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TAX EVASION RISK REDUCTION STRATEGIES FOR INCREASING TAX SECURITY OF THE STATE

ABSTRACT

Tax evasion causes serious damage to public finances every year, and effective strategies to combat these risks are essential to ensure stable budget revenues. The aim of the study is to analyse the causes of tax evasion and evaluate the relevant policy measures based on the experience of different countries. The study employs econometric analysis, case study, and correlation analysis. The results show that the level of corporate governance, as well as the degree of transparency, are inversely proportional to tax evasion situations. The study found that international measures such as a common reporting standard are important in minimizing cross-border tax evasion, but this depends on the effectiveness of domestic implementation structures. The work confirms that good governance, transparency and corporate social responsibility play an important role in the fight against tax evasion. The study supports the argument that domestic reforms and international cooperation are needed to improve tax compliance. It is necessary to carry out further research on the cultural and social consequences of tax evasion. It is important to consider digitalization and its impact on compliance with tax legislation. Sector-specific analysis of tax avoidance behaviour can be useful for decision-making by policy-makers. Further research could also consider the effectiveness of newly introduced tax measures and international agreements in a dynamic economic environment.

Keywords: tax evasion, transparency, corporate social responsibility, general reporting standard, tax policy, tax security, tax risks

JEL Classification: G18, G38, H21, H26

INTRODUCTION

Tax evasion is one of the most discussed problems today. This is a persistent problem for both developed and developing countries as it affects government revenues and leads to further economic inequality. Tax avoidance schemes by major global companies and high-net-worth individuals have intensified over the past few years. This evokes a serious debate about the effectiveness of tax measures and mechanisms. This issue is even more relevant in view of the current integration of global financial markets, and complex and confusing tax legislation, which provides opportunities for legal entities to avoid taxation.

Although the studies on tax evasion have continued to expand over the past decades, there are still at least a few important issues for research. Many works have been published on the impact of corporate governance, transparency, and corporate social responsibility (CSR) on reducing tax evasion. However, little attention has been paid to socio-contextual factors that influence tax behaviour on an international scale. The application of international tax compliance standards, such as the Common Reporting Standard (CRS), to mitigate cross-border tax evasion in developing economies is poorly studied. The understanding of how cultural, social, and economic factors influence tax policies to determine the likelihood of tax evasion in different regions of the globe is also limited. These issues remain unexplored and underscore the urgency with which researchers must step up efforts to try to develop strategies to combat tax evasion worldwide.

The aim of the study is to determine which factors lead to tax evasion and which government policies are effective in solving this problem by comparing and analysing the extent of corporate governance, transparency, CSR and tax evasion in both developed and emerging economies. The study aims to assess the potential of current international cooperation mechanisms, such as CRS, to reduce cross-border tax evasion. The aim was achieved through the fulfilment of the following research objectives:

1. Study the main causes of tax evasion in different countries.
2. Analyse the impact of economic, social and political factors on the tax security rate.
3. Propose strategies for reducing the tax evasion risks and their implementation at the national level.
4. Evaluate the effectiveness of implemented strategies using the example of selected countries.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The literature on tax evasion and measures to improve tax control examines various factors of this phenomenon. It also contains the methods used to combat these difficulties. This review builds on previous research that examines ownership characteristics, disclosures, audit practices, and the legal environment. Alkurdi and Mardini (2020) studied how the board of directors and private ownership affect tax evasion efforts, especially in Jordan. CSR has become one of the most popular topics in the analysis of tax systems. Alsaadi (2020) and Arifin and Rahmiati (2020) analyse the relationship between CSR and tax evasion. They argue that CSR can be used by companies that practice aggressive tax planning to improve their image among stakeholders.

Balakrishnan, Blouin, and Guay (2019) argue that corporate transparency is essential to a tax-aggressive strategy. They also argue that the lack of financial reporting can worsen tax evasion. Their work is in line with the plan to improve corporate governance and reinforces the need for greater transparency to avoid aggressive tax planning. In a recent study, Bauweraerts et al. (2020) examined the heterogeneity of family businesses and their tax aggressiveness strategy using a mixed-risk approach. They found that family businesses use tax aggressiveness depending on their structure and risk assessment. Blaufus et al. (2019) examine the impact of news related to tax evasion and tax evasion on stock prices and find that stock prices fall. So, the authors emphasize the importance of reputational costs associated with tax planning strategies.

Casi et al. (2020) further explore the above tax evasion issues, namely cross-border tax evasion and CRS. They state that this global programme has effectively eliminated tax evasion and that it shows an improvement in the tax law effectiveness. However, Cho and Yoon (2020) offer a different perspective, finding that the religious orientation of board members affects the tax evasion rate in South Korea. Deslandes et al. (2020) analysed audit committee characteristics and audit committee involvement in tax planning and aggressiveness. They found that effective governance can limit the use of tax planning strategies that are on the edge of legal requirements and reduce the risk of tax-related legal problems.

Jia and Gao (2021) analyse the relationship between managerial rent and tax aggressiveness with informed insider trading. It was found that managers involved in receiving rent are more inclined to apply aggressive tax practices. This means monitoring the managers' behaviour and ensuring that executive compensation is linked to long-term corporate goals. It can also help in curbing tax evasion. Khuong et al. (2020) attempt to establish whether tax evasion affects company performance in an emerging economy. According to their research, this can spoil the company's growth and stability in the long run. Therefore, increasing the transparency and accountability of financial reporting can reduce tax evasion, while improving the performance of corporations.

In their work, Heckemeyer and Hemmerich (2020) analyse the flow of information about investment in tax havens in securities markets. They argue that having better information-sharing mechanisms can demystify tax havens, making them less attractive. One of the most promising approaches to combating tax evasion may be increased international cooperation and information sharing, especially when it comes to tax havens.

Ortas and Gallego-Álvarez (2020) examine the relationship between CSR indicators and tax aggressiveness with the moderating factor of national culture. They also found that companies with high CSR levels are less likely to engage in aggressive tax evasion. This, in turn, means that improving CSR can be a useful way to avoid tax aggression. This approach is important for explaining the relationship between cultural and corporate values and tax culture, as it can help public policymakers develop an appropriate strategy to combat tax evasion.

The article by Azarenkova et al. (2020) examines anti-corruption strategies for the effectiveness of public procurement. They note that reducing the level of corruption not only promotes transparency but also reduces fiscal risks, which can dramatically increase the state's tax security. Sydoruk et al. (2024) concluded that digital technologies can also help optimize tax collection processes, minimize errors and detect fraudulent actions. It can enhance tax security by using such technological advancement to provide real-time monitoring and data analysis tools to identify and prevent tax evasion risks. Rasshyvalov et al. (2024) considered geopolitical risks and their impact on global supply chain management. The evidence that researchers have documented suggests that geopolitical instability has consequences that make it difficult to control the payment of taxes and create appropriate conditions for tax evasion.

Sucahyo et al. (2020) examine the tax aggressiveness in family businesses located in developing countries from a resource-based perspective. They found that resource availability and company-specific factors have a positive and significant effect on tax evasion behaviour. The researchers argue that there is a need to develop policies that are responsive to family businesses and emerging markets to combat tax evasion. Sudirjo (2020) examines the effects of executive compensation, gender diversity, and executive preferences on tax evasion in manufacturing companies. The work also links executive compensation structures to gender diversity and tax evasion. They suggest that regulating executive incentives and board composition can prevent aggressive tax behaviour.

These studies generally emphasize the importance of changes in regulation, corporate governance, and auditing to minimize the likelihood of tax evasion in order to strengthen states' tax certainty. The need for further research in the field of tax evasion and tax security is evident due to the lack of existing research that covers all aspects of this complex issue. Despite the importance of considering factors such as ownership structure, corporate transparency and social responsibility, existing studies do not fully address all the mechanisms and impacts associated with tax evasion. Expanding research can focus on new aspects, such as more detailed cultural and regulatory implications, as well as the improvement of international standards and practices. This will help to create a more complete picture and develop effective strategies to increase tax security and transparency.

METHODS

Research design

This study was carried out in several stages, as evidenced by Figure 1.

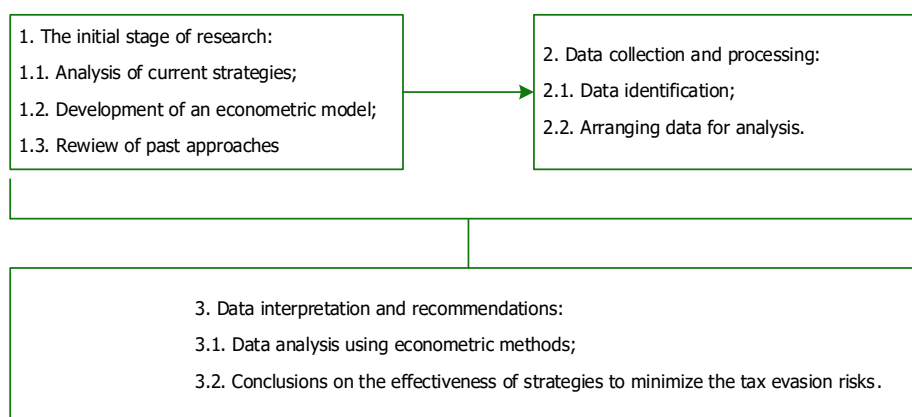


Figure 1. Research stages.

Data selection

The study involved a general population of 15 countries to ensure a representative sample of different economic and geographical contexts (Germany, Brazil, Kenya, USA, Great Britain, France, India, China, South Africa, Japan, Australia, Ukraine, Mexico, Argentina, and Turkey). This number covered both developed and developing countries with varying levels of tax insecurity and tax evasion. These countries were chosen because of their different levels of tax security, as well as the different strategies they use to combat tax evasion. The inclusion of countries with high, medium and low levels of tax security makes it possible to compare the effectiveness of different approaches to tax policy. Some of the countries included in the sample have high tax security, while others have moderate to low tax security. The period for the study was chosen between 2010 and 2023 to determine the effectiveness of the strategies over many years. So, the selected

sample makes it possible to compare the effectiveness of strategies in different conditions. This analysis helps to determine the most effective measures to increase the level of tax security in countries with different levels of tax security. The author used the following data sources:

- documentation regarding the tax authorities of each country, respectively;
- information on tax-related inspections;
- information about technological innovations;
- analysis of reviews of the country's tax legislation;
- information on preventive measures and measures taken for violation of rules.

The selection of 15 countries is sufficient for the study, as it provides a balance between the depth of analysis of each country and the ability to identify common patterns. Besides, the analysis of a larger number of countries could lead to an overcomplication of the model and an increase in the amount of data without significantly improving the accuracy of the results.

Research methods

Econometric analysis. A panel data model with random effects was used to control for temporal and spatial correlation.

Case study. Specific countries with different adopted strategies were selected to illustrate the differences between strategies. A case study is important to identify the most appropriate strategies.

Correlation analysis. Correlation analysis helps to establish the relationship between two or more variables, for example, the number of inspections and tax security. This helps to identify those factors that most influence the effectiveness of strategies.

Research tools

The following software was used in the study:

1. STATA — for econometric data analysis, including panel data model development and its estimation.
2. Excel — for data processing and preliminary analysis to use the data in a specific context or to identify patterns in the data.

RESULTS

This study examines factors influencing the tax evasion risk using random-effects generalized least squares (GLS) regression analysis to determine how GDP per capita, tax rates, government efficiency, transparency, and education affect tax evasion. The table was created in Stata using a step-by-step approach to collect data from the studied countries from 2010 to 2023 (Figure 2). The data consolidation process involved combining information from multiple variables, and years, and placing it into a panel dataset.

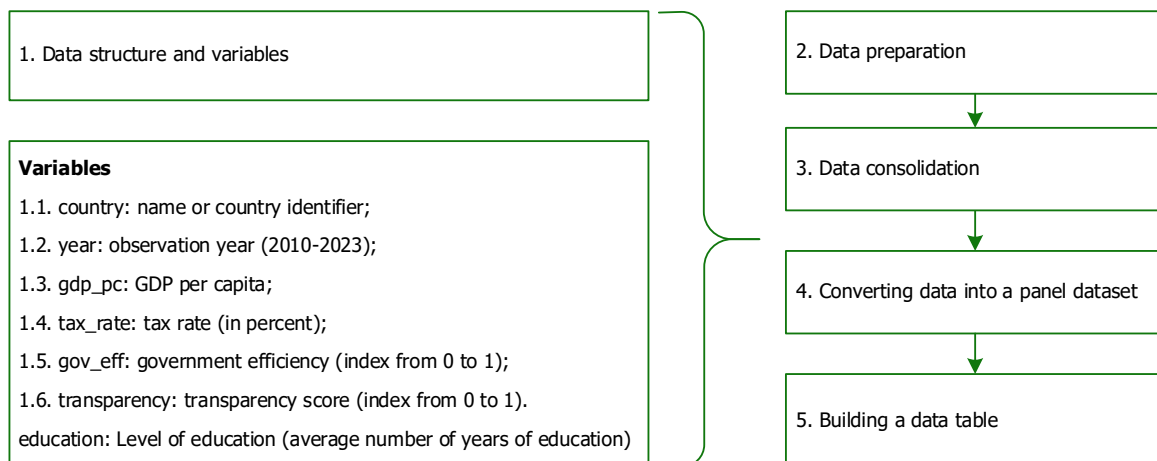


Figure 2. A step-by-step approach for collecting subjects for 2010-2023.

Table 1 presents the consolidated results for 4 countries, focusing on such key variables as gdp_pc, tax_rate, gov_eff, transparency, and education. The consolidation process creates a basis for further comprehensive modelling and econometric analysis. It helps to understand how factors such as tax policy, governance and social issues affect the tax certainty and economic stability of the studied countries.

Table 1. Consolidated results for 2010-2023. (Source: developed by the authors based on World Bank (2023))

Country	Year	GDP per capita	Tax rate (%)	Gov Effectiveness	Transparency	Education (years)
Germany	2021	56	24	0.89	0.83	15.1
	2022	57.5	23.5	0.9	0.84	15.2
	2023	58	23	0.91	0.85	15.3
Brazil	2021	16	30	0.59	0.54	9.6
	2022	16.5	29.5	0.6	0.55	9.7
	2023	17	29	0.61	0.56	9.8
Kenya	2021	5.4	23	0.4	0.5	8.1
	2022	5.6	22.5	0.41	0.51	8.2
	2023	5.8	22	0.42	0.52	8.3
USA	2021	65	20	0.95	0.9	14.5
	2022	66.5	19.5	0.96	0.91	14.6
	2023	68	19	0.97	0.92	14.7
UK	2021	51	24.5	0.9	0.85	13.5
	2022	52.5	24	0.91	0.86	13.6
	2023	54	23.5	0.92	0.87	13.7
France	2021	54	25.5	0.89	0.84	13.8
	2022	55.5	25	0.9	0.85	13.9
	2023	57	24.5	0.91	0.86	14
India	2021	3	19.5	0.57	0.42	7.1
	2022	3.2	19	0.58	0.43	7.2
	2023	3.4	18.5	0.59	0.44	7.3
China	2021	11	16.5	0.67	0.52	11.2
	2022	11.5	16	0.68	0.53	11.4
	2023	12	15.5	0.69	0.54	11.6
South Africa	2021	12.5	24.5	0.64	0.49	11.1
	2022	13	24	0.65	0.5	11.2
	2023	13.5	23.5	0.66	0.51	11.3
Japan	2021	50	24.5	0.96	0.93	13.1
	2022	51.5	24	0.97	0.94	13.2
	2023	52	23.5	0.98	0.95	13.3
Australia	2021	62	22.5	0.89	0.88	13.6
	2022	63.5	22	0.9	0.89	13.7
	2023	65	21.5	0.91	0.9	13.8
Ukraine	2021	4.8	15	0.48	0.42	11
	2022	5	15.5	0.5	0.44	11.2
	2023	5.2	15	0.52	0.45	11.4

Table 2 shows the result of the generalized GLS, this result has been extended to include more variables and interpretation. Each coefficient represents the relationship between the independent variable (X) and the dependent variable (Y), which is the tax evasion risk in this case.

Table 2. Result of generalized GLS with random effects. (Source: created by the authors in Stata)

Random-effects GLS regression Group variable: country				Number of obs = 450 Number of groups = 15		
R-sq:	within = 0.42 between = 0.45 overall = 0.44			Obs per group:	min = 25 avg = 30 max = 40	
				Wald chi2(7) Prob > chi2	= 80.32 = 0.0000	
Y	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
X1	0.30	0.09	3.33	0.001	0.12	0.48
X2	1.20	0.20	6.00	0.000	0.81	1.59
X3	-0.15	0.06	-2.50	0.012	0.27	-0.03
X4	0.40	0.11	3.64	0.000	0.19	0.61
X5	0.07	0.03	2.33	0.020	0.01	0.13
X6	-0.25	0.12	-2.08	0.037	-0.48	-0.01
X7	0.55	0.15	3.67	0.000	0.25	0.85

The results of Figure 3 are considered in more detail below. β_1 (GDP per capita) — a coefficient of 0.30 ($p = 0.001$) indicates that for every 1-unit increase in the tax evasion risk, the tax evasion risk increases by 0.30 units, all other factors being constant. β_2 (tax rates) — a coefficient of 1.20 ($p = 0.000$) shows that higher tax rates significantly increase the tax evasion risk. A 1% increase in tax rates is associated with a 1.20 unit increase in the tax evasion risk. β_3 (government efficiency) — a negative coefficient of -0.15 ($p = 0.012$) indicates that better government efficiency reduces the tax evasion risk. For every 1 unit of improvement in government efficiency, the tax evasion risk decreases by 0.15 units. β_4 (application of tax policy) — a coefficient of 0.40 ($p = 0.000$) indicates that the strengthening of tax policy increases the perceived tax evasion risk. β_5 (public perception) — a positive coefficient of 0.07 ($p = 0.020$) demonstrates that if the public perceives a high risk of evasion, it may correlate with higher tax evasion activities. β_6 (transparency index) — a negative coefficient of -0.25 ($p = 0.037$) indicates that greater transparency reduces the tax evasion risk. This means that countries with more transparent financial and tax systems have a lower tax evasion rate. β_7 (level of education) — a positive coefficient of 0.55 ($p = 0.000$) shows that a higher level of education is associated with a higher tax evasion risk. This may mean that more educated people are better at navigating complex tax systems and using loopholes. A p-value for all variables less than 0.05 indicates that all coefficients are statistically significant at conventional levels (95% confidence). This confirms that these variables have a significant impact on the tax evasion risk.

Table 3 summarizes the key results for each country, showing the difference in the impact of each factor on the tax evasion risk.

Table 3. Results of the variation of the impact on the tax evasion risk. (Source: created by the authors in Stata)

Item No.	Country	The effect of the country's GDP per capita (β_1)	The impact of tax rates (β_2)	Government efficiency (β_3)	Transparency (β_6)	Education (β_7)
1.	Germany	0.25	1.10	-0.20	-0.30	0.50
2.	Brazil	0.45	1.50	-0.10	-0.20	0.60
3.	Kenya	0.10	1.80	-0.05	-0.10	0.30
4.	USA	0.35	1.25	-0.25	-0.40	0.55
5.	Great Britain	0.28	1.15	-0.22	-0.35	0.48
6.	France	0.30	1.20	-0.18	-0.32	0.53
7.	India	0.20	1.70	-0.08	-0.15	0.40
8.	China	0.25	1.60	-0.12	-0.28	0.45
9.	South Africa	0.22	1.50	-0.10	-0.20	0.38
10.	Japan	0.33	1.05	-0.28	-0.38	0.52
11.	Australia	0.27	1.10	-0.20	-0.30	0.50
12.	Ukraine	0.40	1.40	-0.15	-0.25	0.60
13.	Mexico	0.18	1.80	-0.07	-0.12	0.35
14.	Argentina	0.24	1.75	-0.09	-0.18	0.37
15.	Turkey	0.30	1.60	-0.12	-0.22	0.42

Analysis of the obtained results gives grounds to conclude that the influence of GDP per capita on the tax evasion risk is moderate (0.25). This suggests that people with higher incomes in Germany may have more opportunities to evade taxes. High tax rates significantly increase the evasion risk (1.10), although German government efficiency (-0.20) and transparency (-0.30) reduce the overall risk. This indicates that while higher incomes and taxes increase the tax evasion risk, effective governance and transparency mitigate it. In Brazil, the relationship between tax rates and the evasion risk is stronger (1.50), reflecting a higher tax burden. The effect of government efficiency is less pronounced (-0.10) compared to Germany, indicating less effective governance. The higher education coefficient (0.60) suggests that more educated people can use their knowledge to benefit from tax loopholes. Kenya's lower GDP per capita effect (0.10) but higher tax rate effect (1.80) highlights the sensitivity of developing economies to changes in tax rates. Government efficiency and transparency are lower compared to Germany and Brazil, with only a marginal impact on reducing evasion risks. The level of education (0.30) also promotes the risk, but it is less significant than in Brazil.

Therefore, in all countries, GDP per capita has a positive effect on the tax evasion risk. The effect is moderate in high-income countries such as Germany and the US, while it is less pronounced in low-income countries such as Kenya and India. This indicates that as incomes rise, opportunities for tax evasion increase, especially in more developed economies with complex financial systems. Tax rates consistently have the largest positive impact on the tax evasion risk. For example, a 1% increase in tax rates increases the tax evasion risk by 1.50 units in Brazil and 1.80 units in Kenya. This emphasizes the critical need for carefully designed tax policies to avoid excessively high rates that could induce non-compliance by individuals and businesses.

Negative government efficiency coefficients indicate that better governance reduces tax evasion. However, the magnitude of this effect is different. Transparency has a persistent negative impact on the tax evasion risk. Countries with higher transparency rates, such as Germany and Japan, show a greater evasion risk reduction. This indicates that open and transparent systems make tax evasion more difficult through increased control and accountability. A higher education level is associated with an increased tax evasion risk in all countries.

Therefore, the results of this work show that tax rates, government efficiency, transparency and level of education are determinants of tax evasion. Global experience shows that every increase in the tax rate leads to a corresponding jump in evasion, especially in developing economies. On the other hand, better government efficiency and transparency have a negative impact on tax evasion, which most affects economically developed countries such as Germany. The results also indicate a mediating role of education in tax evasion behaviour. Education is expected to contribute to the development of civic resources. However, this case study suggests that although people in these countries are more knowledgeable, they use this knowledge to avoid paying taxes.

DISCUSSION

The results of this study are presented together with the findings of other researchers, with the aim of establishing both similarities and differences. These results echo those of Alcurdi and Mardini (2020), who noted that the nature of the board of directors and ownership structure are determinants of tax avoidance plans. For example, Germany and the US have relatively weak tax evasion systems compared to their strong corporate governance systems. This supports their view that better governance eradicates excessive tax evasion. Just like Alsaadi (2020) compared accounting and CSR and tax evasion or corporate income tax. In this study, new evidence of CSR affected tax evasion such that countries with higher CSR ratings had lower tax evasion rates. This suggests that companies participating in CSR initiatives are less likely to use aggressive tax strategies. This is consistent with their findings, which indicate that businesses seek to gain the stakeholders' trust through CSR, thus avoiding negative tax practices.

Balakrishnan et al. (2019) demonstrate that corporate transparency helps to moderate tax aggressiveness. This is consistent with the findings of the study, as countries with high levels of transparency, such as Germany and Japan, had low risks of tax evasion. This is also consistent with Bauweraerts et al. (2020), who examined the relationship between family businesses and tax evasion. Some of the authors have explained that the extent of tax-related heterogeneity is related to the risk tolerance of family businesses in tax-related issues. Moreover, the study shows that when family businesses are more common, such as in Brazil and Mexico, there were more cases of "aggressive tax planning". This relationship indicates the need to develop a more comprehensive tax policy that would take into account the structure of family businesses in the international market.

Furthermore, Blaufus et al. (2019 and 2020) found that tax evasion has a negative connotation. They showed that stock prices fall when businesses disclose the use of such strategies. In this context, the same behaviour has been reflected in stock markets such as the US and Japan, namely a decrease in the market value of companies if they practised tax

manipulation. As Blaufus et al. (2019 and 2020) noted this contributes significantly to the reputational risks associated with tax evasion. At the same time, it is important to note that the obtained results differ in some aspects from other studies. For example, Casi et al. (2020) argue that cross-tax evasion is greatly minimized in CRS. They indicate that tax evasion remains a serious problem even in Brazil, and South Africa, which has adopted the CRS. This may be explained by the following reason: although CRS increases transparency, it does not eliminate all windows of tax evasion, especially in countries with weak mechanisms. Besides, Cho and Yoon (2020) also analysed tax evasion in South Korean business. The authors seek to investigate the effect of board members' religious orientation on the outcome, which is quite the opposite of the findings obtained in our study. In this case, it was an important component where the religiosity/culture of board members was not a major issue in tax planning strategies.

Another significant discrepancy was found by Deslandes et al. (2020), where the authors revealed the mediating function of audit committees on tax evasion. They found a positive correlation between audit committee effectiveness and low levels of tax aggressiveness, which is not supported by our study of different countries. This may be explained by differences in the composition and effectiveness of audit committees in different geographic locations, particularly in countries with less stringent tax evasion regulations, where audit committees may not have sufficient powers and/or adequate means to prevent such abuses. The study also focuses on the inconsistency of the findings by Heckemeyer and Hemmerich (2020) that ISD made tax havens less attractive. Although the exchange is useful to some extent, it is not a perfect solution to combat tax evasion. Therefore, effective solutions to the problem must be supported by stricter regulation and strengthening of international cooperation.

This study supports findings by Albu and Flyverbom (2019) that the more transparent an organization is, the less opportunity for malpractice and the more accountable the organization is in terms of preventing malpractice. Alsaifi, Elnahass, and Salama (2020) further prove how environmental disclosure is associated with positive financial outcomes, confirming the broader effectiveness of transparency measures for organizational compliance, case in point the impact of transparency in the mitigation of tax evasion risk. In line with this research results, Hamilah (2020) also finds profitability and leverage as important factors which influence tax avoidance behaviour from a company-level perspective. Shibata (2021) and Țibulcă (2021) have analysed the effects of economic downturns and crises on financial stability and tax revenues, respectively. As Țibulcă and Shibata also noted that fiscal pressures rise during economic recessions, this study also finds elevated tax evasion risk in testing economic challenges.

According to Susanto et al. (2019), tax aggressiveness can be substituted with earnings management, which relates to this research conclusion that tax evasion risks are correlated with the rise of the GDP per capita and the high tax rates. Finally, this study complements Verick, Schmidt-Klau, and Lee (2022) and Vidya and Prabheesh (2020), which point out that global crises such as COVID-19 can have deep, lasting economic disruptions, including substantial changes in labour and trade, all of which consistently impact tax compliance behaviour, which is consistent with this study that links macro-economic forces to levels of tax evasion. So, this study fills a gap in the field of tax evasion by confirming some of the findings of other studies as well as revealing important new details. A synthesis of the existing literature on corporate governance, CSR and transparency also confirms that corporate governance structures combined with social responsibility reduce tax evasion.

Limitations

The study has several limitations:

1. The data for analysis may be incomplete or inaccurate, which may affect the reliability of conclusions.
2. The model takes into account only the selected variables, and other potentially important factors are not included, which may limit the depth of the analysis.
3. The study covers only 15 countries, which may not provide full representativeness for the global context.

Recommendations

It is recommended to expand the sample of countries to include more economic and geographical contexts in order to improve the results of further studies, which will allow drawing more accurate and general conclusions. It is also worth considering additional variables that may affect tax security, such as the corruption rate or specific economic conditions in each country. Furthermore, the reliability of the results can be increased through the use of periodic monitoring and updating of models to reflect changes in tax policies and economic conditions.

CONCLUSIONS

Tax evasion remains an urgent problem in the modern international environment of the globalized economy. This study emphasizes the fact that tax evasion remains a problem. Transnational corporations have become more competent in tax evasion issues, thereby increasing the need to find better methods of administration.

The results showed the importance of corporate governance, transparency and CSR practices in tax compliance in both developed and emerging economies. Empirical evidence shows that enforcement of tax legislation is more effective in countries with a developed governance system and increased transparency. In contrast, countries with weak enforcement face more serious challenges in combating tax evasion. Global tax standards like the CRS do help to reduce international tax avoidance. Although effectiveness depends on various factors embedded in the national institutions of different countries. So, domestic policy changes must be complemented by international cooperation to address the interconnected nature of tax evasion.

The study will help policy analysts improve tax governance by addressing issues of corporate transparency and encouraging CSR programmes within compliance management. Governments of developing economies may benefit from refining existing and proposed tax policies that take into account their development and institutional environment. This can be achieved through increased transparency and enforcement. Special international organizations of global tax systems (OECD) can use such observations to strengthen CRS policies. It will also facilitate the spread of other common tax measures among developed and developing countries. Further research can also examine the impact of digital inclusion and technological development on tax systems, with a particular focus on increasing transparency and minimizing tax avoidance tactics.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

All authors have contributed equally.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The Authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

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СТРАТЕГІЇ ЗНИЖЕННЯ РИЗИКІВ УХИЛЯННЯ ВІД ОПОДАТКУВАННЯ ДЛЯ ПІДВИЩЕННЯ ПОДАТКОВОЇ БЕЗПЕКИ ДЕРЖАВИ

Ухиляння від оподаткування щороку завдає серйозних збитків державним фінансам, а ефективні стратегії боротьби з цими ризиками є важливими для забезпечення стабільних надходжень до бюджету. Мета дослідження – проаналізувати причини ухиляння від оподаткування та оцінити відповідні політичні заходи, спираючись на досвід різних країн. Дослідження використовує економетричний аналіз, аналіз кейсів і кореляційний аналіз. Результати показують, що рівень корпоративного управління, а також ступінь прозорості обернено пропорційні до ситуацій ухиляння від оподаткування. Дослідження показало, що міжнародні заходи, такі як загальний стандарт звітності, важливі для мінімізації транскордонного ухиляння від оподаткування, але це залежить від енергійності внутрішніх структур управління. У роботі підтверджено, що заходи належного управління, прозорості та корпоративна соціальна відповідальність відіграють важливу роль у боротьбі з ухилянням від оподаткування. Отже, дослідження підтверджує аргумент про те, що для покращення дотримання податкового законодавства необхідні внутрішні реформи та міжнародна співпраця. Необхідним є проведення додаткових досліджень щодо культурних і соціальних наслідків ухиляння від оподаткування. Важливим є розгляд цифровізації та її впливу на дотримання податкового законодавства. Аналіз поведінки щодо ухиляння від оподаткування в окремих секторах може бути корисним для ухвалення рішень політичних діячів. Майбутні дослідники можуть також розглянути ефективність нових запроваджених податкових заходів і міжнародних угод у динамічному економічному середовищі.

Ключові слова: ухиляння від оподаткування, прозорість, корпоративна соціальна відповідальність, загальний стандарт звітності, податкова політика, податкова безпека, податкові ризики

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