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Tax stability as component of sustainable development of the enterprise

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Tax stability as component of sustainable development of the enterprise

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Abstract. Opportunity and need of introduction to a scientific turn of new category - "tax stability", causing ability of the enterprise to answer for the tax obligations, despite the economic compensations of external and internal environments influencing him is proved in work, supporting at the same time the planned functioning mode. The research of essence of the entered category has allowed to establish her interdependence with financial stability; to allocate structure and the endogenous factors causing change of a condition of tax stability, predetermining her "compression" and "expansion"; to prove presence at the studied category of such characteristics as – locality and globality; to prove need of allocation of her temporary characteristics – quick, tactical, strategic; to predetermine that this category needs quantitative representation. Quantitative assessment of tax stability is offered to be presented to the following indicators – coefficient of a covering of tax payments; in structural coefficient of tax debt and the paid tax payments; growth rate of tax debt. Quantitative assessment of tax stability on the basis of the developed system of indicators has to is made in the planned and actual mode with the subsequent leveling of the arising deviations. It is supposed that implementation of such work should be made on the basis of the developed model of management of tax stability.

1. Introduction

Today the entities and the organizations see one of all the main tasks in ensuring own economic development. One of the parties of such development is made by financial stability which is predetermined in turn by tax stability. A talk about tax stability begins to sound in the environment of scientific community and practicians more and more persistently. Research of tax stability in its various aspects were engaged – E V Akchurina, E V Chigchurenko, A N Tsilichko, V A Borodin, P V Malakhov, Savitskaya, etc. Still remain in the debatable field – the researches connected from feature of its combination to financial stability, structure экзо and the endogenous factors influencing it, the reasons representation of this category in temporary aspect, structure of the factors determining it opportunities of its quantitative representation and management of it. According to told, the purpose of this work was constituted by management model development by tax stability. Achievement of this purpose demanded the solution of the following tasks:
- Researches of essence of category "tax stability" and reasons for feasibility of its introduction in scientific turnover;
- Developments scientifically – the reasonable approach allowing to estimate quantitatively value

of tax stability;
- ▪ To develop management model the tax stability providing maintenance of its value at the set level.

Objectives are solved and stated in work. In the scientific plan, it is offered to enter the category "tax stability" allowing to allow the characteristic of a capability of the entity to answer for the tax liabilities and providing it maintenance of the planned functioning rhythm. Need of recognition of influence on it of exogenous and endogenous factors, a possibility of its representation for temporary aspect and quantitatively is proved.

In the methodical plan approach to statement of quantitative assessment of the researched category with involvement of the offered indicators – coverage ratio of tax payments is created; in structural coefficient of tax debt and the paid payments; growth rate of tax debt. The created quantitative assessment of tax stability predetermined a possibility of management of it. Can exercise control of tax stability involving the following components – planning of tax stability on the basis of retrospective data; implementation of assessment of actual state of tax stability; carrying out the analysis of the reasons and responsible for the arisen deviations between the planned and actual equation of tax stability; development and implementation of the actions allowing to liquidate the arisen deviations. Detailed filling and interrelation called a component are provided in work as management model as tax stability. The basis of developed model is constituted by the imitating modeling allowing to experiment with various basic data what it isn't possible to teach analytical by methods.

On the practical level, application by the entities of the results received during the research, will provide the last achievement of a steady economic condition.

2. Essence of tax stability and prerequisite of its assessment

At the present stage of development of economy, especially in the conditions of its instability and variability the special relevance is acquired by the questions connected with economic stability of the entity which predetermine the special importance of such concepts as – financial stability and the tax load.

Concerning essence of financial stability disputes among scientists and practicians don't stop. Respectively and its semantic borders constantly change. Without stopping on this scientific polemic, we will mark out essence of the this category from a line item of G V Sovitskaya who considers that: "Financial stability of the entity is a capability of the subject of managing to function and develop, keep balances of the assets and liabilities in the changing internal and external environment, guaranteeing its constant solvency and investment attractiveness in limits of admissible risk level" This determination contains the important characteristic of financial stability – the capability of the organization to answer for the obligations in established terms.

The important obligation type of the organization is represented – tax which a number of researchers – E V Akchurina, E V Chipurenko, A N Tsilichko, are represented as the tax load which represents specific weight of the tax liabilities of the organization (without insurance premiums in state budget funds) in revenue. Therefore to an occasion V A Borodin and P V Malakhov in article "The tax load as a component of financial stability of the organization fairly notice that "… this coefficient needs enhancement as doesn't consider all aspects of the taxation influencing activities of accounting entities". The same authors, let not really safely, make the offer that financial stability shall be complemented with tax stability and that this indicator has certain advantages before indicators of the tax load as with its help it is possible not only to control the size of own current assets of the entity but also to analyze obligatory payments in the budget.

Acquaintance with this work left persistent desire to deal with essence of tax stability by means of which, according to the called authors an opportunity to solve a number of problems is represented.

However, to move ahead, studying works of the colleagues, at us not really it turned out owing to what except designation as such of "tax stability" to us nothing was succeeded to find. Therefore we make bold to state own thoughts about it.

In view of limitation of the amount of this work, without arguing on opinions of schools of sciences and offers of dictionaries (such research was conducted!) concerning essence of tax stability, we will allocate that this category represents a capability of the entity to answer for the tax liabilities, despite the economic indignations (external and internal environments) influencing it, to support at the same time the functioning planned the mode.

However, the private capability of the organization to pay the taxes as the property of tax stability follows from a general possibility of the entity to answer for all the obligations. That is if tax stability not always results in financial stability, then the last in any cases involves tax. Therefore it is more reasonable to consider financial stability as a certain base of tax stability, and it, in turn, as a superstructure (Figure 1).
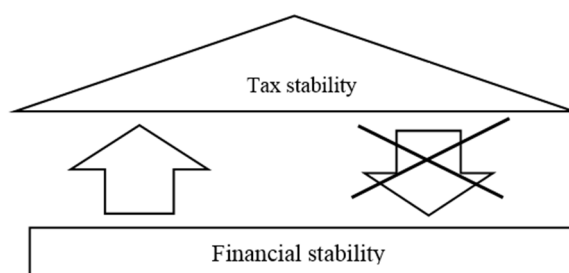
Figure 1. "Base" and "superstructure".

At the same time it is also possible to say that financial and tax stability are components of the single mechanism of effective functioning of the entity that is general economic stability.

Considering stated above, it is possible to provide the general scheme of interaction of financial and tax stability (Figure 2). Rotating under the influence of endogenous and exogenous factors "the gear of financial stability" puts "a gear of tax stability" which, in turn, is also exposed to influence of internal and external factors in action. Being hooked on the friend for the friend by "teeth" - areas, they force to work all mechanism of economic stability of the entity that involves stability and efficiency of its functioning.

It is important to remember that the tax load though isn't indicators which can estimate tax stability, but correlates with it, by means of inverse relation as the tax burden at the entity is higher, the tax stability in connection with a big share of the tax payments which are come to the rescue and vice versa, reduction of the tax load, as a rule, attracts increase in tax stability proves more unstably.

Change of a condition of tax stability is influenced by impacts from the outside (exogenous factors) and from within the organization (endogenous factors).

It is necessary to carry to the endogenous factors causing change of a condition of tax stability – the applied tax regime; geographical location of the entity; the level of development of tax planning and forecasting in the organization; participation in a shadow economy, etc.

It is necessary to carry to number of exogenous factors – change of the level of development of economy; change of the tax legislation; change of the tax load, change of level of control from tax authorities" change of the rate of inflation.

The entity can be affected also by other external and internal factors depending on the activities performed by it and the environment of functioning, as in a case with internal factors.

It is important to note that the entity is daily influenced by both positive, and negative endogenous and exogenous factors which kind of counterbalance the existing system, without allowing it "to contract" and "extend" excessively. However in case of uneven impact there can be a system collapse involving not a capability of system to return to an equilibrium provision.

In case of strong impact negative endo-and exogenous factors and weak, but stable influence of positive, there is a situation when the system can exist only on the trajectory lying "near" equilibrium that is a situation of so-called "local stability". The situation in case of which the system is capable to continue the existence in case of any trajectory is called global stability and is, as a rule, shown in the long periods.
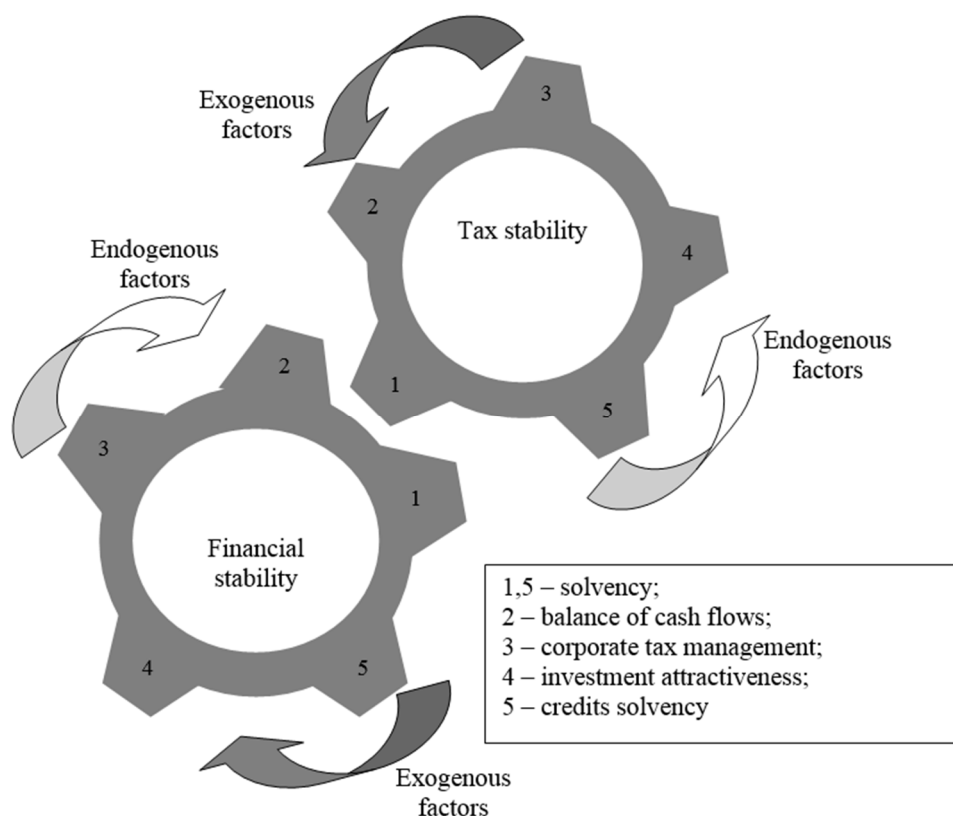
Figure 2. Mechanism of interaction of financial and tax stability.

Considering tax stability as a capability of the entity to answer for the tax liabilities, despite the economic indignations influencing it, it is necessary to allocate time spans, to each of which there correspond specific types of tax stability: operational – from 1 to 40 days; tactical – from 30 days to 1 year; strategic – from 1 year to 3 years.

It is necessary to understand that in addition to the factors which are directly influencing tax stability there are factors which determine it.

It is necessary to carry to number of those – viability of the organization, its flexibility and adaptability. The characteristic of the allocated factors is provided in Table 1.

Table 1. The factors determining tax stability.

Name of a factor	Short characteristic
Viability	Characterizes a capability to fulfill the liabilities including tax, irrespective of changes of operating conditions. Depends on internal and external working conditions and also on availability of financial resources.
Flexibility	Characterizes possibilities of the entity to fulfill the liabilities (as tax, and others) irrespective of changes of working conditions, by means of variation by external and internal resources of the entity which performs its personnel.
Adaptability	Characterizes a capability of the entity to adapt to changes of both the internal, and external environment by means of property of adaptability.

Thus, tax stability as an indicator of the tax potential of the entity needs quantitative representation and also its fixed adjustment taking into account impacts of external and internal factors, features of implementation of activities.

3. Indicators of assessment of tax stability

Tax stability – a capability of the entity to answer for the tax liabilities … It is quite clear that liabilities shall be fulfilled at the scheduled time and according to the planned amounts.

Means, this capability, shall be tracked constantly that in turn does absolutely necessary its representation by means of the system of indicators owing to the fact that tax stability as economic category is characterized by big set of characteristics and is in fixed interrelation – interdependence with financial stability of the entity. According to told, it is offered to represent tax stability the following indicators: coverage ratio of tax payments (PNU1); structural coefficient of tax debt and the paid tax payments (PNU2); growth rate of tax debt (PNU3).

The offered indicators from several parties characterize a capability of the entity to dig up resources for tax payment. The first of them, gives the chance to estimate a share of taxes in net assets of the entity, that is with its help degree of its embarrassment is established by tax payments.

The following indicator reflects a debt share in total amount of the paid taxes. The third indicator allows to estimate tax debt in dynamics. The allocated indicators are provided in the Figure 3. It is supposed that calculation of the called indicators shall it is made in the planned and actual mode. At the same time the possibility of the deviations caused by most various "reasons" is allowed. Availability of deviations allows to characterize tax stability on the following types: type A, type B, type B, type.

The type A determines absolute tax stability that is all deviations of indicators of assessment are positive.

The type B corresponds to the surplus tax stability which is characterized by a situation when one of deviations of indicators of assessment negatively, and other deviations are positive.

Type B – scarce tax stability, that is two deviations of an indicator of assessment are negative, the others – are positive.

Type G – critical tax stability: all deviations of indicators are negative.

Each allocated type of tax stability predetermines nature and structure of works on optimum change of its level and to expansion of a possibility of the organization to answer for the tax liabilities timely and in full.

Proceeding from told above, it is possible to say that tax stability by means of involvement of own system of indicators can be subjected to management, that is in relation to it the set of managerial actions allowing to eliminate the revealed deviations and by that to lead system to the condition close to ideal can be applied.
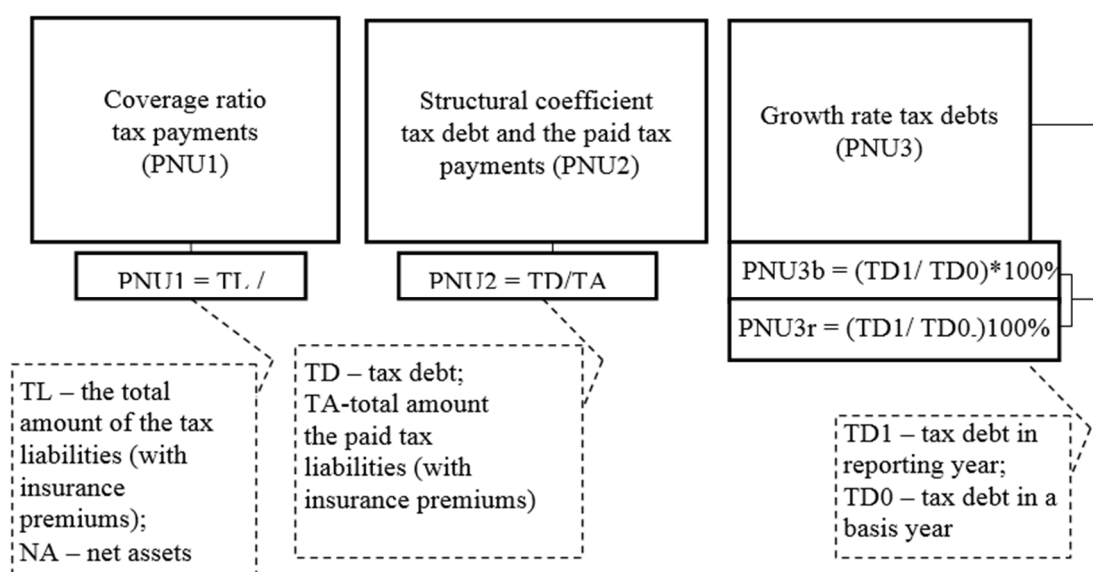
Figure 3. Indicators of assessment of tax stability.

4. Management model tax stability

Management of tax stability of the entity represents impact on its tax component for the purpose of carrying out it in the condition corresponding to a financial position of the entity.

Tax stability – category the dynamic, connected with the major financial performance organizations and provided by a wide range of various factors. Tax stability can be represented by the system of the indicators allowing to receive its comprehensive characteristic in planned and actual cuts. Respectively, need of timely identification of the arisen deviations and their liquidation appears. In this regard there is a need of development of management model the tax stability giving the chance systemically to represent functioning of each of its structural elements and also their collateral actions.

Development of such model demanded the solution of the following tasks: allocations of structural components of a management system tax stability; determinations of standard structure of the works performed by each structural element; developments of technology of performance of works of each structural component.

Structural stages of the considered system offer to recognize: planning of tax stability on the basis of retrospective data; implementation of assessment of actual state of tax stability; carrying out the analysis of the reasons and responsible for the arisen deviations between the planned and actual level of tax stability; development and implementation of the actions allowing to liquidate the arisen deviations.

This task has complex character, covering all stages of management of tax stability. The allocated stages are interconnected, almost each of them has recurrence. The called circumstances make impossible separate consideration of each stage. In this regard the appeal to the imitating modeling allowing to experiment with various basic data and to receive results, not possible to obtaining by the analytical solution of a task is submitted obvious.

Because tax stability can be measured on intervals of different temporary duration, the technology of functioning of a management system it shall be guided by strategic, tactical and operational levels of management of the entity in general.

At the strategic level the key decisions proving functioning of components of a management system in the long-term period at the tactical level – in the short term are made.

Existence of tax stability at the operational level implies support of the most effective working capacity structural a management system component tax stability during this period of time. The developed model, reflects technology of functioning of each component of system, is determined by it planned and current levels of tax stability, prerequisites for forming of actions for elimination of the revealed deviations and also to prevention and prevention of risk situations thereby are created. In case

Table 2. The parameters and designations used in case of the description simulation model of management of tax stability.

Parameters	Description
BI	The external information necessary for forming of economic expectations of the company and development on their basis of models of conducting economic transactions
IN I	The internal information necessary for forming of economic expectations of the company and development on their basis of models of conducting economic transactions
TS	Tax stability
TA	Total amount of the tax liabilities of the company
SA	Size of net assets of the organization
TAP	Total amount of the paid tax liabilities of the entity
STD	Size of tax debt of the company
$PNU_{1,2,3}$	Actual sizes of indicators of assessment of tax stability
PNU_1 PNU_2, PNU_3	Planned sizes of indicators of assessment of tax stability
$\pm\Delta$	The positive or negative variances revealed during comparison of planned and actual sizes of indicators of assessment of tax stability

of the description of model the parameters and designations provided in Table 2 were used. The simulation model of management of tax stability of the entity is provided in the Figure 4.

Planning of level of tax stability shall be performed on the basis of retrospective data - that is based on data on the level of tax stability of the entity for several previous years, as a rule, five.

Using the external information obtained from the outside because of limits of the organization, and processing it by the corresponding method, the company can create own economic expectations concerning the level of tax stability.

Optimistic expectations are proved by positive impacts endo-and exogenous factors, the strong and checked partner relations, a favorable political and economic situation which often involve increase in activity and overall performance of the entity, so, and the increasing tax stability.

Pessimistic, on the contrary, are characteristic of situations with strong negative influence of external and internal factors, weak and doubtful network of a cooperation with partners, a difficult political situation and an economic crisis that together shakes "the pendulum of tax stability", rejecting it in a deficit condition.

Working with model of tax stability it is important to create correctly economic expectations as on their basis schemes of accomplishment of economic transactions are developed. Unreasonable expectations lead to wrong planning of activities that directly affects tax stability of the organization.

The developed models of conducting economic transactions shall be most disaggregated and not only correspond to the expected economic situation, but also to be directed to achievement of tax efficiency of economic activity.

After models of conducting transactions are developed, it is necessary to plan a maximum amount of taxes which the entity will be able to pay, on each model, proceeding from establishment of such sizes of the tax liabilities which would allow the organization to perform effectively the activities and to develop. At the same time it should be noted that the predicted amount shan't exceed the size of net assets of the entity, otherwise – it is necessary to specify once again it and to re-plan.
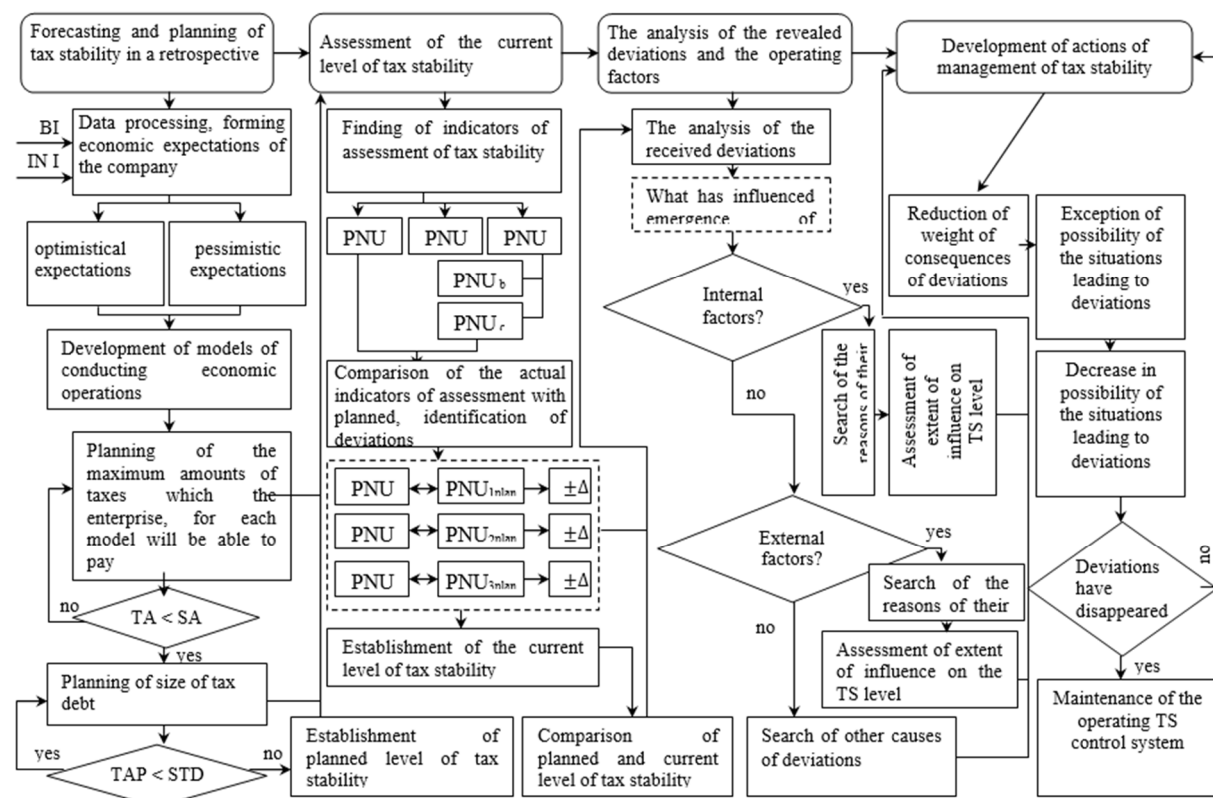
Figure 4. Simulation model of management of tax stability.

Besides, special attention needs to be paid to planning of size of tax debt. It shan't be more amount of the paid tax liabilities. If such excess exists, it is necessary to return and once again to specify the size of tax debt. As a result of the executed transactions the planned level of tax stability of the entity which meets economic expectations of the organization, the directions it activities is established and also considers results of general economic planning at the entity.

The following component of model is implementation of assessment of conformity of the actual level of tax stability planned. For this purpose, are marked out planned and actual value of the offered indicators. The allocated measure values are compared among themselves and deviations which can accept both positive, and negative values come to light. It is rational to carry out such work in the Table 3 "Variance Analysis of Tax Stability".

The received values of deviations allow to speak about a current status of tax stability and to develop decisions on its improvement. For this purpose the entity besides on the basis of retrospective data shall systematize all deviations of this nature which took place to be, allocating their reasons and responsible. By experience of last years the entity shall stimulate structure of the actions which allowed to liquidate a specific deviation. That is two bases shall be created: base of standard deviations with allocation of the reason and responsible, and base of the standard actions allowing to level deviations.

Especially it is necessary to allocate that it is reasonable to perform actions which reduce an opportunity emergence of new risk situations that is actions of prevention and prevention. At the end of all actions of management of tax stability all revealed deviations shall be most leveled or excluded completely. If deviations aren't formed, then it is necessary to pursue policy of maintenance of the operating management system tax stability at the created optimum level. The developed simulation model represents the solution of an applied task on creation of technology of functioning of a management system tax stability and reflects cyclic management of the last, at the same time as much as possible disaggregating it.

5. Conclusion

The provided material proves need of entering of new category – tax stability and gives the chance to study its major characteristics – interrelation with financial stability; structure egzo-and the endogenous factors causing its changes, and predetermining its "compression" and "expansion"; locality and globality… The selected characteristics allowed to prove feasibility of quantitative assessment of this category. For this purpose in work the system of indicators is offered and management model is developed by it. It is undoubted that all developed ideas will be improved both the life, and economists subsequently, the horizons are for this purpose open! One is obvious that application by the entities of the results received during this research will provide the last achievement of a steady economic condition.

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