

Promoting Financial and Environmental Stewardship



General Board
Pension and Health Benefits

Wespath 
Investment Management

General Board of Pension and

Committed to sustainable investment—fulfilling our fiduciary duty while striving to align with United Methodist Church (UMC) values.

- **GBPHB is a “fiduciary.” This means we are required by law to act exclusively in the financial best interests of the 91,000 active and retired clergy and lay employees of the UMC and its affiliates.**

The Book of Discipline reflects this mandate in ¶1504, directing GBPHB “to discharge its fiduciary duties...solely in the interest of participants and beneficiaries and for the exclusive purpose of providing benefits to participants and their beneficiaries...” The term “sustainable investment” highlights our expectations for the performance of our funds, as well as the positive impact that we intend our global investments will have on the environment and on society.

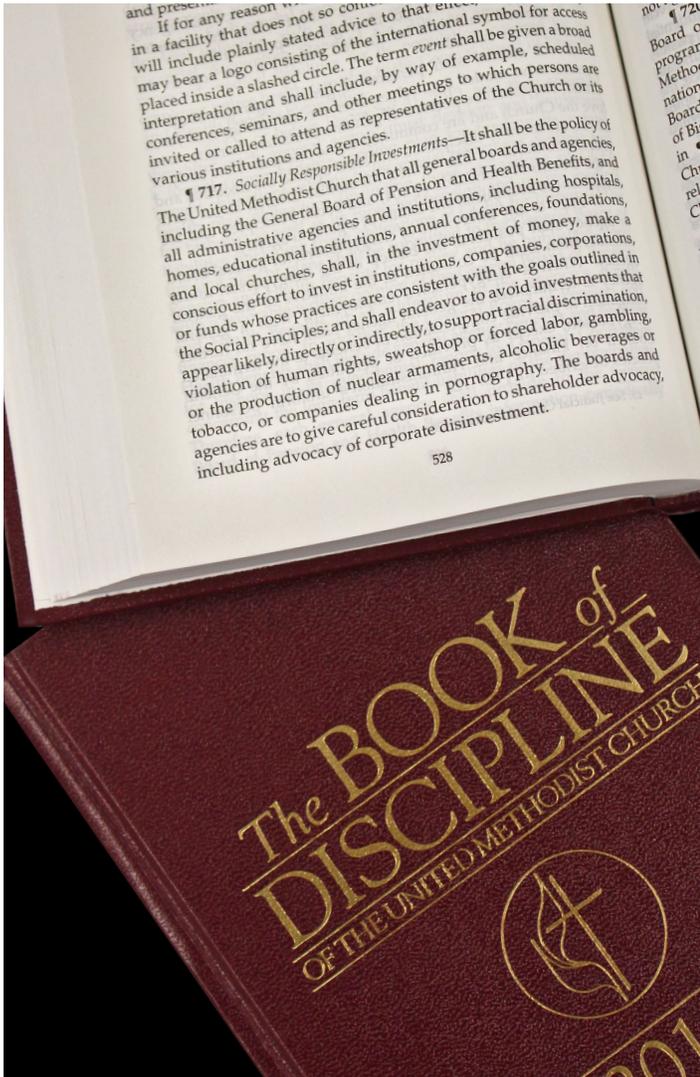
- **GBPHB recognizes the responsibility and the opportunity to address the impacts of climate change as part of our role in caring for God’s creation.**

The Book of Discipline ¶717 directs us to “make a conscious effort to invest in institutions, companies, corporations, or funds whose practices are consistent with the goals outlined in the *Social Principles*.”

Manages our participants’ retirement investments while also addressing pressing environmental issues, including climate change.

- **We have implemented a leading-edge climate change investment guideline to help us navigate the impacts of a lower-carbon global economy.**

Our research shows that developed nations are moving away from reliance on electricity generated from coal (known as “thermal coal”) to other fuel sources. Thermal coal is the most carbon-intensive fossil fuel—we believe coal will be heavily taxed or significantly replaced in many markets by alternative fuel sources. The long-term economic outlook for thermal coal



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is not positive. We are implementing this investment guideline, which has recently resulted in the exclusion of certain coal-mining and coal-producing companies as well as certain electric utilities that are heavily reliant on coal. Please refer to our *Management of Excessive Sustainability Risk Policy* and our *Climate Change (thermal coal) Investment Guideline* at: www.gbphb.org/climatechange.

- **We play a meaningful role in supporting the transition to a low-carbon economy through the influence we have as a leading global investor.**

Shareholder engagement—We are actively engaged in ongoing dialogue about climate change with the world's largest publicly-traded oil, gas and electric utility companies. These discussions mean asking tough questions—and demanding answers—about the long-term sustainability of company business models. We are particularly focused on how companies increase the energy efficiency of their products and operations; the opportunities that new low-carbon products and services can present; and the role that the industry can play in supporting an economy-wide transformation. We frequently work with like-minded global investors to increase the impact of our activities relating to climate change—our international partners represent more than \$25 trillion in assets under management. Together we are working through international climate change-related investor coalitions with significant opportunities to influence financially-sound and environmentally-positive change.

Engaging public policy makers—We are promoting “smart polices” recognizing that climate change will only be successfully addressed if the right incentives are established to influence government, business and individual behaviors. Our employees have attended two Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) public hearings as the only investor voice in the room, speaking in favor of fuel standards that would lower automotive emissions—both standards were enacted. We have also joined fellow investors, and companies in which we are invested, in calling on the world's government leaders to set a global price on carbon—the most viable way to reduce carbon dioxide emissions. We are continuing these activities as we approach the United Nations' Paris Climate Conference in December 2015.

- **We are continually seeking new ways to promote financial and environmental stewardship.**

Our funds already hold several low-carbon and renewable energy investments—we can continue to actively seek to increase our exposure to companies that provide proactive solutions to climate change. We are also collaborating with seven other major international investment organizations in a thought leadership project convened by the Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI)—a global investment industry initiative we helped create and which now has the support of more than \$45 trillion in assets. The project will provide

guidance for investors in understanding and managing the ways carbon risk impacts investment portfolios.

- **Our efforts to address climate change have achieved international recognition.**

In the recently released Asset Owners Disclosure Project “2015 Global Climate 500 Index”—which evaluates how the world's 500 largest investors are managing climate risk—GBPHB was ranked tenth worldwide and third in the U.S.

- **We launched the Equity Social Values Plus Fund (ESVPF) in December 2014.**

This fund was created to provide an investment option with enhanced environmental and human rights criteria, primarily based on an index of companies determined by MSCI, a third-party expert.

Believes that fossil fuel divestment is not effective in continuing our work of promoting financial and environmental stewardship.

We recognize that the fossil fuel divestment “movement” is becoming increasingly active both within and outside the UMC. We fully share the movement's concern for the environment and the urgent need to act on climate change—however, we cannot and will not support its calls for GBPHB to divest from fossil fuel companies, specifically the “Top 200 fossil fuel companies.” Our position is based on the following important considerations:

- **Prudent investment analysis and decision-making relies on multiple factors.**

A company's fossil fuel reserves have become the only criterion of the fossil fuel divestment movement to identify companies from which to divest. *We make investment decisions—and will continue to—based on a comprehensive, balanced review of a company's complete operations and its overall financial and environmental performance.*

- **The “Top 200 fossil fuel companies” divestment list is almost exclusively tilted toward companies that supply fossil fuels.**

This list underrepresents the *demand* side of the equation. Coal-fired electric power plants—which we all currently depend on for our electricity—are the largest source of human-made carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions in the United States. The list fails to properly account for this. And, in a “well-to-wheels” life cycle analysis (from extraction to end-use) of oil, 80%-90% of CO₂ emissions originate from engine combustion—they occur when we drive our cars. Automobile manufacturers are absent from the list. *Our sustainable investment approach is more balanced and comprehensive—we will continue to address climate change in sectors that both supply fossil fuels and create the demand for them.*

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- **The “Top 200 fossil fuel companies” divestment list is a blunt tool that treats all fossil fuel companies equally.**

The list does not reflect each company’s contribution to climate change. For example, while coal contributes 870 grams of CO₂ equivalent per kilowatt hour of electricity generated, natural gas contributes 487 grams. We continue to take a more circumspect approach to understanding how climate change affects our investments as demonstrated by our *Climate Change (thermal coal) Investment Guideline*.

- **Reliance on carbon-based fuels is deeply embedded in our society.**

Efforts to reduce CO₂ emissions require strategies that both mitigate the impacts of climate change and help adapt to them. It is illogical to rely on a fossil fuels-based infrastructure to enable our transportation and to light our buildings while advocating for the divestment of the companies that provide those services. We continue to channel our efforts to support the transition to a lower-carbon economy in the fastest and most effective way possible.

- **Fossil fuels play a critical role in providing access to energy for the world’s poorest citizens.**

One in five people around the world continues to lack access to electricity—a major factor in perpetuating poverty, disproportionately affecting women and children. Tough decisions are needed regarding the ways in which people around the world can increase access to energy, including fossil fuels, in order to reduce poverty and address climate change. We remain sensitive to the needs of the poorest people in gaining access to energy, while aspiring to sustainable energy for all.

- **There are geo-political ramifications inherent in transitioning from an economy reliant on fossil fuels—we must be cognizant of and address them.**

Many countries rely heavily on the production of fossil fuels to generate revenue that funds the effective operation of their governments, including programs that serve the poor and needy. Adopting an approach that ignores these geo-political issues could have dramatic negative impacts on today’s world order. We play a global role in collaborating with governments, businesses and other major investors in identifying viable solutions to this challenge.

- **Fossil fuel companies must be part of the climate change solution.**

Fossil fuel companies spend billions of dollars in research and development every year, including the research and development of renewable energy sources, and have thousands of employees with years of in-depth technical knowledge about the energy markets. We continue to engage these companies and public

policy makers to leverage their institutional and industry knowledge and scale lasting climate change solutions.

- **Divestment from fossil fuel companies means walking away from the climate challenge.**

When one investor divests or sells its shares in a company, another investor buys its shares; from the company’s perspective, it is a wash—no real impact is realized. Divestment does not have a direct impact on reducing greenhouse gas emissions and/or limiting global temperature increases to scientifically-based targets. The call for divestment relegates us to the sidelines in the dialogue addressing critical climate change issues and the impacts that they have on the communities the UMC serves.

Strongly believes that responding to the calls for divestment is incompatible with our fiduciary duty under federal and state law.

We are currently the focus of two divestment campaigns—one related to fossil fuel companies and another related to companies operating in Israel-Palestine. As social and other justice issues continue to arise, there is the possibility that we will be asked to divest from companies with unsatisfactory records on other issues that are understandably important to United Methodists—workplace safety, privacy and obesity, to name a few. We are grateful for all those who speak out on issues that touch our human character and moral center, and affirm the Church’s social witness responsibility as outlined in the Social Principles. We exist to fulfill a unique fiduciary role and responsibility on behalf of the UMC that strives to align with the Social Principles. Multiple divestment requests can place us on a slippery slope and only impede our ability to sufficiently diversify our investments and maximize returns for the 91,000 active and retired clergy and lay employees of the UMC and its affiliates that we serve.

Aligns activities with General Conference 2012 statements on the environment.

Specifically, this includes #1023, *Environmental Justice for a Sustainable Future*; #1031, *Resolution on Global Warming*; and #1026, *Environmental Stewardship*. We believe faithfulness to these resolutions includes following our climate change investment guidelines for engaging and excluding companies, remaining invested and engaging with other companies impacting climate change, and continuing to support and invest in the transition to a low-carbon economy.