

# INVESTED IN CHANGE

## FAITH-CONSISTENT INVESTING IN A CLIMATE-CHALLENGED WORLD

### The Evolution of ICCR Shareholder Proposals on Climate Change

#### 1974

- Domestic/foreign oil reserves ownership rights (energy crisis)

#### 1986

- Emissions control/acid rain

#### 1989

- Environmental pollution (planetary warming)

#### 1990

- Protecting the earth's ozone layer (CFCs)



- Valdez Principles (greenhouse effect)

#### 1992

- Reducing global greenhouse gas emissions and global warming

#### 1993

- Conservation and emissions

#### 1996

- Utilities energy conservation CO2 and climate change

#### 1998

- Financial exposure to climate change (insurance)
- Greenhouse gas emissions and lobbying (automotive)

#### 2000

- Global warming (oil and gas)
- Renewable energy needed/ climate change (Exxon)

#### 2002

- Invest in clean energy
- Embedded climate risk (off balance sheet liabilities)



#### 2005

- Global warming – executive compensation
- Global warming financing (banks)
- Global warming – Kyoto compliance

#### 2006

- Global Warming – new coal plants

#### 2007

- Climate change report
- Determine percentage for renewables
- Leadership role on climate change (Exxon)

#### 2008

- Meet new fuel economy standards
- Coal financing and lending/global warming
- Sustainability reporting



#### 2009

- CDP disclosure

#### 2010

- Oil sands
- Adopt climate change principles

#### 2011

- Carbon price assumptions



- Financial risk of climate change and continued reliance on coal (energy)
- Report on federal subsidies

#### 2012

- Palm oil sourcing from endangered forests
- Risk of lower than expected fossil fuel demand
- Set goal to reduce GHG

#### 2013

- Climate change risk to company and society (stranded assets)
- Natural gas flaring
- Assess/report GHG emissions resulting from lending portfolio

#### 2014

- Adopt near-term actions to reduce GHGs
- Climate change management plan



- Deforestation for palm, paper and soy
- Public policy advocacy on CC
- Report on methane emissions

#### 2015

- Sustainable Ag policies
- Adopt time-bound, quantitative reduction targets
- Proxy voting policies relative to climate change (asset managers)
- Director with environmental expertise



- Executive compensation based on carbon reduction metrics
- Risk associated with rail transportation of crude oil
- Set quantitative goals for renewable energy sourcing
- Stranded assets/climate change
- Capital distribution/carbon asset risk
- Strategic resilience to climate change for 2035 and beyond

