

**Student Sustainable Entrepreneurship in Action:
UNIC Methodology and Innovation Gaps on Hvaler, Norway
as Part of the INTERREG FREIIA Project
The interviews and Process**

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Abstract

FREIIA, Facilitating Resilience Embracing Islands Innovation Approaches, is a INTERREG project financed by the European Union running from 1. October 2022 until 31. December 2025. The project consists of 14 partners from 6 countries, Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, Germany, France and Norway. (FREIIA FREIIA | Interreg North Sea, u.å.)

The aim of this project is to help 6 island communities in the European Union to create competences, capabilities & structures that support the public sector in becoming successful in the green transition, through the involvement of community, young entrepreneurs and students.

Østfold University College is responsible for Work Package 4 (WP4), which focuses on fostering student entrepreneurship. The main objective of WP4 is to integrate entrepreneurship students into the strategic governance of island innovation, strengthening their role in green transitions. When referring to the FREIIA project in this paper, it refers to WP4 of the FREIIA project.

The following sections focus on the interviews conducted on Bornholm island, Denmark, as part of the initial phase of the FREIIA project. It highlights the recruitment process for stakeholders and the methodology employed to ensure diverse representation from public, private, and civil sectors. The student-led interviews revealed key challenges, including limited cross-sector collaboration, an aging population, and insufficient platforms for innovation. These findings, gathered through the application of the UNIC method(gap analysis), provide a foundation for the next phase, where Design Thinking based Co-creation workshops will focus on developing tailored solutions to address the identified gaps.



(Students on the ferry from Ystad to Rønne.)

Introduction

As part of the FREIIA project on Bornholm, 17 interviews were conducted from February 29 to March 1, 2024, to capture the voices and perspectives of the local community.

Rather than providing a detailed analysis, this document presents raw and unfiltered data, ensuring that stakeholders' experiences and concerns are conveyed in their own words.

The interviews included a diverse group of stakeholders from across the community, representing the public sector, private businesses, NGOs, local residents, and politicians.

A systematic mapping process was used to identify participants based on their roles, expertise, and relevance to the project's themes. This method ensured an inclusive and representative sample, providing a holistic understanding of the challenges and opportunities faced by the Bornholm community.

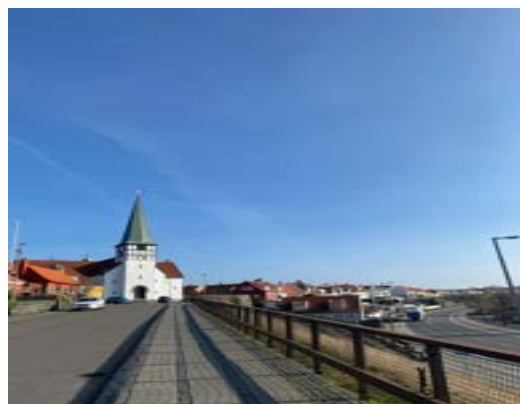
By focusing exclusively on the transcriptions, this document preserves the integrity of the participants' viewpoints, allowing their stories to form a foundation for future research, policymaking, and community-led initiatives. It is intended for policymakers, researchers, and community members seeking a detailed and honest understanding of the dynamics, priorities, and potential of life on Bornholm, with a focus on sustainable and innovative development.

Bornholm

Bornholm is a Danish island and municipality in the Baltic Sea, located 170 kilometers from Copenhagen and 40 kilometers southeast of Skåne, Sweden. The island has been part of Denmark since 1658 and includes the Ertholmene archipelago. Covering 588.5 km², Bornholm features diverse landscapes, including granite bedrock in the north, sandy dunes in the southeast, and fertile farmland in the south. Its highest point is Rytterknægten at 165 meters above sea level.

As of 2024, Bornholm has a population of 39,332, with Rønne (13,759) as its largest town and administrative center. The island's economy relies heavily on tourism and agriculture, particularly livestock farming and fishing. Bornholm is known for its cultural traditions, including smoked herring and ceramics. Tourism plays a vital role, attracting visitors to landmarks such as Hammershus, Northern Europe's largest medieval fortress, and the round churches from the 12th century.

Despite modern transport connections, including flights to Copenhagen and ferries to Sweden, Germany, and Poland, Bornholm faces challenges such as an aging population, youth migration, and a seasonal economy, making sustainable development strategies crucial for its future.(Pihl, 2024)



Methods & Process

As part of the FREIIA project, 17 interviews were conducted with local stakeholders in Bornholm. The informants represented both permanent residents and seasonal actors, with the goal of documenting their perspectives on challenges and opportunities related to innovation and sustainable development.

The interviews were conducted using a semi-structured approach, balancing structure and flexibility. Predefined questions ensured that key topics, such as local sustainability, housing challenges, and collaboration, were addressed. At the same time, the method allowed the interviewer to explore additional themes that emerged naturally during the conversation. This approach enabled the collection of rich and detailed data by allowing informants to share their experiences and perspectives at their own pace.

All interviews were transcribed using the 'Diktafon' app and securely stored on SIKT, Norway's national digital service provider for research and education. SIKT ensured that the data was handled in compliance with ethical and privacy standards, safeguarding the confidentiality of participants. They were manually reviewed to ensure high accuracy. To protect the privacy of informants, all identifiable information was anonymized. The transcriptions are presented chronologically in this report to preserve the original structure of the interviews. Only minimal editing was carried out, primarily to remove repetitions and unclear sections, without altering the content or meaning. *(Sikt – Kunnskapssektorens tjenesteleverandør | Sikt, u.å.)*

In research involving interviews, obtaining informed consent is a critical step to uphold ethical standards. The stakeholders interviewed were asked to sign a consent form outlining the purpose of the study, their voluntary participation, and the confidentiality of their identities. This formal agreement ensures transparency and compliance with ethical research guidelines. The consent form specifies that personal information will remain confidential, details how the data will be used, and reassures participants that they can withdraw at any time without consequence. This process fosters trust between researchers and participants, creating a safe environment for open and honest discussions.

(Consent Form for interviewees)



Semi-structured interview guide

To ensure consistency across the islands and for data collecting purposes, a standardized interview guide was developed. 8 questions were designed to elicit both specific insights and broader reflections on sustainability challenges. Following are the eight questions asked:

1. What is your role in the island community?
2. How would you describe the island community and its current state?
3. What are the biggest challenges the island community faces regarding innovative development and sustainable growth?
4. What initiatives has the island community previously undertaken to address these challenges?
5. How does the island community collaborate to promote innovative development and sustainable growth?
6. In your opinion, how can the island community improve its development capacity?
7. How can you and your organization contribute to improving the island community's development capacity?
8. How can the island community collaborate better with surrounding communities and regions to achieve common goals?



(Students cycled across the island to conduct interviews.)

Identifying Stakeholders: Process and Approach

The UNIC analysis on Bornholm marked the third implementation of the FREIIA project methodology, following earlier studies on Hvaler and Schiermonnikoog. Hein, L. (December, 1988b). Diagnose på

udviklingsfunktionen (notat 2). UNIC-gruppen). Several preparatory meetings were held between BOFA (FREIIA Partner and waste management company in Bornholm) and us, University college of Østfold, to discuss project objectives, stakeholder selection, and logistical arrangements. These meetings focused on ensuring a diverse range of perspectives, clarifying the scope of the study, and refining the interview methodology to best capture the challenges and opportunities on the island. The collaboration with BOFA was particularly valuable, as their local knowledge and connections helped identify key stakeholders across different sectors, ensuring a comprehensive and representative dataset.

Stakeholder Selection and Engagement Strategies

An initial list was developed in collaboration with BOFA, forming a solid foundation for engagement. To broaden the perspectives, students proactively reach out directly to businesses and organizations before the fieldwork to arrange additional interviews. Many interviewees on Bornholm turned out to be local shop owners, as the island has a high number of privately owned, community-based businesses. This naturally became an integral part of the data collection process.

Despite these efforts, engaging a broad range of stakeholders proved to be more challenging than anticipated. While an initial stakeholder list was developed in collaboration with BOFA, some sectors were underrepresented. This may have been due to limited direct engagement in the early planning phases and the challenges of coordinating with stakeholders within a short timeframe. Additionally, the fact that the project was student-led may have influenced how seriously it was perceived by some potential participants. A key issue was that the FREIIA team primarily engaged with a project staff member rather than BOFA's project leader, which may have contributed to misalignment in expectations. It also became clear that BOFA itself had not fully clarified its internal objectives for participating in the project.

Fieldwork and Stakeholder interaction

The research team stayed at Rønne Vandrehjem, (a local hostel in Rønne) which provided a base for traveling to stakeholders across the island. Students traveled by bicycle or bus. The combination of pre-booked interviews and spontaneous 'stunt interviews' allowed students to adapt and maximize stakeholder engagement. Prior preparation and research on potential interviewees further enhanced the team's ability to identify and leverage additional opportunities for valuable insights.

Interviews were conducted primarily on Thursday, the designated fieldwork day, with a small number of interviews conducted on Friday morning, just before the group's departure. Students worked in pairs, typically one Norwegian and one Danish, but some teams consisted solely of Norwegian students. This setup encouraged collaboration where possible while accommodating practical realities such as language and familiarity with local stakeholders.

During the fieldwork, students visited stakeholders in their own environments, including businesses, municipal offices, and key local landmarks. The interviews started after breakfast and continued throughout the day, following a schedule designed to accommodate stakeholders availability. This flexibility in planning was crucial for ensuring maximum participation and collecting diverse perspectives.

The semi-structured interviews followed a standardized format used across all islands in the FREIIA project. This method ensured consistency in data collection while leaving room for participants to share personal insights and experiences. The combination of standardized questions and both pre-arranged and spontaneous interviews proved highly effective in gathering rich and diverse data.

Reflections and Future Improvements

Based on our experiences in the Netherlands and on Hvaler, we were highly aware of the need to clearly communicate our vision and objectives. However, in retrospect, we recognize that additional time for clarification and expectation setting with local partners could have improved alignment. This experience on Bornholm emphasized the need for even more focused effort in ensuring a shared understanding of project goals, roles, and responsibilities from the outset, which could have strengthened engagement and reduced misalignment.

Despite thorough preparation and collaboration with BOFA, some cultural and linguistic differences may have led to minor misunderstandings. However, these challenges provided valuable learning opportunities. Direct engagement with key stakeholders, rather than relying on intermediaries, emerged as a crucial factor in improving participation. A more structured onboarding process with clearer communication from BOFA's leadership could have mitigated some of the challenges. Moving forward, these insights will be key in refining the approach to stakeholder engagement in future implementations of the FREIIA project.



(Danish and Norwegian students at Rønne Vandrerhjem.

Overview of Stakeholders and Themes from the Interviews

As part of the FREIIA project, 17 interviews were conducted with a diverse group of stakeholders on Bornholm. The informants represented a broad range of actors, including permanent residents, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the public sector, the private sector, and tourists. This diversity of backgrounds and perspectives provided valuable insights and laid a strong foundation for identifying themes critical to the island's sustainable development and future growth.



17

(This model shows the number of interviewees divided into groups.)

Key Themes

The interviews revealed several key insights into the challenges and opportunities facing the Bornholm community. While the island offers a unique and attractive environment, several structural and social factors influence its long-term sustainability. Stakeholders highlighted critical issues related to seasonal tourism dependence, youth migration, infrastructure limitations, collaboration between sectors, environmental sustainability, and community resilience. These insights illustrate both pressing concerns and potential pathways for future development, emphasizing the importance of balancing economic stability with social and environmental sustainability. Below are the key findings from the interviews.

Dependence on Tourism

Bornholm's economy is heavily reliant on seasonal tourism, creating economic instability during the off-season. Many businesses close outside the peak summer months, limiting job opportunities and negatively affecting the local economy. Stakeholders highlighted the importance of diversifying tourism offerings to ensure year-round economic activity and stability.

Challenges with Innovation and Sustainable Development

A cautious approach to adopting new ideas has slowed innovation and hindered the transition to sustainable practices. While stakeholders recognize the need for progress, resistance to change remains a significant barrier. Encouraging openness to new solutions and fostering collaboration will be essential for driving sustainable development.

Lack of Activities and Services Outside Peak Seasons

Limited infrastructure and social activities during the off-season negatively affect both residents and potential visitors. Stakeholders noted that this lack of year-round services reduces Bornholm's attractiveness as a place to live and settle long-term.

Youth Migration and Limited Return

Youth migration was identified as one of Bornholm's greatest challenges. Many young people leave the island for education or career opportunities and do not return due to limited employment prospects and high housing costs. Addressing these barriers is critical to ensuring a sustainable future for the community.



Lack of Coordination and Collaboration

Weak coordination between public, private, and civic actors hinders progress on shared goals. While stakeholders expressed a willingness to collaborate, the lack of formal platforms for cross-sector cooperation limits innovation and development. Establishing such platforms will be vital for fostering collaboration and achieving sustainable growth.

Next Steps

The insights from these interviews provide a foundation for addressing Bornholm's challenges and opportunities. The findings suggest the need for co-creation workshops that bring together stakeholders to develop actionable solutions. Fostering collaboration, addressing youth migration, and balancing tourism dependence with sustainable development will be critical for the island's future.

Acknowledgments

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We are deeply grateful to all the students who carried out interviews, worked on analyzing and transcribing data, and contributed their time and dedication to the project. Additionally, we extend our thanks to the stakeholders from Bornholm, who generously shared their time and perspectives, which were essential for our analysis and the project's success.

Finally, we would like to thank BOFA and Aalborg University for their invaluable support in identifying stakeholders and enriching the project with their insights and contributions.

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Transcripts

The following transcripts represent raw data collected during the research phase of the project. To ensure accuracy and efficiency, AI-assisted transcription tools were used. While we have made efforts to verify the content, minor errors or inconsistencies may still occur.

For privacy reasons, all interviewees have been anonymized, and identifying details have been removed where necessary as according to signed consent forms by our interview objects. Additionally, some phrasing may be difficult to understand when reading due to the raw nature of the preserved data.

These transcripts serve as foundational research material and should be interpreted within the broader context of the study.

Audio-recording-2024-02-29-093945.txt

[Automatic captions by Autotekst using NB Whisper. May contain recognition errors.]

[SPEAKER_02]

There. Put it on. OK, you are here with a class. It's a camp school? Is that what you call it? Is there one specific class, or are there several different classes? There are two classes. Two age groups, or two ...? What would you say is your role on the island ... or now, then?

[SPEAKER_01]

There are teachers for them. So ... That's our role. We're out looking at a ... Bornholm is a traditional camp school place. Because not everyone comes to Bornholm, and it has clippers and some things that we don't have in the rest of Denmark. It's the only place in Denmark where we have clippers.

[SPEAKER_02]

Do you know what cliffs are? Such mountains, in a way?

[SPEAKER_01]

Cool. How would you as an observer have described the island community now?

There is no difference in the way seen where I come from. I know there is a lot of difference because they are flown to Rikshospitalet when they are sick. Because they only have a few doctors out here. It's a hospital, but if it's bad, then you're in a helicopter in Copenhagen for fifteen minutes.

[SPEAKER_02]

They have special arrangements to get more people to come and be here. Because it is very tourist-based. It is enormously tourist-based. That is what is a bit funny, because we see the other islands we have been to. We have been to various islands in Europe. And there are things that are very similar on all the islands. That everyone is very tourist-based. People live on tourism. And it seems that they do here too.

[SPEAKER_01]

It is closed right now. Many shops have closed and will open again on 1 April. Even the public toilets will open on 1 April. So everything is just closed now.

[SPEAKER_02]

So it is actually what you have observed the same. It is the same shops. Everything is a bit like where you come from. Except for nature, in a way. What do you think are the best aspects of porn? Then we just return to something about nature again, right? Yes. Nature, yes. That's actually the answer.

[SPEAKER_01]

In many ways it looks like the rest of Denmark. There are also different natures. If you drive 40 km around from where I live, you will also be able to meet different natures. But it's closer here. You walk

from a beach to a cliff to a forest a little faster than where I live. But I can drive to two different beaches. I can buy a big forest.

It's not that big? It's another island in Denmark. But are you from Copenhagen? Originally I'm from Jutland. I have family from Jutland!

That's great. Just to know. We are two on the matricule now. That's good. Have it.

Varde in Jutland. Varde? Okay. I've been an actor for many years, so I've been all over Denmark. But yes. Okay, but it was fun. Shall we see. Finer on next.

[SPEAKER_02]

What can you imagine is a big ... Yeah, what to call it? Challenges. Challenges, yes. What can you imagine is a big challenge that the island faces in relation to innovation and sustainability?

[SPEAKER_01]

Basically, I don't know much about it. But if you're under pressure, you have to be innovative. If you're not under pressure ... Copenhagen is not under pressure. Everyone wants to go to Copenhagen. So they are under pressure to make more homes. But they have a lot of money.

Lots of people come in. Bornholm is under pressure to take everyone away from the island. We have islands in Denmark with 20 people. It's a pretty big island, Bornholm, compared to the small islands. But surely they have to come up with something funny? There are lots of handicrafts. There are cheap homes. The artists can move over here and live quite cheaply. And then there are lots of tourists, and then they can't sell them.

It's innovative, and you don't have that in all small villages in Denmark. So they don't make me be. It's like the rest of us. If we don't have work, we look at something other than what we had hoped for.

[SPEAKER_02]

But I think I agree that it has something to do with ... Very good for people who are independent, entrepreneurs. That they get like ... Yes. But the only income you have, is only in tourism.

[SPEAKER_01]

They will probably have to know something more. If you come to Grønland as a doctor, you can't say ... "It's not me who operates." Because you're the only one there, so it's you. And in the same way, there are some things they may just have to do themselves.

[SPEAKER_02]

Yes, that's true. You're kind of forced to go outside normal tasks? Yes, that's true. Shall we see ... One time before. Too long ago. Then I flew in and made a course for eight hours, and then I flew out again. Yes, a day trip then, really . Then this will probably be a slightly difficult question, but the questions are good at ... Whether you can see if there is any initiative that the island community has taken to address the problems.

[SPEAKER_01]

But ... if you don't have ... I don't know much about that. They do, they do ... I have a friend who lives over here. And we haven't talked much about it. But I know there are all sorts of special arrangements for what we call ... When you don't live very close to the cities in Denmark, there are arrangements for all areas that are a little further away.

And of course Bornholm made it. I assume. I don't know. But I think they are. And therefore the government has made sure that some money is allocated to help with ... What do we do then? But I don't know what they have done.

[SPEAKER_02]

So, long live the uncertainty, I went. How do you think that ... Or how do you think that ... What do you think can be done so that the island community can improve development?

[SPEAKER_01]

There are some of the questions that perhaps everyone knows a little more about. Basically, I don't know. But they are starting to invent something.

And what they are going to invent, I don't know. Because those who know what they can do in the past, I don't know what they can do in the past. So ... I don't know. And how are they going to get better at it? If it's hard enough, you'll come up with something. Sometimes there is talk in Denmark that a lot of money should be allocated to the areas where people move away from. And development is development. How are we going to allocate money so that everyone becomes a countryman again on a small farm? Two generations ago in Denmark, three, everyone lived on a farm. A small farm. Everyone had a small farm, and that's what they did. So if 150 years ago we should say ... What should we do so that not everyone moves to Copenhagen?

Yes.

You are sitting with something about wanting to preserve the culture of the islands. You want to preserve ... It's like a restoration project. You have to preserve it and keep it for many years. Instead of saying 'let it die'. See what happens! It may be forest. There must be no tourists.

There should only be those who wear binoculars and binoculars.

[SPEAKER_02]

But you have a very good point, because it doesn't just happen here, it happens everywhere too. We see that a big problem is that students move out to big cities to study, and then they don't come back. And that's the way it is. What could be done to get the students to move back?

[SPEAKER_01]

That's what we ... Now we have a phone. Yes. Everything is much closer. I'm waiting for a call from a doctor. And I sent a photo of that boy's finger. I don't want to drive to the doctor. You just pick up the phone instead? Yes. They can do that here. There are many things you don't need. You don't need a doctor here. When something dangerous happens, so yes.

If you take pictures in Denmark at night of broken hospitals, they are looked at by a Swedish doctor who lives in Australia. So why? He's going to come to Bornholm? No, he doesn't have to. We just send an email to Australia, and then he answers. My answer is that you have to. Yes. I'm not sure if you need it.

[SPEAKER_02]

Nope. No, I kind of agree, actually. I kind of agree. Shall we see...

How can you and your organization ... Then it will be more you and your classes, then ... Contribute to ... Contribute to promoting the island's ... sustainable growth?

Yes, that's true. So it's ... money? It's money. Now they make the paint paint their house, right. So that's it. That's it. I don't think I can do much about that. But do you do any activities here? Now most of the children went out. Yes, now they have gone down to the city and ... Using money. Then it became money. And then we go to the swimming pool and spend a little money.

[SPEAKER_01]

That's what we do. We are tourists who put in some money. And then they can buy some food. Yes.

Money, that. But we exchange, right. It's not donations. We'll get something out of it. But of course we could have gone to Copenhagen. Or anywhere else in the country. Yes, or a much smaller island.

It's a huge island in our world. In your world? We have those islands where only twelve people live, in Denmark. And it's ... Then it's small, right? It's small, yes. But there's not much to see, so we won't take over there. They're kind of further out in ... Further out in ...? In being a little island. Yes. So ... Denmark is small. It's not a big country.

And there aren't many people, and there aren't many mountain peaks. But there is a lot of other nice nature, then. There are a lot of islands. Small islands around the mainland.

And everyone from zero to sixth is in the same class. There is one class, there is one teacher. Christiansø is located just outside Bornholm. It is such an island which is really the Armed Forces. The defense? Yes, it looks like that. And they have a school. It's like a school where ... They have one school and one kindergarten. And that's it. And they have one class at that school.

[SPEAKER_02]

There is only one class. They have 20, maybe 18 students in all. But how do they do it? Don't the children go to the mainland for school? They do that when they get older. So they go to that school in the future? And then they go to regular school. It's corona, it's Teams. Now we can do it all.

How do you think the island community can cooperate better with other island communities? To ... to achieve common goals? No. It's completely fair. It is ...

[SPEAKER_00]

Meet ... Talk together. Talk like a tease online! I really think just talking together and sharing the problems they may have in common, can be smart. Yes yes, of course. Communicating. But it turns out to be very difficult during the day. To be able to talk together. But you are ... It's a bit difficult. It is difficult to know. You are not in the situation either.

[SPEAKER_01]

Yes, yes, that's true. It's true, that. I don't know. Yes. Talk together. Talk together and spend some money.

[SPEAKER_02]

We're going out to find someone who lives here.

[Automatic captions by Autotekst using OpenAI Whisper V3. May contain recognition errors.]

[SPEAKER_01]

Hi! Hi! Welcome! Thank you, thank you! Can you tell us briefly about your role in the island society at Bornholm? Yes. I work at BOFA, which is Bornholm's joint municipal waste management company, in short. But it is a municipal waste management company where I sit in the development and project department and work with EU projects.

to try to reuse and turn into more waste on Bornholm. How would you describe the island society and its current state? Is there anything special about Bornholm? Bornholm is... How should I describe it? It's a bit of the country.

And there are large... What is it called? You have many square meters per building. You are spread out a bit. And there are few larger cities. Despite everything, there are many people. We are about 40,000.

And then I would say, it can be a bit like...

sometimes divided into both elderly and young people, but also in a more conservative, traditional view of different things, versus often also immigrants or creative people who move here, who can be a little more open to new things and new thoughts.

So there can be some clashes there in a way, and then it's also a very different people. You live on a little less resources in some places. Then there are also some things that you have to prioritize after that. So at least in my work, there are some barriers where it can be

Where you have to convince them to move on. Can you tell us a little bit more about the barriers? What are the barriers you have? I also try to get in touch with some of them, who are very innovative and it is very valuable.

But I am also interested in developing a lot of collaboration, so I would really like to have as many as possible. I have learned that through studies and examples, reading about cases and so on. There are a lot of projects that can be put into practice.

But when the project is over, it dies. So therefore it is logical that the more ownership people get, and the more involved they feel, the more sustainable the project becomes. So I always try to keep that in mind, to be involved.

in a way that everyone can feel that they are part of. Is it easy to get hold of those people, or is it difficult? It's actually okay, I think. As long as you also try to put yourself down to the level you meet.

So I try it anyway. What do you think are the best sides of the island? The best sides? It's a lot of nature, if you have to be in private.

personally. And then it's really cool to have such a, it's Denmark's most copied terrain. So it's really cool. We also live close to a cliff. But the cool thing about Bornholm is also work-wise, I think, that we are an organization that is hierarchically flat.

There is not far from bottom to top, I think. You can talk to everyone, and I think that's really cool. But is it still hierarchical? Yes, there is hierarchy. There is a director, and then there are leaders and center chiefs, and then there is management, right? But...

Yes, I don't know. And there is a lot of bureaucracy. There is a lot of formal process treatment when you have to go through something new. But nonetheless, I think there are a lot of people to talk to. The door

is open in a way. You can always come in and say if you have any challenges. Or if you have any suggestions.

Yes, then I think they listen to it and say, it sounds really exciting, let's take a look at it. Now we're just waiting here. What are the biggest challenges for Ø-samfundet in terms of innovative development and sustainable growth? It is a lot that there are many who can have a bit of a surplus for that kind of thing. There are many who feel pressured on many other points, and it can be both in public, in the municipality, schools, health care, there are a lot of things you want to go through, but that just come in the back of your head. And then there are a lot of... The municipality is pressed on economy, and people are pressed on economy.

The salaries are not very high, in relation to national level. There is... You say that you... We would like to be the green country of the past, Bright Green Island and the vision and so on, right?

But you can stand in those... I can't even think about it. I'm just used to doing it my way. I can't just do it my way. It gets really difficult. Then you can try. You have to be careful with testing new solutions.

Because if it doesn't work, they don't want to be with you next time.

Is it something you think about in your work? Yes, it is. Now I haven't been out and made those practical pilot tests so much, but it's something I experience when I hear, or feel, or hear when others have made projects. But in general, I think in my work, there are many who want to. You feel limited by the structure.

[SPEAKER_03]

But what you said about, I want to do it my way, I feel that people are, as you say, under pressure with other things, with the economy and all that. That there are too many extra things they have to do.

[SPEAKER_01]

To get this development and maybe not so much interest in why we should do this. Is that how you feel? It's probably mostly the conservative and the older generation. Because I also feel that young people really want to do it. Especially creative people.

There are also some elders who say that this is just what we have to do. Why can't we sort in our 10 factions, as the rest of the country does? We would really like that, but it is on its way. And it has been a long process.

And then you are very reserved with companies, for example. Now we are working with construction waste and recycling places. There you want to be business-friendly in some way. To follow the rules a bit so that the economy can also stick together for the small companies, which is okay. But on the other hand, we are also

Do we have any legislation? We want to sort out more. We also have to think about that they can be used. Therefore, you also have to make some incitements to try and think and reuse more. Therefore, we have to make it cost-effective. You can't just come and deliver everything, collect some big butter. You have to...

And you have to pay for what you deliver, so if you have to, then you can think, well, then I'll leave it somewhere else, so I don't have to pay for it. If there is a kind of golden route, or a kind of service, then it suddenly becomes exciting that they can make money from it. They won't make money from it, but they will pay less. Yes, that's right.

I think so. But it will also be more resource-intensive for our part, and that's also a process that I'm trying to push. What kind of resources are there? Well, you have to pay more attention to the places where people will deliver.

In the right places. And right now there are not that many resources for that. There is only one person in the place. Sometimes they also have to go down and empty containers. Then there is no one. And it is open during the day, so you can come and deliver at night, where there is no one. Then they come and meet in the morning. And then it can look like, in a very different way.

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What initiatives has Ø-samfundet previously taken to meet the challenges? Have there been any initiatives? On the specific challenges I have mentioned? Yes, or... Or any other project that has been... To meet some of the problems that are on the ground.

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If you think sustainability and circular economy, then it is a lot of projects that we have set up in Søen from Bofas side. There have been some that are already closed. So they are very targeted waste. What initiatives have you been to? Or what have you been to?

It has been to try to collect food waste, specifically over a period, to find out how much it should be, and try to see if you could ... A pilot sorting program. Okay. In one city that was included, two cities that were included there.

Yes, and then you have set up containers for recycling on two recycling places. And that has actually grown because it was so popular. So there are quite a few associations that are there to empty these containers and then they sell them and earn money for their association, which is mostly sports associations.

And that has been a really popular solution. We have heard that there is a container in that town. Can't we also get one of ours? Then we should probably sell things there. So it has been a real life of unity, you have to say. It is positive to have these island societies.

that it is not so big and close to the people, then there are voluntary forces and associations that grow in a different way. So that is also very positive. So if it is a good idea or something that is done well, then you will get a pretty quick response? Yes, I think so.

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How does Ø-samfundet cooperate to promote innovative development and sustainable growth? Maybe the associations you just mentioned? Yes, but it's a lot of cooperation.

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How does Ø-samfundet cooperate to promote innovative development and sustainable development? How does Ø-samfundet cooperate? I mean, is it internally? Yes, all the people at Ø-samfundet in Bornholm. Is there a collaboration? Is there someone who is, in a way, a spider in the web? Is there someone who attracts people? Or is it people themselves?

who has the driving force here. Is it on its own? Or is it ... Or do you have to operate as you were here to help and support? Or is it ... How does it work now? I would wish that from the authority or from the public institution side that there was more of that kind. I feel it is ...

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It's not that they prioritize so much, so it's a lot on their own hands and the society that does it. In when? Now. Now, yes. Yes. And then it can also be some projects that our vision, our projects are running, that they try to make some RFA groups, where you, I mean, knowledge sharing groups, gather different companies and people on the island for and take some dialogues about how we can develop within a certain topic. I think that is also an initiative in that direction.

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But it is really a lot on my own hands. There are no hubs, say the young people who are innovative, who start their start-ups, or are there any start-up hubs here? Yes, there is a business center in Bornholm, which is also municipal actually.

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They make a course that you can sign up for when you move in or want to start a business. Then you can get some advice and advice and they also have a network. They have some courses you can sign up for and try to test your idea so that you can get the best out of it. And I know there are some companies that also do it for their own gain, but

I have seen Fidusen in that you can collaborate with each other. Then I have your products in my shop, because it benefits both you and me. Yes. Yes. What have we changed to? Yes, you can try to draw.

How do you think that the island society can improve its development capacity? I think that one should focus on giving the young people much more security and inspiration.

I think you can optimize a lot of offers for children and young people. There are some in the foreground, but there is also a lot of... There is a lot of statistics in children who are abused. Which is sad, I think.

There are a lot of children who are having a hard time, and there are places where you can't be an...

Not as good an offer for education in Bornholm as many of those who do get an education in Sjælland or other places. Will they take care of the young people here now? To give them the opportunity? If there is an opportunity. I don't think the offer is super good.

And it is often voluntary. There are also other things. From the municipality you can get a grant to go to sports, for example. So the parents don't have to pay for it. So that's one of the benefits. But I think in general that there could be a lot more innovation and creativity to the island that could inspire children and young people.

Because there is no one who inspires them. There is a bit. You get a bit of theater at school. But there is no one who inspires you. You can start a business or do something. No. But I also think that it is actually a national problem. That you try to...

Try to get a bit more... You have a lot of education in that you have to... I mean, the school is square. And that's just... You have totally standardized the public school to be a box. And if you don't fit in that box, you're lost. So you need extra resources to lift you up and get you to fit in, instead of...

Try to open up the spectrum, or find alternative ways. And also just the stamp that you don't fit into that folk school. It also has an effect on children, as a subordinate, as many times.

That you are confirmed in that it is okay to go after who you are. To try to open that dialogue much more. Also business-wise and management-wise. It does not have to be in school or academia and in high school where you have to.

But there are a lot of other possibilities. I think that's national and local. That you could focus more on that. I think that's the start. If you want to change the world, you have to start with the children. That's what I think. How can you and your organization contribute to strengthening Ø-samfundets capacity for sustainable growth?

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both nationally and internationally. I think we could focus more on that, but we are a small organization and we are municipal, so we are still subject to a lot of rules. But I think we could focus more on implementing some of these projects in local communities. Is it easy to implement and test pilots? Or is it tough?

It is okay. You can do that well. If you get an idea today, will you try it tomorrow? It depends on what it is. We lack space at the recycling stations, for example. So if I want to have an exchange station where you can store your things that are in good condition, especially building materials,

Then they say, it's a good idea, and I've been thinking about it for a long time that we should, but I don't know where it should be, because we don't have any space. So that's also like... That's what I'm curious about, how far is it from theory and ideas to action? I think it's short. And it's positive to be an island, and to be...

As I said, I think there is a very open culture. It is flat, hierarchical. And I think that is really positive. And I also think that you are well received when you come up with optimism and creativity and new ideas. And I actually think that is really great.

Otherwise it would have been difficult to keep the motivation up. And then there can be some rules that make it difficult. But I think sometimes, I often think that you get met with, I agree, and then let's try to see what we can do. That's positive. Do you make any special efforts to change the local community?

Yes, if it has to be within our organization, then it has just been agreed that one makes a buffet tour around the island and stands by supermarkets around the island. What is a buffet tour for now? Bofa, that is, my organization, buffet tour. Ah, buffet tour, I thought it was buffet tour. Buffet tour, no.

That we are all going on tours to meet people and talk about the new orders that are coming here at the end of the year. Treatment orders. Treatment orders, yes. Have you been against them? There is always. But for the most part it's just like, thanks because it's coming, it should have been yesterday.

I just missed it, but there's always someone who has to be across the board. You can't avoid that. But on the other hand, it's positive. How can the island society better cooperate with surrounding societies and regions to achieve common goals? Is there anything they can do to improve cooperation? Or the mainland? Yes. Is there something like that?

That knowledge or that has been put somewhere. Yes. And then just, let's try it in Bornholm. Yes, but you have tried to brand Bornholm as a test island. Yes. In favor of this Bright Green Island vision. That we

There are a lot of things, I don't know where to start. In relation to what I work with, I would really like to have more building materials in recirculation. That is to say, I would like to have big halls where you can come and deliver and there are some who work on getting it set up nicely and then there is activity, people come, you can have a coffee and we can build some things that are examples of nice chairs with fun details. I collect stuff for that. Or build something new. People build a lot of their houses themselves. Repairs and everything. That you share some of these experiences and traditions of building and techniques that you don't learn as a child anymore. That's one thing. I would like to have space and resources for that.

And then I really want to make some hubs, you call it, collective hubs. It's both sustainability, environment and social sustainability, which I really want to try to merge.

In many different ways, and that's also because you want to be more people in Brøndhavn. We have a goal of 42.000 inhabitants, and now we are almost 40. So it makes it attractive for people to live here, and that's a lot of our children's families. We get a lot older, and I think there is a gap between generations.

In Denmark in general, you put your parents in a nursing home, and then you visit them once in a while. But there are a lot of... You see yourself on your own generation. Maybe the same age, maybe older, maybe younger, maybe your sister's or brother's age. And then there is no way but across, where you could...

meet older people, and the older people could meet young people and talk to each other. And that it's not just becoming a pensioner, but that it's becoming a retired doctor, or a retired gardener, or something like that. So you have a lot of stories to tell. There's a lot of loneliness.

They are getting older and older, and they are also very pressured. Those who work in the municipality, as they usually do, have to get eight visits a day, and that is very stressful for them. so they get better speed when they drive too fast on the road. So that's one thing, to have a lot of club offers or places to gather for children where they can use their free time and maybe some more advice, family advice, since people have it hard in their families. Because that's also what makes the more experience you have for that, the more experience they have to think about

The whole thing is connected. To make Bornholm a creative and innovative place would be great. And to have less large land use. Less conventional large land use. More small.

Ecologically and more about learning how to grow food and vegetables and these 4H gardens. I don't know if you have that concept. Yes, I think we have 4H gardens. Yes, some of that style. Which is both a leisure activity combined with education.

That you get some value, and that you learn to be independent, and that you learn to think about the environment and each other. Are there any kinds of higher education here in Bornholm? What? Higher education, for example high school? There is a high school, but it is not Bornholmer that goes there. And after high school, you can go to technical high school, as well. And then there's nothing after that. You can become a nurse, you can become a nurse. That's it? Yes. Then you have to move on. So that's another thing. There's like a gap. You're young until you're 18 years old. And then you come back in your thirties, maybe. There aren't that many young people in their twenties.

So that offer has to be covered? Yes. Is there anything else you miss? Anything at all. That I miss? Yes. In Poland? Yes, public transport. Really good offers on public transport. That could be cool. There have been railways once, but they were closed after the war. After the war.

You don't miss any festivals? There are festivals. There is both Folkemødet, which is political, but there is also Wonder Festival every September.

And then there is the guest giver in Allinge, who also has a whole summer program. I could think of more offers in the winter. That's actually a thing. There are more restaurants that have opened. It is also a challenge you have, because it is season-based. There are a lot of companies that come that are not local.

but that only opens in the summer. So it would actually be really cool if you could support local restaurants and businesses, so they could have the capacity to expand the season a little. Cool. I always like the last question, because then we get a little blotter out what the dreams are and visions and such.

[SPEAKER_03]

Thank you. It was very good. I will stop here.

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[Automatic captions by Autotekst using OpenAI Whisper V3. May contain recognition errors.]

[SPEAKER_01]

Hi! Hi! Welcome! Thank you, thank you! Can you tell us briefly about your role in the island society at Bornholm? Yes. I work at BOFA, which is Bornholm's joint municipal waste management company, in short. But it is a municipal waste management company where I sit in the development and project department and work with EU projects.

to try to reuse and turn into more waste on Bornholm. How would you describe the island society and its current state? Is there anything special about Bornholm? Bornholm is... How should I describe it? It's a bit of the country.

And there are large... What is it called? You have many square meters per building. You are spread out a bit. And there are few larger cities. Despite everything, there are many people. We are about 40,000.

And then I would say, it can be a bit like...

sometimes divided into both elderly and young people, but also in a more conservative, traditional view of different things, versus often also immigrants or creative people who move here, who can be a little more open to new things and new thoughts.

So there can be some clashes there in a way, and then it's also a very different people. You live on a little less resources in some places. Then there are also some things that you have to prioritize after that. So at least in my work, there are some barriers where it can be

Where you have to convince them to move on. Can you tell us a little bit more about the barriers? What are the barriers you have? I also try to get in touch with some of them, who are very innovative and it is very valuable.

But I am also interested in developing a lot of collaboration, so I would really like to have as many as possible. I have learned that through studies and examples, reading about cases and so on. There are a lot of projects that can be put into practice.

But when the project is over, it dies. So therefore it is logical that the more ownership people get, and the more involved they feel, the more sustainable the project becomes. So I always try to keep that in mind, to be involved.

in a way that everyone can feel that they are part of. Is it easy to get hold of those people, or is it difficult? It's actually okay, I think. As long as you also try to put yourself down to the level you meet. So I try it anyway. What do you think are the best sides of the band? The best sides? It's a lot of nature, if you have to be in private.

personally. And then it's really cool to have such a, it's Denmark's most copied terrain. So it's really cool. We also live close to a cliff. But the cool thing about Bornholm is also work-wise, I think, that we are an organization that is hierarchically flat.

There is not far from bottom to top, I think. You can talk to everyone, and I think that's really cool. But is it still hierarchical? Yes, there is hierarchy. There is a director, and then there are leaders and center chiefs, and then there is management, right? But...

Yes, I don't know. And there is a lot of bureaucracy. There is a lot of formal process treatment when you have to go through something new. But nonetheless, I think there are a lot of people to talk to. The door is open in a way. You can always come in and say if you have any challenges. Or if you have any suggestions.

Yes, then I think they listen to it and say, it sounds really exciting, let's take a look at it. Now we're just waiting here. What are the biggest challenges for Ø-samfundet in terms of innovative development and sustainable growth? It is a lot that there are many who can have a bit of a surplus for that kind of thing. There are many who feel pressured on many other points, and it can be both in public, in the municipality, schools, health care, there are a lot of things you want to go through, but that just come in the back of your head. And then there are a lot of... The municipality is pressed on economy, and people are pressed on economy.

The salaries are not very high, in relation to national level. There is... You say that you... We would like to be the green country of the past, Bright Green Island and the vision and so on, right?

But you can stand in those... I can't even think about it. I'm just used to doing it my way. I can't just do it my way. It gets really difficult. Then you can try. You have to be careful with testing new solutions. Because if it doesn't work, they don't want to be with you next time.

Is it something you think about in your work? Yes, it is. Now I haven't been out and made those practical pilot tests so much, but it's something I experience when I hear, or feel, or hear when others have made projects. But in general, I think in my work, there are many who want to. You feel limited by the structure.

[SPEAKER_03]

But what you said about, I want to do it my way, I feel that people are, as you say, under pressure with other things, with the economy and all that. That there are too many extra things they have to do.

[SPEAKER_01]

To get this development and maybe not so much interest in why we should do this. Is that how you feel? It's probably mostly the conservative and the older generation. Because I also feel that young people really want to do it. Especially creative people.

There are also some elders who say that this is just what we have to do. Why can't we sort in our 10 factions, as the rest of the country does? We would really like that, but it is on its way. And it has been a long process.

And then you are very reserved with companies, for example. Now we are working with construction waste and recycling places. There you want to be business-friendly in some way. To follow the rules a bit so that the economy can also stick together for the small companies, which is okay. But on the other hand, we are also

Do we have any legislation? We want to sort out more. We also have to think about that they can be used. Therefore, you also have to make some incitements to try and think and reuse more. Therefore, we have to make it cost-effective. You can't just come and deliver everything, collect some big butter. You have to...

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Otherwise it would have been difficult to keep the motivation up. And then there can be some rules that make it difficult. But I think sometimes, I often think that you get met with, I agree, and then let's try to see what we can do. That's positive. Do you make any special efforts to change the local community?

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But I think it was very nice. Thank you. We have a lot of good things to talk about. So I think it's okay. If you don't have anything else... Yes, a question. If there were no barriers, or no.

Not something that... what should I say? Home. Nothing that is at home. You have no opponent. How would I see your dream scenario at Bornholm? If you could have done what you want. How would you have done it? What I work with. Yes, anything. Or how would you as a private person, what would you have wanted? That it would be better here? How could it have been...

There is no limit. How would you like it to be? What is your dream scenario? There are many things. You can say what you want. It's more of an open question. I think that you should have less...

[SPEAKER_01]

There are a lot of things, I don't know where to start. In relation to what I work with, I would really like to have more building materials in recirculation. That is to say, I would like to have big halls where you can come and deliver and there are some who work on getting it set up nicely and then there is activity, people come, you can have a coffee and we can build some things that are examples of nice chairs with Fun details. I collect stuff for that. Or build something new. People build a lot of their houses themselves. Repairs and everything. That you share some of these experiences and traditions of building and techniques that you don't learn as a child anymore. That's one thing. I would like to have space and resources for that.

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The whole thing is connected. To make Bornholm a creative and innovative place would be great. And to have less large land use. Less conventional large land use. More small.

Ecologically and more about learning how to grow food and vegetables and these 4H gardens. I don't know if you have that concept. Yes, I think we have 4H gardens. Yes, some of that style. Which is both a leisure activity combined with education.

That you get some value, and that you learn to be independent, and that you learn to think about the environment and each other. Are there any kinds of higher education here in Bornholm? What? Higher education, for example high school? There is a high school, but it is not Bornholmer that goes there. And after high school, you can go to technical high school, as well. And then there's nothing after that. You can become a nurse, you can become a nurse. That's it? Yes. Then you have to move on. So that's another thing. There's like a gap. You're young until you're 18 years old. And then you come back in your thirties, maybe. There aren't that many young people in their twenties.

So that offer has to be covered? Yes. Is there anything else you miss? Anything at all. That I miss? Yes. In Poland? Yes, public transport. Really good offers on public transport. That could be cool. There have been railways once, but they were closed after the war. After the war.

You don't miss any festivals? There are festivals. There is both Folkemødet, which is political, but there is also Wonder Festival every September.

And then there is the guest giver in Allinge, who also has a whole summer program. I could think of more offers in the winter. That's actually a thing. There are more restaurants that have opened. It is also a challenge you have, because it is season-based. There are a lot of companies that come that are not local.

but that only opens in the summer. So it would actually be really cool if you could support local restaurants and businesses, so they could have the capacity to expand the season a little. Cool. I always like the last question, because then we get a little blotter out what the dreams are and visions and such.

[SPEAKER_03]

Thank you. It was very good. I will stop here.

Audio-recording-2024-02-29-101428_(1).txt

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[SPEAKER_02]

Hi, this is from Aalborg University. I called earlier. Hello, do you have time to talk now?

Well, let's just do it now. I'll just hop in the car at some point, but just talk. Yes. Okay. Yes. So there is this EU project we are working on, it's called FREJA, where we are investigating some different islands, societies and the development of them, and we are interested in hearing

I would like to quickly say that we will record the interview. It will take about 1.5 hours to 45 minutes.

But of course it is understandable if you have to leave at the last minute. The interview is about your own experiences and reflections. And finally, we will cut the recording when the project is finished and your name will be anonymized.

Okay. Yes. And I'm also sitting here with my Norwegian fellow students. Hi, my name is . I will just sit in the background and take some notes. Yes. And here will have the conversation with you. Yes. So your personal information will be deleted at the end and your name will be anonymized. Yes.

Yes, good. Then I think we'll start with our questions. The first is, what do you see as your role in Ø-society at Bornholm? My role? What do I see it as?

I think that's a good question. Yes, maybe especially in relation to your work at Nexut, to be renewed.

Well, my role is to lead and distribute the work. It's a good workplace for the people I work for, of course.

Yes, that sounds good. And contributes to the whole...

[SPEAKER_01]

The whole island with, well, now we're laying on the floor and the floor is slipping and stuff like that. Yes.

Yes. Good. So you take the starting point in the workplace or is it like that? So it's both your role on the island, but also your whole role in the workplace, you could say. Okay. Yes.

[SPEAKER_02]

How would you describe the island society in Bornholm at the present time? How would I describe it and what is it in relation to? It is actually very general how your experience is in the island society, how it is to live in Bornholm as it is now.

[SPEAKER_01]

I think it is an island that is in development, where it has only been tourist-oriented. Where there are now more companies, among other things, that are starting to do more, because they have opened up about winter. Also do something to attract new island residents over here. So I think in many areas we are in development, then of course there are some things that is going the wrong way due to economic challenges. Okay. And what do you think are some of the biggest challenges? The biggest challenge that we have over here is... Now the regional municipality had a... a goal to have more over here, but since there is...

a lot has happened in their economy, so they have to save 100 million, then it puts some limitations on the budgets. And that makes it so that both for the elderly and for the young there will be some savings, and if we do not develop within the young, i.e. within the school environment and education, then we will not be able to support the young people here. And that stops some development.

Yes, of course. So you think that at least this economic aspect puts a stop to such an innovative development? Yes, it is quite important, you can say, because if you do not spend money on developing us in the school environment or in the treatment environment and so on, then you do not attract new people, because then what is left? If you still have to go back. Yes.

So I think it is quite important that there are savings in these areas. What do you think are the best aspects of Bornholm in general? Well, it is that after Corona, it has been a very good development within, among other things, Sallehuset, and there have been several new developments that have sparked in the entire business world.

Because people have to renovate their houses. There have been new people over here. There are new eyes. And maybe they want to open a new store somewhere. Or do something else. Look at things with different eyes than the islanders have done. See some possibilities that others have not seen before.

[SPEAKER_02]

You described some challenges in this with development and innovative development. Do you think that Ø-samfundet has previously tried to cope with the challenges, i.e. do something to solve them? Well, I think so. Now they are doing something called an additional consultant, which made me try to

[SPEAKER_01]

to tell why people should move over here, and if they wanted to move over here, what they could do, and where there were schools, and things like that. And at the time, they wanted to use 200 million to build a whole new campus for the young people. And that's something that has changed in my education over here. That was positive. Do you want to hear your recap? What did you say last?

It was positive that we built a campus for the young people. Because it is something that is for development, where the play center is more for development. It's not cool if we only build new schools, because it's a sign that we're getting too old over here. Therefore, it's nice to do something for the young people.

[SPEAKER_02]

To get them up here, and to get them to stay up here. Yes, of course. So, how do you think that Ø samfundet collaborates to develop innovative development? Perhaps also this with sustainable growth? Yes, how do they do that?

Yes, it is a bit difficult, and can also be a pretty broad question. Yes. Can we just go back to something that we don't like? Yes, we can. How do you think that the island society can improve its development capacity? How can the society get better at developing itself?

[SPEAKER_01]

In such an island environment, where you can say that on the other side of the water, I'm sure everyone knows everyone. We don't do that here. But the more people who know each other and support the same thing and go the same way, the easier it gets. So I mean, it's a form of something.

Now you can see it a lot in the union life. If you have a good relationship, then you also have a good union life. And that's also what you try in the boutique world. In Rønne you have the Rønne Hallenstadsforening. And in Nækse you have Østbornholm's business group Østrud.

where all business groups get together to do something, to promote themselves, of course, but also, if we do something together, then we can perhaps, together, get even more customers to visit our city and thus our company. So the fact that you can do something together and be more about the same goal, I think that's what can lift it, that we can perhaps achieve a better goal with getting

[SPEAKER_02]

more innovation. Do you think that this is already something that is up and running, that they are cooperating, or something you think could be more of? Yes, especially now we have our store in Nexe, and Nexe makes a lot out of the business group Øst,

[SPEAKER_01]

that you do something, you have some Christmas market where all the stores agree to open and do something for, so the heart of the fish and all that, for us to get people down. And that is to get started in the stores and make it more visible in relation to the internet and everything else. So I definitely think you are doing that. And I heard this the other day that the restaurants had gone together to find out that here in the outdoor seasons and all winter that you do something that

There are some who have opened, then there are some who say, well, we may have opened on Tuesday, some others have opened Wednesday, Thursday, some have Friday. Do you think there are always some more places that have opened? Because in the winter there are not 30 restaurants that can be open. That's not what the customers are for. No. Then they have just chosen to have closed all the time. And if they do the thing that you say, so we have four restaurants, first of all, 5 last weeks and 10 whatever in the weekends. Then it can be that you can keep it going. And that would also give you an extra place to work. It would also do something about life and it does something for us to attract new people to us. So it means that you are in the process and then you can always discuss whether it is good enough. You can always improve it when you have time. Yes, of course.

So this, you mention with the business group Øst, is perhaps also a way to promote development? Well, that's because you can say, for us in the retail world, then you are hard pressed by the internet trade. And if you don't do something a little beyond

You can say that it is common. Then the internet is many times in the first row when people want to buy a new sofa, a new floor, new pants and so on. So if you don't do something to make yourself visible and do it differently, then you will not get people down in your stores. And that is part of the business of using the East Coast to hold, now I say, among other things, the party of the hearts, where then you are an open doctor. That you do something together, because there is only one store, it does not attract people to, right?

[SPEAKER_02]

No, that is correct. How do you think that you and your organisation can contribute to improving the capacity of the non-profit society for sustainable growth? Now there is so much about all that with sustainability. I am not completely into that, because I think all that sustainability,

[SPEAKER_01]

There is probably not a complete agreement with many of the environmentalists there, but if we look away from it, it will still be sustainable, with all the ecology and everything organic and I don't know what, then we will contribute with that, that we just try to develop ourselves and try to get a bigger market and adapt ourselves, maybe also

to the market to be able to keep the people going, but also to be able to hopefully hire more, expand our store, whatever. And you have to do that by trying to lay a slightly longer long-term plan, instead of just saying, well, let's do that. So they have to adapt all the small things and

It is something to be visible on the media, and it is something to be visible when there is an open forum about the general development of the companies. I don't know if we do so much other than everyone else, I don't think so, but we of course also contribute to Revsgruppe Øst, among other things.

[SPEAKER_02]

How can ØSAM get better cooperation with surrounding societies and regions in order to achieve common goals? Do you see any potential in that, in cooperation with for example the regional headquarters? Now you can say that we are under the regional headquarters. It is the region we belong to, so we are in full cooperation with it. Personally, I think maybe that we

[SPEAKER_01]

would be better if we just were the regional capital and not under the regional capital because our regional municipalities have been so pressured because there have been too many expenses for elderly people who roughly speaking no longer contribute to society, but of course they cost money. And if we only learn to change elderly people who do not contribute to anything, then

The box was empty until the end, and that's why I think it would have been better if we had been below, or if we just were the regional capital, where there were even more people who could contribute to the same box. Yes. But otherwise it's like this, we get both benefits from the regional capital, and if the state gets to be the outskirts of the municipality and so on, and without it, then it would probably be really hard to do anything over here.

in the municipal regime, I think. Yes. Good. So the cooperation is already there, but it could well be that you should make the region bigger in such a way that you just live under it instead of having a region. In the regional commune, we only had the regional council. Okay.

[SPEAKER_00]

Yes. I don't know if you have anything to say about that? No, I don't think so. Me neither.

[SPEAKER_02]

There are a lot of big questions that need to be answered quickly. Yes, I can follow up on that. But thank you very much for some really good answers. I hope we can use it for something else. Yes, of course. Then you must have a good day. Thank you very much. Thank you for that. Thank you. Bye.

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[SPEAKER_01]

And then it's just ... What is your role in society here? My role? Oh yes ... Many. What do you start with? I'm a mother. And I'm in a housing company. We have a public housing company here.

Yes. One lives for rent, but in a large association. So I sit on the board of a small association and the large organisation. So I sit and help manage the rent in a great many homes. The economy and such things.

Yes. And implement opportunities with new things and such. Yes. And then you work with ...? And then I work as a real estate agent. I am a real estate agent and sit in the office.

[SPEAKER_02]

How would you have described the island? How would you have described the island? And what it is like now? The situation in relation to development and ...

[SPEAKER_01]

Bornholm is a good development. There is a lot of ... what can you say ... Focus on good food experiences, on cultural experiences. The island is growing. It would have liked to go faster, but it is a good place. Good development. And many are moving in. New people are coming all the time. Are there more young or old? Most old. Yes.

[SPEAKER_02]

We see that most times. What do you think are the best things about Bornholm? Nature. No doubt. The best thing about Bornholm is the nature. I have lived here all my life.

[SPEAKER_01]

And I can see ... My eldest daughter lives in Odent and is studying. And she has already announced that I will come home again. She will arrive in a half year and have been gone for four. And the youngest lives here too. And we all think this with the close environment ... There is not much there.

There isn't as much theft and ... There isn't as much of a humor in society as you hear elsewhere. It is a quiet society. We don't know everyone, but many know many. So it's good cohesion to support each other? Yes, it is. And then it's a great nature we have. What are the biggest challenges with new development?

I actually think that the older part of the population should accept new things. New things are hard. New things can be dangerous. Where the rest of us, who ... I don't regard myself as old, but I'm 48, so OK. But we feel easier by implementing new things. We feel easier by accepting new things. After all, our entire fishing community has been shut down. It doesn't exist.

But minimally. On the other hand, we get all this new with windmills. And it is a huge influence. And the whole community, the whole island, must help lift that we want to. Small workshops must help make small parts of what they use.

The hotels must open up and be ready to have people living all year round. Because now people are coming and having to live at all strange times. It is a huge change. But it is also a huge opportunity for new people to move in. They will have to work here for not just 4-5 years, but maybe 10-15 years.

[SPEAKER_02]

So there are good opportunities for development, if you are open to it. Yes, so you talk a bit about these windmills, then. But is it like ... Do you do something to get the older people to be involved in these developments? Yes, that is, whether you get the older people on board with the idea, you mean? Yes.

[SPEAKER_01]

That's what you do with information. Information, information, information. And I can see later that you are too slow.

To provide new information. Like the whole thing ... big, new L that will come down around ... OK city or down on the coast, the south coast ... It's great, but there are a lot of people who live there, who don't

know if Dorr's Hus is worth zero kroner, because you get a big battery sitting as a neighbour. So a big transformer sitting as a neighbour. So ...

It should be clarified before reporting that we are compensating. There is not even any legislation that allows for compensation. So society is sometimes faster in development than legislation and information can accompany. And that can result in a counter-fight instead of progress. Yes. Is there much ... Do you know if there is a lot of cooperation with other eyes or with ...

Different actors within the city? That's it. Our mayor of the island has contact with other island communities. To learn from each other and to exchange ideas for development. And they also get along, if they have problems with the government and the politicians. Then they once again go together, the small communities, the external communities, and push on, so we have a common problem. Yes, we hear about that now and then.

[SPEAKER_02]

How do you think society can improve development? We always can. A society can always improve.

[SPEAKER_01]

There are always opportunities for improvement, especially in our school area. I can consider that there is a reason why we do not have many young people. The families who move over there must be sure that the young people can have a proper school. And if we don't make good enough offers, we're halting. Then there is always room for development. Absolutely.

[SPEAKER_02]

Is it mostly with schools or with housing or areas that are the biggest reason why maybe young people don't live here?

[SPEAKER_01]

Residences that make them not residents, or somehow ...?

Then we can't live here. We have lived here for two years. We have not been able to get home with our wishes in the school community. Then we move back to a residential place. We hear that too. And it's super funny. Because there are two adults who contribute to the treasury. And there are two children in schools. There are educators who look after them. There are many waves of it. Many layers of society are being affected. Is it expensive to buy a home here?

No. It is not. Of course it depends on where you want to live. We have read many areas around the island and along the coast. You can find super-animal homes, but you can transfer a cheap house to a million young people in the city somewhere. So it's not ... Or around a million. Depending on how big the family you are.

[SPEAKER_02]

Do you, as the company here, have any collaboration with anything, or around any innovation or development?

[SPEAKER_01]

You as an organization, have cooperation with other players for ...?

In general, no one has been impressed by the companies talking together. And our job centers are good at pushing on the time. And we have an emigrant consultant. A person who was initially employed in the municipality, but now has been outsourced. And he travels over and meets with families and ...

To find out what positions they are looking for to move to Von Holm. And then he goes back to the company and says that they can use him or not. So they are trying to match all the time. Yes, they do.

[SPEAKER_00]

Yes. I've actually asked those questions that we have. If you don't have any more questions? Do you have anything else to add yourself? Something you think is important, or ...? Are there any challenges you see in society? Because it sounds like there is very good cooperation. One of our major challenges at UND is our shipping. So ferry, transport to and from.

[SPEAKER_01]

When the companies have to get their goods out of the island... We do have large companies that export a lot, large sums, and many quantities. But there are watches where they cannot be in place on the ferry, because the capacity is not large enough. And we have many commuters. Many live at Vonnholm, but work two or three days in Copenhagen.

They have to fly or take the morning ferry. If we get a storm, we can't get anywhere. Sometimes the ferry can't sail. The plane may be a couple of hours late. Then people lose their meetings. During the corona, they found out that they could do a lot online. You can have many meetings in hours.

You also have to have contact with your workplace occasionally. So it is always a wave and a balance in what is the demand for the flight departure, and what is necessary for our commuters in society to stay with the table, so we don't risk losing it. So transport is a problem. Yes, it is. We have to admit that. We looked at the store that there was something wrong. They lack something ...

From France, that when they hadn't been transported here... Are there often such problems too? No, I don't think it's often, but we feel it. And of course we know it well if there has been a violent afternoon storm. Or an unlikely summer storm, we have also been inside. And then suddenly we don't get any goods in the morning. Then there is no fresh milk in the shop, then there is no fresh bread. And if it suddenly takes two days, then you can see that people are buying yeast.

They make bread mixtures themselves. So we just learn the way straight afterwards.

Do they have a lot of self-sufficiency? Do they cook a lot on their own? We do have some, but it is limited. We have a dairy that does a lot of things. But it is limited. After all, there is no finances in making fresh milk for Bornholm. We are too small. So it is limited. They don't do much.

We can't get anything else from them, because they have no production. So it bites a bit on its own. We also have a large slaughterhouse that slaughters a lot of pigs. But they don't have any salt directly to Bornholm. It goes over and is exported around to large companies. No sales at Bornholm in that way. So it has to go back or from another slaughterhouse to Bornholm. We are deeply dependent on our ferry transport. We just are.

I think that was all. It was absolutely great. You were super relevant.

Audio-recording-2024-02-29-105939.txt

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[SPEAKER_00]

Super. Thanks. Okay, let's see... What is your role on the island? Yes and yes ... Refugee. It is located in Trøndelag. Yes. Work here. Sandwich shampoo. Sandwich ... No.

[SPEAKER_01]

We know you are very good at sandwiches. We have that with us. So you work with sandwiches? Yes. Exciting. Do you have any other roles here, since you live here? No. You don't live here?

[SPEAKER_00]

You just enjoy going to work and enjoying yourself? Yes. That's good. How would you describe the island's community now?

Among the young people? Yes. But there are many older people. The young people, they move. Yes, into the city.

[SPEAKER_01]

Is there any activity for young people here? Not so much. Bingo pangbo. It's really nice. Yes, for the older people. For the older people? Yes.

It's quiet. In the summer. You can be yourself. And nature. And nature, yes. People here, is it ...?

Honestly! Surely everyone has their own thing to do?

Yes. So it's a bit of a mess, so to speak. Yes. Do you have ... Shall we see ... What is one of the big challenges the island faces in relation to innovation, i.e. development, and sustainable growth?

[SPEAKER_00]

Everything new is ...

[SPEAKER_01]

We have been to several islands too. It is a very common problem. Eye dwellers. We call it ... What do we call it? We call it a building animal. In the professional language, we call it a building animal. Those who are on the site, live there and do not want anything to change.

We see time and time again that it is very common for small islanders. Even then, I think that the home keeps me much more developed than the other islands.

Then it doesn't work? Yes, because you make a living from what you earn from April to October, then?

[SPEAKER_00]

They are incompetent. They are not politicians over here. They are not an beer driver. They have no power to act. No. And they have no sense of economics. They don't do anything as politicians either? No. Simply and simple! Shall we see... How ...

How does the island's "... community cooperate to promote innovative and sustainable solutions? Not at all? No.

[SPEAKER_01]

Oh! That's interesting. No cooperation. So you're a little afraid of ... Or you don't dare to ask anyone about it either? Is there any way you can imagine a solution to this?

No. It sounds like a very hopeless situation. Yes, it is. Very hopeless. Uff. But if we hope for the last question... Is there anything you can imagine that Bornholm could cooperate with other eyes... ? No. So Bornholm is really just ...? An indigenous.

[SPEAKER_00]

Very interesting!

[SPEAKER_01]

No? Are there any other things you would like to talk about? All this will be collected in data that we will take back to various actors here afterwards.

But thank you, love. Thank you.

Audio-recording-2024-02-29-110145.txt

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[SPEAKER_00]

What is my role here on the island, in the island's community in a way? My role is director of the business house Møllefabriken, chairman of the business association Østbrandhold, member of Nexøs Byedvikling,

And a Rotary member. And I've lived here for six years. But I'm very interested in Bornholm. And I think I have a good idea of Bornholm. So my role is actually an active person who is also very much in the associations. And who likes to stand out when it comes to popular and unpopular things. It seems so.

[SPEAKER_04]

You do a lot at the same time, and have done a lot for the six of us living here. That's cool. Can you tell us a bit about the concept of the furniture factory? Because it's not a furniture factory anymore.

[SPEAKER_00]

In the old days, it was a furniture factory. From the 1930s to the 1980s, some extremely beautiful high-end furniture was produced here. And we have a history down here. So very briefly, you can say that after the mid-80s, the place was closed and stood until

Until about 2000, because at that time there were five municipalities on the island. Instead of one regional municipality now, you have five municipalities. And the municipality here is called Nægtsjø Svanike municipality. There was a mayor named Anne-Lise Molin.

And then the municipalities were to be shut down. But before that, you have to remember that Nexsø was an extremely prosperous city from the late 50s to the late 80s due to the fishing opportunity. They fished extremely much here.

At that time, the town had three hotels and ten houses. It had 24-7 life, all the time. Night and day, all the time. There was a lot going on in it. Nexø was the third largest fishing port at the time. But Nexø had no plan B. And when you go to school for a maximum of seven years, then you see what it is.

So there was a lot of money in, and the children didn't go to school, because they could earn more than what the teachers could earn by going down to the harbor and fishing. So the level of education is very low, extremely high, and that makes things go wrong. This is just a small detail, because Annelise Molin, who was mayor, she thinks that now ...

Nægtsjøen went cold, died completely, contests, suicide, bloodshed. And there was a group that had moved to Bornholm, fishermen from other parts of Denmark, they just traveled back.

So she thought, okay, how can we attract a new future? And that was then, among other things, this place here, where they would then build it into a workshop, where new jobs were to be created, which had nothing to do with fishing, and then try to make Nexjø just interesting, so you could start to get some new life in the Nexjø area.

But there was no new life. There was first life here in the last 5-6 years. Nixø has just been completely frozen. I always say that Nixø was a very big freezer.

which is just filled with water and which is frozen to minus 22 degrees. It doesn't happen. Now we have put a diving basket down in that freezer box, we dry it as quickly as possible. So today, Nexsø is another type of city with lots of business, lots of small businesses, immigrants, families with children would like Nexsø. We have a really, really good school, Denmark's seventh best school.

We have child care options. We have relatively cheap housing. And you can actually live for a reasonable income. For example, if you are a husband and wife. Your wife has a dream of becoming a contractor. Some fancy work wife. And the husband is a cleaner.

Then you travel to Bornholm, he is employed, on the spot, in a timber company. And then she can be an entrepreneur and find something exciting. And then they can actually live off it. A huge dream, basic income, two children, three children, safe in society. And that's what's happening in Nexsjøen now. And then we also become more interested in

Tourism, we have a lot of things you can see here, so it's pretty cool. Now I don't know how far we have come in this, but there is something about our island here, what is the current level?

So now I say, of course, Næksø, that's where I live. It does this here. But the island, Bonholland, does this here. A very poor municipality is economically in a catastrophic situation right now. It's completely crazy what's going on. Everything, citizens, close, interesting, cut off.

Children and young people and old people are cut off. The roads here are probably also cut off. All in all, through the years, Bornholm's economy has just done this. And why? Bornholm has 39,500 citizens. The 17,000 citizens are over 67 years old.

There are about 14,000 real jobs in Bornholm. The 4,000 of these jobs are the regional municipality. The regional municipality has an economy of 3.8 billion. Then we have Tourist Bornholm.

Excuse me, it's about 3.2 billion. That's the number I just have. Then we have tourism. That's where you say, why is Bornholm not just rich when we have 600,000 to 700,000 tourists a year? Why not just rich?

Well, tourism has those 3.8 billion in turnover. That's what Destination Bornholm says. That's what they say.

I don't think so. But the 3.8 billion in the tourism economy, there is not a lot of the money that is left on Bornholm. Not a lot. Bornholmer have sold their hotels to rich people, they have sold all their summer houses,

to well-being people. So what Bornholmen get out of it is the summer jobs it can give.

And there we also have to draw on a lot of jobs outside of Bornholm, because in those three months there is simply a need for a lot of people. All those you draw on, they have an address somewhere else and pay taxes somewhere else. The Bornholmers of course pay taxes on Bornholm, but hey, it's like that. And then you can say that Bornholm is still winning on the property taxes, but they are not winning on the compensation of large companies.

That they don't do. So therefore, Bornholm is shallow. A big problem for Bornholm is also that some places on the island, if you now see the core of Bornholm, the coast, Nice, cozy, high level. In the center of Bornholm, Lopbæk, Nylars, Østermarie, all those places. It looks terrible. There you can buy a very cheap house. Then there may be some citizens who have screwed up. in a way that they are very cost-effective for a municipality. There may be a jobless, there may be someone who can't work, they have some children who can't fit, there are unfortunately lots of them. Right now, Bornholm is using 147 million kroner, because they have forcibly removed 144 children. It's insane. How much money?

147 million kroner, because they have forcibly removed 144 children in these families around. Where will these children be placed? They will be placed in Sjælland, for example. In a city called Jægerspris, for example. There they have some institutions where these forcibly removed children are. The forcibly removed children cost between 1 million to 6 million kroner a year.

Then you have the dysfunctional families. One of them has become something, then they have to come out, have contact help. The other one, what do I know, so it's fucking expensive. And that's one of Bornholm's big problems. It's simply that our demographic is really unhealthy.

We should have an ideal democracy. I think we are the third oldest part of the country today. And then we are probably the sixth poorest part of the country. Or is it the other way around? I don't remember. So our democracy is terrible.

And Bornholm does what they can to look for new jobs. That is why many politicians and people who have a view on Bornholm would really like to see this energy island, which you will probably also pass by. Energy island, lots of solar cells, or sorry, windmills out there. Then the energy island can maybe give some jobs.

And they say it will take 10 years to build the energy island. It will give maybe 1000 jobs per year. We do not have the craftsmen on the island. So now we have to have from overseas.

And they then pay tax on it. So there is not much to come after. Then you say, when the whole of Egypt is finished, then there may be a addition. What I have heard of the number, you can talk to CRT. I don't know if you know them.

In Hasle, the center for regional tourism. Anne Thomas' organization. But after a few years, there may be an access of maybe 300-500 new Bornholmer, where maybe 100 can work on that energy island there. It is hopeless. That is the challenge of this island. We would like to be called the green island. For many years, Bornholm has been called the bright green island. We have heard of the bright green island

before. Bornholm wants to be the green island. We have to be first with all the green. We have to turn around completely wild.

It's just not as green as it used to be. Now we've just got two electric buses. We've got two electric buses. There should be more electric buses. That means that the economy is back. It's just smaller. It's nice with electric buses. It's good with the signal. Electric buses. We had some very old buses before. The problem is that they are very expensive. So it takes that small economy back. So therefore, one can say that Bornholm is challenged. You can't... We work with these citizen societies, local society societies. And when I meet with different associations, we talk about welfare at Bornholm, then I say to my association, try to listen here.

There is nothing to get from the municipality. You can't ask for shit, there is nothing to get from it anymore. If we want to make some welfare locally, then people have to put money in it themselves. I think that's quite enough. They have to take initiative themselves, they have to do it themselves. And that's...

That's always a problem. People don't have time. And people don't think they want to put money in a community. So that's also a problem. We need to have knowledge. If you are standing somewhere, what should happen at Bornholm? Best aspects. It's exciting with the energy island.

It would be really good that Bornholm, now we have a shipyard in Rønne, ships out windmills in Rønne. We would like to have a supply part in Nexø. When the windmills are out there, we would like to have the supply part, because then it is they who sail out and tighten the screws and change something. It can give some really good, well-paid jobs. But it becomes a smaller core and it requires new immigrants.

If Bornholm is going up in gear, then we have to sell Bornholm as an ideal place for families with children. And an ideal place to be worldwide. I know a guy here in

In Bornholm they have moved here, the wife of Bornholmer, he is American. He works for one of those big American companies, maybe Google, maybe Microsoft, maybe something else. It is the same place where he works in the whole world. He earns really well and he sits like this and fits something. And the cool thing about this island is that it is a very small island.

Really nice to live here. Safe and good. Cheap. But you have to have your income. You can't live off a good income on the island. You have to have an income worldwide. Bornholm should be the new Silicon Valley. That would be cool, right? Then we could get...

The income level is very high, and the age limit is very low. I have heard a number that says that the average income in Bornholm is 270,000 kroner. And in the area of Copenhagen, the average income is 750,000 kroner.

In return, you will have to pay at least 20.000 kroner and you can get a house where you pay 5.000-6.000 kroner

And that's why many times DTU students are invited. We also come with Roskilde University Center. Students who come here and work with the island for the interest of Bornholm can perhaps see a possibility that it is actually pretty cool, because there is enough to do.

Well, that was a long one. I hope there's enough bond on that one. I've talked a bit about the biggest challenges on this island. You've got that one. You've got that one. You've got that one at least.

[SPEAKER_05]

This thing with time and community, would that be a way to solve it? That people just took the time to be part of these associations and elections? Yes, now I myself am part of different elections.

[SPEAKER_00]

I say yes. Now we are lucky with Nexø. There are things and stories. There will soon be a city renewal here for 28 million kroner. Upgrading of Nexø. Fantastic. A city strength can be measured by the size of the associations. What happens with all associations in Bornholm, and it happens in all of Denmark, is that it is the old generation that knows the power of the association.

and know the influence from the associations and the knuckles of the associations. All those who are below here,

They don't understand that you have to be in a association. They won't find time in the evenings to be in board meetings or to do something in the association. They don't have time for that. So the associations get older and older and smaller and smaller. And that is wrong in relation to the local context.

Even the sports clubs are starting to have problems with volunteers who want to train the children of other parents. Even there it will be a problem. And it's not just at Bornholm, it's all over.

So also there, I think Bornholm is very challenging. There was a huge blow in it when we had these two years with Corona. Before Corona, there was

It's like if it had been better together after Corona, where people have their sofa at home, it is sour on the back of them. They are then difficult to get out. And that's scary. It is the associations that make sure that we have a party in the summer.

Decorate the city with beautiful flowers in the summer, jazz, music, running, all those things. It is the associations that do it. There are just many citizens who believe that it is the Christmas man who does it, or an angel who comes down and does it, or a municipal employee who does it, and it is in no way.

And it is the local business owners who put money to some volunteers who then take care of this. So there is a lot to do. It's great to get the young people to a association. You have to say that. Now it doesn't have to sound like it's all so black, but there are also a lot of opportunities. But now you get it, as it is right now. What is it called?

Well, that has to do with the old challenges. There are still some people at Bornholm who believe that the fishing industry is coming back. There are still some who believe that. And there is not a cod out there in Østersøen. The only thing that is in Østersøen now is bream and squids.

I think it is great. Now we have a fishing factory called Scanbio.

Skandbjørn is owned by the Norwegians. It is a Norwegian farm. In Norway you have big salmon farms. So what happens down here is cool enough. Then in the season, the fishermen sail out and pick up bream. There were many of them. And they sail to Næsje Havn. Skandbjørn pumps them up and makes them into salmon fodder.

And then there comes a time when a bulk carrier, it can just be in there, it's something like that, from kei to kei, it can just go in, refuel the ball and sail to Norway. And then we feed the salmon, and then we buy them down in the cheap coffee shop and everything.

So this is the only place that is left, and it is very nice to look at. I love to see these fishing boats sailing back and forth, the sound down at the harbor, all that. But it's not even 1% of what happened in the old days. So that's what it is. That's why you have to find something other than fish. And what about the furniture factory? What does the furniture factory do?

What is Mølfabrikken? We are what is called the business house Mølfabrikken. We are a business-driven foundation called Mølfabrikken. Our principles say, create some frameworks, create some opportunities for business, for start-ups.

We do not get public aid. We get 0 kroner from the municipality and 0 kroner from some places. So we have to earn the money ourselves. So the way we do it is that we have, among other things, Næsø hostel. Where we have overnight stay. And then we park it down at the harbor. There we have something called Harborsliv.

And they give some money. Then we have some companies that give some money. Conference opportunities give some money. Then we have some moderate companies that are not start-ups and that are not entrepreneurs in that way. They pay a house rent. That gives some money.

Then I have spent a lot of money to modernize this place. I have been here for six years. When I came here, my task was that the flour factory must not go bankrupt. It was so close to going bankrupt. And we have to get the flour factory running. And we have to create this new place. And I had the first ones. And that has to be said then.

In 2015, they had made a rescue plan. Because that's where the Mølfabrik went into competition. Then you got some money from the municipality that time. And then you got a little money every year so that it could run itself or close. When I arrived, we got 365,000 in 2018. And we got 165,000 in 2019. And then 20 years later, we run ourselves. Yes.

But I am an old businessman, I have worked in supermarkets, in construction markets, I have worked as a product manager, I have traveled the whole world, I have bought cheaply, sold expensively, in Bauhaus, in what is it called, Danish supermarket, Saling Group, Bilka, Netto, all that. In Coop.

The light master, things like that. But I didn't want to do that anymore, so I thought I'd try something new. And I think maybe that's why ... that ... that this might be a little successful. So we make some money, and then there are some people who say, we have this concept here. We believe in that.

And then, okay, it's a start-up. It's someone who can maybe create some new full-time jobs over time and can do something new that is not dependent on everything. And then we could go in and help such a person. Here you get a place or a workshop, here you get some facilities, we help you. And then we have some of them all around.

So everything else gives us the money we need, and then we throw it in these workshops, plus that we make sure that things work here. Among other things, we have a workshop when we talk sustainability called Dewdrops, which we have heard about Dewdrops.

Dewdrop tiles. Dewdrop tiles, you know what it is. And you probably know the background for it. So it's a reuse of fleeces. It's also interesting, isn't it? We have a...

We have a large company that I just met here, which will create all our workplaces with a very large webshop called Blomsterverdenen. So they are trying to figure out that. We also help them because it is that with no tourist employment, but employment in a place where we have a business. So that's how we help.

Up here, there is a programmer programming a truck-floated control system. It was two women from Bornholm who had found out that this was lacking in the industry.

a system so you could keep control of your DSV trucks all over the place, for example. And that's what they have developed, and that's what they have sold, and then he is supporting and doing it better and better. It can happen in Rolmholmen, it could happen in Greenland, it could happen in Stavanger, it could

happen in Mexico. He just needs to have a secure network, and then he can sit anywhere. The Blobster world down here, they are three owners.

The two of them are a couple. Three months a year they travel to Thailand. In Thailand they are in a community where there are the world's coolest programmers. All the people who have everything. They are sitting down there. One place. And you can imagine that they are good at making each other really good. You can imagine that. And now they are starting with this place here. And like this. It's crazy. So Møflabrikken is such a ...

A small community. We have both tourists, visitors, users, tenants, entrepreneurs, conferences, companies. Sometimes I say that you can be born at the mill and then you can die at the mill. And then you can live all the way through.

We are missing a mother and father, but you will be born, and then we have the health center, then you can get pain relief, and if you are sad about it, then we have psychologists, and if you want to have some work, then you can just start working, and if you want to live somewhere, then you can live on the next hostel. And when you have your parties, then we have parties, and when you are going to die, then you can have your memory service in here.

We have had two or three memorial services. Kiste, Blomster, Søvne. So that's what we are. We are a place like that. Why don't you keep it in the church?

Well, you know, you have something in the church, and then you have to go to the chapel. So the chapel can be a very sad environment. Then some people think it's cooler to be away from the chapel, because it costs the same. I would like to show you the place, because there is also a pretty cool story. I don't know how much time you have, but now you get the big tour.

So I'll show you. And then we'll get some beer and food and then we'll go. Well, what questions have we come to now? Do you have any questions? I don't know what you're saying, but I feel that...

[SPEAKER_05]

That you have something to say about almost everything? You answer a lot of questions in the conversation, and that's very nice. That's good. Yes, but that's actually better. Yes, it becomes more flexible. I was thinking about this with, what is it called? Sustainable growth. Sustainable growth. Yes, I didn't want to go into that. Sustainable growth. I also talked a bit about how you have sustainable partners.

[SPEAKER_00]

Are there any other measures? You could say that we have tried some things. We have a small philanthropic thing running on Møllsbrink called the Reparationsfelleskabet workshop. Exactly, that's it. We really want to do that. It's like this every Monday.

From 1 or 2 in the afternoon to 7 or 8 in the evening. We have a big hospital here, which all citizens can use for free. And then we have one called Janni. Janni has been a teacher in Copenhagen. It's a place called Crea.

So she is quite good. Then you can ask Jannie, how do I use a sewing machine? How do I sort the textiles? How do I make a leather bag for my motorcycle? Because we also have such a machine. And this was something that the municipality gave us 180,000 kroner a year to help. And that is saved away. So now we are trying with some funds to see if we can

to get a little further. So we have got some money to try to get a little further. But it is difficult, because in order to get further with this, you have to establish an association. There must be volunteers who want to support it. The volunteers have to pay 50 kroner a year. Then we can search on the way to an association. There is just no one who wants to. If you had it before, you could just get there, right? Oh, association, then it becomes dangerous. Then you have to get your hands up.

I would really like to show you that we have something called Hall 2, where we have renovated an old production hall. It has its own history. Then we had tried to ... Let's see, it's coming right now. Excuse me. What's up my friend? I'm just going to ask you, where should I put it?

Let's see. Can you get it, Bornholm? Down the hall, down the hall. Or... On the other side? Yes, or on the other side, through the door. Is it heavy? No, it's fine. Down the hall, down the hall. Thank you, my friend. He's Bornholm's best driver. Thank you very much. There was a huge crisis.

We had extremely high oil prices. It was crazy. We use 185.000 kW a year. And at a time when we had to pay half a million kroner. We were dying of it. So we were trying to find out about solar cells. Fill the tank with solar cells. But...

When you talk about sustainability in the context of environmental measures, then bureaucracy is insane. And that's because with us it's like this, we are the umbrella, and under the umbrella we have some who use it. If we were ourselves, 100%, then it would not be a problem. Fill up with solar cells, and then we could save a lot of money. But because there are some camps, then we get a situation called that we become an electricity producer.

No, we can't do that. So we couldn't even help the environment with that. But fortunately, we have found out that a variable price on electricity is the way forward. It helps us a lot. We had a fixed price. It's insane. Variable, it works. So it saved us, plus we shut everything down and were really hard on it. But we had a chemical factory over there. And they had decided to do the opposite of all the others who produce such things. They just closed down. They just stayed. Because they had an advantage. When the world was normal again, they had half a year, a whole year's advance in sales. But many times I had to write a calculation out to them, just for one month's dream, for 40,000 kroner.

So they were also a bit lazy, but they fought on. And sustainability in general, what do you call it, if it is sustainability or if it is nature friendly. We always work on not using chemicals in what we are doing here, cleaning and things like that. And you can take it into a category, it is not to be known.

Sustainability as we are, we are there to help others.

We save money to make facilities that others can use.

We help out in the society, we sponsor, because we now want this to be alive. So when we have a jazz festival down here, then the jazz musicians live with us for a low price. Now we have just helped the football players to the football club. They had nowhere to live, so we sponsor.

Two months where they can live with us for free. And then they can find a job and pay a little to live here. We have sponsored Nexø table tennis club. We sponsor Fritidshuset down here. So we put money into things and stories. And that's the local juice we have. So we try to be ... We have a festival here that we ...

It helps us, because it is an association with a good historian called Martin Andersen Nexø, who is a writer who is more popular than H.C. Andersen outside of Denmark. So we try, if it is sustainable, I do not know, but we give back to society.

You can also say that what concerns me is that the associations are clashing. Another thing is the lack of knowledge from the users or the lack of understanding of action and effect. Bornholmer, like all kinds of others, buys a lot of goods online. Yes, there are goods online that you can't get. We understand that well.

But there are also many goods we have. For example in this small town. There are two trading towns in Bornholm. Rønne and Nexø. And it's completely crazy to think that way. But if you want to live in Bornholm, then you have to choose between living in a place where there is nothing. That can be a charm. Or you can live in a place where you have a city that is open all year round.

With supermarkets, sports stores, pharmacies, dentists, what do I know, all that. A restaurant that has been open all year round and so on. That's what we're fighting for with Nexø. So Nexø has been open all year round, just like Rønne. The rest of the island hasn't.

But if you trade, and you do, then you trade in our city, and fortunately we get more people to trade with us. If you trade in our city, then our clothing dealer says, here is 10.000 for music, then our pharmacy says, here is 5.000 for something else, then our big furniture store says, here is 10.000 and so on. All that is what the local economy can do. But now we have Netto, for example, and we say, what do we also want to give? No.

Then we have all the sports stores, or webshops, will they also give? No, of course not. They are just as happy. We have Lidl, Germany down here, no. Quickie, yes, yes. They would like. So the small societies, they are enormously vulnerable when the customers

if you just choose to buy online, you die. So it is also a huge concern when we talk about a sustainable society. We are in the process of destroying it ourselves. Well, period. Now you are going to see something here.

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[Automatic captions by Autotekst using OpenAI Whisper V3. May contain recognition errors.]

[SPEAKER_00]

I put it on flight mode, so it's fine. Thank you for the interview. You're welcome. Exciting. What is your role in the island society? As a leader. Yes, as a leader, or as a project manager.

[SPEAKER_04]

There are probably two differences. As a vendeur and as Stark, we are pioneers and the big muscle around sustainability. That's also what puts us strongly into it. Stark has a very strong attitude towards reuse and how it looks privately is probably a little worse.

[SPEAKER_03]

Do you have a business association? Do you have a sports team? No, I don't. I have been a voluntary leader in some institutions.

[SPEAKER_02]

I have been a football coach, so I have had a bit of it, but since we started this three years ago, a lot of time goes by with work. So it's family, and then it's this. But the green change and sustainability in the day-to-day, then you start to sort your waste, and we are also waiting for BOFA to get started with all this waste sorting here in Bornholm, as they do in the rest of the country.

So I think there are a lot of Bornholmer who are interested that we will soon get started with it. Because it is an agent that has come, at least to us in Bornholm, even though we are as a rule always a little behind the rest of Denmark. Then it is also landed in Bornholm. And as Stark and as Søren says, then Stark is a pioneer and those who have taken it into this green transition and sustainability.

Next year, all of our company cars will be electric cars, and we have electric truck drivers driving on the streets. We have just received the third place in the Start Group, the highest award, with a platinum placement in Ecovaddy's global sustainability rating. So we score high on this, and it is an agent that we do a lot for.

And as I said, we have these 250 or more sustainable ambassadors who are trained in this green transition. And that is to build green. And to build sustainable. So that path we have taken, it only gets wider and wider and wider. And it's a path which we have to follow and which is the business strategy as well. And it is very interesting.

[SPEAKER_04]

Yes, it's all the way around. In that regard, as a private, one could of course wish it went a little faster. Now we have had a lot of talk about waste sorting and the like. And we actually also want to do it in the households. But the whole thing just ends up in the same pot when we get out on the construction site. So it doesn't really make any sense right now. I think most of the people in Holmen are waiting for a call from BOFA or from ...

[SPEAKER_02]

So that's the whole point. There needs to be a new economy, and there needs to be resources, and there needs to be people to implement it. So it's a big process you start with, and suddenly you have to do it in the whole structure of such a society. From going to a conventional everyday life, to suddenly having a thought of sustainability, with sorting and gluing it all together.

In the past, for many, many years, you have just put it in the same space and then it's gone. So it's also a change in attitude that needs to be made. But personally, I am very ready. I sort myself at home and try as much as possible to do it right when I go down to the caravan and deliver. And I think there are already a lot of Bornholmer there. How would you describe Øysoften and its current state? Is there anything special about Bornholm that makes Bornholm's Bornholm?

And then North, would you say? Well, if you take Bornholm for 10, maybe 15 years ago, or 20 years ago, Bornholm was a fishing island, a country town and a tourist destination. The fishery has completely disappeared, so now we have a country town and especially tourism.

Tourism is perhaps the biggest and strongest business at the moment, because it has begun to be stretched throughout the year. We have been extremely good at branding food products.

We make a lot of different kinds of food over here. There are people from the USA who come here and eat at the Caddo restaurant. Just to get a taste of the food and then go back again. All this Nordic cuisine, which we especially here at Bornholm are very well known for, has especially branded the island. And now we are starting this windmill adventure here as well, which we have started to make this for Energivø. In collaboration with the other Baltic islands and the Baltic island community that is here. And in collaboration. That is on its way to come up and stand. So it will be exciting to see what it turns out to be. What do you think are the best sides of Bornholm? What's the best thing about Copenhagen? It's our nature. It's our nature. Yes. We have a unique gem here, and I think if you look at many travel guides and stuff like that, then we are in the top 10 of the most exotic places in the world. I probably have the world's best sand beach down here.

[SPEAKER_03]

The only thing missing is maybe the palm trees. And 25 degrees all around. And it takes a maximum of 25 minutes to get there. There is no distance at all. Not so far in Stockholm, in Södermalm, you have a place called Tantolunden. There they have actually planted palm trees. To make it more tropical.

[SPEAKER_04]

Yes, yes, exactly. It can happen. Yes, you don't know, it can be a climate change you do and we suddenly have palm trees on the beach. We hope not. But I also think that Bornholm is an island society in the tradition that you are very sociable. You know each other well and well over here. And know that we have to stand together here in the island because we can't help anywhere else. So I think there is a Bornholms mentality over here where you really

[SPEAKER_02]

stand together. We are very isolated here in Østersøen, and throughout history we have been used to managing ourselves. We are always the last ones to be shared aid packages from the rest of Denmark and the government. So as I said, we have been quite good at standing together and helping each other. That is probably one of our biggest challenges, to keep young people here. If you ask me, a university would have made subcontracts, some education institutions. If the government had moved some education institutions out of the society, instead of in Aalborg, Aarhus or Copenhagen, where they were all located, then we would have been able to keep or attract young people.

In the old days, when we had a large barracks here, where there were peasants, and I was here for eight months, then there were people here. They found a girlfriend, or they went out and found a job, and that led young people to the island and so on.

Now all people are still allowed to study at universities in Copenhagen or elsewhere, if you don't have a business line you want to follow. So a university would have made you an undergraduate this year. That always attracts a lot of young people. And that's the future. It's young people.

So we are on the edge where we still have a large generation of elderly people who are at retirement homes and there are fewer and fewer young people to raise their arms. What are the biggest challenges for the island society in terms of innovative development and sustainable growth? If I may ask.

What are the barriers? I think it's the legal part, and then I think it's the economic part.

A lot of things have to be dealt with by the government. And then there are some more interesting things that will come out of it. If the landlord has to give some land to an environment area, or if you have to relocate, or if you don't have to use the forest, or if you have to have some diversity in the forest, or biodiversity, etc.

Then it goes beyond some forestry that does not get any compensation. So there are some who have to give something, and it is not always that they get something back. So it has something to do with the economy, and then the whole package of laws. I think that is perhaps the hardest.

I think people are completely convinced that the future is that it should be greener and we should take care of our world and so on. But if there is no economy with them, then it is difficult to get them in the loop. Is there any specific legislation you are thinking of?

No, but now it is the matter of forestry and something that affects our business. Here in Bornholm, where we have Almeningen, which is the third largest forest in Denmark, they have started to remove invasive trees that have been in the forest for many years.

and they are plowed or plowed or something like that to make it better for a car instead of maybe having made the forest owner be allowed to sell the goods and you could get it out in production and then plant these trees afterwards. It's all about the access to not asking the one who has the fingers on the pulse, but letting some people decide instead of asking the experts.

If you go out and ask a forester, he has been in the forest for 30 years and has planted trees and seen them grow. So he knows the forest and what it gives biodiversity. So you should at least listen to the experts and then you should see the case from several sides before you make the decision.

And it can be a bit one-sided if it is in the government that is being taken. And there it has been a bit, if you ask me.

So I think that's one of the advantages. And I think we'll see that with the energy industry. We'll have a big energy industry, maybe a Power to X plant here in Bornholm. Bornholmern lays the groundwork for a large plant that's home and maybe not very popular with our nature, which is one of our biggest attractions. And then we don't really get anything for it.

We send all the power out of the island and we send it to Germany and all the other places, but we don't really get anything out of it. I wonder how it is with such creative small solutions, because I know that people are sitting with their own

[SPEAKER_03]

You have your own preconceptions from before. So sometimes it's hard to break the barriers yourself. To be able to see that this is profitable. You don't see potential in things that could have been profitable. Most people who have something out there, they are close to themselves. And you don't think about the big and broad commonality in that. Because it will go out economically over them. Do they see the possibilities? I think they see the limitations.

[SPEAKER_04]

And then it might also be that there is not enough knowledge about it. People do not know what they are getting into. There are a few people who know a lot about it, but quite broadly there are not many who know what it means to be climate friendly all the time. What do you think will be the answer to that problem?

Information. And then maybe run some of the projects that are being carried out. Make them a success story. Just like with a lot of other hentai, you need ambassadors. So when you have a success story, blow them up. Make them the foretellers of it. And that can be done in collaboration with all the islands. If you have a good solution here in one of the islands you are visiting, that you tell it to everyone else.

[SPEAKER_02]

You make Sweden or Norway, but why should they be isolated in Sweden and Norway? It should be spread out. There can be some ingenious solutions in Sweden. Why can't we also get the right to use it in Denmark? You might have to look a little further out over your own other dam and then benefit from each other. That's what's a little in line with the previous projects. Yes, exactly. We have a broader collaboration. There is some knowledge sharing. Knowledge is the strength of everything. If you have a knowledge of the area, then finally share it. And then again, I am sure that the economy is always a pain in the ass. It costs something to be a first mover, or you have to try something else.

[SPEAKER_00]

What initiatives has Ø-samfundet previously taken to meet the challenges on the island? Have there been any special projects or something that you remember? We support ourselves here in the house, what is called the move-in guide.

[SPEAKER_02]

It is something under the Business Center Bornholm, where we have two employees who go around in Denmark and participate in trade fairs, and stand on the train at Nyhavn and try to attract young people to Bornholm.

We lack qualified people here, we lack professionals, we lack doctors, we lack the whole range. So we really lack people who want to move us to young people with children. So you get the whole package. Is it possible for them to get a job? We actually have a lot of work to do over here for qualified people. You don't have so many unfavorable positions anymore, because they are simply fading away. We have some left in the countryside, but all positions require some form of education, and I think a lot of people have

a form of education. The Danes are quite highly educated all the time. In the old days, you could go down to the harbor and earn a lot of money by just being a worker at the harbor. Those positions have disappeared this year.

But we have, as I said, these migratory services that go around the country and try to attract people. That's one of the things I can remember that you have contributed a lot to. And then there is all this within tourism, especially the gastronomic food industry, where you try to extend

The season is not only three months over the summer when you have tourists, but also when you extend it all the way over the year. Michelin is a great trick in the body. Yes, exactly. And then all this outdoor living has also become a huge success at Bornholm. We have people who come over to the water and put on a shelter.

We have made a new trail center in Almenning. We have a lot of mountain bikers that come to the island. We have had some big cycle runs over here. That's what Bornholm has become good at, because

before we had a season of three months. And then you have a quiet part of it, because we also have a lot of loose fish. We have these mountain trek tracks.

After all, the whole year is over, so we have tourism all the way around. We have had this Trolling Master for many years in Tegn, where there are boats from all over Norway. Trolling Master? Yes, trolling. Fishing. Oh yes, okay.

After salmon, where the winner is... 100.000? Pretty big... I'm not sure about the 100.000, but it's a pretty big prize. And there are people who come from Canada with their own boat.

It's unfortunately closed down a bit, because now there is a fishing ban in Østersjøen. Also on salmon. So they must not land them. So that has been done extra to...

[SPEAKER_04]

Yes. The hotel industry is also one of the big engines here, because most hotels today have a sustainability agenda. And it is chosen when you go out and choose a place. That they have a policy for cleaning and cleaning clothes. Should it be twice a day? So these brands that you have as sustainability on hotels and overnight stays, it is also ongoing. And there is Bornholm absolutely fantastic at that.

[SPEAKER_02]

There we are very far ahead. So the whole tourism industry is quite far ahead on that agenda there with sustainability and the green transition. Because it has also become a sales parameter, that you fight up on it.

And last but not least, we've forgotten, the people's meeting in Allinge, which has been here for the last 10-11 years. It's a huge dynamic for gathering a democratic people's party in Lillebundholm. What was it that you didn't know?

Well, you have a whole week where you have all NGOs and parliamentarians and all those who come over. And then you just have a democratic party where you have a lot of debates. There are a lot of interest associations. Yes, and you have a lot of debates across the board and it takes place in all of them. You close the whole city and then there are 100,000 people and then those three days or four days it was.

And then it will be in June. And it has now been, I think it was the last year, the last year again, there was a 10 year anniversary, so it's been 12 years now.

And that has been a huge problem as well. Yes, it has grown a lot in sustainability as well. Now all the pavilions or all the scenes are made of recycling materials. We have been the sponsor for the last three years of Folkehoved, where we have actually built these pavilions out of wood, which we then pack down again and put up the following year. So it's getting bigger and bigger. What about the learning opportunities?

[SPEAKER_00]

Yes, but they have some space down at Tegnhavn where you stand and wait. And they pay for that? Yes, it is part of the agreement. How does Ø-Samfundet cooperate to promote innovative development and sustainable growth?

[SPEAKER_02]

If I know correctly. In the north. In the north in general, I don't really know how, but you have this Baltic cooperation. And then you have this, we see this with the windmill project, the energy island. I know that there is other cooperation in the north and around the Baltic countries. And in the less private, are there any associations or anything else, or is it just Bufo who...

We also have the furniture factory in Nækse, a factory house down there that does a lot of small SME projects. The municipality has also been with one down there. It is also a strong player in that.

I don't know about the Nordic collaboration. No, I don't know. It's new, so I don't know how it works. But in general, I think we are pretty good at creating something ourselves. We have a lot of artists who create something here.

Yes, we have one of the biggest factories right next to us, called Jensen Danmark, that produces washing machine and sewing machines all over the world. They are extremely innovative and innovative and inventive. What was the name of the company? Jensen Danmark. They are world leaders in their field of washing and ironing machines.

They deliver to big fishing boats and big fishing nets. And they have, for example, called some of their foreign production home to Bornholm. Where you can say, well, Bornholm, yes, it's expensive to get some weight from here. Expensive freight. They would have had to create even better business if they had been somewhere else.

But they have chosen to maintain the factory here, also because this is where the expertise is. And they also have a huge green agent, right? Yes, yes. How do you think Øyesundhunde can improve its development capacity? In the future, I think we should have especially a university over here, where you could attract a lot of people.

Education is crucial, I would say. If you get good education over here, then I am sure that there are a lot of people, also in the north, who would like to go to Bornholm and get such an education. Because we have everything else we can offer. We just don't have the education, unfortunately. And if you have it, then I am sure that you will also grow in the population.

Then you can be lucky if there are some who become residents and establish families. And then you start to have a growth in the population and the island develops. The problem for us at the moment is that young people are leaving. We are losing educated people who maybe take the family with them. And we have an older generation that is getting bigger and bigger.

[SPEAKER_04]

We often see young families, or at least young people, move over and find a partner for the children. When they have to go to school or something like that, they move back here and get that little safe upbringing and close to their relationships. But of course you miss them in that education aspect. That's why they move over, because they can get their opportunities fulfilled here. So we have something back and forth.

[SPEAKER_02]

Personally, I have been in Copenhagen for 10 years and fled home when I got my children. Together with my wife. So you have actually made that journey? I have actually made that journey. I could hardly have stayed at Bornholm if I had had the opportunity to get the work or get the education I would have liked to have had over here. So that's what I think. If we could have some more educational institutions over

here, then I think we would have strengthened a lot. And then the other would come. Then you would have believed

We can also see that with the windmill projects. You can attract engineers and specialists to these positions. And it is people from all over the world who are looking for Imolvorsen, if the right position is there. So especially in education, I think I have been

[SPEAKER_00]

The one-time effort to create the island as a whole. That's very true. If you had completely free space and there was no economy or anything like that, what would you improve at Bornholm with regard to sustainability and to create the sustainable daily life? We could also be independent of energy, for example.

[SPEAKER_02]

We have facilities to make here. I think that's a part of it. We draw a lot of power from Sweden via a water cable. And sometimes there is a fisherman who comes by and pulls it over, so we are quite vulnerable. So we have to start the old diesel engines up at the harbor, and then they are also banking down there.

But we can be independent, and it would have been interesting to see if we could make an independent island. And maybe also... Yes, maybe make an overview of it. Exactly, try to become completely mountaineering capable. If you look at, it doesn't have to be mountaineering capable, but is there anything special?

[SPEAKER_03]

You sat down at Bornholm. Was it a dream scenario? How would you like Bornholm to look in 5-10 years? Maybe even further to the children, if there were no limitations? Again, I think that what is lacking at Bornholm is a strong educational institution.

[SPEAKER_02]

We don't get the best teachers, we don't get the best teachers, we don't get the best... because it's the other way around. They are looking for the bigger cities and such. So we are a bit vulnerable in the school environment, we are vulnerable in the children's garden and such, because we lack qualified employees. I could imagine that we would have had a much better system around that.

We pay a very high tax, but we are not equal in the whole of Denmark on the service in that area. We may not have the best facilities for our elderly people, and we do not have enough warm hands to carry out a task either. So the whole health sector, I could imagine it would have been much better, and the education sector.

In terms of business, we are a strong country. We have a strong tourism here in Bornholm, so it runs fine. Of course, we are limited by an island. We have to move away from here if we are not going to export anything.

Then you could say that the color connection that our motorway is here for, it might have been free for Bornholmer, so we could drive to and from. We also pay for the motorway up in Northern Jutland via our

tax. Then our motorway should also be free via our tax. So we are a bit limited in our trade freedom as Bornholmer when you live on it.

And that might have strengthened some talks about maybe having a tunnel over here. That might be the dream scenario. I'm not a predictor of that. I think it's great that we have an island.

But we are a bit limited in attracting qualified people and then having this strong education and health sector. That's the kind of thing I could come to terms with. When we are not our own producers of many things, then it's things we have to take over. And it's all just too expensive when we have water between us.

[SPEAKER_04]

And that makes our competitiveness sometimes a bit weak. So we would like to be compensated for the parameters we have in the expenses. All the work is spent on... Yes, on freight or access to this. And especially when you live here. It's not that bad down in Lolland where you have massive evacuations and the like. There will probably be some again because of the fever.

You have to have something that can sustain you. To attract the best people, you often have to offer a better salary. With some massive access to the housing market as well. So a small lift at the point where you are not pushed out of a waste island.

[SPEAKER_02]

a part of the outside world. You could accept it as a part of the society. They have done a lot with the eviction of state jobs to outside Denmark, or for-Denmark, or whatever you want to call it. And that has been a part of the solution. But again, if they had moved it to a university or something else, that would have drawn these young people to the island, that would have been fantastic.

[SPEAKER_03]

And that would have done a lot. How is it with transport here and social support work for those who may be handicapped or have difficulties with mental and social Asperger's syndrome? Psychiatry is not so good. Psychiatry is terrible. There are a lot of families who actually move away from the island, especially if you have children with autism or others.

[SPEAKER_02]

because the possibilities are endless. Now I have two girls with autism, so I always know how difficult it is, for example in school relationships, with support and getting help for such children. And there are many of those we know who have similar problems and who move over simply because the offer is better. Yes, then they have the expertise. Yes, then they have the expertise.

You can probably say that the customer base within that segment is too small in Bornholm, so it is clear that you may not be able to attract as many experts in that area. So there is a slight distortion there. And the same applies to our hospital. We have had a hard time attracting doctors. Now we have made a collaboration with the head office. They have also exchanged doctors here at Bornholm.

And then we often have to travel to Copenhagen if we have to take a train or something like that. So we get a lot of transport time and stuff. So it's a bit of a backside of living on an island that is a bit away from everything else.

[SPEAKER_04]

But all the small things we have has been well taken care of. So we are happy when we drive to work. We have everything. We never sit in the car on the road. There is a maximum of half an hour to all places. There is a lot of sun. A lot of sun. We have it really well. We have the whole thing. We have the beach. Not to say the mountains, but we have some fantastic forests. Yes, there is a bit of everything. It's a bit like coming to the south.

[SPEAKER_02]

So it is incredibly clean. We have a really nice green island. Very little waste you see in nature. Especially if you have traveled to the south, where you see how they treat their nature. Everything is almost just thrown around where you can't see it. You don't have that here. It's incredibly clean and nice.

[SPEAKER_03]

Thank you very much. I don't think we have so much more. Thank you for the interview. We have more data for the analysis. Thank you.

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[Automatic captions by Autotekst using NB Whisper. May contain recognition errors.]

[SPEAKER_01]

Then we're underway. Yes. Then I'm just wondering ... What is your role? What is your role in society? What are you doing here? I work as a tourist employee. I tell people about Bornholm. Have you lived here all your life, or are you from here? Yes. How would you describe the island?

[SPEAKER_02]

What is the best place on the island?

[SPEAKER_01]

Nature. Yes.

[SPEAKER_02]

Yes. We are in the outskirts of Denmark, so we have challenges in that there is no money. So we would like to have the tourists here to put in some money. Because all industry and agriculture and such is almost closed now.

What makes it a challenge? What is behind that challenge?

Yes, right. And then you have to pay for it. And if the farmers can't afford it, then the slaughterhouse closes. They did that with the fishery 20 years ago. And then there will only be the tourists left! It's like a bit of a challenge. Balling, sort of? Yes.

Are you doing anything to get the peasants back, or get fisheries back?

Economically? It will be in the future, yes. If you don't have to have either pig production or bull production for longer. But we don't quite know what it will be like yet, but that's how it looks at the moment.

And then ... Do you know about cooperation with other islands, or on the island? Is there any cooperation to improve and develop the island? Denmark is, after all, a big island nation, so we have some cooperation with the other small islands. But also with outlying municipalities, such as in North Jutland and around, where they exchange experiences.

[SPEAKER_01]

How ... Do you know a way to develop Bornholm? On ... Yes. Do you have any aspects of Bornholm that you think should be developed? I don't know. Are hotels and things like that up all year?

[SPEAKER_02]

Yes, we have hotels and retirees that open all year round. Most close from the afternoon holidays until Easter. But we have things that are open all year round. We are working hard to get at least the winter season for Christmas included in the programme. But January and February are quiet months. People must have a chance to hold the semester.

Do you work with the hotels or with the municipality or shops or something like that? Do you have cooperation with them in relation to tourism and such?

Do you have other challenges that you work with apart from staying open all year?

What are you doing to try to get them here?

We run marketing campaigns, we participate in fairs and various things. But we see the big campaigns where there are advertisements in biographers and newspapers, on buses and ... Yes. Is there something you think is missing on Øyord? Is there something you don't have?

Yes. We don't have any luggage transport. Very practical, but we have a lot of walkers. And we know other places where there are people who carry their luggage around. But we are so ...

There are so many places with us, so the logistics are hopeless. How is public transport? There are buses all over the island. And they go everywhere and often? No. They go everywhere, but not often. Once an hour if we're lucky, and otherwise once every hour.

[SPEAKER_00]

Yes. I think it was good. Yes, very nice. Thank you very much.

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[SPEAKER_00]

Then we are on our second interview. Could you start by introducing yourself first?

[SPEAKER_04]

My name is. I am employed as a business consultant in Business Center Bornholm, which is the local business service here on the island, which is the contact to the municipality. We are a self-employed organization, but the municipality pays a part of our expenses for our services to the companies, so we are the company's entrance to business services, local business services, and specialized business services. And that leads us to the next question, which is, what is your role in Øyesamheden? So our role is to try to help businesses develop. We are their entrance into the business forwarding system, where there can be EU money to be collected, there can be other funds to be collected, where you can get support for your development in one way or another. We save with them about their development and their challenges. And then we hold a whole lot of arrangements, which where we bring up themes that are current. It can be about social media, marketing, management, sales, where people get something. We don't hold courses, but we hold workshops and events, home meetings and things like that, where companies can come out and get inspiration for those things. Are there a lot of established companies or will there still be a lot of start-ups on the market? We are reaching out to the whole. There will be start-ups without CVR numbers, people who just go with a good idea. There will be companies that have just started and there will be established companies. We have SMEs, small and medium-sized companies. So the very large companies, which we don't have many of at Bornholm, we don't have much to do with. But otherwise it's typically all exciting there. Yes, that's exciting. There are some such organizations in Frederiksdal, so it's exciting to hear how they are doing. But how would you describe Bornholm when it comes to its current state? We have a broad spectrum of business life in Bornholm. Many, especially people who do not come from the island, think that we are a tourist island. And we are. But we also have a very large metal industry. We have a very large We have a number of companies that are in service. We repair engines, we have all kinds of electronics, we have a lot of electricians, we have a lot of crafts companies. So we have a broad spectrum, but what we are known for, or what most people know us for, is tourism and food production. But we are in a lot of different places. We are in a good place. We have a lot of employees and it is difficult to find employees. Many companies lack qualified employees today. This applies to both our summer businesses, i.e. our restaurants and hotels in the summer. There is a lack of qualified workers, or there is a lack of workers at all. And it also applies to our handicraft companies, which lack specialists, i.e. craftsmen. And then we have a new adventure that is a bit about energy, and I don't know if you have heard about it. Already now there are a lot of things happening at the harbor where Bornholm has become the center of a large development. There is a lot going on with windmills around Østersøen in the coming years, and our harbor has been very prepared to develop the harbor so that it can become what is now called a shipping harbor. which requires some very special things from the harbor, such as very powerful sails and mullets, where ships can come in and you can ship out these very large windmills. And already now, it gives a part of the workforce, or a part of the jobs, to be subcontractors for, for example, Vestas or Siemens, Gemesa, which are some of the big actors on the market. And that again, when we, when some of the employees come to travel, they have to stay overnight here, they have to go

out and buy food, they have to go to the biographer, they have to be entertained, so a lot is already happening.

And it will only be even more in the future when we talk about this energy industry that needs to be built. Where a huge, huge... ..transmission industry needs to be built. There are thousands of man-made teams out there. Or man-made new jobs, you could say. Many of them are medium-term jobs, and many of them will be paid by companies that come here to build.

But we do everything we can to get these businesses to be qualified, so they can be subcontractors. So these companies, the big companies that can handle such a big project, can use these businesses as subcontractors. That's very exciting. Is it the Energy Island project? I saw a poster out there. Baltic Energy Island. Is it in relation to that project?

Yes, a project like this will consist of windmills outside Bornholm. Windmills that can produce up to 3.8 gigawatts of electricity. It's a new way of treating windmills or wind power. Previously, each windmill had some kind of cord

A place where you can use the electricity and use it together. Now Bornholm, and the windmills out there, that electricity has to be exported to Germany. And it has to be exported to the rest of the world, to Sjælland. They are also talking about it going to Sweden, perhaps. And possibly elsewhere. So a lot of electricity is being made here, which then has to...

We are working on that as well. We are not sure if we can actually do that, but we are developing how this large amount of electricity can be connected so that it can get into the Brønholm network. At the moment, we get a lot of electricity from Sweden through a sea cable that is located on the seabed.

And sometimes there is a ship that forgets to take their anchor up and then they sail over the cables. Then we are put down here with the electricity, then we suddenly have electricity. But then we have some old diesel engines standing on our power plant here, so they have to go and then they can make electricity for us. But these are some things that will make us even greener than we already are, and there will be greater supply security, you could say. But there is also a lot of overheating coming out of this large landfill.

And there is also talk about making something called Power to X. What? Power to X, where you work with green electricity that comes in, and then it is split, so you can make green alternative fuels. It could be for ships, it could be for aircraft, it could be for power. The green power is made up of something, and that's where the X comes in. Power to X.

It could be made into a fire, for example. And here in Bornholm they also have some places where they work with making Bornholm into a bunker hop.

Out here in our harbor, there are around 60.000 ships sailing from VVV. It is one of the most dangerous ships in the world. It has changed a bit since there have been so many ballads in Ukraine and Russia. It may be a bit fewer ships right now, but there are a lot of ships sailing.

And when they have to be able to sail on a green fuel, it's a whole new problem. Then the ships work with some challenges, because the current on the ships is not so effective. Then you talk about methanol or you talk about fuel and all those things have some challenges, because it fills a lot on a ship.

there will be less space to transport goods. Bornholm works together with other ports around Østersjøen to become a charging station, where you can get green fuel, so that you always have the next place to go to get more fuel. So that's one of the development things.

So there will be a lot going on in the development of that. And then we have this, you talked about the Baltic-Indian island, the Baltic-Indian island, it's such a funny thing, because it's Bornholm's energy island we're talking about.

But we also have an organization called Brøls again in Sjælland. And I don't know if you have been in contact with them. They are down here. It could be that you should drive by and look. They are down on an old firework down here.

It is in its own world, it is only being built now, so it is old buildings, but they are now peaceful buildings that need to be built. And as a turning point for all of this, also when I talk about DTU and Aalborg University, students who are going to be part of their education here, and studying some things about all this development that is going to happen with energy and such.

But the Baltic is not a Baltic country, is it? The Baltic Sea is called Baltic Sea in English. I thought it was a Baltic country with Latvia and so on. The Baltic Sea is called Baltic Sea in English. And Baltic Sea goes all the way up from Sweden, all the way up to the Baltic Bay and all the way down.

Gotland, Ålandsøen and all the places that go all the way up to Finland. It's also a part of the Baltic Sea that goes all the way down to Jutland in Jutland. So a lot is going to happen. Now we're talking about having windmills out here for 3, or almost 4 megawatts, but around the Baltic Sea there is planned to be up to over 90 megawatts or gigawatts of windmills.

When we talk about 4 gigawatts, it is more than has been set up in Denmark until now. So it is large amounts. I think you can deliver electricity to 5 million households. So it is really big things we are talking about. Let's move on to the next question. Can you say something very short and precise about what are the best aspects of Bornholm?

Yes, but there are more. There is a lot of nature that many people like. And that attracts people both as tourists, but also people who are tired of living in the capital. To animals and houses. And then you move out where there is more air. What has been a challenge for many years is that the young people, when they are to be re-educated, they have to move from Bornholm to another place to be educated.

But it has also been a challenge when people have been trained, no matter if it is Bornholmer who wants to go back again, or if it is a newcomer, there have been interesting jobs at Bornholm. And it has been a challenge for many years. It is something that is starting to loosen up a bit now, not least with these future perspectives we have. A lot of interesting jobs have been created for engineers and people with to come up with new ideas and things like that. So it is that we are a society, in a good and in a bad way. We have our own airport, we have our own harbor, we have our own newspaper, we have radio stations, we have TV stations. We are a whole society, because we can't just drive down to the municipality and borrow something.

So we are a whole society, which also makes Brønholm a good place to test things on a small scale, and then it can be scaled up to a large scale, and then see how it looks. We are actually 1% of the whole country, you could say. We are almost 40,000 people in Brønholm, and Denmark is 4-5 million or 5 million. So we are about 1%, but we have it all ourselves. And you can test some things with electricity, you can smell the electricity, then you have your own grid.

[SPEAKER_00]

I will start with another question. Is it easy to start as a self-employed freelancer?

[SPEAKER_04]

Yes. What we hear from a lot of newly started companies, especially people who come from abroad, is that people are accessible in Bornholm and it is easy to be pointed out. You just have to talk to him, he can help you with that. It is very easily accessible, that's what we hear. Of course there is some logistics, there is some water, if you have some goods you have to send from Øen or you have raw materials and things like that.

And that is something that is in the minds of many people. A funny example I think is that in connection with all this surplus goods that should come, then there are some who talk about, could you not make drive houses? And then there are some who say, what's wrong with all the fruit on Bornholm? Or all the vegetables on Bornholm? Then you can simply export them. Well, it doesn't make any sense to export them, but we are quickly picking up vegetables down in southern Europe. There was no one thinking about that.

It has been in the minds of some people that it is a challenge because there is water in between. But it doesn't necessarily have to be. So many of the challenges that are there, it is something mental, I think.

A mental model, yes. And it builds up to the next question I was thinking about. You mentioned a challenge here. Are there any other challenges you see when it comes to

Innovative development, sustainable growth. Is there anyone who is in favor of that? We have some challenges, and they are what we call democratic challenges. Because we are an aging population. There are more elderly people than there are young people. And there are fewer and fewer of those who are educated.

So we have some problems, or we have big problems with getting a job. It's not only at Bornholm that we have this problem, it's something in general in Denmark or in the world in reality. Because your years, it's the small years, you're not that many. When I was a child, there were a lot of honest people here, they had two, three, four children. Now you have a single child or two children.

Where you have to wait too long. It's something completely different to talk about. But it's just the challenges we have. And they hit a lot through at Bornholm. Because when our children are 17, 15, 16, 17, 18 years old, they move. And if there is nothing to come back to, because you don't have that exciting job, then you become somewhere else.

Absolutely. So those are some of the challenges. Challenges have also been, and not only in Bornholm, but also the fact that people do not choose the professional education, they choose the vocational path instead of choosing to be educated as a craftsman, for example. That is a general challenge we have in Denmark, but also in Bornholm. Yes. That is exciting. Do you have any comments about Reconstruction and renovation projects are on the rise. Is there anything that Bornholm has a lot of control and development on? We have a couple of big companies at Bornholm, which are also old companies.

And it is someone who has invented something and is world-leading on that product. And that is something within embellishments, we have something within the metal industry. But it is also something that is happening all over Denmark. Lego and Danfoss and such companies. It is not someone who always stands out.

It's been a long time since a new development in Denmark has given a thousand jobs, for example. It's not as often as it used to be. But when that's said, we have some funny, curly brains. Not a lot, but we have some.

Someone who can do something with IT or innovate something, but that's in the small things department. It's someone who finds a guy who has developed a dimple to put in his hands, because young people today have anxiety.

He is an old cyclist, elite cyclist, so he has had something to do with weightlifting. And they have developed a DEMS, so they can teach young people to work with their weightlifting. And it's a digital thing you can have in your pocket or in your hand, so it helps you with that. It's just to take one thing. But it's not something that gives you a thousand jobs. At least not yet. But he has...

With the help of a network here at Bornholm, we were able to develop it and produce it in reality. So many things are happening. We also have the arts and crafts industry. We are world class in the arts and crafts industry.

It is not something that gives a lot of jobs, because most of the art businesses are a single man or two men who are working with them. But it is to attract new tourists who come over and see this. And of course they also export a little. We hope that in connection with these new energy measures that will take place over here,

that there will be room for many new innovations. It will attract companies that can innovate, or people who can innovate. What our traditional industrial companies are good at, because they live in Bornholm at least, is when a ship comes in that is in the harbor, there is a damage or an engine that has broken down. Then you solve that problem.

And you solve it with what you have now. It may well be that there should be a new reserve unit and it should also come from Australia or something. But there is no time to wait. Then you find solutions. So you are very practical. Because you live on an island, you are used to managing it.

And it can also be other machines, because you can't just wait for a reserve to arrive, and the ship can just stay there for 14 days before it arrives. It's not how things work. So you are innovative at that point. It's not that they come up with a new invention, but they are innovative at solving some things. And I could imagine up in Northern Norway, somewhere,

[SPEAKER_00]

There is a long way to go. Or out in the wilderness somewhere. People are creative, because they are used to being able to handle themselves. Innovation has many dimensions. You have talked a lot about the next two questions. I can just go through them, if there is anything else you want to add.

You talked about the initiatives of ØY Samfundet in order to meet these challenges, especially when it comes to workplaces. Here you have mentioned several examples. Do you have any more spot on examples you would like to mention? We work a lot with our campus and Baltic Energy Island, the organization we have, to create a lot more and get students involved in Bornholm.

[SPEAKER_04]

and maybe get new education. It could be an extra layer on an electrical education, so that you become a specialist in offshore. For example, to be able to go out and make windmills and things like that. So on the educational side, we are trying to get some more things over here, which sometimes is a challenge, because students would rather live in the big cities. But you can see, at least

What we are talking about is the development that has previously been that one is driven towards the big cities. So now with the new alternative or what is it called, sustainable energy, that is windmills, there

are such large power plants that will not be placed in the cities, they will be placed out in the province. And that means that now you may have the opportunity to attract students, young people and developers out to these places.

If you go back to the old days and look at the cities that emerged, it was about train stations or where there was now a silo for grain. We go all the way back to when we were agricultural land. Then the cities emerged around those things.

There are some researchers who say that it will probably go away from the village again, because now the exciting jobs will be laid out in the province around these new alternative wind or energy forms. Very exciting. So you feel that Bornholm has a very natural subject to create a connection between businesses to achieve sustainable development?

I don't know if we have a natural... I mean, we are isolated. And that is, at many points, our core goal, our challenge. But it is also, at many other points, an advantage. I mean, in terms of tourism, it is an advantage. Because when people come here, they feel like they are traveling. You don't just want to take the car and drive.

No, you have to be on board a ferry or a plane, and when you travel, you get a different experience. And that's the good thing about tourism, and that's the good thing about our base. But of course it gives some challenges, at least mentally for some people.

We can't be dependent on waiting for a color. It starts at 8 o'clock again. There are also people who come over and look at the clock all the time because they are afraid of losing their flight or their color. I think Bornholm is both. But we have some expectations and we get even more expectations in the future to be an exciting place with development, I think. Do you have any other very unique

I don't know if it's unique for Bornholm, but people know that they have to work together to solve some problems. If we don't have food, we have a lot of food that becomes a raw material for one person.

We have a factory over here that makes some soda and soda drinks. It's called Mosteriet, they make apple moster, they make raspberry juice and things like that. And some of the products that they get in excess, they are used by the one who makes gin, for example. Then he produces rabar on gin.

That's how things work. We have a lot of products here on the island that have something with sea urchins. We have beer with sea urchins, we have marmalade with sea urchins, because there are some residues that can be used for something else. So in that way there is a good collaboration between many different types of companies.

Interesting to hear. How do you feel that Bornholm has the most potential for improvement and development? I think it is something with looking at long-term and looking at new opportunities in the long run. Many of the developments that happen in many of these service companies, as I say, is because there is something right in front of them that they have to solve.

And then it can be something good. But I don't think they have been sitting down and innovating and said, in five years we will be here. We have made a plan and we have made a strategy and then we have an idea of what we are going to develop on a product. As I said, we have a couple of big companies, including one called Jensen Denmark.

It is a company that is world-leading in making washing machines and folding machines for industrial washing machines. For example, the big cruise ship has its own washing machine in the boat. Then they deliver the materials to hotels, hospitals and all sorts of places where you have professional washing

machines. We have a factory here in Bornholm that is producing it for some of the leaders in the world. We are now making an embellishment.

But they have emerged from a random reality again, 30, 40, 50 years ago. And they have just understood to develop their product all the time. But it's not because they make a new product. They just get better all the time, their regular product. So it's not like they get extra legs. And I think it's good that you can get better. So you look at Bornholm as a whole?

reactive, or as they call it in Norway, when they adapt when the problems first come, instead of us. Yes. We solve the problems. When they are there, we look at them. And that is also where you can discuss a little about when we are now talking about all this that is going to happen with these big windmills and large land facilities that are to be developed and all kinds of different opportunities that arise, then the ordinary company, the ordinary Bornholmer,

Let's see. I work a lot with companies that say, try to prepare. What do you need to prepare? How do you get these tasks? It could be something called an ISO certificate. It's an international standard, for example, how you work with things and have systems and things like that. But no one has said we should have them yet.

No, but you could be proactive, you could be on the front line. If you go out and tell someone that you have it, then you can get a job, right?

But I haven't received a no from them, because I don't have it. But we have worked with them a lot, for example in some projects, where we have been able to support them, that they have received some advice to help them with this. So now we have a lot of companies that have received ISO certificates. And that is to say, now they are suddenly a little better qualified to be subcontractors to some of the big companies that are coming and are going to build, it could be an Italian consortium, or I don't know. It's a huge facility that needs to be built, so it's not just something the local Mure does.

It's probably one of the big international players that will get the job. And then they will need some local partners instead of all the employees. It requires a local company that is professional enough to be able to offer such a job. And these are some of the things we are working on. How can you become a professional?

[SPEAKER_00]

Very interesting. But what do you think about Bornholm Business Center up in Altai? What is the best... What role can they contribute to bring forward this sustainable development? I think it is to see the trends, to see internationally what is going on and what is needed. You talk a lot about it, you say you are sustainable, right?

[SPEAKER_04]

such as ESG reporting and climate impressions and things like that. Then we try to hold some events where we draw our company's attention. It may well be that you legally do not have to report ESG now because you are not so big. But if you can do it now, and you would like to be a subcontractor for one of these large companies, then they just forward the questionnaire. When they need to report, they forward the questionnaire to their subcontractor, so you can just be on the front line. Try to be on the front line with them, so you know exactly what your climate impact is. So when Vestas comes and asks, you know.

And it is also something they can use actively in their marketing. But these are things we have to talk about ourselves. We try to make some events, inspiration events and things like that, so people start to get an eye on the challenge. We also have a lot of companies that work with sustainability.

And a lot of it is common sense. It's about changing pairs and looking at who is their supplier and where do we get the goods from. Can we set some requirements and things like that? So that's our role. And then where can we... Because for many companies in Bornholm, it's not a huge company, as I said, it's a typical company in Bornholm, maybe 25 people or...

30 people, 50 people, so it's a big company in Bornholm. And the 25, it's maybe some craftsmen who drive their own car, and then there are two or three people sitting in the office. That's what it is. So it's the three people who often have to drive development in the company. And they have enough on a daily basis to put out the fire, because they are in the middle of it.

The other craftsmen call me and say that something is missing. So they don't have time to sit back and get in the helicopter and see where the work should go. These are things we have to work on all the time. So that's our role. Last question. From your perspective, how can Bornholm cooperate better with other societies and regions?

Well, there are plenty of options for them. In particular, PT has the Baltic and the New Zealand. We have cooperated with Gotland. We have cooperated with Ålandsøerne.

So in this way, when the wall fell in the Baltic countries, then Bornholm was one of the first to move out to these countries. We had something called the Baltic Bridge, where you had a lot of cooperation with the different Baltic countries.

And that was on our, not government level, but on Bornholm's administrative level. On a political level, there was also an increase of things. There were people who moved here and lived and studied and things like that. So Bornholm has, rationally, looked straight ahead. So I feel that we are actually a relatively good team. Yes, because the Nordic region is a bit the opposite of the island community we work with. There are many different islands.

And everyone is a rival. No one should help each other, just sabotage each other. Bornholm doesn't have any rivals like that. There are many other small islands in Denmark.

At some point they are known for their food, like potatoes. But they also work with energy and stuff like that. But you don't see them as rivals I think.

And all these small islands in Denmark, then Bornholm is the largest, and we are the largest. The other islands around are smaller. If you think of Lesø, Samsø, Langeland and so on, then Bornholm is the largest of them. But we experience in between, and that's something with the color now.

In a way that it is not more expensive to sail a kilometer on the sea than it is to drive a kilometer on the motorway. Because we pay as much as everyone else, but we don't get on the motorway.

The color of our motorway, or the flight of our motorway. And the color has gotten some relatively cheap tickets, so now you can get to Bornholmsen relatively cheap. You couldn't do that in the old days. Just 20 years ago, it cost a lot of money to get to Bornholmsen.

It was much cheaper to go to Italy on vacation than it was to go to Bornholm. You can go to Bornholm for 99 kroner, a car with five people. You couldn't do that at all. It might have cost a few thousand kroner.

And that's also the mental thing that many talk about. If you go on the internet and buy something, there is often something that says not for used ears. For ears that are not used, they would not deliver it. Because they have an idea that it is damn expensive.

But you have also been able to get some agreements, so that the freaks are no longer animals. But these are things you have to work with all the time, because if you don't pay attention to yourself all the time, then you will be forgotten.

Now we are talking about electricians. We have maybe five or eight electricians at Brunholm. On the one hand, they have to cooperate, if it is a big task. When we hold some institutional meetings, they sit in the same room. But they are also competitors. They go after the same tasks. So it's a bit conflict-filled sometimes. There are two sides of the same coin.

But I think Brundt Hånd is relatively open and is willing to cooperate. Yes. Yes. Well, very kind of you.

[SPEAKER_01]

I was thinking about something in relation to, you talked about innovation, that people collaborate, for example, this with apple mustard or gin, then there are some who can use the rest product. Is that something you see in the construction industry as well, that people maybe collaborate with, that if there is a building that needs to be demolished, then there are some who can use the same materials or something like that?

[SPEAKER_04]

Is there any collaboration there? No, I don't see that. We really want to, and there is a single company, so if you want to talk to a company, then I can give you a company that works a lot with it. It is an entrepreneurial company that has specialized in tearing down buildings. But challenges with building materials, that's something completely different. It's all about LCA analysis, How long can an old moustache last? Who would say that it can last for 100 years? There are many who want to.

use recycling materials and things like that, but when the demand for recycling materials is as big as it is, then it can be a little difficult. So I think it's a whole other problem. But again, it's also a question of price sometimes. You have an idea that if it is recycling, it should rather be cheaper, right? And it may not be, if there is a construction company that has been cutting things and sorting things out, then it's suddenly

[SPEAKER_01]

So you don't experience a lot of people coming and wanting to open their business with it as a focus? Yes, I think it's good, but I think it's harder to make a business out of it.

[SPEAKER_04]

Especially to build with it. Again, as a private, I had some building materials lying around that I sold. It was brand new building materials that I hadn't used before. I put it on a shelf in a used market. and put a price tag on it. When I wrote that they could come and pick it up, people ran to pick it up. It's something that you expect to be used for free, or very cheap at least. And even with me trying it myself, it wasn't a high price, it was just a symbolic price. And people don't like that. As soon as it's free, they come.

So it's also something that we mentally cooperate with as individuals. And I don't know if reusable clothes would have been just as...

Especially among young people, if it wasn't smart at the same time. If it was only because of the price, then I think maybe... Ecology is something we all need, but when we go to the supermarket, we buy the cheap chicken. It's all about the mental environment. I think that's the hard part.

We are in Norway and we don't talk about CO2 emissions with the land use. And then they say, that can't be done. And then we shut down. Yes, it's hard. Then people just buy the cheap one down in Germany instead of saying it. It could be that Germany also comes with an emission, for example. Then we are, but yes.

It's not that easy. As for building materials, we have a lot of building companies this year. But I have been to some meetings where the debate has been that it is a bit difficult, especially this one with the advisors or those who have to put their heads on the block and guarantee that it will work. The CE brand or the one who has just as good skills as a new one or how long it can last. It's something that gives some challenges, I think.

But you know more than I do, I think. We have at least been able to talk to some people who clearly agree that it is something that is exciting. So if you want to build a small bicycle shed down in the garage, then it's fine enough. Or down in the garden or something. But build a large building where there is a high risk group. Then I go with what is safe.

Do you have any other questions? I think it was you. Is there anything you want to say to conclude? No. Do I lack anything to say? What? Do I lack anything? No, you don't have any questions. If you want to add anything. I think they have probably said too much, I think. Then we say thank you for now, and thank you for your time. You're welcome.

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[SPEAKER_00]

The first question is ... What is your role in the island community? It could be anything from the fact that you live here and ... Yes, I live here. And then I'm a crammer. And have my own workshop that you can come and visit. And then I work here at the museum. Do you have any children? No, no children.

[SPEAKER_01]

A cat? It's very nice! So you live near the area here? Five kilometers from there. How would you describe the island's community? Because you are a mover, I reckon. How is it to be a mover on the island? At Bånnhallen it is easy.

[SPEAKER_00]

I think. There are many people who come from Germany, England, Sweden, the rest of Danmark. So I don't think it's difficult. You may not become an isleter, but you don't feel left out. As a potter, you are part of an association for artisans.

And we have our own small community. Or we have our contacts together. So there is a contact network in ... In society. Own community in society. So there is your own ceramics network here on the island?

Yes, I think there are 60 ceramics, approximately.

What do you think is the best thing about Orno?

Nature, that you are close to water. And ... maybe also that it is a small community, I think. Is it a culture because everyone knows everyone, in a way? No, I think so. But some probably know that. Not me.

But it is quite close to curing. Even if you are going to cure directly above the island, it is not that far. No. That it is nice. So good. But have you lived here long? I have lived here since 2004. So it will be 20 years now. Yes. So you are a good buyer.

[SPEAKER_01]

We have a bit about sustainability and innovation and such too. Have you noticed any challenges in relation to sustainable growth and innovation among the builders? Is there a lot of innovation here, or little innovation? Bornholm wants to be a green island. So you try to do things, but I think it's going slowly.

[SPEAKER_00]

There are certain things that you would like to see. Do you have any examples? I would like to have more rubbish sorting. I should. Because now at home it's paper and other things. That it could be that you could sort plastic and ...

That it was more like that around ... Yes. You have ... I think it's in progress, but it takes time.

[SPEAKER_01]

Outside of Stockholm ... Yes, it's a bit of the center for that kind of sustainability too. They are very good there. So it's a bit like poles, then. Yes. There is so little community, so it's like ... Yes, things might not happen as quickly there. Shall we see ... What initiatives do you think the municipality is taking to address these problems?

Do you think they are doing something to urge it, or do you think they are doing something important? No, I don't think so. Not right. It is completely and utterly weak, that is. There are several people who say the same thing. How can the various actors on the island cooperate to make it better?

[SPEAKER_00]

Actually, you should get involved politically, I think. But I'm not that interested in that. But it's probably one of the things that might be most useful. That you show what you think.

So you almost have to address yourself and open up and say loudly ... Yes, exactly. You can't sit at home and just irritate yourself. No. That's how it really is when you attach things to each other. Yes ... And then certain things become more difficult because there are few people who live here.

How do you think ...? How should we take that question?

[SPEAKER_01]

We have it in English, after all.

[SPEAKER_00]

You can do ... experiment or something, because it's closed. So you can ... That's what you've been talking about with Bornholm as a green island. That one should be able to do an experiment with ... I don't know, I can't remember what it was... But if you say because it is ...

That water ... You know who comes in for pay and who goes. If you are in Själland or in Sweden, then it is difficult to have ...

Artistically, knowing that now all cars at Bornholm must be powered, for example. Then you can know it in a different way than when people ... Because you know if other cars come in on the island, or something like that. It's a bit more ...

It is easier to deal with it. Yes, because there is that limit. The water makes a limit around it. So I think that is why it has been chosen that Bornholm should be a test site for such a type of policy. It challenges a bit that you can try things out. Because you have that limit to.

[SPEAKER_01]

And know when things come in. That's very, very good. Shall we see ... How can you and your organization ... It's clear that it's not that big, but is there anything you feel that you and you can do to contribute to grazing growth? Simple little things or big things or ...

[SPEAKER_00]

I think that is difficult. In that case, there is growth in people to buy more ceramics. But in relation to sustainability, then ... Garbage that is sorted ... Because you can do that here? You should be able to do more here.

[SPEAKER_01]

Do you notice anything ... Young people who live here and study and things, are there more young people ... Are there a lot of jobseekers here? Here? Yes, or elsewhere. Have you heard anything about it? It is common among children in Holmar that when you get to roughly the level you need to get an education,

[SPEAKER_00]

Then you move. Because then you have lived at Bornholm all your life and want to go to Copenhagen, Århus and such. So there are many people who move away. And then when they get to the age when you have to find family and have children, then there are many who choose to move to B, because you want it ...

At home.

But it is not ... It is a problem that there are not very many jobs in kindergartens. There are families where one may get a job perhaps at the hospital. But then, if you now have a man or wife, partner, so it is perhaps not so mentioned to get ...

That it can get work. And especially on the slightly more academic works.

[SPEAKER_01]

Very independent. Like this. That there is one shop, and it is your shop. And that is what you want to contribute, in a way. So then there is the hospital and the airport and such. But that it is more creative, then. That's what it does to me. And then there is a restaurant and hotel. There are ... It's great. ... academic.

[SPEAKER_00]

There are campuses where you can train as a nurse, and for some financial ... And some things that are at university level. But there aren't that many jobs. And then there is some industry. But it is ... There is more work. It is not some computer company.

Yes. So it's not ... It's... So, it often happens that people are forced to move. Or commute. That you work head to head. Yes, also from the back.

Yes, I would think so.

[SPEAKER_01]

So it's almost like when you're young and choose to move to Copenhagen ... So it almost stops a bit to move back here? If you now choose a ... Maybe ... Civil engineer with some special occupation. Then moving to B is not so mentioned. Because it doesn't exist.

Exciting. How do you think the island community can collaborate with other island communities and other communities to make things better? Yes ... How? Or can you imagine that might happen? There are possibilities, that one should be able to ...

[SPEAKER_00]

Here in ... There have actually been various projects with Bornholm, Gotland and Rygen, I think there are, and a little ... So there have been projects which may not have come that far, but one has tried to see how to do things in different ways. So you don't have ...? Not what I know.

[SPEAKER_01]

Come out of it. That's kind of why we have these trips now. We want to ... We've been to several other islands too. So our previous trip was in the Netherlands. And then we're going back there now. So there are two trips. We come here now, and then we come back here for a couple of weeks.

And then we are going to France. So we are in different types of island. And then it is very funny, because we see that much of the problems that arise, or much of the things that appear, are the same. Yes, but that's it. The island communities are very much in the same opinion. So what we do is collect this data. It is an EU project. To be able to challenge a little those who are in the leadership of the various islands. To make things happen. Because it repeats itself time and time again that you stand a little still.

Is the college where you are, on an island? It is not on an island, but it is close to an island. We are from Fredrikstad. So it is located by Hvaler, which is Norway's choice of island when it comes to this project. That is why we students were chosen there, because we are always close to the Norwegian island. And then there is ... Yes. We have students from the various countries. So now we are with some Danish students from Orenborg. Who do property development and a bit like that. So they have their own forms. So they come from different countries, but have different ...

Mother ...? In the knees, children ask and ... Yes, really. At the same time as it is interdisciplinary. So often when we gather ... We will have something called the World Cafe. Where all the groups meet. And then we talk about what we've heard, and then we try to see if we can convey some solutions. So they have their problem. And then we have ours. So it's very exciting. So that was really your question. But it was very nice that you wanted to talk to us. Very good to hear someone who speaks Swedish too, because it's hard to understand. Would you like that info, then I can just take your signature? Or do you want to write?

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[SPEAKER_03]

Yes, that's so nice.

[SPEAKER_00]

So I think it is easiest for Regitte to take it in Danish. Then she takes the questions in Danish, and then I will come up with some questions. Can you tell me what your role is in the island community here at Bodø? Yes, but my role is, or Brigade's role, is really to ... To make something of this beer like ... as ... Which tourists like. This is a bit more exciting, a bit more nerdy beer. That which is a bit more on the edge, and which you can't really get anywhere else than here on the island.

Yes! I am a member of our citizens' association. We forget. There are some who organize baptism parties and make sure something happens in the local area. So I am a member there.

No ... Then I'm a bit involved in the beer enthusiasts at Bornholm. Where I'm of course involved in events and such. How would you describe the island community and its current company? Is there anything special about Bornholm? Yes. The special thing is of course that many of our houses are sold as leisure houses. That is to say that we have a huge problem with no tax money being added to the island.

There are a lot who spend three or four weeks on the island using our infrastructure. But they don't put any money in. Because the tax goes to their local municipality. So it's a huge problem.

Has any legislation been looked at around there? Yes, there is talk of ... People start as little as demands from the small municipalities or these very tourist municipalities that something should happen. There is of course also some equalization. There is some equalization when you place tax in Denmark. Then there is an equalization reform where we get a little extra compared to others. But it is actually a big problem that you have a lot of consumers, but no one to pay. Or few to pay.

Is there something social, especially at Bondholm? Bondholm is an island where you get along with each other. You greet the lady where she ... You get a beer over the bed, and you meet each other. At least it's a society I like to be in.

The houses are cheap enough that you don't have to have a double job to pay your rent. So at the most, Bornholm is a wonderful place to be.

Nature, of course. You don't have to walk many meters to see that. That's the next question.

There are not many who can make the reality much harder. They are always stopped down by the ferry. So we have had zero interruptions for Christmas Eve.

It is a safe and secure society. We don't lock the doors at home. The keys are in the car when you leave it in the city. Nothing ever happens. So yes ... At least that is the most wonderful thing about this society. That it is a safe place to be.

The biggest challenges are almost that it is so unequal.

Where it is 90% in July, so it is 10% now. Nothing is happening now. Everything stands still. So you have to be really good at turning up and down your business. Then you can take something like date goods. When you're on your way out of the season, it's important to empty your camp, so you don't have anything in the camp over the winter. It really requires ...

Focusing and turning up and down all the time in your camp. At least that's one of the big differences compared to other places. Where I sometimes get a little jealous.

Someone in Sjælland, for example, who has a much more continuous flow of goods. So it is very difficult to navigate. And you have to have done it a few years before you really know what kind of mechanisms play. Now I have had a beverage business that was really plagued by selling a lot in the summer and nothing in the winter. So I've been used to it now for 20-25 years. So I know the mechanisms of Norwegian school in Denmark alone.

That's what you mean by uneven...? Yes. Very seasonal. Extremely seasonal. How is exports for you? Exports ... Nothing further. And that's because we're a small brewery. We produce 80,000 liters of beer a year. And that's nothing compared to e.g. Svanhild can produce 1.7 million liters of beer a year. So we are just a small brewery. We are a very local brewery.

And then we are at the top shelf. High quality. We don't look at the cost of what it costs, that's why we get a high price. That's why we are in a situation like right now, with the war in Ukraine, with high prices and raw materials. Low sales, because people don't dare to use their money. And at the same time our price is high. We can't raise the price because it's high before.

So then we were hit on both sides. Are there any other challenges in Øsø, perhaps a little more general? Every time we have to bring goods to or from, it costs a lot of money. And that is of course something where we are burdened, where others in the country are not.

On the contrary, we have other advantages. It is usually us who rent, compared to everyone else. So there is always a bit of give and take, I would say. But there are clearly challenges with it.

Right after the fisheries collapsed. They did it in the early 90s. Then the fisheries completely collapsed. In 1990. Yes, 1992-1993. Then the fisheries collapsed.

On one hand, a lot of money was made from fishing. And that made us a society where people didn't know what to do. And it took some time to get over it. And then this arose.

Food environment on the island, where they found out for themselves what Bornholm should do when we cannot fish and have the big fisheries. Then the food adventure that it turned into begins.

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they also have projects going on? They also have projects going on. Yes, yes. Anything possible to support the sale and market.

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Then you can say that ...

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Again, the island is so small. And again we have the challenges of being small. So we talk a lot together. Also as industries. Not only in breweries, but also in other industries where we help each other. I use e.g. goods from the Havtårn plantation down from Massa. I use that in my belly. I sometimes get pulp, i.e. remains, from the apple pulp.

Adds sugar water to it, draws flavor and makes cider out of it. I use all possible measures to help each other. And then the brewery industry itself is an industry where you are foolish. Then it is primarily with colleagues before you are a competitor. Then you help each other. We talk regularly and help each other if there is something. So it is actually a rather fantastic industry we are in.

I think the brewery industry is very special, because it is not only in Bornholm that this is the case. It is generally throughout the country. If I have a problem, I can call which brewery in Denmark I want, and they will help me. They will say do this, do that. Are they close, or are they going to Bornholm, so they will come in and show how it is. I have several breweries in here and show something where I have actually been in doubt.

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It is a very open environment, you could say.

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In the nursing sector it is just as well. In another sector ... Is childcare similar in that sense? Yes, I think it is. I think you are very ... You integrate a lot with each other. And take ... That's also what you can call learning from each other. I can probably learn from someone who produces potatoes or ... Like ... Many things are the same, it's just another product.

And then we actually have a rather strong business center in Bornholm ... Which helps businesses in Bornholm. They are actually quite strong. And make a lot of good courses and help you. So if you have a problem there, you throw it away up there, and then they find out something.

Is there something special about sustainable growth? Yes, I think so. I think we are all looking into sustainability and talking sustainably. For me, it is also important that you do it in all the places where it makes sense. Of course there is some economics in that too. We shouldn't blind ourselves in the whole thing just because it has to be green.

We will have to look into the economy as well, because otherwise we won't have tomorrow.

Now the beer drinkers are more interested in it being an exciting, different, interesting beer than if it was organic, e.g. But sustainability can be said. If we are a local brewery, we have enormous sustainability. Because 96% of a beer is water.

And we raise the water from the underground, where we live. So already 96% of the beer is sustainable, because it comes directly out of the roost where we live. Instead of moving beer around every possible place. It's a mysterious thing to do. 96% of it is sustainable, because it comes just around the corner.

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How do you think the island community can improve its development capacity?

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Yes, but we can do that by maintaining this high quality. Because we cannot fight against the huge breweries or the pig farm or juice producers, for that matter. We can't. We are a small, small society with a small production. So there must be some other parameters if we are to congregate.

That parameter is clearly quality. Maintain the highest quality. Try as far as possible to be taroire. Get your things as close to you as possible. Use more time in that department.

I would like to go that way too, for example from agriculture. But agriculture is very large-scale and very industry-oriented. We have a slaughterhouse here at London. Danish Ground.

They threatened to close it at some point. It could be exciting. Because it forced pig producers in a different direction. It forced them to see things in a different way. It could be that the pigs were released. And became a kind of black-footed pig from Spain.

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Based on a ... What to say ... A view of welfare. Have you taken these pigs into account? Imagine if you could! When you saw this island, you knew that from there only things will come that are ...

That would have been fantastic. And we have all the possibilities. We can control what comes in and what doesn't. Everything has to go through the hole down here on the ferry. So it would have been fantastic if you could reach that point. And then you might also sell the pigs for twice or three times. To rich Japanese or whatever.

And above the refrigerator in Kyoto, there is a live image from Bornholm. Where you can see the pigs in the forest. And then it is placed there in the counter as a high-quality product. It could be exciting.

Yes. And many times you are almost forced to do something. You quickly get stuck in the everyday life you are in, because it is convenient and easy to produce as we always have done. Sometimes you have to be taken out of your context and everyday life. It would have been exciting.

A bit like the fishing. The fish you see is being torn out of it.

The farmers could maybe come up with malt that we could use beer from. There are a lot of exciting ... Uncycle their products so they become more and more. Get something more for it. I don't understand that it's completely hopeless to run around ... Now I saw that the Chinese had built such a twelve-storey crisis house, where there was a twelve million pigs in it. They stood in ...

On floors. And then you can't fight economically. Look at the USA, where they run on these fields. 100 km one way and 100 km the other. You can't fight that. Then you have to find something else to fight with. What do you have in the toolbox? And then we have this limited, scenic area which could be fantastic. So I think you have to think that way.

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Yes. It will be longer. But I think it's important. How can you and your origin contribute to strengthening Ø-samfunnet's capacity for sustainable growth?

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We can do that by choosing products that are in our immediate area. And we do too. We don't care what it costs. If it comes from Bornholm, then we buy it there.

But it doesn't make sense to do that. It makes sense to buy it down at Mads' and say that Mads actually used the harbor horn as a gipsker. He pushed and delivered it to us, and we got into the beer with it. It's the best harbor horn you can get in the world, and that's why it's what we use.

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Before you get a call from the reperator, you have spent NOK 2,000. Then there will be a bill of 2000, and you can get a new one for 2000. If there is just anything that is a little more difficult than just equal, then it is better to take it in the wire and then put it on the trainer. So the salaries are the biggest possible.

In the sustainability principle, it is. Salaries are the big problem. You will automatically apply for products somewhere where wages are much lower. So wages are a problem. Have you yourself been affected by it? Yes, of course. We just live in a really expensive society.

We are a resident of a society where the public sector consumes a lot of finances. And that money has to come from somewhere. And it comes on tax. If we are to pay a lot of tax, we have to make a lot of money. And then starts this evil circle that we are in. Why should you have an 8.8% wage increase all the way around?

If I have to give 8.8% wage increase, then I have to find 10-12% extra. Because I have costs to account for every wage increase. I have to pay holiday pay, it also rises by 8%. It also rises to pensions and everything rises by 8%. But then it costs ... Then you actually have even less for yourself than before you got 8.8% wage increase.

Then they come next year and say that they want to see everything over the place. They will have to pay more. Damn it, because that's where it is! Then it just gets so expensive in the end, so it's cheaper to buy something from outside and transport it all the way up here.

We are in a completely normal circle. And it's only getting worse.

[SPEAKER_03]

How did your dream scenario look in Vörbohrnholm to yourself? And if there were no ... No barriers, nothing? You could just dream there. Then you would have had it here.

[SPEAKER_00]

I would like us to be more people here. I would like us to have 45,000 inhabitants. And then I could ... And if that is not possible ... Then I would like those who had summer homes at Bornholm, to borrow some of their tax.

Because they use the infrastructure over here. That could mean that we got a municipality that had more money in the box. Because they are really tight. I could imagine that. In terms of business ... Then we have more people on the island, which also gives more life and means that throughout the winter we had a larger customer base than we have today. I could imagine that we got some winter tourism at Brøndheim. Everyone talks about it, and it will probably never come to fruition. Everyone would like it, but it is very difficult to make it more efficient. But if we could share, take away 30% of the tourists in the summer...

And put them in in the winter. Then it would have been fantastic. It would have given society much more peace of mind. That there was continuous pressure on society all year round. Just like I have this, the hospital has all the goodies here. Bofa has it. So you have to be big enough to be able to absorb the top. And when you are in the middle, you just have too much of an apparatus going on. Too big a hospital, too big a housing association, too big a lady. Everything is just too big for the minors. You mention the municipal economy. What does it mean concretely for Bornholm? It means that we are a poor municipality. An ultra-poor municipality.

We don't have the power of salt today. And sometimes you can ... When you hear a clump in Copenhagen... Then you think ... No! Tino, a little quiet. The ST arrives one minute late. It's always delayed. Then you think... Okay. Here there is a bus every two hours. Max!

[SPEAKER_03]

Sometimes you think about saying that.

Yes.

[SPEAKER_00]

Last summer we saw many people who had been on holiday in the south. They said it was too hot. So then I think we see even more of a bend in tourism. Instead of going to the south, they might go north because people really can't stand the hot, hot, hot. So then I think we will get a lot of credit from us climate changers. It's not bad.

We hardly have to say that! There are some who suffer down in the middle of the globe, but for us it just gets better. Yes, it does! Of course we get more water and more powerful storms. But it's things to deal with, you could say. It's almost ...

I don't think we had anything else, really. If you don't have any questions about your bachelor's.

[SPEAKER_05]

Relevant ... Or just before ... I was going to write about material banks. Possibly some material passports. Some legislation that stands in the way of being able to recycle these brick stones, e.g. Yes. You can't do that in a bicycle carrier. There is something about hazardous waste. A big problem with demolishing a house.

[SPEAKER_00]

Yes yes ... We live in a society filled with rules. There are wicked rules. Stupid rules that are not used for anything. Which are written down and put on a folder and never looked at again. It's completely crazy with rules. I don't understand at all. And it just inhibits ...

I had some entrance fustations. Then I would like to granulate the plastic down. We have a plastic diver at Bornholm. Then I would granulate the plastic down, and the clear part of the fustation ...

So I made my own brewery glasses made of plastic. But reused plastic for the frustations, so you could use them in restaurants. And when they had been worn and didn't look nice anymore, we granulated them again and made new glasses out of them.

Is it a festival? Yes, everywhere. Also in restaurants. You tell the story that this glass was made from Station. Then people can accept that they drink a plastic glass. Because plastic is excellent. It is recycled all the time. It couldn't be done. Because when it was granulated, it was no longer recognized for life. Then the life certificate had to be approved again. So every time you granulated this and had to cast it over, the life certificate had to be approved. It was damn expensive. And it was the legislation? Yes, just a little legislation. So ...

Fair enough that you would like to, but when you set up so many barriers all the time...

And it required this amount of paper to be completed to become an animal feeder producer. You should really have a kind of container out here. Yes, I have. I will do that anyway. Even if someone comes and picks it up.

Then I should do it. I have big pallets in the container. And then he comes the same day and gives it to the animals. Everything is fine. But I have to constantly document that I deliver to him with this. It's a hell of a rule. And then I had him visit the other day. Two men are coming. That's fine. Everything is fine. One just talks about the man.

And then there is a calculation ... NOK 642 per quarter. Per quarter?! It's a hidden tax. Nothing else. I pay NOK 2500 an hour to a prenatal bank controller. And they were two people, right? Yes. It's completely insane.

I don't think normal people know that. When the authorities come to visit, they take 3,000 per hour. But it's not insane! It is there to be inhibited. Because Svalbard's Brøkhush, which produce 1.7 million liters of beer a year, pay the same as I do.

I just have a very small belly to pay for. So the big ones pay the same as the very small ones. Then we have beer moderation. We also pay a fee for the spirit we make in our beer. And when you are a small producer, like I am, I only pay 50%.

You can't start a business?

But if someone says that they intend to start a business, that this is legal, then they say, ".I don't want to answer that, because I'm a controlling business." You have to do it, and then we have to control it. If it's okay, we'll approve it. If not, you'll get a bite in the throat. But do you think it's lobbying from Palsberg that ...? Yes, this could be something.

But as far as animal control is concerned, I can't understand why you don't help.

When you start something... You must have a P-number that explains what your business is doing. When you write that you want to start a business, it probably has a P-number and that. Then you are called up by someone and says what are you doing? Yes, your P-number is correct. When you report it, a buffet of help opens up to get started.

Then the control shifts. You have to do this and that and that. Do something like that and do something like that. I set deadlines for when you have to. The same with tax. They say that you must remember to do this and that and that. And if you are in doubt, come up. Then I'll help you get started. Instead, you sit like this and wait. Yes! He did it! Now we control him, and then he gets a boot of 10,000.

It's completely crazy, Mathias! Yes, but there are complete gaps in the head! Think it's like that! It's really funny. I don't know, but I think so.

Yes, that's what they say!

Then people move here ... Yes! I thought it would be a good place to go ... I don't understand at all. There is a small area out here. I could imagine making a small bar. I have a beer van. I could put you out and make furniture, and someone who plays some music, right out here by the beach.

It's really fun! Then I call it Bakhaven. It's located in Bryggeriet's back yard. And I wrote to them four weeks ago. I haven't heard that sound yet. Yes. But it sits now. Yes, it's simply grotesque.

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[Automatic captions by Autotekst using NB Whisper. May contain recognition errors.]

[SPEAKER_03]

Yes, that's so nice.

[SPEAKER_00]

So I think it is easiest for to take it in Danish. Then she takes the questions in Danish, and then I will come up with some questions. Can you tell me what your role is in the island community here at Bodø? Yes, but my role is, or role, is really to ... To make something of this beer like ... as ...

Which tourists like. This is a bit more exciting, a bit more nerdy beer. That which is a bit more on the edge, and which you can't really get anywhere else than here on the island.

Yes! I am a member of our citizens' association. We forget. There are some who organize baptism parties and make sure something happens in the local area. So I am a member there.

No ... Then I'm a bit involved in the beer enthusiasts at Bornholm. Where I'm of course involved in events and such. How would you describe the island community and its current company? Is there anything special about Bornholm? Yes. The special thing is of course that many of our houses are sold as leisure houses. That is to say that we have a huge problem with no tax money being added to the island.

There are a lot who spend three or four weeks on the island using our infrastructure. But they don't put any money in. Because the tax goes to their local municipality. So it's a huge problem.

Has any legislation been looked at around there? Yes, there is talk of ... People start as little as demands from the small municipalities or these very tourist municipalities that something should happen. There is of course also some equalization. There is some equalization when you place tax in Denmark. Then there is an equalization reform where we get a little extra compared to others. But it is actually a big problem that you have a lot of consumers, but no one to pay. Or few to pay.

Is there something social, especially at Bondholm? Bondholm is an island where you get along with each other. You greet the lady where she ... You get a beer over the bed, and you meet each other. At least it's a society I like to be in.

The houses are cheap enough that you don't have to have a double job to pay your rent. So at the most, Bornholm is a wonderful place to be.

Nature, of course. You don't have to walk many meters to see that. That's the next question.

There are not many who can make the reality much harder. They are always stopped down by the ferry. So we have had zero interruptions for Christmas Eve.

It is a safe and secure society. We don't lock the doors at home. The keys are in the car when you leave it in the city. Nothing ever happens. So yes ... At least that is the most wonderful thing about this society.

That it is a safe place to be.

The biggest challenges are almost that it is so unequal.

Where it is 90% in July, so it is 10% now. Nothing is happening now. Everything stands still. So you have to be really good at turning up and down your business. Then you can take something like date goods.

When you're on your way out of the season, it's important to empty your camp, so you don't have anything in the camp over the winter. It really requires ...

Focusing and turning up and down all the time in your camp. At least that's one of the big differences compared to other places. Where I sometimes get a little jealous.

Someone in Sjælland, for example, who has a much more continuous flow of goods. So it is very difficult to navigate. And you have to have done it a few years before you really know what kind of mechanisms play. Now I have had a beverage business that was really plagued by selling a lot in the summer and nothing in the winter. So I've been used to it now for 20-25 years. So I know the mechanisms of Norwegian school in Denmark alone.

That's what you mean by uneven...? Yes. Very seasonal. Extremely seasonal. How is exports for you?

Exports ... Nothing further. And that's because we're a small brewery. We produce 80,000 liters of beer a year. And that's nothing compared to e.g. Svanhild can produce 1.7 million liters of beer a year. So we are just a small brewery. We are a very local brewery.

And then we are at the top shelf. High quality. We don't look at the cost of what it costs, that's why we get a high price. That's why we are in a situation like right now, with the war in Ukraine, with high prices and raw materials. Low sales, because people don't dare to use their money. And at the same time our price is high. We can't raise the price because it's high before.

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We are a resident of a society where the public sector consumes a lot of finances. And that money has to come from somewhere. And it comes on tax. If we are to pay a lot of tax, we have to make a lot of money. And then starts this evil circle that we are in. Why should you have an 8.8% wage increase all the way around?

If I have to give 8.8% wage increase, then I have to find 10-12% extra. Because I have costs to account for every wage increase. I have to pay holiday pay, it also rises by 8%. It also rises to pensions and everything rises by 8%. But then it costs ... Then you actually have even less for yourself than before you got 8.8% wage increase.

Then they come next year and say that they want to see everything over the place. They will have to pay more. Damn it, because that's where it is! Then it just gets so expensive in the end, so it's cheaper to buy something from outside and transport it all the way up here.

We are in a completely normal circle. And it's only getting worse.

[SPEAKER_03]

How did your dream scenario look in Vörbohrnholm to yourself? And if there were no ... No barriers, nothing? You could just dream there. Then you would have had it here.

[SPEAKER_00]

I would like us to be more people here. I would like us to have 45,000 inhabitants. And then I could ... And if that is not possible ... Then I would like those who had summer homes at Bornholm, to borrow some of their tax.

Because they use the infrastructure over here. That could mean that we got a municipality that had more money in the box. Because they are really tight. I could imagine that. In terms of business ...

Then we have more people on the island, which also gives more life and means that throughout the winter we had a larger customer base than we have today. I could imagine that we got some winter tourism at Brøndheim. Everyone talks about it, and it will probably never come to fruition. Everyone would like it, but it is very difficult to make it more efficient. But if we could share, take away 30% of the tourists in the summer..

And put them in in the winter. Then it would have been fantastic. It would have given society much more peace of mind. That there was continuous pressure on society all year round. Just like I have this, the hospital has all the goodies here. Bofa has it. So you have to be big enough to be able to absorb the top. And when you are in the middle, you just have too much of an apparatus going on. Too big a hospital, too big a housing association, too big a lady. Everything is just too big for the minors. You mention the municipal economy. What does it mean concretely for Bornholm? It means that we are a poor municipality. An ultra-poor municipality.

We don't have the power of salt today. And sometimes you can ... When you hear a clump in Copenhagen... Then you think ... No! Tino, a little quiet. The ST arrives one minute late. It's always delayed. Then you think... Okay. Here there is a bus every two hours. Max!

[SPEAKER_03]

Sometimes you think about saying that.

Yes.

[SPEAKER_00]

Last summer we saw many people who had been on holiday in the south. They said it was too hot. So then I think we see even more of a bend in tourism. Instead of going to the south, they might go north because people really can't stand the hot, hot, hot. So then I think we will get a lot of credit from us climate changers. It's not bad.

We hardly have to say that! There are some who suffer down in the middle of the globe, but for us it just gets better. Yes, it does! Of course we get more water and more powerful storms. But it's things to deal with, you could say. It's almost ...

I don't think we had anything else, really. If you don't have any questions about your bachelor's.

[SPEAKER_05]

Relevant ... Or just before ... I was going to write about material banks. Possibly some material passports. Some legislation that stands in the way of being able to recycle these brick stones, e.g. Yes. You can't do that in a bicycle carrier. There is something about hazardous waste. A big problem with demolishing a house.

[SPEAKER_00]

Yes yes ... We live in a society filled with rules. There are wicked rules. Stupid rules that are not used for anything. Which are written down and put on a folder and never looked at again. It's completely crazy with rules. I don't understand at all. And it just inhibits ...

I had some entrance fustations. Then I would like to granulate the plastic down. We have a plastic diver at Bornholm. Then I would granulate the plastic down, and the clear part of the fustation ...

So I made my own brewery glasses made of plastic. But reused plastic for the frustations, so you could use them in restaurants. And when they had been worn and didn't look nice anymore, we granulated them again and made new glasses out of them.

Is it a festival? Yes, everywhere. Also in restaurants. You tell the story that this glass was made from Station. Then people can accept that they drink a plastic glass. Because plastic is excellent. It is recycled all the time. It couldn't be done. Because when it was granulated, it was no longer recognized for life. Then the life certificate had to be approved again. So every time you granulated this and had to cast it over, the life certificate had to be approved. It was damn expensive. And it was the legislation? Yes, just a little legislation. So ...

Fair enough that you would like to, but when you set up so many barriers all the time...

And it required this amount of paper to be completed to become an animal feeder producer. You should really have a kind of container out here. Yes, I have. I will do that anyway. Even if someone comes and picks it up.

Then I should do it. I have big pallets in the container. And then he comes the same day and gives it to the animals. Everything is fine. But I have to constantly document that I deliver to him with this. It's a hell of a rule. And then I had him visit the other day. Two men are coming. That's fine. Everything is fine. One just talks about the man.

And then there is a calculation ... NOK 642 per quarter. Per quarter?! It's a hidden tax. Nothing else. I pay NOK 2500 an hour to a prenatal bank controller. And they were two people, right? Yes. It's completely insane.

I don't think normal people know that. When the authorities come to visit, they take 3,000 per hour. But it's not insane! It is there to be inhibited. Because Svalbard's Brøkhus, which produce 1.7 million liters of beer a year, pay the same as I do.

I just have a very small belly to pay for. So the big ones pay the same as the very small ones. Then we have beer moderation. We also pay a fee for the spirit we make in our beer. And when you are a small producer, like I am, I only pay 50%.

You can't start a business?

But if someone says that they intend to start a business, that this is legal, then they say, ".I don't want to answer that, because I'm a controlling business." You have to do it, and then we have to control it. If it's okay, we'll approve it. If not, you'll get a bite in the throat. But do you think it's lobbying from Palsberg that ...? Yes, this could be something.

But as far as animal control is concerned, I can't understand why you don't help. When you start something... You must have a P-number that explains what your business is doing. When you write that you want to start a business, it probably has a P-number and that. Then you are called up by someone and says what are you doing? Yes, your P-number is correct. When you report it, a buffet of help opens up to get started. Then the control shifts. You have to do this and that and that. Do something like that and do something like that. I set deadlines for when you have to. The same with tax. They say that you must remember to do this and that and that. And if you are in doubt, come up. Then I'll help you get started. Instead, you sit like this and wait. Yes! He did it! Now we control him, and then he gets a boot of 10,000. It's completely crazy, Mathias! Yes, but there are complete gaps in the head! Think it's like that! It's really funny. I don't know, but I think so. Yes, that's what they say! Then people move here ... Yes! I thought it would be a good place to go ... I don't understand at all. There is a small area out here. I could imagine making a small bar. I have a beer van. I could put you out and make furniture, and someone who plays some music, right out here by the beach. It's really fun! Then I call it Bakhaven. It's located in Bryggeriet's back yard. And I wrote to them four weeks ago. I haven't heard that sound yet.

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[SPEAKER_04]

To start with, I want to say again a little about the project. It's me from Aalborg University and some students from Norway. Among other things, I'm sitting here with my fellow student, from Norway, who wants to say hi. Hello! How am I only going to be in the background and listen and write notes? So I'm just going to stay in the background.

Yes. As I said, we are investigating some different island societies, where it is Bornholm this time, and we are very interested in hearing your opinions about the development on the island, among other things. I would just like to say that the interview will be recorded if it is done with you.

Yes, and then we'll settle it at the end, when we're done with the project, the actual meeting. Yes. Yes, you sit and ask them about it, and then you make a report or something, and that's what you're supposed to be defending.

Yes, exactly. So we have prepared some questions that we ask you and then we deal with the answers.

Yes, we talk to some different people and ask some of the same questions and then we find out something about it in the background of our project. Yes, it is mentioned at some point in the report or is it just in the interview?

It will be mentioned in the report as well, the one we will go over to last. Yes. Yes, okay, yes. Good. Then I will start with the first question, which is, what is your role in the Ø-society? It can be both personal, but also maybe your business role. So personally, I live in a farm in the west.

[UNKNOWN_SPEAKER]

And I own a half hectare of land that is being sold to another country that runs my farm. And then I am living with and I am very active in our local health association.

[SPEAKER_04]

as I am now. I sit on the ground floor and do a lot of administrative work. Okay. Yes, that sounds really nice. What kind of voluntary work have you been involved in? Well, I have been a volunteer in a nutrition association where we run a nutrition center and a collection house.

[SPEAKER_00]

I was there for 25 years, and now I'm 29 years old. That's what I've gotten out of it. Now I've been a member of a non-profit shooting association for a year, and I'm very sorry to say this, but I'm in charge of the economy, and I make a living in the association. And I'm active in the association. It's shooting, it's precision shooting. I shoot .22 and air, and it's rampant every time.

[SPEAKER_04]

Okay, interesting. I have also been a member of the board of directors in Bornholm Landbrug Hedra for 10 years. I have been involved in the work related to being a landowner and identity. I am an active player in the local community. Yes, I can hear that. What was it you called it? Bornholm Landbrug Hedra. Okay, yes. Interesting. So the next question is, how would you describe the island society and its current state? How do you think the situation is at Bornholm right now? Well, it's a good state. We have a positive wave.

[SPEAKER_00]

Many interested people who would like to be here, live here, work here, both young and middle-aged and elderly. But we have a damn bad municipality, which is really bad at getting things done. In that way, building permits and renovation tasks on time, it is also terribly bad.

It's the one that stops so many things. It takes too long to get the treatment done at the municipal level. There are a lot of people who want it, but they just can't get through it. And it's not just the municipality, but there are simply too many rules. There are too many rules with this and that, so you have to go through this and that. It's insanely hard. And it's also hard to be a real millionaire.

small self-employed individuals. And they don't get any bigger, because as soon as you have employees, then there is administration, landlords, books and papers. And it's all too heavy. Yes. It's just a municipality, but it's much more state. But municipalities are absolutely not ... They don't spend much. No.

[SPEAKER_04]

Okay. So it's both that it takes a long time, but also that things might be stopped by some administrative things? Yes. Yes. Namely administrative books. Yes. What do you think are the best aspects of Bornholm? The best? Yes. Yes, but we have ... we are ...

[UNKNOWN_SPEAKER]

where we have a super natural environment. We have some attractive workplaces. We have practiced without any confidentiality. We have a vibrant leisure life on the DUN. We do a lot on one of the organizations. It is one of a kind that you can participate in. And it is good for children and adults

[SPEAKER_04]

So in that way, we are for a positive change in that area. Then there is a big and maybe also a broad question, but what do you see as the biggest challenges that Ø-SAMFUNDED is facing in terms of innovative development and sustainable growth?

[UNKNOWN_SPEAKER]

Or do you have, for example,

[SPEAKER_00]

So it doesn't matter if it's a car or a plane. It has to be really lucrative. And then we have to have some housing. We have to have some housing. Either rent housing or own housing. We lack that. A lot of that. If you want to move over and live, because you either have a job or have been offered a job for a longer or shorter period of time, then maybe you don't like it.

[SPEAKER_04]

No. We can't do that. So that's missing. And again, the municipality needs to think about it, and provide a building permit, and again, that's it. And then there will just be nothing left. Okay. Are there any initiatives that have been implemented to meet the challenges there are? Well, we have...

[SPEAKER_00]

For example, Aarhus and Bornholm would like to build some houses, but they haven't started yet, because suddenly there were some cars that were in the area that you didn't think you could handle before you could build a house. It's my world, so they should probably find themselves a new place to be outside of the big building.

[UNKNOWN_SPEAKER]

And the whole situation in the region, she has tried to get structured in their plans to build on some more employees, but there was no one there.

[SPEAKER_05]

But we also have insects in tourism, such as flowers. There are good hotel options and good places for restaurants.

[SPEAKER_00]

It's also a good initiative, but it takes a very long time to get things going. And you have some people who live around the area who don't know what's going to happen. But you're not quick enough to get things done in a way that you don't know what's going on with your house around there. Because there's not a lot of energy there.

We try to handle the fossil fuels with oil and gas. We don't depend on it. We try to make renewable energy in one way or another. And that's positive. But it could well be that there should be an atomic war in the future. Hopefully not. You have to be open about it. Atomic war is not dangerous at the moment, but in no way compared to what it was 30 years ago, when I was 20 years old.

[SPEAKER_04]

How does Ø-Samfundet cooperate to promote innovative development and sustainable growth? Do you think there is a good collaboration in terms of creating development at Ø? Well, we have a business center from Holm that is good at holding courses and events with ideas and input. We have some

[SPEAKER_00]

who are also determined to be part of it. We have some English people who are sitting on some larger cashiers who are very willing to let their money come out of work for the society. Whether it is to be a bakery or to spend money in existing companies and get them boosted. Jensen Danmark is a good example of a large company that always draws workers to the front line.

And those who are more illiterate this year, who have become a part of Denmark, also have a very lucrative workplace. The industrial sector is also a good workplace. They are so dependent that there are some crises in some countries, but they are connected by the fact that there are some jobs

There are a lot of tourist attractions that are open during the season period. You can open them both in spring and autumn to make the season longer. Then you work a lot. Both a big player in the tourist sector and a big player in the tourism sector. I think everyone is a big player. Then you start well together. One way is to give the nation a hand and try to pull things together.

and try to get us to open up in the following year, I think that Øen will have the opportunity to come over and visit as a tourist. The cruise ship Carra 1, which is built in Rønnehavn, is in operation. There are large cruise ships coming in and there are barmen or bus companies driving around. There are guides on and you get to see Øen come in the best possible way.

[SPEAKER_04]

How do you think that the Ø-community can improve its development capacity? Transport, housing, employment. That's the special thing. Can you come over? I don't know where you live in the country, but can you come to and from Bornholm?

Yes, of course. If you could fly to Brøndal for 250 kroner, would you have done anything about it? Yes, that could be. And your Norwegian fellow students would probably also like to do the same, right? Yes, I think it would have taken some time to get here by bus. Yes. Yes. Absolutely. Yes. But when you study in Albon, where are you?

Where do you study? Is it in Copenhagen or Bornholm or where do you study? I study in Copenhagen. I study at Aalborg University, but the part that is in Copenhagen. And you study in? I study in Østfold County in Frederikstad, on the border of Sweden. And it's a bit more important where you come from.

[SPEAKER_00]

whether you sail or fly. It is the time that should be limited and it should be available at some time. And then it should be cheap. That's what makes us move. If we go out and travel, where can we go? How fast

can we get there? There are things like that that are part of getting us to move. You can use it for work in Copenhagen and study. If you can get a pension back and forth.

[SPEAKER_04]

How do you think you and your organization can contribute to improving the society's capacity for sustainable growth?

[UNKNOWN_SPEAKER]

Well, that's where I work today in Agriprice. We make sure that the vehicles we drive with are the best possible in terms of the environment. And we also have equipment that runs on electricity. We have chargers that run on 80 euros, six chargers. We have solar panels on the roof. We have windmills to be made for production. Now there is also a series of Agriprice owners

[SPEAKER_00]

but he also has a production crisis, so he has several approaches in that way. We help to clean buildings down. We clean a lot of buildings down, and everything that can be reused in one way or another, it is used for reuse. Whether it is used to make new roads, or it is three constructions that are moved over to a new building, or used to build something completely different. That's part of it. We are on ISG. to make ESG computing platforms and optimize. And we always look into things that can make us use less. And the less input, the bigger the output in one way or another. It's on a computer screen, but there are no different things. If you can read it on the screen, then you use some paper, for example. The employees have all their timetables on their mobile phones, so they don't have to go to the technology department to deliver. The follow-up files that we get from the devs, we don't get on paper, they have them electronically. In this regard, we are trying to follow up on a regular basis.

[SPEAKER_04]

Cool. We were actually introduced to a project that I think you are involved in with Sydhavnsvej 1. A building that needs to be demolished there. What did you say it was called? Sydhavnsvej 1. Yes. And something about a golf club. Is that a project you've been involved in in some way? Or something you know about? No.

Did you see any challenges in the process of reusing the building materials?

There are some doors and windows, there is some insulation, there is some woodwork that has been reused. And then there is a lot of the concrete that is being reused to make the bottom of the road. We make a large space where there should be a machine building that needs space. We use the bottom to make

When we build a road or a site, we put the materials down in the bottom. Then we reuse the materials. It sounds like you make a lot of use of sustainability and reuse the building materials.

It's not just like a picture of a model, because there has to be a certain volume before you can talk about it.

Yes, have there been any problems in that process? You mentioned that with the municipality, that it can take a long time with building permits, among other things. Are there also some problems with demolition in some way? Or is it difficult to get permits to be made possible? The end goal on

demolition, it came very soon. It does. And it is up to us, what we have done in the past, what it means to get things done. So you think about Perth.

[SPEAKER_00]

And you had made the decision to do it. Yes, it was a good decision that you had to do it before you could come to the party. A political compromise. And you had decided to leave the party with a new party. And that was a good thing for you, right? But that's actually a little bit of your responsibility. And it comes on its own.

[SPEAKER_04]

That is also something that can be of help for the materials to be reused afterwards. That is administrative work.

So this is also the aspect of time?

Then it could be that there was a trigger on the recovery plan, which could have been towards your new program. So it is not in any way a coincidence that there could have been more recovery if there had been more time for it. Yes, I understand that. But you are also forced to take a factor called economy.

[SPEAKER_00]

The media is the one who drives things. And it may well be a bit of a wrong thing to say, but it can sometimes be better to just get the media or the media to come and get it down on their own and send it back to them. They have to clean up, they have to pack up, they have to understand where they are going and what they are doing, so that the media can have a good time when he has to go out and talk to the media.

[SPEAKER_05]

Okay, they are in control of themselves. Yes. That's why they are as good as me, both as a judge and as a self-employed person, or as a co-worker. I mean, they are in control of themselves. Yes. Very nice. But we do everything we can to make sure that they can take care of themselves. Okay, good. That's good. I mean, they have taken a big step. Yes. That's good.

[SPEAKER_04]

Then there is one last question in relation to how can the Ø-society better cooperate with surrounding societies and regions to achieve joint goals?

[UNKNOWN_SPEAKER]

I think it's a good idea to have a model for the next year. It's a good idea to have a model for the next year.

[SPEAKER_05]

as a work place or as a place where you can spend time on weekends or holidays. But also a place where you can spend some time on work or in your senior year. And then one thing is that we have two weeks. Those two weeks are in June. And it's not all things you can handle in June.

[Automatic captions by Autotekst using OpenAI Whisper V3. May contain recognition errors.]

[SPEAKER_01]

The first question, what is your role here in Øgesamfundet? Short presentation of yourself. Well, I am a furniture designer, and it turns out that I make kitchens, wardrobe, dining tables and side furniture. I try to make it from local materials. Both because they have a better, funnier history. It's both better environmentally and economically it's actually cheaper. Partly cheaper. Yes. How would you describe the island society and its current state? Like Bornholm, yes.

Is there anything special about Bornholm? Well, I think that the whole thing is that people are getting a little more into not stressing too much. It's getting a little slower. I think that's very nice.

You can also see that there are many who move here because you sell something expensive and can buy something you then maybe pay without paying the loan. That will make it possible to have a more relaxed everyday life and not have to work so much. I think that's a good thing about the province in many places. What do you think is the best about Bornholm? The best sides of Bornholm?

I really like that we are a limited number of people. You have to take responsibility for what you do. You can't just leave. In Copenhagen you can just assume that there will be new customers. There are no rumors about what you do, for example.

And here, if I do a bad job, then it will be very bad for the turnover in the future. So it's purely business-wise? Yes, in that way you can at least be involved in what you're doing.

If you drive around in the traffic, it doesn't help to ban too many people who drive behind you, because most likely you have children in the same kindergarten or something. So you have to be a little more careful here. Yes, but you have to treat everyone as if they are someone you know, or potentially someone you know.

And then there are some bad days. Yes, but you have to be aware of what you do and how you react to other people. Yes. What about personally, what do you think is the best thing about Bornholm? Well, I think we have a nice nature and... I think...

My family lives here, and it's important for me that they are close. What are the biggest challenges for the island society in terms of innovative development and sustainability? The shipping from and to the island is a big problem. It's a big challenge.

Now I used to work in Copenhagen, and every time we ordered something, it was usually free the next day. Now I can put 1000-2000 kroner in the oven every time I order something. That would make me have to plan something more, so it's bigger portions I order at the time. Or that it simply can't be done if it's small things.

[SPEAKER_00]

Does that make a difference in your business? Yes, it does, absolutely. Are there any more general challenges that Bornholm is looking at, that you can see? Something social, or something? I don't have that much in mind. I don't have any employees either. We have two people who work here, normally.

[SPEAKER_01]

We worked together on the same foot. What initiatives has Ø-samfundet previously taken to meet these challenges? Such as the challenge with transportation? There is sometimes an incentive for transport, but it is then given to the transport companies, so I'm not really sure when to go out to the users.

[SPEAKER_04]

Is there anything that makes you think, this was a good project? Was it successful? Was it a bad project? Is there a lot of projects that start and then die out? I don't remember anything that I think has gone really well. But it might actually be a success criteria sometimes if you don't notice it.

[SPEAKER_00]

I wouldn't have made a sign that it actually works, if you don't... Yes, if it's not some kind of movement that goes around. Yes, how does the island society cooperate to promote innovative development and sustainable growth? Are there any special partnerships or associations?

[SPEAKER_01]

I'm not involved in any official associations or partnerships, but we work together. It's easier to work together with the sawmill, which is right up here. There is a corner with upholstery the other way around. It is of course easier to use the local materials. Yes?

Is it good dialogue, is it nice, is there a lot of private talk? Well, it's both because we know each other by heart, and because it's logistical, it's easier to spend two minutes driving up than to go over the water, maybe, or something like that. It's both time and economic. Yes.

Do you think that the island society can improve its development capacity? Yes. How can it? Well, now they are doing a lot of energy islands there, which hopefully could give some better energy prices for us. We have had the country's highest energy prices for a long time. Yes.

It would be nice if that came down a little. There are also some who have talked about tourism. What is your opinion on that? Well, we haven't really tried to market ourselves directly for tourists, but we will actually do that this year. With all these scams we have to try to sell.

But of course we have a lot of work to do with all the summer houses that have to be maintained and filled up with furniture. And there are also often some people who may have a slightly better economy and have bought a large summer house or something. So it's a nice store for you? Yes, yes, yes, it is. And you can feel the season, and in the winter it may be a little quieter? Yes.

But it can also be that someone actually thinks about it and then wants to have it done in the winter, because they don't use it then. But often it is when the post comes and then they call a week before. But that's always the case.

How can you and your organisation contribute to strengthening Ø-samfundets capacity for sustainable growth? Do you have any concerns about that? Well, I think we do that by doing something that can hold and shouldn't be changed. We don't think we have a political influence or ambition to have it.

I think that we are trying to be a good example and do something that is reasonable. You also talked about the fact that it was something local. Do you think about sustainability? Yes, but it does all the work we save by using it locally. But it's both sustainability and economy and time and for that matter

[SPEAKER_00]

The sustainability is also an argument in itself. How can the island society better cooperate with surrounding societies and regions to achieve a common goal? Do you think there are some established cooperators somewhere? From Bornholm? I'm not sure. I don't know what it should be.

[SPEAKER_01]

Is it something you want? As a collaborator? No, not really. I'm trying to sell the story with the little shop and buy it. It doesn't really work if you get the same product in a big furniture store. Then neither the story nor the charm disappears.

[SPEAKER_04]

But if that's not the case, it could be. In my opinion, it could be to sell products elsewhere. It's a question of where to market. My interpretation. We don't have that many more questions, but we have a question that is a bit open. If you could...

You had a dream scenario with Bornholm. Is there anything you would like to change? How would you like to have it around this island? If there were no barriers, no obstacles. You could have been completely free. How would you like to have it? I would like it to be magical.

[SPEAKER_01]

It would be... It would be nice to have a free toilet, but also to have a tour around the winter. Because now it starts from Easter and goes a little further. Restaurants and shops are also open in the winter. If you want to go out and eat in the winter, there are two or three places you can choose from.

It could be exciting if there was life all year round. But on the other hand, it is also quite nice that there is a little break. Yes, a little time to relax. Yes. How do you think it would affect the business if there was tourism? It would of course increase the whole thing. There would be a much larger turnover.

Because when they get used to trying to attract people to Homs and Monaco, it comes to a point where it ruins itself a bit, right? When you almost can't walk down the street in Svanegis, then it may well be that there are many of them who don't want to come back next year. Because none of them really want to be tourists in a place where all the others are. No. No, that's not true. So it would be nice to be able to spread it more out, in that way. Yes.

[SPEAKER_00]

Do you have any questions about getting a bachelor's degree? I'm writing about recycling building materials. Have you heard about the material passport? No. Where you try to give a passport to a tree, for example. Or if you put it in a sofa. And then use it in a new context. Then you can see where it came from.

[SPEAKER_04]

Yes, the whole life on a certain product. It sounds a bit difficult. Yes, yes. Difficult on a piece of wood. This is actually a bit off-topic, but I work with cycling. NFC, which puts the focus on production for a cycling frame.

Then you can see how it was produced, they have filmed everything, how it was made. It's like you put a stamp on that flag, then you see that it comes from that tree, you put up the story, so the customer can

see it. So if you sell it to someone, then you can put up ownership to that person on that MC. So you can even be protected in a way, so the bike that costs so much money has an ownership change.

[SPEAKER_00]

So it's used in technology. It's a bit like animals. So you get the identity with the product. It's a bit like that. Have you tried to work with recycled materials? Yes. We did that sometimes.

[SPEAKER_01]

It's hard to reuse, because when you make such an expensive piece of furniture, which will cost a lot of money, then there shouldn't be any old screw holes in it. But I have done it sometimes, if you find an old table.

I can use the planks and stuff like that. But often it's also a lot of extra material. If you look at the shelves of my bench, it's made of a lot of small pins, which I thought had been in the fire oven. So it's about trying to use the pieces that otherwise wouldn't be used.

It's not something you want to use as a paint, so I filled it up. It makes it a little fun to look at, I think.

[SPEAKER_00]

I have also talked to some people about reusing wood as a binding material for sustainability, and that it needs a certain classification for how much it can withstand and how much it can bear. Yes, you can try to see how much it costs to find out if it can bear, then you have already spent more money than it costs.

[SPEAKER_01]

There is also one from Bofedder who has tried to talk about it. It becomes very difficult. There are some doors and some windows and such, but just to pull all the old sewage out of some windows and have to go through it with a metal detector.

That would be nice. But then, for example, doors. You can see down at my workshop, I started making the ceiling. It's covered with old doors. Because it's a cheap plate. Another question. Are there any other things that you see...

[SPEAKER_04]

In general, what challenges do you see in Bornholm? Social, health, school, work... What challenges do you see in Bornholm, in general? In terms of school, we have more than half of all schoolchildren attending private schools. Really? That was the last thing I heard.

[SPEAKER_01]

It's because the municipality has closed schools, and some have opened private schools instead. It creates a social disruption for all of us who have money to go to private schools. We go there, and everyone else goes to the municipal schools. It's a problem everywhere.

We can't have all the specialists at the hospital, but now it's not something I've had problems with. Then there are some who get some expensive helicopter tours, when you have to go quickly over. Because then the list will not be stopped? Yes, yes, it will be stopped. Yes, yes, I think so. You get the paid tour, you also get it if you just have to go to an examination, then you can also get your trip refunded. Okay.

As far as I know, it depends on what it is. What do you think about the idea of a free color transport for everyone? I would like to travel for free, but I don't think there is any reason for that.

It costs a lot, both environmentally and economically, so it's very reasonable that those who use it also pay for it. Right now you can get a color ticket for 100 kroner to drive a car over. And I'm happy every time I use it myself, but it doesn't mean that there are others who pay for me to drive over. It costs more than 100 kroner to drive a car over in Brønsted, so I think it's fair enough that it's the one who uses it who pays for it.

If you buy a ticket at the last minute, it might cost 1000 kroner instead. It would be very funny if it was a bit similar. I think it's fair enough to give 300 kroner. There is a lot of support in the foreground. So 100 kroner is almost free.

So are you very satisfied with the new format? Yes, but I think it should cost more. Or be similar in the way that the expensive tickets could be cheaper. It doesn't look so good in their ads, but it looks good to be able to sell a ticket for 200 kroner. That's right. Because I thought it was more like freight, so it was cheaper.

Yes, but I don't know, because I don't think it would have any influence on the freight companies. They pay a lot of... It also takes a long time. There is a driver who has to drive down to a ferry. Some of them get their containers filled, and then there is another one who comes and collects them up in the river. The driver may not get paid for the whole trip, but it still takes a long time to set it up and put it together. Well, are we done? No, we're not done yet. Thanks.

Audio-recording-2024-02-29-152502.txt

[Automatic captions by Autotekst using OpenAI Whisper V3. May contain recognition errors.]

[SPEAKER_01]

How do you explain your role in the society here? I am chief editor of the local newspaper, so I can be said to be responsible for our newspaper and therefore for our public debate and what it is for some things we put on the agenda, what is it called, that follows in society. And it's not me who controls it, but I'm responsible for the institution that helps it happen.

How would you describe the island? Bornholm is a fantastic island with a very unique nature and nice people and an awful economy. We have some very big social problems and some very big economic problems and being on an island makes it a little harder because it is a little harder to cooperate, it is a little harder to have

transport and commerce than if you live as a naval city to other cities. So we have some geographical challenges because we are on an island. But basically, our biggest challenge is that we are a local society outside of the big city, which historically has lost a lot of its competent residents and has a lot of socially challenged citizens back, which is really expensive, and the way we run municipalities in Denmark, there is the economic model for it difficult to get it to stick together. So we have big problems with this matter.

[SPEAKER_00]

How is it in Brøndholm in relation to the development of things? Is it good? If there is development in Brøndholm? Yes, generally, socially, economically, generally. There is a nice business life growing up, but the small island is largely driven by the public. But there is a private life that plays an important role.

[SPEAKER_01]

And there is a great expectation that there will be a new economic boost, because there is a plan to build a large windmill park and use Bornholm as an energy island, that is, as the basis for the transformer station that is to be changed before it is sent on. And the hope is that it is an investment in the 9-10 billion kroner class.

And there is hope that it will throw some activity and growth into the Bornholmsk society. What are the best things on earth? The best things? Yes. What are the best things? Is there cooperation? What is the best at Bornholm? The best? I mean...

The best is at Bornholm, but Bornholm has a magical nature and a very beautiful culture. Very nice buildings and cities and harbours and so on. We are a fantastic tourist destination to visit, but it is not a very good business.

It is a business. It is a business, but it cannot run the island. We are not a tourist island that can live off tourists. But it plays a role. And then the population is tough. They are a bit cool. They are used to fighting. They have an identity that they have sent the Swede to the port in the 16th century and have chosen to be under the Danish king.

[SPEAKER_02]

And they are no longer like that, but there is still a basic identity of being a little independent on the one hand and a little tough on the other. You talked about the problem with the good kids or the best educated moving away. Are there other problems or challenges that you come across? Well, they don't move back enough.

[SPEAKER_01]

We lack workers, and we also have a very large number of growing older groups. So we have a very large growth in pensioners. And pensioners are a bad thing. Have you done any measures to improve this? Bornholm has made an approach and strategy to try to make itself attractive.

Is it successful? But it is only successful in that we have stopped losing immigrants. We used to fall, we have done that for 20 years or so. But in the last few years we are almost stagnant. And we have been good at attracting workers and immigrants. Partly young people who have been studying and who are returning home.

to have a good family life and enjoy nature and family and have a good life in Bornholm. And partly we have also attracted some refugees, especially from Ukraine, who in turn also become workers.

And that we have an assistant consultant who travels around and tries to convince people that they should join Bornholm. Do you know if there are any measures to keep that going? Have you thought about it? If you have any further education? Or is it something like that? If you can't stick to those who take away. They take away from taking a German education. And one of Bornholm's dreams is to have more education.

But it goes more in the other direction, that is, that the education we have is challenging, because there is not enough, then we are looking for them. And because most of the young people who want to study, if they can, then they would rather study in a big city than study on an island out in Østersøen. If you are 22, then it is not as exciting to read to teachers in Rønne as it is to read in Copenhagen.

Do you have a collaboration with other islands, or a collaboration here and there on islands, about such things? Bornholm has an association called Baltisk Bro, which is very much about collaborating with others.

What is it called? Baltic islands. And teach each other. And what is it called? The municipality has just signed a partnership with Koldtland, Øland and Sandovald, I think it is, to work together on energy islands and windmills and such.

So there is something, but there could be quite a lot more. Do you have any thoughts on how I should work to improve myself? To work for what? How can Bornholm get better? There are two ways that Bornholm can get better. One is that Bornholm can get more money from the state of Denmark. Then there is room for more things, then you can do a lot of good things.

So you can say that the model of extension that exists in Denmark for how to increase the number of expatriates can be increased. And the other is that you can help the business life to grow. Because it is in the bottom line the workplace and the business life that draws it. And that can be done by making good frameworks for the business life, by making it easy for them to build, project, develop and trade.

And what we are really bad at, we are trying to get better, but because the municipality is busy, they are also busy in their administration, and therefore they are also slow in their administration. And that makes many of the residents not think it is an attractive place to build and produce, because it is difficult. So you can get better at that. Yes, but as a newspaper, I still ...

Is it something that you have done to help with the development? We try to contribute by creating relevant knowledge and creating focus on cooperation and cohesion and helping each other and making each other better and striving that we are a society where one plus one can be more than two.

And that also applies to the business world and knowledge about what people do. So we try to share a lot of knowledge about what is happening and cover it in that way. And then you can say that a society that knows it is much stronger than a society that does not know it. Because if we did not talk together and we did not share the knowledge, then many of the things that happen that are good will probably not happen.

And we are not alone. Bornholm is perhaps on a level or above Norway in terms of local benefit. Because we have a newspaper, but we also have two state public service stations. So there are 40,000 inhabitants of Bornholm, or 39,300.

And there are five media in Bornholm, of which three are relatively large. And there are maybe 200 journalists' jobs for these people. So there are many journalists and a lot of news coverage in Bornholm. That was actually what we had. That was what we wanted. Yes. Thank you for 10 minutes.

Audio-recording-2024-02-29-152504.txt

[Automatic captions by Autotekst using OpenAI Whisper V3. May contain recognition errors.]

[SPEAKER_01]

First, can you explain your role in the society here? I am the chief editor of the local newspaper Dagbladet, so I am responsible for our newspaper and therefore for our public and what it is for some things we put on the agenda, and what it is that fills the society. And it is not me who controls it, but I am responsible for the institution that helps it happen. How would you describe Øjen?

Bornholm is a fantastic island with a very unique nature and lovely people and an awful economy. We have some very big social problems and some very big economic problems.

And being on an island makes it a little harder, because it's a little harder to cooperate, it's a little harder to have transport and trade than if you live as a neighbour city to other cities. So we have some geographical challenges, because we are on an island. But fundamentally, our biggest challenge is that we are a local society outside of the big city,

which historically has lost a lot of its good citizens and has a lot of socially challenged citizens back, which is really expensive. And the way we run municipalities in Denmark, there is the economic model for it difficult to get it to stick together. So we have big problems with that.

How is it at BNR in relation to the development of things? Is it good? If there is development at BNR?

Yes, generally, socially, economically, generally. There is a good business life that grows, but the small island is largely driven by public institutions. But there is a private life that plays an important role, and there is a great expectation that there will be

a new economic boost, because there are plans to build a large windmill park and use Bornholm as an energy island, that is, as the basis for the transformer station that is to change power before it is sent on. And the hope is that it is an investment in the class of 90 billion kroner. And the hope is that it will throw some activity and some growth out of the Bornholmsk society. What are the best things about this year?

The best things about it? Yes. What are the best things? Is there cooperation? Is there the best at Bornholm? Yes.

The best? That's not a good question. I don't know what the best is about Bornholm. But Bornholm has an endless nature and a very beautiful culture. Very fine buildings and cities and harbours. We are a fantastic tourist destination.

the only tourist island that can live off tourists. But it plays a role. And then the population,

They are tough, they are a bit cool, they have an identity that they have smuggled Swedes to the port in the 16th century and chosen to be under the Danish king. And that is no longer the case, but there is still a basic identity that you are a bit independent on the one hand and a bit tough on the other.

[SPEAKER_02]

You talked about the problem with the talented young people, or the best trained to move away. Are there other problems or challenges that you come across? Well, yes, they don't move back, enough. We lack labor, and then we have a very large number of adults, older groups.

[SPEAKER_01]

So we have a very large growth in pensioners. Pensioners are a bad thing. Have you made any measures to improve this? Bornholm has made a moving strategy and is trying to be attractive and a step away from success.

But it has only turned out that we have stopped losing immigrants. We used to fall, we have done that for 20 years or so, but in the last few years we have almost stalled. And we have been good at attracting workers and immigrants, partly young people who have been studying and who are returning home. to have a good family life and enjoy nature and family and have a good life in Bornholm. And partly we have also attracted some refugees, especially from Ukraine, who by the way also become workers. And that we have a consulate who travels around and tries to convince people that they should move to another country. Do you know if there are any measures to keep those who move away to study? Have you thought about having a further education? Or is there something like that? You can't rely on those who leave. They leave to take a typical education.

And one of Bornholm's dreams is to have more courses, but it goes more in the other direction, that is, the courses we have are challenged, because there are not enough who are looking for them. And because most of the young people who want to study, if they can, they would rather study in a big city than study on an island out in Østersøen. If you are 22, then it is not as exciting to read to teachers in Rønne as it is to read in Copenhagen.

[SPEAKER_02]

Have you collaborated with other islands, or have you collaborated here on the islands, about such things? Well, in a way.

[SPEAKER_01]

I have a association called Baltisk Bro, which is very interested in working with other Baltic islands. The municipality has just signed a partnership with Gotland, Øland and Sarnovo, I think it is, to work together on energy islands and windmills. So there is something, but there could be more.

[SPEAKER_02]

Do you have any thoughts on how the island should work to improve? Work for what? How can Bornholm get better?

[SPEAKER_01]

Well, there are two ways that Bornholm can get better. One is that Bornholm can get more money from the state of Denmark. Then there is advice for more things and then you can do a lot of good things. So you can say that the model of expansion that exists in Denmark for how to expand islands is to be supported. You can raise that.

The second is that you can help the business life to grow, because it is basically the workplace and the business life that pulls it. And this can be done by making good frameworks for the business life, by making it easy for them to build, project, develop and trade.

And that's what we're really bad at. We're trying to get better, but because the municipality is rich, they're also rich in their administration, and that's why they're slow in their administration. And that makes a lot of people in Aversus not think it's an attractive place to build and produce, because it's difficult. So you can get better at that. Jodlok, as an newspaper, Jodlok,

Is it something we could have done to help with the development? We try to contribute by creating relevant knowledge and creating focus on cooperation and cohesion and helping each other to play each

Yes, actually. But we can do it the next time. Next time more? Yes. But then... But then we can recommend it to Linnea. Yes, and you know the price. Yes. Today is not expensive either. 9 dishes for 600-700 kroner.

[SPEAKER_05]

Yes, we have to go down to the right, just to the left. Yes, that's it. I don't think there's enough in the center now. No, I know of a thrift store in the center that I have to go through. I know of a thrift store in the center that I haven't been through. Yes. It's actually... It's a kind of... It's a kind of big shopping mall, if you look at it, for women.

Ah, so the other side is better, isn't it? Yes. Yes. There we go. There we go. Jesus Christ. Ah, come on, come on, it's not that bad.

He sat with his hands crossed all the way. He didn't sit with his hands crossed. No, he did, but it was at the end. Yes, he didn't sit here, but it was a little bit harder. It's a little funny, but it's like a drop-drop. I saw that he was completely like that, his arms were like that. Yes, and I held my hands like that, luckily. So I chose to open my legs a little more, open my hands a little more and see him a little more in the eye. Then I thought I would open him.

I can't see anything. I can't see anything. I can't see anything. I can't see anything. I can't see anything. I can't see anything. I can't see anything. I can't see anything.

Audio-recording-2024-02-29-155959.txt

[Automatic captions by Autotekst using NB Whisper. May contain recognition errors.]

[SPEAKER_03]

What is your role here on the island? On the island or in business? Both. My role here in business is that I own the shop together with my husband.

And we have done that for 16 years. So it's quite a long time. Have you seen any development and such? Yes, you can say that. Because I didn't start business full time. That was the plan. Then it was somewhere else, the shop. But just as we started, the financial crisis came, and that meant that we couldn't both be permanent in the business.

That's why we decided that one of us had to be permanent, and then I had to take another job. And then I worked in the business when I could in relation to the second job, and otherwise in the evening accounts and blah, blah. All the things that bring food.

Ten years ago it turned out quite markedly. So then I stopped my other job to be here permanently. You started here permanently? Yes, exactly. So it will be ten years ago. Ten years ago. And it's so nice, I'm walking a bit fast...

And there you become a little more feminine. Yes, and that's what I'm dreaming about. You're from here. You have been here ...? You were born here, yes.

It was here we met yesterday.

You're getting old for a while. 20 years? So you know the island quite well? But I will never be a Bornholmer compared to the Bornholmers. And we have realized that? Our girls don't do that either,

even though they were born in Bornholm. We have two girls. But according to the Bornholmers, several generations will pass before they become Bornholmers. So it's a bit strict there? You can say that. How would you describe society here? It is a very safe society. And that has been the case especially for us when we have small children. Because most people know each other. So it has also been a society that has developed greatly in the 20 years we have lived here. So it is mostly a very safe society. You can be for that or not, but we think it has a strength. That you have a lot of relationships with a lot of people. Which you build up because you get regular customers, and you get to know each other better. So if we had a shop in Copenhagen, it wouldn't be the same way. So it's a very special experience, or what to say, feeling to have a business here where most people know someone. Fortunately, I think I got something good. Yes, it seems that way. But it is clear that you always want to work. Because even if you have closed business on Sundays, so if you are going to shop, then you come even without having spoken to anyone in relation to It's a lot of noise when you go out. Yes. So you are always at work. But it's a way of life, and that's what you've chosen. So yes, it works really well. Otherwise we would have packed up quickly. So we really enjoy this small community where everyone knows each other. It's quite special. And I don't think that many people know that feeling. People are a little more like that ... watch out. Yes, just right. We have recently had a holiday. And then we closed business for the first time for 16 years. Then we had closed for ten days. And everyone has come in and said have you had a good holiday? And it's very nice! Everyone knows that. And it's like ... No, ok ... They have noticed that we have closed, and we haven't done that before. And then they come in with positive remarks. So nice! It's so nice. Even before we were on holiday. Everyone knew, because we had been on social media, that we wanted to close. You know everyone. Yes. I'd probably prefer the summer, because I think the summer does something very special here. So much happens on the island. There are so many nice places to eat. Of course also in winter, but there are many more opportunities in the summer. And it's wonderful to be a tourist on your own island. With all the cultural life that is there in the summer, which is not as great there in the winter. With concerts and ... I like ... All those people. When the season ends, you're also a little happy. Now you can just ... A little hot breath? Exactly. Because in business there are a lot of people who come in in the summer. And they say hello every day. And then you have to be a bit ... When you close the business, you have to meet and see. Of course we have to. Then we're going out because everyone is on holiday. And then there are no parts here to work in. It can be a bit hard. But everyone comes in, and it's super nice. And then it's nice to be able to say that tonight we are going there, and then we are going there. So there is a lot going on on the island in the summer, so it's super nice to be here. I really think the island is wild in the summer. Yes, we notice it, because we see that it is a real summer city. And if I also heard a lot about places opening now in April ... That it is from April to October. It's like the big season, then. Yes. Super new. And so much happens in the high summer. No!

But then you play for a couple of hours, and then it's really popular. So it's very much visited in the summer.

But it's wonderful to be here so many times. Winter has improved compared to years ago. There are many more better eateries that have arrived now. And it is important when you are in the sea that you can go out and eat instead of just sitting on the sofa at home and getting out for a bit. And there are still good concerts in Musikhuset and Biografen and ... Yes, it's really nice, but you miss a bit the fact that you drive out on the island, of course.

[SPEAKER_00]

But they can be in every place they go. Yes, yes, yes. But I can understand what you mean. We are from a place that is actually very similar. Not like anyone, but we ... So a small town. That's where we study. And there is also a very summer town. Fredrikstad in Norway.

I don't know it, but I've heard it's a bit the same.

[SPEAKER_03]

But not in the same way as here, then. Here it's really nice.

Not much. No. So we prefer the summer. I understand that very well. And of course also because you have a business. When we are resided as we are in Rønne, it is of course always crowded because most people go to Rønne and shop, or Neksøy, but perhaps mostly Rønne. But there is not much life, of course. It's still quiet. And we especially noticed it because ...

We were usually busy because before the campus came ... Campus, which is the big place where there are a lot of young people studying. It was not a campus, but STX, which is a secondary education. And HF was right in our dyre garden. So there were a huge number of young people in the morning and afternoon.

Who was in the city here, and there was a normal life. So after Campus came, the young people were sort of gone. From the city one morning in the afternoon. They come a little later now, but it's still not in the same way as it was then. There was a lot of life on the street when the young people were here.

There were still around 1,000 young people up here. So it's a bit sad that they are ...

That they are away from the city center. But ... There are of course some people, and that's nice. But then you use the time sensibly. So you can clean up and organize and manage in business and get ready until there is a big push back.

So you have to take advantage of the time. You don't have a bad time, no. You have a lot to do. So nice. Lots. And you can say that we are actually also busy. After October. Now I even talked about the season going from Easter to October. But when October ends, there are a lot of independent people who have worked all summer, who then have time to go out and shop.

So we actually find ourselves busy right after the end of the season you talked about. Because then all the barnholms have to sell it. They have to go shopping.

And right now most people are on holiday. They start here this winter. And then they come back when you have to start up again. So it goes very much in a roller coaster? Yes, just right. So our quiet period is not really very long. So it is primarily now from January to March. Otherwise, we have been busy afterwards.

What is a challenge you feel society faces in relation to innovation and sustainable growth?

[SPEAKER_00]

And that is a difficult question. Are there any factors that come into play? Maybe there isn't much innovation? In our society, in this small society ... That you don't see much, or what do you think? An example could be that people are conservative. That one does not want new ... Measures.

[SPEAKER_03]

Yes, e.g. We have supported that a bit. But it is more because we want to develop the business in relation to the physical framework. Then we have encountered some challenges that we cannot just build in the shop.

Then we have some small ideas, and then you have to apply for it. And then we run head to head quite often, because we get rejected in relation to what we want, which is actually right, we think. Right to something you can afford in other small communities.

I think ... There are some people sitting there ... Somewhere. Who do not see that the development is very well-off. And it's pretty basic little things where you sometimes think ... Why can't it be done? Why can't we develop it? But it is more in relation to the physical framework.

In innovation, I think we have improved in the last couple of years. We have become much better at helping each other. There have also been some measures. Now I'm thinking about business life. We have something at Barneholt called the Business Center. I don't know if you've heard of it. But there, in the last year, something called Gjenstart has been postponed.

Business on the street level, where all businesses got the offer of going together as a group and helping to see the business life on the island. And I thought that was a fantastic measure. As many stuck islands there were also some who did not want to.

Because ... Oh! What happens now, and should we change it? What should we do? Then we'll talk to others, we don't want to. And then I joined the project together with a lot of other shops in Rønne. And actually met many people who were willing to ...

So there are more of you? There are many of you.

Keep being attractive. Because our big challenge is web trading. So the physical businesses have to take up a bit. So in relation to that with innovation, I think you do a lot ...

But not enough. They could be better. But with the physical framework, there are a lot of people who feel that they can really move on. They don't come ... They stand a bit on their own, in a way. Yes. So it's a bit sad that you can't change anything. That you cannot, for example, build here. Because there are some stupid arguments we have been given in the shoe why we cannot build and make orangery with garden furniture.

Lots of things. No, you can't. No, it doesn't work. But otherwise it has gotten better.

[SPEAKER_00]

How do you think society can ... Improve their way of developing things? Or improve society so that one can develop? Is there any way you can imagine doing something or change something, which allows you to make such developments? How can we improve to develop?

[SPEAKER_03]

Yes, or how you can come in and make them listen to you and make them allowed to go again. Again got the opportunity to join the project where you didn't forget everything you learned. Or where you got the opportunity for ... It is difficult to explain, but a project ... You have to be kept in your ears. The thing you learned in a project where we had to see a lot of things. That you somehow become ... That one is followed up. So the project would continue in a different way. It was what you learned back then. How is it going now? And how can you get even better? So that we could continue to have such a project. It would have been quite good. But there were a lot of funds that were set aside. Until it started again in Gjedeplassen, as it was called through the Business Center. And there is no possibility that you will be allowed to do it again as it looks. But of course we have sought funds to carry out a follow-up on the project. But it went on for a couple of years, or something. It was a big project. And it is important that all the good work that has been done, that you continue to ... That your work is followed up, so it doesn't die down. So in a way team, then? Put everyone together, so everyone is in a team? Contrary to everyone standing like their own couple. So you could answer with each other. How do you see our change? How do I see you? So you could help each other. Collect, sort of. Yes. I think that would be strong in a city. Especially when you have a business. And then you can make different groups. How could all the supermarkets raise each other's quality? How could they help each other? How can we get better? And it could be the same with our business. We could well match something. So we kind of help each other with everything together to make the best of it. To develop each other. Some people do that in small communities, but it can be difficult. If you want to try to get lots of people, you should try some measures. How about longer opening hours? I think it's when you come as a tourist abroad. Then I think it's fantastic to get to a big city where you can just open your eyes. What about something like that? When tourists come to the island, they come ... Then it's closed in many places. Sunday. It's closed. Early Saturday, where you think it's super bad that it's closed. Why can't we join together and ... Now we're making an effort. And now we're trying to create a really ... So what to say... Create something that you also see abroad.

[SPEAKER_00]

But in relation to competition, then ... Because you mentioned that if all the businesses sit together and talk about things... But is it possible ... Or how is the competitive picture here? Do you have good communication between the different businesses? That's what it should be. So right now there is a trade union.

[SPEAKER_03]

But it's about just someone starting. Because I always think there are people who will be against it. But it would be nice if you were together on something and got joint proposals about opening hours, e.g. in a city. Our very big challenge is that there is quite a big difference on the island. What I talked to someone about last year was that ... My big problem, if you can put it that way, is that people in Rønne don't have to open on public holidays. Where you are happy to open in Gudhjemmet and Svannegjerd.

Even Nexø, which was opened at Easter ... Now it's Easter in a little while. All Røyne shops must be closed. And why? Because we see so many tourists coming to Easter. And then it's closed in Røyne. So I think you should try to change ...

Close the status that is on the island, and say that everyone must have the same status. It is sad when there are so many people on the island that they join ... In some way. Can I help you? Yes.

Thank you.

I want the whole island to have the same status. I would like to work with that. So it was openly red. Like it's in Gudhjemmet and Svanike and everything here. And I think it's really embarrassing that there are old explanations for why they should have stones.

[SPEAKER_00]

So it's conservatism, really? People who are conservative. Very stupid. Now we go back a bit to the island community. How do you think Bornholm can cooperate with other communities around ... So in Denmark, then. To do something of different types goals? Whether it is a sustainability goal or a goal in relation to companies and such too?

[SPEAKER_03]

I think it's some of what the business center works on. They work with other small communities around these little things... Or little things are not little things, but that's why we have the destination.

[SPEAKER_00]

But do you have any involvement, or do you hear anything about these projects as usual? I think you could probably investigate it yourself, but otherwise we don't.

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[Automatic captions by Autotekst using NB Whisper. May contain recognition errors.]

[SPEAKER_01]

What is your role in the island community? In Bornholm. What is your role in Bornholm? I have several roles in Bornholm. I have the role of municipal size. And then I am the president of our nature environment and planning committee, and also for Bornholm's energy and supply.

Exciting. How would you describe the island community as it is right now?

We have a great dependence on agriculture and tourism. Such as in our economy. And as I know, there is a lot of discussion about agriculture's transformation and the necessity of it in relation to climate and also in relation to the environment. So I think that means a lot how we seize the transition that will take place. Then we have a tourism which ...

Who really wants it to be green and beautiful and lovely. We have a craft that is really interesting. And then we should possibly be an equal for the whole of Denmark. And there are some economic topics that fill a lot. Then we have a population that is very different. We have a lot of people who are not ...

I.e. young people longer, they are older. And many of them also have not only one, but several health problems. Then fortunately we also have a number of families with children who come to. And then we probably have some of Denmark's lowest incomes at Bornholm.

[SPEAKER_00]

So we have some social challenges that we face. Apart from that, what do you think are the best things about Bondeholm? One more time. There is a slight delay. Sorry. What do you think are the best aspects of Bondeholm? The best aspects?

[SPEAKER_01]

I think it's our nature. And then I think it's our size. Our nature, because it is so wonderful and different. And our size because that it is very easy to extend to each other. There is no way to any decision-making matters, e.g.

[SPEAKER_00]

And that means that we have completely different opportunities than many other places in Denmark to decide and do things together. If the will is there. What challenges do you think the island has in relation to innovation and sustainable growth?

[SPEAKER_01]

Yes. Or, do you have any challenges? That is actually the correct question.

And I hope that agriculture also shows itself from the point of view that there are some good rates for it. In relation to an initiative called Foods Borgen, which I myself have great faith in. So I really think we are very good at the innovation side in our business life.

In terms of sustainability, we have a huge challenge with our environment. Our oyster lake is dead around us, so we should have done something about that. And we have also lived up to the objectives of scrolling down for our greenhouse gas discharge.

[SPEAKER_00]

Do you have any measures you are taking to try to avoid these problems? Or try to address them? It is a very bad connection here. Yes, I'm sorry.

Is there anything we can do about it? What did you say? We will try again.

[SPEAKER_01]

We have made a plan. We have a maternity strategy, we have a climate plan. And we also have some different forums where we address those kinds of ends. So I think we are in a very good position in terms of handling it.

But we all know that it is not enough to have a plan, that must also be acted on. And then we stand, when I see it as a municipality, with the challenge that we does not have a municipal economy that allows us to take very many initiatives.

[SPEAKER_00]

Where should we take the website ... How can the island community better cooperate with other communities to achieve common goals? If there are sustainable goals you have, or is there any way you can collaborate with other similar societies?

[SPEAKER_01]

Yes, it is. We have good cooperation in the Østersjøen. It has been very strong at the time. And now it has been a bit restful for a period. Now it looks like it is getting a little stronger again with some of the other islands. Østersjøen, Sarmar in Estonia is one of them with which we have continuously had a collaboration over many years.

There will be a distance to Gotland, Øland and Åland in Sweden and Finland. We also have some EU-financed collaborations with Poland and Germany and so on. So I think there are some good tactics for cooperation. Then we have also joined again in what is called the common council of the rural districts here in Denmark.

Which is an interest organization for rural communities, which I think we are very happy about. So I am being selected. We have food collaboration with Møllen e.g. And now then ...

Is there a bit of admission for us to think about becoming a biosphere area? So in that way we could also become part of an international biosphere collaboration.

[SPEAKER_00]

We have to catch this bus, but we are going back here ... We are going back here ... when is it? Week 15. Are you going to join as a participant then? Yes. Yes? Good. Then we'll talk, then. I can hardly hear what you're saying, but I feel like you guys are going now, and then we'll be back.

Then we'll talk. Thanks for your time. Have it.

