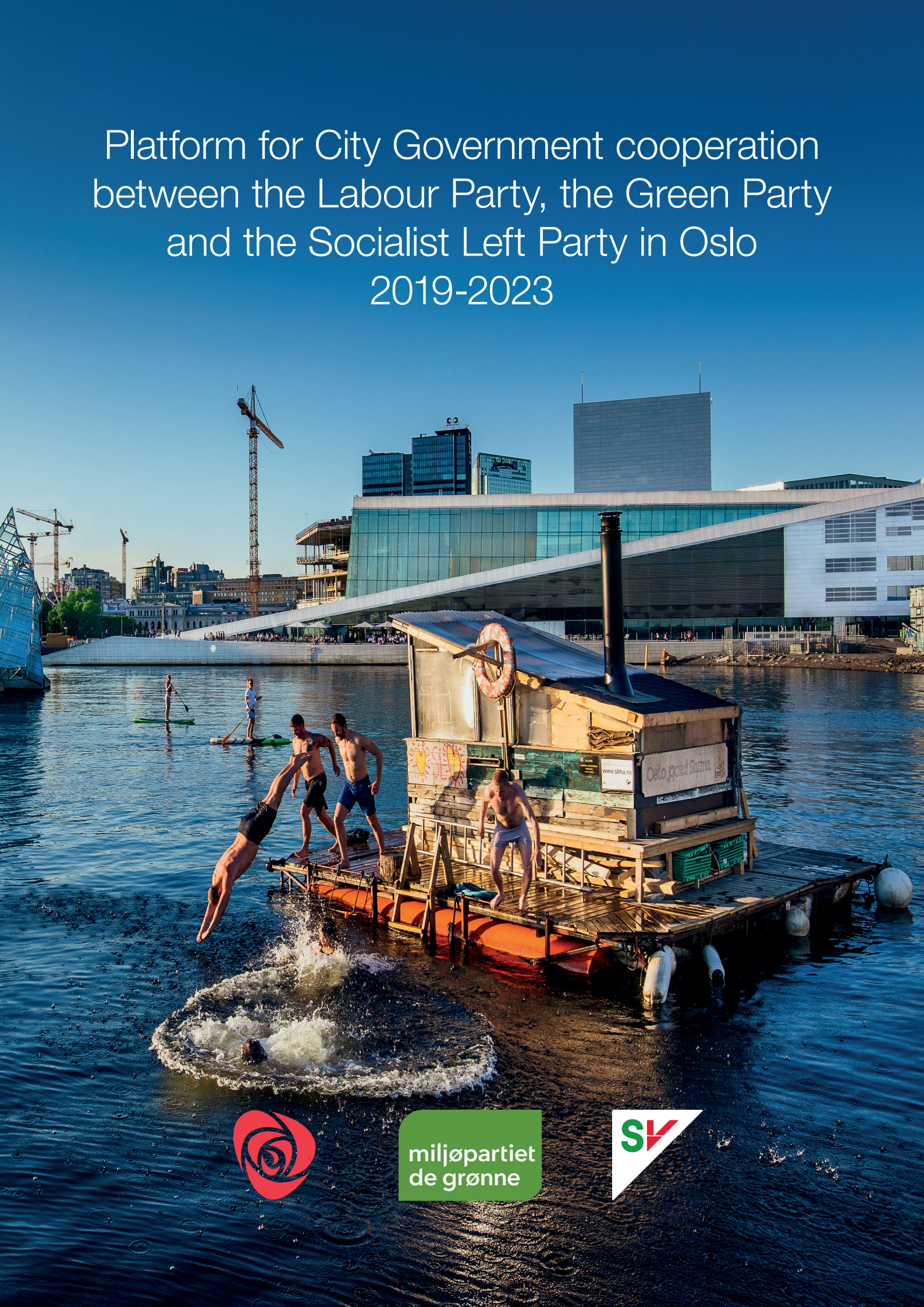
Platform for City Government cooperation between the Labour Party, the Green Party and the Socialist Left Party in Oslo 2019-2023



The Oslo Labour Party, the Green Party in Oslo and the Oslo Socialist Left Party have negotiated this document at Mangelsgården between 20 September and 18 October as a basis for a City Government in Oslo.

This document constitutes the political platform for a City Government cooperation between these three parties for the next four years.

Mangelsgården, 22 October 2019

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Introduction:
Oslo's route to 2030

The election results in Oslo have formed a basis for a City Government made up of the Labour Party, the Green Party and the Socialist Left Party. With our affection for Oslo and belief in the power of politics, we will work together to make our city an even greener, warmer, more creative city with room for everyone. Employment for everyone, social equality and the battle against climate change are our most important priorities.

Oslo will be the world's first zero emissions major city by 2030. Climate action will not be taken somewhere else, at some other time, by others – but by us, here and now. A greener city will be a better place to live, with cleaner air, better public transport and safer routes to school. Oslo is a small city on a world scale, butwe can work in close partnership with other cities to develop solutions that can be copied quickly by others.

Oslo is an important driver of the Norwegian economy, and has been named the most business-friendly municipality in Norway. We have to create assets before those assets can be shared fairly. One in four new jobs in Norway is created in Oslo. Our city must offer secure employment, an attractive, highly skilled labour market and strong knowledge communities for creative, innovative business.

Oslo is a diverse city, but it is characterised by a great deal of economic inequality. We have to actively balance out differences and build strong communities so that all people have equal opportunities to live good, meaningful lives. A city with few differences and trust between people is a better city for everyone.

The municipality of Oslo must secure a safe welfare offering for all residents and perform its statutory duties. We must develop our services further in order to meet residents' needs, greater expectations, increasingly rapid social changes and the green shift.

The municipality of Oslo must be a team player, working with all residents throughout the entire city. We must ensure that there is broad support for the solutions required. We are building bridges between what came before and what comes next. For the futures of our children, and our children's children, it is important that we succeed.

The City Government's promises for Oslo for 2030

Oslo promise 1: | In Oslo, the differences will be minor and there will be a strong sense of community, and we will actively balance out differences so that we all have equal opportunities to live good lives.

Oslo promise 2: | In Oslo, we will create more green jobs and get more people into work. This will provide security, freedom and a sense of accomplishment for individuals and increase revenues for the community.

Oslo promise 3: | In Oslo, we will be a zero emissions city with clean air, better, cheaper public transport, more cycle paths and sustainable food, a place where it is easier to live green lives.

Oslo promise 4: | In Oslo, we will adopt an innovative approach and reduce material consumption more quickly, giving us a competitive advantage as we make the transition to a circular economy and new, green industry.

Oslo promise 5: | In Oslo, all children will have a good childhood with secure adults, they will be able to play together and learn the skills they need as they grow up.

Oslo promise 6: | In Oslo, we will create good conditions for excellent healthcare, give everyone the health assistance they need, quickly and correctly, and ensure that all elderly people can enjoy an active old age with the care and help they need.

Oslo promise 7: | In Oslo, our districts will be active and provide everyone with a secure place to live, with activities and experiences for all, greater natural diversity and fantastic outdoor experiences on our doorsteps.

Oslo promise 8: | In Oslo, people will feel safe moving around the entire city. We will implement preventive measures together with Oslo Police, maintain good emergency response and adapt to climate change.

Oslo promise 9: | In Oslo, everyone will be allowed to be who they want to be and will be included and treated with tolerance and respect, with the freedom to express themselves freely and to practise any faith or none at all.

Oslo promise 10: | In Oslo, everyone will encounter services based on their needs, and the municipality will be developed together with residents, workers, volunteers, non-profit organisations and the business community.



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1. A sustainable, redistributive and responsible economic policy

Sustainability, redistribution and responsibility are at the heart of the City Government's economic policy. We will create good services for residents, balance out economic differences and ensure that our ecological footprint can be sustained by our planet.

This declaration sets out our collective political targets. How well we succeed in attaining our targets will be dependent on our economic leeway. The municipality of Oslo will create much of this scope for manoeuvre itself, while other elements will be dependent on external factors such as demographics, tax and transfers from the government.

Oslo is growing and welcomes several thousand new residents each year. Oslo will have around 45,000 more residents aged over 67 by 2040, twice as many 80-year-olds and fewer economically active people behind each pensioner. This is why the municipality is facing major investments, rehabilitation duties and pension obligations.

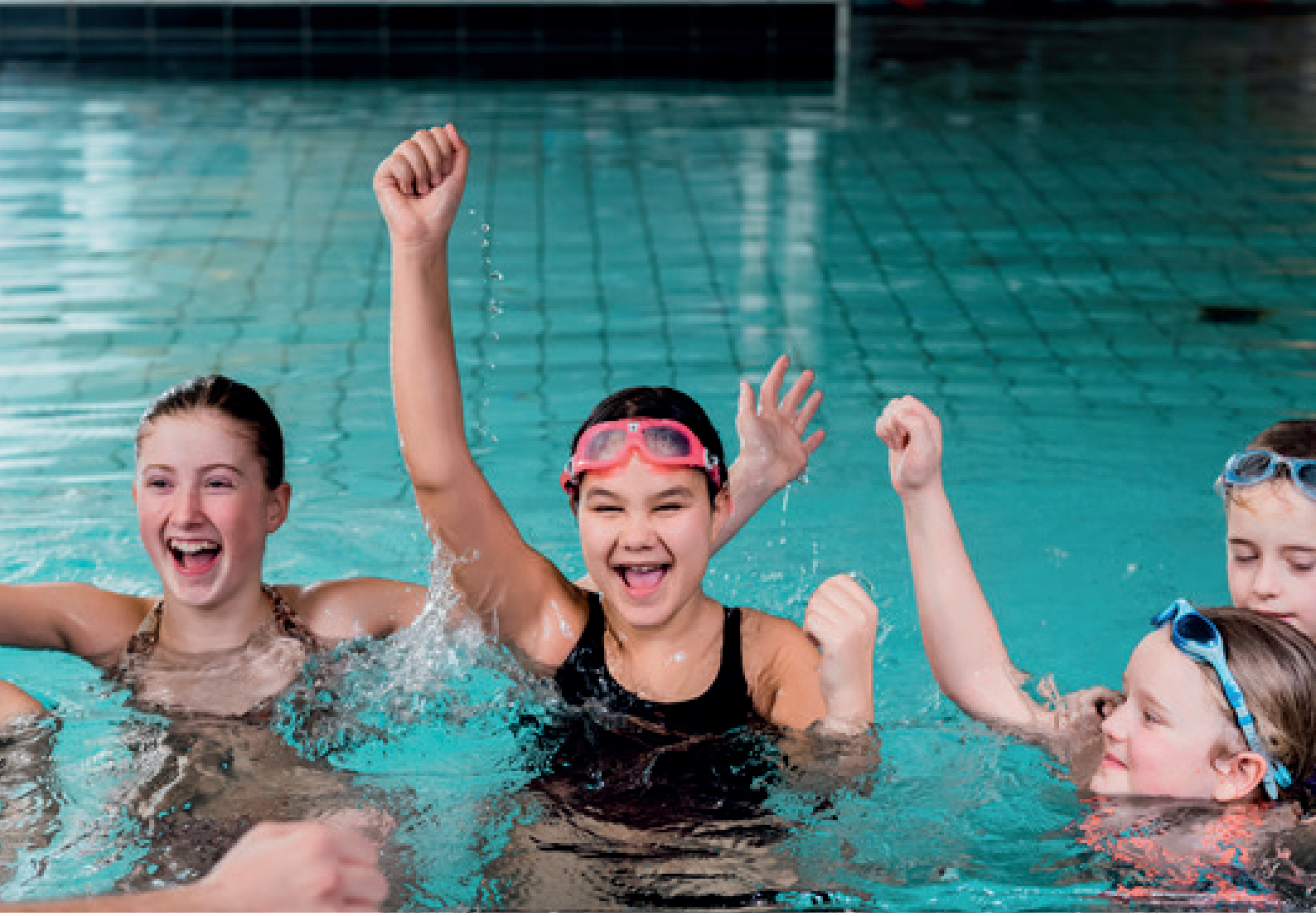
According to the UN's climate panel, many of our fossil energy sources will have to be left in the ground if we are to remain below the 1.5-degree target. This is why we have set some ambitious climate targets for Oslo, and the financial arrangements for the municipal-

ity will be gradually moved away from fossil energy over time.
The municipality of Oslo has significant assets thanks to its ownership of municipal companies and limited companies. Dividends from the limited companies are an important source of revenue for the municipality, contributing over a billion Norwegian kroner to the community each year. The City Government will implement active, professional, long-term ownership in order to safeguard the municipality's assets and increase revenues for the municipality. As an owner, we will define expectations for our companies, securing economic, social and environmental sustainability.

The property tax has increased revenues for the municipality of Oslo, and this is necessary in order to reinforce our welfare offering and continue with the green shift. The City Government will pursue a moderate property tax.

The City Government will:

- Pursue a sustainable, redistributive and responsible economic policy.
- Control the city in accordance with a climate budget with specific, mandatory measures in order to achieve its target of a 95 per cent cut in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030.
- Highlight climate consequences and distribution consequences in all relevant matters brought before the City Council.
- Further distribution of port capital from Oslo Port Authority throughout the period.
- Work in partnership with Oslo Pensjonsforsikring (OPF) and within applicable legislation to reduce the carbon intensity of investments by 90 per cent by 2030, and work together with the company to increase the percentage of investments in renewable energy.
- Ensure that investments in OPF continue to maintain as high as possible an ethical profile for the environment, human rights and international law, with good returns and moderate risk, within the law; and assess how the ethical profile can also include animal welfare considerations.
- Work with the government so that we have the opportunity to introduce a separate property tax on second homes.



2. A better municipality

Residents will encounter seamless services based on their needs and resources. It will be easy to deal with the municipality, and we will become a better municipality for our residents thanks to innovative development of services and better digital solutions. The City Government will have a more interdisciplinary approach, eliminate bureaucratic obstacles and reduce the number of forms people need to fill in to get help. Oslo will be a learning municipality, with a culture that promotes trying new solutions. The City Government will develop the municipality in close partnership with employees and their organisations and ensure that there are more full-time permanent jobs available.

Trust-based governance and leadership
Trust will be a supporting principle for governance and leadership in the municipality of Oslo. Staff will spend as much of their time as possible helping residents. This requires a better feedback culture, relationship building, professional freedom and a collective leadership culture. The municipality's managers at all levels are important role models and bear particular responsibility for culture building, and they must receive the support and guidance that they need.

Trust-based governance and leadership is all about having a smaller number of clearer targets, with clear expectations in terms of results and effects. The objective is for managers and staff to perform their duties more efficiently and effectively, free up time and ensure better governance. The City Government will review requirements for documentation,

reporting, control and inspection in partnership with employees, elected representatives and the government.

The City Government will:
- Reinforced training in trust-based governance and leadership.
- Set up a team to provide support and guidance to leaders across sectors and levels.
- Start using more digital feedback tools that can be used between staff and managers and residents and staff in order to develop services more effectively.
- Ensure that the municipality has plenty of expertise and good procedures for reporting harassment, violence and abuse.

A city that forms a team with its residents

The City Government wants people to get the help they need quickly, when they need it. The municipality must coordinate itself to promote residents' interests. People must be asked what is important to them, with systematic feedback so that effects can be gauged and services can be developed further. Cooperation based on trust and relationships is needed to help residents live good, meaningful lives.

Oslo is a diverse city, with residents with very different backgrounds and lives. Using awareness of the scope and consequences of painful life experiences is known internationally as a trauma-informed approach. The City Government wants Oslo to become a trauma-informed city, where employees are aware of how attitudes, language and working methods affect recipients.

The City Government uses the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child as a basis for its work. The City Government will systematically use the experiences, feedback and advice of children and young people in all elements of the municipality's activities and reinforce the perspectives of children and young people in political processes.

The City Government will:
- Systematically involve residents and staff in the development of municipal services.
- Develop Oslohjelpa further as a simple, non-bureaucratic service offering a high level of professional quality in all city districts.
- Develop an Oslo standard across services for cooperation with children and young people.
- Provide relevant staff with training on the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.
- Work together with the World Health Organization and other cities both nationally and internationally, in the network of trauma-informed cities.

The digital municipality

The municipality of Oslo will be transparent and accessible, and communicate in clear ways that people can understand. We will use digitisation and better use of the municipality's own data to prioritise the development of more seamless, appropriate services. Digital skills must become core expertise throughout all parts of the municipality. The municipality will continue to build up its own specialist digitisation fields such as Oslo Origo, and facilitate the reuse of solutions developed in Oslo throughout the rest of Norway and internationally. The City Government will ensure that all residents have the opportunity to use or receive public services, regardless of access to new technology.

The City Government will:
- Provide additional and better staff training so that the municipality is well equipped to face new requirements in terms of digital skills.
- Ensure ownership of our own data and manage data securely on behalf of residents.
- Ensure that municipal enterprises contribute towards data sharing without doing so at the expense of privacy.
- Assist with the development and use of open source code together with other enterprises in the public sector, volunteers and the business community.

A transparent and democratic city
Residents will easily have access to information on decision-making processes and activities that are relevant to their needs and day-to-day lives. The municipality of Oslo will practise open government, and it will be easy to keep track of and get involved in political processes. Oslo's central council will be actively included.

The non-profit sector plays a crucial part in running and developing welfare in Oslo, and it has intrinsic value. The municipality will play an active part in arranging better cooperation with residents, non-profit enterprises and the voluntary sector, and the business community.

The City Government will:
- Readily publish and systematise information digitally with regard to political decision-making processes.
- Attempt to implement an open City Hall scheme along the lines of a model from Copenhagen.
- Apply to the government for introduction of voting rights for 16-year-olds in local elections.
- Ensure that clear, perceptible information is available on the municipality's ongoing efforts with regard to vehicles.

An equal opportunities city with no discrimination or racism
Oslo is a diverse city, home to more than 200 nationalities. Our city will be an open, inclusive, tolerant city, and equality, equal opportunities and feminism are important assets. Various minorities feel that structural conditions lead to them systematically faring less well than other parts of the population. It is difficult for anyone who is not experiencing these mechanisms to perceive them for themselves.

The City Government will actively combat any form of discrimination, racism, harassment, restraint and suppression.

In a feminist city, all genders will have equal rights and opportunities to make decisions on their own lives. #Metoo has shown how important raising awareness is when it comes to changing culture and structure throughout society as a whole. The City Government will work actively to bring about a more equal city, with more equal opportunities.

People with disabilities currently experience barriers, restricting their freedom as society is not organised for them. The City Government uses the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities as a basis for the work of the municipality.

The municipality of Oslo has a significant and growing Sami population. Sami culture is a benefit to the city, and the City Government wishes to reinforce and highlight the place of the Sami people in our city. The City Government wants a Sami name to be approved for the city of Oslo.

Oslo will be an inclusive city for different beliefs. In our community, people must respect the freedom to practise any faith or none at all. We defend the right to express ourselves. The City Government invites all kinds of religious communities and belief organisations to contribute to the development of the entire city, helping us to create an even better city in which people can live their lives.

The City Government will:

- Map the extent of racism and discrimination in the municipality of Oslo.
- Evaluate and develop new tools for preventing and dealing with racism, which will include considering establishing a commissioner.
- Ensure that the municipality of Oslo is a pioneering municipality when it comes to settling refugees with disabilities and LGBTI+ refugees.
- Continue user choice when it comes to user-controlled personal assistance (BPA), and ensure that everyone entitled to BPA receives sufficient assistance to help them lead independent lives and participate in their communities.
- Seek exemptions from the points system in order to lower the threshold for with drawing the alcohol licences of discriminatory catering establishments.
- Work with the government in order to be given the opportunity to demand equal opportunities and inclusion for organisations and belief communities receiving public funding.
- Extend capacity at clinics for gender and sexual diversity.
- Enhance skills relating to discrimination and gender and sexual diversity for municipal employees, including in schools and welfare services for the elderly.
- Give more streets and squares the names of women.



3. Inclusive working life

The Norwegian model has created a secure working life, with low unemployment and high restructuring ability. Work gives people the opportunity to lead free, secure lives and build stronger communities in our city. We will ensure that more people have secure jobs to go to as an important measure for individuals' lives, but also as a way of creating assets in communities and balancing out differences.

The municipality will create good conditions which will give more people the opportunity to form part of the workforce, rather than receiving passive benefits. The City Government will launch the "Arbeid for hele Oslo" [Work for All of Oslo] project, with more job programmes aimed specifically at young adults and families with children.

This project will help more people to gain relevant work experience and skills and will be implemented in partnership with the business community. The City Government will have more arranged jobs in Oslo for people facing addiction challenges, people with developmental disabilities or people who are unemployed due to mental problems.

The City Government will:

- Establish a youth guarantee that will ensure that young people under 24 will have offers of jobs, education or training available to them.
- Review and develop the use of wage subsidies to help more people into work.

- Set itself a target of 4000 summer jobs for young people in cooperation with the district and the local business community.
- Establish a job guidance centre in Oslo.
- Expand the fast-track Norwegian Labour and Welfare Administration scheme to all city districts.
- Extend the “Koding og arbeid” [Coding and work] project to more city districts.
- Expand on the training offering for adult immigrants according to the Helsfyr adult education model.
- Apply to the government for responsibility for cash benefits so that the funds can be spent on active measures such as integration support.

Orderly workforce

Breaching laws on taxes and duties, pay and working conditions lead to exploitation and large sums of money being withheld from the community. The municipality of Oslo will carry on combating workplace crime, tax evasion and illegal working.

The City Government has defined a new standard for bona fide work by means of the Oslo model. Requirements for subcontractors, a ban on zero hours contracts between assignments and requirements for HSE cards for all employees are examples of simple measures that are very significant for individuals in particular and the workforce in general. A number of municipalities have followed suit. The City Government is of the opinion that the Norwegian Association of Local and Regional Authorities and the government should also reinforce their combating of workplace crime. The City Government will also do its best to increase the level of organisation together with industry. A high level of organisation is a prerequisite for an orderly workforce.

The City Government will:

- Extend the Oslo model to more sectors in order to combat workplace crime.
- Reinforce control of recruitment agencies for the hiring of temporary staff in order to ensure that requirements in terms of both staff and the agencies themselves are met.
- Work on the introduction of a digital real-time system for better control at construction sites, such as HMSREG or an equivalent system throughout Norway.
- Simplify casework so that the municipality of Oslo is able to obtain tax information directly from Altinn when the municipality is authorised by a supplier to obtain such information.
- Investigate the option of just using facilities and suppliers with collective agreements and training establishments.

Roads out of poverty

Work is a crucial factor when it comes to combating poverty. The City Government will reinforce its cooperation with the Norwegian Labour and Welfare Administration to help more residents into work. Not everyone has the ability to make a living independently, and for some income protection as a form of social security benefit is important. These benefits must remain at a reasonable level and not amplify the challenges faced by residents. It is important for recipients of Social Security benefits to receive fast, consistent follow-up with a specific contact. Particular emphasis will be placed on the experiences and knowledge of children and young people in the City Government’s ongoing efforts with regard to living conditions. Begging will not be banned.

The City Government will:

- Reinforce the work programmes in the area initiatives in cooperation with the government.
- Help more people with mental problems and addictions to find jobs by reinforcing the use of Individual Placement and Support (IPS).
- Develop the introduction scheme further, ensuring closer follow-up and work alignment for each individual participant.
- Set up a municipal public committee for diversity and redistribution.
- Reinforce child and family skills at the Norwegian Labour and Welfare Administration by ensuring that all Norwegian Labour and Welfare Administration offices have specific family coordinators.

Municipality of Oslo as an employer

The municipality will be a good, attractive employer. We will work to attract, develop and retain staff in close partnership with employees and their organisations.

Employees of the municipality of Oslo will have good, orderly working conditions in line with the requirements specified in the Work Environment Act and the municipality's agreements. The municipality will have good systems for monitoring working hours at each enterprise and maintain systematic discussions with employee organisations.

The municipality of Oslo has employed more people in full-time permanent positions, but too many people are still working part-time against their wishes. Full-time positions will be a right for everyone within the municipality, and part time positions will be a choice. The City Government will reduce the use of consultants in order to ensure that as many skills as possible remain within the municipality. The City Government will more effectively facilitate skills development for employees with low levels of education and few formal skills. We will arrange for more people with disabilities to find jobs within the municipality.

The City Government will:

- Review its enterprises to ensure that the municipality has sufficiently effective systems for monitoring working hours.
- Comply with the provisions of the former Work Environment Act and the agreements of the municipality of Oslo with regard to temporary employment within the muni cipality.
- Specifically monitor working hours and other conditions that are relevant to the work environment in the governance dialogue with all municipal departments.
- Ensure that all positions are essentially advertised as full-time permanent positions.
- Give part-time employees offers of full-time discussions.
- Ensure that districts and the municipality have schemes involving pools of tempora ry employees, with permanent and full-time positions.
- Try implementing its own full-time departments at nursing homes in Oslo.
- Guarantee freedom of speech for employees and help to ensure a good culture in which people can speak out.
- Create an action plan to underpin the recruitment of managers, employees and board members from minority backgrounds.
- Assess a trial of reduced working hours in cooperation with workforce parties.



4. Climate, environment and mobility

Oslo will be the world's first zero emissions major city. This is a major joint project that we must implement in partnership. The City Government will maintain full pressure on the implementation of the climate strategy and develop new measures that will be monitored by means of annual climate budgets. We will carry on prioritising pedestrians, cyclists and passengers using public transport, and reduce vehicle use. We will improve the sorting of waste and remove emissions from our incineration plant. Cargo transport and construction machinery will run on eco-friendly fuel, and the port will maintain a zero emissions approach.

Climate policy will make our city greener, more accessible and a more pleasant place to live. The City Government will have a low threshold for trying out new ideas. We will work together with other cities to devise new solutions that will help the world to attain the climate targets in the Paris Agreement, and create better cities for people to live in. Oslo will be an international driving force, but first and foremost we will take responsibility in Oslo and take action.

The City Government will:

- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least 52 per cent by the end of 2023 (compared with 2009 levels) and lay the foundation for further reductions throughout the rest of the decade so that the 95 per cent emissions reduction target can be achieved before 2030.

- Significantly reduce Oslo's contributions to greenhouse gas emissions outsi de the municipality, and define a specific target for Oslo's indirect emissions by the end of 2021.
- Reduce the number of vehicles in Oslo by one-third by 2030 (compared with 2015 levels), and by 20 per cent by the end of 2023.

Clean air

Our air is cleaner than it has been for many years, but it has not been given a clean bill of health. We will reduce particulate matter and local air contamination by means of frequent washing of roads, phasing out wood-burning stoves, reducing vehicle numbers and oth-er measures recommended by specialists. Good air quality will be ensured indoors and outdoors for homes, nurseries and institutions in our urban planning.

The City Government will:

- Make more stringent demands in terms of air quality in Oslo on the basis of the recom mendations of the Norwegian health authorities, and promote tightening-up of the limits by the government.
- Deploy more air quality meters.
- Work to maintain a 60 km/h speed limit on our main roads all year round.
- Seek to work together with the government to provide better antinoise screens along motorways.

Cheaper and easier to maintain an eco-friendly approach

It must be easy to maintain an eco-friendly approach throughout the entire city. The City Government will free up space in the city for pedestrians, cyclists, public transport and urban life, and reduce vehicle numbers. We will reinforce the municipality's climate fund in order to assist residents and companies that choose eco-friendly solutions. The City Government will focus in particular on measures in the outskirts of the city, in cooperation with the district committees.

The City Government's target is to ensure that all vehicles in Oslo are emissions-free by 2030. We want to encourage the use of electric cars and car sharing and cooperation with companies on green business travel, and support electric bikes and secure parking for bikes. Good accessibility must be ensured for people with disabilities.

The City Government will work together with the business community to make goods de-livery simpler and more efficient. We will work together with the transport industry to turn Oslo into a pilot city for zero emissions cargo transport and organise more charging sta-tions. We will apply to the government for establishment of a pilot eco-friendly zone inside the Oslo Car Free City area, with the objective of only allowing access to zero emissions private vehicles at some point in 2020, and just zero emissions vans from 2023. A predict-able escalation plan will be created for different areas and vehicles.

The City Government will:

- Grant the sum of NOK 300 million to the climate fund during the city governance period so that good support schemes can be offered to residents and businesses, making it easier for them to make eco-friendly choices.
- Compile a package of measures to improve air quality and mobility in the

outskirts of the city, with cheaper, more frequent bus services, support schemes for charging, car sharing, cargo bikes, energy streamlining and green business travel initiatives.
- Trial a support scheme where residents can trade in their cars for public transport, car sharing or cargo bikes, for example.
- Reserve more parking spaces for car sharing.
- Gradually reserve business parking spaces and taxi stops in the city centre for zero emissions vehicles.
- Set aside funding for innovative tenders and development projects for zero emissions vehicles and machinery in the municipality.
- Oppose all motorway projects that aim to increase capacity and devise a plan for reducing road capacity in Oslo, reallocating space for pedestrians, cyclists, public transport and urban life.
- Gradually increase the price of on-street parking and parking for residents and introduce payments for parking electric cars, while also ensuring that parking electric cars is significantly cheaper than parking cars that run on fossil fuels.
- Make it possible to differentiate between the rates for parking for residents and change the purpose of the scheme to help reduce car use.

Future public transport and cycling through Oslopakke 3

The Paris Agreement requires us to make major changes. The vast majority of members of the City Council support our target of making Oslo a zero emissions city by 2030. In this case, we will need a massive initiative focusing on eco-friendly transport.

The City Government will prioritise a new metro tunnel through the city centre to include Majorstuen Station, the Fornebu Line, a new signalling and safety system, expansion of cycle paths and the tram programme.. We want to extend our public transport offering by adding more departures, maintaining the metro and tram networks and reducing ticket prices to make eco-friendly travel a worthwhile choice.

Expansion of public transport and cycle paths in itself is not enough to reduce vehicle use and achieve our climate targets. The City Government will continue its excellent cooperation with the government and Akershus/Viken with regard to Oslopakke 3. We want the toll partnership to help reduce vehicle use in Oslo by one-third and ensure zero emissions transport in the region by 2030. While the City Council is sitting, the sum of tolls, parking restrictions and cutbacks in terms of driving options must reach a level that will suffice in order to achieve our targets in terms of cutting greenhouse gas emissions and reducing vehicle use. At the same time, we will secure funding for important public transport and cycling projects.

The Oslopakke 3 portfolio is significantly underfunded, and clear prioritisation will be needed in years to come. The City Government is of the opinion that the Oslopakke 3 projects must help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and vehicle use, and that major road projects that do not contribute to this, such as the E18 Western Corridor and E6 Oslo East, cannot be implemented. The City Government will work to bring about prompt measures on these road sections that may reduce noise and pollution immediately: these efforts will involve reducing traffic, improving antinoise screens, reducing speed limits and planting more trees.

All vehicles in Oslo will be zero emissions types by 2030. We would like to see the sale

of new vehicles running on fossil fuels coming to a rapid stop in Oslo, and we will work to ensure that new vehicles running on fossil fuels that are sold after 2020 will have to pay more at tolls and when parking. Choosing zero emissions vehicles must always pay off, while at the same time electric cars will gradually also have to pay for the space they take in the city. The City Government will continue the relative advantage for electric cars in the congestion charging zone from 2020 and until the end of the period.

Oslo will lead the way and help us to meet our national obligations pursuant to the Paris Agreement. Oslo will be able to do even more if the government contributes more towards public transport. The City Government will go on working to increase the government share of major public transport projects to at least 70 per cent. Implementing changes that make it more difficult to achieve Oslo's target to reduce vehicle use and cut greenhouse gas emissions is of no relevance to the City

Better, cheaper public transport offering

Oslo offers the best public transport in Norway. The City Government will go on expanding its offering, with more frequent departures to allow many more people to travel more easily and more quickly to work, nursery, school and leisure activities. The City Government will help to ensure that as few people as possible are dependent on their cars for day-to-day tasks. The most important services in the inner and outer city will operate at 5 and 10-minute intervals during rush hour.

Making eco-friendly choices must always pay off, and this is why the City Government will reduce ticket prices in partnership with Viken. We will reduce the price of single tickets by 20 per cent initially and extend the family discount. The City Government will carry on working towards zero emissions public transport and trial new solutions such as autonomous buses.

The City Government will:

- Reduce the price of single tickets by 20 per cent in partnership with Viken, extend the family discount to 7 days a week outside rush hour and call off theplanned price increase for 2020.
- Find space for several thousand new weekly departures for bus, metro and tram services.
- Improve accessibility for buses and trams by removing parking spaces, establishing more public transport lanes and removing electric cars from public transport lanes in areas where buses are delayed as a result.
- Work to extend the Ruter app to provide new services such as city bikes, car sharing and electric scooters.
- Work to provide a zero emissions taxi business with secure pay and working conditions and a good offering for customers.

Cycling and walking

Oslo will become a cycling city where everyone feels secure. The City Government has extended its expansion of cycle paths tenfold. Now we want to increase that pace still further. We want to raise the standard of the cycle path network in line with the Oslo Standard by prioritising a comprehensive network of elevated cycle lanes, cycle paths with pavements, remodelling junctions and stops and creating new pedestrian streets and cycling streets. The districts and residents will be involved in this work.

The City Government will make walking safer and easier. We will establish more shortcuts, "heart zones" around schools and road safety measures such as speed bumps, narrowing of junctions and pedestrian crossings all over the city. Arrangements for pedestrians and cyclists will be ensured at building and construction works by means of increased checks and other measures. The City Government wishes to regulate the hire of electric scooters in order to shield areas for pedestrians, and will continue to prioritise winter maintenance of pavements and cycle paths.

The City Government will:
- Accelerate the implementation of Oslo's cycling plan by building a total of 100 kilometres of new and upgraded cycling infrastructure by the end of 2023.
- Continue to remove parking spaces that conflict with expansion of cycle paths, and gradually eliminate on-street parking on the inside of cycle lanes.
- Prioritise safe cycle parking efforts and establish at least 4000 regular bike racks throughout the period.
- Establish a shortcut project for pedestrians, building and running shortcuts all over the city.
- Extend work on car-free "heart zones" to all schools in 2023.
- Promote 30 zones as the new standard speed limit, and apply to the government to become a pilot municipality operating 20 zones around primary schools.
- Work in partnership with the government to trial requirements for blind spot cameras, the option of allowing bikes to turn right on the red lights and trial automatic speed checks in urban streets.

Greener Oslofjord
The City Government's ambition is to make the Port of Oslo a zero emissions zone. New, efficient, eco-friendly port areas will be constructed and organised so that more cargo can be transported by sea.

The City Government will:
- Transfer more cargo transport from the roads to sea, in partnership with Viken and the government.
- Ensure that all handling of cargo and goods at the Port of Oslo is emissionsfree by 2025.
- Implement a pilot project for zero emissions trucks transporting goods into and out of the port.
- Increasing the environmental differentiation of the port charge to encourage the use of shore-based power and ships with the lowest emissions possible.



5. Business, green jobs and the circular economy

The Norwegian economy is undergoing massive change. Digitisation, climate requirements and new consumption patterns are challenging established businesses. More reuse and recycling paves the way for new businesses, more green industry and more local jobs. Oslo will implement powerful new measures and be at the cutting edge of the transition to a circular economy, with consumption within the city that is sustainable for our planet.

Sustainability, innovation and technology are the cornerstones of our business policy and provide a basis for existing and new jobs across trades and industries.
We will use innovation to devise smart, inventive new solutions to the challenges facing our society, such as an ageing population, climate and environmental changes and rapid technological development.

Oslo will drive value creation in Norway. The City Government will operate as part of the team with the business community and focus specifically on sustainable and bona fide jobs by means of active business policy, the use of purchasing power and market influence. The Oslo business community will be at the forefront of the green shift.

Innovation and more green jobs
The transition to a more circular economy could create more secure jobs. The City Government will accelerate the development of a circular economy with the environment in

mind, and give rise to new businesses and secure jobs as a result. There is major potential for new, green jobs in reuse, repairs, sharing and other circular solutions. We will make it possible for start-up companies to use the municipality as a test bed to a greater extent, without exposing the municipality to an unnecessary risk. We will also make it easier to establish new businesses by means of a separate establishment service.

The City Government wants circular solutions to become the standard for municipal building and construction projects by implementing strict requirements in respect of sorting and recycling of materials. The City Government will look at new ways of recycling metals and minerals, large quantities of which are found in everything from mobile phones to copper pipes. Collection of household waste will continue to be handled by the municipality.

The City Government will:
- Reinforce Oslo as a test bed and work together with the business community to develop methods and establish a permanent arrangement for testing new services and products at municipal enterprises.
- Earmark a percentage of purchases made by the municipality of Oslo for innovative procurement procedures and innovation partnerships with the business community.
- Increase recycling in the refuse collection system to at least 65 per cent, and ensure zero emissions waste disposal for Oslo by 2030.
- Develop the market for reuse of construction materials by defining requirements for municipal building and construction projects.
- Demand that 90 per cent of waste at municipal building and construction sites is sorted, and that at least 70 per cent of materials are recycled.
- Contribute to establishment of a plastic recycling plant in Eastern Norway.
- Set out a circular economy strategy, and support plasters and incubators for businesses, such as Vollebekk Fabrikker, in respect of the circular economy in particular.
- Help to set up “reuce shopping centres” and other joint facilities for repairs, redesign, lending, reuse and recycling.
- Work with the government to establish a trial project with its own visa scheme aimed at founders.

Using the purchasing power of the municipality of Oslo
The main purpose of purchasing at the municipality of Oslo is to help the municipality to provide residents with good services. This City Government has set a new standard with regard to how municipal purchasing power can be used as a strategic tool in climate and environmental policy, and in order to promote bona fide work. The municipality is using cooperation with the business community to help bring about innovation, jobs and business opportunities for the city’s companies both in Norway and internationally.

The City Government will reinforce work on the Oslo model for decent working conditions and impose increasingly strict climate and environmental requirements. At the same time, we will show solidarity with people elsewhere in the world who produce goods and services for us. We will also be focusing on sharing, reuse and reducing consumption of materials throughout this period. If we are to succeed inthis, we will be dependent on the municipality always remaining at the cutting edge of development, with strong procurement environments.

The City Government will:
- Define demands for zero emissions transport where possible.
- Define demands for fossil-free solutions in new building and construction projects and reward zero emissions solutions.
- Trial procurement procedures that reward products based on reuse and that can be repaired easily.
- Trial the option of dividing larger procurement procedures into smaller ones where possible so that smaller companies are able to participate in tendering procedures.
- Use leeway to reserve more tendering procedures and tenders for non-profit stakeholders.
- Make it possible for smaller, local companies to deliver on municipality of Oslo contracts as well.
- Work actively to avoid buying products that contribute to deforestation or de struction of the rainforests.
- Continue efforts to make suppliers of vehicles, electric buses and ferries and other products containing batteries accountable so that human rights are respected in production.
- Investigate the leeway in the procurement regulations so as not to purchase prod ucts and services manufactured in areas occupied in violation of international law by companies operating with the permission of the occupying power.

Trade, travel and nightlife

The City Government will arrange for and encourage varied and diverse trading activities at street level in the city centre. The City Government will arrange for business parking and parking for tradesmen, as well as identifying solutions for the transportation of goods into and out of the city in close communication with the business community. The City Government will devise a strategy on how to profile Oslo as a travel destination.

The nightlife industry will help to add value and promote urban life and diversity by providing residents and visitors with great experiences. The City Government wishes to reissue all of the city's retail and alcohol licences automatically for another four years. Thiswill relieve bureaucratic pressure and provide predictability for the industry. At the same time, the City Government will step up its efforts with inspections and monitoring in order to ensure a more serious industry and prevent financial crime and crime involving working conditions in the industry.

The City Government will:
- Establish a service for coordinating urban life, trade and activities.
- Ensure that there are more groupage centres together with businesses in the city centre with a view to achieving zero emissions delivery of goods.
- Develop digital solutions offering real-time information on vacant loading zones and business parking.
- Work with the government to bring about a trial scheme involving cash-free zones in the catering industry.
- Put forward a case involving criteria for assessment of conduct, emphasising requirements relating to standard pay and breaches of the Work Environment Act, and increase inspections.
- Ensure that the catering industry uses standard pay by working in cooperation with

the trade union movement, providing guidance the company and providing training to employees.

Knowledge capital

Oslo is the knowledge capital of Norway. The close proximity between education and business encourages closer cooperation, innovation and new business development. This is why the City Government has to establish separate innovation districts in Oslo, so as to make it easier for companies to become established and grow close to one another and knowledge institutions.

Research and innovation are absolutely crucial in order to develop services in the municipality. The city council will therefore devise a strategy for research, development and innovation (R&DI) for the municipality's own business development. This strategy will provide a tool for pursuit of innovation efforts in all sectors and establish good principles for interaction with knowledge communities.

The City Government will:

- Establish innovation districts around Blindern and Hovinbyen and in the city centre.
- Ensure that the area section of the master plan is revised in line with the cam pus strategy in order to provide space for sustainable industry and new jobs around the strongest knowledge communities in the city.
- Work to increase the number of study places on offer in technology and trades in Oslo.
- Assist with establishment of a new hall of residence for students in the city centre, with emphasis on innovation and development.
- Turn Myntgata 2 into a centre for urban life, innovation and knowledge, and develop the new upper secondary profile school together with the business community and the start-up environment.

Sustainable consumption

Material consumption in Oslo is high. Our indirect emissions are many times higher than our direct emissions. More sharing, reuse and repair for reuse is cheaper and more eco-friendly and provides social balance. The City Government will support initiatives such as repair parties, swap parties, surplus sharing and redesign cafés. These will help to reduce consumer pressure and provide social meeting points where people can meet up with others living nearby.

The City Government will:

- Establish more borrowing schemes for tools, sports equipment, etc.
- Further develop mini recycling stations according to a model of the Lindeberg reuse station.
- Arrange for organisations and the business community to have access to construction materials and objects that can be reused from municipal recycling sta tions, etc.
- Work to phase out unnecessary disposable plastic in Oslo by the end of 2021, in part nership with the business community, organisations and residents.
- Implement trial projects involving the sorting of glass, metal and clothing in private households.
- Use alternative to synthetic rubber or other covers made of plastic at municipal play grounds and preschools, where possible.

Carbon capture at Klemetsrud
If we are successful with carbon capture and storage (CCS), this may herald the start of a new industrial chapter and make an important contribution to our attainment of our climate targets. The potential market for carbon capture at waste incineration plants is enormous, with more than 450 plants in Europe. The City Government's ambition is for the Klemetsrud plants to start using carbon capture as of 2024 at the latest, but this is dependent on a prompt government investment decision.

The City Government will:
- Work to implement two CCS projects granted state funding in Norway, Klemetsrud being one of these.
- Use the city's international network and role as a European green capital to ensure support for CCS as a technology and the Norwegian capture and storage project.
- Assess how we can arrange these zero emissions market by defining de mands for low carbon products when CCS products arrive on the market.

Active ownership
The municipality of Oslo has significant assets thanks to its ownership of companies and limited companies. The City Government will establish a company with responsibility for much of the municipality's property portfolio in order to build and administer municipal buildings more effectively and more sustainably. With larger specialist fields, more employees of its own and collective finances, the company could become a leader in respect of climate, digital solutions and layout.

Dividends from the limited companies are an important source of revenue for the municipality, contributing over a billion Norwegian kroner to the community each year. The municipality of Oslo will exercise active, professional ownership of its limited companies and define expectations that guarantee economic, social and environmental sustainability.

Hydropower is a clean, renewable energy source that is important if we are to achieve our ambitions of a zero emissions community. It is therefore important for Hafslund E-CO to be able to continue to reinforce its hydropower production by developing its power stations still further and streamlining them. Such activity is expected to be based on sustainability and environmental considerations.

The City Government will:
- Set up a new company that gathers together much of the municipality's property portfolio.
- Ensure that the municipality of Oslo continues to play a part as an industrial stakeholder by means of good ownership, and retain ownership of important companies such as Sporveien AS, Hafslund-ECO and Fortum Oslo Varme.
- Present ownership information and maintain an active ownership policy that safeguards the municipality's revenues, assets and sustainability targets.



6. Childhood and knowledge

All children must have the same opportunities for play, learning and care from secure adults who love them. Oslo's preschools offer good quality and many people are happy with the services on offer, but there are major differences between preschools. The City Government will continue its preschool initiative and give even more children equal opportunities to good, secure preschool places with good outdoor areas and natural surroundings to be enjoyed.

The Year 1 pupils of today will still be students when Oslo embarks upon its zero emissions community, and they will end up taking jobs that have not been created as yet. This means that the content and work forms at Oslo schools must become more practical and varied and focus more on the future. We will introduce students to skilled trades early on in their school careers. Oslo is in great need of more skilled workers, and the City Government will reinforce vocational college and focus in particular on skilled training courses. We will work more closely together with Oslo's knowledge communities, the business community and civil society in order to develop Oslo schools still further.

Quality and professionalism are the biggest advantage at Oslo schools, with many highly qualified teachers and managers. At the same time, there are major differences in the city and in the framework conditions for each of the schools. This is why the City Government wishes to continue its early intervention efforts and social balance in order to ensure equality in the education on offer.

Good preschools for all children
There are still many children who are not included in the preschool community. The City Government will recruit more children to preschools by providing better information to guardians, price moderation schemes and more outreach work. The City Government will be introducing free core hours for all one-year-olds in selected city district by 2023 in order to provide more children with the opportunity to attend preschool and give more guardians the opportunity to work. Further escalation will be assessed after the scheme has been evaluated.

The City Government will protect play at preschools, ensure that employees have good skills in terms of learning through play, and arrange small, stable groups of children. No child should experience bullying or exclusion at preschool. All children should have the opportunity to influence their day at preschool and meet others from different backgrounds. The City Government will reinforce the cooperation between preschools and guardians and improve the transition from preschool to school.

The City Government will:
- Introduce a scheme involving free core hours for one-year-olds in Stovner, Søndre Nordstrand, Alna, Grorud, Bjerke, Vestre Aker and Gamle Oslo.
- Provide more preschool places under municipal and non-profit control.
- Ensure that children with absences that cause concern are monitored more closely by means of home visits, etc.
- Ensure that more children have preschool places in their local areas, with the aim of guaranteeing opportunities for siblings to attend the same preschool.
- Arrange for more people to have joined menu planning and food purchase schemes, and trial a kitchen assistant scheme in cooperation with the Norwegian Labour and Welfare Administration.
- Apply to the government to be allowed to implement a trial of identical maximum prices for meals at municipal and private preschools.

Enough safe adults at preschools
To provide more children with equal opportunities, the City Government will trial various approaches to improve staffing throughout the preschool day and increase adult numbers in the areas most in need. We will fulfil the terms of the Oslo basic staffing agreement with a target of 50 per cent preschool teachers and up to 25 per cent child and youth workers. The City Government will endeavour to ensure that all preschools have managers in at tendance. Employees at preschools must experience trust without exaggerated demands for documentation and reporting.

Norwegian will be the language used at all Oslo preschools. We will reinforce efforts to provide good language environments. Employees must meet language and skills require ments so that all children are given the opportunity to learn good Norwegian and develop the language before they start school. All multilingual children must meet employees with expertise in multilingualism and be given the support and help they need. The City Gov ernment will increase diversity in its staff teams and would like to recruit more qualified men and staff with minority backgrounds for preschool work.

The City Government will:

- Work with the government to strengthen the national staffing standard and fund it in full.
- Trial increased basic staffing at a selected number of preschools in order to examine the links between increased staffing, sick leave and the use of temporary staff.
- Reinforce further training for preschool employees by offering supplementary training on preschool education, workplace-based training and apprenticeships.
- Ensure that all employees at Oslo preschools meet formal language requirements, and offer courses in Norwegian to employees who need them.
- Continue to supervise the finances of private preschools and work to ensure that the municipality retains responsibility for such supervision.
- Run through preschool finances and consider introducing systems that guarantee more funding for preschools with extra needs.

Good schools for all students

The City Government has major ambitions on behalf of all students. Oslo schools must ensure that all students acquire basic theoretical and practical skills. Students must receive customised education that develops the skills and talents, with time for in-depth learning that encourages a love of learning, curiosity and critical thinking.

School meals must make it easier for students to maintain concentration, ensuring more learning and peaceful surroundings in the classroom. The City Government will ensure that students at Oslo schools receive a free, meatless meal during the course of the school day.

There is major potential for more learning, greater school motivation and better results if students adopt a more practical and varied approach. The City Government is of the opinion that practical skills should be placed on the same footing as reading, writing, counting and digital skills in schools.

There are significant gender differences in schools in terms of dropouts, special teaching and study choices. The City Government will follow up on the Stoltenberg committee's investigation of gender differences in schools. Efforts to prevent violence in schools must be given priority, and the City Government will ensure that schools receive fast, non-bureaucratic assistance to meet the varying needs of their students in sensible ways. We will review the special education field and develop the language offering to multilingual students.

The City Government will:

- Ensure that children have basic reading, writing, counting and digital skills early on in their school careers and meet the youngest children's need for physical activity and play.
- Start the introduction of a free, meatless meal school meal every day for students at Oslo schools.
- Hand out free fruit and vegetables to all students in lower secondary schools.
- Develop Arbeidslivet schoolbags in partnership with the trade organisations so that students encounter vocational subjects earlier in their school careers.
- Provide more students with the opportunity to learn coding, organised via AKS.
- Establish more profile schools, implement more alternative and practical learning arenas and consider expanding the scheme with an alternative Year 11 in schools.

- Work to offer more optional subjects in lower secondary schools, particularly in relevant vocational subjects.
- Ensure that schools in Oslo become homework-conscious and arrange alternative schemes that reduce the need for homework.
- Apply to the government to be allowed to implement trials offering alternatives to the current examination scheme.
- Reinforce swimming lessons by improving skills for employees and providing more offerings.
- Reinforce practical teaching by modernising art and crafts rooms, natural science rooms and other practical learning arenas.
- Reinforce student democracy and introduce a scheme with valid political absence at lower secondary schools.
- Assist schools with high incidences of bullying and include districts and students in "Partnerskap mot mobbing" [the Anti-bullying Partnership].
- Devise an action plan on the prevention of violence in schools in consultation with students, teachers and others.
- Work to provide advertising-free zones around schools and preschools.

Qualified teachers and more knowledge

Having more teachers in schools is crucial if we are to ensure early intervention and adapted teaching for all. This is why the teaching standard is an important minimum standard for teacher numbers, and all schools must guarantee this. At the same time, schools have different needs and their students differ. It is therefore necessary to continue the scheme involving additional resources for schools and students that are most in need of help and support.

Oslo schools will undergo positive development if we have more teachers and increase school budgets. Nevertheless, we are not quite there yet. This is why the City Government will continue to reinforce both upper secondary schools and primary schools. The City Government will assess changes to the funding system for primary schools when the funding for the teacher standard has been included in the transfers from the government the municipality.

Teachers and headteachers must experience trust-based governance and management and receive good support and guidance on local development work. Students and guardians must be used as an important resource.

The City Government will:

- Devise a strategy for recruiting and retaining trained teachers and reduce the number of unskilled teachers in schools.
- Enhance teachers' skills in learning technology and practical and aesthetic subjects and approaches.
- Reinforce student teams, transfer service offerings to schools and extend the scheme with Norwegian Labour and Welfare Administration guides at upper secondary schools.
- Ensure that all children with disabilities are guaranteed the right to attend a local school.
- Apply to the government for funding in order to adapt listed school buildings to meet the universal design requirements.
- Set up a municipal public committee for confidence reform at Oslo schools and con-

sider making the Oslo reading literacy test in science voluntary.

Better Aktivitetsskolen

The City Government's major focus on Aktivitetsskolen is helping to balance out differences after school hours, combining learning, play and time for friends. The City Government will continue to improve the quality of AKS content. We will increase cooperation with sports, culture and volunteer organisations, enhance employee skills and serve tastier, healthier food.

The City Government has introduced free AKS in eight districts and will continue this initiative as a universal scheme, with stepped expansion of the offering for Years 2 and 3 in districts that currently only have free part-time places for Year 1 students. Further escalation will be assessed at the point where the offering for Years 2 and 3 has been rolled out in full.

The City Government will:

- Extend free part-time AKS places to Years 2 and 3 in Østensjø, Nordstrand, Frogner, St. Hanshaugen, Ullern, Vestre Aker and Nordre Aker.
- Enhance the quality of the AKS offering by means of better cooperation with schools, sports, schools of music and arts, culture, outdoor activities and volunteer organisations.

Upper secondary school education

The City Government's objective is for more people to complete and pass upper secondary school education. This requires both early and lasting efforts. The school offering must reflect the needs of future workforce as well as helping to create new, sustainable businesses. Oslo will have a major need for more skilled workers in years to come. The City Government's objective is for more people to apply for vocational subjects, and will focus on quality and content in upper secondary education by developing its Yrkesveien [Vocational Route] and Studieveien [Study Route] strategies.

The City Government will:

- Alter the funding system for upper secondary education by giving schools more predictable and equal frameworks.
- Extend the placement guarantee scheme to more subjects.
- Upgrade and offer modern equipment for vocational study programmes.
- Investigate more combined approach types and flexible routes to completion of upper secondary education, as well as the option of specialising in VG1.
- Apply to the government for the opportunity to implement trials of flexitime schemes at upper secondary schools requesting such schemes.
- Follow up on the committee report concerning the entrance scheme for upper secondary education, and assess any changes.



7. Health and care services

In Oslo, healthcare and care services must be available when they are needed, with a low threshold for obtaining good assistance and care throughout our lives. The municipality of Oslo must provide for good health, quality of life and a sense of accomplishment, regardless of age and health challenges. Clean air, everyday activities, healthy food and less loneliness, stress and pressure are important elements in public health. The City Government will help to bring about a more sustainable diet in line with health and environmental recommendations to reduce consumption of meat and sugar and increase consumption of more plant-based foods.

Good interlinked health services
Oslo residents must feel that they have good, interlinked, available services. The City Government will ensure that the municipal health services are better equipped to do their jobs, in partnership with the specialist health service. We will reinforce rehabilitation efforts, both at health centres and in people's own homes.

The skills requirement is increasing as we age, and because tasks are being transferred from the specialist health service to the municipalities via the Coordination Reform. The City Government will develop new recruitment and skills programmes and standards for different parts of the service in order to ensure that equivalent services are available to the entire city.

The City Government will:
- Arrange for better cooperation between GPs and home help services, including the use of technology, remote monitoring, video consultations and more home visits.
- Demand that the government and the specialist health service speed up their efforts to improve the current contract specialist scheme.
- Enter into discussions with the government concerning additional user-controlled places in mental healthcare.
- Improve and expand the offering for comprehensive outreach assistance according to the FACT model, and work to ensure permanent positions for psychologists in all districts.
- Arrange to implement more services located at the same premises at GPs' offices.

Secure start
A good childhood is the most important factor for good health throughout a lifetime. The health centre encounters all families and is therefore an important place for providing good, early support to families and identifying people who need a little extra help. The City Government will be continuing its Nye Familier home visit programme in all districts and reinforcing cooperation between district nurses and midwives when monitoring new parents.

Most children and young people grow up in secure homes, but many also experience neglect, violence, addiction and poverty. Violence and abuse are a significant public health issue. Services must be able to prevent, detect and help children who are victims of violence, abuse and neglect. Staff working with children and young people and their families must receive training on the Barnehjernevernet knowledge base and have expertise on the different ways in which children behave and express pain.

The City Government will work together with voluntary organisations and non-profit organisations working with sexual and reproductive health in order to increase the availability of advice and guidance. In particular, we will work actively to improve sexual and reproductive health among women with immigrant backgrounds, in partnership with voluntary organisations.

The City Government will:
- Ensure that all children and young people receive appropriate, comprehensible information on violence, neglect and sexual abuse, on what is and is not normal, and letting them know that help is available.
- Ensure rapid monitoring of children who fail to attend health checks.
- Reinforce first-line skills, including GPs, for the prevention and detection of neglect, violence and sexual abuse.
- Offer free contraception to all young people under 16 and worked to provide more women with access to free, long-acting contraception.
- Ensure that better information is provided on family planning.

The school health service
The City Government will ensure that all students have access to a secure school health service that promotes health, and work to ensure that more professional teams, including psychologists, can remain permanently on site at schools. Young people do not relate ex tensively to district boundaries, and provision of clinics for young people must reflect this

fact. The City Government will develop Ung Arena and ensure that offerings are available for young people throughout the city.

The City Government will:
- Make the school health service more transparent, accessible and multidisciplinary, and work to ensure that BUP employees and district psychologists can remain permanently on site at schools.
- Recruit more male district nurses and develop clinics for boys.
- Assess implementing school doctor trials at upper secondary schools.
- Implement trials of initial discussions with district nurses when students start lower secondary school and upper secondary school.
- Increase the availability of clinics for young people and facilitate closer cooperation with the school health service.

Child welfare authorities

The child welfare authorities do an important job, and the City Government will provide them with funding for their work. It is crucial for children and young people themselves to feel that they can trust the child welfare authorities, that they can talk safely with them and that workers cooperate with them. The City Government will work to ensure that the child welfare authorities are highly trusted throughout all parts of the population and to promote reinforcement of the cooperation between the child welfare authorities and other services. Child welfare authority staff must have good opportunities for development, and trust-based management must be a priority field throughout the period. The City Government will review the child welfare authorities' organisation and use of resources to ensure that the offering and funding meet children's needs.

The City Government will monitor consensus between the parties and the National Association for Children in Care (Landsforeningen for barnevernsbarn) and the Non-profit Child Welfare Forum (Ideelt barnevernsforum) concerning development of offerings under their own auspices and on a non-profit basis, in cooperation with children and young people in care, along with staff and elected representatives.

The City Government will:
- Reinforce the child welfare authorities' opportunities to work with children and young people and continue their child welfare drill efforts.
- Devise a plan for reinforcing municipal child welfare and phase out the use of commercial services.
- Develop secure measures designed to replace individual measures.
- Recruit more foster homes and staff with minority backgrounds.
- Ensure high quality for interpreters working with the child welfare authorities.
- Prioritise child welfare cases where families are living at shelters so that implementing measures takes as little time as possible.

Welfare services for the elderly

The City Government wishes to move away from institutional-based care for the elderly to active old age where good services are provided in people's own homes. At the same time, everyone must feel secure in the knowledge that places in nursing homes are ready for them when they need them. Organisation of home help services is important as regards perception of secure, predictable assistance. The City Government focuses on the

trust model with multidisciplinary teams that have more time for care and activities.

Activity time provides greater freedom on a day-to-day basis and helps to reduce loneliness. The City Government will work together with different stakeholders in order to develop more welfare technology solutions so as to provide greater security for elderly people who wish to live in their own homes for longer. The City Government will step up its nutritional efforts for both elderly people who live at home and elderly people who live at nursing homes so as to prevent undernourishment. Addiction challenges among the elderly are increasing, and skills in
welfare services for the elderly concerning detection of and assistance for people who are having or developing addiction problems must be reinforced.

Welfare services for the elderly must be the best possible, not the cheapest possible. The municipality must be in the driving seat when it comes to developing the running of our services, but we also wish to increase cooperation with private, non-profit stakeholders. All nursing homes in Oslo must be driven by the municipality or non-profit stakeholders by the end of 2023.

The City Government will:
- Extend activity time to more users of home help services in all districts.
- Offer additional varied daily activities to people suffering from dementia.
- Offer GPS technology to all elderly people with dementia who are living at home.
- Run trials with response centres for welfare technology in districts, together with GPs and hospitals.
- Test meal hosts and menu choices at nursing homes.
- Implement a “dining friends” trial scheme at nursing homes and for elderly people who live at home.
- Ensure that health centres offer for health services to everyone who is discharged from hospital and needs rehabilitation prior to making the transition to other offerings or their own homes.

Addiction
The City Government must implement a knowledge-based, prejudice-free policy when it comes to addiction, with the aim of improving the health and quality of life of addicts, providing good healthcare, available services and ensuring the smallest possible number of overdoses and serious injuries. Help must be offered without demanding abstinence, and it must be available quickly and on the basis of what the individual needs.

Oslo will be a driving force when it comes to tackling addiction problems with proper healthcare and social services, not fines and penalties. Addicts must not feel they are being hunted from place to place. The City Government wishes to move away from institution-based addiction care to residential offerings in addicts’ own districts, with decentralised services in the places where people lived. People who want completely addiction-free alternatives must be given these. Activity offerings and work opportunities are important tools in the City Government’s efforts to tackle addiction.

The City Government will:
- Develop the offering for the new user space and carry on working as a trial municipality for heroin-assisted treatment.

- The centralised distributional of user equipment, field care and daily offerings.
- Monitor the addiction reform committee and act as a pilot for new trials that can improve living conditions for addicts.
- Ensure that elderly addicts and addicts in need of care receive adapted offerings depending on their own particular needs.
- Improving the services on offer to people who are addicted to alcohol.

Hospitals

The City Government is of the opinion that it is urgent to implement new hospitals to serve a growing population. Aker hospital must be given priority as a major emergency hospital for Oslo and districts in Groruddalen. The non-profit hospitals should be given more tasks for the residents in their own districts, while also being given greater responsibility for the population of Oslo.

The City Government will underpin the local hospital functions for the population so that good, equal health services are guaranteed for all. At present, too many decisions are made that influence the municipality's health services without involving the municipality itself. The City Government is of the opinion that there must be a steering principle; that no decision relating to the municipality should be taken without the involvement of the municipality, and we will work to ensure that the municipality is given a permanent seat on the boards at hospital trusts.

The City Government will:
- Build a new city A&E department at Aker.
- Ensure that Aker becomes a local hospital for all of Groruddalen.
- Establish palliative outpatient care throughout the entire city, in partnership with the city's hospitals.
- Participate in more trials involving joint funding of offerings to patients with complex diseases.
- Take the initiative in respect of the government to trial a new model that collates responsibility for health services and hospitals in a single area.

Next of kin

Few people are prepared when they are named as next of kin, but most of us experience this. next of kin have vital knowledge that can help to improve services for the individuals concerned. Children named as next of kin face particular challenges. Strong ethical awareness and relationship expertise are crucial for good work with next of kin. The City Government will ensure that we offer "next of kin schools" in various illness groups, such as dementia.

The City Government will:
- Commission a number of digital solutions for good, immediate discussions with next of kin, particularly with regard to home-based services.
- Trial relative committees at nursing homes.
- Make information on being named as a relative more accessible on the municipal website.
- Ensure that the municipality requests consent in a manner that allows next of kin to contribute to treatment and rehabilitation when so desired by the person receiving assistance.

Sustainable, healthy food
Eating a more varied and plant-based diet it's good for our health, nature, animals and the climate. The City Government will devise an action plan for a more plant-based diet and considerably reduce meat consumption in Oslo. Oslo will lead the way and work in partnership with the government on compliance with national dietary advice. Together with New York, Tokyo, London, Stockholm and a number of other major cities, Oslo has undertaken to reduce meat consumption and pursue a food policy in line with the "planetary health diet" by 2030.

The City Government will:
- Reinforce expertise on good, plant-based food at municipal enterprises and institutions by means of teaching and cooperation with regard to menu planning.
- Reduce food waste at the municipality of Oslo's own enterprises by 50 per cent by 2030, and support stakeholders who are helping to reduce food waste in Oslo.
- Introduce vegetarian food as the standard option at municipal events.
- Halve meat consumption at municipality of Oslo canteens and institutions by the end of 2023.
- Always offer a satisfactory vegan alternative.
- Work to reduce advertising for meat and unhealthy foods in municipal areas.
- Ensure that the content of food and health subject is in line with advice relating to health and the environment.

Inclusive healthcare
People with no legal residence and no accrued rights, such as undocumented migrants and newly arrived EEA citizens, are often in need of aid but have little access to help and assistance. Nevertheless, these people need basic healthcare. The City Government will work to ensure that the government takes greater responsibility for undocumented migrants and newly arrived EEA citizens and ensure that these people receive healthcare.

The City Government will:
- Increase contributions to non-profit stakeholders that provide basic medical assistance, necessary vaccines and medications to undocumented migrants and newly arrived EEA citizens.
- Make emergency overnight accommodation more predictable during cold snaps.



8. Green and inclusive urban development

Oslo is a city experiencing growth. The City Government will create an inclusive, green, zero emissions city where we protect unique local features. Facilitating good, varied construction of housing is a key task in urban development policy. The city must grow from the inside out and along the rail network, in line with principles for efficient use of space and eco-friendly urban development.

We will make it possible to build several thousand new homes in Oslo every year. Most of these will be constructed within the large former business areas in Oslo. Hovinbyen is Norway's biggest urban development area and must be developed as a pioneering project for inclusive, green, climate-smart urban development. Skøyen and Lysaker/Lilleaker are large and important urban development areas. Other important urban development areas in years to come will be Bjørvika, Filipstad, Majorstuen, Smestad, Slemdal, Marienlyst, Norwegian School of Veterinary Science, Nydalen, Frysja, Tveita, Rødtvet, Stovner, Furuset, Skullerud, Lambertseter/Karlsrud, Mortensrud and Hauketo. The City Government will also work to ensure that NRK remains in Oslo.

The City Government will safeguard and reinforce green areas and will prioritise urban life, pedestrians, cyclists and public transport, and reduce vehicle use. The City Government will work to bring about a close, binding regional cooperation concerning the development of space and transport. The City Government will secure good, genuine involvement in urban development, and this involvement should take place at an early stage in

planning work.

More varied homes all over the city
House prices in Oslo are the highest in the country, and for many getting a foot on the housing ladder is a demanding task. Housing policy is one of the most important tools when it comes to reducing differences, preserving the diversity of the city and creating good districts. The City Government will
pursue an active housing policy in order to build additional, more varied homes and ensure more efficient planning processes and case management.

The City Government will arrange development of a third housing sector that will ensure a supply of reasonable homes to own and rent. At least 1000 new homes will be arranged within the third housing sector by the end of 2023, in addition to student accommodation. This objective will be achieved in cooperation with private and non-commercial stakeholders. In the long term, the City Government's objective is for at least 20 per cent of homes in Oslo to be affordable housing.

The City Government will:
- Ensure that the rate of regulation of new homes is in line with population growth, and that housebuilding takes place all over the city, with varied housing types.
- Work to ensure that national framework conditions support development of a third housing sector.
- Investigate establishment of a housing company, "Oslobolig", in cooperation with private stakeholders, which will operate on a non-profit basis with the aim of implementing more affordable housing in Oslo.
- Work to ensure more homes appropriate for new and alternative living arrangements, such as compact housing, collective housing and housing built for multiple generations, self-builds and urban ecological projects, including at Hauskvartalet and Ormsund.
- Trial the "establishment housing" and "work for hire" model by means of municipal pilot projects.
- Arrange for more private stakeholders to develop and upscale innovative concepts involving affordable housing, following the example of OBOS with its BoStart concept, for instance.
- Increase the number of student residences all over the city, in cooperation with the Student Welfare Organisation and the government.

Public management of urban development
The City Government will maintain strong public management of urban development that includes all residents, particularly children and young people, in how our city is shaped. Comprehensive planning under municipal auspices will be the primary rule in development areas. The municipality will be a driving force for the development of new residential areas in close proximity to preschools, schools, public transport solutions, jobs and green spaces. The City Government will develop green and pleasant streets and urban spaces that also help to improve surface water management as climate change takes place.

The City Government will:
- Take better care of the city's small house areas and gardens by revising the small house plan, while at the same time revising the high-rise building strategy so that we

can build taller buildings in appropriate locations at public transport hubs.
- Adopt a new parking standard in line with Oslo's climate targets and traffic reduction targets, removing the minimum standard for car parking in residential and business projects, tightening up the maximum standard and adjusting the standard to the location. All new parking spaces must offer charging options, and requirements must be specified with regard to parking for bikes and cargo bikes.
- Create better participation processes for planning issues by using innovative digital tools, for example.

Good districts throughout the entire city

The City Government will organise active, attractive districts all over the city, with places where people can meet up to socialise, green spaces and spaces for play and activities. It must be easy for residents to take the initiative and implement actions in their local environment, and the City Government must work in close cooperation with local stakeholders that wish to contribute. The area initiatives in Groruddalen, Oslo Inner East and Oslo South will undergo further development. We will also prioritise local areas facing particular challenges, such as Hovseter.

We will work to reduce noise in local environments in connection with construction projects and by reducing vehicle use. We will work together with the business community to identify practical solutions for goods delivery, tradesmen and others who need vehicles.

The City Government will:
- Develop an urban life initiative for the entire city, creating pleasant areas with fewer vehicles, and the city centre, Grønland and Tøyen Will because areas.
- Establish more playgrounds and upgrade existing ones.
- Establish a "living streets" scheme where multiple residents can work together to apply to close streets to traffic temporarily, and where the municipality will provide street furniture, play equipment and plants.
- Establish more market streets and pedestrianised zones,e.g. by starting upgrades of Akersgata, Skippergata, Grønland, Markveien and Kirkegata.
- Establish a Business Improvement District pilot in Kvadraturen to ensure cooperation on the upgrading of streets.

More, better municipal housing

Oslo has to stand up for people who are unable to obtain homes of their own. Municipal housing must be of a good standard and be distributed all over the city.

An increasing number of tenants of municipal housing in Oslo are in need of more frequent monitoring. Finding the right homes for the right residents will be a guiding principle. The City Government will assess allocation of municipal housing outside people's own districts and in the local area, and ensure that children and young people can carry on attending the same schools. The initiative focusing on the residential environment will be continued, with emphasis on increased participation from residents.
The City Government will review the various support schemes focusing on individuals, with the aim of phasing out the current scheme ("common rent") for municipal housing. The objective is to ensure that more people have more secure finances and that more people will be able to find gainful employment, while also ensuring that the municipality is in a position to ensure that homes are maintained sufficiently.

The City Government will:

- Construct and purchase more small and medium-sized apartment buildings, arrange a varied mix of residents and distribute municipal housing all over the city.
- Pave the way for longer rental contracts for families with children and work to give children the opportunity to carry on attending their local schools.
- Implement trials that allow residents in municipal housing to buy their homes by means of a rent-to-buy scheme or similar.
- Step up supervision to prevent illegal subletting of municipal housing.

Inclusive construction and architecture

We must protect our city's historical architecture and features when we develop Oslo for the future. New areas and buildings must be of high quality, with more colour, and provide pleasant places for people to meet up and good, inclusive architecture. The City Government will be a driving force helping to make instruction increasingly eco-friendly, reducing energy consumption and ensuring less demolition of buildings. New municipal buildings and municipal buildings that are restored will generally be energy-positive buildings. The City Government will ensure good accessibility for people with disabilities, which will include more disabled parking spaces and universal design when developing urban spaces and parks.

The City Government will:

- Adopt its own architecture policy for Oslo and work to ensure that anything built in Oslo is of high quality and helps to improve living conditions, quality of life and inclusion.
- Reinforce its efforts to make the most of Oslo's historical areas and buildings.
- Increase demands in terms of the service life of new municipal buildings, and develop a guide in partnership with the construction industry in order to build business premises as multipurpose buildings.
- Work to bring about less demolition and more reuse in private development projects, which will include establishing a climate accounts programme for reuse of buildings in cooperation with the construction industry.
- Present a strategy and implement measures to increase numbers of green roofs and façades on buildings in Oslo.
- Work with the government so that zero emissions construction work on private development projects can be demanded.
- Ensure that there is plenty of parking for people with disabled passes, and ask the government to change the rules so that obtaining disabled passes is easier.
- Implement energy savings measures in municipal housing in order to reduce energy costs, and use new financial models to build solar panels on municipal buildings.



9. Nature and outdoor activities

The city of Oslo is in a fantastic location between the Marka forest and the fjord with the greatest biodiversity in Norway. The City Government will work to make nature and outdoor activities more accessible to the entire population of the city by means of better universal design and other measures. Everyone must have local green areas available, not far from hiking trails, parks or paths into the Marka forest. The boundary of the Marka forest is fixed.

Green areas in the city
Parks, green areas and hiking trails provide opportunities for spending time outdoors and in nature, helping to promote good health and quality of life. The City Government will secure the city's green areas to prevent them being reduced, and work to ensure that unused sites are cultivated to create "pocket parks" while awaiting development. The City Government will assess returning elements of park running to municipal control.

The percentage of space allocated to green areas will be increased. The City Government will work to ensure that new green areas are established all over the city, in district such as Filipstad, Skøyen, the Norwegian School of Veterinary Science, Nydalen, Hovinbyen and Ensjø. We will have more interlinked hiking trails and green spaces from the Marka forest and down to the fjord. Further development beyond the framework established in the site programme for Ekeberg natur- og idrettspark will not be permitted.

The City Government will:

- Take the initiative to implement a large-scale tree planting initiative on a voluntary basis in cooperation with residents, developers and the business community, with the aim of planting 100,000 trees by 2030.
- Reopening a number of rivers and streams and establishing more hiking trails and nature trails along rivers and walking areas in the city.
- Reinforce efforts to restore and increase the amount of nature in the city, in the Marka forest, on the islands and in the fjord, and devise an action plan to halt the loss of biodiversity in Oslo.
- Equipped more of the city's parks and open spaces with facilities such as toilets, drinking fountains, benches, lighting and communal barbecue areas.
- Expand and reinforce conservation of the Østensjøområdet miljøpark, reinforce conservation of the Akerselva miljøpark, investigate the creation of the Ljanselva miljøpark and create an action plan for implementation of the Alnaelva miljøpark.
- Not permit new buildings in the 20-metre green belt zones along main waterways, and 12-metre green belt zones along secondary waterways.

Outdoor activities and nature in the Marka forest

The Marka forest is a local nature and recreation area for more than a million people. The City Government will arrange for even more people to discover magnificent outdoor experiences on their doorsteps in the Marka forest, enclosed cooperation with outdoor activity, nature and sports organisations. Oslomarka will be a pioneering area for restoration of wilder nature, restoring bogs and reversing forestry in order to bring back varied, species-rich and multiaged forest.

The City Government will:

- Develop and improve maintenance of ski trails, Marka trails, hiking trails and other arrangements in the Marka forest.
- Develop Grønmo to create an environmental and outdoor park.
- Improved the public transport offering to key access points to the Marka forest.
- Work to create a national park in Østmarka, in cooperation with the government and neighbouring municipalities, and ensure adventure-filled areas in the municipal forest as a conservation forest.
- Safeguard important corridors for biodiversity in Nordmarka, and use the leeway available in the Marka Regulation to prioritise outdoor activities and nature rather than forestry.
- Not allow development or expansion of sports facilities in Marka, with the exception of Huken.

The fjord and the islands

The fjord and the islands in Oslofjorden are impressive bathing and recreation areas and highly valued by the people of Oslo, particularly in summer. The City Government will safeguard and reinforce biodiversity in the fjord and on the islands, and facilitate more use by adding more bathing areas, for instance. Cruise ships take up valuable space along the fjord, and are not a particularly sustainable form of tourism. The City Government will free up space that has been used for cruise ships up to now, and open up sea areas in the city centre for the people of the city and urban life close to the fjord. We will not prioritise the construction of a new cruise ship berth at Filipstad.

The City Government will:
- Establish more bathing areas and fjord bathing along the harbour promenade, and work to ensure that there are more saunas and bathhouses along the fjord.
- Remove arrangements for cruise ships at Søndre Akershuskai and Vippetangen, and open up the areas for urban life and recreation.
- Investigate the legal and economic frameworks for turning all of Sukkerbiten into a recreation area.
- Work to provide Grønlikaia with a harbour promenade out towards the fjord, covering a distance of 500 metres.
- Implement better facilities such as toilets, benches and communal barbecue areas on the islands in Oslofjorden, and provide equipment for Langøyene.
- Arrange more use of kayaks, rowing and small boats along the fjord.
- Halt plastic pollution in Oslofjorden and help to clear up plastic in and along the fjord.

Urban agriculture
Cultivation in the city helps to provide more green meeting places, making Oslo a more pleasant place for both humans and animals. This increases understanding of where our food comes from, and it is a good initiative for both health and integration. The City Government will protect the city's allotments, allotment gardens and school gardens, turn grey areas into green spaces for urban cultivation, and reinforce the urban agriculture initiative.

The City Government will
- Continue the funding schemes for urban agriculture and organise more allotment gardens.
- Ensure that there is better access to school gardens when building new schools, and arrange urban cultivation in more school gardens and preschools.
- Arrange more arenas for locally produced food, such as green local kitchens and markets in connection with cultivation project in the city.

Animal welfare
Oslo must act as a role model for good animal welfare. There are strong links between our respect and care for animals and our respect and care for one another. The intrinsic value of animals and their basic needs must be respected.

The City Government will:
- Define requirements for sustainable production and good animal welfare in respect of municipal purchases of meat and animal products, e.g. by defining requirements for animal welfare labelling.
- Define requirements for good animal welfare for farms and riding centres receiving funding from the municipality of Oslo.
- Work with the government in order to extend the "Dyrekrim" project between the Norwegian Food Safety Authority and Oslo Police.



10. Culture, sports and volunteering

Everyone should experience and take part in the diverse range of culture, sports and other leisure activities in Oslo. The City Government is keen to ensure that all children and young people have opportunities for creative and artistic expression. We want to develop major institutions such as the Munch Museum, while also reinforcing the city's small and medium-sized exhibition rooms and institutions. This is where art grows and develops.

In Oslo, it should be easy to live active lives, regardless of physical condition, age, background or finances. The City Government will work actively to remove barriers to participation, in cooperation with sports in Oslo, and will make outdoor activities, non-organised activities and sports more accessible to all.

Culture
Oslo's diverse culture, history and traditions must be protected, while also creating space for new things. There are fewer schools of music and arts in Oslo than in the majority of municipalities in Norway, and there are major variations between districts. The City Government will reinforce schools of music and arts.

Events of all sizes will provide experiences for city residents, right on their doorsteps. Oslo should organise additional use and multiple use of municipal spaces for events of all sizes. The libraries act as important free hubs for culture and activities. The new Oslo Public Library it is important for the development of modern public libraries in Oslo.

The Sami people are the indigenous people of Norway, and our capital has a special obligation to help preserve and develop the Sami language, culture and identity in the city. The City Government will continue working in partnership with Samisk Hus so that they can develop their role as a hub for Sami culture in Oslo.

The City Government will:
- Work to create a new local library in Mortensrud.
- Upgrade existing local libraries and focus on extended opening hours and digital solutions.
- Extend opening hours at the new Main Library and ensure that it can open on Sundays.
- Extend the offering in terms of schools of music and arts by offering more places, prioritising districts with low coverage and reinforcing cooperation with school bands.
- Attempt to introduce lower prices for schools of music and arts in some districts where there is low participation, and extend the project involving free music and arts lessons for Aktivitetsskolen to apply to more schools.
- Arrange more subsidised studios for artists, e.g. by extending the use of Ila Hybelhus as production premises until its future use has been clarified.
- Introduce free entry for children under 18 to museums belonging to the municipality of Oslo during the school holidays.
- Continue the City Government's focus on Oslo's independent film scene, and work to bring more major film productions to Oslo.
- Keep Oslo Nye Teater under public ownership and management, and develop the theatre's offerings for children and young people.
- Increase the culture grants.

Sports and physical activity
Physical activity is important for public health, and outdoor activities and sports create happiness, friendships, a sense of solidarity and places where people can meet up. Oslo has had Norway's lowest coverage in terms of sports facilities for a long time. The City Government has reversed this trend. We will now build even more facilities, particularly for recreational sports and low-threshold offerings, and self-organised activities for the children and young people of the city.

The City Government will prioritise swimming lessons, particularly for children and young people. The City Government will construct a number of new swimming pools throughout the period. The City Government is keen to limit the cost of new facilities and prioritise projects within a collective financial framework. The City Government will make outdoor activities and sports more accessible to everyone in Oslo. In cooperation with sports, we will break down financial barriers to participation and define requirements relating to reduced costs for sports involving children and young people. Space must be set aside for outdoor activities and sports in new development areas. The City Government will be phasing out the use of rubber granulate on all artificial turf pitches in Oslo so as to reduce plastic pollution.

The City Government will:
- Use the requirements plan as a basis when constructing sports facilities, and prioritise the districts with the fewest facilities.
- Build new swimming facilities in Tøyen, Manglerud in Stovner.

- Build new multipurpose halls in locations such as Dælenenga, Korsvoll, Tøyen and Tokerud.
- Work to provide a sports hall and cricket pitch in Mortensrud.
- Assess a new sports hall in the district of St. Hanshaugen.
- Define requirements stating that all new artificial turf pitches must be constructed using eco-friendly materials, and ensure that measures are in place that avoid the spread of granulate on existing pictures.
- Create a plan for phasing out the use of rubber granulate on all artificial turf pitches in Oslo, and set restoration projects to pending until the plan has been accepted.
- Work together with sports to make sporting activities less dependent on cars, e.g. by means of a bus-to-sports offering.
- Keep the price of entry tickets to swimming pools low for children and young people.
- Ensure that the municipality of Oslo specifies requirements indicating that sporting events receiving municipal funding have to comply with WADA international anti-doping regulations.
- Ensure that all districts have at least one equipment library, and work to ensure that equipment libraries can stay open in the evenings and during school holidays.
- Ensure that Oslo schools cooperate more extensively with outdoor activity organisations and sports.

Voluntary organisations

There are diverse voluntary organisations in Oslo, and these are valuable for the city A sense of unity and belonging is built up when people work together. The City Government will make more schools, preschools and other municipal premises available for leisure activities in the afternoons and evenings. It should be easy to run voluntary activities in Oslo.

The City Government will:

- Arrange for increased use of municipal premises for voluntary activities by using digital solutions such as online booking and digital keys, and physical provision of premises.
- Develop municipal funding and grant schemes for non-profit and voluntary organisations so as to adopt a more innovative and long-term approach.
- Provide options for volunteers who wish to help maintain parks, facilities and outdoor areas.

Active leisure for children and young people

Children and young people must be guaranteed leisure activities regardless of where they live in the city. All districts must have free leisure offerings for children and young people that are led by safe, competent adults. Having a place to meet their friends without them having to take part in activities is a target in itself. These offerings must be developed in consultation with children and young people, the districts and voluntary organisations. The City Government will reinforce youth clubs so that there are good free offerings available to more people.

The City Government will:

- Make it possible for youth clubs to work together with local voluntary organisations, culture and sports.
- Ensure that all districts have leisure offerings available in summer and during school holidays.
- Work in partnership with UngOrg and child and youth councils to encourage more

young people to join voluntary organisations.

A pleasant place for the elderly to live

There will be many new pensioners in Oslo over the next few years. The new generation of elderly people has better education, health, housing and finances than previous generations. The City Government will continue its efforts to make Oslo into a pleasant place for the elderly to live, in order to help them with managing everyday tasks and maintaining a good quality of life. The elderly must have the opportunity to live independent and active lives.

Oslo will continue to maintain good transport schemes that ensure people with disabilities have the opportunity to participate in society on a par with everyone else. The "pink buses" scheme is one such transport solution that has given many elderly people greater opportunities to live good lives. The City Government wishes to view transport for the elderly and transport solutions for the disabled in context.

The City Government will:

- Gradually extend its "pink buses" offering.
- Provide more elderly people with better digital training, and invite various industries to participate.
- Create a programme to recruit more senior citizens to various schemes for children and young people in order to reinforce encounters between the generations and prevent loneliness.



11. A secure city with good emergency response

Oslo should be a secure city for everyone who lives here, and for visitors to our city. Security is facing the challenge of increasing financial differences, and a climate crisis that is creating more extreme and unpredictable weather. The municipality plays a key part in preventive efforts, but is dependent on good cooperation between both local stakeholders and the government. For the City Government, reinforcing cooperation with Oslo Police still further is a priority initiative in order to develop trust among the population.

Civil protection, climate adaptation and emergency response
Social development is altering the threat and risk pattern. As the capital of Norway and the largest city in the country, Oslo bears special responsibility and must be as well prepared as possible. The municipality should work systematically to prevent adverse incidents and safeguard streets and open spaces. Emergency response work should be an integral part of the municipality's day-to-day operations, and civil protection is key to the municipality's planning work.

Oslo must be equipped more effectively against torrential downpours, precipitation and drought as a consequence of climate change. The most important thing we can do is reduce emissions. At the same time, we must reinforce the city's ability to deal with surface water and reduce the risk of flooding by protecting green spaces, modernising water pipes, opening up more rivers and streams and planting more trees, for instance.

The City Government will:

- Assist with further development of the comprehensive crisis management project (OPSAM) in partnership with Oslo Police District, Oslo University Hospital and the municipalities of Asker and Bærum via the municipalities' coordination centre, which is located at the police emergency call centre.
- Further develop the Security Index and TRiO cooperation (Trygg i Oslo – Secure in Oslo) as a basis for intelligence-based and coordinated efforts in respect of emergency response.
- Ensure a secure emergency fire response by building a new main fire station and upgrading fire stations.
- Build a new auxiliary water supply for Oslo.
- Establish a funding scheme for surface water measures at existing private buildings.
- Define requirements for private developers concerning measures for managing surface water, such as green spaces, rain gardens and non-sealed covers.

Fighting crime

Oslo Police District and the municipality of Oslo have a good partnership when it comes to preventing crime. Fighting crime is a job for the police. The City Government is of the opinion that Oslo Police must be given the resources they need. Crime and violence must be opposed. The City Government will have a local police force that knows its area and builds trust, particularly among children and young people, and will organise additional meetings for discussion between young people and the police.

A small number of young people repeatedly commit crimes in Oslo. The City Government will work in partnership with the police, municipal services and the young people themselves to obtain more information on their lawbreaking so that the various preventive measures can be targeted more effectively. The City Government is of the opinion that the government should base a new police College in Groruddalen or Oslo South.

Information must be shared more effectively between the police and municipal services, and preventive efforts in respect of youth environments must be reinforced. The City Government will enhance cooperation between the probation service and the municipality in order to make the transition from prison sentences to freedom more secure. The City Government is of the opinion that the government must ensure that courts and next of kin work closely together.

The City Government will:

- Take the initiative to compile an agreement with the police concerning ongoing police contact at all lower and upper secondary schools, and continue its efforts to maintain communication and cooperation between the police and young people in Oslo.
- Reinforce the offering of assistance to young people with violence problems and establish a new institution offering for young people who commit serious or repeated crimes.
- Reinforce the team who work with children and young people who stay out in the evenings and at night with SaLTO coordinators, outreach workers and preventive police officers, and with emphasis on discussion and involvement of guardians.
- Work to persuade the government to introduce a ban on the purchase of machetes.
- Cooperate with the government for better Norwegian Labour and Welfare Administration monitoring for inmates at Oslo Prison and Bredtveit Prison.

- Work with the government to introduce a trial project involving an acknowledgement scheme with Oslo Police.

Freedom from violence and oppression

Much of the violence that takes place in people's homes and in close relationships is not reported. The City Government will ensure that there is good interservice awareness of how violence, sexual abuse, genital mutilation, forced marriage and other abuses can be detected and prevented, and what help can be given. The City Government will reinforce its cooperation with the police and continue providing teaching and training on setting boundaries, abuse and violence in close relationships.

The City Government will work in close partnership with shelters, assault centres and the Children's House, and ensure that the municipality shoulders its part of the responsibility for ensuring that people are not subject to abuse. The City Government will develop methods that will allow people subject to violence and close relationship to be included in the world of work, in partnership with the Norwegian Labour and Welfare Administration and shelters.

The City Government will:

- Ensure that the municipality has good procedures for reporting harassment, violence and abuse, and that there is greater protection for the people reporting such incidents.
- Improve coordination of efforts to prevent violence and close relationships.
- Establish contact with the Norwegian Labour and Welfare Administration at shelters, with authorisation across districts.
- Work to put more minority advisors in place at lower and upper secondary school.

Hate crime

The increase in hate crime against people on account of their sexual orientation, ability, gender, gender expression, ethnicity or religion must be taken extremely seriously. There is no room for racism, neo-Nazism, anti-Semitism or hate in our city. Diversity is Oslo's strength.

Besides smear campaigns and violence, fake news has provided a breeding ground for online witch hunts, and the threshold for online hate speech seems to be lower than it used to be. Therefore, the City Government will maintain closer communication with Oslo Police, voluntary organisations and other relevant stakeholders concerning the prevention and combating of hate crime and hate speech online and in the city.

The City Government will:

- Devise a separate action plan to prevent hate speech, Islamophobia and other forms of religious persecution.
- Intensify efforts to raise awareness of hate, extremism and racist and Nazi attitudes in partnership with schools, sports, culture and other relevant stakeholders.
- Reinforce cooperation with stakeholders such as the Norwegian Center for Holocaust and Minority Studies, the Center for Research on Extremism and 22.-juli-Senteret in order to prevent hateful attitudes and hate speech more effectively while also maintaining freedom of speech.



12. A better city for the world

Oslo is in the process of establishing a strong position on an international level. Oslo has the world's most ambitious climate strategy and launched the world's first climate budget in 2016. Oslo was the European Green Capital in 2019 and is one of the world capitals for electric car use. A number of major cities are looking at Oslo's initiatives for fossil-free construction sites and carbon capture and storage. Oslo will be working to distribute the Oslo model to combat workplace crime to other cities and assist in work to prevent tax havens.

Oslo is both big enough and small enough to act as a test bed for solutions relating to climate, sustainability and social cohesion that can be exported to other world cities. The city of Oslo would like it to be possible to copy and scale Oslo's solutions quickly to suit other cities; while at the same time Oslo must learn and copy good practice from others.

As the host municipality for the Nobel Peace Prize, Oslo has a unique opportunity to reinforce the position of Oslo as a city of peace. Oslo should act as a host for stakeholders wishing to discuss peaceful solutions to violent conflicts and support human rights activists. Schools and preschools must be encouraged to enter into international twinning relationships.

The City Government will:

- Help to drive forward new joint standards and markets for digital, green and social solutions.
- Consider introducing requirements for public country-by-country reporting and requirements for transparency with regard to corporate structures and actual owners for multinational companies participating in municipal tendering procedures.
- Assist in attaining UN Sustainable Development Goals and Conventions on Climate and Biodiversity, and taking the initiative to devise a declaration from cities for a strong global natural agreement.
- Reinforce Oslo's position as an international research city by means of cooperation between the city's universities, colleges and innovation and technology centres.
- Continue to act as a city of freedom for persecuted authors, and investigate the options for setting a similar scheme for champions of human rights.
- Work to ensure that Norway ratifies the UN Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons and continues its efforts with Mayors for Peace.
- Develop Oslo Peace Days in cooperation with the University of Oslo, Peace Research Institute Oslo, the Norwegian Nobel Institute and the Nobel Peace Center.

Design:
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Photos:
Front cover: Geir Anders Rybakken Ørslien/UFGC19
1. Åsmund Holien Mo/Socialist Left Party
2. Labour Party
3. Labour Party
4. Boxes
5. Åsmund Holien Mo/Socialist Left Party
6. Kristin Svorte/ARENA Solenergiklyngen
8. Åsmund Holien Mo/Socialist Left Party
9. Labour Party
10. Tommy Bjerke (aktivioslo.no)
11. Municipality of Oslo, Agency for Fire and Rescue Services
12. Leif Riksheim (aktivioslo.no)

Change log - sentences that have been dropped:
7 November:
Front cover: Green Party, with capital D in “Miljøpartiet De Grønne”.
P. 19: Line break before “The City Government will make walking safer and easier...”
P. 40: new bullet point: Implement energy savings measures in municipal housing in order to reduce energy costs, and use new financial models to build solar panels on municipal buildings.
P. 49: Added “funksjonsevne” (ability) to the first sentence.
P. 51: deleted blank bullet point.

