



NORTHWEST COALITION *for* RESPONSIBLE INVESTMENT

Annual Report

Fall 2012

Handprints for Justice

A thinking person has little excuse for not knowing how s/he is impacting planet Earth and its people. If I want to know how many tons of CO₂ and other greenhouse gases my choices create each day, nature.org has a tool that calculates my carbon footprint and estimates my role in climate change. Should I be concerned about the total volume of fresh water used to produce the goods and services I depend on for my lifestyle, I can find the answer at waterfootprint.org. Further, I can visualize how my consumption habits are connected to modern day slavery, by using slaveryfootprint.org.

In working with students Gregory Norris, a lecturer at the Harvard School of Public Health, found that the life-cycle assessment used by footprint math “was bringing nothing but bad news, telling us every person hurts the planet every day. Something was missing—that we can also benefit the planet. I needed to name these benefits to make them as tangible as footprints. Handprints was a natural choice.”¹

To encourage his students Norris

set up a website, handprinter.org which lets you calculate your handprint and commit to ways in which you will enlarge it. The hope is that by focusing on our handprint, we might move beyond an awareness of our role in harming the planet and its people to having a hand in changing the situation.

Socially responsible investors use their power as shareholders to move corporations to increase their social and environmental handprints.

In its 18th shareholder season, the Northwest Coalition for Responsible

Investment (NWCRI) brought 25 justice issues to the boardrooms of 49 corporations; participated in over 60 dialogues with company executives; and filed 19 shareholder resolutions.

This year we saw Hershey’s handprint in the announcement that later this year its Bliss chocolate candy would be made with Rainforest Alliance Certified cocoa from farms that protect the environment and promote the well-being of workers, families and communities.



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Shareholders applaud the Company for this commitment and we will continue to advocate for certified child-labor-free cocoa in all Hershey chocolate products.

As a member of the Interfaith Center on Corporate Responsibility (ICCR), NWCRI has been requesting agriculture, energy and food and beverage companies to measure their water footprints and to adopt policies and practices that respect the human right to water. This year we developed *Principles and Recommended Practices for Water Stewardship*² to guide our work on water scarcity with corporations.

In the spring a NWCRI member gave its General Electric proxy to people from Prince William County Virginia who are victims of subprime mortgages that were designed to fail. At the Company’s annual meeting Virginians Organized for Interfaith Community Engagement (VOICES) asked CEO Jeffrey Immelt to meet with them and listen to their stories. He did and, as a result, VOICES is currently negotiating with GE Capital on how it will have a hand in repairing their homes and community.

I’ve learned that you shouldn’t go through life with a catcher’s mitt on both hands; you need to be able to throw something back.

—Maya Angelou

In this annual report, the members of the Northwest Coalition for Responsible Investment show how we have used our rights and power as shareholders to put handprints of justice and sustainability on the global community.

¹“10 Ideas that are Changing Your Life,” Daniel Coleman, *Time Magazine*, March 12, 2012

²*Statement of Principles and Recommended Practices for Corporate Water Stewardship*, ICCR, January 2012, www.iccr.org

Human Rights

Human Rights and Prisons

One man's [sic] hands can't tear a prison down, Two men's [sic] hands can't tear a prison down, But if two and two and fifty make a million, We'll see that day come round.

—Pete Seeger, Folk Song

The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Article 10, states: "All persons deprived of their liberty shall be treated with humanity and respect for the inherent dignity of the human person." Yet the two largest for-profit prison companies in the U.S. do not address major corporate responsibility issues, such as human rights, in their Code of Business Conduct. Shareholders of Corrections Corporation of America (CCA) and GEO Group find this unacceptable.

A resolution filed with GEO Group requesting a review of policies related to human rights and a third-party audit of its operations was supported by 29% of shareholders. Rather than

It is said that no one truly knows a nation until one has been inside the jails. A nation should not be judged by how it treats its highest citizens, but its lowest one.

file a resolution with CCA, shareholders and the Company agreed to a series of dialogues regarding the policies and processes CCA has in place to "protect, respect, and remedy" human rights abuses of inmates and detainees, as outlined in the UN Guiding Principles on Human Rights. Also on the agenda for dialogues with CCA and GEO Group is their role in lobbying for laws that increase penalties and incarcerations for immigrants and people of color.

NWCRI is a member of a coalition of faith-based shareholders who hold only the number of shares in CCA and GEO Group required to advocate with management for the just treatment of prisoners and detainees.

Action: Read *Gaming the System: How the Political Strategies of Private Prison Companies Promote Ineffective Incarceration Policies*, www.justicepolicy.org, to learn about the relationship between ALEC, CCA and GEO Group (see p. 4)

Truth in Numbers: Slavery Never Went Away



Judy Byron, OP & Nora Nash, OSF with Professor John Ruggie, author of the UN "Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights"

A new report issued by the International Labor Organization (ILO) in June estimates that 20.9 million people are victims of forced labor globally. 4.5 million are victims of forced sexual exploitation and 16.4 million are victims of forced labor exploitation in economic and state enterprises.¹ Shareholders believe that governments, companies and consumers working together can end human slavery.

The State of California, the eighth largest economy in the world, lent a hand to do that when it enacted the California Transparency in Supply Chain Act of 2010, which requires every retail seller and manufacturer doing business in California with annual worldwide gross receipts that exceed \$100 million to disclose its efforts to eradicate slavery and human trafficking from its direct supply chain for tangible goods offered for sale. A similar bill was introduced into the House of Representatives and assigned to a committee on August 1, 2011.

While shareholders appreciate the complexity of company supply chains, we expect and require companies to make a genuine commitment to understand the problem of human slavery, evaluate key risks in the supply chain and take steps to address them. NWCRI members are in dialogue with Kroger, Campbell Soup, ConAgra, Walmart, Hershey and Kraft on this issue. While most companies have codes of conduct for their suppliers which prohibit forced labor, few monitor compliance and publicly report.

The real power to eradicate slavery could be in the hands of consumers, those people who are not disempowered by the realization that in our global economy our clothes, food, electronics, and household items are likely touched by human slavery, but who are empowered by that realization to take action to stop it. If each responsible consumer committed to putting her/his handprint on one product, "two and two and fifty make a million."

¹ ILO 2012 Global Estimate of Forced Labour Executive Summary: www.ilo.org

Action: In honor of the 150th anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation in 2012, commit to making one purchasing practice slave free. To visualize how your consumption habits are linked to modern day slavery, go to www.slaveryfootprint.org

World Faces Second Global Health Epidemic

On September 19, 2011 the UN General Assembly declared a global health epidemic, something that it had done only once before in its history. The first was AIDS in 1988, the infectious disease that had spread across Africa. Today, the pandemic challenging social and economic development globally is non-communicable diseases (NCD): cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, cancers and chronic respiratory diseases. We are familiar with the causes of these “lifestyle” diseases: smoking, alcohol abuse, poor diets and physical inactivity.

This landmark UN Summit resulted in world leaders declaring NCDs a global priority and committing to adopting goals by the end of 2012 to address this crisis. NCDs are the biggest cause of death worldwide, accounting for 63%

Every person has the right to adequate health care. This right flows from the sanctity of human life and the dignity that belongs to all persons, who are made in the image of God.

—U.S. Catholic Bishops 1993

of global deaths. Over 90% of these preventable deaths are in low-and middle-income countries where 29% of NCD deaths occur among people under the age of 60, compared to 13% in high-income countries.

Addressing the NCD crisis will take the coordinated efforts of governments, business, civil society and those affected by these diseases. While NCDs represent a new frontier in the work of global health, shareholders have already been bringing issues of global access to corporate boardrooms.

NWCRI leads a dialogue with Merck, one of the first pharmaceutical companies to develop an Access to Health Statement of Guiding Principles. Its global approach includes ensuring that its products are accessible and affordable to those in need. The Company has also committed to addressing NCDs through research and development; meeting the needs of emerging markets; promoting healthy lifestyles and access to treatment; building multi-stakeholder partnerships; and leveraging technology.

While the overall growth of the HIV/AIDS epidemic has stabilized because of the significant increase in people receiving antiretroviral therapy, faith-based shareholders continue to advocate for the 32 million people living with HIV/AIDS, 3.4 million of whom are children. The theme of the XIX International AIDS Conference held in Washington DC in July was “Turning the Tide Together.” As prime movers in this work, shareholders are pressing pharmaceutical companies to focus on mother-to-child transmission, pediatric formulations, and the Medicines Patent Pool (MPP).

NWCRI leads the dialogue with Gilead Sciences, the first, and so far the only company to join the MPP, an innovative way of addressing access to therapy for the 15 million who need treatment now. Gilead’s access model has significantly increased the number receiving drugs for HIV/AIDS in the developing world. Of the 6.6 million receiving therapy, 2.4 million are on one of Gilead’s medicines.

Investors’ Handprint on Health Care Reform

Faith-based investors’ work for health care reform reached another milestone in June with the Supreme Court decision to uphold the constitutionality of the major provisions of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA) of March 2010. Regarding “health care and the right to security during sickness as an immutable human right,”¹ ICCR and NWCRI members have advocated for greater equality, access and affordability with pharmaceutical, insurance and medical device companies for over 20 years.

Consistent with the teachings of our faiths and our commitment to social responsibility and business sustainability, ICCR’s work with corporations in pursuit of a better health system in the U.S. is guided and informed by our Access to Health Principles:

- Health security • Access • Quality
- Accountability • Equitable financing

Ed Gerardo of Bon Secours Health Systems voices our hope for the ACA, “As people of faith, we are called to address the injustices of the current health care system. As investors and professionals working in the field, we are called to address its inefficiencies. While not perfect, the ACA begins the necessary reformation of a

broken system that excludes millions of our most vulnerable citizens and is unsustainably expensive. We are eager to support its full implementation beginning in 2014.”

¹Statement of Principles and Recommended Practices for Corporations on Domestic Health Issues, ICCR January, 2012

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“We demand better treatment for older people at health centers,” Bolivian Woman

Corporate Responsibility

Shareholders Expose Lobbying Dollars at Work

While the Citizens United decision—a landmark January 2010 Supreme Court ruling that the First Amendment prohibits restriction of corporate political expenditures—has garnered a great deal of attention, corporate lobbying expenditures exceed campaign contributions. In 2010, S&P 500 companies spent a total of \$1.1 billion on political contributions and lobbying, with federal lobbying expenditures comprising 87 percent of this spending.¹

Yet the majority of corporations do not provide disclosure on their lobbying expenditures.

“Over the past five years, investors increasingly have urged companies to disclose their spending aimed at influencing elections,” said Tim Smith of Walden Asset Management. “This year investors have taken a logical next step and asked companies to disclose their direct and indirect lobbying activities. Whether the issue is environmental impact, consumer protections, financial reform or shareholder rights, it is important for investors to understand how company dollars are spent to influence our laws and regulations.”

Shareholders, including NWCRI members, filed resolutions with 38 corporations asking them to report on lobbying expenditures. The 20 resolutions that went to a vote averaged 24% support. Dialogues at many of the companies resulted in 13 agreements to withdraw the resolution when companies agreed to disclosure of their lobbying activities.

The proposal also asked for disclosure of memberships in and payments to any tax exempt organization that writes and endorses model legislation, including the American Legislative Exchange Council (ALEC). This non-profit brings together state legislators, corporations and advocacy groups to shape “model legislation.”

The shareholder case for disclosure became more convincing when it was widely reported that ALEC had been heavily involved in promoting model legislation on highly controversial issues such as *Stand Your Ground*, voter-identification laws and anti-environmental legislation.

In the spring grassroots campaigns quickly emerged, boycotts were threatened and media attention spiraled. Membership in and funding of ALEC became a risk to a company’s brand and reputation. By the end of July over 30 corporations had withdrawn from ALEC, including

Walmart, Amazon, Coca-Cola, Johnson & Johnson, McDonald’s and PepsiCo.

Tim Smith assessed shareholders’ role in this outcome, saying, “This evolved from part of a shareholder request for greater lobbying disclosure to a serious reputational risk and brand protection for companies.” We demonstrated that “companies’ involvement with ALEC in creating legislation for individual states is clearly a subject deserving investor scrutiny.” He concluded, “Fortunately, many companies are thoughtfully evaluating membership in trade associations, think tanks, and advocacy groups to assess whether the activities of these organizations complement their company policies, business plans, and values.”

¹ *Corporate Governance of Political Expenditures: 2011 Benchmark Report on S&P 500 Companies*, Heidi Welsh & Robin Young, Sustainable Investments Institute & IRRC Institute, November 2011, www.irrcinstitute.org

One stringent criterion must now measure the morality of our actions; whether or not these contribute to a sustainable Earth Community.

—Elizabeth Johnson, CSJ

Action: Find out if your legislator is a member of ALEC: www.sourcewatch.org

Lobbying Dollars in California

When Californians go to the polls in November they will decide if they will become the first state in the nation to require labels on all foods that contain ingredients from genetically engineered (GE) fruits or vegetables, such as corn, soybeans, sugar beets or Hawaiian papayas. Consumers are concerned about the unforeseen health and/or ecological effects from genetically modifying plants.

As of late August corporations had spent over \$25 million to ensure that “Proposition 37: California Right to Know Genetically Engineered Food Act” does not pass.¹ Similar labeling laws have failed in 19 states while more than 50 countries including the European Union and China, already label genetically engineered foods. Agribusiness, food manufacturers, and retailers opposed to the law say little would be done to protect the public’s health: GE foods have already been declared safe by federal food safety regulators; the reputation of food products would be damaged; food prices would increase; and lawsuits would result.

¹“Funding For and Against 37,” *Los Angeles Times*, Aug. 21, 2012 <http://spreadsheets.latimes.com/funding-and-against-proposition-37/>

Borrower Beware

People have learned to be wary of storefront payday lenders but it is not common knowledge that payday loans are also available at an increasing number of banks including Wells Fargo and U.S. Bank. Recent financial regulations on credit and debit cards cost banks billions in fees and they are hard at work devising ways in which to recoup this loss.

Called “Direct Deposit Advance” by Wells Fargo and “Checking Account Advance” by U.S. Bank, these loans are available to checking account customers who have direct deposit of their paychecks. The fees are high and Wells Fargo pays themselves back the entire loan plus fees directly from the customer’s next automatic direct deposit.

Big Bank Payday Loans,¹ a report from the Center for Responsible Lending found that:

- ✎ Bank payday loans are very expensive, with an annual percentage rate (APR) of 365% based on the typical loan term of 10 days;
- ✎ “Short-term” bank payday loans often lead to a cycle of long-term indebtedness;
- ✎ Nearly one-quarter of all bank payday borrowers are Social Security recipients

Led by the Sisters of St. Francis of Philadelphia, NWCRI and other shareholders met with representatives of Wells Fargo to learn more about bank payday loans and the customers who use this product. Wells Fargo was willing to explain Direct Deposit Advances, which it has had since 1996, but the representatives would not disclose any information regarding the use of this product, the profile of borrowers, or the profit and loss of these loans for the bank. Shareholders plan to continue to press Wells Fargo to report on bank payday loans and to stop this predatory practice.

¹ *Big Bank Payday Loans: High-Interest Loans Through Checking Accounts Keep Customers in Long-Term Debt*, Center for Responsible Lending, July 2011, p. 2

Action: Read *Big Bank Payday Loans*: www.responsiblelending.org

Not the Celebration Walmart Planned

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On July 2, 1962 Sam Walton opened the first Walmart store in Rogers, Arkansas. In early 2012 plans were underway to mark the Company’s 50th year with a website heralding the anniversary and Walmart’s phenomenal growth, 10,130 stores in 12 major regions globally. While the Company he founded has become the “biggest” retailer, Sam’s goal was to be the “best.”

Given the news that broke in April alleging systemic bribery and corruption to

facilitate the rapid expansion of Walmart’s operations in Mexico,¹ it seems that the Company’s goal for the next 50 years should be to be the “best.” ICCR investors, including NWCRI, who have been working with the Company on corporate responsibility issues for over 20 years were dismayed by the news. Barbara Aires of the Sisters of Charity of St. Elizabeth, NJ, who leads the Walmart dialogue said, “We have tremendous investment in this company in terms of our time, expertise and...[we] find these allegations deeply disturbing on so many levels.”

Prior to the annual meeting in June shareholders called on the board to maintain the public’s trust and the Company’s license to operate by publicly disclosing the steps that are being taken to address the allegations and to ensure that policies and procedures are in place to prevent such situations in the future. We are awaiting the board’s response.

Shareholders plan to continue their engagement with Walmart on supply chain accountability, workplace inclusiveness and sustainability reporting. David Schilling ICCR’s Program Director for Human Rights sums up why we remain at the table: “As the largest retailer in the world, Walmart influences the way business is done and that has an enormous impact on local economies and communities. The Company has taken positive steps on a number of issues and it would be a shame if their progress was overshadowed by charges of criminal activity.”

We shall overcome for the arc of the moral universe is long, but it is bent toward justice.

—Martin Luther King, Jr

¹ “Wal-Mart Hushed Up a Vast Mexican Bribery Case,” David Barstow, *New York Times*, April 21, 2012

Fracturing the Land and the People

Hydraulic fracturing is well named for it is the hydraulic pumping of highly pressurized jets of toxic chemicals and water into the earth, until the earth fractures and releases buried natural gases which can be used for fuel. This process has been around for 60 years but it only became economical in 1997. Today it has become a growth area for energy companies as they tap and explore vast shale reserves in the U.S. and globally.

Although fracking can make land owners rich, create jobs and businesses in economically depressed areas, and produce a clean source of energy, albeit a fossil fuel that is not mined without environmental impacts, it is not without controversy. Communities have become fractured as some want the benefits of this industry and others are concerned about the environmental impacts—ground water contamination; risks to air quality; migration of gases and hydraulic fracturing chemicals to the surface; mishandling of waste; and the health effects of all these.

ICCR members began engaging energy companies on hydraulic fracturing three years ago. In our dialogues we found that companies were recognizing that they needed to have policies that make fracking safe and they asked investors for assistance on how to do this. This led to the publication by ICCR and the Investor Environmental Health Network of *Extracting the Facts*,¹ which provides companies with guidance on what investors are asking of companies.

NWCRI joined a collation led by Nora Nash of the Sisters of St. Francis of Philadelphia in filing a shareholder resolution with Chevron requesting a report on the risks to the Company associated with community concerns given the potentially damaging effects of hydraulic fracturing. From her first-hand experience in Philadelphia, Sister Nora reflects, “It is evident that fracking has changed the landscape and taken a toll both on the land and on the human spirit. We continue to measure drilling in the light of economic development... but enact regulations that pay little attention to...the long-term health of the communities.” Twenty-seven percent of shareholders supported the resolution.

Chevron’s natural gas operations include: Marcellus Shale in Pennsylvania, Haynesville Shale in Texas, Duvernay Shale in Alberta, and regions in Eastern Europe.

¹*Extracting the Facts: An Investor Guide to Disclosing Risks from Hydraulic Fracturing*, <http://iehn.org/documents/frackguidance.pdf>

Power of Imagination



Jeni Barcelos and Jen Marlow, Directors of Three Degrees

The NWCRI board had a presentation by the directors of Three Degrees, Jeni Barcelos and Jen Marlow, for our spring meeting. The name, Three Degrees, comes from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change which predicts a global average temperature rise of three degrees Celsius for the 21st century. The priorities of NWCRI are reflected in the work of Three Degrees:

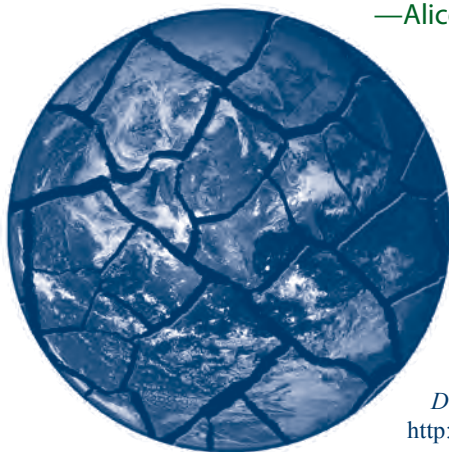
- ✎ make climate impacts three dimensional by applying climate science to human and social policies for justice
- ✎ build three degrees of change, at local, national, and international levels

Reflecting on her experience at Rio+20, Jen Marlow writes: “It’s virtually certain that my dream of a world that is not only livable in 100 years but that is also equitable and ecological, where laws and policies revolve around the rights of Earth and all of its peoples, will not come by way of an international environmental treaty... If not done in legally binding texts, how will the global community implement a shared vision for the future and hold itself (and ourselves) accountable? One way might be through a power shift that reifies imagination as the seat of true power.”

—<http://threedegreeswarmer.org>

The most common way people give us their power is by thinking that they don’t have any.

—Alice Walker



In 2011-12, NWCRI shareholder activities included dialogues and resolutions*, with the following companies:

Company	Issue	Action
Abbott	Global Health	Dialogue
Alpha Natural Resources	Water Impacts of Business Operations	Resolution withdrawn
Archer Daniels Midland	Global Food Supply Chain/Child Labor	Dialogue
Altria Group	Lobbying Expense Disclosure	Yr 1 resolution—20.50%
Bank of America	Lobbying Expense Disclosure	Yr 1 resolution—31.11%
Boston Scientific	Medical Device Affordability & Access	Resolution withdrawn
Bristol-Myers Squibb	Global Health	Dialogue
Bunge Limited	Business Risks Associated with Water	Dialogue
Campbell Soup	Water Use	Dialogue
Caterpillar	Human Rights	Yr 3 resolution—21%
Chevron	Hydraulic Fracturing/Community Impacts	Yr 2 resolution—27%
Cisco Systems	Human Rights Policy/Internet Privacy	Yr 6 resolution—42.50%
Coca-Cola	Water Sustainability	Dialogue
Colgate Palmolive	Avoid Palm from Endangered Forests	Resolution withdrawn
ConAgra	Global Food Supply Chain	Dialogue
ConocoPhillips	Community Accountability	Dialogue
Corrections Corp of America	Human Rights Policy/Private Prisons	Dialogue
ExxonMobil	Greenhouse Gas Emissions	Yr 6 resolution—27.09%
ExxonMobil	Oil Sands	Omitted by SEC
Family Dollar Stores	PVC Products & Packaging	Dialogue
Freeport McMoRan	Human Rights	Dialogue
General Electric	Lobbying Expenditures Disclosure	Resolution withdrawn
GEO Group	Human Rights Policy/Private Prisons	Yr 1 resolution—29.09%
Gilead Sciences	Global Health	Dialogue
GlaxoSmithKline	Global Health	Dialogue
Goldman Sachs	Reputational Risks of High Executive Pay	Omitted by SEC
Halliburton	Human Rights Policy	Resolution withdrawn
HealthNet	Insurance Premium Price Restraint	Dialogue
Hershey	Global Food Supply Chain/Child Labor	Dialogue
Home Depot	Equal Employment Opportunity	Yr 8 resolution—23.61%
Hyatt Hotels & Resorts	Code Protecting Children	Dialogue
Johnson & Johnson	Global Health	Dialogue
Johnson & Johnson	Pharmaceutical Price Restraint	Dialogue
JP Morgan Chase & Co	Reputational Risks of High Executive Pay	Omitted by SEC
Kraft	Global Food Supply Chain/Child Labor	Dialogue
Kroger	Adopt Code of Farmworker Rights	Yr 2 resolution—14.17%
Merck	Global Health	Dialogue
Newmont Mining	Free, Prior & Informed Consent	Dialogue
PepsiCo	Herbicide Resistant GMOs/Sustainability	Dialogue
Pfizer	Global Health	Dialogue
Pfizer	Pharmaceutical Price Restraint	Dialogue
PPG Industries	Community Accountability	Dialogue
Target	Violence in Video Games	Dialogue
Time Warner	Movies/Smoking/Teens	Dialogue
UnitedHealth Group	Lobbying Expenditures Disclosure	Yr 1 resolution—29.9%
Valero Energy	Political Contributions	Yr 5 resolution—35.90%
ViiV	Global Health	Dialogue
Walmart	Benefits for Domestic Associates	Dialogue
Walmart	Global Supply Chain	Dialogue
Walt Disney Company	Human Trafficking	Dialogue
Wells Fargo	Predatory Lending Practices	Dialogue
Starwood Hotels & Resorts	Code Protecting Children	Dialogue
Wyndham Hotels & Resorts	Code Protecting Children	Dialogue

*Includes resolutions filed by the Sisters of St. Francis of Philadelphia out of their office.

**A shareholder resolution must meet a threshold of 3% in year one; 6% in year two; 10% in year three.

Our Mission

The Northwest Coalition for Responsible Investment (NWCRI) is a regional collaborative venture of faith-based institutions committed to using their power as investors to shape a more just world. Members use their rights as shareholders to dialogue with companies about corporate policies and practices in order to promote peace and economic, social and environmental justice.

Our Priorities



Equity:

Executive Compensation
Predatory Lending

Environment:

Climate Change
Water

Health:

Access to Health
HIV/AIDS Pandemic



Corporate Responsibility:

Human Rights
Human Trafficking
Supply Chain

Peace:

Violence in Society

Handprints for Justice

Today the handful of faith-based investors who came together over 40 years ago to join hands with those who were oppressed by apartheid in South Africa have become a center of influence in the work of transforming corporations to promote the common good of the global community. This original handprint for racial justice has become “two and two and fifty make a million” as NWCRI and the 300 members of ICCR, inspired by faith and committed to action, have partnered with like-minded investor groups, non-governmental organizations, and government agencies to lead the call for corporate responsibility.

Our handprints for justice can be found on the critical issues of our day: human trafficking; slavery in supply chains; global food supply; climate change and clean energy; human right to water; access to health for the whole human family; and just financial practices. Our handprints are recognized by our option for those who are poor; knowledge of the issues; open and respectful dialogue; and commitment to a just and sustainable Earth Community, people and planet.

In its eighteen years, NWCRI has put its handprint on:

- ✎ **Mossville, LA** where **ConocoPhillips** and **PPG** began to work with the community to improve its water and air quality
- ✎ **Hyatt** and **Starwood Hotels** who trained their staff on the human trafficking of children when we told them that our members/their guests expected this
- ✎ The HIV/AIDS pandemic when **Gilead Sciences** became a leader in access to medicines in low income countries
- ✎ The excessive executive compensation issue when the Securities Exchange Commission decided for shareholders when **Goldman Sachs** challenged our resolution
- ✎ **Walmart** where NWCRI staff participates in a stakeholder group deciding how the Company will address human trafficking in its supply chain

- Adrian Dominican Sisters
- Benedictine Sisters
Cottonwood, Idaho
- Benedictine Sisters of Mt. Angel
- Congrégation des Soeurs des Saints
Noms de Jésus et de Marie
- Episcopal Diocese of Olympia
Commission for the Church
in the World
- Northwest Women Religious
Investment Trust
- Oregon Province Jesuits
PeaceHealth
- Providence Health & Services
Sisters of Providence,
Mother Joseph Province
- Sisters of St. Francis of Philadelphia
Congregation of the
Sisters of St. Joseph of Peace
- Sisters of St. Mary of Oregon
- Sisters of the Holy Names of
Jesus & Mary, U.S. Ontario Province
- St. Joseph Family Center
Tacoma Dominicans



NWCRI

a program of the

Intercommunity Peace & Justice Center, is a member of the Interfaith Center on Corporate Responsibility (ICCR), a national coalition of 300 religious institutional investors working to achieve a social and environmental, as well as a financial return on their investments.

These highlights summarize the work that NWCRI has done in collaboration with ICCR during the past year.

Judy Byron, OP
Director, NWCRI

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