PROCLAMATION NO. 307/2002
EXCISE TAX PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, to improve government revenue it has become necessary to impose excise tax payable on selected goods;

WHEREAS, it is believed that this tax should be imposed on luxury goods and basic goods which are demand inelastic;

WHEREAS, it is believed that imposing the tax on goods that are hazardous to health and which are cause to social problems will reduce the consumption thereof;

NOW, THEREFORE, in accordance with Article 55(1) and (11) of the Constitution, it is hereby proclaimed as follows.

SECTION 1
General

1. Short Title
This Proclamation may be cited as the "Excise Tax Proclamation No. 307/2002."

2. Definitions
In this Proclamation, unless the context otherwise requires:
"person" means a physical or juridical person;
"Importer" means any person who imports goods into the country;
"Body" means any company, registered partnership, entity formed under foreign law resembling a company or registered partnership, or any public enterprise or public financial agency that carries out business activities including body of persons corporate or unincorporated whether created or recognized under a law in force in Ethiopia or elsewhere, and any foreign body's business agent doing business in Ethiopia on behalf of the principal.

1. "Pure Alcohol" means Alcohol of purity of 80 degrees or more;
2. "Alcohol" means Ethyl Alcohol;
3. "Tax Authority" means the Federal Inland Revenue Authority and the tax authorities of the Regional States and City Administrations;
4. "Bonded Warehouse" means the building or place destined for storage of specified goods before the tax is paid, secured in accordance with requirements of the Tax Authority;
5. "Cost of Production" means direct labour and raw material cost incurred in the production process, cost of indirect inputs and overhead costs, but does not include depreciation costs of machineries;
6. "Taxpayer" means a person liable to pay Excise Tax;
7. "Ministry" and "Minister" means the Ministry and Minister of Finance and Economic Development, respectively.

3. Scope

This Proclamation applies on goods listed in the Schedule attached to this Proclamation.

SECTION 2

The Rate, Base and Payment of Excise Tax

4. Rate of Excise Tax

The Excise tax shall be paid on goods mentioned under the Schedule attached to this Proclamation:
(a) When imported;
(b) When produced locally at the rate prescribed in the Schedule.

5. Base of Computation of Excise Tax

1) in respect of goods produced locally, the cost of production;
2) in respect of goods imported, cost, insurance and freight (C.I.F.).

6. Payment of Excise Tax

1) The Excise tax shall be paid within the time prescribed under Sub-Article (2) of this Article.
(a) in respect of goods produced locally, by the producer;
(b) in respect of goods imported, by the importer.
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2) Time of Payment:
(a) Unless decided otherwise, as provided for under Sub—Article 2(b) of this Article, the excise tax on goods specified under the Schedule shall be payable.
1) When imported at the time of clearing the goods from Customs area;
2) When produced locally, not later than 30 days from the date of production;
(b) Where the tax payer requests for permission to deposit goods produced in a bonded warehouse without payment of tax and if the request is approved by the Tax Authority the payment of the tax on such goods so deposited shall be effect at the time they are being removed from the Bonded warehouse;
(c) If the Tax Authority believes that the activity of the tax payer requires a Bonded Warehouse may give him permission to establish such Bonded Warehouse. The conditions under which the Bonded Warehouse operates shall also be laid down by directive to be issued by the Tax Authority. No goods shall therefore be deposited in or removed from a Bonded Warehouse except in the presence and under the control of a representative of the Authority;
(d) where a producer fails to keep proper accounts and records or fails to submit a monthly declaration or pay the tax within the time limit prescribed in this Proclamation or submits a declaration which upon investigation is found incorrect the Tax Authority shall be empowered to forbid the producer to remove any good from the place of production or Bonded Warehouse.

7. Assessment of the Excise Tax
1) If the Tax Authority accepts that the books and records maintained by the producer are properly kept and that the monthly declaration submitted by him, pursuant to Article 8(d) of this Proclamation is correct the tax paid in accordance with the monthly declaration shall be considered accurate.
2) If, after review by the Tax Authority, it appears that a person has understated his tax obligation, the Authority shall issue an additional assessment.
3) The assessment made shall be prepared in an assessment notification and be delivered to the tax payer. Delivery of the assessment notification shall be made in accordance with the provisions of Income Tax Proclamation.
4) If the Authority makes an additional assessment under Sub—Article (2) and within 30 days of the notice and demand, the person assessed does not pay the additional assessment or appeal the assessment as provided under Article 18, the person is in default.
5) If the Tax Authority fails to assess the tax and notify the tax payer of the amount still due within five years from the date of declaration and payment of the tax by the tax payer in accordance with Article 6 of this Proclamation, the tax so paid shall be final and conclusive. In case, where the taxpayer has not declared his income or has submitted a fraudulent declaration, no time limit provided in any other law shall bar the assessment of the tax by the Tax Authority.
SECTION 3
Collection Enforcement

8. Obligations of the Tax Payer

In addition to the obligations specified in the other provisions of this Proclamation, every tax payer shall:

(a) maintain books of accounts and supporting documents in accordance with proper accounting principles and in a manner acceptable to the Tax Authority;

(b) submit every 30 days to the Tax Authority, in a form which shall be supplied by said Authority, a declaration containing such information as may be necessary for proper collection of the tax.

(c) comply fully with requirements of the inspection of his premises by the delegate of the Tax Authority in accordance with Sub - Article 3 of Article 9 of this Proclamation.

(d) comply fully with the requirements of the inspection of his premises by the delegate of the Tax Authority;

(e) immediately communicate to the Tax Authority the type and address as well as the commencement and termination date of his business;

(f) pay in full the tax due within 30 days from the date of termination where such business is terminated.

9. Power of the Tax Authority

In addition to the powers specified in the other provisions of this Proclamation the Tax Authority shall have the following powers and duties:

1) The implementation and enforcement of this Proclamation shall be the duty of the Tax Authority;

2) Requiring the person or any employee who has access to or custody of any information, records or books of account to produce the same and to attend during normal office hours at any reasonably convenient tax office and answer any questions relating thereto;

3) Enter business premises or stores of the tax payer or to any place suspected to be storage of the products, inspect, collect information and take appropriate measures:

(a) during the regular working hours of the tax payer where it suspects that production or sale of goods is carried on or there is information that may be necessary for the proper assessment of the tax, and to ensure the observance of this Proclamation and Regulations issued for the implementation of this Proclamation;

(b) at any time where it suspects that an offense resulting from the violation of the provisions of this Proclamation or regulations issued for the implementation of the Proclamation has been committed.

4) Notify the tax payer the additional tax to be paid in accordance with this Proclamation;

5) as regards goods imported:

(a) sell such goods where the tax in respect of them is not paid within six months from the day of deposit within the premises of government warehouse, or in the case of perishable goods, decide on their sale at any time it thinks fit;
5. Where the Authority seals any property as provided under Article 17, Sub-Article (4), it shall be lawful for the Authority to collect such tax (and such further amount as shall be sufficient to cover the expenses of the seizure) by seizing any property belonging to such person.

6) Requiring any person including a municipality, body, financial institution, department or agency of Federal or Regional Government to disclose particulars of any information or transactions.

10. Seizure of Property to Collect Tax

1) Subject to Sub-Article (4), if any person liable to pay any tax imposed by this Proclamation is in default under Article 7, Sub-Article (4) or Article 18, any seizure shall extend only to property possessed and obligations existing at the time the seizure is made. The Authority may request a police officer to be present during the seizure. Where the Authority seizes any property as provided hereinabove, it shall have the right to sell the seized goods at public auction or in any other manner approved by the Authority not less than 10 days after the seizure, except that when the goods seized are perishable, the Authority can sell the goods after any reasonable period having regard to the nature of the goods.

2) For purposes of this Section, the term “seizure” includes seizure by any means, as well as collection from a person who owes money or property to the person liable for VAT. Except as provided in Sub-Articles (3) and (6), a seizure shall extend only to property possessed and obligations existing at the time the seizure is made. The Authority may request a police officer to be present during the seizure. Where the Authority seizes any property as provided hereinabove, it shall have the right to sell the seized goods at public auction or in any other manner approved by the Authority not less than 10 days after the seizure, except that when the goods seized are perishable, the Authority can sell the goods after any reasonable period having regard to the nature of the goods.

3) Whenever any property on which seizure had been made is not sufficient to satisfy the claim for which seizure is made, the Authority may, thereafter and as may be necessary, proceed to seize other property liable to seizure of the person against whom the claim exists unless the amount due from such person, together with all expenses, is fully paid.

4) Seizure may be made under Sub-Article (1) on property of any person in default with respect to any unpaid tax only after the Authority has notified such person in writing of the intention to make such seizure. The notice shall be delivered not less than thirty (30) days before the day of the seizure.

5) If the Authority makes a finding that the collection of the tax is in jeopardy, demand for immediate payment of such tax may be made by the Authority and, on failure or refusal to pay the tax, collection thereof by seizure shall be lawful without regard to the 30-day period provided in Sub-Article (1) and the 30-day period provided in Sub-Article (4).

6) If a seizure has been made or is about to be made on any property, any person having custody or control of any books or records containing evidence or statements relating to the property subject to seizure shall, on demand of the Authority, exhibit such books or records to the Authority.
7) Any person in possession of (or obligated with respect to) property subject to seizure on which a seizure has been made shall, on the demand of the Authority, surrender such property (or discharge such obligation) to the Authority, except such part of the property as is, at the time of such demand, subject to a prior secured claim of creditors and subject to an attachment or execution under any judicial process.

8) Any person who fails or refuses to surrender any property subject to seizure, on demand of the Authority, shall be personally liable, to the government in a sum equal to the value of the property not so surrendered, but not exceeding the amount of tax for the collection of which seizure has been made (together with costs and interest on such sum).

9) In addition to the personal liability imposed by Sub-Article (8), if the failure or refusal to surrender is without reasonable cause, such person shall be liable for an additional charge equal to fifty percent (50%) of the amount recoverable under Sub-Article (8).

10) Any person in possession of property who surrenders or makes payment in accordance with this Article shall be discharged from any obligation or liability to the delinquent person or to any other person arising from such surrender or payment.

11. Preferential Claim to Assets

1) From the date on which tax becomes due and payable under this Proclamation, subject to the prior secured claims of creditors, the Authority has a preferential claim upon the assets of the person liable to pay the tax until the tax is paid.

2) Where a person is in default of paying tax, the Authority may, by notice in writing, inform that person of the Authority’s intention to apply to the Registering Authority to register a security interest in any asset, which is owned, by that person, to cover any unpaid tax in default, together with any expense incurred in recovery proceedings.

3) If the person on whom a notice has been served under Sub-Article (2) fails to pay the amount specified in the notice within 30 days after the date of service of the notice, the Authority, may, by notice in writing, direct the Registering Authority that the asset, to the extent of the defaulter’s interest therein, shall be subject to an attachment or execution under any judicial process. Where a person is in default of paying tax, the Authority may, by notice in writing, inform that person of the Authority’s intention to apply to the Registering Authority to register a security interest in any asset, which is owned, by that person, to cover any unpaid tax in default, together with any expense incurred in recovery proceedings.

4) Where the Authority has served a notice relating to the Registering Authority under Sub-Article (3), the Registering Authority shall without fee, register the notice of security as if the notice were an instrument of mortgage over or charge on, as the case may be, such asset, and such registration shall, subject to any prior mortgage or charge, operate while its subsists in any part of the property, subject to an attachment or execution under any judicial process.

12. Taxpayer Safeguards

Any property seized under Section 3 of this Proclamation shall be seized, held, and accounted for only by the Authority. No other agency of the government may require the property seized under this Section to be transferred or given over to it for any cause whatsoever. If any property seized under this Section is sold, any portion of the proceeds in excess of the persons liabilities shall be returned promptly to the owner of the property.
13. Duties of Receivers

1) In this Article, "receiver" means a person who, with respect to an asset in Ethiopia of a taxpayer, is:
(a) a liquidator of a company;
(b) a receiver appointed out of court or by a court;
(c) a trustee for an unrebailuated insolvent;
(d) a mortgage in possession;
(e) an executor of a deceased estate; or
(f) any other person conducting a business on behalf of a person legally incapacitated.

2) A receiver shall, in writing, notify the Authority within 14 days after being appointed to the position or taking possession of an asset in Ethiopia, whichever first occurs.

3) The Authority may, in writing, notify a receiver, of the amount which appears to the Authority to be sufficient to provide for tax which is or will become payable by the person whose assets are in the possession of the receiver.

4) A receiver:
(a) shall set aside, out of the proceeds of sale of an asset, the amount specified by the Authority under Sub-Article (3), or such lesser amount as is subsequently agreed on by the Authority;
(b) is liable to the extent of the amount set aside for the tax of the person who owned the asset; and
(c) may pay any debt that has priority over the tax referred to in this Article notwithstanding any provision of this Article.

5) A receiver is personally liable to the extent of any amount required to be set aside under Sub-Article (4) for the tax referred to in Sub-Article (3) if, and to the extent that, the receiver fails to comply with the requirements of this Article.

14. Notification of Changes

Every taxpayer shall notify the Authority, in writing, of:
1) any change in the name, address, place of business, constitution, or nature of the principal taxable activity or the activities of the person; and
2) any change of address from which, or name in which, a tax liable activity is carried on by the taxpayer, within 5 days of the change occurring.

Section 4

15. Review Committee

Members of the Review Committee shall be appointed by the Minister of Revenue or the competent authority of the regional government, as appropriate, upon the recommendation of the head of the Authority.

16. Powers and Duties of the Review Committee

1) The Review Committee shall be accountable to the head of the Authority and shall have the following duties:
(a) to examine and decide on all applications submitted by tax payers for compromise of penalty and interest and on the tax assessed;
### Penalties for Late Filing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) Except as otherwise provided in this Proclamation, a person who fails to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>file a timely return is liable for a penalty equal to 5 percent of the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amount of tax underpayment for each month (or portion thereof) during which</td>
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<tr>
<td>the failure continues, up to 25 percent of such amount.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Waiver of Penalty

The Review Committee may waive administrative penalties in accordance with the directives issued by the Minister of Revenue or the competent authority of the regional government, as appropriate.

### Appeal

1. Any person who object to an additional assessment made by the Authority has the right to appeal, within 30 days from the receipt of that assessment notification, or from the date of decision of the Review Committee to the Tax Appeal Commission by instituting an application for an assessment.

2. If a person appeals in accordance with Sub-Article (1) and the Tax Appeal Commission determines that an assessment is excessive or that a decision of the Authority is wrong, it shall be deemed to be correct and final and shall be immediately payable.

3. If no appeal is made within the period prescribed in Sub-Article (1) of this Article, the additional assessment made by the Authority shall be deemed to be correct and final and shall be immediately payable.

4. Without prejudice to Sub-Article (1) of this Article, the provisions of the Income Tax Proclamation, concerning appeals shall, mutatis mutandis, apply to appeals regarding taxes imposed by this Proclamation.

### Burden of Proof

The burden of proving that an assessment is excessive or that a decision of the Authority is wrong is on the person objecting to the assessment or decision.

### Administrative Penalties

- (b) to gather any written evidence or information relevant to the matter submitted;
- (c) to summon any person who directly or indirectly has dealt with the assessment, to appear before it for questioning him about the case under its investigation; and
- (d) to review determinations made by the Authority for accuracy, completeness, and compliance with this Proclamation.

2. The Committee shall only review applications submitted to it within 10 days of receipt of tax assessment notification.

3. The Head of the Tax Authority may approve the recommendations or remand the case, with his observations, to the committee for further review.

17. **Waiver of Penalty**

The Review Committee may waive administrative penalties in accordance with the directives issued by the Minister of Revenue or the competent authority of the regional government, as appropriate.

18. **Appeal**

1) Any person who object to an additional assessment made by the Authority has the right to appeal, within 30 days from the receipt of that assessment notification, or from the date of decision of the Review Committee to the Tax Appeal Commission by instituting an application for an assessment.

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19. **Burden of Proof**

The burden of proving that an assessment is excessive or that a decision of the Authority is wrong is on the person objecting to the assessment or decision.

Section 5

### Administrative Penalties

20. **Penalties for Late Filing**

1) Except as otherwise provided in this Proclamation, a person who fails to file a timely return is liable for a penalty equal to 5 percent of the amount of tax underpayment for each month (or portion thereof) during which the failure continues, up to 25 percent of such amount.
1) A taxpayer who,

(a) makes a statement to a tax officer of the Authority that is false or misleading in a material particular, or

(b) omits from a statement made to an officer of the Authority any matter or thing without which the statement is misleading in a material particular, commits an offence and is liable on conviction......

2) Where the statement or omission is made without reasonable excuse,

(a) and if the inaccuracy of the statement were undetected may result in an underpayment of tax by an amount not exceeding 1,000 Birr, a fine of not less than 10,000 Birr and not more than 20,000 Birr, and imprisonment for a term of not less than one (1) year and not more than three (3) years, and

(b) if the underpayment of tax is in an amount exceeding 1,000 Birr to a fine of not less than 20,000 Birr and not more than 1000,000 Birr and imprisonment for a term of not less than three (3) years and not more than five (5) years.

3) Where the statement or omission is made knowingly or recklessly,
Failure to Notify

A person who fails to notify the Authority of a change as required by Article 14 commits an offence and is liable on conviction

(a) where the failure was made knowingly or recklessly, to a fine of not less than 10,000 Birr and to imprisonment for one year; or
(b) in any other case, to a fine of not less than 5,000 Birr and to imprisonment for six months.

27. Offences by Tax Officer

1) Any tax officer or former taxation officer employed in carrying out the provisions of this Proclamation who:

(a) and if the inaccuracy of the statement were undetected may result in an underpayment of tax by an amount not exceeding 1,000 Birr, to a fine of not less than 50,000 Birr and not more than 100,000 Birr, or imprisonment for a term of not less than five (5) years and not more than ten (10) years; and
(b) If the underpayment of tax is in an amount exceeding 1,000 Birr, to a fine of not less than 75,000 Birr and not more than 200,000 Birr or imprisonment for a term of not less than ten (10) years and not more than fifteen (15) years.

25. Obstruction of Tax Administration

1) A person who,
(a) obstructs or attempts to obstruct an officer of the Authority in the performance of duties under this Proclamation, or
(b) otherwise impedes or attempts to impede the administration of the Proclamation, commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine of not less than 1,000 Birr and not more than 100,000 Birr, and imprisonment for a term of two (2) years,

2) For purposes of Sub-Article (1), the following and similar other actions are considered to constitute obstruction:

(a) refusal to satisfy a request of the Authority for inspection of documents, reports, or other information related to a taxpayer’s income-producing activities;
(b) noncompliance with an authority request to report for an interview;
(c) interferes with a taxation officer’s right to enter the taxpayer’s business premises.
2. A tax officer or former tax officer is liable in carrying out the provisions of this Proclamation, except such information is required by the Commercial Code of Ethiopia to be published in the Trade Gazette, who,

(a) discloses to any person or that person's representative, any matter in respect of another person, that may, in the exercise of the taxation officer's powers or the performance of the taxation officer's duties under the said provisions, come to the taxation officer's knowledge; or

(b) permits any other person to have access to records in the possession or custody of the Authority, except in the exercise of the taxation officer's powers or the performance of the officer's duties under this Proclamation or by order of court,

Commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine of not less than 10,000 Birr and to imprisonment for a term of not less than two (2) years and not more than five (5) years.

3. Nothing in this Article shall prevent a taxation officer from disclosing,

(a) any document or information to:

(i) any person where the disclosure is necessary for the purposes of this Proclamation or any other fiscal law;

(ii) the Auditor-General where the disclosure is necessary for the performance of duties entrusted to it by law.

(iii) the competent authority of the government of another country with which Ethiopia has entered into an agreement for the avoidance of double taxation or for the exchange of information, in the extent permitted under the agreement;

(iv) the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission where the disclosure is necessary for the performance of duties entrusted to it by law;

(v) a law enforcement agency not described above where the Minister of Revenue issues written authorization to make disclosures necessary for the enforcement of the laws under the agency's authority, or

(b) Information which does not identify a person or any other information that does not identify a person to any person in the service of the tax administration that disclosure is necessary for the performance of the person's official duties.

28. Unauthorized Tax Collection

Any person not authorized to collect tax under this Proclamation who collects or attempts to collect tax (or an amount the person describes as tax) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine of not less than 50,000 Birr and to imprisonment for a term of not less than ten (10) years and not more than twenty (20) years.

29. Aiding or Abetting

A person who aids, abets, incites, or compels another person to commit a violation of this Proclamation also commits a violation of this Proclamation. The person may be subject to prosecution and is liable, in addition, to a fine and imprisonment, not in excess of the amount of fine or period of imprisonment provided for the offence aided or abetted.

30. Offences by Entities

1) Subject to Sub-Article (3), where an entity commits an offence, every person who is a manager of the entity at the time that time is treated as also having committed the same offence and is liable to a fine and imprisonment under this Proclamation.
2) Subject to Sub-Article (3), where an entity commits an offence by failing to pay an amount of tax, including an amount treated by this Proclamation as though it were tax, every person who was a manager of that entity at that time or was a manager within six (6) months prior to the date of commission is jointly and severally liable with that entity and that other person to the Authority for the amount.

3) Sub-Articles (1) and (2) do not apply where
(a) the offence is committed without that person's knowledge or consent; and
(b) that person has exercised the degree of care, diligence and skill that a reasonably prudent person would have exercised in comparable circumstances to prevent the commission of the offence.

4) In Sub-Articles (1) and (2), "manager" means.
(a) in the case of a partnership, a partner or manager of the partnership or a person purporting to act in either of those capacities;
(b) in the case of a company, a director, manager, or officer of the company or a person purporting to act in any of those capacities; and
(c) in the case of an association of persons, a manager or a person purporting to act in that capacity.

31. Offences by Receivers
1) A person who fails to comply with the requirements of Article 13, Sub-Article (4) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine of 5,000 Birr and to imprisonment for one (1) year.
2) Where a person is convicted of an offence under Sub-Article (1) for failing to set aside an amount as required under Article 13, Sub-Article (4), the court may, in addition to imposing a fine and prison sentence, order the convicted person to pay to the Authority, amount not exceeding the amount which the person failed to set aside.

32. Publication of Names
1) The Authority shall from time to time publish by notice in the Gazette a list of persons who have been convicted of offences under any of Articles 22 to 31.
2) Every list published in terms of Sub-Article (1) shall specify:
(a) the name, address, and principal enterprise of the person;
(b) such particulars of the offence as the Authority may think fit;
(c) the tax period or tax periods in which the offence occurred;
(d) the amount or estimated amount of the tax evaded; and
(e) the amount, if any, of the additional tax imposed.
SECTION 7
Miscellaneous Provisions

33. Duty to Cooperate
1) All Federal and Regional Government Authorities and their Agencies, Bodies, Kebele Administrations and Associations shall have the duty to cooperate with the Tax Authority in the enforcement of this Proclamation.

2) (a) No Ministry, Municipality, Department or Office of Federal or Regional Government shall issue or renew any license to any taxpayer unless the applicant produces a certificate from the Tax Authority to the effect that tax due in respect of the preceding year or years, have been paid or where the taxpayer is seeking license for the first time taxpayer identification number (TIN) issued by the Tax Authority unless appeal is pending, or time for payment is extended by the Tax Authority.

(b) If the Tax Authority refuses to issue a certificate it shall, on demand by the applicant for the license, provide him or it with a written statement of its reasons therefore.

(c) Any applicant who is aggrieved by the reasons stated by the Tax Authority for refusing to issue a certificate or by the revocation of his or its license may appeal in writing to the Review Committee.

34. Powers of the Minister
The Minister may waive in whole or in part, the tax levied under this Proclamation for Economic, Social or administrative reasons or for reasons specified under Article 42 (b) of the Income Tax Proclamation No. 286/2002.

35. Directives
The Minister of Revenue may issue directives for the proper implementation of this Proclamation.

36. Transitory Provisions
All Excise Tax due prior to the coming into force of this Proclamation shall be paid in accordance with the Sales and Excise Tax Proclamation.

37. Repeals
The Sales and Excise Tax Proclamation No. 68/1993 (as amended) shall be rescinded as from the day on which this Proclamation becomes effective.

38. Effective Date
This Proclamation shall enter into force as of the 31st day of December, 2002.

GIRMA W/GIORGIS
PRESIDENT OF THE FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA
### SCHEDULE

**GOODS THAT SHALL BE LIABLE TO EXCISE TAX WHEN EITHER PRODUCED LOCALLY OR IMPORTED**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Product</th>
<th>Excise Tax Rate (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1.</strong> Any type of sugar (in solid form) excluding molasses</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2.</strong> Drinks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1 All types of soft drinks (except fruit juices)</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2 Powder soft drinks</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3 Water bottled or canned in a factory</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2.4</strong> Alcoholic Drinks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4.1 All types of beer &amp; stout</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4.2 All types of wine</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4.3 Whisky</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4.4 Others alcoholic drinks</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3.</strong> All types of pure Alcohol</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4.</strong> Tobacco &amp; Tobacco Products</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1 Tobacco Leaf</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2 Cigarettes, cigar, cigarillos, pipe tobacco, snuff and other tobacco products</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5.</strong> Salt</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>6.</strong> Fuel-Super Benzene, Regular Benzene, Petrol, Gasoline and other Motor Spirits</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>7.</strong> Perfumes and Toilet Waters</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>8.</strong> Textile and Textile products</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.1 Textile fabrics, knitted or woven of natural silk, rayon, nylon, wool or other similar materials</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.2 Textile of any type partly or wholly made from cotton, which is grey, white, dyed or printed, in pieces of any length or width (except Mosquito net and &quot;Abudgetid&quot;) and including blankets, bed sheets, counter panes, towels, table clothes and similar articles</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>8.3</strong> Garments</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### SCHEDULE

**GOODS THAT SHALL BE LIABLE TO EXCISE TAX WHEN EITHER PRODUCED LOCALLY OR IMPORTED**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Product</th>
<th>Excise Tax Rate (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9. Personal adornment made of gold, silver or other materials</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Disk washing machines of a kind for domestic use</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Washing machines of a kind for domestic purposes</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Video decks</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Television and Video Cameras</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Television broadcast receivers whether or not combined with gramophone, radio, or sound receivers and reproducers</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Motor passenger cars, Station Wagons, utility cars, and Land Rovers, Jeeps pickups, similar vehicles (including motorised caravans), whether assembled, together with their appropriate initial equipment:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.1 Upto 1,300 c.c.</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.2 From 1,301 c.c up to 1,800 c.c.</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.3 Above 1,800 c.c</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Carpets</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Asbestos and Asbestos Products</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Clocks and watches</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Dolls and toys</td>
<td>20</td>
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