

EFFECT OF MULTIPLE TAXATION ON BUSINESS SURVIVAL IN LAGOS, NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

The operation of businesses in Nigeria is severely impacted by a number of factors, including inadequate capital, weak technical and managerial skills, environmental effects, and government regulations. The problem of multiple taxation is particularly problematic as it eats away at a significant portion of the revenues that businesses need to grow and survive. In light of this, the present study was conducted in Lagos, Nigeria, to look into the effects of multiple taxation on business survival. For the study, a cross-sectional survey was employed. Ten listed logistic companies make up the study's population. A structured questionnaire was used to gather primary data from 65 respondents using a purposive sampling strategy. Multiple regression analysis was used to test the hypotheses while descriptive statistics were used to analyze the acquired data. The study's conclusions showed that many taxes have a major impact on a company's ability to survive; additionally, there is a substantial correlation between the difficulties posed by multiple taxes and a company's ability to survive. The results indicated that multiple taxation and business survival in Lagos, Nigeria have a statistically significant link. Therefore, the study suggested that tax regulations be managed to benefit firms in order to guarantee their continued presence in the market by preventing needless deductions that could have an impact on these companies' profit margins.

Keywords: Business survival; revenue; tax; taxation.

INTRODUCTION

Because starting a small firm requires little capital, many entrepreneurs find it simple to do so (Oseni, 2014). Entrepreneurs operating small businesses, particularly those in Lagos State, which acts as Nigeria's economic hub, frequently face a variety of issues that force them to liquidate their companies. One of the primary obstacles that small business promoters face is the tax issue (Adeniyi & Imade, 2018). Arnold and McIntyre (2012) define tax as a mandatory charge placed by the government on the earnings and consumption of goods and services by its citizens. Adeniyi and Adesunloro (2017) see taxes as a crucial way for the government to generate revenue for funding its initiatives. Taking from the people according to their skills and returning to them according to their needs is the basic tenet of taxes. Although there was a general consensus that taxes are a vital source of funding for social service delivery and economic development, there is a negative correlation between taxes and a business's capacity to grow and survive.

In particular, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) face challenges from high tax rates, multiple taxation, intricate tax laws, and inadequate knowledge or education regarding tax-

related matters. Ignoring other difficulties that companies face in other developing nations, such as Nigeria; insufficient funding, inadequate technical and managerial expertise, environmental impacts, and government regulations that have a major impact on how businesses operate in Nigeria, particularly the problem of multiple taxation, which is a worm eating deeply into profits that these companies depend on for their survival and growth. Due to these, Nigeria's business shortage records have increased.

Finding out how various taxes affect a company's ability to survive in Nigeria is the main goal of this research. The specific objectives are to:

- i. Examine the relationship between multiple taxation and business survival.
- ii. Ascertain whether multiple taxation affect business ability to pay taxes.
- iii. Identify if multiple taxation is the challenges faced by business in Nigeria.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Concept of Multiple Taxation

An income that is taxed more than once, frequently by two or more distinct authorities in a manner that may be unfair or illegal, is referred to as multiple taxation. Multiple taxation is a phenomenon that refers to an income that is taxed more than once, frequently by two or more distinct bodies in a manner that may be lawful or unfair, according to Oseni (2014). The concept of multiplicity of taxes refers to paying comparable taxes on the same or essentially similar tax base. Two prevalent forms of multiple taxation are double and triple taxes. A tax is an obligatory payment made to the state government from worker income and corporate earnings, or it can be added to the price of certain goods, services, and transactions. Different tiers of government may impose taxes, and the word "compulsory" reminds us that tax evasion is illegal.

Taxes are "compulsory levy by government through its various agencies on the income, capital, or consumption of its subjects," according to Aguolu (2014). Tax is a levy levied by the government against an individual's income, profit, or wealth, as stated by Ochiogu (2013) in his work. Another way to think about tax is as a mandatory charge that the government places on people, products, services, and business entities in order to pay for its expenses (Ojo, 2013). Okezie (2013) equally sees taxation as a levy by public authorities on citizens within their tax jurisdiction for the purpose of obtaining compulsory payments to meet financial, social and economic needs of its people. Black's Law Dictionary describes a tax as "a ratable portion of the produce of the property and labor of the individual citizens taken by the nation, in the exercise of its sovereign rights, for the support of government, for the administration of the laws and as the means of continuing in operation of the various legitimate functions of the state".

Major Areas where Taxes are levied

License fees or occupational taxes? In Okezie (2013). Businesses or persons involved in specific businesses may be subject to these. Vehicles are subject to taxes in several places. Another name for a poll tax is a "per capita tax," which is a tax imposed on an individual basis at a fixed amount. It exemplifies the idea of a set tax. One of the first taxes recorded in the Bible was a poll tax, which was a half shekel each year from each adult Jew (Ex. 30:11-16). Because poll taxes are simple to administer and hard to evade, they are inexpensive. One is consumption tax which

encompasses all non-investment spending and can be imposed by sales tax, consumer value added tax, or by adjusting income tax to provide limitless deductions for saves or investments. The second is environmental tax: which are taxes that cover the use of natural resources, petroleum taxes, and so forth. The claimed goal is to use retaliation to lessen the impact on the environment.

Administration of tax in Nigeria

Nigerian administrative structures come in five (5) varieties. The main purposes of these administrative setups are as follows: 2013's Ojo:

1. The JTB, or Joint Tax Board: For this, the chairman is the Federal Inland Revenue.

Service (FIRS). A representative from each of the Federation's states makes up this body.

Operations: Offer the federal government advice on concerns pertaining to double taxation, capital allowance rates, and other tax-related issues, including changes to the Personal Income Tax Decree.

Function: They protect the conformity of the Personal Income Tax Decree (PITD) and the equitable distribution of taxes among citizens of the nation. They impose their decisions on any state of the federation that does not apply the Personal Income Tax Decree (PITD) correctly. This is done to ensure uniformity in Nigeria.

Federal Board of Inland Revenue: Members of the Board are chosen from (some) distinct parastatals to constitute the executive branch, which is known as the Federal Inland Revenue Service. Companies' income tax, petroleum profit tax, and value-added tax are collected by the Federal Inland Revenue Board (FIRB). They bear the responsibility for all matters pertaining to the assessment and collection of these taxes. The FIRB accounts for all such properties or proceeds to the minister of finance. Property that is seized or taken as collateral due to any fine, tax, or judgment debt owed by a firm is reported to the minister of finance. They function as a conduit between Nigeria and the external environment. The Joint Tax Board may be assigned by the FIRB to carry out or execute any of its responsibilities, authority, or functions. The State Board of Internal Revenue is composed of individuals that are selected from inside the state service.

Functions: In charge of assessing and collecting personal income taxes, including Pay As You Earn (P.A.Y.E). appointment, advancement, transfer, and disciplinary actions against state service personnel. makes recommendations to the Joint Tax Board (JTB) on tax legislation, tax policy, tax forms, and exemptions as needed from time to time by the law. Making sure that all taxes and fines owed to the government are collected as efficiently and effectively as possible.

2. Local Government Revenue Committee: This is specifically designed to ensure the seamless running of each state's local government region. The local government's supervisor of finances, the chairman, three counselors from the local government, and two additional members with financial expertise make up the membership.

Functions: The committee is in charge of assessing and collecting all local government taxes, fines, and rates. They give the local government chairman an equal accounting of

all funds received. They are in charge of managing the local government treasury on a daily basis.

3. **Joint State Revenue Committee** This committee was formed by the federal government in 1998. Inland Revenue Service chairman in the state is chairman. Members of the local government revenue committee include the chairman and additional representatives from a few state ministries.

Functions: They carry out the Joint Tax Board's judgments; guarantee uniformity in the state's tax administration; respond to directives from the Joint Tax Board; and impart revenue-related knowledge to the public, local governments, and the state.

Tax sources at the federal, state and local government levels

Taxation of Sole Traders: Businesses are taxed based on the year prior. In order to determine whether or not the expenses included prior to calculating profit or loss are accepted for tax purposes, the audited financial statement must first be analyzed and examined. In order to do this, it is necessary to determine that the expenses are wholly, reasonably, exclusively, and necessary for the purpose of the trade or business.

Personal Income Tax: The taxation of employees, sole proprietors, partnerships, estates, trustees, and settlements are all included in Nigeria's personal income tax system.

Tax Jurisdiction: In Nigeria, residents who are not members of the armed forces, law enforcement, or the ministry of foreign affairs pay their taxes to the appropriate state tax authority.

Income Subject to Taxation or Assessable Revenue: The following sources of income are subject to taxation: gains! profits from any business, trade, profession, or vocation; compensation from any employment; gains and premiums from using or occupying his property, such as rent, dividends, interest, commissions, bonuses, discounts, pensions, and annuities. An annuity is a set sum of money that is provided to a person annually, usually until their death. Recovered bad debts upon termination; pensions; foreign money imported into Nigeria; overtime allowance; everything completely taxed. This is so because the money that comes from it is considered a component of the compensation or salary.

Calculating Profitability

The company is making money if sales of goods and services are more than costs. But the profit cannot be explained by the monetary amount. A few financial measures can be used to calculate and compare, allowing for the identification of both areas that are performing well and those that want improvement. However, assessing a business's profitability requires taking into account four (4) key metrics. These comprise Profit by Segment, Gross Profit Margin, Comparative Expenses Analysis, and Net Profit Margin, which represents the overall picture (view) of the company. According to Igbe (2018), a small firm is profitable if it makes at least 30% of its investment annually.

Review of Theory

Benefit Theory: Knut Wicksell first formulated this theory in 1896, and several writers have

since expanded on it. This philosophy holds that the state ought to tax people in proportion to the benefits they get. A individual should pay the government more the more benefits he receives from governmental activity. When this idea is put into practice, the poor will be required to pay the highest taxes since they are more dependent on government services.

Laffer curve Theory: Supply-side economist Arthur Laffer created the Laffercurve theory to illustrate the connection between tax rates and the quantity of money governments receive in tax payments. Laffer's basic theory—that less of an activity, like production, is produced the more it is taxed—is illustrated by the curve. Similarly, an activity generates more when it is taxed less. The link between the total amount of tax income collected by the government and all potential tax rates is represented theoretically by the Laffer curve. The Laffer curve may have the effect of making higher tax rates unproductive for generating additional tax revenue after a certain point. For each particular economy, a hypothetical Laffer curve can only be calculated, and these estimations are not always agreed upon.

Empirical Studies

Agbor (2013) found in his review that there are rates of numerous assessments inside 21 expense subheads in Calabar. He sets that limited scale business advertiser paid for booth as well as shop rates and compelled to pay for functional license. Various tax assessment likewise manifests in the sign/advert charge. The ward for assortment of this assessment is the neighborhood government, however the state additionally gather charge on a similar heading. Salami (2011) affirmed that there are in excess of 500 expenses and demands forced by different levels of government in Nigeria separated from those supported by Assessments and Duties (Endorsed rundown of Assortment) Act. This issue of numerous assessments prompts expansion in cost of carrying on with work without comparing expansion in net revenue. He further expressed that various tax collection is more normal in the Neighborhood Government than different levels of states. Nwokoro (2013) consider numerous expenses to be a danger to the development of limited scope business in Nigeria.

Adebisi and Gbegi (2013) analyzed the impact of different tax assessment on limited scope endeavors endurance in Nigeria and uncovered that numerous tax collection meaningfully affects SMEs' endurance and the connection between SMEs' size and its capacity to pay charges is huge. The review proposed that administration ought to carry out uniform assessment arrangements that will lean toward the improvement of limited scope business in Nigeria. Okoh and Ishola, (2016) zeroed in on the mediating impact of different tax collection on the benefit and supportability of Little and Medium Scale Endeavors (SMEs), an investigation of Lagos city, Nigeria. The review used organized and self-controlled survey in gathering essential information that are applicable and connected with the examination work. In showing up at the example size, Taro Yamane's recipe was applied on the populace to get an example size of 387 which were from that point haphazardly chose for the dispersion of surveys.

The ramifications of this is that, while government at all levels needs to carry out charge strategies to raise the required assets for administration and arrangement of conveniences and foundation, it should be finished in a way that considers satisfactory productivity and maintainability of SMEs. Similarly suggested are that administration at all levels, need to meet up and settle on a solitary duty structure uniquely planned and created to be utilized in burdening SMEs. Sanusi, (2018) analyzed Different Tax assessment and Benefit of Limited scope Business

in Taraba State, Nigeria., It is assumed that limited scale organizations are confronted with installment of various expenses, relentless high and erratic charges, and deficient arrangement of fundamental conveniences that could encourage the advancement of the business, non-appropriate enlistment and appraisal of organizations prior to imposing duty by the assessment specialists. A review configuration was embraced and the respondents were 98 including the business visionaries and staff tested from the fifteen (15). It was found that various charges adversely influence benefit of limited scope business. Limited scope business is a significant instrument for sped up financial improvement of any country and expense should consequently add to the improvement of the country; however, limited scope organizations pay numerous duties which at the long run essentially influence their productivity.

Oseni, (2014) analyzed the fittingness of different duties in non-industrial countries like Nigeria. In spite of clear and unambiguous regulations that contain rundown of charges and duties to be gathered, all levels of state-run administrations, services, divisions and organizations are engaged with gathering charges that are not inside this rundown. Different names are authored for these numerous duties. The review utilized content investigation strategy to feature difficulties that are impossible to miss to Nigeria. Presenting charges that are not upheld by regulations to financial backers in light of the evident benefit of their organizations and the endeavor to increment income base resembles moving the goal line after the ball has been placed into the net. This might prompt disinvestment.

METHODOLOGY

The design of this study is cross-sectional. In order to gather a body of two or more variables—typically more than two—that are subsequently analyzed to find patterns of relationship, a cross sectional design comprises gathering data on multiple cases at one time Bryman and Bell, (2011).

The study's population consists of the ten specified logistic companies, to which 65 questionnaires were sent and 60 were returned. There are roughly twelve (12) employees overall in each logistic company, including senior employees. Purposive sampling would therefore remove individuals from the population who are irrelevant to the study. The research population was sampled using the purposive sampling technique, which is often referred to as judgmental or subjective sampling. The population size of ten logistic businesses is included in this analysis. Out of the 65 surveys that were issued, only 60 were correctly filed and returned, or a 92% return rate. Large sampling procedures maximize the extent to which the sample represents the entire population, according to study by Saunders (2013). The outcomes are then extrapolated to the entire population. All employees were offered the opportunity to take part in this study.

Primary data was obtained directly from the study population through the use of structured questionnaires with constraints that provided explicit explanations of the survey's purpose and the data needed, which were prepared in the form of precise, standard questions that the respondents were expected to respond to consistently, indicating whether or not they agreed with the questions. Expert judgment was used to validate the questionnaire, and the Cronbach alpha test was used to determine its reliability. In this study, the descriptive and inferential methods of data analysis were used. Mean and standard deviation are the only components of the descriptive statistics approach; correlation and regression analysis are just two examples of the inferential statistics. To determine whether the replies fall into any of the recognized Likert scales, an

internal mean score had to be created because the mean used in this study was based on average response scores.

Model Specification

The regression model will be as follows:

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1X_1 + \beta_2X_2 + \beta_3X_3 + \varepsilon$$

Where

Y = business survival (profitability and financial performance)

β_0 = constant term

β_0, β_2 and β_3 = beta coefficients

X_1 = type of tax

X_2 = the tax rate

X_3 = the tax policy

ε = the error term

RESULTS

Table 1: Reliability Test

Cronbach's Alpha	No. of Items scaled
0.9970	21

Table 1's Cronbach's Alpha reliability analysis shows that the scaled items in this study are dependable due to their strong alpha coefficient of 0.997. As a result, the research tool is dependable and valid for adjusting the study's goals.

Table 2: Descriptive Statistics of respondents' opinion on Multiple Taxation and Business Survival

s/n	Items	Mean	Std. Dev.	Decision
1	Different taxes have an impact on how a business develops.	3.65	1.424	Agreed
2	The imposition of numerous taxes on businesses is a primary cause of their low profit margin and slow rate of expansion.	3.683	1.308	Agreed
3	Multiple taxes have a detrimental impact on your company's ability to develop and survive.	3.917	1.306	Agreed
4	Profit-related taxes are minimal and easy to pay.	2.983	1.501	Undecided
5	The payment of several taxes has a detrimental impact on a business's capacity to operate profitably.	3.733	1.351	Agreed
6	Many taxes levied on business operations by both federal and state government agencies are a major reason why entrepreneurs are reluctant to start new companies or grow their current ones.	3.6	1.38	Agreed
Grand mean		3.594		Agreed

N = 60; Likert Scale = 5; Threshold mean = 3.50

Source: Researcher's Self Computation, 2023

The respondents' opinions on multiple taxation and business survival are shown in Table 2. The results of item 1 showed that most respondents agreed (mean response score of 3.65) that multiple taxes have an impact on a business's development; they also agreed (mean response score of 3.683) that multiple taxes imposed on a business are a major cause of low profit and low expansionary rate; and they disagreed (mean 3.917) that multiple taxes negatively impact a business's growth and survival. However, they could not agree on the point that taxes paid out of profit are a minimum and convenient way to pay, as indicated by the mean response score of 2.983, which is below the 3.5 threshold. The majority of respondents, however, agreed on a mean response score of 3.733 that paying various taxes has a significant negative impact on a business's operations and profitability and that the numerous taxes levied on a business's operations by federal and state government authorities is a major reason why business owners are reluctant to open new locations or expand their current ones.

Therefore, the grand mean score of 3.594 suggests that respondents had a positive opinion of multiple taxation because of how it has impacted businesses.

Table 3: Descriptive Statistics of Respondents opinion on Multiple Taxation and Ability to pay taxes

s/n	Items	Mean	Std. Dev.	Decision
1	Size of a business and its capacity to pay taxes	3.567	1.345	Agreed
2	Multiple taxes have prevented SMEs from growing their businesses.	3.4	1.532	Undecided
3	Multiplicity of taxes results in a low rate of growth for businesses in Nigeria.	3.617	1.474	Agreed
4	Before assessing taxes, the tax authority was informed of the nature of the business.	3.6	1.417	Agreed
5	Despite taxes, the business's annual earnings has increased.	3.583	1.488	Agreed
6	Does your company pay taxes or levies to the government?	4.033	1.207	Agreed
Grand Mean		3.63		Agreed

N = 60; Likert Scale = 5; Threshold mean = 3.50

Source: Researcher's Self Computation, 2023

Table 3's result, which takes into account the respondents' opinions regarding multiple taxation and the ability to pay taxes, reveals that most respondents agreed—with a mean score of 3.567—that there is a relationship between business size and the ability to pay taxes. However, respondents were unable to determine whether or not SMEs have been prevented from expanding their businesses because of multiple taxes (mean 3.4), and that this has a negative impact on business in Nigeria (mean 3.617). Furthermore, participants concurred that tax authorities are cognizant of the characteristics of enterprises prior to tax assessment and that the company's yearly earnings have grown in spite of the levies (mean 3.583). The grand mean of 3.6 is high and above the threshold of 3.63 indicating that the respondents agreed to the analyzed items of multiple taxation and ability to pay taxes.

Table 4: Descriptive Statistics of respondent’s opinion on Multiple taxation challenges faced by business in Nigeria

s/n	Items	Mean	Std. Dev.	Decision
1	When a business is not registered with the government or tax authorities, it becomes challenging to identify tax collectors.	3.8	1.363	Agreed
2	The capital base of listed enterprises is eroded by several taxes, which ultimately leads to corporate collapse.	3.167	1.553	Undecided
3	Several taxes reduces investment results.	3.567	1.43	Agreed
4	Enough government provision of necessities guarantees the business runs smoothly.	3.433	1.28	Agreed
5	Business is located in a rural area with no tax office in the area.	3.8	1.299	Agreed
6	The government is successfully requiring businesses to comply with tax laws.	3.867	1.268	Agreed
Grand mean		4.200		Agreed

N = 60; Likert Scale = 5; Threshold mean = 3.50

Source: Researcher’s Self Computation, 2023

Regarding the difficulties respondents face with multiple taxation, Table 4's results indicate that these difficulties extend beyond the inability to register a business with the government and tax authorities, which makes it difficult to identify tax collectors. Additionally, it is unclear whether multiple taxation weakens the capital base of listed firms and, as a result, causes business collapses (mean 3.167). Furthermore, a barrier for businesses located in rural areas without a nearby tax office is that the government is efficiently enforcing business tax compliance (mean 3.8). According to the study's comments, the grand mean of 4.2 suggests that respondents had strong opinions about the difficulties arising from numerous taxations that firms in Nigeria experience.

Table 5: Descriptive Statistics of Respondents opinion on Business Survival

s/n	Items	Mean	Std. Dev.	Decision
1	Do your organizations cut back on wasteful spending?	3.867	1.321	Agreed
2	Government-provided social amenities include safe roads, clean water, health care, security, and power for commercial use.	3.717	1.451	Agreed
3	The nation's weak economy has an impact on the survival of businesses.	4.000	1.262	Agreed
Grand mean		3.867		Agreed

N = 60; Likert Scale = 5; Threshold mean = 3.50

Source: Researcher’s Self Computation, 2023

According to the respondents' descriptive statistics on business survival, they all agreed that cutting unnecessary costs is something their businesses do (mean 3.867); that the government provides social amenities like good roads, water, medical facilities, security, and electricity for businesses to operate (mean 3.717); and that unfavorable national conditions have an impact on business survival. The 3.867 grand mean answer score indicates that participants

Table 6: Correlations Analysis

Variables	BS	RBM	APT	MTC
(1) BS	1.000			
(2) MT	0.984	1.000		
(3) APT	0.981	0.995	1.000	
(4) MTC	0.979	0.995	0.990	1.000

Source: Extracted from Stata Output

A strong positive link was found between business survival (BS) and multiple taxation (MT) ($r = 0.984$), BS and ability to pay tax (APT) ($r = 0.981$), and BS and multiple taxation challenges (MTC) ($r = 0.979$), according to the results of the correlation analysis of the variables under study. This suggests that the detected independent variables of ability to pay taxes (APT), problems arising from multiple taxation, and multiple tax challenges (MTC) are connected with firm survival.

Table 7: Linear regression (Dependent = Business survival)

Variables	Coefficient.	St.Err.	t-value	p-value	Sig
MT	.867	.337	2.57	0.013	**
APT	.091	.238	0.38	0.703	
MTC	.011	.224	0.05	0.961	
Constant	.373	.09	4.12	0.000	***
Mean dependent var			3.861	SD dependent var	1.324
R-squared			0.969	Number of obs	60
F-test			585.429	Prob > F	0.000
Akaike crit. (AIC)			2.308	Bayesian crit. (BIC)	10.685

*** $p < .01$, ** $p < .05$, * $p < .1$

When multiple taxation and business survival are taken into account, the model summary table 7's R square value of 0.969 indicates that multiple taxation accounts for 96.9% of the total variations in the survival of businesses, with other variables outside the model accounting for the remaining 3.1% of the variation. When additional multiple taxation factors are included in the model, the adjusted R2 takes into consideration the variation in business survival.

The F-test is used to evaluate the concurrent combined impact of the dependent variable and the service quality variables. Essentially, the F-statistic test indicates whether each independent variable in the model has a cumulative effect on the dependent variable. The obtained F-statistic of 585.429 with a corresponding p-value $0.0000 < 0.05$ level of significance, based on the study results of the ANOVA test Table 7, suggests that the sets of multiple taxation, the ability to pay taxes, and the challenges arising from multiple taxation jointly and significantly influence the success of the business. As a result, the whole model has produced a goodness of fit and is statistically significant.

Hypotheses Testing

Hypotheses one

H₀₁: There is no significant relationship between multiple taxation and business survival.

The parameter estimate of multiple taxation, as presented in Table 7, indicates 0.867 with a p-value of 0.013, indicating the rejection of H₀₁ and, consequently, the conclusion that multiple taxation has a significant relationship with business survival. The association matrix in Table 6 provides support for this, showing that enterprises are more likely to survive when several taxes are imposed. Multiple taxes should have a negative impact on a business's ability to survive, hence the positive link between the two variables is not consistent with the a priori expectation.

Hypotheses two

H₀₂: multiple taxation does not affect business ability to pay taxes.

Based on the substantial correlation that exists between the ability to pay taxes and multiple taxation, table 7 presents the parameter estimate of multiple taxation. The inability to reject H₀₂ was indicated by a p-value of 0.703 > 0.05 threshold of significance in 091, leading us to conclude that double taxation has no effect on one's ability to pay taxes. Furthermore, as table 6's correlation matrix demonstrated, an increase in multiple taxation tends to boost one's ability to pay taxes, defying the a priori expectation.

Hypotheses three

H₀₃: There is no multiple taxation challenges faced by business in Nigeria.

The descriptive statistics of the difficulties faced by Nigerian businesses show that the country's numerous tax laws have led to problems for the business community, including the erosion of listed companies' capital bases, which in turn causes business collapses and reduces returns on investments. Based on the parameter estimate of 0.011 in Table 7 and its p-value > 0.05 level of significance, the correlation coefficient shows that there is a substantial association between firm survival and the difficulties posed by various taxes, but its effect is not statistically significant.

DISCUSSION OF THE FINDINGS

The main topic of this study is double taxation and how it affects Nigerian businesses' ability to survive. Different outcomes are shown by some of the study's empirical studies, while other results are connected to the researcher's conclusions.

There is a substantial association between various taxes and firm survival at the 5% level of statistical significance. This result is consistent with research by Nwokoro (2013).

The ability to pay taxes is unaffected by double taxation at the 5% level of statistical significance. This result is consistent with research by Oseni (2014).

There is a substantial correlation between firm survival and the difficulties posed by multiple taxes at the 5% level of statistical significance. This result is consistent with research carried out by Salami (2011)

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on research on multiple taxation and how it affects the viability of Nigerian businesses. The study demonstrates a strong correlation between multiple taxing and business survival, i.e., that a business's ability to survive can be negatively impacted by many taxes. Additionally, it demonstrated that businesses' capacity to pay taxes and that the profitability of logistic enterprises is unaffected by various tax assessments from tax authorities. This suggests that the company's tax payment actually decreased profitability rather than increased it. Based on the conclusion summarized above, the following recommendations are:

Complete and accurate information is gathered, or businesses are assessed, prior to taxes being collected and paid. The only agents tasked with collecting from designated enterprises must be the tax authorities or collectors who are in charge of collecting taxes. This is to prevent paying taxes more than once. Tax regulations ought to be crafted in a way that benefits companies and guarantees their continued existence by preventing needless deductions that would have an adverse effect on their profit margins. To guarantee their continued existence in business, small-scale enterprises that have been in operation for the first ten years should be granted tax exemptions. This is due to the fact that in order for the firm to truly establish itself and get traction during this time, it must learn, gain experience, and make improvements. Furthermore, before real profit starts to appear, this is the time to adjust to specific modifications.

The government must act quickly to create the favorable conditions necessary for corporate success. Since the government gets its money from the provision of infrastructure—such as roads, energy, water, and a reliable communication system—this should be accomplished. The majority of organizations will benefit from these input-based infrastructure assets as they manage their operations.

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