

Corporate Tax, Effective Tax Rate, Tax Incentives and Financial Performance of Listed Manufacturing Firms in Nigeria

Adebowale OGUNSOLA

Department of Accounting, OAUSTECH

Corresponding author E-mail: ogunsola.adebowale@gmail.com

To Cite this Article

Adebowale OGUNSOLA (2026). Corporate Tax, Effective Tax Rate, Tax Incentives and Financial Performance of Listed Manufacturing Firms in Nigeria. *Indian Journal of Global Economics and Business*, 5: 1, pp. 87-103.

Abstract: The study examined how the financial performance of listed manufacturing firms in Nigeria is influenced by company income tax, effective tax rate and tax incentive. The study adopted ex post facto research design as the data used were mainly secondary in nature. Study population comprised all listed companies in the manufacturing category. However, ten companies were selected as sample based on data availability. Data collected covered a period from 2015 to 2024, and these data were analyzed using random effect regression. Results showed that both company income tax has a significant negative effect on financial performance at 10% significance level, while the effect of effective tax rate is positively significant on the financial performance of the studied firms. Also, findings revealed that tax incentives have significant positive effect on the financial performance of the sampled firms at 1% significance level. It can be concluded that increase in company income tax will possibly reduce firms' financial performance, while increase in effective tax rate and tax incentives is likely to improve firms' financial performance, all things being equal.

Keywords: Company Income Tax, Effective Tax Rate, Tax Incentive, Financial Performance

INTRODUCTION

Business financial environments are significantly shaped by taxes which have an impact on their overall financial performance, investment choices and profitability. The effect of taxes on the financial performance of manufacturing companies is a topic of considerable interest in Nigeria, a developing country, with a sizable

manufacturing sector (Mohammed, 2019). Value-added tax (VAT), corporate income tax and other levies make up Nigeria's complicated tax system which contributes to the complex relationship between taxes and business financial results (World Bank, 2021). Ajibolade, Atanda and Adegbite's (2017) study emphasizes the need for a sophisticated understanding of how taxes affect Nigerian manufacturing companies' financial performance taking into account elements like tax rates, incentives and compliance costs. Ogbuagu and Ewubare (2017) claim that inadequate government budget implementation and difficulties in evaluating raw materials will consistently result in subpar performance or turnover in the manufacturing sector. It is commonly acknowledged that taxes are an important tool for improving the mobilization of domestic resources.

Consequently there has been a greater focus on efforts to increase the effective tax rate and expand the tax base. One of the most important instruments that governments have for obtaining funding is taxation as is well known (Atta-Mills, 2002). Taxes are imposed in Nigeria and other countries to raise money for government initiatives. Governments in Nigeria impose and collect a variety of taxes for a variety of reasons such as personal income tax, corporate income tax, withholding tax, petroleum profit tax, value added tax, capital gain tax, education tax and other levies. Additionally, the World Bank's 2020 report emphasizes the significance of a business-friendly tax environment stressing that an effective and transparent tax system has a positive impact on the ease of doing business. Therefore, to create well-informed strategies for creating a favorable business environment and advancing economic development in the nation, a thorough examination of the impact of taxes on businesses financial performance is crucial (Ajibolade, 2017).

One of the main issues with taxes is that companies may find it difficult to reinvest in technology, research and development and other crucial areas required for competitiveness in the global market due to high tax rates and complex compliance procedures (Ajibolade, 2017). Furthermore, the financial performance of businesses especially in the manufacturing sector of the economy can be adversely affected by the absence of sufficient tax incentives such as tax holidays, reduced tax rates, economic development incentives, free trade zones and export processing zones incentives, capital allowance, investment allowance and small company exemption. The dearth of thorough empirical studies that particularly examine the connection between taxes and the financial performance of Nigerian manufacturing companies

is another aspect of the issue. Although there are general conversations about how taxes affect businesses, a specific study on the manufacturing sector is necessary because of its distinctive features and contributions to economic expansion (Nigeria Economic Summit Group, 2019). Based on the aforementioned, this study aimed to examine the effects of corporate income tax, effective tax rate and tax incentives on the financial performance of Nigerian listed manufacturing companies.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- (i) What is the effect of corporate income tax on the financial performance of listed manufacturing firms in Nigeria?
- (ii) What is the effect of effective tax rates on the financial performance of listed manufacturing firms in Nigeria?
- (iii) What is the effect of tax incentives on the financial performance of listed manufacturing firms in Nigeria?

1.3. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The main objective of this study is to examine the effect of taxation on the financial performance of selected manufacturing firms in Nigeria. Specifically, the study intends to achieve the following objective;

- (i) To examine the effect of corporate income tax on the financial performance of listed manufacturing firms in Nigeria
- (ii) To examine the effect of effective tax rates on the financial performance of listed manufacturing firms in Nigeria
- (iii) To examine the effect of tax incentives on the financial performance of listed manufacturing firms in Nigeria

1.4. HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY

- Ho₁: There is no significant effect of corporate income tax on the financial performance of listed manufacturing firms in Nigeria
- Ho₂: There is no significant effect of effective tax rates on the financial performance of listed manufacturing firms in Nigeria
- Ho₃: There is no significant effect of tax incentives on the financial performance of listed manufacturing firms in Nigeria

2.1 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1.1. Conceptual Review

2.1.1.1. *Concept of Taxation*

There are several types of taxes imposed by government at different levels, such as capital gains tax, personal income tax, withholding tax, education tax, corporate income tax, petroleum profit tax and value-added tax (Olaoye & Alade, 2019). Some taxes are exclusive while others are concurrent. Exclusive taxes are mainly collected by federal government while concurrent taxes are collected by both federal government and state governments. Government tax policies must be economically friendly, simple, certain, convenient, administratively efficient and equitable to reduce cases of tax evasion and illegal tax avoidance practices, and increase tax revenue for governments. Also, governments must ensure that tax policies are reviewed regularly to address changes in the operating environment. This means that governments can use taxation to control investments, money supply, inflation, consumption and the economy as a whole. Recently, the topic of capital gains tax within Nigeria's capital market has gained increased attention. In order, to accomplish particular economic goals, the government periodically evaluates the tax system as part of its larger fiscal policy (Adeyemi & Babington-Ashaye, 2016). A company's profits which are determined by deducting allowable expenses from total revenue are subject to corporate income tax. Employee salaries, supplies, advertising expenses, interest payments and the depreciation of machinery and equipment are all deductible business expenses (Keightley & Sherlock, 2014). Additionally, the corporate tax system includes a number of incentives designed to encourage and assist specific business models. Special credits deductions, exemptions, exclusions and preferential tax rates are examples of these incentives (Keightley & Sherlock, 2014).

2.1.1.3. *Corporate Income Tax*

Corporate taxes are levied under the Corporate Income Tax Act which is the company's income tax law (Akadakpo & Akogo, 2022). Companies pay these taxes directly to the government of the nation or country in which they operate on a regular basis (Adams, 2020). These taxes are levied by the government according to the net profit of the business. The Federal Inland Revenue Service (FIRS) is the primary agency in Nigeria tasked with collecting and overseeing these taxes on behalf of the

government (Omodero & Amah, 2018). Literally, company income tax is expected to have a negative impact on firms' financial performance. The reason is that when taxes are paid by companies from their profits, there is no any direct benefit accruing to the tax payers. Even the expected long term indirect benefits, in terms of increase in provision of infrastructures by governments from tax revenues, may not come forth, due to corruption. Be that as it may, corporate taxpayer must ensure that they always carry out their civic obligation while government must also fulfill its own part by using tax revenues to provide good infrastructures necessary for more conducive business environment. This, however, will indirectly benefit corporate taxpayers in the long run as they will be open to more business opportunities.

2.1.1.4. Effective Tax Rate

Effective tax rate is the average tax rate paid by the taxpayers mostly calculated as actual tax payable divided by total taxable income. In most cases, if not in all, the rate will be lower than the actual applicable tax rate. The reason is that taxable income is determined after adjusting for relevant tax allowances, reliefs, disallowable items and other tax credits available to taxpayers. In effect, firms should make sure that they utilizes all the available allowance, reliefs and credits to reduce their effective tax rates and tax liabilities, thereby improving their financial performance. However, while firms are trying to minimize their tax liabilities, tax authorities must also use necessary strategies to reduce cases of illegal tax avoidance in order to generate adequate revenue for governments. An essential indicator of a business tax efficiency, the effective tax rate (ETR) sheds light on the true tax burden (Didacus & Tibbs, 2024). By showing the percentage of taxes paid relative to pre-tax earnings, it is frequently used to summarize a company's tax obligations (Vu & Le, 2021). Furthermore, as noted by Khaoula, Amor and Ayed (2013), the ETR may be impacted by long-term discrepancies between financial accounting income and taxable income which may indicate aggressive tax planning techniques. To calculate the ETR, the total amount of taxes paid is divided by the profit before taxes. This measure is widely used to assess the efficacy of tax planning strategies, determine the total tax contribution of businesses and identify possible tax evasion (Watson, 2015).

2.1.1.5. Tax Incentives

Tax incentives are privileges given to the tax taxpayers by tax authorities, in form of allowances, reliefs, credits and waivers, to reduce tax burden and encourage voluntary

compliance. Incentives are also granted to taxpayers to encourage investment in certain areas of the economic that are of great concern to the governments, particularly, economically disadvantaged areas, where no investor wants to venture because of the risk and uncertainty involved. For instance, nobody will be interested in making investment in rural areas bereft of necessary basic amenities and infrastructures needed to facilitate business growth and development. Where tax incentives are properly managed and regulated by governments, the associated long term benefits will be more than the present revenue loss. Initially, it may appear as a revenue loss, but in the long run, effective tax incentives will encourage more investments, more jobs, more incomes and consequently, more tax revenue for governments. According to Kaplan (2013), tax incentives are mechanisms that lower the tax obligations of particular individuals or organizations. Generally speaking, an incentive is anything that motivates or encourages a specific action. Therefore, any action taken by the government to intentionally change the tax structure in a way that benefits prospective taxpayers is considered a tax incentive (Dotun, 2016). According to Edori and Des-Wosu (2024), it can also be defined as the governments' intentional reduction or total exemption from tax obligations in order to encourage specific economic activities or behaviors. According to Ndajiwo (2018), tax incentives also known as tax policy incentives are defined as special provisions in tax laws that are provided to qualified investments or investors giving them favorable deviations from standard tax regulations. These incentives basically entail giving beneficiaries' particular tax exclusions, deductions or exemptions (Nnah, 2024).

2.1.2. Financial Performance

In the fields of business and economics, financial performance is a crucial concept that shows how well a company manages its finances, makes money and runs smoothly over a given time frame. Brealey et al. (2020) claimed that corporate finance is complex and covers a number of facets of a business operation including its capacity to generate income, control costs and add value for shareholders. Examining financial statements, calculating important ratios and comparing these numbers to industry norms or past data are common steps in evaluating financial performance. According to Gavrea and Adelegan (2011), researchers may find it difficult to define firm performance because of its various interpretations. Performance, according to Watson (2017), is the effectiveness with which a business uses its resources within

its core operations to produce revenue. According to Davis and Cobb (2010), it can also be defined as the accomplishment of particular business goals when assessed in relation to pre-established benchmarks which include factors like cost effectiveness. In particular, an organization's ability and willingness to fulfill long-term financial obligations, its commitment to providing services for the foreseeable future and its fiscal health are all reflected in its financial performance (Weber, 2018).

2.1.3. Empirical Review

In Rivers State Nigeria, Edori and Des-Wosu (2024) investigated how tax incentives affect MSMEs' financial performance. Their analysis based on a survey of thirty companies showed that net profit margin was significantly positively correlated with capital allowances and loss relief. In order to increase profitability, they advised MSMEs to simplify access to tax incentives and enhance asset management and loss relief techniques. Nnah (2024) examined how tax incentives, particularly capital allowances, affected five Nigerian agricultural companies' financial results between 2014 and 2023. The research utilized multiple regression correlation and descriptive statistics. The findings demonstrated that neither net profit margin, nor return on equity was significantly impacted by capital allowances which led to the conclusion that not all of the variables examined had a significant impact on these companies' financial performance.

Didacus and Tibbs (2024) sought to investigate the relationship between the value of commercial banks listed on Kenya's Nairobi Securities Exchange and the effective tax rate (ETR). They combined explanatory and correlational methods in a mixed methodology. Since it was a census study, all 11 of the banks listed on the NSE were included in the study sample. Panel regression was used in data analysis combining cross-sectional and time-series data from the banks' annual reports and financial statements from 2014 to 2022. ETR has a statistically significant positive impact on firm value according to the regression results with a coefficient of 850. 593 and a p-value of less than 0. 05. Akadakpo and Akogo (2022) used data from twelve companies listed on the Nigerian Stock Exchange to investigate the impact of corporate income tax on business performance. Corporate income tax (CIT) has a positive and significant impact on profit after tax (PAT) and return on equity (ROE) according to their analysis which was done using regression in SPSS over a ten-year period (2011–2020). Additionally, they discovered that while CIT has a positive impact on shareholder earnings, changes in shareholders' funds have a negative impact on ROE.

Vu and Le (2021) looked at the ETR as a tax planning indicator and how it affected the value of Vietnamese publicly traded companies between 2015 and 2019. The moderating impact of state ownership on this relationship was also taken into account. Secondary data from Vietnam's stock market authority was examined using pooled ordinary least squares on a sample of 513 non-financial businesses. The findings demonstrated that tax planning had a detrimental effect on firm's value, particularly for state-controlled businesses. Mwaluku (2022) looked into how tax planning affected manufacturing companies listed on the Nairobi Securities Exchange between 2010 and 2019. The study concentrated on the effects of the ETR as well as how asset tangibility and leverage affect firm's value. The study looked at all 13 manufacturing companies in the construction, manufacturing and related industries as of December 2020 using panel least squares analysis in a longitudinal design. A census method was employed because there weren't many businesses. The findings showed that while the ETR had a positive and statistically significant effect on firm's value, physical assets had a positive but statistically insignificant effect. The impact of tax planning techniques on the value of UK publicly traded companies was examined by Kirkpatrick and Radicic (2020). They included independent variables like long-term debt per share, tax per share and the effective tax rate which is determined by dividing tax expense by pre-tax profit. The dependent variable was the market value of equity per share. Their static panel data analysis of 70 large firms from the FTSE 100 over a five-year period (2000–2010) showed a statistically significant positive correlation between firm's value and tax per share. Nevertheless, there was a positive but not statistically significant correlation between the effective tax rate and firm's value.

Timothy, Izilin and Ndifereke (2020) investigated the connections between board compensation, corporate tax planning and firm's value in Nigeria between 2008 and 2015. They examined 71 non-financial companies listed on the Nigerian Stock Exchange using an ex post facto design. Descriptive, correlational and regression analysis of financial statement data showed a strong and positive correlation between tax planning strategies and firm's value. Nigeria's consumer goods industry from 2009 to 2018 was the subject of Chukwudi, Okonkwo and Asikas (2020). They used data from published financial statements to conduct an ex post facto study involving twenty-one companies. The analysis demonstrated that tax planning had a negative and significant impact on firm's value as determined by the effective tax rate. On the other hand, the difference in book taxes had a favorable and notable impact. Nwaorgu, Oyekezie and Abiahu (2020) looked into how corporate tax affected the long-term financial performance of Nigerian listed manufacturing companies. Their

ex post facto study used simple linear regression to analyze data from ten firms over a five-year period (2013–2017). The findings indicated that while corporate tax payments have a positive and significant impact on the debt-to-equity ratio, they do not significantly affect return on equity.

3.1. METHODOLOGY

3.1.1. Research Design

This research uses an Ex-Post Facto design. This is due to the fact that the study's conclusions regarding the impact of taxes on the financial performance of Nigerian manufacturing companies are based on data that already existed.

3.1.2. Population of the Study

All manufacturing companies listed on the Nigerian Exchange Group (NGX) were the study's target population.

3.1.3. Sample Size and Sampling Techniques

A filtration technique was used in the study to choose companies that had complete data during the study period. Ten (10) carefully chosen manufacturing companies that were quoted on the NGX between 2015 and 2024 made up the final sample size.

3.1.4. Source of Data

The research made use of secondary data sources. Panel data in the form of financial data which came from the annual reports and accounts of the manufacturing companies that were sampled for the years under review were used for the study. .

3.1.5. Variables Measurement

<i>Variable</i>	<i>Acronym</i>	<i>Measurement</i>	<i>Sources</i>
Independent variables			
Corporate Income Tax	CIT	Corporate income tax expense/Profit before tax	Wanyam and Olweny (2013).
Effective Tax Rate	ETR	Total tax expense/Profit before tax	Okere and Ibidunni (2019)
Tax Incentives	TINC	Dummy variable (1 if firm received tax incentives, 0 if otherwise)	Albaqali and kukreja (2022)
Dependent variable			
Financial performance	FP	Net profit/Total assets	Onyekwere and Babaginda (2022)

3.1.6. Model Specification

The relationship between the dependent variable (financial performance) and the independent variables (taxation factors) was modeled using multiple regression analysis in this study. The regression model for the study is as follows:

$$\text{PROF} = f(\text{CIT}, \text{ETR}, \text{TINC}) \dots \dots \dots (\text{eq i})$$

The model is specified in econometric form as:

$$\text{FP} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{CIT} + \beta_2 \text{ETR} + \beta_3 \text{TINC} + \varepsilon \dots \dots \dots (\text{eq ii})$$

Where: FP = Financial Performance

CIT = Corporate Income Tax

ETR = Effective Tax Rate

TINC = Tax Incentives

β_0 = Constant or intercept

$\beta_1 - \beta_3$ = Coefficients of explanatory variables

ε = Error term representing other explanatory variables not captured

4.1. DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4.1.1. Data Presentation

The impact of taxes on the financial performance of listed manufacturing companies in Nigeria from 2012 to 2024 is empirically investigated using panel data collected for this study. The firms' financial performance as determined by Return on Investment (ROI) is the dependent variable and Corporate Income Tax (CIT), Effective Tax Rate (ETR) and Tax Incentives (TINC) are the explanatory variables.

4.1.2. Data Analysis

Panel data regression was used to analyze the data with the help of Eviews 10.

4.1.2.1. Descriptive Statistics

Table 4.1: Descriptive Statistics

	<i>ROI</i>	<i>CIT</i>	<i>ETR</i>	<i>TINC</i>
Mean	0.015787	9.292929	0.599380	0.175277
Maximum	0.432295	19.00000	0.866667	0.666667
Minimum	-0.69171	4.000000	0.250000	0.000000
Std. Dev.	0.103776	2.653424	0.124897	0.133053

	<i>ROI</i>	<i>CIT</i>	<i>ETR</i>	<i>TINC</i>
Skewness	-2.95364	0.741520	-0.60106	0.741206
Kurtosis	20.94069	3.630542	3.190321	3.318266
Jarque-Berra	2943.305	21.42517	12.22086	18.96543
Observations	18	18	18	18

Source: Output from EViews 10

As shown in Table 4.1, descriptive statistics offer important information about the features of the variables employed in this investigation. Return on Investment (ROI), the dependent variable has a mean of 0.015787 (1.58 percent) indicating a marginally positive average return for the sample firms. Return on Investment, on the other hand, ranges from -0.69171 to 0.432295 indicating significant variability. The ROI's high kurtosis (20.94069) and negative skewness (-2.95364) point to a distribution with heavy tails and more extreme negative values suggesting possible outliers or instances of large losses among the sampled firms. Different patterns are shown by the explanatory variables. The Corporate Income Tax (CIT) distribution is slightly skewed to the right (skewness of 0.741520) with a mean of 9.292929 and a range of 4 to 19. The Effective Tax Rate (ETR) which ranges from 0.250000 to 0.866667 has a high average of 0.599380 (59.94 percent) indicating considerable variation in the tax burden across businesses. The distribution of ETR is near normal but slightly left-skewed (-0.60106). With a mean of 0.175277 (17.53 percent) and a range of 0 to 0.666667. Tax Incentives (TINC) shows that the firms have varying degrees of tax incentives. The distribution of TINC is near normal, in terms of kurtosis and right-skewed (0.741206). The study's variables are all based on 18 observations which ensures a uniform sample size throughout the dataset. Each variable's Jarque-Bera statistics show different levels of deviation from normality with ROI exhibiting the biggest departure (2943.305). This implies that ROI's distribution is noticeably non-normal, whereas CIT, ETR and TINC have distributions that are comparatively close to normal.

4.1.2.2. Regression results

The results of the panel regression models listed in the preceding section are shown in this subsection. To choose the best model between the fixed and random effects approaches, the Hausman specification test was performed using the standard panel data procedure.

Table 4.2: Result of the Hausman Test

<i>Test Summary</i>	<i>Chi-Sq. Statistic</i>	<i>Chi-Sq. d.f</i>	<i>Prob</i>
Cross-section random	8.895672	6	0.1795

Source: E-Views 10

Given that the p-value is higher than 5%, it is impossible to reject the null hypothesis that the random effect estimation is more consistent. This demonstrates that the random effect estimation method is suitable for making inferences about the hypotheses under investigation.

Table 4.3: Result of the Random Effect Regressions

<i>Variable</i>	<i>Coefficient</i>	<i>t-statistics</i>	<i>P-value</i>
C	2.454681	11.73863	0.000**
CIT	-0.00706	-1.91161	0.057*
ETR	0.167129	1.743519	0.083*
TINC	0.36522	3.638698	0.00**
R-squared	0.885942		
Adjusted R-squared	0.882359		
S.E Regression	0.125991		
F-stat	247.2632		
D-Watson Stat	1.718762		
Prob(F-Stat)	0.00001		

**significant at 1%; *significant at 10%

Source: EViews output, 2025

4.1.2.3. Discussion of Findings

Table 4. 3 shows that the explanatory power of the model is strong with an R-squared of 0. 885942 meaning that the independent variables account for about 88. 59 percent of the variation in the dependent variable. The models strong explanatory power is confirmed by the adjusted R-squared of 0. 882359 even after taking the number of predictors into consideration. The model is statistically significant at the 1 percent level, according to the F-statistic of 247. 2632 with a probability of 0. 00001 indicating that the independent variables taken together have a significant effect on firm profitability. The model's validity is positively indicated by the Durbin-Watson statistic of 1. 718762 which is near to 2 and indicates that there is no significant autocorrelation in the residuals. The regressions standard error (S. E Regression) is 0. 125991 which represents the average separation between the regression line

and the observed values. Overall, this model shows that tax-related factors have a significant positive impact on firm's profitability with corporate income tax having a minor negative impact and tax incentives having the largest positive impact.

The model looks at how the Effective Tax Rate (ETR), Corporate Income Tax (CIT) and Tax Incentives (TINC) affect business profitability. At the one percent level, the constant term (C) which is 2.454681 is statistically significant (p-value 0.000). With a coefficient of -0.00706, CIT and profitability have a negative relationship that is significant at the 10 percent level (p-value 0.057). This implies that there is a slight negative correlation between corporate income taxes and profitability. A higher effective tax rate is linked to higher profitability which is somewhat counterintuitive and may call for more research. ETR has a positive coefficient of 0.167129 which is also significant at the 10 percent level (p-value 0.083). With a coefficient of 0.36522, significant at the 1 percent level (p-value 0.00), TINC shows a strong positive relationship with profitability indicating that tax incentives significantly increase firm's profitability.

5.1. CONCLUSION

The results show that taxes significantly affect Nigerian manufacturing companies' financial performance. Higher corporate income taxes marginally lower profitability but tax incentives are essential for improving business performance. Despite being counterintuitive, the positive correlation between profitability and effective tax rate points to intricate relationships between tax laws and business operations that call for more research. These findings highlight the significance of strategic tax management as well as the possible advantages of tax incentives for Nigerian manufacturing companies. The study's conclusions emphasize the necessity of a fair taxation strategy that takes into account both government revenue generation and manufacturing companies financial stability. Tax incentives have a significant positive effect on profitability indicating that they can be useful instruments for promoting investment and growth in the manufacturing sector.

6.1. RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the study's findings and conclusion, particularly, given their significant positive impact on profitability, the government ought to think about keeping or growing its tax incentive programs for manufacturing companies. Also, to reduce its detrimental effects on business performance while guaranteeing sufficient revenue

generation, policymakers should examine the corporate income tax structure. Finally, to maximize their tax positions and fully utilize available incentives, manufacturing companies should give priority to efficient tax planning techniques.

REFERENCES

- Adams, S. O. (2020). Panel Data Analysis on Corporate Effective Tax Rates of Some Listed Large Firms in Nigeria. *Dutch Journal of Finance and Management*, 4(2), em0068. <https://doi.org/10.21601/djfm/9345>
- Adewale, O.T. and Godwin, E. O. (2022). effect of Corporate Taxes and Financial performances of Small and Medium Enterprises in Nigeria. *Journal of Accounting and Taxation*, 2(3), 107-121
- Ajibolade, S. O. (2017). Taxation and economic development in Nigeria: A macro approach. *Nigerian Journal of Management Sciences*, 6(1), 12-25.
- Ajibolade, S. O., Atanda, A. I., &Adegbite, T. A. (2017). Tax compliance and economic growth in Nigeria: A time series analysis. *Journal of Accounting and Taxation*, 9(6), 68-79.
- Akadakpo, B. A. &Akogo, O. U. (2022). Impact of company income tax on corporate profitability in Nigeria. *Indian Journal of Finance and Banking*, 9(1), 104-114
- Atta-Mills, J. (2002). Improving resources and Organisational Structure of Tax Administration. Presentation at the 3rd Regional Workshop on taxation.
- Belz, T., Hagen, D., & Steffens, C. (2015). Taxes and Firm Size: Political Cost or Political Power? A Meta-Regression Analysis. *SSRN Electronic Journal*, <https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.2697468>
- Brealey, R. A., Myers, S. C., & Allen, F. (2020). Principles of corporate finance (13th ed.). McGraw-Hill Education.
- Davis, G. F., & Cobb, J. A. (2010). Resource dependence theory: Past and future. *Research in the Sociology of Organizations*, 28(1), 21-42.
- Devereux, M. P., & Griffith, R. (2003).Evaluating tax policy for location decisions. *International Tax and Public Finance*, 10(2), 107-126.
- Didacus Migunga Otieno1, Prof. Tibbs Charles2 92024) *International Journal of Social Science and Humanities Research* ISSN 2348-3164 (online) Vol. 12, Issue 3, pp: (381-387).
- Djankov, S., Ganser, T., McLiesh, C., Ramalho, R., &Shleifer, A. (2010).The effect of corporate taxes on investment and entrepreneurship. *American Economic Journal: Macroeconomics*, 2(3), 31-64.
- Dotun, S. O. & Sanni, O. E. (2009). Corporate tax incentives and economic growth in Nigeria University of Ife Press Ltd.

- Dyreng, S. , Hanlon, M. , Maydew, E. L. , &Thornock, J. R. (2014). Changes in Corporate Effective Tax Rates Over the Past Twenty-Five Years. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . <http://doi.org/10.1016/j.jfineco.2017.04.001> 10.1016/j.jfineco.2017.04.001.
- Edori D.S., & Des-Wosu, Chika (2024). Tax Incentives and Financial Performance of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. *Global Journal of Accounting and Economy Research*, 5(2), 205- 219.
- Gavrea, C., Ilies, L., &Stegerean, R. (2011). Determinants of organizational performance: The case of Romania. *Management & Marketing*, 6(2), 285-300.
- Izevbekhai, O., &Odion, A. (2018). Tax Planning and Firm Value. *Nigerian Academy of Management*, 13(1), 94–116.
- Kafkalas, S., Kalaitzidakis, P., &Tzouvelekas, V. (2014). Tax evasion and public expenditures on tax revenue services in an endogenous growth model. *European Economic Review*, 70, 438-453.
- Kaplan, D. (2001). Rethinking government support for business sector R&D in South Africa: The case for tax incentives. *South African Journal of Economics*, Economic Society of South Africa, 69(1),72-92,
- Keightley, M. P., & Sherlock, M. F. (2014). The corporate income tax system: Overview and options for reform. Congressional Research Service.
- Khaoula P. A. &Ayed, A. (2013). Tax planning and firm value: evidence from European companies. *International journal of Economics and strategic management Business*. 2nd International conference on Business, marketing and Management. Vol 4.
- Kirkpatrick, A. K., &Radicic, D. (2020). Tax Planning Activities and Firm Value: A Dynamic Panel Analysis. *Advances in Taxation*, 27(2010), 103–123
- Lazăr, S. &Istrate, C. (2018). Corporate tax-mix and firm performance. A comprehensive assessmentforRomanianlistedcompanies.*EconomicResearch-EkonomskaIstraživanja*, 31(1) 1258-1272.
- Loretz, S. (2007). Determinants of Bilateral Effective Tax Rates : Empirical Evidence from OECD Countries. *Fiscal Studies*, 28(2), 227-249.
- Mohammed, A. (2019). The impact of taxation on economic growth in Nigeria. *Journal of Economics and Sustainable Development*, 10(6), 82-88.
- Mwaluku, G. M. I. (2022). Effect of Tax Planning on Firm Value of Manufacturing Firms Listed At the Nairobi Securities Exchange. *Account and Financial Management Journal*, 7(3), 2641–2657.
- Ndajiwo, M. (2018). Are tax incentives in Nigeria attracting investment or giving away revenue? Council on Economic Policies

- Nigeria Economic Summit Group. (2019). Manufacturing sector survey report. NESG.
- Nnah, L. (2024). Tax incentives and financial performance of listed agricultural firms in Nigeria .*African Journal of Innovative Research and Advanced studies*, 14(4), 97-110
- Nwaorgu, I. A., Oyekezie, K. S. & Abiahu, M. C. (2020). Effect of corporate tax on sustainable financial performance of listed firms in Nigeria. *Journal of Taxation and Economic Development*, 19(1), 50-63.
- Ogbuagu, M. I., &Ewubare, D. B. (2017).The dynamic relationship between government spending and economic growth in Nigeria. *International Journal of Economics and Financial Issues*, 7(2), 544-552.
- Olaoye, C. O. &Alade, E. O. (2019). Effect of corporate taxation on the profitability of firms in Nigeria. *Journal of Economics and Behavioral Studies*, 11(1) 191-201.
- Omodero, C. O. & Amah, O. K. (2018). Corporate tax and profitability of deposit money banks in Nigeria. *Journal of Accounting, Business and Finance Research*, 3(2), 47-55.
- Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. (2015). Base erosion and profit shifting project: 2015 final reports. OECD Publishing.
- Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. (2018). Tax challenges arising from digitalisation – interim report 2018: Inclusive framework on BEPS. OECD Publishing.
- Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. (2021). Revenue statistics 2021: The initial impact of COVID-19 on OECD tax revenues. OECD Publishing.
- Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.(2019). OECD transfer pricing guidelines for multinational enterprises and tax administrations 2017. OECD Publishing.
- Otwani, N. O., Namusonge, G. S. &Makokha, E. M. (2017). Effect of corporate income tax on financial performance of companies listed on the Nairobi Securities Exchange in Kenya. *International Journal of Social Sciences and Information Technology*, 3(8), 2467-2477.
- Rego,S.O.(2003).Tax-AvoidanceActivitiesofU.S.MultinationalCorporations.*Contemporary Accounting Research* , 20(4), 805- 833.
- Shackelford, D. A., &Shevlin, T. (2001). Empirical tax research in accounting. *Journal of Accounting and Economics*, 31(1-3), 321-387.
- Umeh, V. C., Okegbe, T. O., &Ezejiofor, R. A. (2020). Effect of Tax Planning on Firm Value of Quoted Consumer Goods Manufacturing Firms in Nigeria. *International Journal of Finance and Banking Research*. 6(1), 1-10.

- Usman, Timothy Onechojon/Okaiwele, Izilin M. et. al. (2020). Corporate tax planning, board compensation and firm value in Nigeria. In: Accounting and taxation review 4 (3), S. 11 - 28.
- Vu, T. A. T., & Le, V. H. (2021). The Effect of Tax Planning on Firm Value: A Case Study in Vietnam. *Journal of Asian Finance, Economics and Business*, 8(2), 973–979
- Wang, Y., Campbell, M., & Johnson, D. (2014). Determinants of Effective Tax Rate of China Publicly Listed Companies. *International Management Review*, 10(1).
- Watson, D. (2017). *Corporate finance: Principles and practice* (8th ed.). Pearson Education Limited.
- Watson, L. (2015). Corporate social responsibility, tax avoidance, and earnings performance. *The Journal of the American Taxation Association*, 37(2), 1-21.
- Weber, A. (2018). The role of education in knowledge economies in developing countries. *Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 69, 2293-2300.
- World Bank. (2020). *Doing business 2020: Comparing business regulation in 190 economies*. World Bank.
- World Bank. (2021). *Nigeria economic update: Resilience through reforms*. World Bank.