# Income Tax Regulation No. 597/2026

## Summary of the amendments to the Council of Ministers Income Tax Regulation No. 410/2017 (Ethiopia)

Prepared by PKF Ethiopia



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# 1. At a glance

| Item | Detail |
|---|---|
| Instrument | Regulation No. 597/2026, a regulation to further amend the Federal Income Tax Regulation No. 410/2017 (as amended) |
| Issued by | Council of Ministers, under Article 104(1) of the Federal Income Tax Proclamation No. 979/2016 (as amended) |
| Published | Federal Negarit Gazette, 33rd Year No. 4, Addis Ababa, 28 October 2026 (Tikimt 18, 2019 E.C.), pages 20316 to 20352 |
| In force from | 28 October 2026 (date of publication), with one exception for certain aviation-related payments (see section 4.11) |
| Size of change | 23 amending items. Old Articles 27 to 71 are renumbered as Articles 28 to 99, so old article references in contracts, memos and templates are now out of date |
| Main themes | Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT), digital content creators and freelancers, limited liability partnerships, taxpayer categories and Category B tax table, advance tax calendar, bookkeeping by business sector, capital gains inflation adjustment, new exemptions |

# 2. The ten points that matter most

1. **Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT) now has detailed rules.** A business that declares a loss, nil income or break-even still pays MAT of 2.5% on total turnover from all its business activities.
2. **Losses in one business line no longer reduce profit in another.** Each separately licensed sector needs its own books, and only the profitable sectors are added together for tax.
3. **Brought-forward losses are restricted.** They can be deducted only when taxable income is high enough to leave tax above the MAT amount.
4. **Foreign exchange losses are spread over 10 years** in equal parts, or added to the asset cost if they relate to buying a capital asset.
5. **Digital content creators are taxed.** Either under Schedule C (business) or at a flat 15% under Schedule D, with quarterly filing. Platforms must report Ethiopian creators to the Tax Authority.
6. **Freelance and remote-work income** of residents is brought under the self-withholding rule.
7. **Category B taxpayers get a new tax table** (2% to 9% of annual gross sales, below Birr 2,000,000). Once a taxpayer is Category A, it stays Category A permanently.
8. **Limited liability partnerships and cooperative societies** withhold tax on profit shares at Schedule C rates. Salaries and drawings paid to partners are not deductible.
9. **Capital gains get a fixed inflation relief:** 30% of acquisition cost is added to cost, if the asset was held for at least one year.
10. **Branch (permanent establishment) profit** not sent abroad within 12 months after the tax year is treated as repatriated and taxed.

# 3. Changes table

*Article numbers are the new numbers after renumbering. The old number is shown in brackets where the Regulation gives it.*

| No. | Article | Topic | What changed | Who is affected |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2(1) | Definition | ”Proclamation” now means Proclamation 979/2016 as amended. | All taxpayers |
| 2 | 2(2) new | Definition | New definition of ”online platform facilitating payment for digital content creators”: any site, app, marketplace, social media or streaming service that pays, collects for, or calculates the earnings of creators. | Platforms, advertisers, creators |
| 3 | 4 replaced | Permanent establishment | In testing the 91-day period, connected projects of the same person and of related persons are counted together. Non-residents remain taxable on Ethiopian-source income. | Foreign contractors, project companies |
| 4 | 7(1)(c) replaced | Market lending rate | Now the Policy Interest Rate set by the National Bank of Ethiopia. | Employers giving staff loans; related-party loans |
| 5 | 20(2) new | Self-withholding | Article 98 of the Proclamation now covers a resident’s income from digital services, freelance services and remote-service businesses. | Freelancers, remote workers |
| 6 | 27 new | Rental income, Category B | Article 15(5) of the Proclamation applies only to Schedule B taxpayers with no bookkeeping duty. Category B landlords pay under Article 50(3) of the Proclamation. | Small landlords |
| 7 | 37 and 38 new | Books of account | LLPs and collective investment funds must keep books and submit them at year end. Taxpayers who fail to keep books are taxed by estimation under a directive. | LLPs, funds, any taxpayer without books |
| 8 | 39(5) new (old 36) | Vehicle depreciation | Depreciation on vehicles with fewer than eight seats will be capped by a Ministry directive. | Businesses owning cars and SUVs |
| 9 | 47(2)(a) replaced (old 44) | Foreign exchange loss | Loss related to business operations is deducted in equal parts over the next 10 years. | Importers, borrowers in foreign currency |
| 10 | 48 replaced (old 45) | Bank loss reserve | 80% of the loss reserve is deductible if calculated under NBE prudential rules, based on the bank’s risk level, capped at 100% of the bank’s capital. | Banks |

| No. | Article | Topic | What changed | Who is affected |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | 52 to 54 replaced | Taxpayer categories | Category is based on annual gross income under Schedules B and C, including exempt income. Once Category A, always Category A. Category B sales are set by a Tax Authority market study every three years with inflation adjustment in between. Income above Birr 2,000,000 is taxed at the top Category B rate. | Small and medium businesses |
| 12a | 55 and 56 new | Digital content, Schedule C | Creator income is taxed under Schedule C or at 15% under Schedule D. Business creators must keep platform statements, sponsor contracts, bank statements and records of gifts and in-kind receipts. | Content creators |
| 12b | 57 to 60 new | Minimum Alternative Tax | Base, credits, 5-year carry-forward of excess MAT, exemptions, and special base for commission agents and contract-margin wholesalers. | All Schedule C businesses |
| 12c | 61 to 67 new | Limited liability partnerships | Partners taxed on their share; partnership withholds at Schedule C rates as a final tax; deemed distribution 3 months after year end; applies also to cooperative societies. | LLPs, cooperatives, their members |
| 13 | 69 replaced (old 51) | Repatriated profit of a branch | Tax under Article 65 of the Proclamation on profit repatriated. Profit not repatriated within 12 months after the tax year is deemed repatriated. | Foreign company branches |
| 14 | 72 to 77 new | Digital content, Schedule D | TIN required; 15% tax; Birr 50,000 annual threshold; quarterly declaration and payment; platform reporting; Tax Authority monitoring. | Individual creators, platforms |
| 15 | 78 replaced (old 54) | Exempt income | Adds or restates exemptions: government bonds and treasury bills, listed bonds for three years, unskilled casual workers up to 30 days, certain aviation payments abroad, fund dividend income, free trade zone sales, employer-paid medical insurance. | Investors, employers, airlines, FTZ investors |
| 16 | 80 replaced (old 56) | Cost for capital gains | Inflation adjustment fixed at 30% of acquisition cost, only if the asset was held one year or more. | Sellers of buildings and shares |
| 17 | 82 replaced (old 58) | Books by sector | Separate books per licensed sector. Loss-making sectors are excluded when adding income. Category A individual landlord without books is taxed on 80% of gross rent. | Businesses with more than one licence; landlords |
| 18 | 83 replaced (old 59) | Category B books | Voluntary bookkeeping must be notified three months before the tax year. Payroll records are required if staff are hired. | Category B taxpayers |

| No. | Article | Topic | What changed | Who is affected |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 19 | 84 replaced (old 60) | Category B tax | New table of rates on gross sales. Quarterly advance tax of 25% based on last year's business profit tax. | Category B taxpayers |
| 20 | 85 to 88 new | Advance tax and incentives | Quarterly advance tax calendar for Category A; base is last year's tax paid; MAT treatment for investors with incentives. | Category A taxpayers, incentive holders |
| 21 | 92 replaced (old 63) | Withholding documents | Suppliers must give TIN and a valid business licence. Individual landlords and creators give TIN only. Lawyers give TIN and advocacy licence. | All suppliers and paying agents |
| 22 | 98 new | Refund fund | A percentage of business profit tax collected will be held for refunds, set by directive. | Taxpayers awaiting refunds |
| 23 | 28 to 99 | Renumbering | Old Articles 27 to 71 are renumbered. | Everyone citing the Regulation |

# 4. New rules explained

## 4.1 Minimum Alternative Tax (Articles 57 to 60 and 88)

The Regulation introduces detailed provisions governing Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT), which applies to taxpayers reporting no taxable income, a tax loss, or neither profit nor loss. MAT applies exclusively to business income under Schedule C.

**Key provisions**

- Tax rate and calculation: MAT is calculated at 2.5% of gross income, based on total annual turnover from the sale of goods and services across all business activities.
- No offsetting of business losses: Turnover from different business activities must be aggregated. Losses from one activity cannot be offset against turnover from another activity when determining the MAT base.
- Estimated turnover: Where a taxpayer does not declare business activities, the Tax Authority may determine the MAT base using an appropriate study.
- Tax credits: Quarterly advance tax payments, withholding tax suffered and advance tax paid on imports is deducted from the annual MAT liability.
- Excess MAT: MAT paid in excess of the actual income tax liability may be carried forward for five tax years, subject to maintaining proper books, verification by the Tax Authority and the condition that the tax payable in the year of utilisation exceeds that year's MAT.
- Loss carry-forward: Previously accumulated tax losses may only be deducted where taxable income exceeds the amount required to satisfy the current year's MAT.

Certain taxpayers are exempt, including qualifying state enterprises, companies under specified court-supervised insolvency arrangements, taxpayers unable to operate for more than six months due to qualifying exceptional circumstances, and investors benefiting from qualifying profit tax exemptions.

Investors holding permits or tax holidays issued before Investment Incentives Regulation No. 586/2026 retain their exemption until the end of the applicable incentive period.

## 4.2 More than one business sector (Article 82)

The Regulation clarifies the income tax treatment of taxpayers conducting more than one business activity under separate business licences.

The principal requirements include:

- Maintaining separate accounting records, supporting documents and profit and loss statements for each business sector.
- Preparing a combined statement of assets and liabilities, where appropriate.
- Aggregating taxable income from profitable sectors.
- Excluding losses from one sector when determining the taxable income of another profitable sector.
- Applying the individual income tax-free threshold only once, where applicable.
- Allocating shared assets and joint expenses in accordance with the relevant Ministry directive.

## 4.3 Foreign exchange losses (Article 47 and transitional provision)

The Regulation introduces specific rules for the tax treatment of foreign exchange losses.

The treatment depends on the nature and purpose of the underlying transaction:

- Operating foreign exchange losses: Deductible in equal installments over the following ten tax years.
- Foreign exchange losses relating to capital assets: Added to the acquisition cost of the relevant asset and recovered through depreciation.
- Previously accumulated foreign exchange losses: Existing losses held in suspense accounts pending the availability of foreign exchange gains are subject to the new treatment.

## 4.4 Taxpayer category and Category B tax (Articles 52 to 54, 83, 84)

The Regulation provides further clarification on taxpayer categorisation and the calculation of Category B business income tax.

### Taxpayer classification

- Taxpayer classification is determined annually based on gross income under Schedules B and C, including both taxable and exempt income.
- Once a taxpayer is classified as Category A, the taxpayer remains in Category A in subsequent years.
- Category B gross sales are determined through a Tax Authority market study conducted every three years, with inflation adjustments in the intervening years.
- Where a Category B taxpayer's annual gross income exceeds ETB 2 million, the excess is taxed at the highest Category B rate of 9%.

Category B taxpayers wishing to maintain books of account voluntarily must notify the Tax Authority at least three months before the beginning of the tax year. Failure to maintain books after providing such notification may result in applicable record-keeping penalties.

### Category B tax table (Article 84)

| Annual gross sales (Birr) | Rate | Deductible (Birr) |
|---|---|---|
| 0 to 100,000 | 2% | 0 |
| 100,001 to 500,000 | 3% | 1,000 |
| 500,001 to 1,000,000 | 5% | 11,000 |
| 1,000,001 to 1,500,000 | 7% | 31,000 |
| 1,500,001 to below 2,000,000 | 9% | 61,000 |

The tax is calculated by multiplying gross sales by the applicable rate and deducting the corresponding deductible amount.

## 4.5 Quarterly advance tax (Articles 84 to 87)

The Regulation clarifies the calculation and payment of quarterly advance income tax. The principal provisions include:

- Advance tax is calculated based on the income tax paid in the preceding tax year.
- Where no tax was paid in the preceding year because of a loss or nil taxable income, the most recent year in which tax was paid is used.
- Additional tax assessed and paid following a Tax Authority assessment is included in the calculation base. Interest and penalties are excluded.
- Withholding tax suffered and advance tax paid on imports during the relevant quarter are deducted from the quarterly installment.
- Credits not claimed in the relevant quarter may be claimed in subsequent quarters or in the annual income tax return.

For the 2025/26 tax year, Category B taxpayers are required to pay quarterly advance tax at 25% of the business profit tax paid in 2024/25, excluding turnover tax.

| Category A accounting year | Advance payments due in | Annual tax settled by |
|---|---|---|
| Ends in June (Sene), report by end of October | January, April, July | End of October |
| Ends in December, report by end of April | July, October, January | End of April |

| Category A accounting year | Advance payments due in | Annual tax settled by |
|---|---|---|
| Other calendar | Within one month after each three-month period, counted from the month after the reporting deadline | End of the reporting month |

A taxpayer who files and pays the annual return in the first month of the reporting period (for example 1 to 30 July for a June year end) is not required to make the last quarterly payment. The Ministry of Revenue may issue a directive changing this calendar.

### 4.6 Digital content creators, freelancers and platforms (Articles 2(2), 20(2), 55, 56, 72 to 77, 92)

The Regulation establishes specific tax treatment and reporting requirements for digital content creators, freelancers and income earned through online platforms.

**Digital content creators**

Two taxation routes apply:

- **Schedule C:** Where the conditions under Article 22(1) of the Income Tax Proclamation are satisfied, the income is treated as business income and taxed under the applicable business tax rates, subject to full record-keeping requirements.
- **Schedule D:** Other resident content creators are subject to a flat 15% tax on income generated from content creation.

Schedule D tax applies where annual gross income exceeds ETB 50,000. Where annual income does not exceed ETB 50,000, tax already paid is eligible for credit against future tax or refund.

**Filing and payment**

- Income must be declared and tax paid quarterly.
- Returns and payments are due within 30 days after the end of each quarter.
- Tax is calculated on income received during the relevant quarter.
- Registration and possession of a Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN) are mandatory.
- Receiving income through foreign bank accounts or overseas payment platforms does not remove the Ethiopian tax obligation.

**Online platforms and advertisers**

Platforms and advertisers are required to submit quarterly reports identifying Ethiopian-resident content creators and disclosing their names, addresses and payment amounts. Identification may be based on payment addresses, SIM cards and IP addresses.

Residents earning freelance and remote service income are also subject to the applicable self-withholding requirements under Article 98 of the Proclamation.

### 4.7 Limited liability partnerships and cooperative societies (Articles 37, 61 to 67)

The Regulation provides detailed provisions governing the taxation of income distributed by limited liability partnerships (LLPs) and cooperative societies.

Key provisions include:

- Income available for distribution is determined based on net profit after allowable deductions.
- Salaries, drawings, guaranteed payments and dividends paid to partners are not deductible expenses. They are treated as distributions.
- Distribution follows the partnership agreement. Where the agreement does not specify profit-sharing arrangements, income is distributed equally.
- The partnership must withhold tax on the gross distributable income using the applicable Schedule C individual or body tax rates, depending on the nature of the partner.
- The withholding tax constitutes final tax.

- Tax withholding is triggered at the earlier of payment or recording the amount in the partner's name.
- Where no distribution is recorded within three months after the end of the tax year, tax is payable as if the distribution had taken place.
- Withholding tax must be remitted within 30 days after the end of the month in which withholding occurs.

LLPs are not subject to quarterly advance tax payments, either at partnership or partner level. They are also exempt from withholding tax on services they provide but remain subject to withholding obligations when purchasing goods and services.

Annual financial reports and accounting records must be maintained and submitted.

**Practical implication:** LLPs should review partnership agreements, profit allocation arrangements and year-end accounting procedures to ensure that tax withholding obligations are properly recognised and discharged.

### 4.8 Capital gains: inflation adjustment (Article 80)

The Regulation introduces an inflation adjustment mechanism for determining taxable capital gains on qualifying asset disposals.

The adjustment is calculated as: **Inflation adjustment = Acquisition cost × 30%**

The adjustment is available only where the asset has been owned for at least one year.

### 4.9 Rental income (Articles 27 and 82(6))

he Regulation clarifies the income tax treatment of rental income earned by individuals and Category B taxpayers.

Key provisions include:

- Category B landlords are taxed under Article 50(3) of the Income Tax Proclamation.
- Category A individuals earning Schedule B rental income who do not maintain books of account are deemed to have taxable income equal to 80% of gross rental income.
- Individual lessors of buildings are required to provide their TIN to withholding agents.

### 4.10 Permanent establishment and branch profit (Articles 4 and 69)

The Regulation provides further clarification on the determination of permanent establishment (PE) and the taxation of branch profits of non-resident businesses.

**Permanent establishment**

For the 91-day test:

- Connected projects undertaken by the same person are aggregated.
- Projects undertaken by related persons are also considered.
- Time spent by related persons on connected activities is included in determining the applicable period.

**Branch profit taxation**

- Branch profits not repatriated within 12 months after the end of the tax year are deemed to have been repatriated.
- Upon closure or liquidation, undistributed net profits recorded in the branch's books are treated as repatriated.
- Where tax has already been paid on deemed repatriation, no additional tax arises when the funds are subsequently transferred abroad, provided evidence of the earlier tax payment is submitted.
- Supporting bank transfer documents must be retained and presented where required.

### 4.11 Exempt income (Article 78)

The Regulation clarifies and expands certain income tax exemptions. The principal exemptions include:

| Exemption | Conditions |
|---|---|
| Government bonds and Treasury bills | Interest and profit income are exempt. |
| Listed bonds | Interest is exempt for three consecutive years from the date the issuer begins paying interest, provided the bond is listed on an exchange licensed by the Ethiopian Capital Market Authority. Normal taxation applies thereafter. |
| Unskilled casual employees | Employment income is exempt where the employee works for the same employer for no more than 30 days in total within a 12-month period, subject to the prescribed definition of unskilled employment. |
| Aviation-related payments | Certain payments by residents to non-residents for aircraft maintenance, satellite data, insurance and technical services for air transport are exempt, together with qualifying foreign loan interest and royalties on aircraft leased from abroad. The exemption takes effect from the date of the relevant Ministry decision. |
| Collective investment funds | Dividends received by the fund from companies in which it invests are exempt. The fund remains responsible for withholding tax on its own distributions. |
| Free trade zones | Qualifying income from goods imported and sold to other investors within the zone and subsequently re-exported is exempt. |
| Employee medical insurance | Employer-paid medical insurance premiums under employee medical schemes are included in the medical treatment exemption. |

### 4.12 Other points

The Regulation also introduces or clarifies several additional matters:

**Market lending rate**
The National Bank of Ethiopia Policy Interest Rate is adopted as the market lending rate for settling qualifying unpaid tax liabilities under Article 12 of the Regulation, without additional interest or penalties.

**Depreciation of vehicles**
Depreciation deductions for vehicles with fewer than eight seats will be subject to limits to be established through a directive.

**Banking sector**
Banks may deduct 80% of qualifying loss reserves, subject to National Bank of Ethiopia requirements and a maximum limit of 100% of capital. For example, a qualifying loss reserve of ETB 100 million gives rise to a deductible amount of ETB 80 million.

**Withholding tax documentation**
Suppliers are required to provide their TIN and valid business licence to the paying agent.

**Absence of accounting records**
Where taxpayers fail to maintain proper books of account, taxable income may be determined through estimation in accordance with the applicable Tax Authority directive.

# 5. Key dates and deadlines

| Event | Deadline or date |
|---|---|
| Regulation in force | 28 October 2026 |
| Creator (Schedule D) quarterly return and payment | Within 30 days after each quarter of the fiscal year |
| Platform report on resident creators | Every quarter |
| LLP remittance of tax withheld | Within 30 days after the end of the month of withholding |
| LLP deemed distribution | 3 months after the end of the tax year |
| Branch profit deemed repatriated | 12 months after the end of the tax year |
| Category B notice of voluntary bookkeeping | 3 months before the tax year begins |
| Excess MAT carry-forward | 5 tax years |
| Foreign exchange loss spread | 10 tax years, equal parts |
| Listed bond interest exemption | 3 consecutive years from first interest payment |
| Category B market study | Every 3 years, inflation-adjusted in between |

# 6. Precautions

**Take care:** The points below are where taxpayers are most likely to be caught out. Several depend on directives that have not yet been issued.

- **Do not rely on a loss to avoid tax.** A loss or nil return triggers MAT on turnover. Budget cash for 2.5% of gross turnover in weak years.
- **Check quarterly credits before paying MAT.** Advance tax, withholding and import advance tax are deducted in sequence. Keep every withholding receipt and customs declaration.
- **Separate books per licence, starting now.** If one licence makes a loss, it will not shelter profit under another licence. Review how shared costs are allocated between licences, and expect a directive on apportionment.
- **Old loss carry-forwards may be stuck.** They are usable only above the MAT level. Re-check deferred tax and cash flow forecasts.
- **Foreign exchange losses.** Stop deducting them in full in the year. Build a 10-year schedule, and separate asset-related losses to capitalise them.
- **Category A is permanent.** Crossing the threshold once means full bookkeeping for all later years. Exempt income counts toward the threshold.
- **Category B is not a safe harbour.** Sales are set by the Tax Authority's market study, not only by what is declared. Keep sales evidence to challenge an estimate.
- **Commission and fixed-margin distribution.** The reduced MAT base is available only with a written contract fixing price and margin, purchase and sales invoices, and proof that sales followed the contract. One off-contract sale can move the base to full annual sales, with recalculation on audit.
- **Partner salaries in an LLP or cooperative.** They are no longer an expense. Tax is due on undistributed profit three months after year end, so plan cash even if profit is retained.
- **Branches of foreign companies.** Diarise the 12-month deadline and keep bank transfer documents and proof of tax paid to avoid being taxed twice.
- **Related-party projects.** Foreign group companies working on connected projects are counted together for the 91-day test.
- **Capital asset sales.** The 30% adjustment needs at least one year of ownership. Timing a sale just before one year loses the relief.
- **Landlords in Category A.** Without books, 80% of gross rent is taxed. Keeping books may give a lower result where expenses are high.
- **Payments to creators and freelancers.** Collect their TIN before paying. Businesses that pay influencers for advertising are treated as a reporting platform under Article 76(2).
- **Suppliers without a valid business licence.** Ask for TIN and licence copies at onboarding and renew them yearly.
- **Casual labour.** Track days worked per person per employer. The 30-day limit is cumulative over 12 months.
- **Company cars.** Depreciation on vehicles under eight seats will be limited. Avoid assuming full deduction in budgets.
- **Article references.** Update contracts, tax memos, ERP notes and letters to the new article numbers (28 to 99).

# 7. Action checklist

- ☐ Identify every business licence held and open a separate ledger and profit and loss statement for each.
- ☐ Recalculate this year's expected tax with MAT at 2.5% of turnover and compare with normal tax.
- ☐ List brought-forward tax losses and exchange losses, and prepare the 10-year spreading schedule.
- ☐ Confirm the taxpayer category of each entity and whether any has ever been Category A.
- ☐ Map the advance tax due months for each entity from its accounting year end.
- ☐ Collect TIN and business licence from all suppliers; TIN from landlords and creators.
- ☐ For distributors and agents, put price and margin terms in writing and keep both purchase and sales invoices.
- ☐ For any LLP or cooperative, stop expensing partner pay and set a reminder three months after year end.
- ☐ For branches, set a reminder 12 months after year end for profit remittance.
- ☐ Start a day-count register for casual workers.
- ☐ Watch for the new directives listed in section 8.
- ☐ Update article references in templates and standard letters.

# 8. Directives and decisions still awaited

| Subject | Issuer | Article |
|---|---|---|
| Application of the Proclamation to collective investment funds | Ministry | 37(2) |
| Estimation of tax where books are not kept | Tax Authority | 38 |
| Depreciation limit for vehicles under eight seats | Ministry | 39(5) |
| MAT base where no business activity is declared | Tax Authority | 57(2) |
| Adjustment of the Birr 50,000 creator threshold | Ministry | 74(2) |
| Apportionment of shared depreciation and joint expenses | Ministry | 82(5) |
| Calendar for quarterly advance payments (optional) | Ministry of Revenue | 85(2) |
| Percentage of business profit tax retained for refunds | Ministry | 98 |
| Temporary decision starting the aviation payment exemption | Ministry | 78(1)(d) and 4(1) |

# 9. Notes on the text

- This summary follows the English text. The Amharic text is the authoritative version in case of difference.
- Article 75(2) in English says quarters start from 7 July; the Amharic text says Hamle 1, the first day of the fiscal year.
- Article 84(1) refers specifically to the 2025/26 tax year and the 2024/25 base year.
- Article 78 describes the casual worker limit as 30 days in any 12-month period in one place and 30 days in a calendar year in another.
- Rates under Schedules B, C and D, the MAT rate itself, and the Category A threshold are set in the Proclamation as amended, not in this Regulation, and should be read together with it.

## Disclaimer

This publication is intended for general information purposes only and provides a summary of selected provisions of Income Tax Regulation No. 597/2026. It does not constitute legal, tax, or professional advice and should not be relied upon as a substitute for advice tailored to specific circumstances.

Readers should refer to the official text published in the Federal Negarit Gazette and seek advice from a licensed tax adviser or obtain clarification from the Ministry of Revenue before making decisions or taking action based on the information contained in this publication.

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