

An aerial photograph of a long, curved bridge spanning a body of water with a vibrant turquoise hue. The bridge is a light grey color and curves from the bottom left towards the top right. The water shows some darker patches, possibly rocks or submerged vegetation. The sky is not visible, as the image is a close-up aerial shot.

**KBN**

The Norwegian Agency  
for Local Governments

JANUARY 2023

# Criteria Document

## GREEN LOANS

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**Kommunalbanken Norway (KBN) finances important welfare services by providing credit to local authorities in Norway.**

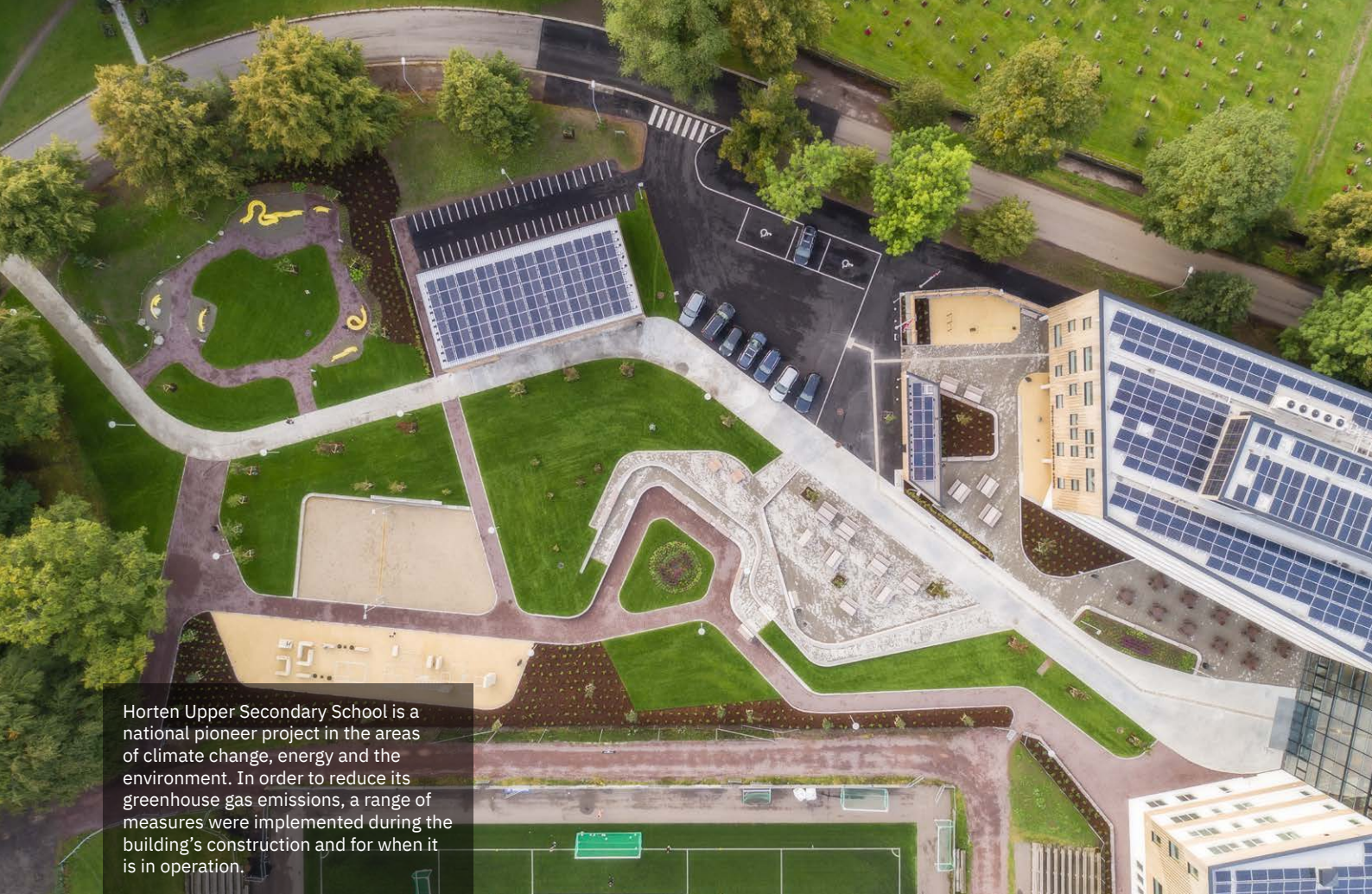
KBN's mandate is to provide the local government sector with stable and cost-efficient long-term financing, regardless of economic conditions. KBN finances its lending to the local government sector by issuing securities in the international capital markets and it has the highest possible credit rating of AAA/Aaa.

Measured by total assets, KBN is one of Norway's largest financial institutions, with loans to nearly all of the country's municipalities. KBN is a wholly owned state company. Our vision is to be a long-term partner for local welfare.

### KBN's Criteria Document for Green Loans

Last updated	01/01/2023
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Horten Upper Secondary School is a national pioneer project in the areas of climate change, energy and the environment. In order to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions, a range of measures were implemented during the building's construction and for when it is in operation.

Photo: Hundven-Clements photography

# KBN offers green loans to projects with environmental or climate ambitions

## What is a green loan?

We offer green loans with a discounted interest rate for projects that help reduce greenhouse gas emissions, improve energy efficiency or represent an adaptation to climate change. In this criteria document we have set out in detail the requirements that we set for projects to qualify for a green loan.

We offer green loans for lending products with a duration of five years or more. For our long-term instalment loans, the green interest rate is 0.1 percentage points lower than the applicable margin on the corresponding standard variable loan, fixed rate loan or floating three-month Nibor-linked loan. With regard to loans that we provide in competition with the capital markets, the green interest rate is set on a case-by-case basis.

KBN's green loans are financed by green bonds.

## What type of organisations can apply?

All municipalities, county authorities, municipal companies, intermunicipal companies and other types of companies with a municipal guarantee can apply for a green loan from KBN.



## How do you apply for a green loan?

The green loan approval process is carried out before the normal loan application process. The steps below summarise the simple process of applying for green loan approval:



**1. Identify the category and type of project that apply to your project.** Find the right category in the criteria document and then the right subcategory, for example 'Buildings' and 'New buildings'. You then identify the criteria under which you wish to apply for a green loan. The project only needs to meet one of the criteria, for example 'New buildings with climate-friendly materials'.



**2. Complete an application form.** There are specially designed [application forms](#) for each category available on our website. If you want to apply for a green loan for several projects, you will have to complete a separate form for each project.



**3. Attach the required documentation.** The right-hand column ("Documentation") in the criteria document specifies the information for which documentation must be provided or what needs to be described for each project type. For documentation described as 'If available', it is not essential for KBN to receive the information specified in order to assess the project.



**4. Submit the completed application form to KBN in good time before your loan offer.** We need three working days to process an application. If we have any follow-up questions or if your application form is missing information or any attachments, it may take longer to process.



**5. We process your application and then let you know whether your project qualifies for a green loan.** If your project does not meet the criteria for a green loan, you may still be offered a normal loan from KBN.

Green loans are eligible for refinancing, but projects will be re-assessed in accordance with the current criteria. You do not need to submit a new application in order for your project to be re-assessed unless the project has changed significantly since you filled in the previous application. You may be asked to send in supplementary information if our documentation requirements have changed in the meantime.

If your project changes during the construction phase or once it enters into use, you must notify your relationship manager at KBN as we must provide correct figures in our impact reports. If the project has changed significantly and no longer meets the criteria for a green loan, it may be appropriate for KBN to change the terms of the loan.

## What do we mean by documentation?

In order for a project to be granted a green loan from KBN, it must meet the criteria that apply to its type of project. For many types of projects, a specified climate or environmental impact must be documented. The "Documentation" column in this document specifies the information for which documentation must be provided or what needs to be described. As a rule, we ask for a pre-calculated impact or estimate. This might, for example, take the form of a report that sets out calculations regarding the amount of energy a building is expected to use.

The document could be a report produced by a contractor, or it might be a final report produced by an internal project manager, or it might be a supplementary resolution passed by the relevant municipal council. It can be either an internal or an external document, but details of the party that has provided the information must be provided. Internal emails are in general not sufficient as valid documentation.

## Why do I have to complete an application and provide documentation for the targeted impact?

Documentation is needed in order for us to perform a quality assurance of the data submitted. We need to verify – and assure our investors and other stakeholders – that the projects we approve actually satisfy the green loan criteria. We also need to be able to confirm that the environmental impact we report from projects is accurate.



### What is the difference between a green loan and a green bond?

We finance our green loans by issuing green bonds in the international capital markets. By financing green projects with green loans from KBN, our customers get access to the green bond market without having to set up their own green bond framework or to report to investors on an annual basis.

Read more in [KBN's 2022 Impact Report](#).



### Criteria for green loans

We provide green loans with favourable terms for projects that fall within seven categories. Check if your project meets the requirements for KBN's green loans in this criteria document.





# We are happy to help with your green loan application

Photo: Jo Straube

**If you have any questions about the criteria or the process for green loans, do not hesitate to get in contact with us. At KBN, the team that works on green projects is in close dialogue with KBN's Relationship managers.**

You can also contact the green projects team if you would like us to assess which projects in your annual budget could potentially qualify for a green loan. We can also suggest measures you could take in relation to future projects so that they qualify for a green loan. This is a good way of starting the process of 'greening' your investment budget.

Integrating the climate and environment measures into current procurement is in our shared interest, as doing so will better equip municipalities and local communities for the future, while also contributing to the green transition.

## Contact



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# 1 | Buildings



Green loans can be granted for climate-smart and/or energy efficient buildings.

If a project has received granting from one of the schemes listed below, it will as a general rule qualify for a green loan:

- [Enova](#)
- [Klimasats](#)



An application form and relevant documentation must still be completed for such projects in order to ensure that KBN has sufficient data.

## About the application process

- ▶ Start by making a list of which projects in your investment budget could potentially qualify for a green loan. Find the appropriate category in the criteria document, and based on the nature of your project, find the type of project that is the closest fit. The project only needs to meet the criteria set for one type of project in the table.
- ▶ You then complete the application form for the category you have selected, e.g. 'Buildings'. Attach the documentation required for the figures or impact we ask for. The "Documentation" column in the criteria document specifies the information for which documentation must be provided or what needs to be described.
- ▶ Finally, send in the form and attachments to your contact person at KBN. If your application is complete, we will give you an answer within three working days.



See the introduction to the criteria document for more information on the process of applying for a green loan, or get in contact with us directly if you have any questions.

1.1 MEASURES FOR EXISTING BUILDING STOCK	DOCUMENTATION 
<p><b>1.1.1 Individual energy efficiency measures</b></p> <p>Minor measures that help reduce energy consumption, e.g. installing a Central Operational Control System (COCS), re-insulating external walls, conversion from electric room heating to water-borne heating or EPC contracts – the list is not exhaustive.</p> <p>When switching to waterborne heating, the heat source must be based on renewable energy or district heating. Electric boilers and bio-oil do not qualify as renewable energy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Project description</li> <li>▪ If available: Expected energy saving (kWh/year)</li> </ul>
<p><b>1.1.2 Major renovation projects</b></p> <p>Major renovation projects that satisfy one of the following criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) The building's estimated energy demand will be 30% lower than before the project.</li> <li>b) Extensive use of climate-friendly materials, e.g. mass timber/glulam, low-carbon concrete (class A), or extensive use of reused materials.</li> <li>c) The building will be certified with the Nordic Swan Ecolabel or as BREEAM-NOR Excellent or better.</li> <li>d) The renovation project helps the building to meet 70% of its calculated delivered energy demand using locally produced renewable energy (integrated into the building or on the building/site). This also includes buildings that meet the requirements for nearly zero energy buildings (nZEB) or energy-plus buildings.</li> </ol> <p>If timber-based materials are used, the timber used must be PEFC certified or certified in accordance with another comparable scheme.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ For all criteria: Estimated energy demand or consumption per square metre of heated space (kWh/m<sup>2</sup>/year) before and after renovation</li> <li>▪ If <b>b)</b> A description of the chosen materials, including any certification</li> <li>▪ If <b>c)</b> Certification achieved or adopted</li> <li>▪ If <b>d)</b> Estimated energy demand or estimated energy production (kWh/year)</li> </ul>
<p><b>1.1.3 Renovation of existing building stock combined with a new extension building</b></p> <p>Projects consisting of both renovation and a new structure may qualify, but they must meet the criteria for their respective categories (i.e. 1.1.2 and 1.2).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Depends on which of the criteria in 1.1.2 "Major renovation projects" and which subsection in 1.2 "New Buildings" are chosen</li> </ul>
<p><b>1.1.4 Adapting existing buildings to climate change</b></p> <p>Climate change adaptation measures, such as green roofs, rain gardens, damp proofing etc. This list is not exhaustive.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Which climate change-related challenge the project is intended to address, and how this will be achieved</li> </ul>
<p><b>1.1.5 Renewable energy in buildings</b></p> <p>Installing renewable energy in buildings, such as bioenergy, solar power, heat pumps or connections to district heating systems.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Expected annual energy production (kWh/year)</li> </ul>
<p><b>1.1.6 Energy storage in buildings</b></p> <p>Installing solutions for storing locally produced renewable energy, e.g. batteries.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Expected storage capacity (kWh)</li> </ul>
<p><b>1.1.7 Use of DFØ's Criteria Wizard for Sustainable Public Procurement when renovating buildings: sustainable building materials</b></p> <p>Use of the Norwegian Agency for Public and Financial Management's (previously Difi) <a href="#">Criteria Wizard for Sustainable Public Procurement</a> when renovating a building.</p> <p>There must be a requirement for greenhouse gas calculations for the chosen building elements under the 'Materials' category in the Wizard. The requirements are currently under 'New Buildings' but can be applied when carrying out work on existing building stock. The approved level is 'Advanced'.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Estimated energy demand per square meter of heated space (kWh/m<sup>2</sup>/year) before and after the renovation</li> <li>▪ Competitive tender documents</li> <li>▪ If relevant: Greenhouse gas calculations</li> </ul>
1.2 NEW BUILDINGS	DOCUMENTATION 
<p><b>1.2.1 Nye bygg med lavt energibehov</b></p> <p>New low-energy buildings, defined as buildings calculated to have a 20% lower net energy demand than the limit stipulated for the relevant building category in the building regulations that are in force during the design phase (currently TEK17).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ An evaluation of the building's total energy demand (kWh/ m<sup>2</sup>) compared with the regulatory requirement in TEK17</li> <li>▪ If available: A risk and vulnerability assessment for the planning area</li> </ul>

### 1.2.2 New buildings with climate-friendly materials

Extensive use of climate-friendly materials, e.g. timber-based superstructures/ weight-bearing structures (e.g. mass timber), low-carbon concrete (class A), or extensive use of reused materials.

If timber-based materials are used, the timber used must be PEFC certified or certified in accordance with another comparable scheme.

- An evaluation of the building's total energy demand (kWh/m<sup>2</sup>) compared with the regulatory requirement in TEK17
- A description of the materials chosen, including any certification
- If available: A risk and vulnerability assessment for the planning area

### 1.2.3 Eco-certified buildings

New buildings that will be certified according to the Nordic Swan Ecolabel or as BREEAM-NOR Excellent or Outstanding. Other relevant verifiable definitions of a very high level of performance from a climate, environmental or energy perspective will also be considered.

With regard to BREEAM certification, the building must also meet the criteria to be considered ["Paris proof" \(table 2\) and adapted to climate change \(table 3\)](#).

- Certification achieved or adopted
- An evaluation of the building's total energy demand (kWh/m<sup>2</sup>) compared with the regulatory requirement in TEK17
- If available: A risk and vulnerability assessment for the planning area

### 1.2.4 Buildings with locally produced energy

Buildings where 70% or more of the calculated delivered energy is provided by locally produced renewable energy (integrated into the building or on the property/site). This also includes buildings that meet the requirements of nearly zero energy buildings (nZEB) or energy-plus buildings.

For further information on one of these definitions, see [FutureBuilt's quality criteria](#).

- An evaluation of the building's total energy demand (kWh/m<sup>2</sup>) compared with the regulatory requirement in TEK17
- Calculated delivered energy demand and estimated energy production (kWh/year)
- If available: Compliance with the requirements for nZEBs or Energy-Plus buildings
- If available: A risk and vulnerability assessment for the planning area

### 1.2.5 Use of DFØ's Criteria Wizard for Sustainable Public Procurement when developing new buildings: Energy

Use of the "Energy Efficiency and Power" requirements, advanced level, from the Norwegian Agency for Public and Financial Management's (previously Difi) [Criteria Wizard for Sustainable Public Procurement](#).

- An evaluation of the building's total energy demand (kWh/m<sup>2</sup>) compared with the regulatory requirement in TEK17
- Competitive tender documents

### 1.2.6 Use of DFØ's greenhouse gas calculator when procuring new buildings: Materials

Use of The Norwegian Agency for Public and Financial Management's (previously Difi) [greenhouse gas calculator](#) for new buildings. The tool sets requirements for a project's maximum emissions, i.e. an emissions limit for the building, based on a standardised calculation methodology.

The approved levels for the GHG calculations for the entire building are 'Advanced' and 'Spearhead'.

- An evaluation of the building's total energy demand (kWh/m<sup>2</sup>) compared with the regulatory requirement in TEK17
- Competitive tender documents
- Greenhouse gas calculations

## 1.3 OTHER

Projects that are highly innovative and solutions that are not yet well known in the market can qualify under "Other". Documentation that demonstrates that the project has a significant climate or environmental impact must be provided. We will assess projects based on the documentation provided.

## DOCUMENTATION



- Project description



See the table of contents for an overview of all the types of projects for which it is possible to apply for a green loan.





## 2 | Renewable energy



Green loans can be granted for renewable energy production projects. The production plant must only use renewable sources of energy for both base and peak loads.

If a project has received granting from one of the schemes listed below, it will as a general rule qualify for a green loan:

- [Enova](#)
- [Klimasats](#)





An application form and relevant documentation must still be completed for such projects in order to ensure that KBN has sufficient data.

### About the application process

- ▶ Start by making a list of which projects in your investment budget could potentially qualify for a green loan. Find the appropriate category in the criteria document, and based on the nature of your project, find the type of project that is the closest fit. The project only needs to meet the criteria set for one type of project in the table.
- ▶ You then complete the application form for the category you have selected, e.g. 'Buildings'. Attach the documentation required for the figures or impact we ask for. The "Documentation" column in the criteria document specifies the information for which documentation must be provided or what needs to be described.
- ▶ Finally, send in the form and attachments to your contact person at KBN. If your application is complete, we will give you an answer within three working days.



See the introduction to the criteria document for more information on the process of applying for a green loan, or get in contact with us directly if you have any questions.

2.1 RENEWABLE ENERGY PRODUCTION	DOCUMENTATION 
<p><b>2.1.1 Renewable energy production</b></p> <p>Applies to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Biogas plants</li> <li>b) Geothermal wells</li> <li>c) Solar panels or solar thermal collectors</li> <li>d) Pellet or wood chip heating systems (timber)</li> <li>e) Heat pumps</li> <li>f) Other renewable energy sources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Expected annual energy production (kWh/year)</li> </ul>
<p>➔ For renewable energy production in buildings - see the Buildings category.</p>	
2.2 ENERGY STORAGE	DOCUMENTATION 
<p><b>2.2.1 Energy storage in connection with energy production facilities</b></p> <p>Storage of locally generated energy using one of the following methods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Electrical storage, e.g. batteries,</li> <li>b) Thermal storage</li> <li>c) Storage as green hydrogen</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Expected storage capacity (kWh)</li> </ul>
<p>➔ For the installation of renewable energy storage in buildings - see the Buildings category.</p>	
2.3 ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE	DOCUMENTATION 
<p><b>2.3.1 Network capacity</b></p> <p>Municipalities' contribution to constructing or upgrading the network's capacity, e.g. a construction contribution.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Expected increase in capacity (kWh)</li> </ul>
<p><b>2.3.2 District heating/cooling</b></p> <p>A production plant or distribution network for district heating or cooling. The plant must use renewable energy sources for both base and peak loads. Use of electricity to meet peak loads is acceptable. Energy from waste incineration or surplus heat/cold generated by other processes can also be used. The use of mineral-based emergency fuels can only be approved for clearly defined emergency situations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Expected increase in capacity (kWh)</li> <li>▪ Expected distribution between energy sources (%)</li> </ul>
<p>➔ For the installation of charging stations for electric vehicles - see the Transportation category.</p>	
2.4 OTHER	DOCUMENTATION 
<p>Projects that are highly innovative and solutions that are not yet well known in the market can qualify under "Other". Documentation that demonstrates that the project has a significant climate or environmental impact must be provided. We will assess projects based on the documentation provided.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Project description</li> </ul>



See the table of contents for an overview of all the types of projects for which it is possible to apply for a green loan.



## 3 | Transportation



The purpose of this category is to facilitate the promotion of transportation solutions that generate minimal or zero emissions.

If a project has received granting from one of the schemes listed below, it will as a general rule qualify for a green loan:

- [Enova](#)
- [Klimasats](#)

An application form and relevant documentation must still be completed for such projects in order to ensure that KBN has sufficient data.






### About the application process

- ▶ Start by making a list of which projects in your investment budget could potentially qualify for a green loan. Find the appropriate category in the criteria document, and based on the nature of your project, find the type of project that is the closest fit. The project only needs to meet the criteria set for one type of project in the table.
- ▶ You then complete the application form for the category you have selected, e.g. 'Buildings'. Attach the documentation required for the figures or impact we ask for. The "Documentation" column in the criteria document specifies the information for which documentation must be provided or what needs to be described.
- ▶ Finally, send in the form and attachments to your contact person at KBN. If your application is complete, we will give you an answer within three working days.





See the introduction to the criteria document for more information on the process of applying for a green loan, or get in contact with us directly if you have any questions.



3.1 CYCLING AND WALKING	DOCUMENTATION 
<b>3.1.1 Bicycles</b> Procurement of electric scooters, bicycles, and electric bicycles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Investment decision or other documentation on the project</li> </ul>
<b>3.1.2 Facilitating walking or cycling</b> Possible projects include constructing new footpaths and cycle paths, lighting for footpaths/cycle paths, and bike parking facilities/stations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Investment decision or other documentation on the project</li> <li>If available: Number of kilometres or square metres</li> </ul>
3.2 LAND TRANSPORT	DOCUMENTATION 
<b>3.2.1 Heavy vehicles</b> Procurement of heavy vehicles, including buses, that run on electricity, biogas or green hydrogen (produced using renewable energy). Plug-in hybrids do not qualify for green loans. For vehicles that use biogas, there must be a contractual agreement that fossil fuels will not be used.  The procurement of passenger cars does not qualify for a green loan. With effect from 1 January 2023, the procurement of light goods vehicles also does not qualify for a green loan, due to the <a href="#">Norwegian Regulations on the energy and environmental requirements when purchasing vehicles for road transport</a> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Type of vehicle and number</li> <li>Estimated annual mileage (km)</li> <li>If biogas: A contract to confirm that fossil fuels will not be used</li> </ul>
<b>3.2.2 Equipment for rail-based public transport</b> Procurement of new carriages and other equipment for rail-based public transport. The fleet must run on either electricity, green hydrogen (produced using renewable energy) or biogas. For vehicles that use biogas, there must be a contractual agreement that fossil fuels will not be used.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Investment decision or other documentation on the project</li> <li>Type of transport vehicle and fuel composition</li> <li>If biogas: A contract to confirm that fossil fuels will not be used</li> </ul>
3.3 MARITIME TRANSPORT	DOCUMENTATION 
<b>3.3.1 Maritime transport</b> Procurement of ferries, high-speed craft and other types of maritime transport vessel that run on electricity, biogas, green hydrogen/ammonia (produced using renewable energy) as fuel.  For vessels that use biogas, there must be a contractual agreement that fossil fuels will not be used. A fossil-fuel back-up solution is permitted. Hybrid solutions will be considered, but in normal operations propulsion must be zero-emissions for at least 50% of operating hours.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Type of vessel</li> <li>Estimated fuel usage by previous fossil-fuel-powered vessel (litres/year) or annual delivery of shore-side power (kWh/year)</li> <li>If biogas: A contract to confirm that fossil fuels will not be used</li> </ul>
 For investment in climate-friendly port buildings - see the Buildings category.	
3.4 HEAVY MACHINERY	DOCUMENTATION 
<b>3.4.1 Heavy machinery</b> The procurement of heavy machinery that only uses electricity, biogas or green hydrogen (produced using renewable energy). If biogas is used, there must be a contractual agreement that fossil fuels will not be used.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Type of heavy machinery/machines</li> <li>Estimated number of operating hours (hours/year)</li> <li>Estimated new machine energy consumption (kWh/hour)</li> <li>Estimated old machine fuel consumption (litres/hour)</li> <li>If biogas: A contract to confirm that fossil fuels will not be used</li> </ul>
<b>3.4.2 Use of DFØ's Criteria Wizard for Sustainable Public Procurement when procuring construction machinery</b> A requirement to satisfy the 'spearhead' level criteria when using the Norwegian Agency for Public and Financial Management's (previously Difi) <a href="#">Criteria Wizard for Sustainable Procurement</a> , in the 'Reduction in emissions from construction machinery, vehicles and equipment' category. The requirement is currently found under 'Emissions from the construction site'.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Competitive tender documents</li> </ul>



3.5 INFRASTRUCTURE	DOCUMENTATION 
<b>3.5.1 Charging points for vehicles</b> Installing new or upgrading existing charging points for electric cars. Includes both high-speed chargers and normal chargers. High-speed chargers should meet the minimum requirements in the 'Technical requirements' section of Enova's <a href="#">program criteria for support for charging infrastructure for electric cars</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Investment decision or other documentation on the project</li> <li>If available: Compliance with minimum requirements from Enova</li> </ul>
<b>3.5.2 Fyllestasjon for grønn hydrogen eller biogass</b> Construction of green hydrogen (produced using renewable energy) or biogas filling stations that are open to the public. The filling station should meet the minimum requirements in the 'Technical requirements' section of Enova's <a href="#">program criteria for investment in hydrogen infrastructure</a> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Investment decision or other documentation of the project</li> <li>A description of the filling station (type of energy source)</li> <li>Documentation of compliance with Enova's minimum requirements</li> </ul>
<b>3.5.3 Operating equipment for public transport</b> Equipment for operating public transport services, such as ticketing systems, real-time display systems and information equipment as well as tram depots. The vehicle(s) must run on either electricity, green hydrogen (produced using renewable energy) or biogas. For vehicles that use biogas, there must be a contractual agreement that fossil fuels will not be used.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Investment decision or other documentation of the project</li> <li>Type of vehicle and fuel composition</li> <li>If biogas: A contract to confirm that fossil fuels will not be used</li> </ul>
<b>3.5.4 Trackway and other infrastructure</b> Trackway, electrical systems and other infrastructure for public transport services. The vehicle(s) must run on either electricity, green hydrogen (produced using renewable energy) or biogas. For vehicles that use biogas, there must be a contractual agreement that fossil fuels will not be used.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Investment decision or other documentation of the project</li> <li>Type of vehicle and fuel composition</li> <li>If available: number of kilometres of new infrastructure (km)</li> </ul>
<b>3.5.5 Shore-side power connections and charging points</b> Installation of shore-side power connections/charging points for ferries, ships, pleasure boats etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Estimated amount of shore-side power supplied annually (kWh/year)</li> </ul>
<b>3.5.6 Other port infrastructure</b> Zero-emission port infrastructure that only uses electricity or green hydrogen (produced using renewable energy), e.g. cranes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Investment decision or other documentation of the project that describes the technology</li> <li>If available:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Estimated number of operating hours (hours/year)</li> <li>Estimated energy consumption by the new machine (kWh/hours)</li> <li>Estimated fuel consumption by the old machine (litres/hour)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>3.5.7 Infrastructure for zero-emission heavy machinery</b> Infrastructure associated with the use of zero-emission heavy machinery, e.g. charging points, battery containers and energy stations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Investment decision or other documentation of the project that describes the technology</li> </ul>
3.6 OTHER	DOCUMENTATION 
Projects that are highly innovative and solutions that are not yet well known in the market can qualify under "Other". Documentation that demonstrates that the project has a significant climate or environmental impact must be provided. We will assess projects based on the documentation provided.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project description</li> <li>Investment decision or other documentation of the project</li> </ul>

## 4 | Waste and circular economy



Measures in this category contribute to waste reduction, reuse, recycling, or more efficient energy consumption.

If a project has received granting from one of the schemes listed below, it will as a general rule qualify for a green loan:

- [Enova](#)
- [Klimasats](#)

An application form and relevant documentation must still be completed for such projects in order to ensure that KBN has sufficient data.

For some of the criteria, applicants must document how the project exceeds or anticipates the legislative requirements contained in the [Norwegian Regulations on the Recycling of Waste](#) ('Waste Regulations') (see in particular [Section 10a-10c](#)). Sections 10a-10c enter into force on 1 January 2023.



Anticipating the requirements contained in the Waste Regulations means having made the requisite investment in order to meet the legislative requirements before they enter into force. For example, ensuring that household food waste is separated by sorting at source by 31 December 2022.

### About the application process

- ▶ Start by making a list of which projects in your investment budget could potentially qualify for a green loan. Find the appropriate category in the criteria document, and based on the nature of your project, find the type of project that is the closest fit. The project only needs to meet the criteria set for one type of project in the table.
- ▶ You then complete the application form for the category you have selected, e.g. 'Buildings'. Attach the documentation required for the figures or impact we ask for. The "Documentation" column in the criteria document specifies the information for which documentation must be provided or what needs to be described.
- ▶ Finally, send in the form and attachments to your contact person at KBN. If your application is complete, we will give you an answer within three working days.





4.1 WASTE PREVENTION AND REUSE	DOCUMENTATION 
<p><b>4.1.1 Measures to reduce waste or to facilitate greater reuse</b></p> <p>Measures that contribute to waste prevention, e.g. setting up a new reuse centre, intermediate bulk storage facilities, projects that promote repairing, upgrading, sharing items etc.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expected impact (qualitative or quantitative)</li> <li>If relevant: Rate of reuse before investment (tonnes) and after investment (tonnes)</li> </ul>
4.2 WASTE COLLECTION, PROCESSING AND TREATMENT	DOCUMENTATION 
<p><b>4.2.1 Measures to increase the waste sorting rate</b></p> <p>Measures that help increase the waste sorting rate in preparation for reuse or recycling, e.g. measures that optimise solutions and contribute to increased sorting rate, introducing a collection scheme for a new waste fraction, or setting up mobile mini reuse centres.</p> <p>Applicants must document how the project exceeds or anticipates the legislative requirements contained in the <a href="#">Norwegian Waste Regulations</a> (see in particular <a href="#">Section 10a-10c</a>).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A project description that explains the contribution to the attainment of national targets and ambitions</li> <li>Sorting rate before investment (in tonnes) and expected sorting rate following investment (in tonnes)</li> </ul>
<p><b>4.2.2 More efficient waste collection</b></p> <p>Measures that reduce the transportation requirement associated with collecting waste. Example projects include automated vacuum collection systems, underground waste solutions, containers that compress waste, or digital or technological systems.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project description</li> <li>If available: Transportation requirement before investment and expected transportation requirement after investment</li> </ul>
<p>➔ For procurement of zero-emissions waste collection vehicles - see the Transportation category</p>	
<p><b>4.2.3 Measures at existing facilities</b></p> <p>Measures at existing waste facilities that meet one of the following criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contributes to waste prevention</li> <li>Increases preparation for reuse</li> <li>Increases material recovery rate *</li> <li>Reduces the facility's emissions</li> </ol> <p>* For c) applicants must document how the investment exceeds or anticipates the approved legislative requirements in the <a href="#">Norwegian Waste Regulations</a> (see in particular <a href="#">Section 10a-10c</a>).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A project description that explains the contribution to national targets and ambitions</li> <li>If <b>a)</b> expected impact (qualitative or quantitative)</li> <li>If <b>b)</b> amount of waste prepared for reuse before investment (tonnes) and after investment (tonnes)</li> <li>If <b>c)</b> Material recovery rate before investment (in tonnes) and expected recovery rate after investment (in tonnes)</li> <li>If <b>d)</b> Number of litres of diesel reduced (litres/year)</li> </ul>
<p><b>4.2.4 New facilities for receiving, sorting or managing waste</b></p> <p>Setting up new facilities for receiving, sorting and/or managing waste with a clear ambition from a climate and environmental perspective.</p> <p>The new facility must enable a higher waste sorting rate and ensure a high level of preparation for reuse and/or material recovery.</p> <p>If the facility is to process household waste and/or similar waste from industry or building and construction waste, it must be documented how the plant is expected to contribute to the achievement of the binding national targets for reuse and material recovery.</p> <p>See in particular <a href="#">Section 10a-10c</a> on waste sorting and material recovery of the <a href="#">Norwegian Waste Regulations</a>.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A project description that explains the contribution to national targets and ambitions</li> </ul> <p>If relevant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sorting rate before investment (tonnes) and expected sorting rate after investment (tonnes)</li> <li>Amount of waste prepared for reuse before investment (tonnes) and after investment (tonnes)</li> <li>Material recovery rate before investment (in tonnes) and expected recovery rate after investment (in tonnes).</li> <li>If available: A risk and vulnerability assessment for the planning area</li> </ul>



#### 4.2.5 Sludge treatment facilities for biogas production

Facilities for treating organic waste as a precursor to biogas production. Covers both the construction of new processing facilities and upgrading existing facilities.

- A project description that explains the project's ambitions from a climate and environmental perspective and the plan for using the biogas and the organic residue
- Expected amount of sludge produced per year (tonnes/year)
- If available: A risk and vulnerability assessment for the planning area

#### 4.2.6 Measures at existing landfill sites

Measures to reduce methane emissions, utilising methane gas for energy purposes or to reduce runoff from existing landfill sites, including associated infrastructure.

- A project description with details of expected emissions reduction or energy production
- A description of how the measure exceeds the operator's permit from the County Governor.

#### 4.2.7 Carbon capture and storage (CCS)

Measures within carbon capture and storage.

- A project description with the expected emissions reduction.

➔ For investment in production facilities for biogas or waste incineration facilities to generate district heat - see the Renewable Energy category.

#### 4.3 OTHER

Projects that are highly innovative and solutions that are not yet well known in the market can qualify under "Other". Documentation that demonstrates that the project has a significant climate or environmental impact must be provided. We will assess projects based on the documentation provided.

#### DOCUMENTATION



- Project description



See the table of contents for an overview of all the types of projects for which it is possible to apply for a green loan.

## 5 | Water and wastewater



Projects that reduces greenhouse gas emissions or energy consumption, or are responding to a climate change adaptation requirement.

If a project has received granting from one of the schemes listed below, it will as a general rule qualify for a green loan:

- [Enova](#)
- [Klimasats](#)

An application form and relevant documentation must still be completed for such projects in order to ensure that KBN has sufficient data.





### About the application process

- ▶ Start by making a list of which projects in your investment budget could potentially qualify for a green loan. Find the appropriate category in the criteria document, and based on the nature of your project, find the type of project that is the closest fit. The project only needs to meet the criteria set for one type of project in the table.
- ▶ You then complete the application form for the category you have selected, e.g. 'Buildings'. Attach the documentation required for the figures or impact we ask for. The "Documentation" column in the criteria document specifies the information for which documentation must be provided or what needs to be described.
- ▶ Finally, send in the form and attachments to your contact person at KBN. If your application is complete, we will give you an answer within three working days.



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5.1 SURFACE RUNOFF MANAGEMENT FINANCED BY WASTEWATER CHARGES	DOCUMENTATION 
<b>5.1.1 Separating wastewater and surface runoff</b> Separate pipes for surface runoff that carry the surface water to a watercourse/fjord. Water supply pipes that are replaced at the same time as the separate surface runoff pipes are installed and that use the same route can also be included as part of applications.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project description</li> </ul>
 For the local management of surface runoff or other surface runoff measures not financed by water charges, see the Climate change adaptation category.	
5.2 SMALL SCALE ENERGY PRODUCTION MEASURES	DOCUMENTATION 
<b>5.2.1 Heat recovery</b> Installations for recovering heat from wastewater.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expected annual energy production (kWh/year)</li> </ul>
<b>5.2.2 Energy recovery</b> Energy recovery from gravity distribution networks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expected annual energy production (kWh/year)</li> </ul>
5.3 CLIMATE-FRIENDLY FACILITIES	DOCUMENTATION 
<b>5.3.1 Measures at existing water facilities</b> Measures at an existing water facility that achieve one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Delivers a 20% increase in energy efficiency</li> <li>b) Adapts the facility in response to a need for climate change adaptation</li> <li>c) Reduces the use of chemicals or leakages</li> <li>d) Use of climate-friendly materials</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If <b>a)</b>: Energy saving (kWh/year), including calculation method</li> <li>If <b>b)</b> or <b>c)</b> Project description, investment decision, competitive tender documents or other documentation that describes how the measure meets the criterion</li> <li>If <b>d)</b> a description of the materials chosen</li> </ul>
<b>5.3.2 Measures at existing wastewater facilities</b> Measures at an existing wastewater facility that achieve one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Delivers a 20% increase in energy efficiency</li> <li>b) Adapts the facility in response to a need for climate change adaptation</li> <li>c) Reduces the use of chemicals or leakages/pollution</li> <li>d) Use of climate-friendly materials</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If <b>a)</b>: Energy saving (kWh/year), including calculation method</li> <li>If <b>b)</b> or <b>c)</b> Project description, investment decision, competitive tender documents or other documentation that describes how the measure meets the criterion</li> <li>If <b>d)</b> a description of the materials chosen</li> </ul>
<b>5.3.3 Phosphorous recovery</b> Facilities or installations that recover plant-available phosphorus from wastewater without using precipitant chemicals. At least 30% of the phosphorus must be able to be recovered. Covers both the installation of new facilities and upgrading existing processing facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Description of the technology selected</li> <li>Expected proportion of phosphorus recovered</li> <li>For new facilities, if available: a risk and vulnerability assessment</li> </ul>
<b>5.3.4 Sludge treatment facilities for biogas production</b> Facilities for treating sludge as a precursor to biogas production. Covers both the construction of new facilities and upgrading existing processing facilities. The sludge must be used to produce biogas to meet the criterion.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expected amount of sludge produced per year (dry matter/year)</li> <li>For new facilities, if available: A risk and vulnerability assessment for the planning area</li> </ul>



### 5.3.5 New facilities for water

New drinking water facilities that meet one of the following criteria:

- a) The facility is 20% more energy efficient than the previous solution or a likely other solution
- b) The facility is built in response to a need for climate change adaptation
- c) The facility uses less chemicals or has a smaller adverse impact on the local environment.
- d) Use of climate-friendly materials

- If **a)**: Energy saving (kWh/year), including basis for calculation
- If **b)** or **c)** Project description, investment decision, competitive tender documents or other documentation that describes how the measure meets the criterion
- If **d)** a description of the materials chosen
- If available: A risk and vulnerability assessment for the planning area

### 5.3.6 New facilities for wastewater

New wastewater facilities that meet one of the following requirements:

- a) The facility is 20% more energy efficient than the previous solution or a likely other solution
- b) The facility is built in response to a need for climate change adaptation
- c) The facility uses less chemicals or has a smaller adverse impact on the local environment.
- d) Use of climate-friendly materials

- If **a)**: Energy saving (kWh/year), including basis for calculation
- If **b)** or **c)** Project description, investment decision, competitive tender documents or other documentation that describes how the measure meets the criterion
- If **d)** a description of the materials chosen
- If available: A risk and vulnerability assessment for the planning area

## 5.4 CLIMATE-FRIENDLY CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

### DOCUMENTATION



### 5.4.1 Zero-emission excavation works/construction sites

Excavation projects that are completed using zero-emission heavy machinery and vehicles (bulk haulage).

- Competitive tender documents or other documents that document the site is zero-emission
- Avoided CO<sub>2</sub> emissions over the course of the project (including basis for calculation)

### 5.4.2 No-dig projects

Pipe/cable replacement carried out using no-dig methods.

- Project description

➔ For the procurement of zero-emissions waste collection vehicles - see the Transportation category.

## 5.5 OTHER

### DOCUMENTATION



Projects that are highly innovative and solutions that are not yet well known in the market can qualify under "Other". Documentation that demonstrates that the project has a significant climate or environmental impact must be provided. We will assess projects based on the documentation provided.

- Project description



See the table of contents for an overview of all the types of projects for which it is possible to apply for a green loan.

## 6 | Land use and area projects



Area development projects that emphasise nature, the environment and the climate, as well as antipollution measures.

If a project has received granting from one of the schemes listed below, it will as a general rule qualify for a green loan:

- [Enova](#)
- [Klimasats](#)

An application form and relevant documentation must still be completed for such projects in order to ensure that KBN has sufficient data.





### About the application process

- ▶ Start by making a list of which projects in your investment budget could potentially qualify for a green loan. Find the appropriate category in the criteria document, and based on the nature of your project, find the type of project that is the closest fit. The project only needs to meet the criteria set for one type of project in the table.
- ▶ You then complete the application form for the category you have selected, e.g. 'Buildings'. Attach the documentation required for the figures or impact we ask for. The "Documentation" column in the criteria document specifies the information for which documentation must be provided or what needs to be described.
- ▶ Finally, send in the form and attachments to your contact person at KBN. If your application is complete, we will give you an answer within three working days.



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6.1 ANTI-POLLUTION MEASURES	DOCUMENTATION 
<b>6.1.1 Measures against pollution on land</b> Examples include measures that reduce runoff from roads, cleaning measures to prevent the spread of microplastics or other measures against local pollution.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project description</li> </ul>
<b>6.1.2 Measures against water pollution (ports, seas, rivers, watercourses etc.)</b> Measures that improve the water quality status classification from ‘good’ to ‘very good’. Other measures that help improve water quality or strengthen biological diversity where the status classification is not relevant will also be considered.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Status classification before and after the measure</li> </ul>
6.2 AREA DEVELOPMENT AND LAND USAGE	DOCUMENTATION 
<b>6.2.1 Climate and environmentally friendly area development</b> Example projects include major new residential, commercial or recreational developments that are clearly and comprehensively ambitious from a climate and environmental perspective. For us to receive information on the management of nature, climate and environmental risk, the risk and vulnerability assessment for the planning area should be attached.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project description</li> <li>Surface area to be developed (m<sup>2</sup>)</li> <li>If available: Competitive tender documents</li> <li>If available: Risk and vulnerability assessment for the planning area</li> </ul>
<b>6.2.2 Restoration of natural areas</b> Measures that restore or improve the status of an ecosystem. Examples include projects for the restoration of bogs and other wetlands, marine restoration and the restoration of other terrestrial habitats. For us to receive information on the management of nature, climate and environmental risk, the risk and vulnerability assessment for the planning area should be attached.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project description</li> <li>Surface area to be developed (m<sup>2</sup>)</li> <li>If available: Impact assessment</li> <li>If available: Risk and vulnerability assessment for the planning area</li> </ul>
 For projects that facilitate cycling or walking such as the construction of footpaths and cycle paths, see the Transportation category.	
6.3 OTHER	DOCUMENTATION 
Projects that are highly innovative and solutions that are not yet well known in the market can qualify under “Other”. Documentation that demonstrates that the project has a significant climate or environmental impact must be provided. We will assess projects based on the documentation provided.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project description</li> </ul>



See the table of contents for an overview of all the types of projects for which it is possible to apply for a green loan.

# 7 | Climate change adaptation



Contributing measures that help local communities to withstand current climate changes or reduce future physical climate risk.

If a project has received granting from one of the schemes listed below, it will as a general rule qualify for a green loan:

- [Enova](#)
- [Klimasats](#)
- [NVE](#)







An application form and relevant documentation must still be completed for such projects in order to ensure that KBN has sufficient data.

## About the application process

- ▶ Start by making a list of which projects in your investment budget could potentially qualify for a green loan. Find the appropriate category in the criteria document, and based on the nature of your project, find the type of project that is the closest fit. The project only needs to meet the criteria set for one type of project in the table.
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7.1 SURFACE RUNOFF MANAGEMENT	DOCUMENTATION 
<b>7.1.1 Surface runoff management</b> Measures to manage surface runoff that are not financed by wastewater charges, e.g. opening streams, constructing flood bypasses, local surface runoff disposal measures through artificial swales, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project description</li> </ul>
 For surface run-off pipework and other measures financed by wastewater charges - see the Water and Wastewater category.	
7.2 PREVENTATIVE CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION	DOCUMENTATION 
<b>7.2.1 Protection against natural disasters</b> Protecting buildings, facilities, infrastructure and cultural heritage sites against natural disasters such as floods, landslides, avalanches and storm surges.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Which climate challenge the project is intended to address and how</li> <li>Surface area to be protected (m<sup>2</sup>)</li> </ul>
<b>7.2.2 Infrastructure relocation</b> Moving infrastructure or other built structures as a preventative measure to protect against climate-related damage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Which climate challenge the project is intended to address and how</li> <li>Surface area to be relocated (m<sup>2</sup>)</li> </ul>
 For climate adaptation measures in buildings - see the Buildings category.	
7.3 EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS	DOCUMENTATION 
<b>7.3.1 Warning systems and emergency preparedness</b> Warning systems and other emergency preparedness measures in areas with a risk of natural disasters such as floods, avalanches, landslides and storm surges.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project description</li> </ul>
7.4 OTHER	DOCUMENTATION 
Projects that are highly innovative and solutions that are not yet well known in the market can qualify under “Other”. Documentation that demonstrates that the project has a significant climate or environmental impact must be provided. We will assess projects based on the documentation provided.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project description</li> </ul>



See the table of contents for an overview of all the types of projects for which it is possible to apply for a green loan.



The logo for KBN, consisting of the letters 'KBN' in a bold, sans-serif font. The letters are white and are positioned on a dark blue background that is part of a larger graphic element resembling a folded piece of paper or a stylized 'K'.

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