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Abstract

Purpose: The aim of the study was to assess the effect of corporate tax policies on corporate social responsibility (CSR) initiatives in Nigeria.

Methodology: This study adopted a desk methodology. A desk study research design is commonly known as secondary data collection. This is basically collecting data from existing resources preferably because of its low cost advantage as compared to a field research. Our current study looked into already published studies and reports as the data was easily accessed through online journals and libraries.

Findings: The study indicated that lower corporate taxes may lead to increased CSR spending as companies have more resources to allocate towards social and environmental initiatives, others argue that higher tax rates can incentivize CSR activities by encouraging companies to invest in socially responsible projects as a means to offset tax liabilities. Additionally, certain tax incentives and deductions specifically targeted at CSR expenditures can further encourage companies to engage in socially responsible behavior. However, the impact of tax policies on CSR initiatives can vary depending on factors such as industry, firm size, and the overall economic environment. Overall, understanding the interplay between corporate tax policies and CSR is crucial for policymakers and businesses aiming to promote sustainable and socially responsible practices.

Implications to Theory, Practice and Policy: Stakeholder theory, agency theory and institutional theory may be used to anchor future studies on assessing effect of corporate tax policies on corporate social responsibility (CSR) initiatives in Nigeria. Corporations should enhance their transparency and disclosure practices regarding CSR expenditures, tax payments, and incentives availed. Policymakers should design tax incentives that explicitly promote responsible corporate behavior, such as tax credits or deductions for CSR expenditures.

Keywords: *Corporate, Tax Policies, Corporate Social Responsibility, Initiatives*

INTRODUCTION

Corporate tax policies play a pivotal role in shaping the landscape of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives undertaken by businesses. In recent years, the relationship between corporate taxation and CSR has garnered increasing attention due to its potential to influence corporate behavior and societal outcomes. In developed economies like the USA, Japan, and the UK, the adoption and implementation of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) practices have become increasingly prominent over the past decade. According to a study by Smith and Johnson (2017), there has been a notable rise in CSR activities among corporations in these countries, with a focus on areas such as environmental sustainability, employee welfare, and community engagement. For instance, in the USA, companies like Apple and Google have integrated CSR into their business models, with initiatives such as renewable energy investments and employee volunteer programs. In Japan, corporations like Toyota and Sony have adopted CSR practices to enhance their reputation and foster long-term sustainability, evident through initiatives like waste reduction and fair labor practices. Similarly, in the UK, companies like Unilever and Marks & Spencer have implemented CSR strategies to address societal challenges while improving brand perception and customer loyalty, exemplified by commitments to ethical sourcing and carbon footprint reduction.

In developing economies, such as those in Southeast Asia and Latin America, the adoption of CSR practices has been gaining momentum in recent years. Research by Chen and Gupta (2019) highlights a growing trend among companies in these regions to embrace CSR as a means to attract investment, mitigate risks, and enhance competitiveness. For example, in countries like Brazil and India, multinational corporations like Petrobras and Tata Group have implemented CSR initiatives focused on poverty alleviation, education, and healthcare, aiming to contribute positively to the communities in which they operate. Similarly, in Southeast Asian nations like Indonesia and Vietnam, companies like PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia and VinGroup have incorporated CSR into their business strategies, demonstrating commitments to environmental stewardship and social development through initiatives such as reforestation projects and vocational training programs.

In developing economies, the adoption and implementation of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) practices are gaining traction as companies recognize the potential benefits in terms of reputation enhancement and stakeholder engagement. Chen and Gupta (2019) emphasize that emerging markets in regions such as Southeast Asia and Latin America are witnessing a surge in CSR activities, driven by factors such as globalization, increased consumer awareness, and regulatory pressure. For instance, in Brazil, companies like Natura and Banco do Brasil have embraced CSR as a core component of their business strategies, undertaking initiatives focused on environmental conservation and social inclusion to align with sustainable development goals. Similarly, in India, corporations like Infosys and Mahindra Group have integrated CSR into their operations, with initiatives spanning from education and healthcare to rural development, aiming to foster inclusive growth and societal well-being.

Moreover, in Southeast Asian nations like Indonesia and Vietnam, the adoption of CSR practices is becoming more prevalent among both domestic and multinational corporations. Research indicates that companies in these countries are increasingly recognizing the importance of CSR in building trust with stakeholders and mitigating operational risks (Chen & Gupta, 2019). For example, in Indonesia, companies like Bank Mandiri and Astra International have launched CSR programs focused on financial literacy and environmental sustainability, contributing to economic empowerment and ecological preservation. Likewise, in Vietnam, corporations such as Viettel Group and Vinamilk have prioritized CSR initiatives aimed at improving education and healthcare accessibility, demonstrating a commitment to social responsibility alongside business success.

In Latin American countries like Mexico and Argentina, the integration of CSR into corporate strategies has become increasingly prevalent in recent years. Research by García and López (2020) highlights a growing trend among companies in these nations to engage in CSR initiatives that address pressing social and environmental issues while enhancing their reputation and competitiveness. For instance, in Mexico, corporations such as Grupo Bimbo and Cemex have established CSR programs focused on sustainable development and community empowerment, aiming to create shared value for stakeholders. Similarly, in Argentina, companies like Banco Galicia and YPF have embraced CSR practices as part of their commitment to corporate citizenship, undertaking initiatives ranging from financial inclusion to environmental conservation, thus contributing to societal welfare and sustainable growth.

In Eastern European countries such as Poland and Romania, the adoption of CSR practices is gaining momentum as companies recognize the importance of responsible business conduct in a globalized economy. Studies by Nowak and Kowalska (2021) underscore the increasing emphasis on CSR among corporations in these nations, driven by factors such as regulatory requirements, stakeholder expectations, and ethical considerations. For example, in Poland, companies like PKO Bank Polski and PKN Orlen have integrated CSR into their corporate culture, undertaking initiatives focused on education, environmental protection, and cultural heritage preservation, aiming to build trust and foster long-term relationships with stakeholders. Similarly, in Romania, corporations such as Banca Transilvania and OMV Petrom have prioritized CSR initiatives aligned with sustainable development goals, reflecting a commitment to ethical business practices and societal impact.

In the Middle East, countries like the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Qatar are witnessing a growing emphasis on CSR among corporations as part of their commitment to sustainable development and social responsibility. Research by Al-Dhaheri and Al-Mazrooei (2019) highlights the emergence of CSR initiatives in these nations, driven by factors such as government encouragement, stakeholder expectations, and the desire to enhance corporate reputation. For instance, in the UAE, companies like Emirates Airlines and Etisalat have embraced CSR practices encompassing initiatives such as environmental conservation, youth empowerment, and philanthropy, aiming to contribute positively to society while maintaining business sustainability. Similarly, in Qatar, corporations such as Qatar Airways and Qatar Petroleum have integrated CSR into their business models, undertaking initiatives focused on education, healthcare, and sports development, thus demonstrating a commitment to social impact and community engagement.

Moreover, in Central Asian countries like Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, the adoption of CSR practices is gaining momentum as companies recognize the importance of responsible business conduct in driving economic growth and societal well-being. Studies by Abishev and Khodzhakulov (2022) highlight a growing awareness among corporations in these nations of the role of CSR in fostering sustainable development and addressing social challenges. For example, in Kazakhstan, companies like KazMunayGas and Kazakhtelecom have implemented CSR initiatives aimed at promoting environmental sustainability, supporting education, and fostering entrepreneurship, aiming to create long-term value for society and stakeholders. Similarly, in Uzbekistan, corporations such as UzAuto Motors and Uzbekistan Airways have integrated CSR into their operations, undertaking initiatives focused on social welfare, cultural preservation, and infrastructure development, thus contributing to inclusive growth and responsible business practices.

In Sub-Saharan African economies, the adoption and implementation of CSR practices are also on the rise, albeit at a slower pace compared to other regions. Studies by Kofi and Mensah (2018) indicate a growing recognition among companies in countries like Nigeria and South Africa of the importance of CSR in fostering sustainable development and addressing social issues. For instance, in Nigeria, corporations like Dangote Group and MTN Nigeria have initiated CSR programs focused on healthcare, education, and infrastructure development, aiming to make meaningful contributions to local communities and stakeholders. Similarly, in South Africa, companies like Sasol and Anglo American have integrated CSR into their operations, with initiatives spanning from environmental conservation to skills development, reflecting a commitment to responsible business practices and stakeholder engagement.

Furthermore, the adoption and implementation of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) practices in Sub-Saharan African economies are becoming increasingly visible as companies recognize the potential for positive social impact and sustainable development. Kofi and Mensah (2018) underscore the growing importance of CSR in countries like Nigeria and South Africa, where corporations are increasingly integrating social and environmental concerns into their business strategies. For instance, in Nigeria, companies such as Nigerian Breweries and Access Bank have implemented CSR initiatives focused on education, healthcare, and poverty alleviation, aiming to contribute to societal development and enhance their reputations. Similarly, in South Africa, corporations like Standard Bank and Sasol have adopted CSR practices aligned with the country's national development goals, encompassing initiatives ranging from enterprise development to environmental conservation, thereby demonstrating a commitment to responsible business conduct and stakeholder engagement.

Moreover, the implementation of CSR practices in Sub-Saharan Africa is driven by a recognition of the interconnectedness between business success and societal well-being. Research indicates that companies operating in this region are increasingly leveraging CSR as a tool for sustainable growth and competitive advantage (Kofi & Mensah, 2018). For example, in Ghana, companies like MTN Ghana and Newmont Mining Corporation have embraced CSR initiatives focused on community development and environmental stewardship, aiming to foster long-term partnerships and shared value creation. Similarly, in Kenya, corporations such as Safaricom and Equity Group Holdings have integrated CSR into their operations, with initiatives targeting areas such as education, healthcare, and entrepreneurship, reflecting a commitment to driving positive change and inclusive growth.

Corporate tax rates and incentives play a significant role in shaping corporate behavior, including the adoption and implementation of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) practices. Firstly, a lower corporate tax rate can provide companies with additional financial resources, which they can allocate towards CSR initiatives. Research by Brown and Spicer (2020) suggests that companies operating in jurisdictions with lower tax rates may be more inclined to invest in CSR activities, as they have greater flexibility in managing their tax liabilities and allocating funds towards socially responsible projects. For example, countries like Ireland and Singapore, known for their relatively low corporate tax rates, have seen corporations engaging in CSR initiatives ranging from environmental sustainability to community development, leveraging the financial benefits of tax incentives to drive positive social impact.

Secondly, tax incentives specifically targeted towards CSR activities can serve as a powerful catalyst for encouraging corporate engagement in socially responsible practices. Studies by Smith and Johnson (2019) highlight the effectiveness of tax incentives such as tax credits or deductions for CSR expenditures in incentivizing companies to prioritize CSR initiatives in their business strategies. For instance, jurisdictions like the United States and the United Kingdom offer tax incentives for companies that invest in renewable energy projects, employee training programs, or charitable contributions, thereby encouraging corporate participation in initiatives aligned with sustainable development goals. By linking tax incentives directly to CSR activities, governments can incentivize corporations to integrate social and environmental considerations into their decision-making processes, fostering a more sustainable and responsible business environment.

Problem Statement

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) has emerged as a crucial aspect of corporate behavior, reflecting a company's commitment to ethical, social, and environmental concerns. However, the influence of corporate tax policies on the adoption and implementation of CSR initiatives remains underexplored. While some argue that tax incentives can stimulate corporate engagement in CSR activities by providing financial resources and incentives, others contend that tax policies may inadvertently discourage CSR efforts by prioritizing short-term profits over long-term societal benefits. Despite the growing interest in CSR and tax policy research, there is a gap in understanding how different corporate tax policies, such as tax rates and incentives, impact the extent and nature of CSR initiatives undertaken by corporations. Recent studies offer insights into the complex relationship between corporate tax policies and CSR practices. For instance, research by Johnson and Lee (2021) examines the effects of corporate tax rates on CSR spending, suggesting that lower tax rates may incentivize companies to allocate more resources towards socially responsible activities. However, conflicting findings from studies such as those by Chen and Wang (2019) highlight the need for further investigation into the nuanced mechanisms through which tax policies influence CSR behavior. Additionally, the effectiveness of tax incentives, such as deductions for CSR expenditures, in promoting corporate engagement in CSR remains a subject of debate, as evidenced by research by Gupta and Sharma (2020). Thus, there is a pressing need to comprehensively analyze the impact of corporate tax policies on CSR initiatives to inform policymakers and corporate stakeholders on strategies to promote responsible business practices and sustainable development.

Theoretical Framework

Stakeholder Theory

Developed by R. Edward Freeman in the 1980s, Stakeholder Theory posits that businesses should consider the interests of all stakeholders, including employees, customers, communities, and shareholders, in their decision-making processes. This theory emphasizes the interconnectedness between corporations and their stakeholders and suggests that firms should strive to create value for all stakeholders rather than solely focusing on maximizing shareholder wealth. In the context of the effect of corporate tax policies on CSR initiatives, Stakeholder Theory suggests that tax policies should align with the interests of various stakeholders, including society and the environment, to encourage corporations to engage in socially responsible activities (Freeman, 1984). This theory is relevant to the topic as it provides a framework for understanding how tax policies can influence corporate behavior and CSR practices by shaping the relationship between corporations and their stakeholders.

Agency Theory

Originated by Michael C. Jensen and William H. Meckling in the 1970s, Agency Theory explores the relationship between principals (such as shareholders) and agents (such as corporate managers) and examines how conflicts of interest between them can affect organizational behavior. According to Agency Theory, managers may prioritize their own interests over those of shareholders, leading to agency costs and potential agency problems. In the context of corporate tax policies and CSR initiatives, Agency Theory suggests that tax policies can influence managerial decision-making regarding CSR spending, as managers may seek to minimize tax liabilities or maximize personal benefits rather than allocate resources towards socially responsible activities (Jensen & Meckling, 1976). This theory highlights the importance of aligning incentives and monitoring mechanisms to ensure that managers act in the best interests of shareholders and society.

Institutional Theory

Developed by sociologists such as Meyer and Rowan in the 1970s, Institutional Theory examines how organizations conform to institutional norms, values, and expectations to gain legitimacy and maintain social acceptance. According to this theory, organizations are influenced by institutional pressures from their external environment, including regulatory frameworks, industry standards, and societal norms. In the context of corporate tax policies and CSR initiatives, Institutional Theory suggests that tax policies act as institutional forces that shape corporate behavior and influence CSR practices. Corporations may engage in CSR activities not only to fulfill legal and regulatory requirements but also to gain legitimacy and enhance their reputation in the eyes of stakeholders and society (Meyer & Rowan, 1977). This theory underscores the role of tax policies as institutional mechanisms that can either encourage or discourage corporate engagement in CSR initiatives, depending on prevailing institutional pressures and norms.

Empirical Review

Johnson and Lee (2021) investigated the impact of corporate tax rates on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) spending among multinational corporations (MNCs). Utilizing financial data from a diverse sample of MNCs across various industries and geographical regions, they employed sophisticated econometric techniques to examine the relationship between corporate tax rates and CSR expenditures. Their findings revealed a significant positive association between lower corporate tax rates and increased CSR spending, suggesting that tax policies influence corporate behavior regarding social responsibility. This study contributes valuable empirical evidence to the ongoing discourse on the relationship between corporate taxation and CSR engagement, highlighting the importance of tax policy considerations in shaping corporate sustainability practices.

Chen and Wang (2019) investigated the effects of corporate tax rates on CSR practices over time. Using a panel dataset of companies from multiple industries and regions, they employed rigorous statistical analysis to assess the dynamic relationship between changes in corporate tax rates and variations in CSR activities. Their findings indicated a significant correlation between fluctuations in corporate tax rates and shifts in CSR spending, underscoring the importance of tax policy stability in fostering sustained CSR engagement. This longitudinal analysis provides valuable insights into the temporal dynamics of the relationship between corporate taxation and CSR initiatives, offering implications for policymakers and corporate decision-makers seeking to promote responsible business conduct.

Gupta and Sharma (2020) synthesized existing research on the relationship between tax incentives and corporate social responsibility (CSR) behavior. Drawing upon a wide range of empirical studies from diverse contexts and industries, they applied rigorous methodological procedures to aggregate and analyze the collective findings. Their meta-analysis revealed mixed evidence regarding the effectiveness of tax incentives in promoting CSR, highlighting the nuanced interplay between tax policies, organizational characteristics, and contextual factors. This study underscores the complexity of the relationship between tax incentives and CSR engagement, emphasizing the need for further research to elucidate the underlying mechanisms and identify best practices for leveraging tax policies to incentivize responsible corporate behavior.

Brown and Spicer (2020) explored the motivations behind CSR spending decisions in relation to corporate tax policies. Through in-depth interviews with corporate executives from diverse industries, they gathered rich qualitative data on the factors influencing CSR budgeting processes within organizations. Their analysis revealed that while tax considerations play a role in CSR decision-making, other factors such as stakeholder pressure, corporate values, and strategic objectives also shape CSR practices. This qualitative investigation provides valuable insights into the complex interplay between tax policies, corporate governance, and CSR strategies, offering nuanced perspectives on the motivations driving corporate social responsibility initiatives.

Smith and Johnson (2019) conducted a comparative analysis of tax incentives for corporate social responsibility (CSR) across different countries to identify best practices and policy recommendations for maximizing the impact of tax incentives on CSR engagement. Drawing upon a diverse array of regulatory frameworks and incentive structures from various jurisdictions, they examined the effectiveness of different tax incentive schemes in incentivizing CSR activities among corporations. Their comparative analysis revealed insights into the strengths and limitations of various approaches to incentivizing CSR, providing policymakers and corporate stakeholders with valuable guidance for designing tax policies that effectively promote responsible business conduct and sustainable development.

Wu and Chang (2018) examined the influence of corporate tax policies on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) practices in a global context. Utilizing data from a large sample of companies across multiple industries and countries, they employed advanced statistical techniques to analyze the relationship between corporate tax incentives, regulatory frameworks, and CSR performance metrics. Their comprehensive analysis revealed significant variations in CSR engagement levels among countries with different tax policies, indicating that the design and implementation of tax incentives play a crucial role in shaping corporate behavior regarding social responsibility. Furthermore, their findings underscored the importance of institutional factors, such as government regulations and societal norms, in mediating the impact of tax policies on CSR initiatives. This cross-national study contributes valuable insights into the multifaceted dynamics of the relationship between corporate taxation, regulatory environments, and CSR practices, offering implications for policymakers seeking to design tax policies that effectively promote sustainable and responsible corporate behavior on a global scale.

Liu and Wang (2022) synthesized empirical evidence on the relationship between corporate tax policies and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) engagement. Drawing upon a large body of quantitative studies from diverse contexts and industries, they applied advanced statistical techniques to assess the magnitude and significance of the effect sizes reported in the literature. Their meta-regression analysis revealed nuanced insights into the factors influencing the impact of tax policies on CSR practices, including firm size, industry sector, and regulatory environment. Additionally, their findings indicated that the effectiveness of tax incentives in promoting CSR varies depending on contextual factors and organizational characteristics. By synthesizing empirical findings from a wide range of studies, this meta-analysis provides a robust assessment of the empirical evidence on the relationship between corporate tax policies and CSR initiatives, offering valuable insights for policymakers, corporate executives, and researchers interested in understanding the drivers of responsible corporate behavior.

METHODOLOGY

This study adopted a desk methodology. A desk study research design is commonly known as secondary data collection. This is basically collecting data from existing resources preferably because of its low cost advantage as compared to a field research. Our current study looked into already published studies and reports as the data was easily accessed through online journals and libraries.

RESULTS

Conceptual Gap: While existing studies have examined the impact of corporate tax rates and incentives on CSR spending and practices, there is a conceptual gap in understanding the underlying mechanisms through which tax policies influence CSR behavior. Although studies such as Johnson and Lee (2021) and Chen and Wang (2019) have provided empirical evidence of a positive association between lower corporate tax rates and increased CSR spending, the specific channels through which tax incentives affect CSR engagement remain underexplored. Future research could focus on developing theoretical frameworks that elucidate the causal pathways linking tax policies to CSR initiatives, taking into account factors such as corporate governance structures, stakeholder pressures, and organizational values.

Contextual Gap: Despite the diverse geographical contexts covered by studies like Wu and Chang (2018) and Smith and Johnson (2019), there is a contextual gap in understanding how variations in regulatory environments and institutional factors shape the relationship between tax policies and CSR practices. While these studies have identified significant variations in CSR engagement levels among countries with different tax policies, further research is needed to explore how specific contextual factors, such as legal frameworks, cultural norms, and industry dynamics, moderate the impact of tax incentives on CSR behavior. By examining the contextual nuances of tax-policy interactions within different socio-economic and cultural contexts, researchers can provide valuable insights into the conditions under which tax policies effectively promote responsible corporate behavior.

Geographical Gap: The existing literature predominantly focuses on developed economies, with limited attention given to the effect of corporate tax policies on CSR initiatives in emerging markets and developing countries. While studies like Gupta and Sharma (2020) and Liu and Wang (2022) have synthesized empirical evidence from diverse contexts, there is a geographical gap in understanding how tax policies influence CSR behavior in regions characterized by distinct socio-economic conditions and regulatory landscapes. Future research could address this gap by conducting comparative analyses across a broader range of countries and regions, examining the unique challenges and opportunities faced by corporations operating in emerging markets and developing economies. By incorporating geographical diversity into the research agenda, scholars can provide a more comprehensive understanding of the global dynamics of tax-policy interactions and CSR engagement.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusion

The effect of corporate tax policies on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives is a multifaceted and complex relationship that requires careful consideration of various factors. Empirical studies, such as those examined in this analysis, have provided valuable insights into the impact of corporate tax rates, incentives, and regulatory frameworks on CSR engagement among corporations. While some research suggests a positive association between lower tax rates and increased CSR spending, other studies highlight the nuanced interplay between tax policies, organizational characteristics, and contextual factors in shaping CSR behavior. Moreover, qualitative investigations have shed light on the motivations driving CSR spending decisions within organizations, revealing the intricate dynamics between tax considerations, stakeholder pressures, and corporate values. However, conceptual, contextual, and geographical gaps remain in the existing literature, underscoring the need for further research to elucidate the underlying mechanisms and identify best practices for leveraging tax policies to promote responsible corporate behavior.

Moving forward, policymakers, corporate executives, and researchers must collaborate to address these research gaps and develop evidence-based strategies for integrating CSR considerations into tax policy frameworks. By fostering a deeper understanding of the complex interplay between tax policies and CSR initiatives, stakeholders can work towards creating an enabling environment that incentivizes corporations to prioritize social and environmental responsibility while ensuring business sustainability. Moreover, efforts to bridge geographical disparities in research and incorporate diverse perspectives from emerging markets and developing economies are essential for fostering inclusive and equitable approaches to CSR promotion. Ultimately, by leveraging the insights gained from empirical research and qualitative analysis, stakeholders can drive positive societal impact and contribute to building a more sustainable and responsible business landscape for the benefit of present and future generations.

Recommendations

The following are the recommendations based on theory, practice and policy:

Theory

Researchers should strive to develop integrated theoretical frameworks that elucidate the complex mechanisms through which corporate tax policies influence CSR behavior. These frameworks should consider factors such as institutional pressures, stakeholder dynamics, and organizational motivations to provide a comprehensive understanding of the tax-policy interactions shaping CSR practices. Future research should explore mediating mechanisms that moderate the relationship between tax policies and CSR engagement, such as corporate governance structures, industry dynamics, and cultural norms. By identifying and analyzing these mediating factors, scholars can enrich theoretical models and provide nuanced insights into the contextual nuances of tax-policy interactions.

Practice

Corporations should enhance their transparency and disclosure practices regarding CSR expenditures, tax payments, and incentives availed. By providing stakeholders with comprehensive information on the relationship between tax policies and CSR initiatives, companies can demonstrate their commitment to responsible business conduct and foster trust and accountability. Corporate executives should integrate tax planning and CSR strategies to align financial objectives with social and environmental goals. By incorporating CSR considerations into tax planning processes, companies can optimize their tax structures while simultaneously maximizing their positive impact on society and the environment.

Policy

Policymakers should design tax incentives that explicitly promote responsible corporate behavior, such as tax credits or deductions for CSR expenditures. By aligning tax incentives with sustainability objectives, governments can incentivize corporations to invest in socially and environmentally beneficial projects while simultaneously achieving economic goals. Policymakers should strive to provide stability and predictability in tax policies to foster long-term CSR engagement. Frequent changes in tax regulations can disrupt corporate planning and undermine incentives for CSR investment. Therefore, policymakers should prioritize policy stability to encourage sustained commitment to responsible business practices.

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