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DIGITALIZATION OF REPORTING ACCORDING TO INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS: UKRAINIAN EXPERIENCE AND MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS

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Abstract: The digitalization of reporting is a key driver in modernizing corporate governance, enhancing transparency, comparability, and analytical value of financial and non-financial data. This paper presents a systematic and comparative analysis of international and Ukrainian experiences in digital reporting, examining regulatory and technological frameworks, analytical tools, and practical implementation cases. The study demonstrates that digital reporting formats, integrated into management processes, facilitate data-driven decision-making, increase transparency and controllability of business operations, and improve the utilization of reporting information for strategic planning and managerial decision-making.

Keywords: digital reporting, international standards, XBRL, management implications, Ukrainian experience.

JEL Classification: M41, M49, G30, O33, L86.

Introduction

The transition from traditional reporting forms to digital formats integrated with internal information systems of enterprises changes not only the technology of reporting, but also the managerial logic of decision-making, contributing to the spread of data-centric management models. For Ukraine, the relevance of this issue is enhanced by the need to harmonize national approaches to reporting with European and international requirements, as well as ensuring transparency of economic processes in conditions of martial law and post-war recovery. In this context, digitalization of reporting is not only a technological tool, but also an important factor of institutional stability and restorative development.
Scientific research on digitalization of reporting focuses on conceptual approaches to information integration, increasing transparency and efficiency of management decisions. In the work of P. Seele et al. [1], the possibility of combining financial and non-financial reporting in a single digital environment is substantiated, which ensures transparency and integration of sustainable development indicators with performance management systems. J. Novicka and T. Volkova [2] analyse the evolution of sustainability reporting requirements in the European Union and prove that digitalization is a necessary condition for the implementation of CSRD directives, as it provides automated generation, processing and use of reporting data in machine-readable formats. S. Pizzi et al. [3] propose a conceptual model of digitalization of sustainability reporting processes, within which digital platforms and analytical tools are considered as an integration link between the company's operational data and external disclosure standards. Empirical aspects of the digital transformation of reporting are highlighted in the study of S. Alroud [4], where it is established that digitalization acts as a moderator of the impact of sustainability disclosure on the quality of financial reporting. The Ukrainian dimension of the issue is presented in the works [5-6]: L. Bezkorovayna analyses the impact of digitalization on the formation of financial indicators and the use of analytical data in the enterprise management system, M. Yastrubskyi and S. Zheng carry out a comparative analysis of

national reporting requirements and international experience, justifying the need to adapt Ukrainian enterprises to global digital standards.

However, despite numerous studies, the managerial implications of the formation of digital reporting according to international standards have not been sufficiently disclosed, the issue of the impact of such reporting on managerial decision-making has been fragmentarily covered, and the Ukrainian experience of digitalization of reporting processes, taking into account military challenges and post-war reconstruction tasks, has not been sufficiently systematized.

The purpose of the article is to analyse the processes of digitalization of reporting formation according to international standards and to substantiate their managerial implications based on the generalization of Ukrainian experience. To achieve the goal, the following tasks have been defined: to systematize scientific approaches to the digitalization of reporting processes; to analyse the impact of digitalization on the quality of financial and non-financial reporting; to summarize the features of the Ukrainian practice of reporting according to international standards; to determine the managerial consequences of the digitalization of reporting and the directions of its further development.

The article uses the methods of systemic and structural-logical analysis - to summarize theoretical approaches; comparative analysis – to compare international and Ukrainian experience; content analysis - to identify key trends in the digitalization of reporting; abstraction and generalization - to form conclusions.

Basic Content of the Paper

It is obvious that the digitalization of reporting is an important element of the modern transformation of corporate governance. Traditional approaches to financial and non-financial reporting were based on manual data processing and document generation in isolated systems, which led to delays, reduced information reliability and complicated management decision-making. Modern digital approaches involve a transition to data-driven management models, when data is collected in real time, integrated between different divisions of the company and used for strategic and operational decision-making. The use of automated systems allows minimizing the human factor, increasing the accuracy of reporting and ensuring its timely formation.

Attention is currently being paid to the integration of ESG indicators (environmental, social and governance) into digital reporting systems. This is due to the growing attention of international investors to sustainable development and the requirements of standards such as CSRD (Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive). Digital platforms allow companies to track key sustainability indicators, compare them with industry benchmarks and respond quickly to risks.

At the international level, the digitalization of reporting is developing in the direction of digitally unified reporting as a unified presentation of financial and non-financial information in machine-readable formats. This approach provides quick access to comparative data for regulators, investors and other stakeholders, increases audit efficiency and reduces the administrative burden on companies. A key technological tool in this process is XBRL (eXtensible Business Reporting Language) – a standard for structured transmission of financial data, which allows for automated analysis, verification and integration of reporting. The use of XBRL ensures transparency and comparability of indicators at the international level and simplifies data exchange between companies, auditors and regulators.

The main digital tools used for the reporting process are as follows:

- ERP and CRM systems (Enterprise Resource Planning and Customer Relationship Management) – provide integrated management of the enterprise’s operational data from financial transactions to customer activity. This allows you to create a single information ecosystem that reduces the risk of errors and duplication of information when generating financial statements.
- Analytical platforms (Business Intelligence, BI) – provide aggregation, transformation and visualization of data in the form of interactive dashboards and reports. BI systems support trend analysis, comparison of indicators by period and scenario modelling, which contributes to more effective data-driven decision-making.
- Integration solutions and automation of indicator generation – allow you to directly connect various IT systems of the enterprise (ERP, CRM, special accounting systems), which ensures fast and

standardized generation of reporting indicators without manual input.

This meets the requirements for efficiency, within the framework of standards that provide for machine-readable data formats.

Data analytics is a central component of digital reporting, as it provides:

1. Integration of financial and non-financial indicators, regarding climate risks, social and governance aspects (ESG) in accordance with the global principles of integrated reporting.
2. Management of the quality and reliability of information through the embedding of data validation rules, version control, audit trail and automatic checks, which ensures high quality of reported data and their compliance with the disclosure requirements of the International Sustainability Standards Board standards, in particular IFRS S1 and IFRS S2.
3. Support for decision-making through the formation of forecasts, trends and scenarios, which become the basis for strategic planning and management decisions and allow the transition from intuitive to data-centric management as a key factor in the success of modern enterprises.

Digital reporting tools today are mechanisms for implementing the requirements of international standards. This applies to both the structured presentation of reporting data in a machine-readable format and the harmonization of the content of reporting requirements for sustainable development. Thus, the XBRL standard provides a structured presentation of reporting data in a format that is supported by computer systems and can be processed by analytical tools without manual intervention [7]. XBRL is used to markup financial and non-financial reporting, which is a prerequisite for the digital transformation of reporting processes.

The International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) has developed the IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Taxonomy, a digital taxonomy that reflects the requirements of IFRS S1 "General requirements for disclosure of information related to sustainable development" and IFRS S2 "Climate-related disclosures". It allows marking up relevant information in a digital format for further analysis, comparison and automated collection [8-9]. This step is an important part of the digitalization of standards, as it ensures interaction between reporting systems of companies and digital platforms of regulators and investors.

The European Union Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (Directive 2022/2464) establishes mandatory requirements for companies to report non-financial sustainability reports in a machine-readable format, i.e. with appropriate digital labels, provided through the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS), the digital implementation of which is carried out in the format of XBRL taxonomies developed by the European Financial Reporting Advisory Group [10]. It is the digital XBRL taxonomies that serve as the technical basis for implementing the systematic submission of data in accordance with the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS).

Ukraine is also moving towards the digitalization of reporting as part of integration with international standards, creating a regulatory and technological framework for the electronic and structured submission of reporting data. From November 1, 2025, all companies submitting financial statements in accordance with international standards (IFRS) are required to do so in a single digital XBRL format through the Financial Reporting Collection Centre. This transition was the result of the consistent work of Ukrainian regulators – the National Securities and Stock Market Commission (NSSMC), the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine and the National Bank of Ukraine, as well as the support of international projects (in particular, EU FAAR), which contributed to the adaptation of international practices to the national context. An important regulatory document is the Resolution of the NSSMC No. 09/21/2902/K03, which establishes the mandatory submission of financial statements in XBRL and cancels the XML format for reporting in accordance with IFRS [11]. In addition, the implementation of electronic document management (EDM) is regulated by several Ukrainian regulatory acts on electronic signature, electronic identification and execution of legally significant documents. These regulations create a legal framework for electronic interaction between business entities, auditors and state bodies within the framework of the overall development of EDM in Ukraine.

In practice, the transition to digital reporting in Ukraine has several features, advantages and challenges related to both the technological and organizational components, in particular:

1. Features of the formation of financial indicators

When moving from traditional financial reporting to the XBRL format, companies must adapt their accounting processes to a structured data form, which involves breaking down reporting indicators into elements that can be automatically processed and analysed. This requires unification of accounting rules, forms and procedures so that the data becomes suitable for the digital file structure.

2. Data integration problems

Digitalization of reporting involves combining data from various enterprise information systems (ERP, accounting, operational, etc.). Often, the main problems that companies face are insufficient system compatibility, low level of automation of data exchange and the need for manual intervention in the process of preparing reporting forms. This creates an additional burden on IT departments and accounting services.

3. Human and infrastructure challenges

The transition to digital formats requires appropriate training of personnel with skills in working with XBRL, XML, automated data processing systems, and understanding of international reporting standards. For many enterprises, this means the need for investments in personnel training, adaptation of business processes, and modernization of IT infrastructure, which can become a barrier for small and medium-sized businesses.

However, such changes also provide significant advantages: faster reporting, reduced errors, a single structure for analytics and data comparison, which increases the trust of investors and regulators in the financial information of enterprises. A more detailed SWOT analysis of the digitalization of reporting in Ukraine is presented in Table. 1.

Table 1. SWOT analysis of digitalization of reporting in Ukraine

Category	Elements	Explanations / Examples
Strengths	1. Mandatory transition to XBRL	A single digital format provides structured, transparent and comparable data
	2. Harmonization with international standards (IFRS, CSRD, ESRS)	Ukrainian companies adapt financial and ESG reporting in accordance with international requirements
	3. Electronic document management	Reduces paperwork, speeds up reporting and allows the use of analytical tools and AI for further processing of information
Weaknesses	1. Lack of qualified personnel	Accountants and IT specialists need training in working with XBRL and digital platforms
	2. Infrastructure challenges	Small and medium-sized enterprises do not always have modern ERP/BI systems
	3. Data integration problems	Different information systems of the enterprise are often not synchronized, which complicates the formation of consolidated reporting
Opportunities	1. Increasing investment attractiveness	Transparent and structured digital reporting increases the trust of investors and creditors
	2. Automation and analytics	Using BI and AI for forecasting and strategic planning
	3. Integration with the European digital space	Simplifies interaction with international investors and regulators thanks to CSRD/ESRS standards
Threats	1. Cyber risks	Digital data can be the subject of attacks or leaks
	2. Slow update of the regulatory framework	Changes in regulatory authorities may lag technological trends
	3. Resistance to change	Some companies may resist the transition to digital formats due to additional costs and difficulty of adaptation

Source: concluded by the authors

Therefore, the digitalization of reporting in Ukraine creates the opportunity to transition to systematic data management and transparent interaction with regulators and investors. Effective use of existing advantages allows enterprises to generate reporting quickly, structured and with high analytical value, integrating it into the international information space. At the same time, success can only be achieved with active support of personnel and modernization of the technological base, which allows overcoming organizational and technical limitations. The implementation of digital processes must be accompanied by constant risk control, in particular cybersecurity and adaptation to changes in the regulatory environment. As a result, digitalization becomes a tool for strategic development, and not just a technical process: it contributes to more effective management, increases investor confidence and strengthens the integration of Ukrainian companies into international financial and ESG platforms.

The digitalization of reporting in Ukraine has created qualitatively new conditions for making management decisions. The introduction of the structured electronic format XBRL, automated data preparation and processing tools promotes the transition from intuitive to data-centric management, increases transparency and controllability of business processes, and expands the possibilities of using reporting information in strategic planning.

The use of digital reporting formats allows managers to receive unified, structured data in a machine-readable form, which contributes to more informed decision-making. Specialized software solutions, such as Caseware Financials [12], have appeared on the market, which automate the preparation of financial statements under IFRS and their export in XBRL format. This reduces dependence on manual data processing, minimizes the risk of errors and allows finance departments to focus on analysis, rather than routine operations.

The establishment of a single digital format allows the creation of fully structured digital reports that provide a clear audit trail and control of data changes. This is important not only for regulators, but also for their own management control: managers can track the formation of certain indicators in real time, analyse their compliance with plans, and promptly respond to deviations. Failure to comply with the XML format from November 2025 means an automatic refusal to accept reporting, which forces enterprises to improve internal controls and standardize data processing processes. In 2025, more than 24,600 financial reporting packages were already submitted in XBRL format, which indicates the active adoption of digital reporting standards by enterprises [13].

The introduction of digital formats ensures ease of processing large data sets and their integration with analytical platforms. Analytical modules of modern systems allow not only to store reporting data, but also to form complex dashboards, forecasting models, and scenario analysis, which are the basis for strategic management decisions. For example, thanks to automated data tagging according to the UA IFRS XBRL taxonomy, companies can easily generate both regulatory reports and internal management reports, which allows them to combine external reporting with corporate planning and analysis of operational efficiency. This approach also contributes to better integration of non-financial ESG indicators into reporting, since similar digital standards are used for non-financial reporting under international standards, in particular IFRS S1 and CSRD. Consulting companies, such as BDO in Ukraine [14], support the preparation of XBRL reporting and provide advice on adapting businesses to new requirements, which allows companies to more quickly integrate digital formats into their business processes. The prospects for the development of digital reporting in Ukraine are determined by both internal reforms and the external European context. After all, the reform of digital reporting is not only the technical implementation of new formats, but also a strategic factor in increasing transparency, investment attractiveness, and integration into global economic processes.

One of the long-term directions is the further expansion of the use of structured XBRL formats in all segments of financial and non-financial reporting in Ukraine. After the full transition to XBRL as the single format for submitting financial reports, regulators plan to continue developing the operational infrastructure: centralization of data collection, automatic processing and integration with statistical, tax and analytical systems. This will contribute to the unification of data, reduction of duplication of reporting and acceleration of decision-making at the intersectoral level.

Data analytics is becoming critically important in the context of post-war economic recovery. Structured digital data obtained through XBRL reporting allow the government, international donors and businesses to analyse trends, assess the efficiency of resource use, forecast economic indicators and develop effective policies. Such approaches open the possibility of creating recovery models for sectors affected by the war, based on real financial indicators and data on employment, investment and income.

Digital reporting significantly affects the increase in the investment attractiveness of Ukraine. The integration of financial reporting of Ukrainian enterprises into the international database XBRL International makes financial indicators available to global investors and facilitates comparison with foreign companies, which makes the investment decision more justified. The presence of an open data structure increases investor confidence, since transparency, regularity and standardization of reporting are important factors in choosing objects for investment. Such data can also become the basis for the development of "green" financing and attracting funds for sustainable development, as investors are increasingly focusing on ESG indicators.

The digitalization of reporting is also an important factor in Ukraine's integration into the European digital space. EU standards and practices, particularly CSRD/ESRS, provide for a high degree of data structuring and transparency, which can be implemented through digital formats and taxonomies. Integration into common European platforms creates the prerequisites for further interaction with the European Single Access Point to Financial Data (ESAP) after integration with the single market. This will contribute not only to technical coherence, but also to deepening economic cooperation, opening new opportunities for Ukrainian business in the EU's single digital market.

Conclusions

1. Digitalization of reporting in Ukraine is a strategic management tool that ensures data-centric decision-making, increases transparency and controllability of business processes, and promotes the integration of financial and non-financial indicators into a single analytical system.
2. The use of structured digital formats, such as XBRL, and special digital taxonomies IFRS and ESRS allows you to standardize data, ensure their reliability, comparability, and analytical value for regulators, investors, and management.
3. Regulatory and technological prerequisites for digitalization of reporting have been created in Ukraine: legislative consolidation of XBRL as a mandatory format, implementation of electronic document management and digital signature, as well as the development of analytical platforms and BI systems for data integration.
4. Further development of digital reporting will contribute to the unification and standardization of data, increase investment attractiveness, integration into the European digital space and support post-war economic recovery through the effective use of data analytics.

Analysis of the integration of ESG and non-financial indicators into digital reporting systems will be a direction of further research.

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