



# ESG Key figures 2021

**BANK NORDIK**

# ESG key figures

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(Environmental, Social  
and Governance)



## ESG KEY FIGURES

# Environmental data<sup>1</sup>

Key Figures	Unit	Target (2025)	2021	2020	2019
Co <sub>2</sub> e, scope 1	Metric tonnes	0	111.7	134.3	134.1
Co <sub>2</sub> e, scope 2	Metric Tonnes	75	136.6	124.6	122.0
Energy Consumption	GJ	4,200	5,067	5,328	5,204
Renewable Energy Share	%	65	30.5	31.6	32.7



<sup>1</sup>The Environmental ESG key figures in this report reflect the Group's Faroese and Greenlandic activities, while the environmental figures in the report published in connection with the Annual Report for 2020 only reflected the Group's Faroese activities.

# ESG KEY FIGURES

## Social data<sup>2</sup>

Key Figures	Unit	Target (2025)	2021	2020	2019
Full -Time Workforce	FTE		194.7	377.7	392.7
Gender Diversity	%	40-60	63	60	59
Gender Diversity, Management	%	40-60	49	41	42
Gender Pay Ratio	Times		1.20	1.30	
Employee Turnover Ratio	%	7	16.3	10.7	12.2
Sickness Absence <sup>3</sup>	Days per FTE	5	8.6	7.8	8.7
Other	Unit	Target (2025)	2021	2020	2019
Net Promoter score (Transactional)	Score	> 90	60.6	69	

<sup>2</sup> The social key figures in 2019 and 2020 reflect the Group's activities in the Faroe Islands, Denmark and Greenland, while the key figures in 2021 reflect the Faroese and Greenlandic activities.

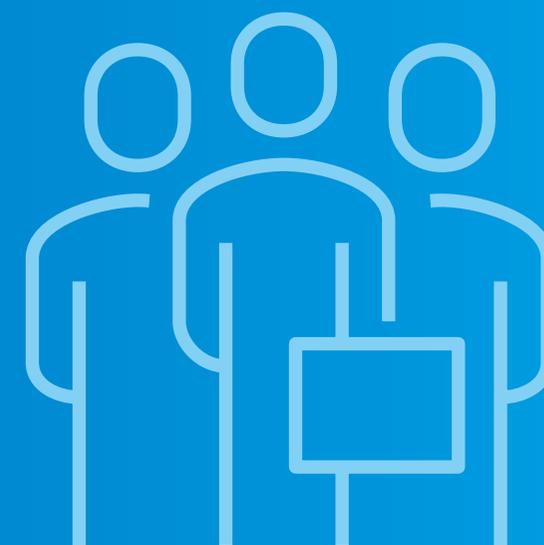
<sup>3</sup> The divestment of our Danish business affected Employee Turnover Ratio and Sickness Absence in 2021.



## ESG KEY FIGURES

# Governance data<sup>4</sup>

Key Figures	Unit	Target (2025)	2021	2020	2019
Gender Diversity, Board	%	40-60	20	16.7	33.3
Board Meeting Attendance Rate	%	-	100	98.9	95.7
CEO Pay Ratio	Times	-	6.7	6.4	5.7



<sup>4</sup> The governance key figures in 2019 and 2020 reflect the Group's activities in the Faroe Islands, Denmark and Greenland, while the key figures in 2021 reflect the Faroese and Greenlandic activities.

# ESG data, definitions

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## ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

Key figure / unit	Explanation	Why included
<b>Co<sub>2</sub>e, scope 1</b> <b>Unit: Metric tonnes</b>	<p>Scope 1 emissions: Direct emissions resulting from the company's own combustion of fuels and materials.</p> <p>Calculation: See further explanation in the publication "ESG key figures in the annual report"<sup>4</sup>.</p>	<p>The Co<sub>2</sub>e emitted compared with the produced quantities or revenue are useful to identify the companies that have been able to transfer to less Co<sub>2</sub>-polluting processes/assets – either over time or compared with the peers.</p>
<b>Co<sub>2</sub>e, scope 2</b> <b>Unit: Metric tonnes</b>	<p>Scope 2 emissions: indirect emissions resulting from the energy used to produce electricity, district heating, or district cooling, which the company has purchased for its use. The scope 2 emissions are in principle calculated as scope 1 emissions, though typically not covering all Kyoto-gases/GHG's.</p> <p>Calculation: Calculation: See further explanation in the publication "ESG key figures in the annual report".</p>	<p>The Co<sub>2</sub>e emitted compared with the produced quantities or revenue are useful to identify the companies that have been able to transfer to less Co<sub>2</sub>-polluting processes/assets – either over time or compared with the peers.</p>
<b>Energy Consumption</b> <b>Unit: GJ</b>	<p>Energy is, as emissions, typically calculated based on consumptions multiplied with converters. The consumed energy must be added from both scope 1 and scope 2 (cf. previous definitions) sources but must additionally also contain energy from renewable energies.</p>	<p>The energy consumed compared with the produced quantities or revenue are useful to identify the companies that have been able to transfer to less energy consuming processes/assets – either over time or compared with the peers.</p>
<b>Renewable Energy Share</b> <b>Unit: %</b>	<p>How much of the total energy consumed is from renewable energy sources.</p> <p><b>Formula</b>  Renewable Energy Share = (Renewable Energy/Total Energy) * 100</p>	<p>The ratio can be used to identify companies that have transformed their energy consumption to renewable sources.</p>
<b>Water Consumption</b> <b>Unit: m3</b>	<p>The sum of all water drawn into the boundaries of the company from all sources incl. surface water, ground water, rainwater and municipal water supply.</p> <p><i>The key figure is not included, as there are no statistics on water consumption in the Faroes. The reason is that the Faroese – in addition to small quantities of spring water – predominantly use surface water, that is rainwater collected in wells.</i></p>	<p>Water consumption illustrates the risk profile of disruption of water supply and/or water cost changes.</p>

<sup>4</sup> The publication "ESG key figures in the annual report" is published by The Danish Finance Society / CFA Society Denmark, FSR – Danish Auditors, and Nasdaq Copenhagen. Content and definitions in the ESG key figure overview and in The Danish Finance Society / CFA Society Denmark's Recommendations H Financial Ratios are identical.

## SOCIAL DATA

Key figure / unit	Explanation	Why included
<b>Full-Time Workforce</b> <b>Unit: FTE</b>	<p>To be able to measure the full-time workforce the work performed is requiring, both directly hired FTEs and temporary workers need to be considered. This demands both the legislative calculation of average full-time employees (FTEs) (meaning full-time employees + compensated overtime + FTE-calculated hourly salaried employees) plus FTE-calculated temporary workers.</p> <p><i>The number is calculated per end of December each year.</i></p> <p><b>Formula</b>            Full-Time Workforce = FTEs + Temporary Workers</p>	<p>Indirectly important, as full-time workforce is the base for a range of other social indicators (cf. the following definitions).</p>
<b>Gender Diversity</b> <b>Unit: %</b>	<p>Gender diversity is calculated both for the FTEs and for the Temporary Workers – and then summarised to show whether there are any gender diversity issues per contract type and /or in total for the workforce.</p> <p><i>BankNordik's number is calculated on the basis of FTEs only, as the Group has a very low number of temporary employees.</i></p> <p><i>The number is calculated per end of December each year.</i></p> <p><b>Formula</b>            Gender Diversity = ((Women FTEs + Women Temporary Workers)/ (Full-Time Workforce)) * 100.</p>	<p>Gender diversity has scientifically been shown to be correlated with better financial performance.</p>
<b>Gender Diversity, Management</b> <b>Unit: %</b>	<p>Includes the Group's senior management as well as employees in other leading positions with personnel responsibilities.</p> <p>Calculated in FTE's ultimo December each year.</p> <p><b>Formula</b>            Gender Diversity, Management = ((Women in Management)/ (All FTEs in Management)) * 100.</p>	<p>Gender diversity has scientifically been shown to be correlated with better financial performance. An uneven pattern of promotion and seniority by gender can indicate risks related to workplace inequality and thus inability to attract female talent</p>

<p><b>Gender Pay Ratio</b> <b>Unit: Times</b></p>	<p>Our employees are paid fairly based on their skills, qualifications, experience and performance – regardless of gender.</p> <p>How the Gender Pay Ratio is calculated: How many times can the female median salary be covered by the male median salary (remuneration incl. bonuses, pensions, etc.). It is the median salaries and not the average salaries that are compared to ensure the comparison is not skewed by extremely expensive/inexpensive employees.</p>	<p>Gender diversity has scientifically been shown to be correlated with better financial performance. An uneven pattern of pay by gender can indicate risks related to workplace inequality and thus inability to attract female talent.</p>
<p><b>Employee Turnover Ratio</b> <b>Unit: %</b></p>	<p>Employee Turnover Ratio is calculated both for voluntary and involuntary leavers. Retirees are included as involuntary leavers.</p> <p><b>Formula</b> Employee Turnover Ratio = ((Voluntary + Involuntary Leavers)/ FTEs) * 100</p>	<p>In particular, the Voluntary Turnover Ratio is interesting, as it shows how successful the company is in retaining its employees. This ratio can be seen as a proxy for employee satisfaction measurements, which often are incomparable across companies.</p>
<p><b>Sickness Absence</b> <b>Unit: Days per FTE</b></p>	<p>Number of full days all own employees are sick and not on job, compared to number of FTEs. Maternity/paternity leave is not included.</p> <p>Note that BankNordik also includes long-term illness.</p>	<p>If the company has a disproportionate amount of sick days per FTE, it can be seen as a proxy for less employee satisfaction and/or safety issues. This is costly and could also lead to inability to attract talent.</p>
<p><b>Customer Retention Ratio</b> <b>Unit: %</b></p>	<p>The key figure is not disclosed in this report. Instead BankNordik uses Net Promoter Score to measure the customers' loyalty on a regular basis.</p>	<p>This ratio can be seen as a proxy for customer satisfaction measurements, which often are incomparable across companies. A declining or relative low Customer Retention Ratio may indicate the revenue in the future may be more problematic or costly to maintain.</p>

## GOVERNANCE DATA

Key figure / unit	Explanation	Why included
<b>Gender Diversity, Board</b> <b>Unit: %</b>	<p>Gender diversity for the board elected at the Annual General Meeting.</p> <p><b>Formula</b>            Gender Diversity, Board = ((Women board members elected at the AGM)/ (All AGM elected board members)) * 100.</p>	<p>Gender diversity has scientifically been shown to be correlated with better financial performance.</p>
<b>Board Meeting Attendance Rate</b> <b>Unit: %</b>	<p>Measures the activity level of the board members.</p> <p><b>Formula</b>            Board Meeting Attendance Rate = ((<math>\sum</math>Number of board meetings attended) per board member / (Number of board meetings * Number of board members)) * 100.</p>	<p>A relatively low or declining attendance rate may indicate less attention on the board work, which may indicate a governance culture at risk.</p>
<b>CEO Pay Ratio</b> <b>Unit: Times</b>	<p>How many times the median staff salary can be covered by the CEO compensation as a proxy for social equality.</p> <p><b>Formula</b>            CEO Pay Ratio = CEO Compensation/ Median Staff Salary</p>	<p>A relatively high or increasing CEO Pay Ratio may illuminate the company's valuation of the CEO compared to the regular employee. The investor can compare this ratio with the financial performance of the company – and if this is relatively low or declining, the investor would probably consider whether the remuneration package is socially appropriate, and it may indicate a governance culture at risk.</p>