

Analysis of tax management and risk control based on enterprise management decision in the new period

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Abstract: *With the development of the global economy, tax management has become an important part of enterprise decision-making. Based on this, this paper analyzes the tax management and risk management in the new period, expounds the tax management and risk control, and presents the tax management and risk control problems in the new period, so that through the research of this paper, to help the tax management and risk control to provide practical guidance and suggestions.*

Keywords: *enterprise; tax management; risk control*

1. Foreword

With the continuous evolution of The Times and the increasingly close connection with the global economy, enterprises are faced with unprecedented complex tax management and risk control challenges. In the new era, tax management is no longer limited to the financial level of affairs, but has become an indispensable and important factor in the strategic decision-making of enterprises. The frequent adjustment of tax policies, the increasingly tightening of international tax rules, and the new tax challenges brought by digital economy make enterprises pay more attention to the comprehensive analysis of tax management and risk control in their business decisions.

2. Tax management problem based on enterprise management decision in the new period

2.1 *The negative tax compensation strategy is unreasonable*

Negative tax compensation strategy in many enterprises show obvious irrationality, mainly reflected in the following aspects: first, the negative tax compensation strategy in many enterprises failed to coordinate with the overall financial planning and business strategy, often temporary, fragmented operation, lack of long-term perspective and comprehensive considerations, this will increase the enterprise tax burden and compliance risk. Second, decisions about negative tax compensation usually lack data support and accurate analysis. Many enterprises develop these strategies by feeling or experience, but ignore the use of modern financial management tools and methods for scientific analysis, which can easily lead to the effect of negative tax compensation being quite different from expectations. Third, the negative tax compensation strategy lacks flexibility and adaptability in many cases, and cannot timely respond to market changes and tax law revisions, which restricts the operating flexibility of enterprises to a certain extent.

2.2 *The tax optimization plan is not scientific*

In the new era, business decisions are becoming increasingly complex, and the role of tax management is becoming more and more important. However, the current many enterprises in a prominent problem in business decision, namely the scientific tax optimization scheme is insufficient, reflected in the following aspects: first, enterprises tend to tax planning short-term interests, ignore the long-term tax balance, this causes even in the short term tax reduction, may also cause long-term tax unsustainable. Secondly, many enterprises fail to fully consider the characteristics of the industry and

their own financial situation in the design of tax optimization schemes, and blindly adopt the "one-size fits all" tax optimization model, which may not only cause tax risks, but also lead to a great discount in the optimization effect. Thirdly, some enterprises lack the sensitivity to the changes of domestic and foreign tax systems when formulating tax optimization plans, and fail to timely adjust their plans to adapt to the new tax environment, which is particularly inappropriate in the context of globalization.

2.3 The deferred tax burden plan is not optimized

In the complex economic environment of the new era, business operation decisions need to be supported by more detailed tax management. However, the unoptimization of the deferred tax burden plan has become a serious problem. First of all, the unoptimization of deferred tax plan is often reflected in the lack of forward-looking and targeted design. For example, some enterprises only consider the short-term tax burden delay in the perspective of liquidity, but fail to comprehensively assess their comprehensive impact on the future tax burden, cash flow, profits and losses, resulting in the limited optimization effect of long-term tax burden optimization. Secondly, the deferred tax burden plan, matching with the overall financial structure and capital operation of enterprises is often ignored. This means that deferred tax plans cannot create greater value for companies at multiple levels, including capital costs, external financing and tax incentives. Finally, most enterprises lack detailed plans for different tax categories and different business links when implementing deferred tax burden plans. For example, enterprises may fail to accurately distinguish the tax burden impact brought by business activities and investment activities, thus forming a one-size-fits-all and generalized deferred tax burden strategy.

3. Tax management strategy based on enterprise management decision in the new period

3.1 Adjust the negative tax compensation mechanism

A reasonable and efficient negative tax compensation mechanism can not only reduce the tax burden pressure of enterprises in the short term, but also realize the optimal distribution of tax burden in the long term, so as to promote the healthy and sustainable development of enterprises. In order to achieve this goal, enterprises can adjust the negative tax compensation mechanism from the following aspects. Establishing a clear negative tax compensation target is an important step, which can be reducing tax burden, increasing cash flow, optimizing capital structure or increasing corporate value. These goals need not only be consistent with the overall business strategy of the enterprise, but also be analyzed by fine financial models to ensure practical feasibility and long-term benefits. Enterprises also need to combine the specific business activities and the existing tax burden of negative tax compensation to determine the applicable types and scope of negative tax compensation. This may include sorting out current taxes, screening taxes that can be deferred or reduced, and adjusting the negative tax compensation rate for different business activities. Real-time data monitoring and analysis is the guarantee of the efficient operation of the negative tax compensation mechanism. Through the establishment of a special negative tax compensation management information system, enterprises can track the effect of negative tax compensation in real time, find out the possible problems or deficiencies in time, and make corresponding adjustments accordingly.

3.2 Optimize the structure of tax plans

The ideal tax scheme structure should include several key elements, including but not limited to the diversity of taxes, the flexibility of tax rates and a moderate distribution of tax burdens. An effective optimization path is to conduct a comprehensive review of the existing tax plan, to deeply understand the influencing factors of various tax categories and tax purposes, and to ensure that the core competitiveness of enterprises can be maintained. According to different business activities and regional characteristics, the tax plan is refined to adapt to the changeable market environment and complex tax system. Review the proportion of each tax category one by one, emphasize the balance and rationality of tax revenue, and avoid excessive reliance on a single tax category or tax items, so as to improve the ability of enterprises to adapt to market risks and tax system changes. At the same time, the establishment of dynamic tax scheme evaluation model is also an indispensable part of optimizing the structure of tax scheme. This model can make rapid feedback and adjustment based on real-time data, so that enterprises can more accurately predict and control the tax burden, while also can identify potential tax optimization opportunities in a timely manner. In the specific implementation, enterprises

can use modern financial analysis tools and methods, such as cash flow discount, sensitivity analysis, etc., to simulate and compare various possible tax schemes, to ensure that the final choice has the best cost performance. Enterprises should also pay attention to improve the operation and implementation of tax programs, to ensure the meticulous and practical operation.

3.3 Optimize the deferred tax burden strategy

The deferred tax burden strategy aims to adjust the time distribution of the tax burden of enterprises, so as to realize the optimal allocation of cash flow and reduce the comprehensive tax burden of enterprises. Effective deferred tax burden strategy should take into account compliance, risk control and consistency with the overall business strategy of the enterprise. For the optimization of deferred tax burden strategy, the key is to build a refined and dynamic tax planning model, which should be combined with the business model, capital structure and short, medium and long-term development plan of enterprises. Through this model, the potential tax deferred points can be identified, such as the depreciation calculation of a specific asset, the profit distribution strategy, and the tax deduction. When selecting tax deferred points, the cash flow effect needs to be accurately quantified. This usually requires the use of tools from financial engineering and modern financial theory, such as cash flow discount and risk assessment. In this way, enterprises can not only accurately predict the economic benefits brought by the deferred tax burden, but also timely adjust the deferred strategies to adapt to the changes in the market and tax system. At the same time, in order to ensure the successful implementation of the deferred tax burden strategy, enterprises also need to carry out periodic effect evaluation and correction. The evaluation is mainly through financial indicators, compliance checks and fit with the predetermined target. Once there are deviations or deficiencies found in the implementation of the strategy, it should be corrected and optimized in time to ensure that it is consistent with the overall strategy and objectives of the enterprise.

4. Risk control problem based on enterprise management decision in the new period

4.1 Emergency response is not efficient

The efficiency of emergency response not only affects the degree of loss of enterprises in front of sudden risk events, but also relates to the formation and maintenance of long-term competitiveness of enterprises. Unfortunately, many enterprises have poor performance in emergency response and often have the problem of inefficient response, resulting in the failure to deal with various risk in time and accurately, and ultimately affect the sustainability and stability of enterprises. The inefficient emergency response is mainly reflected in several aspects: first, the lack of rapid decision-making mechanism and response process; second, due to poor internal information transmission and team cooperation, even if the decision is made, the response effect may be affected by the poor implementation; third, enterprises often ignore the cooperative response ability with external organizations, such as suppliers, government departments and customers, etc., which greatly reduces the efficiency of emergency response in the face of more complex and widely affected risk events.

4.2 Inaccurate risk diagnosis

In the context of the new era, enterprises face more diversified risk types, including but not limited to market risk, credit risk, operational risk and compliance risk, most of which are highly interactive and complex. However, the performance of many enterprises in risk diagnosis is not satisfactory, often with the problem of inaccurate risk diagnosis, which undoubtedly increases the operational risk of enterprises. The inaccuracy of risk diagnosis is mainly reflected in several aspects: first, the lack of risk identification, which is often due to the lack of comprehensive risk database and advanced risk identification tools; second, the inaccuracy of risk quantification, the possible impact and the probability of risk may not be accurately quantified by the limitations of the evaluation method; finally, the interactivity and complexity of risk factors are not fully considered, and many risk diagnosis models are too simplified without considering the interaction between different risk factors. Due to the inaccuracy of risk diagnosis, enterprises are easy to make mistakes when formulating risk response measures, which may excessively prevent some overvalued risks, while ignoring or underestimate other more critical risks. This may not only lead to the unreasonable allocation of resources, but also to the lack of effective response options when risks actually occur^[1].

4.3 Imperfect regulatory compliance

For many modern enterprises, the imperfect regulatory compliance is a serious threat to their sustainable development and stable operation. Especially in the context of the increasingly integrated global economy and stricter regulations, if enterprises fail to improve their compliance system, they will face the risk of legal litigation, brand reputation damage, or even possible business restrictions or forced exit from the market. The specific manifestations of imperfect compliance include the following aspects: First, the incompleteness of compliance policies, that is, enterprises may not fully and systematically take into account all the compliance requirements related to their business activities, resulting in obvious loopholes and defects in the compliance system. The second is the inconsistency of compliance implementation, which is usually reflected in the fault between the formulation and implementation of compliance policies, and the lack of sufficient communication and guidance leads to the failure of effective implementation of compliance measures^[2]. Third, the lack of compliance monitoring, a sound compliance audit and monitoring mechanism has not been established, or these mechanisms have not been effectively implemented, so that the potential compliance risks cannot be identified and dealt with in time. The fourth is the lack of compliance culture, that is, there is a lack of wide recognition of the importance of compliance within the enterprise, and the compliance responsibilities and obligations can not be recognized and participated by all staff, which affects the soundness and effectiveness of the compliance system. These issues not only increase the likelihood of legal, operational and reputational risks, but also may lead to larger compliance issues^[3].

5. Risk control strategy based on enterprise management decision in the new era

5.1 Improve the emergency response capacity

Improving the emergency response capacity can not only ensure the survival of enterprises in emergencies, but also help to protect the enterprise value and maintain the sustainable competitive advantage. Based on this importance, diversified tactics and strategies can be used together to achieve their goals. The core lies in the real-time information acquisition and analysis capabilities. Enterprises should establish a comprehensive information monitoring system, including but not limited to market dynamics, customer feedback, internal operation data, etc., and conduct in-depth analysis through big data and artificial intelligence technology to identify potential risks and opportunities. This information sensitivity helps enterprises to make quick and accurate judgments. Another aspect of the effectiveness of information is the mechanism of information dissemination and sharing. Companies should establish clear communication channels and responsibility allocation to ensure that critical information is quickly transmitted to the decision-making and execution levels, reducing the additional risk of information distortion and delay. At the same time, the elastic organizational structure and resource allocation are also indispensable. Especially in times of crisis, a flexible organizational structure can faster mobilize resources to cope with a variety of uncertainties. For example, companies can set up special emergency response teams, composed of cross-departmental elites, responsible for rapid decision-making and execution in times of crisis. In terms of human resources, professional training and simulation exercises are effective ways to improve the emergency response capacity. By simulating different types of crisis situations, employees can more fully understand the importance of emergency response while hone their ability to make effective decisions and act quickly under pressure.

5.2 Accurate risk diagnosis method

Key factors to achieving accurate risk diagnosis include, but are not limited to, high-quality data sources, advanced data analysis tools, multidisciplinary risk assessment models, and a highly specialized risk assessment team. High-quality data sources are the basis of risk diagnosis. This includes internal corporate data such as financial reports, operational logs, as well as external data such as market trends, consumer behavior, and regulatory changes. Enterprises should establish a comprehensive and updated data acquisition mechanism to ensure the accuracy of risk diagnosis. Data analysis tools also play a crucial role in risk diagnosis. Existing big data technologies and machine learning algorithms can be used to dig deep and analyze enterprise data to accurately identify various potential risks. Enterprises should select appropriate data analysis tools according to their own needs and ensure that they match their current business needs and risk assessment objectives. The risk assessment model should cover multiple disciplines and fields, such as finance, law and engineering, so as to enable a comprehensive and accurate assessment of various risks. For example, businesses can

use Monte Carlo simulations to predict market risk, or use fault tree analysis to assess operational risk. At the same time, the risk assessment model should flexibly adapt to different business scenarios and requirements to ensure its practicality and effectiveness. Finally, a risk assessment team of multidisciplinary experts is key to achieving a precise risk diagnosis. This team should have the rich experience and expertise to accurately identify, analyze and assess various potential risks. In addition to having a high level of professionalism, the risk assessment team should also have good communication and coordination skills to ensure a smooth risk diagnosis process.

5.3 Improve the regulatory compliance system

In the new era, it is particularly important to improve the regulatory compliance system based on the risk management strategy based on enterprise management decisions. Effective regulatory compliance system is the cornerstone to ensure the legal compliance behavior of enterprises in the process of operation, and is also the key to ensure the sustainable development of enterprises. The first move is to establish a comprehensive and systematic internal compliance system. Through clear rules and regulations, the responsibilities and obligations of each functional department within the enterprise in compliance matters are clarified, and a hierarchical compliance management system is established to ensure that the compliance requirements of all internal links can be implemented and prevent potential risks. At the same time, enterprises should strengthen internal training and publicity, improve employees' awareness of the importance of compliance, guide employees to consciously abide by relevant laws and regulations, and reduce compliance risks. Secondly, enterprises should strengthen external supervision and cooperation. Enterprises should actively establish close cooperative relations with regulatory agencies, timely understand the changes of regulations and policies, and ensure the legitimacy of their business activities. In addition, enterprises can use the third-party compliance consulting institutions to conduct external supervision and evaluation, timely correct the existing compliance loopholes, and improve the level of risk control. In market exchanges, enterprises can sign clear compliance agreements with suppliers and partners, clarify the laws and regulations that both parties should abide by in business activities, build a compliance community, and jointly maintain the market order. Finally, enterprises can use information technology means to strengthen compliance management. Establish a digital compliance management system, timely introduce regulations, policies and other information into the system, to realize the whole-process monitoring and risk early warning of various business activities of enterprises. Through data analysis, enterprises can identify potential risk points and take corresponding risk control measures to improve the accuracy and effectiveness of risk control. At the same time, strengthen the information security guarantee, to prevent the compliance risks caused by information leakage.

6. Conclusion

Under the new economic pattern, the complexity and importance of tax management and risk control are constantly rising, and enterprises need to fully understand and respond to these challenges. Through effective tax management and risk management strategies, enterprises will be able to maintain a stable operation in the highly competitive market and achieve the goal of sustainable development. It is hoped that the analysis and suggestions provided in this paper can provide useful reference for the tax management and risk control of enterprises in the new era, and create more favorable conditions for the success of enterprises.

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