Global Scientific and Academic Research Journal of Economics, Business and Management
ISSN: 2583-5645 (Online)
Frequency: Monthly
Published By GSAR Publishers
Journal Homepage Link- https://gsarpublishers.com/journals-gsarjebm-home/

Value Added Tax Regime in Nigeria: A Case for Poverty Reduction and Economic Growth 1986-2020

BY

Oladele O. Aluko PhD[1], Ibrahim Musa PhD[2], Yahaya Ismail[3]

[1,2,3]Department of Economics, University of Abuja Nigeria

Article History

Received: 15/09/2024
Accepted: 01/10/2024
Published: 03/10/2024

Vol –3 Issue – 10

PP: -01-07

Abstract

This study used simple linear regression analysis to examine the value-added tax regime in Nigeria as a case study of poverty reduction and economic growth from 1986 to 2020. The methodology findings of the study showed a positive correlation between value-added tax, poverty reduction, and economic growth. The study confirms that rising value-added taxes typically correlate with economic expansion, consequently, lower levels of poverty. Additionally, a surprising positive correlation between Value Added Tax (VAT) and Economic Growth is discovered. Since the study concluded that regular updates to the value-added tax's operational framework and policies to reflect changing economic realities are essential to an effective tax system, it follows that increasing public education by the FIRS, Central Bank, and other pertinent institutions is necessary to counter the public's perception of the tax as being non-progressive.

Keywords: *Value Added Tax (VAT), Poverty Reduction and Economic Growth*

1.0 Introduction

Tax is an obligatory charge that an economic entity must pay to the government without expecting in return a clear-cut, direct benefit Bhartia (2009). Furthermore, Wikipedia defines a tax as any financial charge or other levy that a state or its functional equivalent imposes on a taxpayer (an individual or legal entity), with nonpayment being penalized by law. Anyafo (1996) went on to describe taxes as an involuntary charge levied on people and entities that must be paid to the appropriate internal revenue authorities at the federal, state, and/or municipal levels of government. A primary and major objective of government is the welfare of all citizens A just and efficient tax administration system can support the response to the issue of government funding shortages for welfare program implementation (Balogun, 2015). Given Nigeria's current economic situation, the government is required to secure a high-level income regeneration strategy, which from all indication is the policy strategy of the current administration, Magaji, Anthony, Musa & Salisu (2019). This demands a greater degree of accountability. It is no gain saying, the ability of governments to generate revenue in developing countries is far cry from being from being efficient.

Basically, an effective and efficient tax system should have the capacity to perform multiple roles in the economy. Firstly, a tax is a compulsory contribution made by the citizens to the government for the common use of citizens. Secondly, a tax imposes a general obligation on the taxpayers. Thirdly, there is a presumption that the contribution to public revenue made by the taxpayer may not be equivalent to the benefits received. Fourthly, a tax is not imposed on a citizen by the government because it has rendered specific services to him or his family (Adudu and Ojonye, 2015). Even the indirect taxes, which should account for the largest portion of revenue (particularly import and export duties), are unreliable (Abialo and Asiweh, 2012). The reason for this is the disparity that arises from trade exchanges between developing and wealthy nations. While excessive import charges will discourage imports if they are too steep to bear, excessive export duties may discourage local production (Moore, 2014). It is true that one of the biggest challenges that needs to be addressed or investigated is the need for the government to strike a balance between the need to raise revenue and incentives for economic growth. To address this issue, Naiyeju (1996) and Bikas, Andruaite (2013) claimed that the emerging countries' wealth-poverty gap grows due of their economic. It is the government's responsibility to continuously look for new ways to reallocate resources and enhance the welfare of its citizens and to ensure that there is no mismanagement and embezzlement (El-Yakub, Musa & Magaji, 2024).

The value-added tax (VAT) is that consumption tax on products

*Corresponding Author: **Ibrahim Musa PhD.**

and services which is imposed at every point in the supply chain where value is added, from the point of initial manufacturing to the point of sale. Wilhelm Von Siemens and Thomas S. Adams, a German businessman and American intellect respectively, introduced the value-added tax (VAT) in the early 20th century. Adams saw the VAT as a better alternative to the corporate income tax while Wilhelm Von Siemens saw it as a means of resolving the consistent challenges that arose from implementing sales taxes and gross turnover taxes. The tax system levies taxes at each stage of the production process. This implies that the final customer bears the entire tax burden. A consumption tax on products and services known as value-added tax (VAT) is imposed at every point in the supply chain where value is added, from the point of initial manufacturing to the hand of the final consumer. Notably is that value Added Tax depends more on consumption than on revenue or income. VAT is levied equally on every purchase barring the case of exempted under the VAT Act, as is the case with specified essential products and services categories such as medicines, medical equipment, foods and drugs, etc, at one point or the other. This is in contrast to the progressive income tax system that taxes the wealthiest more heavily than the low-income earners. A VAT system is in use in more than 160 nations, with the European Union (EU) having the most widespread use of it. It isn't without debate, though. The current VAT rate in Nigeria is 7.5% from the 1st of February 2020, from the previous 5%.

The Value added tax in Nigeria precisely, has suffered wide range and obvious criticism on its negative impact on the poverty reduction policies of the various levels of government which points out that, it increases government revenue while placing a significant hardship on the low-income strata relative to the high incomes and wealthy ones in the economy, when compared with the income taxes. However, the administration of VAT is exhorted to be less complicated, more standardized, and less prone to compliance problems than a conventional sales tax. Further observation on VAT is its being essentially a regressive tax that burdens lower-income and poor customers unfairly while adding to the administrative load on corporations. Both critics and proponents of VAT generally argue that it being a duplicate to income tax, which is not necessarily the case because many countries have both an income tax and a VAT.

The administration of Value Added Tax (VAT) in Nigeria have had to contend with numerous challenges, which range from institutional framework, technical challenges, compliance infrastructure, remittance, not excluding the operational institution – the Federal Inland Revenue Services (FIRS) administrative, technical and political influences for example in technical and other staff engagements, training, and retraining, coordination of VAT operations and the popular Nigeria factor the – Unethical behaviours. Businesses who are required to remit VAT after the proper deductions do not understand the basics of how VAT works; instead, they view VAT as an expense that is out of line with expectations. Nigeria has had significant successes with the introduction of Value Added Tax (VAT) between 1993 and 1994. Notably, this resulted in an increase in income from N8.20 billion to N163.30 billion ten years later. In 2014, the revenue reached N616.90 billion, while in 2018, it reached Nl .7 trillion. Conversely, it was reportedly, the country's total VAT revenue decreased by N53 billion from N1.7 trillion in 2018 to N1.17 trillion in 2019. A complex interaction of economic, political, and international variables has shaped Nigeria's economic history from 1986 to 2019, posing both opportunities and challenges for the country's progress. Because of its strong reliance on oil earnings, Nigeria's economy experienced significant instability during this time worst still, at the current period, leaving it vulnerable to exchange rates volatility, erratic swings in world oil prices, galloping inflationary trend, to mention but few (Aluko, Gana & Adeyemi, 2019). The nation's inability to completely realize its enormous economic potential continue to be hampered by the reliance on a single source of income, which also caused budgetary instability and retardation in economic growth. it was still unclear whether the current multidimensional taxes would be eventually result in the desired results.

1.1 Study objectives

The objectives of the study is to; Analyse the impact of taxation via the Value Added Tax on poverty reduction hence Nigeria's economic performance between 1986 and 2020. Furthermore, it is to Assess the contribution of Value Added Tax system of taxation to reducing Nigeria's reliance on oil revenue during this period. Also, Identify and analyse the main issues with the Value-Added system of taxation in Nigeria from 1986 to 2020 and investigate how political shifts and reforms influenced the connection between taxation policies and economic growth in Nigeria during these years.

2.0 Literature Review

2.1 Conceptual Review

2.1.1 Value Added Tax

Onwuchekwa & Suleman (2014) defined Value Added Tax as a consumption tax (of goods or service) levied at each stage of the consumption (of goods or service) and borne by the final consumer of the product of service. It is a tax levied on the sales of commodities at every stage of production. Its defining feature is that it credits taxes paid by the enterprise on their material inputs against the taxes they must levy on their sales. Unlike retail sale sales to the final consumer, revenue is collected throughout the production. Also, Keen and Lockwood (2010) and Skinner (2015) asserts that the VAT can have several advantages since it is easier to make compatible with international trade and may be more difficult to avoid than other forms of taxation Bingilar & Preye (2020) examined the impact of value-added Tax on Economic Growth in Nigeria, an investigation of value-added tax variables. (input tax and output tax) and their significant Influence on Economic growth in Nigeria. the longitudinal research design was adopted, with the Secondary time-series panel data collected for the period 2009 to 2018 from the statistical bulletin of the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN), the data were analyzed using the coefficient of determination (R^2), t-test, F-test and Durbin Watson statistics. The results of the analysis showed that input and output tax have positive and significant impacts on economic growth, it was also revealed that VAT contributes

*Corresponding Author: **Ibrahim Musa PhD.**

significantly to the total tax revenue of the government and by extension the economic growth of Nigeria, that VAT revenue growth had a consistent increase though it was not particularly explosive (Kwanti and Dauda, 2022)

2.1.2 Poverty

According to Obadan (1997), there are numerous facets of poverty, including low purchasing power, vulnerability to risk, malnourishment, a high death rate, a brief life expectancy, and limited access to social and financial services. According to Musa, Salisu & Magaji (2024), poverty can take many forms, including starvation, malnutrition, poor health, limited or no access to education and other essential services, a rise in illness-related morbidity and mortality, homelessness, inadequate, unsafe, and degraded environments, as well as social exclusion and discrimination (Shaba et al., 2018).

The primary causes of poverty are thought to be a lack of economic growth, persistent structural imbalances, slow GDP growth, high population growth rates (Musa, Magaji, Abdulmalik & Eke, 2022). It is also a product of underdevelopment of industries and factors of production, depletion of natural resources, barriers to rural development as the backbone of the economy, and restricted access to vital social services for the vast majority of the population (Magaji & Musa, 2015).

According to Aluko and Magaji (2020), poverty is considered to be a barrier to a person's ability to buy products and maintain their standard of living. According to Ibrahim & Sule (2023), there are a number of interconnected variables that contribute to poverty, including a lack of resources, a need, a pattern of deprivation, a lack of entitlements and basic security, dependency, exclusion, social class, economic status, and unbearable hardship. According to Magaji and Adamu (2011), poverty is characterized by a notable lack of well-being, which includes the lack of the skills, resources, opportunities, and security needed to contribute significantly to society.

2.0.1 Economic Growth

According to African Economic Outlook (2016), economic growth is the increase in the market value of the goods produced by an economy over time. It is stated as the real gross domestic product (real GDP) growth rate represented as a percentage. But of more importance is the growth ratio of real GDP to population, or per capita income. A growth in per capita income is referred to as "intensive growth." GDP growth that results exclusively from population or geographic expansion is referred to as extensive growth (Gordon, 1999). Increased potential GDP or output is referred to as economic growth, and a substantial amount of study has been done to show how this objective might be fulfilled (Fadare, 2010).

2.1 Theoretical Review

To underpin this work, Finance Growth Theory is used below:

2.2.1. Finance Growth Theory

The study's theoretical underpinning is the finance-growth theory, which maintains that financial development creates a dynamic, fruitful environment for growth through the "supply-leading" or "demand-following" effect. Additionally, this theory admits that a major factor contributing to persistent economic inequality and sluggish growth is a inability to obtain financing. Since poverty and wealth disparity must be decreased in order to accelerate However, it is acknowledged that having access to a simple, safe, and inexpensive source of funding is essential. State. This encourages parity and empowers individuals who are marginalized in society and the economy. to aid in their improved economic integration and enable them to fully participate in growth while shielding them from sudden drops in the economy (Serrao et al., 2012). One of the primary barriers to financial inclusion in Nigeria is the incredibly low level of financial literacy among the country's rural populations, which makes it challenging for company owners to offer financial services, including banking. Furthermore, the nation still lacks a sufficient understanding of information and technology, making it obtaining financial services can be difficult (Magaji, Musa & Dogo, 2023).

Occasionally, inadequate and improper awareness campaigns hinder people's ability to understand financial transactions and take advantage of opportunities in the financial services industry (Aina & Oluyombo, 2014). The linguistic gap between the instructor and the target population reduces communication efficacy and is important for raising awareness (Magaji & Aliyu, 2007). A population lacking understanding cannot use financial services effectively (Migap et al., 2015). Methodology

3.0 Study hypotheses;

H01; Value-added system of tax had no significant impact on poverty reduction and Nigeria's economic growth from 1986 to 2020.

H02; Taxation did not play a significant role in diversifying Nigeria's revenue sources during this period with respect to Value-Added system of taxation.

H03; Challenges within Nigeria's Value-Added system of taxation had no significant impact on its economic growth from 1986 to 2020.

3.1 Model Specification

The hypothesis had been stated with the view of ascertaining the significant impact. The Effect of Taxation on Nigeria's Economic Growth (prosperity), with Focus on the Value Added Tax Regime, its problems and prospects: 1986-2020. The functional form of the model is as expressed below:

$GDP = F(TRV, VATX, INF)$……1

Equation (1) implies that Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is a function of Tax Revenue, and Value Added Tax. But in order to capture the influence of the stochastic or random variable, the equation is explicitly transformed as thus;

$GDP_t = a + p_1 TRV_t + p_2 VATX_t + (33 INF_t + U_t$……2

Where:

GDP = Gross Domestic Product TRV = Tax Revenue

VATX = Value Added Tax INFR = Inflation rate

P_1, P_2 = Parameter Estimates U = Error Term

The specified model attempts to examine the effect of Taxation

*Corresponding Author: **Ibrahim Musa PhD.**

on Nigeria's Economic Growth with Focus on the Value Added Tax Regime, its problems, and prospects: 1986-2020. Gross Domestic Product as the dependent variable was measured as a function of independent variables which are Tax Revenue, Value Added Tax, and Inflation rate.

Variables measurement and discussion

The following linear equation is obtained from the specified model

GDP = a0 + b]log(TRV) + b21og(VATX) + b31og(INFR) + ^……3

b0, b], b2, b3, and b4 are parameters to be estimated while U] is the error term.

Nature and sources of data

In order to verify the relationship between these variables, model estimation is carried out using annual time series data on the variables, which was sourced majorly from the central, bank of Nigeria (CBN) statistical bulletin (1984 to 2020).

3.0 Estimation and Evaluation Techniques and Procedures

The specified multiple regression models was using the Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) techniques. The following econometric and statistical diagnostic test will be performed in order to ascertain the validity of the regression results:

1. Unit root
2. Granger Causality Test
3. Error correction Mechanism (ECM) Test

4.0 Data Presentation and Result

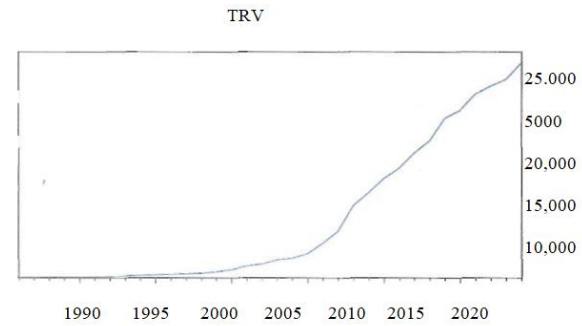
The analysed outcomes below are based on tests as stated above, with all results analysed in this section are obtained from e-views 9.0.

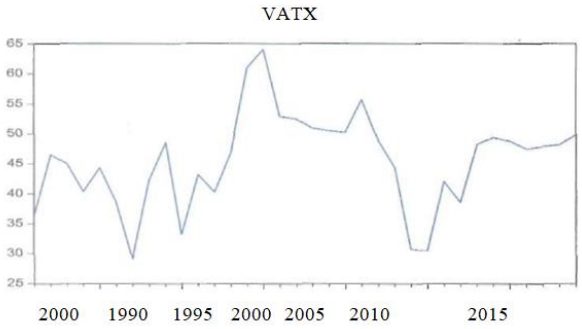
Table 4.1: Summary Statistics

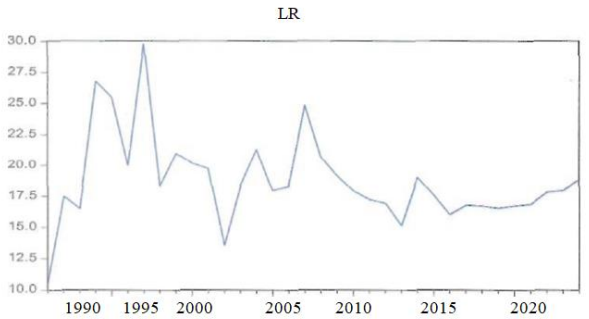
	GDP	TRV	VATX	INFR
Mean	33424.00	6341.430	45.47824	18.77265
Median	8854.640	1729.440	47.12500	17.98000
Maximum	157926.3	23835.64	64.10000	29.80000
Minimum	134.6000	23.81000	29.10000	10.50000
Std. Dev.	45220.95	8006.331	7.972205	3.662818
Skewness	1.313490	0.966326	-0.122799	0.988488
Kurtosis	3.472843	2.390243	3.136154	4.898697
Jarque-Bera	10.09319	5.818169	0.111713	10.64410
Probability	0.006431	0.054526	0.945675	0.004883
Sum	1136416.	215608.6	1546.260	638.2700
Sum Sq. Dev.	6.75E+10	2.12E+09	2097.350	442.7359
Observations	34	34	34	34

Source: Author's Computation Using E-View 9.0, 2023.

Table 4.1, all variables consist of thirty-four (34) observations. The table shows the descriptive statistics of the variables indicating their mean, variance, and their distribution.







The above diagrams depict a progressive rise in GDP and a commensurate gain in tax revenue, demonstrating a positive correlation between economic expansion, public revenue, and the prospect of poverty rate reduction. Over time, the initial high rates of inflation level off, indicating a more stable economic environment that may have been impacted by changing monetary and fiscal policy at the period under review. Value Added tax consistency indicates a stable tax system that

*Corresponding Author: **Ibrahim Musa PhD.**

promotes economic predictability. Overall, the trends point to a developing economy that experiences inflationary swings as a reflection of its flexibility in response to outside influences and the support of a viable tax system,

Table 4.2: Unit Root Stationarity Result

The results obtained from the Unit Root stationarity result are represented in the table below

Time series Series	ADF Statistics	Critical Value	Stationary Status
GDP	-4.845620	-3.6786 (1%) -3.0111	**1(2)**
		(10%)	—
TRV	-4.556732	-3.7754 (1%) -3.0166	**i(i)**
VATX	-4.771501	-3.1167 (1%) -3.5459 (5%)	**id)**
INFR	-4.016499	-2.0067 (1%)	**i(i)**
		-3.4746 (10%)	

Source: Author's E-View 9.0 Computation

The four variables based on Table 4.2; Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Tax Revenue (TRN), Value-Added tax (VATX), and Inflation Rate (INFR) underwent unit root test using the Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) test. Four variables were found to be non-stationary with different orders of integration. GDP was stationary after second difference i.e. integrated of order two; 1(2) while the remaining were stationary after first difference i.e. integrated of order one; 1(1).

From table the above, GDP was stationary after second difference. The absolute ADF calculated value of GDP (-4.845620) is greater than the absolute ADF critical values at the 1 percent, 5 percent, and 10 percent level of significance after second difference. On the other hand, TRV became stationary after first difference with the inclusion of trend in the equation. The absolute ADF calculated value of TRV (-4.556732) is greater than the ADF critical values at the 1 percent, 5 percent, and 10 percent levels of significance.

VATX was stationary after first difference. The absolute ADF calculated value of VATX was greater than the critical values at the three levels of significance. The absolute ADF statistic for VATX (- 4.771501) is greater than the absolute critical values. Also, INFR was stationary after first difference. The absolute ADF calculated value of INFR was greater than the critical values at the three levels of significance. The absolute ADF statistic for INFR

(-4.016499) is greater than the absolute critical values.

Table 4.3: Johansen's Cointegration Result

Eigen Value	Likelihood Ratio	5 percent Critical	Value
0.100158	43.137745	31.07901	
0.927719	31.34615	21.11845	
0.531147	14.11309	7.117613	

Source: Author's E-View 9.0 Computation

Table 4.3: the first three equations show the cointegrated equations with their likelihood ratios (59.13996,31.34615, and 14.11309) greater than the 5 percent critical values (31.07901, 21.11845, and 9.01731).

Table 4.4: Dependent Variable: d(GDP(-2))

Dependent Variable: d(GDP(-l))				
Method: Least Squares				
Date: 01/02/24 Time: 10:42				
Sample: 1986 2019				
Included observations: 20				
Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	24.61432	1.652949	6.505382	0.9021
d(TRV(-l))	0.218931	0.044007	-4.058877	0.0015
d (VATX(-l))	3.585848	0.026333	8.952582	0.0000
d(INFR(-l))	-2.256442	0.034212	5.945654	0.0020
ECM	-0.448584	0.199114	-3.091484	0.0078
R-squared	0.615671	Mean dependent var		13.34879
Adjusted R-squared	0.579398	S.D. dependent var		7.135400
S.E. of regression	1.773862	Akaike info criterion		4.083496
Sum squared resid	106.9839	Schwarz criterion		4.255873
Log likelihood	-73.58641	Hannan-Quinn criter.		4.144826
F-statistic	**21.21176**	**Durbin-Watson stat**		**1.937766**
Prob(F-statistic)	**0.000000**			

Source: Author's E-View 9.0 Computation

The result of the regressions equation is presented below:

d(GDP(-l)) = 22,61990 + 0.21893ld(TRV(-l)) + 3.585848d(VATX(-l)) - 2.256442 d(INFR(-l)) - 0.448584ECM

T (0.9021) (4.0931) (8.9534) (5.945654) (3.0914)

R^2 = 0.615671

Adjusted R^2 = 0.579398 F-Statistics =21.21176

DW Statistics =1.927766

4.2 Interpretation of Results

Coefficients of Explanatory Variables

*Corresponding Author: **Ibrahim Musa PhD.**

The result shows that a unit increase in the TRV which is Tax Revenue will result in a 0.21893 increase in GDP holding other independent variables constant. A unit increase in Value Added Tax caused a 3.585848 increase in GDP holding other independent variables constant.

A unit increase in Inflation rate caused a 2.256442 decrease in GDP holding other independent variables constant. The ECM parameter is negative given as -0.448584. This implies that the speed of adjustment of short-run disequilibrium is 40 percent.

Coefficient of determination

The coefficient of determination (R^2) and the adjusted R^2 also revealed that the explanatory variables are significant in explaining the dependent variable.

The R^2 of 0.6157 means that 61.5 percent of the total change in Gross Domestic Product of Nigeria was accounted for by the explanatory variables of the models. The adjusted R^2 of 0.5794 also shows the goodness of fit at 57.9 percent, indicating that the explanatory variables are good enough to explain the GDP of Nigeria.

T-Statistics

From the t-distribution table, applying the two-tailed test at 5 percent level of significance and 31 degree of freedom (n-k = 20-4), the critical (tabulated) tvalue is 2.042 while in terms of Tax revenue, since its estimated value -4.0588777 is less than the critical value of 2.042; we reject the Null Hypothesis, implying that Tax revenue has a significant Impact on Nigeria's Gross Domestic Product in the long run. In addition, from the regression result this significant impact was positive.

With respect to Value Added Tax, since its calculated value 8.953381 is greater than the critical value 2.042 we accept the Null Hypothesis, implying that Value Added Tax has a significant Impact on Nigeria's Gross Domestic Product in the long run, this significant impact is positive. Finally, with respect to Inflation rate, since its calculated value 5.945654 is greater than the critical value 2.042 we accept the Null Hypothesis, implying that Inflation rate has a significant Impact on Nigeria's Gross Domestic Product in the long run, this significant impact is negative.

F-Statistics

In addition, the F-statistic supports this position with its result showing that the model is well specified. From the F-distribution table with 3 degrees of freedom (vi = k-1 =4-1 =3 and n-k=34-4 = 30) at 5 percent level of significance, the calculated value of 22.4 is greater than the critical F-value of 2.71, leading us to accept the null hypothesis of the model, implying that the independent variables (Tax Revenue, Value Added Tax, Inflation rate) jointly or simultaneously explained the dependent variable (Gross Domestic Product). Therefore, the model can be used for prediction, forecasting, and policy formulation.

5.0 Conclusion and Recommendations

The study has shed light on the intricate relationship between taxation, economic growth, and inflation in Nigeria between 1986 and 2020. The positive correlation discovered between tax revenue and GDP reaffirms the notion that an increase in tax revenue tends to correspond with economic growth and by implication, poverty level per time. However, the unexpected positive relationship between Value Added Tax (VAT) and economic growth challenges the initial hypothesis. While statistically insignificant, this counterintuitive correlation warrants further investigation and consideration in future policy discussions. Also, the analysis supports the widely held belief in economics that the rate of inflation and economic growth are inversely correlated. Since higher liquidity in commercial banks can support economic growth, lowering inflation and poverty rates.

Consequently, the recommendations are as follows: Regular update of the operational framework and policies for Value added tax to reflect the economic realities periodically is a sine qua non for an efficient tax regime. Furthermore, consequent on the notion of VAT being perceived as a non-progressive tax, more public enlightenment by the FIRS Central Bank and other relevant institution is imperative to dissuade such mind set by the public – the tax base. Also, the proportion of VAT to gross revenue from taxes in Nigeria should be in the priorities for further consideration of policy design, particularly so, due to the peculiarity of the bulk of Nigeria populace.

REFERENCES

1. Abialo, J. & Asiweh, G. (2012). Impact of Tax Administration on Government Revenue in a Developing Economy: A Case Study of Nigeria. *International Journal of Business and Social Science*, 3 (8), 99-112
2. Adegbie, F. F., Jayeoba, O. & Kwabai, J. D. (2016). Assessment of value added tax on the growth and development of Nigeria economy: Imperative for reform. Accounting and Finance Research 5(4), 163-178
3. Adudu, S. A. & Ojonye, M. S. (2015). The Impact of Tax Policy on Economic Growth in Nigeria. *Journal of Economics and Sustainable Development.* .6 (8) ISSN 2222-1700 (Paper) ISSN 2222-2855 (Online)
4. African Economic Outlook (2016). Nigerian economic outlook. https://www.afdborg/en/countries/west-africa/nigeria/nigeriaeconomic-outlook/ Gordon, B. J. (1999). The way it worked and why it won't: Structural change and the slowdown of U.S. economic growth. London: Westport, CT Praeger.
5. Aina, S., & Oluyombo, O. (2014). The Economy of Financial Inclusion in Nigeria: Theory, Practice and Policy. *SSRN Electronic Journal* 1(1), i-32. https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.2885306
6. Aluko, O. O. & Aigbedion, M. J. (2018): Public Health Expenditure and Economic Growth in Nigeria: An Error Correction Model**.** Journal *of Economics, Management and Trade*. SCIENCE DOMAIN International, UK 21(6), 1 – 11
7. Aluko, O. O., Gana, U. & Adeyemi, A. S. (2019).

*Corresponding Author: **Ibrahim Musa PhD.**

Economic Burden of HIV/AIDs Stigmatization and Productivity Loss: Empirical Evidences from Gwagwalada, FCT - Nigeria. *Research and Analysis journal*, 2(8), 86 – 102

8. Aluko, O., & Magaji, S. (2020) Stagflation and poverty incidence in West Africa Sub-Region: A perspectives. *International Journal of Advanced Research in Social Sciences, Environmental Studies, and Technology*, 5(1), 38-59.
9. Anyafo, A. M. O. (1996). Public Finance in a Developing Economy: The Nigerian Case, Department of Banking and Finance, University of Nigeria, Enugu Campus, Enugu.
10. Balogun, A. (2015). Developing Internally Generated Revenue in an Era of Diversification. *Journal of Arts and Social Sciences (JASS)*, 8 (3), 1-11.
11. Bingilar, P. F. & Preye, E.G.A. (2020). Relationship between Capital Market Indices and Growth of Nigeria Economy. International Journal of Economies and Finance, 3(1), 25-31
12. El-Yakub, A.B., Musa, I. & Ismail, Y. (2024), Empirical Analysis of the Impact of Tax on Economic Growth: Evidence from Vector Error Correction Model, *Journal of Research in Humanities and Social Science*, 12 (4), 314 - 326
13. El-Yakub, A.B., Musa, I. & Magaji, S. (2024) Impact of Mismanagement of Public Funds on Government parastatals. *Indonesian Journal of Accounting and Governance* 8(1), 1-18
14. European Journal of Accounting, Auditing and Finance Research,2(8), 62-69
15. Fadare, S. O. (2010). Recent Banking Reforms and Economic Growth In Nigeria. European Journal of Scientific Research, 154(2), 230-240
16. Gwartney, J. D. & R.A Lawson (2006): "The impact of Tax Policy on Economic Growth, income distribution, and Allocation of Taxes" *Journal of Social Philosophy and Policy Foundation U.S.A*, 28-52
17. Ibrahim, M & Sule M. (2023), Nexus between Household Income and Child Labour in Northeastern Nigeria. *African Journal of Social Science and Humanity Research* 6(3), 57 – 70.
18. Keen, M. & Ben L. (2010). The Value Added Tax: Its Causes and Consequences, Warwick Economic Research Papers No. 801.
19. Kwanti, A.A & Dauda H. (2022). Impact of value-added-tax (vat) on the economic growthof nigeria (1994-2020).tsu-international journal of accounting and finance (tsuijaf)e-issn: 28811-2709, p-issn: 28811-2695. 1(2).
20. Magaji, S., & Musa, I. (2015). Endemic Corruption and Nigeria's Underdevelopment. Abuja Journal of Business and Management, 1(4), 119- 125.
21. Magaji, S., Anthony, A. A., Musa, I., & Salisu, A. (2019). Relative Impacts of Monetary Policy Instruments on Economic Growth in Nigeria. Lapai Journal of Economics, 3(2), 93–
22. Magaji, S., Musa, I., & Dogo, S. S. (2023). Analysis of the impact of banking sector credits on the real sector in Nigeria. International Journal of Management and Business Applied, 2(1), 12–20. https://doi.org/10.54099/ijmba.v2i1.541
23. Moore, M. (2014). Revenues, State Formation, and the Quality of Governance in Developing Countries. International Political Science Review, 25, 297-319.
24. Musa, I., Magaji, S., Abdulmalik, O.Y. & Eke, C.I. (2022), Poverty and its Intractability: Causes and Consequences, *Inclusive Society and Sustainability Studies*, 2 (2), 48 – 58
25. Musa, I., Salisu, A. & Magaji, S. (2024), Financial Inclusion, Poverty Reduction and Economic Growth in Nigeria: An Empirical Study Using SVAR Approach (1980 – 2020), *Journal of Economics, Innovative Management and Entrepreneurship*, 2 (3), 62 - 71
26. Naiyeju, K. (1996). "Value Added Tax, the Facts of a Positive Tax in Nigeria". KUPAG Public Affairs, 97.
27. Obadan, M. (1997). Analytical Framework for Poverty Reduction: Issues of Economic Growth Versus Other Strategies. Proceedings of the Nigerian Economic Society Annual Conference on Poverty Alleviation in Nigeria 1997, 1-18.
28. Onwuchekwa, J. C. & Aruwa, A. S. (2014). Value added Tax and Economic Growth in Nigeria.
29. Serrao, M., Sequeira, A. H., & Hans, B. V. (2012). Designing a Methodology to Investigate Accessibility and Impact of Financial Inclusion. SSRN Electronic Journal. https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.2025521
30. Shaba, N.Y., Yelwa, M., Obansa, S.A.J., & Magaji, S. (2018). Manifestation of Income Inequality and Poverty Prevalence in Selected North Central States of Nigeria. Journal of Economics and Public Finance, 4(2), 130-142.
31. Skinner J. (2015). Taxation and Output Growth in Africa. Policy, Planning and Research Working Paper 73. The World Bank. 18 https://doi.org/10.2022/lje.v3i2.53

*Corresponding Author: **Ibrahim Musa PhD.**