

Sustainability Bond Framework

Municipality of Linköping
May 2024



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About Linköping

The Municipality of Linköping (“Linköping” or “the Municipality”) is located in Östergötland County and Sweden's fifth largest municipality with approximately [167,000] residents. The Municipality is also home to cutting-edge technology, research and development with approx. 12 000 registered active companies. The Swedish municipalities play an important role in the joint pursuit of a sustainable development. Therefore, sustainability has become a natural part of the Municipality's operations together with the goal to become *carbon neutral in 2025* and achieve *net-zero emissions in 2045*.

Under the municipally owned company *Linköpings Stadshus AB (publ)*, there are eight subsidiary groups whereof *Sankt Kors Fastighets AB*, *Tekniska verken i Linköping AB (publ)*, *AB Stångåstaden (publ)* and *Lejonfastigheter AB (publ)* are the largest. The municipal companies work towards the objective of making Linköping an attractive place to work and live in as well as contributing through local efforts to sustainable development in the municipality and to achieving the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Agenda 2030. Also, Linköping is rather unique among Swedish municipalities to own an energy company i.e. *Tekniska verken*, which helps to further promote renewable energy production within the region.

Further, Swedish municipalities have considerable fiscal independence and can utilize capital markets to fund public service initiatives. In 2019, the Municipality of Linköping established its inaugural Green Bond Framework together with *Linköpings Stadshus AB (publ)*, *Tekniska verken i Linköping AB (publ)*, *AB Stångåstaden (publ)*, *Lejonfastigheter AB (publ)* and in the 2022

framework update *Sankt Kors Fastigheter AB* was included. . The first green bond under the previous framework was issued in 2021 - marking its debut to the Nordic capital markets. In addition, Linköping is a signatory of the Nordic Public Sector Issuers (NPSI) position paper on Green Bonds Impact Reporting 2024.

Policies for sustainable development

The *Sustainability policy* (sw. “Hållbarhetspolicy för Linköpings kommunkoncern”) acts as the guiding document towards contributing to the UN SDGs as set out in the 2030 Agenda – making it the starting point for the Municipality's sustainability work. In addition to the Sustainability policy, Linköping has adopted a broad range of supporting programs and policies, including:

- *Climate and energy programme* (sw. Klimat- och energiprogram) – overview of overarching targets and prioritized focus areas. Includes the climate goals of becoming carbon neutral in 2025 and achieving net-zero emissions in 2045
- *Climate change adaptation programme* – action plan on how to adapt to a changing climate due to increased temperatures, risk of flooding, heat spots and extreme weather events
- *Nature conservation programme* (sw. Naturvårdsprogram) – overview of biodiversity conservation and management
- *Travel and transportation policy* (sw. Policy för fordon, mobilitet och upphandlade transporter) – promotes safe and environmentally friendly transportation and vehicles
- *Waste plan* (sw. Avfallsplan) – overview of measures to reduce the quantity of waste incl. hazardous waste as well as promoting circularity



- *Chemical programme* (sw. kemikalieprogrammet) – guidelines on how to decrease the usage of hazardous chemicals across the municipal operations

Sustainable Linköping

Climate & environmental sustainability

Linköping is working together with residents and businesses to achieve its climate goals. Thus, Linköping has made climate and environmental sustainability an integral element of all operations and policy documents. Some of the focus areas include:

Climate goals: Linköping aims to become *carbon neutral in 2025 and achieving net-zero emissions in 2045*. That is, Linköping aims to reduce GHG emissions by 85% by 2045 vs. 1990 (base year). The remaining 15% will be compensated by renewable energy production. In Linköping's *Climate and energy programme*, overarching targets and prioritized focus areas are presented. The focus areas cover e.g., energy efficient buildings, climate-efficient construction and clean transportation as well as promoting a circular economy. Linköping also proactively works to reduce consumption-based emissions by introducing environmental requirements in procurements for goods and services. Continuously, development measures are carried through to deliver robust and enough energy in a more energy intensive future, as well as pilot studies on how to capture and use CO2 emissions that cannot be avoided. In addition to the Climate and energy programme, the Municipality has established an *action plan* specifying measures related to renewable energy production, energy consumption, travel, businesses, and residents. Further, a *carbon budget* is in place to secure that action is taken to decrease emissions in line with the goal. The performance against the goal is tracked and reported accordingly. One key factor to success is the cooperation through the "Linköping initiative" (sw.

Linköpingsinitiativet.). The network gathers 18 of the largest energy users across the private and public sector to join forces on identifying measures to limit climate impact across different parts of operations.

Climate change adaptation measures: Linköping needs to be prepared to handle, for example, high water levels, prolonged heat waves or sudden downpours in such a way that residents and businesses are affected as little as possible. Thus, Linköping has adopted a climate change adaptation programme incl. a dedicated action plan which covers five prioritized areas such as technical supply and crisis preparedness. In 2019, Linköping established a *climate council* which consist of Linköping's strategic committee members and external members from Linköping's University, SMHI and VTI. In 2022, a climate council meeting was held on the topic of climate change adaptation where specially invited researchers participated to give input ahead of the revision of the action plan for climate change adaptation which aims to be finalised by December 2024. See more information on the Municipality's climate and environmental work [here](#).

Some of Linköping's additional climate and environmental initiatives include:

- *Viable cities* – strategic innovation program with support from the Swedish Energy Agency (sw. Energimyndigheten), Vinnova and Formas, aiming at creating climate neutral cities by 2030. Linköping is one of 23 Swedish cities working towards this goal. By signing the Climate Contract, Linköping has agreed to reduce GHG emissions, facilitate innovation and make the citizens contribute to the change
- *Renewable energy* - Linköping is one of the municipalities in Sweden that produces the most solar power. The goal is for Linköping to be at the top of Sweden in terms of installed solar power. In 2025, the production of solar power must amount to at



least 5% of electricity use in Linköping and at least 20% of electricity use in 2040. Recent data shows that the first goal was achieved already at the end of 2023. Further, via Tekniska verken, Linköping invests heavily in wind power expansion. Also, Stångåstaden has invested in wind power. By 2025, the municipality's total electricity production from renewable sources and energy recovery will match the total electricity consumption of 1300 GWh in Linköping.

- *Energy and climate advisory* – independent and free advisory to residents, businesses and organisations. The service is financed by the Swedish Energy Agency and is an important part of the Municipality's efforts around energy management
- *Circularity in focus* – A sorting plant is under construction by Tekniska verken. The facility will be the first in Sweden to sort and separate five different materials from household residual waste, namely: plastic, paper/cardboard, magnetic metal, non-magnetic metal and organic waste. Tekniska verken collects food waste from households and restaurants and produce biogas. The facility is the largest of its kind in Sweden. Biofertilizer is also produced, as a residual product, and is spread on arable land in Östergötland County. This is two examples on how to use as many resources as possible in the society's cycle and ensure that as little as possible turns into waste
- *"The furniture ladder"* (sw. Möbeltrappan) – initiative aimed to promote circularity and thereby help achieve Linköping's climate goals. The basic principle means that reused furniture will be prioritized across Linköping's office spaces to address embodied emissions. Elderly care homes and schools will be next in scope
- *Sustainable transportation options* – Linköping wants to facilitate sustainable transportation options to residents in order to reduce climate and environmental impact. Goals by 2030 include reducing share of car traffic from 60% to 40%; increase share of

public transport from 12% to 20% and increase share of cyclists from 28% to 40%



Social sustainability

A socially sustainable Linköping means an equal society where people live a good life with good health, without unfair differences, are involved in the development of society and trust each other and the different parts of society. Many of the human rights are legislated in Sweden and are reflected in a large part of the Municipality's mission. Linköping focus on contributing to fulfilling human rights which includes several areas such measures against socio-economic segregation, Convention on the Rights of the Child and public health and preventive work against alcohol, drugs, doping, tobacco and gambling (ANDTS) as well as equality.

Some of the Municipality's initiatives include:

- *Measures against socio-economic segregation* – Linköping has a 2024 action plan covering 46 measures across five topic areas. The measures focus on vulnerable areas of the city. As an example, Linköping provides financial support to RF-SISU Östergötland which aims to engage young people in leisure activities to contribute to a more meaningful leisure time
- *The Social and Care Board's goal (sw. Social - och omsorgsnämnden)* is to increase accessibility and work with preventive measures. Therefore, large parts of the social service will move out from the central part of Linköping to other areas where the needs are larger, increasing both accessibility and the opportunity to create community relationships
- *"All children in Östergötland"* (sw. "Alla barn i Östergötland") – Linköping participated in the preventive program coordinated by Östergötland County Administrative Board (sw. Länsstyrelsen). The work is based on three strategically important protective factors for young people: achievement of school curriculum, parental support and meaningful leisure time. Some of the results from the program includes increased collaboration with

the police to prevent criminal activities among young people as well as the roll out of social services in Skäggetorp and nearby areas

- *"Seniormottagningen"* – initiative to support elderly people who are lonely with different social activities such as city walks to improve life quality and well-being



Linköping's rationale for updating the Framework

Linköping wants to continue to raise funds through the debt capital market to help finance investments with clear environmental and/or social benefits in line with the Municipality's ambitious sustainability agenda and targets. In recent years, ESG related regulation has evolved, and thus Linköping aims to incorporate these market developments in its updated Sustainability Bond Framework ("the Framework").

This update marks the third version of Linköping's Framework (i.e. initial launch back in 2019 and updated in 2022). Main changes from the previous version are; the Framework has been broadened i.e. social format has been added as well as number of issuing entities has been streamlined to Linköping Municipality (Sw. Linköpings kommun). Previously issuing entities included Linköpings kommun, Linköpings Stadshus AB (publ), Tekniska verken i Linköping AB (publ), AB Stångåstaden (pub) and Lejonfastigheter AB (publ)).

The updated Framework reflects market trends and best practices and is developed in accordance with the Green Bond Principles¹ ("GBP"), the Social Bond Principles² ("SBP") and the Sustainability Bond Guidelines³ ("SBG"). The Framework follows the core components and recommendation of external review:

- Use of Proceeds
- Process for Project Evaluation and Selection
- Management of Proceeds
- Reporting

¹The Green Bond Principles (GBP) 2021 (with June 2022 Appendix 1)

² The Social Bond Principles (SBP) 2023

- External Review

The Framework is applicable for the issuance of Green, Social or Sustainability bonds and commercial papers ("Sustainable Financing Instruments").

The terms and conditions of the underlying documentation for each issued Sustainable Financing Instrument shall provide a reference to this Framework. This Framework may over time be updated, however new versions shall have no implications for the Sustainable Financing Instruments that have been issued under this Framework.

Swedbank has acted as advisor to Linköping in the establishment of this Framework.

³The Sustainability Bond Guidelines (SBG) 2021



Use of Proceeds

Allocation of net proceeds

An amount equivalent to the net proceeds from Linköping's Sustainable Financing Instruments shall be used to finance or re-finance, in whole or in part, investments that provide clear environmental or social benefits ("Green or Social Projects") that fulfil the criteria in the table on the next pages. The Framework does not apply any look-back period to capital expenditures⁴.

New financing and re-financing

New financing is applicable to planned and ongoing Green or Social Projects as well as Green or Social Projects completed during the reporting year. Refinancing is applicable to Green or Social Projects completed prior to the reporting year.

Exclusions

The proceeds from Linköping's Sustainable Financing Instruments will not be used to finance [nuclear power or fossil energy generation projects, weapons, potentially environmentally harmful resource extraction (such as rare earth elements or fossil fuels), gambling or tobacco.

EU Taxonomy

Linköping understands the importance of uniform requirements for activities to be considered sustainable and strives to align the Use of Proceeds of the Framework with the EU Taxonomy to the extent possible. Therefore, the Green Project categories have been mapped to applicable EU environmental objectives and where possible, applicable Eligibility Criteria have been designed to comply

with the technical screening criteria set out in the EU Taxonomy Delegated Act as at the time of this Framework publication.

⁴ Note as a municipality no operational expenditures are eligible under the Framework



Green Projects

Green Project categories (ICMA categories & UN SDGs)	Eligibility Criteria	EU Environmental Objectives and examples of EU Taxonomy activities
<p align="center">Renewable energy SDG 7</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wind power • Solar power (photovoltaic) • Hydropower that complies with one of the following criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The facility is a run-of-river plant and does not have an artificial reservoir - The power density of the facility is above 5W/m² - The life-cycle GHG emissions are lower than 100 gCO₂e/kWh • Bioenergy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Production and distribution of biogas⁵ - Production and distribution of bioenergy⁶ • Geothermal energy where life-cycle emissions are lower than 100 gCO₂e/kWh 	<p><u>Climate change mitigation</u></p> <p>4.1. Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology</p> <p>4.3. Electricity generation from wind power</p> <p>4.5. Electricity generation from hydropower</p> <p>4.6. Electricity generation from geothermal energy</p> <p>5.6. Anaerobic digestion of sewage sludge</p> <p>5.7. Anaerobic digestion of bio-waste</p>

⁵ Food waste including but not limited from household or industries and agricultural waste. For the avoidance, all input will be fossil free.

⁶ Defined as energy crops, biofuels or waste from forest. For the avoidance, all input will be fossil free.



<p>Energy efficiency SDG 7, 9</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy efficiency measures including, but not limited to district heating/cooling production and distribution, production of heat/cool using waste heat energy recovery, energy storage (storage facilities of electricity and geothermal energy), smart grids and replacement and new installation of LED lighting • Infrastructure for fibre optic networks for connecting residents and companies to the fibre optic network • Data Centers with Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE)⁷ less than 1.5, for building, running, and delivering applications and services, and for storing and managing the data associated with those applications and services 	<p><u>Climate change mitigation</u></p> <p>4.9. Transmission and distribution of electricity</p> <p>4.10. Storage of electricity</p> <p>4.11. Storage of thermal energy</p> <p>4.15. District heating/cooling distribution</p> <p>4.20. Cogeneration of heat/cool and power from bioenergy</p> <p>4.24. Production of heat/cooling from bioenergy</p> <p>4.25. Production of heat/cool using waste heat</p> <p>7.3. Installation, maintenance and repair of energy efficiency equipment</p> <p>7.4. Installation, maintenance and repair of charging stations for electric vehicles in buildings (and parking spaces attached to buildings)</p> <p>7.5. Installation, maintenance and repair of instruments and devices for measuring, regulation and controlling energy performance of buildings</p> <p>7.6. Installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies</p> <p>8.1. Data processing, hosting and related activities</p> <p>8.2. Data-driven solution for GHG emissions reduction</p>
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⁷ (Power Usage Effectiveness is defined as the ratio of the total energy consumption of the data centre to the energy consumption of the IT equipment only)



<p>Pollution prevention and control SDG 11, 12</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste management, including but not limited to recycling, waste prevention, waste minimisation, recycling, re-use • Other resource efficiency improvements such as reduction of air emissions and rehabilitation of contaminated land and leachate management • Carbon Capture and/or Storage technology/Utilization (CCS/CCU)⁸ 	<p>Pollution prevention and control</p> <p><u>Climate change mitigation</u></p> <p>5.5. Collection and transport of non-hazardous waste in source segregated fractions 5.9. Material recovery from non-hazardous waste 5.11. Transport of CO2 5.12. Underground permanent geological storage of CO2 9.1. Close to market research, development and innovation</p>
<p>Clean transportation SDG 9, 11</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Passenger and public passenger transport with zero direct (tailpipe) emissions (i.e. hydrogen and electric vehicles) • Supportive infrastructure to the above-mentioned sub-category e.g. charging points for electric vehicles or pedestrian and bicycle paths 	<p><u>Climate change mitigation</u></p> <p>6.5. Transport by motorbikes, passenger cars and light commercial vehicles 6.13. Infrastructure for personal mobility, cycle logistics 6.15 Infrastructure enabling low carbon road transport and public transport</p>
<p>Sustainable water and wastewater management SDG 6</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water and wastewater management including, but not limited to water supply and wastewater collection, treatment and supply systems, improved water efficiency through reduced leakage, plants, water purification, water saving, water conservation and re-use of water 	<p>The sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources</p> <p><u>Climate change mitigation</u></p> <p>5.1. Construction, extension and operation of water collection, treatment and supply systems 5.2. Renewal of water collection, treatment and supply systems 5.3. Construction, extension and operation of waste water collection and treatment 5.4. Renewal of wastewater collection and treatment</p>
<p>Climate change adaptation SDG 13</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change adaptation measures to make buildings, infrastructure and sensitive habitats more resilient to impacts of climate change 	<p>Climate change adaptation</p>

⁸ Excludes any fossil fuel related projects



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<p>Circular economy adapted products, production technologies and processes SDG 12</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resource efficiency and the transition towards a less fossil dependent society, for instance R&D related to minimizing waste and increasing circular flows 	<p>Transition to a circular economy</p>
<p>Green buildings SDG 7,11</p>	<p><u>New commercial and residential buildings (built after 31 Dec 2020)</u> Buildings⁹ that have or will have one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary Energy Demand (PED) at least 10% lower than the threshold set for Nearly Zero-Energy Building (NZEB) according to national building regulations and meet the requirements for one of the following environmental certifications: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Miljöbyggnad Silver Nordic Swan Ecolabel (sw. Svanen) BREEAM Excellent LEED Gold, or Energy use that at least meets the requirements for the level silver for energy use (indicator 3) in Miljöbyggnad, or Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) A or B <p><u>Existing commercial and residential buildings (built before 31 Dec 2020)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EPC A or within top 15% of the national building stock expressed as operational PED and demonstrated by adequate evidence¹⁰ and meet the requirements for one of the following environmental certifications: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Miljöbyggnad/Miljöbyggnad iDrift Silver Nordic Swan Ecolabel (sw. Svanen) BREEAM/BREEAM In-Use Excellent LEED Gold, or Energy use that at least meets the requirements for the level silver for energy use (indicator 3) in Miljöbyggnad <p><u>Major renovations</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary energy savings of at least 30% within maximum of three years and validated through an EPC upon completion of the renovation or Major renovation leading at least to compliance with Miljöbyggnad Silver 	<p><u>Climate change mitigation</u> 7.1. Construction of new buildings 7.2. Renovation of existing buildings 7.7. Acquisition and ownership of buildings</p>

Social Projects

⁹ Including land for planned projects



¹⁰ The report by the Swedish Property Federation (Fastighetsägarna in Sw.), CIT Energy Management will be used for determining top 15%. Linköping can also seek guidance from other appropriate external benchmarks to determine the top 15% if such report is issued by a national government or industry specialist



Social Project category (ICMA category & UN SDGs)	Eligibility Criteria	Target population
Access to essential services SDG 4,8,10	<p>Construction, acquisition, expansion, or upgrades to any of the following sub-categories:</p> <p><u>Housing adapted for special needs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing adapted for persons with physical or mental disabilities (sw. LSS boenden) or nursing homes <p><u>Welfare projects</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sport facilities and culture facilities such as public gyms or training centers, ice rinks, theatres, libraries and similar projects <p><u>Education projects</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education facilities (incl. day care centres, pre-primary education, primary and secondary schools, upper secondary schools, higher education campuses and education centres) 	<p><u>Housing adapted for special needs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Persons with physical/mental disabilities or needs and/or elderly people <p><u>Welfare projects</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Socio-economically weak areas as defined by the Swedish Police <p><u>Education projects</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Socio-economically weak areas as defined by the Swedish Police

Process for Project Evaluation and Selection

The evaluation and selection process for Green and Social Projects is a key process in ensuring that the amount equivalent to the net proceeds of the Sustainable Financing Instruments is allocated to projects that fulfil the criteria of the Framework.

For the avoidance of doubt, certain Social Projects may have environmental co-benefits, and certain Green Projects may also have social co-benefits. The classification of a Green bond, Social bond, or Sustainability bond will be determined by Linköping based on its primary objectives for the underlying projects.

Sustainability Bond Committee

The selection of Green and Social Projects is managed by a dedicated group, the *Sustainability Bond Committee* (“SBC”). The SBC consists of selected representatives from municipal companies and their respective finance and sustainability units. The SBC will convene at least annually. Further, all decisions are made in consensus.

The evaluation and selection process incl. SBC’s responsibilities are:

- The SBC identify and evaluate potential Green and Social Projects against the eligibility criteria outlined in the Use of Proceeds section of this Framework
- Linköping has well-established guidelines and processes, to identify and manage environmental and social risks that may be associated with the Green and Social Projects as well as ensure compliance to applicable laws and regulations
- Approved Green and Social Projects will be inserted to a spreadsheet (“the Sustainability Register”) which is maintained by the SBC who is also responsible for keeping it up to date

Additional responsibilities of the SBC includes:

- The Sustainability Register will be monitored semi-annually by the SBC to ensure there are sufficient volume of Green and Social Projects
- Exclude Green or Social Projects that no longer meet the eligibility criteria in the Framework
- Approve the annual Investor Report

Linköping will follow the development of the sustainable bond market and manage any future updates of the Framework to reflect current and future market practice (e.g. the EU Taxonomy) and any potential updates to the ICMA principles.

Management of Proceeds

Tracking of net proceeds

Equivalent to the net proceeds from Linköping’s Sustainable Financing Instruments will be monitored and tracked by using the Sustainability Register and managed on a portfolio level.

Projects can be added or removed from the Sustainability Register as needed. If for any reason a project ceases to comply with the requirements set out in this Framework, such projects will be removed from the Sustainability Register.

Allocation period and temporary holdings

Linköping will commit to, on a best-effort basis, allocate an amount equivalent to the net proceeds from the Sustainable Financing Instruments to eligible Green and Social Projects within 12 months from the bond issuance date.

Pending the full allocation to the Sustainability Register, proceeds will temporarily be placed in Linköping’s general liquidity reserves



and managed as such. The Finance Department will be responsible for the management of proceeds.

Reporting

To be fully transparent towards investors and other stakeholders, Linköping commits to regular reporting until full allocation and in the event of any material developments as long as there are Sustainable Financing Instruments outstanding. The Investor Report will be published on [Linköping's website](#) on an annual basis and will cover the following areas:

Allocation reporting

- The total amount of outstanding Sustainable Financing Instruments
- Share of proceeds used for new financing/refinancing
- The breakdown of Green and Social Projects by project category
- Descriptions of selected Green and Social Projects financed/refinanced
- Share of unallocated proceeds (if relevant)

Impact reporting

Linköping intends to report on quantitative impact indicators where reasonable and relevant data is available. On a best-effort basis, Linköping intends to comply with the recommendations in the Nordic Public Sector Issuers (NPSI) position paper on Green Bonds Impact Reporting 2024. Some of the reporting indicators may include:

Green Project category	Example of impact indicator
Renewable energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renewable energy generation (MWh per year)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installed renewable energy capacity (MW) • Reduced/avoided GHG emissions (tonnes of CO2e per year)
Energy efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual energy reduced/avoided (MWh) • Reduced/avoided GHG emissions (tonnes of CO2e per year) • Infrastructure for fibre optic networks: Number of connected households/companies
Pollution prevention and control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantity of waste that is prevented, minimised, reused or recycled before and after project (tonnes or % of total waste per year), if applicable • Reduced/avoided GHG emissions (tonnes of CO2e per year) • Carbon dioxide captured or capacity of CCS plant (tonnes), if applicable
Clean transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of fossil-free vehicles financed • Number of charging points of electricity installed
Sustainable water and wastewater management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water withdrawals or treatment capacity (m3/day or tonnes/day)



Climate change adaptation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas protected against heat (such as building facades) or number of heat shields etc sqm or number of items of heat protection • Areas protected against storms (building fasades or land such as school yards, hospital facilities, city centres) sqm or number of items • Capacity of system or area covered, for example for water management or regarding enhanced resilience
Circular economy adapted products, production technologies and processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in materials, components, and/or products that are reusable and/or recyclable (in % or tonnes)
Green buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amount of energy saved per sqm (kWh/sqm) • Estimated annual GHG emissions reduced or avoided per sqm (CO2e kg/sqm)

Social Project category	Example of impact indicator
Access to essential services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numbers of projects initiated within housing adapted for special needs

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of additional available housing for persons with special needs enabled • Numbers of projects initiated within welfare • Additional capacity for sports centres or culture facilities (number of individuals benefitted) • Numbers of projects initiated within education • Additional capacity within education (number of individuals benefitted)
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External Review

Second Party Opinion

To confirm the robustness and alignment of Linköping's Framework with ICMA GBP, SBP and SBG, it has been verified and approved by an external second party opinion provider. The *second party opinion* by Sustainalytics is available on [Linköping's website](#) together with this Framework.

External verification

An independent external party appointed by Linköping will provide a review, confirming that an amount equal to the net proceeds has been allocated to eligible Green and Social Projects. The report will be published on [Linköping's website](#) together with the Investor Report.





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