KfW IPEX-Bank´s Framework for Sustainable Finance Facilities

KfW IPEX-Bank

Contents

1. Introduction

KfW IPEX-Bank provides financing to support the German and European economy and for environmental and climate-friendly investments. Together with the German and European export sectors and its global corporate customers, KfW IPEX-Bank is supporting the transition to a sustainable society – in all three dimensions: economically, environmentally and socially – in Germany, Europe and throughout the world. It promotes technological transformation by developing suitable financing solutions with the aim of improving and securing livelihoods and quality of life for future generations. These activities are guided by the principles of responsibility and sustainability. In this context, below is a description of the framework for Sustainable Finance Facilities. It follows the Green Loan Principles (GLP), the Sustainability-Linked Loan Principles (SLLP) and the Social Loan Principles (SLP) of the Loan Market Association (LMA), Loan Syndications & Trading Association (LSTA) and the Asian Pacific Loan Market Association (APLMA). The principles for bonds (Green Bond, Social Bond, Sustainability-Linked Bond Principles), which are similar in terms of topic and content, as well as the agreements of the International Capital Market Association (ICMA) for climate-positive / CO_2-saving financing, can also be applied. In line with the respective core elements of the principles, KfW IPEX-Bank defines their specific characteristics. This framework will be revised on a regular basis and amended to reflect the evolving scientific, technological and other framework conditions.

KfW IPEX-Bank supports the transformation to a sustainable society – in Germany, Europe and worldwide.

1.A. Presentation of KfW IPEX-Bank

Within KfW Group, KfW IPEX-Bank is responsible for export and project finance. It supports German and European companies operating in key industrial sectors in global markets by structuring medium and long-term financing for their exports, funding infrastructure investments, securing supply of raw materials and by financing environmental and climate change mitigation projects worldwide.

Our mission – to provide financing to support the German and European economy – stems from the legal mandate of KfW Group

- Export industry: Germany and Europe owe their growth and prosperity to the performance of the export industry. The financing provided by KfW IPEX-Bank supports their success.
- Infrastructure and means of transport: Economic success requires stable infrastructure and modern means of transport. KfW IPEX-Bank's financing enables a global exchange of goods as well as the development and expansion of sustainable infrastructure.
- Climate and environmental protection: Innovative energy and environmental protection projects require tailor-made financing. KfW IPEX-Bank provides targeted solutions.
- Securing raw materials / recycling: Production requires raw materials. In order to secure Germany's supply of raw materials, KfW IPEX-Bank uses its deep sector knowledge in the field of basic material and recycling industries.

1.B. Our contribution to the transformation

Together with its customers, KfW IPEX-Bank focuses on advancing the transformation to a sustainable society around the world, across the three dimensions of economic, environmental and social sustainability. To support this process of transformation, KfW IPEX-Bank provides tailored medium and long-term financing solutions, particularly for future technologies.

Together with the KfW-wide "tranSForm" project, guidelines for lending practices were implemented for particularly CO_2-intensive sectors.

Integration of greenhouse gas accounting is one of the next steps – in addition, impact reporting was also carried out, which uses up to 70 indicators to show the beneficial effects of financing in line with the 17 Sustainable Development Goals.

In addition to the management instruments from the KfW-wide "tranSForm" project described above, KfW IPEX-Bank has decided to set up a framework for climate and environmentally friendly financing in accordance with the principles of the LMA, LSTA and APLMA adopted over the last five years. We also focus on sustainability – not only in management, but also on the product side.

The particularly sustainable product segments – Sustainable Finance Facilities – underscore the transformative approaches of our customers. The "Green Loans – Made by KfW IPEX-Bank" framework was initially implemented and certified in 2021. In 2023, the environmental and climate-positive Green Loans will be followed by the expansion to the Sustainability-Linked Loan and Social Loan segments. This framework includes all three products (hereinafter referred to as "Sustainable Finance Facilities").

2. KfW IPEX-Bank GmbH guidelines

The basic prerequisite for all financing at KfW IPEX-Bank is compliance with the **requirements both externally and internally** in order to sustainably implement financing.

2.A. External ESG requirements

KfW IPEX-Bank is obliged to comply with the requirements of German and European banking supervision and therefore also with the regulations with regard to ESG.

In order to avoid and minimise potential adverse effects through our financing, in 2008, we voluntarily committed to internationally applicable standards such as the

- Equator Principles (currently in the valid version of EP4),
- IFC Performance Standards and
- the EHS Guidelines of the World Bank Group, which we use as the basis for our environmental and social impact assessment.

Furthermore, we have specific guidelines in individual sectors that require compliance.

For example, in the maritime industries sector, KfW IPEX-Bank encourages its customers to observe the following guidelines in their financing: Hong Kong International Convention for the Safe and Environmentally Sound Recycling of Ships (IMO) as well as reporting requirements under the Poseidon Principles, of which KfW IPEX-Bank is a member. Furthermore, KfW IPEX-Bank is part of the Responsible Ship Recycling Standard initiative.

2.B. KfW Group's internal rules

In addition to complying with external voluntary commitments, we have put in place our own guidelines to support the transformation towards a climate-neutral world as well as to minimise and avoid potential adverse social effects and negative impacts on the environment:

Group-wide guidelines:

- **→ Sector guidelines:** The transition towards a sustainable society is the key challenge of our time. As a transformative promotional bank, KfW Group therefore assumes particular responsibility in this regard. KfW Group's sector guidelines systematically focus on greenhouse gas-intensive economic sectors and set sector-specific minimum requirements for the climate compatibility of financed technologies. It is especially important to support the advancement of the transformation process in those sectors that are facing particular challenges with regard to climate change mitigation and are therefore of essential importance to achieving the targets set in the Paris Climate Agreement.

- **→ Exclusion list:** The Exclusion List of KfW Group is valid groupwide. It excludes new financing commitments in defined areas that counteract climate change mitigation.

→ Sustainability Guideline of KfW IPEX-Bank:

- KfW IPEX-Bank has implemented its own sustainability guideline to minimise and mitigate potential adverse environmental and social effects. This is based on the Equator Principles in their respective current form, currently EP4, IFC Performance Standards and EHS Guidelines.

3. Our approach to Sustainable Finance Facilities

Financing for particularly sustainable companies, assets or projects that at least meet or exceed the criteria/guidelines in 2. can be regarded as particularly sustainable according to external criteria if they meet the following requirements:

– → Principles of the LMA/LSTA/APLMA for Green Loans, Sustainability-Linked Loans and Social Loans

or

– → Principles of ICMA for Green Bonds, Sustainability-Linked Bonds and Social Bonds

3.A. Principles of the LMA/ LSTA/APLMA

With regard to the characteristics of the definitions for sustainable product segments, we are proceeding in accordance with the definitions of the LMA together with the LSTA and APLMA.

A distinction is made here between

→ Green Loan Principles
Alternatively, Green Bond Principles.

Transition Loans must fulfil the same four core elements of Green Loans, but are used in sectors and industries that are only just beginning their transformation

→ Sustainability Linked Loan Principles
Alternatively, also Sustainability-Linked Bond Principles.

→ Social Loan Principles
Alternatively, Social Bond Principles.

3.B. Principles of the ICMA

Parallel to the loan market and the principles of the LMA, the rules of the → ICMA The Principles, Guidelines and Handbooks, which are identical in content, are also in force on the capital market for the products

– Green Bond
– Social Bond
– Sustainability Linked Bond

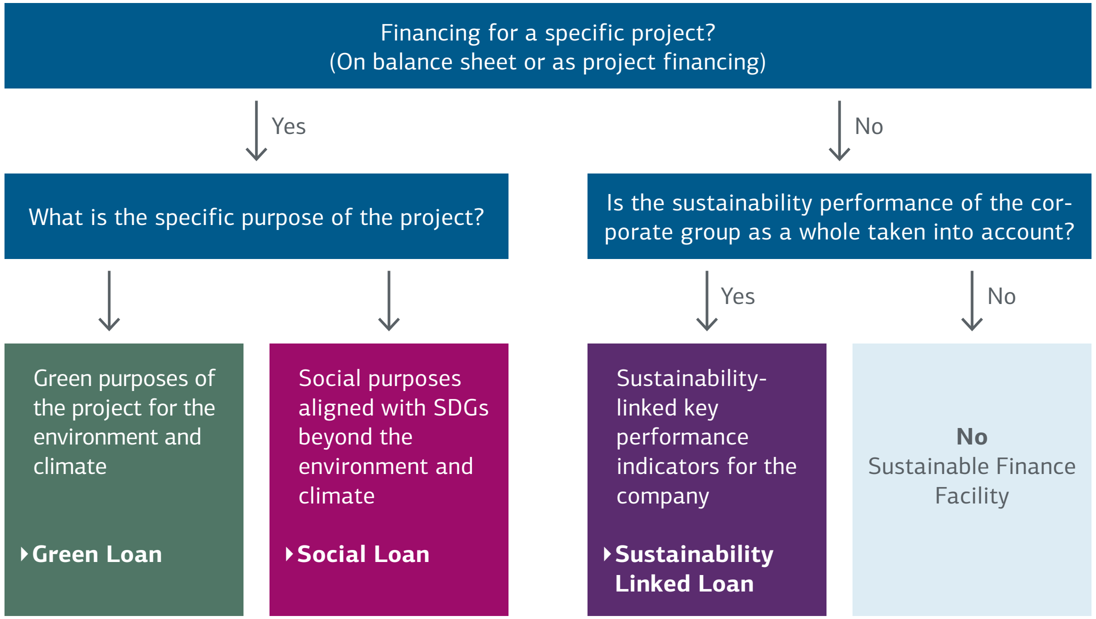
as well as a manual for transitory financing.

If a borrower is already using the ICMA rules for a capital market product, it is possible to verify to what extent the framework created for this purpose can also be used as a basis for a Sustainable Finance Facility.

4. Classification of the various segments within the Sustainable Finance Facilities

A prerequisite for every Sustainable Finance Facility of KfW IPEX-Bank is the sustainable behaviour of the borrower, which is proven by its (sustainability) strategy and/or its reporting system.

Classification into the various product segments takes place according to the following decision path:



Should a specific project be financed?

Yes: The question then arises as to the specific purpose of the project:

Green purposes in accordance with Annex 1 on environment and climate indicates a possible **Green Loan**

Social purposes in accordance with Annex 3 aligned with SDGs beyond environment and climate indicate a **Social Loan**

No: The focus is on the borrower's sustainability performance and specific key performance indicators:

Yes: This generates an opportunity to use a **Sustainability-Linked Loan** in accordance with Annex 2.

No: In this case, there is no Sustainable Finance Facility

5. Requirements for the implementation of Sustainable Finance Facilities

Implementation
The implementation of all Sustainable Finance Facilities requires a common understanding between the borrower and the bank. In order to achieve this, the following documents of the customer or borrower support the joint transaction:
- sustainability reporting
- sustainability strategy
- climate strategy
- sustainable customer frameworks

Advisory
If the sustainable finance frameworks of the customer or potential borrower are not yet in place, KfW IPEX-Bank will offer its experience to develop the frameworks with the customer.

6. External evaluation

Transparency through independent, qualified third party is an important feature of KfW IPEX-Bank's Sustainable Finance Facilities.

KfW IPEX-Bank strives to achieve multi-stage verification:

1) The independent verification (second party opinion) of this framework (KfW IPEX-Bank's Framework for Sustainable Finance Facilities).

2) Independent verification of customer frameworks regarding the LMA/LSTA/APLMA Principles by segment or multi-segment frameworks.

3) Verification of the individual financing: in case of Sustainability-Linked Loans, the achievement of the Sustainable Performance Targets (SPTs) set for the key performance indicators (KPIs) is determined by a qualified third party. The achievement of the SPTs, in particular their verification, forms part of the reporting obligations towards KfW IPEX-Bank.

During verification, the second party opinion service provider for the Sustainable Finance Framework must be selected accordingly by the borrower with the involvement of KfW IPEX-Bank.

7. Annex

Necessary conditions for evaluating a loan and classifying it as a Sustainable Finance Facility are the compliance with the sustainability guideline of KfW IPEX-Bank, the exclusion list and the sector guideline of KfW banking group as mentioned in 2. KfW IPEX-Bank may also set further conditions.

Moreover, the borrower must provide appropriate proof of compliance with the criteria of this framework as part of the loan initiation and structuring phase. This also includes providing information on the borrower's sustainability strategy and goals.

In order to be able to classify a financing as a Green Loan or Social Loan, GLP and SLP require four core criteria to be met:

1. Use of the loan funds

The loan funds must serve a sustainable purpose. Financing purposes recognised by KfW IPEX-Bank as sustainable are set out in Annex 1 (Green Loans) and Annex 3 (Social Loans) The look back period for the (re)financed project will not exceed 36 months.

2. Project selection and evaluation

The borrower has to
- present the criteria and decision-making processes for selecting the projects,
- clearly define and document the selection of the project,
- present the evaluation process including defining responsibilities or a responsible team.

Additionally, they must explain which financing purpose or which of the financing purposes specified in Annex 1 or Annex 3 are relevant for their project. In addition, KfW IPEX-Bank may set other conditions.

3. Management of the loan funds

It is the borrower's responsibility to ensure that the loan funds committed under this framework are only used for the purposes defined in this framework. As disbursement progresses, the borrower must report to KfW IPEX-Bank on how the funds are being used. To ensure that the loan funds are only used for the purposes defined in this framework, the borrower must, for example, establish suitable processes (e.g. manage a separate account) to monitor that the funds are used exclusively for the predefined purpose.

In particular, the borrower has to

- establish an adequate process to track the loan proceeds and to ensure that the loan proceeds are used exclusively for the selected project categories,
- will periodically disclose the intended placement of unallocated loan proceeds to the lender,
- will allocate the loan proceeds to the selected projects in a defined period (e.g. within 24 months after receiving the loan proceeds).

4. Reporting

In accordance with the GLP and SLP, borrowers are required to notify KfW IPEX-Bank in an appropriate form on how the funds are being used in accordance with this framework and of any expected climate and environmental effects or positive social effects associated with the financed project.

Overall requirements are:

Reporting Indicators, including
- Project description,
- Amount of the total investments,
- Amount of the proceeds to be allocated,
- Share of refinancing,
- Information on any unallocated proceeds.

Sustainability information, including
- Sustainability benefits (quantitative),
- Sustainability benefits (qualitative).

With regard to Sustainability-Linked Loans, all relevant explanations are set out in Annex 2 Sustainability-Linked Loans.

Annex 1 Green Loans

→ **Basic categories according to GLP**:

Financing that makes a positive contribution to environmental protection, climate action and resource conservation can qualify as a Green Loan, provided that the financing serves at least one of the purposes listed below and the Green Loan Principles of the LMA/LSTA/ALPMA.

Fulfilment of the requirements of the EU Taxonomy alone is not sufficient proof for categorisation in accordance with Green Loan Principles.

Climate

1. Adapting to climate change / Climate Change Adaptation

This includes financing for projects whose sole purpose is adaptation to climate change. This includes:

– Reducing the exposure of people and nature to climate change
– Decreasing the vulnerability of people and nature to climate variability and the impacts of climate change that have already occurred and which are projected to occur
– Maintaining or increasing the resilience of people and nature (climate resilience) by improving the capacity to adapt to or absorb climate-related stresses, shocks and variability
– Strengthening capacities to manage risks associated with climate change

Typical approaches include:

– Planning and implementing measures that decrease exposure (e.g. climate-sensitive land use planning in cities and municipalities, coastal protection)
– Integrating climate change adaptation into policy-making, planning and decision-making processes (e.g. National Adaptation Planning Process (NAP) as part of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) – or in national sustainable development strategies);
– Planning and implementing concrete measures to adapt to climate change (e.g. improved irrigation systems for farming, flood protection measures, etc.) that strengthen the adaptive capacity of people and the environment, thereby reducing their vulnerability and increasing resilience
– Introducing systems to manage residual risks (such as risk insurance and early warning systems)
– Projects that reduce the need to use water from natural sources in water-scarce regions (e.g. drinking water projects, seawater desalination plants)

2. Climate action

Mobility and transport / Clean Transportation

Financing for transport and mobility can qualify as Green Loans if they fall into the following areas:

INFRASTRUCTURE

– for public transport projects such as expansion of the rail network, train stations or P+R car parks
– for non-motorised traffic such as bicycles and pedestrians
– for electric mobility

MODES OF TRANSPORT

For all modes of transport it is material that the transport of fossil fuel is excluded*.

1) Road and rail transport: All road and rail-bound mass transport vehicles in short- and long-haul transport, e.g. trams, underground and suburban trains, freight and passenger trains as well as carriages and buses qualify for Green Loans if they are powered by electricity or meet the respective requirements (substantial contribution) of the EU Taxonomy and the EHS guidelines of the World Bank Group. For all projects with road and rail-based means of transport that are not or not exclusively powered by electricity, such as bimodal trains, the following also applies:

* For each and every Green Loan it is the target, that there is no transport of fossil fuels. The goods/ products to be transported should be defined and the threshold for fossil fuels is max. 10%.

- proof of absolute energy/CO_2e savings or proof of specific energy/CO_2e emissions savings of at least 20% to be provided in a before/after comparison in the case of replacement investments

or

- in the case of new investments, proof of an energy/CO_2e emissions savings of at least 15% compared with the national sector average of the portfolio must be provided.

2) Shipping: Financing for ships including retrofits qualify as Green Loans if they comply with the currently valid IMO requirements, and the following also applies:
   - proof of absolute energy/CO_2e savings or proof of specific energy/CO_2e emissions savings of at least 20% to be provided in a before/after comparison in the case of replacement investments

   or

   - in the case of new investments, proof of an energy/CO_2e emissions savings of at least 15% compared with the national sector average of the portfolio must be provided.

3) Air transport: Aircraft financing generally does not qualify as Green Loans, even if, for example, upgrading a fleet of aircraft may achieve energy efficiencies.

Manufacture of climate technology
Financing of capex in line with “Use of Proceeds (GLP)” for manufacturers or manufacturing incl. R&D e.g. of battery cells for electromobility and renewable energy storage as well as renewable energies in accordance with the following list, including the processes, production facilities and machines used for this purpose, also fulfil the qualification for Green Loans. In this case, the relevant processes, production systems and machines must explicitly serve the purpose of research, development and manufacture of climate technology. If they serve various purposes (dual use), financing does not fall under this framework.

Renewable energy
KfW IPEX-Bank financing for renewable energy (incl. associated grids and storage facilities) can be classified as Green Loans if they fall under the following categories:

- Electricity generation: Development, operation and maintenance of facilities for:
  - wind power (on- and offshore)
  - solar power
  - biomass or biogas electricity from organic waste (food may not be used as feedstock) – provided that GHGs are reduced by 80% compared to conventional fossil fuel (RED II)
  - geothermal energy in compliance with the requirements (substantial contribution) of the EU taxonomy
  - hydropower plants (excluding plants with an installed capacity of more than 25MW)
  - Green hydrogen, i.e. for hydrogen whose production is purely based on renewable energies
  - Grids that are directly related to the connection of renewable energy
- Development, operation and maintenance of facilities to produce biogas from waste
- Heat generation and thermal energy: Development, operation and maintenance of facilities for:
  - Thermal use of geothermal, solar or bioenergy from biomass/organic waste
  - construction of heat pumps
- Technologies for renewable energy/energy storage:
  - Development and/or manufacture of renewable energy technologies, incl. renewable energy generation equipment (e.g. wind turbines, solar cells) and energy storage equipment (e.g. batteries, capacitors, compressed air storage and flywheels)
- Financings as part of KfW’s promotional programmes for renewables also qualify as Green Loans.

Buildings / Green Buildings

Financing for buildings may also be classified as Green Loans if it meets the following criteria:

- For replacement investments: Proof of absolute energy/CO_2e savings or proof of specific energy/CO_2e emissions savings of at least 20% must be provided in a before/after comparison

or

- For new investments: Proof of energy/CO_2e emissions savings of at least 15% compared with the national sector average of the portfolio
- In both cases: compliance with (inter)national or regional standards or presentation of corresponding certificates (as per the GLP)

Energy efficiency

When financing energy efficiency measures, a distinction is made between replacement investments and new investments. The following can be counted as Green Loans:

- Replacement investments for energy efficiency can be recognised as Green Loans – if proof is provided of absolute energy saving/CO_2e savings or specific energy/ CO_2e savings of at least 20% in a before/after comparison.
- New investments in energy efficiency must prove specific energy/CO_2e emission savings of at least 15% compared to the national industry average of the portfolio to be recognised as a Green Loan.

  Examples of these types of investments include investments in energy-efficient production by companies (e.g. new or replacement investments in more energy-efficient production processes and facilities), energy-efficient infrastructure, energy-efficient buildings (rehabilitation) and modernisation of (combined heat and) power plants to increase energy efficiency, as long as they are not fired with fossil fuels.
- Financing as part of KfW's promotional programmes for energy efficiency can also be classified as a Green Loan.

Financing for fossil fuel-fired power plants or for the modernisation of fossil fuel-fired power plants does not generally qualify as Green Loans, even if these may be accompanied by an increase in energy efficiency under certain circumstances.

Environment

Production technologies and processes that protect the environment and conserve resources

This encompasses financing of project-related measures / capex in line with "Use of Proceeds (GLP)", such as end-of-pipe technologies including recycling, facilities for the reduction, recycling and re-use of waste materials (including recycling of plastic waste). It also includes financing that supports projects/investments that conserve resources and thereby contribute to environmental protection, as well as financing that helps to improve the quality of resources, air and water, if this results in resource savings of at least 15%.

Sustainable water and wastewater management

Financing for follow-up projects related to water and wastewater management can be provided as a Green Loan if it results in resource savings of at least 15%. These categories include:

Water:

- Products, services and projects that contribute to reducing water scarcity and improving water quality, including minimising and monitoring current water use and increased demand, improving the quality and reliability of the water supply and improving water availability
- Infrastructure and technical projects to develop new or rehabilitate existing water and sanitation pipelines, including equipment and technical upgrades for improved water quality and/or water use efficiency
- Technologies and products to reduce, reuse or recycle water for the purpose of water conservation (smart meters, water-saving devices, rainwater collection systems)

Wastewater:

– Processes that make it significantly easier to treat wastewater, i.e. that go beyond merely meeting legal requirements
– Development, manufacture, installation and operation of technologies, systems and facilities that recycle or increase the efficiency of wastewater treatment

Environmental protection, resource conservation and the reduction of (environmental) pollution / Pollution prevention and control

Financing to reduce and control (environmental) pollution can be recognised as Green Loans if it is accompanied by proof of a reduction of at least 15% in environmental impact or consumption of resources. These include, for example, the following projects:

– Projects that contribute to environmental protection (such as waste prevention, air pollution control, emissions reduction (e.g. sulphur dioxides/nitrogen oxides), and noise protection). This also includes waste incineration plants as power plants that supply energy or heat without fossil raw materials and – within EU territory – are in compliance with EU Directive 2008/98/EC on waste and worldwide in compliance with the EHS Guidelines of the World Bank Group.
– Financing of production facilities that reduce the environmental impact or the use of materials and resources by at least 15%.

Financing for fossil fuel-fired power plants or for the modernisation of fossil fuel-fired power plants does not generally qualify as Green Loans, even if these may result in an improvement of environmental protection and resource conservation under certain circumstances.

With regard to reporting, KfW IPEX-Bank recommends the application of the indicators listed as examples for measuring climate and environmental impact:

Climate

RENEWABLE ENERGY:

– Reduction of annual greenhouse gas emissions (t CO_2e)
– Annual energy production from renewable sources (MWh)
– Capacity added from renewable energy sources (MW)

ENERGY EFFICIENCY:

– Reduction of annual greenhouse gas emissions (t CO_2e)
– annual energy savings (MWh)

Environment

– Reduction in annual water consumption (m^3)
– Annual reduction in water quantity (m^3)
– Reduction in the annual output of emissions (e.g. sulphur dioxides/nitrogen oxides) (SOx mg/m^3e / NOx mg/m^3e)
– Reduction of noise pollution (dB)

Annex 2 Sustainability-Linked Loans

→ Definition along the SLLP:

The sustainability strategy of the company is based on the sustainability performance of the company's/borrower's Sustainability-Linked Loans (SLL).

Transparent objectives that represent a plausible path in the best case should at least be disclosed to the financing banks. If sustainability reporting is implemented, this can also be used.

If the sustainability strategy has not yet been fully developed, this can be advanced by leveraging KfW IPEX-Bank's experience. The strategy reflects the company's main sustainability goals.

For the individual SLL, the main requirement is that the agreed KPI*s ("Key Performance Indicators") are measurable and ambitious. This means that the targets represented by the KPIs must be measurable by SPTs (Sustainable Performance Targets) and confirmed by a qualified, independent third party with regard to their target achievement.

Furthermore the SLL has to be in line with the predefined targets (SPTs) following a margin ratchet for the relevant loan.

Overview of the process along the five core elements for each Sustainability Linked Loan

Selection of KPI (Key Performance Indicators)
- The KPIs shall be material to the borrower´s sustainability and business strategy, and address relevant ESG challenges of the industry / sector.
- The KPI shall be: relevant, core and material as well as measurable / quantifiable and able to be benchmarked

Calibration of SPT (Sustainable Performance Target)
- Ambitious, i.e. represent material improvement and be beyond „business as usual" trajectory; relevant in a benchmarking (external reference), consistent with the overall strategy and be determined on a predefined timeline.

Loan Characteristics
- A key characteristic of a SLL is that an economic outcome is linked to whether the SPT are met.

Reporting
- At least once per annum
- Public / disclose in the annual report or sustainability report

Verification
- Independent and external verification of the borrower´s performance level against the SPTs

*The → ICMA disclosed an illustrative KPIs Registry. The clusters of KPIs published are illustrative and typical examples for the variation in different industries and can be used for orientation.

Annex 3 Social Loans

→ Categories according to SLP:

Ensuring basic services for society is one of KfW IPEX-Bank's tasks: This includes investments in → infrastructure – both in transport and in the social sector. Infrastructure is part of supplying basic services for society. For more than 40 years, KfW IPEX-Bank has been financing projects in the ports, airports, roads, rail infrastructure, education, health and public administration sectors in Germany, Europe and around the world, thereby contributing to quality of life, mobility and prosperity.

Financing that makes a positive contribution to social infrastructure can qualify as Social Loans of KfW IPEX-Bank, provided that the funding serves one of the purposes of the loan listed below and complies with the Social Loan Principles of the LMA/LSTA/APLMA:

- Social projects including other related and supporting investments, including for research and development. These social projects should be clearly described by corresponding documents such as a social loan framework. The positive social effects must be plausible and measurable.
- The projects should bring about positive social impacts for their target groups and possibly other groups as well.

Below is a list of possible project categories:

- Affordable infrastructure (e.g. clean drinking water, water/wastewater supply, transport, energy and telecommunications infrastructure).
- Access to basic services (such as education, health, financial systems, public services and administration)

Definitions of financing as a “Social Loan” vary depending on the sector as well as region and business policy orientation.

To ensure transparency of the anticipated positive social impact of the project, KfW IPEX-Bank recommends using the social impact measurement indicators that are listed below by way of example:

- improved access to health services
- improved access to educational services

8. Updates to the framework

This document is reviewed regularly and updated if necessary. The current version of the framework at the time of the loan commitment for a **Sustainable Finance Facility** applies.

Disclaimer

The information and opinions contained in this Sustainable Finance Facilies Framework are provided as at the date of this document and are subject to change without notice. KfW IPEX-Bank does not assume any responsibility or obligation to update or revise any such statements, regardless of whether those statements are affected by the results of new information, future events or otherwise. This Sustainable Finance Facilities Framework is provided for information purposes only and does not constitute, or form part of, any offer or invitation to participate in a loan facility of KfW IPEX Bank and is not intended to provide the basis for any credit or any other third party evaluation of the loan. If any such offer or invitation is made, it will be done so pursuant to separate and distinct documentation in the form of inter alia an information memorandum and any supplemental information provided during the course of such offer and invitation process (the "Offer and Invitation Material") and any decision to participate in a loan facility pursuant to such offer or invitation should be made solely on the basis of such Offer and Invitation Material. This Framework should not be considered as a recommendation that any lender should participate in the loan facility. Any person who subsequently takes up share in a loan facility must rely solely on the Offer and Invitation Material shared by KfW IPEX-Bank in connection with a loan facility, on the basis of which alone take up or participation in a loan facility should be made. In particular, lenders should pay special attention to any sections of the Offer and Invitation Material describing any risk factors. The merits or suitability of the transaction described in these materials to a particular person's situation should be independently determined by such person. Any such determination should involve, inter alia, an assessment of the legal, tax, accounting, regulatory, financial, credit and other related aspects of the loan facility or such transaction. This material is not intended for distribution to, or use by, any person or entity in any jurisdiction or country where such distribution or use would be contrary to law or regulation.

Publication details

Published by
KfW IPEX-Bank GmbH
Palmengartenstraße 5–9
60325 Frankfurt am Main, Germany
Telefon +49 69 7431-3300
Telefax +49 69 7431-2944
info@kfw-ipex-bank.de
www.kfw-ipex-bank.de

More information
→ KfW IPEX-Bank: Products and services

Design and realisation
MEHR+ Kommunikationsgesellschaft mbH,
Düsseldorf, Germany

KfW IPEX-Bank