 1 to the TAA 1953]

1.46 The original CRS is in Part II.B of the *Standard for Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information in Tax Matters*, which was approved on 15 July 2014 by the OECD. This is accompanied by the commentary on the CRS, which provides additional information about the requirements imposed by the CRS.

1.47 The original CRS and the amendments have been consolidated by the OECD in the *Consolidated text of the Common Reporting Standard (2025): Standard for Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information in Tax Matters*. References to the CRS or related commentary can therefore be read together with this document as the complete and current version of the CRS.

1.48 Copies of the documents are available on the OECD website (www.oecd.org).

1.49 The effective date for the revised CRS or amended CRS (within the meaning of the CRS) is 1 January 2027.
[Schedule #, item 15, subsection 396-115 in Schedule 1 to the TAA 1953]

1.50 The amendments do not impact reporting periods for the CRS, which remain consistent with the existing requirements and the due date to provide the statement to the Commissioner under subsection 396-105(2) in Schedule 1 to the TAA 1953.

OECD Amendments to the CRS

1.51 The amendments to the CRS made by the OECD introduce new digital financial products into the scope of the CRS and enhance the reporting outcomes under the CRS through:

- the introduction of more detailed reporting requirements;
- strengthening the due diligence procedures;
- the introduction of a new optional Non-Reporting Financial Institution (within the meaning of the CRS) category for Investment Entities (within the meaning of the CRS) that are genuine non-profit organisations; and
- the creation of a new Excluded Account (within the meaning of the CRS) category for capital contribution accounts.

1.52 The amendments also ensure there are no gaps between the CRS and the CARF so that the reporting frameworks operate together efficiently and effectively.

New digital financial products

1.53 The introduction of certain e-money products that represent a digital fiat currency issued by a Central Bank (within the meaning of the CRS) can be considered functionally similar to a traditional bank account from the perspective of customers and may therefore have similar tax compliance concerns to those associated with bank accounts currently covered by the CRS.

1.54 The OECD's amendments to the CRS provide consistent reporting requirements and outcomes between digital money products and traditional bank accounts.

1.55 'Specified Electronic Money Product' is introduced as a defined term in the CRS which broadly includes digital representations of a single fiat currency that are issued on receipt of funds, accepted as a means of payment and redeemable at par value. Including Specified Electronic Money Products within the CRS ensures that taxpayers cannot avoid financial account reporting obligations simply by holding value through electronic money products rather than conventional deposit accounts. A carve-out is included for products that are created solely to facilitate a funds transfer instructed by a customer and that cannot be used to store value.

1.56 The amendments also introduce the concept of Central Bank Digital Currencies (CBDCs), being a digital form of fiat currency issued by a Central Bank. As CBDCs may perform functions similar to money held in traditional accounts, the amendments extend CRS reporting obligations to these products.

1.57 To accommodate Specified Electronic Money Products and CBDCs, the amendments expand the definition of a Depository Institution in the CRS (and

related CRS Commentary) to include entities that hold Specified Electronic Money Products or CBDCs for customers. The definition of Depository Account in the CRS is similarly broadened to include accounts representing those products. These amendments ensure that equivalent products are subject to equivalent reporting outcomes regardless of the form in which they are offered.

1.58 Where a Central Bank holds CBDCs on behalf of Non-Financial Entities (within the meaning of the CRS) or individuals, that Central Bank is not considered a Non-Reporting Financial Institution.

1.59 The definition of Financial Asset in the CRS is also expanded to cover interests in Relevant Crypto-Assets (within the meaning of the CRS). As a result, derivatives and other financial products that reference crypto-assets are brought within the scope of the CRS. This ensures that investors cannot avoid CRS reporting obligations by obtaining economic exposure to Crypto-Assets (within the meaning of the CRS) through derivative instruments rather than direct ownership.

1.60 The definition of Investment Entity in the CRS now includes entities whose business activities involve investing, managing or trading in Relevant Crypto-Assets. Likewise, entities whose income is primarily attributable to investments in Relevant Crypto-Assets may fall within the Investment Entity definition. These amendments ensure that collective investment vehicles and similar structures investing in Crypto-Assets continue to be subject to CRS reporting requirements.

Enhanced reporting requirements

1.61 To provide tax authorities in jurisdictions that have implemented the CRS, including the ATO, with greater context regarding financial accounts and improve their ability to undertake compliance activities and risk assessment, Reporting Financial Institutions (within the meaning of the CRS) are required to collect and report the following additional information in relation to financial accounts:

- whether valid self-certification has been obtained from an Account Holder or relevant Controlling Persons;
- whether an account is a Pre-existing account or a New account (within the meaning of the CRS);
- the type of Financial Account (within the meaning of the CRS);
- whether the account is jointly held and the number of joint account holders; and
- the role in which a person is a Controlling Person or Equity Interest Holder in an entity or legal arrangement.

Strengthening due diligence requirements

1.62 The CRS generally relies on self-certifications to determine the tax residence of account holders and controlling persons. These amendments reinforce this framework and make it clear that obtaining valid self-certifications remains a central feature of the CRS.

1.63 The amendments introduce special procedures that apply in exceptional situations where a self-certification cannot be obtained in time to satisfy reporting obligations for New Accounts. In these circumstances, temporary rules based on the due diligence procedures for pre-existing accounts may apply until a valid self-certification is obtained. However, these rules are not the standard procedure and are not an alternative to the requirement to obtain a valid self-certification.

1.64 The amendments clarify that financial institutions may generally rely on AML/KYC Procedures (within the meaning of the CRS) to identify controlling persons where those procedures are consistent with the 2012 FATF Recommendations. However, where the AML/KYC Procedures are not consistent with the 2012 FATF Recommendations, the Reporting Financial Institution must apply substantially similar procedures.

1.65 The treatment of individuals and entities that are a tax resident in more than one jurisdiction is also clarified. Under the amended approach, all jurisdictions of residence are generally required to be reported, rather than allowing reliance on treaty tie-breaker rules. This change improves transparency and reduces the possibility of under-reporting information to relevant jurisdictions.

Excluded Accounts and exemptions

1.66 The amendments create a new category of excluded account for certain low-value Specified Electronic Money Products. Broadly, these products are excluded where the rolling 90-day average value does not exceed USD 10,000. This exclusion reflects the reduced tax compliance risks associated with low-value products while also reducing compliance costs for financial institutions.

1.67 The amendments provide an optional framework allowing certain genuine non-profit entities to be treated as Non-Reporting Financial Institutions (within the meaning of the CRS) and not be required to report under the CRS. This measure addresses concerns that charities and public benefit foundations could otherwise be subject to inappropriate reporting obligations where the entity meets the criteria set out in the concept of a non-profit Active NFE in subparagraph D9(h) of Section VIII of the CRS.

Amendments to CRS Commentary

1.68 Amendments have also been made to the CRS Commentary to:

- expand the scope of entities captured by the term Depository Institution to include entities that are merely licensed in certain banking activities but are not actually so engaged;
- clarify the scope of the terms 'customer' and 'business' in the definition of Investment Entity;
- include, consistently with Recommendation 10 of the 2012 FATF Recommendations, that where a publicly listed company exercises control over an Account Holder that is a Passive NFE, there is no requirement to determine the Controlling Persons of such company where the company is already subject to disclosure requirements ensuring adequate transparency of beneficial ownership information;
- explain that Reporting Financial Institutions should have regard to information published by the OECD on potentially high-risk citizenship or residence by investment schemes when confirming the reasonableness of a self-certification; and
- incorporate various guidance that has previously been published by the OECD on its website.

1.69 Further details on the amendments to the CRS and the CRS Commentary can be found in Part II of the *International Standards for Automatic Exchange of Information in Tax Matters: Crypto-Asset Reporting Framework and 2023 update to the Common Reporting Standard* available on the OECD website.

Updating the scope of Excluded Accounts

1.70 Subparagraph C(17)(g) of Section VIII of the CRS provides that a financial account can be deemed to be a low-risk excluded account where accounts present a low risk of being used to evade tax and have similar characteristics to those of other Excluded Accounts.

1.71 In line with the 2024 assessment by the OECD Automatic Exchange of Information Peer Review Group Assessment Panel, scholarship plans do not meet the CRS requirements of being an Excluded Account. This is because scholarship plans do not attract penalties where the withdrawals made from these accounts are for non-educational purposes (as required under subparagraph C(17)(b)(iii) of Section VII of the CRS).

1.72 Scholarship plans as defined in subsection 995-1(1) of the ITAA 1997 are therefore no longer an Excluded Account and information is required to be reported about these plans in line with the CRS obligations.
[Schedule #, item 14, subparagraph 396-115(3)(a)(ii) in Schedule 1 to the TAA 1953]

Administrative penalties for failure by Reporting Financial Institutions to comply with due diligence obligations

1.73 Reporting Financial Institutions are liable to an administrative penalty of 1 penalty unit if the institution fails to:

- obtain a self-certification;
- validate a self-certification, including by confirming its reasonableness; or
- take action required by the CRS because of a change in circumstances that makes a self-certification or other information incorrect or unreliable; and
- comply with the requirement within the time required by the CRS.

[Schedule #, items 7, 8, 9 and 16, paragraphs 288-85(b) and (c), subsection 396-105(3) note, and paragraph 396-120(1)(a) in Schedule 1 to the TAA 1953]

1.74 The amendment aligns the existing penalty with the underlying CRS requirements under which self-certifications are required to be obtained by Reporting Financial Institutions as part of the due diligence procedures in Sections V and VI of the CRS.

1.75 In general, the due diligence procedures may require a Reporting Financial Institution to conduct searches and collect self-certifications from its customers, through which the customers declare their jurisdiction of residence for tax purposes. The self-certification will inform a Reporting Financial Institution whether a customer's Financial Account is a Reportable Account (within the meaning of the CRS).

1.76 Where a change in circumstances indicates that information previously relied upon by a Reporting Financial Institution is no longer correct or reliable, the institution is required to undertake the further due diligence procedures prescribed by the CRS. The institution is liable to the administrative penalty if it fails to take the appropriate action within the time required under the CRS.

1.77 Depending on the account and circumstance, the institution may be required to obtain a new self-certification, obtain updated documentary evidence or supporting documentation, or redetermine the status of the account, Account Holder or Controlling Person. These actions must be completed within the period prescribed by the CRS, generally within 90 days of the institution becoming aware of the change in circumstances.

1.78 The penalty unit amount is consistent with the existing penalty and is appropriate because it enforces compliance with the due diligence procedures to ensure the information reported to the Commissioner under the CRS is accurate and complete.

Commencement, application, and transitional provisions

1.79 Schedule # to the Bill commences on the first 1 January, 1 April, 1 July or 1 October after the Bill receives Royal Assent.

1.80 The amendments in Part 2 of Schedule # to the Bill apply to transactions that occur during:

- a financial year beginning on or after 1 July 2027; or
- another period that:
  - the Commissioner specifies under subparagraph 396-55(1)(a)(ii) in Schedule 1 to the TAA 1953 for item 16 of the table in that section; and
  - begins on or after 1 July 2027.

[Schedule #, item 6]

1.81 The amendments to section 288-85 in Schedule 1 to the TAA 1953, made by Part 3 of Schedule # to the Bill apply to requirements that must be complied with under the CRS on or after the later of 1 January 2027 and the commencement of the Bill, regardless of when the account to which the requirement relates was opened.

1.82 Section 288-85 in Schedule 1 to the TAA 1953 as in force immediately before the amendments commence, continues to apply in relation to a requirement covered by that section if the requirement must be complied with under the CRS before the later of 1 January 2027 and the commencement of the Bill.

1.83 The other CRS amendments in Part 3 of Schedule # to the Bill apply in relation to the 2027 calendar year and later calendar years. This ensures the information reported to the Commissioner for the 2027 calendar year aligns with the OECD's current requirements of the CRS and allows for complete information exchanges including the new requirements to commence in the 2028 calendar year.

[Schedule #, item 17]