

Features of Accounting, Taxation, and Filing Reporting During Martial Law

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Abstract: The relevance of the scientific research is determined by the need to identify weaknesses in the system of taxation, accounting and reporting during martial law. The purpose of the research work is to evaluate approaches to state support of taxpayers and the impact of weakening the responsibility of taxpayers on the level of budget revenues, as well as to determine information that is of particular importance for the display of its accounting and reporting in wartime. The basis of the methodological approach is: statistical analysis; a method of comparative analysis, graphic method, method of summarization. The main results that were obtained within the scope of this work should be considered the formulation of proposals for improving the control over the payment of taxes and fees, the determination of mandatory information for display in accounting and reporting during the war. The results of the scientific work, as well as the conclusions formulated on their basis, have practical significance and can be applied by managers and chief accountants of economic entities when making decisions regarding the payment of taxes and fees, keeping records of operations at the enterprise, as well as by state and local authorities.

Keywords: Mandatory Payments; Single Tax; International Standards; Depreciation of Assets; Fair Value; The Principle Of Continuity.

JEL Codes: M41; H21; M40.

1. INTRODUCTION

Tax revenues are a significant part of the revenues of the budget of Ukraine, the ability of the state to ensure the performance of socio-economic functions depends on their filling. In connection with the military aggression launched by the Russian Federation, martial law was implemented throughout Ukraine on the basis of Decree of the President of Ukraine No. 64/2022 "On the introduction of martial law in Ukraine" (2022). After that day, the usual life of citizens and the work of all enterprises changed significantly. An urgent issue has become the search for ways to revise approaches to taxation and display business operations of enterprises, the application of which will ensure an increase in tax revenues, timely display in accounting and reporting of significantly important transactions, information about which allows effective management decisions to be made (Shnytko et al., 2013). Today, the world economy is in a state of uncertainty and volatility. Many subjects of businesses in Ukraine are already facing the consequences of rising commodity prices and increasing raw material costs (Zahoor, 2021; Naumenkova et al., 2022). Such conditions may be significantly exacerbated by the wider consequences of the war in Ukraine, under inflationary pressures and the weakening of the global recovery from the coronavirus pandemic. Study of issues related to taxation, accounting and

reporting carried out by Ukrainian, Swedish, American, Slovak, British and other scientists.

Difficult economic conditions affect the functioning and payment of taxes, especially of small enterprises that pay a single tax (Komilova et al., 2020). At the beginning of the 20th century, the question of the application of a single tax was investigated by the American scientist D. Candeloro (1979), which proved that payers of the only one tax carried out influence on the pro-democratic movement reforms in America that caused achieving a positive effect for the economy as a whole. Many enterprises and entrepreneurs did not stop their activities during the martial law period, but significantly reduced production volumes, but continue to work and ensure the country's livelihood. Accounting of economic transactions of such economic entities and their reflection in reporting should be timely and based on the principles of consistency and continuity. The principle of consistency implies that in case of starting to use a certain method of accounting, it is necessary to continue to follow it consistently in future accounting periods (Wuestemann, 2010; Shalbolova et al., 2012; Ganiyeva et al., 2015). The principle of continuity means keeping accounting records and submitting reports continuously, regardless of external factors affecting the company's activities. The study of the best way of presenting information in reporting was carried out by the Ukrainian scientist O. Fomina et al. (2022), who analysed the conditions for using professional judgment in determining the fair value of financial instruments and stocks.

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Romanian scientist D. Pătrașcu (2014) emphasized that the main role of a professional accountant is to create and present a true reflection of the company's development through annual financial statements. When applying the principles of international standards, it is also important to conduct a comparative analysis of Ukrainian, American, and European accounting standards by key elements in order to study the factors affecting the application of international financial reporting standards in Ukraine during the war period. Ukrainian scientist M. conducted such an analysis in his work. M. Kuzub et al. (2022) and provided relevant recommendations regarding directions of development and expansion of national accounting standards. Particularly important is the study of methods of protection and control of access to financial information, which was revealed in her work by the Ukrainian scientist O. Shulha et al. (2022). In addition, the display of the fair value of assets in the reporting plays an important role in order to obtain real information about the state of the enterprise. As evidenced by the results of the work of the Indonesian scientist A.T.Y. Suryady and E. Limbunan (2022) and the Jordanian O. Shaban et al. (2020) the application of the fair value method can increase transparency, accountability, and comparability between financial statements. In turn, transparency can help investors learn about a company's profits or losses in the decision-making process (Rausch and Suchanek, 2021; Trusova et al., 2021).

In view of the previously conducted research, it should be noted that the problems of regulating the taxation system, determining more effective rates, researching the principles of accounting and reporting are of wide interest among scientists, but require in-depth study in the conditions of the economy during martial law. The main purpose of scientific research is to analyse the state of taxation in order to provide a proposal for stimulating the payment of taxes to support the economy and to determine important information that should be reflected in accounting and reporting during the war period.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The basis of the methodological approach in this work is a combination of methods: statistical analysis, which was used to study the dynamics of balances on a single treasury account and the structure of tax revenues, a comparative analysis method for comparing the requirements for paying certain types of taxes before and after the introduction of martial law, a graphical method for the graphical display of the obtained work results and the generalization method for summarizing information about the applied measures in the taxation system and about the main principles international standards of reflected in accounting and reporting operations in a special period. The scientific research involves an analysis of the impact on the system of taxation, accounting and reporting of factors inherent in the war period, and the development of proposals to improve the effectiveness of taxation and the usefulness of reporting on the financial condition of economic entities. The theoretical base of this research work is based on the works of Ukrainian, Swedish, American, Slovak, British, and other scientists who considered the problems of regulation of the taxation system, reflection of economic transactions in accounting and

reporting, including during the periods of the First and Second World Wars.

The presented research work was carried out in three main stages. At the first stage of the work, the application of the statistical analysis method made it possible to study the dynamics of balances on a single treasury account based on data for 2021 and January-August 2022 and data on the implementation of state, local and consolidated budgets for 2021 obtained from Ministry of Finance of Ukraine (2022). The structure of tax revenues of the consolidated budget of Ukraine, which were obtained during the research, are displayed in the form of charts and graphs using the graphic method. At the second stage, the application of the comparative analysis method made it possible to analyse the provisions of Tax Code of Ukraine (2010) regarding the requirements for the payment of taxes and fees, which were in effect before the introduction of martial law in Ukraine, and compare them with the norms of Tax Code of Ukraine (2010), put into effect after the start of martial law. At the final stage of the scientific work, the norms of international accounting and reporting standards regarding the accounting and reporting of transactions in a particular period are summarized, and what standards require such information to be displayed are also highlighted.

On the basis of the obtained results, conclusions were formulated, which act as a final reflection of these results, namely: proposals for improving the control over the payment of taxes and fees and determining the information that must be reflected in accounting and reporting during wartime were substantiated. The application of the method of logical generalization of the results made it possible to condition further ways in the management of the system of taxation and accounting of economic entities. The results obtained in the course of the scientific research and the formulated conclusions are of significant importance for the heads of enterprises and chief accountants of enterprises when making decisions regarding the payment of taxes and fees, keeping records of operations. The provided proposals will contribute to increasing tax revenues to the budgets of all levels and obtaining reliable data on the financial condition of enterprises in Ukraine during the war.

3. RESULTS

During the period of martial law, the timely payment of taxes and fees is an important contribution that every citizen or business entity can make to increase the economic stability and security of the country. Taxpayers pay their monetary obligations or tax debt from taxes and fees to a treasury single account (TSA) opened at the State Treasury Service of Ukraine (2010). The balances on the TSA indicate the amount of funding that can be provided for the entire budgetary sphere of Ukraine at the beginning of the reporting period. The status of the TSA indicates how timely and in full the taxes and fees are paid in the state. Analysis of the dynamics of TSA balances usually fluctuates during the calendar year and depends on many factors (Fig. 1) (Ministry of Finance of Ukraine, 2022).

As can be seen from Figure 1, the level of TSA balances varies depending on the period of the year, namely: in June-August, there is a slight decline due to a decrease in business

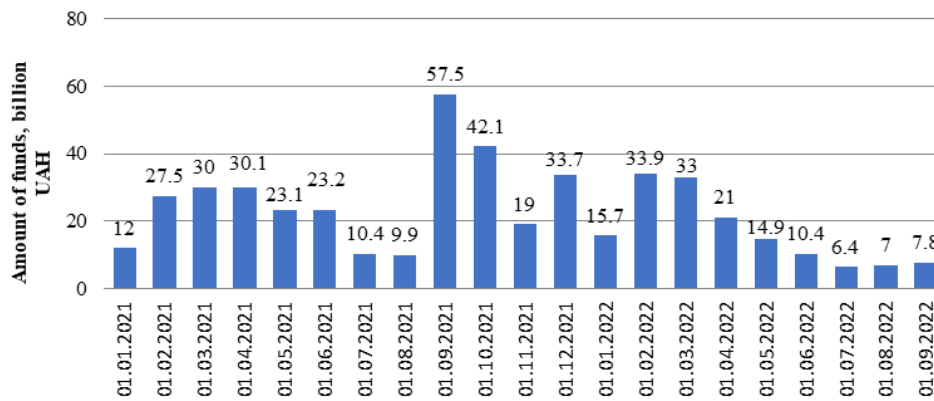


Fig. (1). Dynamics Of TSA Balances In 2021 And For January-August 2022.

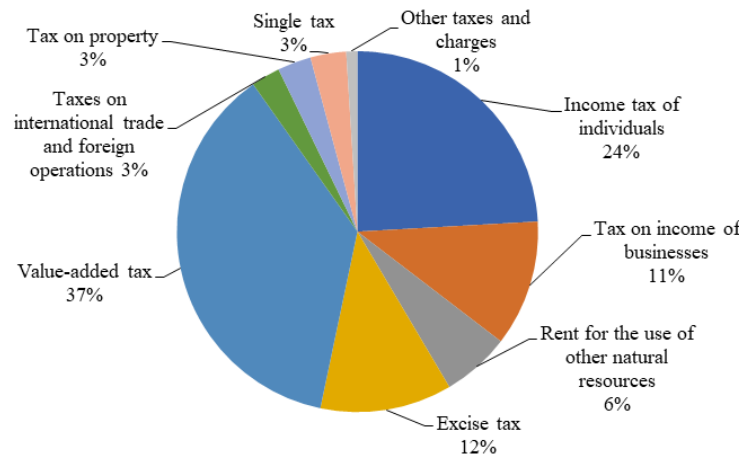


Fig. (2). Structure Of Tax Revenues To The Consolidated Budget Of Ukraine In 2021.

activity and tax payments, and in autumn, business begins to work more actively and the receipt of funds from taxpayers on TSA. As of September 1, 2021, the balance of TSA funds increased by 5.8 times compared to August 1, 2021 (from UAH 9.9 billion to UAH 57.5 billion). Analysis of the structure of tax revenues made it possible to determine the most important of them (Fig. 2) (Ministry of Finance of Ukraine, 2022).

The data in Fig. (2) show that a significant part of the structure of tax revenues belongs to the type of value-added tax (VAT) on goods produced and imported into the customs territory of Ukraine and personal income tax, which together make up 61%. However, an equally important role is played by taxes paid by working economic entities from the profit received from their activities (income of a natural person-entrepreneur). For example, in the tax revenues of the consolidated budget, the single tax occupies only 3%, and in the revenues of local budgets – 13.3% (Ministry of Finance of Ukraine, 2022). At the beginning of martial law, due to the inability of many business entities to pay taxes, the amount of funds for TSA decreased sharply, which negatively affected the solvency of the state and led to the delay in the payment of wages and other social guarantees. In order to exempt from liability taxpayers who cannot pay taxes due to being in a territory that is temporarily occupied or in which hostilities are taking place, the Government made a decision to make appropriate changes to the tax

legislation, which mainly allowed not to pay taxes, not to submit a financial reporting and suspend tax audits. A comparison of the requirements for the payment of certain types of taxes before the introduction of the martial law regime, and after it is shown in Table 1 (Tax Code of Ukraine, 2010).

Table 1. Change of Requirements of Paying the Single Tax in 2022.

Group of the only one Tax	Period	
	from 01.01.2022	from 04/01/2022 to 05/27/2022
Individual entrepreneur of 1 group	UAH 248.10 (no more than 10% of size livelihood of the minimum determined for the able-bodied persons)	have the right not to pay, regardless of opportunities
Individual entrepreneur of 2 group	1300.0 UAH (20% of minimal size salary)	
Individual entrepreneur of 3 group	5% of income or 3% of income and VAT	2% of income

Source: according to (Tax Code of Ukraine, 2010).

The data in Table 1 indicate that almost a month after the start of martial law in the country, business entities, namely

individual entrepreneur, significant concessions have been made from the state regarding the payment of a single tax. At the same time proof impossibility payment taxes from subjects of management was not required, and therefore non-performance tax responsibilities even by those who had such possibility, could lead to a significant decrease equal filling the country's budget and socio-economic disaster. During the period of martial law, it is necessary to find a balance between support business and capacity state to provide implementation important functions of support Armed forces of Ukraine and citizens. In this regard, in May 2022 to Tax Code of Ukraine (2010) changes were made in part requirements of confirmation opportunities or proof impossibility payment taxes and enforcement responsibilities of their payment. Such changes predicted divide payers of taxes on three categories:

1. Payers who after introduction of martial law and losses of opportunities to perform the tax duties have not been restored such possibility, may be released from liability to the state for non-payment taxes, however, they are obliged to pay them within six months after the end of martial law.
2. Payers who first lost, and then restored possibility to pay taxes. Such payers must submit reports, pay taxes and fees, as well as register tax invoices on time 60 days after restoration opportunities.
3. Payers who did not lose opportunities to pay taxes owed during everything term actions martial law, are obliged to perform them for the period from 24.02.2022 to 27.05.2022 in the following terms: until 15.07.2022 – register tax invoices; by 20.07.2022 – submit a tax return reporting; o pay by 31.07.2022 taxes and fees.

Confirmation procedure of the impossibility of implementation of tax responsibilities by a payer is approved in the central authority, which is carried out software formation and implementation state financial politicians. Renewal legislative requirements of payment taxes those payers who continue work in conditions of martial law, there is a whole fair, and also contributed improvement revenues to budgets everyone levels and increase remnants funds for TSA by 9.4% (from UAH 6.4 billion to UAH 7 billion) (Ministry of Finance of Ukraine, 2022). Weight part revenues to the state budget are funds of the only one social contribution. Yes, for January-August 2022 volume income the only one contribution was 50-55 % of the general fund of the state budget of Ukraine. However, for a period of martial law starting from 01.03.2022 and until its termination *or abolition of martial law, as well as for the next 12 months* the government has defined the right *not to pay only contribution entrepreneurs, including persons who pay the single tax, conducts independent professional activities and members of the farm economy* (Law of Ukraine No. 2464-VI, 2010).

At the same time, an option provided by the legislation, which is not to pay only contribution to the period actions of martial law only provides the payer with such right and does not deprive him of such an opportunity to pay contribution voluntarily for himself personally (Badovskis et al., 2017; Mickiewicz et al., 2019). Having decided not to pay, the sub-

ject management should take into account that corresponding months before the insurance period will not be taken into account. To date, in the vast majority of countries in the world, high-quality international standards developed by the Council of International Accounting Standards, based on clearly formulated principles, are used for accounting and reporting (Morais, 2019; Kerimkhulle et al., 2022). Accounting and financial reporting in Ukraine is carried out according to international standards (Ismail, 2017), the mandatory implementation of which is determined by the norms of the Law of Ukraine No. 996-XIV “On Accounting and Financial Reporting in Ukraine” (1999). In a particularly difficult time for Ukraine, accounting must take into account the principles of international accounting standards (IAS) and international financial reporting standards (IFRS) (2013), which describe the reflection in accounting and reporting of data during the period of activity in emergency situations. Table 2 summarizes some principles.

Table 2. The Main Principles of International Standards of Operations Reflected in Accounting and Reporting in A Special Period

Norm of the International Standard	The Essence of the Principle
Paragraphs 25 and 26 of IAS 1 “Presentation of financial reporting”	This standard requires an assessment by the business entity of the ability to continuously proceed with an activity at least for the next 12 months from the date of accountability, or more. The business entity needs to reveal information in case of awareness of the management staff during the assessment of essential uncertainties which are related to events or conditions which put under doubt ability of the ability of entity to continuously proceed with the activity.
Item 3 of IAS 10 “Events after reporting period”	The business entity is required to disclose information regarding the presence of favourable or unfavourable events that occur from the end of the reporting period to the date of approval of the financial statements. Such events include: a) those, which confirm the conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period (after the reporting period they must be adjusted); b) those, which confirm the conditions that arose after the end of the reporting period (do not need to be adjusted after the reporting period).
Item 12 of IAS 36 “Impairment of Assets”	All assets are subjected to potential impairment due to physical damage, lack of access, impairment due to a reduction in the amount of the expected recoverable amount should be tested. Assessing the decreasing level of benefits according to test results, the amount of the expected recoverable amount of the assets should be determined, which is the greatest of the following: fair value less costs of disposal and value in use.
Paragraph 1 of IFRS 7 “Financial Instruments:	Business entities must take into account information about the nature and degree of risks

Disclosure"	associated with financial instruments, as well as the impact of adverse factors on them, when disclosing in financial accountability.
Paragraph 1 of IFRS 5 "Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued activity"	Trace to display assets held for further sale (balance sheet cost whose is planned mainly to be reimbursed by their sale instead of current use). In addition, it is necessary to submit and disclose information regarding the termination of activity.
Paragraph 15 of IFRS 13 "Evaluation fair value"	Making a correct assessment of the fair value of assets and liabilities, using professional judgment in conditions where the volumes of activity are reduced.

Source: created on the basis of data (2013).

From the Table 2, it can be seen that international standards provide for the principles of information disclosure in accounting and financial reporting for cases when business entities conduct their activities in extraordinary conditions. The accounting of property damaged as a result of hostilities and the determination of its fair value in primary documents deserve special attention. In accordance with Article 44 Tax Code of Ukraine (2010), for the purpose of reliable data for taxation, business entities must keep records of income, expenses, and other activity indicators on the basis of primary documents and registers of accounting and financial reporting. In order to ensure the reliability of accounting data at the enterprise it is necessary to carry out an inventory of assets and liabilities, the basic rules and procedure of which are established by the Order of the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine No. 879 "On the approval of the Regulation on the inventory of assets and liabilities" (2014). According to Clause 8 of the Regulations, economic entities located in the temporarily occupied territories should conduct an inventory only when it becomes possible to ensure safe and unhindered access of officials to assets, accounting registers and primary documents. Obtaining data during the inventory affects the determination of the fair value of accounting objects.

Taking into account the above, business entities during the war period should take into account losses from damage to property precisely on the basis of primary documents, provided that an inventory of such property is carried out (Akimbekova et al., 2016; Buletsa et al., 2019). This will allow obtaining more accurate data on the fair value of the company's assets. In the period of military threat, special attention should be paid to these principles, because the economic consequences caused by military actions have a significant impact on the organization of accounting and reporting of all enterprises (Tarca, 2020; Seok et al., 2020; Li et al., 2022). In connection with the impossibility for many subjects to work normally, the Government of the country adopted the Law of Ukraine No. 2115-IX "On protection of the interests of subjects submitting reports and other documents during martial law or a state of war" (2022), the norms of which provide that during the period of martial law, as well as within three months after its termination or cancellation, persons are released from responsibility for violating the terms provided by law for the publication of annual financial and consolidated statements. However, the current legislation does not prohibit the display of information about

the activities of entities management in accounting and finance reporting.

So, in the conditions of martial law, subjects management quite difficult to perform the tax duties, and sometimes there are none opportunities to be reflected in accounting and reporting economic operations. However, for support economy country, providing the budget with funds for implementation development of state functions is necessary measures of stimulation payers taxes which have physical and technical opportunity, them to pay IN case implementation economic operations at enterprises it is advisable to keep accounting account that will give be able to objective control over assets and liabilities enterprises in real time, and comply principles international standards, which are: continuity, taking into account the impact of adverse events, assessing the risk of devaluation of assets and risks that are directly related to financial instruments, as well as disclosure of information about discontinued operations and assessment of the fair value of assets and liabilities.

4. DISCUSSION

Income taxation of business entities is aimed at ensuring the economic stability of the country, but in the extremely difficult wartime period for the state, it is necessary to support business on the part of the state and release from responsibility the entities that suffered from the armed aggression of another state. However, the modern realities in which the vast majority of Ukrainians live and work testify to the need to adapt business to the functioning and conduct of its activities in wartime in order to bring Ukraine closer to victory. State support of business during the economic downturn plays an important role for its development and further functioning (Trusova et al., 2020; Kubiczek and Derej, 2021; Niyazbekova et al., 2021). Conceptual approaches to the interpretation of the peculiarities of state financial support for small businesses during the coronavirus pandemic were studied by Ukrainian scientists V. Humeniuk et al. (2021), which revealed the importance of small business in solving economic and social problems of social development, the influence of state financial support in the countries of the European Union (EU), and also determined the common features and differences of state regulation of entrepreneurship. Supporting the point of view of V. Humeniuk et al. it should be emphasized that during the war period, the Government should implement policies aimed at encouraging the payment of more taxes, and the relaxation of liability for taxpayers for late payment should be controlled and provided only for those taxpayers who have really proven their inability to pay (Yaroshenko and Tomashevski, 2021; Miethlich et al., 2022).

Proposed by the results of the study, the need to develop measures to encourage tax payment involves strengthening control over the activities of enterprises, in particular, in terms of establishing and confirming the impossibility of paying taxes and publishing financial statements. Ukrainian scientists V. come to a similar conclusion in their research. V. Kostyuchenko et al. (2021), who also claim that modern business must quickly adapt to changes in the environment, without which it is impossible to ensure its future. According to scientists, the implementation of control in the work of

enterprises is an objectively determined necessity, especially in difficult conditions, as well as a necessary basis for creating an appropriate information base for making informed decisions by the management of enterprises. The scientific work emphasizes the fact that a significant part of the tax structure is occupied by VAT, in connection with which the importance of analysing the effectiveness of the VAT administration scheme in Ukraine is actualized. Distinctive features of Ukrainian tax legislation and European requirements for VAT payment, assessment of the effectiveness of VAT rates were considered in the work of scientists I. Kovova et al. (2018), who proposed the improvement of VAT administration and the reduction of the VAT rate, which will lead to positive consequences for the amount of revenue received in the country's budget (Karabin et al., 2021).

It should be noted that the legislative relaxation of liability for late registration of tax invoices has advantages during martial law. However, the circumstances that make it impossible to carry out the registration of tax invoices, must be proven and documented by payer of taxes. During the analysis of tax revenues to the budget during the period of martial law, it was established that the taxation system can be affected by many negative factors (Peterson and Ketner, 2017). Similar studies were conducted by Swedish scientists S. Torregosa-Hetland and O. Sabaté (2022) who examined the effects of inflation on income taxes in Great Britain, Sweden, and the United States of America during the World Wars. Scholars have shown that inflation has made the tax less progressive, moved many citizens into higher tax brackets, and attracted new taxpayers from the middle and lower levels of the income distribution. This allowed the country's leadership to maintain a sufficient level of budget revenues. In addition, the influence of the war on the modernization of the taxation system was studied by the British scientist J. Frizell (2022), who argued that a state of war leads to almost the same reaction of the economy, and in particular the fiscal system, in all countries, regardless of whether it is a civil war or an interstate war. However, the presence of a tax on renting natural resources or external financing can mitigate the negative impact of war (Sarybayev et al., 2021; Shahini et al., 2022).

The conclusions formed in the scientific works of S. Torregosa-Hetland and O. Sabaté (2022) and J. Frizell (2022) deserve attention and can be used by the Government of Ukraine during the development of taxation policy in wartime conditions. With regard to accounting, the work emphasizes the need to reflect all economic transactions in accounting and financial reporting, especially those that indicate a decrease in value or destruction of assets as a result of hostilities. The results of the study confirm that the international standards of accounting and financial reporting contain principles regarding the disclosure of information in cases of negative impact of military actions on the property and monetary assets of enterprises (Yaroshenko et al., 2019; Mishchenko et al., 2021). The importance of the reliability of the reflection of all economic transactions in the activities of enterprises, both during the period of martial law and during the normal period, is emphasized by Ukrainian scientists V. Mukoviz et al. (2022), who considered the role of transaction costs, i.e., costs associated with negotiations, drawing up contracts and concluding agreements, monitoring their im-

plementation, and their impact on the growth of shadow operations at agribusiness enterprises. In particular, the authors analysed the factors of the occurrence of transaction costs and their reflection in accounting, as well as substantiated the possibility of reducing the level of such costs, thanks to the improvement of their accounting.

In the conditions of the special regime in which the economy of Ukraine operates, it is expedient to periodically analyse and change the accounting of asset management at the enterprise, applying new management practices, which is considered by the Irish scientist M. Quinn and W. Jackson (2014), who proposed distributing the costs of war incurred by the head office of a certain company to its other divisions. Research by scientists has confirmed that change and stability together can lead to performance indicators. Modest and adaptive changes proved that existing accounting procedures were adaptable to extraordinary conditions such as war (Ivanov et al., 2021). During the period of martial law, accounting should be carried out as much as possible, taking into account the principles and methods that correspond to this period. This point of view is supported in his work by the American scientist R.K. Fleischman and R.P. Marquette (2003), who examined the peculiarities of the impact of the Second World War on the accounting of certain companies in the United States of America and noted the need to recognize costs, especially among companies that acted as contractors during the war and had to fully disclose information about contracts for reimbursement their value in the future. The scientist rightly emphasized that the methods that were developed and used in peacetime turned out to be unnecessary, and instead of them, methods focused on the effective management of the company's property and funds became appropriate.

It should be noted that the impact of wartime on the stability of the Ukrainian economy revealed risks that were not typical for peacetime, and should be taken into account in accounting (Zatoka, 2022), in particular: assessment of impairment of assets, determination of fair value, insurance indemnities, assets held for sale, discontinued operations and restructuring, events after the reporting period, etc. Agreeing with the requirements of the heads of governments of the EU countries regarding the peculiarities of accounting during the armed aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine (Guénette et al., 2022), it should be noted that it is appropriate to focus the attention of enterprises during the period of martial law on the assessment of losses, the impact of violations of assets and onerous contracts, and other requirements regarding disclosure of information about financial statements.

The analysis of the results of research by scientists who studied the peculiarities of taxation, accounting and reporting during the period of martial law confirms the conclusions and proposals regarding this issue. In order to support enterprises in a particularly difficult time for the economy, it is advisable to ease the responsibility for late payment of tax payments, but entrepreneurs must remember their tax obligations and, whenever possible, pay payments to replenish the country's budget. Accounting and reporting should take into consideration accounting principles focused on reflecting transactions regarding changes in the value of assets as a

result of the armed aggression of another country. This will contribute to obtaining fair and reliable information about the state of enterprises and the country's economy as a whole and making the right decisions regarding their recovery in the post-war period.

5. CONCLUSIONS

The conducted scientific research shows that the ability of the state to fulfil its tasks and functions before the citizens depends on the timeliness and completeness of the payment of taxes to the budgets. During the period of martial law, the taxation system needs to choose careful approaches to its regulation, which would contribute to an increase in budget revenues. In turn, the accounting and reporting of economic operations during wartime requires taking into account other information that would reliably reflect the state of the enterprise in such a period.

In accordance with the goal set in this work and on the basis of the analysis of legislative requirements for taxation, accounting and reporting in wartime, proposals were formulated to improve the efficiency of taxation, accounting and reporting. In order to stimulate the payment of mandatory payments to the budget, it is proposed to strengthen control over proving the impossibility of a business entity to pay taxes and to develop measures to encourage taxpayers to make payments on time. It is justified that business entities should observe the principle of continuity when displaying business transactions and submitting reports. It is proven that during the period of martial law, information on depreciation of assets, fair value of assets, events after the reporting period and insurance indemnities are mandatory for accounting. Highlighting in the accounting and reporting of information about all events that occur with the company's assets will make it possible to make effective decisions regarding the further management of the property in a timely manner.

The measures proposed above have practical significance for managers and accountants of economic entities when making decisions about paying taxes and fees to the budget and keeping records of operations at the enterprise, as well as for state and local authorities in terms of developing proposals for supporting entrepreneurs in a difficult for conducting business time, which stimulate replenishment of the country's budget. The main directions of further research in this matter will be the search for ways to improve the efficiency of the taxation system and new accounting methods that will ensure the completeness and reliability of reported information in wartime.

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