

Brazil's Tax Reform

Constitutional Amendment Bill (PEC) No. 45 – Central aspects of the preliminary text

Key Features



be unified

PIS **COFINS**

ΙΡΙ

ISS **ICMS** **Dual IVA** (VAT): **CBS & IBS**

The federal government will levy CBS exclusively; a National Council will determine how IBS collection is divided between Brazil's states

Specific tax regimes

Real estate, financial services, lubricants, fuels, healthcare plans, lotteries and government purchases mav be subject to specific regimes



Transition

From 2026 (establishment of CBS) until 2033 (end of IPI, ICMS & ISS)



Tax incidence base

VAT will be levied on tangible and intangible goods, services and any rights linked to

and municipalities

Manaus Free Trade Zone

The ZFM will continue until 2073, potentially with special rules



Calculation method

IBS and CBS will not be included in the calculation base of goods and services (no cascading taxation)



Digital platforms

IBS and CBS will be levied on imported goods and services, even if supplied by entities who do not

regularly pay taxes



(ZFM)

State-level sales tax (ICMS) incentives

Complementary law will establish criteria for incentive-related compensation, which will be paid for with federal funds



CBS & IBS rates

Rules:

CBS – Single rate IBS – Standardized rate in each state/municipal entity for all products, services and related rights

Exceptions:

Differing regimes (and potentially privileged regimes) for education, healthcare, collective transport, medicines, staple food baskets (cesta básica), among others.



Tax credit refunds

ICMS: as of 2032, ICMS credits will be compensated with IBS credits (upon approval) in 240 installments, updated in line with the Consumer Price Index (IPCA)

in Brazil

IBS & CBS: Complementary law will establish methods and timeframes for cash refunds for certain beneficiaries



Regional Development Fund (FDR)

Federal government funding for the states and municipalities to potentially use in infrastructure, scientific development and jobcreation projects

Status



Proposal submitted



Reviewed by commissions in House of Representatives



Approved in the House of Representatives – two rounds of voting (First round expected in July 2023)



After the bill is reviewed in the Senate, the chamber's leaders will determine how it moves forward



If approved in both houses without changes, the bill will be enacted by Congress as a constitutional amendment

If substantial changes are made (i.e., changes beyond the wording), the bill must return to the House of Representatives. The Senate may also reject the text outright and submit a new version of the PEC.

Changes made in one house must be subsequently approved by the other

Our Expertise

Legal support with the legislative process for the tax reform

Strategic analysis of the proposed amendments, reviews of the amendments from a constitutional and legal perspective and the bill's potential impacts, among other services

Legal consultation on tax reform impacts

Assessments and analysis of the potential impacts on different sectors' tax burdens, the impact of tax credits on transactions, complying with ancillary tax obligations, among other services