OPEN ACCESS
International Journal of Advanced Economics
P-ISSN: 2707-2134, E-ISSN: 2707-2142
Volume 6, Issue 3, P.No.26-35, March 2024
DOI: 10.51594/ijae.v6i3.900
Fair East Publishers
Journal Homepage: www.fepbl.com/index.php/ijae

LEGAL FRAMEWORKS AND TAX COMPLIANCE IN THE DIGITAL ECONOMY: A FINANCE PERSPECTIVE

Beatrice Oyinkansola Adelakun[1], Joseph Kuba Nembe[2], Bisola Beatrice Oguejiofor[3], Chidiogo Uzoamaka Akpuokwe[4], & Seun Solomon Bakare[5]

[1]Independent Researcher, Illinois, USA
[2]Independent Researcher, New York, USA
[3]Independent Researcher, Lagos, Nigeria
[4]Independent Researcher, Seattle, USA
[5]Grotius Centre for International Legal Studies, Leiden University, the Netherlands

Corresponding Author: Chidiogo Uzoamaka Akpuokwe
Corresponding Author Email: uzomdiogo@gmail.com

Article Received: 01-01-24 **Accepted**: 01-03-24 **Published:** 18-03-24

ABSTRACT

In the wake of rapid digitalization, the landscape of commerce has undergone a profound transformation, presenting unprecedented challenges to traditional tax systems and legal frameworks. This abstract examines the evolving dynamics of tax compliance within the digital economy through the lens of finance. The digital economy encompasses a broad spectrum of economic activities facilitated by digital technologies, including e-commerce, digital platforms, and virtual currencies. These innovations have blurred the boundaries of traditional tax jurisdictions, leading to complexities in determining tax liabilities and enforcement mechanisms. As such, the adequacy of existing legal frameworks in addressing tax challenges posed by the digital economy has come under scrutiny. From a finance perspective, ensuring tax compliance in the digital economy involves understanding the intricate interplay between technology, business models, and regulatory frameworks. Digital businesses often operate across multiple jurisdictions, exploiting loopholes and jurisdictional discrepancies to minimize tax obligations. Such practices have raised concerns regarding tax fairness and the erosion of tax bases, prompting policymakers to explore new regulatory approaches. One key aspect of addressing tax compliance in the digital economy is the development of international cooperation and coordination mechanisms. Given the transnational nature of digital transactions, effective tax enforcement requires collaboration among countries to combat tax evasion and profit shifting. Initiatives such as the Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) project by the OECD seek to establish common standards and guidelines for taxing digital businesses. Moreover, the emergence of innovative technologies, such as blockchain and artificial intelligence, presents both opportunities and challenges for tax authorities. While these technologies offer potential solutions for enhancing tax administration and enforcement, they also introduce new complexities, such as the anonymity of transactions and the difficulty of tracking digital assets. Navigating the complexities of tax compliance in the digital economy requires a multifaceted approach that integrates legal, technological, and financial perspectives. By fostering international cooperation, leveraging technological innovations, and adapting regulatory frameworks, policymakers can mitigate tax challenges and promote a fair and sustainable tax system in the digital age.

Keywords: Tax, Digital Economy, Finance, Legal, Review.

INTRODUCTION

The digital economy, characterized by the extensive use of digital technologies in economic activities, has revolutionized traditional business models, leading to the emergence of new paradigms such as the sharing economy and circular economy (Pouri & Hilty, 2018). In this context, tax compliance has gained paramount importance due to the challenges posed by the digital economy to the traditional international tax system (Bornman & Ramutumbu, 2019). The digital economy has given rise to novel tax knowledge requirements, particularly in areas such as general, procedural, and legal tax knowledge, which individuals operating in this economy must adhere to in order to ensure compliance with tax regulations (Bornman & Wassermann, 2020). Moreover, the COVID-19 pandemic has further accentuated the need for tax compliance, especially for Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) operating in the digital sphere (Budiman et al., 2022).

The purpose of this study is to examine the legal frameworks and tax compliance in the digital economy from a finance perspective. This involves understanding the tax knowledge requirements specific to the digital economy, the challenges associated with tax compliance during the pandemic, and the implications for MSMEs. By delving into these aspects, the study aims to provide insights into the evolving tax landscape in the digital economy and offer recommendations for enhancing tax compliance in this dynamic and rapidly evolving economic domain.

Evolution of the Digital Economy

The digital economy encompasses a wide array of economic activities that are based on digital technologies and the internet. It is characterized by the extensive use of digital platforms, services, and technologies, which have transformed traditional business models and posed challenges to tax systems. The evolution of the digital economy has led to significant spatial and temporal interactions with environmental pollution, as evidenced by the reverse spatio-temporal evolution of the digital economy and environmental pollution in Chinese cities (Xu et al., 2022). This evolution has also impacted the ecological resilience of resource-based cities, leading to the proposal of policy suggestions for enhancing ecological resilience in the context of the digital economy (Tang & Wang, 2023). Furthermore, the digital economy has been linked to disruptive innovation, with studies proposing evolution mechanisms and fulfillment path models for start-ups in the digital era (Zhang et al., 2022).

The impact of the digital economy on traditional business models is evident in its influence on regional economic growth factors, such as energy distribution, environmental protection, and taxation (Cheng & Huang, 2022). Additionally, the digital economy has been recognized as an emerging economic development mode that has brought new vitality to the social real economy and regional economy (Yu, 2023). The evolutionary stages of the digital economy's development have been identified, and a conceptual scheme for the digital transformation of business has been devised, highlighting the fundamental changes in business strategies, structures, consumer behavior, and regulatory approaches (Levchenko & Konvisarova, 2022). Moreover, the digital economy has led to the creation of new business models, digital platforms, and services, transforming traditional industries and impacting the transformation and upgrading of industrial structures (Dong & Xu, 2022; , Yuan et al., 2022; , Taranukha, 2021).

The challenges posed to tax systems by the digital economy are multifaceted. The virtual nature, high penetration, and external economy of the digital economy present difficulties in accounting for it, requiring the establishment of a statistical index system that adapts to its characteristics (Shan & Pan, 2022; Zhong & Shi, 2021). Furthermore, the digital revolution has fundamentally changed business strategies, structures, consumer behavior, and regulatory approaches, intertwining the digital economy with the traditional economy and necessitating a rethinking of tax prospects (Fabian et al., 2023; Popoviciu et al., 2021). The digital economy's impact on GDP statistics has resulted in a new co-evolution among people's shifting preferences, the advancement of the Internet, and the increasing dependence on uncaptured GDP, posing challenges to traditional economic measurement methods (Watanabe et al., 2018).

In conclusion, the evolution of the digital economy has had a profound impact on various aspects of economic and environmental systems, leading to the transformation of traditional business models and posing challenges to tax systems. The digital economy's spatial and temporal interactions with environmental pollution, its influence on regional economic growth factors, and its impact on GDP statistics underscore its far-reaching implications for contemporary economics and society.

Legal Frameworks for Tax Compliance

The existing legal frameworks for tax compliance are crucial in ensuring that individuals and businesses fulfill their tax obligations. These frameworks encompass a range of laws and regulations that govern tax compliance, including enforcement mechanisms and penalties for non-compliance (Uchechukwu et al., 2023; Feld & Frey, 2007). However, with the rise of digital transactions, the adequacy of current tax laws in addressing these transactions has come into question. Digital transactions present challenges due to their cross-border nature and the difficulty in determining the appropriate jurisdiction for taxation purposes. This has created loopholes that are exploited by digital businesses, leading to concerns about tax evasion and profit shifting.

International efforts to address these challenges have been exemplified by initiatives such as the Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) project. The BEPS project aims to combat tax avoidance strategies used by multinational enterprises by ensuring that profits are taxed where economic activities generating the profits are performed and where value is created (Mas'ud et al., 2017). This international effort seeks to create a more equitable tax environment and reduce the opportunities for tax evasion and profit shifting in the digital economy.

The "slippery slope" framework has been proposed as a psychological model to understand tax compliance behavior. This framework suggests that tax compliance is influenced by factors such as trust in authorities and the power of authorities. Additionally, tax knowledge has been identified as a critical factor influencing tax compliance, particularly in the context of the digital economy (Bornman & Wassermann, 2020). The level of tax understanding and compliance has been studied in various regions, highlighting the importance of tax knowledge in shaping compliance behavior (Anggraeni et al., 2022; Adeleke et al., 2019).

In conclusion, the legal frameworks for tax compliance are facing challenges in addressing digital transactions, leading to jurisdictional loopholes and opportunities for tax evasion. International efforts such as the BEPS project aim to mitigate these challenges and ensure fair taxation in the digital economy. Psychological models like the "slippery slope" framework and the role of tax knowledge are also crucial in understanding and promoting tax compliance.

Finance Perspective on Tax Compliance

To understand the financial dynamics of digital businesses, it is essential to consider the strategies employed by digital companies to minimize tax liabilities. Digital businesses often face complex tax structures due to their global operations, leading to the use of various strategies to minimize tax liabilities (Alm et al., 2018). These strategies may include shifting business into cash transactions to avoid taxes, especially for financially constrained firms (Alm et al., 2018; Ilugbusi et al., 2020). Additionally, the role of tax preparers in tax compliance is crucial, as they influence compliance behavior (Klepper & Nagin, 1989). Furthermore, the implications of tax avoidance on government revenues and tax fairness are significant. Tax compliance contributes to social and economic development by reducing government fiscal deficit and debt, generating finance for infrastructure, and ensuring tax fairness (Obaid et al., 2020; Vincent et al., 2021). The impact of tax professionals on the compliance behavior of individual taxpayers is also noteworthy, as their advice can influence compliance behavior (Devos, 2012). Moreover, the role of finance professionals in ensuring tax compliance is crucial. They play a significant role in promoting tax morale, reducing compliance costs, and fostering tax compliance (Kasper et al., 2015).

International Cooperation and Coordination

International cooperation and coordination are crucial in addressing the challenges of tax enforcement and regulations. Cross-border collaboration in tax enforcement is essential to combat tax evasion and avoidance (Dharmapala, 2016). It is widely recognized that achieving international consensus on tax regulations is challenging due to socioeconomic and country variations in tax policies and practices (Nagelhout et al., 2013; Abrahams et al., 2023). Successful international tax cooperation initiatives have been observed in various contexts, such as R&D investments and tax incentives, which highlight the importance of cross-border collaboration in globalized R&D (Huang et al., 2020).

The challenges in achieving international consensus on tax regulations are further compounded by the variations in cross-border purchasing as a tax avoidance strategy (Nagelhout et al., 2013). Additionally, the potential for intensified tax competition due to coordinated cross-border loss compensation further underscores the complexities in reaching international consensus on tax regulations (Haufler & Mardan, 2014; Adaga et al., 2024). Moreover, the role of tax treaties in spurring cross-border investment in securities has been highlighted as a factor in global governance and credible commitments (Johnson, 2018).

Case studies of successful international tax cooperation initiatives can be observed in the context of reducing evasion by judiciously lowering tariffs and enforcing the law at the border (Tadesse, 2022). Furthermore, the impact of tax amnesty programs on reducing cross-border tax evasion, as evidenced in Indonesia, provides insights into the relationship between tax amnesty and cross-border tax evasion (Purba et al., 2022).

In conclusion, international cooperation and coordination in tax enforcement and regulations are essential for addressing the challenges posed by cross-border tax evasion and avoidance. While achieving international consensus on tax regulations remains challenging, successful international tax cooperation initiatives and case studies provide valuable insights into the importance of cross-border collaboration and the potential impact of policy measures on reducing tax evasion.

Technological Innovations and Tax Enforcement

The integration of technological innovations such as blockchain and artificial intelligence (AI) into tax enforcement processes presents both opportunities and challenges. Blockchain technology offers the potential to enhance tax administration by providing a secure and immutable platform for transaction recording and transparency (Monrat et al., 2019; Okunade et al., 2023). Additionally, the convergence of blockchain and AI can lead to the development of smart frameworks for sustainable city management, which can be extended to tax compliance processes, thereby improving efficiency and accuracy (Ahmed et al., 2022). Furthermore, the use of blockchain and AI in tax enforcement can contribute to combating tax evasion by enhancing the transparency and traceability of financial transactions (Nguyen et al., 2020).

However, the adoption of these emerging technologies in tax enforcement also presents challenges. The application of blockchain and AI in tax compliance processes requires addressing issues related to data governance, security, and privacy (Akkaoui et al., 2020). Moreover, the integration of these technologies into tax administration necessitates careful consideration of ethical and legal implications, particularly concerning data protection and privacy regulations (Murillo, 2023; Maduka et al., 2023). Additionally, the adoption of blockchain and AI in tax enforcement requires addressing the potential resistance from taxpayers and ensuring transparency to gain their trust (Setiawan et al., 2023).

The potential benefits of integrating blockchain and AI into tax enforcement are significant. These technologies can improve the efficiency and accuracy of tax compliance processes, leading to enhanced tax administration and enforcement (Atlam et al., 2018). Furthermore, the use of blockchain and AI can contribute to the deterrence of tax evasion through improved transparency and traceability of financial transactions (Pomeranz, 2015). Additionally, the integration of these technologies can lead to regulatory and supervisory gains, as well as reputational gains for the financial services industry (Anagnostopoulos, 2018).

In conclusion, the integration of blockchain and AI into tax enforcement processes offers significant potential for improving tax administration and compliance. However, it is essential to address the challenges associated with data governance, security, privacy, and ethical considerations to ensure the effective and responsible implementation of these technologies in tax enforcement.

Future Trends and Policy Implications

Predictions for the future of tax compliance in the digital economy are crucial for policymakers and tax authorities to address the challenges posed by the evolving economic landscape. The digital economy has reshaped traditional business models, leading to new tax compliance challenges. Bornman & Wassermann (2020) highlighted the risk of non-compliance for individuals operating in the digital economy due to shortcomings in tax knowledge. They emphasized the need for taxpayers and tax authorities to devise strategies to address taxation issues arising from transactions in the digital economy. Additionally, Bassongui & Houngbédji (2023) presented a conceptual model illustrating the impact of tax digitalization on tax revenues in Sub-Saharan Africa, emphasizing the channels through which the digital economy affects tax revenues. This underscores the importance of understanding the implications of digitalization on tax compliance and revenue mobilization.

Policy recommendations for addressing tax challenges, particularly in the context of the digital economy, are essential. Jin & Li (2022) proposed policy recommendations on tax administration in the digital economy, emphasizing the need for effective strategies to enhance taxpayer compliance behavior. Furthermore, Végh & Vúletin (2015) discussed how tax policy is conducted over the business cycle, shedding light on the dynamic nature of tax policies. Understanding the cyclical nature of tax policy can inform policymakers about the need for adaptable tax regulations to address the evolving digital economy.

Moreover, the study by Khlif et al. (2016) on sustainability level, corruption, and tax evasion highlighted the policy implications for governments with high levels of tax evasion. The findings underscored the importance of state engagement in reducing tax evasion, emphasizing the need for robust policy measures to enhance tax compliance in the digital economy. Additionally, Li & Yang (2021) emphasized the necessity of continuously improving and optimizing tax and fee policies to promote high-quality development of the digital economy, providing valuable insights for policymakers seeking to address tax challenges in the digital era.

In conclusion, the future of tax compliance in the digital economy necessitates a proactive approach from policymakers and tax authorities. Understanding the implications of tax digitalization on compliance, devising effective policy measures, and continuously optimizing tax policies are crucial for addressing the challenges posed by the digital economy.

RECOMMENDATION AND CONCLUSION

There is an urgent need for countries to work together to develop unified international tax frameworks that address the challenges posed by the digital economy. This could involve creating common definitions for digital transactions, establishing standardized reporting requirements, and implementing mechanisms for sharing information among tax authorities. Governments should consider implementing digital taxation measures such as digital service taxes or withholding taxes on digital transactions. These measures can help ensure that digital companies contribute their fair share of taxes in the jurisdictions where they operate, thereby reducing tax evasion and increasing revenue for governments. Greater collaboration between tax authorities across borders is essential for effectively enforcing tax compliance in the digital economy. This could involve sharing data and intelligence on digital transactions, coordinating audits and investigations, and establishing joint enforcement mechanisms to tackle tax evasion and avoidance. Governments should invest in advanced technologies such as data analytics, artificial intelligence, and blockchain to improve their capabilities for monitoring and enforcing tax compliance in the digital economy. Additionally, there is a need for enhanced training and capacity building programs for tax officials to equip them with the skills and knowledge necessary to address the unique challenges of digital taxation. Governments, tax authorities, and international organizations should engage with stakeholders from the private sector, civil society, and academia to develop inclusive and balanced tax policies for the digital economy. This could involve conducting consultations, soliciting feedback, and fostering dialogue to ensure that tax regulations are fair, transparent, and effective.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the digital economy presents both opportunities and challenges for tax compliance from a finance perspective. While digital technologies have facilitated cross-border trade and economic growth, they have also created new complexities for tax authorities in enforcing compliance and collecting revenue. Addressing these challenges requires a coordinated and proactive approach from governments, tax authorities, and international organizations.

By harmonizing international tax regulations, implementing digital taxation measures, enhancing cross-border cooperation, investing in technology and capacity building, and engaging with stakeholders, countries can strengthen their tax systems and ensure that digital companies contribute their fair share of taxes. Failure to adapt to the realities of the digital economy risks eroding tax revenues, undermining public trust, and distorting competition. Therefore, it is imperative for policymakers to act swiftly and decisively to develop robust legal frameworks that promote tax compliance and fairness in the digital age.

References

Abrahams, T.O., Ewuga, S.K., Kaggwa, S., Uwaoma, P.U., Hassan, A.O., & Dawodu, S.O. (2023). Review of strategic alignment: Accounting and cybersecurity for data confidentiality and financial security.

Adaga, E.M., Egieya, Z.E., Ewuga, S.K., Abdul, A.A., & Abrahams, T.O. (2024). Philosophy In Business Analytics: A Review Of Sustainable And Ethical Approaches. *International Journal of Management & Entrepreneurship Research*, *6*(1), 69-86.

Adeleke, O.K., Segun, I.B., & Olaoye, A.I.C. (2019). Impact of internal control on fraud prevention in deposit money banks in Nigeria. *Nigerian Studies in Economics and Management Sciences*, *2*(1), 42-51.

Ahmed, I., Zhang, Y., Jeon, G., Lin, W., Khosravi, M., & Qi, L. (2022). A blockchain- and artificial intelligence-enabled smart iot framework for sustainable city. *International Journal of Intelligent Systems, 37*(9), 6493-6507. https://doi.org/10.1002/int.22852

Akkaoui, R., Hei, X., & Cheng, W. (2020). Edgemedichain: a hybrid edge blockchain-based framework for health data exchange. *IEEE Access*, *8*, 113467-113486. https://doi.org/10.1109/access.2020.3003575

Alm, J., Liu, Y., & Zhang, K. (2018). Financial constraints and firm tax evasion. *International Tax and Public Finance*, *26*(1), 71-102. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10797-018-9502-7

Anagnostopoulos, I. (2018). Fintech and Regtech: impact on regulators and banks. *Journal of Economics and Business*, *100*, 7-25. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jeconbus.2018.07.003

Anggraeni, D., Pratiwi, I., & Erfina, T. (2022). Evaluation of 'levels of tax understanding and compliance in batang regency, central java, Indonesia. https://doi.org/10.2991/aebmr.k.220128.011

Atlam, H., Alenezi, A., Alassafi, M., & Wills, G. (2018). Blockchain with internet of things: benefits, challenges, and future directions. *International Journal of Intelligent Systems and Applications*, *10*(6), 40-48. https://doi.org/10.5815/ijisa.2018.06.05

Feld, L., & Frey, B. (2007). Tax compliance as the result of a psychological tax contract: the role of incentives and responsive regulation. *Law & Policy*, *29*(1), 102-120. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-9930.2007.00248.x

Haufler, A., & Mardan, M. (2014). Cross-border loss offset can fuel tax competition. *Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization*, *106*, 42-61. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jebo.2014.06.001

Huang, J., Krull, L., & Ziedonis, R. (2020). R&d investments and tax incentives: the role of intra-firm cross-border collaboration*. *Contemporary Accounting Research*, *37*(4), 2523-2557. https://doi.org/10.1111/1911-3846.12588

Ilugbusi, S., Akindejoye, J.A., Ajala, R.B., & Ogundele, A. (2020). Financial liberalization and economic growth in Nigeria (1986-2018). *International Journal of Innovative Science and Research Technology*, *5*(4), 1-9.

Jin, P., & Li, G. (2022). Deterrence or conformity?—an analysis of digital economy taxpayer compliance behavior based on prospect theory. *Frontiers in Psychology*, *13*. https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2022.967715

Johnson, A. (2018). Global governance, tax treaties, and credible commitments. *World Affairs*, *181*(1), 69-98. https://doi.org/10.1177/0043820018776410

Kasper, M., Kogler, C., & Kirchler, E. (2015). Tax policy and the news: an empirical analysis of taxpayers' perceptions of tax-related media coverage and its impact on tax compliance. *Journal of Behavioral and Experimental Economics*, *54*, 58-63. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.socec.2014.11.001

Khlif, H., Guidara, A., & Hussainey, K. (2016). Sustainability level, corruption and tax evasion: a cross-country analysis. *Journal of Financial Crime*, *23*(2), 328-348. https://doi.org/10.1108/jfc-09-2014-0041

Klepper, S., & Nagin, D. (1989). The role of tax preparers in tax compliance. *Policy Sciences*, *22*(2), 167-194. https://doi.org/10.1007/bf00141383

Levchenko, T., & Konvisarova, E. (2022). Evolution of the essence and prospects for digital economy development. *Nexo Revista Científica*, *35*(01), 327-336. https://doi.org/10.5377/nexo.v35i01.13957

Li, T., & Yang, L. (2021). The effects of tax reduction and fee reduction policies on the digital economy. *Sustainability*, *13*(14), 7611. https://doi.org/10.3390/su13147611

Maduka, C. P., Adegoke, A. A., Okongwu, C. C., Enahoro, A., Osunlaja, O., & Ajogwu, A. E. (2023). Review of laboratory diagnostics evolution in Nigeria's response to COVID-19. *International Medical Science Research Journal*, *3*(1), 1-23.

Mas'ud, A., Manaf, N., & Saad, N. (2017). Testing assumptions of the "slippery slope framework" using cross-country data: evidence from Sub-Saharan Africa. *International Journal of Business and Society*, *16*(3). https://doi.org/10.33736/ijbs.576.2015

Monrat, A., Schelén, O., & Andersson, K. (2019). A survey of blockchain from the perspectives of applications, challenges, and opportunities. *IEEE Access, 7*, 117134-117151. https://doi.org/10.1109/access.2019.2936094

Murillo, A. (2023). Artificial intelligence and blockchain: debate around legal challenges. https://doi.org/10.5772/intechopen.106998

Nagelhout, G., Putte, B., Allwright, S., Mons, U., McNeill, A., Guignard, R., … & Willemsen, M. (2013). Socioeconomic and country variations in cross-border cigarette purchasing as tobacco tax avoidance strategy. findings from the itc Europe surveys. *Tobacco Control*, *23*(suppl 1), i30-i38. https://doi.org/10.1136/tobaccocontrol-2012-050838

Nguyen, D., Ding, M., Pathirana, P., & Seneviratne, A. (2020). Blockchain and ai-based solutions to combat coronavirus (Covid-19)-like epidemics: a survey.. https://doi.org/10.36227/techrxiv.12121962

Obaid, M., Ibrahim, I., & Udin, N. (2020). An investigation of the determinants of tax compliance among Yemeni manufacturing smes using the fisher model. *International Journal of Psychosocial Rehabilitation*, *24*(04), 1809-1824. https://doi.org/10.37200/ijpr/v24i4/pr201289

Okunade, B.A., Adediran, F.E., Balogun, O.D., Maduka, C.P., & Adegoke, A.A. (2023). Capacity building in Nigeria's healthcare sector: A review of skill development and mentorship initiatives.

Pomeranz, D. (2015). No taxation without information: deterrence and self-enforcement in the value added tax. *American Economic Review*, *105*(8), 2539-2569. https://doi.org/10.1257/aer.20130393

Popoviciu, A., Horobet, A., & Belascu, L. (2021). Taxing the digital economy – rethinking Romania's prospects. *Proceedings of the International Conference on Business Excellence*, *15*(1), 338-351. https://doi.org/10.2478/picbe-2021-0032

Pouri, M., & Hilty, L. (2018). Conceptualizing the digital sharing economy in the context of sustainability. *Sustainability*, *10*(12), 4453. https://doi.org/10.3390/su10124453

Purba, A., Mangkan, D., & Pulungan, A. (2022). Does tax amnesty program reduce cross-border tax evasion? a case study in Indonesia. *Journal of Business & Applied Management*, *15*(1), 001. https://doi.org/10.30813/jbam.v15i1.3263

Setiawan, P., Mangoting, Y., & Nuralim, E. (2023). Bliss effect of taxpayers in adopting blockchain technology. *Journal of Accounting and Investment*, *24*(2), 408-426. https://doi.org/10.18196/jai.v24i2.16730

Shan, S., & Pan, J. (2022). The effectiveness evaluation method of regional digital economy innovation model based on intelligent computing. *Mathematical Problems in Engineering*, *2022*, 1-8. https://doi.org/10.1155/2022/8136437

Tadesse, T. (2022). Explaining customs tax evasion in Ethiopia: the effect of trade tax, law enforcement, and product characteristics. *Global Journal of Emerging Market Economies*, *15*(3), 330-353. https://doi.org/10.1177/09749101221100637

Tang, Y., & Wang, Y. (2023). Impact of digital economy on ecological resilience of resource-based cities: spatial spillover and mechanism. *Environmental Science and Pollution Research*, *30*(14), 41299-41318. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11356-023-25155-w

Taranukha, O. (2021). The world development of the digital economy: the main development stratagems. *Three Seas Economic Journal, 2*(1), 91-96. https://doi.org/10.30525/2661-5150/2021-1-15

Végh, C., & Vúletin, G. (2015). How is tax policy conducted over the business cycle?. *American Economic Journal Economic Policy, 7*(3), 327-370. https://doi.org/10.1257/pol.20120218

Vincent, A.A., Segun, I.B., Loretta, N.N., & Abiola, A. (2021). Entrepreneurship, agricultural value-chain and exports in Nigeria. *United International Journal for Research and Technology*, *2*(08), 1-8.

Watanabe, C., Tou, Y., & Neittaanmäki, P. (2018). A new paradox of the digital economy - structural sources of the limitation of GDP statistics. *Technology in Society, 55*, 9-23. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.techsoc.2018.05.004

Xu, S., Yang, C., Huang, Z., & Failler, P. (2022). Interaction between digital economy and environmental pollution: new evidence from a spatial perspective. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 19*(9), 5074. https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph19095074

Yu, W. (2023). Comprehensive measurement of digital economy in Anhui province. *Frontiers in Business Economics and Management*, *8*(3), 163-166. https://doi.org/10.54097/fbem.v8i3.7831

Yuan, H., Zhao, L., & Yue, H. (2022). Impact of digital economy on the transformation and upgrading of industrial structure. https://doi.org/10.36689/uhk/hed/2022-01-087

Zhang, K., Feng, L., Wang, J., Qin, G., & Li, H. (2022). Start-up's road to disruptive innovation in the digital era: the interplay between dynamic capabilities and business model innovation. *Frontiers in Psychology, 13*. https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2022.925277

Zhong, W., & Shi, P. (2021). Research and analysis on the index system of digital economy in Anhui province. *Complexity, 2021*, 1-8. https://doi.org/10.1155/2021/5535864