

Evolution of eNaira for Re-engineering the Nigerian Emerging Economy



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ABSTRACT: The Central Bank of Nigeria has recently initiated idea to digitalize the Nigerian currency (Naira) making it possible to be stored in a wallet. The launch of the eNaira has been seen as an avenue to change the narrative of doing business globally without encumbrances. Based on this, the study examined the evolution of eNaira for re-engineering the Nigerian emerging economy. The study specifically sought how eNaira re-engineer's financial inclusion, direct and transparent welfare intervention, and revenue base in the Nigerian emerging economy. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design with a census of 36 as the sample size. The statistical tool employed for the analysis was the ANOVA. The mean and standard deviation were applied to answer three research questions that guided the study. A probability value of 0.05 significant level was used to test three stated hypotheses. The results revealed that eNaira positively and significantly re-engineer's financial inclusion and the revenue base in the Nigerian emerging economy. However, it did not support direct and transparent welfare intervention for the citizens. The study further observed that irregular internet network, shortage of electronic devices, increase in financial cost, and activities of hackers may likely hinder this lofty idea. Based on this, the study recommended that the Central Bank of Nigeria should provide a sound financial platform and user-friendly infrastructures that will capture data of all citizens and those operating businesses in/with Nigeria. Finally, the Nigerian Communication Commission and the network providers should endeavor to provide uninterrupted internet networks to consumers.

KEYWORDS: Anova, Emerging economy, eNaira, Financial inclusion, Nigeria

JEL Classification Code: C12, C83, D6, F24, F68, H26.

INTRODUCTION

The advancement in technology is rapidly changing the payment ecosystem with cutting-edge new digital forms of private currencies that have exhibited the enduring characteristics of money difficult to forge, durable, portable, divisible, and scarcity – competing with public money and facilitating global transactions in recent times. The COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted the importance of innovation and digital payment platforms. The increased connectivity and user-friendly technology have aided cost reduction and the expansion of financial services to more people and businesses (Official Monetary and Financial Institutions Forum, 2021). The central banks' must act as a catalyst and regulators to ensure that digital forms of money do not undermine its three public policy goals of financial integrity, financial stability, and monetary policy effectiveness (Mancini-Griffoli et al, 2018). In this context, central banks are evaluating and/or implementing new digital sovereign currencies that will enable to issue and control of the supply of money in a manner like the current paper money regime (Femi-Lawal, 2021).

This advent of digital currency has represented a watershed moment in the evolution of money. Money has evolved as a medium of exchange from commodity money, metallic money, paper money, credit money, and plastic money to digital or virtual (crypto) currencies like bitcoin, Ethereum, and ripple; and central bank digital currencies (CBDC). The CBDC is a virtual form of a country's fiat currency issued by the central bank (Yao, 2018). Monetary transformations in history have been driven by changing technology, tastes, economic growth, and the need to effectively satisfy the functions of money (Bordo, 2021); new employment arrangements, a growing decentralized service economy, as well as evolving social attitudes (Mancini-Griffoli et al., 2018).

Given the surging popularity of cryptocurrencies, a cashless future with CBDCs as a national currency seems potentially inevitable to stem the tide of volatility and uncertainty associated with the former (Tronnier et al., 2020; Koziuk, 2021). However, most central banks seem to be treading cautiously on the adoption of this new form of digital fiat money citing concerns about financial intermediation, stability, and sovereignty. According to a report by cryptocurrency exchange Kucoin, approximately 33.4 million

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Nigerians, or 35% of the country's adult population aged between 18 and 60, owned or traded cryptocurrencies to hedge against the perpetually depreciating Naira (Zimwara, 2022). As a result, it becomes imperative to adopt CBDCs and preserve the role of central bank money as a stabilizing force at the heart of the payments system and to safeguard monetary sovereignty (Penetta, 2022).

Based on its usefulness, the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) on 25th October 2021 officially launched the eNaira, making Nigeria a median country with an official CBDC backed by law with full sovereignty. It is the digital equivalent of the Naira and is used in the same way as cash. The eNaira was introduced seven months after CBN prohibited cryptocurrency transactions because digital coins have become well-suited for a variety of illegal activities, "including terrorism financing and tax evasion" (Sanusi, 2021). Further, Muller & Kerenyi (2022) opined that in order to promote stability and sustainable development, Central banks have been exploring the introduction of digital currencies. Nigeria joins the Bahamas, which implemented and issued the world's first CBDC (Sand Dollars) in October 2020, and a few other countries in the pilot stage, including China, Sweden, and South Korea.

The eNaira is stored in a digital wallet and can be used for in-store contactless payments and money transfers. It was created as part of CBN's cashless policy to serve as both a medium of exchange and a store of value, providing quick, secure, and easy means of peer-to-peer payments and settlement of retail transactions at virtually no cost. The costless use of eNaira as a medium of exchange in the Nigerian economy will provide value to lower-income households and small businesses that rely heavily on the use of cash and plastic money for their day-to-day transactions. At the macroeconomic level, it spurs the velocity of money with increased payments resulting in increases in GDP. The monetary authority also anticipates that digital currency will reduce the high cost of printing physical currency, which amounted to ₦307 billion (747 million) between 2014 and 2019.

In addition to cash and reserve balances, the eNaira is a liability of the CBN that uses the same blockchain technology as a cryptocurrency (Bitcoin or Ethereum). However, unlike cryptocurrencies, the eNaira is designed with stringent access right controls features to make it more secure, also being pegged at parity to the physical Naira to ensure its stability (Ree, 2021). The eNaira has the same value as the physical Naira, its value will fluctuate to the dollar in the same manner that fiat money does. The challenge before the CBN will be to ensure the continuous fluctuation of the Naira against the United States dollars should not impact negatively the eNaira as an effective store of value. The eNaira, like other digital currencies, carries risks for monetary policy implementation, cyber security, operational resilience, and financial integrity and stability (Ree, 2021).

Nevertheless, the CBN in launching the eNaira envisages that it will improve cross-border trade, increase financial inclusion, make diaspora remittances cheaper and faster, enhance direct social and welfare payments and make tax revenue collection easier. Moreover, capital flow information can be fully and quickly investigated, thereby aiding anti-corruption, anti-money laundering, anti-terrorist financing, and anti-tax evasion (Tronnier, 2021; Dupuis, Gleason & Wang, 2021). The success of Nigeria's eNaira could pave the way for other countries to adopt CBDC. However, for the eNaira to succeed, the CBN must address the low rate of the adoption rate of the eNaira since its inception.

The introduction of the eNaira to Nigerians has raised issues on how it can affect the economy positively to the public. Chukwuere (2021) found that the eNaira introduction has come with opportunities and challenges, stating that the challenges must be addressed before the launch of opportunities in the Nigerian emerging economy. Moreover, Ekong & Ekong (2022) discovered that the adoption of digital currency has enhanced financial inclusion in Nigeria over these short periods. Perhaps, these fortunes there expanding because of the zeal of the federal government to maintain a stable and emerging economy. Obiora, et al (2022) also postulated that eNaira has a positive and significant relationship with financial performance in Nigeria.

Knowing that eNaira can significantly improve or re-engineer the Nigerian emerging economy through financial inclusion performance, citizens welfare intervention, increase revenue base, etc., it is been argued that the financial environment had not received optimal utilization of the platform over the period. It appears that Nigerians have not welcome or taken full advantage of the eNaira technology to re-engineer the economy. There is little or no significant impact in terms of enlightening the public about start-up operations. It is on this premise that the study sought to examine the evolution of eNaira for re-engineering the Nigerian emerging economy through the help of a field survey.

PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

In light of this motivation, this study aimed to examine the evolution of eNaira for re-engineering the Nigerian emerging economy. Specifically sought to:

- i. investigate how eNaira improves financial inclusion in the Nigerian emerging economy
- ii. assess ways in which eNaira re-engineer direct and transparent welfare intervention for citizens in the Nigerian emerging economy
- iii. identify transactions that eNaira performs to improve the revenue base in the Nigerian emerging economy

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RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The following research questions guided the study:

1. how does eNaira significantly improves financial inclusion in the Nigerian emerging economy?
2. does eNaira significantly re-engineer direct and transparent welfare intervention for citizens in the Nigerian emerging economy?
3. what transactions can eNaira perform to significantly improve the revenue base in the Nigerian emerging economy?

HYPOTHESIS

The hypotheses were stated in null form.

H₀₁: eNaira did not significantly improve financial inclusion in the Nigerian emerging economy,

H₀₂: eNaira did not significantly re-engineer direct and transparent welfare intervention for citizens in the Nigerian emerging economy,

H₀₃: eNaira had no significant transactional roles for revenue base in the Nigeria emerging economy.

The empirical findings from this study will significantly benefit scholars/academies, policy-makers, financial practitioners, and the general public.

METHODS AND MATERIALS

The study adopted a descriptive survey research design. The design is accepted for two or more variables. The population for this work is 36, covering the number of 36 Central Bank of Nigeria branch controllers, hence census study was adopted. In this circumstance, the purposive sampling technique was applied to 36 branch controllers representing the respondents. The Questionnaire titled 'evolution of eNaira for re-engineering the Nigerian emerging economy' was structured. The questionnaire was divided into sections A and B. Section A contained demography data, while section B contains questionnaire items of the study. The questionnaire items were further divided into three (3) items. The questionnaire items include one; financial inclusion, two; direct and transparent welfare intervention to citizens, and three; revenue base is presented in the next section. The questionnaire was designed with a 4-point rating scale of Strongly Agreed (SA) = 4, Agreed (A) =3, Disagree (D) =2, and Strongly Disagree (SD) =1, in the study.

Thirty-six (36) copies of the questionnaire were administered and Twenty-six (26) copies were returned representing about a 72.22% return rate. The instrument was administered by the researchers with the use of a telephone via WhatsApp. The instrument was split into two halves using even numbers and odd numbers. The two scores were using Cronbach alpha which resulted in a reliability coefficient of 0.58 with a predicted overall reliability coefficient of 0.69.

The statistical package for social science (SPSS) was used to analyze the data judging through inferential statistics. The statistical tool adopted for the analysis was ANOVA regression which was used to test the hypothesis at a 0.05 significance level. The essence of this correlation was to make the study more empirical. Following the regression procedure, the functional equation of evolution of eNaira for re-engineering the Nigerian emerging economy can be written, thus:

$$NEE = f(eNaira) \text{ --- eq. 1}$$

Nigerian emerging economy is used as a measurement of response of financial inclusion, direct and transparent welfare intervention, and revenue base arising from eNaira. Nigerian emerging economy served as the dependent variable while eNaira served as the explanatory Variable. Following this, the estimated regression model appears thus:

$$NEE_t = \beta_0 + \beta_1 eNaira_t + \varepsilon_t \text{ --- eq. 2}$$

Where NEE = Nigerian emerging economy

β_0 = Constant or intercept

β_1 = Coefficient of the independent variable

ε_t = residual or error term

Analyses of the research data were aided by Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) for version 25.0 as stated above.

ANOVA was adopted to the hypothesis set at a 0.05 significance level. The one-way ANOVA test is usually used to confirm an appropriate comparison of statistical differences for more than two independent groups (i.e., with $k \geq 3$ populations) with ordinal data.

$$\text{The test statistic is provided thus: } W = \left[\frac{12}{n_T(n_T+1)} \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{R_i^2}{n_i} \right] - 3(n_T + 1) \text{ --- eq. 3}$$

Where k = the number of populations

n_i = the number of items in sample i ,

$n_T = \sum n_i$ = total number of items in all samples,

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R_i = sum of the ranks for sample i ,

The sampling distribution of W can be approximated by a distribution with $(k - 1)$ degrees of freedom. This approximation is generally acceptable if each of the sample sizes is greater than or equal to five. Such that:

The test statistic is $H = \frac{12}{n(n+1)} \sum_{i=1}^m R_i^2 - 3(n+1) - \dots - eq. 4$

The study particularly compared H with $\chi_{i-\alpha, m-1}^2$ and reject H_0 if $H > \chi_{i-\alpha, m-1}^2$.

On another way round, the H_0 was rejected for probability > 0.05 , otherwise, it is upheld.

PRESENTATION OF RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

This section presented the field study information and the analyses of the data as well as the discussion of the results.

Research Question 1: How does eNaira significantly improves financial inclusion in the Nigerian emerging economy?

Table 1: Mean and standard deviation scores of eNaira improve financial inclusion in the Nigerian emerging economy (N=36)

S/N	Question items	RESPONSES				MEAN	Std	Remark
		SA (4)	A (3)	D (2)	SD (1)			
1	eNaira can make a resilient payment eco-system possible	8	13	4	1	3.08	0.79	
2	eNaira can reduce the cost of processing cash	12	6	5	3	3.04	1.08	
3	eNaira increases financial transaction cost	4	6	11	5	2.35	0.98	
4	eNaira improves efficient payment system	10	9	5	2	3.04	0.96	
	Average					2.87	0.91	Accepted

(criterion mean 2.5)

Source: Author's field study

The information in table 1 indicated that eNaira can make a resilient payment ecosystem possible ($3.08 > 2.50$), eNaira can reduce the cost of processing cash ($3.04 > 2.50$), eNaira cannot increase financial transaction cost ($2.35 < 2.50$), and eNaira will improve efficient payment system ($3.04 > 2.50$). The table also showed an average mean score of $2.87 > 2.50$, and an average standard deviation of 0.91. The survey results in this table concluded that eNaira can improve financial inclusion in the Nigerian emerging economy with 0.91 percent risk expectance.

Research question 2: does eNaira significantly support direct and transparent welfare intervention for citizens in the Nigerian emerging economy?

Table 2: Mean and standard deviation scores of eNaira re-engineer direct and transaction welfare intervention for citizens in the Nigerian emerging economy (N=26)

S/N	Question items	RESPONSES				MEAN	Std	Remark
		SA (4)	A (3)	D (2)	SD (1)			
5	eNaira can provide probity and accountability to citizens	4	10	11	1	2.65	0.79	
6	eNaira can prevent cybercrime and hackers	4	6	11	5	2.35	0.98	
7	eNaira can provide actual proceeds from GDP	1	8	13	4	2.23	0.76	
8	eNaira can improve the Nigerians' standard of living	0	9	12	5	2.15	0.73	
	Average					2.35	0.78	Accepted

(criterion mean 2.5)

Source: Author's field study

The information in table 2 revealed that eNaira can provide probity and accountability to citizens ($2.65 > 2.50$), eNaira cannot prevent cybercrime and hackers ($2.35 < 2.50$), eNaira cannot also provide actual proceeds from GDP ($2.23 < 2.50$), and again, eNaira cannot improve the Nigerians standard of living ($2.15 < 2.50$). The table also showed an average mean score of $2.35 < 2.50$,

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and an average standard deviation of 0.78. The survey results in this table concluded that eNaira does not support direct and transparent welfare intervention for citizens in the Nigerian emerging economy even at an accepted risk of 0.78 percent.

Research question 3: what transactions does eNaira perform significantly for revenue base in the Nigeria emerging economy?

Table 3: Mean and standard deviation scores eNaira perform for revenue base in the Nigeria emerging economy (N=36)

S/N	Question items	RESPONSES				MEAN	Std	Remark
		SA (5)	A (4)	D (2)	SD (1)			
9	eNaira can increase tax collections	3	17	5	1	2.84	0.67	
10	eNaira makes the collection system more efficient	5	15	5	1	2.92	0.74	
11	eNaira will facilitate diaspora remittance	7	12	6	1	2.96	0.82	
12	eNaira will block leakages	1	9	11	5	2.23	0.82	
13	eNaira can be used without the help of electronic	0	3	11	12	1.78	0.95	
	Average					2.55	0.73	Accepted

(criterion mean 2.5)

Source: Author's field study

The information in table 3 showed that eNaira can increase tax collections ($2.84 > 2.50$), eNaira will make the collection system more efficient ($2.92 < 2.50$), eNaira will facilitate diaspora remittance ($2.96 < 2.50$), but eNaira will block leakages ($2.23 < 2.50$) and again, eNaira cannot be used without the help of electronic ($1.78 < 2.50$). Further, the table showed an average mean score of $2.55 < 2.50$, and an average standard deviation of 0.73. The survey results in this table concluded that eNaira improves the revenue base in the emerging economy with expected risk of 0.73 percent.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This sub-section tested the hypotheses. The purpose was to re-test and confirm the results of the descriptive survey whether it is in tandem or there is existence of discrepancy with the regression. Where there is a discrepancy between the descriptive survey and the regression results, then the descriptive survey findings prevail. And where there is an agreement between the descriptive survey and the regression results, then descriptive findings have been justified/confirmed empirically.

Test of Hypothesis

Hypothesis one

H₀₁: eNaira did not significantly improve financial inclusion in the Nigerian emerging economy

H_{a1}: eNaira significantly improves financial inclusion in the Nigerian emerging economy

Table 4: Model summary results

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.993 ^a	.985	.983	.10379

a. Predictors: (eNaira), item2, item1, item3, item4

Source: SPSS version 25

Table 4 showed the model summary with regards to eNaira and financial inclusion in the Nigerian emerging economy. From the results, r^2 is 0.985 representing 98.5% showing a variation of 1.5%. This variation can be judged to be in good form for the fact the errors committed or variables not captured in the study were insignificant since it is less than 5% error term. More so, the r^2 value has indicated that the model used for the study is fit and recommended.

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Table 5: Anova results for eNaira and financial inclusion

ANOVA ^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	15.337	4	3.834	355.920	.000 ^b
	Residual	.226	21	.011		
	Total	15.563	25			

a. Dependent Variable: (Financial inclusion), item4, item3, item1, item2

b. Predictors: (eNaira)

Source: SPSS version 25

Table:6 Coefficients results for eNaira and financial inclusion

Coefficients ^a						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Coefficients		
1	(Constant)	.224	.096		2.320	.031
	item1	.220	.065	.222	3.382	.003
	item2	.148	.052	.203	2.838	.010
	item3	.408	.052	.506	7.884	.000
	item4	.091	.074	.110	1.230	.232

a. Variable: financial inclusion

Source: SPSS version 25

Table 5 captured the results of the significance level/probability value and the F-statistics. The probability value of 0.000 which was less than the 0.05 significance level revealed that eNaira improves financial inclusion in the Nigerian emerging economy. Based on the results, the null hypothesis cannot be accepted, hence eNaira significantly improves financial inclusion in the Nigerian emerging economy. These results were in tandem with the findings of the descriptive survey shown in table 1. Also, the findings confirmed with Obiora et al (2022) that eNaira has a significant relationship with financial performance in Nigeria. More so, Ekong & Ekong (2022) findings that digital currency has enhanced financial inclusion in Nigeria were in support. Again, the F-statistics value of 355.920 showed that the frequency was normally distributed.

Going by items results in table 6 revealed specifically, that eNaira can only improve the resilient payment ecosystem possible, and reduced the cost of processing cash but increases the cost of the financial transaction since the associated probability values were 0.003, 0.010, and 0.000 were less than 0.05. While eNaira does not improve an efficient payment system since the probability value was 0.232 higher than the 0.05 significance level.

Hypothesis two

Ho₂: eNaira did not significantly re-engineer direct and transparent welfare intervention for citizens in the Nigerian emerging economy.

Ha₂: eNaira significantly re-engineer direct and transparent welfare intervention for citizens in the Nigerian emerging economy.

Table 7: Model summary results

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.988 ^a	.977	.972	.13189

a. Predictors: (Naira), item5, item6, item7, item8,

Source: SPSS version 25

Table 7 showed the model summary with regards to eNaira and direct and transparent welfare intervention in the Nigerian emerging economy. From the results, r^2 is 0.977 representing 97.7% showing a variation of 2.3%. This variation can be judged to

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be in good form for the fact the errors committed or variables not captured in the study were insignificant since it is less than 5% error term. Moreover, the r^2 value has indicated that the model used for the study is fit and recommended.

Table 8: Anova results for eNaira and direct and transaction welfare intervention

ANOVA ^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	15.198	4	3.799	218.424	.000 ^b
	Residual	.365	21	.017		
	Total	15.563	25			

a. Dependent Variable: (direct and transparent welfare intervention), item5, item6, item7, item8,

b. Predictors: (eNaira)

Source: SPSS version 25

Table 9: Coefficients results for eNaira and financial inclusion

Coefficients ^a						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.191	.117		1.630	.118
	item5	.305	.071	.308	4.274	.000
	item6	.214	.099	.265	2.169	.042
	item7	.132	.102	.128	1.288	.212
	item8	.367	.125	.340	2.929	.008

a. Dependent Variable: direct and transparent welfare intervention

Source: SPSS version 25

Table 8 captured the results of the significance level/probability value and the F-statistics.

The probability value of 0.000 which was less than the 0.05 significance level revealed that eNaira improves direct and transparent welfare intervention in the Nigerian emerging economy. Based on the results, the null hypothesis cannot be accepted, hence eNaira significantly improves direct and transparent welfare intervention in the Nigerian emerging economy. Although, these findings were not in agreement with the descriptive survey results shown in table 2. Although, these findings were in line with Tronnier (2021) and Dupuis et al (2021) statement that adopting such platform may push capital flow information can be fully and quickly investigated. Again, the F-statistics value of 218.424 showed that the frequency was normally distributed.

Going by items results in table 9 revealed specifically, that eNaira provided probity and accountability and prevents cybercrime and hackers, improving the Nigerian standard of living since the associated probability values were 0.000, 0.042, and 0.008 were less than 0.05. While eNaira does not provide actual proceeds from GDP since the probability value was 0.212 higher than the 0.05 significance level.

Hypothesis three

Ho₃: eNaira had no significant transactional role for revenue base in the Nigeria emerging economy.

Ha₃: eNaira had a significant transactional role for revenue base in the Nigeria emerging economy

Table 10: Model summary results

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.994 ^a	.988	.985	.09604

a. Predictors: (eNaira), item9, item10, item11, item12, item13

Source: SPSS version 25

Table 10 showed the model summary with regards to eNaira and revenue base in the Nigerian emerging economy. From the results, r^2 is 0.988 representing 98.8% showing a variation of 1.2%. This variation can be judged to be in good form for the fact the

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errors committed or variables not captured in the study were insignificant since it is less than 5% error term. Furthermore, the r^2 value has indicated that the model used for the study is fit and recommended.

Table 11: Anova results for eNaira and revenue base

ANOVA ^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	15.379	5	3.076	333.439	.000 ^b
	Residual	.184	20	.009		
	Total	15.563	25			

a. Dependent Variable: Revenue base

b. Predictors: (eNaira), item9, item10, item11, item12, item13

Source: SPSS version 25

Table 12. Coefficients results for eNaira and revenue base

Coefficients ^a						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.026	.093		.281	.782
	item9	.012	.084	.010	.141	.889
	item10	.193	.090	.183	2.159	.043
	item11	.253	.062	.264	4.099	.001
	item12	.431	.049	.446	8.842	.000
	item13	.141	.033	.169	4.240	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Revenue base

Source: SPSS version 25

Table 11 captured the results of the significance level/probability value and the F-statistics.

The probability value in table 11 is 0.000 which was less than the 0.05 significance level that revealed that eNaira improves the revenue base in the Nigerian emerging economy. Based on the results, the null hypothesis cannot be accepted, hence eNaira significantly improves the revenue base in the Nigerian emerging economy. These findings confirmed the descriptive survey results shown in table 3. Also, the findings were in tandem with Tronnier (2021), and Dupuis et al (2021) that eNaira significantly improves capital flow information, thereby aiding anti-corruption, anti-money laundering, anti-terrorist financing, and anti-tax evasion. Again, the F-statistics value of 333.439 showed that the frequency was normally distributed.

Going by items results in table 12 revealed specifically, that eNaira makes the collection system more efficient, facilitates diaspora remittance, blocks leakages, and be used without the help of an electronic device of living since the associated probability values were 0.043, 0.001, 0.000, 0.000 were less than 0.05. While eNaira does not increase tax collection since the probability value was 0.889 higher than the 0.05 significance level.

CONCLUSION

This study can be concluded that the Central Bank of Nigeria has leverage on the Financial Technology (FinTech) infrastructure and has facilitated the introduction of the eNaira environment/platform for smooth transactions. The eNaira policy has not shown a significant awareness through related literature except those in the Banking domain. Inconsequentially, literature on digital currencies have advanced. It is based on this backdrop, the study added to the body of knowledge of digital currencies that examined the evolution of eNaira for re-engineering the Nigerian emerging economy. The study found that eNaira is vital for re-engineering financial inclusion, and the revenue base in the Nigerian emerging economy. Conversely, eNaira did not support direct and transparent welfare intervention to citizens in the Nigerian emerging economy for the fact that, the results from the regression showed discrepancy with the survey findings, see table 2 and 8. The study, however, observed that irregular internet networks, shortage of electronic devices, increase in financial cost, and hackers may likely hinder this lofty idea. Finally, the eNaira policy will significantly reduce the high cost of printing paper currency.

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RECOMMENDATION

Based on findings, the study recommended the following;

1. The Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) should provide a sound financial architectural platform that will capture data of all citizens and those operating businesses in Nigeria. The authority should ensure that all taxable adult biometrics are captured to avoid tax evasion. This can be done using the National Identity Cards system and revenue boards. This system will help to prevent hackers and those to cause revenue leakages to Nigeria.
2. The Central Bank of Nigeria should ensure that the eNaira platform is user-friendly and should direct commercial bankers not to impose unnecessary/arbitrary financial fees on customers using the eNaira platform for the transaction. The eNaira functional system should sound as simple as possible.
3. The Nigerian Communication Commission (NCC) and the network providers should endeavor to provide uninterrupted network consumers. In doing this, it will pave the way to maximize the use of electronic devices since such functional transactions will be difficult to perform in absence of a network.

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