

TAX TRANSPARENCY REPORT

For the year ended 31 March 2018

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Introduction and strategy

CSR Limited is a leading provider of building products to the residential and commercial construction industry.

CSR Limited is listed on the Australian Securities Exchange and has a strong commitment to risk management and corporate governance. The Board’s Risk and Audit Committee place a high emphasis on the management of risk. Early engagement with tax advisers and tax authorities is undertaken to fully comply with tax obligations. As such, tax compliance is given utmost importance and all material tax obligations are up to date for the group.

CSR carries out operations in Australia and New Zealand. The Australian wholly owned entities form a tax consolidated group where CSR Limited is the head entity. Our offshore related party dealings are immaterial in the context of the overall financial result of CSR.

This tax transparency report sets out relevant tax information for CSR Limited and its controlled entities (CSR group or CSR) for the year ended 31 March 2018 (YEM18) with comparatives for 31 March 2017 (YEM17).

Tax paid analysis

The majority of CSR’s taxes are paid in Australia. This is in line with the majority of CSR’s business operations being in Australia. In addition to company tax, CSR pays fringe benefits tax (FBT), payroll tax, property taxes, stamp duty on asset transactions and other taxes. In addition, CSR collects and pays ‘pay as you go withholding’ (PAYGW) taxes on behalf of its employees, goods and services tax (GST) and withholding taxes.

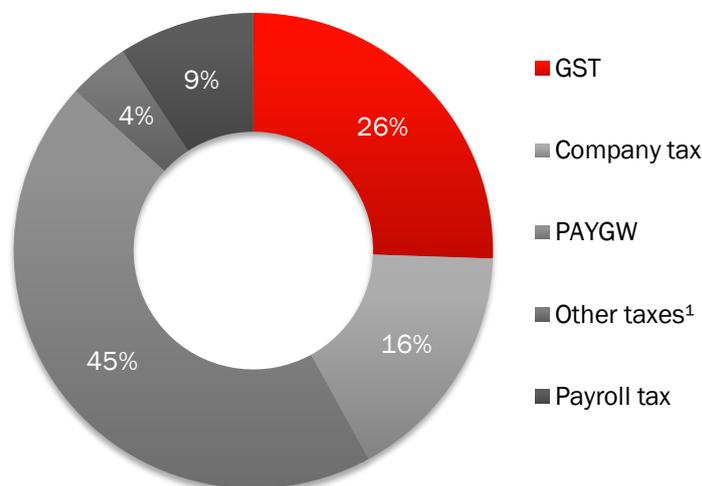
CSR also has business operations in New Zealand and pays taxes in this jurisdiction.

Provided below is a summary of the taxes paid, collected and remitted by CSR to Australian and New Zealand tax authorities during the financial year ended 31 March 2018.

\$million	Australia	New Zealand	Total
Tax Type			
On own behalf			
Company tax	40.0	0.6	40.6
FBT	3.2	0.4	3.6
Payroll tax	22.3	-	22.3
Land tax	5.2	-	5.2
Stamp duty	1.6	-	1.6
On behalf of others			
GST	62.0	8.5	70.5
PAYGW	108.5	8.2	116.7
Total	242.8	17.7	260.5

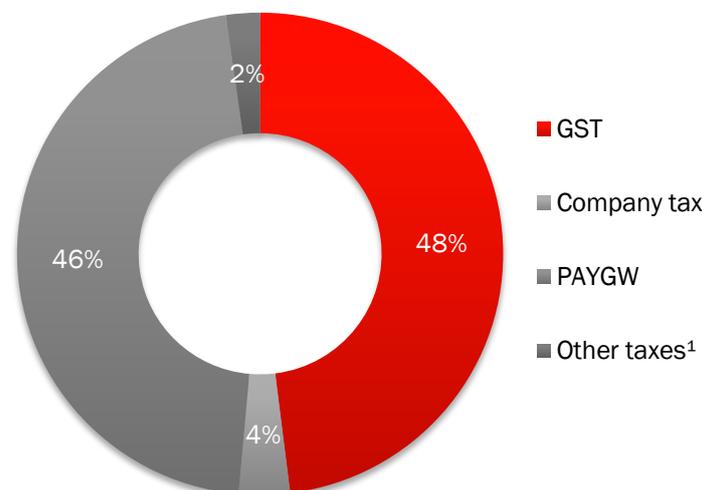
- Company tax – based on the tax paid to the relevant tax authorities by CSR
- Fringe benefits tax –paid on benefits provided to staff
- Payroll tax –paid on CSR’s employment costs
- Land tax – tax paid on the ownership of land
- Stamp duty – paid on the acquisition of assets
- GST – net GST collected by CSR (GST collected on sales and GST on imports less GST paid on business inputs)
- PAYGW – employee income tax remitted to the relevant tax authority on remuneration paid by CSR to its employees and others

Australia



1. Other taxes include FBT, land tax and stamp duty.

New Zealand



1. Other taxes include FBT.

Reconciliation of statutory profit to income tax expense and income tax payable

CSR calculates its Effective Tax Rate (ETR) as income tax expense divided by profit before income tax expense. Income tax expense is an accounting concept and reflects the amount of income tax applied for accounting purposes.

Income tax expense is calculated using the current applicable Australian tax rate of 30% and is recognised in the income statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in 'other comprehensive income' or transactions recognised directly in equity. The income tax expense includes both current and deferred tax. Current tax represents tax payable on the profit for the current tax year. Deferred tax represents the timing difference between recognising the tax in the financial statements and the actual payment of tax.

The following table provides details of CSR's ETR for years ending 31 March 2018 and 31 March 2017.

\$million	2018	2017
Profit before income tax	287.9	266.8
Income tax expense calculated at 30%	86.4	80.0
(Decrease) increase in income tax expense due to:		
Share of net profit of joint venture entities	(3.7)	(4.3)
Non-taxable profit on property disposals	(1.6)	(1.9)
Other items ¹	(0.3)	(0.7)
Total income tax expense on current year profit	80.8	73.1
Effective tax rate²	28.1%	27.4%
Income tax (over) in prior years	0.5	(11.4)
Total income tax expense on profit	81.3	61.7
Reconciliation of income tax expense to cash tax paid		
Timing differences and losses recognised in deferred tax	(46.2)	(32.4)
Current year tax payable next year	(5.0)	(11.1)
Prior period amendment adjustment	-	11.3
Prior year tax instalments paid this year	11.4	23.5
Prior year tax refunds received in the current year	(1.3)	(0.3)
Foreign exchange on overseas movements	0.4	-
Income tax paid per cash flow statement	40.6	52.7

1 Includes the impact of permanent differences related to significant items.

2 Effective tax rate is before prior period income tax adjustments. After adjusting for prior period income tax adjustments, the effective tax rate for YEM18 is 28.2% (YEM17: 23.1%).

Recognition and measurement

Current and deferred tax is recognised as an expense in the statement of financial performance except when it relates to items credited or debited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also recognised directly in equity, or where it arises from an initial accounting for a business acquisition, in which case it is taken into account in the determination of goodwill.

Disclosure of company tax information

Under tax legislation the Australian Tax Office will publish in 2018 the following data for the CSR Limited tax consolidated group, PGH Bricks & Pavers Pty Limited and Gove Aluminium Finance Limited in relation to the 2017 tax year:

Entity	Total revenue ¹ (\$million)	Taxable income (\$million)	Tax payable (\$million)
CSR Limited (ABN: 90 000 001 276)	1,791.2	Nil	Nil
PGH Bricks & Pavers Pty Limited (ABN: 68 168 794 821)	179.9	37.3	8.2
Gove Aluminium Finance Limited (ABN: 45 001 860 073)	517.3	115.6	31.4

1 For financial reporting and taxation purposes, items may have been classified between revenue and expenses differently. Therefore, total revenue may not reconcile to note 2 of the Annual Report.

Income tax is payable on profits (not total revenue) after allowing for expenses and specific adjustments under the tax law. For CSR Limited, taxable income and tax payable were nil because CSR was entitled to utilise prior year tax losses and claim certain tax deductions that made taxable income lower than accounting profit (for example, tax depreciation, certain restructure costs and payments of asbestos claims settlements). The net amount of tax losses and rebated carried forward at the end of the year is set out below:

	2018 (\$million)	2017 (\$million)
Value of tax losses and rebates carried forward		
CSR Group	10.3	55.6