



Future

Super Fund - Future Super sub-plan

Screening Approach and Product Mapping

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Future Super Investment Services (FSIS) manages all the investments for the Future Super Fund (the Fund).

Future Super's mission is to create a prosperous future for both our members and the wider community that is free of climate change and inequality. Members choose Future Super because they want their super invested to certain ethical standards.

This ethical mandate sits alongside the mandate to invest in the financial interests of members, which all super funds share.

This document explains how FSIS applies negative and positive screening processes to the Fund's investments to achieve this ethical mandate.

Term	Definition
Negative screening	Excluding a company or security from a portfolio based on a set criteria. Investors use negative screening in slightly different ways, but FSIS uses a one strike approach. Companies and securities that fail any negative screens will not be included in the relevant portfolio.
Positive screening	Positive screening is used to increase investment exposure to an attribute, like gender equality on boards, or an activity, like renewable energy infrastructure. Through positive screening, an investor can extend the ethical mandate from reducing harm to doing good.

Contact Details for Future Super

Fund ABN 45 960 194 277 | USI 45 960 194 277 010

Phone 1300 658 422

Email info@futuresuper.com.au

Web www.futuresuper.com.au

Post GPO Box 2754, Brisbane QLD 4001

Throughout this document, the investable universe refers to the universe of securities that pass the screens and could be invested in.

FSIS considers the risk to members from being exposed to an excluded (negatively screened) activity. It also considers the opportunities generated from gaining investment exposure to a positively screened activity.

These risks and opportunities can be assessed in three categories: the nature of the activity, whether the exposure to the activity is direct or indirect, and the nature of the investment exposure.

The nature of the activity:

This can be split into revenue generating activities and business processes.

- *Revenue generating activities*: This refers to the activities that make money for the company. FSIS specifies a percentage threshold of revenue as reported in the financial year it will tolerate from a screened activity. For example, the revenue threshold for coal is 0%, so every coal mining company would fail that screen and be excluded.
- *Business processes, attributes, and governance standards*: This refers to how the business goes about its work. For example, if a company only elects men to its board of directors it may be excluded on that basis.

Whether the exposure is direct or indirect:

Sometimes companies indirectly participate in an excluded activity. For example, a railway company called Aurizon was considered in FSIS' screening process. Aurizon is not directly involved in the fossil fuel industry, however, its rail network connects 50 mines in Queensland's Bowen Basin coal region to five major ports. In this case, Aurizon's business is tailored to the fossil fuel industry and is a significant source of revenue for the company. Aurizon is an example of a company that passes the direct screening criteria but fails the indirect screening criteria.

The nature of the investment exposure:

This refers to the type of asset and how we invest in it. This can be split into two main categories.

- *Equity (shares)*: Screening of shares focuses on the activities and attributes of that company, because purchasing shares means the Fund owns a small portion of that business and is exposed to all its attributes and activities.

- *Fixed Interest (debt)*: Investing in debt means the investor gains exposure to what that debt is funding. For example, a Westpac issued green bond, which funds renewable energy projects, passed FSIS screens. However, shares in Westpac bank did not pass screening, due to the bank's funding of fossil fuels.

Attributes by asset class

The below table summarises the attributes and screening application in the Future Super sub-plan broken down by asset class. Screens apply across the sub-plan, but minor differences in screening execution across investment options has been disclosed.

Attribute	Australian Listed Equities	International Listed Equities	Growth Alternatives	Defensive Alternatives	Property	Australian Fixed Interest	International Fixed Interest	Cash
Strategy	We implement a primarily quantitative methodology to construct a portfolio of listed shares and Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) having very limited to no exposure to smaller companies.		We actively manage a multi-year investment program to purchase a range of investments (equity and debt securities) that we believe can offer diversification compared to the Option's equity and fixed interest investments.			We actively manage a portfolio of securities to achieve an attractive yield and low risk of capital loss. We select bonds, funds and ETFs taking into account their maturity, creditworthiness and favour covenants that direct the use of proceeds.		We deposit and invest in money market accounts
Negative screens	Screen type A (applies to all options)	Screen type B (applies to all options)	Screen type C (applies to all options that hold alternative assets)		Screen type C (applies to all options that hold property)	Screen type D (applies to all options)		No negative screens apply to cash (applies to all options)
Positive screens applied to part or all of the asset class	Sustainability Leaders (applies to all options)	Carbon Leaders (applies to all options) CO2 Reduction (applies to one fund (ERTH) in Renewables Plus Growth only)	Climate Solutions (applies to Renewables Plus Growth)			Green Bonds (applies to all options)		No positive screens apply to cash (applies to all options)
YFYS Benchmark	S&P/ASX 300 Total Return Index	MSCI World Ex-Australia (Hedged and unhedged)	25% International Equity (hedged), 25% International Equity (unhedged), 50% International Fixed Interest	Bloomberg Ausbond Composite 0+ Index	MSCI/Mercer Australia Core Wholesale Monthly Property Fund Index	Bloomberg Ausbond Composite 0+ Index	Bloomberg Global Aggregate Index (hedged to AUD)	Bloomberg Ausbond Bank Bill Index

Appendix

Negative screens:

The below tables provide a description of the screens and thresholds applied¹, including indications of how these vary between investment options and asset classes.

Negative Screen	Description of what this screen excludes	Screen type A (Australian Equities)		Screen type B (International Equities)		Screen type C (Growth Alternatives, Defensive Alternatives, Property)		Screen type D (Fixed Interest)	
		Does the screen apply	Revenue threshold	Does the screen apply	Revenue threshold	Does the screen apply	Revenue threshold	Does the screen apply	Revenue threshold
Baseline Screens									
Fossil Fuels	Owning fossil fuel reserves, and the mining extraction or burning of fossil fuels. Fossil fuels are viewed as all kinds of coal, oil and gas.	Yes	0%	Yes	0%	Yes	0%	Yes	0% Use of Proceeds ²
Gambling	Operation of casinos and gambling facilities or production of gambling products, including pokies machines.	Yes	0%	Yes	0%	Yes	0%	Yes	0%
Nuclear	Operation of nuclear energy plants and uranium mining.	Yes	0%	Yes	0%	Yes	0%	Yes	0% Use of Proceeds ³
Tobacco	Production or manufacturing of tobacco products.	Yes	0%	Yes	0%	Yes	0%	Yes	0%
Weapons (a.k.a., armaments & militarism)	Manufacturing, production, engineering or sale of armaments and weaponry.	Yes	0%	Yes	0%	Yes	0%	Yes	0%

Negative Screen	Description of what this screen excludes	Screen type A (Australian Equities)		Screen type B (International Equities)		Screen type C (Growth Alternatives, Defensive Alternatives, Property)		Screen type D (Fixed Interest)	
		Does the screen apply	Revenue threshold	Does the screen apply	Revenue threshold	Does the screen apply	Revenue threshold	Does the screen apply	Revenue threshold
Supplementary screens		Does the screen apply	Revenue threshold	Does the screen apply	Revenue threshold	Does the screen apply	Revenue threshold	Does the screen apply	Revenue threshold
Indirect exposure to baseline screens	Assessed as the delivery of products and services (including sales and distribution) that are specific (designed specifically for activities linked to baseline exclusions) and/or significant (i.e., without these services the activities would not be possible, such as major project financing).	Yes	5%	Yes ⁴	5%	Yes	5%	Yes	5%
Alcohol	Revenue exposure to production of alcohol (a.k.a. "production"). Also considers indirect exposure of sales and distribution (a.k.a., "sales").	Yes	Production 5% Sales 20%	Yes	Production 5% Sales 20%	Yes	Production 5% Sales 20%	Yes	Production 5% Sales 20%
Animal Cruelty	Live animal export, animal testing for cosmetic purposes, Owning or operating factory farms or abattoirs, and production of controversial animal products such as ivory, foie gras, furs and exotic leathers.	Yes	0%	Yes ⁴	0%	Yes	0%	Yes	0%
Board gender diversity	Removing listed companies with Board of Directors where all board members are men.	Yes	N/A ¹	Yes ⁴	N/A	Yes	N/A ¹	Yes ⁵	N/A ¹
Chemicals of concern	Production or manufacturing of controversial agricultural chemicals, or contamination of environments with harmful chemicals such as arsenic.	Yes	0%	Yes ⁴	0%	Yes	0%	Yes	0%
Destruction of Valuable Environments	Activities which have a direct negative impact on recognised UNESCO World Heritage or High Conservation Value areas.	Yes	N/A ¹	Yes ⁴	N/A ¹	Yes	N/A ¹	Yes	N/A ¹
Human & labour rights	Evidence of direct, repeated and systemic labour rights violations, including child labour, forced	Yes	N/A ¹	Yes ⁴	N/A ¹	Yes	N/A ¹	Yes	N/A ¹

Negative Screen	Description of what this screen excludes	Screen type A (Australian Equities)		Screen type B (International Equities)		Screen type C (Growth Alternatives, Defensive Alternatives, Property)		Screen type D (Fixed Interest)	
		Does the screen apply	Revenue threshold	Does the screen apply	Revenue threshold	Does the screen apply	Revenue threshold	Does the screen apply	Revenue threshold
	labour, sweatshops, and significant harm to communities without adequate remediation or redress.								
Junk foods	Production or sale of foods determined to have low nutritional value or possessing addictive properties such as through high sugar content or additives.	Yes	33%	Yes ⁴	33%	Yes	33%	Yes	33%
Mandatory detention of Asylum Seekers & for-profit prisons	Evidence of activities that directly enable the mandatory detention of Asylum Seekers, or the operation of for-profit prisons.	Yes	0%	Yes ⁴	0%	No	N/A ¹	No	N/A ¹
Pornography	Production of materials determined to be pornographic in nature.	Yes	0%	Yes	0%	Yes	0%	Yes	0%
Payday or Predatory lending	Lending products and services with unfair or exploitative terms that target vulnerable communities, including 'payday loan' schemes.	Yes	0%	Yes ⁴	0%	No	N/A ¹	No	N/A ¹

Positive screens:

The below tables provide a description of the positive screens applied, including indications of how these vary between investment options and asset classes.

Positive Screen	Description of this positive screen	Positive screening outcome	Relevant asset class	Investment Options impacted
Carbon Leaders	<p>Companies that have a 'carbon efficiency' that places them in the top one-third of companies in their industry or are otherwise superior performers in relation to avoided emissions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carbon efficiency: Carbon efficiency is determined by calculating the greenhouse gas emissions from a company's operations, fuel use and supply chain, divided by its annual revenue as reported in the financial year. • Avoided carbon emissions: Superior performers in relation to Scope 4 carbon emissions are those companies involved in commercialising technologies that have net positive climate benefits through substantial greenhouse gas emissions reductions or sequestration. Companies in this category typically include those with primary business activities in renewable energy, energy efficiency, sustainable agriculture and land use, and carbon sequestration. 	All securities must pass this positive screen to be eligible for investment.	International equity (all, except Renewables Plus Growth which has a small allocation to EARTH, which uses the CO2 Reduction positive screen)	All investment options
Climate Solutions (aka Renewables and Related Industries)	<p>The multi-asset class nature of this screen means that it is designed to assist in the identification of funds and portfolios rather than securities. It creates biases to products, securities and funds that have material exposure to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green energy • Green transportation • Water and waste improvements • Decarbonisation enabling solutions • Sustainable products 	This positive screen is applied for debt, equity and alternative assets, and enables the delivery of the 20% target of exposure to 'Renewables and Related Industries' noted in disclosure documents for the Renewables Plus Growth investment option.	All asset classes except cash	Renewables Plus Growth only
CO2 Reduction	<p>Must derive ≥50% of revenue as reported in the financial year from activities that enable the reduction or avoidance of CO2 emissions within one or more of following categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green energy • Green transportation • Water and waste improvements • Decarbonisation enabling solutions • Sustainable products 	All securities must pass this positive screen to be eligible for investment.	International equity (partial)	Renewables Plus Growth only

Green Bonds	Green bonds are bonds issued to fund projects that have positive environmental and/or climate benefits. To be eligible for inclusion in the Index, such bonds must be verified as meeting sector specific environmental standards set by the Climate Bonds Initiative, an international not-for-profit organisation which promotes the development of green bonds. These standards include sector specific eligibility criteria for a bond to be certified as a green bond, standards for use and management of bond proceeds, and ongoing reporting requirements for green bond issuers.	All securities must pass this positive screen to be included in the dedicated portion of the portfolio.	Fixed Interest (partial)	All investment options
Sustainability Leaders	<p>A company identified as having significant business activities or attributes within one of the below categories. These categories have been identified as bringing companies into alignment with the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), though there can be no guarantee that these activities contribute to the achievement of the SDGs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate adaptation • Nutrition, agriculture and land • Improved industrial processes, materials, and pollution reduction • Healthcare • Transportation solutions • Education • Water efficiency • Renewable energy and energy efficiency • Green buildings • Sustainable tourism • Sustainable and regional infrastructure • Social and community housing • Worker and consumer protection • Regional and community banking • Or possession of key certification such as B Corporations, Supply Nation, RAP Elevates, etc. 	Creates a portfolio bias toward identified securities. Sustainability Leaders are first preference for inclusion, but other index methodology rules (including sector caps) apply.	Domestic Equity (partial)	All investment options

¹ N/A revenue thresholds: Where a revenue threshold is referred to as 'N/A' this indicates that the nature of the activity assessed is a business attribute rather than a revenue generating activity as described in the 'screening approach' section above.

² For certified Green bonds (i.e., green bonds who have external verification that Use of Proceeds (UoP) has ringfencing to ensure funds are dedicated to green projects) screens are applied both at a UoP and Issuer level. There remains a 0% revenue threshold for UoP, and on top of that there are requirements that Issuers must have no more than 5% revenue exposure to fossil fuels. This creates space for transitioning companies that issue green bonds to cover activities only focused on renewable and sustainable activity and have no UoP exposure to fossil fuels.

³ As above, but accepting very minor exposure of maximum 5% revenue to nuclear power at the *issuer level*. This accounts for some renewable energy companies that may have limited exposure to nuclear power (more common in the EU) that are issuing green bonds dedicated to non-nuclear activities.

⁴ Renewables Plus Growth has a small exposure to the ETF EARTH which uses strict positive screening to constrain the investable universe to focus on investments that contribute to the reduction or avoidance of CO2 (see 'CO2 reduction' positive screen) and does not have these negative screens applied in security selection - though by the nature of the positive screening, risk of exposure to many of these activities and attributes is reduced.

⁵ Note that where issuers are government bodies or do not have boards of directors this screen cannot be applied.