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DIGITALIZATION OF TAXES IN THE FINANCIAL SYSTEM: SECURITY ASPECTS AND CHALLENGES OF ASYMMETRICITY IN THE GLOBAL ECONOMY

The modern era of globalisation and rapid technological progress is characterised by a profound transformation of all links in the world economy, particularly the financial and tax systems. Digitalisation, a megatrend of the 21st century, is becoming not only a tool for optimisation but also a new challenge for national and international institutions. The tax system, as the foundation of the state's financial security, is undergoing significant changes due to the introduction of digital technologies, including Big Data, artificial intelligence, blockchain, and automated reporting systems. However, this process takes place in conditions of profound asymmetry in the world economy, which is manifested in the uneven levels of economic development, technological equipment, and regulatory capabilities among different countries. This asymmetry creates new risks, such as the outflow of tax bases to "digital oases", the growth of the scale of tax evasion by transnational corporations and the threat of cybersecurity to the critical infrastructure of states. The relevance of the study lies in the need for a comprehensive analysis of the relationship between tax digitalisation, ensuring financial security and overcoming the negative consequences of global economic asymmetry. This work aims to study these processes and develop practical recommendations for enhancing the efficiency of tax administrations in new conditions. The relevance of the study stems from several key factors, including

the global transition to a digital economy, the rapid growth of digital transactions, e-commerce, and the emergence of new business models that render traditional taxation systems ineffective and outdated. Threats to financial security, where digitalisation opens up new vectors for tax fraud, tax evasion and money laundering, cyberattacks on tax services pose a direct threat to national security. The problem of asymmetry in the global economy is manifested in the sharp contrast between developed countries that are actively implementing advanced technologies and developing countries that lack sufficient resources to counter the challenges of digitalisation. This leads to the erosion of their tax bases and the increase in economic inequality. The international regulatory race, driven by the need to harmonise tax rules in the digital age (BEPS initiatives - "Fighting Base Erosion and Profit Shifting" from the OECD), requires countries to adapt their national legislation, which presents a challenge in conditions of asymmetry [1]. The need to increase the efficiency of public administration through the digitalisation of taxes is a key tool for enhancing transparency, reducing corruption, and optimising administrative costs. The object of the study is the social relations that develop during the digitalisation of the tax system, in the context of ensuring financial security in the conditions of global economic asymmetry. The subject of the study is the theoretical and practical aspects, mechanisms, risks and benefits of implementing digital technologies in the tax sphere, as well as the impact of global economic asymmetry on this process. To achieve the goal of the study, it is necessary to solve the following tasks: analyse the essence and main directions of digitalisation of the tax system (e-taxation, automatic information exchange, online cash registers, blockchain); to investigate the impact of digitalisation on the level of financial security of the state, identifying new threats and opportunities; to assess the manifestations of asymmetry of the global economy in the tax and financial sphere (technological, regulatory, economic inequality); to investigate the relationship between digitalisation, asymmetry and the scale of tax evasion of transnational companies; to analyse international initiatives BEPS /Base erosion and Profit Shifting, OECD/G20 to counter the challenges of the digital economy and assess their effectiveness for countries with different levels of development [3,4]. It is also necessary to offer practical recommendations on minimising risks and maximising the benefits of tax digitalisation to ensure the financial security of Ukraine and overcome the consequences of global asymmetry, with an analysis of the essence and main directions of digitalising the tax system. Tax digitisation is not just the conversion of paper documents into electronic form, but a fundamental transformation of all tax administration processes based on modern digital

technologies. Key areas include measures for electronic taxation (e-Tax) and online reporting and tax payment systems that reduce deadlines and administrative burdens. Online cash registers (OCRs) and goods circulation control systems are technologies that transmit transaction data to tax authorities in real-time, eliminating opportunities for concealing revenue. A key step in blockchain technology is to create an immutable and transparent data chain from producer to consumer. Automatic exchange of financial information (AEOI) with the international standard CRS /Common Reporting Standard, which allows countries to automatically receive data on their residents' accounts in foreign banks, making traditional evasion schemes inaccessible [2]. The use of Big Data and artificial intelligence enables analytical systems to detect anomalies, build tax profiles of taxpayers, and predict fraud risks. AI can automatically conduct desk audits—digital platforms as tax agents. According to the new rules, sharing economy platforms, such as Airbnb, Uber, and Freelance platforms, are required to collect and transmit information about their users' income to tax authorities. The impact of digitalisation on the financial security of the state has both threats and opportunities. This impact is dual, creating new opportunities and new risks. Opportunities for security include increasing tax revenues, reducing the shadow economy through transparency of operations, minimising corruption while reducing the human factor and direct contact between the payer and the official. Increased cost efficiency is observed when optimising the work of tax authorities, stabilising the budget with more predictable and stable revenues. New threats, such as cyber threats, make tax services an attractive target for hacker attacks to steal confidential financial data or paralyse the operation of systems. A digital divide occurs when certain groups, such as the elderly or small businesses in remote regions, are excluded from the digital environment, creating social tension. Privacy risks arise from massive data collection, which creates the threat of unauthorised access and misuse of information about citizens and businesses. Thus, digitalisation covers the entire tax cycle - from taxpayer registration to payment collection and control, transforming tax authorities from passive controllers to active data-driven analysts. While digitalisation significantly enhances the financial security of the state by increasing the efficiency of tax collection, it simultaneously generates a new class of risks that require investments in cybersecurity and digital infrastructure. Digitalisation of taxes is an inevitable and powerful tool for strengthening financial security. However, its benefits will be fully realised only if global asymmetry is overcome through international cooperation and targeted domestic policies aimed at minimising new risks. For

Ukraine, this is the path not only to increasing efficiency, but also to deeper integration into the world economy on fair terms.

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ІНТЕГРАЦІЯ БАНКІВСЬКОГО ТА СТРАХОВОГО СЕКТОРІВ ЯК ЧИННИК ТРАНСФОРМАЦІЇ ФІНАНСОВОГО РИНКУ

У сучасних умовах глобалізації фінансових ринків, цифрової трансформації та зростання регуляторних вимог розвиток інтеграційних процесів у банківському і страховому бізнесі набуває особливої актуальності. Поглиблення взаємодії між цими сегментами фінансового сектору розглядається як об'єктивна тенденція, зумовлена необхідністю підвищення ефективності фінансового посередництва, диверсифікації ризиків і формування комплексних фінансових продуктів, орієнтованих на потреби клієнтів.

Інтеграційні процеси у банківському та страховому бізнесі проявляються у різних організаційно-економічних формах, серед яких ключове місце посідають стратегічні альянси, фінансові конгломерати, холдингові структури та моделі bancassurance. Їх спільною ознакою є поєднання фінансових ресурсів, каналів збуту, клієнтських баз і управлінських компетенцій з метою досягнення синергійного ефекту. Така