Tax Transparency Report



1 July 2020 - 30 June 2021



Rest's Tax Transparency Report

About Rest

Open to all Australians, Rest is among the largest profit-to-member industry superannuation funds with around 1.8 million members and \$66 billion in funds under management.1

Our members are diverse. Our members come from all corners of the country - in capital cities. regional centres and small country towns and include:

- teenagers working their first jobs to retirees in their 90s:
- members who work part time or casually while supporting their families;
- members who've invested their superannuation with Rest throughout their working lives.
- members who work for around 125,000 employers across the country¹ - on shopfloors, in distribution centres, warehouses and head offices.

About this report

Our ambition is to be recognised as the most trusted superannuation fund in Australia by our members and the broader community.

Trust is pivotal to Rest. Members must have confidence that their superannuation fund is looking after their retirement savings.

The way we manage tax and disclose this information to our members and the public are important aspects of this. Rest is committed to transparency.

For this reason, Rest is a participant in the Voluntary Tax Transparency Code, which sets principles and standards to guide the public disclosure of tax information.

The Code was developed by the Board of Taxation and is administered by the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). It is intended to encourage greater transparency and improve the public's understanding of how businesses and institutions comply with Australia's tax laws.

This document covers the 2020/21 financial year.



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Rest is a significant taxpayer



the 2020/21 financial year.







The following table shows the Australian taxes paid by Rest and its controlled entities.

Australian taxes paid by Rest		
Type of tax paid 2020/21	\$ million	
Income tax: fund	1,206.2	
Income tax: corporate	5.0	
Employment taxes: Payroll and Fringe Benefits Tax	2.9	
Taxes relating to employee salaries	19.7	
Net Goods and Services Tax paid / not recovered	15.9	
Taxes relating to member benefit payments	38.9	

Superannuation and taxes

Superannuation is an integral part of the Australian government's retirement income policy. In recognition of the important role - and longterm nature - of superannuation in the Australian economy, superannuation funds and the benefits they pay are subject to a special income tax regime.

Superannuation funds generally pay tax at a rate of 15 per cent. Special rules apply to effectively tax certain capital gains at 10 per cent. Income related to assets supporting pension payments is exempt from tax.

Superannuation funds also benefit from the imputation system, getting a franking credit against the tax they owe for the tax already paid by companies paying dividends.

Where a superannuation fund pays taxes to foreign governments, it may get a credit against Australian tax for the foreign taxes paid. This helps prevent the fund being taxed twice on the same income.

So, a superannuation fund's effective tax rate will depend on a variety of factors, such as the mix of assets a fund holds and the value of pensions paid.

These special tax rules mean that comparing effective tax rates across superannuation funds may be difficult.

Governance

Ultimate responsibility for the management of tax risk sits with Rest's Board of Directors.

Rest has established a Tax Risk Management and Governance Framework. The Framework helps us to manage or avoid the risk of non-compliance with tax law.

Set out in the Framework is Rest's overall approach to the implementation and management of tax issues expressed as follows:

Rest aims to ensure that plans are developed and implemented for effective and prudent management of the Fund's taxation matters while meeting all legislative requirements.

Rest's objectives for managing tax risk include:

- Complying with all relevant legislation and 01 meeting tax obligations in a timely manner.
- Maintaining a cooperative relationship with 02 the ATO and other revenue authorities both domestically and internationally.
- Maintaining a risk profile with revenue 03 authorities that is in accordance with Rest's risk appetite.
- Protection of Rest's reputation in relation 04 to tax matters.

Rest is committed to fully complying with and meeting its obligations under tax laws and paying taxes by their due date. Rest seeks to manage its taxes in an open and consultative manner with tax authorities around the world.

Income tax expense

Not all amounts recognised as income in a fund's financial statements will be treated as income for tax, nor will all expenses be deductible for tax. Accounting income must be adjusted for a variety of items that tax law treats differently to calculate taxable income which is the amount on which Rest pays tax.

The tax rules that apply to superannuation funds mean that income tax expense will usually be lower than if the tax rate were applied to the accounting net result or income.

The following table shows the prima facie income tax expense which is simply the 15 per cent tax rate for superannuation funds applied to the accounting net result and the adjustments that are made to this number to reach income tax expense.

Reconciliation of accounting income to income tax expense - 2020/21	Income statement \$ million	Change in member benefits \$ million	Total \$ million
Net result from superannuation activities	10,125.8	6,695.6	16,821.4
Prima facie income tax expense (at 15% applied to the accounting net result)	1,518.9	1,004.3	2,523,2
Adjusted for the following items			
Non-taxable member contributions and rollovers in		(231.5)	(231.5)
Life insurance premiums		(26.9)	(26.9)
Tax exempt pension income	(69.6)		(69.6)
Franking credits and foreign tax offsets	(178.0)		(178.0)
De recognition of temporary differences	(36.6)		(36.6)
Other non-assessable investment income	(365.8)		(365.8)
Other		1.3	1.3
Under/(Over) - provision for prior years	10.7		10.7
Income tax expense	879.6	747.2	1,626.8
Effective rate of income tax (prima facie tax expense adjusted by non-assessable/non-deductible amounts)	8.69%	11.16%	9.67%

Income tax expense is not the amount of tax paid to the ATO in that year.

This is because accounting standards and tax law require some items of income and expenditure be recognised at different times. The following table shows the adjustments we have made to income tax expense to reach income tax paid.

Reconciliation of income tax expense to tax paid - 2020/21	Income statement \$ million	Change in member benefits \$ million	Total \$ million
ncome tax expense	879.6	747.2	1,626.8
Under provision for tax current year	47.3		47.3
Net unrealised investment gains	(456.0)		(456.0)
mpact of over/(under) provision prior year	(10.7)		(10.7)
No TFN tax expense	(1.2)		(1.2)
	459.0	747.2	
ncome tax paid - 2020/21			1,206.2



Global investment and taxes

As a large superannuation fund, Rest invests internationally. This helps to diversify investment risk and maximise returns to our members.

To assist with our management of international investments, Rest maintains offices with investment management staff in the UK and the USA.

Our international investments are in both listed and unlisted markets and across all asset classes. As a result, in the 2020/21 financial year Rest paid taxes in the following regions:

\$12.6m \$7.7m

\$7.2m

North America

Europe

Asia and Middle East

\$0.3m

\$0.9m

\$10.2m

South America

Oceania

Other

Global Total million

From time to time, Rest will also invest in vehicles which are domiciled in low or no-tax jurisdictions. It is almost inevitable that large investors who invest outside Australia will invest in funds located in such jurisdictions. Many well-regarded international investment managers choose to base their funds in such locations for a variety of commercial and legal reasons.

The low or no-tax country provides a tax-neutral platform where the manager can aggregate investors' funds from all over the world. Rest pays the appropriate taxes in the countries where the investments are located and also in Australia with an offset for eligible foreign taxes paid.

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Sunday, 10am-6pm AEST

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Sunday, 10am-6pm AEST