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IMPACT OF TAXPAYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER ON REVENUE GENERATION IN EKITI STATE

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ABSTRACT: *This study examined the impact of taxpayer identification number on revenue generation in Ekiti state, over the period of 10 years covering 2006 to 2015. Specifically, the study examined the trend of internally generated revenue over the period covered and investigated the impact of full adoption of taxpayer identification number on the revenue generated in Ekiti state, using a single equation model in which revenue generation proxies by internally generated revenue (IGR) was made a function of full adoption of TIN as latent variable, alongside capital expenditure as a control variable. Ordinary least square regression estimation technique was used. The result revealed that full adoption of taxpayer identification number exerts a significant positive impact on internally generated revenue of the state, given a coefficient estimate and probability values of 5031.843 and 0.0182 respectively. It was concluded that full adoption of taxpayer identification number in Ekiti state has the capacity to spur revenue generation. Thus, it was recommended that government through the state internally generated revenue services should work out modalities necessary to ensure that all taxable persons and/or business entity collect an identification number so as to further maximize the positive impact of the TIN.*

KEYWORDS: Taxpayer, Revenue Generation, Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)

INTRODUCTION

The indispensability of revenue generation to the activities of any government cannot be overemphasized, with the rapidly increasing government commitment to expenditure both capital and recurrent in the quest to provoke sustainable growth and development (Edogbanya and Jafaru, 2013). Government around the world now device means of harnessing every source of revenue so as to meet the demand of time, and to keep pace with the global trend of development. The observable government in most developing countries, are yet to fully optimize their revenue generation potential owing to system dysfunctions in terms of economic, social, and political interplay, over reliance on foreign aid and grants, corrupt practices, and poor registration and administration process of the tax system (Akintoye & Tashie, 2014). As pointed out by Ebifuro, Mienye, and Odubo (2016) many countries had introduced tax system reforms in order to foster voluntary compliance and improve the conditions necessary for effective and efficient tax collection. These reforms also point to the pressing need in many developing countries to widen the tax base to formalize much of the informal sector, which according to Di John (2008), makes up about 60-70% of the GDP in the poorest countries.

Existing literature reveals that simplifying the registration process for taxpayers is one means through which developing countries have introduced to encourage compliance. Increasing evidence suggests that offering greater access to registration does encourage entrepreneurs to formalize (Oviedo, 2009). For instance, USAID (2005) concluded that after Montenegro reformed its registration process, it recorded an increase in the number of registered firms from

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6001 in 1991 to 21, 724 in 2003. Colombia provides another example where business service centres were created within the premises of the local chamber of commerce in six Colombia municipalities, with the goal of ensuring business registration is "one step, one day, one place, with one interaction, one prerequisite, and at a minimum cost" (Oviedo, 2009).

As relayed in Oviedo (2009), submitted that the introduction of registration centers increased registrations by 5.2 percent. While the existing statistical evidence suggests that reducing the time and cost required for firm registration can contribute to increases in the number of formally registered firms, the magnitude of the corresponding effects is still subject to controversy (Guillermo, William, Omar, Pablo, Andrew and James 2007). For instance, evidence comes from a field experiment carried out in Sri Lanka by De Mel, McKenzie, and Woodruff (2013) as cited in Rafael and Andrei (2014) reported that information about the registration process and even eventual reimbursement of direct costs of registration had no effect on formality.

Over the years Nigeria has to uphold tax structures flawed by tax avoidance and evaders. Jocet (2014) confirmed that the imperfections of the tax structures could be attributed to the lack of electronic means to record basic information of the tax payers accurately so as to collect taxes from them as at when due without any problem. Though the governments, through some established authorities combated non-compliance of tax laws in time past, those efforts were not productive enough because of the absence of a working system that monitors the information and payments of taxpayers. To address this menace, the federal government embarked on a series of reforms to promote efficiency and effectiveness of tax administration, one of the outcomes is Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN).

The preparation of an electronic taxpayers list is fundamental for an error-free tax administration in the country. According to Jocet (2014), the fundamental criterion to an effective tax administration is to know who the taxpayers are, where they are located and whether they are active or inactive. He stated further that for proper identification of taxpayers, it is important to adopt a unique identification number that would enable a fast access to the information of the tax payers. Hence, the use of Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN) is absolutely a welcomed development in tax administration as it paves the way to an improved tax administration through accurate assessments and collections of taxes.

Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN) is an initiative of the Joint Tax Board (JTB) in conjunction with the Federal Inland Revenue Service (FIRS) and State Boards of Internal Revenue (SBIR) for 36 states of the federation. Ezugwu and Agbaji (2014) submitted that TIN is an electronic system of taxpayers' registration that permit easy identification of taxpayers and would be available nationwide. The Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN) is a platform that enhances taxpayer identification and registration thereby bringing more taxpayers into the tax net; minimizes errors and mistakes associated with manual registration and filling of existing loopholes in the country's tax system. TIN contains key information necessary for computer processing and information.

Tax administrators in Ekiti State are faced with the problem of coping with disorganized pattern and clashes of interest in tax collection from the informal sector resulting in low revenue generation. To a large extent, the total collectibles from all MDA's involved with the collection of taxes to the central purse are indeed poor. There is no proper documentation on taxes collected by all MDA's. Where there is, the MDA's remits whatsoever that is deemed fit to the FIRS. In most cases, the collection ministry or agency does not remit at all. Remittances are

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not consistent, due to the fact that the MDA's commissioned agent(s) are directly engaged in the ministry or agencies without knowledge of the Board of Internal revenue, therefore a breach of contract are considered "as non-payment by the taxpayers.

Studies like Ezugwu and Agbaji (2014), Ebifuro, Mienye and Odubo (2016), Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) economic surveys (2001) and Oviedo (2009) have explored the impact of TIN and simplified registration process on revenue generation. However, the fact that there is a paucity of empirical studies on TIN and revenue generation in cannot be undermined in Nigeria especially in the context of state cannot be undermined. This study, therefore, analyzed the trend of revenue generation in Ekiti state and the impact of TIN on revenue generation in the State

The Concept of Taxpayer Identification Number and Revenue Generation

According to Federal Inland Revenue Services (2015), Tax Identification Number (TIN) is a unique number allocated and issued to identify a person (Individual or Company) as a duly registered taxpayer in Nigeria. It is for use that Taxpayer alone, Registration of Tax purposes is a legal obligation of every person who is required to pay tax in Nigeria. Ezugwu and Agbaji (2014) defined Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN) as a 10 (ten) digit number that is exclusive to one taxpayer and taxable companies that earn a stable income. Hence, TIN is a system generated reference index number issued and assigned to each person registered in its database. According to Ebifuro, Mienye, and Odubo (2016), TIN helps to speed up the processing of information of taxpayers and also promotes compliance, awareness and increase revenue generation. This is corroborated by Jocet (2014), who concluded that TIN fosters harmonization and coordination of taxpayers' identification system that is based on the computerized system. He further stated that TIN bridges the gap between the information of the taxpayers and their payments history thereby, increasing the level of compliance level.

The term revenue has been defined by various authors in different ways. Adam (2006) defined revenue as the fund required by the government to finance its activities. These funds are generated from different sources such as internally generated revenue, federal allocation, and other financial arrangements. It is also defined as the total amount of income that accrues to an organization (public or private) within a specified period of time. States revenue comprises of receipt from taxation as well as those that are not the proceeds of taxation, but of the realization either from the sale of government properties or other interests and returns from loans and investment earning. Bhatia (1991) contends that revenue receipt includes "routine" and "earned" income. For these reasons, according to him, revenue do not include borrowing and recovery of loans from other parties, but it includes tax receipts, donations, grants, fees and fines and so on. Government revenue includes federal allocation, internally generated revenue, and other financial arrangements

Procedure of Obtaining TIN by a Company or Business Registered with the Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC)

Duly completed application form of TIN, certificate of incorporation showing clearly the registered number in each case, document containing the following information: Address of company or business, Principal location of business, Date of commencement of Business

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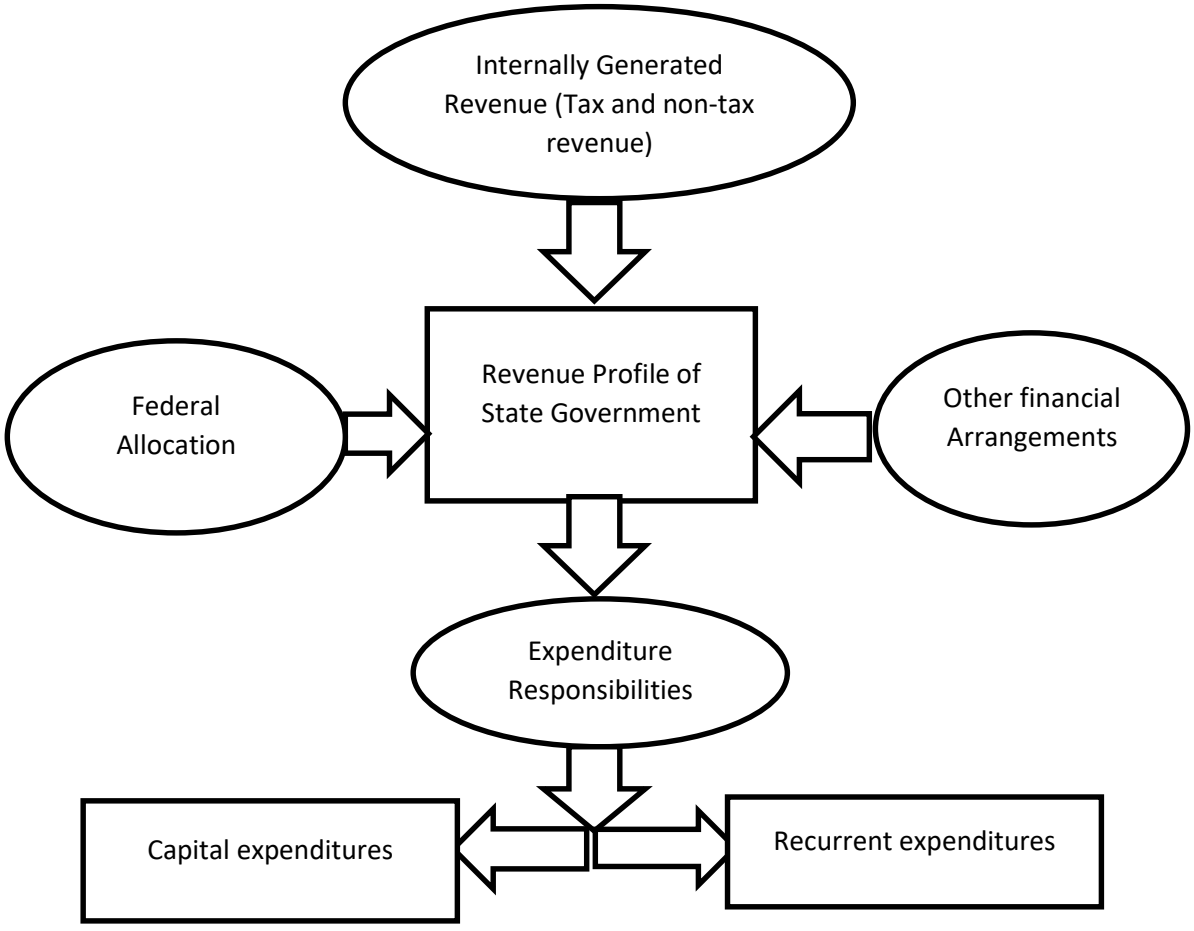
Procedure of Obtaining TIN by an Individual who (or Whose Business) is not Registered with the CAC

Duly completed application form of TIN, any of the following valid identification documents: International passport, National Identity Card, Staff Identity card (Employed persons), National driver's license

The following golden rules are important and must be adhered to strictly, all information marked * on the application form must be provided, the characters of the name i.e. letters and other symbols constituting the name must not exceed two hundred (200), the character of the address must not exceed two hundred (200), email address must be unique and active, Mobile telephone must be eleven digits

Conceptual Framework of State Government Revenue Composition



Source: *Designed by Authors, (2017)*

The three main sources that constitute the revenue profile of state governments could be vividly seen from the framework above. The first source is the federal allocation. The second source is Internally Generated Revenue (IGR) which comprises own revenues from tax and non-tax sources such as rates, lands, licenses, fees, investment, rent and miscellaneous sources. In fact, this is the major concern of this study. The third source is other financial arrangements such as excess crude oil, other statutory receipts, grants, internal and external loan, ecological fund.

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The financial resources from the different sources are channeled to the expenditure responsibilities either in the form of capital expenditure or recurrent. This is usually based on the State priorities and needs that are reflected in the medium term plans. Based on the above conceptual framework, this research gives emphasis on appraising the impact of tax identification number on revenue generation in Ekiti.

Machinery for the Administration of Tax in Ekiti State

The machinery for the administration of tax in Ekiti State is patterned along with the structure of the State. It is divided into three: The State Board of Internal Revenue, Local Government Revenue Committee, Joint Tax Board.

State Board of Internal Revenue

This is a tax authority for each state that is charged with the administration of the income tax law of the state finance (miscellaneous taxation provision) Amendment decree No. 3 of 1993 provided for the establishment of an operational arm known as the state internal revenue service. This board was originally established under section 27 of income tax management Act of 1961 (ITMA). It is the highest echelon of tax administration in Nigeria charged with the responsibility of promoting uniformity both in the application of PITD settle a dispute between a state in respect of double taxation arrangement and to advise the government arrangement and Republic of Nigeria on tax policy and administration matters. Taxes and levies collected by state include: Personal Income Tax (PAYE), Direct Tax (Self and Government) Assessment, With-holding Tax (Individual Only), Capital Gain Tax, Road Taxes, Stamp Duties (Instrument executed by individuals), Pools, gaining and Casino Taxes and Business Premises Registration and Revenue Levy.

Local Government Revenue Committee

Section 90 of PITA established for each Local government area of a state to be known as Local government Revenue Committee. It is also known as Revenue Committee in the Act. Local Government Taxes include Shops and Kiosks rates, Tenement rates, on and off liquor license fee, Slaughter slab fees, Marriage, Birth and Death Registration Fees (Rural Areas), Right of Occupancy on land in rural areas, Market Taxes and Levies, Motor Park Levies, Domestic Annual License Fees, Bicycle, Truck, Canoe, Wheelbarrow, and Cart Fees, Cattle tax payable by cattle farmers only, Merriment and Road Closure Levy, Radio and Television License Fees (other than radio and television transmitter), Vehicle Radio License (Local Government Registration of the vehicle), Wrong Parking Charges, Public Convenience and Refuse Disposal, Customary burial ground permit fees, Religious Place Establishments Permit Fees and Signboard and Advertisement Permit Fees.

Joint Tax Board

The Joint Tax Board (JTB) is a national body created by ITMA 1961. It has over the years continued to play a role in the development of tax administration in Nigeria. The Joint Tax Board membership comprises the Federal Inland Revenue Service (FIRS), 36 State Boards of Internal Revenue (SBIRs). Other co-opted members include: Federal Road Safety Commission (FRSC), Revenue Mobilization, Allocation and Fiscal Commission (RMAFC), Federal Capital Territory (FCT), Federal Ministry of Finance (FMF) and Nigeria Immigration Service (NIS) as an observer. The JTB´s functions include uniformity in the enforcement of the provisions of PITA by various SBIR (JTB, 2011).

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Laffer Theory of Taxation

Laffer theory of taxation, popularly known as the "Laffer Curve." is a hypothetical depiction of the connection between tax revenue raised by government and all possible rates of taxation. It considered that at extreme tax rates, no revenue would be raised. This is because, at an extreme tax rate, taxpayers have no reason to earn income again. In the same vein, a very low tax rate will produce unreasonable tax revenue and the main purpose of tax revenue will not be achieved. It, therefore, follows that there must exist at least one rate in between where tax revenue would be a maximum (Bhatia, 1991)

Ability to Pay Theory

This theory was developed due to inadequacies in benefit and sacrifice theories of taxation. This is the most common established principle of equity or justice in taxation. It connotes that people should pay taxes to the government in line with their capacity to pay. It looks very sensible and fair that taxes should be imposed on the basis of the taxable ability of an individual. For example, Mr. A that earns more money than Mr. B should pay more tax. A situation where citizens are taxed on the same level regardless of the difference in the income made, equity or justice in taxation in long gone and the multiplier effect will be non-compliance with tax laws by those who find it very uneasy to pay because of their meager income. It seems that if the taxes are levied on this principle as stated above, then the justice can be achieved and tax evasion and avoidance will reduce to the barest minimum. The establishment of TIN to foster registration of taxpayers and tax administration without a functioning principle of equity and justice in taxation will reduce the effectiveness of TIN because citizens earning low income will find the burden of tax unbearable. Hence, avoidance and evasion is inevitable (Bhatia, 1991)

Empirical Review

Going through the existing literature, one would notice that a simplified registration process with a unique identification number engenders a high level of compliance. Oviedo (2009) submitted that simplifying the registration process of taxpayers increase the number of taxpayers. This was supported by United State Agency for International Development USAID (2005) reports that after Montenegro reformed and simplified its registration process of taxpayers, it recorded an increase in the number of registered firms from 6001 in 1991 to 21, 724 in 2003. This same thing was experienced in Colombia where business service centers were created within the premises of the local chamber of commerce in six Colombia municipalities. It was reported in Oviedo (2009) that the number of registered taxpayers increased tremendously.

More evidence revealed that implementation of TIN could improve the revenue generation. For example, OECD economic surveys (2001) reported that the Russian Ministry of Finance researched on how to increase the tax base and promote efficiency in taxes collection. Consequently, they announced the requirement for taxpayer identification number (TIN) in 1998 with the aim of increasing the tax base that would guarantee adequate revenue generation. It was gathered that the number of TIN issued reached more than 14 million as of June 2000, compared with 5 million in 1998. This explains the indispensability of TIN to revenue generation in the countries of the world. In a similar vein, the Argentina authorities announced an important tax administration reform package on June 17, 2003, aimed at combating tax evasion and improving voluntary tax compliance (International Monetary Fund, 2003).

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Ezugwu and Agbaji (2014) assessed the application of Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN) on Internally Generated Revenue in Kogi State. Tables and Regression were used to analyze the data and tests the hypotheses formulated. It was revealed that internally generated revenue before the TIN was introduced was not significant. Also, it was revealed that the introduction of TIN has witnessed a great increase in internally generated revenue in Kogi State after the introduction in a similar study by Ebifuro, Mienye and Odubo (2016) examine the application of GIS in improving tax revenue from the informal sector in Bayelsa state, Nigeria. Survey research was adopted. Percentages and charts were used to analyze the administered questionnaires. It was revealed that tax compliance in the study area was very low as business owners are not willing to register their businesses. This reveals the importance of TIN to revenue generation in the country.

Oboh, Yeye, and Isa (2013) undertook a study on multiple tax practices and taxpayers' non-compliance attitude in Nigeria. The questionnaire administered was subjected to a correlation analysis. Findings from the correlation analysis revealed that multiple tax practices significantly affect taxpayers' compliance attitude and that multiple tax practices in Nigeria are corollaries of corruption, greed and unfair revenue allocation formula and poor taxpayers' registration and administration facilitated by lack of Taxpayer Identification Number. This is the gap this present study is trying to fill owing to the fact that TIN has the capacity to cancel multiple taxes and improve the administration of tax in general.

However, while many countries have already adopted this unique tax identification number, findings disclose that targets have not always been met. According to Ifueko (2012), while accessing the financial performance of FIRS Nigeria, stated these setbacks may be partly as a result of challenges in the movement to bank collection automation. These problems according to him are posed by collecting banks, the Central Bank of Nigeria, and general systemic challenges and they include; non-availability of Taxpayer Identification Number of some taxpayers and wrong posting caused by Taxpayer Identification Number. Also, while the majority of countries in Africa have adopted this unique ten identification number, the process of assigning such number is still very slow and bureaucratic in most of them.

For instance, Oduba-the National Project Manager, Taxpayer Identification Number, Nigerian, during an interview with the Punch Newspaper (2014), stated different reasons for the non-participation of some states in the TIN Project in Nigeria. According to him, Lagos State is concerned about how to integrate the TIN into their existing system. For Enugu and Ebonyi State, there are various levels of procedure to get approval. Whereas, there is an ongoing challenge between Lagos and Ogun State concerning the issue of where the residents should pay their tax. Further to this, Mr. Oduba Oduba agreed that part of the problem for the slow assigning of the TIN is the unwillingness of individuals to register.

In all the literature above, there is a general agreement on the need to improve tax compliance by broadening the tax net, thus making it imperative to developing comprehensive taxpayer database of both individuals and firm, through the adoption and implementation of a variety of reforms. However, there is a paucity of study on the possible impact of TIN on revenue generation in Nigeria and none in Ekiti State. With Ekiti State regarded as a State with low internally Generated Revenue (IGR), it is hoped that TIN, when fully incorporated would expand the internally generated Revenue base in Ekiti State and all the State of the Federation.

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METHODOLOGY

Analysis conducted in the study made use of secondary data collated from the office of Ekiti state Accountant general, over the period of 10 years spanning from 2006 to 2010. The choice of scope covered in the study is the hinge on the quest to capture the pre TIN adoption period as well as the post TIN adoption period. Data collected were analyzed using correlation and regression analysis, the study makes use of single equation model in which revenue generation was proxied using internally generated revenue (IGR) in Ekiti state, this is done to eliminate the influence of statutory allocation and other forms of external sources of revenue in the discourse of how adoption of TIN in the state influence revenue generated over time. Adoption of taxpayer identification number was dummied as 1 for the period after adoption and 0 for periods before adoption. The model was controlled by capital expenditure. Hence the model used in this study is specified in linear form below

Model Specification

$$IGR = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 ATIN + \alpha_2 CAPEXP + U$$

Where:

IGR=Internally Generated Revenue

ATIN=Adoption of taxpayer identification number

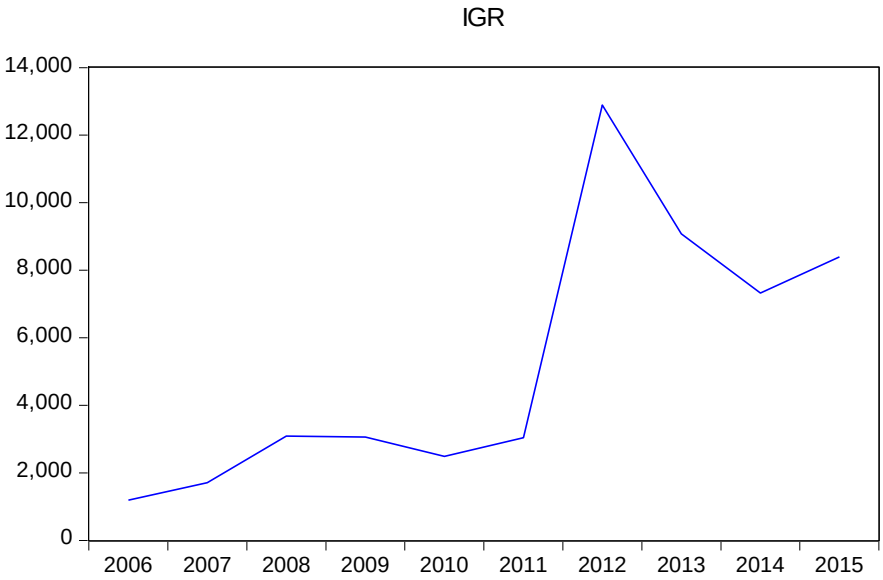
CAPEXP=Capital expenditure

U=Stochastic Error Term

EMPIRICAL RESULT

Trend Analysis

Figure 1: Trend of Internally Generated Revenue (2006-2015)



Source: *Authors' Computation (2017)*

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Figure 4.1 revealed that trend of internally generated revenue of Ekiti State over the period of 10 years spanning from 2006 to 2015. Overview of the trend showed that internally generated revenue of Ekiti state trended upward starting from the base value of 1192.26 million in 2006 to 8392.5 in 2015. The trend mildly inclined between 2006 to 2011, when it rose sharply at a growth rate of 323.8% moving from 3041.39 in 2011 to 12890.47 in 2012, though the trend later declined mildly since then till it settled at 8392.50 in 2015. The observed trend in the internally generated revenue could be traced among other improvements in tax revenue following the adoption of taxpayer identification number.

Correlation Analysis

Table 1: Correlation Matrix

	IGR	ATIN	CEXP
IGR	1.0000		
ATIN	0.6511480	1.0000	
CEXP	0.4823146	-0.024094	1.0000

Table 1 revealed that there is a positive correlation between internally generated revenue, adoption of taxpayer identification number, and capital expenditure, with specific values of 0.6511480 for IGR and CEXP, and 0.4823146 for IGR and ATIN. This result connotes that internally generated revenue moves in the same direction over the period covered with the adoption of TIN and capital expenditure. On the other, the result revealed that there is a negative correlation between capital expenditure and adoption of TIN.

Regression Analysis

Table 2: Estimation Result

Dependent Variable: *IGR*

Variable	Coefficient	Std Error	t-statistics	Prob.
C	-1741.985	2155.056	-0.808325	0.4455
ATIN	5031.843	1642.593	3.063353	0.0182*
CEXP	0.251316	0.109183	2.301799	0.0548

R-Squared=0.672146

Adjusted R-Square=0.578473

Durbin Watson stat=1.605117

F-statistics=7.175473

Prob(F-statistics)= 0.020178

Authors' Computation, (2017)

Estimation result presented in Table 2 reported coefficient estimate of 5031.843, and 0.251316 alongside probability values of 0.0182, and 0.0548 for the adoption of taxpayer identification number and capital expenditure respectively. The result showed that adoption of tax identification number exerts significant positive impact on internally generated revenue of Ekiti

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state, reflecting that internally generated revenue (IGR) of the state increase by 5031.843 million following the adoption of taxpayers identification number. Also, the study revealed that capital expenditure exerts a positive impact on internally generated revenue, though it's barely significant at 5% level of significance. The R-square value reported in table 2 stood at 0.672146 which implies that about 67% of the systematic variation in the internally generated revenue of Ekiti state over the period 2006-2015 can be explained by the adoption of taxpayer identification number and variation in capital expenditure.

Post Estimation Test

To ascertain that the estimates presented above are reliable for inferential analysis, there is a need to conducted post-estimation test geared at affirming the agreement of the model with the fundamental assumption upon which such estimation should be hinged. Post estimation test conducted in the study include linearity test (using Ramsey Reset Test). Normality test (using Jarque-Bera test), serial correlation test (using LM test), heteroscedasticity test (using Breusch-Pagan Godfrey test). Summary of the aforementioned post estimations test are presented in tables below

Table 3: Linearity Test Result

Statistics	Values	Probability
T-statistic	1.555986	0.1707
F-statistic	2.421093	0.1707
Likelihood ratio	3.389802	0.0656

Source: *Authors' Computation, (2017)*

The result of Ramsey test presented in table 4 reported three statistics including t-statistics, f-statistics and likelihood ratio statistic, alongside their respective probability values. Specifically, table 3 reported t-statistics of 1.555986, f-statistics of 2.421093, and likelihood ratio statistics of 3.389802 alongside respective probability values of 0.1707, 0.1707, and 0.0656. Hence overview of the reported statistics and their corresponding probability values revealed that there is no enough evidence to reject the null hypothesis that the model is correctly specified.

Table 4: Normality Test Results

Jarque-Bera Stat	Probability
0.536309	0.764790

The Jarque-bera statistics and probability values of the error term estimated models, stood at 0.536309, and 0.764790. The result revealed that there is no enough evidence to reject the null that the error term of the estimated model is normally distributed, given the probability value that is greater than 0.05, thus confirming that the error term is normally distributed.

Table 5: Breusch-Godfrey Serial Correlation LM Test Results

F-statistics	Probability
0.033735	0.9670

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Breusch-Godfrey serial correlation LM test result presented in table 5 revealed f-statistics and probability values of 0.033735 and 0.9670 respectively. The statistics showed that there is no evidence to reject the null hypothesis of no serial correlation between successive values of error terms of the estimated models. Hence there is no problem of serial autocorrelation in the estimated models.

Table 6: Breusch-Pagan Godfrey Heteroscedasticity Test Results

F-statistics	Probability
1.741083	0.2434

Table 6 report f-statistics and probability values of 1.741083 and 0.2434. Given the probability of the reported f-statistics, it stands that there is no evidence to reject the null hypothesis of constant variance of the error term (homoscedasticity). Hence the test confirmed that there is no problem of heteroscedasticity in the error term of the estimated models.

DISCUSSION

Major in the discoveries made in the study is the fact that adoption of taxpayer identification number has significant positive impact on revenue generation of Ekiti state. This discovery attributed the rapid increase in the internally generated revenue of the state among another thing to the effect of taxpayer identification number. The argument that ensues from this discovery is that the adoption of tax identification number since adoption has engendered increases in the level of revenue generated from taxation which is a substantial subset of the internally generated revenue in the state. Thus this result underscores that when the impact of capital expenditure on internally generated revenue in the state is held constant, adoption of taxpayer identification will contribute maximally to increase in revenue generated within the state. The discovery made in this study is in congruence with the finding of Ezugwu, and Agbaji (2014) in the case of Kogi state. from the assessment, it was discovered that introduction of taxpayer identification number in Kogi state leads to a tremendous increase in the internally generated revenue of the state. the corollary of the finding is that adoption of TIN has the potency of raising tax revenue generated within the jurisdiction of the state, therefore culminating into an increase in the aggregate revenue generation.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the discoveries made in this study it can be established that adoption of taxpayer identification number in Ekiti state will endanger rapid improvement in the capacity of the state to generate revenue internally. Thus the study recommended that government through the tax authorities in the state should work out modalities necessary to ensure that all taxable persons and/or business entity collect identification number so as to further maximize the positive impact of the initiative.

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