



Research on Tax Planning Strategies under the Background of Integration of Industry, Finance and Taxation

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Abstract. In the context of the integration of finance and taxation, tax planning is no longer limited to traditional tax-saving methods, but needs to be combined with the actual operation of the enterprise, and the comprehensive application of a variety of strategies to minimize the tax burden and maximize economic benefits. This article first analyzes the problems existing in the current enterprise tax planning, and then introduces the importance of the integration of industry, finance and taxation. It believes that enterprises should formulate tax planning strategies from the aspects of tax planning goals, business structure and financial management system, dynamic tax planning adjustment mechanism, and communication with the tax department.

Keywords: the integration of industry, finance, and taxation; Tax planning; Strategies.

1 Introduction

Tax policy is one of the important means of national macroeconomic regulation, which affects the economic behavior and market resource allocation of enterprises through adjusting tax types, tax rates, and tax preferential policies. With the rapid development of the economy and the continuous improvement of the tax system, changes in tax policies are becoming increasingly frequent, which puts higher demands on the financial management and tax planning of enterprises. The integration of business, finance, and taxation, as an important trend in modern enterprise management, emphasizes the deep integration of finance and business, providing a broader space for tax planning. This article will delve into the current situation of corporate tax planning, the importance of integrating business, finance, and taxation, and tax planning strategies.

2 The Current Situation of Enterprise Tax Planning in China

Tax planning refers to taxpayers arranging their business and financial activities reasonably while complying with tax laws, in order to reduce tax burden and improve economic efficiency. With the increasingly strict national tax policies and the complexity of tax policy changes, enterprises also face many difficulties and obstacles when conducting tax planning.

2.1 Insufficient Understanding and Improper Application of Policies

Tax policies have a certain degree of complexity and professionalism, and some small and medium-sized enterprises lack professional tax personnel or external consulting support, resulting in misunderstandings or neglect of certain details of the policies.^[1] Due to inadequate understanding and inaccurate grasp of tax policies by enterprises, deviations or violations in tax planning may occur. For example, a certain tax bureau tracked and investigated a suspicious enterprise with an abnormal increase in input tax, and found that the online signing amount of a real estate enterprise's development project was 270 million yuan, but the declared income of the enterprise was only 20 million yuan, the value-added tax was only declared a few million yuan, and the enterprise's retained tax amount increased sharply in the short term. After investigation, it was found that due to the company's inadequate understanding of the recognition rules for revenue from the sale of real estate projects by real estate enterprises, issues such as delayed recognition of revenue from development projects that have already been sold and failure to declare and pay land value-added tax in accordance with the law have arisen.

2.2 Lack of Systematic Tax Planning

In the process of production and operation, enterprises involve multiple tax categories, and there is a mutual influence and constraint relationship between each tax category. The planning of value-added tax may affect the basis for calculating corporate income tax, while the planning of personal income tax is closely related to the company's salary and welfare policies. However, some enterprises often limit their planning to individual tax categories or single links, lacking comprehensiveness and systematicity.^[2] For example, some companies increase input tax and reduce output tax by selecting suppliers who can provide sufficient value-added tax special invoices and lowering sales prices. Although the value-added tax burden is reduced, the decrease in sales prices also leads to a corresponding decrease in the company's sales revenue and profits, resulting in an increase in the taxable income of corporate income tax and an increase in the corporate income tax burden.

2.3 Mismatch Between Changes in Business Activities and Tax Planning

Tax planning is a pre arrangement for the future behavior of enterprises, with strong planning and foresight. However, under the conditions of a market economy, the business activities of enterprises are constantly changing. For example, after significant changes in the business structure and revenue model of some enterprises, their original tax planning plans have not been adjusted accordingly, resulting in blind spots in enjoying tax benefits and utilizing tax policies, leading to an overall increase in tax burden and affecting the company's profitability.^[3]

2.4 Lack of Awareness of Tax Planning and Shortage of Professional Talents

Many companies have a misconception about tax planning, believing that it is simply tax evasion and avoidance, leading to a negative attitude towards tax planning and missing out on some legitimate tax planning opportunities. Moreover, the management of some companies often places more emphasis on production, operation, and market expansion, neglecting the impact of tax planning on the overall financial situation of the enterprise. In addition, tax planning is a comprehensive and highly specialized job that requires practitioners to possess rich professional knowledge in taxation, accounting, finance, and other fields.^[4] However, many companies rely solely on part-time internal finance or accounting personnel for tax planning, and these personnel often lack professional tax planning knowledge and skills, making it difficult to develop scientific and reasonable tax planning plans.

3 The Importance of Integrating Business, Finance, and Taxation

Business finance integration refers to the deep integration of financial management concepts, methods, tools, and business operations, providing comprehensive and professional information support for enterprises in planning, decision-making, control, risk assessment, and other aspects at low cost and high efficiency through data sharing. Tax planning and the integration of business and finance are interdependent and mutually reinforcing. The integration of industry, finance, and taxation is an inevitable development trend in modern enterprise financial management.^[5] The role of the integration of industry, finance, and taxation in tax planning is mainly reflected in the following three aspects.

3.1 Improve the Efficiency of Tax Planning

The integration of business, finance, and taxation requires the establishment of a close communication bridge between business departments and finance departments to ensure timely and accurate transmission of relevant information on tax planning.^[6] At

the same time, the business department and finance department work together to analyze the business model, financial situation, and tax policy requirements of the enterprise, in order to develop a planning plan that meets both business needs and tax policies.

3.2 Enhance Risk Prevention and Control Capabilities

The integration of business, finance, and taxation ensures that enterprises strictly comply with laws and regulations in business decision-making, financial planning, and tax arrangements by establishing a sound risk management and internal control system, and promptly identify and respond to potential tax risks.^[7] For example, when tax policies change, the finance department can work with the business department to analyze the impact of policy changes on the enterprise, develop corresponding risk response measures, and ensure the stable operation of the enterprise.

3.3 Enhance the Level of Business Management

The integration of industry, finance, and taxation enables the finance department to have a deeper understanding of the business operations and market environment of the enterprise, and can provide more comprehensive and accurate financial information support for the enterprise.^[8] This kind of data sharing and collaborative work can not only help enterprises develop scientific and reasonable business plans, but also provide strong support for their financial decisions. Therefore, the integration of business, finance, and taxation helps to enhance the decision-making level of enterprises and strengthen their market competitiveness.^[9]

4 Strategic Choices for Tax Planning under the Integration of Industry, Finance, and Taxation

In the context of the integration of industry, finance, and taxation, tax planning strategies should closely revolve around the deep integration of business operations, financial management, and tax management of enterprises, in order to minimize tax costs and maximize enterprise value.

4.1 Clarify Tax Planning Objectives

The goals of tax planning should be consistent with the overall strategic objectives of the enterprise, ensuring that the direction of tax planning is aligned with the development direction of the enterprise. Before formulating a tax planning plan, enterprises should first clarify their strategic goals, such as market positioning, product and service innovation, profitability improvement, market share expansion, international development, etc., and deeply analyze the impact of tax factors on the achievement of enterprise strategic goals. Based on the analysis results, formulate planning goals that

are consistent with the company's strategic objectives, such as reducing tax burden, optimizing tax structure, improving capital utilization, and reducing tax risks.

4.2 Optimize Business Structure and Financial Management System

Enterprises should comprehensively sort out business processes and contents, identify key nodes and links related to tax planning, and reduce the tax burden by adjusting business strategies and optimizing business processes. For example, enterprises can introduce new technologies and design new products to improve market competitiveness, increase the sales proportion of high value-added products, improve the overall profitability of enterprises, and indirectly reduce the tax burden rate; reduce the burden of value-added tax by selecting suitable suppliers and reasonably arranging purchase time; and reduce the burden of enterprise income tax by reasonably arranging income recognition time and expense deduction.

Establish a sound financial management system and process, and improve the standardization and normalization level of financial management. A sound financial management system requires enterprises to establish a standardized accounting system to ensure the authenticity, accuracy, and completeness of accounting information, which can provide data support for tax planning.^[10] The financial management system requires enterprises to strictly comply with national tax laws and regulations, which helps ensure that tax planning is legal and compliant. The financial management system also helps enterprises optimize resource allocation, by reasonably arranging the structure of funds and reducing the cost of funds, thereby increasing the benefits of tax planning.

4.3 Establish a Dynamic Tax Planning and Adjustment Mechanism

Enterprises should establish a system of periodic review of tax planning plans, regularly evaluate tax planning plans, and analyze the effectiveness and problems of their implementation. According to the information provided under the integration of business structure, the changes in the market environment and the evaluation results of the implementation effect of tax planning, the tax planning plan will be adjusted in time to ensure its adaptability and effectiveness. At the same time, enterprises also need to pay attention to the dynamic changes in tax policies and adjust their tax revenue planning strategies in time to meet the challenges brought about by policy changes.

4.4 Strengthen Communication and Cooperation with Tax Departments

The success of tax planning depends on the recognition of tax authorities. A comprehensive understanding of the legal interpretations and enforcement practices of tax authorities regarding "reasonable and lawful" taxation is an important preliminary task. Enterprises should proactively maintain contact with the tax department, actively participate in training and consulting activities organized by the tax department, timely understand changes in tax policies and management requirements, and strive

for the understanding and support of the tax department. In the implementation process of tax planning schemes, enterprises should actively accept the review and inspection of tax departments to ensure the legality and compliance of the schemes are recognized.

4.5 Strengthen the Cultivation of Professional Talents

Enterprises can enhance the professional competence and comprehensive ability of their tax planning personnel by regularly providing training on tax regulations, policies, and tax planning skills to personnel in their business and finance departments. When necessary, external talents with rich experience and professional knowledge in tax planning can also be introduced to provide strong support for the tax planning work of enterprises.

4.6 Drawing on the Experience of International Tax Planning

With the wide application of emerging digital technologies such as big data, cloud computing, blockchain, and artificial intelligence, some foreign enterprises have begun to implement the intelligent transformation of tax management. Enterprises can automatically collect, organize and analyze data by building an intelligent decision support system, and customize tax planning solutions for enterprises according to their business characteristics and risk conditions. The intelligent decision support system can also accurately predict the tax risks of enterprises and formulate corresponding countermeasures.

5 Conclusion

The selection of tax planning strategies under the integration of industry finance and taxation needs to comprehensively consider many factors, including clarifying tax planning objectives, optimizing the business structure and financial management system, establishing a dynamic tax planning and adjustment mechanism, strengthening communication and cooperation with tax authorities, strengthening the training of professional talents, and learning from the experience of international tax planning. Through the implementation of these strategies, enterprises can achieve the goal of reducing the tax burden and improving economic benefits.

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