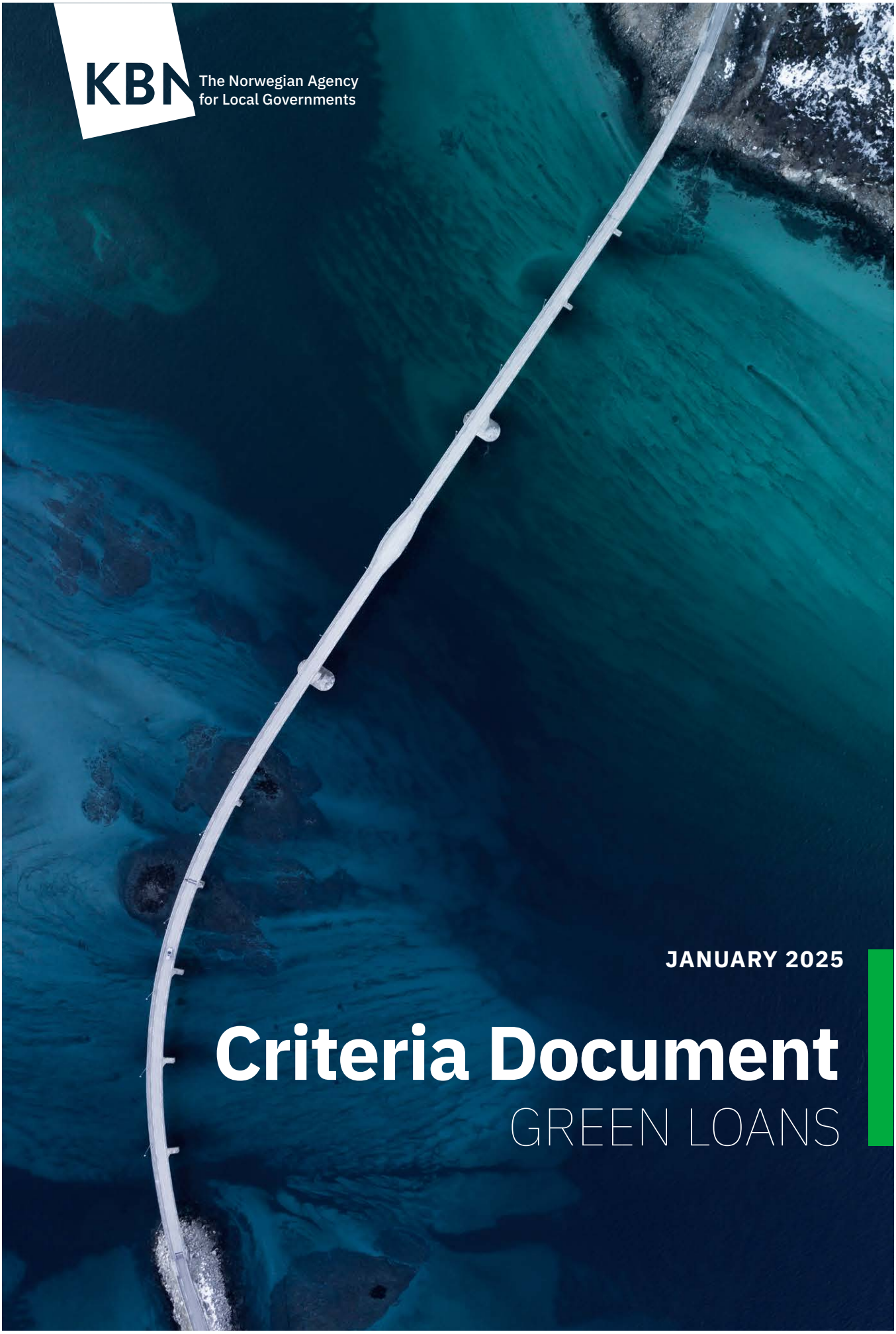
KBN
The Norwegian Agency
for Local Governments



JANUARY 2025

Criteria Document

GREEN LOANS

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KBN's Criteria Document for Green Loans	Last updated	20/01/2025
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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.

Electric ferry on Randsfjorden
The Randsfjord ferry has carried passengers and cars between east and west of the fjord for over 40 years. The new ferry, Elrond, runs on electricity and is equipped with a 678 kWh battery pack which contributes to reductions in diesel consumption of approximately 46 000 litres annually, equivalent to a saving of approx. 275 tonnes of CO_2e.

Photo: Innlandet county authority

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 'Transportation' and the subcategory 'Land transport'. You then identify the criteria under which you wish to apply for a green loan. For all categories except 'Buildings', the project needs to meet only one of the criteria.

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 Required") 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 well in advance of your loan offer. We need five 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 will process your application and 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 regular 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 Required" 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.

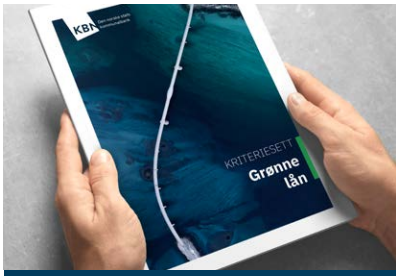
Why do I have to complete an application and provide documentation for the targeted impact?

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?

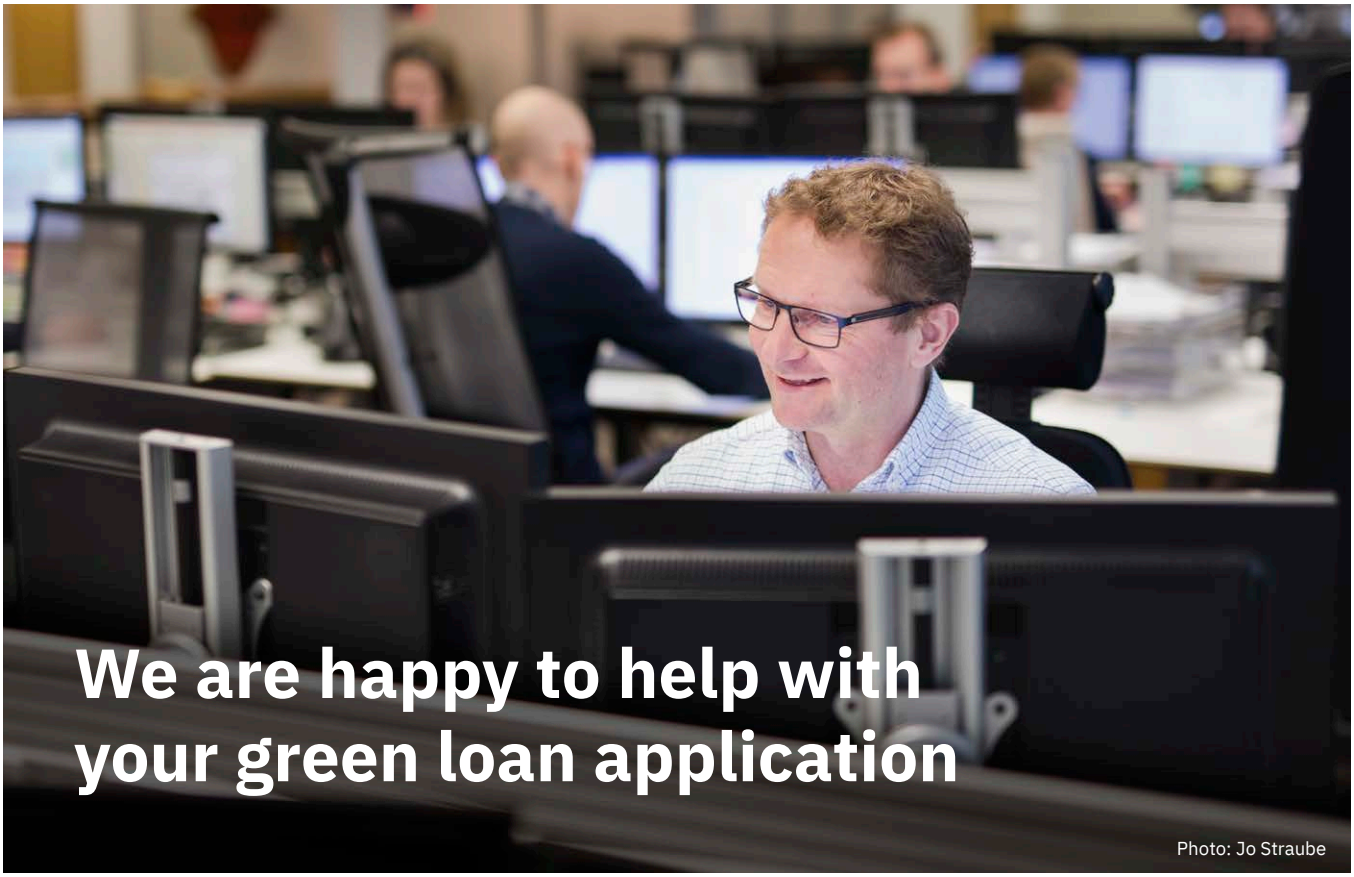
We finance our green loans by issuing green bonds in the international capital markets. By financing green projects with green loans from KBN, our customers get access to the green bond market without having to set up their own green bond framework or to report to investors on an annual basis.

Read more in KBN's 2023 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

Contact

If you have any questions about the criteria or the process for green loans, do not hesitate to contact our customer centre or one of our green finance advisers below.

You can also contact us 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.

Customer Centre

+47 901 54 300
utlaan@kbn.com
9.00–15.00

Fredrik Noralv Veggeland
Adviser Green Finance
+47 974 85 191
freve@kbn.com

Stella Wergeland
Senior Adviser Green Finance
+47 473 81 065
stwe@kbn.com

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**
- **Natursats**

An application form and relevant documentation must still be completed for such projects in order to ensure that KBN has sufficient data. For tips on how to identify relevant sustainability related requirements and criteria in the procurement process, see DFØ's Criteria guide – a guide to sustainable requirements.

About the application process

- Start by identifying which projects in the investment budget have the potential to qualify for a green loan. Find the appropriate category in the criteria set, and based on the characteristics of the project, identify one or more criteria that you believe the project meets.
  - For measures in existing building stock, only one of the criteria in the table must be met, for example, only criterion 1.1.2.b). Please apply under multiple criteria if you believe the project can meet several of them.
  - For all new construction projects, except for environmentally certified buildings and swimming and ice halls, the project must qualify under two criteria, for example, 1.2.1 and 1.2.4.
- Fill out the application form for *Buildings*. The documentation requirements are indicated under "Documentation Required", the column to the right in the table below. Include documentation of the figures or effects we request along with the application form.
- Finally, send in the form and attachments to utlaan@kbn.com. As a general rule, you will receive feedback from us within five business 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 REQUIRED
1.1.1 Individual energy efficiency measures ng 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. When switching to waterborne heating, the heat source must be based on renewable energy or district heating. Electric boilers and bio-oil/diesel do not qualify as renewable energy.	▪ Project description ▪ If available: Expected energy saving (kWh/year)
1.1.2 Major renovation projects Major renovation projects that satisfy one of the following criteria: **a)** Estimated energy demand is reduced by 20% compared to current needs. **b)** Estimated delivered energy is reduced by 30% compared to current needs. **c)** Renovation projects where 50% of estimated delivered energy is covered by locally produced renewable energy (integrated within 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. **d)** Use of climate- and/or environment-friendly materials. This can include environmentally certified wood and materials, recycled materials, and/or reuse of materials. Simultaneously, the estimated energy demand or delivered energy must be reduced by 10% compared to current needs. **e)** The building will be certified with the Nordic Swan Ecolabel or as BREEAM-NOR v6 Very Good or better, or BREEAM-NOR 2016 Excellent or better. Other relevant verifiable definitions for significant climate, environmental, or energy performance will also be considered. If timber-based materials are used, the timber used must be PEFC or FSC certified or in accordance with another comparable certification.	▪ For all criteria: Estimated energy demand or consumption per square metre of heated space (kWh/m^2/year) before and after renovation ▪ If **b)** Estimated delivered energy at standard climate before and after rehabilitation (kWh/m^2/year) ▪ If **c)** Estimated energy demand or estimated energy production (kWh/year) ▪ If **d)** Estimated energy demand or esA description of the chosen materials, including any certification. If available: “Reuse mapping” ▪ If **e)** Certification achieved or adopted
1.1.3 Renovation of existing building stock combined with a new extension building 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).	▪ Depends on which of the criteria in 1.1.2 “Major renovation projects” and which subsection in 1.2 “New Buildings” are chosen
1.1.4 Adapting existing buildings to climate change Climate change adaptation measures, such as green roofs, rain gardens, damp proofing etc. This list is not exhaustive.	▪ Which climate change-related challenge the project is intended to address, and how this will be achieved
1.1.5 Renewable energy in buildings Installing renewable energy in buildings, such as bioenergy, solar power, heat pumps or connections to district heating systems. Electric boilers and bio-oil/diesel will not qualify as renewable energy.	▪ Expected annual energy production (kWh/year)
1.1.6 Energy storage in buildings Installing solutions for storing locally produced renewable energy, e.g. batteries.	▪ Expected storage capacity (kWh)
1.1.7 Emission-free construction and construction site An emission-free construction and construction site encompassing direct emissions from the construction area. Emission-free technologies include battery-electric, cable-electric, biogas, and green hydrogen. Building drying can be carried out using district heating. If a vehicle utilizes biogas, it must be contractually stipulated that fossil fuels will not be used.	▪ Tender documents or other documents confirming achievement ▪ Avoided greenhouse gas emissions during the project period (incl. calculations) ▪ If available: Achievement according to NS3770 ▪ If biogas is used: Contract stipulating that fossil fuels will not be used

Nature and climate risk requirements applicable to all new building projects

NATURE REQUIREMENTS

Building on certain types of nature may disqualify the project for a green loan.

- If the construction site is located on **bog/marshland** or **cultivated land**, as a general rule, the project will not qualify for a green loan.
- If the construction site is situated in **forested areas** or **arable land**, project exclusion will be considered. This assessment includes factors such as:
  - Forest site index
  - Environmental registrations
  - Key biotopes
  - Habitat

If the project area is within one of the listed nature types or other relevant, we request documentation on how the potential nature and climate risks are assessed and taken into account. For instance, this could include a risk and vulnerability analysis (ROS analysis) for the project area and/or the building.

The project area will be examined using map data from the Norwegian Institute of Bioeconomy Research NIBIO Kilden.

NATURE/CLIMATE RISK FOR INVESTMENTS OVER 300 MNOK

If the construction site is located within one or more caution zones, defined by the Norwegian Water and Energy Directorate (NVE), we request a description of how nature and/or climate risks are assessed and taken into account in the project. This applies to caution zones such as:

- Avalanches
- Floods
- Quick clay landslides
- Soil and mudslides

If the project area is within one of the map layers listed or other relevant, we request documentation on how the potential nature and climate risks are assessed and taken into account. For instance, this could include a risk and vulnerability analysis (ROS analysis) for the project area and/or the building.

The project area will be examined using map data from the Norwegian Institute of Bioeconomy Research, NIBIO Kilden.

1.2 NEW BUILDINGS	DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED
PROJECTS MUST QUALIFY UNDER AT LEAST TWO OF THE CRITERIA 1.2.1–1.2.5	
1.2.1 New low-energy buildings 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). New low-energy buildings are also defined as being 10% lower than the requirement for nearly zero-energy buildings (nZEB). You may refer to the example guidelines provided by the Norwegian Government for further clarification.	▪ An evaluation of the building's total energy demand (kWh/m²) compared with the regulatory requirement in TEK17 ▪ If available: nZEB qualification document
1.2.2 New buildings with climate-friendly materials Extensive use of climate- and/or environment-friendly materials. This can include wood-based main structures/support structures (such as solid wood), low-carbon concrete (Class A), or widespread adoption of materials or masses from nearby projects. If timber-based materials are used, the timber used must be PEFC or FSC certified or in accordance with another comparable certification.	▪ An evaluation of the building's total energy demand (kWh/m²) compared with the regulatory requirement in TEK17 ▪ A description of the materials chosen, including any certification

1.2.3 New buildings with locally produced energy

New buildings where 50% or more of the calculated delivered energy is provided by locally produced renewable energy (integrated within the building or on the property/site).

This also includes buildings that meet the requirements of energy-plus buildings. For further information see FutureBuilt's quality criteria.

- An evaluation of the building's total energy demand (kWh/m²) 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

1.2.4 New buildings with low greenhouse gas emissions

New buildings with 30% lower greenhouse gas emissions compared to emissions of a reference building. For guidance on calculating threshold values relative to the reference building, see resources such as the DFØ (Agency for Financial Management and Procurement) or Futurebuilt.

The greenhouse gas analysis must be conducted according to NS3720, the Norwegian Standard for greenhouse gas calculations in buildings.

- An evaluation of the building's total energy demand (kWh/m²) compared with the regulatory requirement in TEK17
- Greenhouse gas analysis in accordance to NS3720, compared to reference building

1.2.5 Emission-free construction and construction site

An emission-free construction and construction site encompassing direct emissions from the construction area. Emission-free technologies include battery-electric, cable-electric, biogas, and green hydrogen.

Building drying can be carried out using district heating.

If vehicle(s) utilizes biogas, it must be contractually stipulated that fossil fuels will not be used.

- Tender documents or other documents confirming achievement
- Avoided greenhouse gas emissions during the project period (incl. calculations)
- If available: Achievement according to NS3770
- If biogas is used: Contract stipulating that fossil fuels will not be used

CRITERIA 1.2.6 AND 1.2.7 QUALIFY SEPARATELY

1.2.6 Eco-certified buildings

New buildings that will be certified according to the Nordic Swan Ecolabel or as BREEAM-NOR v6 Very Good or better, or BREEAM-NOR 2016 Excellent or better. Other relevant verifiable definitions for significant climate, environmental, or energy performance will also be considered.

- Certification achieved or adopted
- An evaluation of the building's total energy demand (kWh/m²) compared with the regulatory requirement in TEK17

1.2.7 Swimming pools or ice rink with low resource consumption

Swimming pool: New buildings that include swimming pool(s). Emphasis on low water consumption, water and heat reuse, and energy-efficient measures in operation. Other positive factors include the use of environmental-friendly materials, minimizing chemical use, climate adaptation, and self-generated renewable energy.

Ice rink: Emphasis on low energy consumption and the proportion of self-generated renewable energy (including cooling needs) for the building. Other measures, such as the use of environmental-friendly materials, climate adaptation, and emission-free construction equipment, are also considered positively.

- An evaluation of the building's total energy demand (kWh/m²) compared with the regulatory requirement in TEK17
- Project description or other documents confirming low resource use or other positive climate and/or environmental factors

1.3 OTHER

DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED

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. Additionally, new buildings must qualify under one of the criteria 1.2.1-1.2.5. We will assess projects based on the documentation provided.

- Project description
- An evaluation of the building's total energy demand (kWh/m²) compared with the regulatory requirement in TEK17
- Requirements acc. the relevant criteria among 1.2.1–1.2.5

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**
- **Natursats**

An application form and relevant documentation must still be completed for such projects in order to ensure that KBN has sufficient data. For tips on how to identify relevant sustainability related requirements and criteria in the procurement process, see DFØ's Criteria guide – a guide to sustainable requirements.

About the application process

- Start by identifying which projects in the investment budget have the potential to qualify for a green loan. Find the appropriate category in the criteria set, and based on the characteristics of the project, identify one or more criteria that you believe the project meets.
- Fill out the application form for *Renewable Energy*. The documentation requirements are indicated under "Documentation Required", the column to the right in the table below. Include documentation of the figures or effects we request along with the application form.
- Finally, submit the form and attachments to utlaan@kbn.com. As a general rule, you will receive feedback from us within five business 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 REQUIRED
2.1.1 Renewable energy production Applies to the following: **a)** Biogas plants **b)** Geothermal wells **c)** Solar panels or solar thermal collectors **d)** Locally sourced pellet or wood chip for heating systems (timber). Whole timber as fuel is not eligible. **e)** Heat pumps **f)** Other renewable energy sources	▪ Expected annual energy production (kWh/year) ▪ If **a)** Plan for monitoring and contingency of methane leakage ▪ If **d)** If raw material is used, and not waste from wood production, documentation must be provided that the wood is environmentally certified (PEFC/FSC or similar)

➥ For renewable energy production in buildings - see the Buildings category.

2.2 ENERGY STORAGE	DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED
2.2.1 Energy storage in connection with energy production facilities Storage of locally generated energy using one of the following methods **a)** Electrical storage, e.g. batteries, **b)** Thermal storage **c)** Storage as green hydrogen	▪ Expected storage capacity (kWh) ▪ If **c)** Plan for monitoring and contingency of leakage

➥ For the installation of renewable energy storage in buildings - see the Buildings category.

2.3 ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE	DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED
2.3.1 Network capacity Municipalities' contribution to constructing or upgrading the network's capacity, e.g. a construction contribution.	▪ Expected increase in capacity (kWh)
2.3.2 District heating/cooling 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 will not be considered eligible. Surplus heat/cold generated by other processes is considered a renewable source if the input is renewable. The use of mineral-based emergency fuels can only be approved for clearly defined emergency situations.	▪ If production facility: Installed capacity (kW) and expected annual energy production (kWh) ▪ If distribution network: Expected annual increase in capacity (kWh) ▪ Expected distribution between energy sources (%)

➥ For the installation of charging stations for electric vehicles - see the Transportation category.

2.4 OTHER	DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED
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.

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**
- **Natursats**

An application form and relevant documentation must still be completed for such projects in order to ensure that KBN has sufficient data. For tips on how to identify relevant sustainability related requirements and criteria in the procurement process, see DFØ's Criteria guide – a guide to sustainable requirements.

About the application process

- Start by identifying which projects in the investment budget have the potential to qualify for a green loan. Find the appropriate category in the criteria set, and based on the characteristics of the project, identify one or more criteria that you believe the project meets.
- Fill out the application form for *Transportation*. The documentation requirements are indicated under "Documentation Required", the column to the right in the table below. Include documentation of the figures or effects we request along with the application form.
- Finally, submit the form and attachments to utlaan@kbn.com. As a general rule, you will receive feedback from us within five business 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 REQUIRED
3.1.1 Bicycles Procurement of electric scooters, bicycles, and electric bicycles	▪ Investment decision or other documentation on the project
3.1.2 Facilitating for walking or cycling Possible projects include constructing new footpaths and cycle paths, lighting for footpaths/cycle paths, and bike parking facilities/stations.	▪ Investment decision or other documentation on the project ▪ If available: Number of kilometres or square metres

3.2 LAND TRANSPORT	DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED
3.2.1 Heavy vehicles Procurement of heavy vehicles, including buses, that run on electricity, biogas or green hydrogen (produced using renewable energy). For vehicles that use biogas, there must be a contractual agreement that fossil fuels will not be used. Procurement of plug-in hybrids or passenger cars does not qualify for a green loan. With effect from 1 January 2023, procurement of light goods vehicles also does not qualify for a green loan, due to the Norwegian Regulations on the energy and environmental requirements when purchasing vehicles for road transport.	▪ Type of vehicle and number ▪ Estimated annual mileage (km) ▪ If biogas: A contract to confirm that fossil fuels will not be used
3.2.2 Equipment for rail-based public transport 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.	▪ Investment decision or other documentation on the project ▪ Type of transport vehicle and fuel composition ▪ If biogas: A contract to confirm that fossil fuels will not be used

3.3 MARITIME TRANSPORT	DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED
3.3.1 Maritime transport 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.	▪ Type of vessel ▪ Estimated fuel usage by previous fossil-fuel-powered vessel (litres/year) or annual delivery of shore-side power (kWh/year) ▪ If biogas: A contract to confirm that fossil fuels will not be used

For investment in climate-friendly port buildings - see the Buildings category.

3.4 HEAVY MACHINERY	DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED
3.4.1 Heavy machinery 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.	▪ Type of heavy machinery/machines ▪ Estimated number of operating hours (hours/year) ▪ Estimated new machine energy consumption (kWh/hour) ▪ Estimated old machine fuel consumption (litres/hour) ▪ If biogas: A contract to confirm that fossil fuels will not be used

3.5 INFRASTRUCTURE	DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED
3.5.1 Charging points for vehicles 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 program criteria for support for charging infrastructure for electric cars	▪ Investment decision or other documentation on the project ▪ If available: Compliance with minimum requirements from Enova

3.5.2 Filling stations for green hydrogen and biogas 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 program criteria for investment in hydrogen infrastructure.	▪ Investment decision or other documentation of the project ▪ A description of the filling station (type of energy source) ▪ Documentation of compliance with Enova's minimum requirements
3.5.3 Operating equipment for public transport 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.	▪ Investment decision or other documentation of the project ▪ Type of vehicle and fuel composition ▪ If biogas: A contract to confirm that fossil fuels will not be used
3.5.4 Trackway and other infrastructure 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.	▪ Investment decision or other documentation of the project ▪ Type of vehicle and fuel composition ▪ If biogas: A contract to confirm that fossil fuels will not be used ▪ If available: number of kilometres of new infrastructure (km)
3.5.5 Shore-side power connections and charging points Installation of shore-side power connections/charging points for ferries, ships, pleasure boats etc.	▪ Estimated amount of shore-side power supplied annually (kWh/year)
3.5.6 Other port infrastructure Zero-emission port infrastructure that only uses electricity or green hydrogen (produced using renewable energy), e.g. cranes.	▪ Investment decision or other documentation of the project that describes the technology ▪ If available: – Estimated number of operating hours (hours/year) – Estimated energy consumption by the new machine (kWh/hours) – Estimated fuel consumption by the old machine (litres/hour)
3.5.7 Infrastructure for zero-emission heavy machinery Infrastructure associated with the use of zero-emission heavy machinery, e.g. charging points, battery containers and energy stations.	▪ Investment decision or other documentation of the project that describes the technology
3.6 OTHER	**DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED**
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 ▪ Investment decision or other documentation of the project

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.

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**
- **Natursats**

An application form and relevant documentation must still be completed for such projects in order to ensure that KBN has sufficient data. For tips on how to identify relevant sustainability related requirements and criteria in the procurement process, see DFØ's Criteria guide – a guide to sustainable requirements.

About the application process

- Start by identifying which projects in the investment budget have the potential to qualify for a green loan. Find the appropriate category in the criteria set, and based on the characteristics of the project, identify one or more criteria that you believe the project meets.
- Fill out the application form for *Waste and Circular Economy*. The documentation requirements are indicated under "Documentation Required", the column to the right in the table below. Include documentation of the figures or effects we request along with the application form.
- 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.
- Finally, submit the form and attachments to utlaan@kbn.com. As a general rule, you will receive feedback from us within five business 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.

4.1 WASTE PREVENTION AND REUSE	DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED
4.1.1 Measures to reduce waste or to facilitate greater reuse 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.	▪ Expected impact (qualitative or quantitative) ▪ If relevant: Rate of reuse before investment (tonnes) and after investment (tonnes)

4.2 WASTE COLLECTION, PROCESSING AND TREATMENT	DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED
4.2.1 Measures to increase the waste sorting rate 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. Applicants must document how the project exceeds or anticipates the legislative requirements contained in the Norwegian Waste Regulations (see in particular Section 10a-10c).	▪ A project description that explains the contribution to the attainment of national targets and ambitions ▪ Sorting rate before investment (in tonnes) and expected sorting rate following investment (in tonnes)
4.2.2 More efficient waste collection 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.	▪ Project description ▪ If available: Transportation requirement before investment and expected transportation requirement after investment
➥ For procurement of zero-emissions waste collection vehicles - see the Transportation category	
4.2.3 Measures at existing facilities Measures at existing waste facilities that meet one of the following criteria: **a)** Contributes to waste prevention **b)** Increases preparation for reuse **c)** Increases material recovery rate * **d)** Reduces the facility's emissions * For c) applicants must document how the investment exceeds or anticipates the approved legislative requirements in the Norwegian Waste Regulations (see in particular Section 10a-10c).	▪ A project description that explains the contribution to national targets and ambitions ▪ If **a)** Expected impact (qualitative or quantitative) ▪ If **b)** Amount of waste prepared for reuse before investment (tonnes) and after investment (tonnes) ▪ If **c)** Material recovery rate before investment (in tonnes) and expected recovery rate after investment (in tonnes) ▪ If **d)** Number of litres of diesel reduced (litres/year)
4.2.4 New facilities for receiving, sorting or managing waste Setting up new facilities for receiving, sorting and/or managing waste with a clear ambition from a climate and environmental perspective. The new facility must enable a higher waste sorting rate and ensure a high level of preparation for reuse and/or material recovery. 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. See in particular Section 10a-10c on waste sorting and material recovery of the Norwegian Waste Regulations.	▪ A project description that explains the contribution to national targets and ambitions If relevant: ▪ Sorting rate before investment (tonnes) and expected sorting rate after investment (tonnes) ▪ Amount of waste prepared for reuse before investment (tonnes) and after investment (tonnes) ▪ Material recovery rate before investment (in tonnes) and expected recovery rate after investment (in tonnes). ▪ If available: A risk and vulnerability assessment for the planning area

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 ▪ Plan for monitoring and contingency of methane leakage ▪ 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 ▪ The operator's permit from the County Governor and a description of how the measure exceeds the permit
4.2.7 Carbon capture and storage (CCS) Measures within carbon capture and storage, with a minimum of 90% capture rate.	▪ A project description with the expected emissions reduction.

For investment in biogas production to generate district heat - see the Renewable Energy category.

4.3 OTHER	**DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED**
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.

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**
- **Natursats**

An application form and relevant documentation must still be completed for such projects in order to ensure that KBN has sufficient data. For tips on how to identify relevant sustainability related requirements and criteria in the procurement process, see DFØ's Criteria guide – a guide to sustainable requirements.

About the application process

- Start by identifying which projects in the investment budget have the potential to qualify for a green loan. Find the appropriate category in the criteria set, and based on the characteristics of the project, identify one or more criteria that you believe the project meets.
- Fill out the application form for *Waste and Wastewater*. The documentation requirements are indicated under "Documentation Required," the column to the right in the table below. Include documentation of the figures or effects we request along with the application form.
- Finally, submit the form and attachments to utlaan@kbn.com. As a general rule, you will receive feedback from us within five business 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.

Nature and climate risk requirements applicable to all new building projects

NATURE REQUIREMENTS

Building on certain types of nature may disqualify the project for a green loan.

- If the construction site is located on **bog/marshland** or **cultivated land**, as a general rule, the project will not qualify for a green loan.
- If the construction site is situated in **forested areas** or **arable land**, project exclusion will be considered. This assessment includes factors such as:
  - Forest site index
  - Environmental registrations
  - Key biotopes
  - Habitat

If the project area is within one of the listed nature types or other relevant, we request documentation on how the potential nature and climate risks are assessed and taken into account. For instance, this could include a risk and vulnerability analysis (ROS analysis) for the project area and/or the building.

The project area will be examined using map data from the Norwegian Institute of Bioeconomy Research NIBIO Kilden.

NATURE/CLIMATE RISK FOR INVESTMENTS OVER 300 MNOK

If the construction site is located within one or more caution zones, defined by the Norwegian Water and Energy Directorate (NVE), we request a description of how nature and/or climate risks are assessed and taken into account in the project. This applies to caution zones such as:

- Avalanches
- Floods
- Quick clay landslides
- Soil and mudslides

If the project area is within one of the map layers listed or other relevant, we request documentation on how the potential nature and climate risks are assessed and taken into account. For instance, this could include a risk and vulnerability analysis (ROS analysis) for the project area and/or the building.

The project area will be examined using map data from the Norwegian Institute of Bioeconomy Research, NIBIO Kilden.

5.1 SURFACE RUNOFF MANAGEMENT FINANCED BY WASTEWATER CHARGES	DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED
5.1.1 Separating wastewater and surface runoff 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. Must document why local nature-based solutions have not been chosen.	▪ Project description, investment decision, competitive tender documents or other documentation that describes how the measure meets the criterion, including why nature-based solution is not chosen

5.1.2 Measures in the existing sewage network

a) Delivers a 20% increase in energy efficiency.

b) Pipeline renewal to reduce pollution or leaks.

c) Use of climate-friendly materials in pipeline renewal or other infrastructure. For example, recycled plastic, low-carbon concrete class A, or reuse of materials or masses.

- If **a)** Expected annual energy savings (kWh/year) including calculation basis
- If **b)** Expected environmental impact (kWh/year or liters/year reduced). Project description, decision, or other documentation describing the project.
- If **c)** Description of the materials chosen. If available; greenhouse gas calculations.

5.1.3 Measures in the existing pipeline network and water infrastructure

a) Delivers a 20% increase in energy efficiency.

b) Pipeline renewal to reduce pollution or leaks.

c) Use of climate-friendly materials in pipeline renewal or other infrastructure. For example, recycled plastic, low-carbon concrete class A, or reuse of materials or masses.

- If **a)** Expected annual energy savings (kWh/year) including calculation basis
- If **b)** Expected environmental impact (kWh/year or liters/year saved). Project description, decision, or other documentation describing the project.
- If **c)** Description of the materials chosen. If available; greenhouse gas calculations.

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 REQUIRED

5.2.1 Production of renewable energy from facilities or infrastructure

For example, energy recovery from gravity flow, heat recovery from wastewater, or solar power on facades/roofs.

- Expected annual energy production (kWh/year)

5.3 CLIMATE-FRIENDLY FACILITIES

DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED

5.3.1 Measures at existing water facilities

Measures at an existing water facility that achieve one of the following:

a) Delivers a 20% increase in energy efficiency.

b) Adapts the facility in response to a need for climate change adaptation.

c) Reduction in emission/pollution. For example, handling of water treatment sludge.

d) Use of climate-friendly materials in facility renewal. For example, low-carbon concrete class A, environmentally certified wood, or reuse of materials and masses.

- If **a)**: Energy saving (kWh/year), including calculation method
- If **b)** or **c)** Project description, investment decision, competitive tender documents or other documentation that describes how the measure meets the criterion
- If **d)** Description of the materials chosen. If wood: Environmental certification (PEFC, FSC, etc.) If available: greenhouse gas calculations.

5.3.2 Measures at existing wastewater facilities

Measures at an existing wastewater facility that achieve one of the following:

a) Delivers a 20% increase in energy efficiency.

b) Projects that contribute to the facility covering at least 30% of the estimated energy consumption with locally produced renewable energy integrated into the facility.

c) Reduction of CO_2 footprint from chemical use or in emissions/pollution.

d) Use of climate-friendly materials in facility renewal. For example, low-carbon concrete class A, environmentally certified wood, or reuse of materials and masses.

- If **a)**: Energy saving (kWh/year), including calculation method
- If **b)** Calculated need for delivered energy and expected annual energy production (kWh/year)
- If **c)** Project description, investment decision, competitive tender documents or other documentation that describes how the measure meets the criterion
- If **d)** Description of the materials chosen. If wood: Environmental certification (PEFC, FSC, etc.) If available: greenhouse gas calculations.

5.3.3 Phosphorous and nitrogen recovery

Facilities or installations that recover plant-available phosphorus and/or nitrogen from wastewater without using precipitant chemicals. At least 30% of the phosphorus and/or nitrogen must be able to be recovered. Covers both the installation of new facilities and upgrading existing processing facilities. For phosphorus and nitrogen removal, see criterion 5.3.2c.

- Description of the technology selected
- Expected proportion of phosphorus recovered

5.3.4 Sludge treatment facilities for biogas production

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.

- Expected amount of sludge produced per year (dry matter/year)
- 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
- Plan for monitoring and contingency of methane leakage

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) Reduction in emission/pollution. For example, handling of water treatment sludge.

d) Use of climate-friendly materials in facility renewal. For example, low-carbon concrete class A, environmentally certified wood, or reuse of materials and masses.

- 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)** Description of the materials chosen. If wood: Environmental certification (PEFC, FSC, etc.) If available: greenhouse gas calculations.

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) Projects that contribute to the facility covering at least 30% of the estimated energy consumption with locally produced renewable energy integrated into the facility.

c) Low/effective chemical use compared to likely alternative solution.

d) Use of climate-friendly materials in facility renewal. For example, low-carbon concrete class A, environmentally certified wood, or reuse of materials and masses.

- If **a)**: Energy saving (kWh/year), including basis for calculation
- If **b)** Calculated need for delivered energy and expected annual energy production (kWh/year)
- If **c)** Project description, investment decision, competitive tender documents or other documentation that describes how the measure meets the criterion
- If **d)** Description of the materials chosen. If wood: Environmental certification (PEFC, FSC, etc.) If available: greenhouse gas calculations.

5.4 CLIMATE-FRIENDLY CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED

5.4.1 Zero-emission excavation works/construction sites

Excavation projects that are completed using zero-emission heavy machinery and vehicles (bulk haulage). Emission-free technologies include battery-electric, cable-electric, biogas, and green hydrogen. If a vehicle utilizes biogas, it must be contractually stipulated that fossil fuels will not be used.

- Competitive tender documents or other documents that document the site is zero-emission
- Avoided CO_2 emissions over the course of the project (including basis for calculation)
- If biogas is used: Contract stipulating that fossil fuels will not be used

5.4.2 No-dig projects

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

- Project description, investment decision or other documentation that describes the project

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

5.5 OTHER	DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED
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, investment decision or other documentation that describes the project

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**
- **Natursats**

An application form and relevant documentation must still be completed for such projects in order to ensure that KBN has sufficient data. For tips on how to identify relevant sustainability related requirements and criteria in the procurement process, see DFØ's Criteria guide – a guide to sustainable requirements.

About the application process

- Start by identifying which projects in the investment budget have the potential to qualify for a green loan. Find the appropriate category in the criteria set, and based on the characteristics of the project, identify one or more criteria that you believe the project meets.
- Fill out the application form for *Land Use and Area Projects*. The documentation requirements are indicated under "Documentation Required", the column to the right in the table below. Include documentation of the figures or effects we request along with the application form.
- Finally, submit the form and attachments to utlaan@kbn.com. As a general rule, you will receive feedback from us within five business 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.

6.1 ANTI-POLLUTION MEASURES	DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED
6.1.1 Measures against pollution on land Examples include measures that reduce runoff from roads, cleaning measures to prevent the spread of microplastics or other measures against local pollution.	▪ Project description
6.1.2 Measures against water pollution (ports, seas, rivers, watercourses etc.) 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.	▪ Status classification before and after the measure
6.2 AREA DEVELOPMENT AND LAND USAGE	**DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED**
6.2.1 Climate and environmentally friendly area development Example projects include major new residential, commercial or recreational developments that are clearly and comprehensively ambitious from a climate and environmental perspective. If the project includes financing of buildings, these must meet the relevant *Building* criteria. Nature and climate risks must be addressed similarly as for criterion 1.2. If the project includes financing of buildings, these must meet relevant building criteria.	▪ Project description ▪ Surface area to be developed (m^2) ▪ If relevant: Documentation according to 1.1 and 1.2 ▪ If available: Competitive tender documents
6.2.2 Restoration of natural areas 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.	▪ Project description ▪ Surface area to be developed (m^2) ▪ If available: Impact assessment ▪ If available: Risk and vulnerability assessment for the planning area

↪ For projects that facilitate cycling or walking such as the construction of footpaths and cycle paths, see the Transportation category.

6.3 OTHER	DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED
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 doc-umentation 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.

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**
- **Natursats**

An application form and relevant documentation must still be completed for such projects in order to ensure that KBN has sufficient data. For tips on how to identify relevant sustainability related requirements and criteria in the procurement process, see DFØ's Criteria guide – a guide to sustainable requirements.

About the application process

- Start by identifying which projects in the investment budget have the potential to qualify for a green loan. Find the appropriate category in the criteria set, and based on the characteristics of the project, identify one or more criteria that you believe the project meets.
- Fill out the application form for *Climate Change Adaptation*. The documentation requirements are indicated under "Documentation Required", the column to the right in the table below. Include documentation of the figures or effects we request along with the application form.
- Finally, submit the form and attachments to utlaan@kbn.com. As a general rule, you will receive feedback from us within five business 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.

7.1 SURFACE RUNOFF MANAGEMENT	DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED
7.1.1 Surface runoff management 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.	▪ Project description

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 REQUIRED
7.2.1 Protection against natural disasters Protecting buildings, facilities, infrastructure and cultural heritage sites against natural disasters such as floods, landslides, avalanches and storm surges.	▪ Which climate challenge the project is intended to address and how ▪ Surface area to be protected (m^2)
7.2.2 Infrastructure relocation Moving infrastructure or other built structures as a preventative measure to protect against climate-related damage. Relocation of road infrastructure is not considered eligible.	▪ Which climate challenge the project is intended to address and how ▪ Surface area to be relocated (m^2)

For climate adaptation measures in buildings - see the Buildings category.

7.3 EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS	DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED
7.3.1 Warning systems and emergency preparedness Warning systems and other emergency preparedness measures in areas with a risk of natural disasters such as floods, avalanches, landslides and storm surges.	▪ Project description

7.4 OTHER	DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED
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 environ-mental 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.

KBN The Norwegian Agency for Local Governments

Kommunalbanken AS
Filipstad Brygge 1
P.O. Box 1210 Vika
N-0110 Oslo, Norway

Phone: +47 2150 2000
Email: post@kbn.com
www.kbn.com