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Review Article

Research on Corporate Cash Flow Risk and Preventive Measures Based on Vat

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Abstract *- In view of the fact that many companies' daily capital revolving gold seals even have a profit on the books but no funds are allocated, and to no objective reason can be found, The characteristics of the "out-of-price tax" of the value-added tax that is far from the profit and loss of the enterprise and the policy of "using invoices to control taxes" have caused the possibility for enterprise to pay more for purchase funds. Make the most of the current value-added tax regulations and the "business tax changed to value-added tax" policy, and uses comparative analysis, index calculation, logical deduction, and judgment and reasoning; introduced a series of propositions and insightful analysis of cash flow risk by domestic and foreign scholars, expounded the causes of VAT cash flow risk, put forward the concept of VAT cash flow risk, summarized the source and type of VAT cash flow risk, and explored the effective measures a series of to prevent VAT cash flow risks.*

Keywords *- Value-Added Tax; Corporate Cash Flow Risk; VAT cash flow risk.*

As the largest tax levied in China's commodity circulation environment, the value-added tax is levied outside the price, which will cause a strong cash flow impact on corporate tax payments, which will greatly affect the turnover of operating funds. Most companies attach great importance to cash flow risk control but have no awareness of VAT cash flow risk control. In other words, the current cash flow risk system controlled by enterprises does not include VAT cash flow risk. The out-of-the-money accounting method and the value-added tax based on ticket control policies completely avoided the impact on corporate profits and losses and drove the cash outflow endlessly. When various subjective and objective factors affect the company's ability to pay taxes in accordance with the law, the risk of VAT cash flow cannot be avoided; some companies with weak financial management often have the possibility of profitable books and no account allocation, which is also a typical VAT cash flow. Risk. It can be seen that revealing the cash flow risk of corporate value-added tax and exploring positive precautionary measures have very important theoretical significance and practical application value.

I. LITERATURE REVIEW

The academic community generally believes that cash flow risk is the possibility of the shortage of funds caused by the inconsistency of the company's cash inflow and outflow time (Garlick, 2008) [1]; at the same time, it is also the investor's inability to raise funds in time to satisfy the establishment and maintenance of stock index futures The possibility of margin requirements is related to the share capital structure and affects shareholders 'equity (Berardino Palazzo., 2019) [2]; even some scholars believe that long-term delayed payment of corporate employees' wages, excessive social responsibility, and potential cash flow Risk (Slabodkin Greg., 2016) [3]. There are many types of corporate cash flow risks, which can be summarized as working capital risks that result in weak capital turnover due to corporate liabilities higher than claims, credit risk due to difficult debt collection due to the difficult recovery of credit sales, excessive purchase advance payments, and excessive short-term liabilities for investment. There are five types of liquidity risks caused by insufficient funds for capital expenditures and liquid assets debt repayment, investment risks caused by an inability to add investment or even investment failure to damage capital assets, and joint and several liability risks arising from the provision of guarantees to bear third party losses (Kang Yanwei, 2019) [4]. It can be seen that cash flow risks are derived from corporate investment, transactions, and costs and generally have inherent characteristics such as complex causes, multiple types, long incubation periods, and strong contingencies (French Red Crystal, 2018) [5]; once Exposure will put the company into financial distress, and it will most likely cause serious harm such as capital collapse or capital chain break (Wu Xuemei, 2018) [6]. Many domestic listed companies are, therefore, in deep financial crisis. Although there are not many bankruptcies, there are a lot of special treatment (ST) (Ou Yangbin, 2009) [7]. Some companies have formulated long-term development plans, but due to serious cash flow risks, weak continuous operations, diversified development and expansion of business scales have struggled, and the bankruptcy crisis has become prominent (Zeng Fanluo, 2018) [8]. For this reason, it is very important and feasible to evaluate the cash flow risk level and its “bubble” impact using methods such as discount ambiguity models (Beatrice Acciaio, Hans Föllmer, 2012) [9]; to use cash flow risk as corporate financial management Core content, actively build an early warning mechanism to achieve all-round monitoring and prevention (Yao Li., 2018). [10]

In summary, academia has carried out systematic research around the conventional issues such as the concept and characteristics of cash flow risks, causes and types, hazard assessment, and precautionary warnings, and put forward many valuable ideas and unique ideas. Therefore, it provides a valuable reference and theoretical support for this research. At the same time, it can be seen that there are no related literature reports on the research of enterprise VAT cash flow at home and abroad, which provides a huge space for exploration and research.

II. THE BACKGROUND OF VAT CASH FLOW RISK

A. Origin of VAT cash flow risk

Literature review shows that in the existing corporate cash flow risk system, there is no VAT cash flow risk involved. However, the value-added tax cash flow risk is indeed an objective reality that cannot be denied, and it continues to occur and endangers the corporate financial environment. As a turnover tax, the value-added tax is a statutory obligation that must be fulfilled continuously throughout the life cycle of the enterprise, and it is inevitable that it will impact the cash flow of the enterprise. But this does not mean that there are also cash flow risks in the normal performance of tax obligations. However, as an "out-of-price tax", VAT always avoids operating profit and loss and is active in the cash flow of the company alone. In the event that no tax obligation has occurred and you are required to pay taxes in advance, or you have not obtained a special VAT invoice (hereinafter referred to as a "special ticket") during the purchase process, you are not allowed to deduct the input tax and pay more VAT. These "legitimate but unreasonable" VAT-related expenditures may at any time deteriorate the financial environment of the enterprise. Many manufacturing industries have the strange phenomenon that the CPA cannot verify the liquidity of the CPA, the operation is “smooth”, but it is unable to achieve the “money”. The expectation is that there will always be a profit on the current account, but there is no fund allocation in the account. Mostly related to VAT cash flow risk [11]. It shows that the "tax" payment that is not within the scope of the VAT tax obligation will inevitably interfere with and destroy the company's cash flow, and the possibility of triggering a financial crisis is objective. To this end, this article proposes the term “VAT cash flow risk”, reveals its meaning and characteristics, identifies its type and cause, and actively explores its control measures. As a result, the company's cash flow risk system will be enriched, new cash flow risk control objectives will be improved, and a solid theoretical foundation will be laid for further development of VAT cash flow risk management.

B. Definition of VAT cash flow risk

VAT cash flow risk is the cash flow risk arising from the payment of VAT. Specifically, it refers to the possibility that a general VAT taxpayer enterprise (hereinafter referred to as "taxpayer" or "enterprise") pays or pays VAT in advance due to various subjective and objective factors, leading to a tight financial situation and a financial crisis. VAT cash flow risk should be an important part of the company's cash flow risk system. Its external performance is usually that the company's funds are becoming increasingly tight, the book has a surplus, and the account has no funds to allocate. Once the conventional cash flow risk is concurrent, the company will deepen the Financial crisis.

In addition to the conventional characteristics of financial cash flow risk, VAT cash flow risk also has many unique characteristics. The VAT cash flow risk is an objective existence under the mindset that taxpayers have become accustomed to mandatory performance of "statutory obligations". Therefore, it is not easy to be detected by the accountant, and it is highly concealed. At the same time, the cash flow risk of value-added tax is not incidental to a certain weak link of financial control, but is accompanied by the corporate purchase and sales cycle, so it has uninterrupted continuity; Value-added tax needs to be paid or settled monthly according to the prescribed period, with the unique characteristics of a short latency period; while the VAT substantive law and related policy provisions are very specific and clear, and are operable, as long as the taxpayers work hard to study and scientifically plan, It is entirely possible to achieve reasonable taxation according to law. It can be seen that the VAT cash flow risk is technically controllable.

III. SOURCES AND TYPES OF VAT CASH FLOW RISK

The purpose of identifying risk categories and analyzing their causes is to identify the ins and outs of VAT cash flow risks and facilitate targeted exploration of corresponding control strategies.

A. VAT cash flow risk from macro policies

It is mainly due to the cash flow risk arising from the implementation of various restrictive provisions of the VAT law. Exogenous risks have the opportunity to occur in any enterprise and are uncontrollable.

a) Advance VAT risk

According to the value-added tax law and the provisions of the Ministry of Finance and the State Administration of Taxation [2016] No. 35 document, general taxpayers should take prepayment by instalments and settle the value-added tax within 15 days after the end of the month. Enterprises that develop self-developed real estate projects with advance sales should calculate the prepaid value-added tax at a 3% advance levy rate. Prepaid taxes can be an important guarantee for meeting the state's financial payment needs, but they also hide the risk of VAT cash flow for businesses. For example, the pre-sale house of China Enterprise Co., Ltd. in April received 84.6 million yuan of pre-sale payment, and the value-added tax of RMB 2.284 million [8460 / (1 + 9%) × 3%] should be paid in advance. Record "Taxes payable-prepaid value-added tax" of RMB 2.328 million and "tax and surcharge" of RMB 279,400, and credit "bank deposits" of RMB 2.679 million for account processing. In other words, the company has not yet realized its income. According to the SAT Announcement No. 53 of 2016, a code of 062 shall be issued to fill in the “non-taxable” invoice of “non-taxable” invoices for “sales advances for self-developed real estate projects”. It did not happen, but it was necessary to pay in advance a value-added tax of 26,079 yuan and its surcharge. This type of VAT cash flow risk is difficult for companies to find. It is particularly concealed and extremely harmful.

b) Deemed sales tax risk

According to regulations, products produced by the enterprise for self-use, commissioned products for internal use, purchased goods for external use, or external use change shall be taxed as “sale as sales”; “mixed sales” operations occurring in the enterprise shall be incorporated into the goods Or service sales are taxed. For example, an oil company used self-manufactured products to settle the wage arrears of employees at an inventory cost of 11.9 million yuan (selling price of 18.6 million yuan). This batch of "self-produced and self-used" products did not sell or generate cash inflows, but according to regulations, they should be treated as sales, and a value-added tax of RMB 2.498 million [1860 / (1 + 13) × 13%] was required. Although this regulation can reflect the "fair tax burden" principle of the value-added tax system, it aggravates the cash flow risk of value-added tax, but it is an undeniable objective fact.

c) Impact of Ticket Tax Control Policy

The state's implementation of the policy of controlling taxes by means of votes is the main incentive for VAT cash flow risks. According to regulations, taxpayers purchase special invoices for value-added tax, special invoices for value-added taxes on imported goods, certificates for the export of domestic goods for export, and unified invoices for sales of motor vehicles controlled by tax, tax payment vouchers, toll road invoices, or If you have not obtained a special value-added tax ticket, but have obtained an ordinary electronic invoice, an air transportation electronic ticket itinerary that indicates the passenger's identity information, and a railway road and waterway ticket (hereinafter collectively referred to as "special ticket"), you can directly deduct the tax amount according to the invoice; For the purchase of agricultural products and the acquisition of agricultural product purchase invoices and agricultural product sales invoices, the deductions shall be calculated based on the amount stated in the invoices at the prescribed deduction rate [12]. The value-added tax paid for other "general-purpose" purchases and small-scale taxpayers' purchases cannot be deducted. Under the environment of complicated market economy components and diversified investment entities, it is impossible for any manufacturing procurement and customized materials to fully obtain special votes. This means that the policy of deducting by votes will inevitably make the cash flow risk of paying more value-added tax in addition to the purchase price implied by some ordinary ticket purchases and all purchases by small-scale taxpayers.

d) VAT policy implementation risks

Improper implementation of tax policies is also one of the reasons why the risk of VAT cash flow cannot be ignored. In tax inspections, the excessive exercise of "discretionary power" and erroneous rulings by tax cadres has occurred occasionally. Many enterprises have misused and exercised the rights granted to taxpayers by the tax collection and management law, including requiring hearings, defences, and administrative reconsiderations. VAT is repaid or recovered. Therefore, the cash flow risk caused by the implementation of the value-added tax policy is formed.

B. VAT cash flow risk derived from the company's own

a) Decision risk

Decision risk, that is, the cash flow risk of value-added tax caused by improper and mistaken top-level decisions of the enterprise. Some companies have failed to correct the core position of finance. Managers directly control or decide on their own economic transactions and matters, passive accounting and blind tax payment. A state-owned firm and a real estate consulting company signed a residential development contract. It was thought that the value-added tax should be paid by the other party. However, because Party B did not have real estate development qualifications, the tax authorities checked the house sales value-added tax of more than 16 million yuan. Decision making is the right of a leader, and paying taxes is the responsibility of an accountant. Many major decisions ignore and understand VAT regulations and instead ignore financial demonstration procedures, causing many cash flow risks of early or overpayment of VAT. For example, the leadership strictly ordered the procurement department to do everything possible to reduce the purchase price and save procurement funds. As a result, a large number of popular ticket purchase operations resulted in the inability to deduct input taxes. It can only be calculated according to payment vouchers, and the input tax cannot be deducted. Although the purchase saved part of the expenses, it could not offset the overpaid VAT, thus forming a VAT cash flow risk.

b) Operating risk

Operational risk refers to the cash flow risk of value-added tax caused by the poor management of the enterprise or the lack of business cooperation and poor communication of information between various operating departments and financial institutions. Most of the enterprises' internal departments have their own affairs. The operating agencies such as purchase and sales and related functional departments do not understand the relationship between economic business and value-added tax, but they do not actively communicate with accounting agencies. They are not good at consulting the accounting staff. Salespersons sign contracts at will, and the office handles asset leasing, etc .; some companies pay attention to prices (low prices) and despise invoices, sales focus on prices (high prices), and ignore settlement payments. It is not possible to correctly understand that the operating departments are the source of VAT for the enterprise. Comprehensive financial intervention must be conducted through tax- and tax-accounting accounting to ensure reasonable taxation in accordance with the law and make finance and accounting become an "isolated island" of corporate information deafness, thereby triggering VAT cash Flow risk. For example, if a wine company in an urban area lends an idle wine storage tank to a mineral water company during a tight period of money, the borrowing period agreed between the operation department and the borrower is 8 months, and the amount charged is 420,000 yuan. The accounting basis is used to make the account settlement of the deposit, and the value-added tax is 48,300 yuan [42 / (1 + 13%) × 13%], and the consumption tax is 74,300 yuan [42 / (1 + 13%).) × 20%] and surcharges of 16,500 yuan [(4.83 + 7.43) × 12%]. Before this business took place, the company's top layer did not instruct financial valuation, and the operation department did not consult the financial department in advance. As a result, the tax planning opportunity was missed, which caused the company to pay an additional tax of 137,400 yuan in the non-transaction business. Flow risk loss is as high as 48,300 yuan. There are not a few companies that treat accounting as a transactional staff member for bookkeeping, accounting, and reporting, so the risks of financial risks are very high.

c) Financial control risk

Many enterprises have weak financial management and internal control, and lack of restrictions on settlement methods such as credit sales and collection commitments at the sales level, and even the salesperson's private occupation or embezzlement due to the stipulation of "whoever sells on credit" Cash flow risk, a public seed coating company has once experienced the fraud of more than 2 million yuan by the salesperson to settle the goods privately and absconded with the funds. The procurement targets determined at the procurement level are both general taxpayer companies that provide reasonable prices (hereinafter referred to as "special ticket companies"), as well as general taxpayer companies and small-scale taxpayer companies that only offer ordinary invoices with the incentive of a certain preferential price (Hereinafter referred to as "Public Ticket Enterprise"). In this regard, the finances left it to account, and the accounting "waiting at the table" could not give any early warning prompts. Many ordinary ticket businesses did not receive input tax credits and had a cash flow risk of overpayment of VAT.

d) Technical risks

Technical risk refers to the VAT cash flow risk caused by the taxpayer's inadequate professional technical quality of taxation and weak ability to control VAT policies, which makes the tax-related economic business process appropriate or wrong. Under the concurrent environment of VAT regulations and the “business-to-business-increase” policy, the content of the tax system is very complex, and the policies are frequently changing. It is difficult for financial accounting to fully grasp and operate in full compliance with regulations. Technical errors, business accounting confusion, and accounting processing errors are inevitable. As a result, VAT cash flow risks are formed. For example, if a petrochemical company conducts physical inventory in December and finds that the inventory has lost 247,000 yuan, it should be confirmed as natural wear and tear after investigation and verification. After applying for the approval of the company's general manager, the accountant wrote off the inventory cost of RMB 247,000 through the "Non-operating Expenditure" account; at the same time, the "property gains and losses on pending properties" were written off. Because the input tax to be carried forward was not calculated according to the product consumption of 193,600 yuan of purchased materials, that is, a simultaneous credit of "tax payable-VAT payable (input transfer out)" was 25181 yuan (193700 × 13%)) Account processing, thereby latent tax risks. In June of the following year, the tax inspection required an additional payment of 28,202.72 yuan [25181 × (1 + 12%)], and a late fee of 3500.16 yuan per day was added in accordance with the total value-added tax and urban construction tax amount of 0.5 ‰. Due to accounting errors, the company caused

31,702.88 (3500.16 + 28202.72) VAT cash flow risk loss.

e) Accounting Professional Ethics Risk

Accounting professional ethics risk is the value-added tax cash flow risk caused by the lack of due professional ethics and rigorous work style of accounting personnel. Taxation is the responsibility of a legal person, but accounting results in taxation. Accounting cannot correct tax understanding. It will not seriously study and study tax policies, fail to grasp the application of the new VAT policy in time, resulting in recognition of tax obligations in advance, delay or omission, and even miscalculation and misappropriation of VAT and other phenomena [13]; Some accountants lack a correct working attitude and rigorous work style, business accounting is not timely, accounting processing is procrastinating, "press votes" and unannounced periodical accounting often occur, and the tax for purchasing special tickets is not processed on schedule. After the certification or after the certification, it is not deducted in time, and there are even two sets of bookkeeping behaviours. As a result, potential tax risks are latent and eventually converted into VAT cash flow risks. For example, in November 2019, a company accountant found a special VAT ticket with a tax amount of 71,131 yuan opened on August 26, 2017, without tax certification, which caused the company to pay more than 70,000 yuan in value-added tax. The cost also caused more than 100,000 yuan in corporate income tax that year.

IV. EFFECTIVE MEASURES TO PREVENT VAT CASH FLOW RISKS

A. Strengthen fare management in procurement

a) Carefully screen purchase targets and establish file management

The centralized procurement of materials, materials and equipment for large and medium-sized enterprises should establish and implement the "entry system" for special ticket suppliers. It is not necessary to distinguish between general taxpayer enterprises and small-scale enterprises, but when issuing procurement notices and project bidding announcements, it must clearly provide special tickets as the basic "qualifications for participation" in bidding, and strictly participate in financial and auditing participation, Restrict bidding from common ticket enterprises, and strictly control procurement from suppliers who cannot provide invoices. In the implementation of the procurement plan for small and micro enterprises with general taxpayer status, the companies that provide special votes should be preferred, and the companies that provide general votes should be selected secondly, and procurement from small and micro enterprises without a ticket, individual industrial and commercial households, and self-employed should be avoided. Finally, the enterprise Information files should be established for all types of suppliers, classifying their taxpayer status, ability and attitude to provide invoices, etc., and reporting to the accounting department for the record. The financial department shall designate material accounting or tax accounting for custody and regularly check and supervise with procurement information to adjust the change information of archiving objects.

b) Strict invoice control to ensure that input tax should be deducted

Guided by the tax deduction policy, taxpayers' procurement management must be based on obtaining special tickets. Regardless of the type of supply object to implement procurement, you should "inquire first and ask for the ticket"; companies that adopt commissioned purchasing should establish a system of special ticket agency responsibilities and purchasing commissions or fees. Issuing professional technical counselling and responsibility training for agricultural and sideline product purchase tickets to ensure one-to-one invoicing; at the same time, it is required that financial and accounting personnel have the responsibility to perform platform certification for the obtained special tickets in a timely manner. Deductions are credited within the time limit. For acts of unauthorised ticket pressing and delay in accounting, we must resolutely bear the liability for tax risks and losses and refuse to pay for purchases without authorization in violation of the financial system. In this way, we strive to obtain a special value-added tax ticket for each procurement business, to ensure that the taxes paid by all procurement links of the enterprise can be deducted from sales tax, and to resolutely block the risk of arbitrarily no-ticket purchase or general-ticket purchase regardless of financial requirements. Study. At the same time, enterprises are required to take invoice control as an important part of financial management, and by establishing internal control measures and internal audit supervision systems of the "purchase-invoice-payment" cycle, ensure that the company's cash flow management forms an innovative synergy and mechanism.

c) Actively seek new suppliers to get preferential prices

Generally speaking, new suppliers will capture customers with high quality and low prices in order to occupy the market. In this regard, in addition to strictly implementing the "access system" for suppliers of materials and materials, we should continue to strengthen the flexible management mechanism for new supplier access, make full use of network information tools, and find new manufacturers and veterans who have not yet opened up markets in the company's location Suppliers proactively extended the "olive branch" of procurement requirements to them, enticing more suppliers to join the boiler plant's procurement information management platform. In this way, the procurement supplier archive is composed of two parts: the access supplier and the candidate supplier, and strives to promote their free competition through procurement information communication strategies. As a result, it is possible to avoid the irreparable cash flow risk loss caused by the blind supply of ordinary ticket purchases or even ticketless purchases due to the interruption of the supply chain and to ensure that suppliers can compete at low prices on their superior demand platforms and win more Reduce purchases to save cash flow opportunities and space.

B. Reduction of deemed sales and advance sales

The tax law stipulates that taxable products that are taxable assets for self-production and distribution, such as distribution and welfare, and external investment, donation, debt repayment, etc., should be treated as sales business at the sales price or fair value. In this regard, enterprises should take risk aversion as the mainline and choose an active cash flow risk prevention path [14]. Enterprises can minimize or eliminate the occurrence of self-produced and self-used behaviours to avoid the cash flow risk of VAT. For example, enterprises can adopt welfare models such as paid vacations to replace the distribution of in-kind benefits with self-produced products; for debts that cannot be repaid with cash, consider using a debt restructuring model instead of paying off debts with self-operated products or real estate; if the funds are not particularly tight When financing is urgently needed, companies that manufacture large machinery and equipment such as aeroplanes, trains, ships, etc. do not take advance receipts or excessive advance receipts as much as possible; real estate companies selling real estate in advantageous locations do not need to take advance receipts for advance sales. Real estate in ordinary locations can be established by establishing. The "internal bank" applies the method of depositing first and then buying a house to avoid the occurrence of prepayment of taxes and an additional payment of taxes.

C. Strengthening business synergy between operation management departments and financial institutions

Generally, the management agencies and business departments of an enterprise cannot predict that their business activities will involve VAT. Therefore, when carrying out various transactions or economic matters, financial institutions should be informed in advance, and a good habit of seeking accounting opinions in all matters should be developed so that the multi-sector synergy of VAT management can be achieved. For example, after the wine company manager determines that the storage tank is leased, the financial valuation order is used as the basis for the negotiation of the deposit amount, and the accountant immediately obtains the rental information of the packaging. The tax planning scheme of the reverse operation mode of “borrowing wine storage tanks as collateral from water companies” [which can save the company more than 48,300 yuan of VAT payment [15]. As a result, the risk of cash flow from VAT is effectively avoided.

D. Accounting should predict the equilibrium point of the purchase price paid for different types of invoices

Taxes are generated in the corporate economy, but they are always formed in accounting. To this end, through self-study, training, hiring tax consultants to assist, and assisting in corporate tax planning, it is important to cultivate tax accounting thinking and technical literacy in tax accounting. Enterprise accounting must continuously strengthen the ability to control purchase invoices, be good at accurately identifying the types and distribution points of VAT cash flow risks, and use scientific methods to carry out VAT cash flow risk assessments. Taking the purchase of industrial raw materials, machinery and equipment by an enterprise as an example, the actual cash flow (the purchase price minus the input tax and the corresponding additional taxes) is selected as the standard for the special ticket purchase. Level, that is, it can be determined that the cash flow of purchase of the common ticket is equal to the cash flow of purchase price of the special ticket. It can be called the "equilibrium point" of cash flow of purchase payment under different invoice conditions.

Acceptable discounted purchase price of special tickets = purchase price of special tickets-input tax-additional taxes

In practice, the purchase price of special tickets, which is the cash flow standard for purchasing, can be obtained from historical experience data through accounting book differences. In this way, according to the applicable tax rate and additional tax and levy rates of the procurement items, the financially acceptable discounted purchase price level can be obtained. For example, if a city's enterprise purchases a planned price of 100, the applicable tax rate is 9%, and the urban construction tax, education surcharge, and local education surcharge rates are 7%, 3%, and 2%, respectively:

Acceptable purchase price of common ticket = $100-100 / (1+9\%) \times 9\% \times (1+7\%+3\%+2\%) = 90.75$

That is to say, the average taxpayer enterprise purchases goods applicable to the 9% tax rate. If the supply price of a General invoice is 90.75, the actual cash flow payment will be consistent with the purchase of special tickets, and the risk of VAT cash flow is relatively small, and the purchaser can accept it reluctantly; Assume that a preferential price significantly lower than 90.75 can be provided, which means that the purchaser can save additional cash outflows, and the purchase payment has no VAT cash flow risk. At this time, the special invoice can be abandoned, and the general invoice is preferred to implement the procurement. In the same way, the critical point price applicable to the 13% tax rate can be calculated to be 75.65, which means that the enterprise purchases the 13% tax rate and obtains the general ticket price not exceeding 75.65, which can eliminate the cash flow risk of VAT.

V. CONCLUSION

Research shows that the value-added tax cash flow risk of an enterprise exists objectively and is an important component of the cash flow risk system of an enterprise. It should and must be included in the goals and scope of corporate financial risk control. The taxing nature of the out-of-the-money taxation makes the VAT cash flow risk more concealed, which is also the main reason that has not been revealed by the academic community for a long time and companies have not paid attention to it. For this reason, it is advocated that taxpayers should carry out the normal identification of VAT cash flow risks and implement effective responses according to the risk levels measured and assessed. Business leaders must attach great importance to the core position of financial management, formulate corporate development plans, business plans, and make decisions. They must fully listen to financial opinions, and major projects must implement financial demonstration procedures. At the same time, all operating departments and business institutions must be financed. The organization is at the core, and all business activities should seek financial opinions, strictly implement the financial system, communicate business information and pass bills in a timely manner; finance and accounting personnel must continuously improve their tax literacy and value-added tax control capabilities, strictly manage invoices, and conduct sales and Tax planning for special businesses such as mixed sales, to prevent miscalculation of taxes, to ensure that the impact of VAT extra-levy and tax deduction policies on cash flow is minimized, to maintain the bottom line of VAT payment, and to make cash flow It will become a healthy and continuous running "golden chain" of the enterprise, which will allow the enterprise to have sufficient liquidity turnover and control the financial crisis of the enterprise in all aspects.

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