

Discussion on the Influence of Replacing the Business Tax with a Value-Added Tax on Accounting Calculation

Linlin Han

School of Accounting, Shandong University of Finance and Economics

250014

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Abstract: In order to meet the requirements of social development in the new era, our economy has achieved a series of reforms, the related tax system and the value added tax system are constantly adjusted to meet the requirements of economic development. The most direct embodiment of the tax system and value added tax reform is the implementation of replacing the business tax with a value-added tax, which also has an influence on the accounting calculation of enterprises in the implementation process. This paper focuses on the influence of replacing the business tax with a value-added tax on enterprise income tax, enterprise cash accounting and profit accounting, enterprise income accounting, and puts forward the measures to implement the replacing the business tax with a value-added tax of replacing the business tax with a value-added tax.

1. Introduction

Replacing the business tax with a value-added tax is the key tax reform scheme of our country, with the full promotion of replacing the business tax with a value-added tax in China, the financial management and accounting calculation of enterprises have changed greatly. The implementation of replacing the business tax with a value-added tax to the various industries, both challenges and opportunities, the influence of the tax burden is particularly large. On the whole, the reform of replacing the business tax with a value-added tax is beneficial to the national enterprises to a certain extent. However, it also poses a great challenge to some enterprises. Therefore, it is very important to clarify the influence of replacing the business tax with a value-added tax to business accounting calculation. Under the reform of replacing the business tax with a value-added tax, only by constantly analyzing its positive and negative influence on enterprises, providing the basis for enterprises to better grasp the opportunity and reducing the development losses, so as to transform the challenges into opportunities for development.

2. The influence of replacing the business tax with a value-added tax on accounting calculation

2.1 The influence of replacing the business tax with a value-added tax on enterprise income tax

In the enterprise accounting calculation, enterprise income tax accounting is one of the important components. Before the implementation of replacing the business tax with a value-added tax, the payment of business tax can be all deducted before the income tax. After the implementation of replacing the business tax with a value-added tax, most of the tax burden is transferred to the value added tax, and the value added tax can not be deducted before tax, this means that the turnover tax can be deducted before the income tax is reduced greatly. The reform of replacing the business tax with a value-added tax is not only reflected in this aspect, but also reduces the cost of the enterprises. Before the implementation of replacing the business tax with a value-added tax, the transportation costs as a cost and other related labor costs can be deducted before tax. After the

replacing the business tax with a value-added tax, the enterprise pays all kinds of raw materials cost, freight or other labor cost and so on, because the vat input tax can be deducted, the part that contains input tax cannot be deducted before the enterprise income tax, and the price tax should be separated, so the production cost of the enterprise will also decline after the implementation of replacing the business tax with a value-added tax. This will also lead to changes in income tax accounting. In addition, the reform of replacing the business tax with a value-added tax has a certain influence on the purchase of fixed assets in some enterprises, resulting in the purchase cost of fixed assets changes, thus affecting the accounting of the depreciation amount, the profits and income tax.

2.2 The influence of replacing the business tax with a value-added tax on cash accounting and profit accounting of enterprises

Before the implementation of replacing the business tax with a value-added tax, enterprises pay great attention to cost, income and business tax in the process of cash accounting and profit accounting. There is a negative correlation between cash flow and tax burden, which makes the tax paid by enterprises have a great influence on cash accounting. Therefore, in the process of paying business tax, the amount of tax paid is limited by the payment mechanism, that is to say, the enterprise must pay business tax to the state beforehand, after the completion of the company project can be settled through the accounts, and the final leveling accounts, but this also led to the enterprise advance payment of taxes higher than the provisions should be paid, to increase the unnecessary tax burden for enterprises. After the tax reform, enterprises can pay the corresponding amount of value added tax after receiving the payment, so as to avoid the influence of cash flow and ensure the economic benefits of the enterprise. Before the implementation of replacing the business tax with a value-added tax, the reduction of business tax, cost reduction and income reduction will directly affect the profit accounting and cash accounting. After the implementation of replacing the business tax with a value-added tax, the enterprise can obtain profits before paying taxes, not only can stabilize the enterprise profits, but also can avoid the cash flow affected ^[2].

2.3 The influence of replacing the business tax with a value-added tax on business income accounting

The reform policy of replacing the business tax with a value-added tax has also brought greater influence on the income accounting of some enterprises. Before replacing the business tax with a value-added tax, the enterprise is recognized according to the price including tax. After the implementation of replacing the business tax with a value-added tax, the principles and methods of enterprise income accounting have changed. After the implementation of replacing the business tax with a value-added tax, because the value added tax is the tax excluded in price, the income is confirmed according to the price excluding tax. That is to say, the income tax after replacing the business tax with a value-added tax is less than before. In addition, in the accounting income, the additional tax payable - value added tax shall be added, and must include the sales tax, input tax, paying tax and other detailed accounts. These transactions involving value added tax are very complex, resulting in a wide range of detailed accounts, which has a significant influence on business income accounting.

3. Countermeasures to deal with the enterprise accounting calculation of replacing the business tax with a value-added tax

3.1 Strengthening the training work of financial personnel

In the actual accounting calculation work, the personal quality of financial personnel is directly related to the effectiveness of tax planning. Therefore, the training work of financial personnel should be strengthened, including two main contents: on one hand, for the newcomers, it is very important to strengthen their training, mainly to train the value added tax laws and regulations and basic tax knowledge, deepen the newcomers' knowledge and understanding of this aspect; on the

other hand, for the "old employees" in the enterprise, strengthening the training of "old employees" is also essential, mainly training new tax regulations, changing the outdated business tax habits, and enhance their tax awareness. And it also can establish the training mechanism of financial "old employees" leading the new staff. By promoting the reform content of replacing the business tax with a value-added tax, the relevant personnel can grasp the specific professional knowledge as soon as possible, raise the risk awareness, establish the correct work consciousness, actively communicate with other departments, and minimize the possibility of economic risk occurrence^[3].

3.2 Strengthening the management of the bill

The reform of replacing the business tax with a value-added tax has a great influence on bill management. After the reform, the value added tax will involve special invoices in the process of payment, and the special invoices will be used by the buyer to offset the input tax. The reform of replacing the business tax with a value-added tax has put forward higher requirements on bill management, so it has become one of the most important tasks to strengthen the use of bill management and standardize the use of invoices. Strengthening the management of bills mainly includes the following contents: first, the time to obtain the value added tax invoice is to negotiate with the partner, pay attention to avoid delay declaration, occupy the mobile funds; secondly, the standardization of the financial department bill management is very necessary, to the bill management personnel to carry out regular training, to avoid the appearance of the bill black box operation; finally, try not to cooperate with the government non-profit agencies and small-scale taxpayers who cannot issue vat invoices, to avoid reducing input tax to increase the expenditure of taxes.

3.3 Standardizing the accounting calculation work

The implementation of replacing the business tax with a value-added tax has an important influence on enterprise accounting calculation, which makes the enterprise accounting workers to improve the accounting work according to the requirements of reform. It mainly includes two contents: on one hand, it is necessary to integrate financial support funds into the account of non-operating income. In accordance with the requirements of the tax law, enterprises receive the special financial funds approved by the state, and the income tax can be deducted from the income when calculating the income tax, that is, it is no longer accounted for as a tax revenue. On the other hand, the non-special purpose enterprises in the financial subsidies shall be accounted for as taxable income, and the corresponding enterprise income tax shall be paid. In the implementation of replacing the business tax with a value-added tax, the enterprises obtained by the non-special financial funds in the acquisition of non-operating income, but also to pay the enterprise income tax payable.

3.4 Strengthening the work of tax planning

The implementation of replacing the business tax with a value-added tax has a direct influence on enterprise accounting calculation, enterprises only in the shortest time to change the thinking, comprehensive analysis of the influence of replacing the business tax with a value-added tax on business accounting calculation, scientific tax planning to meet the requirements of social development. In the traditional mode, the financial department in the enterprise undertakes tax-related duties. After the implementation of replacing the business tax with a value-added tax, the tax liability is shared by several departments. The tax-related basic work management of enterprise accounting is not only related to the amount of vat paid, but also closely related to the tax size and legal risk. This requires that enterprise accounting calculation must strengthen tax basic work management, continuously improve the level of tax planning, further clarify the accounting methods and principles of accounting, To form a scientific and reasonable business accounting calculation process, to put the inspection and deduction of input tax special invoices in the focus of work, enterprises also need to prevent the tax evasion situation in the prominent position.

4. Concluding remarks

Replacing the business tax with a value-added tax is the key issue of the current development, and has a huge influence on the enterprise. This significant tax reform not only reduces the tax burden, but also increases the cost of some industries and increases the difficulty of financial accounting. Practice has proved that replacing the business tax with a value-added tax is a long-term and arduous task, it promotes the development of enterprises, and it also has a certain influence on the accounting calculation of enterprises. Complying with the requirements of the tax reform, taking effective countermeasures, further improve the accounting calculation of enterprises, in order to promote the enterprises to better adapt to the reform of replacing the business tax with a value-added tax, to promote the stable development of enterprises.

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