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ADMINISTRATIVE AND LEGAL GUIDELINES FOR STANDARDIZATION OF FINANCIAL REPORTING OF ENTERPRISES AS SOCIO-ECONOMIC SYSTEMS

ABSTRACT

This article aims to present an approach for determining the most effective administrative and legal guidelines for the standardization of financial reporting in modern open socio-economic systems. It emphasizes the current state of financial reporting of these open socio-economic systems at the time of analysis and the application of the proposed approach. As the most common form of open socio-economic systems today, enterprises are taken as the basis. The method of multi-criteria decision analysis (MCDA), which encompasses various approaches to decision-making based on multiple criteria, including hierarchical analysis, was applied. In addition to its comprehensiveness, the method of pairwise comparison, which involves the use of two elements for comparison, was also applied. Experts were involved in the assessment and determination of the administrative and legal guidelines. As a result, an approach to forming key administrative and legal guidelines for the standardization of financial reporting was developed, which, unlike other similar approaches, aims to take into account external environmental factors and the changes they bring in order to try to adjust financial reporting standardization policies in complex development conditions. The practical value is revealed in the possibility of application by state bodies and structures involved in the development and establishment of financial reporting standards in Ukraine.

Keywords: enterprise, finance, financial reporting, open socio-economic systems, standardization, administrative and legal guidelines, matrix modelling

JEL Classification: G00, L15, C50

INTRODUCTION

Modern requirements for the activities in such open socio-economic systems as enterprises are becoming increasingly complex, and there is a real need to enhance research for a better understanding of all the nuances of administrative and legal guidelines that exist today. As a result, significant problems have always arisen in the formation of financial reporting. The standards set today are not always either appropriate or they create barriers that the management of open socio-economic systems cannot overcome. Our research specifically addresses enterprises as a type of open socio-economic system. Currently, in our view, the standards for the financial reporting of such open socio-economic systems as enterprises should include rules that set requirements for the recognition, evaluation, and disclosure of information about the assets of the enterprise, the sources of its formation, and financial results. At the same time, a significant number of factors influence the existing administrative and legal guidelines for the preparation of financial reports. The growth of financial uncertainty, restrictions on activity due to quarantine measures and a prolonged war, which has led to changes in demand and consumer behaviour and, as a result, created new risks and challenges for business. The constant development of information technology and the increase in volumes of accounting information pose challenges for auditors and require a high level of competence for proper analysis and verification of enterprise reporting. Meanwhile, the financial reporting of an enterprise today is an extremely important tool for achieving objectives at various levels. Thus, managers use financial reporting to assess the effectiveness of production and financial activities, as well as for making managerial and financial

decisions. Shareholders are interested in assessing the adequacy of income and risk of their investments, as well as the prospects for dividend payments. Even the employees of such open socio-economic systems as enterprises assess the stability and profitability of the enterprise's activities to determine employment prospects, and receive financial benefits and payments from the enterprise.

In our opinion, it is important to note that changes in administrative and legal guidelines in the standardization of financial reporting depend a lot on the activities of the enterprise. Thus, this can affect the internal and external decisions of the enterprise, such as investment planning, lending, and strategic decision-making. It may affect the enterprise's relationships with its counterparts, and the enterprise may also lose market support and trust. Failure to timely assess risks associated with the financial activities of the enterprise can lead to losses and financial instability. At the same time, it is constantly necessary to consider all new and new changes. Thus, changes that occur in financial reporting often concern the form of data presentation, terminology, requirements for the detailing of information, as well as the introduction of new indicators and metrics that must be reflected in the reports. For example, increased attention to aspects such as corporate responsibility, environmental accounting, integrated reporting, and the peculiarities of military accounting, which became relevant during the implementation of martial law in Ukraine. However, the problems of standardizing financial reporting are not limited to their constant changes. Despite the active digitalization of processes and reporting, in Ukraine, there is still a problem with submitting reports in electronic form. Despite significant steps in digital transformation, defining and implementing electronic forms of state statistical observations and financial reporting remains a challenge. Such guidelines are crucial for the standardization of financial reporting, helping to ensure that the financial statements of enterprises are prepared in a manner that is understandable and comparable across different jurisdictions and economic systems.

Today, the standardization of financial reporting is a complex concept that encompasses a range of requirements and rules. Financial reports must reflect the real economic operations and events that actually occurred and are part of the enterprise's activities. All economic operations and events to be reflected in accounting must be properly recorded. Assets, liabilities, and capital included in financial reporting must be correctly valued and reflected in appropriate amounts, including any evaluations and adjustments from the distribution of value. Thus, these prerequisites are important for ensuring the reliability, accuracy, and correctness of financial information, which serves as a basis for making management decisions and assessing enterprise performance. However, changes in the external environment have made their adjustments, and thus, necessary changes in administrative and legal principles are also needed.

The development and spread of globalization in the world create economic preconditions for the development and implementation of generally accepted requirements for accounting and preparation of financial reporting based on international financial reporting standards. Historically established national models of accounting and reporting do not always reflect global economic phenomena and processes and do not create conditions for the mutual exchange of economic information. One of the main international processes taking place in the world today is the harmonization of national accounting and financial reporting systems of different countries. Today, in the context of the issue of administrative and legal guidelines for standardization, the so-called international financial reporting standard occupies a key place. The objective of this standard is to ensure that an entity's first financial reporting is subsequently prepared, and its interim financial reporting for that portion of the period covered by those financial reporting contains appropriate, high-quality information. However, the quality of the aspects can be changed depending on the circumstances in the country and changes in the operating environment of open socio-economic systems. There is an urgent need to rethink the very administrative and legal guidelines for standardizing financial reporting. More and more enterprises in Ukraine over the past 5 years have violated the rules and standards of financial reporting, this is especially noteworthy in a state of war (Figure 1).

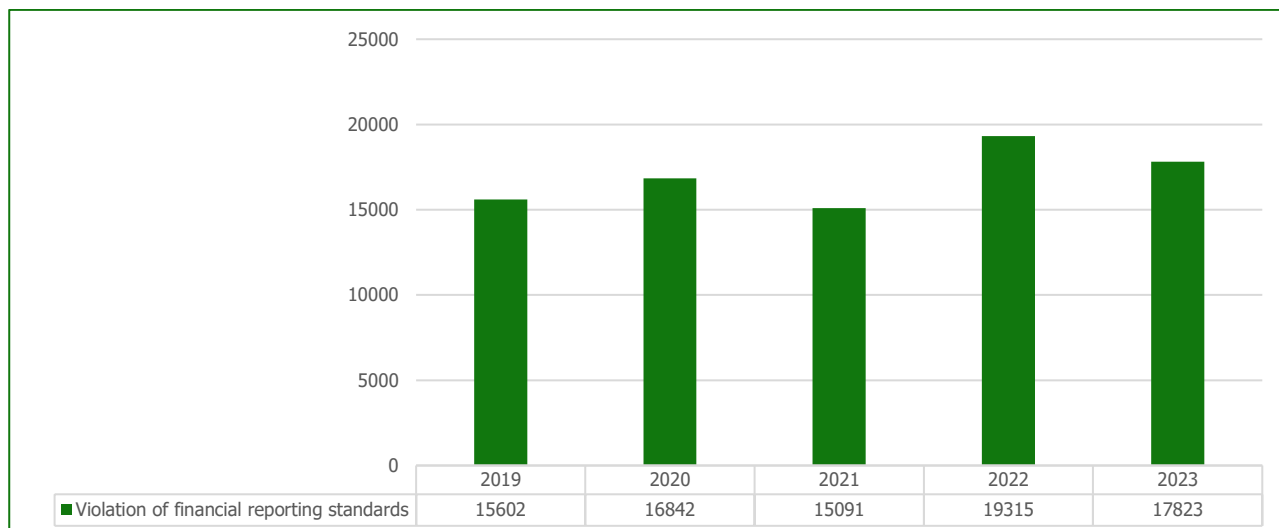


Figure 1. Trend and dynamics of violations of financial reporting standards by Ukrainian enterprises for 2019-2023, units. (Source: State Statistics Service of Ukraine, 2023)

It should be noted that in today's difficult wartime conditions for Ukraine, the issue of compliance with all financial reporting standards is an extremely difficult task for most open socio-economic systems. Note that there is a need to change a number of administrative and legal methods. But at the same time, it remains unknown how in the direction of strengthening and rigidity or weakening. The need for what administrative and legal guidelines should exist has become a priority today. At the same time, the formation of an approach for this should be based on the involvement of not only business representatives but also government agencies responsible for administrative and legal guidelines as such.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Scientific thought has come a long way towards a generalized understanding of financial reporting as such. At the same time, the most significant elements were revealed due to the problems of its standardization. It was reasonable to point out Lobont, et.al. (2021), in which scientists noted that obstacles and difficulties when ordering financial reporting for enterprises have a direct impact on the financial security of the state as well. Note that in the EU, the standardization of financial reporting for such open socio-economic systems as enterprises has long existed and is constantly being modernized. Dmytrenko's (2011) findings suggest that well-defined financial reporting standards are fundamental in enhancing transparency and accountability in economic systems, which are essential for fostering trust and stability in financial markets. At the same time, in most cases, they are not afraid to use appropriate administrative and legal resources to send them or, conversely, strengthen them.

In the context of the standardization of financial reporting for such socio-economic systems as enterprises, the technical part occupies an important place. As Krupa, et. al. rightly points out (2024) administrative and legal guidelines for standardization consider the technical part of the issue extremely superficially, which is wrong. At the same time, Nobes and Parker, (2018) during a comparative study demonstrated that one of the gaps is a technical and technological problem for most enterprises. This is also a problem of international law. Keong, Peng, and Leng (2019) underscore the positive consequences of adopting international standards in improving financial transparency. Evaluating sustainable business development without technical and technological standards and without an administrative and legal aspect leads to the inefficiency of the analysis process itself (Herriott, 2016).

Bose (2020) discusses the evolution of Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) reporting frameworks, highlighting the shift towards sustainability in corporate reporting practices. This evolution reflects a broader trend of integrating non-financial elements into financial reports, recognizing their significance in stakeholders' decision-making processes. Jones, Comfort, and Hillier (2016) indicate a gradual yet uneven adoption across industries, reflecting varying levels of commitment to disclosing material information. Slacik and Greiling (2019) highlight that while many firms comply with these standards, there are significant discrepancies in how they interpret and implement materiality.

Mori Junior and Best (2017) critically assess whether the content index addresses the expectation-performance gap in sustainability reporting. At the same time, it is necessary to understand what role the state plays in this issue. Gómez-

Bezares, Przychodzen, and Przychodzen (2017) highlight the potential for standardized financial reporting to serve as a mechanism for enhancing CSR activities within enterprises.

At the same time, there are still gaps that have not been properly addressed in modern and other literature. For example, how to optimize the same administrative and legal guidelines for standardizing financial reporting for such open socio-economic systems as enterprises in order to increase their own security potential.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

This article aims to present an optimal approach for determining the most effective administrative and legal guidelines for the standardization of financial reporting in modern open socio-economic systems. The task of assessing possible administrative and legal guidelines for changes in the standardization of financial reporting for such open socio-economic systems as enterprises.

METHODS

The nature of the activities of such open socio-economic systems as enterprises is determined by the dynamics of changes in the market environment, which affects the results of their financial reporting. Most enterprises, due to the large number of dangers caused by the specifics of national market relations, have to act in situations of increased risk, and therefore it is not always possible to achieve the set financial reporting standards that could satisfy the regulatory authorities. Therefore, it is necessary to look for viable alternative guidelines for making changes to the process of standardization of financial reporting. To do this, we will propose several key methods to evaluate and optimize this.

The MCDA method of multicriteria analysis is a general method for solving a wide class of weakly structured decision-making problems, which allows you to combine a relatively simple mathematical apparatus with the experience and intuition of the decision-maker and involves sequential execution.

At the same time, the modelling technology itself, through the proposed approach, involves the selection of the most optimal administrative and legal guidelines for standardizing financial reporting for such open socio-economic systems as enterprises in a hyperdynamic external environment. At the same time, in the first phase, the degree of influence of factors on possible changes in the standardization of financial reporting is determined in order to increase the security potential for enterprises in the current conditions. This is where the binary comparison is made.

The binary comparison method is based on comparing pairs of options (tasks, goals, alternatives). For each pair of options, the expert indicates which option is better (more efficient, more dependable, etc.). There are a number of algorithms that implement the binary comparison method: they differ in the number of expert assessments used (individual and collective assessments), in scales for comparing alternatives, etc. Therefore, we have if factor A1 has a conditional assessment of influence on W1, and factor A1 - W1, then the result of such a binary comparison of factor A1 with factor A2 will be the ratio W1/W2, and the result of a binary comparison of A2 with A1 - W2/W1. Thus, for factors A1, A2, A3, ..., An, the matrix of binary comparisons will look like this (1):

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} W1/W1 & \dots & W1/WN \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ WM/W1 & \dots & WM/WN \end{pmatrix} \quad (1)$$

Logically, any element comparable to itself has the same weight or importance. In other words, the ratio or ratio of a variable to itself is always equal to one. For example, if we binary compare the independence of an object with its own, then there is no reason to consider it more or less important than itself, so the ratio is 1. The need for an eigenvector is also obvious:

$$V_{own} = \sum_{f=1}^m W_f \quad (2)$$

$f=1, \dots, m$. W_f cannot be equal to 0.

In this case, it is necessary to divide by the value of the resulting vector Vown. In this case, the final step will be to determine the consistency index, as well as the consistency ratio, and the latter value must be on the order of 10% or less to be considered acceptable (3):

$$IG = \frac{\lambda \cdot \max - m}{m - 1} \quad (3)$$

IG is just the consistency index, and m represents the number of elements that will be binary compared. In this case, there is a so-called random index, generated randomly on a scale from 1 to 9 of an inversely symmetric matrix with the corresponding reciprocals of the elements. To determine the relative consistency, it is necessary to separate the consistency index and the random index respectively. Thus, the choice of administrative and legal guidelines for the standardization of financial reporting of such open socio-economic systems as enterprises are influenced by a significant number of different kinds of factors (we denote them mathematically as FI), among which the 5 most significant ones stand out. All this will constitute an appropriate decomposition of the process of selecting administrative and legal guidelines (the guidelines themselves will be conventionally designated as SO) for the standardization of financial reporting of such open socio-economic systems as enterprises (Figure 2).

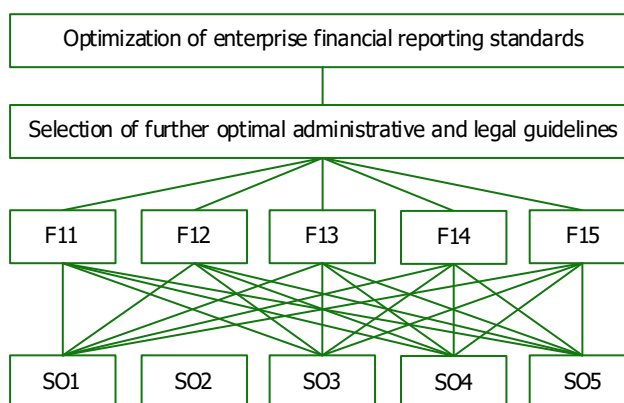


Figure 2. Decomposition of the process of choosing administrative and legal guidelines for standardizing financial reporting of such open socio-economic systems as enterprises.

A binary comparison of administrative and legal guidelines and certain priorities in each group of factors is carried out. The calculation of priorities is conducted on the basis of compiling matrices according to the number of groups of factors with dimensions in accordance with the number of groups of administrative and legal guidelines. Let's imagine the guidelines themselves, in our case there may be 5 of them: administrative and legal guidelines to strengthen the conditions for standardization of financial reporting (SO5); administrative and legal guidelines on the content of the current conditions for standardization of financial reporting (SO4); administrative and legal guidelines for differentiated growth of conditions for standardization of financial reporting (SO3); administrative and legal guidelines for a slight strengthening of the conditions for standardization of financial reporting (SO2); administrative and legal guidelines for weakening the conditions for standardization of financial reporting (SO1). An administrative and legal guideline refers to a set of rules or directives established by a governing body or regulatory authority that outlines how certain activities should be conducted within an organization. These guidelines are designed to ensure compliance with laws and regulations, promote consistency in practices, and uphold standards of governance and accountability. The factors include the following:

FI1. National legislative and regulatory requirements for conditions of war. National legislation establishes the basic framework and requirements for financial reporting.

FI2. International standards and practices. Open socio-economic systems, such as enterprises, often focus on international trade and investment. This necessitates adaptation to international financial reporting standards.

FI3. Economic conditions and market dynamics. Economic conditions and market dynamics also have a significant impact on the choice of financial reporting standards. Therefore, it should be taken into account.

FI4. Institutional support and professional organization. Professional organizations providing guidance and methodological support are developing guidelines and training materials to help businesses adapt to new standards and requirements.

FI5. Technological development and automation. Businesses are increasingly using specialized financial reporting software that can automatically generate reports in accordance with certain standards. We should also not forget about technologies based on artificial intelligence.

RESULTS

To begin with, we will present the results of a binary comparison based on the responses of respondents (in total, more than 40 were enrolled, of which a significant number still have practical experience in filling out financial reporting). To begin with, let us imagine and construct a binary comparison matrix based on the selected factors influencing the choice of administrative and legal guidelines (Table 1).

Table 1. Matrix binary comparison of factors influencing the choice of administrative and legal guidelines for financial reporting standardization.

Factors	FI1	FI2	FI3	FI4	FI5
FI1	Value:1	Value:3	Value:1/5	Value:1/5	Value:1/5
FI2	Value:1/3	Value:1	Value:1/5	Value:1/5	Value:1/7
FI3	Value:5	Value:5	Value:1	Value:1/3	Value:1/3
FI4	Value:5	Value:5	Value:3	Value:1	Value:1/3
FI5	Value:5	Value:7	Value:3	Value:3	Value:1

It should be noted that the values may be fractional, as they reflect the relative advantage of one element over another. Next, a binary comparison should be presented for all the administrative and legal guidelines highlighted above in the text for optimizing the standardization of financial reporting for such open socio-economic systems as enterprises (Table 2).

Table 2. Matrix binary comparison of factors influencing the choice of administrative and legal guidelines for financial reporting standardization.

Factors	SO1	SO2	SO3	SO4	SO5
FI1					
SO1	Value:1	Value:3	Value:1/5	Value:1/5	Value:1/5
SO2	Value:1/3	Value:1	Value:1/5	Value:1/5	Value:1/7
SO3	Value:5	Value:5	Value:1	Value:1/3	Value:1/3
SO4	Value:5	Value:5	Value:3	Value:1	Value:1/3
SO5	Value:5	Value:7	Value:3	Value:3	Value:1
FI2					
SO1	Value:1	Value:3	Value:1/3	Value:3	Value:2
SO2	Value:1/3	Value:1	Value:1/3	Value:1/3	Value:1/4
SO3	Value:3	Value:3	Value:1	Value:3	Value:2
SO4	Value:1/3	Value:3	Value:1/3	Value:1	Value:1/2
SO5	Value:1/2	Value:4	Value:1/4	Value:2	Value:1
FI3					
SO1	Value:1	Value:2	Value:6	Value:4	Value:9
SO2	Value:1/2	Value:1	Value:3	Value:4	Value:4
SO3	Value:1/6	Value:1/3	Value:1	Value:1/2	Value:1/3
SO4	Value:1/4	Value:1/4	Value:2	Value:1	Value:3
SO5	Value:1/9	Value:1/4	Value:3	Value:1/3	Value:1
FI4					
SO1	Value:1	Value:2	Value:4	Value:7	Value:9
SO2	Value:1/2	Value:1	Value:3	Value:5	Value:8
SO3	Value:1/4	Value:1/3	Value:1	Value:2	Value:5
SO4	Value:1/7	Value:1/8	Value:1/2	Value:1	Value:3
SO5	Value:1/9	Value:1/8	Value:1/5	Value:1/3	Value:1
FI5					
SO1	Value:1	Value:2	Value:3	Value:5	Value:9
SO2	Value:1/2	Value:1	Value:3	Value:5	Value:8
SO3	Value:1/3	Value:1/3	Value:1	Value:3	Value:7
SO4	Value:1/5	Value:1/5	Value:1/3	Value:1	Value:2
SO5	Value:1/9	Value:1/8	Value:1/7	Value:1/2	Value:1

At the same time, the calculation of priority administrative and legal guidelines will be made from the lowest levels and thus upward, considering the specific connections between elements belonging to different levels. The calculation is performed by multiplying the corresponding vectors and matrices of the binary value (Table 3).

Table 3. Vectors of the significance of administrative and legal guidelines for standardization of financial reporting.

Factors	S01	S02	S03	S04	S05
FI1	Weight value:0.35	Weight value:0.2	Weight value:0.35	Weight value:0.05	Weight value:0.05
FI2	Weight value:0.04	Weight value:0.2	Weight value:0.06	Weight value:0.4	Weight value:0.3
FI3	Weight value:0.2	Weight value:0.5	Weight value:0.2	Weight value:0.05	Weight value:0.05
FI4	Weight value:0.25	Weight value:0.45	Weight value:0.2	Weight value:0.06	Weight value:0.04
FI5	Weight value:0.4	Weight value:0.4	Weight value:0.1	Weight value:0.04	Weight value:0.06

It should be noted that in order to determine the most optimal vector of administrative and legal guidelines for standardizing the financial reporting of Ukrainian enterprises, the local priorities inherent in each alternative should be multiplied in the matrix by the priority of each criterion, and the result is summarized (Table 4).

Table 3. Vectors of the significance of administrative and legal guidelines for standardization of financial reporting.

Factors	S01	S02	S03	S04	S05
FI1-FI5	Weight value:0.43	Weight value:0.27	Weight value:0.15	Weight value:0.08	Weight value:0.07

It should be noted that the presented research results allow us to assert that the effectiveness of administrative-legal guidelines, specifically those that relax the conditions for the standardization of financial reporting in socio-economic systems such as enterprises, primarily lies in their ability to adapt to changes in the dynamics of the external environment. By loosening these standards, enterprises are granted the desired adaptability and necessary flexibility, which allows them to respond more quickly and effectively to market changes and technological innovations. This approach not only reduces bureaucratic burden but also enables enterprises to better reflect their actual economic condition and financial health in reports. In our opinion, the relaxation of these guidelines makes it possible to talk about a timelier representation of financial states, enhancing transparency and trust among investors, regulatory bodies, and other interested parties. This individual flexibility is vitally necessary for enterprises operating in constantly changing market conditions, making these relaxed standards the most effective administrative-legal mechanism in this context. Taking into account the results of calculations, it is the administrative and legal guidelines for weakening the conditions for standardization of financial reporting. It is on this that we will build the improvement scheme (Figure 3).

At the final stage, control is exercised over the formation of guidelines for managing the economic security potential of enterprises and performance assessment. The development of these guidelines allows us to ensure balanced rates of permanent growth and safe development.

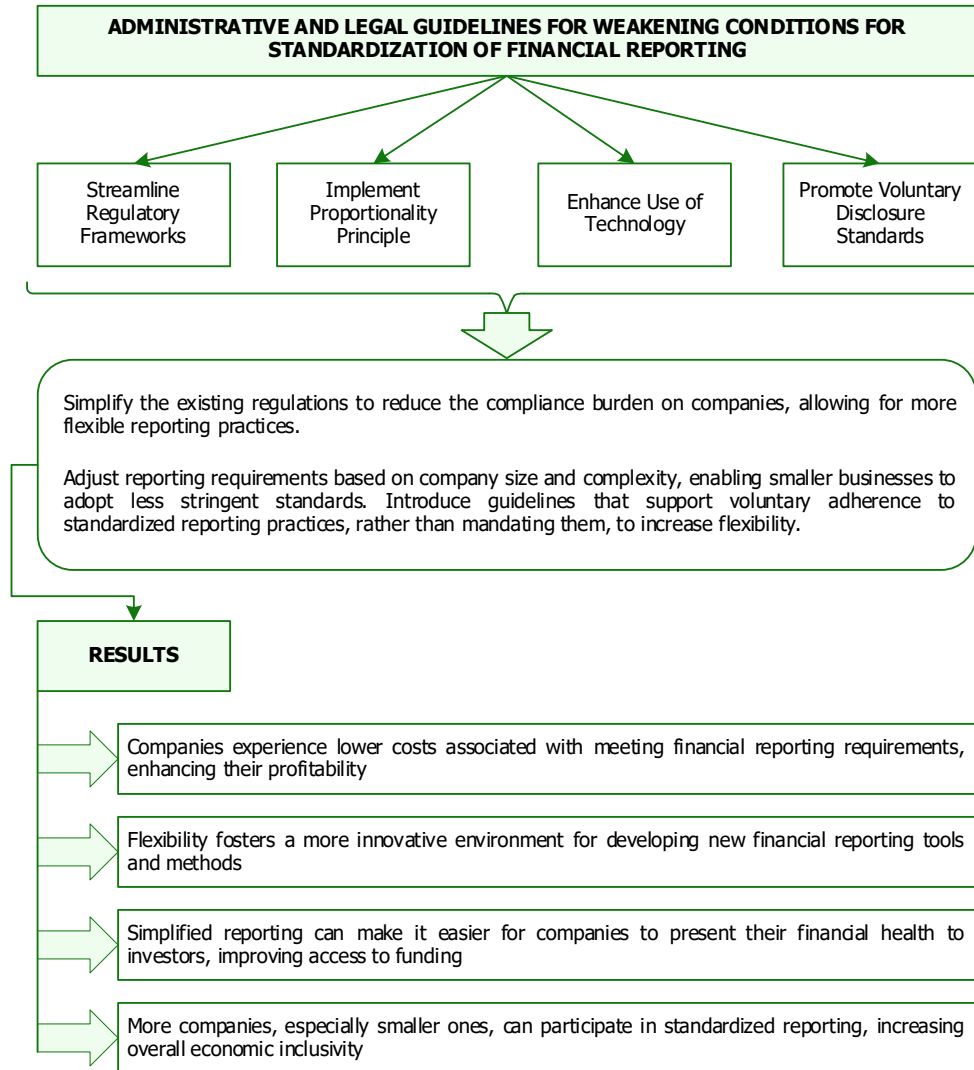


Figure 3. Scheme for implementing administrative and legal guidelines (SO1) for standardizing financial reporting of such open socio-economic systems as enterprises.

DISCUSSION

Discussing our results, it should be noted that despite us, there are other developments to improve and optimize the standardization of financial reporting for such open socio-economic systems as enterprises. A comparison should be made of some of these scientific and practical works. For example, Nikonenko, et. al (2017) noted that strategic guidance and planning depend on the financial reporting of open socio-economic systems such as enterprises. Moreover, their approach was based on an assessment of financial security, where one of the indicators was the information content of financial reporting. Liu and You (2020) developed a big data-based anti-fraud model for Internet finance, which highlights the importance of advanced technological tools in combating fraud in financial systems. Our findings suggest that incorporating real-time data analytics into standard financial reporting could significantly improve the accuracy and reliability of financial information, supporting Liu and You's advocacy for robust anti-fraud mechanisms. It should be understood that the issue of optimization often involves the identification of certain administrative and legal guidelines for improvement.

Basically, a significant number of scientific and other works are aimed at demonstrating a strategy, model or even a mechanism, which in one way or another includes financial reporting and issues of improving them from different points of view (Kartuzov, 2012). Tudose, Rusu, and Avasilcai (2022) findings advocate for a holistic view of financial performance metrics, which is crucial for the effective standardization of financial reporting. Our research supports this perspective, suggesting that comprehensive standards should include a range of performance indicators that reflect both financial stability and operational efficiency, thus providing a multifaceted view of an entity's financial health. At the same time, according to the results of a study by Vasylytsiv, T. (2011), the external environment demonstrates that changes only

require new views to improve the preparation of financial reporting. There are already enough barriers and without administrative and legal intervention it will only get worse.

In general, if we highlight and discuss exclusively the results we obtained, without further comparisons, we note that we have formed an approach to the formation of key administrative and legal guidelines for the standardization of financial reporting, which, unlike other similar ones, is aimed at taking into account environmental factors, changes what it is doing to try to adjust financial reporting standardization policies in a difficult development environment.

CONCLUSIONS

The importance of assessing changes in the standardization of financial reporting for such open socio-economic systems as enterprises has been proven. Thanks to experts, the most significant administrative and legal guidelines that have a significant impact on the formation of financial reporting for enterprises have been identified. It has been established that each of the guidelines differs in the level of impact. Consequently, the calculation made it possible to hierarchically arrange the guidelines from the most significant to the least. We can say that administrative and legal guidelines for the standardization of financial reporting of an enterprise include a set of legal norms, regulatory requirements and recommendations aimed at ensuring unity of approaches to the compilation and presentation of financial information. These guidelines are designed to increase the transparency and reliability of financial reporting, which contributes to the effective management of the enterprise, and increases its investment attractiveness and confidence on the part of creditors, investors and regulatory authorities. In conditions of martial law, in order to achieve this, the necessary changes are either in the direction of weakening or strengthening.

Like any other study, our article has a number of limitations and prospects for further research. The limitations relate to the fact that the guidelines proposed and analyzed are of a more administrative and legal nature. At the same time, specific enterprises or industries and the peculiarities of their preparation of financial reporting were not taken into account. As for the prospects for further research, it should be noted that the authors desire to continue to analyze the features and problems in the formation of financial reporting of such open socio-economic systems as enterprises. Consequently, in the future, there is a guideline to assess how barriers to the standardization of financial reporting affect the level of shadow economy in the country and its economic security as a whole.

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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АДМІНІСТРАТИВНО-ПРАВОВІ ЗАСАДИ СТАНДАРТИЗАЦІЇ ФІНАНСОВОЇ ЗВІТНОСТІ ПІДПРИЄМСТВ ЯК СОЦІАЛЬНО-ЕКОНОМІЧНИХ СИСТЕМ

Стаття націлена представити підхід до визначення найбільш ефективних адміністративно-правових орієнтирів проведеної стандартизації фінансової звітності сучасних відкритих соціально-економічних систем. При цьому важливий акцент зроблено на тому, в якому стані на момент аналізу й застосування запропонованого підходу буде фінансова звітність цих відкритих соціально-економічних систем. За основу взяті саме підприємства як найбільш поширена сьогодні форма відкритої соціально-економічної системи. Для цього було застосовано метод мультикритеріального аналізу MCDA, який охоплює різні підходи до ухвалення рішень на основі множинних критеріїв, включаючи аналіз ієрархій. При цьому навіть при його всеохопленні додатково було застосовано метод бінарного порівняння, який підкреслює використання двох елементів для порівняння. Залучено експертів для проведення оцінювання й визначення адміністративно-правових орієнтирів. У результаті отримали підхід до формування ключових адміністративно-правових орієнтирів стандартизації фінансової звітності, який, на відміну від інших подібних, націлений на врахування факторів зовнішнього середовища, змін, які воно привносить, щоб намагатися коригувати політику стандартизації фінансової звітності в складних умовах розвитку. Практична цінність розкривається в можливості застосування державними органами й структурами, що дотичні до розробки, установлення стандартів формування фінансової звітності в Україні.

Ключові слова: підприємство, фінанси, фінансова звітність, відкриті соціально-економічні системи, стандартизація, адміністративно-правові орієнтири, матричне моделювання

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