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TAX REPORTING IN THE SYSTEM OF STATE FINANCIAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT: INSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL PRINCIPLES

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study is to provide a scientific rationale and develop an institutional and methodological model of tax compliance as an instrument for integrating accounting systems, tax reporting, and public financial management. The paper reveals the essence of tax compliance as a dynamic mechanism of coherence between accounting, taxation, and managerial processes that ensures the formation of a reliable information base for fiscal decision-making.

The main findings of the study confirm that tax compliance is a key factor in enhancing transparency, stability, and efficiency of public financial governance. The proposed institutional-methodological model demonstrates the interrelation between the functions of accounting, the tax system, and public administration, which is implemented through informational integration, analytical cross-validation, and a behavioral-motivational mechanism of trust. Analytical assessment of fiscal administration indicators for 2020–2024 showed positive outcomes of the model's implementation – growth in the share of electronic reporting, an increase in voluntary tax payments, and a decrease in the number of inspections and litigation cases. The developed prognostic matrix of strategic managerial decisions outlines directions for the development of tax compliance and defines its role in shaping the tax compromise – a state of institutional balance among the state, business, and society.

In summary, the results prove that tax compliance is transforming from a control instrument into a strategic paradigm of public governance oriented toward analytical evidence, predictability, and partnership. Its practical implementation provides a foundation for the effective functioning of the public finance system, strengthening trust in fiscal institutions, and ensuring the long-term fiscal stability of the state.

Keywords: tax compliance, accounting, tax reporting, tax system, finance, tax compromise, public administration, fiscal stability, analytical integration, information infrastructure, management decisions

JEL Classification: H26, H83, M41, M48

INTRODUCTION

In the current context of wartime challenges, fiscal pressure, and digital transformation, tax reporting is gaining pivotal importance within the system of public administration of financial resources (Prodanchuk et al., 2025; Zayed et al., 2022). It goes beyond the technical recording of tax liabilities and is becoming an institutional mechanism for reconciling the interests of the state, business, and society, thereby supporting budget planning, control, and analytical decision-making. At the same time, Ukrainian practice indicates persistent methodological and technological gaps between accounting, tax reporting, and fiscal administration procedures, which result in data duplication, reduced comparability of indicators, and increased compliance risks. Under such conditions, there is a growing need to move from fragmented regulatory solutions toward a coherent institutional and methodological model that ensures the integration of information flows "accounting – reporting – control" and provides a foundation for tax compromise. The relevance of this research is driven by the necessity to enhance the transparency and evidence base of fiscal decisions, strengthen trust in tax institutions, and ensure

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long-term fiscal stability. Therefore, substantiating the institutional and legal foundations of tax reporting and developing a tax compliance model as an instrument for integrating accounting systems, taxation, and public financial management constitutes an important scientific and practical objective.

LITERATURE REVIEW

In the context of contemporary economic transformation, tax reporting acquires a pivotal role in the system of public financial resource governance. It extends beyond the technical recording of tax liabilities and functions as an institutional mechanism for coordinating the interests of the state, business, and society, ensuring the implementation of fiscal policy, budget planning, control, and analytical support for managerial decision-making. Despite the advancement of electronic tax administration, tax information in Ukraine remains fragmented. Existing digital platforms operate in isolation, without full integration with accounting and statistical systems, which prevents the formation of a unified information space linking accounting, reporting, and control. This fragmentation results in data duplication, methodological gaps between accounting and tax records, and a decline in the effectiveness of fiscal governance.

The institutional environment of tax reporting is shaped by legislative, executive, supervisory, international, and professional institutions. Insufficient coordination among these actors reduces the effectiveness of tax policy and undermines trust in fiscal institutions. In this context, a strategic priority is the transition from fragmented regulatory frameworks to a coherent institutional model in which accounting serves as the primary source of information, while tax reporting represents a derivative form of its aggregation (Mayovets et al., 2021). The institutional approach makes it possible to conceptualize accounting and tax reporting as coordination mechanisms between the state, business, and society, as substantiated by neo-institutional theory (North, 1990; Scott, 2014). International standards of public finance transparency, particularly the IMF's Fiscal Transparency Handbook, emphasize the role of reliable and comparable data in enhancing the effectiveness of public governance (International Monetary Fund, 2022). The European regulatory framework (Directives 2013/34/EU and 2006/112/EC) establishes requirements for harmonizing financial and tax reporting, which Ukraine is implementing in the process of integration into the EU acquis (European Union, 2013; Council of the EU, 2006). OECD studies confirm that the digitalization of tax processes and the implementation of XBRL, SAF-T, and electronic invoicing improve data quality and foster voluntary tax compliance (OECD, 2023).

In the Ukrainian context, the digitalization of tax administration is viewed as an institutional process that requires coherence among legal norms, procedures, and taxonomies (Lagodiienko et al., 2022; Zhyvko et al., 2022; Koval et al., 2023). The introduction of UA XBRL and SAF-T UA creates technological preconditions for machine-readable reporting and analytical transparency (NKTsPFR, 2025; State Tax Service of Ukraine, 2025). At the same time, PEFA assessments and reports of the European Commission highlight the need for institutional coordination between the Ministry of Finance, tax authorities, and the business sector to ensure fiscal sustainability (PEFA, 2024; European Commission, 2023). Ukrainian academic research demonstrates the growing analytical role of accounting within the system of public finances, particularly under conditions of crisis and wartime challenges (Pugachov et al., 2024; Zhuk et al., 2023; Zhuk et al., 2024). Synthesizing scholarly approaches within the neo-institutional paradigm (North, 1990; Scott, 2014) allows tax reporting to be interpreted as an element of the state's institutional architecture that facilitates interaction among participants in tax relations based on trust, accountability, and transparency.

Thus, the current stage of tax reporting development in Ukraine is characterized by a transition from purely technical digitalization to institutional integration. The coherence of accounting principles, tax reporting, and control mechanisms forms the foundation for effective public financial resource governance and the achievement of a sustainable tax compromise.

A review of the literature provides grounds to conclude that:

- tax reporting constitutes an integral component of the institutional mechanism of public finance;
- harmonization of accounting and tax standards with EU requirements is a prerequisite for Ukraine's integration into the European financial and reporting space;
- digital solutions are effective only within a coherent institutional framework;
- institutional integration of accounting, reporting, and control determines the effectiveness of public financial governance and the formation of a tax compromise.

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AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of the study is to provide a scientific substantiation of the institutional and methodological foundations of tax compliance as a mechanism for integrating accounting systems, tax reporting, public finances, and public administration in order to enhance the effectiveness of fiscal policy and achieve a tax compromise between the state, business, and society.

To achieve this aim, the study sets out the following objectives:

1. To disclose the theoretical essence of tax compliance and to determine its place within the institutional architecture of public governance and the system of public finances.
2. To substantiate the methodological unity of accounting, taxation, and budgetary regulation principles as a basis for forming a reliable information framework for managerial decision-making.
3. To develop an institutional and methodological model of the tax compliance mechanism that ensures interaction among accounting, taxation, control, and public financial management systems.
4. To analyze the dynamics of fiscal administration performance indicators in Ukraine in the context of tax compliance development and its impact on the sustainability of public finances.
5. To construct a forecasting matrix of strategic public governance decisions aimed at increasing transparency, voluntary tax compliance, and fiscal sustainability of public finances.
6. To define the role of tax compliance in shaping a tax compromise as an institutional state of trust, responsibility, and balanced interaction among participants in financial relations within the public governance system.

METHODS

The methodological framework of the study is based on a combination of general scientific and specialized methods that ensure the systemic nature and reproducibility of the research results. A dialectical approach was applied to examine the development of tax reporting institutions in the context of economic transformation. Institutional analysis was used to identify the role of regulatory authorities, legal norms, and procedural rules in shaping the information environment of tax reporting. Comparative analysis enabled the comparison of domestic practices with EU and OECD approaches to the integration of tax, financial, and statistical information.

A systems-structural method was employed to model the interrelationships among accounting, reporting, and control institutions within the framework of public financial resource governance. To assess the effectiveness and balance of the tax compromise mechanism, a functional-analytical approach and elements of economic and mathematical modeling were applied. The study also includes an analysis of Ukraine's regulatory and legal framework, in particular Order No. 1307, the Tax Code of Ukraine, and the Law of Ukraine on Accounting and Financial Reporting in Ukraine, as well as official reports issued by the State Tax Service of Ukraine, the Ministry of Finance, and the Accounting Chamber.

RESULTS

Tax reporting has evolved from a purely technical instrument for recording fiscal liabilities into a strategic institutional tool of public governance. It provides essential data for budget planning, risk-based control, and transparency of public finances. International comparative studies, including OECD Tax Administration 2024 (OECD, 2024), demonstrate a strong correlation between the quality of reporting data, the level of digitalization, and the performance of tax authorities, which contributes to strengthening taxpayers' trust in fiscal institutions.

The academic debate on the nature of tax reporting focuses on whether it should be perceived as an administrative burden or as a managerial resource that promotes voluntary compliance. International research increasingly conceptualizes tax reporting as a mechanism of institutional tax compromise. Slemrod and Gillitzer (2019) and Mikeladze and Bedianashvili (2024) show that the combination of effective audits, third-party information reporting, and optimized withholding regimes significantly increases compliance without imposing high administrative costs. Kleven (2014) explains the high tax revenues in Scandinavian countries by extensive third-party reporting and institutional incentives for formal labor participation. In contrast, Ukrainian discourse predominantly emphasizes administrative complexity, highlighting the need to revise reporting forms and procedures and align them more closely with accounting systems (Machak, 2023).

A key factor for managerial reliability is the methodological integration of tax reporting and accounting. Accounting constitutes the primary information base of public financial management, while tax reporting represents a derivative mechanism dependent on the quality and consistency of accounting data. Empirical evidence from economic psychology indicates that trust and compliance increase in jurisdictions where tax declarations closely mirror accounting records (Slemrod & Gillitzer, 2019). Ukrainian studies similarly confirm that methodological integration of these systems enhances the credibility of fiscal decision-making (Karpenko, 2016). This principle is institutionally enshrined in Article 3 of the Law of Ukraine on Accounting and Financial Reporting in Ukraine (Zakon Ukrainy, 1999), which defines accounting as the mandatory basis for financial and, consequently, tax reporting. Contemporary public governance increasingly shifts from reactive ex post control to proactive analytics conducted during or prior to reporting submission. Empirical evidence on the implementation of electronic invoicing indicates that digitalization significantly improves tax compliance (Bellon et al., 2022). Real-time data access enables tax authorities to apply risk-based approaches, detect discrepancies promptly, and prevent violations, transforming tax reporting into a dynamic instrument of macroeconomic analysis and operational budget management.

Overall, tax reporting functions within public governance as a methodological category that integrates fiscal policy objectives with the accounting information framework. Its core function lies in transforming primary accounting data into a standardized system of indicators necessary for determining the tax base, settling budget obligations, and recording public revenues. Institutional logic requires accounting and tax reporting to operate in synergy with fiscal regulations rather than in isolation, creating the conditions for tax compromise as a balanced interaction between the state and business based on trust, transparency, and shared responsibility. This integration enhances the managerial, analytical, and social effectiveness of tax reporting, transforming it from a control mechanism into a strategic tool of public financial management (Table 1).

Table 1. The role and interaction of institutional elements in the state fiscal architecture.

Institutional Element (Category)	Institutional Objective (System Goal)	Systemic Role (Function in Fiscal Architecture)	Managerial Outcome
Tax System (Institutional Framework)	Establishing a legal and regulatory environment for legitimizing fiscal authority	Norm-setting and legitimizing function – defining the rules of taxation	Legal certainty, regulatory stability, and predictability of fiscal decisions
Accounting (Institutionalized Practice)	Representing economic reality in a form suitable for legal and tax regulation	Fundamental informational function – formation of the tax base	Data reliability and completeness; methodological foundation for fiscal adaptation
Tax Reporting (Institutional Reproduction Mechanism)	Transforming accounting data into binding fiscal indicators and enabling state monitoring	Transformational and control function – aggregation, monitoring, and forecasting	Strategic public finance management tool; enhanced forecasting capacity
Fiscal Policy (Regulatory Synergy)	Aligning state fiscal needs with business economic capacity; preventing isolation of tax instruments	Systemic regulatory function – managing budget policy based on analytical indicators	Fiscal stability, balanced budget flows, policy predictability
Third-Party Data / Electronic Invoicing (Institutional Data Module)	Ensuring external transaction verification and real-time data exchange	Information and verification function – integration of counterparties and intermediaries' data	Reduced gaps between accounting and tax data; targeted control; higher voluntary compliance
Data Standards (UA XBRL, SAF-T UA)	Harmonizing formats and taxonomies for machine-readable accounting and reporting data	Technological and methodological function – creating a unified "accounting–reporting–control" data space	Automated audits, faster VAT refunds, lower administrative costs
Institutional Coordination (Ministry of Finance, Tax Authorities, Business Associations)	Ensuring interaction between public and private actors in compliance policy implementation	Coordination and regulatory function – alignment of decisions and accountability mechanisms	Institutional stability, synchronized governance actions, and long-term trust
Tax Compromise (Final Institutional Outcome)	Fostering tax culture and voluntary declaration; balancing state, business, and societal interests	Harmonization and social function – institutional balancing of fiscal authority and taxpayers' capacity	Legitimization of the fiscal system; increased voluntary compliance; reduced tax evasion; strengthened social tax contract

Institutional analysis of the state fiscal architecture demonstrates that the effectiveness of the tax system directly depends on the methodological, informational, and behavioral coherence of its key components–accounting, tax reporting, fiscal policy, and public administration mechanisms. Accounting provides a reliable information base, the tax system establishes the legal framework for its use, and tax reporting transforms accounting data into fiscal indicators that support analytical monitoring, planning, and regulation of public finances.

The contemporary institutional paradigm of fiscal development emphasizes deeper integration between accounting and tax administration through digital and standardized information solutions. The implementation of unified data formats (UA XBRL, SAF-T UA), electronic invoicing, and automated data exchange ensures machine-readability, verification, and analytical traceability of financial transactions, shifting tax control from a reactive mechanism to a tool of preventive analytics

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and trust. This approach is consistent with OECD and IMF recommendations aimed at improving fiscal administration efficiency.

Effective public financial governance is determined not by the autonomous functioning of accounting or taxation, but by their institutional and functional alignment (Prodanchuk et al., 2023). Accounting underpins fiscal policy with structured information, while taxation applies regulatory influence through incentives and control. In the absence of such coherence, accounting data lose managerial relevance and tax administration is reduced to coercive enforcement.

Institutional effectiveness is achieved through the harmonization of accounting methodologies with tax regulations and the continuity and digital integration of information flows. In this integrated framework, accounting data support tax analytics, forecasting, and risk assessment, while the tax system becomes a strategic instrument of public financial management. The synergy between accounting and taxation transforms reporting from a technical registry into a governance mechanism, enabling tax compliance and compromise as an institutional state of trust, transparency, and shared responsibility among the state, business, and society, as reflected in Table 2.

Table 2. Functional coherence of the tax system and accounting as an institutional condition for effective public governance.

Accounting Functions	Tax System Functions	Coherence Criterion	Institutional Effect
Informational	Fiscal	Data reliability and consistency	Stability of budget revenues
Analytical	Regulatory	Predictive relevance of indicators	Adaptability of tax policy
Control	Control	Alignment of control procedures	Enhanced tax compliance
Valuation	Economic	Unity of valuation approaches	Fairness of taxation
Communicative	Social	Information transparency	Increased trust in fiscal authority

The systematization presented in the analysis (Table 1) convincingly demonstrates that the functional coherence between the tax system and accounting is a fundamental prerequisite for the formation of a balanced fiscal policy and the provision of effective public administration. Each functional pair, linked through a clearly defined criterion, generates a specific managerial effect – ranging from ensuring the stability of budget revenues (through the reliability of accounting data) and the predictability of the economic environment to enhancing social trust and tax discipline (compliance) (Gerasymchuk et al., 2022).

However, the achievement of such functional coherence is impossible without a common methodological foundation that ensures the unity of principles underlying both systems – accounting and taxation. It is precisely the methodological harmonization of principles that forms the institutional basis of tax compliance, transforming information processes into an instrument of managerial interaction between the state and business. Accordingly, it is appropriate to examine the coherence of accounting and tax system principles, which constitute the conceptual level of compliance mechanism formation within the system of public governance (Table 3).

Table 3. Methodological alignment of accounting principles and the tax system.

Accounting Principle	Corresponding Tax System Principle	Coherence / Harmonization Criterion	Institutional Effect / Managerial Significance
Reliability – representation of actual economic transactions based on primary documents	Legality – taxation is based solely on applicable legal norms	Data verification and regulatory compliance	Formation of a legitimate tax base; minimization of tax disputes
Completeness – all transactions affecting financial results are reported	Universality – all income is subject to taxation unless explicitly exempt	Comprehensive coverage of transactions in the tax base	Reduced tax evasion risk; balanced fiscal base
Prudence (Conservatism) – avoidance of overstatement of assets and income	Equity – equal treatment of taxpayers without discrimination	Proportional valuation of income and liabilities	Fair taxation; stability of fiscal indicators
Going Concern – asset valuation based on the assumption of business continuity	Stability of Tax Conditions – consistency of core rules within the reporting period	Predictability of accounting and tax parameters	Improved business predictability; investment attractiveness
Comparability – consistency enabling comparison across periods	Consistency – uniform taxation approaches over time	Unified methodology for indicator formation	Transparency of reporting; trust in data
Accrual and Matching – recognition of income and expenses when incurred	Personalization and Periodicity – taxation based on the results of a defined period	Alignment of the timing of income and tax obligations	Reduced gaps between accounting and tax results
Substance over Form – economic substance prevails over legal form	Economic Substance – tax consequences determined by transaction substance	Alignment of economic substance and legal form	Higher reliability of tax information; reduced manipulation
Monetary Unit – all transactions measured in national currency	Unified Tax Base – taxes calculated in national currency	Standardized monetary measurement	Comparability and aggregation of data at the macro level

Methodological coherence between accounting principles and the tax system creates a unified and consistent financial information space in which accounting reflects economic reality, while the tax system provides its legal interpretation. Such harmonization strengthens institutional trust between the state and business, enhances reporting reliability, reduces the risk of tax disputes, and forms the foundation for effective tax compliance.

Tax compliance enables the achievement of tax compromise as an institutional state of balanced interaction among accounting as a source of credible information, the tax system as a regulatory framework, and public administration as a coordination mechanism. This state reflects a transition from a punitive, declarative model of fiscal relations to a partnership-based approach grounded in trust, transparency, shared responsibility, and predictability of tax obligations.

Within this framework, tax reporting emerges as an integrated informational outcome of the interaction between accounting and taxation, providing the state with reliable data for fiscal analytics, control, and strategic planning. Institutional coordination among accounting systems, tax authorities, and public finance governance bodies forms an integrated analytical environment based on risk-oriented control, data verification, and policy evaluation. As a result, fiscal administration evolves toward a service-oriented governance model focused on prevention, transparency, and voluntary compliance, reinforcing the legitimacy and effectiveness of public financial management (Figure 1).

At the behavioral–goal level, tax compliance manifests itself as an institutional mechanism of coordinated interaction between the state and business, oriented toward voluntary, timely, and full fulfillment of tax obligations. Its outcome is a tax compromise – an institutional state of fiscal balance based on trust, transparency, and shared responsibility, which ensures stability of budget revenues, higher tax discipline, and the legitimization of fiscal authority. The control–analytical level of the model reflects the role of public governance in strategic planning, monitoring, and evaluation of tax administration outcomes. At this level, tax compliance performs an analytical and forecasting function, creating feedback between taxpayers' behavior and regulatory decisions of the state.

Thus, the updated institutional and methodological model demonstrates a shift from formal methodological alignment to the comprehensive implementation of the tax compliance mechanism, the result of which is the achievement of tax compromise as an integral indicator of institutional effectiveness in public financial governance. This substantiates the relevance of further analysis of the dynamics of tax behavior indicators, administrative efficiency, and trust in fiscal institutions, which enable quantitative validation of the effectiveness of the proposed model (Table 4).

Table 4. Dynamics of fiscal administration efficiency indicators in the context of tax compliance development (2020–2024). *(Source: compiled by the author based on official data from the State Tax Service of Ukraine, the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine, the World Bank, the OECD, and the Unified State Register of Court Decisions of Ukraine)*

Indicator	Years					Change, %
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Share of tax reports submitted electronically, %	84	89	91	93	94	+11.9
Number of tax audits, thousand	52.3	47.8	39.1	32.4	28.5	–45.5
Share of automatic VAT refunds, %	58	66	72	85	90	+55.2
Government Effectiveness Index (WGI, World Bank)	54.2	56.8	59.1	61.3	63.4	+9.2
Share of voluntarily paid tax liabilities, %	91	93	94	96	97	+6.6
Number of tax-related court disputes, thousand	13.4	11.8	10.2	8.9	7.5	–44.0

The analysis indicates a sustained increase in the level of institutional coherence among accounting, taxation, and public governance systems. The dynamics of key indicators – higher shares of electronic reporting, increased volumes of automatic VAT refunds, and reductions in tax audits and tax-related disputes – confirm the practical implementation of tax compliance principles as a managerial mechanism for fiscal stability.

Within the institutional theory framework, these changes signal a gradual shift from a supervisory and enforcement-oriented model of tax administration toward a partnership-based and analytics-driven approach. In this model, accounting plays a central role as a source of reliable economic information, while tax reporting serves as a mechanism for transforming this information into fiscal decisions. On this basis, tax compromise emerges as the outcome of tax compliance, reflecting a balance of interests among the state, business, and society. At the same time, quantitative dynamics represent only one dimension of the mechanism's effectiveness. A comprehensive assessment requires identifying causal relationships between the components of tax compliance and strategic governance outcomes, namely, determining which managerial interventions create the conditions for achieving tax compromise.

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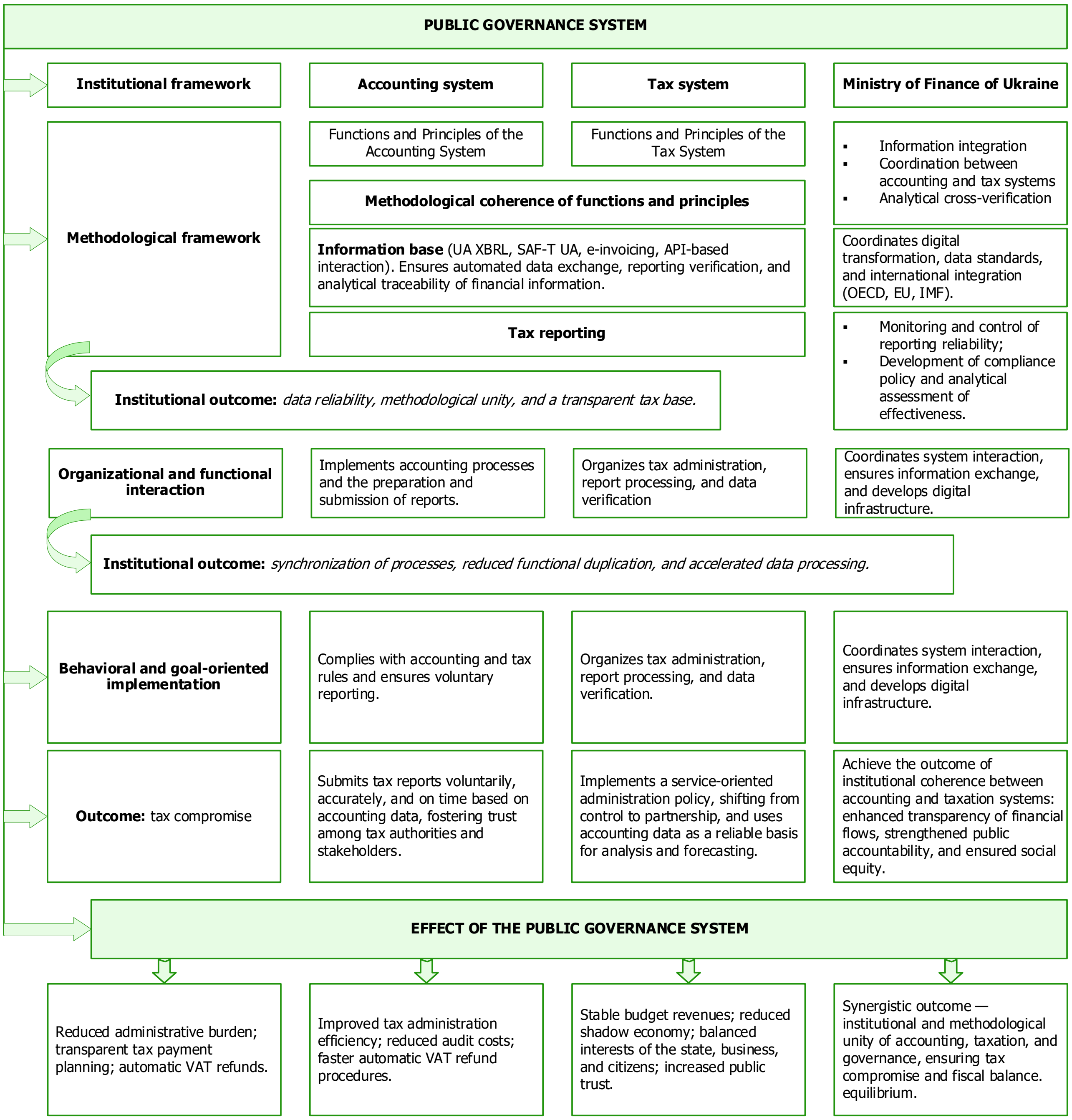

Figure 1. Institutional and methodological model of the tax compliance mechanism as an instrument for integrating the accounting system and the tax system within public financial governance.

To this end, the application of a forecasting matrix of strategic governance decisions is appropriate, as it logically complements the analytical table. While the analytical table (Table 5) captures the current effectiveness of institutional interaction, the matrix illustrates the development potential of tax compliance within the system of public financial governance.

The developed forecasting matrix of strategic governance decisions based on tax compliance clarifies the logic of implementing the institutional and methodological model and defines practical guidelines for improving the effectiveness of public financial management. It integrates analytical results with managerial forecasting, demonstrating the transformation of tax compliance from a regulatory instrument into a strategic mechanism of fiscal policy.

Table 5. Forecasting matrix of strategic public governance decisions based on tax compliance for achieving tax compromise.

Tax Compliance Component	Institutional Content / Managerial Action	Expected Managerial Outcome	Projected Impact on Tax Compromise
1. Methodological coherence	Harmonization of principles for income and expense recognition and asset valuation; unification of accounting and tax standards	Methodological consistency; reduced risk of double interpretation	Formation of reliable tax information and strengthening fiscal stability
2. Integrated information base (UA XBRL, SAF-T UA, e-Invoicing)	Automated data exchange between enterprise ERP systems and tax authorities; digital verification of reporting	Transparency and speed of administration; reduced manual audits	Increased trust, lower compliance risks, and accelerated budget processes
3. Analytical cross-verification	Use of Big Data and AI-based models for risk analysis and revenue forecasting	Shift from punitive to analytics-driven control	Partnership-based fiscal interaction; preventive tax discipline
4. Institutional coordination (Ministry of Finance, Tax Authorities, Business Associations)	Development of compliance policy; open councils and digital monitoring platforms	Coordinated actions of stakeholders; improved regulatory quality	Institutional stability and enhanced tax trust
5. Behavioral and motivational component	Educational programs, incentives for voluntary declaration, and compliance ratings	Higher tax culture; reduced tax evasion	Social tax contract; increased voluntary compliance
6. Control and analytical component (state level)	Monitoring of fiscal efficiency; strategic analysis; evaluation of performance indicators	Improved quality of public governance; policy impact forecasting	Evidence-based reinforcement of tax compromise

Methodological coherence between accounting and taxation principles ensures data reliability and stability, while digital integration (UA XBRL, SAF-T UA, e-invoicing) creates a transparent information infrastructure and reduces administrative costs. Analytical cross-verification using Big Data and AI technologies shifts the focus of control from a punitive to a preventive approach, strengthening trust between the state and business. Overall, the matrix reflects the evolution of tax compliance into a strategic tool of public financial management that integrates accounting, taxation, and analytics into a unified system and creates the conditions for achieving tax compromise – a balance of trust, responsibility, and fiscal policy predictability.

DISCUSSION

The interpretation of the obtained results indicates that tax compliance in Ukraine is gradually evolving from a control-oriented instrument into an institutional and methodological mechanism of strategic public governance. The proposed model confirms that the integration of accounting, the tax system, and public administration ensures not only the reliability of reporting but also a systemic interaction of informational, analytical, and behavioral components of fiscal policy. It is precisely the triadic logic of "accounting → taxation → governance" that forms the foundation for achieving tax compromise as a state of institutional equilibrium between the state, business, and society.

The empirical results obtained – an increase in the share of electronic reporting, a reduction in the number of tax audits, higher levels of voluntary tax payments, and a decline in tax-related court disputes – are consistent with international regularities. In particular, J. Slemrod demonstrates that transparency and accountability of fiscal information increase tax compliance levels (Slemrod & Gillitzer, 2019), while E. Kirchler substantiates the decisive role of trust in the state in shaping taxpayers' behavior (Lagodiienko et al., 2022).

OECD reports emphasize that jurisdictions implementing digital reporting formats, risk-oriented analytics, and a service-based approach to tax administration exhibit higher fiscal efficiency and lower administrative costs (OECD, 2023). Similar conclusions are presented in the IMF's Fiscal Transparency Handbook, which highlights the dependence of tax administration effectiveness on methodological coherence and machine-readability of data within the budgetary and fiscal cycle (International Monetary Fund, 2022). Research in behavioral economics further confirms that the combination of transparent rules, risk analytics, and external verification transforms fiscal systems from coercive models into partnership-based ones (Lagodiienko et al., 2022; Slemrod & Gillitzer, 2019).

The experience of the European Union, reflected in Directives 2013/34/EU and 2006/112/EC, demonstrates that the harmonization of accounting and taxation standards constitutes the foundation of a unified reporting information space (Council of the EU, 2006; European Union, 2013). In the Ukrainian compliance model, these principles are implemented through

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the unification of data formats (UA XBRL, SAF-T UA, API-based interaction), which ensures analytical integration of accounting, reporting, and control. PEFA assessments and reports of the European Commission confirm the appropriateness and effectiveness of this approach (PEFA, 2024).

The refined forecasting matrix of strategic governance decisions integrates methodological coherence, information integration, analytical cross-verification, institutional coordination, behavioral and motivational, as well as control and analytical components (Hilorme et al., 2020; Sakun et al., 2021). This makes it possible to assess the effectiveness of public governance through analytical indicators such as the share of voluntary tax payments, the level of digital integration, administrative efficiency, and the number of tax disputes.

Overall, the results confirm the conceptual hypothesis that tax compliance constitutes a key element of the institutional architecture of public finances, ensuring a transition from a normative and control-oriented paradigm to an analytical and predictive paradigm of public governance. Its practical implementation through the integration of accounting and tax systems, digital data verification, and the development of partnership-based relationships forms tax compromise as a contemporary model of trust, shared responsibility, and evidence-based effectiveness of fiscal policy.

The limitations of the study are related to the use of aggregated fiscal data without sectoral and behavioral disaggregation.

CONCLUSIONS

The results of the study demonstrate that tax compliance goes beyond being a purely technical instrument for enforcing tax regulations and emerges as an institutional and methodological mechanism of public financial governance aimed at aligning the principles of accounting and the tax system. Within the framework of institutional theory, tax compliance performs an integrative function by combining informational, regulatory, and control processes into a unified governance framework encompassing accounting, reporting, taxation, and public administration.

The developed institutional and methodological model of tax compliance illustrates a consistent process of aligning accounting and tax systems – from the unity of methodological principles to the formation of behavioral and goal-oriented interaction between the state and taxpayers. The implementation of the principles of reliability, transparency, and predictability creates the foundation for achieving tax compromise as a state of institutional equilibrium between fiscal efficiency and the economic stability of business.

The analytical assessment of fiscal administration indicators in Ukraine for 2020–2024 confirms the effectiveness of the compliance-based approach: the share of electronic reporting has increased, the number of tax audits has significantly decreased, and the levels of automated VAT refunds and voluntary tax payments have risen. These trends indicate a transformation of fiscal control from a punitive model into a preventive and analytics-driven mechanism.

The forecasting matrix of strategic governance decisions identifies key directions for the further development of the tax compliance system, including the harmonization of accounting and taxation standards with EU law, digital integration of reporting systems, implementation of risk-oriented analytics, and the advancement of a partnership-based model of interaction between public institutions and business. These conclusions are consistent with the recommendations of the OECD, the IMF, and PEFA regarding the role of transparency, digitalization, and methodological coherence in strengthening trust in fiscal institutions.

Overall, tax compliance in contemporary conditions should be regarded as a strategic paradigm of public financial management that ensures a transition from a normative and control-oriented model to an analytical and predictive model of public governance. Its implementation facilitates the formation of a tax compromise as a state of trust, stability, and balanced interests of the state, business, and society, thereby defining a new quality of fiscal policy in Ukraine. Future research should focus on the application of real-time compliance models, taking into account regional and sectoral specificities.

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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ПОДАТКОВА ЗВІТНІСТЬ У СИСТЕМІ ДЕРЖАВНОГО УПРАВЛІННЯ ФІНАНСОВИМИ РЕСУРСАМИ: ІНСТИТУЦІЙНО-ПРАВОВІ ЗАСАДИ

Мета дослідження полягає в науковому обґрунтуванні та розробленні інституційно-методологічної моделі податкового комплаєнсу як інструмента інтеграції систем бухгалтерського обліку, податкової звітності й державного управління фінансами. У роботі розкрито сутність податкового комплаєнсу як динамічного механізму узгодженості між обліковими, податковими та управлінськими процесами, що забезпечує формування достовірної інформаційної бази для ухвалення фіскальних рішень.

Основні результати дослідження підтверджують, що податковий комплаєнс є ключовим чинником підвищення прозорості, стабільності й ефективності управління публічними фінансами. Запропонована інституційно-методологічна модель демонструє взаємозв’язок між функціями бухгалтерського обліку, податкової системи та органів державного управління, який реалізується через інформаційну інтеграцію, аналітичну взаємоперевірку та поведінково-мотиваційний механізм довіри. Аналітична оцінка динаміки показників фіскального адміністрування у 2020–2024 роках засвідчила позитивні тенденції від упровадження моделі: зростання частки електронної звітності, підвищення рівня добровільної сплати податків, зменшення кількості перевірок і судових спорів. Розроблена прогностична матриця стратегічних управлінських рішень деталізує напрями розвитку податкового комплаєнсу та визначає його роль у формуванні податкового компромісу – стану інституційної рівноваги між державою, бізнесом і суспільством.

Узагальнення результатів доводить, що податковий комплаєнс трансформується з контрольного інструмента в стратегічну парадигму державного управління, зорієнтовану на аналітичну доказовість, прогнозованість і партнерство. Його практична реалізація формує підґрунтя для ефективного функціонування системи публічних фінансів, зміцнення довіри до фіскальних інститутів і забезпечення тривалої фіскальної стабільності держави.

Ключові слова: податковий комплаєнс, бухгалтерський облік, податкова звітність, податкова система, фінанси, податковий компроміс, державне управління, фіскальна стабільність, аналітична інтеграція, інформаційна інфраструктура, управлінські рішення

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