



Oslo

City of Oslo

# A sustainable city

Sustainable procurement 2021–2022

# Introduction from the City Government

*To our stakeholders:*

Sustainability lies at the core of our city, and I am therefore 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.

In our 2021–2022 Communication of Engagement report, we emphasize the critical role of public procurement as a strategic tool for promoting sustainability and contribution toward achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

As one of the largest public buyers in Norway, the City of Oslo wields substantial purchasing power, having procured goods and services amounting to approximately NOK 36 billion in 2022. We are acutely aware of the high risks associated with environmental degradation, human rights violations and corruption within many of these procurements. Consequently, we recognize both the opportunity and the responsibility to enhance our processes.

Outlined in the *Declaration for City Government cooperation between the Labor Party, the Green Party and the Socialist Left Party in Oslo 2019-2023*, the City Government established a new standard for leveraging the city's purchasing power as a strategic instrument. During this period, we have strengthened our work with the Oslo Model for decent work and human rights and enhanced our focus on measures to facilitate a circular economy.

The City of Oslo is continuously improving its circular systems to maximize resource efficiency, promoting innovation and generating new jobs within the circular

economy. We aim to encourage more sustainable consumption patterns, transitioning from purchasing new items to embracing practices such as sharing, renewing, and repairing existing assets.

Oslo's central climate goal is to achieve a 95 percent reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030. To date, we have made notable progress, having already reduced our emissions by 30 percent by 2022. Presently, more than 60 construction sites are utilizing emission-free machinery.

We also have high ambitions for more sustainable, healthy and plant-based diet in the City of Oslo. Specifically, we aim to cut meat consumption within the city by 50 percent and decrease food waste, both within the city entities and per capita, by 50 percent by 2030.

We commit to sharing this Communication on Engagement with our stakeholders and warmly welcome any feedback on its content.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading "Raymond Johansen". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name and last name clearly distinguishable.

**Raymond Johansen**  
Governing Mayor  
October 2023

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“Transforming Oslo into a zero-emission city in just one decade is a major challenge. Although we have already come a long way with technology and policy measures, the transition to a zero mission city calls for both societal changes and new technological solutions.”

Climate Strategy for Oslo towards 2030

# Key facts about the City of Oslo

## Structure

Oslo is the capital of Norway and the country's largest city with over 700,000 inhabitants (as of January 2023). The City of Oslo holds both municipal and county functions.

The city is responsible for a wide range of matters, including elementary school and pre-school education, cultural institutions and events, health care services, social services, child protection services, housing and urban renewal, local roads, local transport for people and goods, parks and green areas, environmental issues, land use and urban planning. The city is also responsible for secondary education, technical colleges, secondary road systems and other activities that are not decided at the national level.

The city has a decentralized procurement function which means that the city's 50 entities have independent responsibility for entering into and managing their agreements. The exception is city-wide framework agreements that cover all or parts of the city. The Agency for Improvement and Development is responsible for these agreements.

The highest decision-making body in Oslo is the City Council, consisting of 59 members, with elections every four years. Chaired by the Mayor of Oslo, the council decides on the budget, overall city policies and oversees the City Government and its administration. The configuration of the City Council determines the composition of the City Government following a parliamentary system of governance.

## The Climate Agency

The Climate Agency in the City of Oslo was established 1st July 2016, and is a specialist agency responsible for monitoring the Climate Strategy for Oslo 2020-2030, and management of the Climate and Energy Fund. Some of the agency's tasks are to follow-up of the Climate Strategy 2020-2030 and prepare the technical background for the climate budget, which is The City of Oslo's central tool for climate management. They also have the responsibility for the international project for emission-free construction sites and climate-friendly materials in C40 (C40 Clean Construction Initiative).

See more: <https://www.oslo.kommune.no/etater-foretak-og-ombud/klimaetaten/#gref>

### Key numbers 2022

Employees:	54,147
Value of procurements:	Approx. 36 billion NOK
Announced procurements:	233
City-wide agreements:	90 agreements
Suppliers on city-wide agreements:	180 suppliers

# Commitments

## UN Sustainable Development Goals

The vision for Oslo is fully in line with the UN's sustainability goals: Oslo is to become a greener, warmer and more creative city, with space for everyone, by 2040. Both economic, social and environmental sustainability are important for Oslo. You can find more information in the voluntarily review ([Bærekraftsrapport for Oslo kommune](#)), only available in Norwegian.

## UN Global Compact

Since 2014, the city of Oslo has been a signatory to the UN Global Compact, the world's largest corporate sustainability initiative. Oslo is committed to its 10 principles, covering the areas of human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption. The communication of Engagement is available on [UN Global Compact's webpage](#).

## Ethical Trade Norway

The city of Oslo became a member of Ethical Trade Norway in 2017. We commit to work for sustainable business practices that respect people, society and the environment. Annual report is available on [Ethical Trade Norway's webpage](#).

## FNs BÆREKRAFTSMÅL





# Sustainable Public Procurement

**Sustainability is at the core of the city's purpose and activities. As one of Norway's largest public buyers, we use our purchasing power to set a new standard of requirements.**

We are developing our practices in dialogue with our stakeholders, in order to progress and make a difference for the planet and the workers in global supply chains.

## Committing to Sustainability

The City of Oslo shall request goods and services that are produced in a responsible manner. The city council decides and commits to standard social and environmental criteria used in procurement. The city's central Procurement Strategy, approved by the city government, shall ensure a common overarching mindset and conduct throughout the entities in the city. Accordingly, procurement contributes effectively to provide citizens and businesses with solutions and services in line with current and future needs.

## Training

Employees working with sustainability are encouraged to attend courses, participate in events and contribute to working groups for sharing best practice in Norway and internationally. Due to the decentralized nature of procurement in the city, the Agency for Improvement and Development has a central function as a competence centre for procurement, as well as a strategic driving force for sustainable procurement practices. The agency regularly organises seminars, facilitate various professional networks, and prepare guiding accessible to all entities.



Procurers and contract managers are also encouraged to participate in external events and courses.

## Assessing risks

The different entities in the City of Oslo carry out risk assessments on a number of issues. Risk assessments are crucial in order to apply relevant criteria and to ensure an effective monitoring process. In the preparation phase of the procurement cycle, buyers assess the risks of negative social and environmental impact. They repeat the risk assessment regularly throughout the contract period, and document this in the contract strategy for every contract.

## Managing risk

Cease, prevent and mitigate adverse impact is key to improve negative social and environmental issues. Based on the risk identified, we take different measures. We use social and environmental criteria to address the risk of negative impact and we engage in dialogue with suppliers in order to develop the market in a more sustainable direction. However, we also need collaboration with different stakeholders, such as suppliers, networks, expert communities and others, to an even greater

extent, to find better solutions and an efficient path forward on complex issues. To prevent corruption, illicit work and tax fraud, the entities follow central instructions adopted by the City Government and monitor compliance with internal rules and national regulations.

### **Supplier expectations and dialogue**

The City of Oslo have several standard requirements for suppliers related to accountability and sustainability.

<https://www.oslo.kommune.no/for-vare-leverandorer/krav-til-leverandorer/>.

Specific requirements or specifications are also assessed in each procurement. This can be selection criteria, award criteria, specification requirements and/or contract clauses.

At a general level, the Agency for Improvement and development has conducted market dialogue to clarify the city's requirements and expectations. Where it is relevant, market dialogue is also conducted in specific procurement processes. Significant points in the contract are discussed in initial meetings. Following, there are continuous follow-ups and dialogue with suppliers. For prioritized agreements, there may be daily contact with the suppliers in critical phases.



*Photo by Istvan Viraq / Oslo kommune*



*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!**

# Key areas in reporting year

## 1. Circular economy, plastic and consumption

The city aims to be a frontrunner for increased recycling, reuse and sharing, and will facilitate for as much reuse and material recycling as possible. Procurement shall be used as a powerful tool to accelerate the circular economy.



## 2. Sustainable construction

All entities in the City of Oslo must set standard and environmental requirements for all construction sites operated by the city. This means a minimum of fossil free construction machinery, and fossil free vehicles for the transport of masses and waste. Our goal is to achieve emission-free construction sites, as well as zero-emission and biogas vehicles for mass transport by 2025.



## 3. Mobility and transportation

All entities in the City of Oslo must set standard environmental requirements for transport in its own procurement and replace its own vehicle and machinery fleet with climate-friendly alternatives.



## 4. Sustainable food

The City Council has high ambitions for more sustainable, healthy and plant-based diet in City of Oslo. This includes reducing meat consumption and food waste and establishing requirements for sustainable production and good animal welfare when purchasing meat and animal products.



## 5. Decent work and workplace crime

The City of Oslo's procurement activities shall contribute to decent work. To achieve this goal, we continuously work to prevent and fight workplace crime, social dumping and corruption.



## 6. Ethical trade

The City of Oslo actively works to ensure that the city's global supply chains safeguard basic human rights and the ILO's core conventions. The city will use category management to increase the proportion of fairly certified products.



# 1. Circular economy, plastic and consumption



## Why is this a key area?

Linear consumption patterns have negative environmental impacts such as greenhouse gas emissions, extraction of virgin raw materials, energy consumption, waste and natural resource degradation.

## Goals

Our procurements shall be used as a powerful tool to accelerate the circular economy. The city aims to be a frontrunner for increased recycling, reuse and sharing, and will facilitate for as much reuse and material recycling as possible. The city administration shall carry out life cycle cost calculations for their procurements. The environmental footprint, including extraction of natural resources and the entire lifespan from production, use, and waste should be included in the calculation.

The City Government Declaration states that “The City of Oslo will take decisive action and be a frontrunner in the transition to a circular economy and be a city that consumes within the planetary boundaries”. Following, the City of Oslo’s consumption strategy highlights that “Oslo reduces its climate- and environmental footprint through a sustainable and reduced consumption of material resources” and “Oslo has a reduced material consumption through its own procurements, and prioritizes products with components from recycled materials, that have a long lifespan, have guarantee schemes, are repairable, have return schemes and are recyclable”. In the climate strategy it is decided that “Oslo’s contribution to greenhouse gas emissions outside of the boundaries of the

city are considerably lower in 2030 than in 2020”.

## Status

A linear consumption pattern is currently the norm in Oslo, characterized by the purchasing of new products, of which a considerable amount is disposed of as waste despite having potential for being reused or used for other purposes. The City of Oslo is working to achieve a more circular economy and a more circular consumption pattern which will result in less waste, improved resource efficiency and a lower environmental impact.

In 2022, the Agency for Improvement and Development signed several city-wide framework agreements to particularly facilitate circularity, but also utilized circular requirements and criteria in several other city-wide framework agreements. The purpose has been to make it easier to take circular choices when covering our needs.

## Targets in reporting years

- The City of Oslo shall use procurement as an important tool to drive the transition to a circular economy and achieve a more sustainable and reduced material consumption pattern.

## Performance in reporting years

- The Agency for Improvement and Development has signed several new city-wide framework agreements that facilitate for a more circular consumption, such as repair of batteries for electric bikes, logistic services for reuse between the

entities in the city, shoe repair services and repair, redesign and connecting services for furniture. One of the furniture framework agreements is signed with 12 different local suppliers, where most of them use apprenticeships and various forms of work inclusion.

- Increased focus on circular economy in renewal and follow-up of city-wide framework agreements for textile products. In the new framework agreement for workwear, shoes and protective gear the supplier's ability to be a partner for the city's administration regarding circular consumption was used as an award criterion.
- Initiated a mapping of existing practices, routines and guidelines for ordering, managing and disposal of ICT equipment, with a focus on mobile phones and laptops. This mapping will serve as a foundation for identifying measures that prolong lifespan and contributes towards increased use of products. Additionally, Fairphone 4 was included in 2022 in the city-wide framework agreement for mobile phones. This is an easily repairable smartphone produced in a more ethical manner. The Fairphone represents an opportunity for creating a culture for repairs. Such a culture will be an important prerequisite to maximize the potential in increased internal reuse and more effective repair services, which are planned as prioritized areas for the new framework

agreement for mobile phones in 2023.

As a frontrunner for sustainable consumption, the Agency for Improvement and Development has carried out a series of activities.

- Organized and promoted the City of Oslo's common Workplace group for reuse, which has seen a considerable increase in the number of members. The group is actively used among the city's entities for donating and receiving used furniture and other products.
- Instigated the StartOff-project "Think circular", which revolves around creating a common understanding of why and how to choose circular solutions to cover needs. Additionally, the Agency for Improvement and Development has increased attention towards communicating circular alternatives in framework agreements for goods and services.

### **Targets for the upcoming years**

The Agency for Improvement and Development shall contribute to the goal "The City of Oslo is a sustainable and responsible consumer", with the following targets:

- Support the reduction of new product purchases, and increase the share of repair, redesign, used goods, or reuse within prioritised product categories.
- Establish a platform for reuse that enables exchange, sharing and reuse of goods across entities.

## 2. Sustainable construction



### Why is this a key area?

Building and construction activities has considerable negative environmental impact and greenhouse gas emissions.

### Goals

In 2030, greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in Oslo shall be reduced by 95 percent compared with 2009. The City of Oslo has developed a dedicated Climate Budget, which serves as a governance tool for our work on climate. By 2023 greenhouse gas emissions should be reduced by 52 percent compared to 2009. The building and construction sector is a key sector to tackle this challenge. Building and construction activities in Oslo should become fossil free, then emission free by 2030. Oslo must also substantially limit the indirect emissions related to material consumption for building and construction.

All entities in the City of Oslo must use the standard climate and environmental requirements for construction sites. These include a requirement for a minimum of fossil free construction machinery, and fossil free vehicles for the transport of masses and waste. Emission free is awarded through award criteria. Furthermore, we require emission free construction sites by 2025, as well as zero emission and biogas vehicles for mass transport by 2025.

### Status

About a fifth of the direct greenhouse gas emissions in Oslo have been attributed to the building and construction industry. In addition, there are significant emissions linked to the use of materials in building and construction: For the City of Oslo's own

operations, emissions from the use of materials in our buildings and infrastructure make up an estimated half of the indirect greenhouse gas emissions and are thus the largest source of indirect emissions.

For the direct emissions from building and construction, the status is that standard climate and environmental requirements have been adopted for our own procurement of building and construction. Status as of 2021 (latest figures) is that we have reduced our direct emissions by 30 percent.

### Targets in reporting years

- Establish climate and environmental requirements in relevant procurements.

### Performance in reporting years

- All city entities have implemented climate and environmental criteria within pertinent building and construction procurement processes.
- As of 2022, 95 percent of procurements for building and construction sites have established standard, climate and environmental requirements. We also set social requirements in most procurements (see The Oslo model).
- Most projects have established requirements for fossil and emission free construction sites and transport. Some businesses have initiated additional climate and environmental requirements, e.g. for materials, but there are no common guidelines for this yet.

- The City of Oslo entered into an agreement with the supplier OneClick LCA in 2022. This is a net based tool to calculate greenhouse gas emissions from material use in construction.

### **Targets for the upcoming years**

- For 2023, a target is to cut emissions by 52 percent in the City

of Oslo. We are not on track to reach this sub-target and there is a need for more measures. There is still a need to follow up on requirements for the city's building and construction activities and coordinate efforts to cut emissions from material use in construction.

- All the city's construction companies utilize the standard requirement.



*Photo by Nikolai Kobets Freund / Oslo kommune*



### 3. Mobility and transportation



#### Why is this a key area?

The adverse impacts of greenhouse gas emissions, local pollution, environmental risks, and human rights violations, particularly in vehicle and battery production, underscore the critical need to prioritize sustainability in the transportation sector.

#### Goals

The City Council has decided, through Oslo's Procurement and Climate strategy, that procurement shall be a strategic tool to reach targets for climate and environment. We establish environmental requirements for transport in our own procurements and replace our own fleet of vehicles and machines with climate-friendly alternatives.

The City Government Declaration states that we must continue our efforts towards suppliers so that human rights are respected in production of cars, electric buses and ferries and other products that contain batteries.

#### Status

More than half of Oslo's direct CO<sub>2</sub> emissions come from road transport and non-road mobile transport. We focus on environmental requirements in all procurements to convert the suppliers and the city's own fleet to zero emissions and biogas.

#### Targets in reporting years

- 100 percent share of environmental requirements for transportation in procurements of goods and services.

#### Performance in reporting years

- In 2022, three additional people were employed to work with climate and environmental considerations within mobility and the transport area. Their focus areas are measures to reduce transportation related to contracts of goods, follow-up methodology for environmental requirements and transition to a zero-emission fleet and increased sharing of the city's own vehicle and machine fleet within the city.
- In 2022, Oslo joined the projects "Zeroing the whole car" led by environmental NGO ZERO and the "Low emission vehicles programme" led by Electronics Watch. Both projects aim to strengthen the work with sustainable batteries. We have taken part in these projects to build capacity and to be able to implement measures to reduce emissions and reduce the risk of human rights violations.
- The Agency for Improvement and Development has prepared an action plan for the city council on how the entities in the city can work towards 2025 to achieve a faster transition to emission-free machines and vehicles and increase the sharing of the city's own fleet. The plan was adopted by the City Government in September 2023.
- We have used requirements for zero-emission in relevant procurements that include transport.

### Targets for the upcoming years

- For 2023, a sub target is that emissions in the City of Oslo shall be cut by 52 percent.
- Transportation of goods and services shall be climate neutral.
- Actively participate in projects on sustainable batteries and consider suitable measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and the risk of human rights violations.
- Implement measures in the upcoming 2025 action plan for our own vehicles and machines (see above).

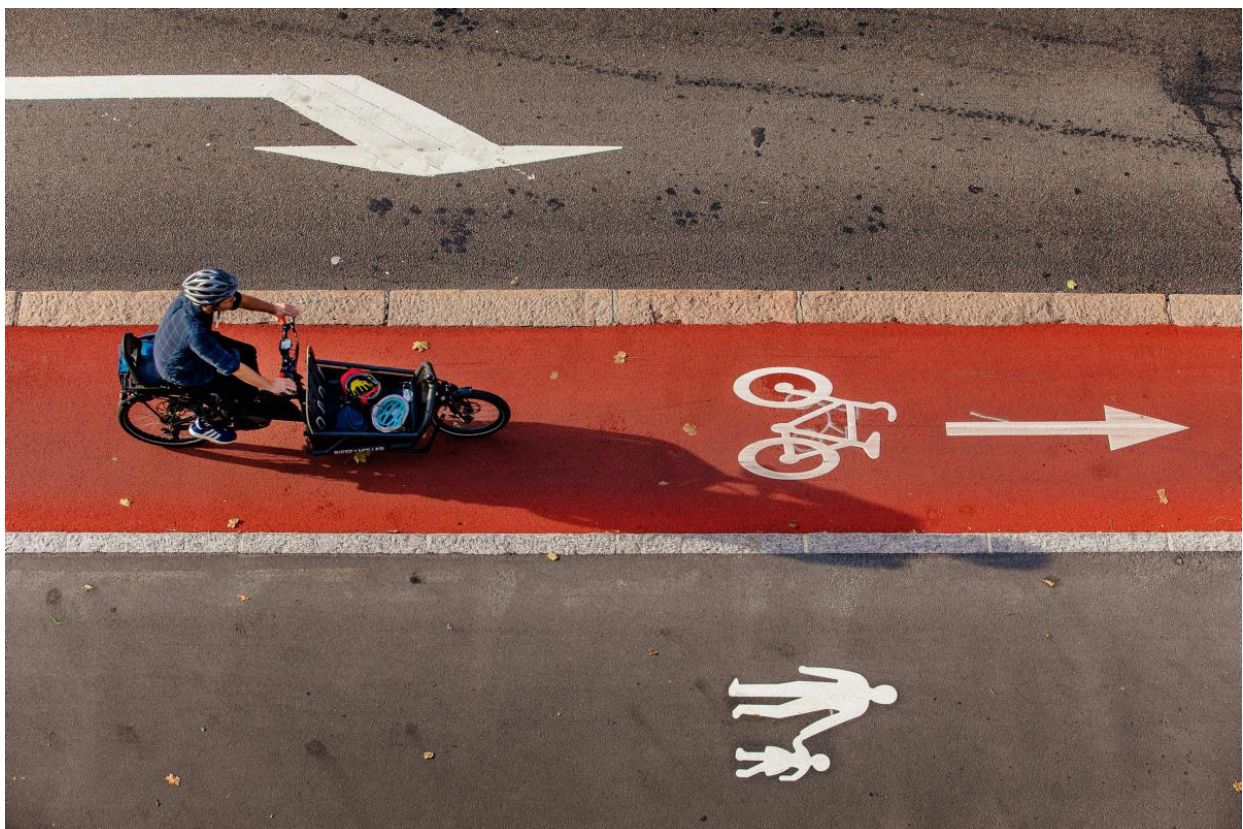


Photo by Geir Anders Rybakken Ørslie / Oslo kommune

## 4. Sustainable food



### Why is this a key area?

Climate footprint of food, food waste, deforestation and loss of biodiversity, lifestyle diseases, animal welfare and risk of violation of human and worker rights in food production.

### Goals

The City Government has high ambitions for the work to promote a more sustainable, healthy and plant-based diet in the City of Oslo. Strategic guidelines for sustainable food (see the City Government Declaration) include reducing meat consumption, reducing food waste, setting demands for sustainable production and good animal welfare and conduct a food policy in line with the "planetary health diet". Oslo is a Fairtrade city, and we want to promote fair trade products.

### Status

In the reporting year, the City of Oslo used the Eco-Lighthouse certification scheme to keep statistics on food waste. Data for 2022 shows that the share of organic food is 11 percent for the city. The two largest food groups with a 30 percent share of organic products are dairy products and eggs, as well as coffee and tea, followed by fruit and vegetables with 10 percent.

### Targets in reporting years

- Make new city-wide framework agreements for food and drinks that contribute to more sustainable consumption in the city.
- Introduce vegetarian food as a default option for meetings and events organized in the city.

- An action plan is being drawn up for a more plant-based diet which will lead to a 50 percent reduction of meat consumption in the City of Oslo's canteens and institutions by the end of 2023.
- Strengthened knowledge level of tasty plant-based food within the city entities.
- An internal communication flow is created, which helps to promote the cross-sectoral work and inspires and strengthens motivation for investing in sustainable food.

### Performance in reporting years

- The area has been strengthened by creating a designated team, with six employees.
- The Agency for Improvement and Development uses assortment management as a tool to increase the proportion of organic products and fair-trade certified products in the city-wide framework agreements. The following product categories are fair-trade certified goods: bananas, coffee, sugar, tea, cocoa (see more under ethical trade).
- The city-wide framework agreements require the supplier to have more seasonal ingredients, as well as more plant-based, organic and fair products. The supplier must cooperate to achieve the objectives for sustainable food in the City of Oslo. The agreement also sets requirements for animal welfare. A

contract requirement has been to promote animal welfare (for cattle, pigs and chicken).

- We exclusively buy organic milk and eggs. The assortment is locked to only showcase the organic version of these products. About 50 percent of all requested products in the agreement of dairy are organic (mainly milk, some cheese and sour cream).
- The Agency for Improvement and Development coordinates the work related to sustainable food in the city.
- The City of Oslo collaborates with the EAT Foundation on the project "Young and hungry in Oslo, Co-creation of solutions for a healthy and sustainable diet".

### Targets for the upcoming years

- Adopt the action plan for sustainable, healthy and more plant-based food in the City of Oslo.
- Continue the work to implement vegetarian food as a standard choice at meetings and events.
- Maintain efforts to reduce meat consumption within the city entities by 50 percent by 2030.
- Promote the use of climate-friendly menus with the use of seasonal products and strengthen competence about plant-based food in nurseries through menu planning.
- Develop indicators for food waste and start measuring.
- Increase the proportion of fair-trade certified food products.



Photo by Nikolai Kobets Freund / Oslo kommune



## 5. Decent work and workplace crime



### **Why is this a key area?**

Risk of workplace crime, social dumping and other exploitation of labour in the City of Oslo's building and construction activities, facilities and service contracts.

### **Goals**

The City of Oslo's procurement activities shall contribute to decent work. In order to achieve this goal, we continuously work to prevent and fight workplace crime, social dumping and corruption. This includes work to prevent the exploitation and exclusion of vulnerable labour. As part of this work, the City Government adopted the Oslo model in 2017. There is a number of provisions in the model to create decent work and prevent workplace crime, and we use these provisions in our procurements of construction, facilities and service.

In relation to the Oslo model, the City of Oslo has an overarching goal that 50 percent of the hours worked should be performed by skilled workers, and that 10 percent of all hours worked should be performed by apprentices. In addition, there is a requirement that the execution of the contract work must primarily be carried out by permanent employees in an, at least, 80 percent position. This has been adjusted to 100 percent in the revised model (see below).

### **Status**

In 2022, the City of Oslo has adopted a new version of the IT system HMSREG. HMSREG is the city's system for electronic follow-up of the crew on building and construction sites as well as cleaning locations. The HMSREG system gives us an overview of who

is on our construction sites in real time, and thus enables overview and control. The system has been further developed to provide greater flexibility in the follow-up of the suppliers and in the measurement of target achievement. The transition to the new system took place on 1 July 2022.

The City of Oslo is a significant market player in several industries with a high risk of workplace crime and social dumping. The Oslo model is a set of contract clauses and instructions with the goal of preventing workplace crime. It is the city's most important tool against unscrupulous and criminal suppliers. The revised Oslo model was approved in May 2023.

### **Targets in reporting years**

- Increased proportion of skilled workers in the trades on our construction sites: target of 50 percent skilled workers.
- Increased share of apprentices on the construction sites in the city: target of 10 percent share.
- Increased control of wages and working conditions in HMSREG: target 200 logged checks in HMSREG.
- Implementation of the revised Oslo model, and develop a method to measure effect.
- Ensured systematic cooperation with the professional organizations in the field of decent work.
- Ensure that HMSREG fulfils its purpose and is used optimally by the entities, including assuring sufficient training in use of the system.

### **Performance in reporting years**

- The area has been strengthened by creating a designated team, which includes both the area of workplace crime and the area of ethical trade.
- During the autumn of 2022, the city had a 50 percent share of hours worked performed by skilled workers. These figures can vary based on ongoing projects in the city, resulting in some fluctuations.

- A stable proportion of apprentices has been achieved on the city's construction sites at the target figure of 10 percent, over several months in 2022.
- Over 200 inspections have been carried out. These are divided into both inspections of wages and working conditions and local inspections.
- In order to achieve the goal of optimal use of HMSREG, training has been carried out for super users and others who are responsible for HMSREG in the businesses.
- Cooperation has been initiated with the National Crime Center on control measures against a certain risk-prone industry.

### **Targets for the upcoming years**

The Agency for Improvement and Development should contribute to the goal "The City of Oslo contribute to decent work", with the following target results:

- Develop and conduct training and guidance on the revised Oslo model's requirement for due diligence for responsible business conduct.
- Continue working with goals from previous years.



## 6. Ethical trade



### Why is this a key area?

Risk of breaches of human rights and labour standards in procurements of goods globally.

### Goals

The City Council aims to strengthen the work with the Oslo model for decent work, and at the same time demonstrate solidarity with people producing goods for us globally.

We should work actively to ensure that the city's global supply chains safeguard basic human rights and the ILO's core conventions. We will use category management to increase the proportion of products certified as fairly produced.

### Status

We consider the risk of violations of human and labour rights as high in many of the city's procurements of goods. Consequently, we incorporate social requirements in a majority of these procurements. Various collaborations have been initiated for prioritized, high risk, categories. Priority areas are ICT equipment (PCs, tablets, mobiles), Batteries (Electric vehicles and ICT), Product category: Medical consumables (Disposable gloves) Product category: Food (Fruit, vegetables, raw materials), Product category textile (Workwear).

### Targets in reporting years

- Adopt a revised Oslo model, with further developed social requirements for purchasing of goods and services, as well as guidance and competence building

- We have contributed to increased consumption of products certified as fairly produced in relevant categories.
- We will work actively to ensure that the city's global supply chains safeguard basic human rights and the ILO's core conventions.

### Performance in reporting years

- The Oslo Model with standard requirements for suppliers' work with human and labour rights was adopted May 2023 with instructions and standard requirements for due diligence for responsible business conduct.
- In 2022, 27 percent of fairly produced goods have been purchased in relevant product categories. Food and drinks: Bananas 21.3 percent, coffee 29.8 percent, sugar 0.6 percent, tea 0.3 percent, cocoa 20.4 percent. Other categories: Flowers 10.8 percent, textiles 20.4 percent, mobiles 0.7 percent (Fairphone). Fairphone 4 has since 2022 been included in the city-wide framework agreement for mobile phones, and work is underway with user testing to identify user groups where the product is a good alternative to other smartphones. This is a repair-friendly and more fairly produced smartphone, and it represents an opportunity to build a culture of repair. Fairphone is also produced with Fairtrade certified gold.

- In 2022 Oslo announced 233 procurements in total, of which 118 have social requirements (34 procurement of goods and 84 procurements of services, building and construction), which is 50.6 percent.

Measures beyond monitoring of direct suppliers can be mentioned:

- In 2022, a collaboration agreement was signed with the Norwegian Hospital Trust and The Norwegian Agency for Public and Financial Management (DFØ) with the Norwegian Central Purchasing Body (three largest purchasers in Norway). Several joint market dialogue meetings within ICT on human rights risk.
- The City of Oslo became a member of Electronics Watch, an independent monitoring organization of working conditions in the electronics industry in February 2022. The organization assists with audits and monitoring of the supply chains within electronics and IT.
- The city joined the "Low-emission vehicles programme", led by Electronics watch. Cooperation with international public clients. Start-up March 2022. This is a three-year project to improve the social and

environmental challenges associated with the production of batteries and electronic components in vehicles.

- The city joined the project "Zeroing the whole car" led by Zero, starting in August 2022 and lasting until 2023. The project will map climate consequences, working conditions and the status of traceability for the value chain of vehicles and batteries.
- Participation in a working group in ICLEI on fairly produced ICT equipment.

### **Targets for the upcoming years**

The Agency for Improvement and Development should contribute to the goal "The City of Oslo contribute to decent work", with the following target result:

- Develop and conduct training and guidance on the revised Oslo model's requirement for due diligence for responsible business conduct.

The Agency for Improvement and Development should contribute to the goal "The City of Oslo is a sustainable and responsible consumer", with the following target result:

- Contribute to increased consumption of products certified as fairly produced in relevant categories.

# Anti-corruption

**The City of Oslo has a number of strategies, measures and regulations to prevent and fight corruption, including a new program and an action plan for anti-corruption.**

## **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. All new employees sign the guidelines together with their contract. Leaders at all levels must review the ethical rules with their employees once per year. Our Ethical guidelines are available at [www.oslo.kommune.no](http://www.oslo.kommune.no)

## **Networks against Corruption**

The City of Oslo has joined Transparency International Norway (TI-Norway). We have actively participated in the network. The Office of The Governing Mayor has established an internal network against corruption. 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 program in which anti-corruption in procurement procedures is one of the top topics in the program. The program was presented for the City Council and adopted early 2020. As a part of the

anti-corruption program, an action plan will be prepared. The action plan will be on rotation every four-years, which entails that every fourth year a different agency will be responsible for implementing and developing the action plan.

The Oslo Model with its measures against social dumping and corporate crime, described previously, is also 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. When high risk of corruption is identified in deliveries to Oslo, requirements on suppliers to perform due diligence for responsible business conduct should be used. This includes measures for anti-corruption.

## **Red Flags-list**

The City of Oslo has developed a red flags-list of suppliers who we assess 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.

# Measurement of outcomes

**The City of Oslo is working to ensure 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. Contract management is crucial in order to ensure both the right quality and the right price, and at the same time implementing sustainability.

## **Human and labour rights**

We track where and in what procurements we use which criteria. The City of Oslo uses various methods to monitor compliance with contract clauses, including dialogue meetings with suppliers, self-assessment questionnaires and third-party audits and certifications. However, for social issues, both in domestic and international supply chains, it is difficult to measure real impact on the ground.

Root causes of breaches are often beyond one single supplier, but rather national or global systemic challenges and mechanisms that have to be tackled. The City of Oslo cannot fix systematic violations of human rights in a whole sector alone, and therefore we collaborate with other public procurement bodies both internationally and nationally. For example, through our membership in Electronics Watch we focus on the general lack of traceability and transparency in the ICT sector in partnership with other European public

procurers, while at the same time adapt our own procurement practices of ICT to become more circular and sustainable. We will continue to develop methods to track implementation to ensure a positive impact.

## **The Climate Budget**

The City of Oslo has set a target of cutting direct greenhouse gas emissions by 95 percent by 2030, compared to 2009 levels. The climate budget is a governance tool for tracking progress of Oslo's GHG emissions reduction target. The climate budget presents and calculates the effect of measures that will help us reach our adopted targets and is revised yearly as an integrated part of the economic budget of the city. The different entities of the city are responsible for implementing the measures and include requirements for reporting on the status of the climate measures in line with the entities' yearly financial reporting. The climate budget also clarifies which national and regional measures that directly contribute to reducing emissions in Oslo. <https://www.klimaoslo.no/2019/10/29/the-climate-budget-for-dummies/>

Furthermore, the Agency for Improvement and Development has since 2021 participated in a R&D project to develop a tool to measure the climate impact of the city's procurements. The purpose of the project is to automate the analysis of climate footprint in scope 1, 2 and 3 based on invoice data to facilitate measuring effect and prioritize measures.

# Communication

You will find information on our goals and progress on these platforms.

## **City of Oslo websites:**

- [www.oslo.kommune.no](http://www.oslo.kommune.no)
- <https://www.klimaoslo.no/kategori/english/>

## **Other external websites:**

- Procura+: <https://procuraplus.org/public-authorities/oslo/>
- GLCN: <https://glcn-on-sp.org/cities/oslo/>
- Global Compact: <https://www.unglobalcompact.org/what-is-gc/participants/43431-The-City-of-Oslo>
- Ethical Trade Norway: <https://etiskhandel.no/medlemmenes-arsrapporter/>



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