The Effect of Property Tax to Public Expenditures in Rwanda

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Abstract
The government of Rwanda in 2013-2014 national budget has been affected by numerous factors includes, the reduction of donor’s support disbursements plus the lagged impact that was delayed in 2012 adversely affected economic activities and public expenditures thus reducing domestic revenue collection in fiscal year of 2013-2014, from decentralized entities, therefore, from the RRA statistics report, indicated that annual decentralized tax collection within three fiscal year consecutive was perform below of 38 % total revenue collected at the level of decentralized entities, that was affected the public expenditures of those entities, and also the report from Ngoma district indicated that, decentralized tax was performed below of 17 % of annual district revenue collection within three years consecutive (2014/15, 2015/16, 2016/17).

Is high Trading license tax rate discouraging taxpayers to pay tax, Is it high Rental income tax rate according to the ranges that was discourages taxpayers to pay tax? Moreover, is it high tax rate discourages taxpayers to pay tax (p=0.000) and it was clear that the variables were statistically significant with F(6,91)=29.277, p<0.05. it was clear that the variables were statistically significant with F(6,91)=29.277, p<0.05. therefore, the reported variable (property tax, public expenditure and Rwanda) was statistically significant with p<0.05.

Keywords: property tax, public expenditure and Rwanda

1. Introduction
All universally in substances of authority, tax devolution is the frenzy. Even separately from commonly discussed matters of subsidiarity and decentralization in the United states’ rights, it has been to midpoint phase of rule investigates in two periods in a big figure of increasing and conversion markets (Bardhan, 2002). In 2001, fiscal decentralization was sprung in Indonesia as a strategy reorganization to funding regional development, boost economic growth and alleviate poverty. In Vietnam, because of the devolution structure in 1998, 43% of total national disbursements removed to the local governments. In Bolivian budget distributed in 1994 where 20% of tax income and 40% of spending accountabilities have been decentralized to local and metropolitan administrations (Faguet, 2004). In Mexico executed regionalization reorganizations throughout 1995-1998 in which 20.5% of tax revenue (beforehand together by the centralized regime) are now being disseminated between the countries under the bylaw of Countrywide Organization of Financial Synchronization. (Fausto & Brenda, 2008). Tax Decentralization Policy in Rwanda was accepted in 2001 like a mechanism to attain principles of good governance (via the improvement of transparency promotion, participation and accountability, sting up reactive decentralized system). Strengthening local economic development (via the execution of growth platforms effectively and effectiveness) and conveying worth and available services closed to the Rwandans. From the 1st fiscal and decentralization policy were adopted, Rwanda has applied tax decentralization rules in straightforward way accepted in 2001 as instrument to accomplish good governance ideologies (through enhanced participation, advancement of transparency and culpability, and setting up responsive decentralized structure), enhance local economic development (through efficiency and effectiveness in execution of development programs) and bringing quality and accessible services closer to the citizens. Since the first Fiscal and Financial
Therefore, Ngoma district decentralized collection reports indicated that, in 2013-2014 tax collection amounted Rwf 230.5 million against to the whole target for district collection revenues of Rwf 630.0 million which was performed at 36.5 %,. In 2014-2015
decentralized tax, collection amounted Rwf 115.7 million against the whole target for district collection revenues of Rwf 30.3 billion which was performed at 14.3%. In 2015-2016 decentralized tax, collection amounted Rwf 141.8 million against the whole target for district collection revenues of Rwf 1.2 billion which was performed at 11.8%. In 2016-2017 decentralized tax collection amounted Rwf 153.6 million against to the whole target for district collection revenues of Rwf 939.7 million which was performed at 16.3%.

2. Data Collection Methods
A descriptive survey design was employing Questionnaires and interviews were used to collect primary data. A descriptive research approach was carried out by use of participatory questionnaires with open ended as well as close questions.

The sample size was calculated through the use of Krejcie & Morgan’s (Creswell, 2009) formula of determining sample size

\[ n = \frac{N}{1 + Ne^2} \]

Where \( n = \) sample size; \( N = \) population size and \( e = \) Margin error which is equal to 0.05 for the case of research.

The sample size out of the target population of 6374 and all district staff were included in the project were as follows:

\[ N = 6374 \]

\[ \frac{6374}{1 + 6374(0.1)^2} = \frac{6374}{64.74} = 98 \]

According to the above formula, determine by Yamane the recommended sample size of 98 respondents.

The research considered quantitative and qualitative method; it was conducted by collecting Primary data by using questionnaire approach and provided to target sampled respondents at district level, sectors and taxpayers. Therefore, the secondary data was collected from the different documentations, publications, District Report, RRA Report and Surveys, and other Reports provided by Rwanda national institutions.

3. Data Collection Instruments
From this, a researcher used primary and secondary information. Questionnaire was used to gather primary information that regarded to the matters relating the impacts of decentralized tax to the public expenditure in Rwanda, Ngoma district. According to Alan & Emma (2007) Secondary data is the data by researchers who perhaps not have been complex in the gathering from the ground.

4. Data Analysis Procedures
Information was collected through questionnaire was organized and evaluated through expressive statistics thereby frequencies, percentage, tables using (SPSS) version 20 was used.

5. Results

Table 1: Is there enough taxable property in Ngoma district?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Valid</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Validity percent</th>
<th>Cumulative Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not at all</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>10.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less extent</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>16.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some extent</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>66.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great extent</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>27.6</td>
<td>27.6</td>
<td>93.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very great extent</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table1 indicate how respondents think about taxable property, 6 (6.1%) said property tax can be collected at very great extent, 27 (27.6%) at great extent, 49 (50.0%) at some extent. 83.7% of the respondents agreed that taxable properties in Ngoma district are enough but the collection of taxes need to be revised and harmonized.

Table 2: High tax rate discourages taxpayers to pay taxes
Table 2 indicates how respondents think about high tax rate and how it discourages taxpayers from paying taxes, 33 (33.7%) said that high tax rates discourage taxpayers from paying taxes at very great extent, 17 (17.3%) at great extent, 32 (32.7%) at some extent. 83.7% of the respondents agreed that high tax rates discourage taxpayers from paying taxes in Ngoma district and recommended that taxes if possible may be reduced to get many taxpayers.

Table 1: Regression analysis between independent variables and what extent do taxes affect project success of Ngoma district

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Unstandardized Coefficient</th>
<th>Standardized Coefficient</th>
<th>t</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Std. Error</td>
<td>Beta</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>(Constant)</td>
<td>1.928</td>
<td>0.366</td>
<td>5.267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Is it high tax rate discourages taxpayers to pay tax?</td>
<td>-0.443</td>
<td>0.077</td>
<td>-0.576</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Does a fixed asset tax declaration procedure affect the increase of tax payment?</td>
<td>0.602</td>
<td>0.067</td>
<td>0.853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Are tax penalties or fines discouraging taxpayers to register their property in order to pay tax?</td>
<td>0.014</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>0.016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Is it a challenge to calculate Value of taxable fixed asset?</td>
<td>-0.123</td>
<td>0.051</td>
<td>-0.177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Is there enough taxable property in Ngoma district?</td>
<td>-0.065</td>
<td>0.093</td>
<td>-0.071</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Do tax affect district work plan</td>
<td>0.512</td>
<td>0.065</td>
<td>0.619</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. Dependent Variable: To what extent do taxes affect project success of Ngoma district?

Table 3 revealed that holding independent variables constant (Is it high tax rate discourages taxpayers to pay tax, does a fixed asset tax declaration procedures affect the increase of tax payment, Is it a challenge to calculate Value of taxable fixed asset and do tax affect district work plan) are all statistically significant since their Pvalue are less than 0.05.
a. Predictors: (Constant), do tax affect district work plan, are tax penalties or fines discourage taxpayers to register their property in order to pay a tax? Is it a challenge to calculate Value of taxable fixed asset? Does fixed asset tax declaration procedures affect the increase of tax payment? Is it high tax rate discourages taxpayers to pay tax? Is there enough taxable property in Ngoma district?

b. Dependent Variable: To what extent do taxes affect project success of Ngoma district?

Model Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>R Square</th>
<th>Adjusted R Square</th>
<th>Std. Error of the Estimate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>.812*</td>
<td>.659</td>
<td>.636</td>
<td>.549</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5 Conclusion

The findings presented in this research emphasizes and revealed that decentralized tax to public expenditures particularly tax propertytax, 83.7% of their respondents agreed that taxable properties in Ngoma district are enough but the collection of taxes need to be revised and harmonized. 83.7% of the respondents agreed that high tax rates discourages taxpayers from paying taxes in Ngoma district and recommended that taxes if possible may be reduced to get many taxpayers. 90.8% of the respondents agreed that taxes affect the work plan of Ngoma district

Acknowledgement

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References

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