



OECD **GUIDELINES**
FOR MULTINATIONAL ENTERPRISES

NATIONAL CONTACT POINT
FOR RESPONSIBLE BUSINESS
NORWAY



ANNUAL REPORT
2015

PREFACE

International investments and cross-border trade are decisive to the development of global society. Among the tasks of the OECD, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, is to promote such development by providing for the possibility of cross-border investments. At the same time, as part of this work, the organisation has defined recommendations for responsible business conduct by multinational enterprises. The recommendations are set out in the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, which have been updated and modernised several times, most recently in a comprehensive revision in 2011.

The Guidelines set out recommendations in all areas of importance to international business activities. An important object of the revision was to include recommendations that have been developed for special sectors or disciplines, such as human rights and environmental issues. This is intended to make it easier for businesses to gain an overview of the expectations that global society expresses, in a single, overriding document. The 34 OECD member states, and the 12 other states that have adhered to the Guidelines, are obliged to promote the Guidelines to businesses in their own country.

An important element is that all member states shall establish what is known as National Contact Points. They have three objectives: to promote the Guidelines to business and industry, to serve as a grievance mechanism for complaints against enterprises' conduct in different contexts that might not observe the Guidelines, and to cooperate internationally with the OECD's central organisation and with other National Contact Points.

Responsible business conduct is especially important in the global economic crisis we are now in the midst of. This was underlined in June 2015 in the final statement from the G7 countries, in which the seven states committed to strengthen 'mechanisms for providing access to remedies including the National Contact Points (NCPs) for the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises'.

A key element in the OECD Guidelines is the focus on preventing enterprises' non-compliance with the Guidelines. They are set out as forward-looking, action-oriented requirements. By complying with the Guidelines, an enterprise will avoid violating human rights or contributing to environmental harm and help to build stronger democratic states in developing countries. It is therefore important to promote knowledge of the Guidelines, which is why Norway's NCP has taken the initiative to arrange workshops for Norwegian enterprises where they can learn how to address human rights issues through



what is known as human rights due diligence.

In the year that lies ahead, Norway's NCP aims to both continue this work and to present different industries with more specific OECD-guidance prepared for individual sectors, such as the financial sector, the supply chain in the agriculture sector and the garment and footwear industry, and guidelines for stakeholder engagement in the extractive sector. The OECD has already prepared guidance concerning supply chains for conflict minerals.

Norway's NCP is also a forum for resolving conflicts concerning compliance with the Guidelines. In such cases, any party – typically Non-Governmental Organisations – can submit a complaint against one or more enterprises to the NCP – which can then facilitate or carry out mediation between the parties with a view to reaching a future solution. One example of this from 2015 is the NCP's mediation in the case between the Norwegian Association for International Water Studies and Norconsult, which is described later in the report. The NCP can also provide concrete guidance in a case regardless of whether a formal complaint has been submitted.

Norway's NCP is ready to provide advice and guidance about the Guidelines to enterprises, individuals and civil society. This annual report describes Norway's NCP's activities in the past 18 months. You are welcome to contact us.

Ola Mestad,
Chair of Norway's NCP

WHAT ARE THE OECD GUIDELINES FOR RESPONSIBLE BUSINESS CONDUCT?

- The most comprehensive set of government-backed recommendations on responsible business conduct
- Recommendations from 46 countries' authorities
- Apply to enterprises engaged in international activity, regardless of where they operate
- A tool for addressing social and environmental risk
- The Guidelines comprise a unique grievance and mediation mechanism through National Contact Points

The goals of the Guidelines are:

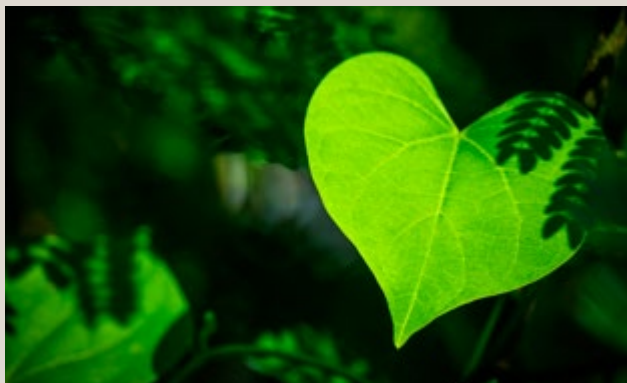
- To encourage the positive impact the business sector can make to sustainable development
- To help enterprises avoid causing harm where they operate

The Guidelines also set out expectations in other areas such as transparency and reporting, consumer interests, science and technology, competition and taxation.

How shall enterprises achieve this? The OECD Guidelines recommend that enterprises carry out due diligence. In 2015, Norway's NCP has organised training courses in human rights due diligence for 15 Norwegian enterprises. The courses will continue in 2016. Read more about this later in the report.

According to the OECD Guidelines, enterprises shall contribute to the following:

Protect the environment



Respect human rights



Safeguard labour rights



Avoid corruption and bribery



ABOUT NORWAY'S NATIONAL CONTACT POINT

Norway's NCP is an independent public expert body. All OECD countries are obliged to establish such a non-judicial grievance mechanism. The members are appointed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Industry and Fisheries on the basis of their professional expertise, and based on proposals from the Confederation of Norwegian Enterprise (NHO), the Confederation of Norwegian Trade Unions (LO) and civil society.

The National Contact Point has three main tasks:

- 1 to promote and provide guidance about the OECD Guidelines for Responsible Business Conduct
- 2 to handle specific instances
- 3 to cooperate internationally with the OECD and with National Contact Points in other countries

Since March 2015, Norway's NCP has consisted of four members:

- Ola Mestad, law professor at the University of Oslo – Chair of the NCP
- Frode Elgesem, partner at the law firm Thommessen
- Synne Homble, Chief Officer Legal and Corporate Functions at Cermaq
- Gro Granden, special adviser in LO, The Norwegian Confederation of Trade Unions

Until March 2015, the NCP was chaired by Hans Petter Graver, law professor at the University of Oslo.

The 2015 annual report covers the period from July 2014 to the end of 2016, due to a reorganisation of the reporting period at the OECD central level.



Frode Elgesem, Gro Granden, Synne Homble and Ola Mestad

1. THE NCP'S WORK ON PROMOTING THE OECD GUIDELINES

One of the NCP's main tasks is to promote the OECD Guidelines to Norwegian business and industry. Norway's NCP provides guidance and information about the Guidelines through a number of channels, such as our website, Facebook and LinkedIn.



The website of Norway's NCP, www.responsiblebusiness.com



Business newspaper *Finansavisen* 6 December 2015 – Interview with the NCP's members on their work on responsible business conduct



The NCP's secretariat contributed an article for a special edition of the journal *Økonomi og finans* on CSR in the financial sector in October 2014.



Follow us:



On 15 October 2015, *Dagens Næringsliv* emphasised the NCP as the most concrete tool for ensuring that the business sector respects human rights.

FOCUS AREA IN 2015: WORKSHOPS FOR NORWEGIAN ENTERPRISES

Competence-building measures for Norwegian enterprises on the topic of human rights

In 2015, the NCP carried out a pilot project for 15 Norwegian enterprises that underwent training in how to perform human rights due diligence. It was a concrete measure intended to enable the enterprises to respect human rights, regardless of where in the world they operate. The project is unique in the Norwegian context, and the feedback from the participants was positive. We will continue the course in 2016 for a new group of Norwegian enterprises.

What is human rights due diligence?

Human rights due diligence is a method that involves enterprises identifying, preventing and mitigating the risk of human rights violations, and giving an account of how they handle the consequences of their activities. The term originates from the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, and the principles are incorporated in the OECD Guidelines. The Norwegian Government's Action Plan on Business and Human Rights (2015) sets higher expectations of Norwegian enterprises to carry out due diligence in relation to their own activities.

Which enterprises participated?

Through three practical sessions, the participants were given an introduction in what is expected of Norwegian enterprises operating abroad and what they must do to meet these expectations. By actively sharing challenges and experiences, the enterprises established a dialogue based on mutual trust. The participants comprised a varied group of enterprises of different sizes and from different industries:

- Grocery and retail trade
- Finance
- Shipping companies
- Industry

Good feedback – a successful pilot

The participants have explained that they gained an understanding of a complex and abstract topic, which is often how human rights is perceived. After familiarising themselves with the framework, several of the participants stated that they realised that human rights is not necessarily such a difficult and complicated field. They said that it felt like 'looking at the issue through new glasses'. It was a successful pilot project, and the course will therefore continue in 2016.



KONGBERG

"The course raised our awareness of, and provided general knowledge about a complicated topic. Assistance from a consultant gave us an opportunity to continue working on issues that more specifically concern our company." NILS MOLIN, KONGSBERG GRUPPEN



Aktsomhetsvurderinger med hensyn til menneskerettigheter

This is how the course providers summarised the pilot project Human Rights Due Diligence:

It is demanding for businesses to follow up the principle of respecting human rights in practice. The course participants were Norwegian enterprises with activities or business partners in countries where there is a high risk of becoming involved in human rights violations. The pilot project provided the participants with concrete tools for the process of finding out whether the enterprise is or may become involved in human rights violations, both in their own activities and in relation to business partners, and how the enterprises can contribute to improvement. Exchange of experience between the participants was an important part of the course. The enterprises shared many of the same challenges and had a lot to learn from each other, across industries, geography and size.



Kristin Holter – Stakeholder, Aase Gundersen and Gro Nystuen – ILPI

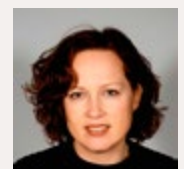
"The course provided good learning opportunities, interesting presentations and discussions, real challenges and good models and tools. Through the course, a network was established of colleagues dedicated to the implementation of human rights due diligence, and we look forward to continuing the constructive dialogue." RACHEL NÜRNBERG

GROUX, STATKRAFT



Statkraft

"We realised that human rights due diligence does not have to be that complicated." ANNE KATRINE GANGSTAD/TRINE FROGNER, MESTER GRØNN



Mester Grønn

EVENTS AT WHICH THE NCP HAS PROVIDED INFORMATION ABOUT ITS WORK:

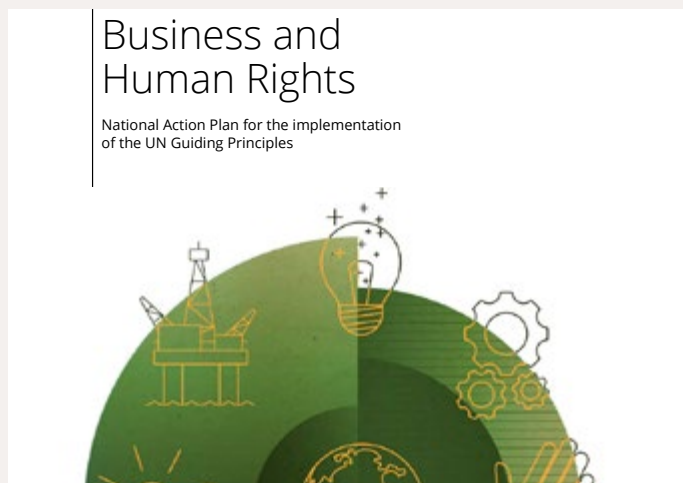
Launching of the Norwegian Government's Action Plan on Business and Human Rights



In October 2015, Minister of Foreign Affairs Børge Brende launched the Government's Action Plan on Business and Human Rights. Among the speakers were Kristin Skogen Lund of NHO, the Confederation of Norwegian Enterprise, and NCP member Synne Homble. Homble talked about how the NCP promotes the OECD Guidelines and human rights due diligence in the business sector. She explained how the NCP can consider

complaints concerning human rights, but that it's most important contribution is to offer enterprises training in how to prevent human rights violations. She emphasised that the NCP's Human Rights Due Diligence course is a unique opportunity for training in a concrete method and how to use this method in your own enterprise.

Dialogue meeting on the action plan



In cooperation with the Ethical Trading Initiative and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the NCP organised a dialogue seminar in October on the Action Plan on Business and Human Rights. A number of Norwegian enterprises attended the seminar. The NCP explained the expectations set out in the OECD Guidelines and provided examples of specific instances in which the NCP has examined Norwegian enterprises' compliance with the OECD Guidelines.



Acting head of the secretariat of Norway's NCP, Cathrine Halsaa, presented examples of complaints concerning enterprises' lack of due diligence.



Committed representatives of business and industry called for clear expectations on how to follow up the Action Plan on Business and Human Rights.

OTHER EVENTS



"If you think good reporting is difficult, try a bad reputation" – the usefulness of sustainability reporting (GRI) was discussed at a meeting of CSR Norge in June. The panel included Ove Narvesen (Avinor), Maria Gjølberg (DNV GL), Frode Elgesem (the NCP) and Kirsten Margrethe Hovi (Hydro).



On 11 September 2014, the NCP's secretariat attended a CSR conference organised by the Norwegian Shipowners' Association and CSR Norge, and gave a talk about the expectations set out in the OECD Guidelines and Norway's NCP. The topic of the conference was 'Keeping order in your own organisation – and in the supply chain'. Around 100 representatives of business and industry, the authorities and the academic community attended the conference. The presentations included advice on how to develop anti-corruption programmes and carry out risk analysis.



Norway's NCP has received several complaints in which indigenous peoples' rights have been a key element. The photo is from a meeting between the Rainforest Foundation Norway and the Forum for Development Cooperation with Indigenous Peoples in October 2014, at which Graver explained how the NCP deals with such specific instances.



The NCP often contributes information material and a stand at relevant meeting arenas for business and industry. Here is Head of Secretariat Kamilla H. Kolshus at a conference organised by the Norwegian-African Business Association (NABA).

Human rights include trade union rights



The OECD Guidelines go further than the ILO Conventions and set out clear expectations that enterprises should respect human rights. Trade union rights include the freedom of association, meaning employees' right to join a trade union of their choice and the right to collective bargaining. Trade union rights are a key element in human rights, in the same way as in ILO's other core conventions.

Most of the basic labour agreements in Norway, including the Basic Agreement between LO and NHO, contain provisions on the importance of decent, sustainable work. The enterprises are encouraged to use the principles set out in the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Global Compact as the basis for their activities in Norway and abroad.

Increasingly often, global framework agreements entered into between the parent company of a group and one or more Norwegian trade unions in cooperation with international trade associations, contain references to both ILO's core conventions and the OECD Guidelines. Six Norwegian companies, including Telenor ASA and Aker ASA, have entered into such agreements. The same applies to agreements on European Works Councils for companies in the EU/EEA.

In countries where trade unions are illegal, for example Qatar, Hydro Norge ASA is an example of how labour rights can be



Photo: Hydro Norge ASA

ensured through a global framework agreement. The agreement stipulates that safety delegates and alternates shall be elected by and among all categories of employees, enterprises and departments. According to the agreement, this shall be rooted in Qatalum's management, who shall ensure that the safety delegates are given the time and resources necessary to do their job.



NCP member Gro Granden is a special adviser in LO and a member of the Trade Union Advisory Committee (TUAC) to the OECD.

Guidance to the Norwegian embassies

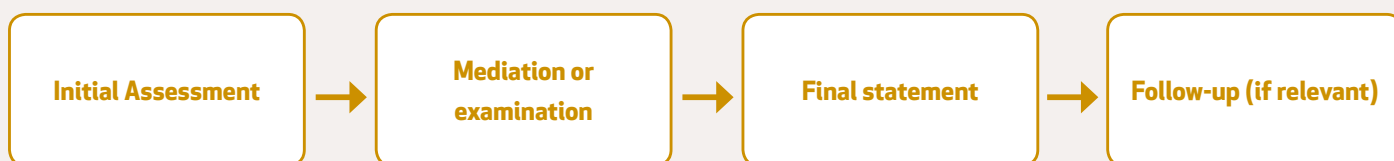
Promoting Norwegian business interests is an important task for many foreign service missions. The Government expects Norwegian businesses to act responsibly, and the NCP's task is to help the foreign service missions in their work on promoting responsible business conduct. In 2015, the NCP provided all the Norwegian foreign service missions with information about Norway's NCP and the OECD Guidelines.



2. THE NCP'S CONSIDERATION OF SPECIFIC INSTANCES

The other main task of the NCP is to consider specific instances in which a Norwegian enterprise is accused of not complying with the OECD Guidelines. The NCP provides guidance and mediation between the complainant and the company in question. The NCP is not a legal body, but we encourage the parties to find a solution in the case. The NCP starts by considering whether the issue merits further examination, and the case is concluded with a final statement. The final statement is published on our website in agreement with the parties, along with other documents in the case.

The four stages of the NCP's handling of a specific instance



Norway's NCP negotiated a joint statement between FIVAS and Norconsult in which Norconsult undertook to review its procedures to prevent possible human rights violations in future projects, in line with the OECD Guidelines. The photo is from the signing of the joint statement. From the left: Jonas Holmqvist (FIVAS), Ola Mestad (mediator, Chair of the NCP) and Per Kristian Jacobsen (Norconsult)

Specific instances concluded in the period 2014–2016¹

Norway's NCP has concluded the consideration of four specific instances since June 2014.

The specific instances reflect how complaints to the NCP can have different outcomes. If the complainant and the company fail to reach agreement through mediation, the NCP will give its assessment of the case in a final statement. The procedural guidelines for handling specific instances are available on the website of Norway's NCP responsiblebusiness.no.

¹ The complaint against Statkraft was concluded in February 2016, and is therefore included in this annual report.

Jijnjevaerie Sami village versus Statkraft

DUE DILIGENCE IN WIND POWER PROJECT IN REINDEER HERDING AREA SWEDEN	
Complaint received	October 2012
Company	Statkraft AS
Complainant	Jijnjevaerie Sami village
Sector	Energy – wind power
Relevant chapters of the OECD Guidelines	II (General Policies) IV (Human Rights) VI (Environment)
Specific instance concluded	9 February 2016 – final statement
Available documents (website)	Complaint, initial assessment, initial response from the company, final statement, press release

In October 2012, Jijnjevaerie Sami village in Sweden (the Sami village) submitted a complaint to the Norwegian and Swedish National Contact Points (NCPs). In its complaint, the Sami village claimed that Statkraft SCA Vind AB's (SSVAB) planned wind power project in Jämtland municipality in Sweden would limit the Sami village's possibility of continuing to pursue sustainable reindeer herding. The Sami village asked the Norwegian and Swedish NCPs to facilitate dialogue with Statkraft/SSVAB. In 2014, the NCPs facilitated external mediation, but the mediation did not succeed. The NCPs therefore concluded the case by issuing a final statement setting out its assessments of the circumstances and recommendations for future cooperation. Both parties showed willingness to constructive participation in the process.

The main question in the complaint was whether Statkraft/SSVAB had taken account of the Sami village's interests and respected their human rights in connection with the wind power project. Had they carried out risk-based human rights due diligence? Had they remedied any adverse impacts when they became aware of them? An important part of the process was to consider the consultations that Statkraft/SSVAB had carried out with the Sami village.

The NCPs' main conclusions in the case:

- There were no grounds for concluding that Statkraft/SSVAB had failed to comply with the OECD Guidelines.
- In some areas, there was room for improvement, including that Statkraft/SSVAB could be even more clear in demonstrating respect for indigenous people's rights.
- The parties are recommended to show a renewed willingness to negotiate an agreement on the further development of the wind power projects, the scope and extent of these projects, and compensation schemes.
- It was underlined that consultations would have to take place continuously so that new circumstances could also be addressed, for example when the impacts of the wind power development turn out to be greater than originally expected.



Photo: Christian Houge



Photo: Malin Hillström

What kind of due diligence should be carried out in connection with wind power developments in reindeer herding areas? And how can Statkraft take account of the special rights of indigenous peoples? These were some of the key questions in the NCP's consideration of the complaint from the Jijnjevaerie Same village against Statkraft.

The Cotton Campaign, Anti-Slavery International and KTNC Watch versus Norges Bank Investment Management

AKTSOMHETSVURDERINGER I FINANSSEKTOREN USBEKISTAN	
Complaint received	3 December 2014
Company	Norges Bank Investment Management (NBIM)
Complainant	The Cotton Campaign, Anti-Slavery International, KTNC Watch
Sector	Finance
Relevant chapters of the OECD Guidelines	II (General Policies) IV (Human Rights)
Specific instance concluded	3 July 2015 – initial assessment and final statement
Available documents (website)	Complaint, questions for the company, the company's response, initial assessment and final statement, press release

On 3 December 2014, the NCP received a complaint from the Cotton Campaign, Anti-Slavery International and KTNC Watch concerning the Government Pension Fund Global's investments in the South Korean companies Daewoo International and POSCO, and their alleged use of child and forced labour through a subsidiary in Uzbekistan's cotton industry. The complainants asked NBIM, who manages the Fund, to contact Daewoo International and Posco in order to put a stop to the companies' alleged undesirable activities.

For Norway's NCP, the complaint raised questions about what type of due diligence can be expected of a minority shareholder, and questions of principle concerning application of the OECD Guidelines in relation to financial institutions. Norway's NCP has previously reviewed these issues thoroughly in the case between the Forum for Development and Environment and NBIM in 2013. Recommendations were then issued to NBIM on how to comply with the OECD Guidelines. In the new case, the NCP upheld the recommendations from 2013. At the same time, reference was made to how the OECD has initiated a process with a view to specifying expectations of the financial sector, including minority shareholders.

It was concluded that a new consideration of the same questions of principles concerning the financial sector's compliance with the Guidelines, so soon after the last consideration and at the same time as an ongoing process in the OECD, would not contribute to the purpose of the Guidelines. The NCP concluded the case by issuing a final statement.



What kind of due diligence can be expected of a minority shareholder? This was a key question in the two complaints that the NCP received against NBIM in 2014. It is also subject to consideration by the OECD in a project that aims to review the financial sector's complex portfolios in order to shed light on how it can carry out due diligence.

United Steel Workers, Birlesik Metal IS versus Norges Bank Investment Management

DUE DILIGENCE IN THE FINANCIAL SECTOR CANADA/TURKEY	
Complaint received	10 November 2014
Company	Norges Bank Investment Management (NBIM)
Complainant	United Steel Workers, Birlesik Metal IS
Sector	Finance
Relevant chapters of the OECD Guidelines	II (General Policies) IV (Human Rights)
Specific instance concluded	3 July 2015 – initial assessment and final statement
Available documents (website)	Complaint, questions for the company, the company's response, initial assessment and final statement, press release

On 10 November 2014, the NCP received a complaint from United Steel Workers (USW) and Birlesik Metal IS. The complaint concerned the Government Pension Fund Global's investments in the US company Crown Holdings Inc and its alleged violations of labour rights in its subsidiaries in Canada and Turkey. The complainants asked NBIM, who manages the Fund, to contact Crown Holdings in order to put a stop to the companies' alleged undesirable activities.

This specific instance was considered in conjunction with a complaint from the Cotton Campaign, Anti-Slavery International and KTNC Watch against Daewoo International and Posco, and Norges Bank Investment Management. In the NCP's view, this specific instance concerned the same matters of principle and the conclusion was thereby the same. See the previous page for the NCP's conclusion.



3. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION WITH THE OECD AND OTHER NATIONAL CONTACT POINTS

Cooperation to strengthen the National Contact Point arrangement

The third task of Norway's NCP is to cooperate with the OECD and other countries' National Contact Points. The goal is to ensure that businesses are subject to the same requirements and treatment by NCPs in all countries. The National Contact Point arrangement is practised very differently in the 46 member countries. Some NCPs barely have the resources to consider complaints or carry out information work. Norway's NCP wants to contribute to ensuring that all the NCPs provide the same type of information about what is expected of businesses. This is especially important in the consideration of specific instances, to prevent a situation where, in some countries, enterprises are criticised for not complying with the OECD Guidelines, while in others it is barely mentioned.

In 2015, Norway's NPC participated in a mediation workshop in Vienna and a seminar in Budapest, at which NCPs exchanged their experience of considering specific instances. Mestad also gave a talk at a conference on responsible business conduct and due diligence in Copenhagen to a large number of Danish enterprises.

OECD seminar in Beijing on responsible business conduct



Ola Mestad presented Norway's NCP in Beijing to the Chinese government and companies.

The NCP supports measures that can contribute to promoting responsible business conduct in countries that have not endorsed the OECD Guidelines, such as China. China is the world's largest manufacturing country, and the second biggest recipient of foreign direct investments, after the USA. China is also the biggest exporter in the world. The country therefore plays a key role in responsible business conduct in a globalised world. It is therefore particularly interesting that China is in the process of establishing a responsible business environment. In the long term, this can contribute to China endorsing the OECD Guidelines.

Chair of Norway's NCP, Ola Mestad, gave an introductory talk at an OECD Conference in Beijing with the purpose of promoting responsible business conduct in the country.

Representatives of the Chinese government and businesses showed great interest in the OECD National Contact Point arrangement. In his introduction, Mestad focused on how Norway has organised its National Contact Point as a politically independent expert body whose members are nominated by the employer and employee organisations and civil society jointly. Norway's NCP will continue to follow the development of the OECD's project in China.



NCP member Frode Elgesem gave a talk at a conference for business and industry in Prague.



A number of NCPs gathered in Budapest to exchange their experience of the National Contact Point arrangement.



Former chair of Norway's NCP, Hans Petter Graver, led the peer review of Denmark's NCP. This is an important exercise to ensure that the National Contact Point arrangement is practised as uniformly as possible.

Seminar in Brazil on the OECD Guidelines



Ambassador Aud Marit Wiig, NBCC Vice President Camila Mendes Vianna, Hans Petter Graver and Consul General Helle Klem

Norway's NCP cooperates with Brazil's NCP and the United Kingdom's NCP on sharing experience and contributing to mutual competence-raising. A seminar in Rio de Janeiro in 2015 was attended by approximately 50 representatives of Brazil's business sector, civil society, trade unions and academic community. The former chair of the NCP, Hans Petter Graver, gave an account of Norway's experience of mediation.

It is important for Norway's NCP to cooperate with Brazil because many Norwegian enterprises are established there, and having a well-functioning NCP in Brazil contributes to the development of responsible businesses. Should a complaint arise concerning a Norwegian enterprise established in Brazil, the cooperation between the NCPs will be useful in the follow-up of the matter.

In cooperation with the Norwegian Consulate General in Rio, a meeting was also organised for the Norwegian-Brazilian Chamber of Commerce. The meeting saw a large attendance of enterprises, civil society, trade unions, the Brazilian authorities, in addition to Innovation Norway's representative in Rio and the Norwegian embassy in Brasilia. Dilemmas relating to different chapters of the OECD Guidelines, such as human rights, the environment and

corruption, were discussed. The Norwegian businesses expressed concern about competition from enterprises in countries with a lower standard in responsible business conduct.

International events for responsible business conduct

Every year, Norway's NCP attends two international events on the topic of responsible business conduct: the OECD Global Forum on Responsible Business Conduct and the UN Forum on Business and Human Rights. These are conferences that Norwegian enterprises benefit from attending.



The Global Forum aims to strengthen international dialogue on responsible business conduct. The forum contributes to debate about and a better understanding of the OECD Guidelines and relevant pertaining tools.



Former chair of Norway's NCP Hans Petter Graver led a panel debate at the OECD Global Forum on the NCPs' role in promoting responsible business conduct.



Roel Nieuwenkamp, Chair of the OECD Working Party on Responsible Business Conduct, at the OECD Global Forum for Responsible Business Conduct in June 2015.



Norway's NCP attended the UN Global Forum. Here represented by NCP member Frode Elgesem, and Cathrine Halsaa and Thea Husom of the Secretariat.

Every year, Norway's NCP encourages Norwegian businesses to attend this useful conference in Geneva. NCP member Frode Elgesem attended the forum in 2015 and stated the following: *"It is pleasing to see that more and more businesses are attending the UN Forum on Business and Human Rights. The conference shows that there is a great need for specifying what is expected of business and industry. In this context, sector-specific guidance from the OECD on how enterprises can carry out human rights due diligence will be of great importance."*



THE OECD'S SECTOR-SPECIFIC GUIDANCE

The OECD Guidelines are general, and there is great demand for concrete advice and experience relating to specific industries and sectors. The OECD is therefore preparing specific guidance material for different sectors. This is part of what is known as the OECD "Proactive Agenda".

In the period 2014–2015, the OECD prepared guidance for:

- Agricultural supply chains
- Garment and footwear supply chains
- Financial sector due diligence
- Extractive sector: Stakeholder engagement

They will supplement the OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas from 2011. Norway's NCP will work to promote knowledge of the OECD's sector-specific guidance in cooperation with Norwegian business and industry and other parties.



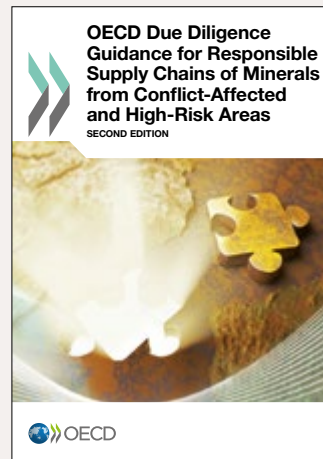
OECD is elaborating a guidance for the finance sector



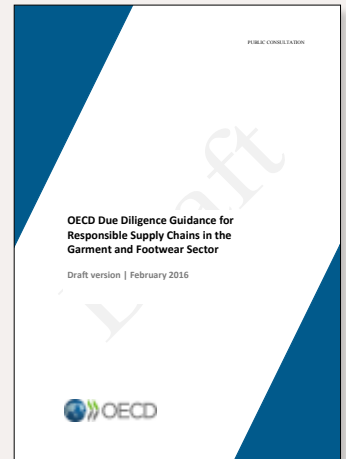
OECD's guidance on meaningful stakeholder engagement in the extractive sector (2015)



After the Rana Plaza tragedy in Bangladesh 2013, where more than a thousand textile workers were killed, the OECD has given particular attention to how companies can improve standards in the garment and footwear sector.



OECD's guidance for responsible supply chains for conflict Minerals (2011)



OECD's draft guidance for responsible supply chains in the garment and footwear sector.

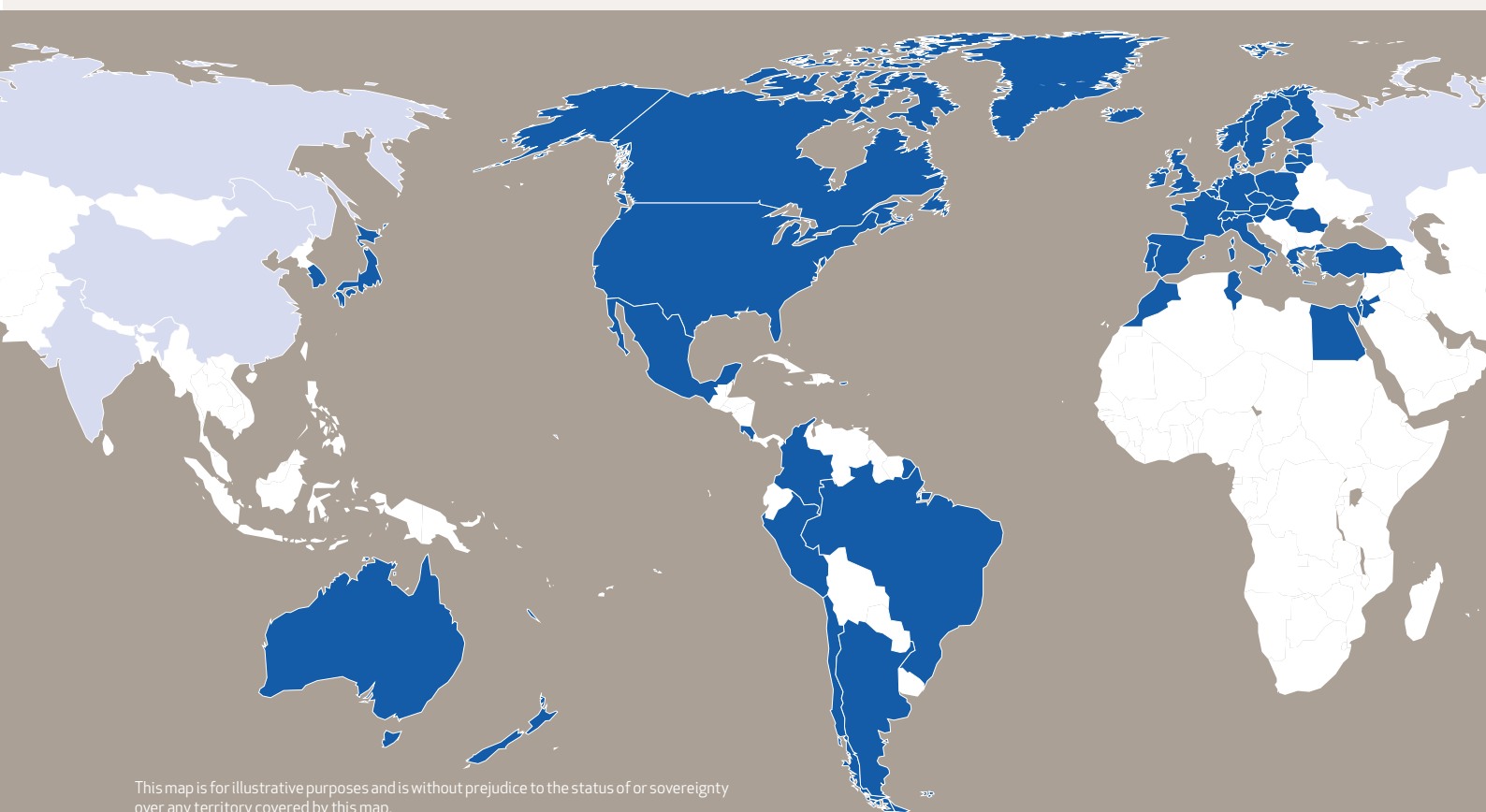


OECD's guidance for responsible agricultural supply chains (2016)

NORWAY'S NCP'S ACCOUNTS FOR 2014 AND 2015

All figures in NOK

	2014 EXPENDITURE	2015 EXPENDITURE
Remuneration NCP members	345 000	332 500
Salaries, the NCP secretariat	1 778 000	1 924 497
Travel expences	385 000	351 000
External consultants	612 000	1 390 378
ICT, misc. office supplies and printed matter	18 000	101 327
Information activities/meetings	140 916	251 661
Translations	115 000	121 175
Miscellaneous		4 704
Support, the Nordic Council of Ministers		
TOTAL	3 393 916	4 477 242



This map is for illustrative purposes and is without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory covered by this map.

● **46 countries adhere to the OECD Guidelines and are hence required to establish a National Contact Point (NCP)**

Countries with an NCP: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Morocco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, the UK, and the US

● **Observing Countries:** China, India, and Russia



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