

# KPMG AEOI Updates & Tracking Service CRS Alert



Date:	23 January 2026	Alert Type:	Announcement
Country:	Brazil	Regime:	CRS

## Brazil: Issued Regulatory Changes Implementing CRS 2.0

On 16 December 2025, the Brazilian Federal Revenue Service (RFB) issued Normative Instruction RFB No. 2298/2025 (found [here](#)), amending Normative Instruction RFB No. 1680/2016 (found [here](#)) to align Brazil's domestic framework with the OECD's amended Common Reporting Standard (CRS 2.0) of 2023. The amendments came into effect on 01 January 2026, with the first exchange of information under the revised framework scheduled to begin in 2027.

The key updates under CRS 2.0 include:

- Expansion of reportable financial accounts to cover Specific Electronic Money Products (SEMPs) and Central Bank Digital Currencies (CBDCs). In addition, indirect investments in crypto-assets through derivatives are now considered reportable financial assets under the CRS.
- Enhanced reporting requirements aimed at improving the quality of information submitted to tax authorities. These include identifying the roles of controlling persons, distinguishing between pre-existing and new accounts, identifying joint accounts, and specifying the type of financial account.
- Introduction of new excluded account categories for lower-risk financial operations.

Starting 01 January 2026, Reporting Financial Institutions (RFIs) must align their due diligence procedures, including Know Your Customer (KYC) and Anti-Money Laundering (AML) processes, with the recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF). RFIs are also required to update their systems to ensure the collection of the newly required information, as well as the

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proper identification and classification of relevant digital products as outlined above.

Notably, the alignment between CRS 2.0 and the new Crypto-Asset Reporting Framework (CARF), as established under Normative Instruction RFB No. 2291/2025 (found [here](#)), prevents duplicative reporting by allowing certain declarations to be exempted when crypto-asset transactions are already reported by Reporting Crypto-Asset Service Providers (RCASPs) that also qualify as RFIs.

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Reference (Portuguese): [Announcement](#)

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For more information on KPMG AEOI Updates & Tracking Service, please see [here](#).

For additional summaries of the latest AEOI developments, please visit KPMG's TaxNewsFlash-FATCA/IGA/CRS Insights page, [here](#).

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