

# Semi-Autonomous Revenue Authorities in Sub-Saharan Africa

Silver Bullet or White Elephant?

---

**Roel Dom**

University of Nottingham

Overseas Development Institute

UNU-WIDER Public Economics for Development, Maputo

# Overview

**Question** Did SARAs lead to an increase in the tax ratio in SSA?

**Motivation** Existing literature failed to control for revenue dynamics, resulting in an overestimation of the effect of SARAs.

**Strategy** Dynamic panel methods (Within, sys-GMM, CCEMG)  
IV estimation exploiting French and UK aid shares.

**Model**

$$\log(\text{Tax}_{i,t}) = \beta \text{SARA}_{i,t} + \gamma \log(\text{Tax}_{i,t-1}) + c_i + i_t + t \times c_i + \epsilon_{i,t}$$

**Conclusion** No evidence that SARAs have increased fiscal capacity.  
Evidence for compositional shift in line with global tax reform agenda.

# Table of contents

1. Overview
2. Background
3. Data & Methodology
4. Results
5. Robustness Checks
6. Conclusion

# Semi-Autonomous Revenue Authorities

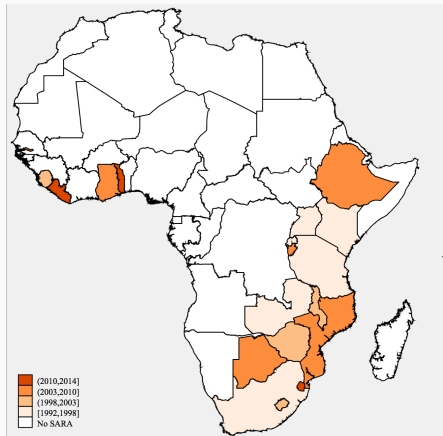
**SARA** Governance regime for a **revenue administration** that provides for more **autonomy** than that afforded a normal department in a ministry, and which integrates **tax and customs** operations.

## Arguments in favour:

- NIE, NPM
- Credible commitment
- Managerial space
- e.g. Taliercio (2004)

## Arguments against:

- Political economy
- One-size-fits-all
- Sustainability?
- e.g. Andrews (2013)



Initially SARAs were considered a **success** (Chand & Moene, 1999; Jenkins et al, 2000) .

However, initial increases were **not always maintained** nor could they be attributed to the SARAs (Devas et al., 2001; Fjeldstad & Moore, 2009) .

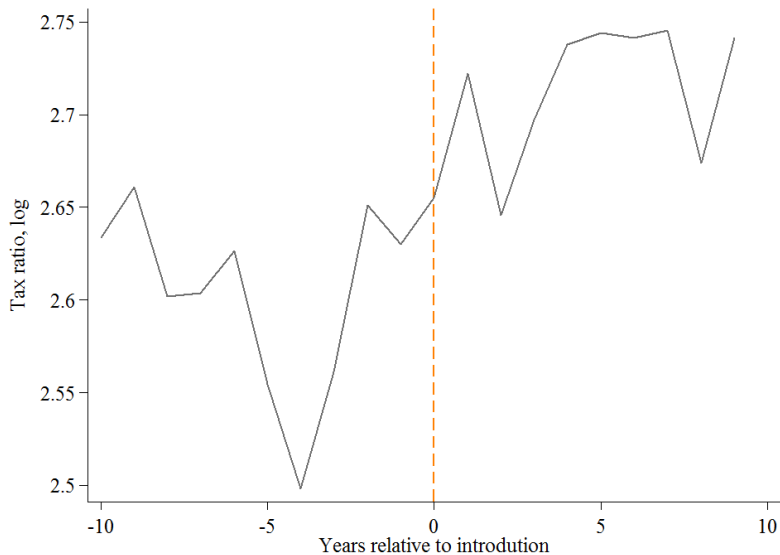
Case study literature stresses importance of **political economy context** for the SARA reform (Therkildsen, 2004; Von Soest, 2007; Di John, 2010).

Econometric **evidence is mixed**:

- Strong positive impact (Von Haldenwang et al., 2014; Ebeke et al., 2016)
- Initial but unsustainable increase (Ahlerup et al., 2015)
- Significant cross-country heterogeneity (Sarr, 2016)

**Challenges:** SARA measures, endogeneity concerns, revenue dynamics

## Evolution Tax Ratio for SARA adopters



<b>Panel</b>	46 countries from 1980 until 2012
<b>Revenue</b>	ICTD Government Revenue Dataset
<b>SARA</b>	National legislation, newspaper articles

## Within estimator & system GMM:

$$\log(Tax_{i,t}) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 SARA_{i,t} + \beta_2 \log(Tax_{i,t-1}) + c_i + i_t + t \times c_i + \epsilon_{i,t} \quad (1)$$

## Common Correlated Effects Mean Group estimator:

$$\log(Tax_{i,t}) = \beta_{0,i} + \beta_{1,i} SARA_{i,t} + \beta_{2,i} \log(Tax_{i,t-1}) + \sum_{l=0}^p \delta_{i,l} \bar{z}_{t-l} + t_i + \epsilon_{i,t} \quad (2)$$

# Results - Total Tax

	Within Estimates		Sys-GMM		CCEMG	
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
SARA	0.003 (0.025)		0.083* (0.047)		0.013 (0.015)	
SARA, years 1-2		0.010 (0.019)		0.048 (0.040)		0.007 (0.025)
SARA, years 3-5		-0.008 (0.042)		0.034 (0.049)		-0.004 (0.032)
SARA, years 6-10		-0.024 (0.051)		0.041 (0.048)		-0.005 (0.040)
SARA, years >10		-0.033 (0.083)		0.025 (0.038)		-0.058 (0.038)
L.Total	0.680*** (0.099)	0.680*** (0.098)	0.744*** (0.166)	0.849*** (0.158)	0.338*** (0.062)	0.337*** (0.067)
N	1273	1273	1273	1273	1110	1110
Groups	46	46	46	46	46	46
# instr.	-	-	37	46	-	-
M2	-	-	0.136	0.137	-	-
Hans. p-val.	-	-	0.395	0.687	-	-
Diff. Hans. J.	-	-	0.876	0.605	-	-



# Results - Other Taxes

	Within Estimates	Sys-GMM	CCEMG
<i>Panel A: Direct tax revenue</i>			
SARA	0.005	0.011	-0.054
SARA, years 1-2	0.038	0.048	0.170
SARA, years 3-5	-0.016	0.009	0.123
SARA, years 6-10	-0.013	0.053	-0.009
SARA, years >10	0.031	0.043	0.046
<i>Panel B: Goods &amp; services revenue</i>			
SARA	0.082**	0.082**	0.077
SARA, years 1-2	0.107**	0.076	0.024
SARA, years 3-5	0.100**	0.084	0.027
SARA, years 6-10	0.183***	0.093*	0.054
SARA, years >10	0.282***	0.081	0.046
<i>Panel C: Trade tax revenue</i>			
SARA	-0.069	-0.038	-0.013
SARA, years 1-2	-0.039	-0.054	-0.072
SARA, years 3-5	-0.093	-0.092	0.191
SARA, years 6-10	-0.189*	-0.147**	0.390
SARA, years >10	-0.157	-0.326***	0.479

# Robustness - IV Model

<b>SARA</b>	More/less likely if UK/France is important donor
<b>IV</b>	Agenda setting power of UK and France
<b>Proxy</b>	<b>Aid share</b> of donor $j$ in total aid received by recipient $i$
<b>Assumption</b>	Other than through the SARA reform, these aid shares are (conditionally) independent of tax revenue

## Three step procedure:

$$Pr(SARA_{i,t}) = \Phi(\theta_0 + \theta_1 UKAidShare_{i,t} + \theta_2 FRAidShare_{i,t} + \phi X_{i,t} + \pi \bar{Z}_i + \sigma \bar{X}_i) \quad (1)$$

$$SARA_{i,t} = \pi_0 + \pi_1 \widehat{SARA}_{i,t} + \pi_2 \log(Tax_{i,t-1}) + c_i + i_t + t \times c_i + v_{i,t} \quad (2)$$

$$\log(Tax_{i,t}) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 SARA_{i,t} + \beta_2 \log(Tax_{i,t-1}) + c_i + i_t + t \times c_i + \epsilon_{i,t} \quad (3)$$

## IV - Probit Results

	I	II	III
UK aid share	0.039*** (0.009)	0.023*** (0.006)	0.016** (0.007)
FR aid share	-0.047*** (0.006)	-0.015*** (0.005)	-0.000 (0.007)
Total aid		0.025*** (0.005)	-0.023** (0.010)
Ex-UK Colony		0.114*** (0.017)	0.105*** (0.019)
IMF mid-term		0.058*** (0.013)	0.046*** (0.016)
IMF short-term		-0.077** (0.033)	-0.093*** (0.029)
Time Trend		0.011*** (0.001)	0.015*** (0.001)
N	1239	1230	1230
Pseudo R-sq	0.251	0.539	0.583
Correctly specified (%)	88.1	91.4	93.1
CM device	-	-	✓

## IV - 2SLS, 2nd stage

<i>Panel A: Total tax revenue</i>			<i>Panel C: Goods &amp; services revenue</i>		
	I	II		I	II
SARA	-0.039 (0.035)	-0.125 (0.149)	SARA	-0.161 (0.112)	-0.003 (0.184)
L.Total	0.771*** (0.054)	0.653*** (0.103)	L.Goods & Services	0.784*** (0.039)	0.650*** (0.061)
N	1094	1094	N	827	827
Groups	46	46	Groups	46	46
Country/Year	No	Yes	Country/Year	No	Yes
LM stat., p-val.	0.00	0.01	LM stat., p-val.	0.00	0.05
Kleibergen-Paap F-stat	55.39	11.10	Kleibergen-Paap F-stat	18.92	5.18

<i>Panel B: Direct tax revenue</i>			<i>Panel D: Trade tax revenue</i>		
	I	II		I	II
SARA	0.033 (0.075)	0.062 (0.166)	SARA	-0.168 (0.115)	-0.534*** (0.178)
L.Direct	0.808*** (0.040)	0.625*** (0.033)	L.Trade	0.769*** (0.046)	0.596*** (0.055)
N	850	850	N	872	872
Groups	44	44	Groups	46	46
Country/Year	No	Yes	Country/Year	No	Yes
LM stat., p-val.	0.00	0.03	LM stat., p-val.	0.00	0.04
Kleibergen-Paap F-stat	25.19	6.38	Kleibergen-Paap F-stat	21.53	5.54

# Robustness - Alternative Outcomes

	Tax Effort I	Tax Volatility II	Political Corruption III	Public Sector Corruption IV	Executive Corruption V
SARA	-0.010 (0.032)	-0.209 (0.309)	-0.006 (0.006)	-0.007 (0.009)	-0.002 (0.007)
L.Tax effort	0.696*** (0.086)				
L.Volatility, total tax revenue		0.087*** (0.032)			
L.Political corruption			0.823*** (0.029)		
L.Public sector corruption				0.812*** (0.028)	
L.Executive corruption					0.815*** (0.020)
N	1132	1110	1379	1379	1379
Groups	44	46	45	45	45
adj. R-sq	0.638	0.066	0.840	0.824	0.824

- Question** Did SARAs lead to an increase in the tax ratio in SSA?
- Motivation** Existing literature failed to control for revenue dynamics, resulting in an overestimation of the effect of SARAs.
- Strategy** Dynamic panel methods (Within, sys-GMM, CCEMG)  
IV estimation exploiting French and UK aid shares.
- Conclusion** No evidence that SARAs have increased fiscal capacity.  
Evidence for compositional shift in line with global tax reform agenda.

**Questions?**