

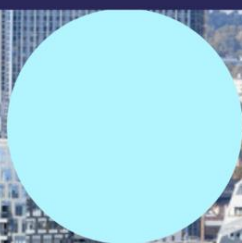


Oslo

The City of Oslo

United Nations Global Compact

Communication on Engagement
2017-2018



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“The City Government wants to create a livelier urban society, with more green spaces, better air quality, and easier access to nature and opportunities for outdoor recreation. Accordingly, we are continuing to prioritize climate measures that will help to achieve these goals.”

Oslo's Climate Budget 2019

Summary

This Communication on Engagement describes the actions that the City of Oslo has taken to support the UN Global Compact and the Ten Principles on human rights, labour rights, environment and anti-corruption. In this report we emphasise public procurement as our major strategic tool to influence businesses to become more sustainable and responsible. This Communication on Engagement covers a two years period from 2017 - 2018.

Part I of this Communication on Engagement contains the *Message from the City Government* with a statement of continued support by the Governing Mayor of the City of Oslo, Raymond Johansen.

Part II describes actions the City of Oslo has taken in support of the UN Global Compact. This part is covered by the chapters *Oslo – a Sustainable City, Sustainable Public Procurement, Human Rights and Labour Rights, Environment and Anti-corruption*.

Part III *Measurement of Outcomes* describes our endeavors to measure the outcome of the activities described in Part II.

Supporting the Ten Principles of the UN Global Compact

The UN Global Compact Ten Principles are at the core of all the actions of the City of Oslo:

Human Rights

Principle 1: Businesses should support and respect the protection of internationally proclaimed human rights; and

Principle 2: make sure that they are not complicit in human rights abuses.

Labour

Principle 3: Businesses should uphold the freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining;

Principle 4: the elimination of all forms of forced and compulsory labour;

Principle 5: the effective abolition of child labour; and

Principle 6: the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation.

Environment

Principle 7: Businesses should support a precautionary approach to environmental challenges;

Principle 8: undertake initiatives to promote greater environmental responsibility; and

Principle 9: encourage the development and diffusion of environmentally friendly technologies.

Anti-Corruption

Principle 10: Businesses should work against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery.

Part I: Message from the City Government

To our stakeholders:

I am pleased to confirm that the City of Oslo reaffirms its support to the United Nations Global Compact and its Ten Principles in the areas of Human Rights, Labour, Environment and Anti-Corruption.

This is our Communication on Engagement with the United Nations Global Compact for 2017-2018. We describe some central actions that our organisation has taken to support the UN Global Compact and its Ten Principles. We emphasise public procurement as our major strategic tool to influence business actors to operate in a more responsible and sustainable way.

2019 is a special year for Oslo. In 2017 The European Commission awarded Oslo the prestigious European Green Capital title for 2019. Since our last Communication on Engagement, we have been working on a number of projects and initiatives to spread knowledge and to inspire and mobilize our citizens to take actions towards a more sustainable city. As the municipality itself accounts for less than 10 per cent of emissions in Oslo, we need the entire city on board in

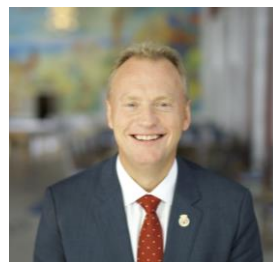
order to reach our goal of reducing emissions by 95 % by 2030. We have invited grass root organisations, the business community and academic institutions to become our partners.

On the part of the social aspects of sustainability, we continue our work implementing and further developing the Oslo Model – our approach to fighting social dumping, work related crime, corruption and improving working conditions both in Norway and throughout our global supply chains.

We use public procurement strategically to help meet our climate goals, promote fundamental human rights and labour rights and fight corruption.

We commit to sharing this Communication on Engagement with our stakeholders using our primary channels of communication. We welcome feedback on its contents.

Sincerely yours,



A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Raymond Johansen". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Raymond Johansen
Governing Mayor
September 2019

Part II: Oslo – a Sustainable City

The vision for Oslo is a greener, more inclusive and more creative city with room for everyone – a smart city that innovates with the stakeholders' interest in mind.

Oslo is the capital of Norway and the country's largest city with approximately 683,000 inhabitants. Around 52 000 employees are working for the City of Oslo, delivering daily services to citizens and businesses around the city.

European Green Capital 2019

The European Commission awarded Oslo the prestigious European Green Capital title for 2019. Being the European Green Capital in 2019 is a great recognition and an opportunity to showcase Oslo as a truly Green City both in the international context and to Oslo's population. As European Green Capital 2019, Oslo has taken on an important task: To be a role model to other cities. In 2019 we invite the world to Oslo – to share and to learn. Please, visit greencapital2019.com

A Sustainable City

Since the last Communication on Engagement issued in 2017, the City of Oslo has become certified as a sustainable city based on ISO 37120 Standard on Sustainable Development

of Communities: Indicators for City Services and Quality of Life.

The city of Oslo has achieved a platinum level at **World Council on City Data (WCCD) Global Cities Registry™**. WCCD is the internationally recognized list of cities which are certified against ISO 37120 in accordance with the WCCD certification system. Measuring our progress as a sustainable city will be a major task in the coming years. Our data is available at open.dataforcities.org

Sustainable Development Goals

The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are the blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all. They address the global challenges we face, including those related to poverty, inequality, climate, environmental degradation, prosperity, and peace and justice. The goals apply to all countries in the world, including Norway. And as most people live in cities, it is also here we have to make the greatest effort.

As responsibilities of the City of Oslo cover a wide range of subject-matters, all the 17 SDGs are relevant in our daily work. The publication [WCCD City Data for the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal](#) highlights how cities

participating in the programme, including Oslo, are supporting the SDGs. The WCCD results-driven tracking empowers cities to direct and leverage investment, a core success factor in operationalising targets across the SDGs.

Standardised city level data present an unparalleled opportunity for tracking of successful implementation of the SDGs. The WCCD report is available at dataforcities.org/publications2018

If we are to achieve our goals for a sustainable future, we need a lot of people to contribute. Awareness of the SDGs is the first step to action.

Therefore the City of Oslo co-hosted in 2018 a beautiful night trek in support

of SDGs, as an information campaign under the auspices of Norad - Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation.

UNGC Cities Programme

Oslo has engaged in a number of initiatives promoting sustainability. As a member of the Global Compact Cities Programme we contribute to case studies and share good practices with other participant cities worldwide.

We are eager to share our policies and strategies which we use as our tools to influence business behavior also in the future. Among these is our renewed Procurement Strategy adopted in 2017.



Figure 1: United Nations Sustainable Development Goals

Sustainable Public Procurement

Sustainability is at core of the municipality's purpose and activities. The City of Oslo spends about 27 billion Norwegian kroner annually on procurement and investments. This gives us a great opportunity to influence businesses in becoming more sustainable.

As one of Norway's largest public buyers, we can use our buyer power to set a new standard of requirements. Our suppliers are met with a number of environmental and social criteria and thorough monitoring processes. We are developing our practices in dialog with businesses, in order to make a real difference for the planet and the workers in global supply chains.

Committing to Sustainability

The procurement function of the City of Oslo is governed by the Management Instructions for Agencies and guided by the central Procurement Strategy. A new Procurement Strategy was developed in 2017 in dialog with internal and external stakeholders. It is founded on sustainability principles. The main objective is that Oslo Municipality shall conduct appropriate and cost-effective procurement processes – providing sound and sustainable solutions in both the short and long term. The sub-objectives state



Figure 1: Systematic approach to Sustainable Procurement

that the Municipality's procurements shall contribute to making Oslo a greener, more socially inclusive and more innovative city that provides its residents, businesses and industry with solutions and services in line with their present and future needs.

Assessing risks

The municipality's agencies carry out risk assessments on a number of issues. Risk of potential adverse social and environmental impacts is assessed in every procurement process for goods, services and construction works. Special areas of focus for services are wages- and working conditions for vulnerable groups. We are working in particular to combat social dumping and to increase use of apprentices in our contracts.

For goods, we focus on risks of adverse impact on human rights and ILO's core conventions in global supply chains. With regard to environmental aspects, the agencies consider environmental foot-print of different alternative products and services as a part of need assessments in the planning phase. To prevent corruption, illicit work and tax fraud the agencies follow central instructions adopted by the City Government and monitor compliance with internal rules and national regulations.

Risk assessment is crucial in order to apply relevant criteria and to ensure an effective monitoring process. The risk assessment is conducted in the preparation phase and repeated regularly throughout the contract period. This is documented in the contract strategy for every contract.

Integrating policies

In compliance with the new regulations on public procurement which came into force in 2017, the City of Oslo has developed procedures in order to promote respect for human and labour rights, to reduce adverse environmental impacts and to encourage green and innovative solutions.

It is the responsibility of the respective agency's leader to ensure that laws and regulations, including the municipality's

central Procurement Strategy and ethical rules, are applied at all levels in the respective agency. Contract strategies and tender documents are being approved and signed by the agency's management, which helps ensure management's commitment to sustainability issues.

All the documents of a procurement process and the contract monitoring process are filed in the archives of the Municipality. This contributes to transparency and traceability.

Monitoring and Communicating

Contract monitoring is crucial in order to ensure both right quality and right price and at the same time as implementing sustainability. By means of contract monitoring, we also engage in dialog with suppliers in order to develop the market in a more sustainable direction.

Based on a risk assessment the City of Oslo uses various methods to monitor compliance with contract clauses, including self-assessment questionnaires, dialogue meetings with supplier and third party audits and certifications, e.g. SA8000.

We communicate on measures and results both in internal reporting and in various public reports including this Communication on Engagement.

Human Rights and Labour Rights

The City of Oslo continues to be at the forefront fighting against social dumping, work related crime and ensuring decent labour conditions for workers in our domestic and global supply chains.

Two years have passed since the City of Oslo adopted the Oslo Model – a comprehensive framework of measures and requirements to help combat social dumping and to promote decent working conditions, using public procurement as a strategic tool. We continue our work on the implementation and further development of the Oslo Model.

National decent work standards

With regard to domestic supply chains, the Oslo Model compiles 20 requirements and applies in particular to high risk industries such as construction works and cleaning services. The major tool in implementing and monitoring the requirements is HMSREG. Developed for the City of Oslo, HMSREG is an electronic supplier monitoring system designed to counteract work-related crime and social dumping.

The latest developments in this area entail, among other things that HMSREG has developed from merely helping us to fulfill our legal obligations in Construction Client Regulations of

having an updated list of persons present at our construction sites at any given time, to becoming an electronic real-time contract monitoring tool.

HMSREG gives clients and suppliers a basis for a simpler monitoring of compliance with requirements in the Oslo Model, e.g. valid health, safety and environment (HSE) cards (control of identity and legal residence), working hours delivered by apprentices and skilled workers, restrictions for sub-contracting, pre-approval of suppliers, wages in accordance with national collective agreements etc.

The City of Oslo has since 2015 cooperated with the Norwegian Tax Authorities. All companies wishing to become suppliers to the Municipality must sign a power of attorney that gives us access to key information on the supplier's tax matters. The power of attorney and the information provided by the tax authority are also dealt with in the HMSREG. The agreement ensures that the Municipality's suppliers do not have arrears on tax payments and other relevant fees.

Monitoring of wage and working conditions at the construction site has been stepped up. The results of the on-site controls carried out are entered in the HMSREG. Then they become

available to all clients in the Municipality.

In accordance with the Municipality's contract terms, the supplier may be charged a fee, among other things, for breaches of minimum wages and legal working conditions. The first fees were charged in 2018.

The development of the HMSREG, on-site controls and other contract monitoring measures provide a high degree of transparency in compliance with the Oslo Model. Nevertheless, there may be things we do not know about our suppliers, which can potentially represent a high risk. We need to constantly develop our quality management system and requirements in order to keep up with the development.

Therefore, it is very important for Oslo Municipality to build networks and share experiences with other public authorities and relevant stakeholders. The City of Oslo facilitates and participates in several networks, and has established contact points in all relevant supervisory bodies, including the Police.

We experience that monitoring measures have been stepped up and become more targeted, at the same time as the measures provide fewer and somewhat less significant findings. This gives us reasons to assume that our actions, along with all other similar

initiatives - at all levels, have contributed to a change.

More and more suppliers realise that in the long run it is more profitable to be socially responsible. It is a great achievement.

The Oslo model has inspired many, and it is being implemented in other Norwegian municipalities. It has also spread beyond our national borders. This motivates us to keep up the good work.



Monitoring safety and working conditions at a construction site in the City of Oslo (Photo: City of Oslo)

Workers in global supply chains

Promoting human rights and ILO core conventions through the Municipality's procurements of goods, was decided upon by the Vice mayor for Finance already in 2012. We use social clauses in all contracts where production processes imply risks of adverse impacts on international human rights and labour rights. In the Oslo Model we have further developed the requirements and revised our social contract clauses for deliveries of goods to the municipality.

Our suppliers must take active measures to promote international human rights and ensure that working conditions in the whole supply chain are at minimum in accordance with the fundamental human rights, the ILO core conventions and relevant national labour regulations in producing countries. We also use social selection criteria in order to ensure that

suppliers admitted to the competition are able to fulfill the social contract clauses. To be considered as a potential supplier for the City of Oslo, the company must document the quality management and traceability system suitable to verify compliance with social clauses throughout the supply chain.

Ethical Trade

In 2017 Oslo became a member of the Ethical Trade Norway. Ethical Trade Norway is a multi-stakeholder initiative, represented by NGOs, Trade Unions, Businesses and the Enterprise Federation of Norway. It is a resource center and an advocate for ethical trade practices. Through our membership at Ethical Trade Norway, the City of Oslo wishes to signal a strengthened commitment to work for ethical trade through procurement. We encourage our suppliers and partners to embrace ethical trade.



Worker at a tea plantation, Sri Lanka (photo: Asantha Abeysooriya / Unsplash)

One of the challenges in our work with ethical trade is that the Municipality has a decentralised procurement function. The fifty agencies of the City of Oslo have their own systems and procedures for risk assessment, implementation and monitoring. We must work for better coordination, better information exchange and more consistent practices towards the supplier market.

Many of our contracts involve thousands of products manufactured all around the world. It is challenging to get an overview of the complex global supply chains and assess the risks of human rights violations. This work requires specialised knowledge and expertise.

Our goal is to create a solid professional network across the agencies of the Municipality. We will share experiences and knowledge in order to strengthen our work with ethical trade. We will also spread the best practices in this area to help agencies to work more resource efficiently and systematically.

We are eager to share our knowledge and experience on ethical trade, and to work together with other public authorities and businesses in order to strengthen the efforts for better working conditions in global supply chains. Our annual member report to Ethical Trade Norway 2018 is available

at the Report Database at www.etiskhandel.no

Monitoring compliance

The City of Oslo is monitoring compliance with social contract clauses annually as a minimum. If the risk of violations of human rights and labour rights is high, the monitoring actions may be stepped up.

We have also established framework agreements for third party auditing services in order to verify compliance with social contract clauses in supply chains. Almost two hundred public authorities in Norway have joined Oslo's initiative. Controls and audits are being carried out, both at headquarters of our suppliers and at the production facilities in Norway and abroad.

The results of the social audits are available through the City of Oslo's Procurement Portal, enabling other participants on the framework agreement to share their experiences. It also enables suppliers to reach more clients with the same information, reducing the audit burden on them.

Corrective actions are taken on suppliers who are not in compliance with the social requirements. The ultimate goal of monitoring is to improve standards at manufacturing facilities and contribute to promoting respect for human rights and decent working conditions around the world.

Fairtrade-city

The City of Oslo is a Fairtrade-city. A Steering Committee comprised of representatives from the municipality, business enterprises and NGOs is established and is taking actions to promote fair trade in the central functions of the city, including in procurement, and among the citizens.

The most important step in this area in the past two years is the joint agreements in the food sector combined with category management to increase the share of fair trade-certified goods. In 2018 three new framework agreements for food were established. These are groceries, mainly for kindergartens and health care institutions; fruits and vegetables and dairy products.

Oslo Municipality's consumption of Fairtrade-certified and organic bananas increased from 3% to 50% in the first four months of 2019. Fairtrade-certified coffee share went up from 9%

to 13% in the same period. This shows that establishing central framework agreements and using category management are effective instruments in strengthening ethical trade. We work together with our suppliers to improve the market and to increase the supply of fair trade and organic alternatives at a good price.

Product	Fairtrade certified purchases in 2017 (% of total)	Fairtrade certified purchases in 2019, January-April (% of total)
Coffee	6 %	13 %
Bananas	1 %	50 %

Figure 2: Fairtrade certified purchases of coffee and bananas for 2017-2019

Being a Fairtrade-city, Oslo strives to improve the access to Fairtrade products in our community. This way, consumers in Oslo can easily contribute to better working conditions for farmers and workers in developing countries - every day.

- A SMALL CHOICE CAN MAKE A BIG DIFFERENCE!

Environment

Oslo's central climate goal is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 95 % by 2030. We can only achieve this if we all, including businesses work together towards the goal.

Recently published statistics for GHG-emission figures in Norway show that the total emissions in Oslo decreased with 22% in 2017 (compared to 2009-level). From 2016 to 2017 the reductions amounted to almost 9%.

Most of the emission reductions are related to changes in the transport sector. Increased use of biofuels, introduction of electric cars and a renewed vehicle fleet, are central.

European Green Capital 2019

Being the European Green Capital in 2019 is a great recognition and an opportunity to showcase Oslo as a truly Green City both in the international context and to Oslo's population. We will use 2019 to spread knowledge, inspire and mobilise our citizens - to amp up the volume and achieve more results, faster. We have invited grass root organisations, the business community and academic institutions to become partners, by participating with events in the official programme. The result is more than 190 partners, and more than 350



Commissioner Vella with Green Capital 2019 winner Governing Mayor of Oslo, Mr Raymond Johansen (photo: Rupert Oberhäuser)

events so far – ranging from big conferences for a professional, international audience, to small neighbourhood events for locals. The aim is to engage the entire city.

International Climate Networks

International cooperation is a key in achieving zero-emission goals. Oslo supports various initiatives addressing climate change, including C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group, the Carbon Neutral Cities Alliance (CNCA) and ICLEI Global Lead Cities on Sustainable Procurement. Together with other cities we are committed to drive a transition to sustainable consumption and production by implementing sustainable and innovation procurement.

Green Strategy

Oslo's Climate and Energy Strategy is a roadmap outlining how the green shift should be implemented in order to achieve Oslo's climate targets, while developing and upgrading an urban community in which people and businesses thrive. The strategy was adopted by the City Council on 22 June 2016.

An updated "Climate Strategy for Oslo towards 2030" adopted in 2019 takes a broader approach including measures needed to reduce the overall carbon footprint from the city's activities as well as awareness raising on climate change adaptation.

Green Governance and the Climate Budget

Oslo has established monitoring and performance evaluation schemes for the targets through a yearly report to the City Council and by strengthening the strategic climate work through integrating climate budgets in the municipal budget process. The climate budget includes a number of measures quantifying emission cuts by 2020. Through climate budget the responsibility for emission cuts is spread across the City Government.

More information on our climate goals, measures and results can be found at www.klimaoslo.no

Green Dialogues

The City's achievement of emission and environmental targets depends on dialogue with the business community, NGOs and citizens. In 2012, the **Business for Climate network** (Næring for klima) was established. It counts more than one hundred members, both large and small companies.

The network fosters dialogue between businesses and the City, and has minimum two network meetings and a top management meeting annually. The role of business in reaching emission and environmental targets dominates the agenda.

Businesses joining this network commit to assisting Oslo in reaching the goal of cutting their greenhouse gas emissions with 50 % by 2020. They do this in three ways: by reducing emissions from their own operations; by influencing their supply chain's emissions; and by making improvements in their own products, reducing the emissions of their customers.

The participants report annually on their contributions to the network. This allows Oslo to track performance, as well as celebrate successes, and motivate businesses to improve further. The network's annual report 2018 can be found at www.oslo.kommune.no

Communicating with, and seeking input from, the citizens around the targets and the measures, is a continuous work. The communication work ranges from campaigns for household waste management, to involvement in the City Ecology Innovation Centre, to the “Adopt a river” program for schoolchildren.

Green Procurement

A large share of Oslo's GHG emissions originates from production of goods and services procured by the Municipality. Use of comprehensive environmental criteria in public procurement is therefore an important measure to reduce our environmental footprint.

Transportation

The number of people travelling by public transportation, bicycles and on foot is rising – at the expense of car traffic. Oslo has the world's highest proportion of electric cars. We became the “EV Capital of the World” as a result of targeted green governance. Local and national authorities have made buying and owning electric vehicles very attractive and have thus boosted the private market for zero emission vehicles.

In 2018 almost 60 % of the new cars sold in Oslo were electric or plug-in hybrids. By 2020 all public transport in Oslo will be fossil-free. Read more about how electrification in the

transport sector has changed the daily life for private persons and businesses: greencapital2019.com/stories-from-oslo

Between November 2016 and June 2019 Oslo was engaged in the BuyZET project on procurement of innovative solutions for zero emission urban delivery of goods and services. BuyZET is an EU Horizon 2020 project coordinated by ICLEI. The main goals of BuyZET project were:

- To boost demand for zero emission vehicles (ZEVs) and other zero emission urban delivery solutions on the European market;
- To develop procurement plans to achieve zero emission urban delivery of goods and services to the public sector, and thereby improve quality of life in European cities by:
 - Minimising the number, distance and disruptiveness of motorised vehicle trips within the city,
 - Maximising the proportion of those trips made by zero emission vehicles.

The project concept is realised by a set of activities that are applied in the participating cities: Rotterdam, Oslo and Copenhagen, as key project cities, and the Brussels Region, Southampton, Bologna, Bielefeld, Munich, Manchester and Jerusalem as observer cities.

The activities conducted in the project were:

1. Development of a more complete understanding of the transportation footprints of all types of goods and services delivered to the cities;
2. Undertaking extensive market engagement and other research activities to identify alternative solutions for achieving zero emission delivery of goods and services in identified high-priority procurement areas;
3. Identifying other potential public and private sector buyers and the regional, national or international level for the formation of buyers groups;

4. Development of procurement plans for these areas in co-operation with the buyers groups.

The core project participants have recently finalised the procurement plans on how to achieve their goals of zero emission urban delivery of goods and services.

Oslo’s procurement plan includes new methods with environmental requirements which are to be included in all upcoming tenders. The experiences during the project work and the recommendations will be publicly shared with cities across the Europe and with any other interested parties.

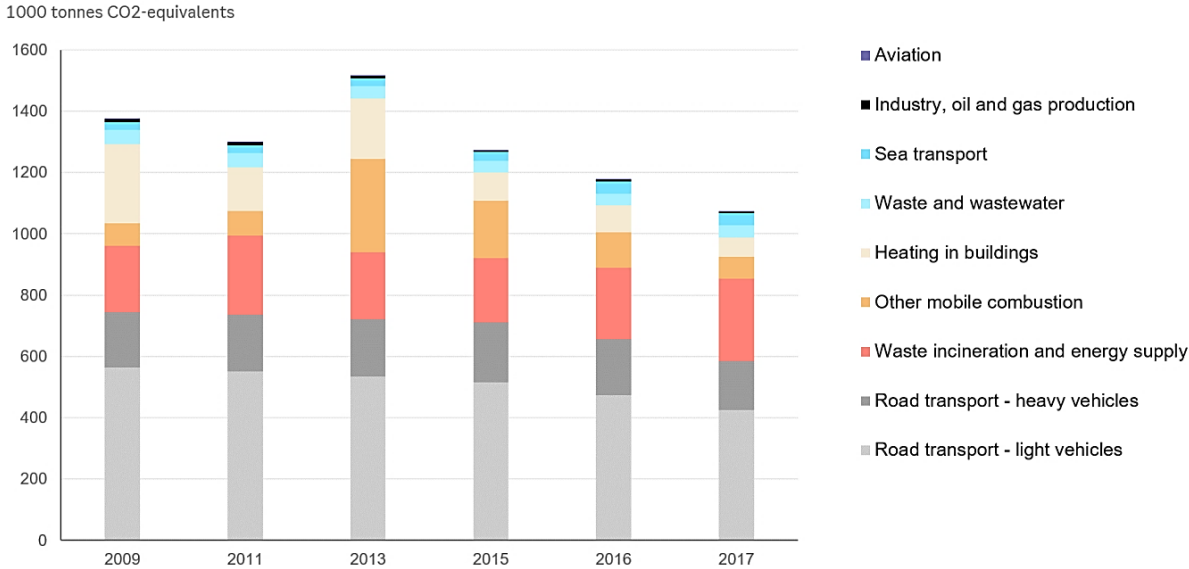


Figure 3: GHG-emissions by sector from 2009 to 2017, City of Oslo

Resource efficiency

Oslo is continuously improving its circular systems in order to make the most out of our resources. We wish to promote innovation and new jobs in the circular economy. Therefore we are currently working to develop strategies on sustainable consumption and waste reduction. The ultimate goal is to minimise consumption and increase use of sustainable materials and re-use.

The City of Oslo is at the forefront of circular use of available resources, like using bio waste and city sewage for biogas production, fuelling city buses and waste trucks. Waste no longer reaches an end point, but is a resource to exploit. The core of the waste management system is an extensive system of source separation where the citizens work together with high-tech machinery to ensure high recycling rates.

All waste becomes raw material either in the production of new products such as new plastic products, bio methane, and bio fertiliser or as heat and electrical power. Food waste, garden waste and sewage become biogas, soil-products and bio-fertilisers. Food waste and wastewater contain useful nutrients for agricultural production, and the recycling is important for non-renewable resources such as phosphorus.



One of Oslo's electric buses (photo: Ruter)

As the European Green Capital of 2019, Oslo is taking up the battle against plastic pollution. "Our ambition is for the municipality to phase out all unnecessary use of single-use plastics during 2019, as the first city in the world to do so," announced Oslo's Governing Mayor, Raymond Johansen, in May 2018. Our Action Plan to Reduce Plastic Pollution in the Oslo Fjord 2019 – 2020 is available in Norwegian and English at www.klimaoslo.no

The City of Oslo will also review its own procurement plans to phase out the unnecessary use of single-use plastics in our own operations. At the same time, the city authorities are inviting businesses and individuals to participate in a joint initiative.

Energy efficiency and buildings

The City of Oslo has since 2017 piloted fossil free and zero emission construction sites. Fossil free vehicles and machinery are now a standard in all municipal projects. To initiate market development, we have conducted a broad dialogue with stakeholders aiming at developing a market for zero emission construction vehicles and machinery.

Our pilots are promising, showing zero emission construction sites to be possible, with relatively low additional costs. In 2019 the City is developing standard environmental criteria that will be used in all tenders for municipal construction sites. The goal is zero emission construction machinery as the only option by 2025.

In 2016 the Scandinavian capital cities Oslo, Stockholm and Copenhagen joined forces and created the Scandinavian Green Public Procurement Alliance (SGPPA). The purpose was to boost the demand for zero emission non-road mobile machinery. The establishment of the alliance was funded by Carbon Neutral City Alliance (CNCA) with GATE21 as facilitator.

SGPPA aims to complete cross-border green procurements between the collaborative cities, with an initial focus

on the procurement of zero emission wheel loaders. In May 2019, Copenhagen and Oslo invited suppliers to enter a dynamic purchasing system (DPS).

International demand will result in a greater range of emissions-free machines, and lower costs. Both the C40 and CNCA networks, where Oslo is working on emission-free construction sites among other issues together with many of the world's largest cities are important part of the solution. This cooperation will help to boost buyer power and encourage the suppliers to develop more and better emission-free solutions.

ICLEI Procura+ Seminar 2018

The City of Oslo and ICLEI, together with the [SPP Regions project](#), partnered to host the 15th Procura+ Seminar on 21 - 22 March 2018.

The event brought together Procura+ Network participants, practitioners, experts, and policy makers from across Europe. The [programme](#) provided the chance to explore procurement concepts and issues through the lens of real-life examples and experiences, take part in dynamic and interactive sessions, and build capacity to procure more strategically. Please, visit www.procuraplus.org

Anti-corruption

The City of Oslo has a number of strategies, measures, and regulations to prevent and fight corruption, including a new programme for anti-corruption to be launched in 2019.

Ethical Guidelines

To make the right choices in our day to day work, we are guided by the Ethical guidelines for employees in the City of Oslo. Among many important issues, the guidelines include provisions on anti-corruption, especially with regard to procurement. The guidelines are distributed to and signed by all new employees together with the contract. Leaders at all levels must review the ethical rules with their employees. Our Ethical guidelines are available at www.oslo.kommune.no

Networks against Corruption

The City of Oslo has joined Transparency International Norway (TI-Norway). We have been participating actively in the network.

An internal network against corruption has been created by the Office of The Governing Mayor. The network

organises seminars in order to discuss relevant topics and measures to fight corruption.

Programmes and measures

In addition, the City of Oslo has developed an anti-corruption programme in which anti-corruption in procurement procedures is one of the top topics in the programme. The programme will be presented for the City Council and then implemented in the City of Oslo during autumn 2019.

The Oslo Model with its measures against social dumping and corporate crime described previously is also considered to be central in fighting corruption. For instance, HMSREG is not only a tool for monitoring manpower in order to capture suspicious activities and prevent illegal work. It also helps to detect tax evasion and other forms of economic fraud.

Moreover, the Oslo Model helps to reveal illegal restrictions of competition, i.e. cooperation between undertakings, or abuse of undertakings dominant position.

Legal Taskforce

The Vice Mayor for Finance has also established a “Legal Team” as an arena for sharing experiences and information on potential risks, especially with regard to the constructions sector. The Legal Team also discusses effective measures to fight social dumping and tax fraud.

Participants are The Tax Department of East Norway, Oslo Municipal Treasury, Labour Inspection Authority and different agencies of the City of Oslo (The Agency for Improvement and Development, Municipal Undertaking for Social Housing, Municipal Undertaking for Social Service Buildings, Municipal Undertaking for Educational Buildings and Property, and Agency for Planning and Building Services).

Red Flags-list

The City of Oslo has developed a red flags-list of suppliers who are assessed to represent a high risk with regard to non-compliance with contract clauses, especially on social and financial issues. It is advised that the agencies of the city use the list with caution, but are aware of the risks while conducting procurement processes.

Collaboration with the regional tax authorities

In June 2015 the City of Oslo signed a collaboration agreement with the Tax Department of the Eastern Region of

Norway. This collaboration is ongoing and has been an important source of information on suppliers who are or are about to become contractors of the City of Oslo. Corporate tax information may indicate potential breaches of laws and regulations, e.g. with regard to wages and working hours.

As most of the corporate tax information is confidential, it was previously difficult for the City of Oslo to get access. With an official authorisation from actual and potential suppliers and sub suppliers, the City of Oslo has within the framework of the agreement an access to information which is a valuable input to our risk assessments of supply chains in services.

Specified invoice

The City of Oslo has introduced a requirement for detailed information on invoices from suppliers, including information on the extent of use of and payments to subcontractors. This information will in addition to giving relevant information that enables control, also actively be used to monitor suspicious contractors.

Warnings based on invoice information are distributed to all agencies in the municipality by the Agency for Improvement and Development, and can serve as the base for further investigations or discussions concerning necessary measures.

Part III: Measurement of Outcomes

The City of Oslo is working to ensure that our activities are transparent and beneficial to the city, the region and the international community.

We are constantly monitoring our efforts and communicating on the challenges and achievements.

Sustainable City Indicators

As previously mentioned Oslo has implemented ISO 37120 framework on Sustainable Development of Communities: Indicators for City Services and Quality of Life. The ISO 37120 offers a comprehensive standard for sustainable urban development that provides a framework for systematic measurement of performance and development over time.

Oslo is also participating in the World Council on City Data (WCCD) network – a network of innovative cities committed to improving services and quality of life with open city data. The WCCD provides a consistent and comprehensive platform for standardised urban metrics based on the ISO 37120 standard.

The data for all cities listed have been independently verified and deemed to be in conformity with ISO 37120



Figure 4: ISO 37120 indicators (WCCD)

according to the WCCD. This gives us a unique opportunity of communicating on our sustainability performance and benchmarking against other member cities on the WCCD Open Data Portal: open.dataforcities.org/

Sustainable Procurement Indicators

The City of Oslo continues developing appropriate key performance indicators for the central Procurement Strategy. The KPIs will help us measure our results with regard to economic, environmental and social sustainability in procurement.

Reporting on the most important initiatives and results is included in the City Government's annual report available at www.oslo.kommune.no



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