

Oslo Knowledge Exchange

**Sustainability & Sustainable Finance:
Norwegian Organisations & Key Insights**





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WHO WE ARE

The International Sustainable Finance Centre (ISFC) is an independent, apolitical and impact-driven non-profit organisation whose aim is to carry out in-depth research on sustainable finance topics. The Centre uses expert insight and practical policy solutions to inform public debate and policymaking on sustainable finance, while also helping to build local expertise, networks and capacity on key topics, which include the EU's Green Deal, its Sustainable Finance Agenda and its post-COVID19 recovery packages.

Background

The year 2021 saw not only the continuation of the COVID-19 pandemic, but also the most important United Nations (UN) Conference of the Parties since the Paris one in 2015, widely known as COP26. As governments, businesses and organisations strive to understand how to effectively tackle climate change and decarbonise economies, collaborative approaches have become key for success. In an interconnected, interdependent and globalised world, cooperation between stakeholders and regions is encouraged and often even expected by project funders and end users of information.

However, civil society organisations often struggle to build and maintain effective partnerships due to the lack of time and resources dedicated to this process. This is why we wanted to create an easy-to-read, succinct overview of what sustainable finance and sustainability-related topics Norwegian and Czech organisations work on. In addition, we gathered the insights from a special nearly a week-long knowledge exchange in Oslo, during which Czech and Norwegian civil society representatives spent approximately 28 hours discussing different issues, challenges, and ideas for joint work.

Organisations and academia in Norway have been working on sustainable finance topics for a longer time than their counterparts in Czechia. With over \$1.35 trillion worth in assets, Norway's Sovereign Wealth Fund has catalysed the debate in the country about the role of the fund's investments in financing sustainable projects. Therefore, Norway has much better foundations from which the financial sector can draw expertise for their decision-making and operations. Over the last year, private and public sector representatives from Central Europe and from Czechia have shown growing interest in sustainable finance and sustainability - offering a great opportunity for the civil society to provide expert analysis, guide the discussion, and to generate valuable insights.

We believe that sharing knowledge, best practices, and insights from different projects with successful track records can help NGOs in Czechia and in Norway to find opportunities for future cooperation and exchange. Since funders and supporters prefer cross-regional projects and collaborations, improved understanding of each other's civil society landscape is key.

This report is designed to identify:

- Key insights about the debates surrounding sustainable finance in Norway and Czechia,
- Norwegian landscape of civil society organisations, businesses and academia working on sustainable finance and sustainability,
- Potential Norwegian partners for collaborations with CEE organisations,
- Research areas that are of growing popularity and importance,
- Possible synergies for future projects and key sources for inspiration.

KEY SESSION INSIGHTS



GREEN BONDS IN FOCUS

SPEAKERS:

- Bernhard W. Schiessl, Cicero Shades of Green
- Tim Axtmann, Cicero Shades of Green

- Green bonds and other types of sustainability-focused bonds are among the key instruments to finance sustainable projects and increasingly also projects that are on the way to become sustainable (i.e. in transition)
- Combining scientific rigor and a highly sophisticated yet easy-to-understand methodology, Cicero Shades of Green has over the last years successfully established itself as the leading provider of second opinions on green bonds frameworks, companies' operations, sustainability-linked bonds, and impact reports.
- An independent expert evaluation of 'green' projects when entering debt markets is key to avoid greenwashing and mitigate reputational risk.
- Shifting the focus to the impact of the bonds' investments is critical. Taxonomisation and verification of projects as well as an appropriate structuring of the bond is necessary to ensure an effective allocation of financial resources for impact.

NORWEGIAN SOVEREIGN WEALTH FUND AND INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

SPEAKERS:

- Jonas Ådnøy Holmqvist, Fremtiden
- Kjetil Abildsnes, NCA
- Linda Zeilina, ISFC
- Per Kristian Sbertoli, Norfund

- There is a need to provide evidence that transforming and future-proofing businesses brings economic benefits, instead of merely relying on the moral imperative. The data and impact measurement are still insufficient.
- Norway's Sovereign Wealth Fund (SWF) is mandated to deliver positive societal impact and thus follows sector-based investing guidelines which do entail specific investment thresholds, but they are designed to improve companies' external impacts rather than to divest from the ones performing badly.
- Policymakers have great influence over the fund's investment direction. While the fund had so far dedicated a mere 1% of its investments towards climate issues, it has recently shifted its agenda to better account for net-zero ambitions - albeit, according to critics, it is still lacking in ambition.
- Reliable and commonly accepted impact measurements could prove key to foster greater inclusion of environmental and social performance assessments in investment decisions.
- Think tanks should strike a balance between acting as watchdogs and advisors, and scrutinise public policies, whilst basing their analysis on rigorous evidence and research expertise. It is also necessary to crowd in financial expertise to ensure credibility and legitimacy of the findings and recommendations.

ENERGY: OIL AND GAS VS. RENEWABLES

SPEAKERS:

- Asbjørn Torvanger, CICERO
- David Murphy, ISFC
- Hallstein Havåg,, Bellona Norway

- Due to little impact, high long-term opportunity costs and the fuel's large carbon footprint, Norway should stop exploring oil sources, and try to bargain with other major oil suppliers on joint reductions in oil supplies.
- The Norwegian government still has a lot of work to do to diversify its economy away from fossil fuel dependence, similarly to the Czech and other Central European economies.
- While the public climate change awareness and concern is higher in Norway, the country still faces similar problems to Czechia – government is not taking decisive action to pivot to “green” sectors or to start a full decarbonisation of the economy.
- Due to fluctuating availability of renewables, developing and scaling energy storage technologies is key in order to counter rising coal usage in recent years. Otherwise, the phase-out of coal may be postponed for energy security concerns.
- Norway attracts considerable investments dedicated to various energy-intensive green projects, such as hydrogen or battery initiatives, which could, however, put pressure on energy markets and lead to higher energy prices.
- Norway aims to halve emissions by 2030 compared to 1990 levels. The country is fully integrated in the EU Emissions Trading System (ETS), and its companies are sufficiently liquid to buy large amounts of certificates which gives them greater flexibility in the energy transition.
- Norway should ensure that – similar to the wide distribution of its oil profits through the Sovereign Wealth Fund – costs and benefits of wind power are shared more equitably among locals, and that it adequately addresses citizens' concerns related to nature and biodiversity.

CLIMATE POLICY IN FOCUS

SPEAKERS:

- Axel Fjeldavli, Agenda think tank
- Dóra Csernus, Equilibrium Institute & Klimapolitika
- Håkon Sælen, CICERO

- Cornerstones of a just transition are an affordable and functioning transportation infrastructure, labour market integration, decentralised higher education opportunities, and adequate compensatory mechanisms.
- While Hungary was the first EU member state to translate its climate neutrality targets (by 2050) into law, its policies have often followed a short-term contradictory approach that with lacking strategy and alignment among policymakers.
- Although Norwegians have begun to question domestic fossil fuel extraction, oil and gas companies still enjoy a high degree of legitimacy in the population as extraction profits have been evenly distributed amongst them and have benefitted them largely.
- 200,000 jobs in Norway are directly or indirectly linked to fossil fuel exploration, which necessitates sensible and holistic policy responses to avoid political unrest and to safeguard citizens' acceptance of the green shift.
- Czechia (and the wider Central European region) faces similar issues with the automotive and other heavy industry sectors, but the countries have less savings and do not have a sovereign wealth fund. At the same time, the region does have advantages in terms of workforce costs, greater impact to be had in terms of development, digitalisation and transition needs.
- Carbon capture and storage (CCS) technologies are currently regarded as less relevant than 15 years ago due to insufficient technological progress, combined with sizable cost reductions for renewable energy sources. However, large research and advocacy projects about CCS are ongoing both in Czechia and Norway.

SUSTAINABILITY IN BUSINESS AND INVESTING - MAKING SENSE OF THE *AGGREGATE CONFUSION*

SPEAKERS:

- Dan Heuer, fair Venture
- Julian Toth, ISFC
- Linda Zeilina, ISFC
- Monica Mee, KPMG
- Sony Kapoor, NIFTYS

- Panelists' perspectives on the EU Taxonomy vary. The EU does successfully set standards for sustainable economic activities, but it alone is insufficient for a successful transition to net zero. The focus must be on sustainable projects that would not otherwise get funded, creating mechanisms and incentives to fund riskier, but much needed environmentally and socially impactful projects.
- Historical inequalities and future sacrifices need to be considered when deciding on the financing to implement the green shift. Due to the upfront capital-intensive nature of green investments, poorer countries are reliant on capital supplies from OECD countries to a vast extent. Developed countries should investigate more ways how to support and finance the developing nation sustainable development efforts.
- Climate change exacerbates inequalities whose consequences such as food shortages or migration waves are likely to cause political upheaval within both richer and less developed countries.
- The key bottleneck to successful global climate action remains a structural shortage of capital to finance the green agenda in developing countries, with the current USD 80 billion falling by far short of what is needed.
- The concept of double materiality, embedded in the sustainable finance agenda of the EU, might prove to be a game changer, as it accounts for both climate-related risk return and companies' external impact. If applied across the board, it will start triggering the generation of more data and thus transparency, which in turn will enable better measurement of real-life impact.

NORWEGIAN NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS & FOUNDATIONS



AGENDA THINK TANK

The Agenda think tank is a party-politically independent think tank that contributes to social analysis and policy development for the modern centre-left. Their goal is to increase support for a society built on freedom, low inequality and trust. Agenda promotes the basic principle that individual freedom is contingent on a society characterized by equal opportunity for all. Through research, analysis and public debate, Agenda aims to present and make available accurate new ideas, and to advance a future-oriented and value-based political dialogue.

In public discourse, the think tank has argued for overhauling the Norwegian taxation landscape. Its researchers have proposed to lower income tax rates and the corporate tax and in turn tax property objects with higher rates whilst also reforming the Norwegian Wealth Tax. The think tank aspires to create meeting spaces for engaged, policy-interested people from academia, think tanks, non-profits and labour organizations, as well as the private sector, the media and politics.

FOCUS AREA

- Norwegian politics
- Labour economics
- Welfare
- Climate change and energy
- Foreign policy

EXAMPLES OF WORK:

[Agenda Magasin - an online magazine for political analysis.](#)

[Agenda Note on Policy for Green Growth](#)



BELLONA

The Bellona Foundation is an independent non-profit organisation that aims to meet and fight the climate challenges by identifying and implementing sustainable environmental solutions. They work towards reaching a greater ecological understanding, protection of nature, the environment and health. Headquartered in Oslo, Bellona is engaged in a broad range of current Norwegian and international environmental issues around the world, with offices in Brussels (Belgium), Murmansk (Russia), and St. Petersburg (Russia). Their area of expertise is broad, and the staff is comprised of individuals with extensive professional background.

With over 30 years of experience, they have established a unique network both nationally and internationally. Bellona's work has gained international attention within several disciplines, and their advisors are frequently sources and experts on climate change issues both in national and international press. Recently, the Bellona Foundation turned its attention to larger projects with an emphasis on finding realistic and manageable solutions to the environmental, resource, transport and energy problems in the world today.

FOCUS AREA

- Renewable energy
- Transport and Shipping
- Buildings and energy efficiency
- Carbon capture and storage

EXAMPLES OF WORK:

[NEGEM: Responsible Negative Emissions Database: Emission-free Construction Equipment \(by manufacturer\)](#)



CIVITA

Civita is a liberal think tank which is privately funded and independent of all political parties, organized interests and public authorities. Civita is dedicated to exploring and strengthening the understanding and support of liberal ideas, institutions and policies to promote a society constituted on the principles of individual liberty and personal responsibility. Civita aims to realize its mission through research and analyses, educational programs, seminars, public meetings, publications and active participation in public debates.

Civita uses a variety of platforms in our outreach, from a range of publications, blogs, bulletins, web site, newsletters, social media, op-eds and media appearances, to seminars, breakfast and evening events and participation in other public debates. Civita's interdisciplinary team consists of economists, philosophers, historians, political scientists, and fellows who contribute to the public debate. In December 2019, Civita joined forces with the WWF and the Norwegian Climate Foundation to set up a climate change committee to investigate how the Norwegian economy can be restructured in line with the objectives of the Paris Agreement.

FOCUS AREA

- Sustainability of the welfare state
- Climate change
- Tax reform and public budgets
- Inequality
- Aid and development policy

EXAMPLES OF WORK:

[Civita Academy Spring 2022](#)

[Policy Note: Energy market](#)



ENERGI OG KLIMA (ENERGY AND CLIMATE)

Energi og Klima is the Norwegian Climate Foundation's online newspaper – and shares the foundation's purpose and basic views. The Norwegian Climate Foundation is Norway's green think tank that believes in openness and cooperation, spreads knowledge and ideas about climate change and climate solutions to a wide audience, and envisions a society without emissions of man-made greenhouse gases. First and foremost, the foundation aims to contribute to measures that lead to the rapid reduction and halt of man-made greenhouse gas emissions as well as to such that weaken the harmful implications of ongoing and future climate change.

Energi og klima went on air on 21 November 2011 and has served as a key platform in Norway for knowledge exchange, commentary and debate on the field of climate and energy ever since. Energi og Klima is a member of Fagpressen and is edited according to the Editor's poster and the Be Careful poster. The climate and energy magazine's mission is to provide policymakers in politics, business, academia and organisations with knowledge that allows them to better implement the ecological transformation.

FOCUS AREA

- Climate diplomacy
- Norway's GHG emissions
- Electric mobility
- Renewable Energy
- Carbon capture and storage

EXAMPLES OF WORK:

[Electric Transport](#)
[Path to Net-Zero](#)



FRAMTIDEN I VÅRE HENDER (THE FUTURE IN OUR HANDS)

Framtiden i våre hender is one of Norway's largest environmental and solidarity organisations with over 40,000 members. It advocates for ethically sound and environmentally friendly consumption. The Norwegian name literally translates to The Future in Our Hands. Its overarching goal is global justice, ecological balance, and a solution to the world's poverty problems, enabling all people on earth to live a dignified life. Framtiden i våre hender is politically independent and made up of 31 local teams and around 30 employees.

Jointly with like-minded organizations, in 2019 Framtiden i våre hender succeeded in lobbying the Norwegian Parliament to divest \$13bn from fossil fuels legal and to establish a legal mandate to invest directly in renewable energy projects through its Sovereign Wealth Fund. In addition, the organization had recent accomplishments that led targeted companies to increase transparency of its working conditions and to shifting away from harmful pesticides.

FOCUS AREA

- Environmentally friendly lifestyle
- Ethical investments
- Responsible consumption
- Climate and oil policy
- Sustainable mobility

EXAMPLES OF WORK:

[Political Platform](#)
[Your green guide](#)



FRIDTJOF NANSEN INSTITUTE

The Fridtjof Nansen Institute (FNI) is an independent foundation engaged in research on international environmental, energy and resource management politics and law. The overall objective of the FNI is to understand the underlying forces in international environmental and resource politics, and on that basis to make well-founded contributions to political solutions in these areas.

The FNI predominantly conducts academic studies, contract research, investigations and evaluations. The institute collaborates extensively with other research institutions and individual researchers, both domestically and abroad. It strives to make its expertise available and relevant to peers as well as to the public at large. Its research is published in international scholarly journals and books as well as through its own report series. It serves as the research arm of The Fridtjof Nansen Foundation at Polhøgda, established in 1958 to conduct research according to the interest areas of Fridtjof Nansen and to maintain the property of Polhøgda, Nansen's home in the greater Oslo area.

FOCUS AREA

- Climate change
- Biodiversity and genetic resources
- European energy and environment
- Chinese energy and environment
- Global environmental governance and law

EXAMPLES OF WORK:

[Green Growth Policy Mixes \(GREENMIX\)](#)
[Land-use change and changing windpower governance \(WINDGOV\)](#)



WWF WORLD NATURE FUND

The World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) is one of the world's most respected independent environmental organizations, founded in 1961 and active in nearly 100 countries. The WWF is working to sustain the natural world for the benefit of people and wildlife. With offices in more than 80 countries and nearly 6,000 employees, the organization's global reach extends to 5+ million supporters and 30+ million followers on social media.

The Norwegian part of WWF was founded in 1970 and is an independent foundation called WWF World Nature Fund and based in Oslo. Since then, the work has evolved from focusing merely on the protection of individual species, to promoting the importance of holistic conservation of ecosystems. In Norway, the WWF works to preserve natural values and biodiversity in sea and coastal areas, in the forests and in the mountains, in lakes and rivers. The aim is to influence Norwegian environmental policy and legislation to achieve its environmental goals.

FOCUS AREA

- Protection of biodiversity
- Protection of ecosystems
- Renewable resources
- Pollution and mass consumption

EXAMPLES OF WORK:

[WWF victory: Oil fund to invest in renewable energy](#)
[WWF's 10 requirements for the Government's energy white paper](#)



MILJØSTIFTELSEN ZERO (ZERO EMISSION RESOURCE ORGANIZATION)

The ZERO Emission Research Organization is an independent, non-profit organisation founded in 2002 by a group of former and current employees of Nature and Youth and Bellona. The centre promotes practical solutions to the climate crisis and believes that political leadership and a forward-looking business sector are crucial to deliver solutions.

ZERO is politically independent and aims to ensure that everyone can contribute and become part of the solution. ZERO has a knowledge-based and analytical approach to the climate issue, mindful of the interlinkages between distinct climate measures and of the incumbent ingredients to create a zero-emission society. Together with its network, ZERO develops and promotes concrete solutions that form the basis for investments and initiatives in the business sector, and political decisions and instruments. ZERO's main target groups are therefore policymakers and business leaders.

ZERO is working to ensure that Norway creates a market for new zero-emission solutions, and to develop emission-free alternatives in areas that so far lack behind the nationwide climate progress. Besides close cooperation with policymakers, ZERO collaborates and consults with businesses in various industries and sectors on possible reduction paths of their greenhouse gas emissions. In addition, ZERO engages with actors aiming to develop and to promote climate technologies.

FOCUS AREA

- Transport and energy systems
- Maritime
- Plastic
- Finance
- Industry and construction

EXAMPLES OF WORK:

[Finance](#)
[Energy systems](#)



NORWEGIAN COMPANIES & INVESTORS



CHOOOSE

CHOOOSE is a climate-focused technology company founded in 2017, that has been supporting individuals and organizations in over 70 countries. With a mission to accelerate the shift towards a sustainable future, CHOOOSE delivers a platform that enables both individuals and organizations to connect with the best CO2-reducing projects around the world. The company partners with thoughtful consumer brands across verticals to integrate carbon offsetting into their products, services, and operations.

CHOOOSE programmatically calculates carbon footprints, provides customers with the option to offset their order within the existing checkout flow and administrates the corresponding carbon offsets. For its partners, CHOOOSE makes it easy to track impact along the way, handling all of the details. Powering the CHOOOSE Platform is a curated portfolio of CO2-reducing projects from which partners can select to execute their offsetting. All projects are certified by the International Gold Standard and continually monitored by the CHOOOSE network of carbon professionals.

FOCUS AREA

- Blue carbon
- Nature-based solutions
- Renewable energy
- Carbon removal
- Sustainable aviation fuel

EXAMPLES OF WORK:

[Heathrow becomes first UK airport to offer Sustainable Aviation Fuel offsets](#)
[Carbon offsetting option for Direct Booking | Skyscanner Partners](#)



CICERO SHADES OF GREEN

CICERO Shades of Green is a leading provider of Second Opinions on green bond frameworks. The company's second opinions are built on renowned climate research, drawing on competence from CICERO Center for International Climate Research. Their researchers and experts have provided second opinions to issuers worldwide since 2008. In order to professionalise the work on second opinions, CICERO Shades of Green AS was established in December 2018 as a subsidiary.

CICERO Shades of Green provides independent environmental assessments of green and sustainability bond frameworks and the issuer's relevant internal governance procedures. They also offer assessments of companies, sustainability-linked bonds, and impact reports. Their mission is to shift the bond market towards greener investments and improved transparency without creating undue transaction costs for the financial sector. Assessments build on their well-established and award-winning CICERO Shades of Green rating method from the green finance market. This method is focused on avoiding lock-in of greenhouse gas emissions over assets' lifetime and on promoting transparency on resiliency-planning and strategy.

FOCUS AREA

- Green bonds
- Sustainability-linked bonds
- Climate Risks
- Sustainable financing market

EXAMPLES OF WORK:

[Second Opinions on Green Bonds](#)
[Report on best practices in the sustainable financing market](#)



DNV (DET NORSKE VERITAS)

Founded in 1864, Det Norske Veritas is the world's leading classification society and is internationally recognised as an independent expert in assurance and risk management. Driven by its purpose to safeguard life, property and the environment, DNV (formerly DNV GL) empowers its customers and their stakeholders with facts and reliable insights so that critical decisions can be made with confidence. DNV uses its knowledge to advance safety and performance, set industry benchmarks, and inspire and invent solutions to tackle global transformations.

DNV is a recognized advisor for the maritime industry. The society is one of the world's leading certification bodies, helping businesses assure the performance of their organizations, products, people, facilities and supply chains. DNV is also a world-leading provider of digital solutions for managing risk and improving safety and asset performance for ships, pipelines, processing plants, offshore structures, electric grids, smart cities and more.

FOCUS AREA

- Maritime
- Energy and renewables
- Oil and gas
- Ocean space
- Energy transition

EXAMPLES OF WORK:

[UN Global Compact 20th Anniversary Report Pathway to Net Zero Emissions](#)



KATAPULT

Katapult is an investment company, focused on highly scalable impact tech start-ups. It currently manages 300M NOK (30M EUR), divided between nine funds and 138 companies across 32 countries. Katapult was founded by active impact investor Tharald Nustad in 2016. Katapult has now established itself as the leading player in impact tech in the Nordics as it has invested in more than 130 tech impact start-ups through our vehicles and put the Katapult Future Fest on the map as the flagship impact tech convention in Europe.

Half of its supported companies involve climate technology. The Katapult Accelerator for Green Tech and Climate invests in and accelerates tech start-ups with a positive impact on the climate. The Accelerator, powered by Lundin Foundation, is built on Katapult's successfully proven model, and is the first program focusing solely on start-ups that are fighting climate change. Within the programme, Katapult has invested in 90 companies from 32 different countries, including 30 direct impact investments.

FOCUS AREA

- Climate tech
- Smart cities
- Mobility
- Renewable energy

EXAMPLES OF WORK:

[Katapult Ocean Accelerator](#)
[Climate accelerator program](#)



STARTUP LAB

StartupLab is an incubator, accelerator and early-stage investor for Norway's most ambitious technology start-ups, located in Oslo and Bergen. The team at StartupLab consists of experienced entrepreneurs, intrapreneurs, investors and business developers set out to help tech founders at an early stage through funding, mentorship and networking. StartupLab acts as an incubator and currently houses 100+ ambitious tech start-ups and helps connect them with founder-friendly capital, clients, talent and advisors to help accelerate their growth.

Since its foundation in 2012, StartupLab has worked with 400+ start-ups, 70% of which are still growing. StartupLab alumni companies include Huddly, Kahoot, ReMarkable and No Isolation. StartupLab facilitates an early-stage fund called Founders Fund, where it invests typically between \$100-300k with a business angel approach. The 3-month programme StartupLab Accelerator offers tech companies access to its broad network of experienced founders, investors and industry experts.

FOCUS AREA

- Mobility innovation
- Energy and cleantech
- Hardware, IoT and robotics
- Big data, machine learning and AI

EXAMPLES OF WORK:

[The future of green energy](#)
[Mobility](#)



NORWEGIAN ACADEMIA



CICERO CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE RESEARCH

CICERO is Norway's foremost institute for interdisciplinary climate research. The independent institute delivers new insights that help solve the climate challenge and strengthen international climate cooperation. CICERO works on solutions to climate-related issues and on strengthening international climate cooperation by predicting and responding to society's climate challenges through research and dissemination.

Its research is focused on the effects of manmade emissions on the climate, society's response to climate change, and the formulation of international agreements. The centre has played an active role in the IPCC since 1992. In recent years it has also developed considerable expertise in climate financing. CICERO climate research teams focus on modelling for analysing radiative forcing of the climate system, and the role of gases, aerosols and clouds.

CICERO plays a national role in promoting knowledge about climate change and is internationally recognised as a driving force for innovative climate communication. They are in constant dialogue about the responses to climate change with public and private decision makers, government administration and civil society.

FOCUS AREA

- Climate policy
- Climate system
- Impacts
- Local solutions
- Mitigation

EXAMPLES OF WORK:

- [CICERO: The Grace Model](#)
- [CICERO: Global Carbon Project](#)



OSLO METROPOLITAN UNIVERSITY (OSLOMET)

The Oslo Metropolitan University (OsloMet) is one of Norway's new universities. The institution is based in Oslo and Akershus, and home to 20,000+ students and 2,000+ employees. OsloMet aspires to play a leading role as a provider of research-based knowledge that drives the welfare state forward, in Norway and abroad. In addition, the university envisions itself as a leader in introducing new technology, innovative solutions and efficient work methods. While OsloMet is an urban university with regional and national responsibilities, it nevertheless embraces a clearly international character. It is based on the values of learning, innovation and diversity.

OsloMet is committed to the 17 Sustainable Development Goals by the United Nations and intends to deliver on them by prioritizing sustainability in its research, education, and campus operations. The university has introduced its Green OsloMet project and particularly targets infrastructure solutions that reduce its carbon footprint, amongst others through its greenhouse gas emission assessment initiative or ecolabelling of its buildings.

FOCUS AREA

- Environmental exposures
- Media, climate change and society
- Sustainable built environment
- Sustainable consumption

EXAMPLES OF WORK:

[CICERO: The Grace Model](#)

[CICERO: Global Carbon Project](#)



OSLO UNIVERSITY (UIO)

The University of Oslo (UiO) is a leading European public research university and the oldest higher education institutions in Norway. It was founded in 1811 when Norway was still under Danish rule. Since then, it has accomplished academic breakthroughs in law and science (especially maritime science), and played a key role in Norway's liberation from Denmark. The university has around 28,000 students and 7,000 employees. Five Nobel Prize laureates have been employed by the UiO. It has faculties of Theology, Law, Medicine, Humanities, Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Social Sciences, Dentistry, and Education.

In its Strategy 2030, UiO sets the ambition to lead the way in environmental work, both nationally and internationally, and act as a role model for other institutions. UiO's climate and environmental strategy is based on a research-focused understanding of sustainable development and on up-to-date knowledge of the planetary boundaries. The goal for the upcoming years is to make important contributions to the knowledge base related to climate change and environmental challenges, both disciplinary and interdisciplinary.

FOCUS AREA

- Sustainability Lab
- CCS (Carbon Capture and Storage) Group
- Centre for Earth Evolution and Dynamics (CEED)
- Oslo School of Environmental Humanities (OSEH)
- Centre for Development and the Environment (SUM)
- Centre for Ecological and Evolutionary Synthesis (CEES)
- Research Group 'Companies, Markets and Sustainability' (the Company Law Group), Faculty of Law

EXAMPLES OF WORK:

[SMART - Sustainable Market Actors for Responsible Trade](#)
[Futuring Nordics - Sustainabilitylab](#)



Iceland 
Liechtenstein
Norway grants



GET IN TOUCH



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