

## **FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT MECHANISMS IN THE FIELD OF BUDGETARY AND FISCAL RELATIONS IN THE CONTEXT OF DIGITAL TRANSFORMATIONS OF THE BUDGETARY PROCESS**

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**Summary:** *The digital transformation of all spheres of the contemporary social-economic reproduction process, accentuated by the COVID-19 pandemic, has gained unprecedented scope in the last period of time. Remote work, e-commerce and online banking have become quite common in people's daily lives. Contemporary systemic transformations have amplified the penetration of digital tools in the private sector of the world's states, but in the public sector of national economies. The purpose of the article is to analyze the impact of digital transformations on the national budgetary and fiscal field in order to highlight the financial risks in the field and determine effective mechanisms to mitigate them. The study is based on the hypothesis that determining the impact of digital transformation in the field of budgetary and fiscal relations can contribute to the adjustment of state and municipal program documents in the field of the digital economy, which will allow highlighting the mechanisms for mitigating the financial risks of not achieving key indicators performance of the budget process. The methodological basis of the research includes general scientific methods of analysis and synthesis, induction, deduction, comparison, methods of scientific abstraction, grouping, generalization, formalization, systematization.*

**Key words:** *digitization, financial risk, budgetary-fiscal administration, big data, e-government, digital transformation, budgetary and fiscal relations, cyber security.*

**JEL Classification:** *O38, H20, H71.*

### **INTRODUCTION**

In the current context, the use of modern digital technologies profoundly influences all areas of human activity, causing essential transformations in the way data is collected, processed, analyzed and used. This significant change offers unprecedented qualitative opportunities, helping to optimize decision-making processes and increase efficiency in various sectors.

Regardless of the specifics of the field, a central objective of the actors involved in economic, social or institutional relations is to speed up the processes of information collection and processing. In this sense, the ability to manage data and transform it into "digital intelligence" becomes a fundamental strategic resource capable of supporting competitiveness and innovation in a dynamic global environment.

Contemporary digital transformations highlight the crucial importance of investing in advanced technologies and robust digital infrastructures to enable the full potential of data and meet the complex demands of today's society. In a global environment characterized by dynamism and competitiveness, the adoption of innovative technologies becomes a strategic factor for increasing economic efficiency and adapting to the challenges of a digital ecosystem.

In this context, a series of innovative technologies with a major impact on the digital transformation of the economy can be distinguished. Among them, *the Internet of Things (IoT)* plays a key role in interconnecting devices and generating large volumes of data relevant to economic processes. *Virtualization technologies*, which facilitate remote access to information and services,

help increase organizational flexibility and optimize resources. At the same time, *mobile technologies and multi-channel communications* enable faster and more efficient interactions between economic actors and consumers.

Digitalization is transforming the way economic actors and consumers interact, making these exchanges faster and more efficient. A key driver of this transformation is *Big Data analytics*, which enables businesses and institutions to extract valuable insights from vast and diverse data sets. These insights enhance decision-making and help shape predictive strategies that drive progress.

*Artificial intelligence* (AI) also plays a crucial role by automating processes and developing smart solutions across various fields, from healthcare and education to commerce and public administration. Meanwhile, *cloud computing* ensures seamless data storage and processing, reducing operational costs and making information more accessible.

In addition, *digital platforms* provide the necessary infrastructure for global economic and social interactions, fostering connectivity and innovation. Integrating these advanced technologies into economic and social systems is no longer just an advantage—it is essential for ensuring long-term sustainability and competitiveness. Organizations and national economies must adapt swiftly to the rapid changes brought by the digital era to remain resilient and forward-thinking.

In the Republic of Moldova, this accelerated shift toward digitalization presents both significant opportunities and complex challenges, particularly in budgetary and fiscal management. As the digital economy evolves, there is a growing need to develop and implement effective financial risk management strategies that will strengthen economic stability in this new digital landscape. This is especially important as modern technologies, while improving tax administration efficiency, also introduce concerns related to data security, regulatory compliance, and institutional adaptation.

**The purpose of the research** consists in the analysis and development of financial risk management mechanisms within the budgetary and fiscal relations, considering the influence of digital transformations on the budgetary process. The study aims to identify methods and tools that can be used to minimize risks and increase the efficiency of fiscal planning, administration and monitoring processes.

The research methodology is based on a comparative approach to international practices in the field of fiscal digitization, on the analysis of statistical data on the performance of the IT sector in the Republic of Moldova and on the use of modeling tools to identify the most effective financial risk management solutions. The study also adopts an interdisciplinary perspective, integrating economic, technological and legal aspects to provide a comprehensive understanding of the challenges and opportunities in this field.

In conclusion, the research contributes to the deepening of the understanding of the mechanisms necessary for an efficient management of financial risks in budgetary and fiscal relations, at the same time strengthening the theoretical and applied framework for the development of policies adapted to the requirements of the digital economy.

## **ANALYSIS OF INTERNATIONAL PRACTICES AND NATIONAL PERFORMANCES IN THE DIGITIZATION OF THE FIELD OF BUDGETARY AND FISCAL RELATIONS**

In recent years, the Republic of Moldova has registered a rapid development in the information and digital technologies sector, a fact that is reflected in several significant indicators, emphasizing the importance of this sector in the consolidation of the national economy and in the integration of the country into the global digital ecosystem.

One of the most relevant indicators is *the increase in the number of IT companies* and their impact on the national economy. In 2022, the turnover of Moldova IT Park residents reached 10.18 billion lei, registering an increase of 48% compared to 2021. This performance reflects the competitiveness and attractiveness of the IT sector, which plays an increasingly important role in the country's economy.

*Exports of IT services* have also seen significant growth. According to data from the National Bureau of Statistics, these exports underline the competitiveness of local expertise on the international market and contribute to strengthening the position of the Republic of Moldova in global value chains.

Another essential aspect **is the increase in the number of IT professionals**, which exceeded 18,700 in 2022 (*Moldova IT Park, 2022*). In 2023, approximately 4.5% of all people employed in the Republic of Moldova, i.e. over 26,300 specialists, worked in the IT sector, directly contributing 6.7% to the GDP. This result is supported by educational initiatives and training programs carried out at the national level, having a direct impact on the development of qualified human capital in the field of digital technologies.

Regarding **the development of the digital infrastructure**, the adoption of advanced technologies, such as 5G, and the improvement of the quality of Internet services are strategic priorities. These initiatives contribute to creating a favorable environment for innovation and digital connectivity (*Ministry of Education and Research*).

The contribution of the IT sector to the state budget is remarkable, with **tax revenues generated by IT** companies exceeding 1 billion lei in 2022, which reflects the strategic importance of this field for the financial stability of the country. At the same time, **public expenditures for digitization**, which represent approximately 2% of the national budget, demonstrate the commitment of the Republic of Moldova to invest in the modernization of public services and the integration of electronic solutions (*State Fiscal Service of the Republic of Moldova, 2022*).

These indicators underline the significant potential of the IT sector in the digital transformation process of the Republic of Moldova, strengthening the country's position as an emerging actor on the stage of the global digital economy.

These data underline the strategic importance of the IT sector both for stimulating economic growth and for ensuring the fiscal sustainability of the Republic of Moldova. However, maintaining and accelerating this progress requires the adoption of essential measures, such as supporting IT enterprises through favorable fiscal and financial policies, increasing the level of digital literacy among the population to support the transition to a digital economy, and strengthening a stable and predictable legal framework to stimulate innovation and investment in the sector. These initiatives are indispensable to maximize the potential of the IT sector in the digital transformation process and to strengthen the country's long-term economic and fiscal resilience.

According to the United Nations e-Government Survey, 58 countries recorded "very high" EGDI scores in the 0.75–1.00 range in 2022, highlighting steady progress in the development of e-government globally. In comparison, the number of these countries was 57 in 2020, 40 in 2018 and 29 in 2016 (*United Nations, 2024*). According to the UN e-Government Survey 2024, the Republic of Moldova ranked 42nd in the e-Government Development Index (EGDI), obtaining a score of 0.8162, which places it in the "very high" EGDI category. Comparatively, in 2020 Moldova was in 47th place, with a score of 0.8042, and in 2018, in 49th place, with a score of 0.7920. These data underline the country's significant progress towards the implementation and development of e-government services.

**Table 1. Electronic Government Ranking in European Countries – 2022**

Country	Ranking Position	Score	Remarks
Estonia	1	0.9751	World leader in e-government, fully digital system
Denmark	2	0.954	Advanced electronic public service system, trust in digital government

Finland	3	0.9487	Advanced digital governance infrastructure, wide adoption of e-services
Sweden	4	0.9443	Well-developed digital government system, easy access to public services
Lithuania	8	0.911	A growing digital governance system with notable results

*Source: developed by the author in the United Nations E-Government Survey 2024 bazaar*

These data reflect a significant increase in the IT potential of states globally in the field of central and local public administration. In this context, the International I-DESI Index, developed by the European Commission, represents an important tool for analyzing the development of the digital economy in the Republic of Moldova. This index evaluates the level of efficiency of the development of the digital economy both within each European Union member country and the European Union as a whole, compared to 19 other states, including the Republic of Moldova.

The Republic of Moldova, although it is not a member of the European Union, is included in the evaluations made by the International I-DESI Index. This digital tool, developed by the European Commission, analyzes the performances in the development of the digital economy of the member states of the European Union, as well as of other countries in the region, including the Republic of Moldova. I-DESI serves as a mechanism for monitoring progress in the implementation of digital programs, providing a comparative perspective on the level of digital integration and economic efficiency of the analyzed states.

Between 2022 and 2023, the Republic of Moldova registers a significant improvement in its score compared to the member states of the European Union, reflecting the notable progress made in the digitization process. Thus, it is important to emphasize that, compared to previous years, significant advances have been made in the digitization of public administration and in the provision of online public services, strengthening the country's ability to align itself with European standards in the field of electronic government.

At the same time, according to the Global Innovation Index 2023 published by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), the Republic of Moldova ranks 64 out of 132 countries, which indicates the need to further develop innovation capacity and digital infrastructure. The leading positions are occupied by Switzerland (1st place), which demonstrates a high level of innovative development due to significant investments in research, education and the creation of an advanced research infrastructure; Sweden (2nd place), which is distinguished by sustainable state support for innovation and a developed scientific ecosystem; and the USA (3rd place), a leader in advanced technologies, venture capital and the commercialization of scientific developments. Moldova lags behind the European Union, North America and East Asia. The digital transformation of the economy is one of the main priorities and is included in the national socio-economic development priorities of all developed countries of the world, and the Republic of Moldova is no exception, as can be seen from the results of the international rankings above (World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), 2023).

Based on the results of the research analysis, it can be concluded that the Republic of Moldova has a significant potential for the development of digital technologies, but insufficiently developed public and private institutions and the financial market, as well as gaps in the regulatory framework are factors that reduce the country's competitiveness on the global digital market and contribute to the increase of risks and threats in all sectors of the national economy, including in the field of budgetary and financial relations.

## **NATIONAL PROGRAMS FOR THE DIGITIZATION OF THE ECONOMY IN THE CONTEXT OF FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT IN THE FIELD OF BUDGETARY AND FISCAL RELATIONS**

The development of the digital economy and the digitization of public administration constitute significant challenges for the state in managing the new economic and institutional reality. The current trends in the digitalization field reflect an emerging stage in the evolution of the digital economy, marked by the phenomenon of "uberization" of the economy, characterized by digital platforms that redefine traditional business models and economic interactions.

Considering the above, the improvement and dissemination of information technologies require the adaptation of the transformation of the public administration system by strengthening the normative and legal framework, optimizing the regulatory and control sector of economic relations, in the context of the digitalization of the economy and the new challenges imposed by it.

In the current context, the state is faced with a significant challenge, considering that, in addition to the need to maintain an adequate level of competition in the market, it also needs to have complete and accurate information about economic processes, transactions carried out and other essential aspects in order to be able to make informed decisions. At the same time, a significant gap between the level of development of the digital technologies of the economic actors and that of the digitization of the state can lead to its inability to effectively control and coordinate socio-economic processes. This discrepancy can also affect the state's ability to adapt fiscal policy and the tax system to rapid developments in the economy, thereby compromising governance efficiency and economic stability.

The "*Digital Europe*" program is designed to drive the development of key digital technologies and strengthen the digital ecosystem across participating countries, including the Republic of Moldova. Its primary goal is to support initiatives that promote the adoption of cutting-edge technologies, such as supercomputing, artificial intelligence, cybersecurity systems, and the advancement of modern digital skills. A key focus of the program is the establishment of digital innovation hubs, along with the development of smart solutions in sectors like healthcare, education, and public administration. Additionally, it plays a crucial role in digitizing traditional industries and the agricultural sector, helping them adapt to the demands of the digital age. For the Republic of Moldova, participation in this program unlocks valuable funding opportunities, accelerating the country's *digital transformation* and facilitating its integration into the European digital ecosystem.

The implementation of digital transformation programs comes with significant financial risks for the budgetary and fiscal system. Insufficient funding can lead to budget deficits, especially if digitalization costs exceed the country's current financial capacity. Moreover, a heavy reliance on external funding for projects that require co-financing can put additional strain on the national budget, making long-term sustainability a challenge. Another major concern is the inefficient allocation of funds, often caused by poor project management or corruption, which can seriously impact the effectiveness and success of digital initiatives.

One of the main threats to the implementation of digital transformation is non-compliance with European Union standards in key areas such as data protection, cyber security and digital regulation, which can restrict access to external subsidies and investment. Technological risks are also significant; choosing outdated technologies or inappropriate platforms can compromise the competitiveness of projects and limit their effectiveness. In addition, the low availability of qualified human resources and the phenomenon of brain drain to other countries can prevent the achievement of the set objectives. Increasing budget spending on digitization can generate inflationary pressures, and assessing the long-term profitability of projects often remains problematic, thus complicating the estimation of their overall economic impact.

In this context, it is necessary to adopt a series of measures to minimize the risks associated with digital transformation: independent audits, development of clear co-financing plans, investment



in continuous professional training and strengthening of cost control mechanisms. The implementation of these measures will contribute to the more efficient use of resources and will facilitate the successful implementation of digital technologies, which will represent the foundation of sustainable economic growth and increased competitiveness of the Republic of Moldova in the digital era. In this context, taxation not only represents an essential component of economic processes, but also constitutes a vital source of financing for government programs, being at the same time a crucial tool for creating an environment conducive to financial and economic activities.

Currently, in the Republic of Moldova, the normative legal regulation of the budgetary and fiscal field largely aims at the development of two key fields related to the digitization of the economy.

First of all, the development of "e-government" through the creation and promotion of electronic services aimed at simplifying the interaction of citizens and businesses with government authorities is an essential priority. A significant example in this regard is the implementation of electronic tax return filing services, the adoption of simplified tax accounting systems and the integration of digital platforms that guarantee transparency and accessibility of information for taxpayers. These initiatives are fundamental for streamlining administrative processes and for stimulating a favorable governance climate.

Secondly, creating a favorable framework for IT companies is essential for accelerating the development and implementation of innovations, which are a key factor in the digitization process. Special tax regimes, such as the flat rate of 7% applied to IT parks, support the operation and expansion of enterprises in the field of information technologies. These measures contribute to attracting investments, creating highly specialized jobs and promoting export-oriented digital services, thus strengthening the national digital ecosystem.

Thus, both areas confirm the strategic orientation of the budget and fiscal regulations in support of the digital transformation of the national economy. However, in order to ensure their sustainability and efficiency, it is essential to continue improving the budgetary and fiscal legislation, constantly adapting it to the challenges of the ever-changing digital economy and to international standards. In this context, there is an obvious need to reform and improve the existing regulatory mechanisms, to support the development of a new relational framework specific to the digital economy. This implies, among other things, the strengthening of fiscal administration mechanisms, considering the changes imposed by the digitization of the economy. At the same time, the level of development of the taxation system must exceed the progress made in the development of the digital economic environment, in order to maximize the efficiency of the tax function and ensure high-quality tax collection.

This represents the development direction of the Fiscal Service of the Republic of Moldova, started with the decision to fundamentally transform the approach to its activity. The main objective is to create a customer-oriented, modern and technologically advanced service capable of meeting the demands of the digital economy.

The operational changes of the Fiscal Service of the Republic of Moldova focus on the following aspects:

1. **Introduction of electronic services:** Creation of digital platforms such as Electronic Declaration, eInvoice (electronic invoices) and e-Request, which facilitate the interaction of taxpayers with the tax authorities and reduce the administrative burden.
2. **Automation of tax processes:** Implementation of advanced data analysis and artificial intelligence systems to monitor tax compliance and prevent tax evasion.
3. **Training and support for taxpayers:** Development of information campaigns and support centers to help citizens and businesses adopt electronic services and understand new legislative changes in the tax field.

**4. Creating a favorable environment for enterprises and IT companies:** Providing tax incentives and simplified administrative procedures for residents of IT parks and start-ups, thus supporting the development of high-tech industries and stimulating the growth of digital exports.

These reforms, supported by digital tools and changes in regulations, have transformed the Fiscal Service of the Republic of Moldova into a more open, transparent and taxpayer-oriented institution. However, for continuous improvement, constant adaptation to current challenges and integration with international standards in the field of tax administration is necessary.

## **MODERN RISK MANAGEMENT TOOLS IN THE FIELD OF BUDGETARY AND FISCAL RELATIONS**

The development of the modern concept of risk management in the field of budgetary and fiscal relations is closely related to the use of Big Data technologies in the field of information technology. These technologies offer the budgetary - fiscal authorities new opportunities to analyze and process large volumes of data, becoming a key factor in improving the efficiency and transparency of the tax administration. In the Republic of Moldova, Big Data approaches are actively integrated in order to optimize budgetary-fiscal control and improve interaction with taxpayers.

Big Data technologies open up a wide range of opportunities. First, predictive analytics allows identifying tax evasion risks and predicting taxpayer behavior based on historical data analysis. This allows the tax authorities to take measures in advance to minimize budget losses. Second, the personalization of tax services facilitates the adaptation of interaction with taxpayers, taking into account the specifics of their activities, for example, offering individual recommendations for small businesses and self-employed workers.

The use of Big Data technologies contributes, on the one hand, to increasing transparency and strengthening the fight against tax fraud. Comparing data from various sources, such as government registries, financial institutions and customs authorities, enables the automatic detection of discrepancies in tax reporting. On the other hand, Big Data technologies optimize tax administration by reducing the administrative burden on taxpayers by automating routine operations such as processing tax returns or VAT refunds.

In the Republic of Moldova, the implementation of Big Data technologies is already producing significant practical results. For example, risk management systems are used to automatically analyze tax returns, thereby allowing resources to be focused on verifying entities with a high risk of irregularities. Integration with national and international databases facilitates the exchange of information and helps improve the accuracy of audit processes.

However, the use of Big Data technologies involves a number of significant challenges, including the need to protect confidential information, ensure cyber security and create an appropriate legal framework for regulating data processing. For the effective implementation of these technologies, it is essential to continue investing in the development of digital infrastructure, staff training and strengthening collaboration with international organizations.

The integration of Big Data technologies in the budget-fiscal administration significantly contributes to strengthening the trust of taxpayers, increasing the transparency of processes and more efficient use of resources. These changes represent an essential element of the digital transformation of the system of budgetary and fiscal relations, having a direct impact on sustainable economic development and strengthening the country's competitiveness. The modernization of the budget-fiscal system brings public authorities closer to real-time administration, thus facilitating the correct fulfillment of fiscal obligations by bona fide taxpayers and allowing a quick reaction to violations of fiscal legislation. These transformations contribute to a fairer and more efficient budget-fiscal administration, at the same time consolidating the financial stability of the Republic of Moldova.

The institutional development of digitization processes in the Republic of Moldova has determined a considerable expansion of the capabilities of the digital platform intended for the

provision of public and municipal services. A remarkable example of success is the field of taxation, where, thanks to the implementation of digital technologies, the level and efficiency of public services offered by the Fiscal Service of the Republic of Moldova have registered significant progress.

Currently, the official website of the State Fiscal Service of the Republic of Moldova offers access to over 20 electronic services, including: (State Fiscal Service, n.d.).

- **Taxpayer's personal cabinet:** Allows managing tax obligations, viewing payment history and filing online returns.

- **Electronic declaration:** Facilitates the submission of tax returns in electronic format, simplifying the reporting process and reducing the risk of errors.

- **Electronic invoice (e-Invoice):** Allows the generation, transmission and receipt of electronic invoices, speeding up the document flow and increasing its transparency.

- **Online payment of taxes and fees:** Provides individuals with the opportunity to make online payments of taxes and fees through the MPay platform, significantly simplifying the payment process.

- **Tax check verification:** A service that allows checking the authenticity of issued tax checks, helping to combat tax evasion and increasing confidence in the system.

- **Real-time notifications:** Enables receiving notifications from the State Tax Service through the Notify service, informing taxpayers of important events and deadlines related to tax obligations.

In the Republic of Moldova, measures are being implemented to improve the mechanisms for providing public services for taxpayers, as well as to modernize the fiscal control methodology and tools. Special emphasis is placed on the reengineering of technological processes within the implementation and optimization of automated information systems, such as the Automated Electronic Sales Monitoring Information System. These transformations aim at increasing the efficiency of the tax system, improving the interaction between tax authorities and taxpayers, as well as increasing transparency in tax administration.

The use of modern digital solutions facilitates the automation of routine operations, thus reducing the administrative burden on taxpayers and improving the efficiency and accuracy of monitoring tax obligations. In this context, the re-engineering of fiscal processes represents an essential element in the development of the budgetary-fiscal administration system, supporting the digital transformation and strengthening trust in public institutions.

To date, the Republic of Moldova has made significant progress in creating a virtual transaction environment – a digital ecosystem where all economic entities can conduct transactions, which can lead to the elimination of the need for tax reporting by taxpayers. In this context, the interaction between tax authorities and taxpayers will become more transparent and accessible. The operation of such an environment allows tax administration to become invisible and convenient for bona fide taxpayers, while ensuring economic transparency and compliance with the requirements of tax legislation. Public authorities are already working on the creation of the main components of this platform. Mobile applications and other digital tools play a critical role in the creation and operation of this virtual transaction environment.

Establishing a special tax regime for self-employed citizens (professional income tax payers) is a relevant example of simplifying tax administration. Thus, starting from January 1, 2023, the Republic of Moldova has a simplified tax regime for natural persons who carry out independent activities in the retail trade, thus contributing to the reduction of the bureaucratic burden and the facilitation of the tax payment process.

Under this regime, self-employed persons are exempted from the need to keep accounting records, as a new type of cash register has been introduced, which automatically and in real time transmits sales data to the State Fiscal Service. This allows tax authorities to independently calculate the amount of taxes and send relevant notifications to entrepreneurs. In addition, the maximum annual sales volume for self-employed workers has been increased to 1.2 million lei, while the minimum tax



amount remains at 3,000 lei per year. Thus, the establishment of a special tax regime for citizens carrying out independent activities in Moldova is an effective tool for simplifying tax administration and stimulating the development of small businesses.

In the current context, in order to effectively manage the changes, tax authorities must develop their own adaptive digital platform, which is the basis of an ecosystem for taxpayers and participants in external economic activity, thus ensuring a significant part of budget revenues at all levels of government. In parallel, the relevant infrastructure must be aligned with a global strategy to modernize the system of tax authorities, taking into account the need to guarantee the security, confidentiality and rapid processing of essential data for the implementation of efficient and high-quality tax administration.

## CONCLUSIONS

The digital transformation of the system of budgetary and fiscal relations, based on the principles of customer centricity, significantly expanded the responsibilities of public authorities, highlighting two priority directions in the digitalization of fiscal administration. The first direction focuses on creating a favorable fiscal environment for bona fide taxpayers, by strengthening control, adapting IT platforms and developing human resources. The second direction aims to simplify the interaction between taxpayers and tax authorities by modernizing digital services and promoting partnerships.

In the context of the digital transformation of the budget process, the management of financial risks becomes the main challenge, appearing both at the level of tax administration and as a result of the implementation of new technologies. Mechanisms for managing these risks should include:

1. Development and implementation of integrated data monitoring and analysis systems (Big Data) for assessing financial risks, identifying tax loopholes and anticipating taxpayers' behavior.
2. Modernization of IT systems through adaptive digital platforms that ensure high data integration and automation of essential processes.
3. Creating a system for assessing the quality of the tax administration, aimed at reducing administrative obstacles and increasing taxpayers' confidence.
4. Ensuring cyber security and data protection, critical aspects in a digitized environment, where the risks of information leakage and cyber attacks are increasing.
5. Development of a regulatory framework adapted to the introduction of digital technologies, which minimizes regulatory risks for taxpayers.

These mechanisms create the necessary conditions for the efficient management of fiscal relations, minimizing risks and increasing the sustainability of the financial system. In this way, not only the transparency and fairness of the tax system is ensured, but also the basis is laid for the long-term sustainability of the economy in the context of digital transformation.

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