HMRC Publishes First Official Statistics on Taxable Cryptoasset Gains

Data	Capital Gains Tax statistics
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Home > Money > Personal tax > Capital Gains Tax

Press release

240 crypto millionaires revealed in new government data

HMRC publishes first official statistics on taxable cryptoasset gains.

Produced by the BBA’s Centre for Evidence Based Blockchain (CEBB)
An interpretation of HMRC’s first standalone cryptoasset CGT table. Not tax advice. Not an official HMRC publication.

1. Why this release matters

On 27 August 2026 HMRC published the first official UK statistics on taxable cryptoasset capital gains. Until 2024/25, Bitcoin and other cryptoassets sat inside “Other property, assets and gains” on the Self Assessment return. They could not be separated from everything else in that box.

A dedicated cryptoassets section was added to the SA108 Capital Gains Summary for 2024/25. Today’s Table 10 is the first time those boxes have been turned into official statistics.

The figures cover individuals only. Trusts are excluded. Gains are net of in-year cryptoasset losses, but before other losses and the Annual Exempt Amount. A person appears in the table only if they had a Capital Gains Tax liability and net cryptoasset gains.

2. The headline numbers

17,600 people with a taxable crypto gain	**£13.8 billion** disposal proceeds	**£1.38 billion** net taxable gains

10% gains / proceeds	**£78,000** average gain	**240 people** gains of £1 million+

What 17,600 is not

17,600 is not the number of UK crypto holders. The FCA has previously estimated that millions of UK adults hold crypto. The table only counts people who owed Capital Gains Tax, had net crypto gains after in-year crypto losses, and reported them. Anyone with a net loss, or with gains inside the annual allowance, is outside the count.

3. Proceeds are not sales

£13.8 billion of disposal proceeds produced £1.38 billion of gains. That is exactly 10%.

The comparison with other asset classes is stark. In HMRC’s 2023/24 asset-type sample, gains on unlisted shares ran at 68% of proceeds. Listed shares ran at 19%. Crypto, at 10%, is about a seventh of the unlisted-share ratio.

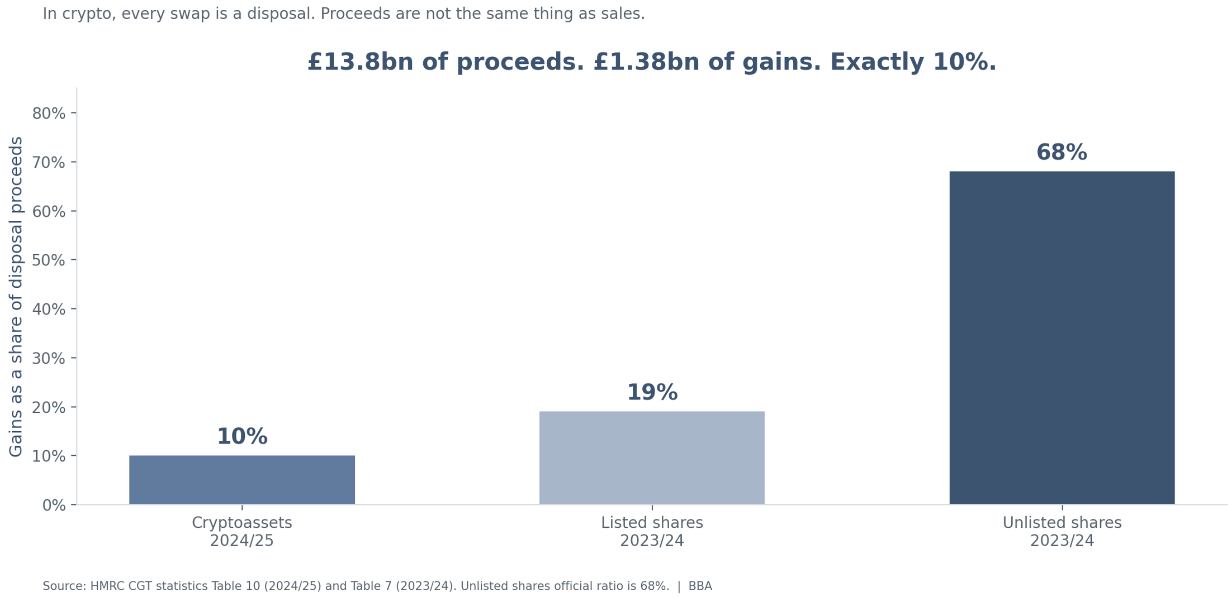

Figure 2. Gains as a percentage of disposal proceeds. Crypto 2024/25 versus share categories in 2023/24.

The reason is structural, not just a weak market. In UK tax law a disposal of cryptoassets includes selling them, exchanging them for a different cryptoasset, using them to pay for goods or services, and most gifts. Token-to-token swaps and movements in and out of stablecoins each create proceeds. An active trader can record seven-figure proceeds on a portfolio that barely moved in value.

That is also why so many holders trip the reporting rules without owing much tax. Disposal proceeds above £50,000 can require a report even where no tax is due. An active trader can pass that threshold in a weekend.

4. A younger taxpayer

The demographic story is the one least likely to lead a news report, and the one that most clearly shows crypto is not just another CGT asset class.

54% of people paying CGT on crypto were aged 25 to 44. For Capital Gains Tax as a whole in the same year, that age group was 17%.

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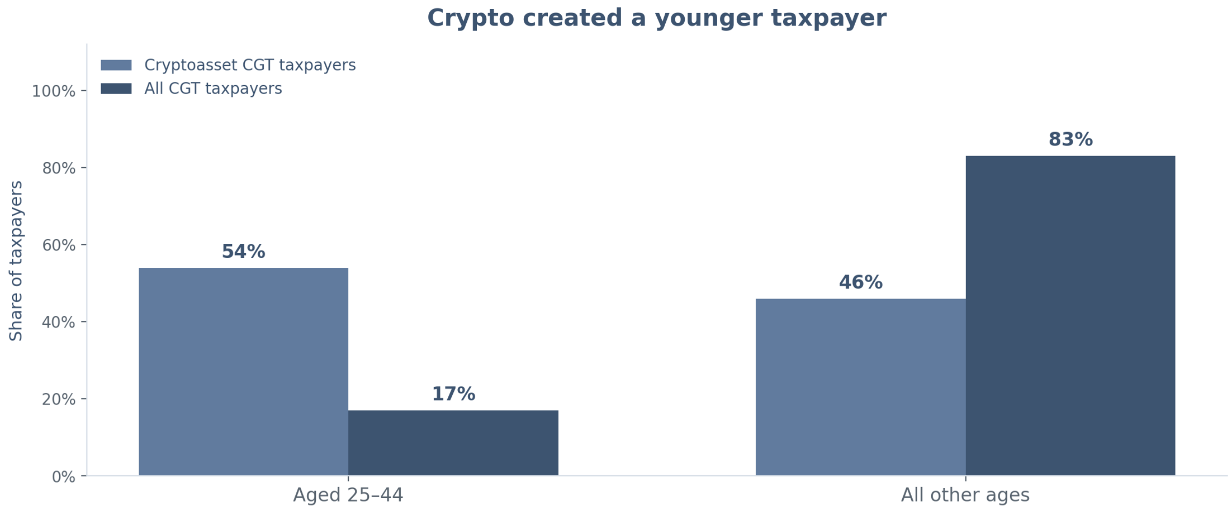

Source: HMRC Capital Gains Tax statistics, 27 August 2026. | Summary report produced by the BBA

Figure 3. Share of taxpayers aged 25–44: cryptoasset CGT versus all CGT, 2024/25.

They trade more, and keep less

Age runs deeper than the headcount. People aged 25 to 44 reported 71% of all crypto disposal proceeds but only 45% of the gains. Younger holders turn the portfolio over far more often relative to the profit they lock in.

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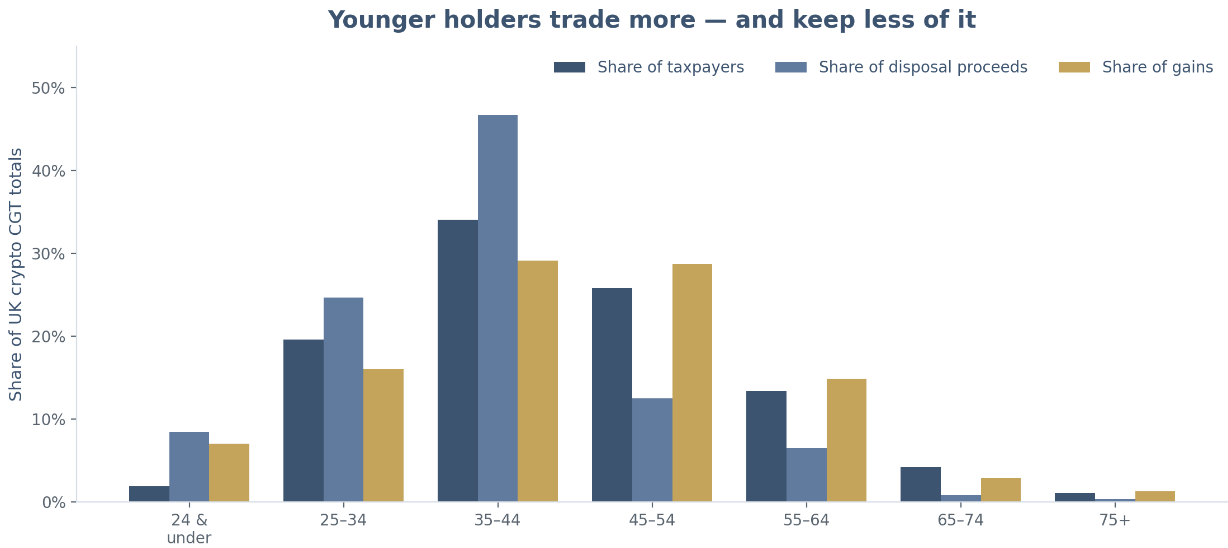

Source: HMRC Capital Gains Tax statistics, 27 August 2026. | Summary report produced by the BBA

Figure 4. Cryptoasset CGT by age: share of taxpayers, disposal proceeds and gains.

Age band	Taxpayers	Proceeds (£m)	Gains (£m)	Gains / proceeds
24 and below	330	1,167	97	8%
25 to 34	3,450	3,402	221	6%
35 to 44	5,990	6,448	401	6%

45 to 54	4,550	1,726	396	23%
55 to 64	2,360	898	205	23%
65 to 74	740	112	40	36%
75 and above	190	46	18	39%
All	**17,600**	**13,799**	**1,377**	**10%**

Table A. HMRC Table 10c, 2024/25. Proceeds and gains in £ million. Ratios calculated by the BBA from rounded official totals.

5. Gains are highly concentrated

HMRC's own press release led on 240 people reporting more than £1 million of cryptoasset gains. Those 240 people — 1.4% of the table — accounted for £717 million of gains, 52% of the total, and £7.58 billion of proceeds.

At the other end, 65% of taxpayers had crypto gains under £25,000. They produced only 7% of the gains.

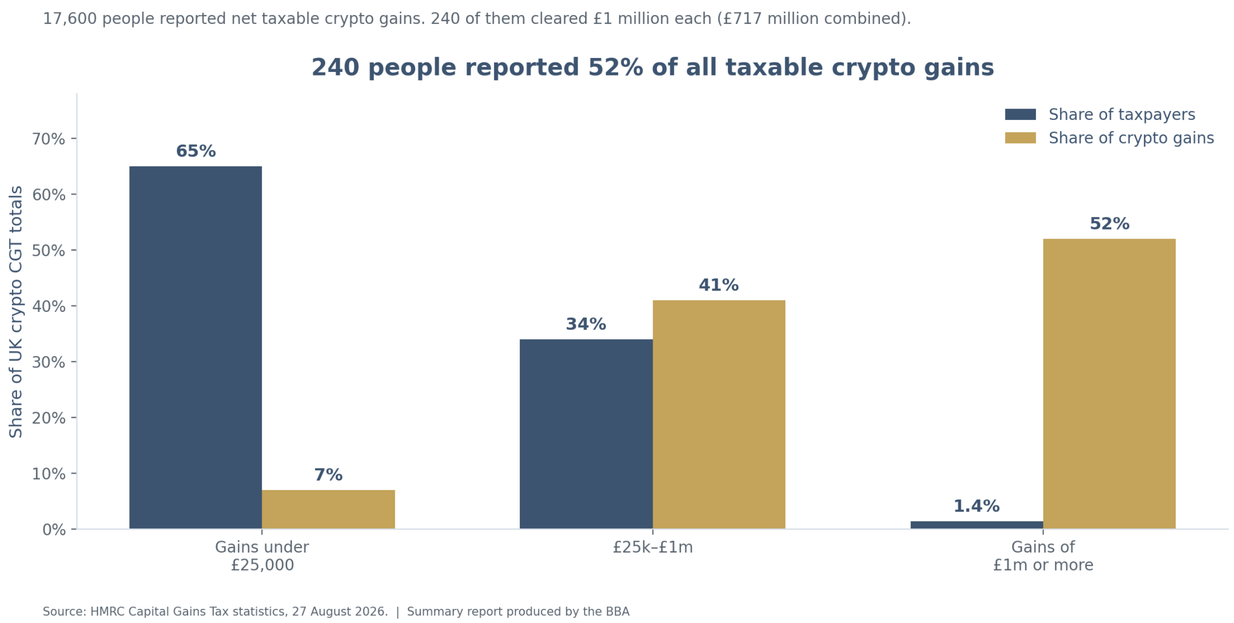

Figure 5. Distribution of taxpayers and gains by size of cryptoasset gain, 2024/25.

Range of gain (lower limit)	Taxpayers	Proceeds (£m)	Gains (£m)
£0	7,160	244	33
£10,000	4,300	809	61
£25,000	2,410	435	76
£50,000	1,690	964	100
£100,000	1,150	1,380	143
£250,000	420	1,398	116
£500,000	240	987	132
£1,000,000	**240**	**7,580**	**717**
All	**17,600**	**13,799**	**1,377**

Table B. HMRC Table 10b, 2024/25. The £1 million band is highlighted.

6. The gender split

87% of people reporting cryptoasset gains were male. They accounted for 93% of the gains and 95% of the proceeds. Across Capital Gains Tax as a whole, 56% of taxpayers are male. HMRC's commentary describes the crypto split as the widest gender gap in the release.

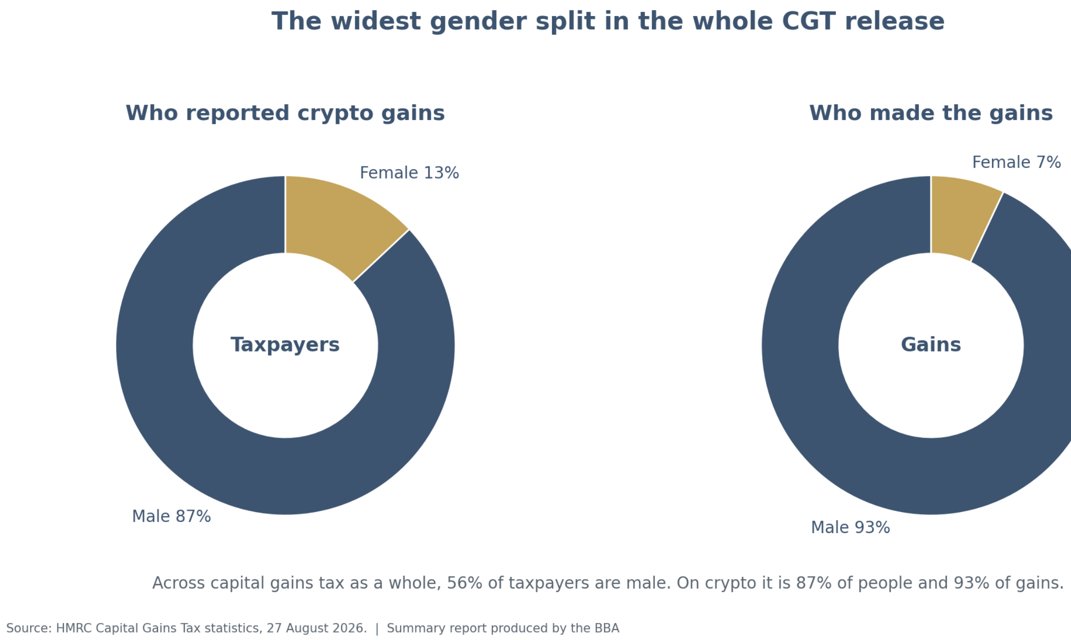

Figure 6. Gender composition of cryptoasset CGT taxpayers and of cryptoasset gains, 2024/25.

	Taxpayers	Proceeds (£m)	Gains (£m)
Male	15,280 (87%)	13,169 (95%)	1,275 (93%)
Female	2,330 (13%)	629 (5%)	102 (7%)
All	**17,600**	**13,799**	**1,377**

Table C. HMRC Table 10a, 2024/25. Percentages calculated by the BBA from rounded official totals.

7. The last clean pre-CARF year

Every figure in this note is voluntary self-reporting. It comes from before HMRC received automatic account-level data from cryptoasset service providers under the OECD Cryptoasset Reporting Framework.

CARF went live in the UK on 1 January 2026. Providers must report customer information to tax authorities. HMRC has said it will start receiving that data from 2027. The first reports cover the 2026 calendar year and are due by 31 May 2027.

2024/25 is therefore the baseline: what people declared when the only crypto-specific change was a new set of boxes on the return. The next comparable table will show how close that voluntary picture was.

HMRC separately estimates that its own compliance and education work on cryptoassets generated an additional £168 million of Capital Gains Tax in 2024/25. That figure sits outside Table 10 and should not be added to the £1.38 billion of reported crypto gains.

8. What to take from the table

1. **Crypto has created a younger CGT population.** 54% of crypto CGT taxpayers are 25–44, against 17% of CGT taxpayers overall.
2. **Proceeds inflate the activity number.** A 10% gain-to-proceeds ratio is what you would expect if every swap is a disposal.
3. **Most of the tax base is small; most of the money is not.** 240 people reported 52% of the gains.
4. **The gender gap is extreme even by CGT standards.** 87% of reporters and 93% of gains are male.
5. **Treat 17,600 as a declared-liability count, not a market size.** CARF will test how complete that count was.

9. Sources and method

Primary source: HM Revenue & Customs, Capital Gains Tax statistics, published 27 August 2026. Cryptoasset figures are Table 10a (totals and gender), Table 10b (size of gain) and Table 10c (age). Overall CGT age comparison uses Table 6.1 for 2024/25. Unlisted and listed share gain-to-proceeds ratios use Table 7.2 for 2023/24, the latest asset-type year in the same release.

Official statistics page: gov.uk/government/statistics/capital-gains-tax-statistics

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Percentages in this note are calculated from HMRC's rounded published totals and may not sum to 100. Figures are provisional. Cryptoasset CGT liabilities are not separately identified from other assets on the same return.

This document is a summary and interpretation for public education. It is not tax advice, investment advice, or an official HMRC product.

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