METHODOLOGY FOR ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF TAXES ON THE FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES OF THE ENTERPRISE

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The main goal of the enterprise is to increase the welfare of the owners of the enterprise and maximize the profitability of production, including by reducing tax costs.

Based on this analysis, it was revealed that whatever the basis for the withdrawal of taxes and tax payments, it will ultimately affect profit, and profit is one of the most important indicators of the effectiveness of an enterprise. The higher the tax burden of an enterprise, the more unstable its financial position becomes. Creditworthiness is closely related to the financial stability of the enterprise. It characterizes whether the enterprise can pay off previously received loans on time and in full, whether it has the ability, if necessary, to mobilize funds from various sources, etc. But the main thing that determines creditworthiness is the current financial position of the enterprise, as well as possible prospects for its change.

If the enterprise's profitability falls, it becomes less creditworthy, a change in the financial position of the enterprise for the worse due to a drop in profitability can lead to more serious consequences due to lack of funds - a decrease in solvency and liquidity.

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As practice shows, the following factors influence the increase in the total amount of taxes, fees and deductions:

− growth of proceeds from the sale of products (due to the increase in prices for products);

− growth of wages of workers and employees;

− increase in tax rates;

− increase in the cost of fixed assets due to their revaluation;

− introduction of new taxes and fees;

− changing the methodology for calculating taxes, fees and deductions.

In order to trace the dependence of the financial condition and, as a result, the creditworthiness of the enterprise, it is very important to correctly assess the level and dynamics of the coefficients of its financial stability. Suppose that a particular enterprise has a fairly high financial stability, this is evidenced by the low ratios of debt and equity, the

provision of reserves with own sources of financing, sustainable financing and the real value of property, which indicates a low dependence of the enterprise on external financial sources, that is, in in a certain sense, about increasing financial stability and often makes it possible to obtain a loan.

With absolute financial stability, the enterprise does not depend on external creditors, reserves and costs are fully covered by its own resources. In this case, the company has the ability to make settlements on short-term obligations, and to repay short-term obligations, various types of assets can be used, differing from each other in their turnover, that is, the time required to turn them into money.

Consider how the change in the amount of tax deductions affects the financial condition of the enterprise. To develop a model for optimizing financial stability, we use the method of correlation and regression analysis.

Correlation represents the probable relationship between indicators that are not in a functional relationship. This method is used to determine the closeness of the relationship between indicators of financial stability and the amount of tax deductions.

To do this, we introduce the following notation:

X_1– financial risk ratio;

x2 – coefficient of autonomy;

x3 – current liquidity ratio;

x4 - return on total capital;

x5 - the turnover of the enterprise.

Let's make the simplest economic model:

y = ax + v

where y is the average value of the effective indicator, which is under the influence of a factor sign;

x - factor sign;

a, c – parameters of the regression equation;

a - shows how much the performance indicator will change when the factor indicator changes by one.

Based on the calculations, data were obtained, on the basis of which we can say that the closest relationship is observed between costs and the amount of tax deductions. Also, the dependence of the amount of tax deductions on the turnover of the enterprise is closest to unity. This fact suggests that the greater the amount of tax deductions, the greater the costs of the enterprise.

The next most important is the dependence of the financial risk ratio on the amount of tax deductions, approximately the same relationship exists between balance sheet profit and the amount of tax deductions. A less close relationship is observed between the return on total capital and the amount of tax deductions. Feedback is observed between the indicators of current liquidity and the coefficient of autonomy. Feedback indicates that with an increase in the amount of tax deductions, the current liquidity ratio and the autonomy ratio decrease.

Based on the data obtained, it can be said that the dependence of costs of the amount of tax deductions, the closest (0.98912), i.e. is as close as possible to 1, the dependence of the amount of tax deductions on the turnover of the enterprise is also very close and is equal to 0.986. This fact suggests that the greater the amount of tax deductions, the greater the costs of the enterprise.

The next in importance (0.520) is the dependence of the financial risk ratio on the amount of tax deductions, approximately the same relationship (0.511) exists between balance sheet profit and the amount of tax deductions. A less close relationship (0.234) is observed between the return on total capital and the amount of tax deductions. Feedback is observed between the indicators of current liquidity (-0.226) and the autonomy coefficient (-0.341). Feedback indicates that with an increase in the amount of tax deductions, the current liquidity ratio and the autonomy ratio decrease.

Based on the results obtained, it is possible to predict how the performance indicators will change with an increase in the amount of tax payments by 1000 den. unit:

− the financial risk ratio will increase by 1.1 times (direct relationship (0.520));

− the autonomy coefficient will decrease by 0.001 points, since the relationship between taxes and the autonomy coefficient is inverse (-0.341);

− the current liquidity ratio will decrease by 0.19 points, since the relationship between taxes and the current liquidity ratio is inverse (-0.226);

− return on total capital will increase by 1.67 times, since the relationship between taxes and return on total capital is direct (0.243).

- in order for the enterprise to have a real opportunity to pay off tax liabilities in the event of an increase in the amount of tax revenues to the budget by 1,000 thousand rubles, the amount of turnover should increase by 1.23 times.

Based on the foregoing, we can conclude that the possession of a methodology for calculating financial stability ratios, knowledge of their standard values, contributes to an active impact on the level of financial stability, increasing it to the minimum required, and if it actually exceeds the minimum required level, using a similar situation to improve the structure assets and liabilities.

It should be said that whatever the basis for the withdrawal of taxes and tax payments, in the end it will affect profit, and profit is one of the most important indicators

of the efficiency of an enterprise. The higher the tax burden of an enterprise, the more unstable its financial position becomes.

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