QinetiQ’s tax strategy is to ensure compliance with all relevant tax legislation, wherever we do business, whilst managing our effective tax rates and tax cash flows. Tax is managed in alignment with our corporate responsibility strategy in that we strive to be responsible in all our business dealings. These principles are applied in a consistent and transparent manner in pursuing the tax strategy and in all dealings with tax authorities around the world.

Tax planning
QinetiQ manages both effective tax rate (ETR) and cash tax impacts in line with the Board-endorsed tax strategy. External advice and consultation are sought on potential changes in tax legislation in the UK, the US and elsewhere as necessary, enabling the Group to plan for and mitigate potential changes. QinetiQ does not make use of ‘off-shore’ entities or tax structures to focus taxable profits in jurisdictions that legislate for low tax rates.

Relationships with tax authorities
QinetiQ is committed to building constructive working relationships with tax authorities based on a policy of full disclosure in order to remove uncertainty in its business transactions and allow the authorities to review possible risks. In the UK, QinetiQ seeks to be open and transparent in its engagement with the tax authorities by sharing with HMRC the methodologies adopted in its tax returns.

Transfer pricing
The Group does not currently have a significant level of cross-border activity but this is likely to increase as the Group pursues its policy of expanding around the globe, however, where it does have such transactions, controls are in place to ensure pricing reflects ‘arm’s length’ principles in compliance with the OECD Transfer Pricing Guidelines and the laws of the relevant jurisdictions. The Group does not, therefore, have a significant exposure to transfer pricing legislation and submits its “Country by Country” report in line with the tax authority regulations and OECD guidelines.

Governance
The Board has approved this approach. The Audit Committee oversees the tax affairs and risks through periodic reviews. The governance framework is used to manage tax risks, establish controls and monitor their effectiveness. The Head of Tax is responsible for ensuring that appropriate policies, processes and systems are in place and that the tax team has the required skills and support to implement this approach.

QinetiQ’s corporate tax contribution
QinetiQ is liable to pay tax in the countries in which it operates, principally the UK, the US, Australia, Canada, Belgium and now Germany. Changes in tax legislation in these countries could have an adverse impact on the level of tax paid on profits generated by the Group. A significant majority of the Group’s profit before tax is generated in the UK. This reflects the fact that the majority of the Group’s business is undertaken, and employees are based, in the UK. Total corporation tax payments in the year to 31 March 2019 were £10.7m.

The differential between the taxation expense and the tax paid in the year relates primarily to the timing of the recovery of research and development expenditure credits for which the cash is recovered in the year following the year of account. There is also an impact of deferred tax movements, whereby the income statement bears charges and credits (e.g. in respect of accelerated capital allowances) but for which there is no corporation tax paid in the year. Together, these result in the cash paid being £1.4m greater than the total expense charged to the income statement.