

Development of Accounting Standards related to Crypto-assets in Japan

2 October 2026



The observations and comments made in this presentation are those of the presenter, and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Accounting Standards Board of Japan (ASBJ).



- ❖ **Holding of Crypto-assets (March 2018)**
 - ◆ **PITF No. 38, Practical Solution on the Accounting for Virtual Currencies under the Payment Services Act**
 - ◆ **English explanation can be found [here](#)**
- ❖ **Issuance and holding of STO tokens (August 2022)**
 - ◆ **PITF No. 43, Practical Solution on the Accounting for and Disclosure of the Issuance and Holding of Electronically Recorded Transferable Rights that Must be Indicated on Securities**
- ❖ **Issuance and holding of Certain Electronic Means of Payments (November 2023)**
 - ◆ **PITF No. 45, Practical Solution on the Tentative Treatment of Accounting for and Disclosures of Certain Electronic Means of Payment under the Payment Services Act**
 - ◆ **English explanation can be found [here](#)**

- ❖ **Addresses the accounting for crypto-assets held:**
 - ◆ **by an entity on its own behalf; and**
 - ◆ **by a dealer on behalf of its customers**
- ❖ **Crypto-assets held by an entity on its own behalf**
 - ◆ **If an active market exists, crypto-assets are measured using the market price at the balance sheet date, and any difference between the carrying amount should be recognised as a gain or loss**
 - ◆ **If an active market does not exist, crypto-assets are measured at cost**
 - ❖ **However, if the estimated disposal value is lower than cost, the crypto-assets are measured using the estimated disposal value and the difference is recognised as a loss**
 - ❖ **The loss is not be reversed in subsequent periods**

- ❖ **Crypto-assets held by a dealer on behalf of its customers**
 - ◆ **The dealer recognises an asset when crypto-assets are deposited by the customer, measured at the market price at the date the crypto-assets were deposited**
 - ◆ **At the same time, the dealer recognises an obligation to return the crypto-assets to the customer as a liability, measured at the same amount as the corresponding asset**
 - ◆ **At the balance sheet date, the dealer remeasures the crypto-assets and the corresponding liability either at market price or cost, based on whether an active market exists for the crypto-assets**

Presentation

- ◆ **When an entity sells its crypto-assets, it should present the net gain or loss in the income statement**

Disclosures

- ◆ **Crypto-assets held by the entity on its own behalf on the balance sheet**
 - ❖ **Further classified into those with an active market and those without an active market, and the quantity and amount of each type of crypto-asset**
- ◆ **Crypto-assets held by the dealer held on behalf of its customers on the balance sheet**

- ❖ **Issuers' Accounting**
 - ◆ **The issuer determines whether the proceeds are classified as liabilities, shareholders' equity or share warrants**
 - ◆ **Depending on that classification, the issuer follows the guidance in Japanese GAAP or the Companies Act**
- ❖ **Holders' Accounting**
 - ◆ **Tokens issued in Security Token Offerings (STOs) may or may not meet the definition of 'securities' in the Accounting Standard for Financial Instruments**
 - ◆ **If it meets the definition of 'securities' the holder follows the guidance in Japanese GAAP related to securities**
 - ◆ **If it does not meet the definition of 'securities' the holder follows the guidance in Japanese GAAP related to trusts**

Issuance and Holding of Certain Electronic Means of Payments (1/5)

- ❖ **The standard addresses the accounting for the issuance and holding of certain electronic means of payments (EMOPs), including certain stable-coins pegged to fiat currency**
- ❖ **Under the amended Payment Services Act, electronic tokens fall within the definition of EMOPs when all of the following criteria are met:**
 - ◆ **They are transferred using a distributed ledger based on block-chain technology**
 - ◆ **They are using as a means of payments or exchange**
 - ◆ **They are issued at a price linked to the value of legal tender (e.g., Japanese yen)**
 - ◆ **The issuer promised to redeem the electronic tokens at par, when ever the owner requests the issuer to do so**

Issuers' Accounting

-  **The issuer recognises an obligation for the redemption of certain EMOPs as a liability, measured at the amount due to the holders (i.e., at the amount determined based on the par value)**
-  **The issuer subsequently measures the liability at the amount due to the holders at the balance sheet date**
-  **The issuer derecognises the liability for the redemption of certain EMOPs when the issuer redeems the certain EMOPs to the holder**

Holders' Accounting

-  **The holder recognises an asset on the date the certain EMOPs are delivered to the holder, measured at the amount determined based on the par value**
-  **The holder subsequently measures the certain EMOPs at the amount determined based on the par value**
-  **The holder derecognises the certain EMOPs when it transfers the certain EMOPs to a third party or redeems the certain EMOPs from the issuer**

Issuance and Holding of Certain Electronic Means of Payments (4/5)

Consequential Amendments

The definition of cash is amended as follows:

'Cash' comprises cash on hand, demand deposits and EMOPs within the scope of the Standard

Issuance and Holding of Certain Electronic Means of Payments (5/5)

- **To respond to the amendment to the Payment Services Act, an Exposure Draft of minor amendments to the Standard was issued on 17 August 2026**
 - ◆ **Comment period ends 19 October 2026**

