Management and Research of Enterprise Tax Planning under the Background of Information Age

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Abstract. With the improvement of the tax law and the increase in the cost of tax evasion, taxpayers' legal awareness is getting stronger and stronger. This article mainly discusses the management of corporate tax planning under the background of the information age. Use data mining technology to achieve diversification of access methods and transparency of information access. If the company responsible for sales is located in a country or region that levies high income taxes, in this case, in order to reduce the tax burden, the company can establish branches in other countries and regions with lower income tax rates, making it should The profits of companies in high income tax areas can be effectively transferred, so that the total income tax payable by the company will be reduced, reducing the cost of taxation for the company. Companies can use commercial discounts when carrying out sales activities to reduce the value-added tax burden that companies should pay. After the enterprise reformed its tax planning, the value-added tax rate changed from the original business tax rate of 5% to 6%. This research is helpful to the reasonable planning of corporate taxation.

Keywords: Tax Planning, Information Age, Data Mining, Value-Added Tax Burden

1. Introduction
My country's socio-economic development is rapid, and the growth rate is relatively fast. Among them, as one of the pillar industries, enterprises have also made a greater contribution to China's taxation. However, with the rapid progress of the economy, the business tax system is less and less able to satisfy modern enterprises. The rapid development of enterprises cannot adapt to the modern economic and social environment. This kind of taxation system limits the development of enterprises to a certain extent, and also affects the innovation ability and market competitiveness of enterprises.

The country is also aware of the non-negligible role of SMEs in the economy, as well as the coordinated development of the national economy and the gap between the rich and the poor [1, 2]. Continuously promulgating preferential tax policies, trying to relatively fully protect the interests of SMEs, but if only relying on national preferential policies, there is no way to solve the tax problems of SMEs [3, 4]. Small and medium-sized enterprises should base themselves on the company's situation, seek truth from facts, and actively carry out tax planning according to local conditions [5, 6]. This article is based on this purpose. It is hoped that in combination with the company, through the
introduction of tax planning goals and methods, it can provide companies and small and medium-sized enterprises represented by the company with practical tax planning plans, and hope that they can help small and medium-sized enterprises to properly fulfill their tax obligations. Fully enjoy the tax rights and maximize the overall income [7, 8]. At the same time, I hope that this positive attempt can play a positive role in supplementing the theoretical development of tax planning and the improvement of the tax system [9, 10].

Through quantitative analysis, this article can not only improve the feasibility of the company's tax planning plan, but also play a role in the overall clear grasp of the company's future business activities. On this basis, this article also uses qualitative analysis to introduce the basis of tax planning and possible risks in the planning process, and puts forward specific risk prevention suggestions for the risks mentioned.

2. Management of Corporate Tax Planning

2.1. Tax Planning
In order to encourage economic development, China has set tax preferential policies in many industries and regions. For example, the state has implemented tax incentives for school-run enterprises, which reflects the national strategy of rejuvenating the country through science and education and cultivating talents; for welfare enterprises, tax incentives are exempted. Collect corporate income tax for welfare enterprises; for enterprises that use waste gas, waste water, and waste residues as raw materials for production and operation, because they have made a certain contribution to China's environmental protection, the state will give them a five-year reduction and exemption of corporate income tax. Tax incentives. Therefore, the group's business activities are very planable in terms of investment direction. The group can actively grasp the country's policy trends, invest and expand the group in industries that the country strongly supports and actively develop, and on the one hand, it can expand its own economic business. While increasing the group’s economic profits, it also enriches the group’s industrial organization, which helps to enhance the group’s comprehensive competitiveness and the ability to deal with future economic risks. On the other hand, it can save the group’s tax expenditures and maximize economic benefits.

2.2. Tax Informatization
Nowadays, the acquisition of information has become easy, and people are now paying more attention to how to obtain useful knowledge from large and complex data. The tax system has accumulated a mountain of data in many years of business. Now we need to use this data to make tax decisions and planning for us. Decision support system is a good way to solve this problem. Compared with developed countries, my country's taxation computer information system is relatively backward, and it is still in the stage of introduction, digestion and creation. Because my country's national conditions are quite different from those of foreign countries. We must use advanced science and technology to develop an intelligent decision support system suitable for our country’s national conditions based on our country’s tax laws and economic conditions, so as to meet the needs of our country’s taxation reform.

The average gray scale of the set area \( A \) and \( B \) is:

\[
\mu_i = \frac{1}{\omega} \sum_{i \in k} i \cdot p_i = \frac{\mu(k)}{\omega(k)}
\]

\[
\mu_k = \frac{1}{\omega} \sum_{i = k+1}^n i \cdot p_i = \frac{\mu - \mu(k)}{1 - \omega(k)}
\]  

(1)  

(2)

Among them, \( \mu \) is the average gray level of the whole image,
\[
\mu = \sum_{i=1}^{L} i \cdot p_i = \omega_A \mu_A + \omega_B \mu_B
\]

3. Management Experiment of Corporate Tax Planning

3.1. Make Full use of Data Information

Use data mining technology to achieve diversification of access methods and transparency of information access. For example, it can provide efficient and reliable information in terms of taxpayer classification, tax source management, and tax forecasting, tax evasion analysis, audit selection, and tax assessment.

3.2. Tax Planning in the Procurement Process

If the company responsible for sales is located in a country or region that levies high income taxes, in this case, in order to reduce the tax burden, the company can establish branches in other countries and regions with lower income tax rates, making it should The profits of companies in high income tax areas can be effectively transferred, so that the total income tax payable by the company will be reduced, reducing the tax cost for the company. Companies can use commercial discounts when carrying out sales activities to reduce the value-added tax burden that companies should pay. The company's business entertainment expenses in 2018 are shown in Table 1 (ten thousand yuan).

| Book amount of hospitality expenses | Income book amount | 60% of hospitality | Tax amount | Increase amount |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------|----------------|
| 2292.09                            | 268641.40          | 1398.70            | 1342.21    | 949.88         |

4. Management Analysis of Corporate Tax Planning

4.1. The Effect Analysis before and after the Company's Tax Planning

The effect before and after the company's tax planning is shown in Table 2. The effect of value-added tax planning: In 2018, the company selected small-scale taxpayer B for the purchase of assembly parts, which can reduce the input tax deduction of 23,400 yuan and obtain a cash flow of 156,600 yuan; in 2019, the company's sales of some goods choose to be treated as a buyout method. Reduce the company's output tax of 3.2 million yuan; in 2018, the company chose to conduct transactions with related parties and obtained a cash flow of 0.72 million yuan. The effect of corporate income tax planning: From 2018 to 2020, changing the company's selection into a constituent company can reduce the amount of 135,131,875,758,552 million yuan. In 2020, the company's large-scale electronic information equipment fixed assets depreciation option, the double declining balance method can obtain a tax deduction of 110,000 yuan; R&D expenses in 2018 choose to set up a three-level detailed account, and an additional tax deduction of 1,462,500 yuan can be added. In 2019, the new patent technology research and development expenses are confirmed as current expenses, which can increase the cash flow of 174.52 million yuan; in 2020, the scope of control for business entertainment expenses is confirmed, and long-term consideration can reduce the tax amount by 83,200 yuan. Other tax planning effects: part of the 2018 salary of the technical director in the personal income tax is converted into non-monetary: expenditure, which can reduce the tax amount by 14,200; in the real estate tax, the new plant and facilities in 2018 are separated, and the tax amount is reduced by 252,000. In 2019, the lease of investment real estate was converted to storage, reducing the tax amount by 1.812 million yuan: In the urban land use tax in 2018, the company's green land can apply for tax exemption. In 2019, the enterprise land planning and organization land can reduce the tax amount by 0.48 yuan. Generally speaking, taxation is implemented; the planning plan has two effects. On the one hand, it is a tax saving effect, which reduces the tax payable by the Lo Company. After tax planning, it
is estimated that the tax payable will be reduced by 42.377 million yuan, which is more conducive to reducing enterprise development costs and improving enterprise competitiveness than if no measures have been taken. On the other hand, it is the cash flow effect, which increases the company's cash flow of RMB 2.084 million, improves the company's cash flow operation level, and helps alleviate the company's cash shortage difficulties, while obtaining the time value of this part of the funds. The plan has a certain reference, and the specific application of the company's actual business requires the joint efforts of all parties to achieve the financial management goal of maximizing corporate value.

Table 2. Before and after effects of company tax planning

|           | Planning a project | Before planning | After planning | Tax reduction | Cash flow |
|-----------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|-----------|
| VAT       | Supplier selection | -2.34           | 0              | -2.34        | 15.6      |
|           | method of sales    | 1440            | 1120           | 320          | -         |
|           |Related transaction | 3.60            | 2.88           | -            | 0.72      |
| Corporate income tax | Branch establishment | 0              | -3557.25       | 3557.25     | -         |
|           | Depreciation of fixed assets | -148.6     | -159.6         | -            | 11        |
|           | R&D expenses       | -222.86         | -542.63        | 146.25       | 173.52    |
|           | Business Hospitality | 209.80          | 201.48         | 8.32         | -         |
| Personal Income Tax | Executive compensation | 2.75           | 1.33           | 1.42         | -         |
| Property tax | New plant          | 340.80          | 134.40         | 206.40       | -         |
| Land holding tax | Use planning       | 0              | 0.48           | 0.48         | -         |
| Total     |                    | 4237.78         | 200.84         |              |           |

4.2. Business Tax Calculation Analysis

Figure 1 shows the changes in the actual corporate tax burden. After tax planning, the actual tax burden of enterprises has undergone major changes. The actual tax burden has increased significantly from 2019 to 2020, and has been reduced to a certain extent in 2019 and 2020, but overall, compared with In terms of the previous 5% business tax, the actual tax burden of companies has risen. By analyzing the data of the company from 2019 to 2020, comparing the data before and after tax planning, it is concluded that the actual tax burden of the company is rising. In addition, this article will also use the method of measuring business tax and analyze the tax through actual data. After planning, the increase in value-added tax relative to the actual tax burden of business tax. Because corporate tax planning began on May 1, 2020, if you conduct business tax calculations and compare them with the actual VAT paid, you can only select the company's data from the second half of 2020 to the second half of 2020 for analysis. According to the business tax calculation of the company's taxable income from the second half of 2018 to the second half of 2019, business tax = tax-included income * business tax rate, it can be seen that the actual value-added tax that needs to be paid has a significant increase compared to business tax, according to the increase rate From a point of view, the increase in the second half of 2018 and 2019 was both high. Even if there is a decline in 2020, the value-added tax is relatively high compared to business tax, and because of the large size of the company, although the increase is about 10% , But the actual increase is relatively large. It can also be concluded that after tax planning, the actual tax burden of the enterprise has risen.
Figure 1. Changes in actual corporate tax burden

Figure 2 shows the calculation of corporate business tax. Business tax is an in-price tax. The original business tax rate of the enterprise is 5%, and the business tax that the enterprise should bear should be = tax-included price * 5%. After the enterprise has carried out tax planning reforms, the value-added tax rate has changed from the original business tax rate of 5% to value-added tax. The tax rate of 6%, compared with 5% of the business tax, has been significantly improved, because the size of the enterprise is larger, the income is higher, and the tax rate has increased significantly, which has a more significant impact on the increase in tax burden. It can be seen from Figure 2 that the impact of input tax deduction is not considered, and only the change in tax rate is considered. The actual VAT output tax has a larger increase compared with the estimated business tax. In other words, the tax rate has increased, which is bank A. One of the main reasons for the increase in the actual tax burden, it can be seen that the change in the tax rate has a greater impact on the final VAT amount paid, and as the tax-included income increases, the tax rate will be enlarged for the final VAT amount paid.

Figure 2. Enterprise business tax calculation

5. Conclusion
Enterprises need to arrange for people to learn about the use of information systems, maintain the information systems, learn and establish a linkage mechanism between the information system and the
tax bureau system, so as to avoid the losses caused by manual operation errors, and may also improve work efficiency. In order to better adapt to tax planning reforms and keep up with the pace of reforms, companies should hire specialized accounting firms or experts to regularly hold tax planning lectures and financial accounting, taxation knowledge and practice training related to tax planning, so that financial personnel can learn theoretical knowledge faster and better, and apply it to work.

This article also proposes a series of safeguard measures to address this issue. They are: improving the tax awareness of all employees, strengthening the management of value-added tax invoices, and establishing and improving the accounting system. Different businesses are handled differently, which can ensure that the design of tax planning plans is in real work the implementation can be implemented faster and more effectively.

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