



KW-IRS
KWARA STATE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

ISSN: 2489-0448

KWAREVE*News*

A monthly publication of Kwara State Internal Revenue Service

April 2017 Volume 3 Issue 17



**CORPORATE
INCOME TAX** 42

**DIFFERENT
TYPES OF TAXES
IN NIGERIA** 39

Nigeria Strength hinge on
Agriculture
– Dr Muritala Awodun 10

COMMUNITY TAX SYSTEM

SUCCESS STORY OF A TRENDING COLLECTION
SYSTEM IN RURAL KWARA STATE 32



www.kw-irs.com

Don't go under the table, **pay to KW-IRS.**

Hiding or evading taxes is not a solution.
For conducive business and working environment.

Pay your Tax



KW-IRS
KWARA STATE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

PLAY YOUR PART
**PAY YOUR
TAX**





EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

Muritala Awodun, PhD, ACTI

Executive Chairman

Isaac Gbenle, PhD, PMP, CISA

Director, Research, Intelligence and Monitoring

Omolara Ojulari

Asst. Director, Ministries, Department & Agencies

Habibah Aiyelabegan

Manager, Human Resource and Corporate Affairs

Fareedah Abdulwahab – Media Correspondent

Bolaji Abdullahi – Media Correspondent

Doyinsola Akande - Photographs

EDITORIAL CONSULTANTS

Professor Kenneth Adeyemi, FNES

Professor Taofik Abdulrasaq, FCTI

Dr (Mrs) Olateju Somorin, FCTI

Dr (Mrs) Hafsat Saadu, ACTI

Lukman Adam, FCIB

MANAGEMENT TEAM

Muritala Awodun, PhD, ACTI

Executive Chairman

Isaac Gbenle, PhD, PMP, CISA

Director, Research, Intelligence and Monitoring

Adenike Babajamu

Director, Operations and Process

Iyabo Abubakar

Director, Property & Tenements

'Lekan Rotimi

Director, Tax Assessment and Audit

Olaide Muhammed, FCTI

Director, HNI & Corporate Organizations

Segun Olaniyi

Director, Informal Sector

Lateef Okandeji, Esq

Director, Legal and Enforcement

Omolara Ojulari, FCA

Asst. Director, Ministries, Departments and Agencies

Kabiru Rufai, FCA

Principal Manager, Accounts, Finance & Reconciliation

Editorial

The **Kwara State** Public Service Is Crucial For The Realization of **2017 Internally Generated Revenue** of The State

The first quarter of 2017 has come and gone, but the lessons of the performance of the quarter is critical for the accomplishment of the targets set for the year. It is now public knowledge that the Internal Revenue Service realized a total sum of Six Billion, Six Hundred and Seventy-Six Million, Eight Hundred and Seventy-Two Thousand, Seven Hundred and Seventeen Naira, Eighty Kobo (N6,676,872,717.80) in the first three months of 2017. This has moved our monthly average to N2.2 billion from the monthly average of N1.45 billion that we closed the year 2016 with.

“ Going by this alone, it is obvious that the ministries, departments and agencies of government are of significance in the actualization of the 2017 budget. This therefore forms the basis of our pointer to the fact that the public service must be paid the desired attention for the IGR growth of the State. **”**

It is very possible for us to get carried away by the mere fact that there is some significant improvement in the collection for these months, but subjecting the performance to some critical analysis shows that we need to intensify efforts in so many areas for us to accomplish the targets for 2017. Of the four revenue collecting directorates, the Informal Sector generated a total sum of N117,605,598.63 which is the lowest contribution to the IGR. This is followed by the Property and Tenement Directorate that generated a total sum of N169,229,095.55 for the quarter. The HNI and Corporate Organizations Directorate contributed N1,845,555,265.32 while the MDAs Directorate contributed the highest figure of N4,544,482,758.30 for the first three months of 2017.

Going by this alone, it is obvious that the ministries, departments and agencies of government are of significance in the actualization of the 2017 budget. This therefore forms the basis of our pointer to the fact that the public service must be paid the desired attention for the IGR growth of the State. The efforts put into the revitalization of the revenue service must be extended to some critical ministries and departments for sustainable internally generated revenue.

The revenue service has therefore taken the pain to break down the MDAs figure for the first quarter to enable us recognize those areas that must be given attention for us to see the kind of improvement that

is envisaged. Whatever the amount of revenue reform that is put in place at the revenue service, if it is not complemented with appropriate reforms at some critical public service we may find it very difficult to see the kind of growth envisaged in IGR for 2017.

For this to happen therefore, we need to find a way to understand the business processes of the MDAs and get to assist them transform their services for efficiency and value delivery. It is only when this is done that there can be sustainable growth in the revenue generated from these MDAs.

We obviously know that our pursuit of the vision “mobilizing revenue for the strategic development of Kwara State” will only be accomplished with all stakeholders’ support and the MDAs is one major stakeholder.



Muritala Awodun, PhD
Executive Chairman
Kwara State Internal Revenue Service

TAXES



CONTENTS

April 2017, Volume 3 Issue 17

07 Ilorin & District Society of the Chartered Institute of Taxation of Nigeria (CITN) Honours KW-IRS



The old adage saying; 'Give honour to whom it is due' was enchanted by the President of the Chartered Institute of Taxation of Nigeria (CITN), Dr Olateju Somorin popularly known as 'Teju Tax' who with delight expressed her joy on the achievements recorded by the Kwara State Internal Revenue Service in 2016 turning around the revenue generation in the State as well as the model it has created in the country.

12 Public Service As A Panacea To Tax Drive

In Nigeria, today the issue of public service is not strange. Public service is a service provided by the government to the people. Tax can be driven in so many ways by providing good road, low cost housing, good water, security, access to adequate health facility more employment opportunities, availability of electricity, transparency and accountability.

09 Collectively we are Limitless - Dr. Muritala Awodun

On 26 April, 2017 the President of KWACCIMA Alhaji Dr. Ahmed .A. Raji and management members of the KWACCIMA paid a courtesy visit to the Revenue House among them are Mr Fatai Olalekan – Vice President, Barr. Prince Ayo Fagbemi – Director General, Prince Micheal Adenike – V.P Finance & Prof Practice, Prince Segun Oyewole – Treasurer, Engr. Dr. Ottan A.S – V.P Mines others are Ajanaku Amos Adeleke – V.P Commerce, Raji Nurudeen - P.R.O and Babatunde Muyideen Opeyemi – Secretary



16 We must Increase Our Work Rate and double efforts to achieve our 2017 Targets



10 Nigeria Strength hinge on Agriculture - Dr Muritala Awodun

The Executive Chairman Kwara State Internal Revenue Service (KW-IRS) and the Former Dean, School of Business and Governance (SBG) at the Kwara State University (KWASU), Dr Muritala Awodun gave a lecture to the students of the College of Business and Social Science of Landmark University, Omu Aran on the theme: *Innovation changing Attitude and Agriculture in Nigeria* at the Campus.

19 Entrepreneurship in Kwara State

Entrepreneurship can be defined as the process of organising, launching and running a business venture as well as managing it alongside its risks in order to make profit.



24 Role of Tax Payer's Advocacy Officer

A tax payer's advocacy officer serves as a middle man between the tax payers and the Kwara State Internal Revenue Service; who is the sole tax authority certified under Section 21 of the Revenue Administration Law 2016 as amended to collect revenue.

25 TAXPRENEURSHIP: Using Community Service For Tax Advocacy

26 TAX PERSONALITY

PST. (DR.) OLATUNDE OLADOKUN (JP)
- THE EXECUTIVE PROGRAMME DIRECTOR OF SELF-RELIANCE ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT PROGRAMME (SEAP)

Born in middle 60's to the family of Late Pa J.A. Olatunde and Deaconess Victoria Olatunde, he hails from Okeho, Kajola L.G of Oyo State. He had his elementary education at Salem Baptist Primary School and St. Paul's Anglican Primary School, Yemetu, Ibadan.



27 HEALTH MATTERS

TOP 25 HEALTHY FRUITS:

BLUEBERRIES, APPLES, CHERRIES, BANANAS AND 21 MORE HEALTHY PICKS



Few things compare to the sweetness of fresh-picked strawberries or the luscious first bite of watermelon that leaves juice dripping down your chin. Fruits are not only delicious but healthful too. Rich in vitamins A and C, plus folate and other essential nutrients, they may help prevent heart disease and stroke, control blood pressure and cholesterol, prevent some types of cancer and guard against vision loss.

28 The High Net Worth Individual Tax in Kwara State

High Net worth Individual (HNI) is a term used by some segments of the financial service industry to designate persons whose investible assets (such as stocks and banks) exceed a given amount.

32 Community Tax System: Success Story of a Trending Collection System in Kwara State

34 HEAR ME OUT READERS' FEEDBACK ADVERT RATES

36 PHOTO NEWS CONTRIBUTOR'S GUIDELINES

37 Corporate Responsibility

39 Different Types of Taxes in Nigeria



42 Corporate Income Tax



46 Doing Business with Kwara State Internal Revenue Service

49 Filing Your Taxes in Kwara State Internal Revenue Service (KW-IRS)

GTBank

Guaranty Trust Bank plc
RC 152321

INTRODUCING



Quick links

Airtime Self *737*AMOUNT*

Airtime (Third Party) *737*AMOUNT*PHONE NO#

Transfer to GTBank *737*1*AMOUNT*NUBAN A/C NO#

Transfer to Other Banks *737*2*AMOUNT* NUBAN A/C NO#

Bill Payment (Statements) *737*37*AMOUNT*SMART CARD NO#

Internet Banking Details *737*6*5#

Generate Token code *737*7#

Account opening *737*0#

Balance check/inquiry *737*0#

Just dial ***737#**
to start.

Try it today!

For more information, kindly
visit www.gtbank.com/737

GTCONNECT
Guaranty Trust Bank plc

+234 700 GTCONNECT or +234 700 40366226,
+234 1 448 9000, +234 80 1000 1900, +234 81 2980 2980

Connect with us





God Has Granted Me The Courage
To **Change** The Things That I Can –
The **Development of Kwara State**

www.kw-irs.com

I pay my Tax



KW-IRS
KWARA STATE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

PLAY YOUR PART
**PAY YOUR
TAX**



Ilorin & District Society of the Chartered Institute of Taxation of Nigeria (CITN) Honours KW-IRS

Bolaji Abdullahi



CITN President with KWIRS Executive Chairman and staff of KWIRS to support the Chairman

The old adage saying; 'Give honour to whom it is due' was enchanted by the President of the Chartered Institute of Taxation of Nigeria (CITN), Dr Olateju Somorin popularly known as 'Teju Tax' who with delight expressed her joy on the achievements recorded by the Kwara State Internal Revenue Service in 2016 turning around the revenue generation in the State as well as the model it has created in the country.

The CITN President made it known at the 2017 Annual Tax Awards & Dinner Night organized by Ilorin & District Society of the Chartered Institute of Taxation of Nigeria (CITN) on April 6, 2017 in

recognition of excellence in various categories that; KW-IRS has immeasurably supported the Chartered Institute of Taxation of Nigeria since its inception, bringing more recognition to the Institute, mobilizing people to the certificate net of the Institute and so on. She further described Kwara State Internal Revenue Service as the epitome of revenue generating entity that the country can emulate and adopt for a better growth to drive the economy of the nation forward with Internally Generated Revenue.

Dr Olateju Somorin also said that, the remarkable achievements by KW-IRS can be attributed to the gaffer behind the initiative, the Executive Governor of Kwara State Alhaji (Dr.)

Abdulfatah Ahmed as well as the sapient who is the captain to the ship of the revenue base in the State, Executive Chairman KW-IRS, Dr Muritala Awodun for transforming and salvaging the revenue base of the State that was earlier reduced to a low ebb and was remoulded to a model worthy of emulation. Recognising the Service that reflected the change and individuals who through thick and thin actualized the vision cannot be over emphasized. In that light, Dr Abdulfatah Ahmed received the TAX PERSONALITY OF THE YEAR award and Dr Muritala Awodun received the TAX ADMINISTRATOR OF THE YEAR award. The Service also bagged a DISTRICT MERIT award.

Dr Awodun, who is known to all as the symbol of humility expressed his profound gratitude to the taxation institute for the honour as he dedicated his award to God for His infinite guidance and blessings over the Service, and also to the entire staff of KW-IRS for their commitment and teamwork which played a pivotal role in the 2016 achievements.

Other awardees who were honoured at the awards night included: Mallam Yusuf Olaolu Alli (SAN), Ghalib Chambers, Ilorin (District Merit Award- Individual), Alhaji Ibrahim Olaiya, Chairman Olak Petroleum (2016 Outstanding Tax Compliant Award- Individual), Whitefield Hotel Limited & Ilorin Tobacco Company (ITC), Ilorin (2016 Outstanding Tax Compliant Award- Corporate Private Sector), Lubcon International Limited, KAM Group of Companies & Unifoam Nigeria Limited (District Merit Award- Corporate Private Sector), Kwara State Ministry of Works and Transport & Lower Niger River Basin Development Authority Ilorin (2016 Outstanding Tax Compliant Award- Corporate Public Sector) and National Union of Road Transport Workers (NURTW), Kwara State (2016 Outstanding Tax Compliant Award- Informal Sector).



Dr Teju Somorin, President, CITN



Director of Finance, LUBCON



Dignitary at the event



Dr Muritala Awodun, Executive Chairman, KWIRS



Dignitaries at the event



Dignitaries at the event



Guests seated at the event



KWIRS staff at the Dinner



“COLLECTIVELY WE ARE LIMITLESS” DR. MURITALA AWODUN

Doyinsola Akande

On 26 April, 2017 the President of KWACCIMA Alhaji Dr. Ahmed .A. Raji and management members of the KWACCIMA paid a courtesy visit to the Revenue House among them are Mr Fatai Olalekan – Vice President, Barr. Prince Ayo Fagbemi – Director General, Prince Micheal Adenike – V.P Finance & Prof Practice, Princ Segun Oyewole – Treasurer, Engr. Dr. Ottan A.S – V.P Mines others are Ajanaku Amos Adeleke – V.P Commerce, Raji Nurudeen - P.R.O and Babatunde Muyideen Opeyemi – Secretary

The President Alhaji Dr. Ahmed .A. Raji thanked the Executive Chairman for the privilege to pay a courtesy visit to the Revenue House, He said the essence of the visit is to familiarize themselves with the Kwara Internal Revenue Service on how they can both make Kwara State better. He also congratulates the entire Staff of KW-IRS headed by Dr. Muritala Awodun on the successful hosting of the 137th Joint Tax Board Meeting which was the first in the history of Kwara State. He noted that a lot of creativity and innovation have been felt since the emergence of KW-IRS, He said KWACCIMA is happy to associate themselves with KW-IRS and ready to work together. He said tax is for redistribution of wealth and the Chamber appeal that the money being recovered and redistributed should be channelled towards providing social Infrastructure for Kwara State.

Dr. Raji noted that in the last budget, over 31% is for infrastructure, and this shows that government is

Continued from page 41



Guest and KWACCIMA President, Dr Ahmed A. Raji



Mrs Habiba Aiyelabegan and Mrs Adenike Babajamu



Vice President KWACCIMA Mr Ayodeji Fatai

Nigeria Strength hinge on Agriculture

– Dr Muritala Awodun

Abdulwahab Fareedah



Executive Chairman, Kwara State Internal Revenue Service, Dr Muritala Awodun

The Executive Chairman Kwara State Internal Revenue Service (KW-IRS) and the Former Dean, School of Business and Governance (SBG) at the Kwara State University (Kwasu), Dr Muritala Awodun gave a lecture to the students of the College of Business and Social Science of Landmark University, Omu Aran on the theme: *Innovation, changing Attitude and Agriculture in Nigeria* at the Campus.

After the introduction of Dr. Muritala Awodun by Dr Lawal of Landmark University's College of

Business and Social Science, Dr. Awodun, the zealous educator mounted the podium to do what he knows best, which is teaching and inspiring the youth. He stated precisely how contented he gets every time he speaks to young students on how they can make the best out of life without the need to depend on anyone especially for Employment. He however expressed his intense gratitude to the Management of Landmark University, Omu-Aran, for the opportunity given him to share and rub minds with students and colleagues.

Dr. Awodun elucidated on the topic,

Youth, Agric Business and Food Security in Nigeria. He gave an insight on what innovation is. This he characterised as taking creativity to the market or executing ideas through value addition or the transformation of ideas into reality. Thus making innovation 1% inspiration and 99% perspiration. He however stated that people must continuously innovate in order to affect the society. He added that innovation is the origin of wealth. He cited Landmark University as a closed economy because most of the consumables are provided in the University, adding that the Institution would not grow without innovation.

Dr. Awodun said entrepreneurs are wealth creators who bring about growth in a society. He also elucidated on who a youth is. He stated that a youth is someone who is between the age brackets of 18 to 35. He said the youths have more time to spend in Nigeria than every other citizen, because the youths today will be the parents of tomorrow. This implies that the future of Nigeria belongs to them and he advised them to be good moulder and active Leaders in Nigeria.

Dr. Awodun spoke on Change of Attitude. According to the zealous lecturer, he said this is our approach or perception of things around us. He however lamented that youths of today's generation behave the way they please, adding that attitude to self, one another and the society has to change if we must have growth in Nigeria. He credited the efforts of the Vice Chancellor and the entire Management of Landmark University for introducing Agricultural Business to the students. He said the sector should also be looked at critically because acres of lands which are not in use can be effectively cultivated. He advised the students to be innovative all day and every day.

Dr. Awodun talked about the importance of innovation. He said creativity is not enough, but value addition should be taken note of. He stated that Nigeria's strength hinges on Agriculture. He however advised that they all can be wealthy if they think in that direction.

Full of gratitude to Dr. Muritala Awodun for the lecture delivered to the students of College of Business and Social Science of Landmark University was the Dean of the College, who appreciated Dr. Awodun and implored the students of the College of Business and Social Science to oblige his presence subsequently as they intend to draw more from his wealth of experience.



Dr Lawal, Landmark University



Anchor of the event



Staff of Landmark University at the event



Dean of the College of Business and Social Sciences of Landmark University making a comment

Public Service As A Panacea To

TAX DRIVE

JAJI-BIBIRE Fatima.¹, GBENLE Isaac PhD²



In Nigeria, today the issue of public service is not strange. Public service is a service provided by the government to the people. Tax can be driven in so many ways by providing good road, low cost housing, good water, security, access to adequate health facility more employment opportunities, availability of electricity, transparency and accountability.

In general, the present economic situation is degrading due to major failure of public service. In Nigeria, the public services that were once the hall mark of pride of our nation are widely disappearing. For instance, roads leading between many major cities are in deplorable states.

Efforts to uphold the standard of public services are grounded by corruption, ineptitudes, and total lack of standards for goods and services. Sub-standard items are used for many public services which in turn have ripple effect on generation of tax, due to increasing frustration of tax payers not getting what they expect as public service.

The crippling nature of these public service has adverse effects on tax drive because the people, who mainly are tax payers feel dissatisfied, this in turn make them non compliant to perform their civic responsibility to pay tax.

No amount of advocacy, enforcement drive and prosecution will help increase their voluntary compliance unless all stakeholders within our governance ecosystem perform their duties with competence, best practices and

The crippling nature of these public service has adverse effects on tax drive because the people, who mainly are tax payers feel dissatisfied, this in turn make them non compliant to perform their civic responsibility to pay tax.

abandon the attitudes of ineptitudes in performing their duties.

We must develop a method of eliminating corruption, develop strategy to tackle poverty, develop competence and capability amongst the people that we entrust to deliver social services. This way public service will be a panacea to driving taxation and its voluntary compliance.

In an effort to follow this suit, the Kwara State government implemented the Kwara State Internal Revenue Service (KWIRS). The main objective of KWIRS is to collect taxes, a job that cannot be performed without a reflective social and public service. KWIRS therefore progressed with an ingenious method of social and public interactions, performing community services across the states, providing incentives to colleges and institutions, paying courtesy calls to all heads of local governments and exhibiting corporate social responsibilities by doing things like digging boreholes, cleaning markets and encouraging the state indigenes to get involve not only in contributing their quota to the public service but also perform their civic responsibility of paying tax.

In furtherance of its effort to make public service a panacea to generating tax, the Kwara State government also instituted many programs including, Infrastructural Development Fund Kwara (IFK), Light up Kwara and the construction of the over-head bridge along Geri-Alimi road, Kwara Micro Credit Intervention Scheme. To maintain these programs eligible tax payers must fulfil their own end of the bargain, more tax revenue collected within the state means more social and public service.

A well developed state with a harmonized tax policy needs little or no enforcement to collect revenue. Before the emergence of Kwara State Internal revenue service, the Kwara Board of Internal revenue made a total of 7.1 billion in the year 2015, with the emergence of KWIRS a total of 17.4 billion was realized in 2016. We want to attempt to examine the factors affecting tax drive and see how they can be improved to fasten the development of Kwara State. In the year 2016 the following community impact were carried out by the service:

Cleaning of Ipata market abattoir, Commissioning of the revenue house. Evacuation of dirt at Alapa market. TAX club quiz competition amongst secondary schools in the 3 senatorial districts. Donation of school uniform, sandal and school bags to schools in Ifelodun, Asa and Irepodun. Sinking of borehole at Ago and Ipata markets. Perimeter fencing of Ajase Ipo Kara market in Ajase Ipo. Construction of Ultra modern toilet at Ago market. Reconstruction of 40 burnt shops in Baboko market. Stakeholders visit. Reconstruction of Kaiama drainage in Kaiama. Endowment prizes to best students in all tertiary schools in the State. Distribution of entrepreneurship textbooks among 130 schools that participated in Tax Club Quiz competition. Tax club quiz competitions.

Using Lagos State as the model state, tax revenue has increased from a monthly average of about 600 million naira in 1999 to approximately 23 billion naira in 2015. Lagos state has developed enormously over the years due to their increase in revenue they no longer depend on proceeds from the federation accounts. Lagos State has improved in the development of the state they have good and affordable housing, good and durable roads, high level of education, pipe borne water. Tax payment in Lagos has become part and parcel of the system. Institutions and individuals are used to voluntary compliance as systems have been put in place to reduce the need for enforcement.

The state has annual audits for most corporate organizations in the state. These audits encourage compliance to the provisions of the Personal Income Tax Act and Withholding tax regulations in the state. Kwara State should aim to make tax payment part of the psyche of business organizations and individuals doing business in the state. Maintaining a zero tolerance for default and enforcement will lead to an eventual increase in revenue generation. All stakeholders need to be aware that paying tax will ensure the government delivers its mandate,

especially in these times of lower oil prices and depletion of foreign reserves of the federal government.

Methods which can be used by Kwara State to increase tax compliance include the following;

- **Tracking existing tax payers:** Current tax payers should be tracked. Self assessment by entrepreneurs and Pay as You Earn deducted by organizations should be cross checked to make sure organization remains within the bounds of the law. KWIRS should make sure organizations should only claim allowances allowed and amounts deducted are paid on or before the 10th of the following month for Pay as You Earn.
- **Enforcement of withholding tax regulations on major corporate organizations:** Most corporate organizations have large transactions such as supply of groceries, contract services and consultancy with organizations in the state. In practice, a lot of these organizations pay the full amounts to their vendors and suppliers. Withholding tax serves as an advance payment of Companies Income Tax, Petroleum Profit tax and Personal Income Tax (which falls under the purview of KWIRS). Organizations which are registered as business names are supposed to have part of their income withheld at source for qualifying transactions. KWIRS should make sure organizations enforce these regulations and should perform random audits on organizations to encourage compliance.
- **Tie tax payment to benefiting from state programs and traffic enforcement:** Individuals and organizations that pay their taxes should be prioritized over other organizations for state programs such as loan schemes and development programs. In adhering to a harmonized tax policy, individuals who intend to purchase or lease landed property from the government should present evidence of regular tax payment. This should also apply to directors of organizations who want to receive government tenders and contracts. KWIRS will be sending a message that good citizen who enjoy the benefits of the state should be more than willing to pay their taxes.

Tax enforcement should also be tied to traffic offences. Proof of tax payment should be required when recovering impounded vehicles from authorities and when resolving traffic misdemeanors.



It is the aim of KWIRS, to raise enough revenue to ensure the continued development of infrastructure and realization of development objectives by this administration and prospective ones.

These methods will help in emphasizing the importance of tax payment to both individuals and corporate. As an organization, KWIRS in enforcing tax regulation will increase revenue drive for the state. The increase in revenue drive will lead to increased infrastructural development and improvement in the lives of citizens.

It is the aim of KWIRS, to raise enough revenue to ensure the continued development of infrastructure and realization of development objectives by this administration and prospective ones. We aim to reach a standard currently touted by developed societies where compliance with tax regulation is the norm for most citizens. Tax evasion in these societies is at the barest minimum and is decried as a criminal activity

According to the Director-General, Bureau of Public Service Reforms (BPSR), Dr Joe Abah, the government is now willing to look seriously at the issue of rationalisation of agencies and parastatals, as we will finally have a go ahead with the work that we have designed.

"We have a 10-year plan for reforms we've been following, however, as with every plan the sequence and prioritisation ranges with government emphasis and so for 2017 we will be focusing very heavily on making it easier to do business in Nigeria. And that is why the bureau has commissioned a number of studies to look at the bottlenecks to service delivery and we are looking at those things that affect the ordinary Nigerian directly".

For instance, the processes for getting a passport, the processes for getting a driver's licence, the process for getting a tax clearance and the process for seeing a doctor in a government hospital. And the gap between when you retire and when you actually start to get your pension. We

have instances where people have retired and for one year they haven't got any pension. He was also optimistic that our report on restructuring of the merged ministry will go to council very early in the new year, with a recommendation that we do the same for all the other ministries," the director-general said. Abah also emphasised the need to break the communication gap between the government and the citizens as it relates to how government works. He, however, said that the bureau would in January 2017 commission a policy paper essentially to address the gaps.

He was also concerned that the communication function of government doesn't work as well as it should and this is not unique to the service.

"It's been an ongoing problem for a very long time where government is simply not getting the message along to the citizens and citizens are not engaging with the government.

The need for a coordinated message that citizens can engage with and the opportunity for citizens to be put through the way that government works.

Reference

Retrieved December 26, 2016 from <http://dailypost.ng/2016/12/26/nigerian-government-announces-new-reforms-public-service/>

1. Executive Assistant; Research, Intelligence and Monitoring Directorate, Kwara State Internal Revenue Service, Ilorin, Kwara State.
2. Director; Research, Intelligence and Monitoring Directorate, Kwara State Internal Revenue Service, Ilorin, Kwara State..



www.kw-irs.com

With my petty trade, I am tax compliant. I pay my Tax

Small shop owners, kiosk owners, motorcycle riders, taxi drivers should be tax compliant in supporting the State Government for a better environment.



PLAY YOUR PART
PAY YOUR
TAX





We Must Increase Our Work Rate And Double Efforts To Achieve Our 2017 Targets

Bolaji Abdullahi

The first quarter of 2017 has enormous significance on us at the Kwara State Internal Revenue Service KW-IRS in revenue drive as there has been a drastic change in cooperation by tax payers as well as voluntary compliance by others who are in the bracket of paying their respective dues, taxes and levies. The constant advocacy and publicity to sensitise the people on how and what to pay in taxes in 2016 and continuity of such in 2017 has been instrumental to the rapid turnout by individuals, organizations, institutions and establishments assenting to the ethics and regulations to the payment of tax.

The March 2017 Field Feedback Training Session ended the first quarter of the year. It was the avenue where performances of the quarter by the Service were reviewed, evaluated and where experiences gathered in various endeavours both on the field and



Cross section of KWIRS Management Team

generally were discussed. Challenges faced within the period were turned into opportunity, efforts were translated into figures and IGR collections were improved upon in the State.

Meeting the targets of the year doesn't sum into the returns generated in the first quarter, it requires more enthusiasm to work, maximizing potentials as well as utilize our strength to improve in the subsequent quarters. These were elucidated words expressed by the Executive Chairman Dr Muritala Awodun in his welcome address at the training session. He encouraged the efforts and energy channelled towards achieving our goals and targets but enthused its far from reach. He reiterated that as our tentacles grow by the day, so are our challenges. Therefore being more proactive surpassing those challenges is our priority and watch word.

Dr Awodun after his welcome address appraised the performances of respective Revenue Collecting Directorate as well as the non-revenue generating Directorates. He started with the Informal Sector Directorate. In the first quarter, the total figure collected by the Informal Sector was **N117,605,598.63 (One Hundred and Seventeen Million, Six Hundred and Five Thousand, Five Hundred and Ninety-Eight Naira Sixty-Three Kobo)**. The Property and Tenement Directorate also declared their first quarter collection as **N169,229,095.55 (One Hundred and Sixty-Nine Million, Two Hundred and Twenty-Nine Thousand Ninety-Five Naira Fifty-Five kobo)**. In the first quarter of 2017, Directorate of HNI realised **N1,845,555,265.32 (One Billion, Eight Hundred and Forty-Five Million,**

Five Hundred and Fifty-Five Thousand, Two Hundred and Sixty-Five Naira Thirty-Two Kobo). While the Ministries Department and Agency Directorate MDA's collected the total sum of **N4,544,482,758.30 (Four Billion, Five Hundred and Forty-Four Million, Four Hundred and Eighty-Two Thousand, Seven Hundred and Fifty-Eight Naira Thirty Kobo)**. Therefore, the Grand total of the IGR collected in the first quarter of 2017 was **N6,676,872,717.80 (Six Billion, Six Hundred and Seventy-Six Million, Eight Hundred and Seventy-Two Thousand, Seven Hundred and Seventeen Naira Eighty Kobo)**.

As part of the policy of the organization recognizing the efforts of the Staff and Directorates who have performed exceptionally well for each month as well as for the quarters in the year, the individuals and the Directorates who received the accolade for the quarter are; Muhammed Audu, Internal Control Audit and Store Directorate, he was the Staff of the month of January. Comfort Bamidele was the Staff of the Month of February. Abdullahi Gegele was the Staff of the Month of March. Directorate of the HNI with outstanding performance were the Directorate of the Month of January. Directorate of Operations and Process were the best for the Month of February while Directorate of Admin and Corporate Affairs honoured as the best Directorate of March. To crown it all for the first quarter of 2017, Directorate of High Net worth Individuals and Corporate HNI were the Best Directorate for the quarter.



KWIRS Staff at the Field/Feedback



KWIRS Staff at the Field/Feedback





Director HNI celebrating Directorate of the Month Award



Directorate of Operation and Process



Directorate of Admin & Corporate Affairs



Staff of Internal Audit celebrates with their head, who won the staff of the month Award



Director Tax Assessment and Audit and staff with the Executive Chairman



Mr Olaniyi Olusegun, Director Informal Sector making a comment



Staff of KW-IRS at the Field Feedback

ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN KWARA STATE

OGUNDARE Folasayo¹ GBENLE Isaac PhD²

“ *The entrepreneurial drive in Nigeria is relatively strong as Micro, Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (MSMEs) are springing up more rapidly than ever before due to lack of jobs and an increasing rate of poverty in the country.* ”

Entrepreneurship can be defined as the process of organising, launching and running a business venture as well as managing it alongside its risks in order to make profit. The entrepreneurial drive in Nigeria is relatively strong as Micro, Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (MSMEs) are springing up more rapidly than ever before due to lack of jobs and an increasing rate of poverty in the country. Micro, Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (MSMEs) have been defined by the National Council of Industries as “business enterprises whose total cost excluding land is not more than two million naira (N2,000,000) only” while according to the Federal Ministry of Commerce and Industry, MSMEs are “firms with a total investment (excluding cost of land but including capital) of up to N750,000, and paid employment of up to fifty (50) persons”. MSMEs contribute significantly to the socio-economic development of most countries of the world and they have contributed immensely to the growth of the Nigerian economy by creating employment opportunities, generating income and providing a source of livelihood for many low-income households in the country.

The Federal Government as well as state governments across Nigeria regularly organise schemes and programs to encourage the citizens most especially the youth, to develop interest in entrepreneurship and thereby minimise their dependence on the government for job provision and reduce the crime rate in the country. The case is not



different in Kwara State.

Kwara State, created in May 1967, has for a very long time been tagged a “Civil Service state” primarily because the majority of her workforce are civil servants. However, over the past few years, there have been programs, schemes and activities put in place to encourage the teeming unemployed youth to be job providers rather than being job seekers and thus promote entrepreneurship in the state.

Some of these schemes and programs include:

1. **Kwara Micro Credit Intervention Scheme:** this scheme was launched in March 2012 by the Executive Governor of Kwara State, Dr. Abdulfatah Ahmed to provide financial support to

small business owners in order to solve to a reasonable extent, the problem of lack of access to funds which is a major challenge militating against the growth of MSMEs in the State. The targeted beneficiaries of this scheme include individuals who are already in business, youth with workable business ideas or skills, enterprising women in the rural areas and cooperative societies with traceable business records. To kick-start the scheme, the sum of N250 million was approved by the Governor and domiciled in the State Ministry of Commerce and Cooperatives. Under this scheme, funds are disbursed to beneficiaries through selected micro-finance banks known as participating banks. Subsequently, the Kwara state government has injected a total of about N2.5 billion into the scheme since it began in 2012 and it has benefitted more than 50,000 small business owners as well as about 2000 cooperative societies across the State.

2. Kwara's Next Entrepreneur: launched in 2015, this program intends to provide support and funding to budding entrepreneurs in Kwara State thereby promoting entrepreneurship and competitiveness in the State. Under this scheme, both existing and new medium scale entrepreneurs are to bid for funds to establish or expand their businesses in the State. To start off the scheme, a sum of N150 million was deposited at the Bank of Industry. Seasoned businessmen were engaged as managers and captains to scrutinise the business plans of interested individuals and successful applicants would benefit from between N3 million and N10 million which they would repay over a period of time, depending on the nature of their enterprise.

3. International Vocational, Technical and Entrepreneurship College (IVTEC): This College is a charitable, non-governmental educational institution established with a view to training students in areas including Automobile, Carpentry, Welding, Building and Construction as well as Electrical Engineering. However, what sets IVTEC apart from other technical schools in the country is the fact that it also accommodates graduates of higher institutions who wish to acquire vocational and entrepreneurial skills. The College is expected to produce skilled artisans and entrepreneurs that will contribute to the development of the State and the country at large.

Entrepreneurship Centres have also been

established in the State by both the State and the federal governments. These centres include the Centre for Entrepreneurship in the Kwara State University (KWASU), Malet and Entrepreneurship Development Centres at the Federal Polytechnic, Offa and at the Kwara State Polytechnic, Ilorin. These entrepreneurship centres aim at training and producing successful entrepreneurs who will acquire various entrepreneurship skills in order to shape and transform the future economy of the State and the nation at large.

TAX IMPLICATION ON SMALL AND MEDIUM SCALE ENTERPRISES

Although it is an established fact that Micro, Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (MSMEs) play a vital role in the economic development of any country, they are not exempted from paying taxes. In Lagos State for example, in order to qualify for loan under the Lagos State Employment Trust Fund (LSETF) an applicant has to present his Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN) card among other necessary documents for his application to be valid. Some business owners in Nigeria are often ignorant of what taxes they are liable for and whom they should pay to. The root of the problem can be traced to the fact that in the past, different agents or consultants from the three tiers of government used to accost small business owners demanding for one kind of tax, levy, charge or the other thereby confusing them. However, in Kwara State, this problem has been significantly addressed with the establishment of the Kwara State Internal Revenue Service as the sole entity for the collection of taxes on behalf of the State and the sixteen (16) local government councils.

There are a number of taxes MSMEs in Nigeria are required to pay by law and these taxes are classified under Federal or State Taxes depending on the sector in which they operate. Some of these taxes include the following:

1. Personal Income Tax (PIT): This is payable on the incomes of employees and business owners in Nigeria. The State Board of Internal Revenue (SBIR) of each state is responsible for the assessment and collection of this tax. In the case of business owners, there is the option of self-assessment for individuals and direct assessment for directors in the business based on their total income.

2. Company Income Tax (CIT): This is a 30% tax payable on the taxable profit made by a business. This tax is charged after the business owner makes an assessment of the company based on the profit made in the preceding year. A company must

file its returns within 6 months of the its accounting year end for an existing company while for a new company, the due date is within 18 months from the date of incorporation or 6 months after its first accounting period. According to Price Waterhouse Coopers (PWC), for small companies in the manufacturing industry and export-oriented companies with turnover not exceeding ₦1 million, the CIT is reduced to 20% in the first five calendar years of operation. In Nigeria, CIT is payable only to the Federal Government by incorporated companies State governments collect income taxes on unincorporated entities, while local governments are allowed to collect levies and rates, not income tax.

3. Withholding Tax (WHT): The minimum rate of withholding taxes is from 5% up to 15% depending on the services executed. This tax is an advance payment on income tax deductible on specific transaction at source. In the case of companies, the Withholding Tax is remitted to the Federal Inland Revenue Service (FIRS) within 21 days after the duty to deduct arose.

4. Value Added Tax (VAT): This is tax payable at 5% on all VAT-able goods and services. It is expected to be filed on the 21st day of the month following the transaction. Although companies bear tax, they are required to remit gross or net input where applicable.

5. Education Tax: This is a 2% tax imposed on every Nigerian resident company and payable on the assessable profit of the company. Many companies pay this tax on a self-assessment basis along with their CIT. Non-resident

companies are exempted from this tax.

6. Petroleum Profit Tax (PPT): This tax is imposed on the income of companies involved in upstream petroleum operations in lieu of CIT. PPT rates vary from 50% to 85%.

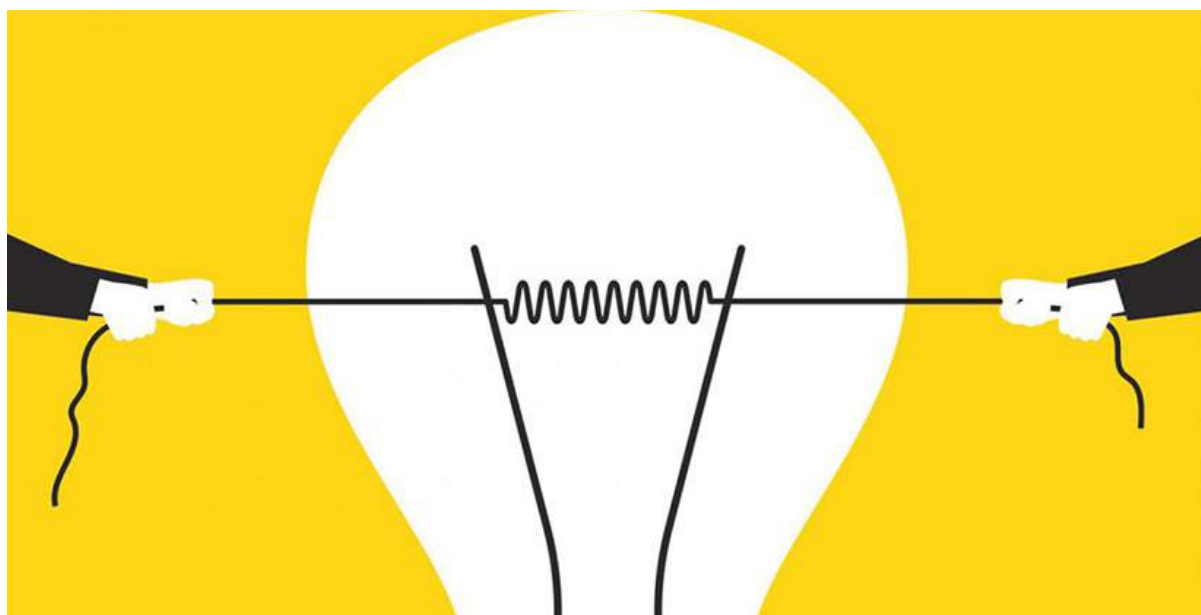
Penalties exist for not paying or evading tax in Nigeria. Generally, under Section 66 of the Federal Inland Revenue Service's Companies Income Tax Act, tax collectors have the power to seize or auction off goods and even premises of defaulting taxpayers to recover monies owed.

However, the Kwara State Internal Revenue Service has devised means of assisting MSMEs in Kwara State to lessen the burden of taxation on them and ensure that they are able to pay their taxes as and when due. Some of these means include allowing entrepreneurs to pay their taxes in instalments in cases where they cannot pay up at once and offering discounts as well as monetary donations to give their businesses a boost. Also, the establishment of a tax advocacy desk in the Service has aided in resolving issues relating to taxpayers and providing answers to their questions when the need arises.

FACTORS THAT ENHANCE ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN KWARA STATE

For entrepreneurship to thrive in any state, some factors need to be considered. Many states across Nigeria often make efforts aimed at enhancing entrepreneurship ranging from organising training programs to giving loans. Some of the strategies adopted in Kwara State for the development of MSMEs and to improve entrepreneurship in the State include the following:

Kwara State Internal Revenue Service has devised means of assisting MSMEs in Kwara state to lessen the burden of taxation on them and ensure that they are able to pay their taxes as and when due. Some of these means include allowing entrepreneurs to pay their taxes in instalments in cases where they cannot pay up at once and offering discounts as well as monetary donations to give their businesses a boost.



1. Free Skills Acquisition Programs and Training:

Often times, the Kwara State Government in partnership with private individuals or corporate entities, organises skills acquisition programs and trainings for the youth in the State. Skills acquisition is a way of reducing the rate of unemployment and encouraging self-employment among the youth. Some of the skills acquired include fashion designing, masonry, catering, plumbing, hair dressing, welding, etc. This is similar to what happens in many other states in Nigeria. The programs are usually offered free of charge to the trainees while the government pays the trainers. In December 2016, the Kwara State Government embarked on a youth empowerment programme to train youths across the 16 Local Government Councils in the area of agricultural business such as farming, piggery, animal husbandry and fishery. This is in order to boost the Gross Domestic Products of the State and enhance its revenue generation. Private organisations also sponsor skills acquisition programs for the youth in the state.

Also in 2013, the State Government in partnership with Kwara State University, Malete introduced the Kwara Youth Entrepreneurs (KYE) Programme to train youth in the State on entrepreneurship principles

2. Funding of MSMEs:

Upon acquiring entrepreneurship skills, the trained youth require funding to be able to set up their own businesses. Existing small scale business owners also

need money to expand their businesses. In a bid to empower MSMEs in the State, the Kwara State Government has embarked upon a variety of credit and loan intervention schemes. Some of these schemes include the ₦250 million credit scheme for cooperative societies, N100 million revolving credit for artisans and N50 million given for the purchase of taxis.

Apart from the state government, some organisations also lend support to MSMEs by providing loan facilities to them. For example, the Bank of Industry (BoI) under the Federal Government social intervention fund, disbursed loans to over two hundred and fifty (250) women in Kwara State in order to provide access to capital to market women, traders, artisans, enterprising youths, small scale farmers, and agricultural workers. This program is a way of driving entrepreneurship development and supporting Micro, Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (MSMEs) in the country. The program was held in March 2017 to launch the partnership between the BoI and Leah Foundation on the disbursement of loans.

However, in a state like Kano which has a larger population, development funds of up to N2 billion was launched by the State Government in collaboration with the Bank of Industry.

3. Infrastructural Development:

There is no doubt that the economic growth of a nation largely depends on the availability of functional infrastructure such as good roads, water

and electricity supply among other things. Lack of these infrastructural facilities hampers the growth of MSMEs and hinders the free movement of goods and services across the country. In Kwara State, some steps have been taken to provide adequate infrastructure thereby enhancing the growth of MSMEs in the State.

A special intervention fund was launched in Kwara State in September 2016 as part of its measures to discourage the abandonment of infrastructural development projects and address the issue of infrastructural deficit in the State. This fund was undertaken by the Kwara State Government in conjunction with some financial institutions and Kwara State Internal Revenue Service to execute capital projects worth N300 million and above. According to the Kwara State Governor, Dr. Abdulfatah Ahmed, "The purpose of the IF-K, therefore, is to pool funds for infrastructure projects, optimally leverage private sector resources for infrastructure development and channel state internal revenue to directly impact economic diversification and growth strategies." Other projects such as road construction, sinking of boreholes and provision of transformers are also embarked upon by the state government as well as private individuals to contribute to the socio-economic development of the State.

4. Formation of MSMEs Clinic:

In February 2017, the Acting President, Prof. Yemi Osinbajo launched a MSMEs clinic in Ilorin which is a platform for micro, small and medium scale entrepreneurs in the State to discuss opportunities and challenges confronting their businesses. The Chief Operating Officer, Kwara State MSMEs Bureau, Mr Segun Soewu stated that the program was to create an

avenue for business owners to also make inquiries about policies and regulations regarding their businesses from the federal agencies that were present at the program. He listed the agencies to include Standards Organisation of Nigeria (SON), Federal Inland Revenue Services (FIRS), Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC), and the Nigerian Investment Promotion Commission (NIPC). Others include Nigeria Export Promotion Council (NEPC), Nigerian Export-Import (NEXIM) Bank and National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control (NAFDAC) among others. Regular organisation of programs such as this will go a long way in promoting entrepreneurship in Kwara State.

REFERENCES

- Adegoke Abimbola,
www.thegazellenews.com/2016/11/19/reflecti-on-driving-kwara-state-economy-through-smes-intervention-scheme-by-adeoke-abimbola/
<http://www.financialwatchngr.com/2017/03/15/boi-disburses-loans-250-women-entrepreneurs-kwara-state/>
<http://m.guardian.ng/appointments/kwara-earmarks-n150m-for-entrpreneurship-scheme/>
<https://www.ilorin.info/fullnews.php?id=10357>
<https://www.ilorin.info/fullnews.php?id=18996>
www.promptnewsonline.com/kwara-vocational-entrepreneurship-college-commence-q1-2017/
<http://www.smeonline.biz/tax-compliance-smes-startups-nigeria-pay-taxes/>
<http://saynigeria.com/acting-president-osibanjo-open-msmes-clinic-ilorin/>
<http://taxsummaries.pwc.com/ID/Nigeria-Corporate-Taxes-on-corporate-income>

"The purpose of the IF-K, therefore, is to pool funds for infrastructure projects, optimally leverage private sector resources for infrastructure development and channel state internal revenue to directly impact economic diversification and growth strategies."



ROLE OF TAX PAYER'S ADVOCACY OFFICER

OYELEKE Adenike¹, GBenle Isaac PhD²



tax payer's advocacy officer serves as a middle man between the tax payers and the Kwara State Internal Revenue Service; who is the sole tax authority certified under Section 21 of the Revenue Administration Law 2016 as amended to collect revenue.

Taxpayer advocacy office was created during the tenure of Dr Isaac T. Gbenle as the Director of Legal and Enforcement for Kwara State Internal Revenue Service. Dr Gbenle believed the eyes of law must be met with the kindness and empathy that shows exemplary customer support and an effort that will in turn encourage voluntary compliance. The Taxpayer advocacy desk is to show to the people that KWIRS listens, and will help to solve each individual and corporate tax issues.

The purpose of this office is to personally assist tax payers (both individuals and corporate) in resolving their complaints with the Service. The tax advocacy officer is saddled with the responsibility to listen to tax payers' complaints or concerns, and to work with them in an effort to resolve the issues timely.

The major goals of the tax advocator are to ensure that every taxpayer is treated fairly and they know and understand their rights. In addition, the tax advocacy officer identifies systematic problems that exist within the Internal Revenue Service and to the extent possible, propose changes in the administrative practices and to mitigate such problems.

Some tax issues related to enforcement are referred to Legal and Enforcement. Most taxpayers for instance, whose vehicles have been impounded due to expired papers or fake papers, would come with some degree of agitations. The advocacy officer helps to calm their nerves and patiently explain the process of getting the right papers, how payment can be made conveniently and where to pay. The policy for any payment is that they must be receipted. At the end of the encounter, the taxpayer makes all

necessary payments with a more enlightened mindset.

The Taxpayer advocacy effort has come to stay at KWIRS today and it's still operating in the Directorate of Legal and Enforcement. Taxpayers are encourage to make use of the service by asking specifically for the Taxpayers Advocacy Desk or Officers from the Front desk at KWIRS headquarter, who will be readily available to support.

The major goals of the tax advocator are to ensure that every taxpayer is treated fairly and they know and understand their rights. In addition, the tax advocacy officer identifies systematic problems that exist within the Internal Revenue Service and to the extent possible, propose changes in the administrative practices and to mitigate such problems.

TAXPRENEURSHIP:

Using Community Service For Tax Advocacy

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 they therefore contribute for the common administration of the state.

Based on the above, the community deserves the best of governance from the government and it is this expectations 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, the community service opens doors, as the people are willing to listen more and cooperate more based on the use of community service as tax advocacy.

At our own end, we have come to realize that what the people are asking from the government is not as much as what the government thinks the people want. The society in which we live requires some communal service in form

of security, infrastructure (both social and economic). It is apparent that community service is critical to the success of our revenue drive for the following reasons:

1. The people have been neglected for too long and are thus finding it difficult to trust the government
2. The government have not taken the interest of the people as sacrosanct in the administration of the affairs of the people
3. The community have faced a long period of neglect and lack that is making them lack believe in the government
4. The level of poverty has been so predominant that most of the people have settled to their fate and concluded that nothing good can ever come from the government
5. The presence of the government, particularly in the rural communities, have not been felt, as the attention of governance is concentrated in the cities or urban areas

For the above reasons therefore, there is no better option for a tax administration saddled with the responsibility of collection taxes from these same people to adopt a community oriented strategy to achieve the set goals and objectives.

Our use of community service through the community impact programme of the Service is thus a strategy that has not only worked to open the ears of the people to our message, but also has given us a very reasonably high level of acceptance by the populace.

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 they therefore contribute for the common administration of the state.

Muritala Awodun, PhD
Executive Chairman
Kwara State Internal Revenue Service

PST. (DR.) OLATUNDE OLADOKUN (JP)

- THE EXECUTIVE PROGRAMME DIRECTOR OF SELF-RELIANCE ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT PROGRAMME (SEAP)

Born in middle 60's to the family of Late Pa J.A. Olatunde and Deaconess Victoria Olatunde, he hails from Okeho, Kajola L.G of Oyo State. He had his elementary education at Salem Baptist Primary School and St. Paul's Anglican Primary School, Yemetu, Ibadan. For his secondary school education, he attended Adventist Grammar School Ede, Osun State. He worked briefly with the Oyo State Government during the Bola Ige administration. He graduated as an NCE holder in 1987 from St. Andrews College of Education Oyo.

He later proceeded to Adeyemi College of Education (now University of Education), where he bagged B.A. (Hons), History

After his tertiary education, he worked with Mass Mobilization for Self-Reliance, Social Justice and Economic Recovery (MAMSER) as an Assistant Social Mobilization Officer and later worked briefly with Farmers Development Union (FADU). He thereafter established the visionary and outstanding organization-Self-Reliance Economic Advancement Programme (SEAP) as an NGO-MFI in 2000.

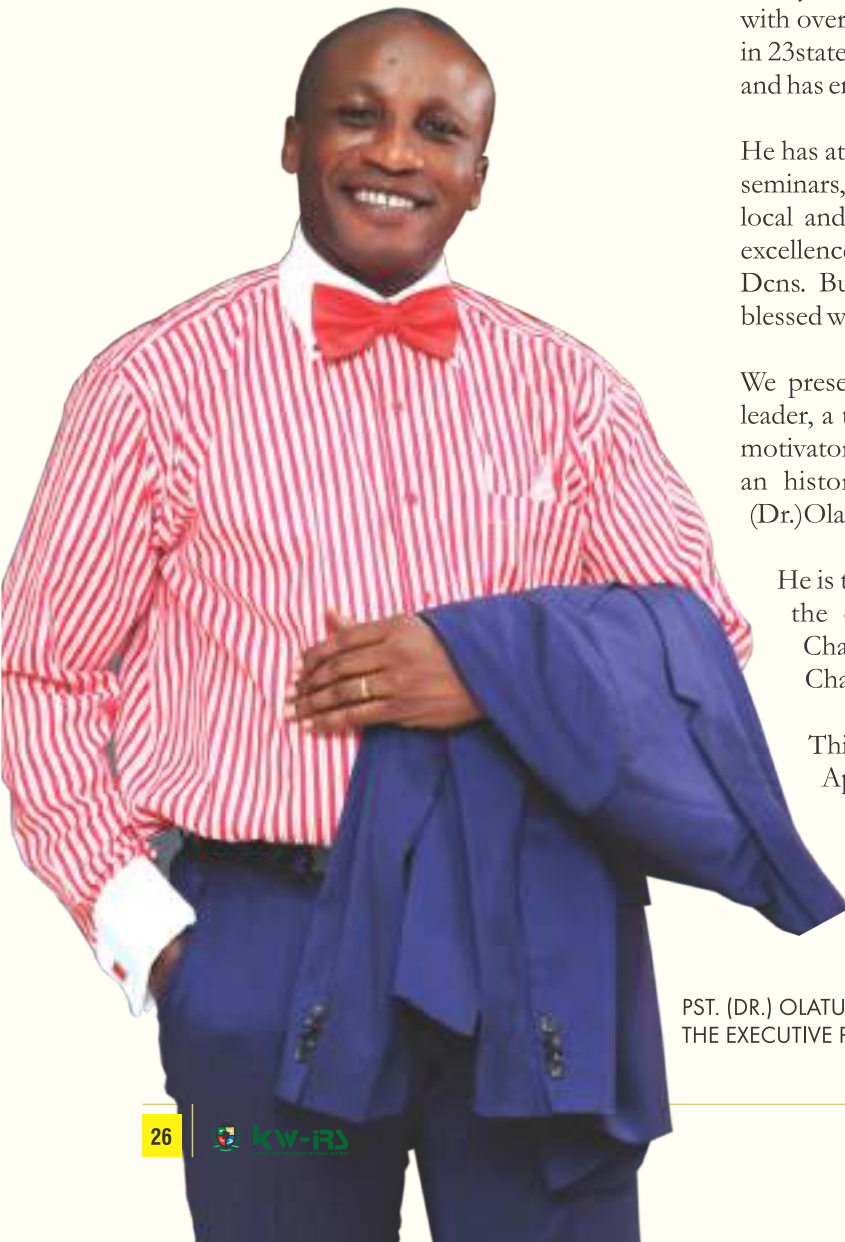
Today, SEAP has operated for seventeen (17) years with over 500,000 members nationwide, 300 branches in 23 states of the Federation including the FCT, Abuja and has employed 2150 youths as full time staff.

He has attended both local and international trainings, seminars, and conferences. He has received over 200 local and international awards in recognition of his excellence in his profession. He is happily married to Dens. Bukola Sanya-Olatunde(JP) and the union is blessed with wonderful children.

We present to you an icon, a genius, an exemplary leader, a teacher, a father, liberator of the masses, a motivator, a business tycoon, a microfinance colossus, an historian and above all a philanthropist- Pst. (Dr.)Olatunde Oladokun (JP).

He is the Executive Programme Director of SEAP, the chairman SEAP Microfinance Bank, the Chairman, Kingsway International Hospital, the Chairman, Debby Mega Merchants Ltd.

This is KW-IRS Tax Personality of the month of April, 2017.



PST. (DR.) OLATUNDE OLADOKUN (JP)
THE EXECUTIVE PROGRAMME DIRECTOR, SEAP

TOP

25 HEALTHY FRUITS:



BLUEBERRIES, APPLES, CHERRIES, BANANAS AND 21 MORE HEALTHY PICKS

Few things compare to the sweetness of fresh-picked strawberries or the luscious first bite of watermelon that leaves juice dripping down your chin.

Fruits are not only delicious but healthful too. Rich in vitamins A and C, plus folate and other essential nutrients, they may help prevent heart disease and stroke, control blood pressure and cholesterol, prevent some types of cancer and guard against vision loss. They're so good for you that Health Canada recommends that most women get seven or eight servings of fruit and vegetables each day.

If it's the vitamins that promote good health, you may wonder if you can just pop supplements. Nope. Sun-drenched peaches and vine-ripened grapes contain more than just vitamins; they're a complex combination of fibre, minerals, antioxidants and phytochemicals – as well as the vitamins – that work in combination to provide protective benefits. **You can't get all that from a pill.**

All fruits offer health benefits, but the following 25 stand out as nutrient-dense powerhouses with the most disease-fighting potential. (**Note:** Only the best sources of each vitamin, mineral and antioxidant are listed in the "nutritional value" section.)

Apple

- **Nutritional value (1 medium):** 75 calories, 3g fibre
- **Disease-fighting factor:** Apples contain antioxidants called flavonoids, which may help lower the chance of developing **diabetes** and asthma. Apples are also a natural mouth freshener and clean your teeth with each crunchy bite.
- **Did you know?** An apple's flavour and aroma comes from fragrance cells in apple skin, so for maximum flavour, don't peel your apple. Plus, the vitamins lie just beneath the skin.

Avocado

- **Nutritional value (1/2 avocado):** 114 calories, 4.5 g fibre, source of vitamin E and folat
- **Disease-fighting factor:** Avocados contain healthy monounsaturated fats that can help lower cholesterol levels when eaten instead of harmful saturated fats. For a heart-healthy boost, replace butter with avocado on your favourite sandwich.
- **Did you know?** Babies love avocados. Their soft, creamy texture makes them easy to eat, and their high fat content helps with normal infant growth and development.

Banana

- **Nutritional value (1 medium):** 105 calories, 3 g fibre, source of vitamin B6, potassium and folate
- **Disease-fighting factor:** With 422 milligrams of potassium per banana, these sweet delights have more **potassium** than most fruit and may help lower blood pressure levels.
- **Did you know?** People with rubber latex allergies may also be allergic to bananas since the two come from similar trees and share a common protein.

Blackberry

- **Nutritional value (1/2 cup/125 mL):** 31 calories, 4 g fibre, rich in antioxidants
- **Disease-fighting factor:** Blackberries get their deep purple colour from the powerful antioxidant anthocyanin, which may help reduce the risk of stroke and cancer. Studies show that blackberry extract may help stop the growth of lung cancer cells.
- **Did you know?** The ancient Greeks called blackberries "gout-berries" and used them to treat gout-related symptoms.

Blueberry

- **Nutritional value (1/2 cup/125 mL):** 41 calories, 1.5 g fibre, rich in antioxidants
- **Disease-fighting factor:** Blueberries rank No. 1 in antioxidant activity when compared to 60 other fresh fruits and vegetables. Blueberries may help lower the risk of developing age-related diseases such as Parkinson's and **Alzheimer's**.
- **Did you know?** Blueberries freeze very well. Here's how: Rinse, then let berries dry in a single layer on towels. Freeze in a single layer on rimmed baking sheets. Seal in freezer-safe containers for up to one year. Use them straight from the freezer in your morning cereal, blend them into a smoothie or mix into pancake or muffin batter. (You can also buy frozen blueberries year-round.)

The serving size listed for each fruit in our glossary counts as one serving in Canada's Food Guide. The number of servings you need each day depends on your age and gender. For example, women between the ages of 19 and 50 need seven to eight servings of fruit and vegetables each day (three fruit and four vegetable servings would suffice). To determine the correct number of vegetable and fruit servings for you, visit the Health Canada website (www.hc-sc.gc.ca) at and search for "food guide."

To be continued...

The High Net Worth Individual **TAX** In **KWARA STATE**

MUSTAPHA Shakirah ¹, GBENLE Isaac PhD²

High Net worth Individual (HNI) is a term used by some segments of the financial service industry to designate persons whose investible assets (such as stocks and banks) exceed a given amount. Typically, these individuals are defined as holding financial assets excluding their primary residence. They are known to possess offshore and other foreign holdings, landed properties, high investment holdings. They live a life of affluence and can afford luxurious life styles such as fleet of cars, constant vacation abroad.

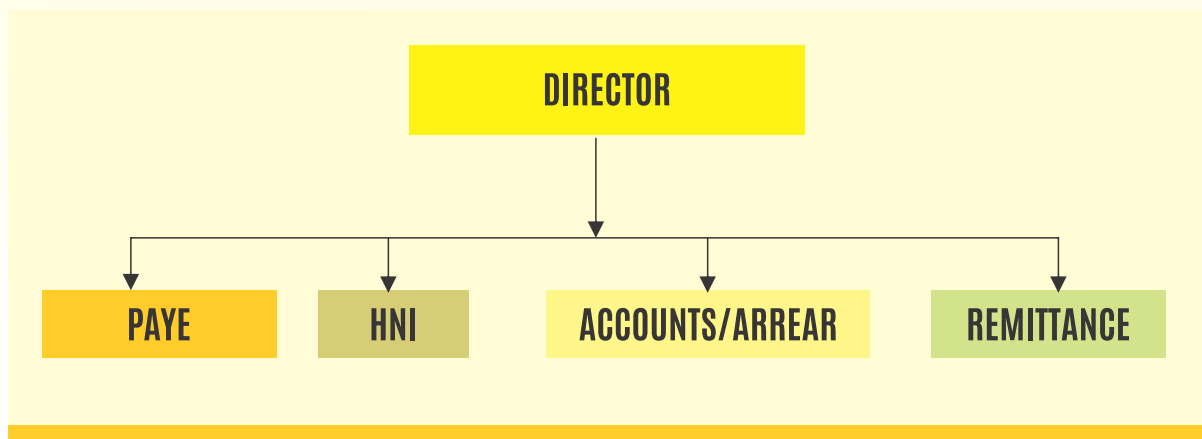
There are currently less than 200 high net worth individuals in Kwara State including Tuyil Pharmaceutical Company (owned by Chief Oluwole Awotuyi), Mt. Olives (owned by Chief Ademola Ajibola), Kam Industries (owned by Alhaji Kamarudeen Ijaya) to mention a few. The classification of High Net worth Individuals is usually imprecise in many states and countries. In Kwara State, individuals holding financial assets and a turnover or profit worth N2.5million fall under this category of high

net worth individuals. A certain percentage is expected to be paid by these individuals annually after assessment must have been made on their worth and value of assets. The amount paid as tax is not fixed but rather based on the assessment of business in a particular year. The assessments are raised by the Directorate of Tax Assessment and Tax Audit (TAA) while collections are done by the Directorate of High Net worth Individuals and Corporate (HNI and Corps.).

THE DIRECTORATE OF HIGH NET WORTH INDIVIDUALS AND CORPORATE AT KWARA STATE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE (KW-IRS).

The Directorate of High Net worth Individuals and Corporate at KW-IRS is tasked with the collection of HNI taxes which are PAYE, Direct Assessment, Capital Gain Tax and Development levy.

THE ORGANOGRAM OF HNI AND CORPORATE DIRECTORATE



REVENUE LINES OF HIGH NET WORTH INDIVIDUALS AND CORPORATE

- **Pay As You Earn (PAYE):** This is a form of tax that is deductible from salaries and emoluments of employees of Federal Ministries, Departments and Agencies (FMDAs), State Ministries, Departments and Agencies (SMDAs), Local Governments and Corporate Organizations. PAYE is deductible on a monthly basis; it is not a fixed rate but rather varies from the hierarchy of career structures. The due date of PAYE is the 10th day of each month as obliged by the law.
- **Direct Assessment:** Personal Income Tax (PIT) is expected to be paid annually by owners of businesses and partnerships after assessment is made. PIT is charged on High Net worth Individuals at no fixed amount but rather depends on the worth or value of their assets. It starts from filing tax returns within 90 days from the start of a new year. Tax Assessment and Audit Directorate is expected to assess the declared assets of such personalities after which records of totals and assessment volumes are submitted to the Directorate of HNI & Cooperate. The Directorate of HNI and Corporate issue demand notices and collect when due. After the first 60 days, the first reminder notice is issued by Tax Assessment and Audit Directorate while a demand notice is issued. The directorate of HNI and Corporate is expected to document records of payment and demand notices as well as follow up on all issued notices when issued to ensure collection and remittance at appropriate dates and periods.
- **Capital Gain Tax:** This is tax derived from the profit realized on the sales of non-inventory assets purchased at a cost amount that was lower than amount realized. These include the sales of vehicles, precious metals, properties and bonds. It is 10% of the total amount of chargeable gain accrued to any person in an assessable year. It is not a fixed amount but rather based on the value of property sold.
- **Development levy:** This is a tax paid to the government for the development of the state. For all contracts done in the State, it is 3% charge on all contracts payment to State Government. For taxable individuals, it is not more than N100.00 (One Hundred Naira only) per annum on all taxable individuals in the state.

SECTORIZATION OF HIGH NET WORTH INDIVIDUALS AND CORPORATE

High Net worth Individuals and Corporate can be sectorized according to

- (a) their trade, profession, vocation and business.

- (b) Federal Ministries Departments and Agencies (FMDAs), State Ministries Departments and Agencies (SMDAs) and Corporate Organization).

MODES OF PAYMENTS FOR HNI AND CORPORATE

All payments are made to the available banks with Internally Generated Revenue (IGR) bank Accounts. These payments can be done through the use of Automated Teller Machine (ATM), electronic bank transfers, bank cheques, Point of Sales devices (POS) and cash lodgments.

FUNCTIONS OF DIRECTORATE OF HIGH NET WORTH INDIVIDUALS AND COPORTATE

- The Directorate of HNI and Corporate is responsible for the generation of receipts of Personal Income Tax, Capital Gain Tax and Development levy and withholding taxes to prevent tax evasion by potential taxpayers after confirmation is made from bank statements.
- The Directorate of HNI and Cooperate also ensure prompt collection and remittance of PIT, CGT and development levy. They ensure tax payment is made as at when due and also issue demand notices before due date of payment.
- The classification of tax payers into different sectors based on their trade, profession, vocation and businesses. All information about each taxpayer is found in taxpayers profile respectively.
- The safe keeping of all revenue records collected are properly documented by the HNI and Corporate Directorate to ensure easy access and reference when needed.
- They ensure all books are up to date to prevent tax evasion.
- Recommendation of recalcitrant taxpayers for enforcement after multiple demand notices must have been issued to the tax payer.
- Expansion of tax net by identifying and capturing new potential tax payers.
- Maintenance and updating of data base on a daily basis.
- Daily visit by field officers to taxpayers by route (Route-Ledger) to ensure prompt remittance and re-verifying business expansion or shut down.

PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED BY THE DIRECTORATE OF HNI AND COOPERATE

- **Lack of Political Will:** These high net worth individuals capable of payment of tax use the influence of political leaders or top officials to maintain tax immunity. This has continued to hinder adequate assessment of wealthy individuals and collection of accrued taxes.

“Revenue from taxation provides government with the funds needed to invest in development, relieve poverty and deliver public services directed towards the physical and social infrastructure required to enhance long term growth. These wealthy individuals contribute a large volume of revenue to the tax net and they have encouraged domestic and international investment and trade relations.”

The only solution to this problem is to ensure strict political will is maintained by tax authorities and government. Trying to influence how HNI is collected should be discouraged and enforcement should persist if individuals refuse to abide by the tax law.

- **Lack of adequate information:** Lack of information about potential taxpayers on the value of assets has led to under assessment of such individuals which has in many ways hindered the successful account in the directorate of HNI and Corporate. This puts a hold on the influx of expected revenue because there is no proof to back up the information declared by taxpayers on the gross profits or turnover made at the end of a given year. Best of Judgment assessment (BOJA) becomes the only method to assess such individuals.
- **The Problem of Under Remittance:** The issue of under remittance of Pay-as-you-earn (PAYE) in some institutions and organizations in Kwara State has led to drastic reduction in the expected revenue. The Tax Assessment and Audit Directorate is assigned the responsibility of assessing these institutions and organization to ascertain if they remit less than they are supposed to. The Tax Audit department engage consultants known as Tax Audit Monitoring Agents (TAMA) to find out about the tax liabilities such as the under

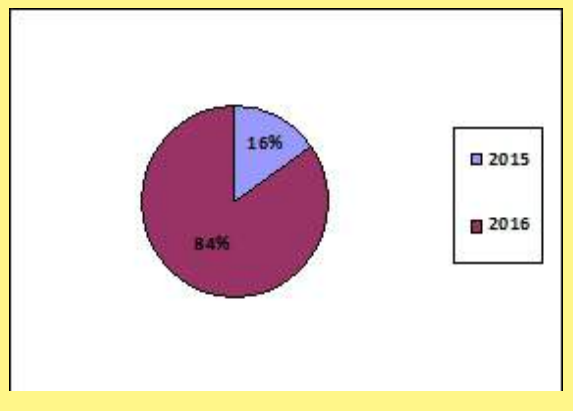
remittance or over remittance of revenue by institutions or organizations.

- **The problem of nonpayment of salaries** as at when due is a problem faced in corporate organization in many States across the nation. This in turn delay the collection of PAYE by the directorate of HNI and cooperate as at when due. It slows down the expected monthly PAYE collection.

VOLUNTARY COMPLIANCE

84%16%20152016

Based on 2015 record from the old Kwara State Board of Internal Revenue, about 367 HNI tax payers were captured in the tax net whereas with the establishment of Kwara State Internal Revenue service a drastic increase to over 2000 HNI tax payers were captured. Hence, this shows that there is no issue of compliance in recent study of the Directorate of HNI and Corporate in Kwara State. Indicated below is the difference in the percentage of tax payers between 2015 and 2016 respectively.



CONCLUSION

The effort and compliance of some High Net worth Individuals has helped tremendously in State development and also assisted government in meeting its obligations. Revenue from taxation provides government with the funds needed to invest in development, relieve poverty and deliver public services directed towards the physical and social infrastructure required to enhance long term growth. These wealthy individuals contribute a large volume of revenue to the tax net and they have encouraged domestic and international investment and trade relations. This revenue will assist government to meet its obligation in terms of transparency, fairness and fight against corruption. With increased level of compliance of High Net worth Individuals, the State is being supported in area of domestic resource mobilization, thus increasing the track record of performance to keep up with the rapidly evolving policy environment and also increase state popularity across the nation and beyond.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

By: Fidelis Fadugbagbe



Across

2. Interestbearing debt obligation to a government or entrepreneur (4) 5. International monetary fund (3) 7. Cost insurance and freight(3) 8. A person who does business with a cooperative but is not necessarily a member (6) 9. Act of computing the tax due(10) 10. the power, right, or authority or interpret and apply tax laws or decision (12) 13. Form of intellectual property (6) 14. The extent of a persons beneficial ownership of a particular asset (6) 15. Form of deliberate evasion of tax, a criminal offence(5) 17. Memorandum of understanding (3)

Down

1. A reduction in the assessment of tax when it is determined the assessment is not correct(10) 3. allowance of deduction from or a direct offset against the amount of tax due as opposed to an offset against income (3)(6) 4. Excess of expenses over revenue for a period (6) 6. Improper or immoral conduct of a professional in the performance of his duties (11) 7. Capital gain tax(3) 11. a person who owes money (6) 12. first in first out(4) 16. double tax agreement(3)

Send your solutions, your name and phone number via email to press@kw-irs.com with the subject: Puzzle Solution to Volume 3 Issue 16

Solution to Kwareve News Issue 15 Crossword Puzzle



JIBRIL ABDULLAHI



Jibril Abdullahi is a staff of the Directorate of Ministeries, Department and Agencies (MDAs), of the Service. He possesses an outstanding quality and is a mastery of his job. The attitude he portrays towards executing his tasks is unquantifiable. He is steadfast and dedicated to his job in his directorate. His commitment to KW-IRS is conspicuous that he was identified to be worthy of this accolade.

The entire Kwareve Team congratulates you.

Taxpedia

Abdulwahab Fareedah

REGRESSIVE TAXES

A regressive tax is a tax imposed in such a manner that the tax rate decreases as the amount subject to tax increases. It imposes a greater burden on the poor than on the rich. Regressive taxes tend to reduce the tax incidence of people with higher ability-to-pay. The opposite of regressive tax is a progressive tax, where the marginal tax rate increase as the amount subject to taxation increases. In between is a flat or proportional tax, where the tax rate is fixed as the amount subject to tax increases.

A value-added tax or other form of sales tax on food and other essentials such as clothing, transport, and residential rents can be regressive because these items tend to take up a higher percentage of the budget of a person or family with a lower income.

Television licenses or subscription for DSTV that are implemented in many countries, are considered regressive taxes for the use of a television.

It is rare to find a direct tax which is regressive in a modern state. Regressive taxation is not ideal for a developing economy since it cannot yield the required revenue.

References:

Somarin, Teju (2015) A Concise Review of Different Tax Types, Chattered Institute of Taxation of Nigeria (CITN).

COMMUNITY TAX SYSTEM

SUCCESS STORY OF A TRENDING COLLECTION SYSTEM IN RURAL KWARA STATE

Bello Mohammed Shaaba

Introduction

The Informal Sector encompasses collection of taxes at the grass root level, which for long has been arguably-wrongly perceived as unorganized or disorganized; two different descriptions none of which exempts or precludes any indigene in this category to pay their mandatory taxes. It is rather a most perfect setup (sector) to either organize or disrupt compliance.

The trouble is that we as a nation forgot about our tax obligations, however the mother of invention “Necessity” reminded us all, and rural Kwara is no exemption. Naturally, people are averse to change especially in this economic atmosphere therefore even the able taxpayers’ use the informal sector and its many unions as a guise for evasion.

Tax in the informal sector is not alien neither did it exist before the corporate or formal tax system. Informal sector taxes such as: *Kudin Kasa, Jangali, Sukka Sukka* since 1904 existed in rural Northern Nigeria since before the creation of the state half a century ago in 1967, prior to direct-tax introduction and its promulgation across southern and eastern Nigeria in 1916 – 1928 (T. Somorin, 2015);

What is Community Tax

An approach to revenue collection outside of Ilorin metropolis has developed a life of its own. A growing trend in certain regions is a particular taxation system known as community tax system or “*Kbarat*”, which is tax levied on communities. Its rising success in these regions emanates from its support from the traditional rulers.

Traditional rulers, who have been, for some time or the other, practicing professionals such as statisticians, professors, doctors, tax-professionals, businessmen and administrators in public sector, since the first republic of Nigeria, govern these regions. They have been most instrumental in the re-sensitization process at the grass root level, sharing their knowledge and experience especially their exemplary leadership for the shared-commonality.

Foremost district/community of this stratified system of collection is *Ilesha-Baruba* and *Gwanara* for Personal Income Tax and Cattle Tax respectively.

Other communities following suit are: *Bode-Saadu, Shonga, EjiDongari, Alapa, Baala, Afon, Ilesha, Yashikira, Gwanara, Okuta, Share, Lafagi, Tsaragi, Malete, Funfun, Igbaja amongst other.*

How Does Community Tax System Work?

At its core, community tax system is based on the revenue profile of the context of operation. This in essence means that the tax levied on the community is dependent on the monetary value that can be realized over a specific period of time from the community.

This means there is a required research work and intelligence that can be gathered by closely monitoring economic activities and opportunities therein.

The revenue profile is therefore handed to either a Kwara State Internal Revenue Service regional

“ The collection is made under the supervision of staff of the Service at an agreed on location; either settlement by settlement or at the Palace based on a schedule pertinent to each settlement in this order of process: enumeration, assessment, payment distribution on KRIN card. ”

staff and/or a lead consultant as a monthly target for specific revenue item collection whilst KW-IRS processes are built in e.g. enumeration, assessment, monitoring, enforcement etc. This is achieved through the local council and/or participating palaces.

The collection is made under the supervision of staff of the Service at an agreed on location; either settlement by settlement or at the Palace based on a schedule pertinent to each settlement in this order of process: enumeration, assessment, payment distribution on KRIN card.

Ilesha-Baruba Story

Popularly known as the food basket of Kwara State and thus the destination for prospective Agropreneurs. Ilesha Baruba in Baruten local government is located in the northern part of Kwara State and straddles between the border of Benin Republic and Nigeria. A culturally rich local government, which celebrates its famous “Gaani festival” with royal colors and spectacular horse regalia display.

At the inception of Kwara State Internal Revenue Service, an introductory visit was paid to the Palaces with a commitment by key stakeholders to support the Service in the journey it had just begun.

The Emir of Ilesha, by putting his weight behind the Service, embarked on a sensitization exercise, which sent out all his turbaned chiefs and community heads including: Danmasani, Chantali, Waziri, SarkinHausawa, Makama, Magagin Geri, YerumaDasare, Sarkin Fulani, Sina, SarkinSamani, Waali, to engage all its citizens on their obligations to pay tax.

Leaving no stone unturned, the word spread out like wild fire. All the villages including remote settlements, which only motorcycles can traverse, quickly learnt about the extent of the vision and mission of the Service.

The acceptance amongst the Ilesha-Baruba citizens has been exhilarating giving rise a total amount xyz taxpayers and counting; the sheer organization of activities has been impeccably coordinated which reflected in the consistent payment of Personal Income Taxes from the region.

This was rewarded not only by the recognition given to the Local Government at the end of year ceremony, but also the promotion of the staff of the Service that carried out the activities in Ilesha-Baruba.

Upsides and Downsides:

There are always two sides to a coin and for community tax system, the obvious advantage is that it encourages participation at the grass root level where human resources in the Service are few and far between; it also creates jobs directly or indirectly.

A main disadvantage is the knowledge transfer, as monitoring becomes an issue. Also interests become an issue where various organized institutions exists i.e. unionized and political institutions.

Summary:

Tax collection in kwara state and the existence of KW-IRS is no news to Kwaran, from roadside markets to hamlets.

More communities are emulating this approach and building on the successes and milestones achieved by Ilesha Baruba. There is an ongoing recruitment of stakeholders that will drive community taxes, also researches are ongoing to ascertain revenue profiles of each community. This will surely help in planning and inclusion in governance.

References:

TRAINING PROGRAM FOR STAFF OF
KWARA STATE INTERNAL REVENUE
SERVICE December 7-13th, 2015
Historical Facts OF TAXATION
By Dr Teju Somorin

HEAR ME OUT

A column just for you! Views to air, concerns to voice, questions to ask? Let's hear you out.

Hello,

I want to know the status of the Tax Club Quiz Competition for 2017, or the competition is only for year 2016?
Anonymous.

Hello, Anonymous

Tax Club Quiz is an annual event dedicated to sensitize the pupils about taxation. The programme has improved to how it was last year. Participation is now electronic as you can register online now when you log on to our website at www.kw-irs.com

Thank you.

Hello,

Please, I want to know the difference between multiple Taxation and double taxation.
Anonymous.

Hello, Anonymous

Double taxation simply means paying tax on different facility you enjoy for example, if you have a car you pay on road tax. If you own a house you pay land charge and tenement rate. If you have a business at the same time and the business is taxable, you pay tax on that business. Multiple taxation therefore is allowed by law. Double taxation on the other hand is when you pay on the same thing twice and its not allowed in taxation.

Thank you.

ADVERT RATES

Positions	Amount
Back Cover	N500,000
Inner Back Cover	N350,000
Inner Front Cover	N350,000
Pre-Editorial	N300,000
Double Spread	N450,000
Full Page (ROP)	N250,000
Half Page (ROP)	N150,000
Quarter Page (ROP)	N80,000



For Advert Placement, please contact
0700MYKWIRS (07006959477) or **Email:** press@kw-irs.com

Adverts should be submitted in raw CorelDraw format or Pdf and sent to press@kw-irs.com

Readers' Feedback



We are committed to continually improving KWAREVE News, your foremost Kwara State Internal Revenue Service In-house Magazine.

Kindly give us your feedback on how we can serve you better.

CONTENT	<input type="text"/>
LAYOUT/DESIGN	<input type="text"/>
PRINT QUALITY	<input type="text"/>
ANY OTHER SUGGESTION	<input type="text"/>

Note: kindly fill and cut-out the completed form and scan or snap, then send via email to press@kw-irs.com



KW-IRS

KWARA STATE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

Hereby advise the general public to pay their taxes, levies and rates to the following **Kwara State IGR Accounts** only at any branch of the respective banks listed below

LIST OF IGR COLLECTION ACCOUNTS		
S/N	BANK NAME	ACCOUNT NUMBER
1	DIAMOND BANK	0072365510
2	ACCESS BANK	0004063946
3	ECOBANK	4822068065
4	FCMB	0897529151
5	FIDELITY BANK	5030063684
6	FIRST BANK	2029378380
7	GTB	0034886758
8	HERITAGE BANK	6003071503
9	SKYE BANK	1790106140
10	STANBIC IBTC BANK	9201637207
11	STERLING BANK	0049380670
12	UBA	1019295290
13	UNION BANK	0018799797
14	UNITY BANK	0025014446
15	WEMA BANK	0122584028
16	ZENITH BANK	1010522867
17	KEYSTONE BANK	6010010789
18	JAIZ BANK	0002241278

	BANK	ACCOUNT NAME	ACCOUNT NO
TSA ACCOUNT	GTB	KWARA STATE CENTRAL REVENUE COLLECTION ACCOUNT	0199648356

Signed:

Muritala Awodun, PhD

Executive Chairman

KWARA STATE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

Corporate Head Office: 27 Ahmadu Bello Way, Ilorin Kwara State

Email: info@kw-irs.com

Website: www.kw-irs.com

Telephone: 0700MYKWIRS (07006959477)

Mobilizing Revenue for the Strategic Development of Kwara State

PHOTO NEWS



Landmark University Students on a courtesy visit to the REVENUE HOUSE, Kwara State Internal Revenue Service



KWAREVE *News*

Guidelines for Contributions

Subject Matter

Kwareve News is a monthly publication of the Kwara State Internal Revenue Service. Articles on revenue and expenditure may be accepted for publication in Kwareve News. Articles on Tax Law, Policy and Administration are especially welcome.

Format

- All articles sent should include the full name of the writer(s) with the first name first. A one paragraph bio-data including organisational affiliations of the writer(s) must also be included.
- All articles must be sent as an attached Word document file.
- Articles should be written in size 12 of Garamond font on a digital A4 sized paper.
- Text should have at least 1.5 line spacing.
- All pages must be paginated and fully justified.
- Where images are involved, they should be pasted within text where appropriate as well as

attached individually as .jpg or .png files. Images attached must be not less than 300 resolution and 2MB.

- Figures, tables, charts, graphs, photographs, etc must be consecutively labelled.
- Submissions must be limited to **3 pages** (including tables, charts, pictures, etc).

Referencing

- All contents (text, diagrams, tables, images, etc) **must not be plagiarised**.
- All contents must be properly references, both in-text and end of text.
- References or bibliography are acceptable.
- The required style is the APA.

Submission

Submissions should be sent to press@kw-irs.com

CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY

ALOBA Oluwatosin¹, GBENLE Isaac PhD²



Kwara State Internal Revenue Service was established on 22nd June, 2015 under the Kwara State Revenue Administration (Law No. 6 of 2015) enacted by Kwara State House of Assembly and signed into law by the Executive Governor of Kwara State, Alhaji Abdulfatah Ahmed. With the enactment of this law, the old Kwara State Board of Internal Revenue (KBIR) ceased to exist and Kwara State Internal Revenue Service (KW-IRS) became the sole entity responsible for the effective and efficient administration of tax and related matters on behalf of the Kwara State Government.

KW-IRS originally started generating revenue in January 2016. The organization saddled with the responsibility of generating revenue for Kwara State generated N17.4 billion in 2016 as against N7.2 billion generated by Kwara State Board of Internal Revenue (KBIR) in 2015 which is a significant increase in revenue generated by KW-IRS for the Kwara State in 2016.

OUR VISION, MISSION AND CORE VALUES

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

We have three core values incorporated into 'SHIRT': These values guide our activities and operations to deliver as promised 'Service to the residents of Kwara State.'

S: *Service* to the residents of Kwara State through revenue mobilization for development.

H: *Honesty* in the course of delivering in our activities to the residents and the State government.

I: *Integrity* in ensuring that our words will be our bond to the people of Kwara and the Government.

R: *Responsibility* to the service of mobilizing revenue for the development of the State.

T: *Trust* is the basis of our service to the people of Kwara State.

Our values represent the essential spirit of our organization, how we see ourselves and how we would like others to see us.

Corporate Responsibility (CR) addresses the environmental, social, and governance issues that can impact a business or an organization. At KW-IRS, we think of CR simply as how we do business. We believe improving our impact on society strengthens our organization, reinforces our license to operate, and fulfills our mandate—to generate more revenue hence bringing better infrastructures to the people of Kwara State that will significantly improve their wellbeing. In partnership with public and private institutions, foundations, nongovernmental organizations, and governments, we are working to meet the revenue needs of the State while investing in the needs of our communities, our environment, and our business.

As a revenue generating organization, our first obligation is to mobilize revenue for the strategic development of Kwara State. But to build trust with our customers, employees etc, we must also look at how we do business. That means acting responsibly in everything we do, being a good citizen in the communities where we operate, and making sure we get the best employees by providing the best working environment. Being a responsible organization is one of our key objectives. It's all about generating revenue in a way that minimizes the negative, maximizes the positive and provides real benefits for residents of Kwara State.

WHAT WE ARE DOING TO IMPROVE

Given the scale of change and the number of challenges our organization has faced in the past year, we believe it is useful to provide a view of how we do business, what we have done and continue to improve.

Our actions have been far-reaching, drawing on what we have learned from our missteps. Self-examination is

very much a part of the fabric of our organization, and our commitment to integrity, fairness and responsibility gives us the fortitude to stay the course in addressing our challenges.

We have taken great care to re-articulate and re-emphasize our cultural values and corporate standards consistently and clearly so they can be internalized by employees and result in the kinds of observable, ethical behaviors that we expect. High standards, strong values and a commitment to doing first-class business in a first-class way must remain ingrained in our organization's DNA. We do this by setting the tone from the top; hiring and retaining great, diverse employees; training our people at each stage of their career; disciplining employees for doing the wrong thing; building teamwork and morale; communicating honestly, clearly and consistently; and striving to be good leaders.

We also have invested an extraordinary amount of money, technology and focus on our control agenda to provide the necessary infrastructure and support. We have hired hundreds of personnel, invested huge amount of money in new technology to automate our processes, and implemented training and education programs that have touched every single one of our roughly 653 staff working in the 16 Local Government Areas in Kwara State.

As with everything we do, one of the most important goals for us throughout has been to enhance the customer experience. We have sought to step back, review our practices and take a fresh perspective on how we are serving our customers. In doing so, each of our business process (revenue collection) has identified areas in which we could be doing better and have taken steps to improve. We're not complacent – the technology changes quickly so it's important we work with our customers and other stakeholders to make sure we're providing the best possible service.

The service we provide our customers is only part of the value our organization seeks to create. As a revenue generating institution, we have the opportunity and obligation to contribute to a well-functioning socio-economic policies and systems, deliver a good return to the State Government, and make a positive contribution to the people we serve. As a service, over the past one year, we have been diligently working to build a deeper and sustained engagement with these parties, including our stakeholders and communities.

How we impact the environment is an important issue for all of us. At KWIRS, we serve our communities by running community impact programmes across the State.

However, in dealing with our main business which is to generate revenue for the State Government, we patronize our taxpayers to make them pay their taxes as at when due. For those that do not comply over a period of time, we give them reminder notices before enforcement process is carried out when they eventually default. Revenue officers majorly go taxpayers' offices or shops and (houses for property tax) to make them pay their taxes and get receipted for their payments while some others pay online via pay direct or cash deposits in the bank and come to our office to get their receipts. We also have consultants who work with the Service to collect some Local Government revenues. However, they work base on agreed percentages with respect to what they are supposed to drive for the Government as they are not placed on salaries.

We have implemented this customer-focused strategy within a service framework. We target enhanced employee commitment by adopting progressive workplace. Our priority has been to fully integrate corporate responsibility, including best practice governance into our business model. Adopting a total responsibility approach is now part of the normal way we go about our business and it is greatly enhancing our sustainability.

REFERENCES

- Abdulrasheed, A. (2017). *Kwara records N12b IGR shortfall in 2016*. Retrieved from <http://www.thepointng.com/kwara-records-n12b-igr-shortfall-in-2016.s>
- Adam, W. (2009). *Strategy for Sustainability*. Boston, MA: Harvard Business Press. 148-152.
- Arneel, K. (2011). *Doing Well By Doing Good: The Grand Illusion*. California Management Review. 53: 69-71.
- David, V. (2005). *The Market for Virtue*. The Brookings Institution, Washington, D.C., 20.
- Simon, Z. (2004). *The Path to Corporate Responsibility*. Harvard Business Review.



DIFFERENT TYPES OF TAXES IN NIGERIA

AJAYI Shola



To start with, a quick reminder of the meaning of Tax and why it is good to play ones part by paying Tax.

Tax can be seen as a compulsory payment made by each eligible citizen towards the expenditure of the state, paying tax is important because it is required by the law and this is the civic responsibility we all need to perform to enable government function well, apart from this it will enable government to; provide social goods, redistribute income, provide employment opportunities, development infrastructures and promote economic growth amongst others.

Taxes can either be direct or indirect; a direct Tax is the Tax levied on a person or corporate bodies whose burden cannot be shifted to another person while indirect Tax is the Tax levied on person or corporate bodies whose burden can be shifted to another person.

Tax collection in Nigeria started as far back as 1830 in *Kanem Borno* with *Islamic Zakkat*, a levy imposed compulsorily on all Muslims that provides income for the Emirates. *Hakki binimram* and the *hakki* was also part of the earlier tax collected, the land owners collects the type of tax in kind or cash, *hadiyya* was another form of tax introduced in 1850 paid by Muslims during *Id-el-Kabir*, *Id-el-Fitiri* and *Mawlud*. The other forms of taxes around this period are: *Jangali*, *kurdin kasa* (an Agricultural tax on non-Muslims), *kbanraj* (a Muslim community tax), *Gausua*, *Gado* (Death duties) and *Haku Binerum*, *Ishakole*, *Owo-ori*, *Osusu imachi-nkwo*, *Block hunting and Fishing are other forms of taxes collectible in Rivers and Bayelsa*. All these forms of taxes has shown that tax collection has been in existence before the coming of the Colonial Masters. Meanwhile in 1904 Lord Sir Frederick Lugarda British man did the first tax harmonization through the introduction of Income Tax in Nigeria which took the place of all forms of taxes mentioned in the Northern part of the country before the arrival of the Colonial Masters. After the amalgamation of North and South in 1914, 1917 witnessed an introduction of direct tax in western provinces followed by the East in 1927.

Though there are different types of Taxes across the globe but in Nigeria today, taxes has been harmonized and collection jurisdiction stated clearly for the convenience of

the three tiers of Government.

In Nigeria, all persons in employment, individuals in business, non-residents who derive income from Nigeria as well as companies that operate in Nigeria are liable to pay tax.

Some taxes are payable to the Federal Government (and administered by Federal Inland Revenue Service), some are payable to the State Governments and some to Local Governments.

Below are the harmonized revenue collectible by the three tiers of Government in Nigeria and the FCT.

A. Federal Government-FIRS (after the harmonization of Taxes and levies in 2015)

1. Company income Tax.
2. Withholding Tax on companies.
3. Value added Tax.
4. Education Tax.
5. Capital gains Tax on bodies corporate.
6. Stamp duties on bodies corporate.
7. Petroleum profits Tax.
8. National information technology development levy.

B. Federal Capital Territory-FCT-IRS

1. Capital gain Tax on residents of federal capital territory
2. Stamp duties on residents of the FCT
3. Personal income Tax in respect of;
 - a. Members of the Nigeria Armed forces of the federation
 - b. Members of the Nigeria police force
 - c. Residents of the federal capital territory
 - d. Staff of the ministry of foreign affairs and non-resident individuals



C. State Governments-SIRS (after the harmonization of Taxes and levies in 2015)

1. Personal income Tax in respect of;
 - a. Pay-As-You-Earn(PAYE) and
 - b. Direct Taxation(self-assessment)
2. Withholding Tax on individuals
3. Capital gains Tax on individuals
4. Stamp duties on instruments executed by individuals
5. Road Taxes
6. Pools betting and lotteries, gaming and casino Taxes
7. Business premises registration fees in respect of urban and rural areas which includes registration fees and per annum renewals as fixed by each state.
8. Development levy of not more than N100 per annum on all Taxable individuals
9. Naming of streets registration fees in the state capital
10. Market Taxes and levies where state finance is involved
11. Right of occupancy fees on lands owned by the state Government in urban areas of the state
12. Land use charge where applicable
13. Hotel, restaurant or event center consumption Tax
14. Entertainment Tax, where applicable
15. Environmental fee or levy
16. Mining, Milling and Quarrying fee, where applicable
17. Animal trade Tax, where applicable
18. Produce sales Tax
19. Slaughter or Abattoir fees, where state finance is involved
20. Infrastructure maintenance charge or levy, where applicable
21. Fire service charge
22. Property Tax, where applicable
23. Economic development levy where applicable
24. Social service contribution levy, where applicable
25. Signage and mobile advertisement, jointly collected by states and local governments

D. Local Governments(after the harmonization of Taxes and levies in 2015)

1. Shops and kiosk rates
2. Tenement rates
3. On and off liquor license fees
4. Slaughter slab fees
5. Marriage, birth and death registration fees
6. Naming of street registration fee, excluding any street in the state capital
7. Right of occupancy fees on lands in rural areas, excluding those collectible by the state and FCT

8. Market Taxes and levies excluding any market where state finance is involved
9. Motor park levies
10. Domestic animal license fees
11. Bicycle, truck, canoe, wheelbarrow and cart fees, other than a mechanically propelled truck
12. Cattle Tax payable by cattle farmers only
13. Merriment and closure levy
14. Radio and television license fees (other than radio and television transmitter)
15. Vehicle radio license fees (to be imposed by the Local government of the state in which the car is registered)
16. Wrong parking charges
17. Public convenience, sewage and refuse disposal fees
18. Customary burial ground permit fees
19. Religion places establishment permit fees
20. Signboard and advertisement permit fees
21. Wharf landing charge, where applicable

Conclusion

All taxes collectible in Nigeria during the pre-colonial era was discussed in order to remind us of the existence of different types of taxes before now, the taxes collectible in Nigeria by the three tiers of government has been duly itemized for the benefit of reminding ourselves on the current types of taxes collectible in Nigeria. Meanwhile, of all the taxes listed for collection in states and Local governments, KWIRS have not fully explore the revenue collectible in the following tax potentials areas (both State and Local)

- Pools betting and lotteries, gaming and casino Taxes
- Hotel, restaurant or event center consumption Tax(i.e taxes on individuals who consumes variety of things)
- Entertainment Tax, where applicable

Recommendation

KWIRS should start collecting revenue in all the identified potential areas because Pools betting and lotteries, gaming and casino, Hotels, restaurants or event centers are fast moving businesses in the state. Beaming our searchlight on these areas will certainly add to the revenue base of the state.

References

- Musgrave, R. A. (2004). Public Finance in theory and practice (5th ed.). New Delhi: McGraw-Hill
- Inc.Somorin, T. (2015). A Coincise Review of Different Tax Types. Lagos: ASCO Publishers.
- Somorin, T. (2015). Highlights of Historical Developments of Nigerian Tax System. Lagos: ASCO Publishers.

VERSION TWO

Two versions always to a story
Mine and yours
Ours and theirs
A divergent of opinion about same occurrence
The truth turned falsehood
And accuracy adulterated
Who is saying the truth?
Or rather what is the truth?
Both looking at the other with suspicion

Version two
Perception that defers from reality
Making falsity real
And truth a deception.
A tale of two cities
Where two sides to all coins exist
The head being the tail,
The tail clothed as head,
With a dependency on your positioning
And who is watching

Two versions to a personality
The real and the one we choose to see
Often a perception of the unspoken words
Of the smile at the joke with indistinct melody
And the little whispers that echo only in our minds
Muttered in the dark, behind closed doors
The wink, a twitch and a sneering smile
All with diverse connotations

Version two
A certified syllabus that remains till illumination appears,
A free style with no marking scheme
Scores are determined only by the examiner
Whose insinuations are based on nuances
That are unreal and figments of despicable imaginations

Version two
A mirage existing only in the twisted mind of the architect
Whose castle constructed mid-air is doomed to crumble
An unreal perception of reality,
Unraveled only by the truth revealed
Because embedded in every story is the ultimate version
The TRUTH which endures forever.
And will speak at the end.



concerned for plugging back into the economy. He said the service should not see KWACCIMA as a pressure group and appeal that when the Service is making policies they should come and dialogue with full sense of responsibility and mutual respect.

The Executive Chairman thanked them for coming which he knows will mark a turnaround between both KW-IRS and KWACCIMA. He noted that the stakeholders engagement which the Service embarked on last year opened our eyes to things that are needed to be done, he noted that the initial visit to KWACCIMA then prompted the Service to begin to visit individual organization as we get to know them and vice versa.

He noted that the step made to restructure the internal revenue by the Executive Governor is a step in the right direction as people have started seeing the impact of the transformation which has given birth to the I-FK (Infrastructure Fund Kwara).

Dr. Awodun said he is happy to extend hand of friendship to KWACCIMA, noting that KWACCIMA is a conglomerate of business activities of various sectors. He said he is ready to support them, he pleaded with them to come together and find a solution to the economy of the State. Dr. Awodun said collectively we can transform the State as it was done by our fore fathers then that built schools, hospitals etc collectively in the community. He noted that we can start low capital projects businesses and transform the State, our lives, and industries collectively. He thanked them for the visit and pledge his support to KWACCIMA.

Mr Ayodeji Fatai thanked the Executive Chairman for impacting a lot on them as he converted the courtesy visit to a seminar and they have actually learnt a lot. He commended the Service for the positive impact they have had within a very short period noting that it is really difficult to collect taxes from the citizens, especially during this economy recession.

Kwareve Toon

By Ojerheghan Godfrey



CORPORATE INCOME TAX

Isaac Gbenle, Ph.D; Folasayo Ogundare

Corporate Income Tax also called the Companies Income Tax simply means a charge or levy imposed by the government on the profits of a company.

In Nigeria, a company is so recognised after it is duly registered in accordance with the provisions of the Companies and Allied Matters Act (CAMA) or any enactment replaced by it. The Companies Income Tax Act (CITA, 2007 as amended) defines company as “any company or corporation (other than corporation sole) established by or under any law in force in *Nigeria or elsewhere*.”

For the purpose of taxation, CITA recognises two categories of companies namely: Nigerian companies and non-Nigerian companies. A Nigerian company is one which exercises its management and regulatory functions in Nigeria. The taxable profits of Nigerian companies are deemed to accrue from Nigeria whether or not they have been brought into or received in Nigeria. On the other hand non-Nigerian companies are levied on their profits derived from Nigeria “to the extent that they are attributable to some part of their operations of the company carried on within Nigeria”. (Abdulrazaq, 2015)

HISTORY OF CORPORATE/COMPANIES INCOME TAX IN NIGERIA

The Companies Income Tax (CIT) in Nigeria has undergone many amendments after its first enactment in 1939. The Companies Income Tax Act (CITA, 1939) was established by the Companies Income Tax Ordinance which provided that Companies Income Tax should be administered by a Commissioner appointed by the Governor for that purpose and the proceeds from the tax should be remitted to the government treasury as part of revenue generated for the country. However, the CIT Ordinance of 1939 was found to be ineffective in capturing individuals into the tax net and was therefore repealed the following year by the Income Tax Ordinance, 1940 which regulated both personal and business taxation.

The Income Tax Ordinance of 1940 was in operation for 21 years till 1961 when the Companies Income Tax Act No. 22 1961 was enacted. This made it the second time a law was passed for the exclusive taxation of companies' income. This Act also established the Federal Board of Inland Revenue (FBIR) as a statutory body vested with the power to administer Companies Income Tax and other federal taxes. Section 17 of the CITA 1961 imposes

tax on the profits accruing in, received from, brought into or received in Nigeria from the following:

- a. Any trade or business;
- b. Rent or any premium arising from a right granted to any other person for the use or occupation of any property;
- c. Dividends, interests, discounts, charges or annuities;
- d. Any other amount not falling within the above categories but qualifying as annual profits or gains or any amount deemed to be income or profits under the Act or arising from a person or provident fund under the Income Tax Management Act 1961.

The CITA of 1961 was in force for 18 years and went through series of amendments during the period till it was repealed, together with all its amendments, by the Companies Income Tax Act No.28 of 1979. The administration of the tax on companies' income was vested in the Federal Board of Inland Revenue. Other duties and powers of the Board included “the assessment, collection and accounting for all taxes under the

On the other hand non-Nigerian companies are levied on their profits derived from Nigeria “to the extent that they are attributable to some part of their operations of the company carried on within Nigeria”.

Act, the power to hold and dispose property, the power to delegate some of its powers to another person to exercise on its behalf and the power to sue and be sued in its official name” (Section 2 of the CITA 1979). CITA 1979 underwent series of amendments by various Financial (Miscellaneous Taxation Provisions) Decrees including Decree No.21 of 1991, Nos. 30, 31 and 32 of 1996, Nos. 18 and 19 of 1998 and Decree No. 30 of 1999.

In 2007, CITA of 1979 was further amended by the CIT (Amendment) Act No. 11 2007 and the following changes were inter alia introduced in the 2007 amendment:

- a. Section 1 to 8 of the principal Act relating to the establishment, powers and proceedings of the Federal Board of Inland Revenue has been repealed by Section 2 (1) of the 2007 Amendment Act. This

repeal is consistent with the establishment of the Federal Inland Revenue Service (FIRS) as the successor to the defunct Federal Board of Inland Revenue (FBIR)

- b. Section 4 of the 2007 Amendment Act requires an insurance company that engages the service of an insurance agent, loss adjuster or broker to include a schedule in its annual returns showing details of name, address, duration of employment and payments made to such agent, adjuster or broker.
- c. Section 5 of the Amendment Act exempts profits of companies operating in Export Processing Zones (EPZ) or Free Trade Zones from tax under the Act, 100 percent of the company's production is for export otherwise proportionate tax is payable on local sales.
- d. Section 14 of the amendment repealed Section 56 of the principal Act which provided for one percent bonus of payable tax to a company that filed its returns within the stipulated time.
- e. The fine payable as a general penalty has been increased from 200 naira to 20,000 naira while the fine payable for failure to furnish statement or keep records has been increased from 40 naira to 2,000 naira.
- f. The power to vary or revoke the rate of companies income tax earlier vested in the President by Section 100 is now vested in the National Assembly.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE COMPANIES INCOME TAX IN NIGERIA

In Nigeria, the Companies' Income Tax (CIT) is imposed at a rate of 30% on the profits of all companies operating in the country except those specifically exempted under the Companies' Income Tax Act. Companies' Income Tax in Nigeria is payable only to the Federal Government and its administration is vested in the Federal Inland Revenue Service (FIRS). Companies resident in Nigeria are liable to CIT on their worldwide income while non-resident companies are subject to CIT on their Nigeria-source income. Non-Nigerian companies or foreign companies are defined by the Section 54 of the Companies and Allied Matters Act as "any companies or corporation established by or under the law in force in any territory or country outside Nigeria."

Price Waterhouse Coopers summarises the administration of Corporate Income Tax in Nigeria as follows:

- **Small Company Rates:** for small companies in the manufacturing industry and wholly export-oriented companies with turnover not exceeding N1 million, the CIT rate is reduced to 20% on the first five calendar years of operation.
- **Petroleum Profit Tax (PPT):** this is a tax on the profits of companies engaged in upstream petroleum operations *in lieu* of CIT. However, PPT rates vary as follows:

- 50% for petroleum operations under production sharing contracts (PSC) with the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation
- 65.75% for non-PSC operations, including joint ventures, in the first five years during which the company has not fully amortised all pre-production capitalised expenditure
- 85% for non-PSC operations after the first five years.
- **Tertiary Education Tax:** this is imposed on every Nigerian-resident company at the rate of 2% of their assessable profit for each year of assessment. For companies subject to PPT, tertiary education tax is to be treated as an allowable deduction. For other companies, income/profit taxes are not deductible in arriving at taxable income. Non-resident companies and unincorporated entities are exempt from tertiary education tax.
- **Minimum tax:** this is a tax payable by companies having no taxable profits for the whole year. However, companies in the first four years of operation, companies engaged in agriculture business, or companies that have foreign equity capital of at least 25% are exempt from minimum tax.

The taxable period for Companies' Income Tax is the fiscal year running from 1 January to 31 December. Companies are required to register for tax and file their audited accounts and tax computations with the FIRS within six months of their financial year end on a self-assessment basis or 18 months after incorporation (whichever comes first). Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN) is issued to a company upon registration and it serves as the company's file number for all federal taxes and for future correspondences with the FIRS. The registered company must therefore file the following documents annually:

- Tax computation for the relevant year of assessment.
- The audited financial statements for the respective period which should be in conformity with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).
- A duly completed and signed self-assessment form for CIT.
- Evidence of remittance of the income tax liability (partly or in full).

Assessment of Companies Income Tax

Assessment of companies' tax in Nigeria is based on the income or profits of the companies arising from trade or business carried on by them in Nigeria within the stipulated accounting period. There are two major ways of conducting assessment on companies' income tax in Nigeria. They are:

- a) **Self-assessment:** All companies in Nigeria are required to file their tax returns based on self-assessment system which allows the taxpayer to assess his income via the company's annual returns and thereafter determine his tax liability.

- b) Government assessment: The Federal Inland Revenue Service (FIRS) on behalf of the Federal Government, assesses every company chargeable with tax based on the audited accounts and returns filed by it. The audited returns filed by the company may either be accepted by the FIRS and assessed accordingly or rejected. In a case whereby the returns filed is rejected or when the company has not filed returns within the stipulated time, the FIRS determines, based on its discretion, the amount of the profits of the company and makes a Best of Judgment (BOJ) assessment. Most taxpayers often avoid the BOJ assessment and consider it as a punitive measure because it often attracts a higher tax liability for them.

PROBLEMS OF CORPORATE INCOME TAX ADMINISTRATION IN NIGERIA

There are some problems associated with the administration of Companies' income tax in Nigeria which include the following:

1. Tax evasion and avoidance: Tax evasion is the deliberate act of violation of tax laws in order to avoid paying tax or pay the least possible amount of tax while tax avoidance is the use of legal means to modify an individual's actual financial situation in order to reduce his tax liability.
Tax evasion and tax avoidance are the two major problems of tax administration in Nigeria. Though companies in Nigeria are required to provide accurately audited accounts for proper assessment by tax authorities, however, some companies employ various schemes to avoid paying their Companies' Income Tax. Some of these schemes include under declaration of their income as well as presentation of falsified returns to tax authorities. Many companies also refuse to register with the Federal Inland Revenue Service (FIRS) and obtain their Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN) in order to avoid making returns
2. Non-compliance to laws governing corporate income tax: Despite the clear-cut provisions in the Companies' Income Tax Act on the imposition of Companies' Income Tax in Nigeria, the compliance level of many companies is still quite low. Some companies liable to Companies' Income Tax fail to prepare and file tax returns on or before the due date while some others fail to remit the correct tax on as and when due. This results in an annual loss of revenue by the government. Non-compliance can be attributed to a number of reasons. Firstly, there is a lack of strict enforcement in ensuring tax payment by companies. Some companies would rather offer to bribe tax officials or opt for monetary punitive measures than pay the appropriate tax. Secondly, lack of trust in the government is another reason why corporate taxpayers refuse to comply with the provisions of the Companies' Income Tax Act. Government as



well as tax authorities have not been transparent enough in accounting for the revenue generated from taxes paid and this keeps taxpayers wondering if paying taxes is necessary. Taxpayers generally expect provision of good quality services commensurate with the taxes they pay to the government.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following factors, when considered, can help in combatting the problems plaguing Companies' Income Tax administration in Nigeria:

1. Random and regular scrutiny and tax audit of companies should be carried out by tax authorities in order to detect on time any occurrence of tax evasion and avoidance by such companies.
2. The provisions made in the Companies' Income Tax Act for enforcement should be strictly adhered to by tax authorities much more than demanding for payment of interests and other penalties. Enforcement in this case also entails taking legal action against erring companies. Companies that are found guilty of non-compliance, tax evasion and avoidance or even failure to register and make returns as and when due should be adequately indicted and prosecuted.
3. Transparency and accountability in the use of public funds will ensure the trust of taxpayers (both individual and corporate) and reduce the rate of tax avoidance and tax evasion.

REFERENCE

- Abdulrazaq, M.T. (2015), Revenue Law and Practice in Nigeria, 3rd Edition, Lagos: Malthouse Press Limited.
- Gwandi, M.I., & Garba, A. (2015), "Administration of Companies Income Tax in Nigeria: Issues of Compliance and Enforcement". In *European Journal of Business and Management*. (Vol. 7, No. 8, 2015). Available at www.iiste.org. Accessed on 29/03/2017
- "Taxes on Corporate Income" (n.d). Available at http://taxsummaries.pwc.com/ID/Nigeria-Corporate-Taxes-on-corporate-income_e_. Accessed on 29/03/2017



www.kw-irs.com

NO HIDING PLACE

Pay your Tax

Hiding or evading taxes is not a solution.
Support the Government by paying your taxes
for conducive business and working environment.



KW-IRS
KWARA STATE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

PLAY YOUR PART
PAY YOUR
TAX



DOING BUSINESS WITH KWARA STATE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE (KW-IRS)

MUSTAPHA Shakirah¹, GBENLE Isaac PhD²



Kwara State Internal Revenue Service was established on 22nd June, 2015 under the Kwara State Revenue Administration (Law No. 6 of 2015) enacted by Kwara State House of Assembly and signed into law by the Executive Governor of Kwara State, Alhaji Abdulfatah Ahmed. With the enactment of this law, the old Kwara State Board of Internal Revenue (KBIR) ceased to exist and Kwara State Internal Revenue Service (KW-IRS) became the sole entity responsible for the effective and efficient administration of tax and related matters on behalf of the Kwara State Government.

Section 1(1) of the Kwara State Revenue Administration Law 2016 (as amended) establishes the Kwara State Internal Revenue Service (KW-IRS). Section 1(2)&(3) provides that the Service shall be a corporate body with perpetual succession and common seal; may sue and be sued in its own name; and may acquire, hold and dispose of any property or interest on property, movable or immovable, for the purpose of carrying out its functions under this Law. The Service has powers and duties conferred on it by the Law.

Section 2(1-4) of the Kwara State Revenue Administration Law recognizes the establishment of Kwara State Internal Revenue Service Board consisting of the Executive Chairman, who is experienced in taxation and a member of a relevant professional body appointed by the Governor. The board also consists of representatives from the various ministries not below the rank of a Director namely, ministries of finance, planning and economic development, commerce and cooperatives, works and transport, environment and forestry, local government, chieftaincy affairs and community development, justice and agriculture and natural resources. Including two representatives from the Internal Revenue Service not below the rank of a director and three other persons appointed by the Governor must be knowledgeable in tax, revenue, budget and investment matters nominated based on merit by the Governor. The Secretary to the Internal Revenue Service is also the Secretary and ex-officio member of the Board. The members of the Board with the exception of the Chairman are part-time members. Supplementary provisions from the first schedule of the law takes effect with the proceedings of the Board and other matters mentioned therein.

KW-IRS: MANDATE

- 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.

KW-IRS: 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”.

KW-IRS: VISION (Strategic Change Plan)

“To mobilize revenue for the strategic development of Kwara State.”

KW-IRS: CORE VALUES

SHIRT: These values guide our activities and operations to deliver as promised 'Service to the residents of Kwara State.'

S: *Service* to the residents of Kwara State through revenue mobilization for development.

H: *Honesty* in the course of delivering in our activities to the residents and the State government.

I: *Integrity* in ensuring that our words will be our bond to the people of Kwara and the Government.

R: *Responsibility* to the service of mobilizing revenue for the development of the State.

T: *Trust* is the basis of our service to the people of Kwara State.

KW-IRS: OUR STRATEGIES

PRESS: This is a 'five force' framework with the acronym PRESS. It is a strategic model expected to bring about the required change.

P: *Patronizing and persuading* the populace to embrace the change and voluntarily come into the taxable base.

R: *Raising and recruiting* support for change and overcoming the anticipated societal resistance.

E: *Eliciting and energizing* commitment from the change team towards realizing the targets/ purpose of change.

S: *Selecting and staffing* of the organization's change team fired up for performance and excellence.

S: *Sequencing and systematic* reporting in pursuit of the 103 (10 by 100) day plan setting critical day by day targets and deliverables.

KW-IRS: Change Strategy

This involves accounting on a (1) daily basis, planning on a (10) working day micro-performance reporting basis and reporting on a (100) day macro-performance reporting basis for 1,000 working days of the 4 year period following a systematic sequencing and accomplishment strategy that will drive performance and make the KW-IRS accountable on a day-by-day basis for the revenue generated for the state.

KW-IRS: Goals and Objectives

- 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.
- Advising the government on tax and social policy measures responsive and supportive of the administration's developmental agenda and business/human welfare focus.

KW-IRS: Business Model

Kwara State Internal Revenue Service (KW-IRS)

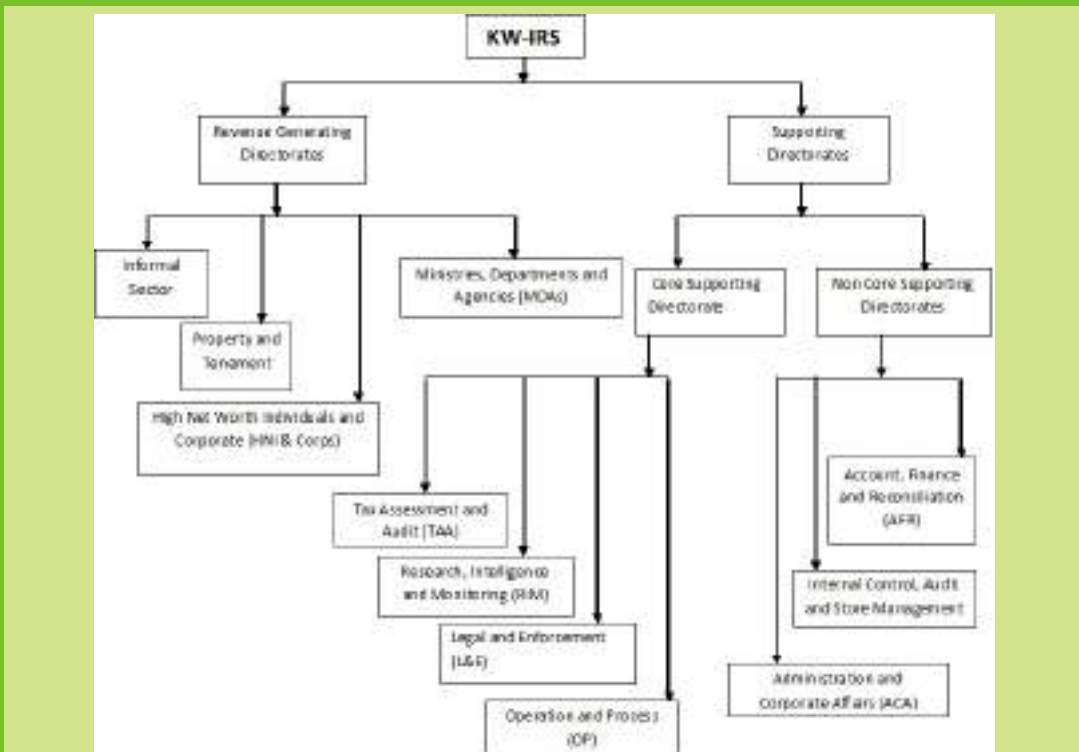
business model entails how we intend to create, deliver and capture value. In order to execute our mission achieve our vision and deliver a strategic change and development plan, the support of all arms of the State Government and the people of Kwara State is required to actualize the change and development needed in the state

The KW-IRS business model consists of customer segments, value propositions, channels of distribution, customer relationships, revenue streams, key resources, key activities, key partnerships and cost structure.

FUNCTIONS OF KWARA STATE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE (KW-IRS)

- Assessment of all persons eligible to tax payment (chargeable tax persons).
- Tax collection and remittance to designated Internally Generated Revenue (IGR) bank accounts.
- Enforcement of tax payments, levies, fees and charges.
- Examination and investigation of tax losses and tax evasion in the state through collaboration with relevant Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) to review tax audit.
- Undertake research and advice government in State matters to stimulate economic development.
- Issuance of tax payers' identification number to every taxable person in the State (KRIN).

THE ORGANOGRAM OF KW-IRS



DIRECTORATES IN KWARA STATE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE (KW-IRS)

There are currently eleven (11) directorates in KW-IRS as shown in the organogram above in Fig. 1.; each with distinctive responsibility and functions. These directorates are divided into two main groups: Revenue Generating Directorates and Support Directorates. The Support Directorates dovetailed into Core Support and Non-core Support directorates. Under the Revenue Generating Directorates, we have High Net worth Individuals and Corporate (HNIs) headed by Alhaji Muhammed Nuhu Olaide, Property and Tenements (P&T) headed by Alhaja Iyabo Abubakar, Informal Sector headed by Mr. Segun Olaniyi and Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) headed by Mrs Omolara Ojulari. The Core Supporting Directorates are Operations and Process (OP) headed by Mrs Adenike Babajamu, Legal and Enforcement (LE) headed by Lateef Okandeji Esq. , Research, Intelligence and Monitoring (RIM) headed by Dr. Isaac Gbenle and Tax Assessment and Audit (TAA) headed by Mr Lekan Rotimi. The Non-Core Supporting Directorates are Internal Control, Audit and Store Management headed by Mr Muhammed Adu; Accounts, Finance and Reconciliation and Administration headed by Rufai Muhammed and Admin and Corporate Affairs headed by Mrs Habibah Aiyelabegan.

(A) THE REVENUE GENERATING DIRECTORATES

- i. **High Net worth Individuals and Corporate (HNI & Corporate):** They are revenue generating Directorate charged with the responsibility of collecting taxes from High Net worth Individuals and Corporate organizations in Kwara State. They collect Personal Income Tax, Pay-As-You-Earn (PAYE), Capital Gain Tax and Development Levy for the State government.
- ii. **Property and Tenement Directorate (P&T):** They are solely responsible for the collection of Property Taxes, Land Charges and Tenement rates for State and local Government.
- iii. **Directorate of Informal Sector:** They deal with the unorganized and unregistered portion of the working population in Kwara State. They collect taxes from markets, associations and artisans in the State.
- iv. **Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs):** Responsible for generating revenue due to the State Government from all Ministries, Department and Agencies in Kwara. To ease coordination, the Directorate is divided into different departments namely Road Taxes, Ministries, Parastatal and Tertiary Institution, Hospital Collections, Remittance and Enforcement.

(B) THE SUPPORTING DIRECTORATES

(I) CORE SUPPORTING DIRECTORATES

- (a) **Directorate of Operation and Processes (OP):** They are responsible for the application of data base management systems technology to develop taxpayers' database, provision of support to other directorates in an efficient manner to perfect all strategies for revenue collection, provision of customer care services to provide

information useful to taxpayer and creation, implementation of Information Technology (IT) policies.

- (b) **Legal and Enforcement Directorate (L&E):** This is the directorate with the sole responsibility of attending to all legal matters or cases in relations to taxes and revenue collection in KW-IRS and also enforcement of taxes and revenue collections.
- (c) **Research, Intelligence and Monitoring Directorate (RIM):** This Directorate is divided into three departments namely Research, Intelligence and Monitoring. Research department is responsible for providing adequate information from source through write ups and publications as a guide to KW-IRS in meeting its objectives. Intelligence department investigate internal and external matters from source to provide necessary information to all directorates to aid revenue collection. Monitoring is responsible for the daily supervision of all internal and external processes of tax collection to prevent leakages.
- (d) **Directorate of Tax Assessment and Audit (TAA):** This directorate is divided into tax assessment and tax audit department. The tax assessment is charged with the responsibility of assessing tax payers, accounting for tax assessed, determination of annual charge for tax, formulation of policy on Personal Income Tax, and treatment of objections of taxpayers. Tax Audit is concerned with outstanding tax debts or tax arrears and examination of returns.
 - (ii) **NON-CORE SUPPORTING DIRECTORATE**
 - (a) **Internal Control, Audit and Store Management Directorate:** They are responsible for the audit of transactions on receipts and expenditure in KW-IRS and issuance of procured items such as KW-IRS crested shirts, bags and Stationeries to mention a few.
 - (b) **Accounts, Finance and Reconciliation Directorate (AFR):** This directorate is divided into three different departments each with distinct responsibilities namely Expenditure Department, Internally Generated Revenue (IGR)/Reconciliation Department and Final Accounts Department. The Expenditure Department is responsible for the payment of staff salaries, payment of operational expenses and raising of payment vouchers. The IGR/Reconciliation Department is responsible for the maintenance and reconciliation of all eighteen (18) IGR bank statements. Final Accounts Department is responsible for performance reports of internal and external financial statements such as governors' office, ministry of finance to mention a few.
 - (c) **Directorate of Administration and Corporate Affairs (ACA):** They are non revenue generating directorate charged with the responsibility of disseminating information, public relations, Staff welfare, Publications, Journals Reports, Recruitment processes. They are the image makers of the organization.

The Kwara State Internal Revenue Service is a body responsible for the collection of all revenue due to the State Government and remittance of revenue into designated bank accounts. KW-IRS can advice the government on how to utilize generated funds after adequate research work must have been conducted, but cannot independently disburse revenue.

FILING YOUR TAXES IN KWARA STATE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE (KW-IRS)

MUSTAPHA Shakirah¹, GBENLE Isaac PhD²

Taxes are generally involuntary fees levied on individuals or corporations that are enforced by a government entity, whether local, regional or national in order to finance government activities. In economics, taxes fall on whoever pays the burden of the tax, whether this is the entity being taxed, like a business, or the end consumers of the business's goods.

Taxes are levied by states upon citizens and corporations to fund public works and services. Taxes levied by the state government are compulsory and the deliberate failure to pay one's full tax liabilities is punishable by law. Governments often utilize an agency or department to collect taxes. For instance, in the United States, this function is performed by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). In Nigeria, the agency is known as Federal Inland Revenue Service (FIRS). In this regards, all states in Nigeria have an agency responsible for the collection of taxes and revenue due to each State Government such as Lagos State Internal Revenue Service (LS-IRS), Ogun State Internal Revenue Service (OS-IRS) and Kwara State Internal Revenue Service (KW-IRS) to mention a few.

The Kwara State Internal Revenue Service (KW-IRS) in its attempt to effectively and efficiently capture potential taxpayers into the tax net, various directorates in the Service are assigned specific tasks for easy collection of tax revenue for State Government. Hence, the Tax Assessment and Audit Directorate is responsible for filling of taxes and assessment of all taxable persons in the state (non-self employed and self employed). The taxpayers are divided into two categories namely, 'Direct Assessment' and "Pay-As-You-Earn (PAYE)".

- **Direct Assessment** is principally concerned with the Personal Income Tax (PIT) assessment of self employed persons which comprises of individuals and unincorporated bodies. For the purpose of accomplishing this objective, certain procedures and materials are put in place for effective assessment.
- **Pay as You Earn (PAYE)** is a form of tax that is deductible from salaries and emoluments of employees of Federal Ministries, Departments and Agencies (FMDAs), State Ministries, Departments and Agencies (SMDAs), Local Governments and Corporate Organizations. PAYE is deductible on a monthly basis; it is not a fixed rate but rather varies from the hierarchy of career structures. The due date of PAYE is the 10th day of each month as obliged by the law. "Personal Income Tax Act CAP P8 LFN 2004 (as amended)"

PROCESSES OF TAX ASSESSMENT IN CORPORATE ORGANIZATIONS

Taxpayers in corporate organizations include employers and employees. The process of tax assessment in corporate organizations starts by issuing a form known as "Application for Directive to operate PAYE Scheme" consisting of; Request of Certificate of Incorporation; Nominal Roll (names of employees and earnings per month); Traceable address of other branches; Residential address; Evidence of previous Personal Income Tax (PIT) of proprietor if any. Corporate organizations with at least four staff are directed to operate PAYE SCHEME as stated by the law. "Personal Income Tax Act CAP P8 LFN 2004 (as amended)"

Taxpayer file is opened after adequate information is derived from directive to operate PAYE form. For easy assessment by tax authority, file number is allocated to taxpayer file known as commercial employer register arranged alphabetically according to employers' business name (CA-Z), where C represents commercial and A-Z represents the alphabetical arrangement of employers' business name. The file is endorsed by appropriate designated head in Tax Assessment and Audit Directorate.

A guideline on PAYE SCHEME is issued to taxpayer containing how tax is to be deducted such as Withholding Tax (all State) deducted from source remitted to relevant tax authority on or before 10th of the following month. Contracts 5%, Dividend 10%, Interest 10%, Rent 10%, Director's Fee 10%, Royalties 10%, Consultancy 10%. The sum of N100 to be paid annually as developmental levy by all taxable persons in the State.

DIFFERENTIATING TAXPAYERS

- **Non-self employed:** These are individuals on regular or permanent employment or individuals directly employed for work by an employer and are paid directly by that employer. In addition to their salaries, they often receive benefits like subsidized health care, paid vacations, holidays, sick time, or contributions to a retirement plan. This category of taxpayers are either private or government workers placed on Pay-As-You-Earn (PAYE) Scheme.
- **Self employed:** A self-employed individual earns his income through conducting profitable operations from a trade or business that he operates directly. Self employed people generally include independent contractors, sole proprietors of businesses and those with partnerships in businesses. This category of taxpayers are known to be employer of labor hence, classified under Direct Assessment section. They are expected to pay Personal Income Tax (PIT) annually.

PROCESSES OF TAX ASSESSEMENT (PERSONAL INCOMETAX)

Tax authority issue letter to taxpayers titled, demand for completion of Form A starting the process of annual returns. Taxpayers are expected to file annual returns from the beginning of a new year (January 1st) to the third month of the year (March 31st). Secondly, the commencement of assessment starts in full swing from the fourth month of the year (April 1st) after review must have been made and ends in the sixth month of the year (June). Hence, serving assessment notices to taxpayers commences while collection of tax dues is by the Directorate of High Net Worth Individuals and Corporate (Directorate of HNIs & Corps).

Objection to the assessment notices can be made by taxpayers within the first 30days of issuance. If objection is not made or objection exceeds the first 30days of issuance,

assessment is said to be final and conclusive. Treatment of objection commences on the tenth month of the year (October). Enforcement commences after all objections is settled and taxpayers still refuses to pay.

- The Form A is issued to newly captured and existing taxpayers in the private sector (unincorporated bodies) such as business owners and their employees. This form consists of the Personal Income Tax information on returns of income and claims of allowances. The form A is divided into five parts, comprising of details of taxpayers personal information and business details applicable to them. Part A consists of the personal particular of tax payer such as name, permanent residential address or name of landlord and amount paid as rent (if any). Part B comprises of employee's statement of income at the end of the year as at 31st December such as name of employer; gross pay (basic salary, housing allowance, transport allowance and other allowances); details of employers' name and gross pay of other employment (if any); trade type and gross income (related to trade, business profession or vocation); name of company or bank paying dividend and amount of dividend and interest paid to taxpayer with relevant warrants attached. Part C consist of details of taxpayers provident funds (tax exempts) such as pension contribution, National Housing Fund (NHF), National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS), Life Assurance Premium, specified subscription to professional bodies. Part D comprises of return of rent and particulars of buildings of a particular year such as full address and plot number of the building, name of tenants, number of rooms, number of rooms let to tenants, number of furnished rooms and number of rooms occupied by taxpayer and dependents; particulars of income of the year such as total amount of rent and premium received from tenants, period of rent received in advance. Particulars of expenses of the year such as expenses and outgoings incurred doing the year; particulars of capital expenditures such as price paid, date purchased, name and address of previous owner (if any). Part E comprises of taxpayers signature, full postal address and date of form application after declaration of adequate information had been made.

- Oral Interview is conducted upon submission of Form A by the tax authority verifying the authenticity of information provided in the form.
- The tax administrator has the right to jack up the assessment if the information given is not in accordance with what is declared. Additional information about taxpayer is expected to be declared, but if discovered by tax authority assessment can be raised.

- Tax Assessment and Audit directorate make use of Amanda Software which is an electronic method of raising assessment. This software has replaced the old method of manually calculating tax rates which is subject to miscalculation. Amanda Software accurately and automatically calculates the percentage of taxpayer's taxable income, tax relief and tax payable.
- Taxpayers' File is opened containing all confidential records and information about taxpayers as mentioned above. The process of filling a new taxpayers' profile starts by opening a 'File Jacket' which is usually green in color with the Kwara State Internal Revenue Service Logo at the top of the folder, Tax Identification Number (TIN) and name of business. The File Jacket comprises of taxpayers profile and files like;

I. Year Pad: This is found in a file jacket, containing current information about taxpayers. This information is subject to change and updated on a yearly basis. An example of information found in a Year Pad includes all the correspondences between tax payer and tax authority such as updates about business and change in residence.

II. Assessment Copies Cover (ACC): This is also found in taxpayers' file jacket. It includes copies of assessment raised on taxpayer for each year. Three assessment copies are made; one is kept in the Assessment Copies Cover (ACC), while the other two copies are distributed to the Taxpayer and Directorate of High Net Worth Individuals and Corporate. The assessment copy is served in volume by the Tax Assessment and Audit Directorate to the Directorate of HNIs and Corporate i.e 500 Volume at a time.

III. Permanent Note Cover: This is one of the items found in the file jacket of taxpayers. It consists of permanent information and necessary credentials depending on the peculiarity of taxpayers such as Taxpayers' Incorporation Document, NYSC Certificates, School Certificates (SSCE, OND, HND, BSC, MSC) to mention a few.

IV. Tax Discharge Certificate (TDC): This consists of records of taxpayers' objections as well as records of facts and evidence of taxpayers' claims after investigation is made, the reduction or total discharge of tax liability could be made on such taxpayer. Hence, the Tax Discharge Certificate issued to taxpayer. The TDC is also filed in taxpayers' file jacket.



V. Tax Clearance Certificate (TCC) is issued on the request of a taxpayer. The TCC contains record of tax paid and cleared from three presiding years. Official application is made by taxpayer to the Executive Chairman of Kwara State Internal Revenue Service stating the reason for application. The TCC of a taxpayer is duplicated and kept in Taxpayers File for reference purposes. The TCC could be requested for by taxpayers for record keeping and also to prevent harassment from tax authorities. Taxpayer can also confirm TCC through the official Kwara State Internal Revenue Service website <http://irs.kw.gov.ng/self-service/confirm-tcc/> using the TCC number issued after approval of application.

- **File Register:** This is a record kept for administrative purposes for easy assessment of taxpayers' records. It enables tax authority easy access to taxpayer's files on demand. Each taxpayer has a file number for easy reference when needed.

In conclusion, the Kwara State Internal Revenue Service (KW-IRS) is a body responsible for the collection of all taxes and revenue due to the State Government. In this regards, the safe keeping of all tax records of all residents of Kwara State is effectively done by the Directorates in KW-IRS.

Hence, the assessment of taxpayers and filing of taxes is efficiently done by the Tax Assessment and Audit Directorate.

Taxpayers are encouraged to carry out their self-assessments at the convenience of their home by using the web link <https://selfservice.irs.kw.gov.ng/>. They are required to print out the completed Form A and submit it to the Directorate of Tax Assessment and Audit for onward action(s).

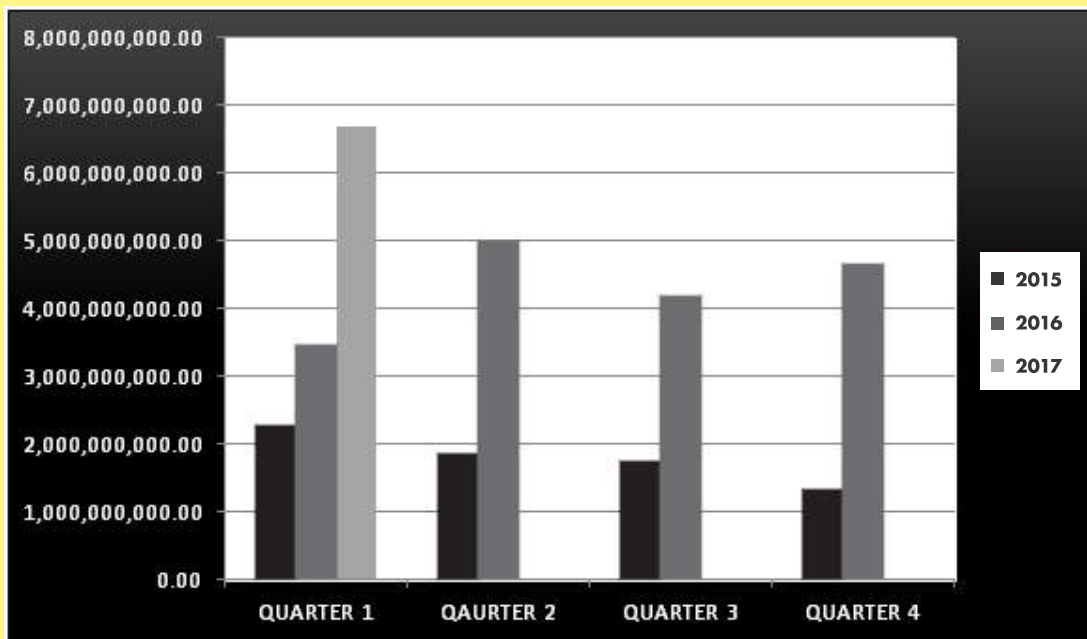
Reference

<https://selfservice.irs.kw.gov.ng/>
<http://irs.kw.gov.ng/self-service/confirm-tcc/>

KWARA STATE 2015, 2016 & 2017 INTERNALLY GENERATED REVENUE

Month	Monthly IGR 2015	Monthly IGR 2016	Monthly IGR 2017
January	N994,312,389.54	N1,076,081,980.52	N2,157,257,509.86
February	N607,866,568.17	N1,056,457,127.19	N1,729,379,210.32
March	N676,664,755.18	N1,344,492,692.03	N2,790,235,997.62
Total Q1	N2,278,843,712.89	N3,477,030,799.74	N6,676,872,617.80
April	N557,599,985.05	N2,110,078,504.05	
May	N587,364,710.60	N1,451,551,890.69	
June	N694,553,661.54	N1,419,497,366.58	
Total Q2	N1,839,518,357.19	N4,981,127,761.22	
July	N569,127,492.49	N1,090,316,199.47	
August	N520,461,736.68	N1,741,289,691.52	
September	N645,840,226.88	N1,342,223,145.55	
Total Q3	N1,735,429,456.05	N4,173,819,036.54	
October	N596,430,611.81	N1,071,084,804.21	
November	N348,450,040.14	N1,412,482,737.62	
December	N380,250,004.67	N2,367,102,752.79	
Total Q4	N1,325,130,656.62	N4,650,670,294.62	
Total Year	N7,178,922,182.75	N17,292,647,892.12	

2015-2017 QUARTERLY INTERNALLY GENERATED REVENUE CHART



LUBCON[®]

...The Quality Company

Since 1991



World Class
High Performance
Lubricants

www.lubconinternational.com

LUBCON





www.kw-irs.com

Paying Your **PROPERTY TAX** in Kwara State is Now Easier

Go to www.kw-irs.com/property

Enter your demand notice number and personal details

Make payment with your ATM card online or

Issue a cheque or pay cash into any of the Kwara State Government IGR collection account.

Wait for confirmation SMS/email

Present proof of payment to be exchange for receipt at KW-IRS Head Office.



PLAY YOUR PART
PAY YOUR
TAX

