



# Green Bond Framework

February 2026



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# Introduction

Östersund Municipality (“**Östersund**” or “**Municipality**”) with an area of approx. 2,500 sq. km supports a population of about 65,000 people with plans to reach 75,000 inhabitants by 2040. Located in Jämtland, Östersund has a large number of small and medium-sized businesses in the manufacturing, knowledge, service and tourism industries.

Swedish municipalities enjoy extensive fiscal autonomy and can issue bonds to fund the delivery of public services. Östersund is responsible by law for providing vital services such as healthcare, schooling and social care. Other mandatory responsibilities include libraries, planning and building issues, health and environmental protection, waste, water and wastewater management, energy supply, public transport and emergency services. The Municipality also provides voluntary services that are of value to society, such as cultural and recreational activities, public housing, park maintenance and other technical services.

The Municipality’s operations are governed under the Municipal Council and the Municipal Executive Board by committees, which are responsible, among other things, for goals and priorities within their respective areas. To carry out their tasks, the committees have administrations with employed staff. In total, the Municipality has a turnover of approximately SEK 6.4 billion and around 5,600 employees – making the Municipality to the largest employer in Östersund.

Östersund aims to lead the way to a sustainable future, with the goal to become fossil-free in the municipal organisation by the year 2025, Climate neutral in the municipal group by 2030 and fossil-free and energy-efficient in the geographical by 2030.

## Strategy and Rationale

### Environmental Objectives of the Municipality

Östersund Municipality (including municipal organisation and municipal owned companies) has, through the Climate and Energy strategy the Climate Contract 2030<sup>1</sup>, and the Comprehensive Plan 2040<sup>2</sup>, established the following targets:

- Reduce CO2 emissions by 100 percent by 2025 within the municipal organisation and by 2030 within the geographic area of Östersund Municipality
- Reduce energy consumption by 40 percent within the geographic area of Östersund Municipality and 30 percent within the municipal organisation by 2030 compared to base year 2010
- The distribution of modes of transport in Östersund’s urban area shall be 40 percent car, 20 percent public transport, and 40 percent active transport (cycling and walking) by 2030
- Östersund Municipality shall work to ensure that household consumption-based emissions are halved by 2030 and amount to no more than 1 ton of CO2e per person per year by 2050
- Östersund Municipality shall be climate positive by 2030 within the municipal organisation and by 2040 within the municipality as a geographic area

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.ostersund.se/bygga-bo-klimat-och-miljo/klimat-och-miljo/sa-arbetar-kommunen-med-klimat-och-miljo/klimatkontrakt.html>

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.ostersund.se/bygga-bo-klimat-och-miljo/oversiktsplaner-och-detaljplaner/oversiktsplanering/oversiktsplan-ostersund-2040.html>

The Climate and Energy Strategy<sup>3</sup> 2024-2027 describes seven development areas - broken down into 79 measures. The development areas are:

- Organization and Governance
- Transport, Travel, and Work Machinery
- Urban Planning and Construction
- Energy
- Consumption
- Carbon Sinks
- Green Finance

The development areas and measures shall together serve as a basis for, for example, the departments' budget work and operational planning and environmental and climate requirements in procurement.

Example of activities, projects and achievements

- Östersund Municipality ranked fourth in 2025 year's ranking of Sweden's best environmental municipalities. The ranking measures municipalities' ambitions and results in environmental and climate work.
- Climate neutral Östersund 2030<sup>4</sup> - Östersund is part of Viable Cities. This is Sweden's largest initiative to date for the climate transition project in cities, with a total budget of over 200 million SEK. The project started on December 2, 2024 and will run until 31 October, 2027.
- Östersund has built EU:s first emission-free workspace. A preschool with only electric-powered work machines. Östersund has established a CO2 budget 2020-2040 for the geographic area, including residents' air travel. The aim is that energy-related CO2 emissions should be reduced by 16.4% per year
- In natural areas, ecological value inventories are conducted prior to work on a detailed development plan, and the results form the basis for adaptations within the planning area. In this way, the Municipality can preserve natural environments that have ecological value or areas that are important from a recreational perspective
- The Municipality also works actively to develop and plan for open stormwater solutions that provide ecosystem services. Rain gardens, swales, and floodplain areas are examples of green solutions that offer ecosystem services by reducing, delaying, and purifying stormwater
- Green Flyway 2.0 - project to create an international testing arena for electric aircraft and autonomous aerial vehicles in Östersund and Røros. The project started on December 1, 2023, and will run until November 30, 2026. The project's total budget is EUR 1,963,844

Additional examples of climate related activities and projects available on Östersund's website<sup>5</sup> and in the annual environmental report<sup>6</sup>.

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<sup>3</sup> <https://www.ostersund.se/bygga-bo-klimat-och-miljo/klimat-och-miljo/sa-arbetar-kommunen-med-klimat-och-miljo/klimat--och-energistrategi.html>

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.ostersund.se/bygga-bo-klimat-och-miljo/klimat-och-miljo/sa-arbetar-kommunen-med-klimat-och-miljo/klimatneutrala-ostersund-2030.html>

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.ostersund.se/bygga-bo-klimat-och-miljo/klimat-och-miljo/sa-arbetar-kommunen-med-klimat-och-miljo/klimatomstallning.html>

<sup>6</sup> <https://www.ostersund.se/bygga-bo-klimat-och-miljo/klimat-och-miljo/sa-arbetar-kommunen-med-klimat-och-miljo/miljoredovisning.html>

## Guidelines for Social Sustainability

Östersund has established guidelines to four areas related to social sustainability, including:

- Good health and well-being
- Reduced inequalities
- Gender equality
- Rights of minorities

More information on the focus and guidelines to social sustainability are available on Östersund's website<sup>7</sup>.

## Sustainability Governance

In the Municipality's sustainability work, the ambition is to contribute to the 17 UN Sustainable Development Goals ("UN SDG"). Since 2007, Östersund uses an environmental management system for the entire organisation, in accordance with ISO 14001 as well as prepares an environmental report on an annual basis. The environmental work is based on the Municipal Council's vision and long-term goals for a sustainable Östersund, as well as the Municipality's Environmental Policy. Besides the Environmental Policy, The Municipality's work to reduce climate impact is grounded in the Climate Program, the Climate and Energy Strategy, and the Climate Contract. Another important document for the municipal organisation's climate impact is the Travel Policy. The policy and governing documents are available on Östersund's website<sup>8</sup>.

Further, the applicable laws and other requirements that affect the Municipality and can be related to the organisation's environmental aspects are compiled in legal lists. These lists are available through legal update services and via the internal Environmental Handbook. Each year, questions based on the legal requirements relevant to the operations are sent to the Municipality's managers through the internal follow-up systems, and the results are reported during management reviews. Another way to monitor compliance with laws and other requirements is through the Municipality's own internal audits.



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<sup>7</sup> <https://www.ostersund.se/kommun-och-politik/social-hallbarhet.html>

<sup>8</sup> <https://ostersund.se/kommun-och-politik/styrdokument.html>

## Rationale for the 2025 Framework update

Östersund established its first edition of the green bond framework (“**Green Bond Framework**” or “**Framework**”) in 2017 and second edition in 2023. As green funding is an important cornerstone in realising its vision of becoming fossil-free by 2030, the Framework has now been updated according to latest market practices.

Some of the changes made to the 2025 Framework are as follows:

- Streamlined number of debt instruments applicable under the Framework to Green bonds
- Streamlined number of categories from 8 to 7 i.e. former categories “Waste management” and “Carbon sequestration” have been merged under “Pollution prevention and control”
- “Energy efficiency” category has been broadened to include transmission and distribution of electricity
- “Pollution prevention and control” category has been broadened to include removal of harmful substances
- “Green buildings” category includes new threshold related to maximum amount of embodied carbon for new buildings and new criteria related to material physical climate risk screening for new and existing buildings
- Adjusting and tightening of select Eligibility Criteria across all Green Project categories to best reflect the evolution of regulation and market standards such as the EU Taxonomy Regulation and ICMA Green Bond Principles
- Adherence to EU Paris Aligned Benchmark (PAB) exclusions

# Core components of the Green Bond Framework

## Alignment with market principles

The Framework is aligned with the 2025 edition of the International Capital Markets Association (“ICMA”) Green Bond Principles (“GBP”)<sup>9</sup> and their four core components including key recommendation.

The four core components of ICMA GBP:

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

Key recommendation:

- External Review

The Framework is applicable for issuance of green bonds under various formats including public or private placements and senior preferred unsecured bonds (“Green Bonds”).

## Use of Proceeds

An amount equivalent to the net proceeds from Östersund’s Green Bonds shall be used to finance or re-finance, in whole or in part, a portfolio of green projects (“Green Projects”) as defined below. Green Projects may include fixed assets and/or capital expenditures (“CapEx”). Fixed assets and/or CapEx available in the balance sheet is subject to annual depreciation, thus no look-back period is applicable. Capex available in the cashflow statement is subject to a 3-year look-back period.

## EU Taxonomy and UN SDG mapping

The Eligibility Criteria consider, on a best effort basis, the EU Taxonomy’s Technical Screening Criteria (“TSC”) for substantial contribution where relevant. However, some Eligibility Criteria for example related to “Sustainable water and wastewater management” reflects local circumstances and thus not aim to align to the EU Taxonomy’s TSC. Furthermore, a mapping against the UN SDGs as well as the economic activities and environmental objectives under the EU Taxonomy has been done, to the extent possible, on the following pages.

## Financing and refinancing

Refinancing refers to Green Projects prior to the reporting year. Financing refers to Green Projects during the reporting year.

## Exclusion criteria

The net proceeds of Östersund’s Green Bonds will not be used to finance fossil fuel energy generation, nuclear energy generation, weapons, gambling or tobacco. Furthermore, Östersund’s Green Bonds respect the EU Paris Aligned Benchmark (“PAB”) exclusions as of the time of this Framework publication.

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<sup>9</sup> <https://www.icmagroup.org/assets/documents/Sustainable-finance/2025-updates/Green-Bond-Principles-GBP-June-2025.pdf>

## Renewable energy

**ICMA GBP category:** Renewable energy



**UN SDG:**

**EU environmental objective:** Climate change mitigation

### Eligibility Criteria

Construction, operation, maintenance and repair of the following renewable energy sources:

#### Wind power

*Eligible EU Taxonomy activity: 4.3 Electricity generation from wind power;*

- Facilities that produce electricity from wind power (onshore)

#### Solar power

*Eligible EU Taxonomy activity: 4.1 Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology; 4.17. Cogeneration of heat/cool and power from solar energy*

- Facilities that produce electricity or co-generation of heat/cool from solar photovoltaic (PV) technology

#### Hydropower

*Eligible EU Taxonomy activity: 4.5 Electricity generation from hydropower*

New or existing facilities that have or in the process of obtaining a permit consistent with the Swedish Environmental Code that entered into force on 1 January 2019, and which comply with one of the following criteria:

- The electricity generation facility is a run-of-river plant and does not have an artificial reservoir; or
- The power density of the electricity generation facility is above 5 W/m<sup>2</sup>; or
- The life-cycle GHG emissions from the generation of electricity from hydropower, are lower than 100gCO<sub>2</sub>e/kWh

#### Bioenergy<sup>10</sup>

*Eligible EU Taxonomy activity: 4.8. Electricity generation from bioenergy, 4.13. Manufacture of biogas and biofuels for use in transport and of bioliquids, 4.20. Cogeneration of heat/cool and power from bioenergy, 4.24. Production of heat/cool from bioenergy*

- Electricity generation or heat/cooling or co-generation of heat/cool and power exclusively<sup>11</sup> from biomass, biogas and biofuels
- Manufacturing of biogas and biofuels for use in transport and of bioliquids

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<sup>10</sup> Feedstocks as defined in Annex IX of the EU Renewable Energy Directive (EU) 2018/2001, but excluding (a) cultivated algae, (i) crude glycerine and (q) other lignocellulosic material except saw logs and veneer logs. Food and feed crops are not used for the manufacture of biofuels or for use in transport. In Sweden, feedstocks typically include sewage, agricultural residues, organic waste and residues from forestry and forest-based industries.

<sup>11</sup> For sake of clarity, some fossil oil may occur for start-up and shut-down processes.

## Energy efficiency

**ICMA GBP category:** Energy efficiency



**UN SDG:**

**EU environmental objective:** Climate change mitigation

### Eligibility Criteria

#### Transmission and distribution of electricity

*Eligible EU Taxonomy activity: 4.9 Transmission and distribution of electricity*

- Transmission and distribution infrastructure in the Swedish electricity system<sup>12</sup>

#### Efficient district heating and cooling network

*Eligible EU Taxonomy activity: 4.15 District heating/cooling distribution*

- Construction, operation and refurbishment of district heating and cooling networks, where the system is using at least 50% renewable energy, 50% waste heat, 75% cogenerated heat or 50% of a combination of such energy and heat

#### Energy storage

*Eligible EU Taxonomy activity: 4.10 Storage of electricity*

- Facilities that store electricity and return it at a later time in the form of electricity, such as battery storage and pumped hydropower storage

#### Smart grid technology

- Smart grid technology

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<sup>12</sup> In 2023, the GHG emission intensity of electricity generation was 8g CO<sub>2</sub>e/kWh in Sweden (source: [European Environment Agency](https://www.eea.europa.eu/en/press-releases/2024/04/04)).

## Clean transportation

**ICMA GBP category:** Clean transportation



**UN SDG:**

**EU environmental objective:** Climate change mitigation

### Eligibility Criteria

#### Road transport including machinery

*Eligible EU Taxonomy activity: 6.3. Urban and suburban transport, road passenger transport; 6.5. Transport by motorbikes, passenger cars and light commercial vehicles; 6.6. Freight transport services by road*

The purchase, financing and leasing of the following modes of transportation:

- Vehicles such as buses, cars, trucks, machinery (e.g. cranes, excavators) that are fully electric or powered with hydrogen or biogas<sup>13</sup>

#### Infrastructure

*Eligible EU Taxonomy activity: 6.13. Infrastructure for personal mobility, cycle logistics; 6.15. Infrastructure enabling low-carbon road transport and public transport*

The construction, modernisation and maintenance of supportive infrastructure including:

- Infrastructure dedicated to vehicles with zero tailpipe CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, such as electric charging points, hydrogen, biogas fuelling stations
- Infrastructure dedicated to personal mobility or cycle logistics such as pavements, bike lanes and pedestrian zones

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<sup>13</sup> Cars powered with biogas are excluded.

## Green Buildings

**ICMA GBP category:** Green buildings



**UN SDG:**

**EU environmental objective:** Climate change mitigation

### Eligibility Criteria

#### New buildings<sup>14</sup>

*Eligible EU Taxonomy activity: 7.1 Construction of new buildings*

New residential and commercial buildings<sup>15</sup> which have or will have upon completion:

- Primary Energy Demand (“PED”) at least 20% lower<sup>16</sup> than the threshold set for Nearly Zero-Energy Building (“NZEB”) according to national building regulations<sup>17</sup>; or
- Meet the requirements for at least (or better) Miljöbyggnad Silver or Nordic Swan Ecolabel

Additional criteria for all new buildings:

- Kg CO<sub>2</sub>/m<sup>2</sup> BTA, not exceeding the level specified in level Miljöbyggnad Silver or equivalent scheme ; and
- Undergone a screening for material physical climate risks

Additional criteria for all new buildings larger than 5000m<sup>2</sup>:

- For buildings larger than 5000 m<sup>2</sup>., upon completion, the building has undergone testing for air-tightness and thermal integrity

#### Existing buildings<sup>18</sup>

*Eligible EU Taxonomy activity: 7.7 Acquisition and ownership of buildings*

Existing residential and commercial buildings that either have:

- Energy Performance Certificate (“EPC”) of class A or that have a PED within the top 15%<sup>19</sup> of the national or regional building stock; or
- Meet the requirements for at least (or better) Miljöbyggnad Silver or Nordic Swan Ecolabel

Additional criteria for all existing buildings:

- Undergone a screening for material physical climate risks

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<sup>14</sup> Building application filed after 31 December 2020.

<sup>15</sup> Including acquisition of land and developing costs associated with land held for future development.

<sup>16</sup> The energy performance is or will be certified using an Energy Performance Certificate (EPC).

<sup>17</sup> In Sweden, thresholds set for NZEB is implemented through the Swedish National Board of Housing, Building and Planning’s (Boverket Sw.) national building standards (Byggregler i.e. BBR Sw.). Most recent version BBR 29 at the time of publication of this Framework.

<sup>18</sup> Building application filed up until 31 December 2020.

<sup>19</sup> The report by the Swedish Property Federation (Fastighetsägarna in Sw.), CIT Energy Management will be used for determining top 15%. The issuer 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.

### **Major renovations<sup>20</sup>**

*Eligible EU Taxonomy activity: 7.2 Renovation of existing buildings*

- Primary energy savings of at least 30% within maximum of three years and validated through an EPC upon completion of the renovation or follow up measurements; or
- Complies with the applicable minimum energy requirements of the national building regulation for major renovations

### **Building energy efficiency**

*Eligible EU Taxonomy activity: 7.3. Installation, maintenance and repair of energy efficiency equipment; 7.5. Installation, maintenance and repair of instruments and devices for measuring, regulation and controlling energy performance of buildings; 7.6. Installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies*

- Energy efficient equipment such as:
  - Addition of insulation to the building
  - Energy efficient windows, doors, light sources
  - Heating, ventilation and air-conditioning (HVAC), water heating systems including equipment related to district heating services
  - Electric heat pumps that meet the refrigerant threshold (GWP) of 675
- Instruments and devices for measuring, regulation and controlling energy performance of buildings such as:
  - Zoned thermostats, smart thermostat systems and sensing equipment, including motion and day light control
  - Building automation and control systems, building energy management systems, lighting control systems and energy management systems
  - Smart meters for, heat, cool and electricity
  - Façade and roofing elements with a solar shading or solar control function, including those that support the growing of vegetation

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<sup>20</sup> If the building post renovation fulfils criteria under “Acquisition and ownership of buildings” the market value of the building will qualify. If not, it will be limited to the renovation cost.

## Sustainable water and wastewater management

**ICMA GBP category:** Sustainable water and wastewater management



**UN SDG:**

**EU environmental objective:** Sustainable use and protection of water and marine Resources

### Eligibility Criteria

- Construction and extension of water and/or wastewater collection, treatment and supply systems
- Upgrade of existing infrastructure for water and/or wastewater collection, treatment and supply systems such as:
  - Distribution infrastructure
  - Water purification
  - Water savings
  - Water conservation
  - Re-use of water
  - Water and wastewater pump stations
- Urban storm water management including associated subsystems
- Improved water efficiency through reduced leaks

## Pollution prevention and control

**ICMA GBP category:** Pollution prevention and control



**UN SDG:**

**EU environmental objective:** Climate change mitigation

### Eligibility Criteria

#### Waste management

*Eligible EU Taxonomy activity: 5.5 Collection and transport of non-hazardous waste in source segregated fractions; 5.9 Material recovery from non-hazardous waste*

- Prevention, reduction, collection, transport, treatment, recycling and processing of waste (non-hazardous and hazardous), including facilities and supporting infrastructure

#### Carbon capture and utilisation

- Carbon Capture and Utilisation (CCU) of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from biogenic sources

#### Remediation of landfills and contaminated areas

- Remediation of landfills and contaminated areas<sup>21</sup>, including disposal of illegally deposited waste

#### Remediation and treatment of hazardous substances

- Remediation and treatment of hazardous substances, including PFAS (per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances)

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<sup>21</sup> An examination of the need for an environmental impact assessment is required, and, if deemed necessary, the assessment has been carried out.

## Climate change adaptation

**ICMA GBP category:** Climate change adaptation



**UN SDG:**

**EU environmental objective:** Climate change adaptation

### Eligibility Criteria

#### Adaptation measures

- Physical or nature-based adaptation solutions to reduce climate-related risks related to such as outdoor environment design, or water supply/wastewater including stormwater management related infrastructure

Climate-related adaptation investments require a climate risk and vulnerability analysis.

## Process for Project Evaluation and Selection

### Green Bond Committee

The selection of Green Projects is managed by a dedicated group, the Green Bond Committee (“GBC”). Members of the GBC consist of the Finance Unit and the Climate and Environment Unit. The GBC will convene at least annually. The GBC’s responsibilities include the following elements:

- Reviewing, selecting and validating Green Projects.
  - The GBC identifies and evaluate potential Green Projects against the Eligibility Criteria as set out in the Framework.
  - Östersund has well-established policies, environmental management system and governing documents to identify and manage potential environmental and social risks as well as ensure compliance to official national environmental and social regulations.
  - After validation from the GBC, approved Green Projects will be inserted into Östersund’s internal tracking spreadsheet.
- At least annually reviewing the list of approved Green Projects.
- Overseeing, approving and publishing the allocation and impact report.
- Govern the content of the Green Bond Framework and manage any future updates of this document to reflect relevant changes in best market practices.

## Management of Proceeds

### Tracking of net proceeds

The Finance Unit will manage the allocation of an amount equivalent to the net proceeds from Green Bonds to Green Projects on an aggregated basis (portfolio approach). If a project no longer meets the Eligibility Criteria set forth in this Framework, the Green Project will be removed from the internal tracking spreadsheet and replaced as soon as a substitute has been identified. Östersund will use an internal tracking spreadsheet, which will be reviewed at least annually by the GBC.

### Allocation Period

Östersund will commit to, on a best-effort basis, allocate the net proceeds from the Green Bonds to Green Projects within 12 months from the issuance date of each Green Bond.

### Temporary holdings

Pending full allocation of an amount equal to the net proceeds of outstanding Green Bonds, the unallocated proceeds will be held in line with the Östersund’s handling of short-term excess liquidity and managed as such and will exclude any investments in activities listed in under Exclusion Criteria in this Framework.

## Reporting

Östersund commits to provide investors with both a reporting on the allocation of proceeds (allocation reporting) and the impact of Green Projects (impact reporting) on a yearly basis, until full allocation or in the event of any material developments. The report will be published on Östersund's website<sup>22</sup>.

### Allocation reporting

The allocation reporting will include the following information:

- The outstanding amount of Green Bonds
- Distribution of new financing and refinancing
- The breakdown of Green Projects by project category
- Description of selected Green Projects
- Share of unallocated proceeds (if any)

### Impact reporting

Östersund aims to report on quantitative impact indicators where reasonable and relevant data is available. The information may be provided on an aggregated portfolio basis because of confidentiality agreements, or numerous Green Projects limiting the amount of detail that can be made available. On a best-effort basis, Östersund intends to comply with the recommendations in the Nordic Public Sector Issuers (NPSI) position paper on Green Bonds Impact Reporting 2024.



<sup>22</sup> <https://www.ostersund.se/kommun-och-politik/ekonomi/finansiering-och-rating/grona-obligationer.html>

Green Project category	Example of impact indicator
Renewable energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Annual renewable energy generation (MWh)</li> <li>• Capacity of energy generation of plant (MW)</li> <li>• Annual GHG emissions reduced/avoided (tCO<sub>2</sub>e)</li> </ul>
Energy efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Annual energy reduced/avoided in MWh or GWh (electricity) and MWh or GWh (other energy savings)</li> <li>• Annual GHG emissions reduced/avoided (tCO<sub>2</sub>e)</li> </ul>
Clean transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of km of new train lines, bicycle lanes etc. created</li> <li>• Passenger-kilometres in new means of transportation</li> <li>• Annual GHG emissions reduced/avoided (tCO<sub>2</sub>e)</li> </ul>
Green buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Annual energy reduced/avoided compared to the relevant building code or other relevant benchmark (kWh/m<sup>2</sup> or %)</li> <li>• Annual GHG emissions reduced/avoided (tCO<sub>2</sub>e)</li> </ul>
Sustainable water and wastewater management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Share of existing water supply and sewerage infrastructure upgraded or rehabilitated, in percentage terms (%)</li> <li>• Installed or renewed pipes (m)</li> <li>• Annual water savings (m<sup>3</sup>)</li> <li>• Annual production of drinking water (m<sup>3</sup>)</li> <li>• Annual volume treated (m<sup>3</sup>) or annual volume reused (m<sup>3</sup>) or annual volume avoided (m<sup>3</sup>)</li> </ul>
Pollution prevention and control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quantity of waste that is prevented, minimised, reused or recycled before and after project (tonnes or % of total waste per year), if applicable</li> <li>• Annual GHG emissions reduced/avoided (tCO<sub>2</sub>e)</li> <li>• Reduction in contaminated levels related to PFAS expressed as nanogram per liter water (ng/L) and microgram per kilogram of dry matter (µg/kg TS) for soil</li> </ul>
Climate change adaptation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Areas protected against heat (such as building fasades) or number of heat shields etc m<sup>2</sup> or number of items of heat protection</li> <li>• Areas protected against storms (building fasades or land such as school yards, hospital facilities, city centres) m<sup>2</sup> or number of items</li> <li>• Capacity of system or area covered, for example for water management or regarding enhanced resilience</li> </ul>

## External Review

### Second Party Opinion (pre-issuance)

Östersund has appointed S&P Global to provide a Second Party Opinion on the Framework, to confirm alignment with the ICMA 2025 Green Bond Principles. The Second Party Opinion is available on Östersund's website<sup>23</sup>.



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<sup>23, 24</sup> <https://www.ostersund.se/kommun-och-politik/ekonomi/finansiering-och-rating/grona-obligationer.html>

# ÖSTERSUNDS KOMMUN

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