

Chapter 59

The Effect of Trust on the Continuance Intention of E-Filing Usage: A Review of Literatures

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ABSTRACT

Research on e-government is taking a new phase nowadays, with researchers focusing more to evaluate the continued usage intention by the citizens rather than the initial intention. Continuance intention is defined as a person's intention to continue using, or long term usage intention of a technology. Unlike initial acceptance decision, continuance intention depends on various factors that affect the individual's decision to continue using a particular system, with trust being one for the most important factors. Therefore, this case study aims to examine the role of trust, particularly trust in the system, on continuance usage intention of an e-filing system by taxpayers in Malaysia. The primary discussion in this case study concerns the e-filing system in Malaysia, followed by the strategies for successful adoption of e-government services and the benefits of e-government adoption, concluding with future research directions.

INTRODUCTION

Advances in Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) have challenged governments all over the world to innovates their traditional structures and consider e-enabled approaches for the implementation of effective public service delivery and for improved performance within public

administration (Adeshara et al, 2004). Interest in e-government has expanded over the past 10 years as government has viewed e-government as a lever for changing outmoded bureaucracies, making improvements in the efficiencies and effectiveness in public services, enhancing service to citizens and businesses and promoting participation and democracy (Rowley, 2011). According to Bhatna-

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gar (2009), governments are spending billions of dollars to build online service delivery portals and United Nations E-Government Survey (UNPAN) (2010) reports that high income countries enjoy the top rankings in the e-government development index as they have the financial resources to develop and rollout advanced e-government initiatives and create a favourable environment for citizen engagement and empowerment.

Electronic government or e-government refers to the government that makes use of ICT to work more effectively, to share information and deliver better services to the public more efficiently and to increase the speed of delivery of services combined with reduction in costs' (Chadwick & May, 2003). According to Fang (2000), the term e-government refers to the use of information technology by government agencies, such as web-based networks, the internet and mobile computing, that have the ability to transform relations with citizens, businesses and other arms of government.

Malaysia's strategic shift into the information and knowledge era were guided by the Vision 2020 whereby, Malaysia has embarked on an ambitious plan by launching the Multimedia Super Corridor (MSC) in August 1996 which aimed to accelerate the country's entry into Information Age and is executed in three phases from 1996–2020. The vision of e-Government was to transform administrative process and service delivery through the use of ICT and multimedia (Lean et al., 2009). Seven specific flagship applications were identified as the pioneering MSC projects which includes e-government flagship. Under the e-government flagship, seven pilot projects of E-Government Flagship Application were identified such as Electronic Procurement (EP), Project Monitoring System (PMS), Electronic Services Delivery (E-Services), Human Resource Management Information System (HRMIS), Generic Office Environment (GOE), E-Syariah and Electronic Labor Exchange (ELX) (Muhammad Rais & Nazariah, 2003). Besides these seven main projects, several government agencies have

taken initiatives to introduce online services for the public which includes e-filing of income tax payment (Ambali, 2009).

As such, the objective of this paper is to evaluate the progress of the e-filing system and examine the effect of trust on the continuance intention of e-filing system among tax payers in Malaysia.

BACKGROUND

E-Filing System in Malaysia

Traditionally, Malaysian taxpayers filed their tax manually by completing their BE and B (Resident Individual), M (Non-Resident Individuals), PE (Others), C, R and CP204 (Companies) forms, do a self-calculation on their tax, attach together all the payment receipts and submit it over in person or by mail to the Inland Revenue Board of Malaysia (IRBM) branches. IRBM later sends the confirmation on the tax payment amount to be settled by the taxpayers. However, a new paradigm has taken place with the introduction of the e-Filing system or online tax filing in 2006 and ever since has undergone a progressive improvement with a more robust engine promised to the users'. E-filing system as a whole integrates tax preparation, tax filing and tax payment, which serves as a major advantage over the traditional manual procedure (Ambali, 2009). Since its introduction in 2006, e-filing has evolved each year in order to provide better service to the taxpayers. Figure 1 shows the progress of e-filing system since its introduction.

Currently there are two major methods of tax filing in Malaysia: Manual and e-filing. Taxpayers are free to choose their preferred way of filing the tax. The submission via e-filing has shown a tremendous increase since its launching in 2006 particularly for individual taxpayers. The number of submission grew from 186,271 (2006) to 873,095 (2007) (Annual Report IRBM, 2007) and from 1,171,105 (2008) to 1,466,507 (2009) (Annual Report IRBM, 2009). This shows that

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