



KW-IRS
KWARA STATE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

FINANCIAL REPORTS & STATEMENTS 2015/2016

*Mobilizing Revenue for the Strategic
Development of Kwara State*



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KW-IRS
KWARA STATE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE



FINANCIAL
REPORTS &
STATEMENTS
2015/2016

vision

To Mobilize Revenue for the Strategic Development of Kwara State.

mission

To serve the residents of Kwara State using the most convenient strategies that will add value and integrity to the revenue mobilization process and actualize the developmental objectives of the Government.

core values

S H I R T

SERVICE

HONESTY

INTEGRITY RESPONSIBILITY

TRUST



KWARA STATE



BRIEF HISTORY

Kwara State is one of the 36 states that make up the Federal Republic of Nigeria, Africa's most populous country. Kwara State shares her boundaries with the Republic of Benin on the West and the River Niger on the North, Ekiti and Kogi States on the East, and Oyo and Osun States on the South.

The capital city, Ilorin is situated 306km inland from the coastal city of Lagos and 500km from the federal capital, Abuja. Major towns include Offa, Ajase-Ipo, and Jebba. Other towns include Patigi, Erin-Ile, Ilofa, Osi, Lafiagi, Afon, Kaiama, Isanlu-Isin, Omu-Aran, Share, Shonga, Ilesha Baruba and Igbaja.

Kwara State was created in May 1967, as one of the first of 12 states to replace the nation's four regions. Originally the State was known as West Central State, but the name was later changed to Kwara, a local name for the Niger River. The size of the State has been reduced over the years, as new states have been created within the federation. The total landmass of Kwara State today is 32,500 square kilometres.

Kwara State is known as 'the State of Harmony' on account of the peaceful relations that exist among its multicultural and diverse population of about 2.5 million people (2006 Census Figure) estimated to have grown to about 3.5 million now. Followers of the three great religious faiths to be found in Nigeria, Islam, Christianity and traditional, coexist within the State.

States in Nigeria enjoy a high degree of autonomy. Each state, for example, can set industrial policy and independently seeks to attract investment. This is normally located within a broader national policy and must naturally comply with federal rules (with regard to import duties, for example). Energy policy is the sole preserve of the federal government, although this is changing, as the option of using Independent Power Producers (IPP) becomes more attractive. Each state is divided into Local Government Areas (LGAs) and, in the case of Kwara, there are 16 such LGAs, namely; Asa, Baruten, Edu, Ekiti, Ifelodun, Irepodun, Isin, Ilorin East, Ilorin South, Ilorin West, Kaiama, Moro, Patigi, Offa, Oke-Ero, and Oyun.

Geography

Kwara State comprises rainforest in the southern parts with wooded savannah covering the larger part of the State. The soil is fertile and the State is well watered by the various tributaries of the Niger River which run through hills and valleys, none of which rise to any great height. The western section of the State is at a slightly higher altitude than the eastern.

Kwara is a summer rainfall area, with an annual rainfall range of 1,000 mm to 1,500 mm. The months of December and January coincide with the cold and dry harmattan period. Average maximum temperatures vary between 300.C and 350.C.

Unique Selling Point

Kwara State is known for its peaceful character, its innovation and its strong educational sector. In recent years, it has come to be known as the home of commercial agriculture, as a result of the New Nigerian Farmers initiative. Also known as the Shonga Farms Project, after the name of the town where the commercial farming is being practised, the New Nigerian Farmers initiative has got Nigerians and foreigners talking about Kwara State in a new way.

Kwara State has changed in the public eyes from being a 'civil service' State to being the State where the Shonga Farmers are succeeding. Kwarans believe this could happen on a broader scale in the Federal Republic of Nigeria, a land of immense agricultural potential. Following the success of this Project, over 20 other commercial farm projects have been sited in the State successfully. Milk products and rice currently make up US\$1.2billion of the nation's US\$4billion food-importation-bill a situation that a well-organised commercial agriculture has the potential to reverse.



KW-IRS

KWARA STATE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

OUR STORY



The Birth of Kwara State Internal Revenue Service

The Kwara State Government, in its efforts to increase and diversify its revenue base for financial freedom and bolstered efficacy in governance, on June 22nd 2015 signed the Kwara State Revenue Administration Law, 2015 (Law No.6 of 2015). With the signing of this law, the Kwara State Internal Revenue Service was given birth to and the old arrangement of a Board of Internal Revenue (BIR) as a department in the Ministry of Finance became defunct.

Kwara State Internal Revenue Service (KW-IRS), as established by this Law, becomes the **sole agency** responsible for the effective and efficient

administration of tax and related revenue matters on behalf of the Kwara State Government with the following mandates:

- To maintain the integrity of the tax laws and processes by eliminating all instances of multiple taxation;
- To assist the State Government to attain specific economic and social policies, systems and targets; and
- To stimulate voluntary compliance so as to advance maximum representation of the populace in executive decision making.

In keeping with the mandate for KW-IRS, and charged with the care and management of the taxes covered by the Revenue Law, the KW-IRS set out to pursue the vision;

to mobilize revenue for the strategic development of Kwara State

This vision was carefully crafted to be driven by the mission;

to serve the residents of Kwara State using the most convenient strategies that will add value and integrity to the revenue mobilization process and actualize the developmental objectives of the Government

The question arising from the above vision and mission statements, on the lips of most people is; how will KW-IRS create, deliver and capture value as expected? However, the answer to this question was clearly expressed in our choice of business model; the Business Model Canvass, which captures the various segments of our stakeholders and set us up on the appropriate strategy for delivery of the expected value to the residents of Kwara State. This business model adopted revolves around our ability to provide answers to questions relating to these various segments of our operations.

CUSTOMER SEGMENTATION
VALUE PROPOSITIONS
CHANNELS OF DISTRIBUTION
CUSTOMER RELATIONSHIPS
REVENUE STREAMS

KEY RESOURCES**KEY ACTIVITIES****KEY PARTNERSHIPS****COST STRUCTURE**

The specific strategy we have chosen to bring about the required change in revenue mobilization in Kwara State, that adequately provides answers to all of the above questions, is built on a 'five-force' PRESS Framework (**for the first phase of our establishment referred to as our start-up stage**) which is an acronym for;

- PATRONIZING & PERSUADING the populace to accept, embrace and support the activities of the Service (KW-IRS), and voluntarily come into the taxable base
- RAISING & RECRUITING support for the activities of the Service (KW-IRS) from the various stakeholders and overcoming the anticipated societal resistance from them
- ELICITING & ENERGIZING commitment from the newly recruited staff of the Service (KW-IRS) and the management team, towards realizing the targets/purpose of change
- SELECTING & STAFFING of the organization's change team expected to be fired up for performance and excellence through careful selection process and consistent training
- SEQUENCING & SYSTEMATIC report of the daily, weekly, monthly and annual reporting strategy setting critical day-by-day targets and deliverables

The above strategy was consolidated into the following broad goals and objectives for the Service;

- Maximizing the collection rates by eliminating existing leakages through improved tax collection strategies;
- Expansion of the taxable base by bringing in those not captured into the tax net;

- Developing a solid data base through critical data gathering and information dissemination using appropriate information technology; and
- Advising the government on tax and social policy measures responsive and supportive of the administration's developmental agenda and business/human welfare focus.

Where there is no law, there is no sin, says the popular adage. This informs why we have to come up with what could be regarded as the rules and regulations of the Service, but well captured in an unambiguous way.

We created what is considered the Core Values for the Service which we all, at KW-IRS, pledged to be guided by. These **Core Values** were captured under the acronym; SHIRT for ease of remembrance and effectiveness, the SHIRT as our core values stands for;

Service to the residents of Kwara State which is our customer base,
Honesty in the course of delivery of the service as a guiding principle,
Integrity of our service to the people and our employers,
Responsibility to the Service and the served, and
Trust that will make everyone involved operate with openness.

These core values capture the whole essence of the existence of the Service and are expected to be adhered to by all of the staff and management of the Revenue Service. We pride the core values as the SHIRT we put on that must not be stained but be jealously guided to ensure continuous service acceptable to the people.

With the creation of the Kwara State Internal Revenue Service began a new dawn in Kwara Revenue and the reform of revenue mobilization desired by the government through its PPT Model of changing the people, the process and the technology of revenue administration in the State.



Alhaji (Dr) Abdulfatah Ahmed
Executive Governor, Kwara State



Elder Peter Kisira
Deputy Governor, Kwara State



Muritala Awodun, PhD
Executive Chairman

THE BOARD



Muritala Awodun, PhD
Executive Chairman



Mrs Esther Y. Olanrewaju
Director



Mr. AbdulAzeez T. Oyelowo
Director



Mr. Ezekiel O. Bamigboye
Director



Dr. Salihu Ahmed
Director



Mr. Babatunde Idris Mahmud
Director



Alhaji Rasaq Olorunmako
Director

THE BOARD



Mrs Iyabo Banire
Director



Mr. Ahmed A. Mohammed
Director



Mrs Adenike Babajamu
Director



Alhaji Nuhu O. Muhammed
Director



Alhaji Rasaq Umar
Director



Alhaji Mudashiru A. Oladapo
Director



Alhaji Ibrahim Salaudeen
Director



Mr. Lateef A. Okandeji, Esq.
(Secretary/ Legal Adviser)

THE MANAGEMENT



Muritala Awodun, PhD
Executive Chairman



Dr. Isaac Gbenle
Director, Operations & Process



Mr Olusegun Olaniyi
Director, MDAs



Mrs Adenike Babajamu
Director, Admin & Corporate Affairs



Mr Nuhu Olaide Muhammed
Director, Tax Audit & Assessment



Mrs Iyabo Abubakar
Director, HNI & Corporate



Mr 'Lekan Rotimi
Deputy Director, Informal Sector



Mrs Omolara Ojulari
Head, Property Tax



Mr Mohammed Kabiru Rufai
Head, Accounts & Finance



Mr Mohammed Audu
Head, Internal Audit

EXECUTIVE CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT



Muritala Awodun. PhD
Executive Chairman

IN THIS YEAR OF ACCEPTABLE SERVICE, OUR HAPPINESS COMES FROM SOLVING PROBLEMS

Problems are constant in life. Whether as an individual, a corporate entity, a state or a nation, problems never stop; they merely get exchanged or upgraded. When you solve one problem, you create new problems. The good news, however, is that our happiness comes from solving problems and not from avoiding them or pretending they don't exist. The secret of happiness, in this year of acceptable service, is in solving the problems we identified, and not in avoiding or running away from them.

Happiness is a constant work-in-progress, because solving problems is a constant work-in-progress. This is because the solutions to today's problems will lay the foundation for tomorrow's problems, and so on. True happiness occurs only when you are able to identify a problem, and more importantly, able to, not only proffer solution to it, but truly solve it.

Happiness is a constant work-in-progress, because solving problems is a constant work-in-progress. This is because the solutions to today's problems will lay the foundation for tomorrow's problems, and so on.

Taking the responsibility of starting up a new Kwara State Internal Revenue Service with my team's assumption of duty on October 1, 2015 was the solution to a problem that the Kwara State Government had identified as the huge leakages in the State IGR, but obviously the beginning of another problem or a series of other problems.

Taking the responsibility of starting up a new Kwara State Internal Revenue Service with my team's assumption of duty on October 1st, 2015 was the solution to a problem that the Kwara State Government had identified as the huge leakages in the State IGR, but obviously the beginning of another problem or a series of other problems. However, the Government was magnanimous enough to trust us with the assignment of the revenue reform, giving us the required support to solve the problem the best way we deemed appropriate.

That determination, on the side of the State Government, to solve the problem of revenue leakages by changing the people, process and technology of revenue mobilization in the State, obviously created another problem or problems. The beauty of it all is that the government found a good team, the team found a most appropriate strategy, and went about the implementation with the residents (taxpayers) in mind.

As one problem is solved, another is created, and with a well articulated blueprint that was 'taxpayer-centric,' the series of problems were solved as they showed forth, and the result became glaring to all and sundry with the significant growth in IGR, from a 2015 figure of N7.2 billion, to a 2016 figure of N17.4 billion. This moved Kwara State from 17th position on IGR collection in 2015 to the top ten (specifically 9th position) in 2016 of the 36 States of the Federation. The result, as significant as it appears, will in turn bring about another problem of accountability and transparent application of funds, which had been anticipated in our strategy, and was swiftly met with the commencement of the implementation of the Infrastructure Fund, Kwara (IF-K) from September 2016. Though the IF-K had become a law in 2015 under the Kwara Public-Private Partnership (KP3) Bureau Law, to complement the revenue reform, the implementation had to wait for the successful take-off of the revenue reform.

EXECUTIVE CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

Thus, the commencement of the IF-K implementation barely a year after the take-off of KW-IRS.

If you think the introduction of the IF-K will bring an end to the problems, then you must have lost touch with reality as that solution is also the beginning of another problem; because problems never stops, but get merely exchanged or upgraded.

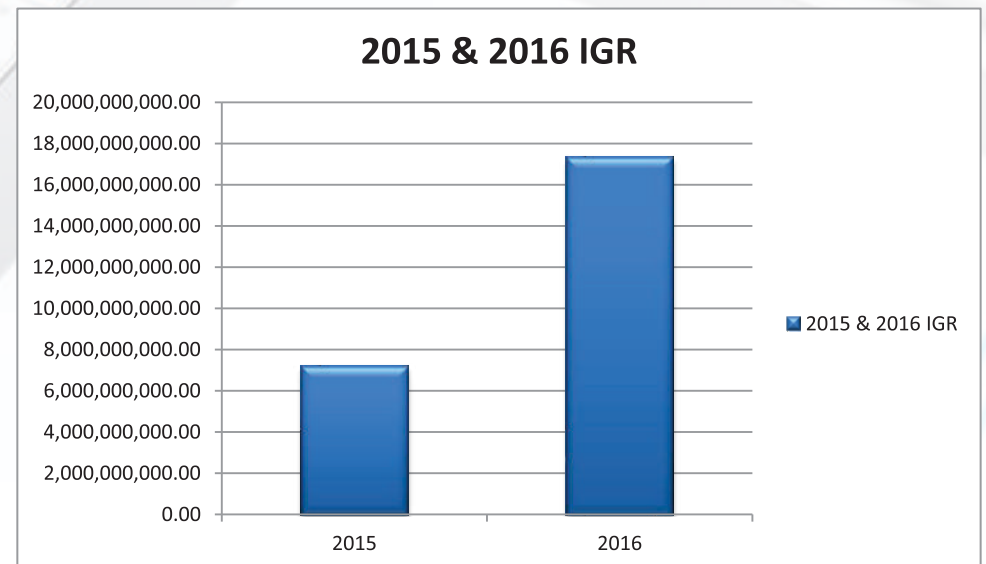
For us at the Kwara State Internal Revenue Service, our happiness in this year (2016) comes from solving problems, and we look forward to solving greater problems in 2017. The year 2016 was for Kwara State, the Year of New Beginning in Revenue Mobilization, and for us at the Kwara State Internal Revenue Service, the Year of Acceptable Service, as we moved the IGR per capital of the State to N5,404 (6th position in 2016), over and above the national average of N3,395 from N2,880 (26th position that we met in 2015).



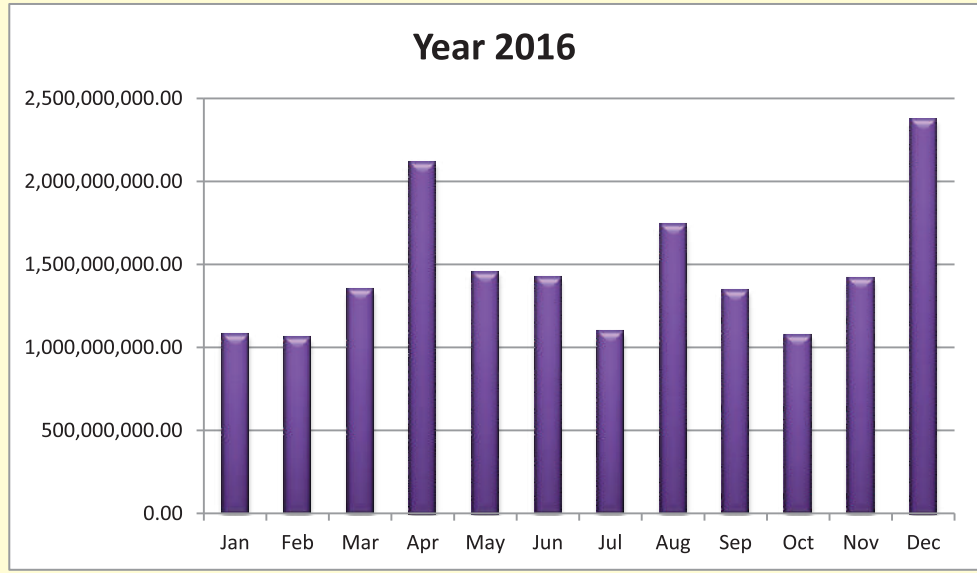
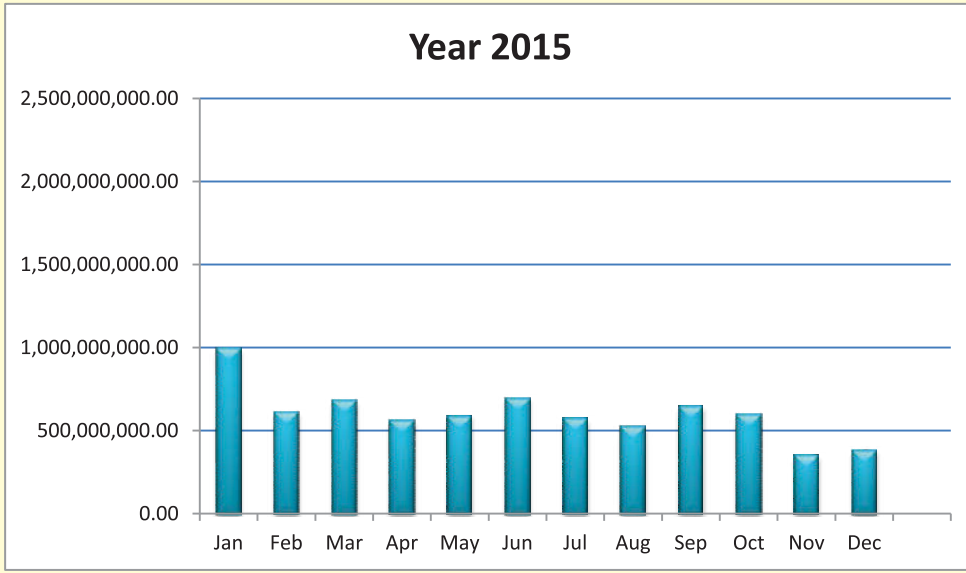
For us at the Kwara State Internal Revenue Service, our happiness in this year (2016) comes from solving problems, and we look forward to solving greater problems in 2017.

2015/2016 IGR REPORT

MONTH	2015	2016
	=N=	=N=
JANUARY	994,312,389.54	1,076,081,980.52
FEBRUARY	607,866,568.17	1,056,457,127.19
MARCH	676,664,755.18	1,344,492,692.03
APRIL	557,599,985.05	2,110,078,504.05
MAY	587,364,710.60	1,451,551,890.69
JUNE	694,553,661.54	1,419,497,366.58
JULY	569,127,492.49	1,090,316,199.47
AUGUST	520,461,736.68	1,741,289,691.52
SEPTEMBER	645,840,226.88	1,342,223,145.55
OCTOBER	596,430,611.81	1,071,084,804.21
NOVEMBER	348,450,040.14	1,412,482,737.62
DECEMBER	380,250,004.67	2,367,102,752.79
TOTAL	7,178,922,182.75	17,292,647,892.12



2015/2016 IGR REPORT

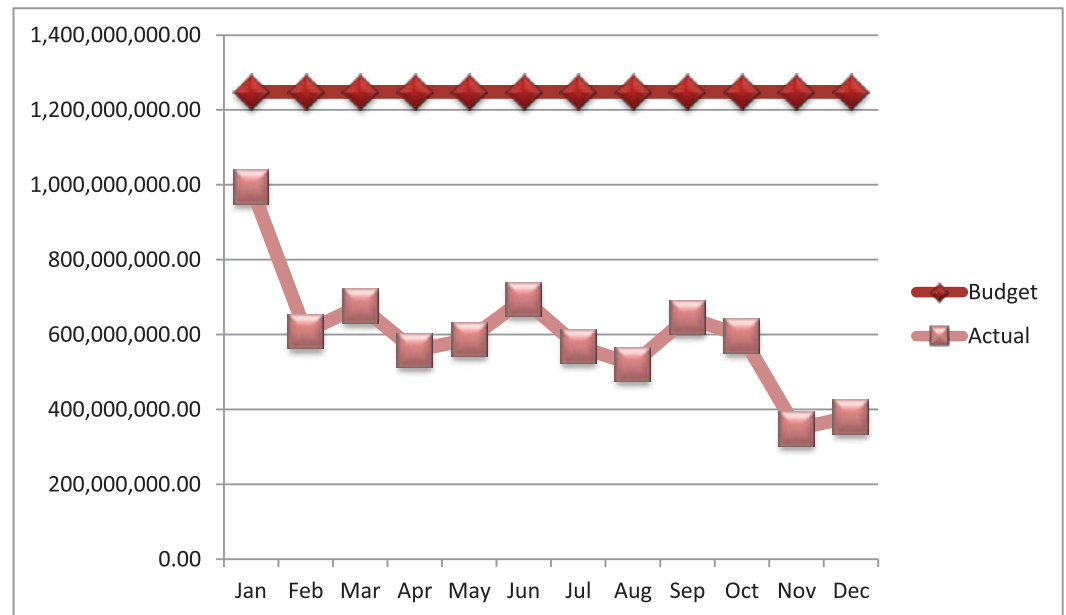


IGR REPORT

BUDGET, ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AND
COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR

2015 BUDGET 2015 ACTUAL

January	1,248,325,689.17	994,312,389.54
February	1,248,325,689.17	607,866,568.17
March	1,248,325,689.17	676,664,755.18
April	1,248,325,689.17	557,599,985.05
May	1,248,325,689.17	587,364,710.60
June	1,248,325,689.17	694,553,661.54
July	1,248,325,689.17	569,127,492.49
August	1,248,325,689.17	520,461,736.68
September	1,248,325,689.17	645,840,226.88
October	1,248,325,689.17	596,430,611.81
November	1,248,325,689.17	348,450,040.14
December	1,248,325,689.17	380,250,004.67
TOTAL	14,979,908,270.04	7,178,922,182.75



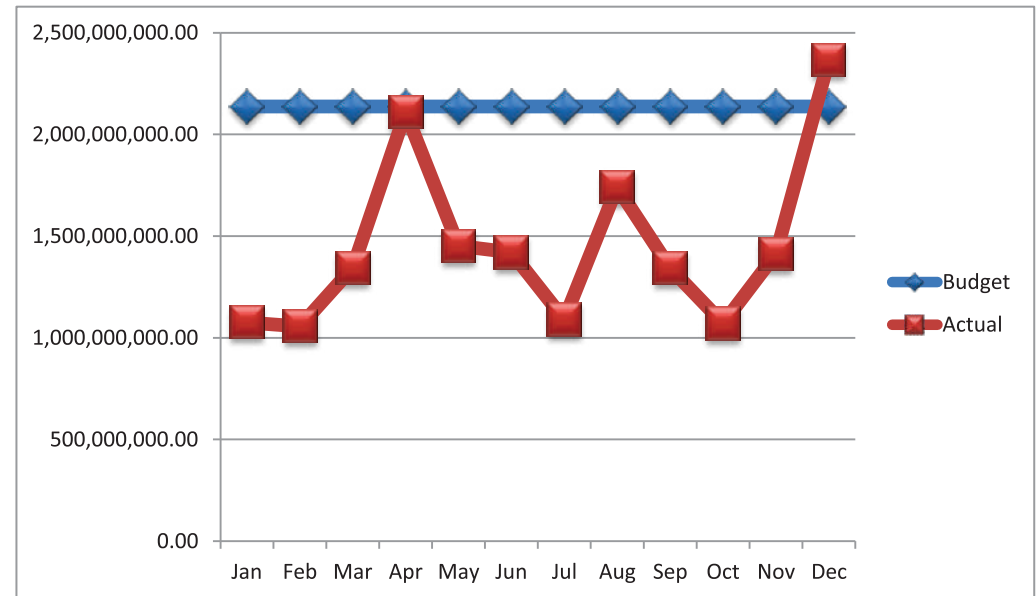
IGR REPORT



BUDGET, ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AND COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR

2016 BUDGET 2016 ACTUAL

January	2,136,637,438.36	1,076,081,980.52
February	2,136,637,438.36	1,056,457,127.19
March	2,136,637,438.36	1,344,492,692.03
April	2,136,637,438.36	2,110,078,504.05
May	2,136,637,438.36	1,451,551,890.69
June	2,136,637,438.36	1,419,497,366.58
July	2,136,637,438.36	1,090,316,199.47
August	2,136,637,438.36	1,741,289,691.52
September	2,136,637,438.36	1,342,223,145.55
October	2,136,637,438.36	1,071,084,804.21
November	2,136,637,438.36	1,412,482,737.62
December	2,136,637,438.36	2,367,102,752.79
TOTAL	25,639,649,260.33	17,292,647,892.12



DIRECTORATE OPERATIONS

(REVENUE & NON-REVENUE DIRECTORATES)

1. EXECUTIVE CHAIRMAN'S OFFICE

- a. Internal Audit Department
- b. Monitoring Department

2. ADMINISTRATION AND CORPORATE AFFAIRS DIRECTORATE

- a. HRM/Admin Department
- b. Corporate Affairs Department

3. OPERATIONS AND PROCESS DIRECTORATE

- a. ICT Department
- b. Help Desk/Support Department
- c. Research Department
- d. Legal Department

4. TAX ASSESSMENT AND AUDIT DIRECTORATE

- a. Tax Audit Department
- b. Tax Assessment Department

5. MINISTRIES, DEPARTMENT AND AGENCIES DIRECTORATE

- a. Ministries and Parastatals Department
- b. Road Taxes Department
- c. Property Tax Department
 - i. Kwara North
 - ii. Kwara South
 - iii. Asa
 - iv. Ilorin South
 - v. Ilorin East
 - vi. Ilorin West

6. HIGH NET WORTH INDIVIDUALS AND CORPORATE DIRECTORATE

- a. PAYE Department
- b. Direct Assessment Department

7. INFORMAL SECTOR DIRECTORATE

- a. Artisans/Markets Department
- b. LGAs Department

8. ACCOUNTS, FINANCE AND RECONCILIATION DIRECTORATE

- a. IGR Department
- b. Expenditure Department



DIRECTORATE OPERATIONS

(REVENUE & NON-REVENUE DIRECTORATES)



EXECUTIVE CHAIRMAN'S OFFICE

The Executive Chairman's Office supervises two departments which are; Internal Audit and Monitoring

The Internal Audit Department, an integral part of the Executive Chairman's Office assists the organization in accomplishing its objectives by bringing a systematic, disciplined approach to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of risk management, control and governance processes. All activities of the department are guided by the Federal Republic of Nigeria Financial Regulation as well as the policies of the Service.

The Monitoring Department is responsible for the observation and reporting of activities and conduct of staff, consultants and other stakeholders vis-a-vis policies, codes and contractual agreement.

ADMINISTRATION AND CORPORATE AFFAIRS

Administration and Corporate Affairs Directorate is responsible for the day-to-day running of the Kwara State Internal Revenue Service (KW-IRS) including the management of the Service's infrastructures and human resources. The Directorate has two main departments namely; Admin/Human Resources and Corporate Affairs.

In recruiting the workforce of the organization, the Directorate is core in the change of the People, Process and Technology model through systematic

recruitment, training and retraining of a highly efficient workforce; standardization of processes and adoption of automation for administration and collection Services.

Corporate Affairs Department is saddled with the responsibility of promoting the image of the organization through advocacy and publicity. It's a department with three segments in three units namely; Publications, Front Desk and Media & Publicity.

Corporate Affairs Department ensures corporate brand of the Service is maintained by receiving visitors in a polite, friendly and professional manner at all times, and direct visitors to the appropriate offices for their payments, enquiries and complaints.

The Department also produces jingle and adverts on media for advocacy and announcement. These programs are designed to educate, enlighten and promote the image of the Service.

OPERATIONS AND PROCESS

The Directorate supports the mission and objectives of the Service using integrated strategies and at the same time driving technology via efficiency of human and other resources. It is also the duty of the directorate to apply technology to drive revenue and tax collection process through the application of a management systems technology to develop a robust taxpayer's database, adoption of best practice options of tax payers payment collection and

reporting process. They also ensure provision of IT support for other directorates in an efficient manner to perfect all strategies to drive revenue collections, support users with the best information technology infrastructure hardware devices, grow a customer care centre that provides taxpayers with up-to-date information that is useful for taxpayers, create, implement and enforce IT policies and reconcile with all banks on bank related issues such as monthly sweeping of IGR to the Kwara State TSA. Also the Directorate carries out research on information that can enhance the revenue mobilization of the State, prepare legal documents in the interest of the Service.

There are four departments namely; ICT, Help Desk/Support, Research and Legal Departments.

TAX ASSESSMENT AND TAX AUDIT

The Directorate is divided into two, namely; Tax Assessment and Tax Audit. Tax Assessment Department carries out assessment of every taxable persons in employment; individual / venture / enterprise. This is in line with Personal Income Tax Law in the relevant year of assessment. The Directorate ensures Tax Clearance Certificate is issued to taxpayers who have settled their tax liability.

The Tax Audit Department is saddled with the responsibility to review the reliability and integrity of tax remittances of organizations to ensure that the correct taxes are deducted and remitted to the tax authority.

DIRECTORATE OF MINISTRIES, DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES (MDAs)

The Ministries, Departments and Agencies Directorate collects government revenues such as administrative charges, fees, fines, levies and rates for the provision of specific services and granting certain privileges. The Directorate in addition to Ministries and Parastatals department which perform these functions, also has 2 other departments; Road Taxes, and Property Tax.

Collection of Road Taxes is the direct mandate of Kwara State Internal Revenue Service amongst other collections for the State. This Department focuses on generating revenues from vehicle registration, renewal of vehicle documents and any documents relating to road taxes, such as hackney permit and consolidated emblem. The Department of Road Taxes is divided into two units: Motor Licensing Authority (MLA) and Central Motor Registry.

Property Tax Department is a revenue collecting department under the MDAs Directorate saddled with the responsibility to generate revenue for Kwara State Government through collection of annual land charge as well as increase the tax base via enumeration of properties.

There are three major responsibilities of Property Tax Department: Enumeration of Properties, Bills Distribution and Collection.

Property Tax Department has Collection and

Support Service Units. The collection unit is subdivided into 6 units namely: Ilorin West, Ilorin East, Ilorin South, Asa, Kwara South and Kwara North

HIGH NETWORTH INDIVIDUALS & CORPORATES

Directorate of HNIs & Corporate is a revenue collecting directorate responsible for collecting and accounting for Personal Income Tax of persons on stable employment i.e Pay As You Earn (PAYE), and High Networth Individuals, Withholding Tax (WHT), Capital Gains Tax and Development Levy.

The Directorate of HNIs & Corporate has two (Departments); PAYE and Direct Assessment.

PAYE Department has the responsibility of PAYE, Development Levy and Withholding Tax collection from corporate organizations. Accounting for revenue collection by classification into appropriate revenue type and delivery of Automated Revenue Receipts to taxpayers, maintenance of revenue profile of taxpayers, recommendation of cases for enforcement.

Direct Assessment Department ensures collection of Personal Income Tax of High Networth individuals, monitoring of WHT remittance for the purpose of identifying HNIs and issuance of demand notice on current year of assessment.

INFORMAL SECTOR

Informal Sector is a Directorate saddled with the

responsibility to collect the data of taxpayers that are semi-skilled or without proper financial records. The department also engages consultants to collect some lines of revenue especially for the local government. The directorate has two departments namely; Artisans/Market- this department collects personal income tax from the artisan and market traders. While, Local Governments Department collect all collectables under the approved local government schedules on behalf of the Local Government Councils.

ACCOUNTS, FINANCE AND RECONCILIATION

The Accounts, Finance and Reconciliation is saddled with the responsibilities to keep proper accounting records in accordance with standard accounting practice and financial regulations of the State in respect of all revenues and expenditure of the Internal Revenue Service. This includes; its assets, liabilities and other financial transactions, and all other revenues collected by the Internal Revenue Service. Also captured are; income on investments; preparing of annual reports, including financial statements, in accordance with accepted accounting principles; ensuring that the available accounting records of the Internal Revenue Service are adequate in line with financial regulations.

2015

FINANCIAL REPORT

STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS FOR THE PERIOD
1ST OCTOBER - 31ST DECEMBER, 2015



KW-IRS

KWARA STATE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

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CORPORATE INFORMATION

Management

Muritala Awodun, PhD (Executive Chairman)
Isaac Gbenle, PhD (Director, Operations & Processes)
Mr Olusegun Olaniyi (Director, MDAs)
Mrs Adenike Babajamu (Director, Admin & Corporate Affairs)
Mr Nuhu Olaide Muhammed (Director, Tax Assessment & Audit)
Mrs Iyabo Abubakar, (Director, HNIs & Corporates)
Mr 'Lekan Rotimi, (Deputy Director, Informal Sector)
Mr Mohammed Kabir Rufai (Head, Accounts & Finance)
Mr Mohammed Audu (Head, Internal Audit)

Registered Office:

27, Ahmadu Bello Way, GRA, Ilorin Kwara State

Auditors:

Adeboye Taiwo & Co, (Chartered Accountants),
Office Road, Opp National Population Commission, Off Ahmadu Bello Way, GRA,
Ilorin, Kwara State

Principal Banker:

Guaranty Trust Bank Plc

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS` REPORT TO THE DIRECTORS OF KWARA STATE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

Report on the Statement of Affairs

We have audited the accompanying statement of affairs of Kwara State Internal Revenue Service as at 31st December, 2015, set out on pages 2 to 9.

Directors` Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

The Directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of this statement of affairs in accordance with the Kwara State Revenue Administration Law No 6 of 22 June 2015 as amended. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of statement of affairs that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances

Auditors` Responsibilities

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on this statement of affairs based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Nigerian Auditing Standard issued by Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria and International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the statement of affairs is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the statement of affairs. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement on the statement of affairs, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditors consider internal control relevant to the entity's

preparation and fair presentation of the statement of affairs in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the statement of affairs.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit

Opinion

In our opinion, the statement of affairs give true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Service as at 31 December 2015 and of the statement of financial performance and cash flows for the year ended on that date, and have been properly prepared in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards, Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act No 6, 2011 and the requirement of the Kwara State Revenue Administration Law No 6 of 22 June 2015 as amended.

For: Adeboye Taiwo & Co.



Adeboye Joseph Taiwo, FCA, CISA, ACTI
Managing Partner



KWARA STATE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

Statement of affairs for the Period 1st October - 31st December, 2015

Statement of Financial Position

	NOTE	2015 N
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Receivables and Prepayments	2	1,855,000
Cash and Cash Equivalents	1	<u>3,715,311</u>
Total Current Assets		<u>5,570,311</u>
Non-Current Assets		
Property, Plant and Equipment	3	360,199,300
Total Non-Current Assets		<u>360,199,300</u>
Total Assets		<u>365,769,611</u>
LIABILITIES		
Current Liabilities		
Payables & Other Accounts	4	300,000
		<u>300,000</u>
Non-Current Liabilities		
Borrowings		0
Total Liabilities		<u>300,000</u>
NET ASSETS		
Fund Capital	5	358,530,040
Accumulated Fund	6	<u>6,939,571</u>
Total Assets and Liabilities		<u>365,469,611</u> <u>365,769,611</u>



Executive Chairman

KWARA STATE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

Statement of affairs for the Period 1st October - 31st December, 2015

Statement of Financial Performance

	Note	2015 N
Revenue	7	<u>35,639,500</u> <u>35,639,500</u>
Expenses		
Wages, Salaries & Employee Benefits	8	13,587,440
Depreciation and Amortization		0
Operating Expenses	10	<u>15,112,489</u> <u>28,699,929</u>
Surplus/(Deficit)		<u>6,939,571</u>

KWARA STATE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

Statement of affairs for the Period 1st October - 31st December, 2015

Statement of Cashflows

Cash Flow From Operating Activities

Surplus/ (Deficit) for the period

Adjustment for Non-Cash Transactions:

Depreciation and Amortizations

Gains/Losses on Disposal of PPE

Working Capital Changes

(Increase)/Decrease in Receivables & Prepayments

(Increase)/Decrease in Account Payables

(Increase)/Decrease in Employment Benefits

Net Cash flow from Operating Activities

Cash Flow From Investing Activities

Purchase of PP& E

Deposit for Investment

Net Cash Flow from Investing Activities

Cash Flow From Financing Activities

Capital Grant

Proceeds from borrowings

Repayment of borrowings

Interest expenses on long-term loan

Net Cash Flow from Financing Activities

Net Increase (Decrease in Cash & Cash Equivalent

Cash and Cash Equivalent at the beginning of the Year

Cash and Equivalent at the End of the Year

2015
N

6,939,571

(1,855,000)

300,000

5,384,571

(360,199,300)

0

(360,199,300)

358,530,040

358,530,040

3,715,311

3,715,311

KWARA STATE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

Statement of affairs for the Period 1st October - 31st December, 2015

Notes to the Statement of Cashflows

1 Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2015
	N
Guaranty Trust Bank Plc	<u>3,715,311</u>
	<u>3,715,311</u>

Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk. There is no material difference between the fair value and the carrying of cash and cash equivalents

2 Receivables and Prepayments

Staff Loan	<u>1,855,000</u>
	<u>1,855,000</u>

KWARA STATE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

Statement of affairs for the Period 1st October - 31st December, 2015

Notes to the Statement of Financial Position

3. Property, Plant & Equipment

	Land	Building	Furniture & Fittings	Plant & Machinery	Office Equipment	Motor Vehicles	Total
	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Cost							
As At 1 st January, 2015							
Additions	<u>200,000,000</u>	<u>73,500,000</u>	<u>6,644,950</u>	<u>6,000,000</u>	<u>10,054,350</u>	<u>64,000,000</u>	<u>360,199,300</u>
As at 31 st December, 2015	<u>200,000,000</u>	<u>73,500,000</u>	<u>6,644,950</u>	<u>6,000,000</u>	<u>10,054,350</u>	<u>64,000,000</u>	<u>360,199,300</u>
Depreciation							
As At 1 st January, 2015							
Charges for the Year							
As at 31 st December, 2015	0						
Carrying Amount							
At December, 31 st 2015	<u>200,000,000</u>	<u>73,500,000</u>	<u>6,644,950</u>	<u>6,000,000</u>	<u>10,054,350</u>	<u>64,000,000</u>	<u>360,199,300</u>

KWARA STATE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

Statement of affairs for the Period 1st October - 31st December, 2015

Notes to the Statement of Affairs

		2015
		#
4	Payables & Other Accounts	
	Accrued Audit Fees	300,000
		<u>300,000</u>
5	Fund Capital	
	At January, 2015	0
	Additions during 2015	385,530,040
		<u>385,530,040</u>
6	Accumulated Fund	
	At January, 2015	0
	Surplus/ (Deficit) during the Year	6,939,571
		<u>6,939,571</u>
7	Revenue	
	Kwara State Government (Subvention)	35,639,500
		<u>35,639,500</u>
8	Personnel Expenses	
	Salaries & Allowances	13,587,440
		<u>13,587,440</u>
9	Depreciation & Amortizations	
	Depreciation	0
		<u>0</u>

KWARA STATE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

Statement of affairs for the Period 1st October - 31st December, 2015

Notes to the Statement of Affairs

10 Operational Expenses

Training Books & Journals	375,000
Printing of Security Documents	326,264
Local Transport & Travel	841,000
Electricity Charges	23,768
Local Training	1,750,190
Seminars, Workshops & Conferences	875,000
Security Expense	145,000
Cleaning & Fumigation Services	426,425
Audit Fee	300,000
Insurance Premium	1,592,913
Publicity & Advertisement	4,154,934
Postages & Courier Services	115,000
Operational Expenses	3,936,995
Professional Associations (CITN, ICAN etc)	250,000
	<u>15,112,489</u>

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FINANCIAL REPORT

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2016



KW-IRS
KWARA STATE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

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CORPORATE INFORMATION

Board Members

Dr. Muritala Awodun (Executive Chairman)
Mrs Esther Y. Olanrewaju (Representing Ministry of Finance)
Mr. AbdulAzeez Tayo Oyelowo (Representing Ministry of Planning)
Mr .Ezekiel O. Bamigboye (Representing Ministry of Commerce & Cooperative)
Dr. Salihu Ahmed (Representing Ministry of Works & Transport)
Mr. Babatunde Idris Mahmud (Representing Ministry of Environment & Forestry)
Alhaji Rasaq Olorunmako (Representing Ministry of Local Government)
Iyabo Banire, Esq (Representing Ministry of Justice)
Mr. Ahmed A. Mohammed (Representing Ministry of Agriculture & National Resources)
Mrs Adenike Babajamu (Director, KW-IRS)
Alhaji Nuhu O. Muhammed (Director, KW-IRS)
Alhaji Rasaq Umar (External Professional)
Alhaji Mudashiru Adejumo Oladapo (External Professional)
Alhaji Ibrahim Salaudeen (External Professional)
Lateef A. Okandeji, Esq (Secretary/ Legal Adviser)

Registered Office:

27, Ahmadu Bello Way, GRA, Ilorin Kwara State

Auditors:

Adeboye Taiwo & Co, (Chartered Accountants),
Office Road, Opp National Population Commission, Off Ahmadu Bello Way, GRA, Ilorin, Kwara State

Principal Bankers:

Guaranty Trust Bank Plc
First City Monument Bank Plc
First Bank Plc

KWARA STATE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2016

BOARD'S REPORT

The Directors have pleasure in presenting to the members of the Service their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31st December, 2016

Legal Form

Kwara State Board of Internal Revenue (BIR) was restructured to be known as Kwara State Internal Revenue Service ("here in referred to as the Service") on 22nd June 2015 through Kwara State Revenue Administration Law No 6 by the Executive Governor of Kwara State. The Service commenced on 1st October, 2015

Principal Activities

The Service's principal activities are collection of tax revenue, levies and penalties due to Kwara State Government.

State of Affairs

In the opinion of the Directors, the state of the Service's affairs continues to be satisfactory and no events have occurred to date which would affect the financial statements presented

Result for the year (Income & Expenditure)

	2016	2015
	N	N
Revenue	3,669,999,401	35,639,500
Expenses	<u>3,375,576,844</u>	<u>28,699,929</u>
Surplus for the Year	<u>294,422,558</u>	<u>6,939,571</u>

KWARA STATE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2016

BOARD'S REPORT CONTD.

Internally Generated Revenue Performance

The Service generated a total sum of **₦17,532,189,920** during the year ended 31st December, 2016. The breakdown of the above figure is revealed below

Departments	Amount ₦
Directorate of HNI & Corporates	5,805,836,652
Directorate of Informal Sector	235,858,890
Directorate of Property Tax	425,748,171
Directorate of MDAs	307,557,366
Ministries	1,865,391,415
Parastatals	2,639,378,864
Retained Collections	5,230,440,825
Miscellaneous (Others)	<u>1,021,977,737</u>
Total	<u>17,532,189,920</u>

The distribution of the amount generated to respective Accounts is summarized as follows;

Sweeping of Fund to KWIRS Retention Accounts	2,948,546,334
Retained Collections (Tertiary Institutions & Others)	7,673,144,932
Bank Charges	5,567,080
Capital Fund	231,029,503
Sweeping of Fund to Treasury Single Account	5,571,834,437
IGR Bank Accounts balances carried forward	<u>1,102,067,633</u>
Total	<u>17,532,189,920</u>

Auditors

The Auditors, Adeboye Taiwo & Co, (Chartered Accountants), having indicated their willingness to continue in office will do so in accordance with section 357(2) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, Cap C20, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria 2004

By Order of the Board



Secretary

BOARD'S REPORT CONTD.

Statement of Directors Responsibilities

The Kwara State Revenue Administration Law No 6 of 22 June 2015 as amended requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year that gives a true and fair view of the state of financial affairs of the Service at the end of the year and of its Statement of Financial Performance. The responsibilities include ensuring that the Service:

- a) Keeps proper accounting records that disclose, with reasonable accuracy, the financial position of the Service and comply with the requirements of the Kwara State Revenue Administration Law No 6 of 22 June 2015 as amended;
- b) Establishes adequate internal controls to safeguard its assets and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities; and
- c) Prepares its financial statements using suitable accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates, and are consistently applied.

The directors accept responsibility for the annual financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates, in conformity with International Public

Sector Accounting Standards issued by the International Federation of Accountants as adopted by the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria and the requirements of the Kwara State Revenue Administration Law No 6 of 22 June 2015 as amended.

The directors are of the opinion that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of financial affairs of the Service and of its financial performance. The directors further accept responsibility for the maintenance of accounting records that may be relied upon in the preparation of financial statements, as well as adequate systems of internal financial control.

Nothing has come to the attention of the directors to indicate that the Service will not remain a going concern for at least twelve months from the date of this Statement.



.....
Executive Chairman/Chairman of Board

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS` REPORT TO THE DIRECTORS OF KWARA STATE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of Kwara State Internal Revenue Service as at 31st December, 2016, set out on pages 2 to 28 which have been prepared on the basis of the significant accounting policies on pages 13 to 21 and other explanatory notes on pages 13 to 28.

Directors` Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

The Directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these Financial Statements in accordance with the Kwara State Revenue Administration Law No 6 of 22 June 2015 as amended. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances

Auditors` Responsibilities

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these Financial Statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Nigerian Auditing Standard issued by Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria and International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the Financial Statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the Financial Statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of

the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditors consider internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the Financial Statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the Financial Statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Service as at 31 December 2016 and of the statement of financial performance and cash flows for the year ended on that date, and have been properly prepared in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards, Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act No 6, 2011 and the requirement of the Kwara State Revenue Administration Law No 6 of 22 June 2015 as amended.

For: Adeboye Taiwo & Co.



Adeboye Joseph Taiwo, FCA, CISA, ACTI
Managing Partner



Statement of Financial Position

	NOTE	2016 N	2015 N
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Receivables and Prepayments	5	517,000,266	1,855,000
Cash and Cash Equivalents	3	434,157,443	3,715,311
Total Current Assets		<u>951,157,709</u>	<u>5,570,311</u>
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	16	597,384,670	360,199,300
Deposit for Investment Property	4	17,670,000	0
Total Non-Current Assets		<u>615,054,670</u>	<u>360,199,300</u>
Total Assets		<u>1,566,212,379</u>	<u>365,769,611</u>
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Payables & Other Accounts	6	643,872,297	300,000
Employment Benefits	7	31,418,408	0
Other Liabilities		0	0
		<u>675,290,706</u>	<u>300,000</u>
Non-Current Liabilities			
Borrowings		0	0
Total Liabilities		<u>675,290,706</u>	<u>300,000</u>
NET ASSETS			
Fund Capital	8	589,559,543	358,530,040
Accumulated Fund	9	301,362,129	6,939,571
		<u>890,921,672</u>	<u>365,469,611</u>
Total Assets and Liabilities		<u>1,566,212,379</u>	<u>365,769,611</u>

The financial statements on pages 33 to 61 were approved by the Board of Directors on Wednesday 31st January, 2018 and signed on its behalf by:



Executive Chairman/
Chairman of Board




Secretary/Legal Adviser

KWARA STATE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2016

Statement of Financial Performance

	Note	2016 N	2015 N
Revenue	10	3,669,999,401	35,639,500
		<u>3,669,999,401</u>	<u>35,639,500</u>
Expenses			
Wages, Salaries & Employee Benefits	11	461,531,622	13,587,440
Consultant's Commission & Other Payments	12	2,272,578,324	0
Depreciation and Amortization	13	69,345,238	0
Supplies and Consumables used	14	81,709,870	701,264
Other Operating Expenses	15	490,411,789	14,411,225
		<u>3,375,576,844</u>	<u>28,699,929</u>
Surplus/(Deficit)		<u>294,422,558</u>	<u>6,939,571</u>

The notes on page 45 to 61 are integral part of these financial statements

KWARA STATE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2016

Statement of Changes in Net Assets

	Fund Capital	Accumulated Fund	Total
	N	N	N
Balance as at 1st January, 2016	<u>358,530,040</u>	<u>6,939,571</u>	<u>365,469,611</u>
Transactions Recognized Directly in Net Assets			
Capital Grant (Take-Off)	<u>231,029,503</u>	-	<u>231,029,503</u>
Total Transaction Directly in Net Assets	<u>231,029,503</u>	-	<u>231,029,503</u>
Surplus/(Deficit) for the period		<u>294,422,558</u>	<u>294,422,558</u>
Total Revenue and Expenses Recognized for the period	-	<u>294,422,558</u>	<u>294,422,558</u>
Balance as at 31 st December, 2016	<u>589,559,543</u>	<u>301,362,129</u>	<u>890,921,672</u>

KWARA STATE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2016



Statement of Cash Flows

	2016 N	2015 N
Cash Flow From Operating Activities		
Surplus/ (Deficit) for the period	294,422,558	6,939,571
Adjustment for Non-Cash Transactions:		
Depreciation and Amortizations	69,345,238	0
Gains/Losses on Disposal of PPE	-	
Working Capital Changes		
(Increase)/decrease in Receivables & Prepayments	(515,145,362)	(1,855,000)
(Increase)/decrease in Account Payables	643,572,297	300,000
(Increase)/decrease in Employment Benefits	31,418,408	
Net Cash flow from Operating Activities	<u>523,613,236</u>	<u>5,384,571</u>
Cash Flow From Investing Activities		
Purchase of PP& E	(306,530,608)	(360,199,300)
Deposit for Investment	(17,670,000)	0
Net Cash Flow from Investing Activities	<u>(324,200,608)</u>	<u>(360,199,300)</u>
Cash Flow From Financing Activities		
Capital Grant	231,029,503	358,530,040
Proceeds from borrowings		
Repayment of borrowings		
Interest expenses on long-term loan		
Net Cash Flow from Financing Activities	<u>231,029,503</u>	<u>358,530,040</u>
Net Increase (Decrease in Cash & Cash Equivalent	430,442,132	3,715,311
Cash and Cash Equivalent at the beginning of the Year	3,715,311	
Cash and Equivalent at the End of the Year	<u>434,157,443</u>	<u>3,715,311</u>

KWARA STATE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2016

Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts

	Original Budget	Adjust ments	Final Budget	Actual on Comparison Basis	Performance Variance
	2016 N	2016 N	2016 N	2016 N	2016 N
Revenue	3,445,516,364		3,445,516,364	3,669,999,401	224,483,037
	<u>3,445,516,364</u>		<u>3,445,516,364</u>	<u>3,669,999,401</u>	<u>224,483,037</u>
Expenses					
Wages, Salaries & Employees Benefits	488,050,702		488,050,702	461,531,622	26,519,081
Consultants' Commission & Others				2,272,578,324	(2,272,578,324)
Depreciation & Amortizations				69,345,238	(69,345,238)
Supplies & Consumables used	83,830,375		83,830,375	81,709,870	2,120,600
Contracted Services					
Finance Costs					
Other Expenses	2,873,637,326		2,873,637,326	490,411,789	2,383,225,537
	<u>3,445,518,403</u>		<u>3,445,518,403</u>	<u>3,375,576,748</u>	<u>69,941,559</u>
Surplus/(Deficit) for the period	<u>2,039</u>		<u>2,039</u>	<u>294,422,558</u>	<u>294,424,597</u>

KWARA STATE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2016

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Reporting Entity

Kwara State Board of Internal Revenue (BIR) was restructured to be known as Kwara State Internal Revenue Service (“here in referred to as the Service”) on 22nd June, 2015 through Kwara State Revenue Administration Law No 6 by the Executive Governor of Kwara State. The Service commenced operations on 1st October, 2015

The Service's principal activities are collection of tax revenue, levies and penalties due to Kwara State Government. The Service's Office address is 27, Ahmadu Bello Way, Kwara State.

1.1 Statement of Compliance and Basis of Preparation- IPSAS 1

The Service's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with and comply with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). The financial statements are presented in Naira, which is the functional and reporting currency of the Service and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand (N000).

The accounting policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented. The financial statements have been prepared on the basis of historical cost, unless stated otherwise. The cash flow statement is prepared using the indirect method. The financial statements are prepared on accrual basis.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

a) Revenue Recognition

1 Revenue from non-exchange transaction -IPSAS 23

Transfer from other government entities

Revenue from non-exchange transactions with other government entities are measured at fair value and recognized on obtaining control of the assets (Cash, goods, services and property) if the transfer is free from conditions and it is possible that the economic benefits or service potential related to the asset will flow to the Service and can be measured reliably

2 Revenue from exchange transactions-IPSAS 9 Rendering of services

The Service recognizes revenue from rendering of services by reference to the total taxes and other revenue collected on behalf of Kwara State Government when the monthly outcome of the transactions/ revenue generated can be estimated reliably.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The revenue is usually 10% of the monthly reconciled value of all the Internally Generated Revenue (IGR) collected by the Service.

Interest Income

Interest income is accrued using the effective yield method. The effective yield discount estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial assets to that asset net carrying amount.

The method applies this yield to the principal outstanding to determine interest each period.

Rental Income

Rental income arising from operating leases on investment properties is accounted on a straight- line basis over the lease terms and included revenue. The Service does not currently earn Interest Income and Rental Income during the reporting year.

b) Budget Information- IPSAS 24

The annual budget is prepared on the cash basis, that is, all planned costs and income are presented in a single statement to determine the needs of the Service. As a result of the adoption of the accrual basis for budgeting purposes there is a need to require reconciliation between the actual comparable amounts

and the amounts presented as a separate additional financial statement in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts.

c) Investment Property-IPSAS 16

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction cost. The carrying amount includes the replacement cost of components of an existing investment property at the time that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met and excludes the cost of day-to-day maintenance of an investment property.

Investment property acquired through a non-exchange transaction is measured at its fair value at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured using the cost model and are depreciated over its estimated useful life period.

Investment properties are derecognized either when they have been disposed off or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit or service potential is expected from its disposal.

KWARA STATE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2016

Notes to the Financial Statements

The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying of the asset is recognized in the surplus or deficit in the period of de-recognition. Transfers are made from investment property only when there is change in use.

d) Property, Plant and equipment- IPSAS- 17

All property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the item. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals the Service recognize such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciates them accordingly

Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in surplus or deficit as incurred. When an asset is acquired in a non-exchange transaction for nil or nominal consideration the asset is initially measured at its fair value.

Depreciation on other assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost to their residual values on a

systematic basis over their estimated useful lives. The average useful lives are as follows:

Land	Nil
Building	5%
Furniture & Fittings	20%
Computer Equipment	20%
Motor Vehicle	25%
Plant & Machinery	10%

Each part of an item of office equipment, furniture and other tangible assets with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately.

The asset's residual values, useful lives and depreciation method are reviewed on an annual basis and are adjusted if appropriate. An asset's carrying amount is written down to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying is greater than its estimated recoverable amount

Gains and losses on disposal are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These are included in the surplus or deficit under other operating expenses.

Notes to the Financial Statements

e) Intangible Assets-IPSAS-31

Intangible assets acquired separately are initially recognized at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a non-exchange transaction is their fair value at the date of the exchange. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangible assets excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and expenditure is reflected in surplus or deficit in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

Useful life of the intangible assets is assessed as either finite or indefinite.

f) Research and development cost

The Service expenses research cost as incurred. Development costs on an individual project are recognized as intangible assets when the Service can demonstrate.

- 1) The technical feasibility of completing the asset will be available for use or sale
- 2) Its intention to complete and its ability to use or sell the asset
- 3) How the asset will generate future economic benefit or service potential

- 4) The availability of resource to complete the asset
- 5) The ability to measure reliably the expenditure during development

Following initial recognition of an asset, the asset is carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization of the asset begins when development is complete and the asset is available for use. It is amortized over the period of expected future benefits. During the period of development the asset is tested for impairment annually with any impairment losses recognized immediately in surplus or deficit.

g) Financial instruments-IPSAS 29

Financial assets

Financial assets within the scope of IPSAS 29 Financial Instrument Recognition and Measurement are classified as financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments or available-for-sale financial assets as appropriate. The Service determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted as an active market. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or cost that are an integral part of the effective rate. Losses arising from impairment are recognized in the surplus or deficit.

Held-to-maturity

Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities are classified as held-to-maturity when the Service has the positive intention and ability to hold it to maturity. After initial measurement, held-to-maturity investments are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and less or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in surplus or deficit

Impairment of financial assets

The Service assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that financial asset or a service of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a service is deemed to be impaired if, and only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred 'loss event') and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial assets or the service of financial asset that can be reliably estimated.

Evidence of impairment may include the following indications

- 1) The debtors or a service of debtors are expecting significant financial difficulty
- 2) Default or delinquency in interest or principal payments
- 3) The probability that debtors will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization
- 4) Observable data indicates a measurable decrease in estimated future cash flows (e.g changes in arrears or economic condition that correlate with default)

Notes to the Financial Statements

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities within the scope of IPSAS 29 are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through surplus or deficit or loans and borrowings as appropriate. The Service determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and in the case of loans and borrowings plus directly attributable transaction costs.

Loan and borrowing

After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognized in surplus or deficit when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the effective interest method amortization process IPSAS 29. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate.

h) Inventories- IPSAS 12

Inventory is measured at cost upon initial recognition. To the extent that inventory was received through non-exchange transactions (for no cost or for a nominal cost),

the cost of the inventory is its fair value at the date of acquisition

After initial recognition, inventory is measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. However, to the extent that a class of inventory is distributed or deployed at no charge or for a nominal charge, that class of inventory is measured at the lower of cost and current replacement cost.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of operations, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale, exchange or distribution.

Inventories are recognized at an expense when deployed for utilization or consumption in the ordinary course of operations of the Service.

i) Provision-IPSAS 19

Provisions are recognized when the Service has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resource embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

KWARA STATE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2016

Notes to the Financial Statements

Where the Service expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset only when the reimbursement is virtually certain.

The expenses relating to any provision is presented in the statement of financial performance net of any reimbursable.

Contingent liabilities

The Service does not recognize a contingent liability, but discloses details of any contingencies in the notes to the financial statements, unless the possibility of an out flow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential is remote.

Contingent assets

The Service does not recognize contingent asset, but discloses details of a possible asset whose existence is contingent on the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Service in the notes to the financial statements. Contingent assets are assessed continually to ensure that development are appropriately reflected in the financial statements

If it has become virtually certain that an inflow of

economic or service potential will arise and the asset's value can be measured reliably, the asset and related revenue are recognized in the financial statements of the period in which the change occurs.

j) Nature and purpose of reserves

The Service creates and maintains reserves in terms of specific requirements. The Service states reserves maintained and appropriate policies adopted.

k) Changes in accounting policies and estimates- IPSAS 3

The Service recognizes the effects of change in accounting policy retrospectively. The effects of changes in accounting policy are applied prospectively is retrospective application is impractical.

l) Employee benefits-IPSAS-25

Retirement benefit plans

The Service provides retirement benefits for its employees and Directors. Defined contributory plans are post-employment benefit plans under which Service pays fixed contributions into a separate Service (a fund), and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employment benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The contribution to fund obligations for the payment of retirement benefits are charged against income in the year in which they become payable.

m) Foreign currency transactions – IPSAS 4

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially accounted for at the ruling rate of exchange on the date of the transaction. Payables or Receivables denominated in foreign currency are reported at the statement of financial position reporting date by applying the exchange rate on that date. Exchange differences arising from the settlement of creditors, or from the reporting of creditors at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded during the period, are recognized as income or expenses in the period in which they arise.

n) Related parties – IPSAS 20

The Service regards a related party as a person or an Service with the ability to exert control individually or jointly, or to exercise significant influence over the Service, or vice versa. Members of key management are regarded as related parties and comprise the Board of Directors and senior management staff.

o) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand

and cash at bank, short-term deposits on call and highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less, which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value. Bank account balances include amounts held at various commercial banks at the end of the financial year.

For the purposes of these financial statements, cash and cash equivalents also include short term cash imprests and advances to authorized persons which were not surrendered or accounted for at the end of the financial year.

p) Significant judgments and sources of estimation uncertainty – IPSAS 1

The preparation of the Service's financial statements in conformity with IPSAS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period.

However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

KWARA STATE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2016

Notes to the Financial Statements

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

The Service based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared.

However, existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Service. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur. IPSAS1.140

	2016	2015
	N	N
3 Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Guaranty Trust Bank	2,021,264	3,715,311
First Bank Plc	36,834	0
FCMB	431,569,345	0
POS Imprest	530,000	0
	<u>434,157,443</u>	<u>3,715,311</u>

Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk. There is no material difference between the fair value and the carrying of cash and cash equivalents

4 Deposit for Investment

HHL Investment & Property

17,670,000	0
<u>17,670,000</u>	<u>0</u>

This represent part deposit made for the purchase of Hub Mall Shops/ Office spaces from HHL Investment & Property Development Company Limited.

KWARA STATE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2016

Notes to the Financial Statements

5 Receivables and Prepayments

Account Receivables 10% Retention		
Staff Car Loans		
Staff Loans		
Car Dealers Association		
KWSG Loan		

	2016	2015
	N	N
	85,993,790	0
	10,865,000	0
	141,476	1,855,000
	0	0
	<u>420,000,000</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u>517,000,266</u>	<u>1,855,000</u>
6 Payables & Other Accounts		
Consultant`s Commission (6.1)	431,959,988	0
Accounts Payable (Coscharis Motors)	75,501,204	0
IGR Refund	150,250	0
Other Payables	18,891,534	0
VAT Payables	39,740,079	0
FGN WHT Payable	21,928,399	0
Payables to KWSG (Dev Levy, PAYE & WHT)	50,900,843	0
Accrued Audit Fee	<u>4,800,000</u>	<u>300,000</u>
	<u>643,872,297</u>	<u>300,000</u>

6 Payables & Other Accounts

Consultant`s Commission (6.1)	
Accounts Payable (Coscharis Motors)	
IGR Refund	
Other Payables	
VAT Payables	
FGN WHT Payable	
Payables to KWSG (Dev Levy, PAYE & WHT)	
Accrued Audit Fee	

6.1 Consultants` Commission

This represents the unpaid balances in respect of the Revenue Collection Consultants engaged by the Service on behalf of the State Government. The Consultants commission is 15% of revenue collected.

KWARA STATE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2016

Notes to the Financial Statements

7 Employee Benefits			
Defined Contributory Plan- Contributory pension (7.1)	27,112,325	0	
Unpaid Leave Allowance	<u>4,306,083</u>	<u>0</u>	
	<u>31,418,409</u>	<u>0</u>	
7.1 Defined Contributory Plan			
The balance on the pension payable account represents the amount due to Pension Fund Administration which is yet to be remitted.			
8 Fund Capital			
At January1, 2016	358,530,040	0	
Additions During the Year	<u>231,029,503</u>	<u>358,530,040</u>	
	<u>589,559,543</u>	<u>358,530,040</u>	
9 Accumulated Fund			
At January1, 2016	6,939,571		
Surplus of Income over Expenditure for the Year	<u>294,422,558</u>	<u>6,939,571</u>	
	<u>301,362,129</u>	<u>6,939,571</u>	

KWARA STATE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2016

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2016	2015
	N	N
10 Revenue		
Kwara State Government (Subvention)	719,730,153	35,639,500
Operating Funds from Statutory Retention	2,948,546,334	0
Other Income	1,722,914	0
	<u>3,669,999,401</u>	<u>35,639,500</u>
11 Personnel Expenses		
Salaries and Allowances	423,335,108	13,453,902
Contributory Pension	38,196,513	0
	<u>461,531,622</u>	<u>13,453,902</u>
12 Consultants` Commission & Other Payments		
Consultants` Commission	1,551,885,035	0
Local Government IGR Account	220,376,789	0
IGR Refund	316,500	0
Transfer to IFK	500,000,000	0
	<u>2,272,578,324</u>	<u>0</u>
13 Depreciation & Amortization		
Depreciation	69,345,238	0
	<u>69,345,238</u>	<u>0</u>
14 Materials & Supplies- General		
Office Stationeries/Computer Consumables	739,143	0
Training books & Journals	1,993,400	375,000
Newspapers	697,493	0
Magazines & Periodicals	16,387,614	0
Printing of Non-Security Documents	30,522,229	0
Printing of Security Documents	31,369,992	326,264
	<u>81,709,870</u>	<u>701,264</u>

KWARA STATE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2016

Notes to the Financial Statements

		2016 N	2015 N
15	Other Operating Expenses		
15.1	Transport & Travel	23,803,034	841,000
	International Transport & Travel (Training)	<u>8,352,736</u>	<u>0</u>
		<u>32,155,770</u>	<u>841,000</u>
15.2	Utilities- General		
	Electricity Charges	2,823,362	23,768
	Internet Access Charges	<u>29,590,492</u>	<u>0</u>
		<u>32,413,854</u>	<u>23,768</u>
15.3	Maintenance Service- General		
	Maintenance of Motor Vehicles	3,540,226	0
	Maintenance of Office Furniture	0	0
	Maintenance of Buildings & Residential QTRS	41,897,696	0
	Maintenance of Office/IT Equipment	2,178,450	0
	Maintenance of Plant/Generators	<u>1,656,400</u>	<u>0</u>
		<u>49,272,771</u>	<u>0</u>
15.4	Training- General		
	Local Training	19,918,955	1,750,190
	Foreign Training	0	0
	Seminar, Workshop & Conferences	<u>19,304,526</u>	<u>875,000</u>
		<u>39,223,480</u>	<u>2,625,190</u>
15.5	Other Services-General		
	Security Expense	5,867,132	145,000
	Cleaning & Fumigation Services	<u>6,570,360</u>	<u>426,425</u>
		<u>12,437,492</u>	<u>571,425</u>
15.6	Fuel & Lubricant- General		
	Motor Vehicle Fuel Cost	4,144,765	0
	Plant/Generators Fuel Cost	<u>2,970,765</u>	<u>0</u>
		<u>7,115,530</u>	<u>0</u>
15.7	Financial Charges- General		
	Audit Fee	4,500,000	300,000
	Insurance Premium	<u>4,404,370</u>	<u>1,592,913</u>
		<u>8,904,370</u>	<u>1,892,913</u>

KWARA STATE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2016

Notes to the Financial Statements

15.8 Miscellaneous Expenses- General

	2016 N	2015 N
Refreshment & Meals	2,937,169	0
Publicity & Advertisements	74,485,704	4,154,934
Postages & Courier Services	395,985	115,000
Welfare Package	16,125,400	0
Subscription of Professional Bodies	4,990,146	0
Annual Budget Expenses & Administration	200,000	0
Operational Expenses	61,886,746	3,936,995
Community Impact (Monitoring & Evaluation)	147,672,372	0
Professional Association CITN, ICAN etc	195,000	250,0000
	<u>308,888,522</u>	<u>8,456,930</u>
Grand Total other Operational Expenses	<u>490,411,789</u>	<u>8,456,930</u>

KWARA STATE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2016

Notes to the Financial Statements

16. Property, Plant & Equipment

	Land	Building	Furniture & Fittings	Plant & Machinery	Office Equipment	Motor Vehicles	Total
	₦	₦	₦	₦	₦	₦	₦
Cost							
As At 1 st January, 2016	200,000,000	73,500,000	6,644,950	6,000,000	10,054,350	64,000,000	360,199,300
Additions	0	150,710,725	27,035,887		166,696	128,617,300	306,530,608
As at 31 st December, 2016	200,000,000	224,210,725	33,680,837	6,000,000	10,221,046	192,617,300	666,729,908
Depreciation							
As At 1 st January, 2016		0	0	0	0	0	0
Charges for the year		11,210,536	6,736,167	1,200,000	2,044,209	48,154,325	69,345,238
As at 31 st December, 2016	0	11,210,536	6,736,167	1,200,000	2,044,209	48,154,325	69,345,238
Carrying Amount							
At December, 31 st 2016	200,000,000	213,000,188	26,944,669	4,800,000	8,176,837	144,462,975	597,384,670

KWARA STATE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2016

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2016	2015
	N	N
17 Related Party Information		
Identity of Related Parties		
Kwara State Ministry of Finance		
The Service is whole established Parastatal under the Kwara State Government Ministry of Finance. During the year, the Service granted a loan of ₦420,000,000 to the State Government.		
Outstanding Balance		
Due from related entities		
KWSG Loan	420,000,000	0
	<u>420,000,000</u>	<u>0</u>
18 Information Regarding Directors & Employees		
a. Director		
The Aggregate Emoluments of the Directors was:		
Remuneration		
Highest paid Director	13,501,209	0
	<u>13,501,209</u>	<u>0</u>
The number of Director with gross emolument within the state bands was:		
	Number	
₦5,000,0000- ₦7,000,0000	6	0
Above ₦7,000,000	1	0
	<u>7</u>	<u>0</u>
b. Employees		
The average number of the employees employed in the year were as follows		
Managerial	33	0
Senior	44	0
Junior	454	0
	<u>531</u>	<u>0</u>

KWARA STATE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2016

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2016 N	2015 N
The costs relating to the above were:		
Salaries and Allowances	423,335,108	0
Other Cost	<u>38,196,513</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u>461,531,622</u>	<u>0</u>

Below shows the salary bands and number of employees of the year

	Number	
N300,000- N1,000,0000	454	0
N1,000,001- N2,000,000	44	0
N2,000,001- N3,000,000	22	0
Above N3,000,000	11	0
	<u>531</u>	<u>0</u>

19 Financial Commitments

The Directors are of the opinion that all known commitments which are relevant in assessing the state of affairs of the Service have been taken into consideration in the preparation of these Financial Statements.

20 Contingent Liabilities

The Directors are of the opinion that there were no contingent liabilities against the Service for the year ended 31 December, 2016.

21 Events after Reporting Period

There is no any post-reporting date event that can have material effect on the state of affairs of the Service as at 31 December, 2016.

22 Approval of Financial Statements

The Financial Statements were approved by the Board of Directors on...



COMMUNITY IMPACT PROGRAMME

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CORPORATE SOCIAL PARTNERSHIP

The community is the basis and reason for introduction of taxes by any form of government. The taxes imposed are sources of revenue for the administration of the community, be it the immediate (local) or distance (state or federal). The social contract between the people and the government establishes the fact that the people within the community have surrendered their sovereignty to the state and therefore contribute towards the common administration of the state.

Based on the above, the community deserves the best of governance from the government and it is this expectation that determines the continued cooperation of the people. In a situation where the people are not getting what they expect from the government, their level of cooperation will be low. It is this understanding that informs our decision to use community service as an advocacy tool in our tax drive.

The community service to the people comes handy to convince the people of the good intention of the government and the fact

that the government is ready, more than ever before, to utilize the funds generated through taxes collected to better the lives of the people. Today, our community service opens doors, as the people are willing to listen more and cooperate more to us based on the use of our community impact programme as tax advocacy.

Some of the CIPs embarked upon in the year 2016 by the Service in the approved intervention areas of environment, education, empowerment, enterprise, and employment are as enumerated:

ENVIRONMENT

JANUARY 2016	Evacuation of dung at the Ipata Market Abbatoir, Ilorin
MAY 2016	Evacuation of Dirt at Alapa Market, Ilorin
JUNE 2016	Drilling of Borehole at Ago Market, Ilorin

JUNE 2016	Drilling of Borehole at Alapa Market, Alapa
JULY 2016	Patching of Roads at Moro LGA
JULY 2016	Funding of overhead tank and borehole at Orisunmibare, Ilorin
JULY 2016	Clearing of Drainage at Tanke-University Road, Ilorin
JULY 2016	Construction of Ultra-Modern Toilet facility at Ago Market, Ilorin
AUGUST 2016	Drilling of Borehole at Oke-Ose Abbatoir, Ilorin
AUGUST 2016	Clearing of Irewolede- Asa Dam road Drainage, Ilorin
AUGUST 2016	Road Patching at Tanke-University Road, Ilorin
AUGUST 2016	Perimeter fencing at Kara Market, Ajase Ipo
SEPTEMBER 2016	Reconstruction of Drainage at Market Road, Kaiama
SEPTEMBER 2016	Road Patching at Adabata, Ilorin
SEPTEMBER 2016	Drainage cleaning at Asa-Dam- Geri Alimi Road
NOVEMBER 2016	Clearing of Gegele Market Drainage, Ilorin
DECEMBER 2016	Clearing of Mandate Market, Ilorin



EDUCATION

APRIL 2016	Kitting of primary school pupils with uniforms sandals and bags in 4 LGAs (Asa, Ifelodun, Irepodun, and Ilorin South)
APRIL 2016	Distribution of school bags and senior secondary school entrepreneurship textbooks to all tax club students
MAY 2016	Distribution of sandals to pupils in 4 LGAs (Asa, Ifelodun, Irepodun, and Ilorin South)
MAY 2016	Distribution of school bags in 4 LGAs (Asa, Ifelodun, Irepodun, and Ilorin South)
MAY 2016	Scholarship awarded to tertiary education secondary school student writer, Ilorin
JUNE 2016	Tax club quiz competition
AUGUST 2016	Endowment prizes to best Graduating students in (KWASU, Unilorin, Landmark, & Al-Hikmah Universities & Kwara poly sponsorship of production of Kwarapoly 23 rd convocation proceedings)
SEPTEMBER 2016	Endowment prize to Best Graduating Student in Al Hikmah University, Ilorin



EMPOWERMENT

AUGUST 2016	Cash donations to affected shop owners of the burnt shops at Baboko Market
SEPTEMBER 2016	Cash Donation to Ilorin Emirates Physically Challenged Group

EMPLOYMENT

2016	Direct Employment of 544 New Staff Indirect Engagement of over 1,500 others
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ENTERPRISE

AUGUST 2016	Cash Donation to the Reconstruction of burnt Owode Market, Offa
AUGUST 2016	Reconstruction of 40 Burnt shops at Baboko Market in Ilorin West LGA





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