

# CSR Report 2014



## CSR Report 2014 ›

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# Introduction – executive summary

EKF supports companies abroad in purchasing Danish exports. We do so by providing assistance in raising financing and by insuring companies and banks against potential financial and political risks of trading with other countries. Furthermore, EKF proactively works to ensure a level playing field for exporters through our participation in international forums and by requiring a high level of environmental and social standards in the transactions we participate in.

In 2014, EKF issued 99 transactions approved according to our process for environmental and social sustainability on the transactions. The value of EKF's new export credit guarantees and investments abroad total DKK 15.2 billion with a guarantee exposure of DKK 56.4 billion.

EKF's 2014 corporate social responsibility report describes our efforts on environmental and social sustainability in our transactions as well as our corporate

environmental and social responsibility in EKF. Our reporting is based on our CSR Policy which was updated and approved by EKF's Board of Directors in 2014 and sets out the principles to which we have committed ourselves. EKF reports annually to the UN Global Compact and this report functions as our Communication on Progress for the financial year of 2014.

During the past year, EKF has focussed our efforts on climate finance and on how we can contribute to mobilising and supporting private climate finance. When dealing with private climate finance, export credit agencies are relevant partners in terms of their expertise in financing and risk mitigation as well as experience in the private financial market. EKF participates in discussions on export credits and climate finance at the ministerial level and in the OECD, in the EU, at the national level as well as in the public-private Global Innovation Lab for Climate Finance.

In further support of our targets set in the Strategy 2016, EKF went through an organisational change in 2014, creating a more focussed commercial pillar in the organisation while incorporating the CSR

Department in a separate pillar called *Policy and CSR* together with the Country, Bank and Sector Risk and International Relations departments. The aim is to further strengthen the implementation of corporate responsibility and environmental and social sustainability in EKF and the transactions in which we participate.

The corporate social responsibility report opens with listing our main results in a consolidated non-financial statement to which supplementary information can be found in the notes in the back of this report. Succeeding the consolidated statement are key figures followed by sections on sustainable transactions, stakeholder engagement and responsible workplace.

Anette Eberhard  
CEO



# Consolidated statement of environmental and social sustainability



*The consolidated statement contains indicators material for EKF's Strategy 2016 as well as our internal policies. Year ended 31 December 2014.*

TRANSACTION OVERVIEW	Notes	2014	2013	2012	2011
Transactions	2	77 <sup>+</sup>	180	114	98
Equator Principles transactions	2	11	10	5	6
Working capital guarantees	2	232	179	124	118
New customers	2	196	165	129	133

<sup>+</sup> Excluding 22 company evaluations. The decrease in the number of transactions is mainly due to a change in the accounting policy from 2013. The basis for calculating environmental and social transaction impacts has not changed and is thus comparable to previous years.

# Consolidated statement of environmental and social sustainability – continued



ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS	Notes	2014	2013	2012	2011
<b>Emissions</b>					
CO <sub>2</sub> e based on transactions (million tonnes for 10 years of operations)	3	10 <sup>**</sup>	30	40	90
CO <sub>2</sub> e based on EKF's resource consumption (tonnes/year)	10	440	410	340	250
<b>Emissions reduction</b>					
Relative CO <sub>2</sub> e based on transactions (million tonnes for 10 years of operations)	3	10 <sup>***</sup>	35	25	40

SOCIAL IMPACTS	Notes	2014	2013	2012	2011
<b>Employment generation related to transactions</b>					
Local jobs abroad (man-years for 10 years of operation)	4	10,000 <sup>****</sup>	40,000	20,000	140,000
Jobs in Denmark	5	10,500	16,500	17,600	19,900
Resettlement in projects (people)	6	5,500	206 plots	0	350

<sup>\*\*</sup> The reduction from previous year is due to the number of projects contributing to the calculation from seven in 2013 to one in 2014.

<sup>\*\*\*</sup> The decrease is mainly due to EKF's share in the projects that form the basis for the calculation.

<sup>\*\*\*\*</sup> The decline compared to previous year is due to fewer labour-intensive projects in 2014 compared to 2013.

# Consolidated statement of environmental and social sustainability – continued

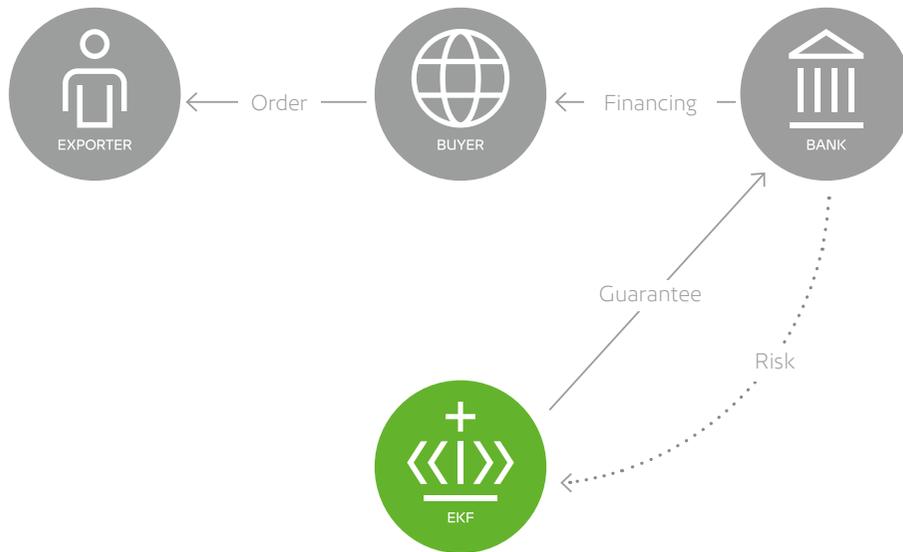


EMPLOYEES IN EKF	Notes	2014	2013	2012	2011
Number of employees	7	116	99	87	82
Employee turnover	7	7%	10%	10%	10%

EMPLOYEE HEALTH AND SAFETY	Notes	2014	2013	2012	2011
Average number of days lost through illness per employee (short term illness)	8	4.1	4.7	3.7	4.2
Average number of days lost through long term illness (> 30 days) per employee	8	1.3	9.7	2.8	0

EMPLOYEE COMPETENCY DEVELOPMENT	Notes	2014	2013	2012	2011
Training and education (average number of days per employee)	9	4.2	1.3	1.6	1.5
Training and education (average amount per employee in DKK)	9	19,346	16,413	20,593	11,058

# What is an export credit agency?



*OECD regulations*

UN Global Compact

Berne Union **EKF** Equator Principles

*UN Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights*

State-owned entity

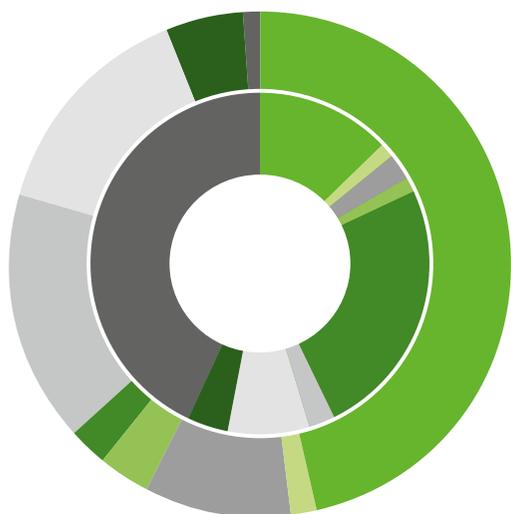
# EKF in figures



# DKK 11.7 billion

EKF's contribution to improving the gross domestic product

Numbers of transactions per sector (inner ring) and respective value of EKF's involvement in million EUR (outer ring)



- Wind
- Ships and ports
- Manufacturing industry
- Cement
- Agriculture and food technology
- Biomass and gas
- Infrastructure and utilities
- Oil and gas industry
- Other

During 2014

## 10,000 local jobs

Estimated employment impact from the projects totalled 10,000 local jobs

## 10,500 Danish jobs

In 2014, EKF helped to create or retain 10,500 jobs

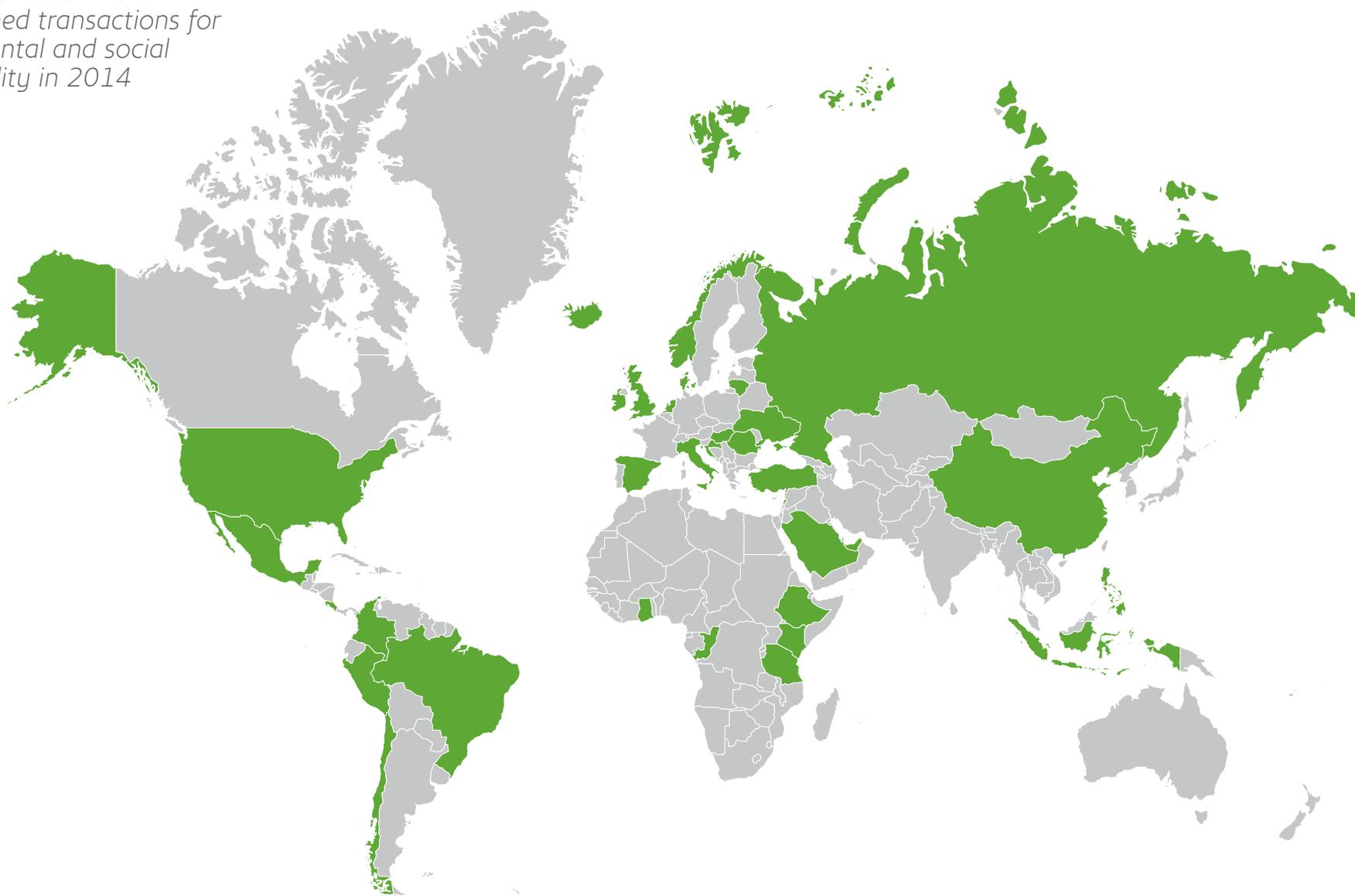
## Reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent emissions of 10 million tonnes

EKF's contribution to reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent emissions related to projects was 10 million tonnes

In 2014 we contributed to securing contracts to Danish exporters worth **DKK 19 billion**

The local employment impact had an estimated value of EUR 30 million

*Project countries where EKF  
has screened transactions for  
environmental and social  
sustainability in 2014*



# Shared value forms the basis for corporate responsibility in EKF



The concept of shared value forms the basis for EKF's approach to corporate responsibility. We believe that companies in their function as good corporate citizens can create both business and societal value when addressing social, environmental and ethical challenges.

The CSR Policy mandates EKF's work with environmental and social sustainability in relation to our stakeholders, in the transactions we guarantee as well as internally in EKF.

EKF's CSR Policy constitutes an umbrella for other related policies, including policies on openness and code of conduct as well as on environmental and social sustainability on the transactions we guarantee.

With our Openness Policy our aim is transparency. We disclose information on the transactions we participate in on our website while respecting customer confidentiality. Our Code of Conduct covers the transactions

we participate in as well as EKF employees. Moreover, it dictates provisions to avoid, among other things, human rights breaches and bribery. Lastly, EKF's policy on environmental and social sustainability identifies the steps for environmental and social risk assessment on our transactions.

Also part of our CSR Policy is the recognition that EKF as a state-owned entity has an important responsibility in promoting human rights, both in the transactions we are part of as well as internally in EKF. Our approach is based on the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

EKF is a knowledge-based company and our greatest asset is our employees. Under the CSR Policy, EKF directs attention to employee motivation, health and skills development programmes. We believe that a good working environment and high job satisfaction result in happy, motivated employees.

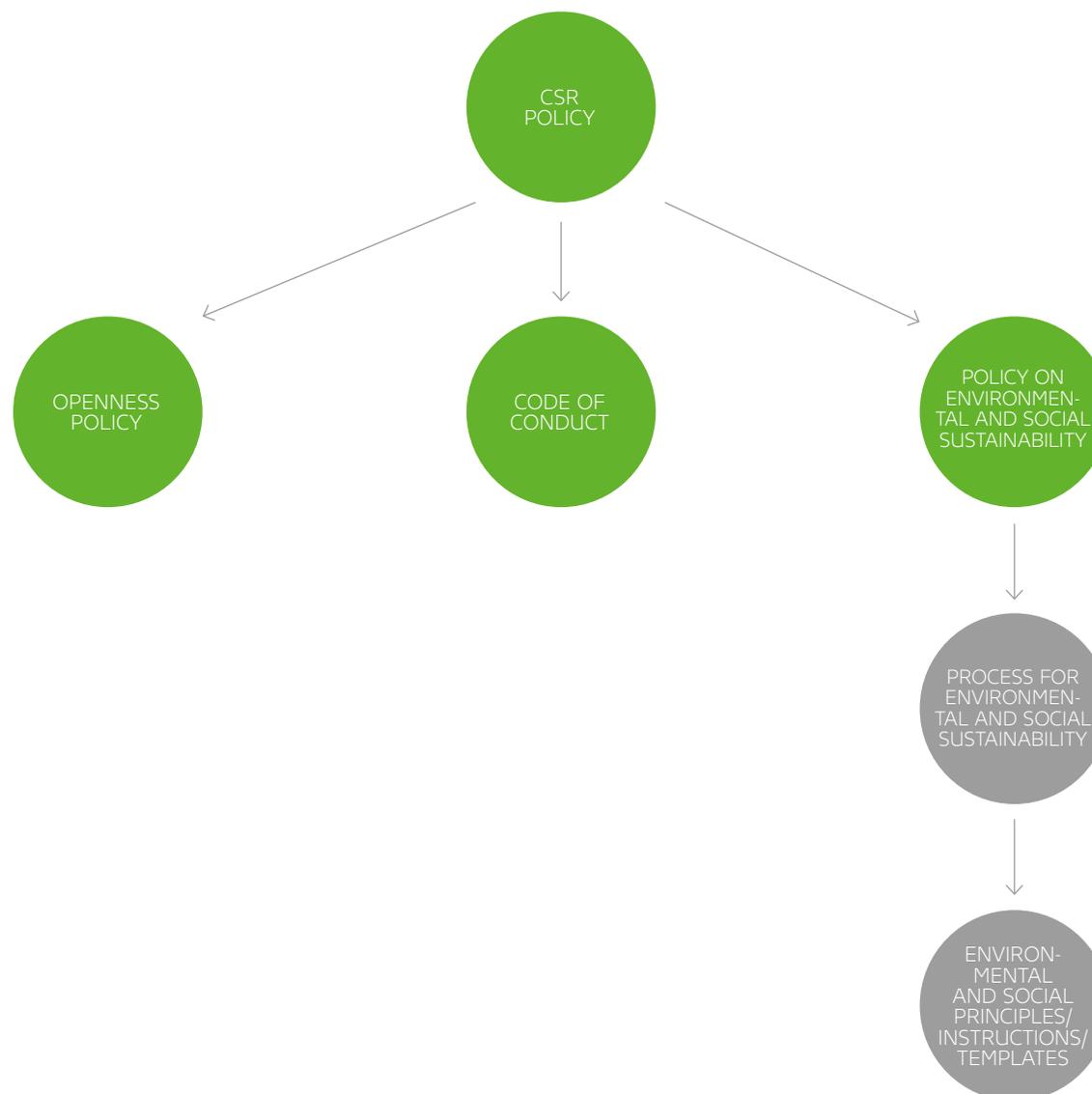
Based on EKF's CSR policy and shared value, the report is sectioned into four areas in order to guide the reader through the various topics.

- › Sustainable transactions
- › Stakeholder engagement
- › Responsible workplace
- › CSR performance

[EKF's policies related to CSR](#)

[EKF in international alliances on CSR](#)

## Policies related to CSR





## What EKF does well

EKF's sustainability agenda mainly focusses on the environmental and social impacts of the transactions we guarantee. On a transaction level we comply with the OECD Common Approaches on Officially Supported Export Credits and Environmental and Social Due Diligence, and we are signatory to the voluntary Equator Principles. Based on several years of experience, we are meticulous in our understanding of the various national and international regulations, while at the same time working for a level playing field for our exporters. We take our responsibility seriously in our process implementation that is integrated in EKF as part of the risk assessment. We also take active ownership of implementing the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the Danish government's action plan for corporate social responsibility.

## How EKF changes the world – little by little

With our process for ensuring environmental and social sustainability on the projects we guarantee, EKF helps to uphold international standards with regards to the environment and biodiversity, human rights and animal welfare.

## What is difficult and how do we balance it?

We often collaborate across cultures and languages in explaining to project owners how to build up an environmental and social management system to govern the project. Change management is a process and not always uncomplicated. Typically EKF sits relatively far away from the project. We try to decrease this distance by participating in site visits and other meetings. We know it takes time to coordinate between the various parties in the transaction but we are committed to cooperation and to working for a common solution.

[OECD Common Approaches](#)

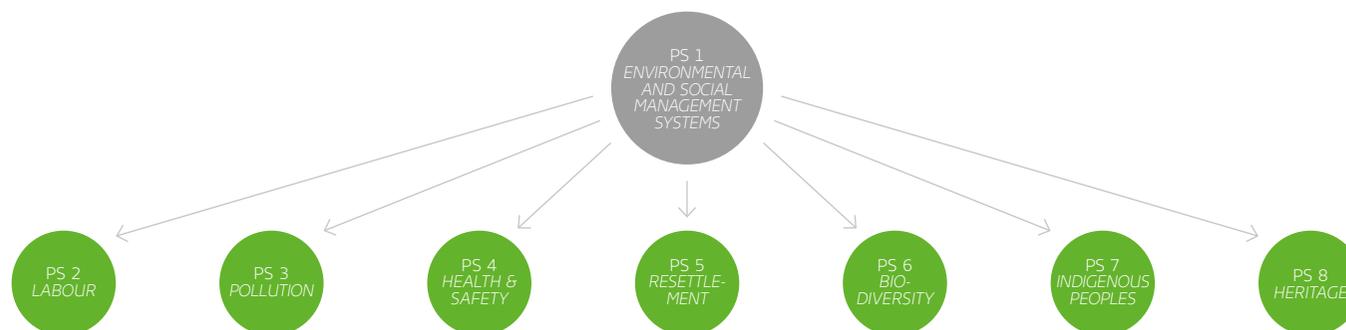
[Equator Principles](#)

# Sustainable transactions

Ensuring that a transaction is sustainable means including commercial, political, environmental and social aspects in the due diligence. Part of the environmental and social due diligence includes benchmarking against the International Finance Corporation's Performance Standards as well as relevant health and safety guidelines. We require an anti-corruption declaration signed for all transactions, and the UN Guiding Principles on Human Rights and Business are applied to all transaction reviews.

The topics covered by the International Finance Corporation's Performance Standards are:

- › PS 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts
- › PS 2: Labour and Working Conditions
- › PS 3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention
- › PS 4: Community Health, Safety and Security
- › PS 5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement
- › PS 6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources
- › PS 7: Indigenous Peoples
- › PS 8: Cultural Heritage

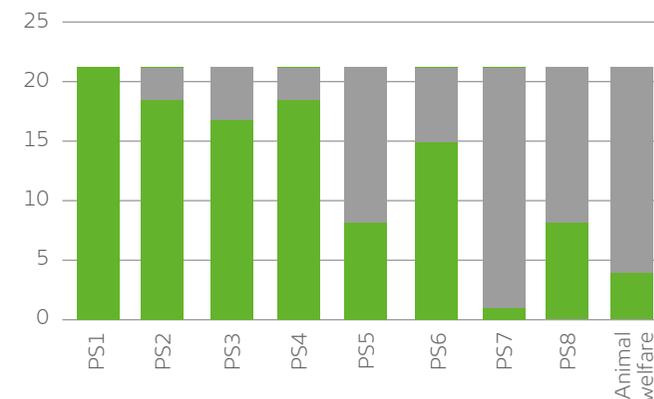


Animal welfare is an important topic which is not covered in detail by the International Finance Corporation's Performance Standards. EKF tracks animal welfare in projects separately.

Of the 21 projects in scope, PS1 was relevant in all the projects, PS2 and PS4 were relevant for 18 projects, PS3 was relevant for 17 projects, PS6 for 15 projects, PS5 and PS8 for eight projects and animal welfare in four projects and lastly, PS7 for one project.

[Policy for Environmental and Social Sustainability](#)  
[IFC Risk Management](#)

■ Number of transactions where current PS was relevant in 2014  
 ■ Total number of transactions with potential adverse environmental and/or social impacts in 2014



# Risk management – process

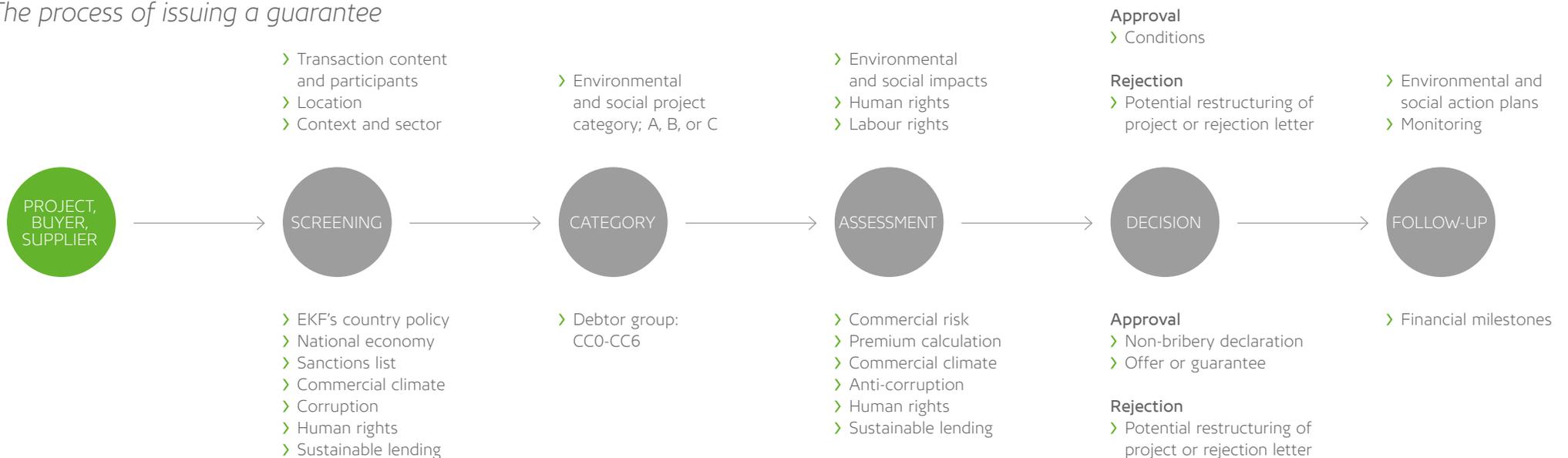


EKF assesses each application from a commercial, political, environmental and social risk perspective. In the process, EKF engages in dialogue with applicants and other project participants as well as possible NGOs, neighbours and other project stakeholders. The applied method depends on the involved risk as well as EKF's role in the transaction.

Our process is designed to promote an efficient and smooth due diligence process for the customer and underwriter as well as to comply with international regulations. EKF's policy on environmental and social due diligence on transactions ensures consistency in that transactions in scope are screened, categorised, assessed,

monitored and reported according to the OECD Common Approaches on Officially Supported Export Credits and Environmental and Social Due Diligence. [Policy for Environmental and Social Sustainability](#)  
[OECD Common Approaches](#)  
[IFC Risk Management](#)

## The process of issuing a guarantee



# Human rights – company evaluation

EKF conducted evaluations of 22 different Danish exporters in 2014.

Positioned in the so-called state-business nexus<sup>1</sup>, EKF plays a significant role in utilising human rights due diligence on our transactions. EKF has implemented a process for informing our exporters and buyers about the UN Guiding Principles and the adverse impacts that a company potentially can have on human rights.

In 2014, EKF conducted evaluations of 22 different Danish exporters where we recommended that the exporter look into the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. The company evaluations are arranged where EKF's transactions are not considered projects as defined by the OECD Common Approaches<sup>2</sup>. Our approach to risk assessment of environmental and social sustainability on these types

of transaction includes conducting an evaluation of the Danish exporter's environmental and social management systems. This includes a discussion of UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. In 2014, EKF has not made it a requirement that the companies explicitly adopt and implement the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

## [UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights](#)

- <sup>1</sup> "States should take additional steps to protect against human rights abuses by business enterprises that are owned or controlled by the State, or that receive substantial support and services from State agencies such as export credit agencies and official investment insurance or guarantee agencies, including, where appropriate, by requiring human rights due diligence."
- <sup>2</sup> These transactions include EKF products: working capital, capital expenditure, investment, bond, project delivery and pre-shipment guarantees.



CASE

## Railway construction in Ethiopia

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400 km

railway construction

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3,500

project-affected people  
required resettlement

An assessment of a north-bound 400 km railway construction project in the Addis Ababa area in Ethiopia revealed that resettlement of more than 3,500 project-affected people was required. A project of this size can have significant social implications and calls for proactive attention, e.g. consulting the affected people and planning the resettlement process.

In order to ensure full consistency between the planning of the resettlement and the project's design and construction phases, EKF, together with export credit agencies SERV and EKN, played a significant role

in ensuring that a robust resettlement action plan will be implemented. The resettlement plan stresses that project-affected people are consulted early in the project planning phase about the impact of the project and compensation options. It is critical that both individuals and families understand and are informed about and prepared for the process as the resettlement may pose new challenges. EKF is monitoring the implementation of the plan, consistent with IFC Performance Standard 5 on Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement and related IFC guidance notes.



EKF played a significant role in ensuring that a robust resettlement action plan will be implemented.



# Climate finance transactions

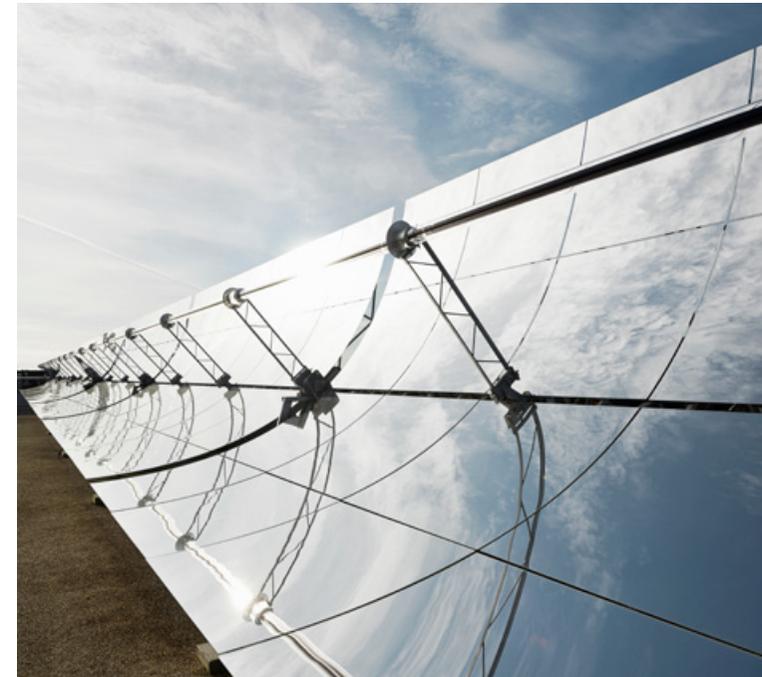
Climate change mitigation is an issue of high political and social importance in Denmark. Climate issues are therefore an inherent part of EKF's working agenda, and we already focus on the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in our transactions as well as internally in EKF.

EKF has a team dedicated to climate projects. They assist Danish companies that develop and export climate, energy and environmental technologies. EKF's internal rules and international regulations make it possible for EKF to offer a more flexible and preferential financial solution for investments in renewable energy, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and water projects. Furthermore, over 60% of our portfolio is in renewable energy, and we track the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions of all our transactions with potential significant environmental or social impacts<sup>3</sup>.

More than half of EKF's portfolio volume is composed of wind projects. In order to see how export credit agencies contribute to climate finance, EKF initiated a preliminary

study where we applied a broader perspective to what constitutes a climate finance transaction. Based on our entire portfolio for the past five years, we applied the Clean Development Mechanism approach where one considers climate finance as any investment with added reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> instead of simply as renewable energy projects. Based on the study, the results found that EKF's actual climate commitment in number of transactions shows that almost one fifth of our transactions in the past five years could involve climate financing, compared to 5% when only considering wind transactions.

This approach to tracking climate finance involvement is different from the approach applied in previous EKF CSR reports and from the practice so far under the Climate Change Sector Understanding in the OECD<sup>4</sup>. It raises an interesting question as to what defines a climate project. EKF will focus our efforts on this question during 2015.



<sup>3</sup> The transactions in the calculation include A and B projects. Under the [OECD Common Approaches](#), "A projects" include projects with potential significant adverse environmental and/or social impacts which are diverse, irreversible and/or unprecedented, and "B projects" include projects with potential adverse environmental and/or social impacts. Typically, these impacts are few in number, site-specific, few, if any, are irreversible, and mitigation measures are more readily available.

<sup>4</sup> Sector understanding on export credits for renewable energy, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and water projects.

# Stakeholders – openness and cooperation

Stakeholder engagement is an ongoing activity. EKF has identified and mapped our key stakeholders from a corporate responsibility perspective. EKF's stakeholder mapping is a dynamic process, and we recognize the importance of revisiting this process on a regular basis. The following stakeholders are found to have both high interest in and relevance to EKF.

› **Customers:** *Exporters, buyers, financial institutions and pension funds.*

We engage with our customers and other transaction parties on a regular basis in connection with transaction applications and potential risks related to each transaction.

› **Politics and international organisations:**

*The Ministry of Business and Growth, the Danish Foreign Ministry, other international ministries, the Berne Union, the Equator Principles Association, the EU parliament, the OECD and export credit agencies.*

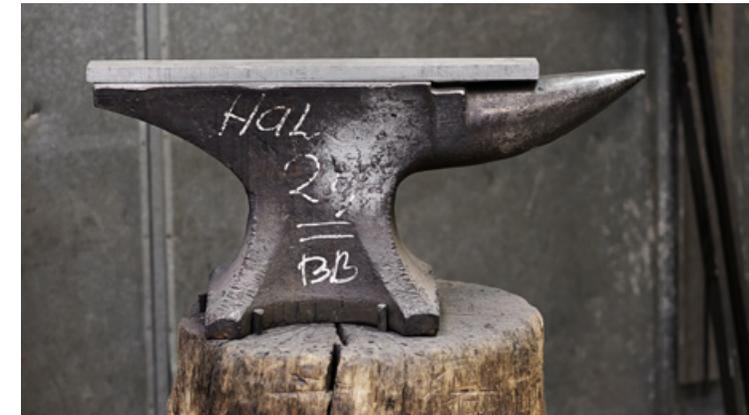
EKF is engaged in an ongoing dialogue on EKF's mandate with regard to export credits and related issues on environmental and social sustainability. EKF plays an active role in the OECD. In 2014, EKF hosted the OECD Practitioners' meeting in Copenhagen.

› **NGOs and associations:** *Civil society, trade and industry organisations.*

EKF is engaged in dialogue with the 92 Group, a collaboration of several Danish environmental and development organisations. We are also engaged in dialogue with the Danish Agriculture and Food Council on animal welfare issues.

› **EKF employees and management**

To promote knowledge sharing we have regular meetings across the organisation. Topics include business strategy and goals, processes and policies, and implementation of environmental and social sustainability on our transactions.



# International relations – climate finance

In September 2014, EKF participated in the Climate Finance Ministerial where international ministers and officials discussed climate finance mobilisation. Climate finance as part of international relations work has been on EKF's agenda since the Climate Finance Ministerial in April 2013 subsequent to which EKF hosted a workshop. At the Ministerial four tracks were identified of which the export credit agency track was one.

As the only export credit agency attending the Ministerial in 2014, EKF presented a progress report on the export credit track. In preparations for the Ministerial, EKF prepared a first estimate of EKF's climate finance involvement in the period 2009 to 2014. The estimate showed that EKF's level of climate involvement, measured in number of transactions, was three times higher than if only renewable energy projects were considered.

EKF also participates with other stakeholders in the Global Innovation Lab for Climate Finance in order to identify ideas for attracting and launching private investments for climate projects in developing countries.

Moreover, EKF participates in the Berne Union–World Bank Working Group on Risk Sharing, Climate Finance and Capacity Building. The aim of the working group is broadening and systematising the cooperation between export credit agencies and the World Bank Group to the benefit of the recipient countries as well as exporters.

As a market leader in climate technology Denmark/ EKF is well positioned to play a bridging role between the different forums, and we work to ensure that

- › export credits are recognised and accurately represented in international statistics on climate finance
- › export credits are included in future financing opportunities
- › resources are not used to establish institutions/ products that already exist

Focus on climate finance will increase towards the UN climate conference in December 2015 COP21.

The role of export credit agencies in supporting fossil fuel projects is an important discussion in the OECD. Export credit agencies along with relevant governmental authorities are continuing discussions on how export credits can contribute to our common goal of addressing climate changes.



# Other international forums



In February 2014, EKF hosted the OECD Practitioners' meeting<sup>5</sup>. Topics covered were the implementation of the OECD Common Approaches, category A and B projects, environmental and social survey, policies and procedures, human rights, animal welfare and greenhouse gas accounting.

EKF's contribution involved inviting the Danish Institute for Human Rights and presenting topics on both human rights approach to our project assessment and animal welfare process and leverage. EKF is recognised for sharing our approach to operationalising both human rights and animal welfare issues in an export credit context, and we continuously participate in discussions on these topics in an OECD setting and find that these are two very important topics.

In December 2014, EKF participated in the annual UN Human Rights Forum in Geneva. EKF was part of a panel discussion on human rights challenges and propositions with the Norwegian export credit

agency GIEK, ECA Watch and the Brazilian NGO Justica nos Trihilos. EKF's presentation included our experience with implementing the UN Guiding Principles on Businesses and Human Rights in business and due diligence processes. The panel discussions focussed mainly on how a pragmatic approach utilises the principles of an international set of rules. Finally, several examples were given of how export credit agencies can contribute to meeting the government's obligation to promote the UN Guidelines on Business and Human Rights towards businesses.

<sup>5</sup> 29th meeting of the practitioners of the OECD working party on export credits and credit guarantees.

# Responsible workplace – employee satisfaction



In line with EKF's Strategy 2016, we have experienced an increase in our business both with regards to the number of customers and with regards to the volume of our transactions. In 2014, EKF also increased our number of employees with 17%. This positive development increases the need for a dynamic and flexible working environment. EKF also recognises the importance of continuously paying high attention to employee motivation and satisfaction.

In 2014, the average score of the annual employee satisfaction survey decreased slightly from the previous year. Although still at a medium-high level of employee

satisfaction, EKF takes this result very seriously and in the following year, we will place additional focus on improving employee satisfaction levels.

EKF's employees are the most valuable resources for the company, and therefore we find it important to offer opportunities for maintaining and developing employee skills. Performance reviews are conducted annually, assessing past performance and discussing future assignments, goals and development plans. This ensures a long term perspective in the relationship between EKF and each employee.

Overall care is taken to optimise the synergies between performance reviews, personal and professional development and achievement of EKF's strategy as a whole. Competency building both supports and is supported by EKF's overall goals, and this is reflected in an achievable competency development plan for each employee.

# CSR gap analysis for EKF

During 2013, EKF adopted and implemented the UN Guiding Principles on Human Rights and Business. Part of the implementation included performing an internal CSR gap analysis of EKF policies by an external consultancy. This work was finished in 2013, and we are now following up on the identified issues:

- › Establish a whistle-blower or grievance function: EKF does not currently have a whistle-blower function. Our expectation is to develop a whistle-blower function and implement during the second half of 2015.
- › Implement updated internal procedures for dealing with anti-corruption, including training of new employees in policies and guidelines regarding anti-corruption: The process for further formalising anti-corruption procedures is expected to be completed in the first quarter of 2015.
- › Implement an internal corporate responsibility training programme for informing EKF employees, covering how to handle anti-corruption, bribery, health, safety, environment and human rights: The plan expects completion and implementation during 2015.
- › Verify principles to abide by with regards to taxation: This work is underway, and the management board will discuss further steps in early 2015.
- › Establish a system for monitoring employees' hours worked (i.e. monitoring compliance with ILO conventions on working hours): EKF considers this item complete, and the decision has been made not to apply monitoring of working hours due to the complexity under the various collective union agreements. Instead the emphasis in EKF has been on conducting information seminars on how discovering stress-related symptoms early as well as adopting a more open dialogue internally on each employee's workloads can help alleviate problems related to a prolonged high workload.
- › Create a policy on anti-discrimination and equality, including a policy for the least represented gender in management as well as set a target figure for the share of the under-represented gender on the Board of Directors (section 99.b under the Danish Financial Statements Act): The policy was completed and approved in 2014.
- › Revise EKF's procurement policy to include specific requirements on the environment, human rights and anti-corruption: The work is underway and is expected to be completed and implemented during 2015.

It is EKF's goal to finalise the action points under the gap analysis during 2015 as well as implement and promote awareness of the items in EKF internally.

[UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights](#)

# Notes to consolidated statement

## NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Accounting policies include Danish Financial Statements Act 99.a and 99.b and UN Global Compact. EKF's CSR reporting is available on [www.ekf.dk](http://www.ekf.dk).

## NOTE 2: TRANSACTION OVERVIEW

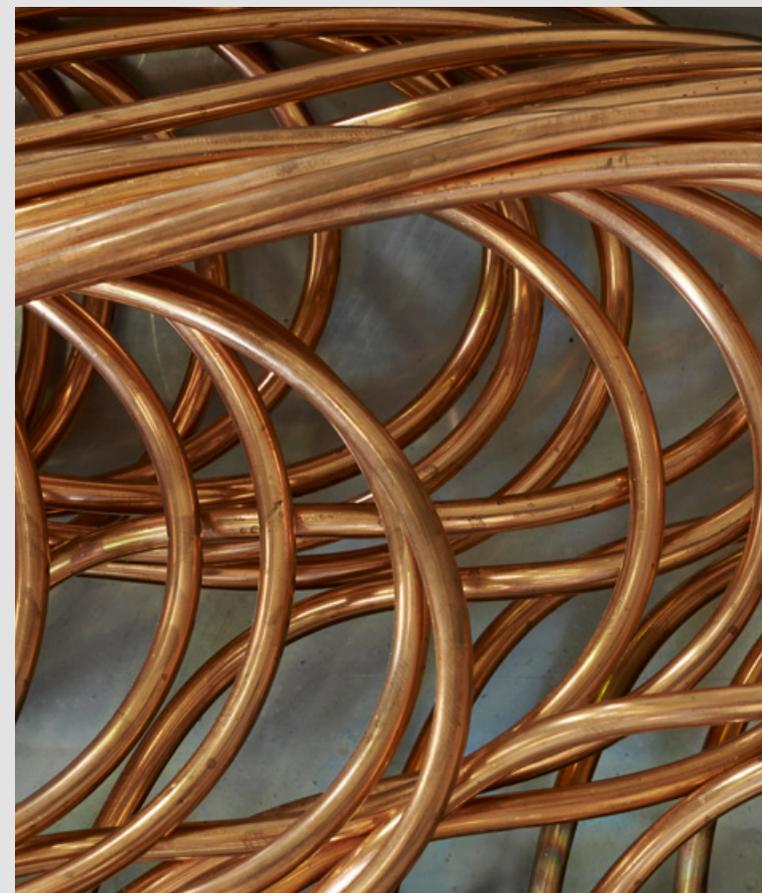
In 2014, EKF issued new export credit guarantees worth DKK 15.2 billion. EKF calculates environmental and social impacts based on our medium/long term transactions of which 77 issued in 2014. This is significantly lower compared to 2013 where we stated 180 transactions issued. The difference can be explained by a change in the accounting policy from previous years where we included more transactions deemed not to have environmental and social impacts. Since 2014 the amount of transactions includes medium/long term transactions, while we exclude the company evaluations and account for these elsewhere. This reflects our policy on environmental and social sustainability on transactions. The change in accounting policy has no effect on the total number of transactions with potential environmental and social impact (A and B projects) and the basis of calculating impacts from transactions.

Of the guarantees issued in 2014, 21 potentially had adverse environmental and/or social impacts, hence were classified as A or B projects<sup>6</sup>. Of the 21 projects, four involve transactions on projects where EKF has already been involved in previous years, hence they are excluded from the impact calculations this year. The remaining transactions total 56 and are considered to have very little or no environmental and/or social impacts, and therefore they are not included in the calculations.

In 2014, 11 transactions also fall under the Equator Principles of which 10 involve project finance<sup>7</sup>. EKF also conducted 22 company evaluations of environmental and social management systems and human rights, and separately, EKF approved 232 working capital guarantees, 32 capital expenditure guarantees.

<sup>6</sup> Under the [OECD Common Approaches](#) "A projects" include projects with potential significant adverse environmental and/or social impacts which are diverse, irreversible and/or unprecedented and "B projects" include projects with potential adverse environmental and/or social impacts. Typically, these impacts are few in number, site-specific, few if any are irreversible, and mitigation measures are more readily available.

<sup>7</sup> [Equator Principles on ekf.dk](#)



Medium/longterm transactions in 2014 – continues on page 25

Project Sector	Country	Buyer	Classification (OECD)	Value of EKF involvement (million EUR)
Cement	Congo, Democratic Republic of	Nyumba Ya Akiba	A	24.7
Wind	Philippines	EDC Burgos Wind Power Corporation	A	123.4
Infrastructure and utilities	Ethiopia	Ethiopian Railways Corporation	A	149.1
Wind	Netherlands	Westermeerwind BV	A	65.0
Wind	Kenya	Lake Turkana Wind Farm	A	106.7
Wind	Romania	Crucea Wind Farm S.A.	A	44.1
Oil and gas industry*	Lebanon	Ministry of Energy and Water, MoEW	A	251.9
Agriculture and food technology	Romania	Degaro SRL	A	15.8
Agriculture and food technology	Saudi Arabia	Khalid Homoud Al Houdi & Sons farm company	B	0.6
Agriculture and food technology	Russia	LLC Rask	B	0.7
Wind	Croatia	Aiolos Projekt d.o.o.	B	18.7
Manufacturing industry*	Russia	Acron JSC	B	219.5

\* Projects also included in previous years' transaction overview

## Medium/longterm transactions in 2014 – continued

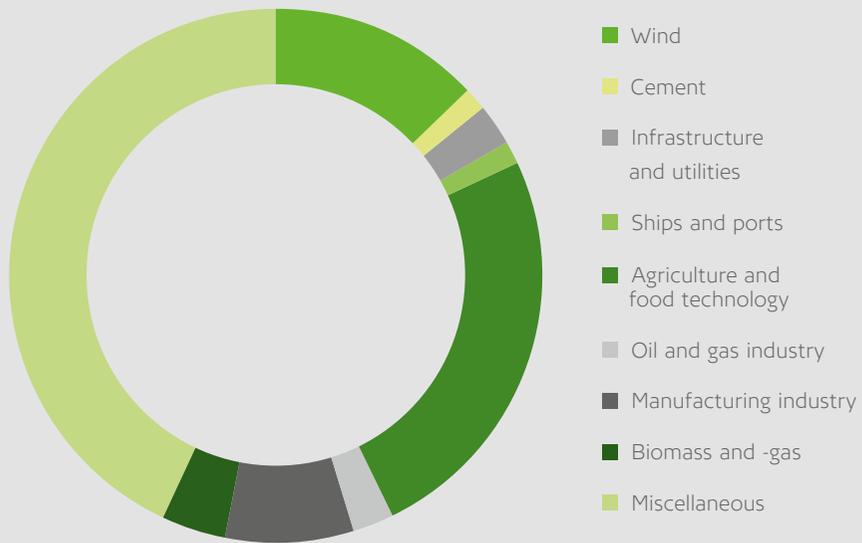
Project Sector	Country	Buyer	Classification (OECD)	Value of EKF involvement (million EUR)
Biomass and gas*	United Kingdom	ERE Developments Limited	B	43.0
Agriculture and food technology*	China	Lianyungang Dan Yu Pig Breeding	B	1.3
Agriculture and food technology	Turkey	Aynes Gida Sanayi ve Ticaret AS	B	6.5
Wind	Netherlands	Gemini Offshore Wind Farm	B	211.7
Wind	Turkey	Briza Elektrik	B	46.6
Wind	Turkey	Kangal Elektrik Enerji Uretim ve Ticaret A.S.	B	33.2
Wind	Turkey	Balabanli Rüzgar Enerjisinden Elektrik Üretim A.S.	B	53.5
Wind	Italy	Breathe Energia in Movimento S.r.l.	B	25.0
Biomass and gas	United Kingdom	Mersey Bioenergy Ltd	B	35.3
				<b>Total: 1,476.0</b>

\* Projects also included in previous years' transaction overview

[EKF in figures](#)

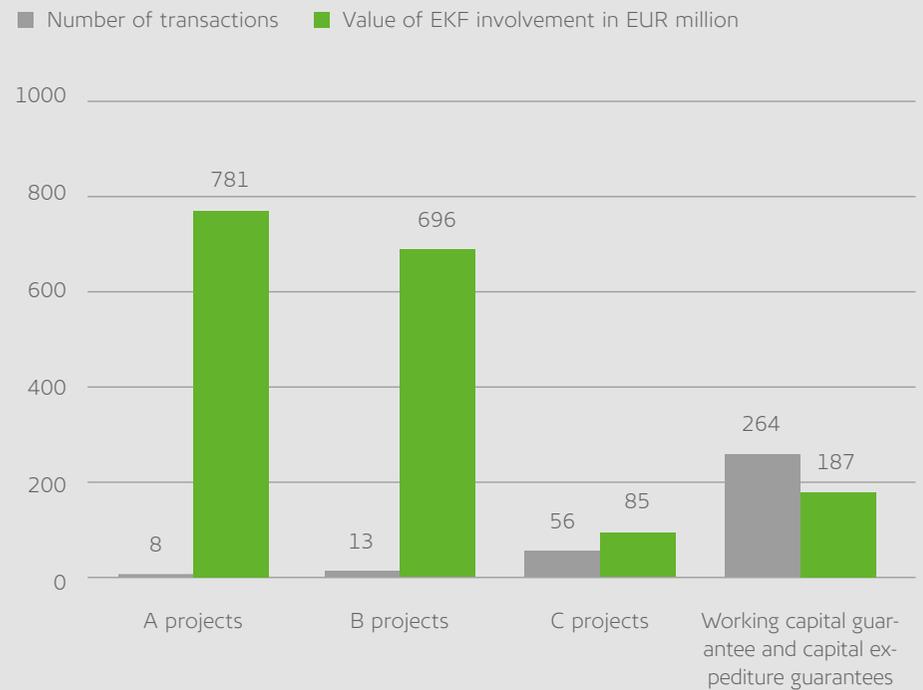


### Number of transactions per sector in 2014



The sectors classified 'miscellaneous' include pharmaceuticals, electrical transmission and distribution, engineering products and services and industrial development.

### The value of EKF involvement in 2014



**NOTE 3: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS RELATED TO TRANSACTIONS**

The transactions in scope for calculating impacts are listed under note 2. They are medium/longterm transactions with the potential to have an environmental and social impact. Air emission indicators include estimations of total CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent emissions, relative CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent emission reductions (avoidance of emissions), and relative NO<sub>x</sub> and SO<sub>2</sub> reductions (avoidance of emissions).

**Greenhouse gas emissions (CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents)**

EKF estimates the total CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent emissions associated with project transactions each year as an indication of the greenhouse gas impact of the transaction portfolio. The CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent emissions are estimated based on data obtained during the environmental and social due diligence process and include operational emissions from projects that are considered significant greenhouse gas emitters (>25,000 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent/year). The total CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent emission estimation includes total emissions from the relevant projects regardless of EKF's share in the respective transactions.

Compared to 2013, where seven projects contributed to CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent emission reductions, in 2014 only one project, comprising a cement plant in DR Congo, was considered a significant greenhouse gas emitter, thus contributing to the calculation of total greenhouse gas emissions of approximately 10 million tonnes CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent emissions. This corresponds to approximately one million tonnes CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent emitted annually. The remaining projects are in sectors with no or limited CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent emissions such as wind and biomass energy projects.



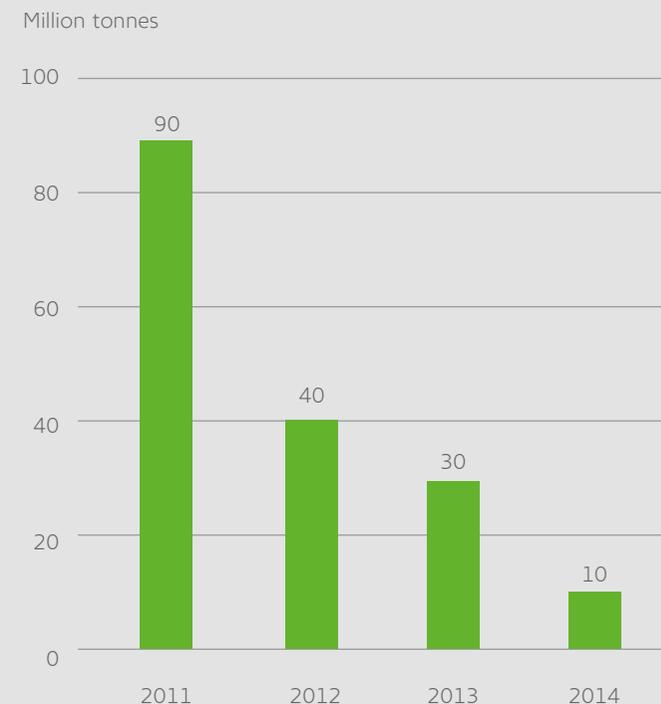
Two carbon intensive projects in 2014 were included in last year's reporting and are therefore excluded from this report in order to avoid double counting.

**Greenhouse gas emission reduction (CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents)**

EKF estimates the relative CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent emission reductions (or increases if negative) associated with project transactions as an indication of the impact associated with the project portfolio each year. The estimation of EKF's contribution to reduction (or potential increase) of emissions is calculated as the difference in emissions between the proposed project and a calculated normal practice reference project, assuming a 10-year period of operation. Contrary to the calculation of total CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent emissions, the calculation of relative reduction takes into account EKF's share in the respective project transactions. The results do therefore not reflect the total emission reductions in the projects but rather a portion proportional to EKF's risk share in the financing.

The calculated reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent emissions is also assigned a monetary value based on market prices for carbon credits in the EU.

*Total emissions in million tonnes (max. 10 years of operation)*





## CO<sub>2</sub> EQUIVALENTS

	2014	2013	2012	2011
Relative reduction in million tonnes (10-year period)*	10	35	25	40
Value of relative reduction in EUR million	60	190	190	280
Value of relative reduction in EUR per million EUR EKF involvement**	40,000	100,000	80,000	190,000
Relative reduction as a percentage of Denmark's annual emissions***	20%	70%	40%	70%

\* The values are estimated based on available project information, which in some cases may be too limited to estimate emission impacts. EKF's actual contribution to CO<sub>2</sub> emission reductions is thus likely to be higher in some cases.

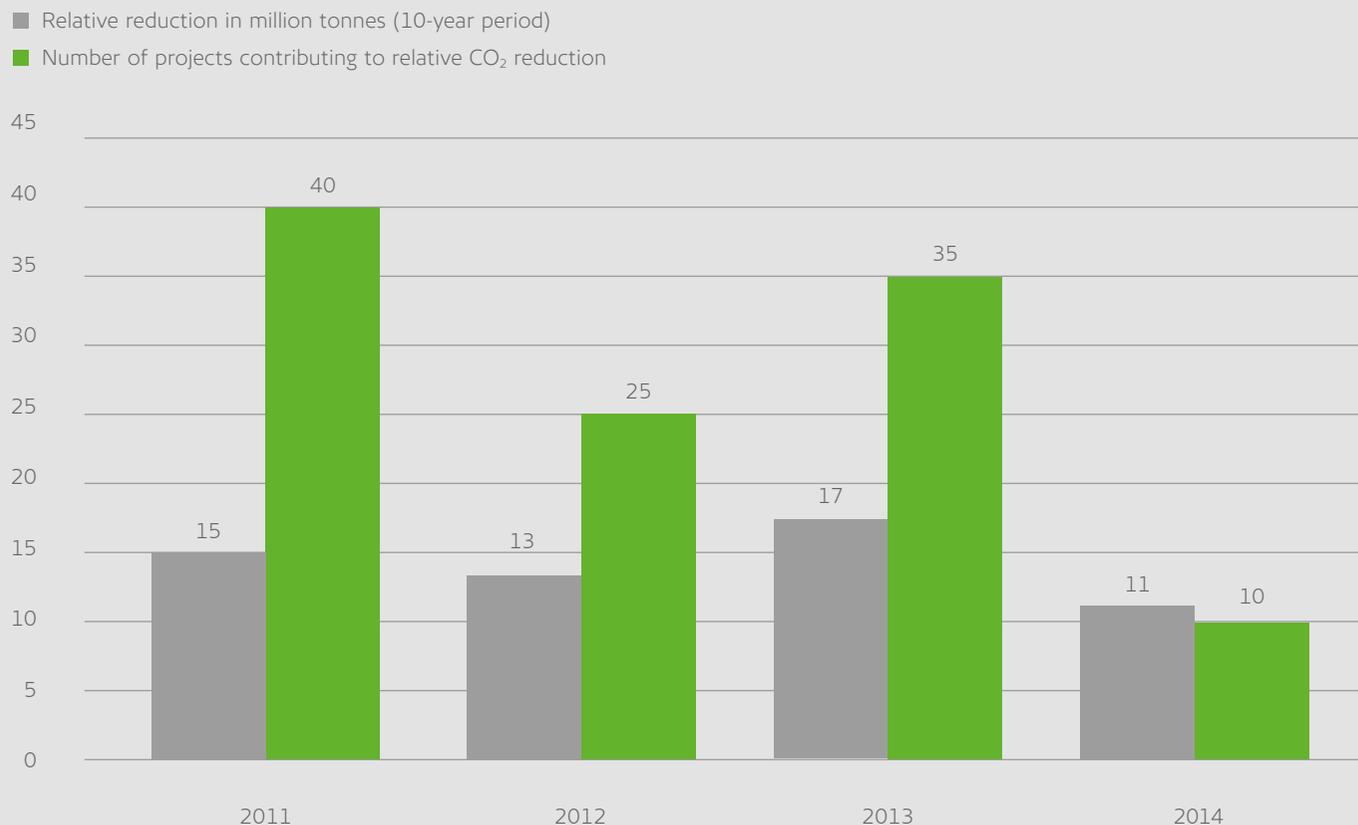
\*\* EKF involvement reflects the value of projects with potentially adverse environmental and/or social impacts, not the total value of all transactions.

\*\*\* Denmark's CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in tonnes/year were 51.6 million in 2012 according to the Annual Energy Statistics report for 2013.

The calculated CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent emissions reductions in 2014 are lower than in previous years. This is partly due to fewer projects contributing to emission reductions in 2014 and a lower installed capacity in the case of the renewable energy projects. In addition, in 2013 for instance, industrial projects (i.e. not renewable energy) also contributed markedly to the relative CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent reductions, which is not the case in 2014. Furthermore, the calculated reductions in emissions take into account EKF's financial share in the respective projects, which differs from case to case. This last fact has also meant that EKF's contribution to the relative CO<sub>2</sub> emission reduction in 2014 is substantially lower.

EKF's contribution to reduced greenhouse gas emissions comes primarily from our involvement in renewable energy projects such as wind and biomass. In 2014, 11 projects contributed to the relative CO<sub>2</sub> emission reductions: 10 wind power projects and one biomass energy project. The other projects were considered likely to be in line with current practice and with similar CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent emissions as a reference project, and thus with no calculated reduction or increase in CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent emissions.

### Relative CO<sub>2</sub> reduction



### Nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>) and sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>)

EKF estimates the relative reductions (or increases if negative) in NO<sub>x</sub> and SO<sub>2</sub> emissions associated with our involvement in project transactions. The same principles apply as for the CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent emission reductions taking the difference in emissions between the proposed project and a calculated normal practice reference project over a 10-year period while considering EKF's share in the transactions.

For the estimation of relative NO<sub>x</sub> reduction for 2014, 10 wind farm projects are included in the calculation resulting in savings by EKF of roughly 5,000 tonnes NO<sub>x</sub>. This is equivalent to approximately 5% of the annual Danish NO<sub>x</sub> emissions.

The same 10 wind farm projects contributed to the estimation of relative SO<sub>2</sub> reduction with savings by EKF totalling of around 10,000 tonnes SO<sub>2</sub>. This is equivalent to approximately 110% of the annual Danish SO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

The emissions savings from the wind farm projects are compared to a reference project, which differs depending on location and fuel mix standards used. Some of the wind projects are located in countries where there is a high proportion of emission-free energy in the typical grid energy supply. Consequently, less relative emission reduction is calculated from those projects, compared to projects in countries where energy supply is largely based on fossil fuels.

NO <sub>x</sub>	2014	2013 <sup>+++</sup>	2012	2011
Relative reduction in thousand tonnes (10-year period) <sup>+</sup>	5	-200	40	80
Relative reduction as percent of Denmark's annual emissions <sup>++</sup>	5%	-160%	34%	58%

<sup>+</sup> The values are estimated based on available information which sometimes is limited or incomplete making it difficult to estimate emission impacts accurately. The actual contribution by EKF to NO<sub>x</sub> emission reductions may therefore differ from these values.

<sup>++</sup> Denmark's annual NO<sub>x</sub> emissions were 116,000 tonnes according to data from DMU for 2012.

<sup>+++</sup> The values for 2013 are negative, thus indicating a relative increase in emissions when compared to reference projects. See further explanation in EKF's CSR report for 2013.

SO <sub>2</sub>	2014	2013 <sup>+++</sup>	2012	2011
Relative reduction in thousand tonnes (10-year period) <sup>+</sup>	10	-5	140	160
Relative reduction as percent of Denmark's annual emissions <sup>++</sup>	110%	-40%	980%	1060%

<sup>+</sup> The values are estimated based on available information that sometimes is limited or incomplete, which can make it difficult to estimate emission impacts accurately. The actual contribution by EKF to SO<sub>2</sub> emission reductions may therefore differ from these values.

<sup>++</sup> Denmark's annual SO<sub>2</sub> emissions were 12.5 thousand tonnes according to data from DMU for 2012.

<sup>+++</sup> The values for 2013 are negative, thus indicating a relative increase in emissions when compared to reference projects. See further explanation in EKF's CSR report for 2013.

#### LOCAL EMPLOYMENT+

	2014	2013	2012	2011
Employment generated for 10 years of operation (measured in 1,000 man-years)	10	40	20	2140
Estimated value in EUR million	30	570	190	900
Estimated value in EUR per 1,000 EUR of EKF involvement**	20	310	80	620

\* It can be assumed that the employment impact is likely to be even higher since it is not always possible to obtain employment information for all projects.

\*\* EKF involvement reflects value of the transactions in scope (see note 2), not the total value of all transactions.

#### NOTE 4: EMPLOYMENT IMPACT ABROAD BASED ON TRANSACTIONS

EKF estimates the volume and value of local employment generated through projects supported by EKF as an indicator of our contribution to sustainable economic and social development.

The value of local employment is estimated based on data for gross national income per capita for the countries where the projects are located. Consequently, projects located in high-income countries contribute with higher value than low income

countries. For instance, in 2013 there were many labour-intensive projects located in high-income countries, thus resulting in the high numbers for 2013.

EKF's contribution to local employment is estimated as EKF's share of the financing multiplied by the man-years generated locally in the project during the construction phase and the operating phase, respectively, for a maximum of 10 years of operation. The results therefore do not reflect the total employment impact in the projects, but rather a portion proportional to EKF's share in the financing. As the objective is to

estimate the positive impact on the local society, the contribution to employment creation consequently includes jobs created in the buyer country only.

The local employment impact varies significantly depending on the composition of the project portfolio as labour intensity varies significantly. EKF's contribution to local employment related to the projects in scope (see note 2) is estimated to be at least 10,000 man-years (assuming 10 years of operation) with an estimated value of EUR 30 million.

## INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT

	2014 <sup>+</sup>	2013 <sup>++</sup>	2012	2011
Number of persons affected by resettlement and/or economic displacement	5,500 <sup>+++</sup>	206 plots	0	350

<sup>+</sup> Based on data from three projects.

<sup>++</sup> Involuntary land acquisition (privately owned land) where mutual agreements were reached regarding compensation schemes involving either monetary compensation or relocation to an alternative land plot. Number of affected individuals is not known.

<sup>+++</sup> The numbers are not based on EKF's share in the projects, but include the total number of people affected by resettlement on these projects.

### NOTE 5: EMPLOYMENT IMPACT IN DENMARK RELATED TO TRANSACTIONS

Each year Copenhagen Economics calculates EKF's impact in Denmark. In 2014, EKF helped to create or retain 10,500 jobs in Denmark.

### NOTE 6: RESETTLEMENT OF PEOPLE IN PROJECTS

IFC Performance Standard 5 sets the standard for how to conduct land acquisition and involuntary resettlement in projects to ensure due consideration and respect for the affected people. Involuntary resettlement can comprise of either physical resettlement where people have to relocate from

their homes and/or economic displacement where their livelihoods may be affected.

In 2014 EKF participated in four projects that included either physical resettlement or economic displacement of people. Based on available data from three of these projects, it is estimated that at least 5,500 people may be affected by the involuntary resettlement. The projects include:

- › A cement plant in DR Congo involving physical resettlement of 47 people as well as economic displacement affecting 56 families (estimated as 280 persons assuming a family size of five).

- › A railway project in Ethiopia, involving resettlement of 3,500-4,000 people.
- › A wind project in Kenya, involving resettlement of 1,197 people.
- › A wind project in Turkey, involving economic displacement in relation to loss of agricultural land. The exact number of affected people is pending.

In these projects, EKF's due diligence process focussed on the respective land acquisition processes and making sure it was carried out in line with the objectives of Performance Standard 5.

## NOTE 7: EMPLOYEES

### Staff diversity

EKF's number of employees at year end 2014 was 116. This does not include three student employees. This is a 17% increase since 2013. The average age of employees in 2014 was 41.5 years.

At the end of 2014, EKF's Board of Directors consisted of seven members, of which three were women, and as such there is not an under-representation of women on the board. The representation of women in the executive management team was 33% and 29% in the management group. This is not different from previous years. As required by the Danish Financial Statement Act, EKF has a policy on more equal distribution of men and women in management. While EKF employs people based on their skills, at the same time we support women in choosing the leadership path by for instance including it in employee development plans.

The percentage of women in the workforce in 2014 was 49%, and it has been relatively stable during the past four years.

### Employee turnover

The rate of employee turnover is measured as the number of employees who left the company during the financial year compared with the number of employees at year end.

In 2014 the turnover rate was fairly low. EKF experienced a turnover of 7%, down from 10% in previous years. Largest is the turnover in the age group 30-39



### STAFF DIVERSITY

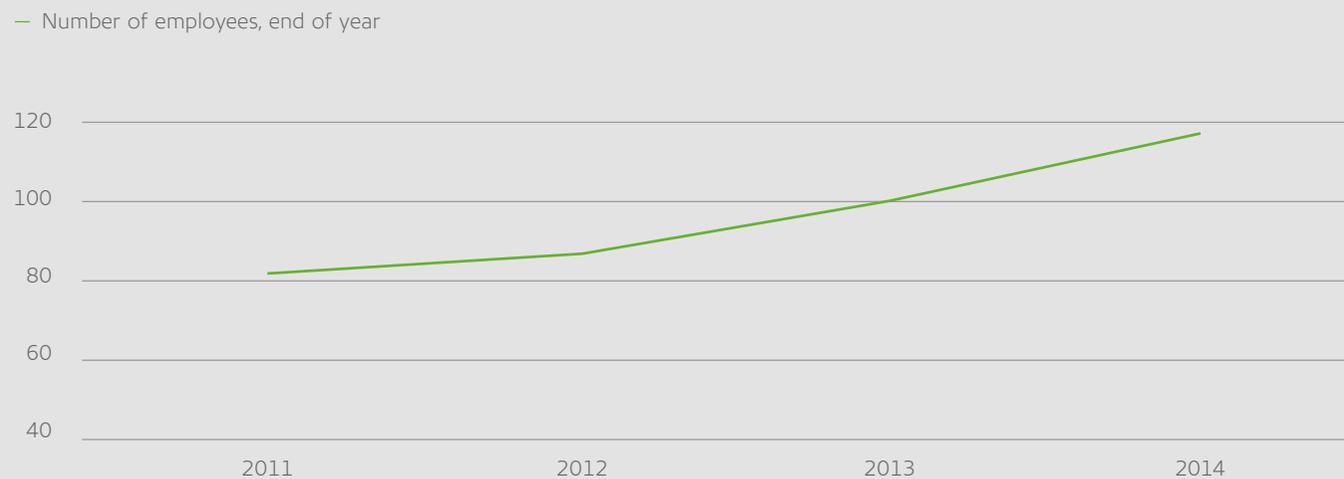
	2014	2013	2012	2011
Number of employees, end of year	116	99	87	82
Percentage of women in workforce	49%	46%	48%	50%
Percentage of women in management	29%	29%	27%	25%
Percentage of employees with a master degree	81%	89%	77%	76%
Average age	41.5	41.1	42.3	41.3
Average years of service	5.9	6.0	6.8	7.3
Employee turnover	7%	10%	10%	10%

### EMPLOYEE TURNOVER IN 2014

	Under 30	30-39	40-49	50-59	Over 60	Total
Men	1	2	1	1	0	8%
Women	0	2	0	1	0	5%
All employees	1	4	1	2	0	7%



### Number of employees, end of year

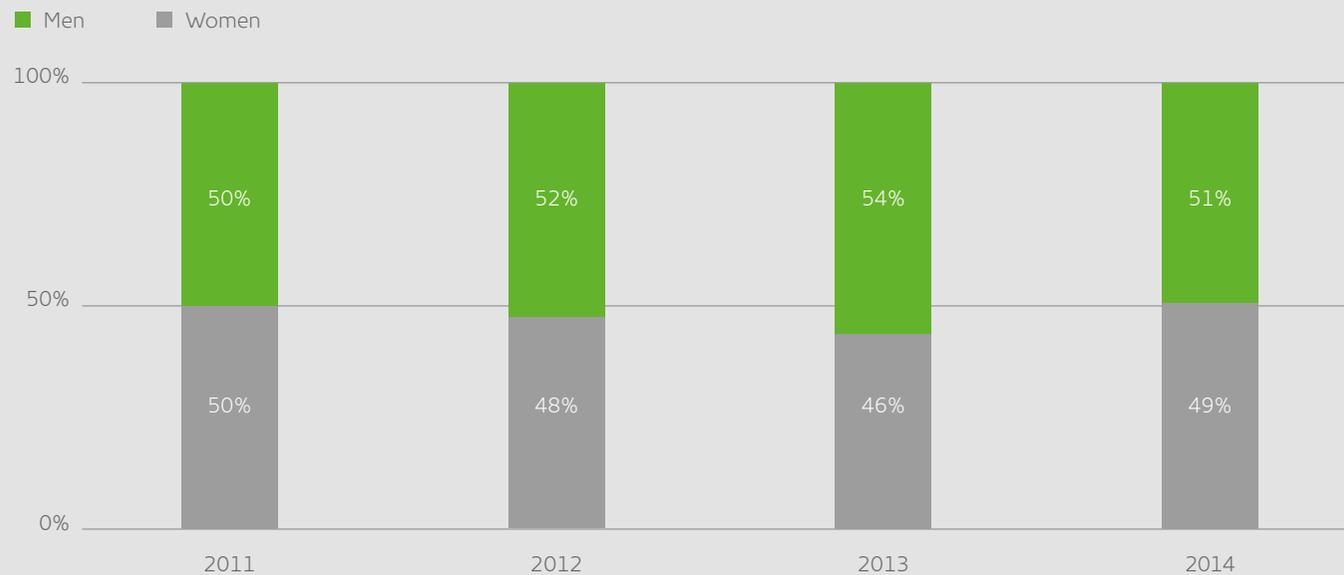


years. Average years of service in EKF is 5.9 years in 2014, slightly down from an average of 6 years in 2013.

#### Work-life balance

In terms of work-life balance, EKF values the need for a balanced distribution of time and resources between work and other activities our employees wish to pursue. Achieving a satisfactory work-life balance can be challenging, and at EKF we believe that the values and policies set by the organisation help our employees in their choices for achieving work-life balance. We offer flexibility to our employees in terms of home office, flexible hours and the option of part-time working schedules. Part-time employment can be either temporary or permanent. This year EKF has six part-time employees, of which all are women.

### Gender distribution in EKF



EKF has had a number of employees affected by stress-related illness and therefore this topic receives high attention. In case of stress symptoms, EKF offers employees psychological assistance from a private health insurance through which a restitution schedule for the employee is planned, often involving a period of leave and a gradual return to work. EKF will continue to focus on work-life balance for our employees as part of a continuous development of a healthy working environment.

### Salary ratio

EKF monitors the salary ratio between male and female employees. We measure the ratio of salary in three different groups: employees without a master degree, employees with a master degree and our management group. We also monitor the salary ratio of our management group excluding top management. A ratio of 1 means equal salary between women and men and a ratio higher than 1 indicates remuneration in women's favour.

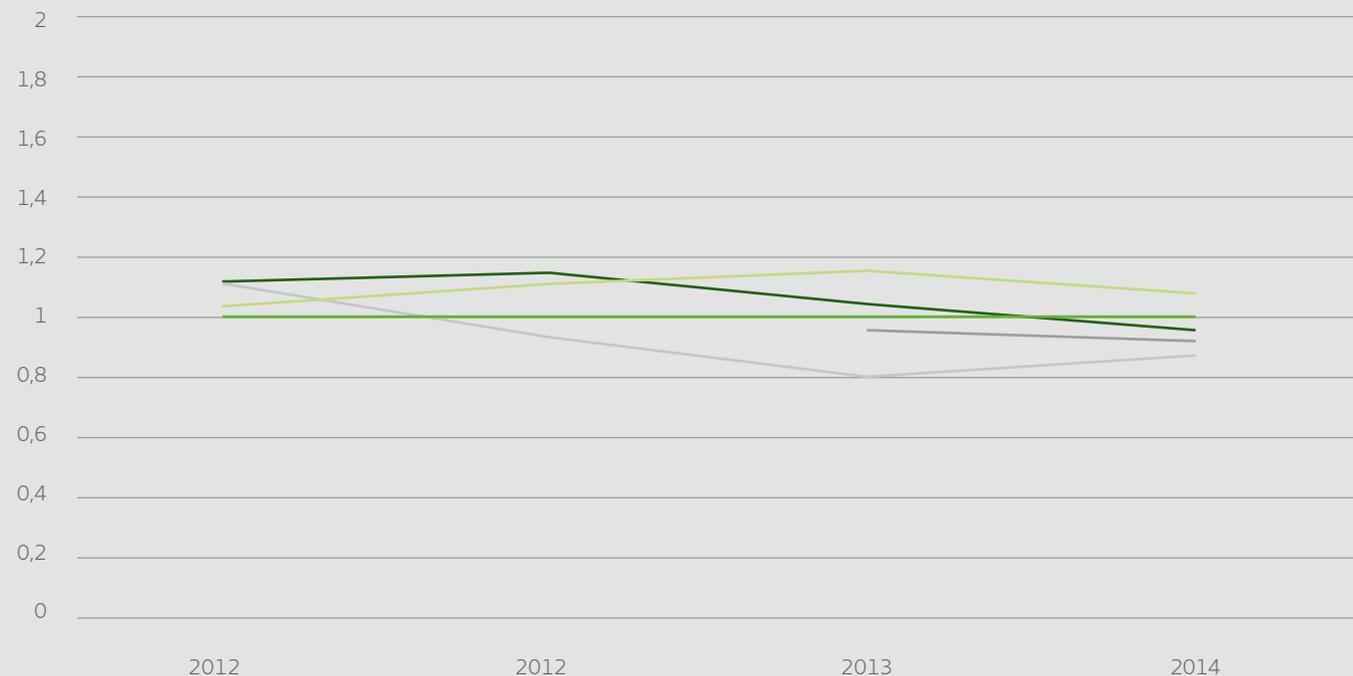
In 2014, the salary ratio was slightly in favour of women for employees with a master degree, while in favour of men for the rest of the employee groups.

### RATIO OF SALARY MEN TO WOMEN

	2014	2013	2012	2011
Group 1: Employees without a master degree	0.85	0.79	0.92	1.09
Group 2: Employees with a master degree	1.06	1.13	1.09	1.03
Group 3: Management Group	0.94	1.02	1.14	1.11
Group 4: Management Group excluding top management	0.90	0.95	n/a	n/a

### Salary ratio of women to men in EKF, 2011-2014

- Group 1: Employees with education less than a master degree
  - Group 2: Employees with a master degree
  - Group 3: Management Group
  - Group 4: Management Group excluding top management
  - Group 4: Equal salary
- 1 = equal remuneration; >1 = remuneration in women's favour



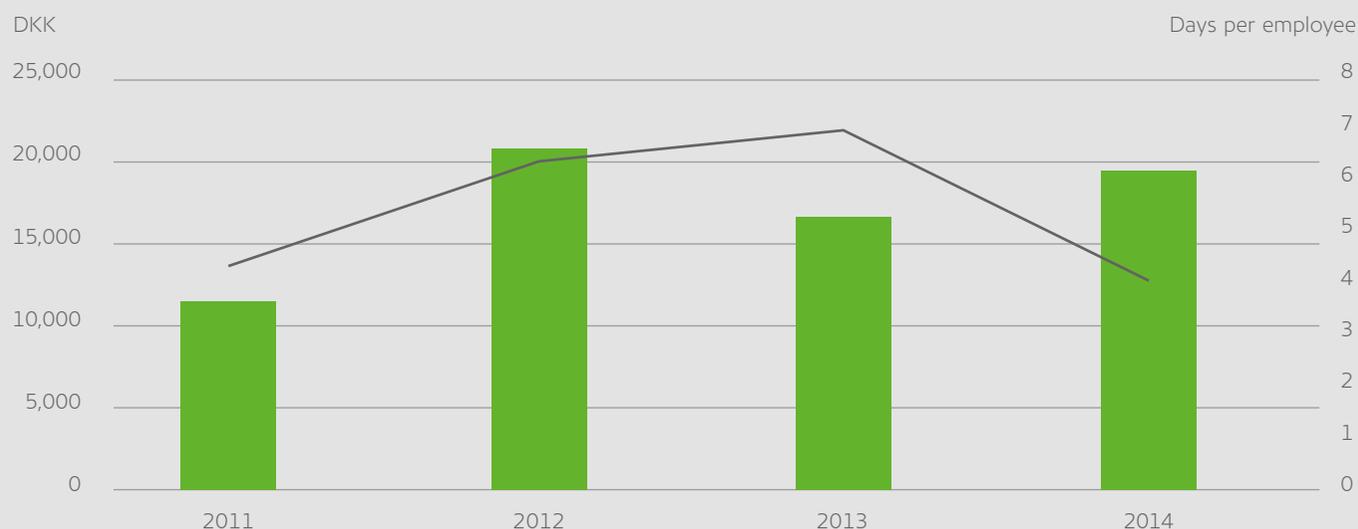
HEALTH AND SAFETY	2014	2013	2012	2011
Average number of days lost through illness per employee (short term illness)	4.1	4.7	3.7	4.2
Average number of days lost through long term illness (>30 days)*	1.3	9.7	2.8	0

\* per employee (in the previous year this has been reported as number of employees absent due to long term illness)

COMPETENCY DEVELOPMENT	2014	2013	2012	2011
Number of days spent on training and education per employee	4.2	7.1	6.4	4.5
Of which days spent on internal activities	n/a	1.3	1.6	1.5
Of which days spent on external activities	n/a	5.8	4.8	3.0
Average amount spent on competency development per employee (DKK)	19,346	16,413	20,593	11,058

### Number of employees, end of year

- Average amount spent on competency development per employee
- Number of days spent on training and education per employee



### NOTE 8: HEALTH AND SAFETY

Average number of days lost due to illness is calculated by dividing the overall number of days of employee illness by the total number of employees. This is done both for short term and long term illness.

In 2014, average absence due to illness (short term) was 4.1 days. This is down from 4.7 days in 2013 but generally in line with the previous years. Furthermore, the average number of days absent due to long term illness has decreased considerably since 2013, from 9.7 days on average in 2013 to 1.3 days on average in 2014.

This year EKF has decided not to report on average absence due to first and second day of illness of a child as we find this is outside our sphere of management influence. According to Danish law, parents are granted additional leave in relation to a child's illness, and this practice is well-integrated in EKF's culture.

### NOTE 9: COMPETENCY DEVELOPMENT

In 2014, EKF changed the registration method for tracking our training activities which means we do not differentiate between internal and external training activities. In line with EKF's work with international business relations, EKF has introduced a new type of training concept on foreign business customs and cultures which has been especially popular. In 2014, we held nine sessions, including on Arabic, Brazilian, Indian, Japanese and Russian business customs and cultures. The seminars were held in our common area, and all employees in EKF were invited to join.



**NOTE 10: EKF'S RESOURCE CONSUMPTION AND ASSOCIATED AIR EMISSIONS**

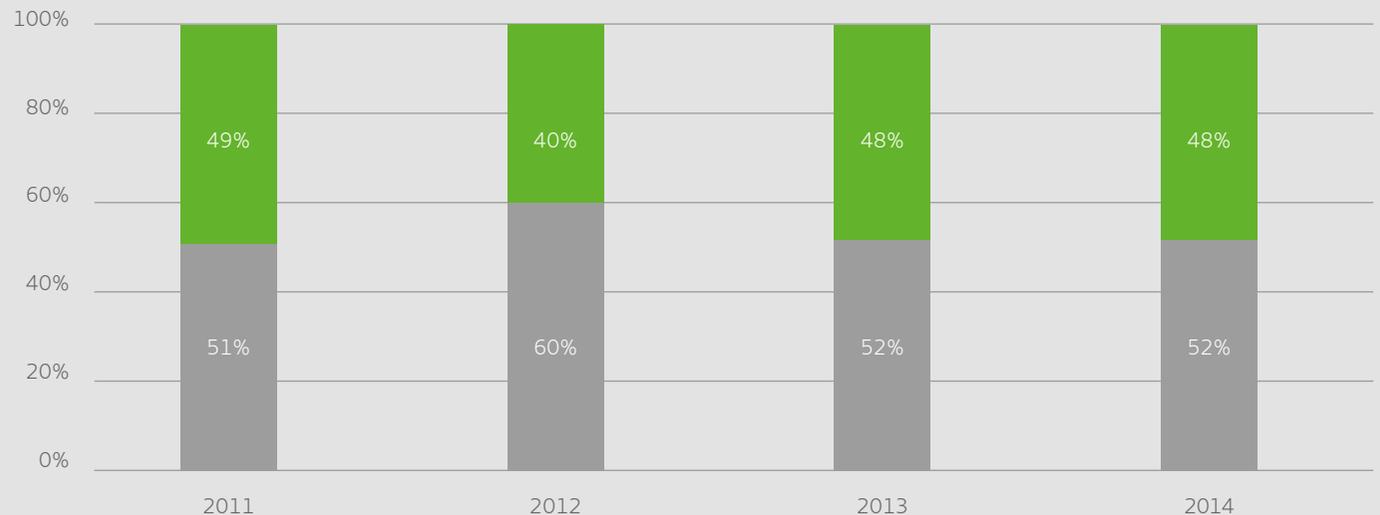
EKF's direct environmental impacts are associated with our own use of resources such as electricity, heat and water for our office facilities and office supplies such as paper. Other key activities resulting in resource expenditure and environmental impacts include our use of courier services and the domestic and international travelling we undertake when providing our financial services.

Our current office facilities are located in a building with the energy efficiency class C<sup>8</sup>.

Air emissions related to EKF's resource consumption EKF estimates our consumption of resources and associated environmental impacts of CO<sub>2</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> emissions. Air travel is the largest single contributor to EKF's CO<sub>2</sub> emissions originating from our own resource consumption. In 2014, 52% of EKF's own CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are attributed to air travel.

*EKF's CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in 2014*

- EKF's CO<sub>2</sub> emissions associated with EKF's energy use and transportation activities
- Percentage of emissions attributed to air travel



	2014*	2013*	2012	2011
<b>CO<sub>2</sub> contribution based on EKF consumption and transportation</b>				
Total (tonnes)	440	410	340	250
Per employee (kg)	3,800	4,100	3,900	3,100
Emissions attributed to air travel	52%	52%	60%	51%
<b>SO<sub>2</sub> contribution based on EKF consumption and transportation</b>				
Total (tonnes)	0.15	0.15	0.12	0.09
Per employee (kg)	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.1
Emissions attributed to air travel	40%	40%	48%	39%
<b>NO<sub>x</sub> contribution based on EKF consumption and transportation</b>				
Total (tonnes)	0.92	0.83	0.75	0.52
Per employee (kg)	7.9	8.4	9.1	6.4
Emissions attributed to air travel	71%	71%	76%	69%

\* Calculations are based on the same numbers for heat in 2013 and 2014. The number for electricity use in 2014 is partially based on estimations from electricity use in 2013. CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent emissions for 2013 and 2014 include international courier service in addition to domestic. Prior years only include domestic courier.

Numbers for EKF's own CO<sub>2</sub> contribution are based on the use of heat and electricity, air travel, domestic taxi and courier service. The CO<sub>2</sub> contribution based on EKF consumption and transportation has increased from 410 tonnes in 2013 to 440 tonnes in 2014. In large degree this is due to higher electricity consumption as well as an increase from air travel in 2014.

### Energy and water use

Air emissions have been estimated based on EKF's use of energy, electricity and heat in our offices. The table also shows our annual water consumption. In order to monitor our performance, our consumption is also presented in the context of Danish electricity, heat and water consumption benchmarks from similar operations (offices).

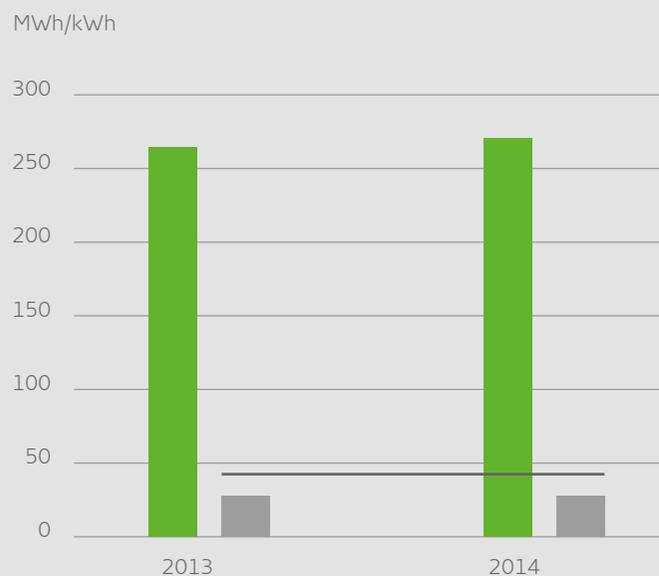
<sup>8</sup> The energy label is based on categories A to G, A indicating the lowest energy consumption. Energy efficiency class C indicating relatively low energy consumption.

<sup>9</sup> Benchmark for electricity use is calculated based on an average of 297 office buildings in Denmark (<http://application.sparel.dk/EIWebUI/EI/index.aspx>; 2013); the benchmark for heat is from "Den lille blå om varme", which tracks heat consumption in office buildings supplied with district heating ([www.danskenergi.dk](http://www.danskenergi.dk); 2008); the benchmark for water is from the Danish ELO (Energiledelsesordning) and tracks water use in office buildings larger than 1,500m<sup>2</sup> (from 2005)



## EKF's electricity consumption in 2014

■ Total EKF electricity consumption (MWh)  
 ■ Per m<sup>2</sup> (in kWh/m<sup>2</sup>) — Benchmark (in kWh/m<sup>2</sup>)



EKF's electricity use in 2014 was 265MWh, which corresponds to 2,290kWh per employee. Translated EKF's electricity use equals 26kWh/m<sup>2</sup> which is below the 42kWh/m<sup>2</sup> benchmark of peer organisations' consumption (similar office buildings in Denmark).

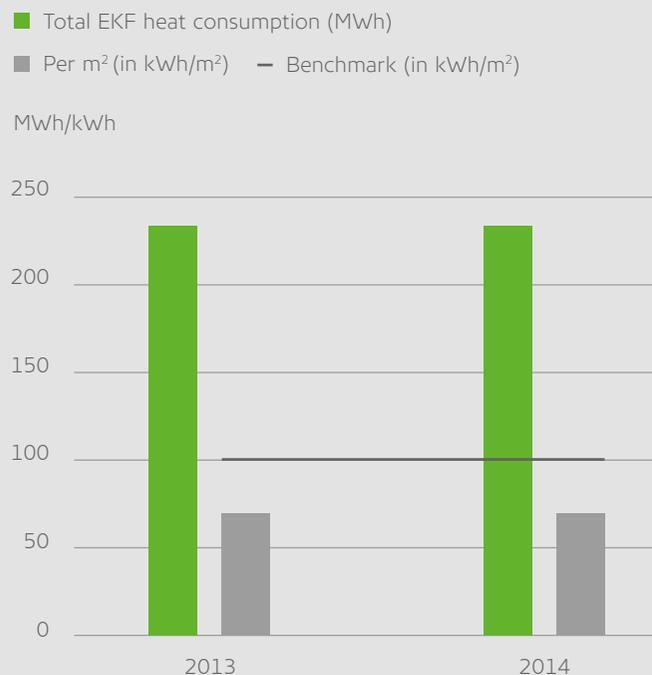
	2014 <sup>++</sup>	2013 <sup>+++</sup>	2012	2011
<b>Resource consumption Electricity</b>				
total (MWh)	265	261	162	146
per employee (kWh)	2,290	2,638	1,860	1,810
per m <sup>2</sup> (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>*</sup>	26	25		
<b>benchmark (kWh/m<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>42</b>		
<b>Heat</b>				
total (MWh)	234	234	255	239
per employee (kWh)	2,020	2,360	2,930	2,950
per m <sup>2</sup> (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>*</sup>	69	69		
<b>benchmark (kWh/m<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>		
<b>Water</b>				
total (m <sup>3</sup> )	656	656	495	570
per employee (m <sup>3</sup> )	5.7	6.6	6.1	7.0
per m <sup>2</sup> (m <sup>3</sup> /m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>*</sup>	0.19	0.19		
<b>benchmark (m<sup>3</sup>/m<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>0.28</b>	<b>0.28</b>		

\* Per m<sup>2</sup> is only available from 2013 onwards, the first complete year after EKF moved into our new premises.

\*\* Numbers for heat and water consumption for 2014 are estimated from 2013, as these are the most reliable numbers available at the time of reporting. The number for electricity use in 2014 is partially based on estimations from electricity use in 2013. The 2014 numbers will be adjusted in next year's report.

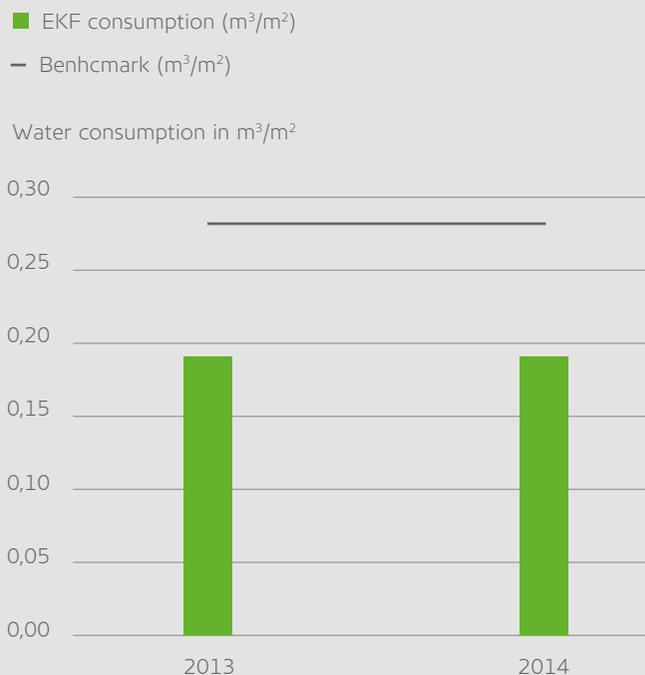
\*\*\* Numbers for 2013 have been adjusted to actual consumption documented after last year's report was published.

## EKF's heat consumption in 2014



EKF's use of heat (district heating) was 234MWh in 2014, corresponding to 2,020kWh per employee. Heat use covers both heating of the premises as well as heating of warm water in faucets. The benchmark for heat used in office buildings is 100kWh/m² while EKF's use translates into 69kWh/m².

## EKF's water consumption in 2014



EKF's water consumption was 656m³ in 2014 translating into 5.7m³ per EKF employee. The benchmark on water consumption in office buildings is 0.28m³/m² while EKF's consumption is 0.19m³/m².



### Use of transportation services

The below table shows EKF's use of transportation including air travel, domestic taxi and domestic courier in 2014.

For transportation by domestic courier, EKF uses bicycle courier services in combination with more traditional motorised vehicle courier services. The distance travelled by bicycle is a third of the total courier distance travelled. The number of trips made by bicycle couriers constitutes 80% of the total domestic courier trips made for EKF.

Air travel in terms of kilometres travelled has nearly doubled from 2011 to 2014. However, number of trips has only increased by 18%. Compared to previous years, our projects take us to more distant geographical locations.



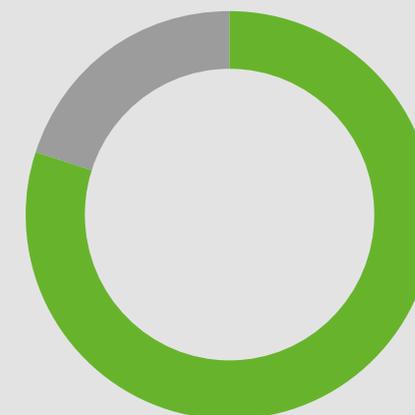
	2014	2013	2012	2011
<b>Transportation by air</b>				
Total (in km)	1,820,000	1,570,000	1,520,000	920,000
Per employee (in km)	15,700	15,900	17,500	11,400
Number of trips total	390	430	380	330
Number of trips per employee	3.3	4.3	4.3	4.0
<b>Transportation by taxi (domestic)</b>				
Total (in km)	10,800	11,600	9,300	5,700
Per employee (in km)	90	120	110	70
<b>Transportation by courier (domestic)</b>				
Total (in km)	1,170	960	970	1,000
of which bicycle courier (in km)	390	n/a	n/a	n/a
Per employee (in km)	10	10	11	12

### Transportation by air 2011-2014



### Domestic courier transport 2014

■ Number of trips by bicycle  
■ Number of trips by motorised vehicle



## Paper consumption and waste generation

As part of our effort to reduce paper consumption in the office, EKF tracks our paper usage. In June 2014 we started using a new printer system, where only the printer jobs which are actively “checked out” are printed. This has resulted in an estimated 12,000 sheets of papers saved, corresponding to 60 kg.

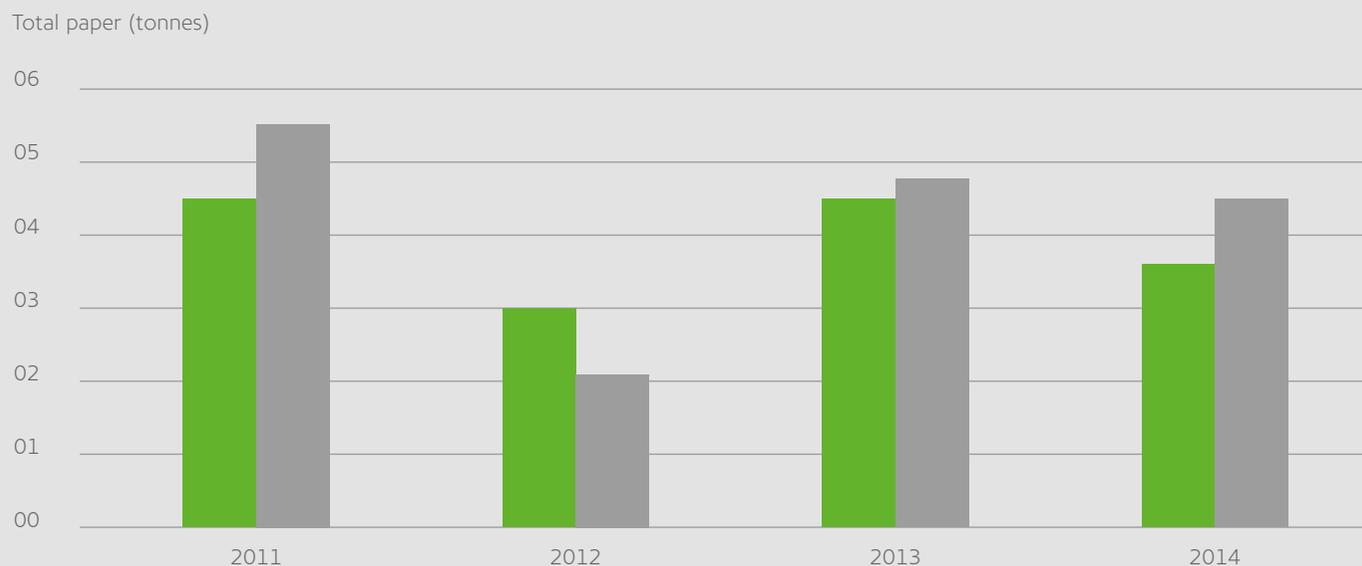
As EKF shares its premises with other firms, our main efforts are focused on working towards a transparent system, where shared influence enables a responsible waste management and recycling system. Our paper recycling efforts vary from year to year as it also reflects our general archiving.

Since moving into the new premises, our waste generation has increased partly due to waste from other tenants in our shared area. We are working towards having a more transparent process to categorise the different types of waste. EKF does not itself operate the canteen, therefore we do not report on the resources consumed and waste generated in relation to it.

Paper and waste	2014	2013	2012	2011
<b>Paper</b>				
total (in tonnes)	3.7	4.5	3.0	4.5
per employee (in kilos)	32	45	34	55
recycled (in tonnes)	4.5	4.8	2.1	5.5
recycled per employee (in kilos)	39	49	24	68
<b>Waste</b>				
total (in tonnes)	27	27	16	15
per employee (in kilos)	230	275	180	180

## Paper consumption and recycling 2011-2014

■ Total paper consumption (tonnes) ■ Paper sent for recycling (tonnes)



# Focus areas for 2015

- › Continuous work on climate change mitigation and financing
- › An active role in the work on defining export credit agencies' role in fossil fuel financing
- › Engage with industry organisations to articulate environmental and social sustainability and corporate responsibility
- › Continuous promotion of UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights
- › Development and implementation of Human Rights Policy v 2.0
- › Finalising and implementing items from the CSR gap analysis 2013
- › Update of legal basis for EKF. The legal basis for EKF consists of the Act on *Eksport Kredit Fonden*. This Act will be updated during 2015 where we aim to include a commitment to EKF's CSR Policy
- › Focus attention to improve the employee satisfaction survey level



# Scope and purpose



The UN Global Compact Principles on human rights, labour rights, the environment and anti-corruption as well as the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights form the basis for EKF's work with corporate environmental and social responsibility. Furthermore, we work in accordance with the Equator Principles and the corporate responsibility principles outlined by the Danish government and the OECD. This report contains information on the environmental and social impacts related to EKF's transactions. Besides information on the impacts of the transactions we engage in, this also includes policy commitment, Communication on Progress, CSR achievements and challenges as well as EKF's internal footprint.

At the same time, the report constitutes our Communication on Progress under the UN Global Compact on the topics of human and labour rights, environment and anti-corruption. EKF reports annually, and this report contains information pertaining to activities that took place in the financial year 1 January 2014 – 31 December 2014.

We acknowledge the diverse nature of our stakeholders and the fact that not all information is equally relevant to all stakeholders. It is from this perspective the reader should approach the report by selecting the areas which are material for the individual stakeholder. In order to also meet various reporting requirements, this report can be generated as one entire report. You will find our separate CSR methodology book as a supplement to the report in a separate document from 2011. It has not changed from previous years.

The purpose of this report is to provide stakeholders with a view of EKF's CSR performance during 2014, integrating external and internal CSR efforts. The report is aimed at a wide range of EKF's stakeholders, including

- › exporters, buyers, financial institutions, for instance banks and pension providers,
- › the OECD, our peer export credit agencies and Danish and international ministries,
- › civil society, trade and industry organisations as well as
- › EKF employees, management and Board of Directors.

This CSR report is published in English and is available online electronically at [ekf.dk](http://ekf.dk). EKF's Board of Directors have approved this report, and for further information, please contact our CSR department: [EKFCSR@EKF.dk](mailto:EKFCSR@EKF.dk)

[EKF's CSR methodology](#)  
[UN Global Compact table](#)



# UN Global Compact table

## Human Rights

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**Principle 1** Businesses should support and respect the protection of internationally proclaimed human rights; and

EKF actively promotes human rights by implementing the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. See:

- › [EKF's Business and Ethics](#)
- › [CSR gap analysis for EKF](#)
- › [Other international forums](#)

**Principle 2** make sure that they are not complicit in human rights abuses.

EKF actively seeks to ensure that the projects we guarantee do not have negative consequences for human rights. See:

- › [Risk management – process](#)
- › [Human rights – company evaluation](#)

## Labour

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**Principle 3** Businesses should uphold the freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining;

EKF complies with Danish law on all employee matters such as freedom of association and collective bargaining. EKF focusses on equal opportunities and diversity, both at our workplace and in the projects that we guarantee. In relation to our projects, all the labour principles are addressed through our risk management process, applying the IFC Performance Standards. See:

**Principle 4** the elimination of all forms of forced and compulsory labour;

- › [EKF's Business and Ethics](#)
- › [Risk management – process](#)
- › [Human rights – company evaluation](#)

**Principle 5** the effective abolition of child labour; and

**Principle 6** the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation.

- › [Sustainable transactions](#)
- › [CSR gap analysis for EKF](#)
- › [Responsible workplace – employee satisfaction](#)
- › [Employee data in Consolidated statement of environmental and social sustainability, including notes 8-10](#)

## Environment

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- Principle 7** Businesses should support a precautionary approach to environmental challenges;
- While EKF pays close attention to the environmental impacts from our own office activities, the main source of potentially significant environmental impacts are from the projects that we guarantee. EKF assesses environmental risks associated with our projects against the IFC Performance Standards. See:
- › [Risk management – process](#)
  - › [Sustainable transactions](#)
  - › [Environmental data in Consolidated statement of environmental and social sustainability, including notes 2-4](#)
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- Principle 8** undertake initiatives to promote greater environmental responsibility; and
- Principle 9** encourage the development and diffusion of environmentally friendly technologies.
- EKF manages environmental risks of transactions in line with our overall CSR commitments and engages in dialogue with exporters and other business partners on environmental responsibility. Additionally, EKF has a team dedicated to assist Danish companies that develop and export climate, energy and environmental technologies. See:
- › [Risk management – process](#)
  - › [Sustainable transactions](#)
  - › [Stakeholders – openness and cooperation](#)
  - › [Climate finance transactions](#)
  - › [International relations – Climate finance](#)

## Anti-Corruption

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- Principle 10** Businesses should work against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery.
- EKF has a strict anti-corruption policy. See:
- › [EKF's Business and Ethics](#)

**EKF**

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