TAX STRUCTURE AND ECONOMIC GROWTH IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

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 \mathbf{BY}

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A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF MASTER OF SCIENCE (M.Sc.) DEGREE IN ACCOUNTING IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING, COLLEGE OF MANAGEMENT AND SOCIAL SCIENCES, COVENANT UNIVERSITY, OTA, OGUN STATE, NIGERIA.

JUNE, 2023

ACCEPTANCE

This is to attest that this dissertation is accepted in partial fulfilment of the	e requirements for the	
award of the degree of Master of Science (M.Sc.) in Accounting in the Department	artment of	
Accounting, College of Management and Social Sciences, Covenant University, Ota, Nigeria.		
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DECLARATION

I, IGODO WINNER AYANATE (21PAA02234) declare that this research was carried out by me under the supervision of Dr Cordelia Omodero of the Department of Accounting, College of Management and Social Sciences, Covenant University, Ota, Ogun State Nigeria. I attest that this Dissertation has not been presented either wholly or partially for the award of any degree elsewhere. All sources of data, and scholarly information used in this presentation are duly acknowledged.

IGODO, WINNER AYANATE

Signature and Date

CERTIFICATION

We certify that this dissertation titled "TAX STRUCTURE AND ECONOMIC GROWTH IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA" is an original research carried out by IGODO WINNER AYANATE (21PAA02234) in the Department of Accounting, College of Management of Social Sciences, Covenant University, Ota, Ogun State, Nigeria under the supervision of Dr. Cordelia Omodero. We have examined and found this work acceptable as part of the requirements for the award of Master of Science (M.Sc.) in Accounting.

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(Deans, School of Postgraduate Studies)

Signature and Date

DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to the God almighty, for the strength and knowledge he endowed me with to carry out this research work.

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the impact of tax structure on economic growth in Sub-Saharan Africa over a 10-year period (2010-2020). This study utilized an ex-post facto design consisting of Panel ARDL. The study population consists of seven sub-Saharan Africa countries. This study used Gross Domestic Product to measure economic growth, while the independent variables were measured using (personal income tax (PIT), company income tax (CIT), excise and Custom duties (ECD) and Inflation). This study used secondary sources of data. E-Views 09 statistical software was used to perform OLS regression analysis, descriptive analysis, and Panel ARDL correlation analysis. The panel unit root results revealed that GDP, CIT and ECD were stationary at first difference of order one while PIT and INF are stationary at level and the correlational and regression results revealed that CIT and ECD had a positive and significant impact on GDP, while PIT and Inflation has a negative and insignificant impact on economic growth. This study concludes, based on its findings, that tax structure have a strong effect on economic growth in subSaharan Africa. The study recommended, among other things, the adoption of Public-Private discussion, as this will assist in producing useful information and opinions on tax laws from trade and business associations. It is essential for each sub-Saharan country to employ context-specific techniques in improving her economic growth.

Keywords: Economic Growth, Personal income tax, Company income tax, Inflation, Excise and Custom Duties