For the 2024 tax return, the question asks: “At any time during 2024, did you (or spouse if filing jointly): (a) receive (as a reward, award or payment for property or services); or (b) sell, exchange, gift or otherwise dispose of a digital asset (or a financial interest in a digital asset)?”

The IRS said the digital assets can include convertible virtual currency and cryptocurrency, as well as stablecoins and NFTs. **Taxpayers will need to check the yes box if they:**

* Received digital assets as payment for property or services provided;
* Transferred digital assets for free (without receiving any consideration) as a bona fide gift;
* Received digital assets resulting from a reward or award;
* Received new digital assets resulting from mining, staking and similar activities;
* Received digital assets resulting from a hard fork (a branching of a cryptocurrency's blockchain that splits a single cryptocurrency into two);
* Disposed of digital assets in exchange for property or services;
* Disposed of a digital asset in exchange or trade for another digital asset;
* Sold a digital asset; or,
* Otherwise disposed of any other financial interest in a digital asset.

**On the other hand, not every crypto owner needs to check the yes box**. **If a taxpayer merely owned digital assets last year, but didn't sell or buy any, they can check the no box as long as they didn't engage in any transactions involving digital assets during the year.** **They can also check the no box if their activities were limited to one or more of the following**:

* Holding digital assets in a wallet or account;
* Transferring digital assets from one wallet or account they own or control to another wallet or account they own or control; or,
* Purchasing digital assets using U.S. or other real currency, including through electronic platforms such as PayPal and Venmo.