

Research on Tax Administration Problems of Large Enterprises in Our Country and Perfect Countermeasures

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Abstract: Large-scale enterprises are the main source of tax revenue for the country, so strengthening the tax management of large-scale enterprises can effectively regulate the market operation order and avoid serious losses of national collective property. However, in the new era, there are still some problems in the tax management of large enterprises in China, which need to be adjusted and optimized in time. Therefore, based on the perspective of the new era, this paper first analyzes the management characteristics of large enterprises. Then, combined with the development status of enterprises, the main problems and optimization countermeasures in tax management are discussed, hoping to play a certain reference role and put forward effective tax management strategies for enterprises.

1. Introduction

With the deepening reform of China's market economy system, large enterprises have made great adjustments in development and operation, investment planning, production and operation, which leads to obvious complexity, diversity, frontier and uncertainty in tax-related matters, which brings great difficulties to relevant departments in management. Therefore, under the background of the new era, people need to further closely analyze the characteristics of tax work in combination with the business development status of large enterprises, and constantly optimize the tax management model in combination with the actual needs of enterprises. Only in this way can we achieve accurate supervision, fine service, sincere co-governance and accurate law enforcement of corporate taxation, and then effectively solve the main problems encountered by large enterprises in tax management.

2. Management Characteristics of Large Enterprises

The Statistical Classification of Large, Medium, Small and Micro Enterprises (2017) clearly puts forward that enterprises that meet the requirements of sales of 300 million yuan and above, total assets of 400 million yuan and above, and employees of 2,000 and above are called large enterprises. Due to the large-scale operation of the company, it usually presents the following characteristics in the development process:

First of all, the degree of informatization is high. In order to ensure the operation efficiency, large enterprises usually configure integrated management information systems such as ERP to strengthen internal control, so the level of office intelligence is high, and they are extremely concerned about the

data information security of enterprises, and have very strict authority requirements for the query, processing and application of some financial information. Secondly, there are many branches. Large enterprises usually operate in a cross-regional business model, which is widely distributed in the region. It is common to link different branches with capital to form a large-scale enterprise group. Thirdly, related transactions are frequent. The related transactions between the head office and its subsidiaries of large enterprises are extremely frequent, and there are usually independent settlement centers or banking institutions inside them, so the financial settlement or pricing mechanism is relatively complicated as a whole. Finally, it has a great social impact. Large enterprises are extremely important for local fiscal revenue, and they are often the pillar industries of a region. Therefore, it not only plays a key role in the economy, but also has a complicated relationship with the overall local construction work [1].

Because of the above characteristics, the tax management of large enterprises is facing great difficulties. Relevant departments need to constantly improve their own working methods, and at the same time, combine the development status of enterprises to further optimize the management system, so as to ensure the smooth completion of tax work of large enterprises.

3. The Main Problems Faced by Large Enterprises in the Process of Tax Management

(A) The decentralization of the system and the centralization of management are contradictory.

Large enterprises usually adopt cross-group business model, which involves a wide range of industries in the development process, and the regional distribution is scattered, and even there is a transnational business model, so the tax information generated is more complicated. Moreover, at present, China's tax authorities generally divide the management territories according to the distribution of administrative regions, and the tax management systems and systems in different regions are quite different, which has obvious decentralized characteristics. As a result, there is a certain mismatch between the current tax management and the operation mode of large enterprises in management level, information integration and working mode, which makes it difficult to adapt to the complex and professional tax management needs of large enterprises [2].

(B) Corporate taxation in risk prevention and control deficiencies

At present, the common tax risk prevention and control in China mainly adopts the way of “index model scanning + artificial professional re-evaluation”. However, with the rapid development of large enterprises in the process of operation and many uncertain factors in their financial information, it is difficult to completely identify the deep-seated risks in the process of enterprise tax management simply through the index model, which leads to its gradual formalization; “Manual reassessment” needs to be supported by a large amount of data, so that the tax risks of enterprises can be deeply explored and effectively controlled by taking corresponding preventive measures in advance. However, in this process, due to the poor communication between enterprises and tax authorities, it is difficult to share most financial data, which also affects the tax risk control to a great extent.

(C) There is a serious information asymmetry between tax enterprises

In the process of development, large enterprises often derive a large number of branch structures according to their own business needs, which involve a wide variety of tax situations, and it is difficult to effectively summarize them only through a single model. Therefore, at present, the tax authorities will divide large enterprises into multiple business segments and units, and manage them independently according to their different characteristics. As a result, the information held by the tax authorities is too scattered to reflect the tax management of enterprises completely and comprehensively, which leads to the emergence of information asymmetry between tax enterprises and makes it difficult to effectively strengthen control [3].

(D) The professional level of staff needs to be comprehensively improved.

At this stage, with the continuous improvement of China's economic construction level, more and more large enterprises have begun to be included in the tax management object. However, as far as the actual situation is concerned, the growth level of the staff engaged in enterprise tax management and service is still unsatisfactory. Especially in the process of dealing with tax-related projects of large enterprises, individual grass-roots departments often lack good timeliness and immediacy, and there is not enough human resources support to solve problems in their work, which makes it difficult to effectively improve the quality of tax management. In addition, the working methods of tax management are also lacking and effectively upgraded, and they have not catered to the development characteristics of enterprises to create a new working model. To this end, grass-roots units continue to strengthen staff construction to ensure that the number of grass-roots cadres gradually matches the tax management of large enterprises.

4. The Measures to Improve the Tax Management of Large Enterprises in China

(A) Upgrade the management system to meet the needs of enterprises

In the process of development, large enterprises need to consider the market situation and their own development needs, so the industrial distribution and equity structure will reflect the overall and centralized characteristics, and will continue to operate with a top-down management system. Therefore, in the process of tax management, we can adjust our own system model according to the operating characteristics of enterprises to ensure that we can better play the role of supervision and coordination. To this end, relevant departments can adopt the following working mechanisms:

1) Establish tax management branches around the characteristics of industry agglomeration. Large enterprises have obvious characteristics of industry agglomeration during their operation. For example, most of the eastern coastal areas in China are gathering areas of fur and clothing manufacturing; Cities such as Beishangguang have gathered a large number of financial industries and so on. For this reason, relevant departments can establish corresponding tax management branches around the characteristics of industry agglomeration in a specific region, and provide professional and personalized tax services for large enterprises in the region to ensure effective management efficiency [4].

2) Follow the management mode of “total versus total”. At first, Beijing took the lead in trying to use the “total-to-total” tax management mode, which mainly adopted the operation mode of “one branch in each place” to play a leading role and was responsible for managing large enterprises in the region. Therefore, in the process of work, other regions can also follow this management mechanism according to their own actual conditions, take the headquarters of large enterprises as the starting point, centralize their management authority in higher-level tax management institutions, and set up branches that specialize in docking enterprises to coordinate cross-regional matters in accordance with the “general-to-general” construction pattern, and at the same time assist large enterprises to formulate tax management work plans to ensure effective management.

3) Create a personalized management mechanism. In order to meet the development needs of large enterprises and improve the quality of tax services. The tax administration agencies can adopt the territorial linkage mechanism. The headquarters will set up grass-roots outlets according to the industrial distribution characteristics of large enterprises, and the tax departments of each outlet will collect the tax data of the subsidiaries of the group and upload them to the headquarters for summary. Thus, the headquarters can make an in-depth analysis of the economic characteristics of large enterprises and make clear the individual needs of enterprises in tax management. So as to formulate an appropriate management plan in combination with the needs, and effectively integrate with regional and local management institutions, so as to effectively solve the mismatch between the tax work of large enterprises and the current management system [5].

(B) Strengthen risk control and improve service level.

Relevant departments need to further strengthen the management and control of tax risks of large enterprises, and by strengthening the summary and analysis of regional tax data, generate a risk index model that conforms to the financial characteristics of large enterprises. At the same time, the company establishes enterprise tax credit evaluation report according to fixed time nodes, shares tax dynamic risks with enterprises, accurately identifies matters needing attention in key areas, thus effectively strengthening risk tracking and control, and negotiates and discusses the key points of tax management with enterprises. In this way, we can comprehensively strengthen the ability of tax risk management and control, and further improve the governance of tax-related matters.

On this basis, relevant departments need to build a professional tax risk research center based on regional division. By setting up a task-based working group, we will carry out in-depth risk analysis around different levels, such as topics, industries and years, and be responsible for formulating tax risk proposals for large enterprises in the region on the medical side, and formulating relevant tax risk prefabricated tips around their business scope and organizational characteristics to ensure that the level of tax management can be further strengthened. On this basis, a diversified evaluation system of “credit + risk” is established to make large enterprises pay enough attention to tax management and ensure that a good cooperation system can be established to improve the efficiency of tax management [6].

(C) Take cross-regional cooperation to create a pattern of co-governance.

1) Establish a cross-regional cooperation mechanism. First of all, the tax administration department needs to adjust the previous vertical management organization, build a flat working mechanism according to the regional distribution characteristics of large group enterprises, and adopt the network management model to enhance the zero-spending of its own work, thus improving the efficiency of tax administration as a whole. At the same time, promote cross-regional cooperation and information sharing among multiple departments to ensure the uniformity and certainty of tax policy implementation; Secondly, the tax administration department can adopt the way of pilot implementation, gradually establish a coordination mechanism for tax-related matters of large enterprises based on the pilot experience, and create a joint consultation management model specifically for the complex tax information of enterprises to ensure that the tax management system of large enterprises can be steadily improved and the regional tax system can be continuously improved.

2) Direct cooperation mode between tax enterprises. The tax administration department can rely on the advantages of the Internet platform to establish an online tax business platform that can have a direct dialogue with enterprises. In this process, it is required that the internal business system of the enterprise can be directly connected with the tax system, so as to create a direct information platform for tax enterprises to communicate with each other, so that the tax department can directly obtain the business data of the enterprise. At the same time, enterprises can also realize remote tax handling, thus comprehensively improving the work efficiency of both tax enterprises and effectively deepening the cooperation between them. On this basis, the tax administration department can also create a cooperative dialogue mechanism, invite enterprises to participate in problem feedback and data analysis, and put forward reasonable suggestions to further optimize the tax administration system, so as to effectively enhance the sense of participation and acquisition of enterprises.

3) Strengthen the mastery of international tax rules. In recent years, with the gradual evolution of the global economic structure, countries pay more and more attention to the international tax collection and management. Therefore, in December 2021, the OECD issued “Meeting the Challenge of Digital Taxation of Economy-Legislative Template of Pillar II Global Anti-tax Base Erosion Rules”, which explained the minimum tax generated by large enterprises operating in different jurisdictions during their transnational business, and clearly listed the design ideas of relevant elements of the rules. Therefore, in the process of carrying out specific work, the tax administration

department needs to focus on strengthening the study and research on international water tax rules, so as to ensure that it can better deal with the tax problems generated by large enterprises during their transnational operations, and at the same time help enterprises to control tax risks reasonably and improve their own management benefits.

(D) To strengthen staff training and expand the talent pool.

Under the background of “internet plus”, the management efficiency of enterprises has been improved in an all-round way. In this process, tax administrators also need to improve their professional quality at the same time, so as to ensure that they can use more advanced working technology to strengthen tax management and meet the business development needs of enterprises.

First of all, tax administrators need to actively carry out information upgrading, rely on information technology to leave and establish a new working pattern of “ruling taxes by numbers”, and assist enterprises to complete the digital transformation of tax management, and form a new supervision, control and service platform with “smart taxation” as the core. In this way, the efficiency of tax management can be effectively improved and the automation level of tax work can be enhanced. For example, with the help of online tax invoice system, it provides invoice inquiry, audit and appraisal, so as to effectively enhance the work efficiency of enterprises and reduce their management risks in tax work.

Secondly, relevant departments need to focus on the introduction of talents, and focus on the development of professionals in professional research, big data application, risk management and tax and fee analysis around the characteristics of work in the new era to ensure that they can better adapt to the development situation of enterprises and constantly optimize their own workforce allocation. On this basis, the tax administration department also needs to focus on personnel training, organize existing employees to actively understand new tax management knowledge through cooperation with universities and other specific work forms, and expand their professional skills from financial and legal aspects, so as to better adapt to the working environment in the new era and provide more ideal tax management services for enterprises. Only in this way can we comprehensively improve the work efficiency of enterprises and further strengthen the control of tax risks.

5. Conclusion

To sum up, this paper makes an in-depth analysis of the tax management problems and optimization countermeasures of large enterprises. It is emphasized that in the actual work process, the tax administration department needs to start with adjusting the system structure, constantly optimize its own working methods and management measures, and ensure that it can closely meet the development characteristics of large enterprises to strengthen tax control. Only in this way can we improve our service level in an all-round way and ensure that it can play a powerful role in promoting social development.

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