

FUJIFILM in the UK: Tax Strategy Statement

FUJIFILM operate in the UK through a number of entities. Their businesses cover both marketing and selling Photographic, Medical, Printing and Recording Media products as well as the R&D and manufacture of Bio-Pharmaceuticals and Printing products.

This tax strategy statement applies to all Fujifilm entities in the UK. It was formally approved by the board of Fujifilm UK Ltd on 28th March 2018.

The publication of our tax strategy statement is regarded as complying with Part 2 of Schedule 19 of the Finance Act 2016.

The Fujifilm Group Charter for Corporate Behaviour is based on an open, fair and clear corporate climate, complying with laws, regulations and other rules whilst upholding public order and morals. We understand the importance of reporting and declaring profits in the jurisdiction in which they are earned and paying tax based on the rules applying in that jurisdiction. National and regional governments use tax policy not just to raise revenues but to drive corporate behaviour and responsible companies will respond by allocating efforts and resources accordingly.

Tax planning

Commercial factors drive all of our business decisions; pricing, market access, local skills and costs are all considerations. Tax is one of those costs, but our decision making is based on overall commercial and economic substance. We will claim reliefs and incentives where available and appropriate, but our overall appetite for tax risk is low and tax planning is a follower rather than a driver of business decisions. We will not engage in artificial transactions that have no purpose other than to obtain a tax advantage. As members of a group quoted on an international stock exchange, we have a wide shareholder base, most of whom expect both low risk and tax optimisation, but in that order.

Management of tax risk

Tax risk is managed at an entity level. This includes the risks of over or under-reporting tax due, mis-interpretation of tax rules, ignorance of tax changes and risk of embedded transactional errors. Although responsibility for managing these risks lies with each entity, we use professional advisors to assist with third-party reviews, information and education. Tax governance sits with the Senior Accounting Officer in each entity – normally the CFO/FD – who has sufficient tax knowledge to make the appropriate annual declarations.

Working with local tax authorities

In dealing with tax authorities we take an open and respectful position and prefer to discuss and resolve any potentially contentious areas in advance. This covers both direct corporate taxes like Corporation tax on profits, Employer's National Insurance and other irrecoverable taxes, as well as taxes collected and paid over on economic activities like sales (VAT) and employment (PAYE).