

E-Tax Payment and Revenue Generation in Nigeria: A Survey of Literature

¹Unuigbokhai, Olufemi Anthony, ²Rilwani Abdullahi and ³Unuigbokhai A. Blessing

^{1&2}Department of Accountancy, ³Bursary Department; Auchi Polytechnic, Auchi, Edo State, Nigeria.

Corresponding author: tonypraise1@gmail.com

Abstract

This study offers a comprehensive description of the relevant literature related to the e-tax payment and revenue generation in Nigeria. It is obvious that the Nigeria's revenue from oil can no longer fully support her development objectives due to the serious decline in price of oil in recent years which has led to a decrease in the funds available to the Government. Therefore, there is the need for government to generate revenues internally to help finance her public expenditures. So, the main objective of this study was to bridge this gap and try to enrich existing literature on e-tax payment by examining the subject matter. The study conclusion that there is a bothersome irrelevant impact of pre and post capital gain charge income on income generation in Nigeria. It is suggested that more empirical review should be conducted by other researchers on the impact of e-tax payment and revenue generation in Nigeria and also relationship between e-tax collection and revenue generation in Nigeria.

Keywords: E-Taxation, Taxation, VAT, CGT, Revenue Generation, CIT.

Introduction

It is obvious that the Nigeria's revenue from oil can no longer fully support her development objectives due to the serious decline in price of oil in recent years which has led to a decrease in the funds available to the Government. Therefore, there is the need for government to generate revenues internally to help finance her public expenditures. This need underscores the eagerness on the part of government to look for new sources of revenue or to become aggressive and innovative in the mode of collecting revenue from existing sources. One of these existing sources is taxation. To help the government to achieve better revenue collection, there is a need for her to introduce a better and convenient way to collect tax for her citizens which is through electronic taxation.

Taxation is considered to be a means of generating revenue by government for the purpose of providing essential amenities for her citizens (Okauru, 2014). Taxation globally, is a function of reciprocity (Okauru, 2014). While the government is responsible for the empowerment of the citizens through the provision of jobs, infrastructure and other development projects, and in return, citizens are usually expected to perform their own obligations, in which the principal of it is payment of taxes (Okauru, 2014). Revenue generated from citizens' taxes are usually recycled by the government in the area of provision of basic amenities such as pipe borne water, road network, electricity, schools, and the likes (Okauru, 2014).

In emerging countries like Nigeria, electronic income collection has gained improved importance. About 30 years ago, the e-tax system was initiated globally (Cobham, 2010); and since then, e-tax system has come to be a common network, helping several tax payers across the universe annually. E-taxation is the electronic tax filing system. It requires taxpayers to pay their duties online from their individual or business bank accounts (Federal Inland Revenue Service, 2015). Okoye and Ezejiofor (2014) identified e-taxation as a tax system administration carried out online. They noted that because e-taxation is electronic tax filing system, the payment of e-tax can be made directly through bank account and via the use of ATM via debit card or credit card. While it is believed that the purpose of presenting e-taxation is to progress revenue generation in the system.

Electronic revenue collection in developing countries has gained increased prominence. According to Cobham (2010) the electronic tax system was introduced globally about 30 years ago. It started in 1986 as a little computer test program in which only five tax payers from Cincinnati, Raleigh Durham, and Phoenix agreed to participate. Since then, electronic tax system has become a common channel, serving various tax payers across the global yearly. Wasao (2014) described electronic tax system is an online system or channel where taxpayers are able to have access or permit to the platform through the use of internet, in other to have access to all the services provided by the tax authority such as the registration for a tax identification number, electronic tax filing of tax returns, the Electronic taxation system that was introduced in Nigeria in the year 2013 by the Federal Inland Revenue Service (FIRS). FIRS for instance is one of the financial and tax authorities in the world that conducts this Electronic tax payment system through the Business Process Improvement (BPI) and increases scope of electronic interface with various taxpayers so as to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of staff and services.

Income generation remains a major concern for many countries, including Nigeria (Okauru, 2011). This is because income is what the government uses to mediate open commodities to individuals (International Monetary Fund, 2010). This is the amount of cash that an organization actually receives during a particular time period (Ofurum et al., 2018). Government revenue is cash received by the government. The incomes of the government are normal from bases, for example, charges charged on the benefits and flourishing develop of people and organizations and on the properties and offices made, fares and imports, non-assessable bases, for example, government-claimed organizations' benefits, national bank pay and capital receipts as outside credits and obligations from worldwide money related establishments (Ofurum et al., 2018). Government income is an important apparatus of the financial strategy of the government. While it is believed that the intention of introducing E-taxation is to increase income collection in the system, though, there is a paucity of empirical evidence that has shown the degree to which the new technology has achieved this purpose on company income tax, value added tax and capital gain tax hence necessitating this research.

The problem of this study emphasized that poor contributions of tax revenues to total revenue collected in Nigeria are alarming (Okauru, 2011). African states such as Ghana,

Tunisia, Morocco, and so on, have their tax incomes constituting important share of their entire revenue, Nigeria being the giant of Africa has an important low portion of tax-to-total revenue when likened with these nations (Ofurum et al., 2018). Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (2014) exposed that in Ghana 73% of its total revenue was made from tax; in Tunisia, tax revenue accounted for 31.3% of her total revenue, while in Morocco, tax-to-total revenue ratio was 28.5%. Though, in Nigeria, tax-to-total revenue ratio was 5.2 percent in 2014 (Federal Inland Revenue Service, 2015, & CBN, 2016).

The E-tax was introduced with the chief aim of combating vices that were mainly associated with the collection of taxes like; Tax evasion, filing of wrong tax returns and claiming of undeserved tax refunds (Wamathu, 2014). Income resulting from taxes has remained very low and no physical growth really took place, hence the influence on the poor is not being felt. Inadequate tax workers, deceitful actions of tax collectors and absence of understanding of the significance to pay tax by tax payers are few of the difficulties of tax income (Afubero & Okoye, 2014).

Onuiri et al. (2015) noted that the tax system in Nigeria is bounded by myriad of problems ranging from slight data available on the history of tax revenues or taxpayers owing to an absence of good archives keeping system (Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1997); the nonexistence of complete tax figures and a centralized archive for the current ones (Federal Republic of Nigeria, 2002); inadequate manpower and other essential capitals into redundant parts and job purposes (Ariyo, 1997); repetition of taxes and its bad influence on taxpayers a problem resulting from a clash in the administrations' fiscal accountability and its fiscal power (Odusola, 2002); and thoughtful efforts by taxpayers to evade taxes (Odusola, 2003).

The essential target of this examination is to investigate the impact of e-taxation on revenue generation in Nigeria. While the specific objectives include to: Determine the effect of e-company income tax payment on revenue generation in Nigeria. Examine the effect of e-value added tax payment on revenue generation in Nigeria. Ascertain the effect of e-capital gain tax payment on revenue generation in Nigeria.

Reviewed of Literature

Concept of Taxation

Udabah (2002) sees tax as a levy necessary to meet the cost of services and infrastructural development desired by the community which should be provided by the government. Primarily, he argued that taxation was initially introduced to raise revenue to meet government expenditure. From the definitions above among several of its kind, it could clearly be seen that taxation is therefore, one among other means of revenue generation of any government to meet the desires of the citizens. The purpose of taxation as stated by the French law is for the provision of the armed forces and administrative expenditures. Miller and Oats (2006) maintain "taxation is required to finance public expenditure "however there are other sources of revenue generation for government these includes but not limited to Fines and Charges, Foreign aides and grants, Loans etc .

Tax assessment is an instrument utilized by the public authority for producing public assets (Anyaduba, 2004). It is a necessary installment forced by the public authority on the pay, benefit or abundance of people, gathering of people, and corporate associations. Piana (2003) believed that it is a consequence of the use of duty rate to an expense base. As indicated by Brautigam (2008) in Nnubia, et al. (2020) a very much planned duty framework can help governments in non-industrial nations organize their spending, construct stable foundations, and improve vote based responsibility. The fundamental reason for an expense is to empower public area money its exercises in order to accomplish some country's monetary and social objectives. It can likewise be with the end goal of reallocation of abundance to guarantee social equity (Ola, 2001). Hence, duties can be utilized as an instrument for accomplishing both miniature and macroeconomic targets particularly in agricultural nations, for example, Nigeria. Notwithstanding, Musgrave and Musgrave (2004) remark that the waning degree of duty income age in the non-industrial nations makes it hard to utilize charge as an instrument of monetary approach for the accomplishment of financial turn of events. A few governments like Canada, United States, Netherland, and The United Kingdom have significantly impacted their monetary advancement through expense income produced from Company Income Tax, Value Added Tax, and Personal Income Tax, and have thrived through duty income (Nnubia & Okorie, 2016; Oluba, 2008).

In Africa, characteristic assets, for example, pay from creation sharing, eminences, and corporate personal expense on oil and mining organizations yield the critical bit of assessment income (Nnubia & Okolo, 2018; Pfister, 2009). The duty sources are the fundamental and most solid wellsprings of government income due to their assurance and adaptability attributes. Conviction trademark infers that assortment of expenses from citizens is guaranteed, all taking everything into account. Assessment assortment isn't influenced by the condition of the economy; regardless of whether the economy is declining, stale or developing. Its adaptability makes it feasible for the public authority to change the assessment framework to suit her ideal reason.

Concept of E-Taxation

E-taxation is the system of collection and administration of tax procedure through an electronic medium. It is an online network through which the taxpayers have license to the platform via the use of internet, in other to have entrée into the facilities provided by the tax expert such as the registration for a tax identification number, electronic tax filing of tax returns (Olaoye & Atilola, 2018; Wasao, 2014).

In the USA, electronic taxation system was hosted in 1986; while in Australia, it was hosted in 1987. Canada introduced the practice of E-tax collection in 1993, while other industrialized states such as Malaysia and Netherlands started the use of E-tax collection in 2009. In Africa, Uganda started the use of E-tax collection in 2009, while Egypt introduced it in 2013.

In Nigeria e-tax system was hosted in 2015 by the Federal Inland Revenue Service (FIRS) in combination with Nigeria Inter - Bank Settlement System (NIBSS) in order to maintain a close nearness with the international trades towards automated payments systems, for e-government (Olaoye & Atilola, 2018). E-tax system was also introduced to upsurge revenue generation in Nigeria and for stress-free and convenience for tax payers to be able to pay taxes from diverse locations and at various time (Olaoye & Atilola, 2018; Okunowo, 2015). The following taxes are paid online in Nigeria by Nigerian taxpayer: Company Income Tax (CIT), Value Added Tax (VAT), Capital gains Tax (CGT), and Petroleum Profits Tax (PPT). When these taxes are paid via the online platform, taxpayer can apply and process online his/her tax clearance certificate without visiting the office of the tax authority (Olaoye & Atilola, 2018; Abdulrazaq, 2015).

The Finance Act of 2021

On 31 December, 2021, President Muhammadu Buhari signed the Finance Bill, 2021 (now Finance Act, 2021) into law. The Finance Act, 2021 (the Act), which was signed into law alongside the 2022 Appropriation Bill, introduces significant changes to a number of tax and regulatory laws in Nigeria in response to the continuing negative impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the economy and the current recession.

At the end of the second millennium, the Finance (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act No.30 of 1999 was passed to revise certain provisions of the Nigerian tax laws. Since then, the use of this avenue for legislative review had not been deployed despite the prevalence of redundant and anti-business provisions that continued to exist in our tax laws. However, President Muhammadu Buhari remarkably signed into law the Finance Act, 2019 two decades later to revise certain redundant and anti-business provisions that existed in our tax laws. In a similar vein, the Finance Act, 2020 and most recently the Finance Act, 2021 with a commencement date from 1 January 2022 were signed into law by the President.

The Finance Act, 2021 amends some key provisions of laws such as the Capital Gains Tax Act, Companies Income Tax Act, Federal Inland Revenue (Establishment) Act, Personal Income Tax Act, Stamp Duties Act, Tertiary Education Trust Fund (Establishment) Act, Customs, Excise, Tariffs etc. (Consolidation) Act, Value Added Tax Act, Insurance Act, Nigerian Police Trust Fund (Establishment) Act, National Agency for Science and Engineering Infrastructure Act, Finance Control and Management Act, and Fiscal Responsibility Act.

Given the volume of the Finance Act, 2021 and the associated complexity of legal provisions for business owners, we have provided highlights of key provisions and analyzed the changes introduced by the Act for the relevant tax types in this document.

Company Income Tax (CIT)

This also refers to corporate tax. Corporate tax is a direct tax enforced by government on the revenue of a company. Some nations enforce such taxes at the national level, and a related tax may be enforced at state or local levels. Babatunde (2016) defined company

income tax as a tax on the incomes of incorporated entities in Nigeria. This tax also comprises the tax on the incomes of non-resident businesses carrying on business in Nigeria. It is paid by limited liability companies inclusive of the public limited liability companies. It is therefore usually referred to as corporate tax. Company income taxes are charged on the incomes of business entities around the world (Andrew, et. al, 2012).

Value Added Tax (VAT)

Value Added Tax (VAT) is an assessment on utilization charged at each phase of the utilization chain and borne by the last customer of the item or administrations (Oraka et al., 2017). In Nigeria, VAT is required and gathered at a level pace of 5% from every individual in totally invoiced sum on all merchandise and ventures not excluded from paying VAT under Value Added Tax Act 1993, as corrected. Bird (2005) depicted Value added tax as a multi-organized expense that is collected on merchandise and ventures in every phase of creation. In Nigeria it was known as service tax before it was changed to value added tax. Here, the last burden of tax or the occurrence of tax falls on the consumer; and it is an indirect tax.

In a particular month, if the VAT collected for the government (output VAT) is more than the VAT paid to other persons (input VAT), the variance is be forwarded to the government on monthly basis, by the taxable person (Oraka et al., 2017; Federal Inland Revenue Services Information Circular No 9304). While if the improved is the situation, the citizen is qualified for a discount of the abundance VAT paid. All exports are zero evaluated for VAT, no VAT is payable on exports.

Capital Gain Tax

Capital gain tax is an expense on benefit acknowledges on the offer of capital resource at a cost higher than the price tag. Jones (2003) characterized capital gain tax as an assessment on capital gains, the salary acknowledged on the offer of a non-stock resource that was more prominent than the sum acknowledged on the deal. The most widely recognized capital additions are acknowledged from the offer of government bonds valuable metals, and property. The rate varies with countries. Most countries subject individuals and companies to capital gains-taxes on their annual capital profit. In Nigeria, the amount charged is 10% of the profits from the sale of the qualifying assets (Ogbonna & Ebimobowei, 2012).

Calculation of capital gains charge is carried out by subtracting from the sum received or receivable from the cost of acquisition to the person realizing the chargeable gain plus expense incurred on the enhancement of expenditures incidental to the realization of the asset. Capital gain tax can have direct effect on operating profit of firms as it reduces the net operating profit which return on shareholder is based. Capital gain tax though charged on gains from the sales of capital asset is usually not consider as income from operation, can improve the net income of firms or reduces it (capital gain loss) in a particular year.

Revenue Generation

Revenue generation is one of the greatest significant actions any business can involve in. It is defined as a process by which a business strategy how to market and sell its products or services, in order to generate income. Government revenue is money government received. It is the quantity of cash that an organization really gets during a specific time (Ofurum et al., 2018). The incomes government got are from sources, for example, charges charged on the earnings and flourishing develop of people and organizations and on the properties and offices made, fares and imports, non-assessable sources, for example, government-claimed organizations' benefits, national bank salary and capital receipts as outside credits and obligations from global monetary foundations (Ofurum, et al., 2018).

Revenue generation is the processes of raising funds for the government. The chief basis of income generation for any government is via taxation. Samuel & Tyokoso (2014) assert that raising of revenue is traditional function of a tax system is the raising of the revenue necessary to meet government spending. This revenue is necessary to meet the spending which is either the provision of goods and amenities which associates of the community cannot deliver such as defence rule and instruction to the provision of goods and amenities which the central and state governments sense are better offered by itself such as health services and education.

In Nigeria, revenue generated is separated into oil proceeds and non-oil proceeds. While oil proceeds cover all income collected from oil and gas doings in the country, non-oil proceeds stare at any income received from sources other than oil and gas activities. While other states within and outside Africa section their incomes into tax and non-tax income, Nigeria favoured oil and non-oil owing to the fact that oil is the major revenue driver of the economy.

Olotu (2012) stated that taxation is now planting seed of transformation in numerous states of the federation of Nigeria. She stated that only previous month, Tell Magazine carried a cover story titled, "*The new cash cow*". In that write up the magazine discloses how "more and more states across the country are now turning to taxation to shore up their revenue to finance serious infrastructural projects". (Tell Magazine, April 30, 2012). Olotu (2012) declared that federations have seen their tax proceeds boosted in recent times and this has allowed the establishment of several life and public transforming ventures and packages leading to progressively more content populace. Olotu (2012) quoted monthly income upsurge from N275 million per month to over N1.6 billion per month, as is the situation in Edo State. She credited the cause mostly owing to upsurge in tax revenue.

Theoretical Framework

Ability-to-pay approach

Ability to pay theory was propounded by Adam Smith, considered the father of economics, in 1776 is based idea of a progressive income tax—that is, that people with the ability to pay more should pay a higher percentage of their income is centuries old. The ability-to-pay approach theory according to Akakpo (2009) as cited in Nnubia & Okolo (2018); Gatsi et al.

(2013) is that, taxes are founded on taxpayers' ability to pay; thus, there is no quid pro quo. This theory is presented by Arthur Cecil Pigou (Samuelson, 2012). It treats proceeds and expenses of government distinctly. This theory pointed out that, taxes paid are understood as a sacrifice by taxpayers, which advance the subjects of what the sacrifice of each taxpayer should be and how it should be measured. According to Akakpo (2009) as cited in Nnubia and Okolo (2018) the theory has the following principles:

- a. **Equal sacrifice:** The total loss of utility as a consequence of taxation should be equivalent for all taxpayers so that those who have enough money to pay higher taxes are made to pay higher than those who cannot afford (that is, the rich will be taxed more heavily than the poor)
- b. **Equal proportional sacrifice:** The relative loss of utility as a consequence of taxation should be equivalent for all taxpayers such that the payment of taxation should not deny anybody of what he/she would have beforehand sacrificed.
- c. **Equal marginal sacrifice:** The rapid loss of utility (as measured by the derivative of the utility function) as a consequence of taxation should be equivalent for all taxpayers. This therefore will involve the least collective sacrifice (the total sacrifice will be the least).

Technology Acceptance Model (TAM)

This theory was propounded by Davies (1989) the theory was later modified by Venkatesh and Bala (2008), states that an individual's intention towards using a new system is determined by perceived usefulness, and perceived ease of use (PEOU), the degree to which the user expects the target system to be free of effort and more so help to increase the degree of efficiency and effectiveness of performance. Accordingly, the perceived ease of use also has a direct effect on predicting usage. TAM models are very useful within and across organizations setup for accessing the applications or technologies, or to make comparisons between user groups or applications. However, the limitation of TAM is when it is used outside of the work place.

Perceived usefulness (PU) – This refers to the extent to which an individual believes that using a specific system would enhance and improve job performance

Perceived ease of use (PEOU) – This refers to the extent to which an individual believes that by using a specific system would be easy to use and free from using a lot of pressure or effort (Davies, 1989).

Theory of Innovation Translation

Theory of Innovation Translation was developed by Arthur Tatnall (1990) it is an alternative view of theory of innovation diffusion, it is a theory of innovation in which instead of using an innovation in the form it is agreed upon or proposed, potential adopters translate into a form that suits their needs that is the potential users of the innovation decides to modify the innovation in a way that best fit its current system and not adopting the innovation the exact way it was proposed. In the case of this study the innovation at hand is e-tax payment

system, while the actor is the Federal Inland Revenue Service, it is expected that FIRS adopt e-tax in Nigeria not in the way it was adopted in other nations of the world rather it should be adopted in a way that suit the level of economic and technological development in the country

The study is anchored on ability to pay theory. The choice of the theory above is due to the fact that subjects of every state ought to contribute toward the support of the government, as near as possible, in proportion to their respective abilities; that is in proportion to the revenue which they respectively enjoy under the protection of the state.

Review of Related Empirical Studies

Ofurum et al. (2018) examined the effect of e-tax collection on Nigeria's income and monetary development utilizing pre-post strategy called combined example t-test. The examination applied secondary data from FIRS and CBN Statistical Bulletin on quarterly premise from second quarter 2013 to final quarter 2016. The investigation uncovered that the use of e-tax assessment has not better tax income, revenue generation and tax-to-GDP proportion in Nigeria. Though, Revenue Generation and Tax-to-GDP ratio meaningfully diminished after e-taxation was applied. Also, Tax Revenue diminished after the application but the mean variance was not statistically important.

Olurankinse and Oladeji (2018) examined self-assessment, e-tax payment systems and revenue generation in Nigeria applying respondents drawn from 30 tax executives from 30 registered firms in Rivers State of Nigeria. Using Pearson's product moment correlation coefficient statistical tool and the regression analysis study revealed an optimistic and important association amid self-assessment and e-tax payment systems and income collection.

Allahverd, et al. (2017) analyze the influence of e-tax assessment framework on charge income and cost in Turkey utilizing Mann-Whitney U Test. They applied secondary data from the Turkish revenue authority, from pre-electronic duty time of 1993-2004 to post-electronic expense time of 2005-2016. The investigation uncovered that the changeover to the e-charge framework unquestionably influenced the tax revenues and diminished the expense per charge.

Monica, et al. (2017) spreading descriptive and inferential insights, explored the impacts of e-charge framework on tax generation capability in local taxes department of Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA). The data applied was primary data. The study exposed that most tax payers intensely decided that they were able to completely access and operate e-Tax system. Employee competence was an important predictor of the tax generation proficiency with the results as ($t = -2.243$, $P = .154 > 5\%$).

Ojong et al. (2016) examined the influence of tax revenue on the Nigerian economy utilizing Ordinary least square of numerous regression models. The secondary data applied were acquired from CBN Statistical Bulletin and mined by means of work area review strategy. The investigation uncovered that there is an important association among oil benefit

charge and the growth of the Nigeria economy. It likewise found that there is no important link among organization personal duty and the development of the Nigeria economy.

Barati and Bakhshayesh (2015) inspected electronic expense framework and the difficulties confronting kermansah territory citizens in Iran using Spearman correlation coefficient. The researcher applied primary data obtained from questionnaires administered to resident of kermansah province. The study exposed that technical and infrastructural variables (95/0), social influence (90/0), the expected effort (51/0), legal issues (40/0), expected performance(32/0), information access (18/0) and perceived risk(11/0) are factors of significance and more effect on the affecting factors for the acceptance of electronic tax, respectively.

Pippin and Tosun (2014) examined electronic tax filing in the United State of America The study summarizes and analyses the demographic, socio-economic, and geographic factors affecting electronic tax filing (e-filing) in the United States for the years 1999, and 2004–2007 and the growth in e-filing between 1999 and 2007. Secondary data sourced from the IRS Statistics of Income ("SOI") Division and additional demographic and geographic information from the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and the census bureau were used; Analyses was carried out using regression, the rates of e-filing are noticed to be lower in rural communities with low population and with a lower share of females, Surprisingly, educational attainment is negatively correlated with e-filing rate and growth in e-filing.

Oriakhi and Ahuru (2014) assessed the link between revenue generation and particular tax income collection sources, for example, custom and Excise Duties (CED), value added tax (VAT), oil benefit charge (petroleum profit tax - PPT), organization income tax utilizing progressed econometric examination, for example, regression, co-integration, error correction modelling and pairwise granger causality tests. Secondary data were gathered from 1981 – 2011. The study accomplishes that the numerous revenue taxes were statistically important and have optimistic association with revenue generated. The Granger causality displays that custom and excise Duties and value-added Tax granger causes revenue generation.

Afuberoh and Okoye (2014) examined the influence of tax collection on revenue generation in Nigeria, regarding FCT and some named states in the nation utilizing regression investigation figured with the guide of SPSS form 17.0. The agent applied auxiliary and essential wellsprings of information. The examination uncovered among others that, tax collection has a noteworthy impact to income generation and tax assessment has an important effect on Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Lai (2008) analyzed the effect of e-filing on revenue generation in Malaysia using a survey investigation design, the study applied regression analysis. The investigation utilized both essential and auxiliary wellsprings of information. The investigation uncovered that tax collection has a noteworthy effect on income generation, tax collection has an important impact on Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and tax evasion and tax avoidance have a noteworthy effect on income generation in Malaysia.

Discussion of the Observation of other Researchers

Olaoye and Atilola (2018) examined the influence of e-tax payment on income generation in Nigeria using trend analysis, descriptive statistics of mean and standard deviation, paired sampled t-test. The study applied secondary data from the first quarter of 2012 to the 2nd quarter of 2018. The investigation discovered that e-tax payment has an optimistic unimportant consequence on value added tax proceeds in Nigeria. Secondly, it was also exposed that e-tax payment has an optimistic unimportant consequence on company income tax proceeds in Nigeria. Finally, it also exposed that e-tax payment has an optimistic unimportant influence on capital Gain tax revenue in Nigeria with t-statistics and p-value of 1.218 and 0.247 respectively.

Enejo and Gabriel (2014) inspected the observational relationship among tax collection and income generation in Nigeria utilizing a study examination plan. The investigation applied both primary and auxiliary information. The examination devoted on all staff of Federal Inland Revenue Service Abuja FCT office, the States Board of Internal Revenue in Kogi State, Delta State, Ondo State, Niger State, Ebonyi State and Abuja FCT was picked by the agent to supplant Taraba State. For the auxiliary information, Internally Generated Revenue by the six Geo-Political Zones, charges created by Federal Inland Revenue Service, Abuja FCT, and the state's GPD were produced from 2002 to 2011. Regression investigation was utilized. The investigation uncovered that tax collection has a noteworthy impact on income generation, tax assessment has an important effect on Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and tax evasion and tax avoidance have an important effect on revenue generation in Nigeria.

Conclusion

According to the literature, tax compliance rates have remained low throughout time, and tax collections fall short of the targets most revenue collection agencies have set. Most countries in the world have implemented e-tax systems, but developing countries like Nigeria continue to struggle with poor tax administration and compliance. It was contended that e-tax systems are fast substituting paper-based tax reporting systems. Promising countless rewards over the old-style method of hard copy tax filing, these systems promise quicker processing, lower cost and amplified efficiency. This was the foundation upon which the impact of the E-tax assessment on income creation in Nigeria was to be evaluated. In view of the result of the examination completed, it was inferred that:

1. There is an idealistic noteworthy impact of pre (before the presentation of e-tax assessment) company income tax revenue on income generation in Nigeria and an antagonistic immaterial impact of post organization annual duty income on income generation in Nigeria (after the appearance of e-tax collection) at 5% level of critical. This implies E-tax collection has not contributed emphatically to organization income tax generation in Nigeria.
2. There is a hopeful critical impact of pre value added tax revenue on income generation in Nigeria and a negative unimportant impact of post value added tax

revenue on income generation in Nigeria at 5% level of critical. This implies E-tax assessment has not contributed emphatically to value added tax generation in Nigeria.

3. There is a bothersome irrelevant impact of pre and post capital gain charge income on income generation in Nigeria at 5% level of noteworthy. This implies E-tax assessment has not contributed decidedly to capital gain tax generation in Nigeria.

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