CORPORATE READINESS FOR CARBON TAX: BEHAVIORAL AND INSTITUTIONAL DRIVERS OF VOLUNTARY COMPLIANCE INTENTION IN VIETNAM

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Appendix 1. Previous studies

Study	Main factors examined	Key findings	Limitation
Allingham & Sandmo (1972)	Audit probability, penalty severity	Tax compliance is primarily driven by expected costs of evasion.	Ignores behavioral, institutional, and environmental factors.
Slemrod et al. (2001)	Enforcement, audits, penalties	Stronger enforcement increases tax compliance.	Focuses mainly on deterrence mechanisms.
Ajzen (1991)	Attitude, subjective norm, perceived behavioral control	Behavioral intention is determined by cognitive factors.	Does not consider institutional or environmental contexts.
Feld & Frey (2002)	Trust, fairness, reciprocity	Trust and fairness encourage voluntary compliance.	Does not examine environmental taxation.
Kirchler (2007)	Fairness, trust, social norms	Compliance depends on psychological and institutional determinants.	No integrated environmental perspective.
Kirchler et al. (2008)	Trust and power	Voluntary compliance increases when trust and enforcement coexist.	Focuses on conventional taxation.
Meyer & Rowan (1977)	Institutional legitimacy	Organizations conform to institutional expectations.	No application to carbon taxation.
Scott (2013)	Regulative, normative, cognitive pressures	Institutional pressures shape organizational behavior.	Limited discussion of voluntary tax compliance.
Freeman et al. (2010)	Stakeholder expectations	Firms respond to stakeholder expectations to maintain legitimacy.	Does not specifically examine tax compliance.
Stern et al. (1999)	Values, beliefs, personal norms	Environmental behavior is driven by moral values and beliefs.	Focuses on pro-environmental behavior rather than taxation.
Kotchen et al. (2017)	Policy effectiveness, fairness	Environmental effectiveness enhances support for carbon taxes.	Public acceptance rather than corporate compliance.
Fairbrother et al. (2019)	Government trust	Trust significantly affects climate policy support.	Does not investigate firms' compliance intention.
Kitt et al. (2021)	Government credibility	Institutional trust strengthens policy acceptance.	Limited integration with behavioral theories.

Sommer et al. (2022)	Fairness, revenue recycling	Fair policy design significantly increases carbon tax support.	Focuses on public acceptance rather than voluntary compliance.
Appiah et al. (2024)	Tax knowledge, tax fairness, government trust	Tax knowledge, perceived tax fairness, and trust in government significantly enhance voluntary tax compliance in an emerging economy.	Examines general tax compliance rather than voluntary carbon tax compliance.
Adhariani et al. (2024)	Organizational inertia, CSR, institutional support	Organizational inertia constrains firms' responses to tax policies.	Focuses on tax amnesty and CSR disclosure.
Bergquist (2025)	Perceived fairness	Fairness is one of the strongest predictors of carbon tax acceptance.	Does not integrate institutional and behavioral determinants.

Appendix 2. Measurement Constructs, Hierarchical Structure, and Theoretical Foundations

HOC (Latent construct)	Code	Representative LOC (Measurement dimensions)	Representative indicators	Theoretical foundation	Key references
Carbon tax compliance intention	A1	Intention to voluntarily comply with carbon taxation	Willingness to comply; intention to support; future compliance intention	Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB); Slippery Slope Framework (SSF)	Ajzen (1991), Kirchler et al. (2008)
Behavioral beliefs	A2	Perceived effectiveness; Perceived fairness	Effectiveness of carbon tax; environmental benefits; distributive fairness	Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB)	Ajzen (1991), Bergquist (2025), Kotchen et al. (2017)
Normative beliefs	A3	Community support; Trust in tax authority; Transparency and accountability	Support from important referent groups; trust; policy transparency	Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB)	Ajzen (1991), Feld & Frey (2002), Kirchler (2007)
Control beliefs	A4	Penalties and enforcement; Compliance risk	Perceived capability; perceived difficulty; perceived consequences of non-compliance	Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB); Slippery Slope Framework (SSF)	Ajzen (1991), Kirchler et al. (2008)
Regulative pressures	A5	Regulatory strictness; Government monitoring and enforcement	Environmental regulations; regulatory supervision	Institutional Theory	Meyer & Rowan (1977), Scott (2013)
Cognitive pressures	A6	Carbon tax awareness; Tax knowledge; Organizational culture	Sustainability awareness; environmental knowledge; internal understanding	Institutional Theory	DiMaggio and Powell (1983), Scott (2013)

HOC (Latent construct)	Code	Representative LOC (Measurement dimensions)	Representative indicators	Theoretical foundation	Key references
Normative pressures	A7	Corporate social responsibility; Stakeholder expectations; Sustainability reporting	ESG expectations; industry norms; reporting standards	Institutional Theory; Stakeholder Theory	Freeman et al. (2010), Scott (2013)
Economic factors	A8	Economic conditions; Government incentives; Business benefits	Compliance costs; financial support; competitiveness	Economic Deterrence Theory	Allingham and Sandmo (1972), Slemrod et al. (2001)

Note: *The proposed model adopts a hierarchical component model (HCM), in which A2–A8 represent higher-order constructs (HOCs) operationalized through multiple lower-order constructs (LOCs). Each LOC was measured reflectively using multiple observed indicators adapted from validated scales in previous studies and refined to fit the Vietnamese carbon taxation context.*

Appendix 3. Descriptive statistics

Criteria	Observations	Number of Categories	Mean	Standard Deviation
Firm size	388	4	2.974	0.917
Firm age	388	4	2.948	1.005
Business sector	388	7	4.180	2.061