

Yearly summary

Any tax-related information provided by us is not tax advice, financial advice, accounting advice or legal advice and cannot be used by you or any other party for the purpose of avoiding tax penalties. You should seek the advice of a tax professional regarding your particular circumstances. We make no claims, promises, or warranties about the accuracy of the information provided herein. Everything included herein is our opinion and not a statement of fact.

Below you will find a summary of your crypto activities that you must declare for this year. This report can be used to aid you and your accountant following verification of the validity of its contents. No fiduciary relationship has been created by you and Divly.com. This report is used to help ease the process of submitting your tax declaration in Denmark. This document only provides a brief overview of crypto tax regulations in Denmark. For a more in-depth look and assistance on how to declare your taxes please refer to the [Guide to declaring crypto taxes in Denmark \(2022\)](#) and the crypto rules laid out on [skat.dk](#).

Aidrop, Mining & Rewards

Mining is seen as a hobby business. You must declare your profits from non-commercial businesses in box 20 in your tax return. Any crypto received from a reward is subject to income tax and should be mentioned in box 20. Note that there are no concrete regulations on airdrops at the moment, and we can only make assumption based on airdrops' characteristics. It is our opinion that you should also pay income tax on income from airdrops.

Label	Amount (DKK)
Reward	8
Airdrop	2
Mining	66

Income

Income from activities such as freelancing should be placed on your B-kort. If your B-income is fixed you can fill it into box 210 of your preliminary income assessment. If instead, it is a small amount or a lump sum the easiest way to pay tax over it is to fill in the form [here](#).

Label	Amount (DKK)
Income	19

Borrowing & Lending

There are no concise regulations regarding how crypto interest earned and interest expenses are seen by the tax authority. In general, interest income is taxed as capital income. In some cases, such as those mentioned in our guide, interest expenses are also deductible.

Label	Amount (DKK)
Interest Paid	389
Interest Received	4

Income breakdown by currency

You should report the gain and loss of each cryptocurrency separately.

Calculation method: FIFO

Asset	Gains (DKK)	Losses (DKK)
BTC	5308.92	0.00
ETH	4761.29	0.00
LTC	0.00	160.80
BAT	134.94	0.00
QNT	0.00	38.62
DOT	0.00	24.22
ADA	0.00	22.84
ALGO	0.00	58.11
USDC	4.28	86.98
LRC	97.66	0.00
SOL	48.74	0.00

Margin trading

Gains on financial contracts must be included under taxable income, namely capital income. Gains and losses on financial contracts should be declared separately for each contract, you can find a list of margin transactions in the attached transactions list with realized gain and loss labels. In Denmark, the gain or loss on a financial contract is calculated on a rolling basis. Therefore, you must also pay tax on financial contract positions that have not yet been closed at the end of the year. Note that the numbers below are not included in the income summary above.

Asset	Gains (DKK)	Losses (DKK)
LRC	0.00	43.21
MASK	68.05	0.00

Label summary

The total value in DKK of different transaction labels accumulated during 2021. Note that in some cases you will be liable for taxes on gifts as well. You can read more about gift taxes [here](#). You will also find a digital form there that you can use to pay gift tax.

Label	Amount (DKK)
Reward	7.76
Staking Reward	68.68
Lost/Stolen	189.37
Airdrop	1.73
Fork	1.73
Mining	65.51
Donation	190.34
Other Expense	3196.84
Goods/Services	3247.10
Interest Paid	389.01
Interest Received	4.25
Received Gift	4.21
Income	19.15
Gifted Away	2.46