



## Article

# Tax Reform Bills and Public Service in Nigeria

Orluchukwu Godwin\*<sup>1</sup>, ThankGod F. Lilly-Inia<sup>2</sup>

1. Department of Public Administration, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Port Harcourt, Rivers State, Nigeria

2. Department of Political and Administrative Studies, University of Port Harcourt, Rivers State, Nigeria

\* Correspondence: [gorluchukwu@yahoo.com](mailto:gorluchukwu@yahoo.com)

**Abstract:** This study looks at the defects of the old Nigerian tax structure and the need for a reform of existing tax laws, to make it effective and reduce the payment burden on the low income earners. It captured the issues of efficiency and equity in optimal tax reform. The study adopted Progressive Taxation Theory in explaining the Tax Reform Bills. Objectives of the study include: to determine the likelihood of the tax reform achieving efficiency in tax administration in Nigeria, to ascertain the likely contributions of tax reform to socio-economic development in Nigeria, to suggest ways that will enhance tax administration in Nigeria. The source of data for the study is purely secondary. The study revealed among others, that the existing tax structure in Nigeria is not only obsolete but impeding growth and development. The study recommended among others, that the tax system in Nigeria needs overhauling in order to achieve the desired fiscal policy goals for the country.

**Keywords:** Tax Reform Bill, Public Service, Nigeria

## 1. Introduction

Taxes are undeniably a crucial mechanism for national development. Tax laws serve as the primary financial resource for the government's provision of essential goods and services, while also significantly influencing capital formation and investment within the economy, so fostering economic growth and job creation. Reforming the tax law is essential for sustaining robust public finances by enhancing efficacy, equity, and efficiency.

The tax framework in Nigeria has become increasingly intricate, hindering growth and obstructing the generation of necessary funds for development. This can largely be ascribed to antiquated and ambiguous tax legislation, insufficient and fragmented revenue administration, and vague and inconsistent policies. The reform aims to address current challenges such as excessive taxation and ambiguous, outdated regulations, with the primary objectives of restructuring the system to foster growth, reduce the tax burden on individuals and businesses, and facilitate ease of doing business, thereby supporting sustainable economic development and ensuring shared prosperity for all Nigerians. The primary objectives include economic competitiveness, a single-digit tax rate, a cohesive and efficient revenue administration system, an elevated tax-to-GDP ratio, and the alleviation of the tax load on the impoverished.

The taxation system in Nigeria comprises a convoluted array of disjointed tax legislation that inadequately address both administrative efficiency and the fulfilment of the nation's fiscal policy goals. In August 2023, President Bola Ahmed Tinubu GCFR established the Fiscal Policy and Tax Reforms Committee to address the pressing need for

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comprehensive tax reform in Nigeria. The group, headed by tax expert Mr. Taiwo Oyedele, was tasked with formulating suggestions to entirely overhaul the nation's tax system and achieve fiscal policy objectives. The President has submitted four tax reform proposals to the National Assembly, indicating significant alterations to the tax structure. These proposals jointly embody the comprehensive efforts and recommendations of the Presidential Fiscal Policy and Tax Reforms Committee [3].

The Nigeria Tax Bill, known as the NTB, is a comprehensive legislative framework aimed at elucidating and consolidating the diverse taxes in the country previously governed by multiple statutes. The NTB notably empowers the Nigeria Revenue Service, anticipated to replace FIRS, to collect all national taxes, including excise duties, import VAT, and royalties, previously collected by the Nigerian Customs Service and the Nigerian Upstream Petroleum Regulatory Commission (NUPRC).

The recent Tax Reform Bills in Nigeria signify a significant progression in enhancing revenue generation, optimising tax administration, and cultivating a more conducive environment for business. The objectives of these modifications are to synchronise taxes, revenue agencies, procedures, technology, intelligence, auditing, and reporting. Stakeholders have closely scrutinised the Bills; some saw them as a progression towards enhanced tax administration and fiscal sustainability, while others remain opposed to them [1], [4].

Reforming the indirect tax structure is a key focus of the Bill. These taxes are essential for broadening Nigeria's tax base and fostering economic growth, as they are levied on consumption rather than income. This paper analyses the primary proposed alterations to the indirect tax framework, focussing on the reforms introduced by the Nigerian Tax Bill ("NTB") and the Nigeria Tax Administration Bill ("NTAB"). The paper provides a concise overview of the significant indirect tax provisions of the Bills and analyses their potential impact on individuals, corporations, and the Nigerian economy.

On October 3, 2024, President Bola Ahmed Tinubu presented the subsequent tax law to the National Assembly:

1. Nigeria Tax Administration Bill (HB. 1756)
2. National Tax Legislation (HB. 1759)
3. Nigeria Revenue Service Bill (HB. 1757)
4. Joint Revenue Board Bill (HB 1758)

### **Objectives of the Study**

The main objective of study is to ascertain how Nigerian public service would be affected by the tax reform bills, should they become law. Among the specific objectives are:

1. To ascertain the possible benefits of tax reform to Nigeria's socioeconomic growth,
2. To ascertain the possibility that tax reform will result in efficient tax administration in Nigeria,

To determine the challenges facing the tax reform bills' passage and \*to make recommendations for improving Nigeria's tax administration.

### **2. Materials and Methods**

The study used secondary data in analyzing tax reform bill in Nigeria. It relied on similar works of other scholars, government gazette and the internet.

#### **Theoretical Framework**

In order to analyze the relationship between the reform bills and public service, the study applied the Progressive Taxation Theory. The theory was propounded by Karl Marx and John Stuart Mill in 1848.

#### **Assumptions**

Taxes should be levied at a higher rate on individuals with higher incomes, in order to reduce income inequality. The current tax reform bills, if passed into law, will be progressive in nature. This is because the tax burden is tied to the consumption of high quality goods which by their nature can be accessed by higher income earners, thereby relieving the low income earners of heavy tax burden.

### **Literature Review**

Low revenue yield, contempt for the true federalism principle, pervasive institutional and According to Odusola, Nigeria's national taxation challenges include administrative concerns at the subnational level, inadequate tax assessment, corrupt activities, and the proliferation of several taxes. He emphasised that taxes, as a mechanism for fostering economic growth, finance the construction and maintenance of infrastructure such as water, electricity, telecommunications, and roads, all of which directly influence living standards. Throughout this protracted dialogue, certain enquiries and apprehensions regarding the influence of taxation on Nigeria's progress have emerged: Is Nigeria's growth substantially influenced by taxation? Nwakanma and Nnamdi Financial experts and policymakers have been discussing the ineffectiveness of taxes as a fiscal policy instrument and other tax strategies that may be utilised to achieve Nigeria's desired level of national development.

Li examines China's economic and taxation policies. He examines the utilisation of tax incentives to entice foreign direct investment in China and assesses their impact on the expansion of the market economy in that country [6]. He posits that a meticulously designed tax framework might serve as a catalyst for the advancement of the rule of law in China, as he observes that tax policy has positively influenced China's rule-by-law system. Weller and Rao analysed data from 1981 to 2002 to investigate the correlation between progressive taxation and fiscal policy, inequality, economic development, and stability [7]. They found that allowing policymakers to execute countercyclical fiscal policies significantly improves economic stability through progressive taxation. Furthermore, they found little evidence that progressive taxation impeded growth and hence adversely affected economic stability [8], [9].

Pirttila and Selin employed the difference-in-differences methodology to examine Sweden's tax policy and employment, concentrating on the potential of tax system reform to improve labour market outcomes [10]. Their three primary proposals were to lower the highest marginal tax rates, maintain tax benefits for older citizens, and more efficiently allocate the earned income tax credit to low-income individuals and families. Amable and Chatelain [11] assert that taxes diminish the private productivity of capital and finance financial infrastructures. Financial infrastructures possess the ability to foster economic development, as stated by Amable and Chatelain [11]. To accomplish this, the banking sector must augment the number of depositors and the amount of intermediated deposits, diminish the market power of financial intermediaries, lower the cost of capital, and enhance efficiency. These characteristics can assist nations in overcoming poverty and accelerating growth rates [12], [13], [14].

Brauner examines the prospective application of taxation to generate development funds related to the migration of skilled individuals from developing nations to developed nations, commonly referred to as the "brain drain." He posits that if a tax on this phenomenon is structured in alignment with the tenets of the new development agenda, it could be administratively and legally feasible within the existing international tax framework. Moreover, he asserted that for a tax to be both justifiable and successful, it must be structured in alignment with the guiding principles of the new development strategy, which connect the collection and utilisation of revenue functions. [15], [16], [13].

## **3. Results and Discussion**

### **The Purpose of The Bills for Tax Reform**

- a. The Nigeria Tax Bill seeks to repeal the primary tax laws, amend fiscal elements in other laws, and establish a single fiscal legislation that oversees taxes in Nigeria.
- b. The Nigeria Tax Administration Bill aims to provide the legal framework for the assessment, collection, and accounting of revenue owed to the Federation and the three levels of government.
- c. The Nigeria Revenue Service Bill seeks to create a legal, institutional, and regulatory framework for the administration of taxes and revenue as well as the accounting of such taxes and income in compliance with any laws established by the National Assembly.
- d. The Joint Revenue Board Bill seeks to establish the Joint Revenue Board, the Tax Appeal Tribunal, and the Office of the Tax Ombudsman in order to coordinate, harmonize, and settle disputes arising from tax administration.

Value Added Tax and the Recent Legislation, the jurisdictions for tax administration encompass the Nigeria Revenue Service and the pertinent state and federal capital territory tax administrations. The Bill delineates the extent of the tax authorities' jurisdiction concerning particular tax-related matters within the Service, the States, and the Federal Capital Territory. Clause 3 of the Bill asserts that the jurisdictional division adheres to prevailing law and custom. The Bill aims to preserve the Service's authority over VAT. Nevertheless, the National Assembly presently lacks the constitutional authority to enact VAT, as determined by the Federal High Court in the case of Attorney General of Rivers State v. Federal Inland Revenue Service and related cases. In the absence of a constitutional amendment to include VAT on the Exclusive List or Concurrent List, the Service's capacity to administer VAT will undoubtedly face increased challenges. The Administration Bill proposes a novel formula for the allocation of VAT funds, as shown below:

(i) Federal Government: 10%; (ii) State Government and Federal Capital Territory: 55%; (iii) Local Government: 35%. Significantly, 60% of the financial resources for the states and local governments will be distributed according to derivation (NTB). Members of the Northern Governors Forum have expressed their discontent and criticism regarding the proposed formula for distributing Value Added Tax (VAT) revenue, voicing concerns that Northern states will receive a diminished allocation under the new framework, which suggests distributing funds based on the destinations of goods and services. Northern leaders contend that this strategy may disadvantage them and exacerbate economic disparities among regions, as state support would be contingent upon their contributions. By transitioning from a headquarters-centric remittance model to a consumption-based derivation model, the proposed reform will significantly transform the framework for monetary distribution across states. This method aligns with the international "destination principle," which prioritises the allocation of tax revenue to countries where products and services are consumed rather than where they are manufactured or based.

The Nigeria Tax Administration Bill stipulates that state governments, including the Federal Capital Territory, will receive 55% of VAT revenue, local governments will obtain 35%, and the federal government will acquire 10%. Significantly, 60% of the revenues allocated to states and local governments will derive from actual consumption within each jurisdiction. To implement this, organisations submitting VAT returns must include a detailed sales plan that delineates sales by state.

The objective of this modification is to allocate VAT monies more equitably and in accordance with consumption patterns. Augmentation of the VAT Rate A primary worry regarding the planned VAT reform is the assertion that raising the VAT rate from the present 7.5% to 10% and ultimately to 15% by 2030 (NTB) will result in elevated inflation and increased product costs. Although this fear is legitimate, it is crucial to acknowledge that the Tax Reform Bills have several provisions aimed at alleviating these impacts. These measures seek to diminish manufacturing expenses, alleviate the VAT burden on

necessities, and exempt additional small enterprises from VAT responsibilities to mitigate potential inflationary effects.

The implementation of a 0% VAT rate on basics, constituting 82% of annual household consumption, is a significant undertaking. This exemption safeguards low-income individuals from additional financial hardships by covering basic expenses such as food, medical care, education, transportation, fuel, and housing costs. Tax credits for VAT incurred on assets and production expenses would assist firms, therefore diminishing manufacturing costs by up to 7.5%. This method aids in stabilising prices by eliminating the pass-through of VAT-related costs to customers. The reform increases the small business VAT exemption level from ₦25 million to ₦50 million, thereby removing VAT obligations for a larger number of firms and directly benefiting their low-income customers.

Significantly, merely 18% of consumer products will be affected by the VAT rate increase, mostly aimed at luxury items predominantly utilised by affluent consumers, such as automobiles, entertainment, and beverages. These particular measures ensure that the VAT modifications promote economic equity, protect small businesses and low-income persons, and effectively mitigate concerns over price hikes and inflation [17], [8]. The Nigeria Tax Administration Bill has significant provisions designed to broaden the tax base and enhance tax revenue. The bill aims to broaden the tax base (NTB) through the introduction of a tax identity card and the planned enforcement of compulsory tax registration for all taxable persons. A tax identity card, functioning as a replacement for your tax identification number (NTB), is necessary to establish or maintain an account with banks, stock broking firms, or other financial organisations. This criterion parallels those found in South Africa and Kenya.

A key component of the Bill is the empowerment of tax authorities to autonomously register individuals required to obtain a Tax Identification Number (TIN) who have failed to do so. This grants the tax authority the prerogative to autonomously register individuals for tax purposes, ensuring compliance with the registration criteria (NTB). According to the Bill, a taxable individual must notify the relevant tax authorities of any changes to their details within 30 days of the occurrence. Notification of a name change is required for trading names, business locations, registration addresses, telephone numbers, and email addresses.

### **The Relevance of the Bill to National Development**

The 2024 Nigeria Tax Reform Bill proposes a thorough overhaul aimed at addressing inefficiencies and fostering economic growth. The consolidation of tax regulations under a unified framework enhances compliance for individuals and businesses alike. Ninety percent of enterprises are small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), which significantly benefit from exemptions on corporate income tax for revenues below ₦25 million. By 2026, corporation tax rates for medium and large enterprises will progressively decrease from 30 percent to 25 percent. Nigeria's objective to modernise its tax framework is evidenced by legislation concerning digital taxes, aimed at affluent persons and technology-driven income.

The categorisation of enterprises based on revenue is a key feature; small businesses (with yearly turnovers below ₦50 million) are exempt from corporate income tax (CIT), whilst larger organisations receive tax incentives to foster growth and employment generation. The corporate income tax (CIT) will be progressively decreased from 30% to 25% over a two-year period to alleviate the burden on businesses. Further recommendations encompass reducing initial expenses, promoting capital accumulation, and providing firms with input VAT credits for expenditures in goods and services. Small firms benefit significantly from withholding taxes (WHT), VAT exemptions, and an increased corporate income tax (CIT) exemption level for revenues up to ₦50 million, whereas multinational enterprises prefer the settlement of taxes on foreign currency transactions

in

naira.

Individuals with low incomes significantly benefit from progressive personal income tax reforms. Individuals earning up to ₦800,000 year are immune from taxation, however those with greater incomes incur elevated rates, embodying the principle of "tax prosperity, not poverty." A Consolidated Relief Allowance (CRA) deduction of 20% of gross income in addition to N200,000 was authorised under the previous tax framework. A deduction of ₦1.6 million would reduce taxable income to ₦6.4 million from an annual salary of ₦8 million. Statutory payments, including the National Housing Fund (NHF), life insurance premiums, and pension programs, may reduce taxable income.

An individual with an annual income of N8 million would incur approximately ₦1,328,000 in taxes under the current PAYE system, signifying a substantial increase in the tax liability. Nonetheless, these employees will be required to remit ₦1,220,000 in accordance with the revised tax policy. These policies collectively seek to bolster economic stability, improve the business environment, and cultivate confidence in Nigeria's tax administration system. The legislation aims to consolidate taxes and standardise revenue administration. The system would utilise technology for integration, ensuring smooth revenue administration with enhanced efficiency and reduced hardship for individuals and businesses. Government agencies will concentrate on their core duties instead of being diverted by financial objectives. Agencies presently collecting taxes and levies, excluding regulatory fees, will consequently be financed through the budgetary process. The Nigeria Tax Administration Bill enhances compliance and reduces administrative costs by standardising tax procedures across jurisdictions. The Joint Revenue Board (Establishment) Bill advocates for the replacement of the ineffectual Joint Tax Board with an office of a tax ombudsman to address grievances. Moreover, the legislation seeks to regulate the lucrative cryptocurrency sector, tackling revenue deficits in an industry valued at \$1 trillion globally. The Nigeria Tax Service Bill modernises the Federal Inland Revenue Service's scope by prioritising tax collection on offshore transactions and across all government tiers, in response to the necessity for comprehensive fiscal reforms. Businesses have consistently recognised tax challenges, such as double taxation and intricate compliance obligations, as significant impediments to investment and competitiveness; resolving these difficulties will foster economic growth and enhance GDP.

Additional measures encompass the elimination of the minimum tax for businesses incurring losses or possessing low profit margins, provision of input VAT credits on assets and services to reduce investment expenditures, permitting small enterprises to remit taxes on foreign exchange transactions in naira, exempting them from withholding tax and VAT, and increasing the threshold for corporate income tax exemption to N50 million annually. An office of the tax ombudsman will be created to protect marginalised taxpayers and curtail administrative misconduct. A new priority sector incentive regime will supplant the existing pioneer status system, among other changes, while tax incentives are being streamlined with explicit criteria to ensure predictability and establish equitable conditions for all investors.

In 2011, the current taxable income bands and rates were introduced. Over time, rampant inflation has driven numerous low-income workers into the highest tax rate, resulting in "fiscal drag" due to the structure's failure to undergo reform. Moreover, as enterprises incur almost double the tax burden compared to firms, the system disincentivises formalisation and often encourages arbitrage. The proposal aims to address these issues and simplify the system by eliminating certain reliefs and exemptions, as well as adjusting the bands and rates to reduce the overall effective tax rate for workers. This will ensure that an individual with merely basic education may independently file their taxes. The wealthiest 2% will incrementally incur more taxes, reaching up to 25% for affluent individuals, while 98% of employees in both public and private sectors would experience a reduction in their tax burden. A rent reduction allowance is also provided to aid low-income earners. Individuals earning the new minimum wage and slightly above

will incur higher PAYE taxes; however, those earning N1.7 million or less monthly will experience a reduction in their tax burden. In alignment with the policy principle of not taxing poverty, the lowest income earners, constituting roughly one-third of the workforce, will be entirely exempt from taxation, while low and middle-income earners will benefit from decreased tax rates. Furthermore, self-employed individuals and entrepreneurs will gain from tax exemptions accessible to those in regular employment. The VAT reform encompasses a zero percent rate for food, education, and healthcare, along with exclusions for rental costs and public transit. These products represent an average of 82% of household consumption, and nearly 100% for low-income households, hence alleviating the escalating expense of living for the general populace. Additionally, there are proposals to revise the income tax legislation to let Nigerians to engage in remote work within the country as part of global business process outsourcing, thereby empowering our youth to significantly contribute to the digital economy.

**Equitable Distribution Among States:** Rather than the current system that advantages states with head office locations where VAT payments are usually made, the allocation of VAT funds among states will be determined by a fair procedure that acknowledges economic contributions. The primary impacts of tax policies on the states pertain to revenue distribution from Value Added Tax (VAT). The new distribution formula allocates the majority of VAT revenue to States and Local Governments, hence reducing the current share received by the central government, in accordance with Section 77 of the Nigerian Tax Administration Bill. The Federal Government obtains 10% of the VAT money, but state and Local Governments receive 55% and 35%, respectively.

Although this distribution method embodies fiscal federalism, it is crucial to highlight that certain state governments incur significant losses due to the VAT derivation model outlined in Section 7, which may equitably distribute revenues across state governments. Under the 60% derivation model, states with greater VAT revenue contributions will generate more income, but those with lesser contributions may earn significantly less. [3].

#### **Advantage for Attorneys**

**Provide Regulatory and Compliance Services Advice:** The need for legal services pertaining to compliance and regulatory matters is expected to rise as a result of the new tax bill's implementation. There will be a commercial opportunity for attorneys as they will play a crucial role in educating individuals and companies about the new tax bill, how to comply with it, and how to set up their companies effectively to prevent fines [3].

1. **Tax Dispute Resolution:** For attorneys, the consolidation of the different current tax laws into a more unified and cohesive framework offers substantial benefits. When advised on tax-related topics, attorneys may swiftly identify the applicable regulations thanks to a unified tax law, which facilitates more effective dispute settlement and lessens the complexity of defending clients in tax-related matters. Attorneys won't have to sift through a tangle of laws, which can sometimes cause them to miss crucial clauses [3].

#### **Additional Prominent Features of the Tax Reform Bills**

The following are notable aspects of the measures in accordance with the bills' objectives, which include broadening the tax base, tackling the issue of multi-layered taxes, simplifying and harmonizing various tax laws, and establishing sustainable revenue streams for national development:

1. **Fairer Tax System for All:** Taxes on transactions denominated in foreign currencies will be due in naira, which would ease business compliance and relieve pressure on the exchange rate; a revised tax structure will protect low-income earners and ensure progressive personal income tax, VAT, and capital gains tax.
2. **Support for Small Businesses:** Tax exemptions, such as zero percent corporate income tax, VAT, and withholding tax, will be applicable to small enterprises that generate less than N50 million in revenue annually.

3. **Establishment of the Nigeria Revenue Service (NRS) and Joint Revenue Board (JRB):** The NRS and JRB are specifically established by the Nigeria Revenue Service (Establishment) Bill and the Joint Revenue Board (Establishment) Bill, respectively. (NRS) According to the NRSEB (NRS), the NRS replaces the FIRS and carries out a broader function of revenue administration in Nigeria, fostering collaboration with MDAs and subnational governments. Similar to this, the JRBEB established the JRB to take the position of the existing Joint Tax Board (JTB) and give it a wider role in tax harmonization and collaboration. In order to protect taxpayers and ensure tax simplification, the measure also established the position of tax ombudsman.
4. **Promotion of International Trade and Exports:** In addition to other incentives aimed at boosting Nigeria's competitiveness in international trade, zero-rated VAT will be applied to exports of intellectual property, commodities, and services. The new law encourages international trade, opens up global markets for local businesses, and attracts foreign investment.
5. **Empowering the Youths with Digital Economy Opportunities:** Income tax reforms that will allow Nigerian youngsters to prosper in the digital economy by luring remote employment opportunities in the global business process outsourcing (BPO) industry.
6. **Simplifying and Rationalizing Taxes:** Over fifty nuisance taxes will be removed, and the remaining levies will be consolidated into a limited number of taxes; a single, simplified charge will replace designated taxes on businesses, and corporate income tax rates will decrease from 30% to 25% over the next two years; there will also be no VAT on essentials like food, healthcare, and education; and it will be VAT-exempt for renting, public transportation, and renewable energy.
7. **Improving Business Competitiveness:** Businesses will gain from input VAT credits on assets and services, as well as the removal of minimum tax requirements for those with low margins or those reporting losses. These changes will promote greater investment and reduce production costs.
8. **A Tax System Based on Equity and Fairness:** naira will be used to pay taxes on foreign exchange transactions, making it easier for businesses to comply with regulations and reducing pressure on the exchange rate. Additionally, the measures safeguard low-income taxpayers by implementing progressive rates for personal income tax, VAT, and capital gains tax.

A fairer model that accounts for states' actual economic contributions when allocating VAT revenue will replace the current system, which unfairly benefits states housing corporate headquarters where VAT remittances are frequently made.

1. **Relief for Workers and Households:** Over 90% of public and private sector workers will pay less in taxes, and minimum wage earners will not be subject to PAYE (personal income tax). Rent, public transportation, and renewable energy will be exempt from VAT, while essential commodities like food, healthcare, and education will enjoy 0% VAT. This will benefit low-income households that spend nearly all of their money on these necessities.
2. **Tax Accountability and Transparency:** By protecting vulnerable taxpayers, the Tax Ombudsman ensures equity and fairness in the administration of taxes.
3. **Taxpayer Advocacy and Transparency:** the appointment of a Tax Ombudsman to promote equity and safeguard vulnerable taxpayers in order to enhance the tax system.
4. **Lower Service Prices:** By doing away with the VAT levy that businesses currently pay, this proposed strategy should lead to lower expenses. g. Incentives for economic development on the earnings of cooperative societies, friendly societies, government agencies, trade unions, and charitable, educational, or ecclesiastical organizations, as long as those earnings or gains are not the result of commercial or trade activity. Businesses in Nigeria will no longer have to pay VAT, regardless of the rate, thanks to this policy.

## Findings

The study revealed that:

1. The Nigerian tax reform bills are currently facing a serious setback, following the rejection by some influential Nigerians.
2. The existing Tax structure in Nigeria is not only obsolete, it impedes growth and development.
3. Nigeria has a web of disjointed tax laws, which is affecting efficiency and effectiveness.
4. The tax system in Nigeria needs overhauling in order to achieve fiscal policy goal, with a view to aligning them with global best practices.

## 4. Conclusion

For the successful implementation of the tax reform proposals awaiting approval by the National Assembly, the following procedures are necessary:

- a. All tax regulations should be unified into a single, more straightforward piece of legislation by the Nigerian Tax Bill 2024. This would improve public service by streamlining the current tax system and making it simpler for individuals and companies to comply.
- b. The law should actually lower corporate income tax rates from 30% to 25% over a two-year period and exclude small businesses. This will improve the business climate by promoting investment and entrepreneurship.
- c. There is need to assemble a committee to supervise the tax reform bill's execution. This will enhance delivery in the public service.
- d. The government should engage stakeholders, including businesses, individuals, state governments, and others who opposed the tax reform bill.
- e. Establishment of a strong tax administration system, including the NRS and JRB, to drive tax compliance and revenue collection is necessary.
- f. Adequate Provisions should be made for training and capacity building for tax officials and stakeholders to ensure they are prepared to implement the new tax regime.

There should be regular monitoring and evaluation of the tax reforms bill's implementation, making necessary adjustments, this will ensure effective public service delivery.

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