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Accounting Transformation in the Face of Socio-Military Challenges

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Abstract. *The full-scale war has caused a profound transformation of the economic environment, accompanied by the destruction of assets, disruptions to supply chains, business relocation, increasing cyber threats, and the need to ensure business continuity. These changes necessitate the adaptation of accounting to the new conditions of economic activity, as traditional approaches to organizing accounting processes fail to provide an adequate level of timeliness, reliability, information security, and decision-making support under wartime challenges. The purpose of the article is to identify directions for adapting accounting to the conditions of a full-scale war through the use of modern information technologies. The research hypothesis rests on the assumption that digital technologies constitute a key instrument for transforming accounting and can facilitate the prevention, mitigation, and elimination of the consequences of wartime threats to businesses. The study systematizes the main areas of the impact of the full-scale war on the economy and business activities, including the destruction of assets and businesses, compensation for war-related losses, ensuring transparency, cyber threats, business relocation, war-related risks, remote electronic communications, and hybrid threats. The corresponding directions of digital transformation of accounting are identified, including the use of artificial intelligence technologies to assess war-related losses; blockchain to ensure the integrity of accounting information; cloud services to maintain the continuity of accounting processes; electronic document management and government digital services to automate information exchange; Internet of Things technologies for the automated documentation of business transactions; as well as remote communications and IT outsourcing to organize the work of accounting personnel under wartime risks. The proposed approaches contribute to enhancing the reliability of accounting information, strengthening information security, ensuring business continuity, and improving information support for management and business recovery processes under the conditions of a full-scale war.*

Keywords: accounting, war, war-related risks, social challenges for business, digital transformation of accounting, information technologies.

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Трансформація обліку в умовах соціально-воєнних викликів

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Анотація. Повномасштабна війна спричинила суттєву трансформацію економічного середовища, що супроводжується руйнуванням активів, порушенням ланцюгів постачання, релокацією бізнесу, зростанням кібернетичних загроз та необхідністю забезпечення безперервності діяльності підприємств. Такі зміни зумовлюють потребу в адаптації бухгалтерського обліку до нових умов функціонування економіки, оскільки традиційні підходи до організації облікових процесів не забезпечують належного рівня оперативності, достовірності, інформаційної безпеки та підтримки управлінських рішень в умовах воєнних викликів. Мета статті полягає у визначенні напрямів адаптації бухгалтерського обліку до умов повномасштабної війни на основі використання сучасних інформаційних технологій. Гіпотеза дослідження ґрунтується на припущенні, що цифрові технології є ключовим інструментом трансформації бухгалтерського обліку, здатним забезпечити попередження, мінімізацію та подолання наслідків воєнних загроз для підприємств. Систематизовано основні напрями впливу повномасштабної війни на економіку та діяльність підприємств, серед яких руйнування активів і бізнесу, компенсація воєнних збитків, забезпечення прозорості, кіберзагрози, релокація бізнесу, воєнні ризики, дистанційні електронні комунікації та гібридні загрози. Визначено відповідні напрями цифрової трансформації бухгалтерського обліку, що передбачають використання технологій штучного інтелекту для оцінки воєнних збитків, блокчейну для забезпечення цілісності облікової інформації, хмарних сервісів для підтримки безперервності облікових процесів, електронного документообігу та державних цифрових сервісів для автоматизації інформаційної взаємодії, технологій Інтернету речей для автоматизованого документування господарських операцій, а також дистанційних комунікацій і програмно-технічного аутсорсингу для організації роботи облікового персоналу в умовах воєнних ризиків. Запропоновані підходи сприяють підвищенню достовірності облікової інформації, посиленню інформаційної безпеки, забезпеченню безперервності діяльності підприємств та ефективнішому інформаційному забезпеченню процесів управління й відновлення бізнесу в умовах повномасштабної війни.

Ключові слова: облік, війна, воєнні ризики, соціальні виклики бізнесу, цифрова трансформація обліку, інформаційні технології.

Introduction. War transforms all social processes, leaving virtually no sphere of public life unaffected by the adverse consequences of military hostilities. War-related risks exert a substantial impact on the country's economic system. A war aimed at exhausting economic resources constitutes an integral component of the broader strategy for achieving victory. Financial, logistical, infrastructural, banking, migration, and other systems remain under considerable pressure from the enemy. The suppression of economic processes inevitably weakens the state's position in the theater of military operations. Full-scale aggression results in the destruction, disruption, and stagnation of economic processes, affecting all business entities. Enterprises must adapt to the realities of conducting business under wartime conditions. Damage to or destruction of property, business relocation or conservation, adaptation to cyber threats, preparation of claims for compensation for war-related losses, the reorientation of business models, and the loss of employees and customers constitute major challenges for national businesses.

Alongside nationwide measures aimed at stabilizing the situation and mitigating the adverse consequences of the war, business adaptation to wartime challenges plays an important role. Under such conditions, accounting faces critical tasks related to recognizing the consequences of war and adapting the enterprise's accounting system accordingly. Accounting becomes a key driver of organizational change under wartime threats. The accounting system often serves as a central component of the organization of business transformation in response to crises. The dependence of business performance on the timely and appropriate adaptation of accounting to wartime challenges determines the relevance of transforming accounting methodology and organization under conditions of a full-scale war.

Analysis of research and publications. The transformation of business activities under the influence of war-related risks has become an active subject of scholarly discussion. Most researchers focus on the managerial aspects of enterprise operations under wartime conditions. In particular, Bai S. and Yelisieiev V. examined the transformation of the management system of Ukrainian enterprises under the influence of wartime challenges and substantiated the need for production relocation, business process restructuring, adaptation of organizational structures, and the introduction of new approaches to managerial decision-making [1]. Aschenbrunner C., Wenzel M., and Stanske S. also examined how Ukrainian enterprises modified their business models during the war, demonstrating that effective crisis management relies on rapid adaptation, the use of previous crisis experience, and the pursuit of new development opportunities even under conditions of high uncertainty [2]. According to Zadorozhnyi Z.-M. V. and other scholars, establishing an information linkage between accounting, marketing, and management through modern communication technologies represents an important element in addressing war-related risks [3].

Researchers also regard strategic management as an effective means of preventing and overcoming the economic consequences of war. Feier O., Khaustova K., and Husti S. identified the specific features of strategic enterprise management under martial law and proposed directions for developing an adaptive strategy based on flexible planning, risk assessment, and the maintenance of long-term competitiveness [4]. Yepifanova I., Dzhezhzhula V., and Kaplun R. substantiated the feasibility of using modern information and analytical tools in strategic enterprise management, enabling prompt responses to changes in the external environment and improving the effectiveness of managerial decisions [5]. Biletskyi O. examined mechanisms of crisis management in enterprises during a full-scale war, identified key business risks, and proposed a set of adaptive measures to ensure business continuity [6]. Horiuk Ye. and Lepeiko T. explored the essence of strategic resilience of enterprises under wartime and post-war recovery conditions and proposed a management concept combining the principles of adaptability, business continuity, development of dynamic capabilities, and long-term business recovery [7].

Researchers identify threats to supply chains as one of the key consequences of a full-scale war. Ponomarov S. and Holcomb M. developed a concept of supply chain resilience, identifying organizational mechanisms for ensuring business continuity, rapid recovery after crises, and effective risk management [8]. Christopher M. and Peck H. substantiated the theoretical foundations of resilient supply chains, demonstrating that integrated risk management, partnership-based cooperation, and business process flexibility constitute key factors in ensuring enterprise resilience under crisis conditions [9]. Dolgui A. and Ivanov D. examined the management of supply chain disruptions during large-scale crises and proposed the ripple effect concept, which explains the propagation of adverse consequences of crisis events among participants in economic systems and identifies approaches to their mitigation [10]. Teece D., Pisano G., and Shuen A. developed the theory of dynamic capabilities, demonstrating that the ability to rapidly restructure supply chains, resources, competencies, and business processes represents a fundamental prerequisite for effective enterprise management under wartime and other crisis-related challenges [11].

Significantly fewer scholarly studies address the need to transform accounting under wartime threats. Kostyshyn N. and Yakovets T. examined the impact of martial law on the organization of accounting and taxation in Ukraine and characterized legislative changes concerning the simplification of the tax system, the documentation of business transactions, and accounting practices during wartime [12]. Patuta M. and Shmatkovska T. analyzed the specific features of accounting under martial law and identified accounting procedures for mobilized employees, seized property, tax benefits, depreciation, VAT, and the documentary support of business transactions [13]. Karpushenko M., Momot T., Mizik Yu., Shapoval H., and Karpushenko O. developed approaches to transforming

accounting and analytical support for enterprise risk management during wartime and proposed a methodology for identifying, assessing, measuring, and recording war-related risks in accounting [14]. Vysochan O. examined the transformation of accounting during wartime through the lens of voluntary disclosure of accounting information and substantiated the need to reconsider traditional concepts of transparency and information support for users of financial statements under conditions of high uncertainty [15].

Krachok L. examined changes in the management accounting of Ukrainian enterprises under the influence of contemporary wartime challenges and substantiated the need to use accounting as an instrument for supporting managerial decision-making, controlling costs, and ensuring business resilience [16]. Muravskiy V. links the importance of cybersecurity for enterprises under wartime conditions with the accounting system [17]. Shevchenko L., Shendryhorenko M., and Shepeliuk V. analyzed contemporary challenges to the development of accounting in Ukraine resulting from the war and identified directions for transforming regulatory frameworks, assessing losses, accounting for extraordinary events, and providing information support for the post-war recovery of enterprises [18].

Based on the systematization of scholarly research on business adaptation to wartime challenges, a conceptual multi-level pyramid can be developed (Fig. 1).

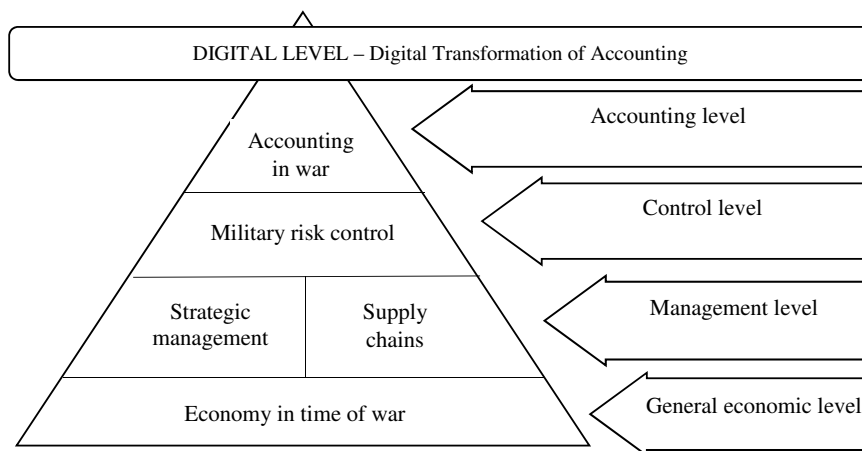


Fig. 1. A multilevel pyramid of the scholarly substantiation of economic adaptation to wartime conditions.

Source: developed by the authors.

While acknowledging the scholarly contributions to the transformation of accounting under the influence of wartime threats, it is important to recognize that a significant part of the challenges associated with preventing and overcoming the consequences of war can be addressed through the capabilities of modern information technologies. At the same time, the digital transformation of accounting systems under conditions of a full-scale war remains insufficiently explored in the scholarly literature. Further research should focus on the digital adaptation of accounting to the operation of enterprises under wartime challenges. Under such conditions, the digitalization of accounting becomes not only an instrument for improving management efficiency but also an important component of ensuring the economic resilience of the state amid armed conflict, thereby providing a basis for formulating the research objective.

The purpose of this article is to identify directions for adapting the accounting system to the conditions of a full-scale war through the use of modern technologies for processing accounting

information. The hypothesis of the article is that modern information technologies constitute an effective instrument for transforming accounting, aimed at preventing, mitigating, and eliminating the consequences of wartime threats.

Results. War significantly transforms the economic environment, causing the destruction of production capacities, disruptions to logistics and supply chains, business relocation, an increase in cyber threats, and changes in the mechanisms of state support for enterprises. Such economic transformations directly affect the accounting system, which must adapt its methods, information technologies, and organizational approaches to ensure the reliable representation of business processes, continuity of accounting procedures, and an appropriate level of information security under wartime challenges. In this context, the ability of the accounting system to respond promptly to changes in the economic environment becomes an important prerequisite for maintaining the stability and effectiveness of business operations. The impact of war on businesses and the corresponding directions of accounting transformation are presented in Fig. 2.

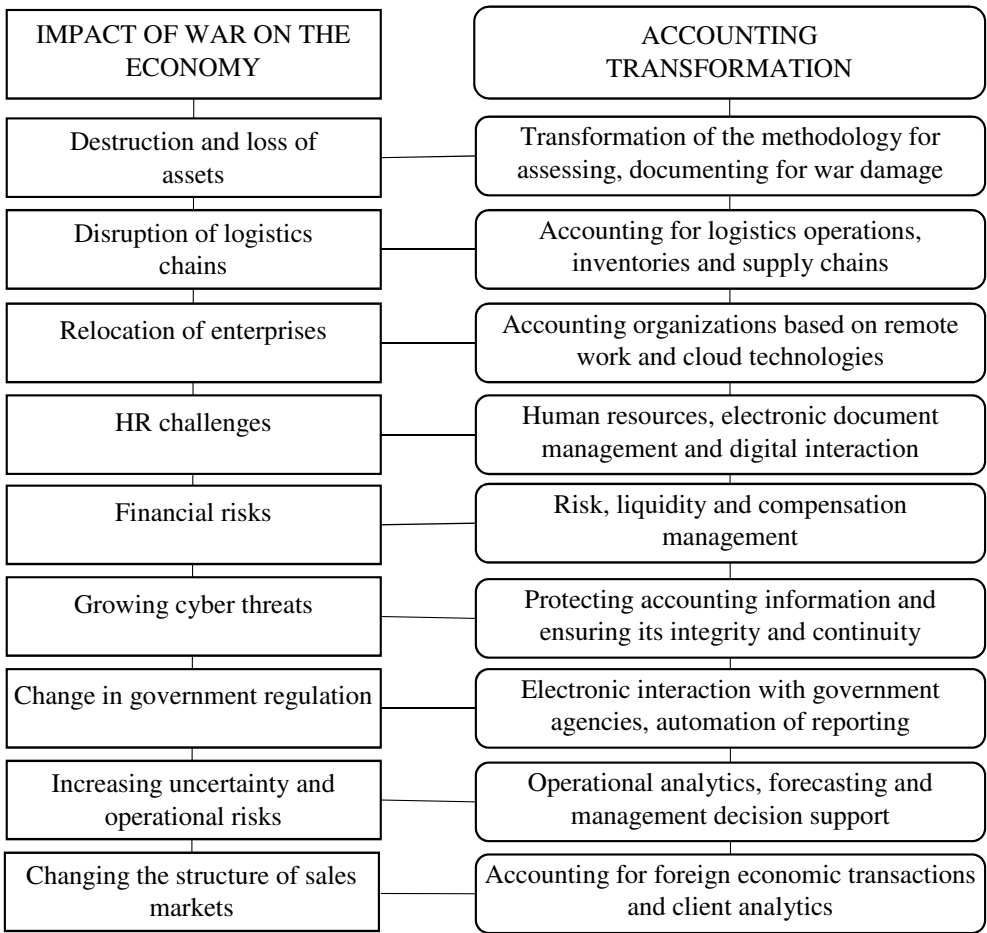


Fig. 2. Reactive transformation of accounting for military challenges in the economy.
Source: generated by the authors.

The full-scale war has resulted in extensive destruction and substantial economic losses. The established practice in most countries provides for compensation for the partial damage to or complete loss of non-current assets or an entire business. While the assessment of losses in the civilian sector generally involves standardized approaches to determining the value of a lost or damaged asset, the corresponding procedure for businesses proves considerably more complex. On the one hand, owners of assets affected by the war have a direct interest in maximizing the amount of compensation received. Increasing the volume of compensation payments may therefore serve the interests of property owners or asset managers. In some cases, however, such incentives may result in the receipt of an unlawful benefit through the provision of inaccurate information regarding the value of non-current assets. In response, public institutions may apply an approach whereby compensation is determined based on the value of the relevant assets reported in the enterprise's financial statements. At the same time, public institutions and society as a whole are interested in ensuring fair compensation for losses caused by the war. However, individual assets reported in financial statements may be inaccurately valued because of the complexity and limitations associated with valuation procedures. Equally important is the determination of the reliable value of a lost business or particular areas of its operations.

Under conditions of military and political threats, accounting faces the task of providing the most accurate possible valuation of damaged or lost non-current assets and businesses while taking into account the interests of owners or asset managers as well as public institutions. Given the unique characteristics of individual property complexes and businesses, the application of a conventional market-based valuation approach is not always appropriate. While comparable buildings, vehicles, or production equipment can often be identified on specialized trading platforms, the valuation of individually developed or custom-designed non-current assets, as well as an organized business as a whole, becomes considerably more complicated when relying exclusively on the market approach.

To determine the value of war-related losses more reliably, an adapted comparable approach supported by artificial intelligence capabilities should be applied. The artificial intelligence algorithm should incorporate a methodology for searching the Internet for information on all components of a business and its property. Automated Internet searches can subsequently determine the market value of individual components of damaged or destroyed property complexes. An additive approach can then be used to aggregate the values of individual components of the business and its assets. At the same time, financial statements can provide information for determining the level of wear and tear or accumulated depreciation of specific non-current assets. For assets for which depreciation is not adequately reflected in financial reporting, an average-based approach to estimating their degree of wear should be applied. Furthermore, when comparable non-current assets are identified on foreign trading platforms, exchange-rate differences and inflationary processes should be taken into account. The real value of non-current assets changes over time under the influence of inflation, and such changes should therefore also be incorporated into artificial intelligence algorithms used for valuation purposes.

Additional information can be obtained from precedent-based experience. Artificial intelligence should take into account the results of previous expert assessments in order to utilize accumulated experience in determining the value of war-related losses. Under such conditions, the accounting system evolves into a multidimensional economic assessment of non-current assets that no longer exist. In other words, accounting becomes oriented toward a modeled valuation of assets and property complexes that have been damaged or destroyed. The application of artificial intelligence technologies can therefore enhance the reliability of the value model for non-current assets and contribute to a fairer determination of compensation for losses caused by the war.

The receipt of compensation payments also requires their reliable recognition and recording in the accounting system. Accounting should clearly distinguish among the sources of compensation for losses, including insurance compensation, state compensation, and international assistance. In each case, the accounting system faces the task of appropriately recognizing income arising from compensation for losses caused by the war. When an entity obtains a legally enforceable right to insurance compensation, it is appropriate to recognize a receivable simultaneously with the recognition of the corresponding income. Upon receipt of the actual compensation amount from the insurance company, the respective receivable should be reduced accordingly.

When compensation is received under state programs, the corresponding income should appropriately be recognized simultaneously with the write-off of the value of damaged or lost property as an expense of the enterprise. Such a procedure requires the mandatory registration of damaged or destroyed enterprise property in state electronic registers, together with the submission of electronic evidence confirming the losses caused by military actions. The approval of the compensation amount constitutes the direct basis for recognizing the respective income, whereas the carrying amount of the non-current assets concerned should be recognized as an expense of the enterprise. For the accounting treatment of international assistance, the provisions and principles established by international accounting standards should be applied. At the same time, international non-repayable assistance generally arrives in separate installments, which creates a need for its phased recognition as income specifically in those reporting periods when the corresponding funds are actually received and credited to the enterprise's bank accounts.

However, recognizing income from compensation for war-related losses in a common accounting account together with other types of income is inappropriate. The aggregation of information concerning such compensation income makes its reliable identification and assessment by external stakeholders considerably more difficult. In other words, the inability to clearly identify such income, as well as the corresponding expenses, may distort financial reporting in terms of the reliable determination of actual losses and the related compensation resulting from the war. Therefore, an optimal approach to the separate accounting of income and expenses under wartime conditions involves establishing dedicated accounting accounts, namely "Extraordinary Income" and "Extraordinary Expenses". The extraordinary nature attributed to these accounts provides a clear and transparent distinction between income and expenses arising from war-related risks and those generated by other areas of enterprise activity. As a result, public and governmental institutions obtain an effective information instrument for assessing, monitoring, and controlling the financial consequences of military actions for businesses.

War also intensifies and actualizes hybrid threats to businesses. Cyberattacks against enterprises increasingly constitute an integral component of military aggression, while a substantial proportion of cyber threats is specifically aimed at causing information-related damage to businesses. Since accounting represents one of the principal generators and structured sources of economic information, hybrid influence inevitably extends to the enterprise's accounting system as well. Cyber threats may differ in their specific direction and technical implementation; however, their common objective is to cause economic damage and undermine the stability of business operations. Consequently, the accounting system assumes an important responsibility for ensuring the information protection and security of the enterprise. First and foremost, cyber influence may involve the unauthorized theft of accounting information. Management accounting data often contain trade secrets and commercially sensitive information which, if accessed by unauthorized persons, may be exploited by malicious actors to obtain unlawful benefits. Therefore, the accounting system should provide a clear and systematic distinction between public and confidential information. At the same time, the overall volume of confidential information should be minimized, as should the number of individuals who have unrestricted access to such information.

Information espionage may also occur within an enterprise and represents an additional dimension of cyber-related threats. To limit the potential consequences of such threats, the enterprise should clearly define the list of authorized persons and determine the specific scope of information available to each of them. Additional technical measures for protecting against this type of cyber threat include user identification and biometric verification systems for individuals requesting access to accounting information. Such mechanisms can strengthen access control and provide an additional layer of protection against unauthorized access to sensitive accounting data.

Another significant direction of cyberattacks involves the destruction of data and the disruption or complete suspension of the enterprise's economic activities. Such attacks may target the blocking of information flows, deletion of accounting data, and destruction of the software and hardware used for information processing within the accounting system. Addressing and mitigating these cyber threats requires the transfer of accounting computations and information processing to a cloud environment, the use of blockchain technology for the distributed structuring and storage of information arrays, multiple backup copies of accounting data archives, and other complementary security measures. The emergence of such cyber threats requires a substantial reorganization of accounting processes and their technological infrastructure, thereby contributing to the stable and resilient functioning of the enterprise's information system even under adverse operating conditions.

Threats associated with the theft and destruction of accounting information are also closely connected with the possibility of distorting its content. Cybercriminals may replace, modify, or otherwise distort individual accounting records and information elements. The loss of reliability and integrity of accounting information negatively affects the effectiveness of enterprise management and the quality of managerial decision-making. When management relies on false or distorted accounting information, it may result in untimely, inappropriate, or erroneous managerial decisions. To prevent information chaos and preserve the integrity of the accounting system, a multi-level mechanism for monitoring and controlling information integrity should be introduced. For this purpose, artificial intelligence algorithms integrated with blockchain technology can be used to chronologically track changes made within the accounting system, identify potentially unauthorized modifications, and facilitate the restoration of lost or damaged information elements. Such technological solutions can strengthen both the reliability and traceability of accounting information.

Business relocation caused by the war does not necessarily require the physical relocation of the enterprise's accounting and management system. The development and widespread implementation of modern communication technologies make it possible to organize the remote processing and transmission of accounting information, regardless of the geographical location of accounting personnel. Under wartime conditions, the accounting system faces particularly important requirements concerning mobility, flexibility, and continuity of operation. Modern accounting professionals can perform their functions remotely while remaining geographically distant from the location where the enterprise conducts its economic activities. To simplify and accelerate the primary collection of accounting data, an automated documentation system and electronic document management should be introduced. Through the application of Internet of Things technologies, information about business processes and individual economic operations can be automatically transmitted to a unified database for subsequent accounting processing and analysis. This approach makes it possible to reduce the number of employees who need to remain physically present in production facilities. Minimizing the direct involvement of personnel in operational and information processes can significantly improve their safety during air-raid alerts and other wartime threats, while simultaneously supporting the continuity of enterprise operations.

Accordingly, accounting and management personnel can perform their functions outside the geographical boundaries of the enterprise, which improves their physical protection against wartime

threats and reduces their direct exposure to dangerous conditions. The enterprise's accounting system should incorporate appropriate information and communication protocols under which specific sets of accounting data are automatically transmitted to designated functional personnel. In other words, once the relevant accounting information is received and processed at the initial stage, it should be forwarded to the responsible individuals for further processing, interpretation, decision-making, or appropriate response. In addition to the content and nature of accounting data, the temporal parameters of their transmission should also be taken into account. For example, information requiring an immediate response should be transmitted to operational management personnel responsible for prompt decision-making. In contrast, accounting information accumulated over longer periods may be transmitted to managers at higher levels of the organizational hierarchy for strategic analysis and managerial assessment.

A convenient approach to performing professional duties by accounting specialists involves providing them with the opportunity to perform selected functions through personal telecommunication devices or automated workstations. In other words, when functional personnel need to approve or reject a business transaction or enter its quantitative and monetary parameters into the accounting system, such actions can be performed directly from a smartphone or another personal communication device. At the same time, more complex information and accounting procedures require the use of portable computers equipped with specialized accounting software and appropriate information-processing tools. Enterprise employees can therefore monitor business activities and perform accounting and management procedures remotely without the need for constant physical presence at the enterprise. Such an organizational model of accounting not only reduces wartime risks for personnel but also minimizes the costs associated with establishing, maintaining, and equipping dedicated workplaces for relevant specialists.

Under conditions of wartime threats, ensuring the continuity of accounting processes becomes particularly important and largely depends on the effective use of electronic platforms and digital information systems. Military actions may result in the loss of paper documentation and even electronic copies of documents when such information is centrally stored on single servers or within a single physical infrastructure. Under wartime risks, enterprises should therefore move toward fully electronic document management, with accounting information stored in cloud-based distributed registers and other resilient digital environments. Transformations occur not only within the system of accounting documentation but also within the nationwide system for providing administrative services to businesses and citizens. Communications with fiscal, administrative, regulatory, supervisory, and other public institutions should increasingly be conducted through secure electronic communication channels. In addition to increasing the overall level of information and operational security, this form of interaction with external stakeholders also contributes to minimizing corruption risks and reducing the need for direct physical contacts.

Electronic communications are intended to simplify the process of obtaining documentary confirmation of ownership rights to assets and property affected by the war. State electronic services also provide enterprises with the opportunity to submit applications for compensation for losses caused by military actions in an electronic format. Since most information concerning the activities and legal status of an enterprise already exists in digital form, the need to submit paper copies of corporate, constituent, regulatory, and other documents is correspondingly reduced. The digitalization of these procedures facilitates faster information exchange, reduces administrative burdens, and contributes to greater continuity in interactions between enterprises and public institutions under wartime conditions.

Ensuring business continuity under wartime challenges also requires an appropriate approach to the software and hardware infrastructure supporting the automation of accounting processes.

Preference should be given to the combined use of the enterprise's own technical capacities and rented outsourcing services, thereby avoiding excessive dependence on a single technological infrastructure. Part of the accounting functions, together with their software and technical implementation, may be transferred to external outsourcing providers. On a fee-based basis, such providers make their own software and hardware capacities available for performing specific accounting procedures and processing relevant information. In this way, the enterprise minimizes the probability of losing or destroying its own information-processing centers as a result of military actions. The use of outsourcing enables a more effective distribution of technological and operational risks, which substantially strengthens the continuity and resilience of the accounting system under wartime conditions. In addition, software, technical, and functional outsourcing contributes to the optimization of expenditures associated with organizing accounting processes and reduces the probability of errors arising from the activities of in-house personnel.

Wartime threats should also be taken into account when selecting the software and hardware used by an enterprise for accounting automation and information processing. Software products developed in or associated with the aggressor state may potentially be used to collect accounting data and other sensitive business information for military or hostile purposes. A similar threat concerns the hardware and other technical components of automated accounting systems. Technical devices and infrastructure may be controlled by the aggressor state or by companies affiliated with or otherwise associated with it, thereby creating additional vulnerabilities for enterprise information systems. Such dependence represents one of the manifestations of hybrid influence and requires enterprises to consider not only the functional and economic characteristics of accounting technologies but also their technological origin, ownership structure, information security, and potential wartime risks.

All directions of the digital transformation of accounting under wartime conditions are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1

Digital transformation of accounting as a response to military threats

Specifics of the economy in wartime	Impact on the economy	Accounting tasks	Accounting transformation under the influence of IT
Destruction of assets and businesses	Capital losses, need for compensation	Reliable assessment of losses and the value of lost property	AI for evaluation, peer review, internet search, modeling
Compensation of losses	Resumption of activity through insurance, government and international payments	Differentiation of sources of compensation, correct recognition of income	Electronic registers, digital evidence, compensation accounting automation
Need for transparency	Control over the use of funds	Separate accounting of extraordinary income and expenses	New accounts, digital analytics
Cyber threats	Risk of loss and distortion of information	Data protection and access control	Clouds, blockchain, redundancy, biometrics, AI
Business relocation	Remote work	Continuity of accounting	Remote work, IoT, automated document flow
War risks	Work interruptions	Continuity of documentation	E-document flow, cloud registers, e-services
Remote electronic communications	Continuous interaction of business with the state and counterparties	Organization of electronic exchange of accounting information	Electronic document flow, government e-services, cloud platforms, mobile communications
Hybrid threats	Risk of use of hostile software	Safe selection of software and equipment	Using proven software platforms

Source: compiled by the authors.

The transformation of the economy under the influence of wartime challenges necessitates the adaptation of accounting to the new conditions in which enterprises operate. As demonstrated by the results presented in the table, digitalization represents a key direction in the development and modernization of the accounting system, as it ensures the continuity of accounting processes, reliable assessment of war-related losses, protection of information resources, remote interaction among participants in economic activities, and integration with state electronic services. The use of artificial intelligence, blockchain technology, cloud-based services, electronic document management, and automated information systems contributes to improving the timeliness, reliability, accuracy, and transparency of accounting information. At the same time, the integration of these technologies strengthens the ability of the accounting system to respond rapidly to changes in the external environment and maintain its functionality under conditions of uncertainty and heightened risk. Thus, wartime challenges act as a catalyst for the digital transformation of accounting, generating new requirements for its organizational structure, information support, technological implementation, and ability to ensure the sustainable functioning of enterprises under adverse conditions.

Conclusions. The full-scale war significantly transforms the economic environment in which enterprises operate, changing the conditions of doing business and generating new requirements for its information support. The processes associated with the destruction of assets and businesses, compensation for losses caused by military actions, ensuring transparency of business activities, counteracting cyber threats, relocating enterprises, accounting for wartime risks, developing remote electronic communications, and intensifying hybrid threats experience the most substantial impact. The combination of these factors creates new requirements for the accounting system, which should ensure not only the reliable representation of economic processes but also comprehensive information support for the adaptation of enterprises to wartime operating conditions.

Under such circumstances, the digitalization of accounting acquires a systemic character and becomes an essential prerequisite for its effective and sustainable functioning. Digital technologies provide opportunities for the timely assessment of war-related losses, the organization of separate accounting for compensation payments, continuity of accounting processes, protection of information resources against cyber threats, remote interaction among participants in economic activities, and integration of enterprises with state electronic services. At the same time, digital transformation creates important prerequisites for improving the reliability, timeliness, transparency, and accessibility of accounting information, which is particularly critical for managerial decision-making under conditions of high uncertainty and increased operational risks.

Thus, war not only transforms the economy but also changes the conceptual foundations of accounting. The accounting system is gradually shifting from predominantly performing a registration function toward becoming a digital information and analytical platform capable of supporting the assessment of war-related losses, ensuring business continuity, protecting information resources, facilitating interaction with external stakeholders, and enabling enterprises to adapt to contemporary wartime challenges. Therefore, digitalization should be regarded not merely as an individual direction for improving accounting practices, but as a *закономірний* result of the transformation of the economic environment under the influence of the full-scale war. In this context, the digital transformation of accounting represents an integral component of the broader adaptation of enterprises to prolonged uncertainty, heightened risks, and changing requirements for economic information.

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