

# Study on the High-Tech Enterprise Tax Planning

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**Abstract:** The improvement of the external environment and the support of national policies are the external reasons for the development of high-tech enterprises. In order to enhance their comprehensive competitiveness, high-tech enterprises should pay more attention to the improvement of their own management level and investment and financial management capabilities. As an indispensable part of financial management, the tax planning of high-tech enterprises, if it can be used flexibly, will inevitably provide beneficial help to the capital flow, net profit and even comprehensive strength of high-tech enterprises. This article starts with the definition basis and characteristics of high-tech enterprises. The theoretical analysis of the tax planning of high-tech enterprises is carried out one by one according to the “three characteristics” of necessity, feasibility and particularity. The special analysis introduces high-tech enterprises the key areas of tax planning, the next main part selects the business matters and activities in these key areas for tax planning. Finally, for high-tech enterprises with higher tax planning risks than general enterprises, focus on high-tech Risk avoidance of corporate tax planning.

## 1. Introduction

In order to promote the development of high-tech enterprises, on the one hand, the Chinese government creates a good external environment for domestic enterprises, encourages enterprises to improve and innovate production technology, increase investment in research and development costs and the development of high-tech products, and protect the independent intellectual property rights of enterprises. On the other hand, the government has implemented a special “industrial tilt” policy on capital investment, taxation, import and export, raw material supply, etc., giving priority support and guidance, especially the formulation of tax preferential policies, which is promoted by countries around the world. The common practice of high-tech enterprise development. The improvement of the external environment and the support of national policies are the external reasons for the development of high-tech enterprises. In order to enhance their comprehensive competitiveness, high-tech enterprises should pay more attention to the improvement of their management level and investment and financial management. Tax planning is a company that, within the scope permitted by the tax law, plans and arranges activities such as production, operation, investment, and financial management in advance to save taxes as much as possible to obtain maximum after-tax benefits and maximize the value of the enterprise. Due to its professionalism and effectiveness, tax planning has gradually penetrated into all aspects of company management. Tax planning for high-tech enterprises has become an indispensable part of financial management. If it can be used flexibly, it will inevitably affect the capital flow of high-tech enterprises.

## 2. The Necessity of Tax Planning for High-Tech Enterprises

Taxation is an important means for the country to achieve macro-control. Through the tax game between enterprises and the government, the government's tax policy can be well implemented to achieve the purpose of national tax macro-control. Tax preference is a measure commonly used by countries to reduce tax burden. It has the role of guiding the rational allocation of resources and adjusting the economic structure. One of the important means of tax planning is the use of tax preferential policies, and tax planning by using tax preferential policies Substantially achieved the

macro-control effect of taxation. Specifically, the role of tax incentives in realizing the national macro-control function is as follows: First, tax relief measures greatly reduce the burden on enterprises. Second, to guide the rational allocation of resources and promote the rational adjustment of the industrial structure. Through reasonable taxation policies, the government will give tax incentives to industries that need support and development. The main body of market behavior is a relatively clear industrial signal, so as to guide the rational flow of social resources and realize the optimization of industrial structure. Third, support the development of backward regions, narrow the gap between regions, and realize the rational allocation of resources. Fourth, tax regulation can promote sustainable economic development. Promoting sustainable development strategies requires the comprehensive use of legal, administrative, economic, and publicity means, and the unique functions and advantages of these means. Taxation, as an important economic lever, is widely used in all aspects of social economic life. Has its own unique function.

There are many controversies in the theoretical circles on the financial management goals of modern enterprises. There are three factors that affect the value of an enterprise: one is to increase the company's future cash flow and is committed to improving the company's market competitiveness and profitability; the second is to reduce the discount rate; the third is to advance the future cash flow. From the perspective of tax planning, this is divided into: one is to directly reduce tax burden; the other is to obtain the time value of funds; This is because: First, the realization of the financial management goals of modern enterprises requires enterprises to maximize cost reduction, including tax burden. The tax burden of an enterprise includes a direct tax burden and an indirect tax burden. The direct tax burden refers to the tax expenditures paid by the enterprise in accordance with tax laws for taxable activities in the business activities, and the indirect tax burden refers to the enterprise's tax process. Expenditure. The reduction of tax burden can be achieved through tax avoidance and tax evasion, but tax evasion and tax evasion make the company bear a considerable financial risk. Once detected, the company must accept the punishment unconditionally, which is contrary to modern enterprises The purpose of financial management.

Modern enterprise financial decision-making mainly includes four parts: financing decision-making, investment decision-making, production and operation decision-making and profit distribution decision-making. These decisions are directly or indirectly affected by tax. Indispensable important content. In the production and management decisions of an enterprise, production scale decisions, purchase and sales decisions, inventory management decisions, cost and cost decisions, etc., inevitably involve tax payment factors, and there are problems in how to plan tax; Consider the after-tax benefits brought to the enterprise by the enterprise's investment activities. Tax is a deduction item for investment income, and the tax law has different tax policy provisions for different organizational forms, different investment regions, different investment industries, different investment methods, and different investment periods, which requires Enterprises must consider the impact of the tax system on investment in their investment decisions and conduct scientific tax planning.

### **3. High-Tech Enterprise Tax Planning Strategy Selection**

According to the relevant regulations on the administration of VAT collection in China, the taxpayers of VAT can be divided into: general taxpayers and small-scale taxpayers. The basic applicable tax rate for general taxpayers is 170k, allowing input tax credits to be deducted; small-scale taxpayers apply a collection rate of 4% or 6% and cannot deduct input tax credits. All taxpayers engaged in the production of goods or providing value-added taxable services, as well as taxpayers engaged in the production of goods or providing value-added taxable services, and concurrently engaged in the wholesale or retail of goods, have annual taxable sales of less than 1 million yuan. Taxpayers engaged in the wholesale or retail of goods, and those with annual taxable sales of less than 1.8 million yuan are small-scale taxpayers. Individuals, non-enterprise units whose annual taxable sales exceed the standards of small-scale taxpayers, and enterprises that do not frequently have taxable behavior are regarded as small-scale taxpayers. Other enterprises and

enterprise units whose annual taxable sales are above the standard of small-scale taxpayers are general taxpayers. At the same time, enterprises and enterprise units engaged in the production of goods or providing value-added taxable services, as well as enterprises and enterprise units engaged in the production of goods or providing value-added taxable services, and concurrently engaged in the wholesale or retail sale of goods, are subject to taxable sales. If the amount is less than 1 million yuan and more than 300,000 yuan, if the financial system is sound, it can still be regarded as a general taxpayer.

The characteristics of high-tech enterprises are knowledge intensive, high intelligence and high technology. Most of them produce high value-added products. In the cost structure of products, the proportion of direct material costs that can be deducted continues to decline, resulting in rising tax levels. High-tech Due to the rapid development of modern science and technology, the continuous adoption of new materials, new technologies, and new processes, the cost structure of scientific and technological products has fundamentally changed, and the proportion of direct material costs has continued to decline, making high-tech products deductible. The continuous reduction has led to an increase in the burden of VAT. According to the above theory, small-scale high-tech enterprises are more suitable to choose small-scale taxpayers. For the general taxpayers of medium-sized high-tech enterprises, they can reduce their respective sales after separation by splitting, so that they can meet the requirements of small-scale taxpayers and become small-scale taxpayers, so as to obtain tax-saving benefits.

Part-time operation means that the taxpayer not only sells value-added taxable goods or provides value-added taxable services, but also engages in business taxable services, and there is no direct connection and affiliation between the two business activities. The “Implementation Rules of the Provisional Regulations on Value Added Tax of the People's Republic of China” stipulates: “If a taxpayer concurrently engages in non-taxable services, the sales of goods or taxable services and non-taxable services shall be accounted for separately. Value-added tax is levied at the respective applicable tax rate, and sales tax is levied at the applicable tax rate on the sales of non-taxable services; if they are not accounted for separately or cannot be accurately calculated, their non-taxable services should be levied together with goods or taxable services. If high-tech enterprises are general VAT taxpayers, they should try to account for the sales of taxable goods or taxable services and non-taxable services separately, and calculate the value-added tax at the respective applicable tax rates for the sales income of taxable goods or taxable services ; For the turnover of non-taxable labor services, the business tax is paid at its applicable tax rate, mainly because: on the one hand, the products of high-tech enterprises have high added value, the actual value-added rate is very high, and the actual tax rate of VAT is generally higher than A business tax rate of 3% to 5%; on the other hand, less input tax is allowed for the provision of non-taxable labor services. If the high-tech enterprise is a small-scale VAT taxpayer, you can compare the applicable VAT tax collection rate and business tax rate. If the non-taxable labor service provides a higher business tax rate than sales of goods or the provision of taxable service VAT rate, the two businesses can be merged without separate accounting, so that the combined business is taxed at a lower VAT rate.

Article 5 of the “Implementation Rules for the Provisional Regulations of Shizeng Value Tax” specifies the mixed sales of value-added tax and ((Implementation Rules for the Implementation Regulations of the Business Tax) clearly stipulates the mixed sales of business tax: if a sales activity involves both goods It also involves non-taxable labor services, which are mixed sales. At the same time, the two “Rules” also clarify: “The mixed sales of enterprises, enterprise units and self-employed persons engaged in the production, wholesale and retail of goods are regarded as the sale of goods and should be regarded as Value-added tax is levied; mixed sales of other units and individuals are regarded as sales of non-taxable services and no value-added tax is levied. According to the above regulations, mixed sales are determined by the main business, that is, the main business pays value-added Tax, its mixed sales act pays value-added tax, and vice versa pays business tax. “But in actual operations, part-time and mixed sales often occur at the same time in some companies. Due to the involvement of part-time business, the main business is determined and mixed How to levy taxes on sales activities brings uncertainty, so the “Implementation Rules for the

Provisional Regulations on Value Added Tax” also stipulates: “Engaged in the production, wholesale and retail of goods Enterprises, enterprise units and self-employed persons, including enterprises, enterprise units and self-employed persons mainly engaged in the production, wholesale and retail of goods, and also non-taxable labor services. “Ministry of Finance Caishuizi (1994) No. 026 The article further clarifies the concept of “dominant”, that is, if taxpayers engaged in the production, wholesale and retail of goods have annual sales of goods less than 50%, they can be regarded as non-VAT taxpayers, and their mixing Sales activities can be paid together with business tax according to the main business. Therefore, when the high-tech enterprises conduct overall tax planning, they can choose which taxes to pay by controlling the proportion of corporate taxable goods and taxable labor services in total sales. Thus, the enterprise can be regarded as a taxpayer with low tax burden.

#### **4. Conclusion**

While relying on the improvement of external environment and national policy support for development, high-tech enterprises should pay more attention to the improvement of their own management level and investment and financial management to enhance their comprehensive competitiveness. Due to its professionalism and effectiveness, tax planning has gradually penetrated into all aspects of company management. Tax planning for high-tech enterprises has become an indispensable part of financial management. If it can be used flexibly, it will inevitably affect the capital flow of high-tech enterprises. , Net profit and even comprehensive strength to provide favorable help.

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