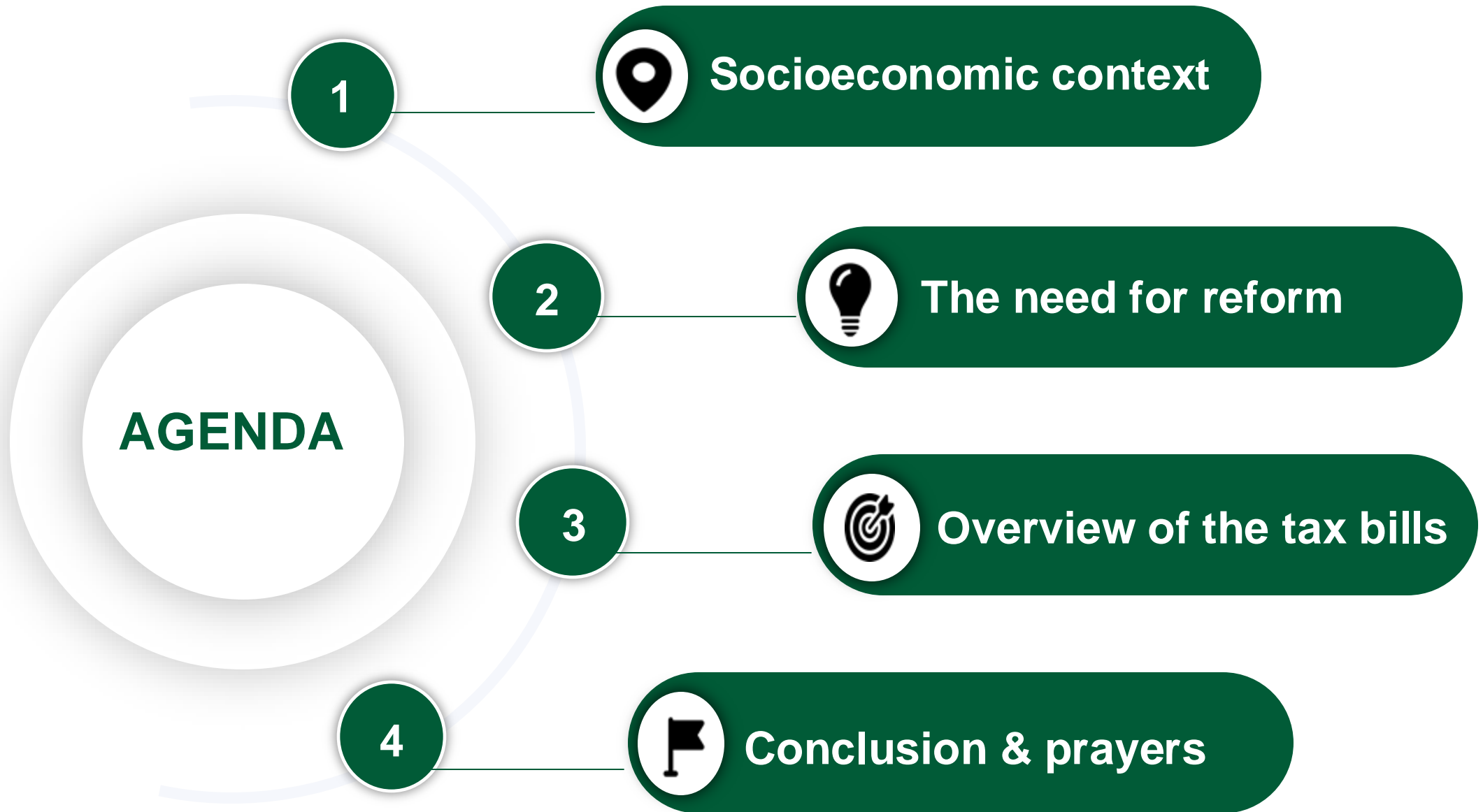




# Overview of Tax Reform Bills



The Presidential Fiscal Policy and Tax Reforms Committee  
**November 2024**



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**Socio-economic  
context**

# Our present socio-economic reality



A nation in need of sustainable development amid significant economic headwinds

- 1. Slow economic growth:** GDP circa 2% in the past 10 years, below population growth rate.
- 2. High inflation & unemployment:** 33.88% inflation (Oct 2024), 5x global average of 5.9%, unemployment at 4.3% (working poor).
- 3. Rising poverty:** People living in monetary poverty (over 95m), multidimensional poverty (133m).
- 4. Low revenue, high public debt:** Debt (+ Ways & Means, domestic arrears) is growing faster than GDP and debt service much faster than revenue (96% of revenue in 2022, 74% in 2023).
- 5. Declining investments:** Low forex inflow (\$29.83m FDI in Q2,2024), dwindling domestic capital formation.
- 6. Emigration and divestments:** Brain drain due to emigration, and corporate divestments and delisting.

## How multidimensional poverty is calculated

Based on 4 dimensions and 15 indicators

[0% means no poverty, 100% means extreme multidimensional poverty]

Dimensions	Indicators	Weight
Education (25%)	• School attendance	9%
	• Years of schooling	13%
	• School lag	3%
Health (25%)	• Nutrition	8.3%
	• Food insecurity	8.3%
	• Time to healthcare	8.3%
Living Standard (25%)	• Safe drinking water	4.2%
	• Water reliability	4.2%
	• Sanitation	4.2%
	• Housing materials	4.2%
	• Cooking fuel	4.2%
	• Assets	4.2%
Work & Security Shocks (25%)	• Unemployment	10%
	• Underemployment	5%
	• Security shock	10%

# Nigeria's economic landscape

Difficult but necessary reforms and harsh economic consequences, better compared to counterfactual out-turns



## Work-in-progress:

- Exchange rate recovery, convergence and stability
- High inflation and cost of doing business
- Rising poverty and declining decent jobs opportunity
- High interest rate environment
- Security and social cohesion
- Efficient public financial management
- Policy coordination and public communication

## Positive indicators:

- Balance of trade / current account surplus
- Slowing inflation in developed markets and rate cuts
- Declining budget deficit (FG and states)
- Rising revenue, more spending on capex and repayment of Ways & Means financing
- Rising crude oil and gas production and price
- Commencement of local crude oil refining
- Positive outlooks by rating agencies
- Capital market performance
- Improvement in capital inflows esp FPI & remittances

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**The Need  
for Reform**

# Our mandate and critical areas for reform



## Presidential Fiscal Policy and Tax Reforms Committee - Terms of Reference

Team composition	Mandate pillars	Philosophy & fiscal direction	Guiding principles
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Geopolitical representations</li> <li>2. Gender diversity &amp; youth inclusion</li> <li>3. Over 20 government institutions</li> <li>4. Revenue chairmen from the six (6) geopolitical zones</li> <li>5. Organised private sector and trade associations</li> <li>6. Professional bodies</li> <li>7. Big 4 and other professional firms</li> <li>8. Civil society</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Fiscal Governance</li> <li>2. Revenue Transformation</li> <li>3. Economic Growth and Competitiveness</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Modern, simple and adaptive</li> <li>2. Growth enabling and competitive</li> <li>3. No taxing of investment, capital, production, poverty or seed</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. National interest</li> <li>2. Data driven</li> <li>3. Outcome driven and impact assessment</li> <li>4. Harmonisation and simplification</li> <li>5. Optimal and sustainable revenue</li> <li>6. Facilitate inclusive growth</li> <li>7. Equity and fairness</li> <li>8. Diversity of views</li> <li>9. Partnership and co-creation</li> <li>10. Prioritisation</li> </ol>



# Public consultations and stakeholder engagements

People first, people always!

Membership	Public engagements	Government engagements	International community	Others
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Private sector</li> <li>• Government institutions</li> <li>• Trade associations</li> <li>• Professional bodies</li> <li>• Civil society</li> <li>• Others</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Submission of memoranda</li> <li>• Public consultations</li> <li>• Sectoral engagements</li> <li>• Investors' meetings</li> <li>• Publications</li> <li>• Press and social media</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lawmakers – Senate, HoR</li> <li>• Subnational government – NEC, NGF</li> <li>• Ministers</li> <li>• FIRS, States IRS, JTB, NCS</li> <li>• Other Agencies and GOEs</li> <li>• Joint committees</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bretton Woods institutions</li> <li>• UNDP</li> <li>• AfDB</li> <li>• UK, EU, U.S. and other governments</li> <li>• Portfolio managers</li> <li>• Rating agencies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Surveys</li> <li>• Enquiries</li> <li>• Volunteers</li> <li>• Social media comments</li> <li>• Publicly available information e.g. news</li> </ul>

# Nigeria is on a low budget



2024 Aggregate Budget of FGN (N35.2T & States N15.9T) = N51.1T (circa US\$ 32B)

2024 FGN Approved Budget	2024 N'Trillion	2023 N'Trillion	Change %	State 2024 Budgets	NGN Billion		
<b>Expenditure:</b>						Edo	325.30
Recurrent expenditure	8.77	9.32	-6%	Lagos	2,250.00	Taraba	311.39
Capital expenditure	9.99	7.96	26%	Akwa Ibom	845.63	Bauchi	300.22
Debt service	8.05	6.31	28%	Rivers	800.39	Jigawa	298.14
Statutory transfers	1.74	0.99	76%	Delta	724.90	Kwara	286.40
Sinking fund	0.22	0.25	-12%	Ogun	703.03	Plateau	295.43
<b>Total</b>	<b>28.77</b>	<b>24.83</b>	<b>16%</b>	Imo	592.23	Osun	273.91
<b>Revenue:</b>				Abia	567.20	Kogi	258.28
Oil revenues	7.71	2.29	237%	Bayelsa	480.99	Sokoto	270.10
Non-oil taxes	3.52	2.43	45%	Enugu	521.56	Kebbi	250.13
GOEs revenue (net of operating surplus)	3.65	2.42	51%	Anambra	410.10	Crosss River	250.00
Independent & other revenues	4.71	3.91	21%	Niger	613.27	Adamawa	225.89
<b>Total</b>	<b>19.59</b>	<b>11.05</b>	<b>77%</b>	Kaduna	458.27	Benue	225.73
<b>Budget Deficit</b>	<b>-9.18</b>	<b>-13.78</b>	<b>33%</b>	Katsina	454.31	Yobe	217.00
<b>Key Assumptions:</b>				Oyo	434.22	Gombe	207.00
Oil production (bpd)	1.78m	1.69m	5%	Zamfara	423.52	Ebonyi	202.13
Oil price benchmark (per barrel)	\$78	\$70	11%	Ondo	384.53	Nasarawa	199.88
Exchange rate (US\$)	N800	N436	46%	Kano	350.20	Ekiti	159.57
Target inflation	21.4%	17.16%	25%	Borno	340.62	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15,911.47</b>
GDP Growth rate	3.76%	3.75%	0.3%				

+N6.2T

+~N1.5T

## Low yields from major revenue sources

### Assigned to states nearly 100%

1. Personal income tax
2. Property tax
3. Stamp duties
4. Value Added Tax (ex-FCT)
5. Land

### Shared among Federal, States & LGs

1. Corporate income tax
2. Customs duties
3. Petroleum revenues (and solid minerals)

### Notes:

- All revenues and resources need to be optimised e.g. PIT to total tax is <8% vs 30% globally
- Equitable sharing of revenue among states and to LGs
- FAAC is not federal allocation, it is federation revenue belonging to all tiers of government
- Responsibilities and revenues should match
- We must urgently address multiple taxation. Power to regulate or control does not mean power to tax
- We need budgetary reforms, accountability and transparency
- Citizens' participation is critical, and reforms must be people-centred

# And even lower revenue profile

Low tax revenue relative to countries like Kenya and South Africa despite low tax exemption thresholds

2023 Fiscal Year (N'Trillion)	Nigeria	SA	Kenya
<b>Tax revenue</b>	<b>17.94</b>	<b>142.0</b>	<b>26.0</b>
- PIT	1.53	50.5	5.8
- VAT	3.64	35.5	3.2
- CIT (+PPT)	7.63	29.0	3.1
- Customs	3.2	7.0	8.9
- Others	1.94	20.0	5.0
<b>Exemption threshold:</b>			
- PIT (NGN per month)	30,000	660,000	282,000
<b>Tax rates:</b>			
- CIT	30%	27%	30%
- VAT	7.5%	15%	16%
- PIT (Top statutory rate)	24%	41%	35%
<b>Population (N'million)</b>			
	220	61	54
<b>Per capita income (USD)</b>			
	1,687	6,138	2,113

- We cannot afford to continue with business as usual
- Incremental progress is not enough
- We have a once in a generation opportunity to make a difference
- If not now, when? If not us, who?

# Mainly because tax morale is low

Nigerians have low tax morale - most people don't pay the correct tax to the government

... and they do not think that evasion is wrong

**Tax Morale** is the willingness to comply with taxes and the belief that tax evasion is wrong.

*The following factors influence tax morale:*

- Knowledge and Complexity
- Fiscal Exchange/Social Contract
- Social and Individual Norms
- Legitimacy, Trust and Fairness
- Participation and Voice

Perception of Tax Evasion	Individuals (%)	SMEs (%)
Not wrong at all	22	14
Wrong but understandable	54	50
Wrong and punishable	17	31
Don't know	6	4
No Response	1	1

## Individuals/Households

- Only 17% believe evasion is wrong & punishable
- Lack of trust in govt & tax officials
- Dissatisfaction with social services
- Complex tax process
- Education & Health

## Small & Large Firms

- Only 31% consider evasion as wrong & punishable
- Multiplicity of taxes and taxing agencies
- High frequency of tax audit
- Top priorities – electricity and security

# And the fiscal system inhibits growth

Taxation	Spending	Borrowing	Others
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lacks proper structure and economic distortion</li> <li>• Archaic laws and arbitrary rules</li> <li>• Multiple taxes and fragmented revenue administration</li> <li>• Huge tax gap and poor taxpayer records</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Budget and budgeting process</li> <li>• Quality and priority of spending</li> <li>• Continuity and sustainability</li> <li>• Fiscal discipline and transparency</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fiscal risk management</li> <li>• Application and utilization</li> <li>• Legal compliance</li> <li>• Fiscal limits and thresholds</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Over-regulation and regulator overreach</li> <li>• Constitutional lacuna on fiscal matters</li> <li>• Monetary, trade and fiscal policy coordination</li> <li>• Trust deficit</li> </ul>

# Multiplicity of taxes and agencies



Current list of approved taxes and levies, the unofficial list is even more!

SN	Federal Government	State Government	Local Government
1	Companies' income tax.	Personal Income Tax (PAYE and Direct Assessment)	Shops and kiosks rates.
2	Withholding tax on companies, residents of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja and non-resident individuals.	Withholding tax (individuals only)	Tenement rates.
3	Petroleum profits tax.	Capital gains tax (individuals only)	On and Off Liquor License fees.
4	Value added tax.	Stamp duties on instruments executed by individuals	Slaughter slab fees.
5	Tertiary Education tax.	Pools betting and lotteries, gaming and casino taxes	Marriage, birth and death registration fees.
6	Capital gains tax on residents of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, bodies corporate and non-resident individuals.	Road Taxes	Naming of street registration fee, excluding any street in the State Capital.
7	Stamp duties on bodies corporate and residents of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja.	Business premises registration fee (urban areas and rural areas)	Right of Occupancy fees on lands in rural areas, excluding those collectable by the Federal and State Governments.
8	Personal income tax in respect of -	Development Levy (not more than ₦100 per taxable individual)	Market taxes and levies excluding any market where State finance is involved.
	a) members of the Armed Forces of the Federation;	Naming of street registration fees in the State Capital	Motor park levies.
	b) members of the Nigeria Police Force;	Right of Occupancy fees on lands owned by the State Government in urban areas of the State.	Domestic animal license fees.
	c) residents of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja; and	Market taxes and levies where State finance is involved	Bicycle, truck, canoe, wheelbarrow and cart fees, other than a mechanically propelled truck.
	d) staff of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and non-resident individuals	Land use charge, where applicable	Cattle tax payable by cattle farmers only.
9	National Information Technology Development Levy	Hotel, Restaurant or Event Centre Consumption Tax, where applicable	Merriment and road closure levy.
10	Police Trust Fund Levy	Entertainment Tax, where applicable;	Radio and television license fees (other than radio and television transmitter).
11	NASENI Levy	Environmental (Ecological) Fee or Levy;	Vehicle radio license fees (to be imposed by the Local Government of the State in which the car is registered).
12	Industrial Training Levy	Mining, Milling and Quarrying Fee, where applicable;	Wrong parking charges.
13	NSITF / ECA	Animal Trade Tax, where applicable;	Public convenience, sewage and refuse disposal fees.
14	Local Content Levy	Produce Sales Tax, where applicable;	Customary burial ground permit fees.
15	FRCN, ARCON etc	Slaughter or Abattoir Fees, where State Finance is involved;	Religious places establishment permit fees.
16	Customs duties	Infrastructure Maintenance Charge or Levy, where applicable	Signboard and Advertisement permit fees
17	Excise tax	Fire Service Charge;	Wharf landing charge, where applicable
18		Property Tax, where applicable;	
19		Economic Development Levy, where applicable;	
20		Social Services Contribution Levy, where applicable; and	
21		Signages and Mobile Advertisement, Jointly collected by States and Local Governments.	

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**Overview of  
the Tax Bills**



# Structure of the Tax Reform Bills

## Overall design and policy direction

### Policy direction

- Simplicity
- Harmonisation
- Alignment with economic objectives
- Tax neutrality
- Competitiveness
- Tax certainty
- Taxpayer focused
- Modernisation
- Efficiency of compliance and administration
- Evidence and data driven
- Global best practice

### The Tax Reform Bills:

#### 1. Nigeria Tax Bill

- Income Tax (CIT, PIT, PPT, CGT)
- Value Added Tax
- Excise and Stamp Duties

#### 2. Tax Administration Bill

- Registration, Filing, Assessment, Payments
- Technology in tax administration

#### 3. Nigeria Revenue Service (Establishment) Bill

#### 4. Joint Revenue Board Bill (Establishment) Bill

- Joint Revenue Board
- Tax Appeal Tribunal
- Tax Ombuds Office



# 1. Nigeria Tax Bill

## Overview

This bill seeks to repeal certain acts on taxation and consolidate the legal frameworks relating to taxation and enact the Nigeria Tax Act to provide for taxation of income, transactions and instruments, and for related matters. The bill sets out the following:

- **Chapter 1** - Objectives and application
- **Chapter 2** (Parts i-xi) - Taxes of income of persons (Imposition of tax on income, profits or gains; Resident persons, Non-resident persons, Rates of tax, Development levy, Specialised trade)
- **Chapter 3** (Parts i-iv) - Taxation of income from petroleum operations (Hydrocarbon tax, PPT, Deep offshore and inland basin production sharing contract)
- **Chapter 4** - Relief for Double Taxation
- **Chapter 5** (Parts i-iii) - Imposition of stamp duties, Chargeable instrument, Miscellaneous provisions
- **Chapter 6** (Parts i-ii) - Value Added Tax (Imposition, Remittances & recovery of tax)
- **Chapter 7** - Excise duty on services
- **Chapter 8** (Parts i-iv) - Tax Incentives (Income tax exemptions, Economic development tax incentive, Exemption from stamp duties, Exemption from VAT)
- **Chapter 9** - General provisions (Business restructuring, Transfer Pricing, Transition provisions, etc)
- **Schedules** - Capital allowance, Export Processing & FTZ entities, Individual income tax rates, Dutiable instruments, Excise duty on services, List of priority sectors etc



# Nigeria Tax Bill

## Key proposals

1. Elimination of minimum tax on loss making company and introduction of top up tax up to 15% effective tax rate for multinationals and large domestic companies.
2. A non-resident person shall not become taxable in Nigeria solely by reason of employing persons in Nigeria provided the duties of employment are not performed primarily for customers in Nigeria
3. Disallowable expenses include any expense on which VAT is due but not charged or import duty or levy not paid. Also applicable to assets for capital allowance purposes
4. Reduction in company income tax rate from 30% to 25% over the next 2 years
5. Introduction of development levy at 4% to harmonise and phase out earmarked taxes
6. Review and rationalisation of tax incentives with a robust framework to prevent abuse
7. Unilateral relief for double taxation provided income or profit is brought into Nigeria through approved channels
8. Zero VAT on exports and essential consumptions by the masses (4 out of 5) and grant of input VAT credit on assets and services in addition to goods consumed by businesses to lower the cost of production
9. Less burdensome tax provisions for business restructuring and reorganization
10. Increase in small business exemption thresholds from N25m to N50m or N250m assets



# Key factors in the design of proposed VAT reform

Moderating inflation and protecting the poor and vulnerable

Goods and services	CPI Weight
Food & non-alcoholic beverages	52%
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuel	17%
Transportation	7%
Clothing and footwear	6%
Furnishing, household equipmt & maintenance	5%
Education	4%
Health	3%
Miscellaneous goods & services	2%
Restaurant and hotels	1%
Alcoholic beverage, tobacco & kola	1%
Recreation and culture	1%
Communication	1%
	<b>100%</b>

- The Consumer Purchasing Index (CPI) basket is made up of 12 classifications of individual consumptions
- Food, housing, transportation, education and health account for about 82%
- The low-income households spend nearly 100% of their income on these basic consumptions
- These include cereal & bread, tubers, meat and fish, rent, road transportation, pharmaceutical items and medical services, books and stationery
- To reduce inflation, key factors exerting upward pressure including pass through effect of exchange rate, interest rate, trade, tariffs and taxes must be reduced on these essential consumptions.

# Proposed VAT Revenue Sharing Reform



Fairer and more equitable model to reflect economic activities

CURRENT VAT LAW	PROPOSED VAT LAW
<p>S.40 VATA - Notwithstanding any formula that may be prescribed by any other law, the revenue accruing by virtue of the operation of this Act shall be distributed as follows-</p> <p>(a) 15% to the Federal Government;                      (b) 50% to the State Governments and the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja; and                      (c) 35% to the Local Governments:</p> <p>Provided that the principle of derivation of not less than 20% shall be reflected in the distribution of the allocation amongst States and Local Governments as specified in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section.</p>	<p>S.77 NTAB - Notwithstanding any formula that may be prescribed by any other law, the net revenue accruing by virtue of the operation of chapter six of the Nigeria Tax Act shall be distributed as follows -</p> <p>(a) 10% to the Federal Government;                      (b) 55% to the State Governments and the Federal Capital Territory; and                      (c) 35% to the Local Governments.</p> <p>Provided that 60% of the amount standing to the credit of states and local governments shall be distributed among them on the basis of derivation.</p>
<p>Derivation is based on location of VAT remittances which does not reflect true derivation by each state due to the headquarters effect. Import &amp; international VAT excluded.</p>	<p><b>S.22(12) NTAB - For the purpose of attribution, any return under this section shall provide details of derivation of taxable supplies by location in a manner prescribed by the Service.</b></p>
<p>Equality 50%, Population 30%</p>	<p>Equality 20%, Population 20%</p>
<p>Not applicable.</p>	<p>5% of the total amount available for distribution to states shall be applied to ensure that no state receives less than the amount it would have received under the distribution formula as contained in the repealed VAT Act LFN 2004.</p>



# Other key provisions

Context and principles behind proposed changes

Development levy	Personal income tax	Small business threshold	Harmonisation of revenue collection	Free Trade Zones
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nigeria’s effective CIT rate is one of the 10 highest in the world</li> <li>• To replace earmarked taxes</li> <li>• Does not seek to scrap TETFUND, NASENI or NITDA</li> <li>• Affected agencies to be funded from budgetary allocations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adjustment to the tax brackets and rates</li> <li>• Exemption of minimum wage earners from tax</li> <li>• Reduced tax burden on low to middle income earners</li> <li>• Increase in the top income tax rate to 25% for HNIs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Current threshold of N25m to be increased to N50m</li> <li>• This is still less than some leading African countries</li> <li>• WHT at 10% will be payable on distribution</li> <li>• PIT on amount paid to owner</li> <li>• Self-charge VAT on supplies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Multiplicity of revenue agencies creates leakages and inefficiency</li> <li>• No merger of agencies</li> <li>• Harmonisation through technology and systems</li> <li>• Better tax intelligence and exchange of info</li> <li>• Plan to amend MDA laws imposing taxes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Focus on exports</li> <li>• There should be limited sales to the customs territory</li> <li>• Permitting up to 100% sales to the customs territory creates distortion</li> <li>• Zone authorities should not collect taxes</li> <li>• Clarity on filing and tax returns for effective monitoring</li> </ul>



## 2. Nigeria Tax Administration Bill

### Objectives and key provisions

Cover assessment, collection, and accounting for revenue accruing to the federation, federal, state and local governments. It prescribes the powers and functions of revenue authorities. The bill sets out the following:

- **Chapter 1** - Objectives and jurisdiction of tax authorities, and taxpayer registration
- **Chapter 2** - Returns, assessments and payments including compliance, tax refunds and enforcement
- **Chapter 3** - General and administrative provisions including deployment of technology
- **Chapter 4** - Offences and penalties
- **Chapter 5** - Miscellaneous provisions including settlement of dispute, confidentiality, supremacy of the Act and transitional arrangements
- **Schedules**

### Highlights:

1. A tax authority may with the approval of the relevant government delegate its authority to administer taxes within its jurisdiction to another.
2. Tax ID to be issued upon request or explanation of non-issuance within 2 working days. Tax ID may be issued to a taxable person who fails to apply or register.
3. Midstream companies engaged in liquified natural gas to submit estimated returns for the purpose of income tax
4. The relevant tax authority may issue guidelines for simplified income tax return by low-income earners or persons in the informal sector



# Nigeria Tax Administration Bill

## Key proposals

1. Deployment of technology for the real time filing of returns as may be prescribed by the Service and introduction of VAT fiscalisation system
2. All taxable persons are to submit annual tax incentives returns covering income tax and any incentive not generally available to all taxpayers.
3. Taxpayers to disclose tax planning designed to obtain a tax advantage to the relevant tax authority
4. Accreditation of tax agents representing a taxpayer for a fee by relevant tax authorities
5. Exchange of information between tax authorities and legal framework for joint audits
6. Taxpayer to pay any portion of tax that is not under dispute while resolving disputed matters
7. Payment of monthly instalment tax on gas income based on estimates
8. Tax refund to be made within 90 days of decision post audit with option of set-off against any tax liability of the taxpayer. AGF/S to open dedicated accounts for each tax-type to pay money for tax refunds based on estimates provided by relevant tax authority.
9. Establishment of state IRS to be autonomous in its financial, technical, professional and administrative affairs.
10. Supremacy of the NTAB to take precedence over any other laws with regards to administration, assessment, collection, accounting and enforcement of taxes.



# 3. Nigeria Revenue Service (Establishment) Bill

## Objectives and key provisions

- To ensure the harmonisation of revenue administration in Nigeria
  - Provide a framework for collaboration between and among revenue agencies across the 3 tiers of government including optional power to delegate tax collection functions between themselves
  - Promote accountability and transparency in revenue administration and publication of annual reports online
  - Progressively reduce the cost of revenue collection to international benchmark
  - Adopt more digital options for correspondences between taxpayers and the revenue service
  - Address existing challenges regarding non remittance of revenues collected by government and MDAs
1. NRS to administer taxes and revenue under any law made by NASS
  2. The NRS or any state or local government may request assistance from one another to collect or administer a tax.
  3. The NRS shall publish its annual report including audited accounts on its website within 30 days after presentation to FEC and NASS
  4. Service of documents on the NRS may be delivered by registered post, courier service, designated email or other electronic means
  5. Accountant General of the Federation shall deduct any unremitted revenue due from government or MDA from the budgetary allocation or any other money accruing to such government or MDA and remit to the NRS



# 4. Joint Revenue Board (Establishment) Bill

## Objectives and key provisions

This bill seeks to establish the Joint Revenue Board, the Tax Appeal Tribunal and the Office of Tax Ombud, for the harmonisation, coordination, promotion of the rights of taxpayers and tax dispute resolution, and related matters. The bill contains the following:

- **Part I** - Objectives and application
- **Part II** - Establishment of the Joint Revenue Board
- **Part III** - Management and staff of the Board
- **Part IV** - Financial provisions
- **Part V** - Establishment of Tax Appeal Tribunal
- **Part VI** - Establishment of the Office of the Tax Ombud
- **Part VII** - Miscellaneous provisions
- **Schedules** - Proceedings of the Board, procedure of the TAT, procedure of the Office of Tax Ombud

### Key Highlights:

1. Establishment of the Joint Revenue Board with expanded functions and membership to replace the current JTB
2. Maintain database of taxpayer ID in collaboration with NRS, States IRS, and LG Revenue Committee;
3. Provide guidance for the accreditation of tax agents
4. Establishment of the Tax Appeal Tribunal with jurisdiction to settle tax dispute arising from any tax laws made by NASS or the HoA of a state
5. Establishment of the Office of the Tax Ombud to serve as an independent and impartial arbiter, conduct enquiries, institute legal proceedings on behalf of a taxpayer, watch-dog against any arbitrary fiscal policy.
6. Tax Ombud may report relevant agencies to NASS or state HoA for oversight in the event of failure to implement recommendations with satisfactory reason.

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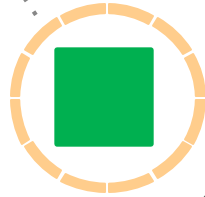
**Conclusions  
and prayers**



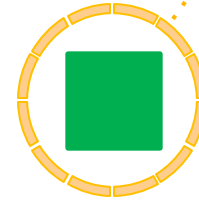
# Reforms must facilitate sustainable growth

Revenue is a means to an end, not an end in itself ...

**Economy -**  
Conducive and investment friendly

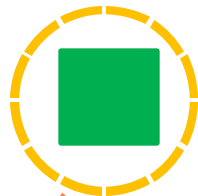


**Fiscal Policy -**  
Purposeful and coherent

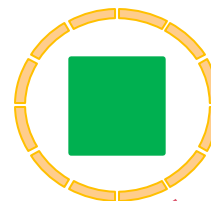


**Shared prosperity**

**Governance & Admin -**  
Simple and efficient



**Legislation -**  
Enabling and dynamic



# Our Prayers

We seek the support of the National Assembly ...

Our bills are proposals to the lawmakers. We are confident that the National Assembly will:

1. Undertake a careful and diligent consideration
2. Consider all the proposed reforms holistically
3. Also consider the provisions of the Economic Stabilisation Bill that are complementary to the tax reform bills
4. Favourably consider our proposals for constitutional amendments on tax and fiscal reforms

We stand ready to work with the National Assembly on all the proposals in the overall interest of the nation



**Thank  
you!**



**Presidential Fiscal Policy and Tax  
Reforms Committee**