

Mission						
	United Methodist Church (UMC)	Global Methodist Church (GMC)	Free Methodist Church	Congregational Methodist Church	Church of Nazarene	Independent
Governing Body	The General Conference. from ¶16 & 509) "The General Conference shall have full legislative power over all matters distinctively connective... No person, no paper, no organization, has the authority to speak officially for The United Methodist Church, this right having been reserved exclusively to the General Conference under the Constitution."	The Transitional Leadership Council. from ¶702 & 703) "During the period of transition between the legal formation of the Global Methodist Church and the effective date of actions taken by the convening General Conference, the Transitional Leadership Council shall serve as the primary leadership body of the church. ...empowered to make all necessary decisions related to the forming and initial operating of the Global Methodist Church until the effective date of legislation adopted by the convening General Conference."	General Conference meets every 4 years - The general conferences are the governing bodies of the Free Methodist Church. Each general conference shall consist of at least one annual conference or may, when necessary, make alternative provision for caring for annual conference functions as provided for in ¶220.B.	Local church connected to the organizing body, with an elected president.	Quadenial General Assembly with a Board of General Superintendents & Senior Leadership providing direction and support for local churches. No Eposcopal Office.	No Bishops or Superintendents Church Determines Clergy Appointments and Tenure – Led by local Church Council based on it's own organizational structure. May affiliate with a group of other independents for structural support.
Governing Documents	The Book of Discipline of the United Methodist Church, 2016. from pg. v) "...the product of over two hundred years of the General Conferences of the denominations that now form The United Methodist Church. The Discipline as the instrument for setting forth the laws, plan, polity, and process by which United Methodists govern themselves remains constant."	Transitional Book of Doctrines and Discipline, updated April 12, 2022. from the preface – "...will only be effective once the Global Methodist Church is legally formed and will provide governance until the time specified by the Global Methodist Church's convening General Conference."	BoD 71-75/246: General Conference meets every 4 years - last in 2019. BoD 100-127/246: Annual Conference info. From comparison document with UMC:	Local Polity - Churches are autonomous through local decisions of ministry and governing with no hierarchical denomination structure	Church of Nazarene Manual 2017-2021 adopted every 4 years	Must write articles of incorporation, bylaws, file for 501c3 status with the IRS along with writing all your own supporting document to prove you are a religious organization. Start from scratch.
Mission	from ¶120) "The mission of the Church is to make disciples of Jesus Christ for the transformation of the world. Local churches and extension ministries of the Church provide the most significant arenas through which disciple-making occurs. ...Whenever United Methodism has had a clear sense of mission, God has used our Church to save persons, heal relationships, transform social structures, and spread scriptural holiness, thereby changing the world. In order to be truly alive, we embrace Jesus' mandate to love God and to love our neighbor and to make disciples of all peoples."	from ¶301) "The mission of the Global Methodist Church is to make disciples of Jesus Christ who worship passionately, love extravagantly, and witness boldly. ...As individual believers in Christ, and as those gathered together in local congregations, our calling is to connect with the communities and the world around us, extending both grace and mercy. Growing in our personal faith, and effectively discipling others, are both life-long expressions of loving the Lord with all of our hearts, all of our being, and all of our minds, as well as loving our neighbor as ourselves."	Mission Statement "To love God, love people, and make disciples." Vision Statement: "To bring wholeness to the world through healthy biblical communities of holy people multiplying disciples, leaders, groups and churches."	The Congregational Methodist Church is a 'message driven' organization that is dedicated to proclaiming and preserving the Gospel of Jesus Christ across continents, cultures and centuries.	The Statement of Mission in the Church of the Nazarene is to make Christlike disciples in the nations. The Core Values of the Church of the Nazarene are that we are Christian, Holiness, and Missional. Key word throughout their Manual, "We are a Holiness People"	Locally developed. Whatever the governing board and body decide.
Doctrine & Theology						
Does the denomination uphold and affirm the authority of Scripture?	Yes. from ¶105) "United Methodists share with other Christians the conviction that Scripture is the primary source and criterion for Christian doctrine. ...Our standards affirm the Bible as the source of all that is 'necessary' and 'sufficient' unto salvation (Articles of Religion) and 'is to be received through the Holy Spirit as the true rule and guide for faith and practice' (Confession of Faith)."	Yes. from ¶104) "The canonical books of the Old and New Testaments (as specified in the Articles of Religion) are the primary rule and authority for faith, morals, and service, against which all other authorities must be measured."	Yes. from ¶108 The Bible is God's written Word, uniquely inspired by the Holy Spirit. It bears unerring witness to Jesus Christ, the living Word. As attested by the early church and subsequent councils, it is the trustworthy record of God's revelation, completely truthful in all it affirms. It has been faithfully preserved and proves itself true in human experience. It affirms both the old and new testament	We believe that the Bible is the word of God, written by holy men of old as they were enabled to communicate God's truth without error. We believe that the scripture is infallible and inerrant in its original autographs. The Bible is our rule of faith and practice, and a revelation of God Himself and His will for all people. Written over 1,500 years by as many as 40 authors, the scripture is authoritative in matters of faith, doctrine, and practice.	Article 4. We believe in the plenary inspiration of the Holy Scriptures, by which we understand the 66 books of the Old and New Testaments, given by divine inspiration, inerrantly revealing the will of God concerning us in all things necessary to our salvation, so that whatever is not contained therein is not to be enjoined as an article of faith	Local church determines and could change depending on whose in charge of the board based on the articles of incorporation and bylaws.
Does the denomination teach and affirm the full divinity of Jesus?	Yes. from ¶104, Confession of Faith Article II) "We believe in Jesus Christ, truly God and truly man, in whom the divine and human natures are perfectly and inseparably united. He is the eternal Word made flesh, the only begotten Son of the Father, born of the Virgin Mary by the power of the Holy Spirit. As ministering Servant he lived, suffered and died on the cross. He was buried, rose from the dead and ascended into heaven to be with the Father, from whence he shall return. He is eternal Savior and Mediator, who intercedes for us, and by him all men will be judged."	Yes. from ¶106.2, Confession of Faith, Article II) "We believe in Jesus Christ, truly God and truly man, in whom the divine and human natures are perfectly and inseparably united. He is the eternal Word made flesh, the only begotten Son of the Father, born of the Virgin Mary by the power of the Holy Spirit. As ministering Servant he lived, suffered and died on the cross. He was buried, rose from the dead and ascended into heaven to be with the Father, from whence he shall return. He is eternal Savior and Mediator, who intercedes for us, and by him all men will be judged."	The Son – His Incarnation ¶103 God was himself in Jesus Christ to reconcile people to God. Conceived by the Holy Spirit, born of the Virgin Mary, He joined together the deity of God and the humanity of humankind. Jesus of Nazareth was God in flesh, truly God and truly human. He came to save us. For us the Son of God suffered, was crucified, dead and buried. He poured out His life as a blameless sacrifice for our sin and transgressions. We gratefully acknowledge that He is our Savior, the one perfect mediator between God and us	We believe that God revealed Himself to us through His Son, Jesus Christ. We believe Jesus was conceived by the Holy Spirit, born of the Virgin Mary, Son of God, Son of Man, fully God, fully human, dwelling among humanity through the incarnation. As the perfect man, without sin, He gave His life as the perfect sacrifice for mankind. Having offered Himself "once for all" He now exercises His High Priestly ministry by interceding on behalf of the saints, waiting for the day when He comes to earth again.	Article 2. We believe in Jesus Christ, the Second Person of the Triune Godhead; that He was eternally one with the Father; that He became incarnate by the Holy Spirit and was born of the Virgin Mary, so that two whole and perfect natures, that is to say the Godhead and manhood, are thus united in one Person very God and very man, the God-man.	Local church determines and could change depending on whose in charge of the board based on the articles of incorporation and bylaws.
Does the denomination teach and affirm the bodily resurrection of Jesus?	Yes. from ¶104, Articles of Religion, Article III) "Christ did truly rise again from the dead, and took again his body, with all things appertaining to the perfection of man's nature, wherewith he ascended into heaven, and there sitteth until he return to judge all men at the last day."	Yes. from ¶106, Articles of Religion, Article III) "Christ did truly rise again from the dead, and took again his body, with all things appertaining to the perfection of man's nature, wherewith he ascended into heaven, and there sitteth until he return to judge all men at the last day."	¶104 Jesus Christ is risen victorious from the dead. His resurrected body became more glorious, not hindered by ordinary human limitations. Thus He ascended into heaven. There He sits as our exalted Lord at the right hand of God the Father, where He intercedes for us until all His enemies shall be brought into complete subjection. He will return to judge all people. Every knee will bow and every tongue confess Jesus Christ is Lord, to the glory of God the Father.	Yes: We believe that according to Scripture the bodies of the just and of the unjust shall be raised to life and united with their spirits "they that have done good, unto the resurrection of life; and they that have done evil, unto the resurrection of damnation."	Article 2. We believe that Jesus Christ died for our sins, and that He truly arose from the dead and took again His body, together with all things appertaining to the perfection of man's nature, wherewith He ascended into heaven and is there engaged in intercession for us.	Local church determines and could change depending on whose in charge of the board based on the articles of incorporation and bylaws.
Does the denomination teach and affirm the historic Christian creeds?	Yes. from ¶102) "Faced with diverse interpretations of the apostolic message, leaders of the early church sought to specify the core of Christian belief in order to ensure the soundness of Christian teaching. The determination of the canon of Christian Scripture and the adoption of ecumenical creeds such as the formulations of Nicaea and Chalcedon were of central importance to this consensual process. Such creeds helped preserve the integrity of the church's witness, set boundaries for acceptable Christian doctrine, and proclaimed the basic elements of the enduring Christian message. These statements of faith, along with the Apostles' Creed, contain the most prominent features of our ecumenical heritage."	Yes. from ¶105, Article II) "The following summaries of the apostolic witness disclosed in Scripture have been affirmed by many Christian communities, and express orthodox Christian teaching: 1. THE APOSTLES' CREED. 2. THE NICENE CREED (A.D. 381). 3. THE DEFINITION OF CHALCEDON (A.D. 451). "	No specific mention in the book of discipline but has reference to some creeds	Do affirm them but not a credal organization	We stand with Christians everywhere in affirming the historic Trinitarian creeds, and we deeply value our particular heritage in the Wesleyan-holiness tradition. We look to the Bible as our primary source of truth as it proclaims Christ to us, and "all things necessary to our salvation.	Local church determines and could change depending on whose in charge of the board based on the articles of incorporation and bylaws.

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Are clergy and laity held accountable to the doctrinal standards?	Yes, both individual clergy and laity can be brought up on charges with right to trial and appeal. from ¶2702) "A bishop, clergy member of an annual conference (¶ 370), local pastor,9 clergy on honorable or administrative location, or diaconal minister may be tried when charged (subject to the statute of limitations in ¶ 2702.4) with one or more of the following offenses: ...d) disobedience to the order and discipline of The United Methodist Church; (e) dissemination of doctrines contrary to the established standards of doctrine of The United Methodist Church... A professing member of a local church may be charged with the following offenses, and, if so, may choose a trial: ... (c) disobedience to the order and discipline of The United Methodist Church; (d) dissemination of doctrines contrary to the established standards of doctrine of The United Methodist Church; (e) relationships and/or behaviors that undermines the ministry of another pastor..."	Yes, both individual clergy and laity can be brought up on charges with right to trial and appeal. from ¶808) "1. A bishop or clergy member of an annual conference, including senior clergy and clergy on honorable or administrative location, may be tried when charged (subject to the statute of limitations listed below) with one or more of the following offenses:...d. Promoting or engaging in doctrines or practices, or conducting ceremonies or services, that are not in accord with those established by the Global Methodist Church; e. Disobedience to the order and discipline of the Global Methodist Church;...2. A professing member of a local church may be charged (subject to the statute of limitations listed below) with the following offenses:...d. Promoting or engaging in doctrines or practices, or conducting ceremonies or services, that are not in accord with those established by the Global Methodist Church; e. Disobedience to the order and discipline of the Global Methodist Church"	Yes. They can be removed locally and at the district level through a process including effectiveness. There are 15 areas of effectiveness and candidates must show effectiveness in order to maintain ordained status.	Accountable to the local church, but if there is an issue, the president would reach out to the church lay leadership and open conversation and step in to remove credential.	Yes, by local church and annual renewal of ministerial position by the district superintendent	Local Board determines process and may be open to liability if it acts outside of bylaws, state and federal employment laws.
Are congregations held accountable to the doctrinal standards?	No, the accountability lies with individual clergy and lay members. (See above)	Yes, congregations may be involuntarily removed from the denomination with right to appeal. from ¶354) Central to the integrity of both local congregations and the Global Methodist Church as a whole, the doctrines and discipline of the denomination as outlined in this Transitional Book of Doctrines and Discipline shall be voluntarily and joyfully embraced and practiced by all. Additionally, local congregations covenant to provide connectional funding as set forth in ¶ 349. Congregations that for reason of conscience find themselves unable to do so are accordingly encouraged to affiliate with another Christian denomination more in keeping with their beliefs or practices under the provisions of ¶ 903. Should a congregation consistently advance doctrines or engage in practices not in conformity with this Transitional Book of Doctrines and Discipline or fail to remit in full the connectional funding set forth in ¶ 349, ... the local church may be involuntarily disaffiliated from the Global Methodist Church by a two-thirds vote of the Transitional Leadership Council or its successor, by agreement of the bishop, and by an affirmative vote of the cabinet of the conference in which the local church is located."	Yes	Same process of the clergy process	Yes, by the district superintendent through code of ethics manual for a local congregation	Local church determines and could change depending on whose in charge of the board based on the articles of incorporation and bylaws.
Human Sexuality						
Can a person who self-identifies as LGBTQ join the membership of the church?	Yes, with qualifications. from ¶4) "The United Methodist Church is a part of the church universal, which is one Body in Christ. The United Methodist Church acknowledges that all persons are of sacred worth. All persons without regard to race, color, national origin, status, or economic condition, shall be eligible to attend its worship services, participate in its programs, receive the sacraments, upon baptism be admitted as baptized members, and upon taking vows declaring the Christian faith, become professing members in any local church in the connection. In The United Methodist Church no conference or other organizational unit of the Church shall be structured so as to exclude any member or any constituent body of the Church because of race, color, national origin, status, or economic condition."	Yes, with qualifications. from ¶103.5) "We affirm the participation and leadership of those of all races, ethnicities, nationalities, sexes, and ages in the Body of Christ..." and from ¶306) "Inclusiveness means openness, acceptance, and support that enables all persons to participate in the spiritual life of the Church ...inclusiveness denies every semblance of discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, disability, or gender (defined throughout this Transitional Book of Doctrines and Discipline by a person's immutable biological traits identified by or before birth). ... inclusiveness means the freedom for the total involvement of all persons who meet the requirements of our Book of Doctrines and Discipline in the membership and leadership of the Church at any level and in any setting."	Yes. With deep compassion for persons who self-identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender, and especially those who have been mistreated and marginalized in various settings, the Free Methodist Church encourages its congregations to practice welcoming hospitality and embracing lovingkindness toward all who desire to worship among us. We will be a people who offer ourselves as agents of Jesus' grace and love to others – all others. We will trust the Holy Spirit to convict people of their sin, to enliven hope of transforming possibilities, and then to lead people to God's best for their lives.	Up to local church.	The denomination's official website states that, "The Church of the Nazarene believes that every man or woman should be treated with dignity, grace, and holy love, whatever their sexual orientation." However, the current Manual of the Church of the Nazarene, which dictates policy from 2017 to 2021, also states, "the practice of same-sex sexual intimacy is contrary to God's will for human sexuality." While acknowledging the complexities around sexual orientation, the Manual states, "the implication of this call to sexual purity is costly, we believe the grace of God is sufficient for such a calling."	Local church determines and could change depending on whose in charge of the board based on the articles of incorporation and bylaws.
Can a person who is in a same-sex relationship get married in the church?	No. from ¶161.G) "We affirm that sexuality is God's good gift to all persons.... Although all persons are sexual beings whether or not they are married, sexual relations are affirmed only with the covenant of monogamous, heterosexual marriage. The United Methodist Church does not condone the practice of homosexuality and considers this practice incompatible with Christian teaching."	No. from ¶202.7) "We believe that human sexuality is a gift of God that is to be affirmed as it is exercised within the legal and spiritual covenant of a loving and monogamous marriage between one man and one woman."	We hold that marriage can only be the union of one man and one woman who have made a public covenant and vow before God and the state (Genesis 2:20-24; Mark 10:6-9). Therefore, it would be a breach of the doctrine of our Church for ministers or members of the Free Methodist Church to conduct, officiate, or assist in officiating, the marriage or union between a same-sex or same-gender couple.	No	Official church policy states, "it is God's intention for our sexuality to be lived out in the covenantal union between one woman and one man."	Local church determines and could change depending on whose in charge of the board based on the articles of incorporation and bylaws.
Can an LGBTQ person become a pastor?	Yes, if non-practicing. from ¶ 304.3) While persons set apart by the Church for ordained ministry are subject to all the frailties of the human condition and the pressures of society, they are required to maintain the highest standards of holy living in the world. The practice of homosexuality is incompatible with Christian teaching. Therefore self-avowed practicing homosexuals are not to be certified as candidates, ordained as ministers, or appointed to serve in The United Methodist Church. "Self-avowed practicing homosexual" is understood to mean that a person openly acknowledges to a bishop, district superintendent, district committee of ordained ministry, Board of Ordained Ministry, or clergy session that the person is a practicing homosexual; or is living in a same-sex marriage, domestic partnership or civil union, or is a person who publicly states she or he is a practicing homosexual. See Judicial Council Decisions 702, 708, 722, 725, 764, 844, 984, 1020, 1341.	Yes, if non-practicing. from ¶405.2) "Those to be ordained must meet the following qualifications: ...Nurture and cultivate spiritual disciplines and patterns of holiness consistent with the General Rules, including responsible self- control by exhibiting personal habits that are conducive to bodily health, mental and emotional maturity, integrity in all relationships, fidelity in a Christian marriage between one man and one woman, chastity in singleness, social responsibility, and the knowledge and love of God. And from ¶808.1.g) "A bishop or clergy member of an annual conference, including senior clergy and clergy on honorable or administrative location, may be tried when charged (subject to the statute of limitations listed below) with one or more of the following offenses:...Engaging in sexual activities outside the bonds of a loving and monogamous marriage between one man and one woman, including but not limited to sexual abuse or misconduct, the use or possession of pornography, or infidelity."	Yes, if non-practicing. BoD 55/246: "Sexual intimacy is a gift from God for marital union. The sanctity of marriage between one man and one woman is to be protected against all manner of immoral conduct. We oppose cultural mores and laws that legitimize adultery, pre-marital, post-marital, and homosexual intimacy."	Under no circumstances.	While there is no stated policy, ordination requires that the candidate demonstrate "purity." Since sex outside of a heterosexual marriage is considered "impure," it appears that openly LGBTQ candidates would be denied ordination, though celibacy might alter that decision. Women have been ordained in the church since its earliest days.	If the local church decides to hire and appoint them pastor.
Stance on Abortion	Nuanced, pro-choice	The GMC believes that life is a holy gift of god whose beginnings and endings are set by God, and that it is the particular duty of believers to protect those who are powerless to protect themselves, including the unborn. We believe human life begins at conception and abortion ends a human life.	BoD page 60/246: "morally unjustifiable except when the act has been decided... for the purpose of saving the life of a pregnant woman"	Pro-life 100% but in practice, life of the mother.	We oppose induced abortion by any means, when used for either personal convenience or population control. We oppose laws that allow abortion. Realizing that there are rare, but real medical conditions wherein the mother or the unborn child, or both, could not survive the pregnancy, termination of the pregnancy should only be made after sound medical and Christian counseling.	

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Clergy						
Can a local church select its own pastor(s)?	No; all clergy are appointed by the bishop in consultation with the local church. from ¶425 and ¶426 "Clergy shall be appointed by the bishop, who is empowered to make and fix all appointments in the episcopal area of which the annual conference is a part...Consultation is the process whereby the bishop and/or district superintendent confer with the pastor and committee on pastor-parish relations... Consultation is not merely notification. Consultation is not committee selection or call of a pastor. The role of the committee on pastor-parish relations is advisory."	No; all clergy are appointed by the bishop in consultation with the local church. from ¶509 and ¶510 "...clergy shall be appointed by the bishop, who is empowered to make and fix all appointments in the episcopal area of which the annual conference is a part. ...Consultation is the process whereby the bishop and/or presiding elder (district superintendent) confers with the pastor and pastor-parish relations committee, ...Consultation is not merely notification. Consultation is not committee selection or call of a pastor. The role of the pastor-parish relations committee is advisory..."	Yes ...From a pool of pastors after consultation with Superintendent. Like the UMC, the denomination appoints its pastors. However, the system is far more collaborative with a preference for longer appointments. Generally, moves are only initiated with the agreement of the pastor, church, or both. The leadership structure is a modified episcopal system with bishops as lead elders and superintendents who oversee elders appointed to local churches. It is important to know that the FMC does not guarantee appointments.	Local church selects pastors, with help of denomination - Local Search committee, can go outside the denomination to hire, as long as Wesleyan	Yes, locally hired with consent of the district	No support system for hiring pastors, could hire anyone they want.
Are all clergy guaranteed an appointment?	Yes, for elders only. from ¶337 "All elders in full connection who are in good standing in an annual conference shall be continued under appointment by the bishop..."	No. from ¶512 "Clergy must be effective in their leadership and ministry. Accordingly, within the Global Methodist Church, neither elders nor deacons shall have the right to a guaranteed appointment. If a bishop chooses not to appoint a clergy person, the bishop must provide a written rationale for that decision to the individual involved. Clergy are free to seek an appointment in an annual conference other than their own. Deacons and elders who are not under a current appointment shall be considered inactive (¶¶ 409.3, 410.3 respectively.)"	It is important to know that the FMC does not guarantee appointments,	No guaranteed appointment	No	No. Local church determines and could change depending on whose in charge of the board based on the articles of incorporation and bylaws.
Do non-appointed clergy retain voting rights?	Yes, if in good standing. from ¶329.2 and 334.1 "The deacon [and elder] in full connection shall have the rights of voice and vote in the annual conference where membership is held; ...The deacon in full connection shall attend all the sessions of the annual conference and share with elders in full connection responsibility for all matters of ordination, character, and conference relations of clergy (¶ 334.1).	No. from ¶409.3 and ¶410.3 Deacons are clergy members in full connection of the annual conference with full voice and vote on all matters except the ordination and conference relation of elders. Deacons not serving under appointment shall be classified as inactive and shall have no voting rights in the annual conference, except as provided for in ¶ 417. ... An elder not serving under appointment shall be classified as inactive and shall not have voting rights in the annual conference, except as provided for in ¶ 417.	Yes	No	No	Local church determines and could change depending on whose in charge of the board based on the articles of incorporation and bylaws.
Finances						
Will apportionments be required for each local church?	Yes. from ¶247.14 "...it shall be the responsibility of the district superintendent, the pastor, and the lay member(s) of the annual conference and/or the church lay leader(s) to interpret to each charge conference the importance of these apportioned funds, explaining the causes supported by each of them and their place in the total program of the Church... Payment in full of these apportionments by local churches is the first benevolent responsibility of the church (¶ 812)."	Yes. from ¶349 "Each local church of the Global Methodist Church contributes financially to the ministry of the Church beyond the local church through connectional funding. The local church treasurer or designee shall calculate the amount to be remitted in accordance with ¶¶ 349.3 and .4 by January 30 of each calendar year based on the prior year's local church operating income."	Everything is 10% Tithe based. 10% minimum to serve on the admin board, 10% tithe to the larger church	Given as each church sees fit to support the network of congregational churches. 1% to annual conference, 4% to general conference, 1% other	Yes	N/A. Everything is locally funded or resourced unless connected to an outside group.
Will apportionments be distributed to other organizations outside the local church's Annual Conference?	Yes. from ¶615 "...the [General Council on Finance and Administration] shall recommend such formula or method to the annual conference for its action and determination which shall include the approved budgeted amounts for clergy support, administration, World Service, Conference Benevolences, and other apportioned causes (¶ 614.1-.4), the sum of which shall be apportioned to the districts, churches, or charges of the conference."	Yes. from ¶505.3 "Each episcopal area within the United States shall partner with one or more episcopal areas elsewhere in the world to provide the necessary funds for the episcopal office within those areas. Such funds will be raised in the U.S. and passed through the general church, designated for that episcopal area. The Transitional Leadership Council shall arrange such partnerships based on the financial resources any given U.S. conference can reasonably provide. Where partnerships do not provide adequate resources to cover the episcopal office costs, general church connectional funding may be used to fund episcopal costs as needed."	Most funding stays within the district except for operational support at the conference level for things like educational fund, human services fund etc...	Yes, through missions divisions by partnering with other mission organizations	Yes	N/A
How much apportionments will be required from the local church?	Varies per annual conference based upon the GCF&A formula from ¶615 (see above).	6.5% of annual income. from ¶505.4 "The amount remitted by the local church for connectional funding shall be calculated as follows: a. For general church connectional funding, not more than 1.5% of local church operating income (see ¶ 349.3) as set by the Transitional Leadership Council or the Convening General Conference; b. For annual conference connectional funding where a local church has affiliated with the Global Methodist Church apart from its previous annual conference assignment or was not previously part of an annual conference, 5% of local church operating income (see ¶ 349.3) as set by the Transitional Leadership Council or the respective annual conference."	10% Tithe of income	Up to church	Apportionments. The government of the Church of the Nazarene is representative. Each local congregation supports the overall mission of the church as defined by the General Assembly and implemented through the leadership of the Board of General Superintendents in world evangelism, education, ministerial support, and district ministries. Local districts, seminaries and national boards can submit apportionment requests as well.	N/A
Can funds from the local church's apportionments be given out to lobbyist groups?	No. from ¶613.19 "...no annual conference board, agency, committee, commission, or council shall give United Methodist funds to any gay caucus or group, or otherwise use such funds to promote the acceptance of homosexuality or violate the expressed commitment of The UMC "not to reject or condemn lesbian and gay members and friends"..."	There are no restrictions on the use of funds outlined in the Transitional Book of Doctrines and Disciplines.	Didn't see it in the book of discipline	Up to local church.	Unkown	Local church determines and could change depending on whose in charge of the board based on the articles of incorporation and bylaws.
Are churches obligated to remit payment?	No. Pastors must lead the church to remit full payment, but there is no provision for church enforcement. from ¶340.c.e & ¶812 "To lead the congregation in the fulfillment of its mission through full and faithful payment of all apportioned ministerial support, administrative, and benevolent funds." and from ¶812 "Payment in full of these apportionments by local churches is the first benevolent responsibility of the church."	Yes, churches that fail to remit payment in full may be involuntarily disaffiliated. from ¶349.9 The failure of a local church to remit connectional funding in full as calculated annually may result in the Transitional Leadership Council or designee proceeding under ¶¶ 354 (see above) to involuntarily disaffiliate the local church from the Global Methodist Church.	Yes.	No	Yes	N/A

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Property						
Does the local church own the building and other property it uses?	No. from ¶2501 "...tangible and intangible property held at jurisdictional, annual, or district conference levels, or by a local church or charge, or by an agency or institution of the Church, shall be held in trust for The United Methodist Church and subject to the provisions of its Discipline. Titles are not held by The United Methodist Church (see ¶ 807.1) or by the General Conference of The United Methodist Church, but instead by the incorporated conferences..."	Yes. from ¶902 "There is no trust clause for property held by local churches, annual conferences, regional conferences, connectional commissions, the Transitional Leadership Council, or any of their entities. Each local church, annual conference, regional conference, or connectional commission shall designate in its corporate records how its property shall be disposed of in the event of the entity's dissolution."	No/Yes- Trust Clause. So that adequate protection may be afforded the respective body, (see ¶6400.F), all property, whether real, personal, or mixed, acquired by any local society, annual conference, or other body, whether incorporated or unincorporated, shall be held subject to the following trust whether appearing in the evidence of title, or left out of such evidence of title, by mistake, inadvertence, willfulness, or otherwise; and can only be released pursuant to the provisions of ¶6400.F of the Book of Discipline. Except for those joining the Free Methodists in consultation with the board of Bishops	Yes, no trust clause	Title to Church property is held by the Trustees of the Church, who are elected at the annual meeting but subject to some restrictions by the Superintendent where covered by Denominational by-laws.	Yes.
Can the local church sell its properties without Denominational consent?	No. The sale of church property requires the consent of the District Superintendent. (see ¶2540 and ¶2541)	Yes, with approval by the pastor and charge conference. from ¶912.3 "Unless otherwise restricted by this Transitional Book of Doctrines and Discipline, the Board of Directors shall have the power to invest, reinvest, buy, sell, lease, transfer, and convey any and all assets that it may hold in trust, subject always to the terms of the legacy, devise, or donation. a. Before the Board of Directors (or equivalent body) of a local church conveys property, it must seek the approval of the charge conference. Approval requires a simple majority vote. Additionally, the appointed pastor must consent to the conveyance.."	No, see above	Local choice	104. The local church may not purchase or lease real estate, nor sell, mortgage, refinance with accrual of additional debt, exchange, or in any other way encumber real property, or otherwise dispose of real estate unless approved by a two-thirds vote of the members present at an annual meeting, or at a special meeting properly called. All items above require the written approval of the district superintendent and the District Church Properties Board.	N/A
If a local church chooses to leave the denomination, will it get to take its property and funds?	Yes, after paying apportionments, title fees, and unfunded pensions. from ¶2553 "The decision to disaffiliate from The United Methodist Church must be approved by a two-thirds (2/3) majority vote of the professing members of the local church present at the church conference. . . The local church shall pay any unpaid apportionments for the 12 months prior to disaffiliation, as well as an additional 12 months of apportionments. . . A disaffiliating local church shall have the right to retain its real and personal, tangible and intangible property. All transfers of property shall be made prior to disaffiliation. All costs for transfer of title or other legal work shall be borne by the disaffiliating local church. . . The local church shall contribute withdrawal liability in an amount equal to its pro rata share of any aggregate unfunded pension obligations to the annual conference. The General Board of Pension and Health Benefits shall determine the aggregate funding obligations of the annual conference using market factors similar to a commercial annuity provider, from which the annual conference will determine the local church's share"	Yes. from ¶903.3 "After at least a 90-day period of discernment and prayer, a congregation of the Global Methodist Church may disaffiliate from the denomination by a majority vote of its church conference."	No. See above	No financial or property tie to the denomination - 60 day discernment period	104.3. Trustees and/or a local church may not divert property from the use of the Church of the Nazarene. (113-113.1) 104.4. Withdrawal of Churches. No local church may withdraw as a body from the Church of the Nazarene, or in any way sever its relation thereto, except by provision of the General Assembly, and upon agreed conditions and plans. (106.2-106.3)	N/A
Number of Congregations	32,150+		856 in US - Mainly in the North, looking to expand in the south. Planting 120 new faith ministries in the next 5 years is their current goal	150+30+20 Mexico	\$30,610.00	
Member Inside USA	7.1 Million (2020)		\$68,356.00	18000 current	\$626,811.00	
Members outside USA	7.7 Million (2020)		1.14 million world wide	-	2.47 Million world wide (2016 numbers)	