

EFFECT OF TAX-PRO-MAX ADOPTION ON FEDERAL INLAND REVENUE SERVICE REMITTANCE

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ABSTRACT

This study was carried out to examine the effect of adoption of TaxPro-Max on FIRS tax remittance in Nigeria. In order to determine the relationship between TaxPro-Max and FIRS tax remittance, the study proxy TaxPro-Max using online taxes and online filing and returns. The study adopted a Survey Design and data were collected using questionnaire survey administered to the staff of Federal Inland Revenue Service (FIRS). Out of 76 copies of questionnaire administered to FIRS in Yenagoa, 70 copies of questionnaire were retrieved and were used in the data analysis for the study. Using the descriptive statistics, the findings of the study indicate a positive and significant relationship between TaxPro-Max adoption for online taxes, TaxPro-Max adoption for online tax filing and returns and tax remittance by FIRS at 1% and 5% significant level respectively. Based on the findings, the study concludes that the adoption of TaxProMax enhances internally generated revenue and tax remittance by FIRS. In the light of the above, the study recommended the need for the adoption of TaxPro-Max which could enhance the revenue generation and tax remittance other than the former (manual collection) where most of the collected taxes and levies are not remitted to the government.

Key Words: Tax-Pro-Max, Online taxes, Remittance, Online fillings and Returns

INTRODUCTION

Globally, taxation has remained the primary source of income that governments use to meet their spending and achieve economic growth by providing adequate and attractive infrastructure. The tax system provides the government with the ability to generate additional revenue that it needs to meet its urgent obligations. A tax system is one of the most effective means of mobilizing a nation's internal resources and a useful means of creating an environment conducive to promoting economic growth. Tax is a compulsory levy imposed by the government on a subject or their property in order to provide security, social comforts and conditions for the economic well-being of society (Maisiba & Atambo, 2016).

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) describes 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

In this era of the post-Covid 19 pandemic, countries and states are looking for a place to recover from the disease; downturn, recession, setback and decline in their economy. Both emerging and developed economy were hit by this pandemic, which has caused global oil prices and volumes to decline. Diversifying the economy from over-reliance on oil has now been made a mandatory political issue. Nigeria is a country that is entirely dependent on petroleum taxes and forgets to think outside

the box in order to raise non-oil revenues from a large part of the economy's revenues. It has been observed in the literature that most developed countries where tax revenues significantly constitute a major part of the economy's revenue; use Electronic Tax System for years. The electronic tax system (E-filing and epayment) provides many aspects of convenience to tax payers for example tax filing can be conducted at any time, filing can be done in any location, easy use of the system, information search and other online transactions that is not available in the traditional channels. Electronic payment and filing also offers flexibility of time, reduces calculations of errors on tax return forms to the tax payers, taxpayer privacy and security

Despite all of these, there are still challenges, if not much more than the rising revenue collection indicators that the country enjoys. Other economists and financial experts argue that increase in revenue may not depend on an electronic system, but on other factors (Ezomike, 2016). Hence, the study becomes a necessity to examine the effect of the adoption of TaxPro-Max on tax remittance by FIRS in Nigeria. The Federal Inland Revenue Service (FIRS) is a public sector organization that is deeply involved in the strategy of electronic systems to deliver its core mission of collecting revenue on behalf of the Nigerian government. With the introduction of TaxPro-Max (online tax administration solution), a significant increase in tax revenue is to be expected, which in turn will lead to an increase in the total revenue collected by the federal government as noticed in various countries of the world after the introduction of e-tax payment system. However, since the introduction of TaxPro-Max (online tax administration solution) on 7th June, 2021, no empirical evidence has shown the extent to which the new technology has achieved this purpose on company income tax, value added tax and Capital gain tax, hence the need for the study.

Objectives of the study

The main objective of this study is to examine the effect of Tax Pro-Max adoption on Federal Inland Revenue Service (FIRS) tax Remittance in Nigeria. Specifically, the study seeks to:

1. examine the effect of the adoption of Tax-Pro-Max for online payment of taxes on FIRS tax remittance
2. determine the effect of Tax-Pro-Max adoption for online filling and returns on FIRS tax remittance

Research questions

The following research questions are formulated for the study

1. What is the effect of the adoption of Tax-Pro-Max for online payment of taxes on FIRS tax remittance?
2. Does Tax-Pro-Max adoption for online filling and returns has any effect on FIRS tax remittance?

Research hypotheses

H₀₁: Adoption of TaxPromax for online payment of taxes does not have significant effect on FIRS tax remittance

H₀₂: Adoption of TaxPromax for online filling and returns of taxes does not have significant effect on FIRS tax remittance

Review of related literature

Concepts of taxation

Taxation like most topics or subject matter in management sciences is difficult to give a universal definition acceptable to everyone. Despite this fact however, some literature on taxation have attempted to define it in such a way that it will at least give insight or a general picture of what it is all about. The international Encyclopedia of social sciences defines taxation as "A general concept or device used by government to extract money or other valuable things from people and organization by the use of law. CheAzmi and Kamarulzaman (2014) Defined tax as a compulsory levy imposed on individuals and organizations by government. He concluded that tax is a good source of revenue to government, thereby bring about economic growth 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-Pro-Max (Online tax administration solution)

TaxPro Max is the latest automated tax administration solution from FIRS with its portal opened on 7th of June 2021 displaying more features and capabilities compared to earlier modules such as SIGTAS and ITAS. The application was launched following the provisions of the Finance Act 2020 that empowers FIRS to automate tax return filing and payment processes. It is adjudged as a one-stop online tax administration platform offering taxpayers the opportunity to register, file returns, remit taxes, carry out assessments and keep track of tax obligations. Taxpayers will also manage withholding tax deductions, manage capital allowance and loss, download tax clearance certificate, and communicate with the FIRS on tax issues among other services. Taxpayers can access the portal by registering which allow them to get log-in details subsequently required for filling returns. On filing the returns, a Document Identity Number (DIN) will be generated which will then be used to remit taxes via the portal. Filing of tax returns can be executed by taxpayers or their approved agents via the portal and for those tax payers that may want to file their returns in hard copy, they can visit any FIRS office where their documents will be upload to the portal (The Chartered Institute of Taxation, 2022). It could be contended that the launching of TaxPro-Max has enhanced the digitalization of tax administration by FIRS.

The Federal Inland Revenue Service (FIRS), as part of its efforts to modernize tax administration in Nigeria, has implemented a tax management solution (TaxPro-Max) to facilitate tax compliance. TaxProMax enables, among other things, the seamless registration, submission, payment of taxes and the automatic crediting of withholding taxes and other credits to the taxpayer's accounts. For this purpose, TaxPro-Max becomes the channel for filing tax returns in Naira with effect from June 7, 2021 (<http://www.taxpromax.firs.gov.ng/>).

In view of the foregoing, all Taxpayers are, by this publication, put on notice that:

1. All Naira denominated tax returns are to be filed via the TaxPro-Max Solution in order to generate the obligatory "Document Identity Number (DIN)";
2. Taxpayers will not be able to pay without the DIN; as such, taxpayers wanting to submit their tax returns manually must visit the relevant tax office where FIRS personnel will be on hand to assist them to upload the returns and generate the DIN
3. In view of the time it might take to upload manual returns and generate the DIN, taxpayers are encouraged to bring manual returns for upload at least, two weeks before the due date;
4. Qualified Personnel of the service are on hand to assist taxpayers experiencing challenges in filing return on the TaxPro-Max. They may be reached via email (taxpromax@firs.gov.ng)

Benefit of Tax Promax adoption in Nigeria

a) Convenience and ease of compliance

The most notable benefit anticipated by all and sundry is the enhanced convenience TaxPro Max should offer for tax compliance. Taxpayers can now file returns and pay tax liabilities digitally on the platform from any physical location. This reduces the need for in-person interactions and the cost of visits to tax offices, thereby conserving scarce resources. The length of the tax compliance processes is shortened and the risk of human error is potentially mitigated by the ability to file returns and pay taxes online. The platform is also generally easy to navigate for all taxpayers,

although some taxpayers have opined the platform is too pedantic on the details required to file tax returns under a self-assessment regime (www.businessday.ng.2023).

b) Centralized System for Tax Collection and Management

The platform provides a centralized system for the collection and management of taxes payable to the Federal Government, allowing taxpayers to make and track tax payments in real time. Taxpayers also have easy access to their tax information as needed, contributing to improved management of the taxpayer database. This simplifies the government's ability to expand and enhance the quality of taxpayer information. In addition, the data obtained from the database can be challenged by taxpayers, ensuring accountability and responsible handling of tax administration by the FIRS. (www.businessday.ng.2023).

c) Improved Tax Compliance

The Tax-Pro Max Platform has played a significant role in promoting tax compliance over time. Recent collection reports from the FIRS indicate a consistent increase in revenue collection each year, which can be partially attributed to the implementation of the TaxPro Max and reliance on technological advancements. Tax-Pro Max also helps users' access basic information about tax laws and regulations, in order to keep track of their compliance requirements. The platform maximizes tax revenue collection and promotes taxpayers' voluntary compliance. For instance, in cases where companies are unable to submit their Companies Income Tax (CIT) returns by the due date due to unavailability of signed Audited Financial Statements, the platform provides an option for companies to make payment on account and this helps in avoiding additional penalties and interest charges for late payment. (www.businessday.ng.2023).

d) Increase tax collection and reduce cost of enforcement

It is generally expected that since the Tax-Pro-Max is reflection of the FIRS' reliance on technology in order to drive tax compliance in Nigeria, the attendant cost of driving collection and the cost of enforcement through conventional approached should be reduced

Shortcomings of TaxPro-Max

- i. The TaxPro-Max is not yet configured to file corporate income tax returns for insurance companies and upstream oil and gas companies.
- ii. Some of the declaration filing processes are repetitive and can be further compressed.
- iii. The TaxPro Max platform only recognizes Naira (NGN) as the reporting currency.
- iv. A correction or change of tax returns is not intended.
- v. The platform does not provide for payment in installments.
- vi. Payment is expected within 24 hours after the initiation of payment / generation of the Remita Retrieval Reference (RRR) Number is completed.
- vii. The platform does not create a message for the user after the registration process has been completed.
- viii. The confidentiality and security of the taxpayer's information on the TaxPro Max are not adequately considered

E-Taxation

E-taxation is the process of collection and administration of tax procedure through an electronic medium. According to Che-Azmi and Kamarulzaman (2014) E-tax payment system is one of the ways through which governments globally make use of information and communication technologies to enhance the provision of public services and the circulation of public administration information to the society. Wasao (2014) describes 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 E-tax payment system was introduced in 1986 in the U.S.A. In Australia electronic tax payment was introduced in 1987. In 1993, Canada started the usage of electronic tax payment other developed countries of the world such as Malaysia and Netherlands introduced electronic payment of tax to their taxpayers in 2009. In Africa, Uganda introduced electronic tax payment system in 2009, while Egypt started in March 2013, so as to maintain a close proximity with the international trades towards automated payments systems, for e-government.

In Nigeria e-tax payment system was introduced in 2015 by the Federal Inland Revenue Service (FIRS) in conjunction with Nigeria inter - bank settlement System (NIBSS), According to Hanga, et al. (2020). Electronic tax payment was introduced so as to increase revenue Generation and for easy accessibility as tax payers are able to pay taxes from different locations and at various time. FIRS has an Information Communication Technology (ICT) department that provides support and customer care services to taxpayers and also with the main aim of increasing revenue generation and enabling voluntary acceptance of the system by taxpayers.

In the authority of Hanga, et al. (2020) Elements of Electronic Tax Payment systems in Nigeria are:

- i. Taxpayers in Nigeria can pay the following taxes online, e.g. Value Added Tax (VAT), Petroleum Profits Tax (PPT) Capital gains Tax (CGT) and Companies Income Tax (CIT), through the online system.
- ii. More so, tax payers can pay their taxes directly from their various banks account and this is achieved by FIRS in conjunction with Nigeria inter - bank settlement System (NIBSS),
- iii. Tax clearance certificate can now be easily applied for and processed online without having to visit the office of the tax authority
- iv. Easy checking and verification of Tax Identification Number (TIN) thereby making the process of deduction of withholding taxes very easy
- v. Electronic exchange of information between tax payers and FIRS official.
- vi. Charging of fines and fees for lateness: The online system automatically calculate and impose fines, charges and penalties for late submission of tax returns or late payment of taxes.

Theoretical underpinning

This study was theoretically anchored by the Resource Based View Theory (RBV). The Resource Based View Theory (RBV) was propounded by Barney (1991). It states that the success of a company or government depends on the resources and skills that it controls and that can become a competitive advantage. It signifies an important strategic and organizational routine that is used by the government to change its resource base in order to generate new value-adding strategies. This theory is anchored to this study, as it assumes that online tax administration solution (TaxPro-Max) is one of the government policies put in place by the Federal Inland Revenue Services (FIRS) in Nigeria to facilitate corporate tax payment and also improve the revenue generation by the government. An organization that introduces e-payments would adequately improve revenue collection for the country.

Empirical review

Martínez, et al. (2022) examined whether tax collection efficiency in 28 countries of Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) improves via decentralization, simplification, digitalization and education. The study offers an assessment of tax administration performance and provides evidence of the relationship between fiscal decentralization and tax structure and the technical efficiency of tax collection. Data on technical efficiency estimates was obtained for sampled 28 OECD countries over the period 2004-2017 by means of Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA). This is followed by an exploration of how technical efficiency is affected by fiscal decentralization and tax structure variables. Results from the study revealed that technical efficiency in form of digitalization of tax administration has a positive and significant impact on the efficiency of tax collection.

Oreku (2021) conducted a study on the application of digital technology in enhancing tax revenue collection from micro businesses in Tanzania. The main aim of the study was to explore the potentials of digital technology to enhance tax revenue collection and its administration on Micro Businesses in Tanzania. To achieve the aim of the study, data on tax administration, challenges impeding tax administration to MBs and the potential of digital technology in tax administration were collected by means of administering questionnaires and conducting interviews. To obtain quantitative data for the study, questionnaires were administered to 137 employees and owners of Micro Business from various business sectors in Dar es Salaam the capital of Tanzania. Qualitative data for the study was obtained by conducting semi-structured interviews with 24 officers of the Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA). Thematic approach was used to analyze collected qualitative data while descriptive statistics was used to analyze quantitative data by means of Statistical Package for Social Scientists (SPSS). Findings from the study revealed that current tax practices to MBs are inconsistent with theories of low administration cost, wide tax base, and simple to administer tax procedure. However, the employed digital technology is found capable of overcoming the challenges and enhancing tax revenue

Hanga, et al. (2020) conducted a study with the aim of examining the impact of TIN on Internally Generated Revenue (IGR) collection in Adamawa State, Nigeria. To achieve the aim of the study, secondary data on tax payments by individuals and non-individuals with TIN registration in Adamawa State 2009-2015 was collected from the Adamawa State Board of Internal Revenue Service. Collected data was analysed using descriptive statistics, Pearson correlation, multiple regression analyses and paired sample t-test. Results from these analyses revealed that Pearson correlation showed individuals (IND) with TIN have responded positively to the payment of Pay As You Earn and other taxes than those without TIN. Non-Individuals (NIND) also have more positive and significant response towards remittance of their employees' PAYE and Non-PAYE taxes than businesses without TIN. Multiple regression analysis results indicated significant impact on businesses revenues collection for businesses with TIN. Paired sample t-test result also showed significant difference between the scores of pre-TIN and post-TIN IGR collection in Adamawa State.

Allahverd, et al. (2017) examined the effect of electronic tax system on tax revenue and costs in Turkey. The study used secondary data from the Turkish tax authority which was examined in two groups, the pre-electronic tax period of 1993-2004 and after the electronic taxation of 2005-2016. The Mann-Whitney U test was used to analyze the data. The research also provided information on the electronic conversion of the tax system and the Turkish tax system. According to the empirical results of the study, the transition to the electronic tax system has had a positive effect on tax revenues and reduced the cost per tax

Lai (2008) examined the effect of e-filing on revenue generation in Malaysia. The study showed how tax revenue generation contributed to the revenue and gross domestic product of the economy and how tax evasion and avoidance affected revenue generation in Malaysia. Both primary and secondary data sources were used in the study. Using a survey research design, both descriptive and regression analysis of the data were performed. The results of the study showed that taxation makes a significant contribution to revenue generation, taxation makes a significant contribution to gross domestic product (GDP), and tax evasion and avoidance has a significant impact on revenue generation in Malaysia.

Chijioke, et al. (2018) examined the impact of e-taxation on Nigeria's revenue and economic growth. Statistical and economic reports on a quarterly basis from the second quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2016. The data has been divided into two areas: pre-e-tax period and post-e-tax period. The results of the study showed that the introduction of electronic taxation did not improve tax revenue, federal revenue, and the tax rate in Nigeria.

Ayodeji (2014) examined the impact of electronic tax systems on tax administration in Nigeria. The aim of this study was to assess the impact of electronic taxation on tax administration in Nigeria. The researcher argued that declining global wealth has drawn the attention of the government and key players in the country to locally generated revenue due to the fall in the price of crude oil, the

main source of wealth for Nigeria. But the daunting task of increasing internally generated revenue requires the adoption of electronic tax system technology to advance tax administration in the country. It is a change agent for accelerated growth and poverty reduction in Nigeria and across the African continent as a whole.

METHODOLOGY

A survey design was adopted in the study in order to examine the effect of adoption of TaxPro-Max on tax remittance by FIRS. Primary data was used in the study and was collected from the issuance of questionnaire. A total of 90 copies of questionnaire were administered to the staff of Federal Inland Revenue Service (FIRS) Yenagoe Branch, Bayelsa State because they introduced TaxPro-Max (online tax administration solution) as at 7th June, 2021 as a way forward for boosting revenue remittance to the government. Also all issues concerning TaxPro-Max are addressed to them. Out of 90 copies of questionnaire distributed, 80 copies were retrieved and were used in the data analysis for the study.

The questionnaire survey issued was designed where respondents were asked to assess the extent to which TaxPro-Max adoption has enhanced FIRS tax remittance in Nigeria using Likert five point scale referred to as: (1) Very High Extent (THE), (2) High Extent (HE), (3) Neutral (N), (4) Very Low Extent (TLE) and (5) Low Extent (LE).

The Five Point Likert Scale was used to transform the data to scale measurement and the hypotheses were statistically tested using multiple regression analysis with the aids of descriptive statistics E-view.

Model Specification

The multiple regression models were steered by the linear model:

$$Y = f(x_1, x_2) \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

Where;

Y = FIRS Tax Remittance (FIRSR)

x_1 = Tax-Pro Max for online payment (TOP)

x_2 = Tax-Pro Max for online filling and returns (TFR)

e = error term

$$\text{FIRSR} = a + \beta\text{TOP} + \beta\text{TFR} + e \dots \dots \dots (2)$$

Data Presentations and Analysis

Table 4.1 Descriptive Statistics

	FIRSR	TOP	TFR
Mean	36.66667	40.83333	54.16667
Median	55.00000	45.00000	55.00000
Maximum	55.00000	55.00000	55.00000
Minimum	0.00000	20.00000	50.00000
Std. Dev.	28.40188	12.00694	2.041241
Skewness	-0.707107	-	-1.788854
		0.782260	
Kurtosis	1.500000	2.664205	4.200000
Jarque-Bera	1.062500	0.640119	3.560000
Probability	0.587870	0.726106	0.168638
Sum	220.0000	245.0000	325.0000
Sum Sq. Dev.	4033.333	720.8333	20.83333
Observations	6	6	6

Source: Researchers' Computation from Respondent, 2023

Table 4.1 shows the summary of the descriptive statistics our respondent, it shows that FIRSR, TOP, and TFR has mean respondent of 36.66667, 40.83333 and 54.16667 respectively with TFR been the highest and FIRSR the lowest. The maximum values of FIRSR, TOP, and TFR are 55.00000, 55.00000, and 55.00000 respectively and further shows the standard deviations of FIRSR, TOP, and TFR which are 28.40188, 12.00694 and 2.041241 respectively, it shows that TOP is the most dispersed among the variables while TFR is the least dispersed. The Jarque-Bera statistics and the associated probability values showed that FIRSR, TOP, and TFR are distributed normally with a probability of 0.587870, 0.726106 and 0.168638 respectively. The skewness is less than 0 and the kurtosis is One indicating that the variables are not perfectly distributed in the model.

Analysis of results

Table 4.2 Regression Analysis

Variabl e	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
TOP	-1.295676	0.842898	- 1.537168	0.0391
TFR	1.656904	0.657521	2.519927	0.0254
R-squared	0.408806	Mean dependent var		36.66667
Adjusted R-squared	0.261007	S.D. dependent var		28.40188
S.E. of regression	24.41559	Akaike info criterion		9.489522
Sum squared resid	2384.484	Schwarz criterion		9.420109
Log likelihood	-26.46857	Hannan-Quinn criter.		9.211654
Durbin-Watson stat	1.247999			

Source: Researchers' primary data computation using E-views 10⁺

Table 2 shows the results, the coefficient of determination (R-squared) value of 0.408806 indicates that about 41% of changes in the dependent variable are accounted for by the combined effect of variations in the independent variables. The Durbin- Watson statistics (1.247999) indicates the non-existence of serial auto correlation among the independent variables.

The results showed that Tax-Pro Max for online payment (TOP) is negatively statistical significant with a coefficient of -1.295676 and p-value of 0.0391 with Federal Inland Revenue Service Remittance (FIRSR), this implies that Adoption of Tax-Pro Max for online payment of taxes have significant effect on FIRS tax remittance. On the other hand, Tax-Pro Max for online filling and returns (TFR) positively statistical significant with coefficient of 1.656904 and p-value of 0.0254 which implies that Adoption of Tax-Pro Max for online filling and returns of taxes have significant effect on FIRS tax remittance

Test of hypotheses

H0₁: Adoption of Tax-Pro Max for online payment of taxes does not have significant effect on FIRS tax remittance

From the table 4.2 the result revealed that the co-efficient of the regression is positive (1.295676) but statistically significant at a P-value of 0.0391 which is statistically significant at 0.05 level of significance. Thus, the null hypothesis was rejected as suggested by the decision rule shown in Table 4.2 and alternate hypothesis accepted which contends that the adoption of Tax-Pro Max for online payment of taxes has significant effect on FIRS tax remittance

H0₂: Adoption of Tax-Pro Max for online filling and returns of taxes does not have significant effect on FIRS tax remittance

From the table 4.2 the result revealed that the co-efficient of the regression is negative (1.656904) and statistically significant at a P-value of 0.0254 which is significant at 0.05 level of significance. Thus, the null hypothesis was rejected as suggested by the decision rule shown in Table 4.2 and alternate hypothesis accepted which contends that the adoption of Tax-Pro Max for online filling and returns of taxes has significant effect on FIRS tax remittance

Discussion of findings

H₀₁: Adoption of TaxPromax for online payment of taxes does not have significant effect on FIRS tax remittance in Nigeria. In view of the analysis as shown on Table 4.2, the result shows that the adoption of TaxPro-Max for Online payment of Taxes has significant effect on Federal Inland Revenue Service (FIRS) Tax Remittance in Nigeria. The regression result as shown on table 4.2 shows a p-value of 0.0391. This probability value is statistically significant at 5% level. Thus, the null hypothesis was rejected as suggested by the decision rule shown in Table 4.2 and alternate hypothesis accepted which contends that the adoption of Tax-Pro-Max for Online payment of Taxes has significant effect on Federal Inland Revenue Service (FIRS) Tax Remittance in Nigeria

H₀₂ Adoption of Tax-Pro Max for online filling and returns of taxes does not have significant effect on FIRS tax remittance in Nigeria. In view of the analysis as shown on Table 4.2, the result shows that the adoption of TaxPro-Max for Online Returns Filling and returns have significant effect on Federal Inland Revenue Service (FIRS) Tax Remittance in Nigeria. The regression result as shown on table 4.2 shows a p-value of 0.0254. This probability value is statistically significant at 1% level. Thus, the null hypothesis was rejected as suggested by the decision rule shown in Table 4.2 and alternate hypothesis accepted which contends that the adoption of TaxProMax for Online Filling and returns have significant effect on Federal Inland Revenue Service (FIRS) Tax Remittance in Nigeria.

CONCLUSION

Based on above findings from the study which aims to examine the effect of TaxProMax adoption on FIRS Remittance, it could be concluded that FIRS has been proactive in implementing various digitalization efforts to digitizing tax administration in Nigeria. Similarly, it could be concluded the adoption of TaxPro-Max has effect on Federal Inland Revenue Service (FIRS) Tax Remittance in Nigeria

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings, the study recommended that:

1. There is need for the adoption of TaxPro-Max which could enhance the revenue generation and tax remittance other than the former (manual tax collection) where most of the collected taxes are not remitted to the government.
2. The FIRS should adopt measures to curb the short-coming of the system so as to enhance it effectiveness in payment of and filling of taxes online

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