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FEDERAL TAXES AND INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA 1990 – 2022

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ABSTRACT
The study examined federal taxes and infrastructural development in Nigeria 1990-2022. The specific objective of the study among others were to; examine the relationship between company income tax and electricity supply in Nigeria. Determine the relationship between value added tax and electricity supply in Nigeria. Evaluate the relationship between customs and excise duties and electricity supply in Nigeria. Determine the relationship between petroleum profit tax and electricity supply in Nigeria. Ex-post facto research design was employed. The population and sample size of the study Thus, the population of the study is the entire 36 states and the federal capital territory of Nigeria. Covering thirty-three (33) years (1990-2022) federal taxes and infrastructural development in Nigeria. The instrument of the study is secondary data. The formulated research questions were analyzed with descriptive statistics, while multiply regression analysis was adopted to test the hypotheses. The findings of the study were that; companies' income tax has a significant effect on electricity supply in Nigeria. Also, Value added tax has a significant effect on electricity supply in Nigeria. While, Custom and excise duties have a significant effect on electricity supply in Nigeria. Also, Petroleum profit tax has a significant effect on electricity supply in Nigeria. From the findings the following recommendations were made among others; the government should maintain policies and utilization of company income tax in improving electricity supply in the country. That value added tax should be sustained, hence, all identified administrative loopholes should be covered for VAT revenue to continue to contribute more significantly to macroeconomic development of the country. In addition to the electricity supply developments, the Government should continue to properly channel Custom and excise duties money towards human developments. From the findings of the study, the researchers believe strongly that federal government should emphasize on the rule of law in curbing corruption inherent in our education tax in order to improve macroeconomic performance. Adequate and competent independent authorities should supervise government petroleum profit tax in order to achieve improved economic growth in gross domestic product and human development indexes. The government should maintain policies and utilization of CIT on infrastructural development already in use. Government should increase in the number of goods and services on the VAT list to account for more sectors that have become more productive since 1994. For instance, pharmaceutical products, petroleum products, renewable energy, downstream gas utilization. This is to should ensure that revenue from VAT should not only have impact but should be perceived to impact positively on physical macroeconomic development of Nigeria.

KEYWORDS: Federal Taxes, Company Income Tax, Petroleum Profit Tax, Customs Excise Duties, Value Added Tax, Infrastructural Development, Electricity Supply.

INTRODUCTION
Infrastructural development is an essential requirement for progress in nations of the world. It is an essential factor for productivity and sustainable economic growth (Obafemi et al., 2020). Hence, there is a need for government to provide infrastructural such as water supply, good transportation system at various level, energy and telecommunication cannot be overemphasized because it stimulates economic growth by facilitating investment and trade, driving enterprise opportunities, engendering employment and providing the less privileged with access to basic amenities to earn a

living has been truncated owing to lack of infrastructures (Daniel-Adebayo et al., 2022). Taxation is a way of raising revenue for government activities. Government activities involve generating funds and using same to provide security, social amenities, infrastructural facilities, etc., for the citizens of the country. Base on this, it is worthy of note that the objective of taxation is in tandem with the functions of government to foster infrastructure development (Akhor, 2014).

Taxation is the main source of revenue to government because of its consistency. In Nigeria, taxation has been in existence even before the coming of the colonial men or the British (Samuel, & Tyokoso, 2014). According to Oriakhi (2013), revenue from taxes contributes significantly to the federally collected revenue since independence. Tax is seen as a burden which every citizen must bear to maintain his or her government because the government has certain functions to carry out for the benefits of those it governs (Afuberoh & Okoye, 2014). One of such function is the provision of infrastructure. Similarly, Ola (2005), held that taxes serve as an instrument for correcting inflation and deflation, balance of payment deficit and redistribution of income among others.
Despite the amount of money generated by government through tax revenue, development in Nigeria still remains a dream as poverty, unemployment, low standard of living and poor infrastructural facilities still lingers at a very high rate (Nwite, 2015). Alabi and Ocholi (2010) opine that the state of infrastructure in Nigeria is in shamble. Similarly, the World Bank (2002) reports that Nigeria's infrastructure in terms of quality and quantity is grossly substandard and incomparable to the state of infrastructure in other parts of the world. According to the survey by the World Bank, top on the list of inadequate infrastructures in Nigeria are pipe borne (portable drinking water), road network, waste management and power. Although in recent years, Nigeria has experienced increased infrastructural transformation in terms of building of more schools, road, and telecommunication facilities, it is in nowhere near what is required of it (Owolabi-Merus, 2015).
The word infrastructure has been used in English since at least 1927 according to Online Etymology Dictionary (2012), originally meaning The installations that form the basis for any operation or system. Infrastructure in developing countries connotes roads and transport infrastructures. The advent of telecommunication infrastructure in Nigeria brought infrastructure to the front seat as the products and services necessary for the performance of an entity. There are two types of infrastructure, Hard and Soft infrastructure. Hard refers to the large physical networks necessary for the functioning of a modern industrial nation, whereas soft infrastructure refers to all the institutions which are required to maintain the economic, health, and cultural and social standards of a country, such as the financial system, the Petroleum profit system, the health system, the governance system, and judiciary system, as well as security (Kumar, 2005). Achievements of state leaders are measured with the level and type of infrastructural development the leaders or those in position of authority engage in compared to the agitation of the people and the available resources (Adebayo, 1985). Due to the crucial nature of tax revenue to the infrastructural development of Nigeria it is expedient that a study is conducted to ascertain the relationship between taxation and infrastructural development in Nigeria.

Statement of the Problem

The economy is dwindling day by day, individuals, entrepreneurs and economic entities are performing poorly due to the unsuitable state of transportation (roads and high cost of transport), power, essential public facilities (infrastructures) and entrepreneur financial support system. Hence the Federal government recently improved on the tax policy and administration in Nigeria to increase actual tax revenue when it adopted the electronic tax (e-tax) system which led to the introduction of Taxpayers Identification Number (TIN) to put a check on both the tax payers and the officials. Focus was also shifted to generating more revenue from indirect tax by charging VAT on some transactions that were VAT free and increasing the VAT charged on others and also increasing that VAT rate from 5% to 7.5%. With these efforts, recent tax statistics by FIRS (2019) show that the

actual revenue generated from tax has increased above the targeted annually from year 2000 till date. However, the main question is whether the state of infrastructural development can justify such increase. Despite the increase in tax revenue reported in recent times and the government expenditure on infrastructure reported yearly, the physical state of Nigeria's infrastructure has been very pathetic and this has continued to pose a great concern to all stakeholders in the country. For instance, power supply has been epileptic, roads are bad and have continued to worsen, the structure of public schools and hospitals are very discouraging and there is poor drainage system across the country to mention a few. This condition discourages economic growth and consequently makes the development objectives of the country far from a reality. Hence, the main concern is whether the increase in tax revenue has really translated to infrastructure development.

Thus, Nigeria is in dying need for a stable and sufficient revenue, which basically indirect taxes; company income tax (CIT), value added tax (VAT), customs and excise duties (CED) petroleum profit tax (PPT), can generate, and are easier to collect and less prone to tax evasion and avoidance or corrupt practices. The revenue collected from these sources will support the government achieve her projects and to enhance macroeconomic performance; in terms of increase in road infrastructure and road infrastructure.

It on this background the study empirically analyses the relationship between federally tax and infrastructure development of related studies from developed countries, and their findings are inconsistent and contradicting such as Elsenburg (2006), Stotsky, et al., (2004), Cordelia (2011), Shahzad, et al., (2018) etc. Meanwhile from the scanty literatures in Africa, especially of Nigeria findings where Ilaboya (2012), Akhor, et al., (2016) and Nmesirionye, et al., (2019), found a negative and an insignificant relationship between federal tax and economic growth. While, Peter and Adesina (2015), George-Anokwuru, et al., (2020) and Ikeokwu and Leyira (2019), found positive and significant relationship between taxes and economic growth. From the above, there are inconsistencies as to the relationship between taxation and economic growth and development in the developed countries, the same cannot be said of Nigeria and other developing countries. To the best of my knowledge, in Nigeria and other developing countries, there is dearth of indigenous empirical literature that addresses the relationship between federally tax and infrastructure development in Nigeria.

Hence, this study is motivated to fill the following gaps in literature. First, to statistically accept, debunk or reconcile the inconsistency in existing empirical studies in developed economies which are often generalized to developing economies to close the knowledge gap. Secondly, to digress from the over flogged federally tax and economic growth and development to `infrastructure development to ascertain the effect of indirect tax on citizen's development via real gross domestic product, consumer price index and human development index. Thirdly, by introducing custom and excise duties to statistically ascertain their contributions to infrastructure development. Fourthly, by introducing inflation rate as a moderating variable to fill the knowledge gap and finally, the study uniquely provides analytical scope that cover 33 years' time lag (1990 - 2022) to fill the problem of obsolesce of empirical information data. Thus, it on the above content, dimensions, measures and scope gaps noted, that incited the researcher in writing on federally tax and infrastructure development in Nigeria.

Conceptual Framework

According to the conceptual framework below, federal taxes (FDT) which is the predator variable was proxy by Company Income Tax (CIT), valued added tax (TAX), Customs and Excise Duties (CED) and Petroleum Profit Tax (PPT) while Infrastructural Development (IFD) which is the criterion variable of the study was measured using Electricity Supply (ELS), and Road Infrastructure (RIF).

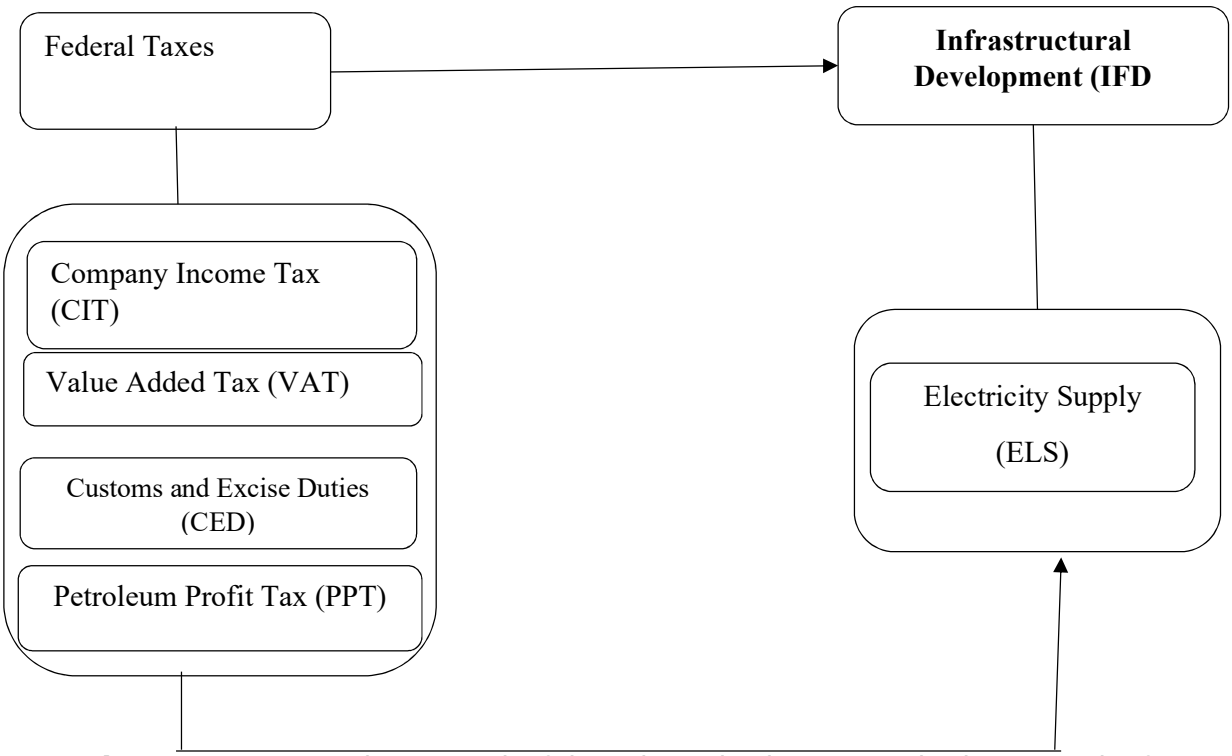

Fig. 1.1: A Conceptual Framework of the Relationship between Federal Taxes and Infrastructural Development in Nigeria.
Source: Paresh and Seema (2006), Source: Jibrin *te. al.* (2012); Ogbonna and Ebimobowei (2012); Ekeocha e*t al.* (2012).

Aim and Objectives of the Study
The aim of this study geared towards contributing to existing studies by investigating the relationship between federal taxes and infrastructural development in Nigeria with the following specific objectives:

1. Examine the relationship between company income tax and electricity supply in Nigeria.
2. Determine the relationship between value added tax and electricity supply in Nigeria.
3. Evaluate the relationship between customs and excise duties and electricity supply in Nigeria.
4. Determine the relationship between petroleum profit tax and electricity supply in Nigeria.

Research Questions
This study has provided answers to the following research questions in order to proffer solutions to the fundamental problems of the study:

1. What is the relationship between company income tax and electricity supply in Nigeria?
2. What is the relationship between value added tax and electricity supply in Nigeria?
3. What is the relationship between customs and excise duties and electricity supply in Nigeria?
4. What is the relationship between petroleum profit tax and electricity supply in Nigeria?

Research Hypotheses

In the course of this study, the following null hypotheses were formulated and tested

H_{01}: There is no significant relationship between company income tax and electricity supply in Nigeria.

H_{02}: There is no significant relationship between value added tax and electricity supply in Nigeria.

H_{03}: There is no significant relationship between customs and excise duties and electricity supply in Nigeria.

H_{04}: There is no significant relationship between petroleum profit tax and electricity supply in Nigeria.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Conceptual Review

Federal Taxes

A tax is a levy; a compulsory one at that in the sense that it must be paid by individuals and corporate bodies from their incomes and properties to the government as a civic obligation, to enable the government undertakes its programmes and activities successfully. It is generally considered as a civic duty (Afuberoh & Okoye, 2014). This is to say that a tax is not just a contribution which individuals and corporate bodies have to make for the survival of a government but one that the government compulsorily levies on their properties and earnings. And they must pay as a duty or face associated penalties. The Concise Oxford English Dictionary (Eleventh Edition) defines tax as a compulsory contribution to state revenue, levied by the government on personal income and business profits or added to the cost of some goods, services, and transactions. Kiabel (2001) sees tax as a compulsory payment imposed on the income, profit or wealth of individuals or corporate bodies by the government for its sustenance and for which there is no guaranteed compensatory benefit. In the same vein, Halima (2014) defines tax as a compulsory levy imposed by the government on its citizens in order to provide public services and ensure their social and economic wellbeing or is a compulsory payment for which the government is not mandated to render commensurate services to taxpayer.

Tax Administration in Nigeria and Associated Challenges

Tax administration refers to the implementation of tax policies formulated for the Nigeria tax system. It is the process by which tax authorities assess and collect taxes from individuals and corporate bodies in such an effective and efficient manner the tax evasion and avoidance are reduced to the barest minimum. While it is important to put in place policies, guidelines, rules and regulations to govern the tax system, it is even more important to have the policies, guidelines, rules and regulations duly implemented. So the tax administrative organ or agency of government is that organ or agency that is established and charged with the responsibility to implement tax policies in Nigeria. The organs of tax administration in Nigeria are made up of the tax authorities (at the federal, states, and local government levels), the Joint Tax Board (JTB), the Joint State Revenue Committee (JSRC) and the Tax Appeal Tribunal (TAT). As provided for in the relevant tax laws in Nigeria, tax administration, according to Kiabel and Nwokah (2009), is the responsibility of the various tax authorities. At the level of the federal government, the tax authority is the Federal Board of Inland Revenue (FBIR), the State Board of Internal Revenue (SBIR) at the states level, and the Local Government Revenue Committee (LGRC) at the local government level.

The Federal Inland Revenue Service (FIRS) deals with corporate bodies the incomes of which it assesses and taxes along with those of non-residents, residents of the Federal Capital Territory (FCT), and members of the Nigeria Navy, Air force, and external affairs officers. Taxes collected by the FIRS go to the coffers of the federal government. The State Internal Revenue Service (SIRS) of a state assesses and taxes the incomes of individuals who reside in that state and remit taxes collected to the state government. Also, the Local Government Revenue Committee collects levies,

rates, and fees from individuals and businesses that are located within their areas of jurisdiction and remit whatever is realized to the local government. When disputes arise between tax authorities, the Joint Tax Board (JTB) steps in for settlement and to mend fences. All issues and conflicts that involve the tax authorities of states arising from income tax claims as well as matters of residence are resolved by the JTB which is empowered by law to do so. Also charged with the responsibility to implement the decisions of the JTB is the State Joint Revenue Committee (SJRC) which in like manner, advises states and local governments on the appropriateness of which tax collection method to adopt. Another body called the Tax Appeal Tribunal (TAT) is established and empowered to decide on matters of appeal brought before it by an aggrieved tax payer or a tax authority. A matter of appeal to be adjudicated upon by the TAT could be about grievances relating to a disputed assessment for which the tribunal will either confirm or amend. However, in the event that any party to the appeal before the TAT gets dissatisfied with the tribunal's decision; such party is at liberty to seek redress at the High Court. If any party is still not comfortable at this stage, the Appeal Court can be approached, and the Supreme Court.

Taxes Collected by the Federal Government

I. Company income tax.
II. Withholding tax on companies, residents of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja and non-resident individuals
III. Petroleum profits tax.
IV. Petroleum profit Tax.
V. Value Added Tax.
VI. Capital gains tax on residents of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, corporate and non-resident individuals.
VII. Stamp duties on bodies corporate and residents of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja.
VIII. Personal income tax in respect of
(a) Members of the armed forces.
(b) Members of the Nigeria Police Force.
(c) Residents of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja; and
(d) Staff of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and non-resident individuals

Taxes and levies collected by the State Government.

a. Personal income tax in respect of: (i) Pay-As-You-Earn (PAYE); (ii) Direct taxation (Self-assessment)
b. Withholding tax for Individuals
c. Capital gains tax for individuals
d. Stamp duties on instruments executed by individuals.
e. Pools betting, lotteries, gaming and casino taxes.
f. Road tax.
g. Business premises registration
h. Development levy for individuals
i. Naming of street registration fees in State Capitals.
j. Right of Occupancy fees on lands owned by the State Government.
k. Market taxes and levies where State finance is involved.
l. Hotel, Restaurant or Event Centre Consumption Tax, where applicable
m. Entertainment Tax, where applicable
n. Environmental (Ecological) Fee or Levy
o. Mining, Milling and Quarry Fees, where applicable
p. Animal Trade Tax, where applicable
q. Produce Sales Tax, where applicable

r. Slaughter or Abattoir Fees, where state finance is involved
s. Infrastructure Maintenance Charge or Levy, where applicable
t. Fire Service Charge
u. Economic Development Levy, where applicable
v. Social Services Contribution Levy, where applicable
w. Signage and Mobile Advertisement, jointly collected by States and Local Governments
x. Property Tax
y. Land use charge, where applicable.

Taxes and Levies to be collected by Local Government

a. Shops and, kiosks rates
b. Tenement rates
c. On and off liquor license fees
d. Slaughter slab fees.
e. Marriage, birth and death registration fees.
f. Naming of street registration fee, excluding any street in the State Capital
g. Right of Occupancy fee on lands in rural areas, excluding those collectables by the Federal and State Governments.
h. Market taxes and levies excluding any market where State Finance is involved. Motor Park levies.
i. Domestic animal license fees.
j. Bicycle, truck, canoe, wheelbarrow and cart fees, other than a mechanically propelled truck.
k. Cattle tax payable by cattle farmers only.
l. Merriment and road closure levy.
m. Radio and television license fees (other than radio and television transmitter).
n. Vehicle radio license fee (to be imposed by the local government of the State in which the car is registered.
o. Wrong parking charges.
p. Public convenience, sewage and refuse disposal fees.
q. Customary burial ground permit fees.
r. Religious places establishment permit fees.
s. Signboard and advertisement permit fees
t. Wharf Landing Charge, where applicable

Dimensions of Federal Taxes and Levies

Companies Income Tax (CIT)

According to Okeke, et al., (2018), a company is referred to as any entity or corporation (other than sole corporation) established by or under any law in force in Nigeria or elsewhere. The institution responsible for the registration of companies in Nigeria is the Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC). Ogbonna and Appah (2016) define Companies Income Tax (CIT) as a tax levied on the profit of companies (excluding profit from companies engaged in upstream operations) accruing in, derived from, brought into or received in Nigeria in respect of any trade or business, rent, premium, dividends, interest, royalties and any other source of annual profit.

Value Added Tax (VAT)

Value Added Tax (VAT) is the tax levied on the value which the supplier or seller of goods/services add to the goods/services before selling it. The introduction of VAT was necessitated by the need to boost the revenue of the government from non-oil sources following the fluctuations in the oil revenue due to the glut in the international market. VAT was introduced into the Nigerian tax system in 1993 fiscal year with the promulgation of VAT Decree No. 102 of 1993 to replace the Sales Tax

Act, 1986 at the 5% rate and is being administered by the Federal Inland Revenue Services (PWC, 2018).

Custom and Excise Duties

Fasoranti, (2013) described Import duty as a levy on imports by custom authorities in Nigeria to raise revenue for the government and protect domestic industries from predator competitors abroad. According to Oladipupo and Ibadin (2015), Import duty is generally imposed on the value of goods or on the weight, dimensions of some other criteria that are determined by the government. They are charged as a percentage of the value of import or a fixed amount of specific quantity (Fasoranti, 2013). Import duties are either fixed or calculated as a percentage of the product's value which can change (Olurotirni, 2013).

Petroleum Profit Tax (PPT)

This is the most important tax in Nigeria in view of its huge revenue contribution in the country. The importance of Petroleum Profit Tax underscores the fact that without a strong revenue base, it will be difficult if not impossible to finance social and economic growth in Nigeria (Nwete, 2004) cited in Adegbie and Fakile (2011). Petroleum makes very enormous and multifarious contributions to the economic development of Nigeria to the extent that such contributions cut across revenue generation, employment generation, industrialization, foreign exchange earnings, and several other macroeconomic variables.

Infrastructural Development

Infrastructure is generally seen as those basic and essential services that should be in place if development must take place. They are the basic systems that undergird the structure of the economy. Oisasoje and Ojeifo (2012) describe infrastructure as those specific elements that serve as catalyst for development, as well as improvement in welfare of citizens. Infrastructures are the basic essential facilities and services that should be put in place for development (*Idaeho & Adeshina, 2021).* It facilitates and accelerates economic development, such that where there are no infrastructures, economic development and growth would be difficult to achieve (Nedozi, et al. 2014). Economic development or growth is virtually impossible without a thriving infrastructure sector.

Waziri et al. (2014) note that the physical structures necessary for the functioning of society can also be seen as infrastructure. Infrastructure Development is the construction and improvement of foundational services with the goal of sparking economic growth and quality of life. Infrastructural development holistically can be seen as sustained rates of growth of income per capita. Todaro & Smith (2011) is of the view that infrastructural development can be facilitated and accelerated by the presence of physical, social and economic infrastructures. If these facilities and services are not in place, development will be a near impossibility (Migap 2014). According to Fidelis, et al. (2014), traffic congestion, erratic power supply, inaccessible roads and networks, poor telecommunication services, poor drinking water etc. are all features of the nature of the existing infrastructural in Nigeria. Alabi and Ocholi (2010) in describing Nigerian roads, observed that the roads the lowest in Africa in terms of density. They further assert that 31% of the roads are paved as compared to 50% in the middle-income countries.

Electricity Supply

Economic diversification is needed to ensure inclusive growth that would provide jobs for the rising unemployed Nigerians and check against the escalating number of extremely poor people in the country. PWC (2019) estimates that for Nigeria to combat poverty and under and unemployment, the economy would need to grow at 6% - 8% and the success of any economic diversification and inclusive growth strategy is anchored on industrialization, In turn, massive industrialization depends

on a robust, sound and highly efficient power sector which will ultimately bring about the needed economic transformation envisaged. Unfortunately, the Nigeria's power sector has faced interesting times since its privatization and subsequent handover to private companies in November 2013. The signing of The Finance Act 2019 (the FA) into law by the President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria in January 2020 may make the times even more interesting.

One key challenge that the sector has faced is that of liquidity and the non-application of cost reflective tariffs by the distribution companies (DisCos) has not helped in the resolution of this issue (Arogie, 2019 and KPMG, 2017). The Electric Power Sector Reform Act (EPSRA), passed in 2005, signaled the beginning of a new phase in Nigeria's electricity industry. Its main thrust was the unbundling of the government-controlled monopoly, the Power Holding Company of Nigeria (PHCN), into 18 Successor Companies (6 power generating companies (Gencos), 1 transmission company (Transco) and 11 distribution companies (Discos). This process kick-started a privatization process, which climaxed in November 2013 with the transfer of major stake in the Gencos1 and Discos to private owners. Only the Transco remained wholly government-owned; though its management at the time was ceded to a private company but the industry is still faced with a number of issues; though mostly tied to liquidity.
According KPMG (2017), these issues include:

I. the devaluation of the Naira against the United States Dollar that has impacted the cost of gas and other raw materials as well as exposed the companies to significant foreign exchange losses
II. inadequate collection from end users,
III. Increased cost of doing business and significant collection losses.
IV. In addition, the tax authorities and the private owners are still coming to grasp with the peculiar tax challenges in an otherwise green sector.

Theoretical Framework
Tax theories are suppositions and ideas that are intended to explain how people comply with the provisions of tax laws and the effect on tax revenue with which government undertakes the business of governance. According to Ogbonna & Appah (2012), citing Bhatia (2009) a taxation theory may be derived on the assumption that there need not be any relationship between tax paid and benefits received from state activities. However, this study is anchored on the Socio-political theory of taxation. Although there are several other theories of taxation such as: the cost-of-service theory, the benefit received theory, the ability to pay theory, the fiscal exchange theory, and the social and psychological theory.

The Socio-political Theory
This theory of taxation states that social and political objectives should be the major factors in selecting taxes. The theory advocated that a tax system should not be designed to serve individuals, but should be used to cure the ills of society as a whole (Appah & Ebiringa, 2012). Accordingly**,** Wagner advocated that social and political objectives should be the deciding factors in choosing taxes since Wagner did not believe in individualist approach to a problem but he wanted that each economic problem should be looked at in its social and political context and an appropriate solution found thereof (Chigbu, et al. 2011). The society consisted of individuals, but was more than the sum total of its individual members and it had an existence and entity of its own which needed preservation and taking care of (Chigbu, et al. 2011; Jones & Ekwueme, 2016).
Accordingly, a tax system should not be designed to serve individual members of the society, but should be used to cure the ills of society as a whole. Chigbu, et al. (2011) held that Wagner was invariably advocating for a modern welfare approach in evolving and adopting a tax policy. According

to them, he was specifically in favour of using taxation for reducing income inequalities. For the Socio-political theory in the words of Jones and Daberechi (2016), taxation should be used effectively for several purposes such as remedying unemployment, monopolistic and restrictive trade practices, hoarding, cyclical fluctuations, zonal disparities and bringing about a balance growth between the different zones, etc Hence the stand of Wagner that private property and inheritance were the result of state policies and not because of any God-given rights, therefore, the state had the right to control the ownership of property and its inheritance in the interests of the society as a whole.

In conclusion, the Socio-political theory is based on the premise that social and political objectives should be the driving forces in the event of collecting taxes. In other words, the focus and objectives of any tax system is seeking to achieve as well as centre on addressing societal issues and challenges rather than just thriving to meet the aspirations of individuals.

This theory is relevant to this study because taxes are sources of revenue available to the federal government and such tax revenues among others are expected to be utilized effectively and efficiently for the provision of basic social amenities which will result to infrastructural development.

Empirical Reviews

Gerald, et al., (2016), aimed is to establish the role of Customs and Excise duties on women cross border traders. To achieve this, a qualitative research methodology centred on the positivist philosophy was adopted. The research design involved a case study approach where data was obtained through self-administered questionnaire at the borders of Beitbridge, Chirundu and Nyamapanda. The research findings show that customs and excise taxes play a role in women cross border traders if it is fair and simple to understand and unfortunately this is not the case in Zimbabwe because the customs and excise taxes on women cross border traders were found to be negative on profitability and sustenance and not helping women cross border traders at all. In addition, the customs and excise taxes were found to be encouraging underhand dealings such as corruption and smuggling. This includes corruption by local and foreign customs officials, delays in goods clearance and restrictions on goods imported. In addition, findings suggest that the customs and excise duty information is not easily accessible as well. Thus, the study recommended the implementation of measures that encourage registration of cross border women traders to allow for preferential or exemption from customs and excise duties using particular thresholds as well as implementation of trade facilitation policies and anti-corruption measures, and improvement in the accessibility of taxation information.

Ilaboya and Mgbame (2012)**,** investigate the federal tax-economic growth dynamics against the backdrop of the paucity of empirical literature in developing countries with Nigeria as a reference point. The study adopted a combination of cointegration and error correction mechanism after series of diagnostic tests which helped to check the adequacy of the specified model. The Engel-Granger two step procedure was used to test the short run dynamic behaviour of the model while the Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) was used to correct the discrepancies between short and long run impact of the explanatory variables. The result of the diagnostic tests shows the adequacy of the specified model. The study found a negative and an insignificant relationship between federal tax and economic growth in Nigeria. The ratio of total federal tax to total tax revenue reported a negative coefficient of (0.5817). The ratio of total tax to total federal revenue reported a robust t-value of (19.9276) and a positive coefficient of (2.0886) at the 1% level of significance. Against the above result, it was recommended that emphasis should be shifted from federal tax as a growth driver in Nigeria.

Peter and Oladipupo (2015), examined the impact of federal taxes on economic growth of Nigeria, utilizing time series data spanning a thirty-four-year period, from 1981 to 2014. The data collected from secondary sources, were analyzed and tested for unit root, using the Augmented Dickey-Fuller test. The residuals, whose unit root are usually tested at level, were found to be stationary while all

other variables, such as the Value Added Tax (VAT), Petroleum Profit Tax (PPT) and Custom and Excise Duties (CED), except the Real Gross Domestic Product (RGDP), were stationary at second difference, suggesting a long run relationship. Consequently, the study utilized the Error Correction Model to evaluate the impact of VAT, PPT and CED on the RGDP. The findings revealed that VAT and PPT exert a positive and significant relationship on the RGDP. It was also revealed that CED of two period lags has a positive relationship with RGDP and VAT of two-period lags showing a negative but significant relationship with RGDP. On the basis of these findings, it is recommended that some caution on the part of the government is required to identify all administrative loopholes for linkages to plug and to continue to maximize the contribution of VAT revenue to economic growth. This is important when it is realized that any action taken on VAT, as it relates to EKON. MISAO I PRAKSA DBK. GOD XXIV. (2015.) BR. 2. (345-364) Ibadin, P. O., Oladipupo, A. O.: INDIRECT... 346 RGDP will take a year to become effective while taking two years to slow down the economy. In addition, and to achieve an optimum policy thrust, there must be commitment and honesty on the part of the agents of VAT., PPT., and CED with respect to its collection and payment; special remuneration, training and retraining of these agents, all in an attempt to enhance impact of these taxes on economic growth.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

According to Baridam (2008), Research methodology deals with, research design, study population, sample size, sampling technique, instrumentation for data collection, reliability of instruments, method of data analysis, model specification and model estimation technique need to be employed to achieve a comprehensive research exercise. In addition, Ahiauzu and Asawo (2016), included the philosophy of the study.

Research Design

The study adopted ex-post facto designs. Ex-post facto design investigates possible cause and effect of the relationships, by observing an existing state of affairs and searching back-to-back through the available data for possible or plausible causal factors.

Population of the Study

The population of the study consisted the entire 36 states and the federal capital territory of Nigeria. Covering thirty-three (33) years (1990-2022) federal taxes and infrastructural development in Nigeria. Specifically, thirty-three (33) years compiled federal taxes (company income tax, value added tax, custom and excise duties and petroleum profit tax) and also, infrastructural development (electricity supply and road infrastructure).

Sample and Sampling Techniques

In this study the population is also assumed as the sample size.

Instrumentation

The instrument of the study was annual time series data extracted from central bank of Nigeria (CBN) Statistical Bulletins, 2005, 2009, 2011, 2017, 2019 and 2023 national abstract of statistics (NAS), www.countryeconomy.com, national bureau for statistics and www.knoema.com, from the period of 1990 - 2022. The instrument of the study provided thirty-three (33) years compiled federal taxes (company income tax, value added tax, custom and excise duties and company income tax) and also, infrastructural development (electricity supply).

Method of Data Analysis

The research questions were analyzed using descriptive statistics and inferential statistics.

Model Specification

In order to analyze the effect of federal taxes on the economic development in Nigeria, the variables for this study will be federal taxes which will serve as the independent variables while the electricity supply and road infrastructure will serve as the proxy of dependent variables of the study. The model to be formulated econometrically for this study is given as follows:

INFD = (FDT+Σ_t)

Where;

INFD = Infrastructural Development (ELS and RIF)

FDT = Federal Taxes (CIT, VAT, CED and PPT)

Where:

ELS = Electricity Supply

CIT = Company Income Tax

VAT = Valued Added Tax

CED = Customs and Excise Duties

PPT = Petroleum Profit Tax

Thus the model will be;

$$ELS_t = \beta_0 + \beta_1\, CIT_t + \beta_2\, VAT_t + \beta_3\, CED_t + \beta_4\, PPT_t + \Sigma_t \qquad \text{(i)}$$

While for the moderator, the variables will give;

$$\mathrm{INFD}_{it} = a_0 + a_1\, FDT_t + a_2 IFR_t + a_3\, FDT_t * IFR_t + \Sigma_t$$

Where;

St = Regression Constant

β_0 = Regression Coefficient

Σ = Stochastic term

3.8 Decision Rule

Accept Ho: If the P- value of the is greater than 0.05; which means it is not significant.

Reject Ho: If the P-value of the is less than 0.05; which means it is significant.

If the P-value of the independent variable is less than 0.05; then it means that the variable is significantly contributing to the variations in the dependent variable and vice-versa.

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS, RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Data Analysis

Descriptive Statistics

In order to achieve the specific objectives earlier stated in chapter one of this study, the descriptive statistics of the data employed was initially examined critically. The description statistics of data series gives relevant information about sample statistics such as mean, median, minimum, maximum value, skewness, kurtosis and Jarque-Beta statistics.

Table 4.1: Descriptive Analysis

	CIT	VAT	CED	PPT	ELS
Mean	634716.4	463217.3	144113.9	124788.2	41248.30
Median	275300.0	221600.0	101500.0	142312.0	39995.50
Maximum	2649191.	1990021.	521496.9	328674.0	71387.83
Minimum	3828.000	0.000000	11457.00	7528.700	19199.06

Std. Dev.	700478.4	518451.2	124082.6	77006.45	18806.26
Skewness	0.956013	1.177814	1.389883	0.300501	0.257111
Kurtosis	3.099932	3.764860	4.770310	2.862065	1.575436
Jarque-Bera	5.040513	8.434236	14.93400	0.522814	3.153983
Probability	0.080439	0.014741	0.000572	0.769967	0.206596
Sum	20945642	15286170	4755758.	411801 1.	136119 4.
Sum Sq. Dev.	1.57E+13	8.60E+12	4.93E+11	1.90E+11	1.13E+10
Observations	33	33	33	33	33

Source: Researcher's Statistical Computation from E-view (v.10), 2024.

Table 4.1 shows that the descriptive statistics of the data collected for the independent variable's dimensions of the study. The company income tax (CIT), value added tax (VAT) custom and excise duties (CED) and petroleum profit tax (PPT) have a mean value of 634716.4, 463217.3, 144113.9, and 124788.2 respectively, also, median value of 275300.0, 221600.0, 101500.0, and 142312.0 respectively, also the maximum and minimum values of company income tax (CIT), were 2649191 and 3828.000, value added tax (VAT) were 1990021 and 0.000000, custom and excise duties (CED) were 521496.9 and 11457.00, and petroleum profit tax (PPT) were, 328674. On the other hand, the standard deviation values of 700478.4, 518451.2, 124082.6, and 77006.45 signifying that the data deviate from the mean values of the five study dimensions, which implies that there is a wide dispersion of the data from the means because the standard deviation is closed to the mean. On the other hand, Skewness and Kurtosis calculated mean values which is a measure of the departure of a distribution from symmetry above for three study dimensions {(company income tax (CIT), value added tax (VAT) custom and excise duties (CED), petroleum profit tax (PPT)}, shows a positive skewness value that is greater than 1. This indicates that the five study dimensions are normally distributed. More so, the Kurtosis result which measures the extent of flatness or peakedness of a distribution in relative terms to a normal distribution confirms that company income tax (CIT), value added tax (VAT) custom and excise duties (CED) and petroleum profit tax (PPT) are normally distributed and are not platykurtic (not having negative values / flatted curved) as its kurtosis coefficient are more than 3. Also, the p-value for the five study dimensions for Jarque-Bera statistics [(PValue > 0.05) = Accept Ho (Normal Distribution) and (P Value < 0.05) = Reject Ho (Non-Normal Distribution)]. Thus, the values of 0.080439, 0.014741, 0.000572, 0.769967 and 0.028943 for (company income tax (CIT), value added tax (VAT) custom and excise duties (CED), and petroleum profit tax (PPT) respectively of Jarque-Beta and its statistical probabilities were accepted. The result forward strengthens the normality test of variable of normally distributed. The table also indicates for the measure of the dependent variable of the study that gross domestic product (ELS), have a mean value of 41248.30, also, median value of 39995.and the. maximum and minimum values of gross domestic product (ELS) were 71387.83 and 19199.06, On the other hand, the standard deviation values of 18806.26, signifying that the data deviate from the mean values of the study measure, which implies that there is a dispersion of the data from the means because the standard deviation is closed to the mean.

Data Diagnostic and Robustness Tests
Stationary (Unit Root) Test

In order for data collected for the study are fit for analysis, the stationarity or unit root test was conducted on the study variables data. Using the popular Augmented Dickey Fuller (ADF) unit root test due to the fact that the data involves 33 years' time series. According to Gujarat & Porter 2009, the unit root test is performed to ascertain that the time series data are stationary for co-integrated.

Table 4.2 Summary Stationary Test Result

Variables	Order of Diff. & Intercept	ADF Statistics	Test critical values at		Probability
LNCIT	First difference and intercept	-5.301749	1%	-4.284580	0. 0800
			5%	-3.562882	
			10%	-3.215267	
LNVAT	First difference and intercept	-6.259608	1%	-4.339330	0.0001
			5%	-3.587527	
			10%	-3.229230	
LNCED	First difference and intercept	-5.660461	1%	-4.284580	0.0003
			5%	-3.562882	
			10%	-3.215267	
LNPPT	First difference and intercept	-7.130346	1%	-4.284580	0.0000
			5%	-3.562882	
			10%	-3.215267	
LNELS	First difference and intercept	-5.706484	1%	-4.284580	0.0003
			5%	-3.562882	
			10%	-3.215267	

Source: Researcher's Statistical Computation from E-view (v.10), 2024.

From the above table, all the variables are stationary since the ADF values are greater than the corresponding critical values and the probability is less than 0.05 for all variables. Therefore, the data becomes stationary at first difference integrated of order 1 that is 1(1), for {Log Company Income Tax (NLCIT), Log value added tax (NLVAT), Log Custom and Excise Duties (LNCED, and Log Petroleum profit tax (NLPPT), Log electricity supply (NLELS).

Summary Results

From the summary of hypotheses table above the result of the hypotheses

Summary Computation of Hypotheses Results

Source: Researcher's Computation, 2024

Hypotheses	Coefficient		T-Stat	P-Value 0.05	Statistical Decision	Remark
$H0_1$	0.040263	0.011061	3.640125	0.0013	Significant	Reject
$H0_2$	-0.026967	0.017213	4.566665	0.0303	Significant	Reject
$H0_3$	-0.039728	0.020668	3.922172	0.0465	Significant	Reject
$H0_4$	0.088251	0.051335	3.719122	0.0385	Significant	Reject

Discussion of Findings

H_{01}: Companies' income tax has a significant effect on electricity supply in Nigeria.

Chigbu *et al.* (2012) evaluated the causality between economic growth and Companies Income tax in Nigeria for the period 1970-2009. The results from the econometric analysis showed that taxation as an instrument of fiscal policy affects the economic growth and taxation granger cause economic growth of Nigeria. On the basis of the econometric result, the study concluded that taxation is a very important instrument of fiscal policy that contributes to economic growth of any country. On the basis of the conclusion useful recommendations were made that will improve the generation of revenue from taxation which would stimulate the economy of Nigeria positively. Also, Worlu and

Nkoro (2012) examined the impact of revenue from companies Income tax on the economic growth of Nigeria, the results show that tax revenue stimulates economic growth through infrastructural development.

H_{02}: Value added tax has a significant effect on electricity supply in Nigeria.
Umeora (2013) assessed the effects of Value Added Tax (VAT) on Economic Growth (GDP) in Nigeria for a period of 17 years (1994-2010). Ordinary least square (OLS) regression technique was employed to analyze the data and findings from the study show a positive and significant relationship between tax revenue and economic growth and low impact on economic development. In the same vein, the impact of Value Added Tax on the economic growth of Nigeria was assessed by Adereti, *et al.,* (2016). There was a positive but significant correlation between VAT Revenue and Electricity supply (GDP).

H_{03}: Custom and excise duties have a significant effect on electricity supply in Nigeria.
Inyiama and Ubesie (2016) assessed the effect of Customs and Excise Duties on economic growth of Nigeria. The study used secondary data while regression analysis was used in analysing the data, The result of the study revealed a positive and significant relationship between Customs and Excise Duties and Electricity supply or economic growth of Nigeria. On the other hand, It was found that there exists negative significant relationship between Customs and Excise Duties and Healthcare Facilities in Nigeria, which is a road infrastructure measure. This finding was in line with Ebiringa and Emeh (2012) studied assertion that Custom and Excise Duty is negatively related to Electricity supply and thus had no significant relationship to economic growth in Nigeria. Although, this finding contradicted Ibadin & Oladipipo (2016) assertion that Custom and Excise Duty had a positive and significant effect on Nigerian economic development between 1981- 2014.

H_{04}: Petroleum profit tax has a significant effect on electricity supply in Nigeria.
It was found from the result of the test of hypothesis four that there is a significant and insignificant relationship between Petroleum profit tax and electricity supply and road infrastructure in Nigeria. This finding contradicts Okoror et al. (2019) study. In Okoror et al. (2019) study on the impact of Petroleum profit tax on electricity supply in Nigeria**.** It was revealing that Petroleum profit tax has no significant impact on electricity supply in the country.

CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONTRIBUTION TO SCHOLARSHIP

Summary
This research study was on empirical analysis of Federal taxes and levies on infrastructural development in Nigeria, 1990 – 2022. The aim of the study was to investigates the relationship between taxes collected by the federal government of Nigeria on infrastructural development with the following specific objectives include to determine the extent to which , Company Income Tax relates to Electricity Supply in Nigeria, the extent to which value added tax relates to Electricity Supply in Nigeria, Customs and Excise Duties relates to Electricity supply in Nigeria, Customs, Petroleum Profit Tax and Excise Duties relates to Electricity supply in Nigeria, four research questions and hypotheses were set to guide the study. The concept of Federal Taxes and infrastructural development were reviewed under the literature review to this study. Theories such as the socio-political theory, the expediency theory, the fiscal exchange theory and the social and psychological theory. The methodology to this study was anchored the correlational method. The method used in analyzing the data was ordinary least square and the results show that the relationship between federal taxes and infrastructural development in Nigeria varies as a result of different indicators representing them.

Conclusion

This study investigated the empirical analysis of Federal taxes and levies on infrastructural development in Nigeria, 1990 – 2022. The study was guided by four specific objectives and four null hypotheses were postulated. Econometric method of ordinary least square estimation technique was adopted. The relationship between federal taxes and levies and infrastructural development necessitated this study which four hypotheses were formulated using four dimensions of federal taxes and two measures of infrastructural development in Nigeria.

The results of the study indicated that companies' income tax has a significant effect on electricity supply in Nigeria. Also, Value added tax has a significant effect on electricity supply in Nigeria. While, Custom and excise duties have a significant effect on electricity supply in Nigeria. Also, Petroleum profit tax has a significant effect on electricity supply in Nigeria.

Recommendation

1) The government should maintain policies and utilization of company income tax in improving electricity supply in the country.
2) That value added tax should be sustained, hence, all identified administrative loopholes should be covered for VAT revenue to continue to contribute more significantly to macroeconomic development of the country.
3) In addition to the electricity supply developments, the Government should continue to properly channel Custom and excise duties money towards human developments.
4) From the findings of the study, the researchers believe strongly that federal government should emphasize on the rule of law in curbing corruption inherent in our education tax in order to improve macroeconomic performance. Adequate and competent independent authorities should supervise government petroleum profit tax in order to achieve improved economic growth in gross domestic product and human development indexes.

Contribution to Scholarship

The findings of the study provided a knowledge background as the findings of the study debunked the existing empirical study's findings of developed economies which were often generalized to developing economies. Thus, the findings of custom and excise duties are mostly insignificant in developing countries.

This study developed two panel regression models for capturing the casual relationships between dimensions of federal taxes [company income tax (CIT), value added tax (VAT), custom and excise duties (CED) petroleum profit tax (PPT) and infrastructural development measure [Electricity Supply (ELS).

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