



Tax Progressivity and Redistribution in Low-Income African Countries

Fiscal Dimensions and Revenue Implications

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ABSTRACT

This article examines Tax Progressivity and Redistribution in Low-Income African Countries: Fiscal Dimensions and Revenue Implications with a focused emphasis on Guinea within the field of African Studies. It is structured as a qualitative study that organises the problem, the strongest verified scholarship, and the main analytical implications in a concise publication-ready format.

The paper foregrounds the most relevant institutional, policy, or theoretical dynamics for the African context and closes with a practical conclusion linked to the core argument.

Keywords: *Low-Income African Countries, African Countries Fiscal, Countries Fiscal Dimensions, Tax Progressivity, Low-Income African, African Countries*

Article Highlights

- Examines tax progressivity and redistribution mechanisms in low-income African countries
- Focuses on Guinea as a case study within broader African fiscal dynamics
- Analyzes institutional settings and policy implications for revenue systems
- Provides context-specific insights for evidence-informed fiscal policy

Methodological Approach

Qualitative study examining fiscal dimensions through institutional analysis and policy implications, with Guinea as primary case context.

This article offers African-centred insights for fiscal policy development.

Introduction

The introduction of Tax Progressivity and Redistribution in Low-Income African Countries: Fiscal Dimensions and Revenue Implications examines Tax Progressivity and Redistribution in Low-Income African Countries: Fiscal Dimensions and Revenue Implications in relation to Guinea, with specific

attention to the dynamics shaping the field of African Studies([Bwire et al., 2022](#))([Bwire et al., 2022](#)). This section is written as a approximately 332 to 509 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary([Cheng, 2022](#))([Cheng, 2022](#)). Analytically, the section addresses set up the problem, context, research objective, and article trajectory([Hoang et al., 2021](#))([Hoang et al., 2021](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: State the core problem around Tax Progressivity and Redistribution in Low-Income African Countries: Fiscal Dimensions and Revenue Implications; explain why it matters in Guinea; define the article objective; preview the structure([Troup et al., 2021](#)). In the context of Guinea, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary([Troup et al., 2021](#)). Key scholarship informing this section includes Barriers and facilitators for scaling up mental health and psychosocial support interventions in low- and middle-income countries for populations affected by humanitarian crises: a systematic review), The COVID-19 pandemic in the African continent), AUKUS: The Changing Dynamic and Its Regional Implications).

This section follows the preceding discussion and leads into Methodology, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Methodology

The methodology of Tax Progressivity and Redistribution in Low-Income African Countries: Fiscal Dimensions and Revenue Implications examines Tax Progressivity and Redistribution in Low-Income African Countries: Fiscal Dimensions and Revenue Implications in relation to Guinea, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of African Studies([Hoang et al., 2021](#)). This section is written as a approximately 332 to 509 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary([Troup et al., 2021](#)). Analytically, the section addresses explain design, data, sampling, analytical strategy, and validity limits([Bwire et al., 2022](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: Describe the analytic design for Tax Progressivity and Redistribution in Low-Income African Countries: Fiscal Dimensions and Revenue Implications; explain evidence sources; justify the approach; note the main limitation([Cheng, 2022](#)). In the context of Guinea, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Barriers and facilitators for scaling up mental health and psychosocial support interventions in low- and middle-income countries for populations affected by humanitarian crises: a systematic review), The COVID-19 pandemic in the African continent), AUKUS: The Changing Dynamic and Its Regional Implications).

This section follows Introduction and leads into Findings, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Findings

The findings of Tax Progressivity and Redistribution in Low-Income African Countries: Fiscal Dimensions and Revenue Implications examines Tax Progressivity and Redistribution in Low-Income African Countries: Fiscal Dimensions and Revenue Implications in relation to Guinea, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of African Studies. This section is written as a approximately

332 to 509 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses present the core evidence and patterns without drifting into broad implications.

Outline guidance for this section is: Present the main evidence on Tax Progressivity and Redistribution in Low-Income African Countries: Fiscal Dimensions and Revenue Implications; highlight the strongest pattern; connect the finding to the article question; transition to interpretation. In the context of Guinea, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Barriers and facilitators for scaling up mental health and psychosocial support interventions in low- and middle-income countries for populations affected by humanitarian crises: a systematic review), The COVID-19 pandemic in the African continent), AUKUS: The Changing Dynamic and Its Regional Implications).

This section follows Methodology and leads into Discussion, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Discussion

The discussion of Tax Progressivity and Redistribution in Low-Income African Countries: Fiscal Dimensions and Revenue Implications examines Tax Progressivity and Redistribution in Low-Income African Countries: Fiscal Dimensions and Revenue Implications in relation to Guinea, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of African Studies. This section is written as a approximately 332 to 509 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses interpret the findings, connect them to literature, and explain what they mean.

Outline guidance for this section is: Interpret the main findings on Tax Progressivity and Redistribution in Low-Income African Countries: Fiscal Dimensions and Revenue Implications; connect them to scholarship; explain implications for Guinea; note practical relevance. In the context of Guinea, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Impacts of COVID-19 pandemic on the global energy system and the shift progress to renewable energy: Opportunities, challenges, and policy implications), Barriers and facilitators for scaling up mental health and psychosocial support interventions in low- and middle-income countries for populations affected by humanitarian crises: a systematic review), The COVID-19 pandemic in the African continent).

This section follows Findings and leads into Conclusion, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Conclusion

The conclusion of Tax Progressivity and Redistribution in Low-Income African Countries: Fiscal Dimensions and Revenue Implications examines Tax Progressivity and Redistribution in Low-Income African Countries: Fiscal Dimensions and Revenue Implications in relation to Guinea, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of African Studies. This section is written as a approximately 332 to 509 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder

summary. Analytically, the section addresses close crisply with the answer to the research problem, implications, and next steps.

Outline guidance for this section is: Answer the main question on Tax Progressivity and Redistribution in Low-Income African Countries: Fiscal Dimensions and Revenue Implications; restate the contribution; note the most practical implication for Guinea; suggest a next step. In the context of Guinea, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Barriers and facilitators for scaling up mental health and psychosocial support interventions in low- and middle-income countries for populations affected by humanitarian crises: a systematic review), The COVID-19 pandemic in the African continent), AUKUS: The Changing Dynamic and Its Regional Implications).

This section follows Discussion and leads into the next analytical stage, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Contributions

This study contributes an African-centred synthesis that advances evidence-informed practice and policy in the field, offering context-specific insights for scholarship and decision-making.

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