

MULTI-USE CASE STUDY: Sweden

MU Workshop at KTH, January 17th and 18th 2023



Workshop details

Intro

The workshop was held at KTH, Teknikringen 10B and ran from lunch to lunch on the 17th and 18th of January. The meeting was held in person for 12 participants with an additional 6 joining in online. Attendants covered a range of stakeholder groups, from authorities to companies and agencies.

The workshop was loosely split into four key sessions:

- 1. Intro to multiframe and basic discussions of what is MU (and coexistence)
- 2. Focus on opportunities and benefits of MU
- 3. Focus on constraints and risks of MU
- 4. Discussion of how to move forward with MU in Sweden

Integrated within some of these sessions, individual exercises were done by participants using Google form questionnaires to collect data for validation purposes (e.g. stakeholder mapping validation). The meeting was recorded with the permission of the participants for future reference, and each of the sessions was designed so that participants would engage in producing material results using either Miro or Padel, both simple online whiteboard softwares).

Workshop agenda

Day 1

11:00 Welcome mingle

11:30 -12:30 Lunch at Syster O Bror

12:30 - 13:15. Presentation of the MULTIFRAME project and the preliminary results from the Swedish case study.

13:15 –14:00 General discussion to address the following questions:

- What is MU and how does it relate to co-existence?

14:00 -14:20 Individual exercise to define my role in a multi-use scenario.

- What can I (or the stakeholder I represent) contribute within a MU scenario? (Stake, Resources, Role)
- How much decision-making power and/or interest do I have to participate in MU?

14:20 -14:45 Coffee break

14:45 -15:15 Individual or pair exercise to identify opportunities and benefits in a multi-use scenario(s).

- What opportunities will present themselves if I participate in the development of MU, and why is MU beneficial for my organization?



15:15 – 17:00 Group discussion to identify the opportunities and benefits created by potential multi-use in Sweden and validation of Multiframe results.

17:00 -17:15 Closure for the day

19:00 Dinner, location tbc

Day 2

8:00 Welcome and coffee

8:15 - 8:30 Individual exercises to define my role in a multi-use scenario.

- How might my interests relate to the interests of other actors involved in MU?
- 8:30 9:00 Individual or pair exercise to identify risks and constraints in a multi-use scenario(s).
 - What are the Risks, and Constraints I will encounter during the development of MU?

9:00 – 10:00 Group discussion to identify the risks and constraints created by potential multi-use in Sweden and validation of Multiframe results.

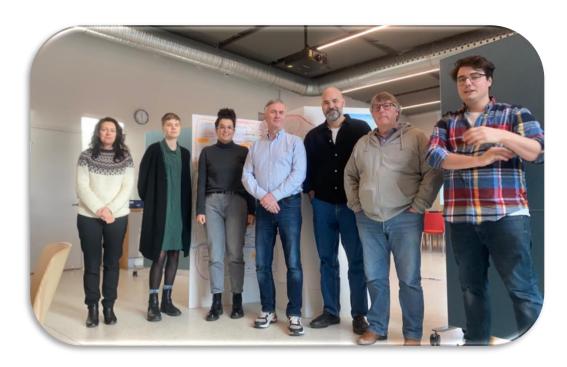
10:00 - 10: 20 Coffee break

10:20 – 10:45 Group discussion to identify the risks and constraints created by potential multi-use in Sweden and validation of Multiframe results.

10:45 – 11:20 Group discussion to identify how to overcome challenges.

11:20 - 11: 30 Thank you and wrapping up

11:30 - 12:30 Lunch



Group photo taken after lunch on the second day with around half of the in-person participants of day 2.



Workshop outcomes

Individual assignments

The Google forms individual assignments were well received, and were timed to introduce new topics and get participants to reflect on their roles as actors representing larger stakeholder groups. Attendants who were not able to attend in person nor to the hybrid event have also been sent the links to the individual google forms, and several additional answer sets have been received.

This information will be processed in the coming week and compared with the initial stakeholder mapping conducted over one year ago during the earlier phases of the Swedish case development.

Particularities of the Swedish case

The case of MU in Sweden is one of the more hypothetical cases in the Multiframe project. Though there are cases of coexistence that have taken place in Sweden in the past, the case selected for study here is acknowledged as being planned for in Sweden's latest national MSPs yet remains far from being implemented. It has been granted preliminary permissions, however further progress is being blocked by the municipal veto of coastal municipalities, triggered by local concerns and NIMBY attitudes to OWE.

The sessions and discussion that took place during the workshop, therefore, reflected these development perspectives and focused largely on hurdles to the development of coexistence and MU.

PESTEL validation

Validation of the Swedish and Master PESTEL tables was conducted in two sessions. For each of these, participants were split into two groups tasked with developing a new PESTEL table in MIRO while being moderated by JB and Elea. Very similar points were raised by participants now as had been identified in the initial Swedish and Master PESTEL tables, validating original results while also indicating that the status quo has not evolved much over the past year or so.

One major ongoing change for Swedish coexistence to take note of is that the government issued an assignment to HaV, to organise and facilitate regular discussion meetings between key coexistence actors, notably fishers and offshore wind developers. Participants of the workshop included notably figures in these discussions, and the benefits of more communication have been made plain.



MU Toolbox

In the final session of the workshop, the MUAAS was presented in detail to answer the following questions.

How can MU be considered at different planning levels?

Participants communicated that MU is still far off in Sweden, the focus in the short term is to unlock the basic ability to make coexistence function. Clear ways to do this on the horizon, but progress is slow.

Nevertheless, it was agreed that MU as a concept is powerful and attractive, and useful positive concepts can help to motivate and guide actors, organising them around the commonvalue that MU has the potential to be beneficial to society as a whole (although it may indeed involve tradeffs and costs to some parties).

Specifically, it was not clear which "planning level" may or may not be of value, simply because the system in Sweden is not based on "levels" or a hierarchy, rather there are many parties involved in licensing and permitting on an even plain. Furthermore, the system is so encumbered, respondents agreed that the whole process will have to change. So in summary, it is unclear which level MU can be considered, as the future of the process and system is as unclear as it is presently dysfunctional.

How can MUAA be used considering different planning levels?

This question solicited a similar response to the one above. It seems in the system today, the MUAA might be beneficial to any party seeking to develop MUAA, be it a company, municipality or agency. It could also be of value to third parties, e.g. consultancies seeking to support MU developments.

However key is that there is a need for systemic change in Sweden. Lessons need to be learnt from abroad on how their MSP handles MU, how licensing and marine activities can be enabled and supported.

Who/how can we use the MUAA in the future of the Swedish case?

The blockage and main hurdle to proposed coexistence and MU are unique to the Swedish situation. Municipalities are using their vetos to block development of OWE. The only way to overcome the veto is through a top-down government exception being granted. As such the process forward for this case is quite clear, and specifically requires political will.

In future cases of MU development however, the MUAA could play an important role in facilitating new MU development processes.



Action steps

In the final wrap up at the end of the workshop, participants had a discussion to identify a series of key action steps that we might take following the meeting.

1. Action for better communication in the short/medium-term

Participants expressed a desire for a mailing list to be set up amongst all participants to keep in touch and use this mailing list to share developments and information about progress of the case and others. KTH agreed to take the responsibility for organising the mailing list until at least the end of 2023.

2. Action for better long-term communication: a community of practice through research?

Participants agreed that a community of practice would be immensely beneficial to the Swedish situation regarding MU, and also acknowledged the potential benefits of the MUAA in future. When discussing who should take ownership of arranging this, participants suggested a pilot should be run as a research project. SEI and KTH agreed to take the lead with this, with follow up meetings in the coming weeks to reach out to MU/coexistence researchers in Sweden and aim for an application in the Spring. In future ownership could be taken by HaV.





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