

Research on Tax Risk Management of Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises based on Internal Control Perspective

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Abstract: With the continuous development of China's domestic market economy with the reform and opening up, it has formed a diversified pattern, and the main body of the market has been continuously enriched, among which, the number of small and medium-sized enterprises has increased significantly, which has played a major role in China's social progress and economic growth, and has become one of the main components of the national economy. In recent years, the reform and development of the Party and the state has always placed small and medium-sized enterprises in an important position, and the state has successively introduced various tax and fee reduction policies. However, with the rapid development of small and medium-sized enterprises, they are limited by the quality of personnel, tax awareness and other problems, tax risks are becoming more and more prominent. With the continuous optimization of China's tax system, the implementation of the fourth phase of the Golden Tax, and the wide application of big data technology, the digitalization and accuracy of tax supervision have been enhanced. Therefore, changes in the external regulatory environment make it particularly important for smes to enhance their awareness of tax risks and to prevent tax risks according to their actual conditions. And how to implement internal control is an effective means to prevent tax risks. By comprehensive use of literature induction, sample investigation and other research methods, this paper studies and analyzes the tax risks of small and medium-sized enterprises, combines the operation and management characteristics of small and medium-sized enterprises, and analyzes and summarizes the tax risk characteristics of small and medium-sized enterprises according to the framework of five elements of internal control (internal control, risk assessment, control activities, information and communication, supervision). It is also used to guide the framework of tax risk control and management optimization of small and medium-sized enterprises, and gives targeted tax risk prevention schemes for enterprises' reference.

Keywords: Internal Control; Risk Prevention; Small and Medium-sized Enterprises; Tax Risk.

1. Introduction

1.1. Research Background

In recent years, the reform and development of the Party and the country have always placed small and medium-sized enterprises an important position. The report of the 20th National Congress of the Party proposed, "Support the development of small, medium and micro enterprises" and create a good environment for the growth of small and medium-sized enterprises". The number of small and medium-sized enterprises in our country accounts for 99% of enterprises, and their contribution to employment is about 79%. Small and medium-sized enterprises have become an indispensable important force in promoting China's economic development. The of small and medium-sized enterprises, to some extent, limit their ability to guard against tax risks. In view of this, it has become an important research topic urgently needs to be addressed to deeply discuss the tax risks currently faced by small and medium-sized enterprises, analyze the sources of these risks, and study how small and-sized enterprises can effectively control and guard against these tax risks.

1.2. The Purpose and Significance of the Research

1.2.1. Research Objective

The purpose of this study is to analyze and summarize the characteristics of tax risks in small and medium-sized

enterprises based on the theory of internal control and tax risk management, and to conduct an in-depth study on the internal control factors that trigger tax risks. It also aims to analyze and summarize the framework for guiding the optimization of tax risk control management in SMEs, and to provide targeted tax risk management optimization plans for enterprises to refer to.

1.2.2. Research Significance

First, this paper clarifies the content of tax risk and improves the theory of tax risk management. Based on the perspective of internal control and the characteristics of small and medium-sized enterprises, we can expand the research on tax risk management of small and medium-sized enterprises in our country, provide new analytical ideas and framework for their tax risk analysis, promote and deepen the research on the causes of tax risk and prevention strategies, and further extend the Angle and touch level of enterprise risk management radiation.

Second, this paper closely links the tax risk management in the important links of the actual production and operation activities of enterprises with the five elements of internal control, explores the methods of tax risk control from the perspective of internal control, expands the guiding significance of internal control theory in preventing enterprise tax risk, and enriches the literature research on internal control theory to a certain extent.

1.3. Literature Review

1.3.1. Tax Risk Related Research

In this paper, domestic and foreign researches related to tax risk mainly include basic concepts of tax risk and tax risk management, and the contents are as follows:

(1) Research on the basic concept of tax risk

The Guidance on Tax Risk Management for Large Enterprises (Trial) (2009) points out that the tax risks of enterprises include two aspects: First, the risk of penalty by the tax authorities and the risk of affecting the corporate image caused by enterprises' failure to pay or underpay due taxes due to their failure to correctly follow tax laws and regulations in tax-related business; Second, because the enterprise does not correctly understand the tax laws and regulations, or does not effectively use the preferential tax policies, the actual tax payable is more than the tax payable, which increases the unreasonable tax burden of the enterprise.

(2) Research on tax risk management

Tax risk management is a part of enterprise risk management and needs to be subordinate to the purpose of enterprise risk management, that is, the overall strategic goal of maximizing enterprise benefits. Li Guanghuan (2014) mentioned that the main purpose of enterprise tax risk management is to control the risks in advance, and it is meaningless to implement tax risk management only after the enterprise has already had tax problems, and the losses incurred in the early stage can not be recovered. It can be seen that effective tax risk management can control the uncertainty of tax risks to a certain extent.

1.3.2. Research on Tax Risk and Internal Control

Domestic and foreign scholars' research on tax risk and internal control can be divided into two aspects: theory and practice, and the specific contents are as follows:

(1) Tax risk and internal control theory research

Li Lei and Li Yanzhi (2015) pointed out that tax risk management is an important part of overall risk management, and it is very effective to analyze and control tax risks by using the theoretical knowledge of internal control and the framework of internal control elements, which is the key to improve the level of tax risk management.

(2) Tax risk and internal control practice research

Melville (2000) conducted a survey on the impact of internal control evaluation on tax risks in listed companies, and the results showed that more than 80% of listed companies that had conducted internal control evaluation rarely had tax risks. To some extent, this result shows the positive role of internal control in preventing tax risks.

1.3.3. Literature Review

Due to the late start of internal control research in our country, the laws and regulations related to internal control are not perfect and perfect. Therefore, it still has some practical significance to conduct sound optimization of tax risk management for small and medium-sized enterprises based on the perspective of internal control. Hope that through the conclusion of this research, we can expand our country's small and medium-sized enterprises tax risk management research, and further extend the Angle and reach of risk management radiation of enterprises. Deepen the guiding significance of internal control theory in the optimization of tax risk management of enterprises, and further enrich the case studies on internal control.

2. Overview of Related Concepts and Theoretical Basis

2.1. Related Concept

2.1.1. The Concept of Internal Control

In general, internal control refers to a series of procedures, methods and measures implemented within the enterprise to limit the relevant organizational activities of the enterprise in order to achieve the operation and management efficiency, improve the work efficiency of the enterprise and fully and reasonably use all the resources of the enterprise.

2.1.2. The Concept of Tax Risk

Tax risk is the key factor that affects the long-term and steady development of enterprises. This paper holds that tax risk is the reflection of the uncertainty in the production and operation process of enterprises in the aspect of tax revenue, which is mainly caused by the failure of enterprises to accurately grasp the tax policy. One is that enterprises have insufficient grasp of tax policies and fail to make full use of preferential tax policies, which increases the risk of enterprises paying more taxes, and then makes enterprises bear excessive tax burden, affecting their economic benefits and healthy development. The other is the insufficient understanding of the scope of application of tax policies, thereby violating the relevant provisions of tax laws and regulations, resulting in the risk of unpaid or underpaid taxes, and facing the risk of being ordered by the tax authorities to pay back taxes, increase late fees and fines.

2.1.3. The Concept of SMES

China's industrial sector and national statistical departments have made clear the division standards, divided into medium-sized, small and micro specific division, mainly to look at their total capital and the number of employees, and then take into account the actual characteristics of different industries, in the study of the three types of enterprises are called small and medium-sized enterprises, unified research. Now the specific division criteria are sorted into the following table:

The small and medium-sized enterprises studied in this paper are mainly defined according to the SME classification criteria stipulated in the Joint Enterprise [2011]300 document of the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, and at the same time, some classifications on tax management are integrated.

2.2. Theoretical Basis

2.2.1. Internal Control Theory

In terms of internal control elements, China has referred to the basic framework of COSO, which is subdivided into the following five elements:

(1) Internal control environment: is the basic element of internal control. It mainly includes: organizational structure, internal control system, corporate culture, comprehensive quality and information management.

(2) Risk assessment: includes the identification, assessment and response to risks.

(3) Internal control activities: mainly include the optimization of processing process, the construction of risk early warning system, the improvement of risk self-examination and self-correction ability, and the standardized management of data.

(4) Information and communication: mainly includes the improvement of information management system, the

strengthening of internal and external information communication, etc.

(5)Supervision: mainly includes the supervision of internal

personnel of the enterprise and the supervision of tax authorities and external audit institutions.

Table 1. Standard for small and medium-sized enterprises

Profession	Standard for small and medium-sized enterprises
Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery	Operating income below 200 million yuan
Industry	Number of employees is less than 1000 or operating income is less than 400 million yuan
Construction industry	operating income below 800 million yuan or total assets below 800 million yuan
Wholesale business	Number of employees is less than 200 or operating income is less than 400 million yuan
Transportation industry	Number of employees is less than 1000 or operating income is less than 300 million yuan
retail industry	Number of employees is less than 300 or operating income is less than 200 million yuan
Accommodation and catering industry	Number of employees is less than 300 or operating income is less than 100 million yuan
Information transmission industry	Number of employees is less than 2000 or operating income is less than 100 million yuan
Software and Information Technology Service Industry	Number of employees is less than 300 or operating income is less than 100 million yuan
Warehousing industry	Number of employees is less than 200 or operating income is less than 300 million yuan
Postal industry	Number of employees is less than 1000 or operating income is less than 300 million yuan
Real estate development and operation	operating income below 2000 million yuan or total assets below 100 million yuan
Property management	Number of employees is less than 1000 or operating income is less than 50 million yuan
Lease and business services	Number of employees is less than 300 or operating income is less than 120 million yuan
Other unlisted industries	Number of employees is less than 300

2.2.2. Related Theories of Tax Risk Management

(1)Influencing factors of tax risk

The first is the internal influencing factors. There are many internal factors affecting the tax risk of enterprises, which are mainly related to the organizational structure of enterprises, the reserve of tax talents and the awareness of enterprises to pay taxes according to law. Second, external influencing factors. The external factors of enterprise tax risk are mainly reflected in the economic environment and the constant change of tax policy.

(2)Tax risk management

Tax risk management is the process of taking a series of measures to reduce tax losses in daily business activities, the basic contents of which include tax-related information collection, risk identification, risk response, etc. The goal of enterprise tax risk management is nothing more than to achieve accurate identification and assessment of enterprise tax risks by using reasonable methods within the legal scope, and to achieve the management process of minimizing enterprise risk losses by taking effective countermeasures to the assessment results, so as to ensure the benign development of enterprises.

3. Analysis of Tax Risks of Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises

3.1. The Internal Control Environment is Deficient

3.1.1. Management's Understanding of Tax Risks is Inadequate

If the management of the company lacks tax risk awareness and fails to fully realize the potential seriousness of tax risk, the company may fall into a huge loss of interests. The neglect of tax risks may not only lead to unnecessary tax expenses, but also may have a negative impact on the reputation and long-term development of the enterprise.

3.1.2. The Department Structure is not Set Properly

The company has set up a special financial department, but not a special legal department. Although there is a financial department, there is no professional tax management post when the post is set up, and the staff is too small, which can only meet the incompatible post allocation. The review of some contracts and the approval of daily procedures and expenses in daily production and business activities, which involve internal control and tax risks, can reduce risks and losses if legal and financial professionals participate together.

3.1.3. There are Problems in Financial Management

First, the financial management system is not perfect. The financial management system does not cover every

department and link of the company, nor does it penetrate into every business area. The responsibilities and division of labor of managers in each department are not clear. Second, the quality of financial personnel needs to be improved, and the comprehensive quality of financial personnel is not high, which is one of the reasons why the financial management of enterprises can not play a major role.

3.2. Lack of Tax Risk Assessment System

In modern society, the fierce competition environment between enterprises has brought a series of risks to enterprises, especially tax risks have long existed in every link of enterprises, resulting in more and more urgent control of tax risks. However, the management of the enterprise does not have the matching awareness of tax risk assessment, it still remains in the seller's market under the highly planned economy, has not established a special tax risk assessment system, can not accurately assess the company's potential tax risks, and can not focus on the treatment of key risks. At the same time, enterprises have failed to establish an effective internal control system to prevent tax risks, lack a tax risk early warning mechanism, weak response ability when risks occur, and can not take effective measures to deal with tax risks.

3.3. The Internal Control Activities of the Enterprise are not Standardized

3.3.1. Tax Workflow is not Standardized

In the work flow of enterprises, standardized tax work flow can help enterprises achieve the purpose of realizing enterprise value at the least cost, and reduce the possibility of enterprise tax risk. On the premise of ensuring legal operation, standardized tax workflow can reduce the tax costs of enterprises, improve the economic benefits of enterprises, and thus improve the overall level of enterprise tax work.

3.3.2. The Management of Tax-related Data is not Standardized

As VAT has the characteristics of being taxed in every link, enterprises will have tax behavior in every link of business activities. Therefore, it is crucial to properly keep tax information in all aspects, which is of great significance to ensure the tax compliance of enterprises and avoid potential tax risks.

3.4. Lack of Information Transfer and Communication Skills

3.4.1. No Effective Information Management System has Been Established

The management of enterprise tax information is relatively simple, mainly through paper storage and electronic archiving of important tax information. However, in the process of business operation, tax information needs to be exchanged to various departments and employees in the most fluent way.

3.4.2. The Transfer of Tax Information Within the Enterprise is Not Timely

The management and decision-making level only classified the business of the financial department and the audit department as tax matters, and did not pay much attention to the processing of tax-related information by other departments, resulting in the lack of tax information of other departments, and therefore it is difficult to transfer tax information quickly and effectively within the enterprise.

3.4.3. Information Communication with Tax Authorities is not Timely

Due to the widespread implementation of electronic tax declaration, it is difficult for enterprises to have effective face-to-face communication with tax authorities, which will lead to deviations between enterprises' understanding of tax policies and regulations and tax authorities.

3.5. The Monitoring Feedback Mechanism is Dysfunctional

3.5.1. Financial Supervision is Not Strong Enough

One is to pay too much attention to routine accounting business processing. Enterprises pay too much attention to the handling of daily accounting business problems, but ignore the supervision and management of financial matters, which lays hidden dangers for the tax risks of enterprises. Second, financial personnel self-supervision consciousness is insufficient. If the enterprise finance and taxation personnel do not take the initiative to supervise the business of the department, then even if the enterprise has established a set of perfect supervision mechanism, there is no personnel implementation, it is difficult to play the role of supervision.

3.5.2. Financial Independence is not Enough

Finance is a kind of self-supervision and examination method adopted by the company, and its effective execution depends on its independence. However, the finance of the enterprise is controlled by the internal management, and the financial results can not objectively and fairly reflect the actual situation of the company, which will lead to the audit effect is greatly reduced. The financial results cannot accurately reflect the actual risk situation of the company, but are controlled by the management, which will not only affect the normal business development of the company, but also cause the company to fall into serious tax risks.

4. Tax Risk Management Optimization Scheme Based on Internal Control Perspective

4.1. Optimize The Internal Control Environment

4.1.1. Establish a Sound Internal Control System

The quality of the internal control environment plays an extremely important role in controlling tax risks for an enterprise, especially for small and medium-sized enterprises. First of all, it is necessary to establish a set of internal control system, and set up relevant operation and management departments (such as the Justice Department and the audit Department) to supervise and manage the establishment and implementation of the system; Secondly, it is necessary to further rationally regulate the internal tax affairs of the enterprise and reasonably set the job posts and responsibilities of all employees of the enterprise, such as equipping professional tax personnel, so as to optimize the internal environment.

In order to establish a more complete internal control system, it is necessary to set up the tax affairs of enterprises more reasonably. Different enterprises should set up tax administration departments reasonably according to their own business conditions, and optimize and equip the positions of employees of the tax administration departments reasonably. The specific positions should also be rationally planned according to the business contents of enterprises. Finally, it is

necessary to reasonably allocate and plan the work content and job responsibilities of employees in various positions of the enterprise to ensure clear responsibilities.

4.1.2. Raise the Awareness of Tax Risks of Enterprise Personnel

Enterprises can regularly carry out internal control, tax risk and other related training, cultivate the awareness of tax risk management of key personnel and management, and create an atmosphere for the whole enterprise to actively explore corporate tax risks and prevent tax risks in advance. In addition, the corresponding performance management system can be established. A good performance management mechanism can make enterprise staff work more passionate and improve work efficiency. Finally, establish the tax risk punishment mechanism of enterprises. Rewards will naturally lead to punishments. Clarify the job content and job responsibilities of staff at all levels to ensure that their duties can be effectively performed, otherwise they will face economic and job penalties, which will to a large extent encourage employees to actively perform their duties, improve tax risk awareness, and reduce the company's tax risks.

4.1.3. Improve the Comprehensive Quality of Tax Personnel

The establishment of the enterprise tax risk management system relies on the tax management personnel of the company, so the comprehensive quality of the tax management personnel determines the implementation effect of the tax risk management system. Enterprises can adopt the following two ways to cultivate the comprehensive quality of employees: one is to train the knowledge system of employees at the basic level; the other is to train the tax management personnel to learn the latest tax laws, regulations and policies.

4.1.4. Establish a Tax Information Communication Platform

For small and medium-sized enterprises, the internal tax information is complicated, the tax information cannot effectively reach the various departments of the enterprise, and the lag of information transmission may bring additional tax risks to the enterprise. Therefore, it is necessary to establish a tax information communication platform within the enterprise and complete the collection and sorting of tax information and timely update of tax policies through Internet technology.

4.2. Establish a Sound Tax Risk Assessment System

4.2.1. Identification of Tax Risks

The first step for an enterprise is to identify tax risks, to know the tax risks of the enterprise and how much harm it may cause, so as to formulate corresponding risk management methods. As an efficient tool, the tax risk identification list can help enterprises quickly and accurately identify potential tax risks, so as to provide strong support for enterprise risk prevention and control.

4.2.2. Tax Risk Assessment

Tax risk assessment is the next step of tax risk identification, and it is also the key step of enterprise tax risk management. Tax risk assessment mainly includes the assessment of the possibility of each tax risk identified by the enterprise and the economic consequences of the risk occurrence to the enterprise. Qualitative assessment is a simple and practical

risk assessment method, which directly describes the probability of occurrence of a certain tax risk and the degree of loss it may cause. Quantitative assessment method refers to a quantitative method to analyze and determine the possibility and severity of tax risks.

4.3. Strengthen Tax Risk Internal Control Activities

4.3.1. Optimize the Tax Processing Process

When enterprises deal with tax issues, there will be many factors to delay the work process, especially the manufacturing enterprises, because of the tax treatment work in all aspects, so the content of tax-related issues is complicated, which seriously drags down the work progress. When dealing with this part of the problem, the enterprise first needs to improve the professional quality of employees to reduce the probability of making mistakes in this part of the work; The second is to seek an efficient mechanism to solve tax-related problems; Finally, the enterprise itself needs to make more efforts in the training of employees' comprehensive knowledge and risk awareness, and solve the actual tax problems faced by the enterprise from the root, so as to achieve the reduction of tax costs.

4.3.2. Establish a Tax Risk Early Warning Mechanism

The working principle of the tax risk early warning mechanism is to find out the root cause of the company's tax risk by analyzing whether some common indicators of the enterprise have abnormal changes. Aiming at the tax risks of enterprises, establishing a set of matching tax risk early warning mechanism can provide a good preventive method for enterprises to prevent tax risks, so that enterprises can control their tax risk activities more effectively. Due to the significant influence of subjective factors, it is very difficult to accurately analyze and evaluate the external risks in the tax risks of small and medium-sized enterprises. Under normal circumstances, financial indicators or tax payment indicators can be used to represent early warning indicators, because these indicators can well reflect the company's operating conditions.

4.3.3. We will Improve the Ability of Enterprises to Self-Examine and Correct Tax-Related Risks

Enterprises need to establish an internal self-examination and self-correction system for tax-related risks in a timely manner. On the one hand, enterprises need to check and review tax-related matters, such as whether the handling of tax-related matters is timely and in line with legal provisions, whether the handling of tax-related issues is correctly applied to tax laws and regulations, and whether the calculation of tax-related taxes is wrong. On the other hand, the enterprise tax information inspection and review, the establishment of enterprise tax information self-examination mechanism. The enterprise tax department can self-check the internal tax information of the enterprise by setting up tax risk identification posts. The self-examination mechanism of tax data is a highly targeted mechanism, which can carefully verify the tax risks of enterprises and tax-related businesses, and effectively prevent the tax risks of enterprises.

4.3.4. Standardize the Management of Tax Data of Enterprises

To standardize the management of enterprise tax information and effectively manage tax-related information, it is particularly important for tax personnel to formulate a reasonable tax information management plan. The first is the

reasonable classification of tax information, tax personnel should be reasonable classification of tax information according to the type of business, and the preparation of tax information catalog to facilitate all departments to consult. At the same time, tax personnel should upload important tax information to the tax system of the enterprise to facilitate standardized management and convenient inquiry. Finally, the timely filing of tax information. Tax-related behaviors (tax payment behaviors, tax planning behaviors, etc.) occur every day in enterprises. Timely and effective filing of these tax-related information can avoid tax risks caused by incomplete tax information in the future.

4.4. Strengthen Tax Risk Information and Communication

4.4.1. Improve the Tax Information Management System

Generally speaking, information needs to flow in order to be valuable. Therefore, in the internal control of enterprises, it is necessary to improve the flow of information, communication processes and methods, so that the necessary information can flow to the departments and employees of enterprises in the most smooth way. For example, establish the basic information system of the enterprise, establish and improve the collection and update system of other relevant tax policies and regulations, and ensure that the establishment and change of the financial accounting system of the enterprise can synchronize with the requirements of laws and regulations in a timely manner; Strengthen the communication between enterprise financial and tax personnel and tax authorities.

4.4.2. Strengthen Information Sharing and Communication among Various Departments within the Enterprise

It is necessary to actively share information among various departments within the enterprise, and ensure that both departments and departments will comply with the relevant policies and regulations of the state to carry out relevant work in a timely manner, and improve the internal governance environment of the enterprise, so as to achieve the effective transmission of tax-related information among enterprises. Internal communication refers to the information communication between internal departments and departments of the enterprise, establishing the communication and sharing of information between the enterprise tax administration department and the supervision department, the human resources department, the manufacturing department and the financial department to ensure the rapid transmission and timely feedback between the information. The tax administration department can guide the front-line business personnel to pay attention to the tax-related risks by regularly holding online video conferences and other network methods, and cooperate with front-line business personnel to formulate measures to deal with risks, among which the key links of the enterprise should pay close attention to ensure the effective feedback of tax information.

4.4.3. Strengthen External Information Communication

External communication between enterprises and tax authorities mainly refers to the process of information transmission and communication between enterprises and units other than their own departments. In the analysis of tax risk classification and tax risk factors, it can be seen that tax policy and tax enforcement are two important factors in the external causes of tax risk. Therefore, in the process of

information communication with external units, enterprises should focus on communication with tax authorities. The main purpose of strengthening communication with tax authorities is to fully interpret the changes of tax policies, the implementation caliber, and the focus of attention of tax authorities through communication with tax authorities, so as to prevent tax risks caused by changes in tax policies and incorrect tax plans.

4.5. Establish a Reasonable Tax Risk Supervision Mechanism

4.5.1. Establish an Internal Supervision Mechanism for Tax Risks

To establish an enterprise tax risk supervision mechanism, we must first establish an internal supervision mechanism of the company: First, strengthen the supervision of the internal tax risk management departments on the tax matters of various departments of the enterprise to ensure the legal compliance of tax matters of various departments. Second, strengthen the internal financial audit and inspection department of enterprises to supervise the tax risks of enterprises. Third, supervision between employees within the enterprise. Internal personnel not only include the supervision between internal employees, but also the mutual supervision between departments.

4.5.2. Strengthen External Supervision of Tax Risks

External supervision means that enterprises should accept the supervision of external units, and the external tax risk points of enterprises are mainly generated in the process of tax planning and tax payment. When dealing with daily tax-related matters, the enterprise should maintain contact with the local tax authorities and actively assist the tax authorities in the supervision and inspection of the tax-related risks of the enterprise. At the same time, when enterprises interpret the latest tax policies, they also need to communicate with the tax authorities to understand, and verify whether they have wrong understanding of tax regulations through the comparative comparison, so as to avoid unnecessary tax risks caused by these basic interpretation reasons. At the same time, enterprises can also hire external audit institutions and internal risk control personnel to jointly supervise the tax risks of enterprises.

5. Research Conclusion and Prospect

5.1. Research Conclusion

This paper studies the possible tax risks of small and medium-sized enterprises, analyzes the five basic elements of internal control of tax risks, and draws the following conclusions: First, optimize the internal control environment; Second, establish a perfect tax risk assessment system; Third, strengthen the internal control activities of tax risk; Fourth, strengthen tax risk information and communication; Fifth, establish a reasonable tax risk supervision mechanism. Through the above measures to help enterprises better solve the existing problems in internal control, to prevent and control the future may occur tax risks.

5.2. Research Deficiency and Prospect

In reality, different industries may face different tax risk points; In addition, the internal control mechanism is flexible and diverse, depending on the specific situation of each enterprise and should be combined with its own situation to improve, cannot be directly copied, so reference has

limitations.

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