

Efficiency of the Self-Assessment System of Taxation in Nigeria

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Abstract

Original Research Article

The major objective of this study is to determine the impact of the self-assessment system of taxation on tax revenue in Nigeria. It was prompted by the major change and liberalisation in self-assessment system of tax administration in Nigeria in 2011. The study employed *ex post facto* experimental design to evaluate the difference in tax revenue before and after SAS implementation. It covered a period of 16 years, 2003 to 2018, eight years each of pre and post implementation of the system in Nigeria. Secondary data were obtained from Central Bank of Nigeria statistical bulletin and from the website of Federal Inland Revenue Service. Three research questions and two hypotheses were formulated to guide the study. Tax/GDP ratio and actual/target tax collection ratio were used to measure the efficiency of this system of taxation. The results of the analysis indicate a post- SAS (2011 to 2018) tax/GDP mean value of 5.07% lower than pre-SAS (2003 to 2010) tax to GDP ratio of 6.23%. Similar results were obtained using actual/target tax collection ratio. Further analysis, using paired sample t-test for pre and post SAS period tax/GDP ratio at 95% confidence level found this difference to be statistically insignificant, $t(7) = 1.819 < 1.895$ and the p-value was $0.112 > 0.05$. It is therefore concluded that Self-Assessment System of taxation has a negative but insignificant effect on tax revenue in Nigeria. Since the efficiency of SAS has been well documented in several empirical studies in other countries, this study recommends a further review of the Self-Assessment Regulation 2011 to explore other means, in conjunction with the SAS, of improving efficiency of tax collection in Nigeria.

Keywords: Taxation, Self-assessment, Gross Domestic Product, Petroleum Profit Tax.

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INTRODUCTION

All over the world, taxes are a major source of raising revenue to finance public expenditure. Since the discovery of crude oil in Nigeria in 1958, the product has become Nigeria's major revenue source. In the year 2018 oil revenue accounted for over 70% of the country's total revenue [10]. The situation has caused pundits to describe Nigeria as a mono product economy. The fears also exist that crude oil, being a wasting asset, would dry off or worse still that advancing technology, as in electric cars, would replace fossil fuel in the near future thereby shrinking revenue from oil. The need to enhance non-oil revenue and diversify the economy became pertinent. In order to improve revenue from taxes there has been consistent policy reforms over the years in Nigeria [16]. One of such reform is the self-assessment system (SAS) of tax administration and collection.

Traditionally, it has been the tax authorities that determine the tax liability of a taxpayer in line with extant tax laws and regulations. This approach is usually referred to as the Administrative Assessment

System (AAS). However, in order to encourage voluntary compliance and reduce administrative cost, many countries have enacted laws and amended regulations that allow the taxpayer to be more involved and play a leading role in the process leading to tax payments. This approach is referred to as the Self-Assessment System. The Self-Assessment System, which is driven by the need to improve tax compliance and reduce administrative costs, commenced in 1996 in Nigeria. As of that time, only companies with a turnover of ₦1million and above were required to file self-assessment returns. However, in 2011, the process and procedures for self-assessment was significantly modified to include taxes of those under Personal Income Tax Act (PITA, 2011) and Companies' Income Tax Act (CITA). The new regulation (Self-Assessment Regulation, 2011) requires all taxpayers, irrespective of turnover or the legal nature of the taxable person to file self-assessment returns. Prior to commencement of SAS in Nigeria, taxpayers file their returns and await government assessment before they pay the assessed taxes. Under the Self-Assessment Regulation, 2011, they are now required to determine their taxable

income, compute their tax liabilities, pay the taxes in designated banks and file evidence of payment along with the tax returns. The returns must comply with the relevant laws and policy statements. Penalty mechanism applies if the tax authority found out that the taxpayer submits returns that are not compliant with the law and the self-assessment regulations. It is a “do it yourself” system whereby the taxpayer has to understand, interpret and apply the law to his own state of affairs.

Studies in Malaysia by Loo [11] and in Indonesia by Saad [21], have shown that the Self-Assessment System (SAS) encourages voluntary compliance since the taxpayer would more likely comply with a tax liability which he imposes on himself. Increased compliance has thus led to increased tax revenue in countries such as Australia, Japan and Kenya and Ghana, where SAS had been implemented. In Ghana, for example, tax revenue as a percentage of GDP for the decade 2007 to 2016, averaged 16.3%, which is considered very good for an African country.

Self-Assessment System is now considered as international best practice. This is evident from the recent steady movement away from administrative assessment to self-assessment system by many countries in the world [17]. Self-assessment for tax purpose is not a new idea. It was first implemented in Canada and the United States of America in the 1910s, followed by Japan in 1947 [11]. In the last 30 years though, the prevalence of self-assessment for the purpose of income tax has been extraordinary.

Above all, it is the desire of governments to improve revenue generation from income taxes, usually measured by Tax/Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ratio. The efficiency of the self-assessment can also be gauged by using the extent to which tax authorities such as the Federal Inland revenue Services (FIRS) is meeting its tax collection targets (actual/target tax ratio). It has now been nine years since the self-assessment system of taxation was significantly modified in Nigerian. Nine years down the line, it would be interesting to find out how this popular system of tax administration and collection has impacted on tax revenue in Nigeria. The major objective of this study, therefore is to investigate the impact of self-assessment system on tax revenue in Nigeria.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The main objective of this study is to investigate the impact of self-assessment system on tax revenue in Nigeria. Specifically, the study seeks to:

- Determine revenue generated from tax before and after the implementation of SAS in Nigeria
- Analyse the difference between actual/target tax collection before and after the implementation of self-assessment in Nigeria.

- Evaluate the difference between tax/GDP ratio before and after the implementation of self-assessment in Nigeria.

RESEARCH HYPOTHESES

The hypotheses to be tested in this study are stated in the null form as follows:

Ho 1: There is no significant statistical difference in mean value of actual/target tax collection before and after the implementation of self-assessment in Nigeria

Ho 2: There is no significant statistical difference in mean value of tax/ GDP ratio before and after the implementation of self-assessment in Nigeria.

LITERATURE

Conceptual literature

Issues in self-assessment system

The Self-Assessment System simply assumes that the taxpayer knows the tax law and is honest. Therefore, the information he provides in his tax returns is correct and should be relied on by the tax administrators. The challenge however, is that if any of these assumptions does not hold (which is most probable) then the tax liability which the taxpayer imposes on himself would be wrong which can impact tax revenue negatively. According to Wood et al. [22] two conditions are necessary for implementation of SAS. These conditions are referred to as primary and secondary functions. The primary function is the determination of a taxpayer's liability. This involves the ascertainment of income that is subject to tax, knowing and deducting the allowable expenses from it, knowing and applying tax reliefs and allowances, computing the chargeable income and applying the appropriate and applicable tax rates. The secondary function includes checking the correctness of the tax returns submitted by the taxpayer using various auditing techniques and imposing sanctions for non-compliance. Under SAS, the primary function, which is considered equally crucial, is reneged by the tax officials and the burden is shifted to the taxpayer who is more likely to lack the knowledge, the competence, skill and honesty required to assume the responsibility. This drawback of SAS is capable of having a negative effect on the efficiency of this popular system of taxation [17].

Measures of Efficiency of a Tax System

The efficiency of a tax system is seen when a country gets more revenue from taxes from year to year. The efficiency of the self-assessment system of the collection can be measured by – tax/GDP ratio and actual/target tax collection. These proxies for measuring efficiency are discussed in this section.

Tax Revenue to GDP ratio

One of the ways in which the efficiency of the tax system can be gauged is through the use of tax to gross domestic product (GDP) ratio. It offers a better

measure of the rise and fall in tax revenue than simple numbers and also determines how well a nation's government directs its economic resources through taxation [7]. According to Anjaneyulu [2] the most important measure for improving tax to GDP ratio is ensuring the citizens pay their taxes. Ramprasad [20] identified tax evasion, lower tax rates, loopholes in tax law, narrow tax base as causes of low tax to GDP ratio in India. The objective of the self-assessment system in Nigeria was to improve voluntary compliance, reduce cost of tax collection and improve revenue from taxes. Kolade & Ajogbor [9], observed a narrow tax base in Nigeria, years after implementation of SAS in Nigeria and stated that the situation places a huge burden on tax-paying citizens. Making reference to 2016 IMF report they stated that only 10 million out of a possible 77 million people in Nigeria registered for tax purpose.

Actual /Target Tax Revenue in Nigeria

The Federal Inland Revenue Act, 2007 grants the Federal Inland Revenue Services (FIRS) the authority to collect all manner of taxes to generate revenue for government expenditure. Annually, the President and Commander in Chief of Nigeria gives a revenue target to the Service. The performance of the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the Service is usually based on the extent to which the Service meet the target. The President did not renew the appointment of the immediate past Chairman and Chief Executive Officer (2015-2019) of the Service, and failure to meet tax revenue target was fingered as a major reason. The tax revenue target for year 2020 is N8.5trillion which is achievable if the tax based is widened as implied by Kolade & Ajogbor [9]. However, the current boss of FIRS has already expressed doubt regarding the ability of the Service to meet the "unusual and huge" target [18]. He has sought the assistance of the Lagos State Government in the area of sharing information with the Service to make generating the N8.5 trillion target possible since majority of multinational companies alleged to be evading taxes are resident in Lagos State. The ratio of actual/target tax collection has therefore become a crucial indicator for assessing the efficiency of a tax system such as SAS.

An applicable theory of what motivate the paying of taxes voluntarily is discussed in the next section.

Attribution Theory

This theory proposed by Kelly [8] can be used to explain what motivates the taxpayer to voluntary compliance resulting in improved tax revenue to GDP ratio. Attribution theory has to do with the way people explain why things happen. When things happen, one of two types of attributions (or explanation) can be made. Firstly, an external attribution can be made, or one can make an internal attribution. When the attribution is external, causality is assigned to an outside agent or force, for example, "I pay taxes because I am aware of

finances and penalties, and I know that I will be sanctioned if I fail to comply". That is an external attribution when something outside (the fines and penalties imposed for non-compliance) motivates the event (the paying of taxes). By contrast, internal attribution assign causality within the person (or the taxpayer). For example, "I pay my taxes because it is one of my responsibilities, as a good citizen, to do so". Here the taxpayer is fully aware of the importance of tax revenue to a modern society and values the responsibilities of a good citizen - the motivation to pay is from within. It is the kind of motivation the self-assessment seeks to achieve, by urging taxpayers to determine their tax liability by themselves. The trust reposed by tax authorities on the taxpayer should hopefully motivate voluntary compliance.

According to this theory, external attribution can undermine an existing (good) habit. For example, a taxpayer can lose a positive attitude towards tax compliance if he changes his pattern of attribution. External attribution can only be effective if the receiver believes that he deserves the external factor for internal reasons [4]. The external attribution would work well if for instance, the taxpayer believed that he deserved the penalty because he did a bad thing. If, however, the taxpayer believed that he did nothing to deserve the external factor; then the external agent (fines, penalties) is not likely to cause any enduring internal change for a better attitude.

EMPIRICAL LITERATURE

According to Eseneyen [5], a significant positive relationship exists between taxpayers' tax knowledge and their attitude towards tax compliance. The study also found out that the Nigerian taxpayer under Personal Income tax Act as amended lacked the requisite knowledge to handle the burden of self-assessment. Although the law allows professional such as chartered accountants to file self-assessment returns on behalf of clients, he argued that most operators of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise lack the requisite fund to pay for such professional services. This lack of required tax knowledge heightened the probability of incorrect assessment leading to unintentional non-compliance and poor revenue from taxes among this category of taxpayers. Earlier studies on self-assessment that reached similar conclusion include the study of Nurlis [15], who acknowledged the complexity of the tax laws in United Kingdom and opined that it would take an estimated 13 years of learning period to understand and apply them [14], and admitted that tax rules are complex because the level of abstraction is high.

Masud, A *et al.*, [13] examined the difference in tax compliance and complexity before and after the implementation of SAS in Nigeria. They used data obtained from paying taxes report for the period 2008–2014 from Price Waterhouse Coopers (PWC) and

employed paired sample t-test for the analysis of the data obtained. They found a “slightly higher” but statistically insignificant post self-assessment system tax compliance. They also found out that tax laws were slightly less complex but statistically insignificant under SAS. A study conducted by Appah & Ogbonna [1] investigated the association between self-assessment compliant rate and revenue generation in Nigeria. Data were obtained through a structured questionnaire with three sections and 39 items with an average reliability score of 0.71. Analyses of the data revealed a strong association between self-assessment compliant rate and revenue generation. They recommend increased education of taxpayers by federal Inland revenue Service to further improve the self-assessment compliant rate.

Eluro [3] investigated the determinants of compliance under the self-assessment system in Nigeria. Using structured questionnaire with 24 items, primary data were obtained from taxpayers in Delta North senatorial Zone in Delta State Nigeria. Analysis of data was done using both inferential and descriptive statistics technique. The study found out that tax complexity is a major cause of tax non-compliance under the self-assessment system in Nigeria.

METHODOLOGY

The objective of the study is to examine the effect of the implementation of self-assessment system

of tax collection and administration on revenue from taxes in Nigeria. Secondary data was obtained from the Central Bank of Nigeria Statistical bulletin and from Publications of the Federal Inland Revenue Service from 2003 to 2018. Time series *ex post facto* experimental design was adopted for this study. Tax revenue performance indicators (tax/GDP ratio; actual/target tax revenue ratio) were computed from the secondary data obtained from CBN Statistical bulletin and FIRS publications. The data obtained were analysed using descriptive techniques and paired sample t- test as analyses tool. The pre-SAS implementation period of 2003 to 2010 was adopted and 2011 to 2018 as period for post implementation of SAS, that is, eight years each of pre and post implementation of SAS in Nigeria. Efficiency of the tax system is measured by tax to GDP ratio and the actual/target tax ratio for the years before and after implementation. The null hypotheses are accepted if there is no significant difference in mean between the pre and post implementation performance indicators and is rejected if there are statistically significant differences.

Data Presentation, Analyses and Discussion

The data obtained for this study are presented in tables and charts as shown in this section. Tables 1 and 2 show the pre-SAS and post-SAS implementation actual/target tax revenue and the percentage of the target that was achieved for the period 2003 to 2010; and 2011 to 2018.

Table-1: Pre-SAS Actual and Target Tax Collection by FIRS (2003 to 2010)

Year	Target Nbillion	Actual Nbillion	% Achieved
2003	572.90	703.1	122.73
2004	800.00	1,194.80	149.35
2005	1,304.40	1,741.80	133.53
2006	3,054.10	1,866.20	61.10
2007	1,753.30	1,846.90	105.34
2008	2,274.40	2,972.20	130.68
2009	1,909.00	2,197.60	115.12
2010	2,557.30	2,839.30	111.03
Mean			116.11

Source: FIRS Publications, 2020

Table-2: Post-SAS Target and Actual Tax Collection by FIRS (2011 to 2018)

Year	Target Nbillion	Actual Nbillion	% Achieved
2011	3,639.10	4,628.50	127.19
2012	3,635.50	5,007.70	137.74
2013	4,468.90	4,805.6	133.53
2014	4,086.10	4,714.6	115.89
2015	4,572.20	3,741.8	81.84
2016	4,200.20	3,307.5	78.75
2017	4,889.70	4,027.94	82.38
2018	6,747.00	5,320.52	78.86
Mean			104.52

Source: FIRS Publications, 2020

From Tables 1 and 2, the mean actual/target ratio is 116.11% for pre-SAS period and 104.52% for

post-SAS period. This shows actual performance was above the target in the period before and after

implementation of SAS. However, the ratio dropped by 11.59% (116.11% – 104.52%) compared to pre-SAS implementation period. For four consecutive years - 2015 to 2018 during the post-SAS period, the FIRS never achieved its tax collection target. In the pre-SAS period, the year 2006 saw the lowest ratio of 61%.

The data relating to tax collection, GDP and tax/GDP ratio before and after implementation of SAS are presented in Tables 3 and 4.

Table-3: Pre-SAS Tax Revenue, GDP and tax to GDP ratio (2003 to 2010)

Year	Tax Revenue Nbillion	GDP Nbillion	Tax/GDP %
2003	703.1	13,301.56	5.27
2004	1,194.80	17,321.30	6.90
2005	1,741.80	22,269.98	7.82
2006	1,866.20	28,662.47	6.51
2007	1,846.90	32,995.38	5.60
2008	2,972.20	39,157.88	7.59
2009	2,197.60	44,285.56	4.96
2010	2,839.30	54,612.26	5.20
Mean			6.23

Source: FIRS/CBN Statistical Bulletin, 2020

Table-4: Post-SAS Tax Revenue, GDP* and tax to GDP ratio (2011 to 2018)

Year	Tax Revenue Nbillion	GDP Nbillion	Tax/GDP %
2011	4,628.50	62,980.40	7.35
2012	5,007.70	71,713.94	6.98
2013	4,805.6	80,092.56	6.00
2014	4,714.6	89,043.62	5.29
2015	3,741.8	94,144.96	3.97
2016	3,307.5	101,489.49	3.26
2017	4,027.94	113,711.63	3.54
2018	5,320.52	127,736.83	4.17
Mean			5.07

Source: FIRS/CBN Statistical Bulletin, 2020

*Current Basic Annual Prices

From Tables 3 and 4, the mean tax/GDP ratio is 6.23% for pre-SAS implementation but dropped to 5.07% post-SAS implementation period.

collection before and after the implementation of self-assessment in Nigeria

Test of Hypotheses

The hypotheses that were formulated are tested in this section.

Ho₁: There is no significant statistical difference in mean value of actual/target tax

A paired sample t-test was done in order to find out whether the difference in mean between the pre- and post-SAS implementation actual/target tax collection was significant. The result is presented on Table 5.

Table-5: Paired Samples Statistics

		Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Pair 1	Pre-SAS-actual/target tax	116.11	8	26.277	9.290
	Post-SAS-actual/target tax	104.51	8	26.493	9.367

Source: SPSS Version 20 Output, (2020)

Results showed that the Post-SAS mean of 104.51, SD = 26.493; Pre-SAS mean of 116.11; SD = 26.277. These results suggest that the FIRS

performance, in terms of actual/budgeted tax collection, was better before the introduction of SAS, but declined during the period SAS was implemented.

Table-6: Paired Samples Test- actual/target tax collection

		Paired Differences				T	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	
		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference				
					Lower	Upper			
Pair 1	Pre-SAS – Post-SAS	11.598	32.605	11.528	15.661	38.856	1.006	7	.348

Source: SPSS Version 20 Output, (2020)

Table-7 is paired sample t-test to find out whether the difference in mean between the pre- and post-SAS implementation actual/target tax collection ratio was significant. It was noted in Table 6 that there was a decline in mean of actual/budgeted tax collection after SAS was introduced as the preferred tax system in Nigeria beginning in 2011. The paired sample t-test result found this difference to be statistically insignificant, $t(7) = 1.06 < 1.895$ and the p-value was $0.348 > 0.05$. This suggests that the introduction of SAS has not significantly affected the FIRS's actual/budgeted tax collection. The difference in mean may be due to factors outside of the implementation of SAS. The null hypotheses, that there is no significant

statistical difference in mean value of actual/budgeted tax collection before and after the implementation of self-assessment in Nigeria, is therefore, accepted.

Hypothesis 2: There is no significant statistical difference in mean value of tax revenue/ GDP before and after the implementation of self-assessment in Nigeria.

A paired sample t-test was carried out to determine whether there is statistically significant difference in mean value of tax/GDP ratio before and after the implementation of SAS in Nigeria. The results of the analysis are presented in Tables 8 and 9.

Table-7: Paired Samples Statistics

		Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Pair 1	Pre-SAS Tax/GDP	6.23	8	1.127	.399
	Post-SAS Tax/GDP	5.07	8	1.576	.557

Source: SPSS Version 20 Output, (2020)

From Table-8 a difference in mean between the Pre-SAS tax/GDP and Post-SAS tax/GDP is observed. Pre-SAS mean = 6.23; post-SAS mean = 5.07. There is actually a decline in mean value.

Whether the difference in mean is statistically significant would be determined by the paired sample t-test results.

Table-8: Paired Samples Test

		Paired Differences					t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference				
					Lower	Upper			
Pair 1	Pre-SAS Tax/GDP – Post-SAS Tax/GDP	1.161	1.806	.638	-.349	2.671	1.819	7	.112

Source: SPSS Version 20 Output, (2020)

The paired sample t-test result found this difference to be statistically insignificant, $t(7) = 1.819 < 1.895$ and the p-value was $0.112 > 0.05$. This suggests that the introduction of SAS has not significantly affected the tax/GDP ratio. The difference in mean may be due to factors outside of the implementation of SAS. The null hypotheses, that there is no significant statistical difference in mean value of tax/GDP ratio before and after the implementation of self-assessment in Nigeria, is therefore, accepted.

in Malaysia [21], in Indonesia [19], in Maylasia and [12] in Zimbabwe; among others.

Further analyses using paired sample t-test, however showed that the difference in mean values between the pre-SAS and post-SAS actual/target tax revenue and tax/GDP ratio, though negative were statistically insignificant. This conclusion appears to collaborate the result of a study conducted in Nigeria by [13] which indicate a “slightly higher” but statistically insignificant post self-assessment system tax compliance.

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

Analyses of data obtained for this study revealed that the mean actual/target ratio in the pre-SAS period 2008 to 2010 was actually higher, and better than the post-SAS era of 2011 to 2018. The mean pre-SAS tax/GDP ratio was also higher and better than the same indicator in the post-SAS era. From the data obtained tax/GDP ratio showed a steady decline from 7.35% in 2011 to 3.26% in 2016, and the tax authority failed to meet revenue targets in 2015 to 2018. Apparently, the results suggest that the major changes made to increase efficiency of tax collection through the self-assessment system have failed to yield the desired outcome. This is contrary to results obtained by researchers such as Loo

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This study was undertaken to assess the impact of self-assessment system of tax collection on tax revenue in Nigeria. A major objective of the system stated in the Self-Assessment Regulation, 2011 is to support efficient tax administration system in Nigeria. The study used two variables to measure the efficiency of the system, namely actual/budgeted tax collection ratio and tax/GDP ratio. Data on GDP for the relevant years were obtained from CBN Statistical bulletin and data on tax revenue and targets were obtained from

Federal Inland Revenue Service. Using paired sample t-test for data analysis, the study found a negative but statistically insignificant impact of the self-assessment system on tax/GDP ratio and actual/target and tax/GDP ratio. This result contradicts well documented efficiency of SAS in several empirical studies in other countries. This study, therefore, recommends a further review of the Self-Assessment Regulation to include a responsibility on the part of tax authorities to enlighten taxpayers on the need to improve compliance behaviour.

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