

WOKE FINANCE IS HURTING KANSANS

Financial institutions are targeting key Kansas industries, including agriculture and aviation.

- The world's largest money managers are targeting specific sectors—including agriculture and aviation—to force them to comply with the aspirational climate goals of the Paris Agreement.
- Members of initiatives like [NZAM](#) or [CA100+](#)— including [BlackRock](#), [State Street](#), and [Wellington](#)—manage large amounts of citizens' retirement savings, including billions [for KPERS](#) in fiscal year 2023.
- These money managers push their [decarbonization goals](#) by pressuring companies to make farmers [electrify their farm vehicles](#), change their [fertilizer use](#), and switch to "[lower-carbon alternatives to meat and dairy](#)."
- Moreover, climate groups say the U.S. needs to cut its per capita ruminant [meat consumption](#) in half by 2050.
- These policies will hurt Kansas farmers and ranchers, who are [third in the nation in cattle and beef processing](#).
- For aviation, climate activists advocate "[constraining air travel demand](#)" and [mandating the use of expensive biofuels](#). These policies are sure to harm Kansas, since aerospace accounts for [nearly 20%](#) of Kansas's exports.

Money managers are also imposing ESG mandates on Kansas utilities like Black Hills Energy, Atmos Energy, and Evergy. This makes the Sunflower State's electricity supply dependent on China.

- Money managers are pressuring power companies to "[align future capital expenditures with . . . limiting global warming to 1.5° C](#)," which means ramping up solar and wind energy to [nearly 70%](#) of electricity generation.
- This increases dependence on China, which controls [more than 80%](#) of all manufacturing stages of solar panels, [60–80%](#) of wind energy components, and [up to 90%](#) of the processing of critical minerals, like rare earths.
- At the same time, these asset managers [pressure electric utilities to phase out gas and coal power by 2040](#), but coal and natural gas provided [30%](#) of Kansas's net electricity generation as of November 2023.
- BlackRock targets Kansas energy providers [Black Hills Corp.](#), [Atmos Energy](#), and [Evergy Inc.](#), for "engagement" on climate issues.

Major banks are using their lending practices to pressure energy companies.

- [Wells Fargo](#), [Bank of America](#), and [JPMorgan Chase](#) have all joined the [Net-Zero Banking Alliance](#), committing to slash their financed emissions in the power sector by 60%–70% carbon intensity by 2030.

How Kansas can push back: Legislative Solutions

- **Protect Workers' and Families' Savings:** In 2024, Kansas enacted the [Kansas Public Investments and Contracts Protection Act](#). This law clarifies that the fiduciary duty of those managing Kansas's pensions is to consider only financial factors, and it prohibits state entities from requiring people or businesses to operate in accordance with ESG criteria. The law could be strengthened by eliminating language stating that a fiduciary purpose must be "specifically on assets managed on behalf of the system."
- **Protect Kansas's Farmers:** Kansas can empower the Secretary of Agriculture and Attorney General to investigate and take action when banks restrict services to farmers based on environmental policies. This will ensure Kansas's farmers are not frozen out of financing by banks that have made net zero commitments.
- **Protect Kansas's Economic Interests:** Kansas could prohibit state contracts with companies that boycott or penalize other companies for engaging in certain industries disfavored by ESG activists, or for not meeting ESG criteria not required by law.

More Information on Woke Finance Organizations

United Nations-inspired climate initiatives push the Paris Agreement on U.S. companies.

In the past few years, numerous financial initiatives have arisen to coordinate asset managers, banks, and other financial institutions to comply with the aspirational climate goals of the Paris Agreement—even though the Paris Agreement is not legally binding on U.S. companies.

Some of the most notable groups are the [Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero](#) (GFANZ), which is [grounded in the UN-backed Race to Zero campaign](#), and [Climate Action 100+](#), which is [partially led by](#) the UN-affiliated Principles for Responsible Investment.

GFANZ and Climate Action 100+ have enormous sway, controlling trillions of dollars.

GFANZ [boasts](#) that its members represent “over \$130 trillion of private capital” that is “committed to transforming the economy for net zero.” Its [Net-Zero Banking Alliance](#) represents [over 40%](#) of global banking assets, [including](#) JPMorgan Chase, Bank of America, Wells Fargo, Citi, Goldman Sachs, and Morgan Stanley. Overseen by the UN, these members [commit](#) to align their financed emissions with net zero by 2050 or sooner. Similarly, members of GFANZ’s [Net Zero Asset Managers initiative](#) (NZAM), [including](#) Blackrock and State Street, [commit](#) to “play [their] part to help deliver the goals of the Paris Agreement” by managing assets in line with net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 or sooner and by [phasing out fossil fuels](#).

Climate Action 100+ (CA100+) members collectively managed [\\$68 trillion in assets](#) in 2023. CA100+ members target certain companies and pressure them to commit to “[\[t\]ake action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions across the value chain . . . consistent with the Paris Agreement’s goal](#).” Their [sector strategies](#) target power companies, agriculture (food & beverage), aviation, steel, and [mining](#).

These groups are using Kansans’ hard-earned savings to advance their own radical goals.

Asset managers like BlackRock and State Street influence company behavior by “engaging” with them one-on-one and voting at annual meetings on shareholder proposals and board directors, using shares paid for with KPERS funds. In recent years, this has looked like:

- BlackRock asking companies to “[set](#) short-, medium-, and long-term targets for greenhouse gas reductions” and “[explain](#) how their business model will be compatible with . . . net zero.”
- [BlackRock](#) and [State Street](#) voting for dissident board candidates at ExxonMobil as part of a campaign to get ExxonMobil to invest more heavily in “[net-zero emissions energy sources](#)” and “[align \[its\] business with a net zero economy](#).”
- BlackRock and State Street voting in favor of insurers [Chubb](#) and [Travelers Companies](#) disclosing plans to “reduce the GHG emissions associated with [their] underwriting, insuring, and investment activities” in line with net zero.
- BlackRock and State Street voting in favor of [Charter Communications](#) publishing a “diversity, equity, and inclusion” (DEI) report with “quantitative data on workforce composition, and recruitment, retention, and promotion rates of employees by gender, race, and ethnicity.”