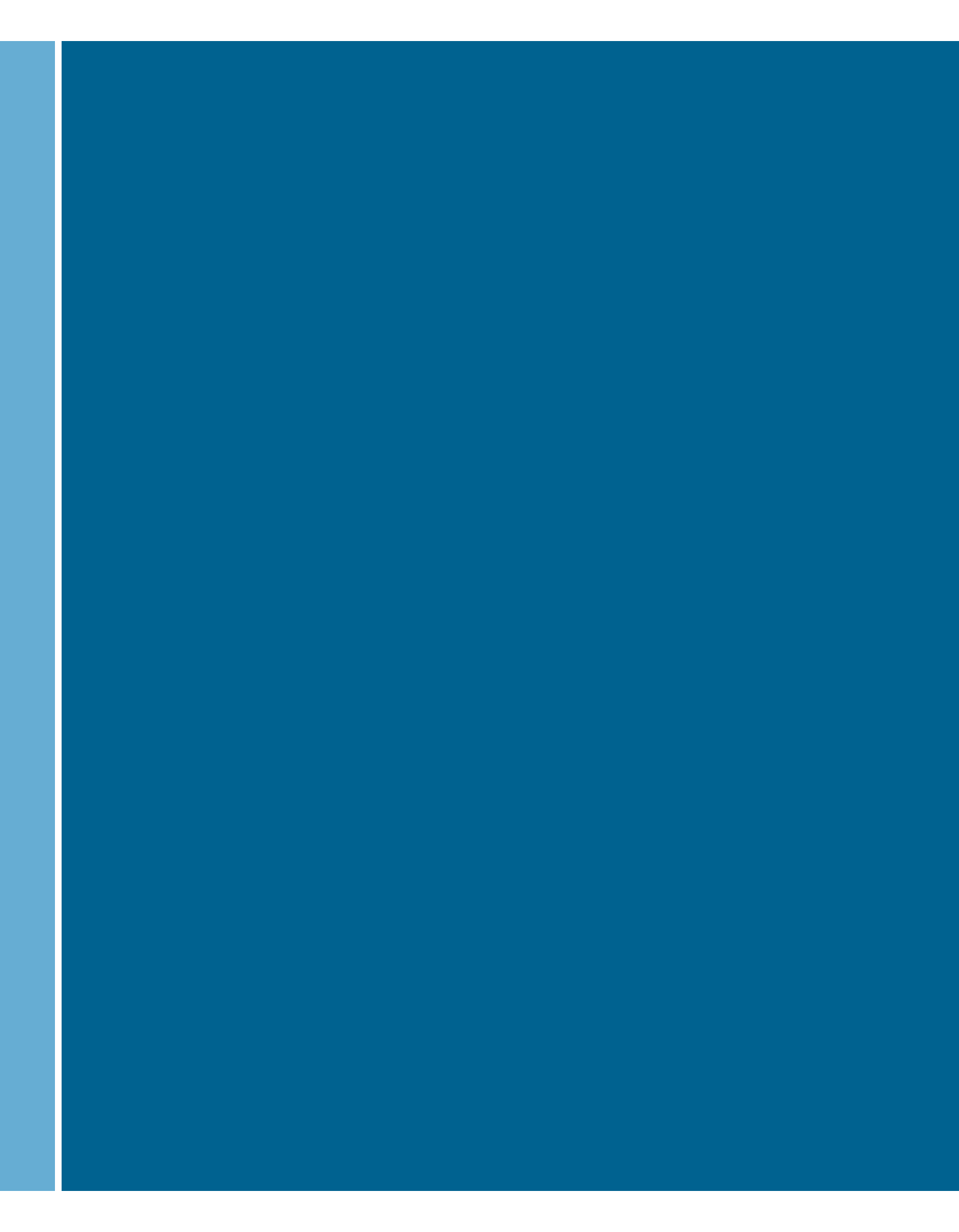


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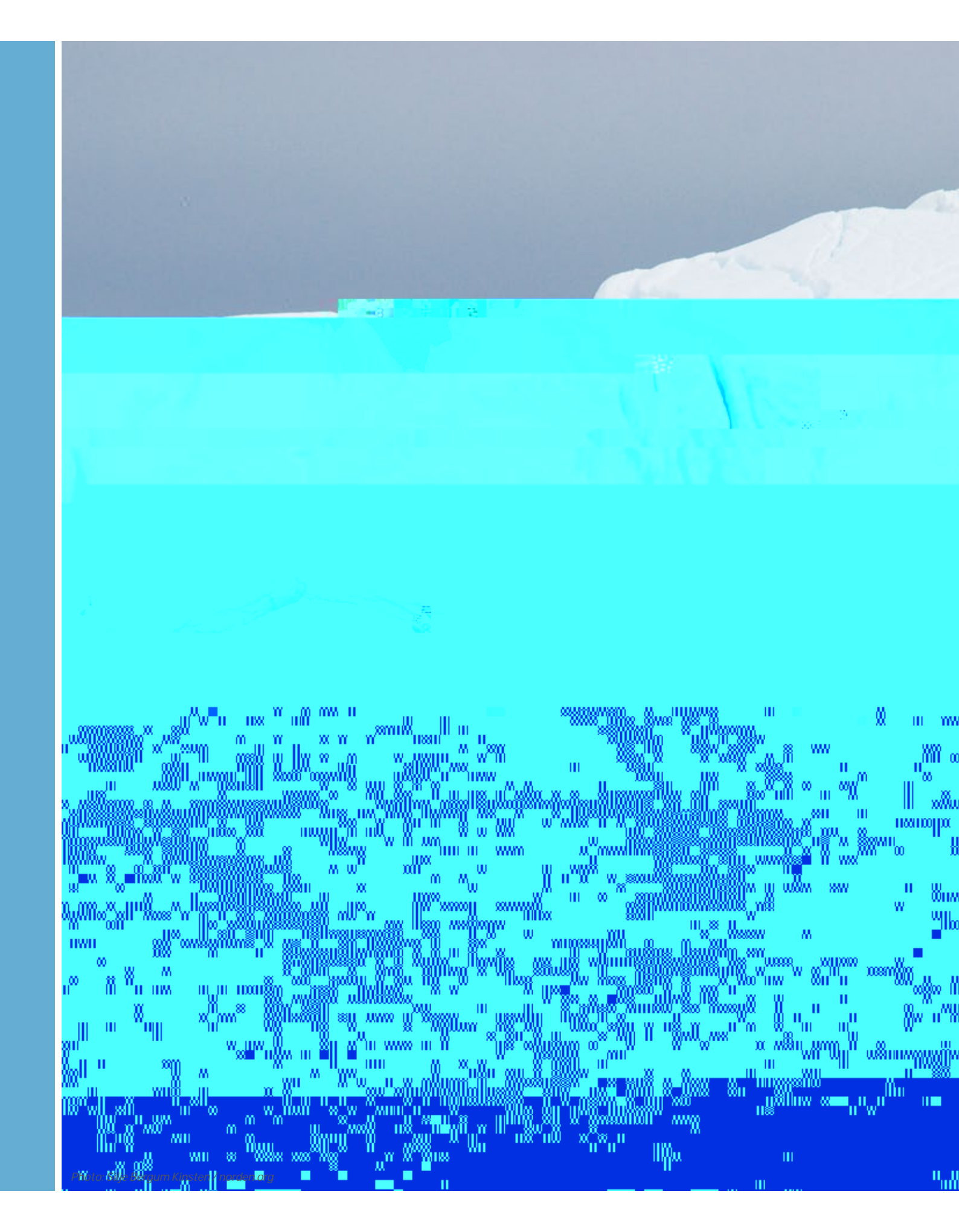
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The Kingdom of Denmark is centrally located in the Arctic. The three parts of the Realm – Denmark, Greenland and the Faroe Islands – share a number of values and interests and all have a responsibility in and for the Arctic region. The Arctic makes up an essential part of the common cultural heritage, and is home to part of the Kingdom's population.

The Kingdom and its populations have over several hundred years developed modern and sustainable societies based on democratic principles. The development has affected all sectors of society - from education, health and research to the environment, trade and shipping. At the same time, huge and sweeping changes are taking place today in the Arctic. Due to climate change and technological developments, vast economic potential is becoming more accessible.

It is our common objective that the Arctic and its current potential must be developed to promote sustainable growth and social sustainability. This development must take place firstly to the benefit of the inhabitants of the Arctic and go hand in hand in safeguarding the Arctic's environment.



1.1. A REGION IS OPENING UP

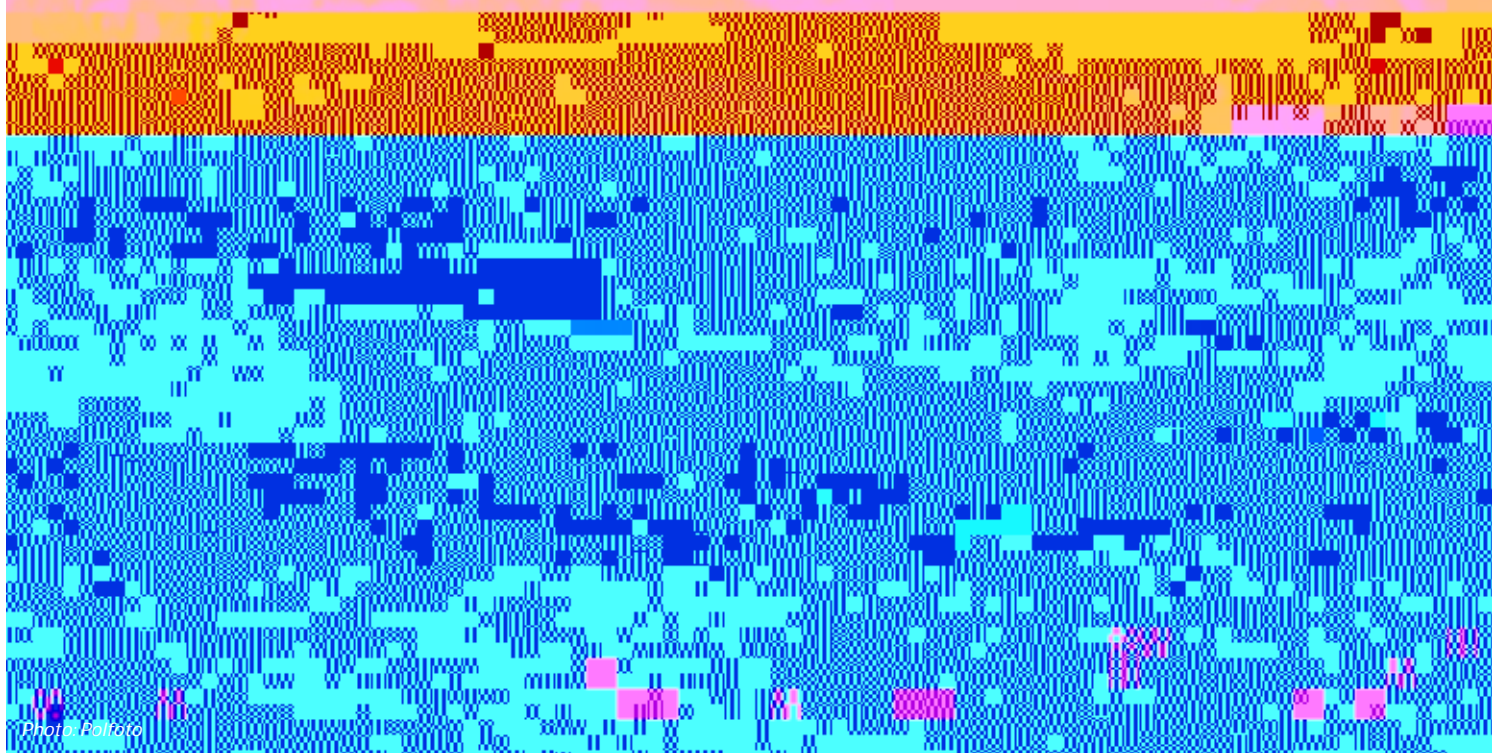
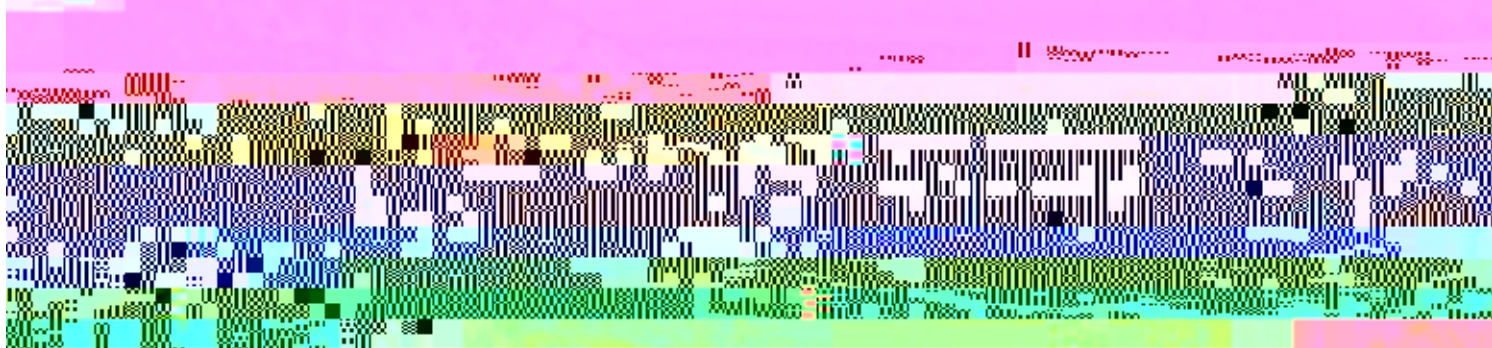
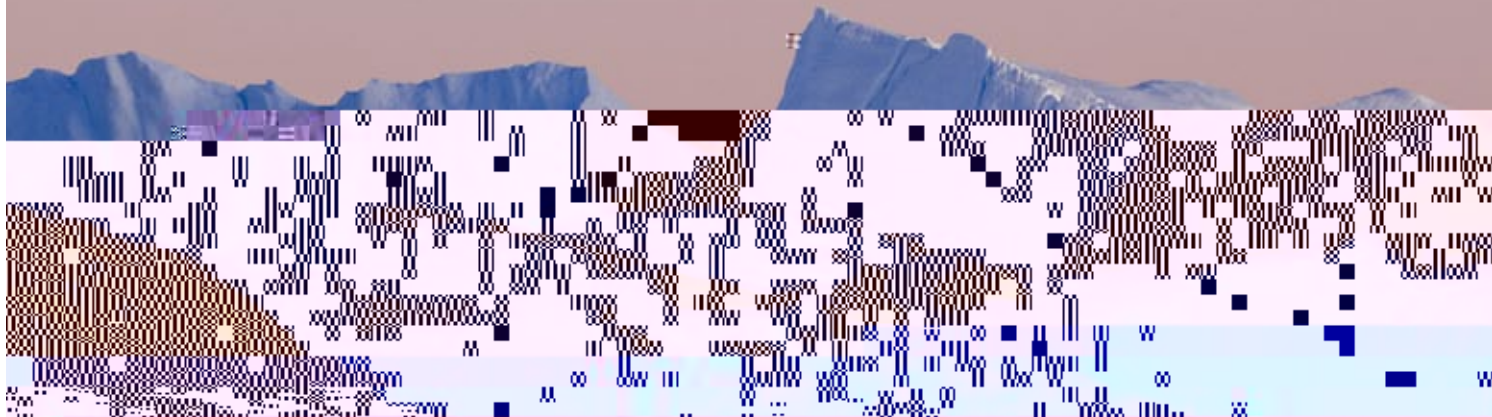
One of the most significant global issues over the past 10 years is the vast changes in the Arctic region. The world has again turned its attention to the Arctic, this time mainly because of the climate effects in the Arctic, the economic potential of the region, and the geopolitical implications of changes in the Arctic. The political, economic and social development is already underway, including the flourishing of

Arctic climate and the environment. The basis for the future of the Arctic is being created now, and the Kingdom must play a key role in the future international cooperation that lies ahead.

1.2. JOINT STRATEG



- A peaceful, secure and safe Arctic
- with self-sustaining growth and development
- with respect for the Arctic's fragile



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Climate change and rising global demand for oil and gas have resulted in a sharp rise in international interest in the Arctic, and the coastal states of the Arctic Ocean have increased their endeavours to ensure their rights to the greater part of the as yet unexplored Arctic subsoil. At the same time, the prospect is that for a large part of the year, it will be possible to navigate both the Northeast Passage and the Northwest Passage. The rising strategic interest and activity in the Arctic region necessitates a continued prioritising of a well-functioning international legal framework for peaceful cooperation, a special need for enhanced maritime safety, and persistent focus on maintaining the Arctic as a region characterised by peace and cooperation.

2.1. BASIS FOR PEACEFUL COOPERATION AND WITH EMPHASIS ON THE UN'S CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA

The growing international interest in the Arctic has led to increased focus on legal controls in the area. However, the Arctic is not a legal vacuum. The Arctic has been inhabited for thousands of years, in contrast to the Antarctic which is uninhabited. Regions in the Arctic under national jurisdiction are governed by the coastal states legislation. The Arctic is also subject to a number of international laws, in particular the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea in 1982 (UNCLOS), which contains detailed regulation of for example navigational rights and management of resources. In recognition of the significant changes

that the Arctic faces, Denmark and Greenland arranged a conference in Ilulissat in May 2008 for the five coastal states of the Arctic Ocean. Its aim was to confirm the responsibility of the five coastal states for managing the development of the Arctic. The conference resulted in the Ilulissat Declaration in which the five coastal states of the Arctic Ocean undertook to enshrine close cooperation in developing the Arctic into international law. The five coastal states' cooperation covers areas such as sea rescue, continental shelf claims and environmental protection.

Even though the existing regulation in international law, particularly the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, lays a solid foundation for coastal states' cooperation

on the development of the Arctic, there may be a continuous need for more detailed regulating of certain sectors. An example is the agreement on search and rescue adopted at the Arctic Council Foreign Ministers' Meeting in May 2011 in Nuuk.

The UN Convention on the Law of the Sea 1982 is the global international legal instrument in relation to the sea around the Arctic, in that the Convention defines states' rights and responsibilities in relation to their use of the oceans. Denmark ratified the Law of the Sea Convention on behalf of the Kingdom on 16 November 2004 and to date the Convention has been ratified by 161 states. Of the five coastal states of the Arctic Ocean, only the U.S. is not (yet) a party to UNCLOS, though

ILULISSAT DECLARATION

The Ilulissat Declaration is a landmark political declaration on the Arctic's future. It was adopted in Ilulissat, Greenland on 28 May 2008 by ministers from the five coastal states of the Arctic Ocean - Denmark / Greenland, Canada, Norway, Russia and the U.S. The Ilulissat Declaration sends a strong political signal that the five coastal states will act responsibly concerning future development in the Arctic Ocean. The states have a political commitment to resolving disputes and overlapping claims through negotiation. The five countries also confirmed that they will strengthen their cooperation in important areas. This applies to both broad cooperation that in particular takes place in the Arctic Council and the UN's International Maritime Organization (IMO), and to the practical everyday cooperation on issues such as search and rescue, environmental protection and navigational safety.

part of the Convention is an expression of customary law and therefore binding on countries not party to the Convention. Moreover, the United States, by Presidential Directive of 9 January 2009 specially approved the Convention as a means of resolving border issues concerning the continental shelf in the Arctic.

Under the UN's Convention on the Law of the Sea, coastal states have the right to create an exclusive economic zone. In this zone, the coastal state has exclusive right to explore and exploit natural resources of the sea as well as the seabed and its subsoil, and any other economic exploitation. The coastal state may also exercise environmental jurisdiction in the zone. The exclusive economic zone can extend to a maximum of 200 nautical miles (approx. 370 km). Denmark and Greenland have an exclusive economic zone while an exclusive economic zone has not yet been declared in the Faroese fisheries territory.

Under article 76 of the UN's Convention on the Law of the Sea, a coastal state has the possibility of extending its continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles if within 10 years of the Convention coming into force for the state concerned, it can document to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (CLCS) established pursuant to the Convention, that a number of scientific criteria are met. The coastal state will then have the right to living and non-living resources on and under the seabed beyond 200 nautical miles, subject to an obligation to make payments or contributions to the International Seabed Authority pursuant to Convention Article 82.

The Kingdom thus has a deadline of 16 December 2014 to submit data and other material to the CLCS as a basis for the extension of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles. The time limit can however be exceeded in special cases under a

decision made by the convention partners in 2008, as long as preliminary information is submitted to CLCS before the deadline expires.

To document the claim on the continental shelf the Danish Realm has launched a continental shelf project that is based in the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation and is run in cooperation with the Government of the Faroes and the Government of Greenland, the Prime Minister's Office, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Ministry of Finance. The project includes the participation of the Danish, Faroese and Greenland authorities and scientific institutions, and is charged with identifying areas where the rights to new seabed claims can be made, and to collect, interpret and document the data necessary to submit a claim to the CLCS. The Kingdom has submitted documentation to the CLCS for claims relating to two areas near the Faroe Islands and by 2014 plans to submit documentation on three areas near Greenland, including an area north of Greenland which, among others, covers the North Pole.

The budget for the continental shelf project until 2014 is app. DKK 350 million spread over 12 years. The actual work of the project is a collaboration between Jarðfeingi (Faroe Directorate of Geology and Energy), the Danish Maritime Safety Administration, DTU Space (Institute for Space Research and Technology), National Survey and Cadastre and the Geological Survey of Denmark and Greenland (GEUS). Jarðfeingi, together with GEUS, is project manager for the Faroese Continental Shelf Project (half funded by the Faroe Islands) while GEUS is the project manager for the Greenland part where the Bureau of Minerals and Petroleum in Nuuk and ASIAQ (Greenland's Survey) take part.

The continental shelf project is very much an example of a project that is feasible

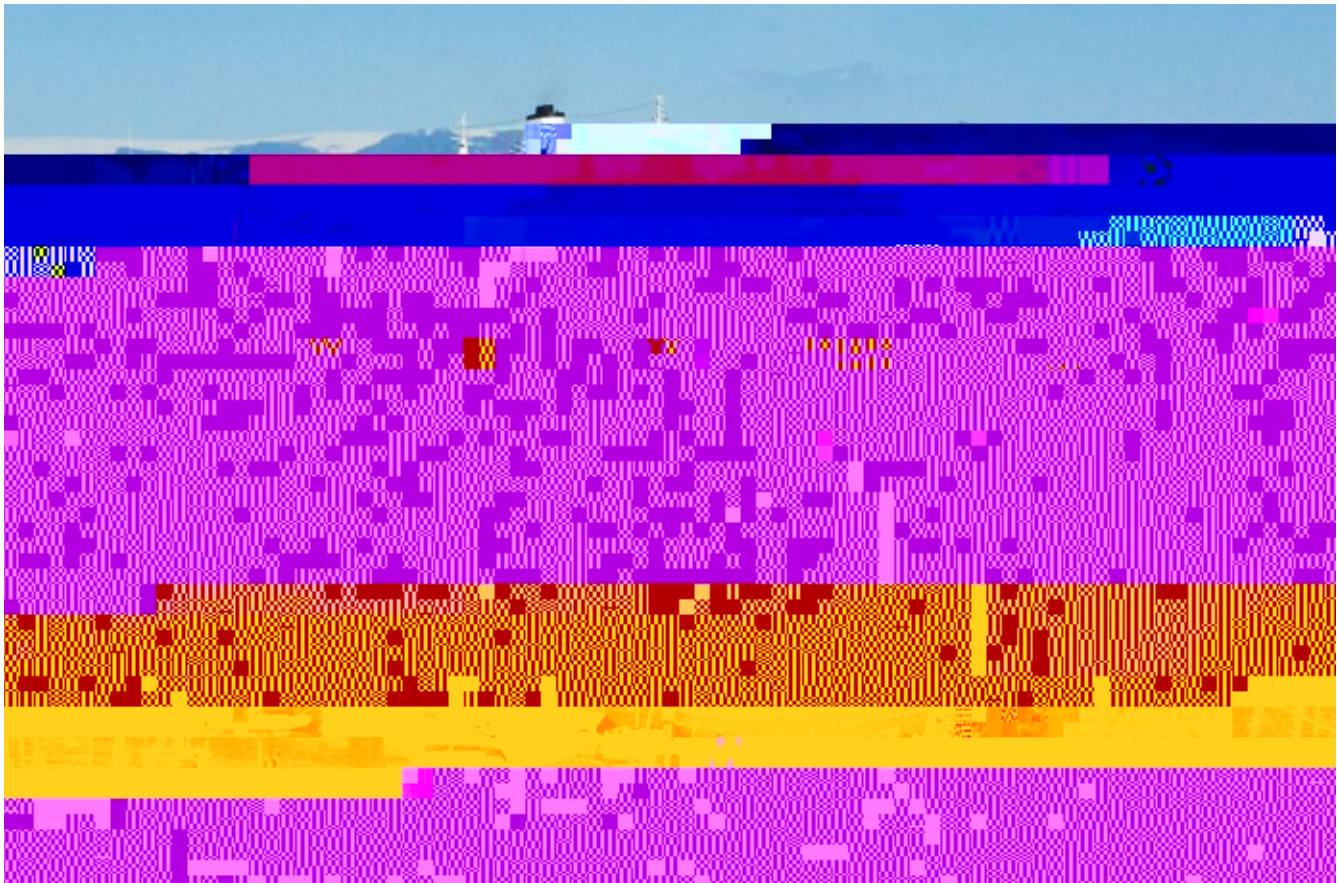
due to all parties', including both the Faroe Islands and Greenland's, willingness and ability to cooperate and the will to achieve the project's targets. Furthermore, the project is an example of how different institutions can cooperate across the Kingdom and benefit from one another. The continental shelf project also has exemplary research cooperation with other countries, such as the Swedish Polar Research Secretariat with which it has carried out many data collection expeditions with the Swedish ice-breaker Oden. The project also has fruitful research-based cooperation with Canada and Russia.

The Kingdom's claims on the continental shelf will in some areas overlap with other country's continental shelf claims. There is close collaboration with other coastal states in the Arctic Ocean to solve unre-

solved boundary issues beyond 200 nautical miles. As highlighted in the Ilulissat Declaration, unresolved boundary issues in the Arctic will be resolved in accordance with international law.

Besides maritime boundary issues, the Kingdom has an unresolved issue relating to the sovereignty of Hans Island (Hans Ø) as both the Kingdom and Canada claim sovereignty over the island. In September 2005, Denmark/Greenland and Canada made a joint statement on Hans Island, and frequent consultations on the island are in progress. Pending a permanent solution to the issue, the dispute will be handled professionally as would be expected between two neighbouring countries and close allies.

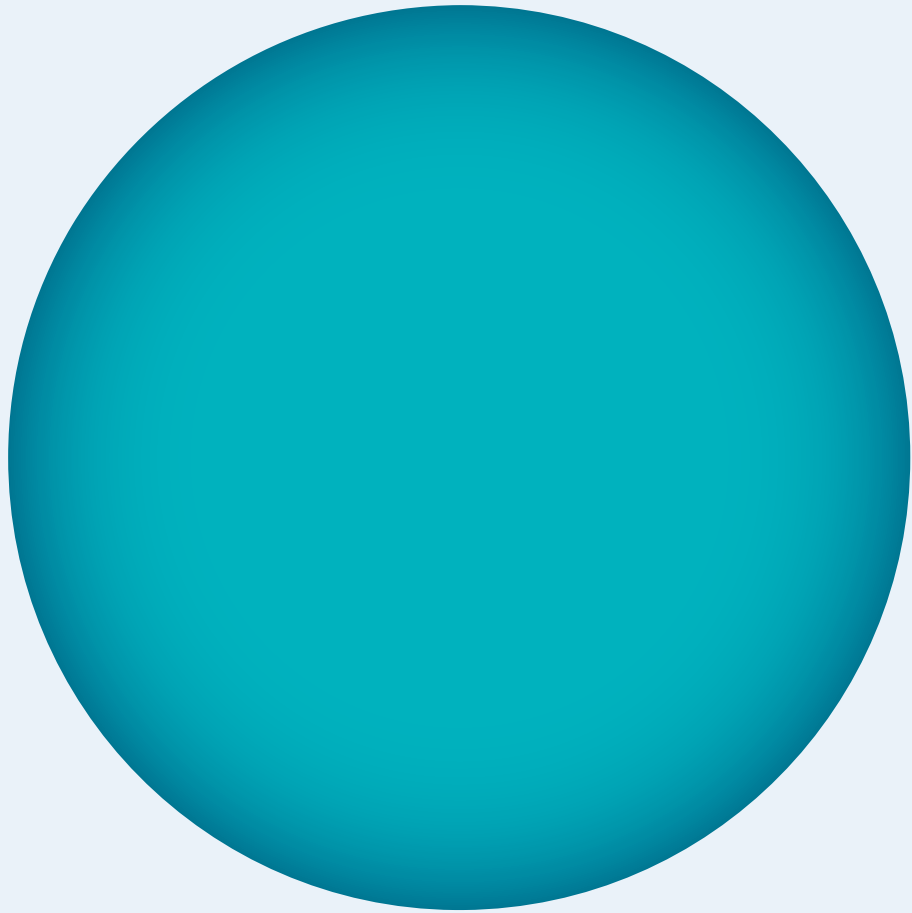
- The Kingdom will work for peaceful cooperation between the coastal states of the Arctic Ocean in accordance with the Ilulissat Declaration.
- The Kingdom will advance concrete international legal regulation of the Arctic in areas where needed.
- The Kingdom will seek to resolve outstanding unresolved boundary issues and actively work to reduce the processing time of the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf and thereby ensure greater assurance of coastal states' continental shelf claims in the Arctic.
- The Kingdom will continue work on the Continental Shelf Project in order to promote its claim pursuant to the UN's Convention on the Law of the Sea.



2.2.

will still be spread over a vast geographical area far from ports. Therefore, ships should first and foremost use their own rescue equipment if an accident should

Over a number of years, both the Faroe Islands and Greenland have entirely or in part been responsible for the monitoring of



2.3. EXERCISING OF SOVEREIGNTY

The Danish Defence aspires, as other public institutions, to reflect the surrounding community. Indeed, it is a Danish-Greenland hope that citizens of Greenland can be increasingly involved in the tasks of the armed forces and with that, participate in a wide range of training opportunities, whether they be basic training, civil/military specialist and management training programs or customized further education at all levels. The armed forces will thereby also greatly benefit from Greenland local knowledge.

- The armed forces must be visibly present in and around Greenland and

the Faroe Islands with regard to the enforcement of sovereignty and surveillance. The North Atlantic command structure is to be streamlined by the establishment of an Arctic Command and an Arctic Response Force is to be designated from existing units.

- The Kingdom will reinforce confidence-building in cooperation with other Arctic states to maintain the Arctic as a region characterized by cooperation and good neighbourliness, just as the Kingdom will continue to play an active role in creating and promoting new collabora-

tive initiatives between countries in the Arctic. The Kingdom will stress the potential for increased cooperation on surveillance.

- The possibilities to enhance cooperation in regard to the armed force's tasks will be looked into, including the involvement of Greenland's citizens in the handling of key tasks of the armed forces in the Arctic. The possibilities for targeted information and recruitment campaigns and the establishment of customized courses will be studied.

KEY TASKS OF THE ARMED FORCES IN THE ARCTIC

Enforcement of state sovereignty is a fundamental task of the armed forces in all parts of the Kingdom. Sovereignty enforcement is the primary task of the Danish Armed Forces in the Arctic and the level of presence in the area is determined accordingly. Units from the army, navy and air force carry out tasks in the Arctic. They undertake surveillance and enforcement of sovereignty of Greenland and Faroese territorial waters and air space, as well as the Greenland exclusive economic zone and the fishing zones to ensure that no systematic violations of territory can take place. Likewise, the Sirius Patrol oversees the National Park in Northeast Greenland and enforces sovereignty there.

As part of its presence, the armed forces is building a habitual picture of activities in the waters around Greenland and the Faroe Islands. The armed forces presence and overview of activities in the Arctic establishes a basis for solving many other tasks, including providing assistance to the Greenland community. Activities in the Arctic are largely related to the ocean as a trans-

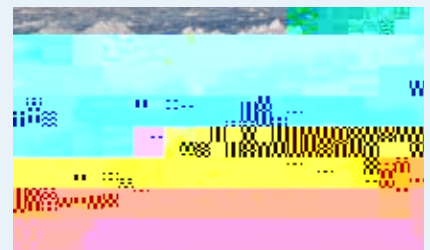
portation route and to the utilisation of marine resources.

Climate change in recent years, in particular the melting of ice masses, has resulted in an increase in the navigable areas and the commercial activities that follow in Greenland in the summer from mid-May to mid-October and this trend looks set to continue. In winter, there has not been a corresponding change of activities in the area. How this development will affect the armed forces' tasks is analysed as part of the Defence Agreement 2010-2014.

The armed forces adapts its deployment of vessels, aircraft and other capacities in accordance with the distinct difference in seasonal activity. Because of the enormous dimensions of the Arctic, international cooperation is an important element in resolving the armed forces' tasks in the Arctic.



Challenger CL-604 patrol aircraft



Off shore patrol vessel and patrol vessel



Sledge patrol

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plies both to land-based tourism and the cruise-liner business. Among the benefits of the latter is that even small towns and

In the oil and gas sector, licensing rounds have been held biannually since 2002 and alongside rising oil prices in recent years, there has been a breakthrough in the international interest in Greenland's oil potential. An area of more than 200,000 km² offshore South and West Greenland is now covered by 20 exploration and exploitation licenses, and in 2010 seven new exploration licenses were issued in Baffin Bay off the coast of Northwest Greenland. A licensing round for oil exploration off the coast of the northernmost part of East Greenland will be held in 2012/2013. In the coming years in particular, there will be a need to maintain the level of activity offshore of West and Northwest Greenland, while ensuring a broad professional knowledge building in the more inaccessible areas off Northeast Greenland. With respect to oil and gas finds and subsequent production, a number of new challenges and tasks will emerge. As a result, coordination and cooperation with neighbouring Arctic states with similar challenges will be a major priority.

In 2000 the first licenses for exploration of the Faroese shelf were issued. Subsequently there were two licensing rounds in 2005 and 2008. In total, 17 licenses have been issued, of which 12 are currently active with a total of 11 licensees. Of the 7 wells drilled so far, 5 contain hydrocarbons, but finds on a commercial scale have not yet been confirmed. There is still unexplored potential for exploration in structures that could potentially contain large amounts of hydrocarbons. Currently there are two outstanding drilling commitments, of which the first well will be drilled in 2012.

The current relatively modest level of activity has already had favourable effects on the Faroese economy through direct and indirect taxes in connection with drilling and area fees. Another significant benefit is the boost in commercial competencies

and employment opportunities which wholly or partly are attributable to exploration activity on the Faroese Continental Shelf. One condition for acquiring a license is that a commitment must be entered into to finance activities that build up local competencies. This enhancement of competence must be commercially oriented though not necessarily be related to the oil industry. The arrangement should be seen as an investment in both the present and future, and already several hundred projects, both large and small, have been carried out. This has created a solid basis for local involvement provided that commercial discoveries are made on the Faroes.

In the *mineral sector*, exploration in Greenland in recent years has especially targeted gold, zinc, iron, copper, diamonds, rubies and a number of critical metals, including rare earth elements. The prospects are bright that the development of the mineral sector can significantly underpin the development of an economically self-supporting Greenland. The Government of Greenland is expecting that a number of mature projects developed with foreign partners and partial involvement of Danish companies will create over 1,000 new jobs by 2015. Regarding radioactive minerals, the Self Government follows a zero-tolerance policy, which means that it does not permit the exploration and exploitation of deposits that contain radioactive elements, either as a dei9Goh thsat contain radioactivul8(el of acc)107.amza

OIL AND GAS ACTIVITIES IN GREENLAND

In connection with the exploration and exploitation of oil and gas resources regulated by the Greenland Mineral Resources Act, the licensee must ensure that **safety, environmental and health risks** are identified, assessed and reduced as much as practically and reasonably possible.

The Bureau of Minerals and Petroleum (BMP) guidelines and terms of approval are based largely on the Norwegian NORSOK standards which determine how the licensee can comply with international best practice in relation to specific operational procedures and practices. The BMP follows strict compliance with international standards, supplemented by an emergency committee broadly composed of authorities of the Danish Realm (including the Danish Armed Forces and the Danish Maritime Authority) and Greenland authorities. The Emergency Committee monitors the precautionary actions taken by the licensee, and is responsible for coordinating the authority's efforts in accident and emergency situations on offshore installations.

Thus, permission is only given for exploration and exploitation activities provided that the Government of Greenland is fully assured that the activities are performed properly in a safe and healthy manner and stringent requirements are made of licensees regarding their own capacity to deal with accidents and emergencies. Under the Mineral Resources Act, the responsibility for clean-up operations and compensation always lies with the party causing damage, whereby a number of stringent requirements are imposed fol-

lowing international standards regarding financial guarantees and insurance for oil and mineral activities.

Before new offshore areas are designated as oil / gas licensing areas, the Government of Greenland sets in motion the preparation of **strategic environmental impact assessments** in order to ensure that any oil / gas activities can be implemented on an environmentally sustainable basis. The strategic environmental impact assessments are prepared on a scientific basis by the National Environmental Research Institute and Greenland's Institute of Natural Resources. In connection with an application for the carrying out of concrete oil / gas activities which are likely to have a significant impact on the environment, such as exploration wells, the licensee is required to conduct a specific assessment of the environmental impact (EIA). The EIA report is submitted for public hearing and must be approved by the Government of Greenland before the application to carry out the activity can be approved.

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OIL ACTIVITIES IN THE FAROE ISLANDS

The execution of exploration activities in the Faroes takes place with continuous regard for the environment and the existing fishing industry. Safety procedures for example are on par with the Danish, Norwegian and British. This includes requirements for the licensees regarding their technical and economic expertise as a part of their responsibilities. Furthermore, exploration activity must always live up to best practices in the industry and be geared to the circumstances of the specific drilling location. To be updated on developments in safety matters, the Faroe Islands is a member of NSOAF (North Sea Offshore Authorities Forum), an associa-

tion of offshore safety authorities in countries in Western Europe with an oil industry. As the exploration activity on the Faroese shelf is geographically close to activity in the UK and Norwegian waters, the emergency preparedness is also tied to response equipment on the respective British and Norwegian continental shelves. To a great extent, this places emergency preparedness on the Faroese shelf on a par with that in Norway and the UK.

The Faroese Ministry of Trade and Industry has overall responsibility for exploration activity in the Faroes. The everyday management is delegated to Jarðfeingi (Faroese Earth and

Energy Directorate), which also deals with public sector geological interests, and has an advisory function regarding energy issues.

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CRITICAL METALS / RARE EARTH ELEMENTS AND DEPOSITS IN GREENLAND

A raw material/ mineral is considered 'critical' if it is used for purposes for which there are no other satisfactory alternatives. A given mineral resource's criticality is dynamic and is determined

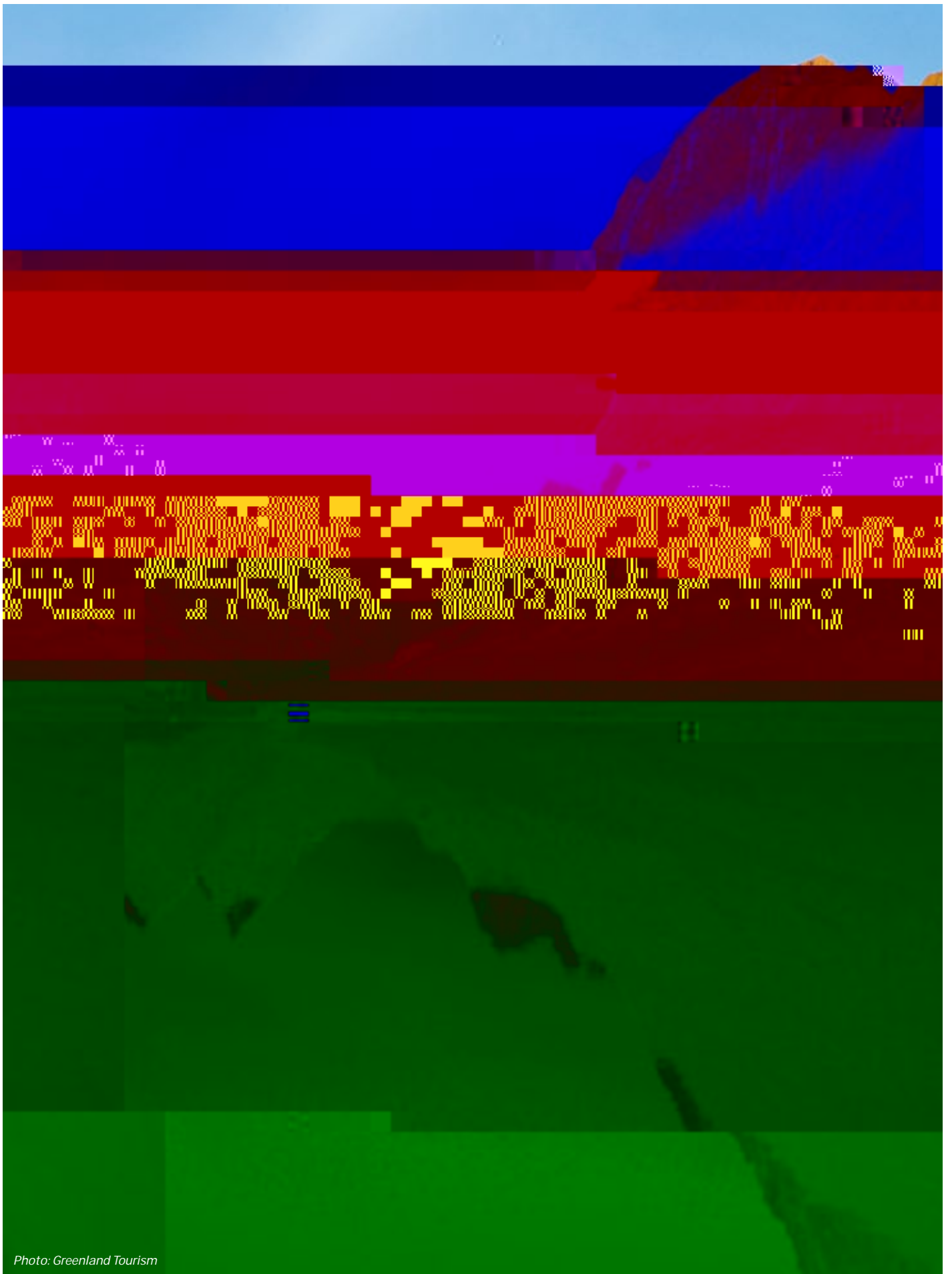


Photo: Greenland Tourism

GREENLAND'S COMMITMENT TO RENEWABLE ENERGY

In 1990, the use of renewable energy in Greenland was almost zero, but since 1993, Greenland's Self-Government has annually invested an average of approx. 1% of GDP in the development of hydropower and other renewable energy sources. Today, renewable energy makes up 60% of the public energy supply via the power supply company, Nukissiorfiit. When the Ilulissat hydroelectric plant comes into operation in 2013 as expected, the proportion will rise to approx. 70%.

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- Buksefjord Power Station at Nuuk (1992/2008) with an output of 45 MW;
- Tasiilaq hydroelectric plant (2005) with an output of 1.2 MW;
- Qorlortorsuaq hydroelectric plant (2008) with an output of 7.2 MW;
- Sisimiut hydroelectric plant (2009) with an output of 15 MW;
- Ilulissat hydroelectric plant (to be inaugurated in 2013) will have an output of 22.5 MW.

Through the annual Greenland Finance Act account for the Support of Research and Development of Renewable Energy a number of concrete projects are supported, including the installation of solar panels and wind turbines, installation of remote readers and the dissemination of renewable energy. Since 1993, an average of 1% of GDP has been invested annually on the development and establishment of hydropower.

3.2. EXPLOITATION OF RENEWABLE ENERGY POTENTIAL

The Kingdom will pursue ambitious and active energy and climate policies. The energy policy objectives of Greenland, Denmark and the Faroe Islands respectively are to create security of supply, to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases and air pollution while creating a basis for commercial development. A shared ambition is to significantly increase the harnessing of renewable energy sources. Denmark's commitment to renewable energy targets under the EU is 30% by 2020. Greenland will increase its share of renewable energy to 60% of total energy production by 2020. The Faroe Islands will increase the use of renewable energy, including the target of 75% of electricity production based on renewable energy by 2020.

Greenland has a tremendous natural potential for renewable energy, which among other things can be utilised for the development of emerging industry. An example is the designing, in collaboration with the American company, Alcoa, of an aluminium smelting plant in Maniitsoq which will be operated solely by hydropower. Increasing focus in Greenland is placed on small-scale solutions for renewable energy to be used in smaller towns and settlements where

there is currently no access to hydropower. The Government of Greenland provides support for developing renewable energy projects, including micro hydropower plants, and solar and wind power projects that aim at a green and self-sufficient Greenland energy supply. Furthermore, the utilisation of renewable energy in the transport sector is being explored. The development of renewable energy sources is a key issue in Greenland's international cooperation.

- Denmark, Greenland and the Faroe Islands will increase the share of renewable energy sources in the energy supply in order to increase the security of supply, reduce emissions of greenhouse gases and air pollution, and thus create the basis for enhanced commercial development and knowledge sharing through training and participation in projects.
- The Government of Greenland will continue to promote the utilisation of renewable energy in Greenland. In the smaller towns and settlements, the development of local energy solutions based on renewable energy must be supported. The Government of Greenland will also promote Greenland's potential to house industrial production based on renewable energy.

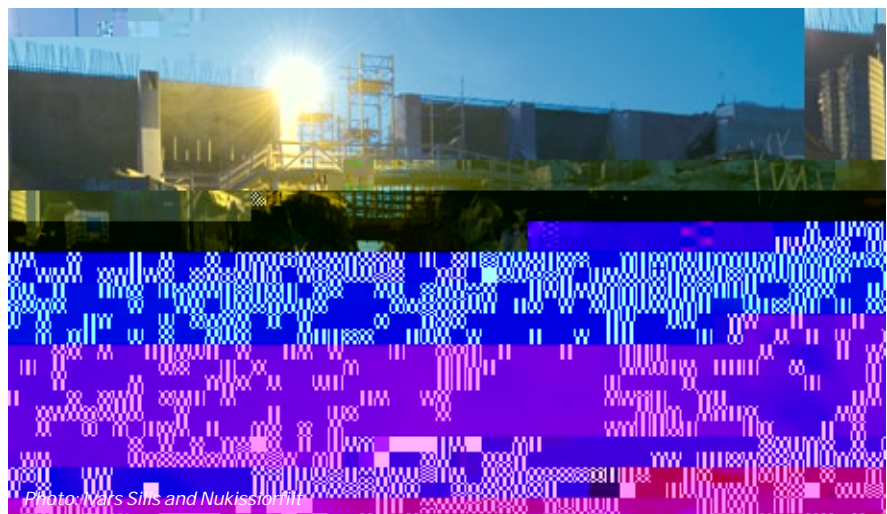


Photo: Vars Sins and Nukissiorfiit

3.3. SUSTAINABLE EXPLOITATION OF LIVING RESOURCES

The Arctic regions are unique ecosystems that represent important values biologically and socially. The natural resources have shaped the development of Arctic fishing and hunting cultures and traditions, and the utilization of fish and marine mammals has always formed the bedrock of Arctic societies and economies. Historically, supply-related and cultural considerations are fundamental to the Arctic population's relationship to the exploitation of living resources, whether fish or marine mammals. The exploitation of living marine resources is one of the essential economic factors in both Greenland and the Faroe Islands.

The structure, function, diversity and integrity of the ecosystem in the Arctic are crucial to the productivity. The Arctic must therefore be managed so as to ensure a healthy marine ecosystem with economically sustainable species and stocks. Ecosystem-based management means that management of the ecosystem is based on a holistic approach where all parts of the ecosystem and all impacts, including those from human activities, are taken into account in management. The management of living marine resources in the Arctic must ensure a high return within the ecosystem's capacity, ensure minimal impact on the ecosystem, and guarantee respect for the ecosystem's capacity for future production of living resources.

Greenland and the Faroe Islands' *fishery* takes place mainly in the North Atlantic, the Denmark Strait and the David Strait. Greenland's fishery is based on a quota system whose aim is to ensure a sustainable exploitation of certain stocks. Therefore, an annual "Total Allowable Catch" (TAC) of the principal species is stipulated, based on biological advice and respecting socio-economic concerns, commercial interests and international obligations.

The biological advice is provided by the Greenland Institute of Natural Resources and a number of regional organizations, particularly the ICES and NAFO.

Faroese fishing of pelagic stocks and fishing in other waters under bilateral and multilateral agreements is mainly based on quota systems, while for groundfish fisheries around the Faroe Islands there is a special system of fishing days and areas which are closed as required. Besides their own expertise, the Faroese also draw on international advice, particularly ICES. Greenland and the Faroe Islands each have agreements with one another and also with the EU, Norway and Russia, and the Faroe Islands furthermore with Iceland. The Faroe Islands, though also Greenland, shares fishery stocks with close neighbours and exports of fish and fish products form a large part of the economy of both countries. The Faroe Islands' export of fish and fish products represents approx. 90% of total exports and for Greenland, approx. 85% of total exports.

The Greenland fishery industry is facing a structural challenge of adjustment, including the need of larger and more modern vessels and the need for future regulation of the industry in relation to ownership provisions and access to capital. This restructuring process will also cause an outflow of labour to other industries and make demands on social policy. Greenland's Self-Government has initiated a project concerning the consequences of climate change on the fishing and hunting industry with a view to identifying opportunities for adaptation that manage the challenges while exploiting new opportunities. The adaptation of industry and retraining initiatives in for example the fisheries industry, might be one element of a new phase of partnership between Greenland and Europe.

A key element in fishery management is control and enforcement. Control opera-

tions are undertaken by the Greenland and Faroese authorities who monitor that both Greenland and Faroese, and relevant international fishery regulations are complied with by all vessels in their respective waters, as well as by Greenland and Faroese vessels operating internationally. The inspection of vessels and catches at sea is undertaken by the Danish Armed Forces and the Faroe Islands Fisheries Inspection *Fiskiveiðeftirlitið*. Furthermore, regional cooperation on inspections remains a priority.

General increases of temperature in the Arctic and rapid melting of ice can make new areas of the Arctic Ocean potentially attractive for fishing. This presents new challenges with regards to national and international regulation of these areas due to insufficient data about them. In addition, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing is a serious threat to marine ecosystems which has considerable implications for conservation and rational management of marine resources. It is a huge task for small communities with large ecosystems to provide adequate expertise for the management and control of fishery. In the Arctic, there is relatively limited knowledge of fish stocks and fishery opportunities, which means that the precautionary principle should be applied to protect the environment and fishery resources.

Hunting is an integral part of the Arctic community and a sustainable exploitation of hunting resources is important for the local economy and for cultural self-identity. The best possible basis for decisions should be ensured in the exploitation of these resources nationally and internationally. Similarly, it is essential that hunters have confidence in the basis for decision-making so that limitations on hunting are observed. The Greenland seal-hunting industry is currently under pressure partly because the European and North American markets for sealskin have

KEY ORGANIZATIONS AND OTHERS IN THE FISHERY AND HUNTING SECTOR

- ICES - International Council for the Exploration of the Sea: International organization that is responsible for coordinating and promoting marine research in the North Atlantic and adjacent seas, the Baltic and North Sea. The organization has 20 member states, including Denmark, with the Faroe Islands and Greenland.
- NAMMCO - North Atlantic Marine Mammal Commission: Regional management organization for marine mammals with Norway, Iceland, the Faroe Islands and Greenland as members. NAMMCO has observer status in the Arctic Council.
- NAFO - Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization: Regional fisheries management organization that provides science-based advice, as well as managing and regulating fishing in the Northwest Atlantic. NAFO consists of 12 members at present, including Denmark in respect of the Faroe Islands and Greenland.
- NEAFC - Northeast Atlantic Fisheries Commission: Regional fisheries organization that provides science-based advice and manages and regulates fishery beyond 200 miles in the North Atlantic and up to the North Pole. NEAFC currently consists of 5 members, including Denmark in respect of the Faroe Islands and Greenland.
- IWC - International Whaling Commission: International Management Organisation which regulates hunting of large whales. Denmark, the Faroe Islands and Greenland are members. Greenland allocates quotas on large whales by means of the so-called "Aboriginal Subsistence Whaling quota"

virtually collapsed after pressure by special interest groups on consumers. Internationally, there is very limited understanding for the catch of marine mammals. This is also true of the Greenland catch of large whales, which is regulated by the International Whaling Commission in accordance with the exemption that applies to indigenous peoples.

- All living resources must be developed and exploited sustainably based on an ecosystem management that ensures a high return in the long term, and is in compliance with international obligations, while at the same time the Arctic communities' rights are defended in support of the fishing and hunting industry. Management must be based on scientific advice that is founded on the collection, processing and analysis of data, including from hunters and industry.
- The Kingdom will work internationally for the Arctic indigenous peoples' right to conduct hunting and to sell products from seal hunting, as long as it is based on sustainable principles.
- Denmark, Greenland and the Faroe Islands will work to ensure that the utilisation of living resources, including marine mammals, is founded upon an ecosystem-based management model that places emphasis on scientific foundation and sustainability.
- Work continuously to ensure regular scientifically based monitoring of living resources in the Arctic with the involvement of its citizens. The precautionary principle should apply in cases where there is a lack of adequate knowledge about development in previously ice-covered areas.
- Effective management and control regimes must be pursued to counter illegal, unreported and unregulated

fishery and hunting, and also work for international agreements on potentially attractive Arctic high seas not yet covered by the conservation and management systems. The parts of the Danish Realm will work to ensure that in general fishery does not commence where a conservation and management system is not available.

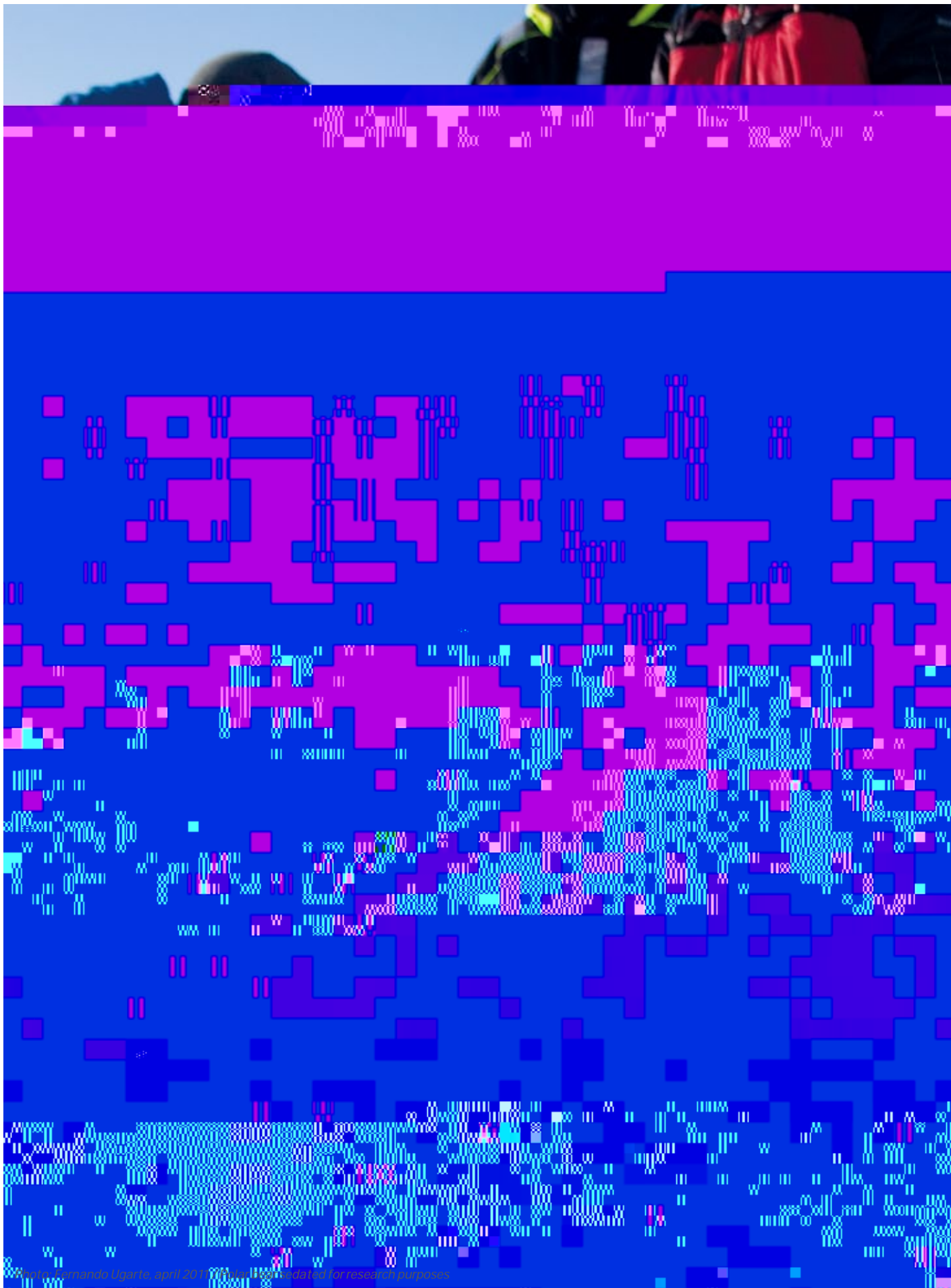
- The parts of the Danish Realm will work to strengthen international cooperation on scientifically based management of shared fish stocks and fishery in international waters with a view to promoting consensus on sustainable management plans and allocation formulas for the benefit of all relevant parties.
- The parts of the Danish Realm will work towards the introduction of a special regional form of control for a prudent fishery in large ecosystems in sparsely populated areas where there is no historical data and where it is particularly challenging to collect data and carry out control. Methods must be developed for sustainable management in situations of scientific uncertainty, whereby models are developed that support a learning management system based on the precautionary principle.

3.4. STRONGER INTEGRATION IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE

New opportunities for economic development in the Arctic are leading to increasing interest from international investors in the area. The Government of Greenland has set itself clear targets to attract more foreign investors, and to ensure that the exploitation of Greenland's natural resources in the future will constitute a major source of revenue for the Greenland society. The new trading opportunities can contribute to the diversification of Greenland's economy and create the basis for economic sustainability and prosperity. For the Faroe Islands in particular, the opening of the Northeast Passage will unfold new opportunities as a result of increased navigation. The Government of the Faroes has decided to set up a working group to assess the Faroese strategic opportunities associated with increased enterprise in the Arctic and North Atlantic area.

The heightened international interest requires the creation of attractive regulatory frameworks for investments. Therefore, Greenland is working to conform to international trade rules and obligations and create a healthy investment environment. This will not only strengthen Greenland as an attractive investment destination, but also give Greenland more opportunities to penetrate new markets. By virtue of the Kingdom of Denmark's membership, Greenland and the Faeroe Islands come under the World Trade Organisation. Since the end of 2005, Greenland has worked continuously to bring Greenland law into compliance with WTO rules. Due to its OCT status (Overseas Countries and Territories) Greenland goods have duty-free access to the EU. The Faroe Islands has duty-free access to the EU for the majority of its goods pursuant to an agreement on mutual tariff exemption in 1991, renewed in 1996. Faroe trade with the EFTA countries, Norway and

Switzerland (and Liechtenstein), is covered by free trade agreements concluded in the early 1990s. As regards Iceland, the Faroe



the Commission for Scientific Research in Greenland (KVUG), the Greenland Institute of Natural Resources and the University of Greenland. The centre focuses on basic research about the Arctic climate and the effects of climate change including the need for mitigation and adaptation strategies, and currently has approx. 80 Greenland, Danish and international researchers affiliated on a permanent or flexible basis.

Nordic, European and wider international research and education cooperation is to be given high priority. For example, Danish and Greenland researchers are participating in the top Nordic research initiative on climate, environment and energy, which is one of the Nordic Council of Ministers' globalization initiatives. The Kingdom also supports the running of the University of the Arctic - an association of circumpolar universities that offers a rich variety of courses relevant to Arctic students. Bilaterally, education, language and research constitute key elements in Joint Committee cooperation between Greenland, Denmark and the U.S. - and Greenland is increasingly taking part in promising bilateral research and education partnerships, as for example with Canada.

Research and education are closely connected - and must be tightly linked with economic and industrial development. For instance, in January 2011, the Government of Greenland set up a new mineral resources school by reorganising the Mining and Construction School in Sisimut. The mineral resources school will function as a knowledge centre for the entire mining resource sector and develop training within the oil industry. The Government of Greenland also has ongoing initiatives where research is used for the training of the population. Among other things, a summer school in Kangerlussuaq has been launched in cooperation with the United States under its auspices, where foreign scholars teach pupils at secondary

level in scientific research topics. Finally, as part of the existing partnership agreement with the EU, Greenland receives about 25 million Euros annually in budget support for the education sector, in particular targeting the special educational drive where the societal needs are greatest.

to be maintained as a priority to support the development of the sector also

CLIMATE RESEARCH CENTRE'S COLLABORATION WITH CANADA

In 2010 Greenland's Climate Research Centre began collaborating with the University of Manitoba, Canada where the head of the Climate Research Centre was awarded the post of Canada Excellence Research Chair in Arctic Geomicrobiology and Climate Change. Thus, a new and extensive Greenland-Danish-Canadian climate research collaboration was launched which is bringing together a number of the world's leading scientists in climate research in

the Arctic. In addition, in early 2011 steps were taken to establish a new "Centre for Arctic Research" at Aarhus University with close ties to Greenland's Climate Research Centre, which creates the basis for a highly integrated and coordinated climate research collaboration between Denmark, Greenland and Canada around much of the Arctic region. The new collaboration will be structured in a new joint research partnership, the 'Arctic Science Partnership', with the participation of Greenland's

Climate Research Centre, the University of Manitoba and the University of Aarhus. Overall, this provides unique opportunities for comprehensive research, educational cooperation and synergy between the three centres.

SUMMER SCHOOL IN KANGERLUSSUAQ AND THE ARCTIC STATION

In July 2011 the first summer school in Kangerlussuaq is going to be held for high school students from Greenland, Denmark and USA. The summer school is taking place under the auspices of the trilateral "Joint Committee" cooperation between Greenland, Denmark and USA. Greenland is providing facilities; the manager is Danish, while the teachers are American scientists who freely devote 2-4 days to train the students in scientific disciplines. The purpose of the summer school is to arouse interest in science among young people, to improve their language skills and to give the Greenland students the

opportunity to make contact with Americans and Danes of the same age and learn about educational opportunities in the U.S. and Denmark. The project is targeting two of the three priority areas which the Joint Committee has agreed upon in 2010-2011, namely to improve access for Greenland's students to U.S. institutions

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3.6. ARCTIC COOPERATION ON HEALTH AND SOCIAL COHERENCE

It is a shared core value in Denmark, Greenland and the Faroe Islands to promote the population's health and also prevent and treat illness, suffering and disability with respect for the individual, his/her integrity and independence. The parts of the Danish Realm prioritize preventative and public information efforts to improve diet, increase the number of physically active people, reduce smoking and harmful alcohol consumption and also to maintain focus on risk groups to combat the increase in lifestyle diseases. Furthermore, the parts of the Danish Realm prioritise the monitoring of the population's state of health.

Greenland today is facing a dual challenge from both old patterns of disease characterized by relatively high infant mortality, accidents, and acute and chronic infectious diseases such as tuberculosis, as well as a new Western pattern of disease dominated by chronic and lifestyle-related diseases.

In the field of environmental medicine, Greenland faces the challenge of the long-range trans-boundary pollution, which increasingly impacts on traditional food resources and the population's health, just as the training of professionals as well as recruitment and retention of health professionals is a continuing challenge.

In 2011 Greenland has launched a health reform which is expected to be fully implemented in 2013. Through the regionalization of the healthcare system, the health reform will lead to greater and more equitable access to healthcare for the population, improved financial management and better opportunities for recruitment and retention of health professionals. The health reform is underpinned by the telemedicine network which was developed with the help of Alaskan and Norwegian inspiration.

The Danish Realm supports cooperation which can improve people's living conditions and health in a sustainable way, including knowledge-exchange and the increased use of new technological capabilities, both within the Kingdom and Nordic cooperation and in cooperation with existing and new partners in the rest of the Arctic. This applies generally, but also focusing especially on vulnerable sections of the population, including children and the elderly, and also the mentally ill. The Danish Realm will continue jointly to review health-care policy and other health-related challenges, including specialized treatments, among other things as a follow-up to the Danish-Greenlandic agreement in September 1998 on the continuation and expansion of cooperation in the health area. The Danish Realm also supports Arctic research cooperation concerning the development of best practices, public health and health-related consequences of pollution.

Some Arctic communities are also facing difficult social issues. To deal with adverse social trends, the emphasis on social coherence and integration is central to development in the Arctic. Denmark and Greenland are cooperating closely on projects and knowledge-exchange in the social sector. Greenland is also sharing its experience on family matters and gender equality with, among others, the Nunavut region of Canada. Furthermore, the Nordic Council of Ministers has been focusing on changes in the Arctic from a gender perspective.

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TOWARDS CLOSER COOPERATION ON ARCTIC HEALTH

The first Arctic Health Ministers' Meeting took place on 16th February 2011 in Nuuk with Denmark and Greenland as hosts. The Arctic countries are facing a number of common challenges in health and wish to work together to find the right solutions and exchange

knowledge and share experiences. This applies particularly to prevention, telemedicine and research, as well as mental illness and the prevention of abuse and suicide. The meeting led to the "The Arctic Health Declaration" which expresses agreement on closer cooperation on health issues

such as the sharing of "best practices" and that the indigenous peoples in the Arctic to a larger extent should be involved in research, health promotion and prevention.

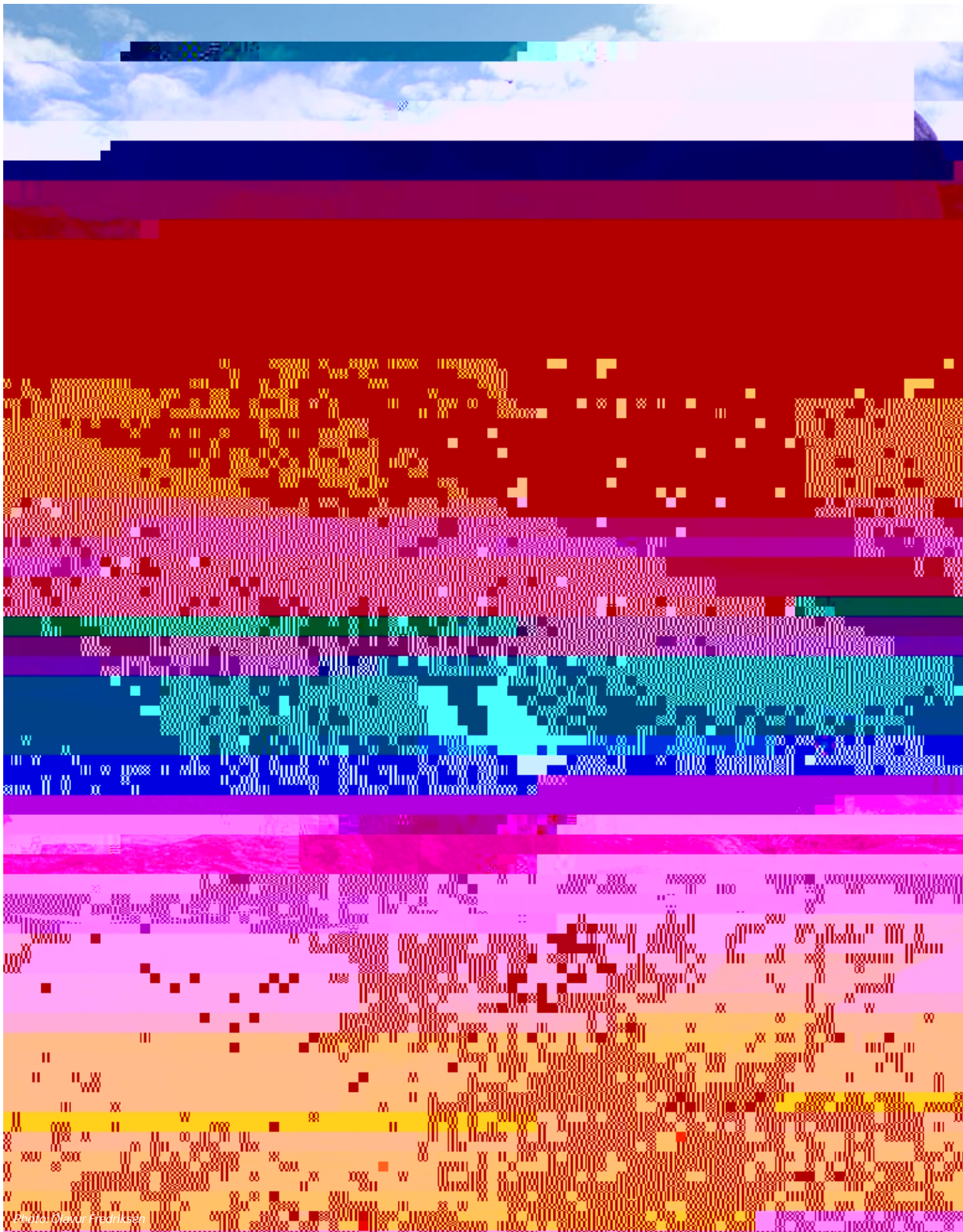


Photo: Olevur Fredriksen

change affects the Arctic, and in turn how changes in the Arctic affect global climate trends. Such knowledge is essential for the adaptation to climate change in the Arctic and the rest of the world. The Kingdom is also working to support and promote the conclusion of a global agreement on limiting emissions of greenhouse gasses.

- In cooperation with the international research and scientific community, the Kingdom will strengthen the effort to quantify global and regional impacts of climate change in the Arctic, including

knowledge about how Arctic ecosystems, sea ice and ice sheets respond to climate change. Such efforts include monitoring and research activities with the involvement of Greenland, Faroese and Danish research centres.

- Research and monitoring must reinforce the knowledge base on climate change impacts and their significance for the populations and communities within and without the Arctic as well as incorporating local and traditional knowledge. Furthermore, cooperation

must be strengthened on identifying measures to adapt to climate change within the Kingdom.

- The Kingdom will assist in reinforcing the rights of indigenous peoples in negotiations towards a new international climate agreement by promoting the visibility of indigenous peoples' situation and also ensuring that the principles of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples from 2007 are observed.

ARCTIC CLIMATE IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ACIA) AND SNOW, WATER, ICE AND PERMAFROST IN THE ARCTIC (SWIPA)

In 2005, the Arctic Council released a major scientific work on climate change and its consequences in the Arctic - Arctic Climate Impact Assessment (ACIA). The ACIA-report pointed out that climate change in the Arctic will have major consequences for the Arctic environment and peoples of the Arctic and that the first signs of change are already visible. In 2011 the Arctic Council published a follow-up of the ACIA report: Snow, Water, Ice and Permafrost in the Arctic (SWIPA) which specifically focuses on the impact of cli-

mate change on snow, ice and frost conditions in the Arctic within the last ten years. The work, based on scientific articles and data is carried out by 200 of the world's leading Arctic researchers. SWIPA results confirm the predictions contained in the ACIA report, but in some areas the pace of change is happening much faster than expected. SWIPA shows the following: that the years between 2005-2010 were the warmest yet measured in the Arctic; that the summer sea ice could disappear within 30-40 years; that the Greenland ice sheet and other Arctic ice caps are continuously

melting faster; that global sea level rises at the end of this century may be 0.9 to 1.6 m with a significant contribution from Arctic ice; and that changes in snow, ice and frost conditions fundamentally change the Arctic ecosystem, which will be particularly challenging for local communities and traditional lifestyles.

REGIONAL CLIMATE MODELLING IN THE ARCTIC

In cooperation with the Climate Research Centre in Nuuk, the Danish Meteorological Institute (DMI) is developing and applying a model for the climate system with high resolution (detail) to assess future climate change in the area around Greenland. The project is supported by the Commission for Scientific Research in Greenland (KVUG). The model system is initially envisaged

as a tool to focus on increasing basic knowledge about the climate in the Arctic, with emphasis on Greenland and to assist in a better understanding of the effects of climate change. The model system focuses mainly on the inland ice and its interaction with the surrounding seas, but also contributes to knowledge of permafrost conditions and the interplay between weather, sea and ice more generally.

The latter is taking place as a pilot project focusing on the Nuuk area where a range of activities at the Climate Research Centre are concentrated. This can be utilised for model verification and a greater interaction in the Greenland society with regards to climate change adaptation initiatives.

ARCTIC ENVIRONMENT MINISTERS MEETING IN JUNE 2010

In June 2010, an Arctic Environment Ministers meeting was held in Ilulissat in Greenland with the Danish Minister for the Environment and the Member of Naalakersuisu for the Environment and Nature as hosts. Following up on the meeting, the Kingdom started work on identifying vulnerable marine areas and is looking at ways to protect them

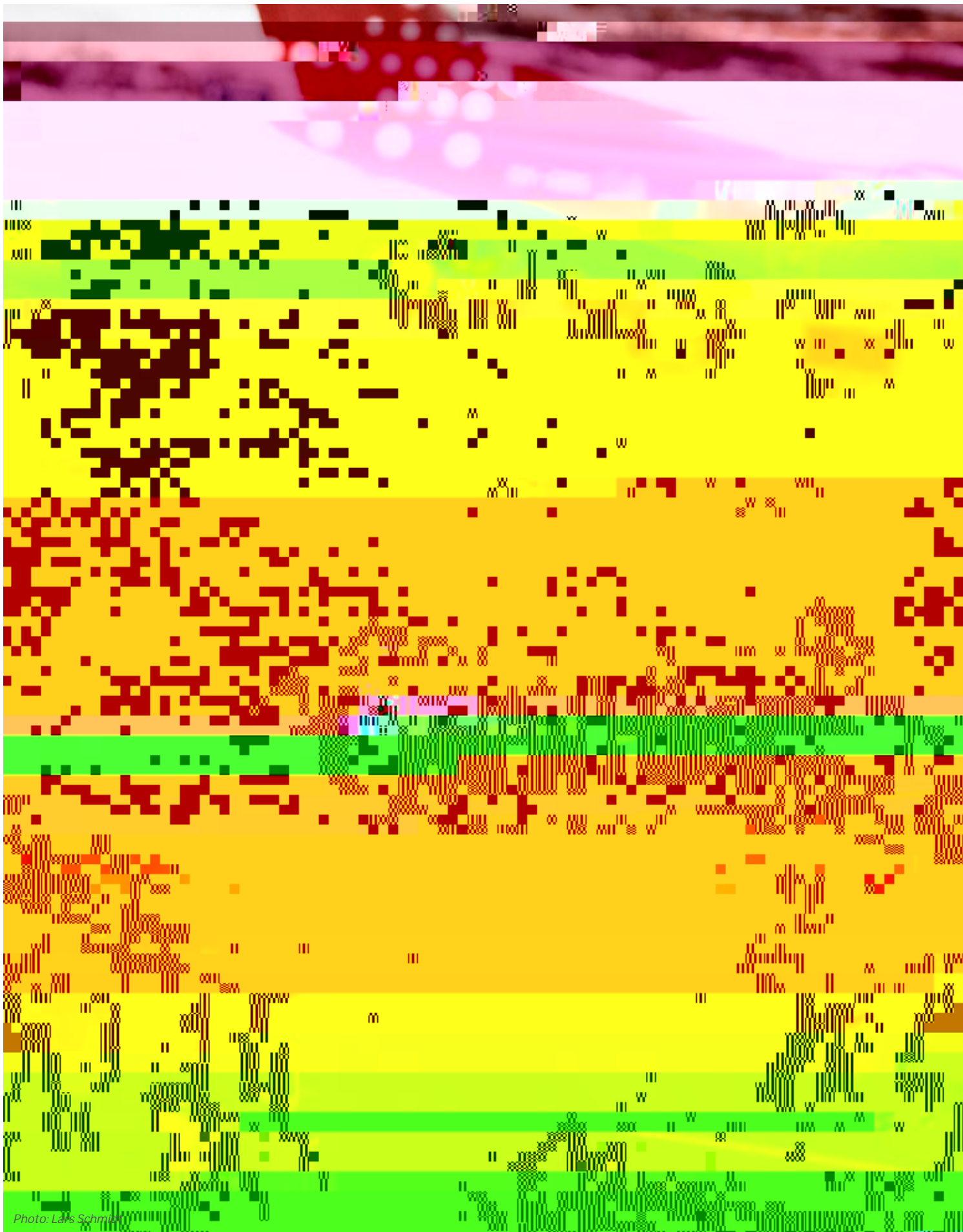


Photo: Lars Schmitt

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Denmark shares the EU's ambition of reducing total global greenhouse gas emissions by at least 50% in 2050 compared to 1990, as well as reductions for the industrialized countries of 25-40% and 80-95% in 2020 and 2050, respectively - both compared to 1990. The target requires that sufficient global reductions in greenhouse gas emissions are achieved in the short and longer term. The government's ambition is that Denmark should become independent of fossil fuels by 2050 and that Denmark's binding renewable energy target under the EU in 2020 is 30 percent.

Greenland aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 5% in the period 2013-2020 for the society, as it looks today, and as regards energy supplies that at least 60% of total energy production in civil society must be based on renewable energy by 2020. Activities within the minerals and hydrocarbons sector that are currently being developed, are not covered by the reduction of emission goals, but will be developed in accordance with international principles of sustainability.

Faroese climate policy, which involves a reduction of greenhouse gas emissions of at least 20% by 2020 compared to 2005, will entail that 75% of electricity production must be based on renewable energy by 2020. The effects of climate change are already being felt, and the Kingdom underlines the importance that adaptation measures are carried out in order to mitigate the already unavoidable climate impacts.

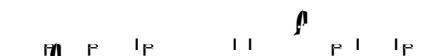
- The Kingdom will work towards the conclusion of an ambitious global climate agreement that includes reduction commitments and actions which, in accordance with current and future assessments of the UN's climate panel, are consistent in keeping the global temperature rise to a maximum of 2 degrees above pre-industrial levels.

- The Kingdom will continue, for example, through the Arctic Council, to work with knowledge and information inputs on Arctic climate change to the relevant international forums in which a global climate agreement under the UNFCCC is to be promoted. This also includes the need for climate change adaptation initiatives in the Arctic.

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represented. The forum actively seeks to raise awareness of the situation of indigenous peoples within the UN system. Moreover, Denmark and Greenland have also actively participated in negotiations on the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, adopted in 2007. The Declaration is an important starting point for future work in ensuring the rights of indigenous peoples and their survival through respect for their culture, language and way of life.

- The Kingdom will promote and protect indigenous peoples' rights. Denmark / Greenland are working to ensure that the principles outlined in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples of 2007 are carried out in practice.
- Denmark and Greenland also support the work being done by the UN special rapporteur for indigenous peoples, while also working to ensure that the Expert Mechanism on Indigenous Peoples' Rights (EMRIP) under the UN's Human Rights Council contributes positively to promote and protect indigenous peoples' rights.

 (IMO) is the UN's specialised agency for maritime safety and security of international shipping and the prevention of pollution by ships. The IMO has 169 members, including Denmark, and 3 associate members, including the Faroe Islands. The IMO is absolutely critical to the global establishment of technical requirements of ships to avoid distortion in the world's free trade. It is a fundamental principle of the IMO that ships must be treated equally, whichever flag they fly.

The IMO is working to introduce the highest possible standards for health, safety and environment. Only by establishing global requirements can it be ensured that safety standards are not compromised. In recent years there has been a particular focus on the environmental agenda in the IMO, including the protection of sensitive marine areas, increased regulation of oil transportation, requirements of the ships' fuel and emissions, and not least the climate change agenda. In these areas, the Kingdom is playing a significant role in ensuring the creation of solutions that benefit both the environment and shipping.

- The Kingdom will ensure in the IMO that the Arctic and Greenland conditions are taken into account in the IMO's work and decisions regarding development opportunities for the maritime industry, increased maritime safety, protection of the marine environment and coastal zone, and also reduced emissions of greenhouse gases and reduction of air pollution.

5.2 ENHANCED REGIONAL COOPERATION

It is a central goal of the Kingdom to strengthen cooperation in the Arctic Council. As the only organization that has all 8 Arctic states as members and additionally 6 organizations of indigenous peoples as equal partners, the Arctic Council is the primary organ for concrete cooperation in the Arctic. The Council's work originates from collaboration on environmental issues, but over time has been extended, for example, to include sustainable development and the populations' living conditions. Recently, the Arctic Council has been instrumental in the development of a binding agreement between the 8 members on search and rescue (SAR) with the Faroe Islands and Greenland as "co-signatories," which is needed because of the increased access to areas that were previously covered by ice.

The Kingdom wants to ensure a future-oriented Arctic Council, i.e. that the Council has an increasingly direct impact on the Arctic peoples. The Arctic Council must evolve from a 'decision-shaping' to a 'decision-making' organisation. The Council's function as an instrument exerting influence on nation states and international organizations should be reinforced, and where feasible, the possibility of real decision-making ought to be developed. It is also important to ensure cooperation with all countries and organizations that are of importance to the Arctic and can contribute to cooperation within the Council. During the chairmanship of the Arctic Council 2009-2011, the Kingdom has worked for a strengthening of the Council including the establishment of a permanent, jointly-funded secretariat and the admission of new permanent observers.

- The Arctic Council must be reinforced as the only relevant political organization that has all Arctic states and peoples as members. At the same time the Arctic Council must cooperate with all rel-

evant countries and organizations with interest in the Arctic. The Kingdom will emphasize that the human dimension, i.e. people's living conditions and well-being, is given increasingly more space in cooperation.

The Kingdom will retain the 'Arctic 5' format consisting of the coastal states of the Arctic Ocean - Canada, Denmark / Greenland, Norway, Russia and the US - as a forum for issues primarily relevant for the five coastal states, currently the continental shelf issue. All three parts of the Realm are participating in the continental shelf issue while the Faroe Islands is ensured continued opportunity for scrutiny of any other activities in this forum. 'Arctic 5' have met twice at ministerial level in 2008 and 2010, and in some cases at departmental level. Common to these meetings was that they concerned matters relating primarily to these coastal states.

- The Kingdom will promote its Arctic strategy in all relevant meeting formats, including any future meetings under "Arctic 5" auspices concerning specific action on joint issues.

Based on the European Commission's communication of November 2008, the European Union (EU) adopted in December 2008 and December 2009 the Council's conclusions on the Arctic and the European Parliament adopted in early 2011 a report on a sustainable EU policy for the Arctic. Both the Council's conclusions and the report are an expression of the growing interest that the EU has for the Arctic. Thus, the ground has been prepared for the EU to develop an overall Arctic strategy. The EU currently has interests in the Arctic in the form of, among others, research and fisheries and has indirect influence on the Arctic through e.g. its environmental laws. Furthermore, the EU and its member countries have interests in transportation and access in order to benefit from natural

resources in the Arctic, including oil, gas and minerals and critical metals such as rare earth elements.

Denmark, the Faroe Islands and Greenland work to ensure a broad and close partnership with the Arctic states.

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development of cooperative relations
between the EU and Greenland and the
Faroe Islands, respectively.

5.3. BILATERAL SAFEGUARDING OF THE KINGDOM'S INTERESTS

The rapid changes and the increasing importance of the Arctic where new opportunities and challenges are constantly arising and a number of new actors are registering their interest in the region, requires that we also make a gear-shift in bilateral safeguarding of the Kingdom's interests in the Arctic. We will also work closely on a bilateral basis with all our partners. The bilateral cooperation is also a good platform to promote multilateral initiatives in the Arctic, of which the continental shelf project is a good example.

Canada, SA, and France will remain key partners for close cooperation in areas such as the exploitation of resources, maritime safety, climate and environment, indigenous peoples, research, education, health and defence. Furthermore, we will maintain close contact with the UK and Spain on Arctic issues.

In addition, the Kingdom also wants to further expand and develop cooperation with the EU, which has been increasingly

engaged in international cooperation in the Arctic. For example, under the auspices of the Danish-Russian governing council, there is great mutual interest in closer cooperation on strengthening the safety of navigation in Arctic waters. Enhanced cooperation with Russia could also incorporate scientific collaboration, for example, on the continental shelf. It could also include the exchange of findings on economically, socially and environmentally sustainable development, as well as confidence building and studies on potential cooperation between the Danish and Russian defence, particularly in the maritime area.

Beyond the Arctic states, other legiti-

More countries will want to gain insight into and influence on international cooperation in the Arctic as its strategic, economic and energy-related potential becomes clearer. Here the Kingdom can play a major role in promoting an open and inclusive dialogue in bilateral relations. The Kingdom will strengthen the dialogue with

new stakeholders in the Arctic and benefit from the resources and expertise that they bring along through cooperation in commerce and R & D. Alongside this, the new actors will be integrated into the norms and values that the Kingdom and other coastal states in the Arctic Ocean believe should apply to the Arctic.

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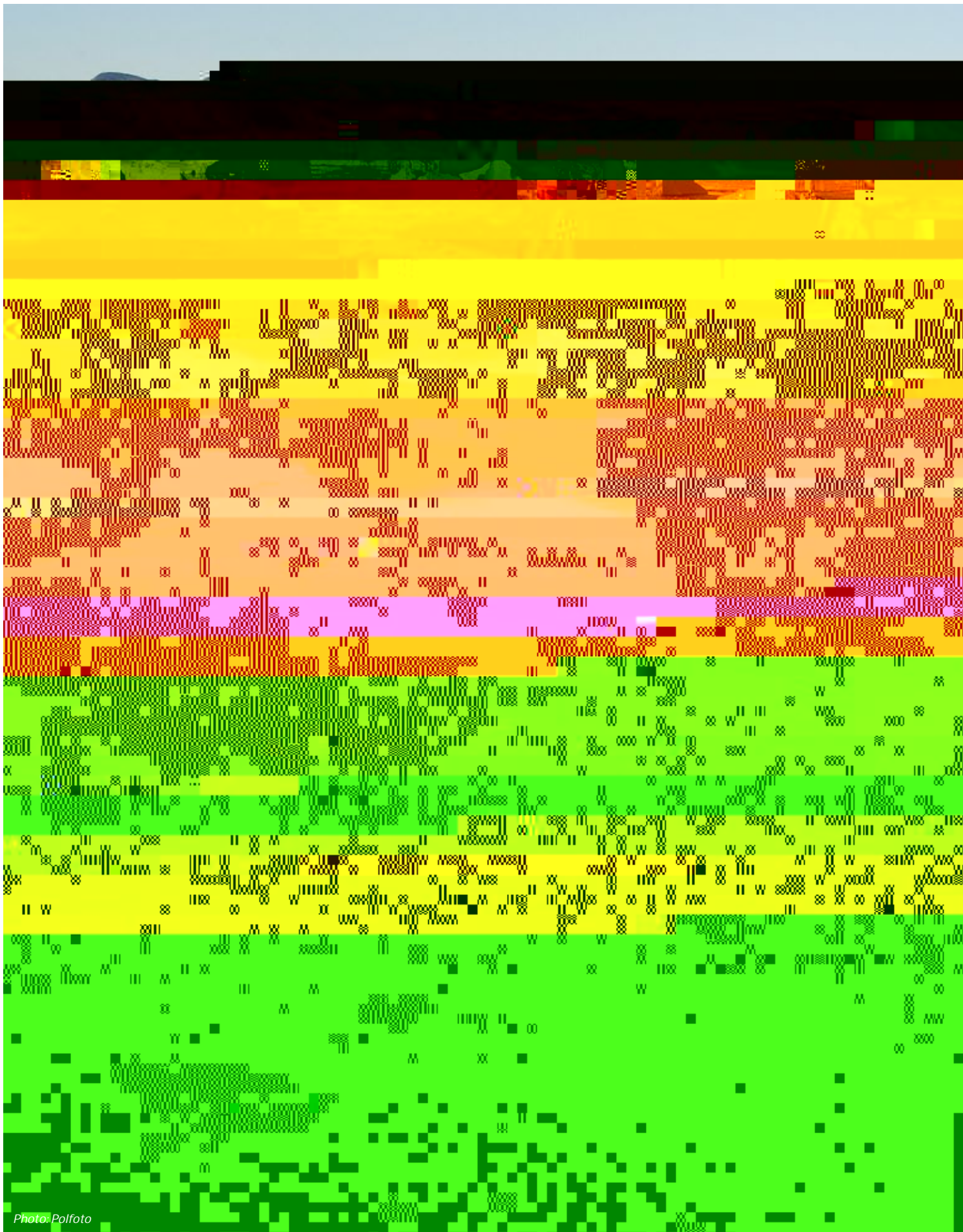


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Strategic Framework for the Arctic

The Kingdom's strategy for the Arctic marks an important milestone towards 2020 and beyond and aims to contribute to a sound foundation for positive development in the Arctic into the future. The Kingdom consists of three societies, each with their own political priorities and social structures. Therefore, the strategy's implementation in each individual area will be adjusted to each part of the Realm's unique legislation, political priorities and budget issues.

The Kingdom's Arctic strategy falls within the existing division of competences and responsibilities between the State and Greenland's Self-Government, and the State and the Government of the Faroes.

A chief aim of the Arctic strategy is to promote information exchange and coordination of efforts in all areas related to development in the Arctic, and thereby to obtain a clearer focus on common priorities and promote collaboration internally and externally where there is mutual interest. The strategy will thus provide the framework

for Arctic-related activities of the Kingdom and the three parts of the Realm towards 2020.

A number of measures will be initiated immediately to ensure the effective implementation of the strategy:

- A cross-disciplinary Steering Committee is to be established for the Arctic Strategy, consisting of representatives of the government (ministries with Arctic activities), the Government of Greenland and the Government of the Faroes at high level. The steering committee is to meet on a biannual basis as a minimum. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs will serve as chairman and secretariat of the steering committee in close collaboration with the Government of Greenland and the Government of the Faroes and the Prime Minister's Office. In order to promote the coordination of activities and safeguarding of the Kingdom's in-

representations abroad. This key endeavour, in the form of public diplomacy / advocacy initiatives such as seminars, cooperation with think tanks, etc., could focus on issues such as how climate change affects the Arctic, the Arctic as a region of cooperation, the new trade opportunities in the Arctic, the Kingdom's cultural and political diversity, international law and the Arctic, etc. The Foreign Ministry will allocate resources hereto.

The Foreign Ministry, on behalf of the Government and in cooperation with the Government of Greenland and the Government of the Faroes, will report annually on developments in the Arctic and the status of the Strategy's implementation. The aim is to carry out a mid-term evaluation of the Strategy in 2014-2015 and consider the preparation of a new strategy in 2018-2019.

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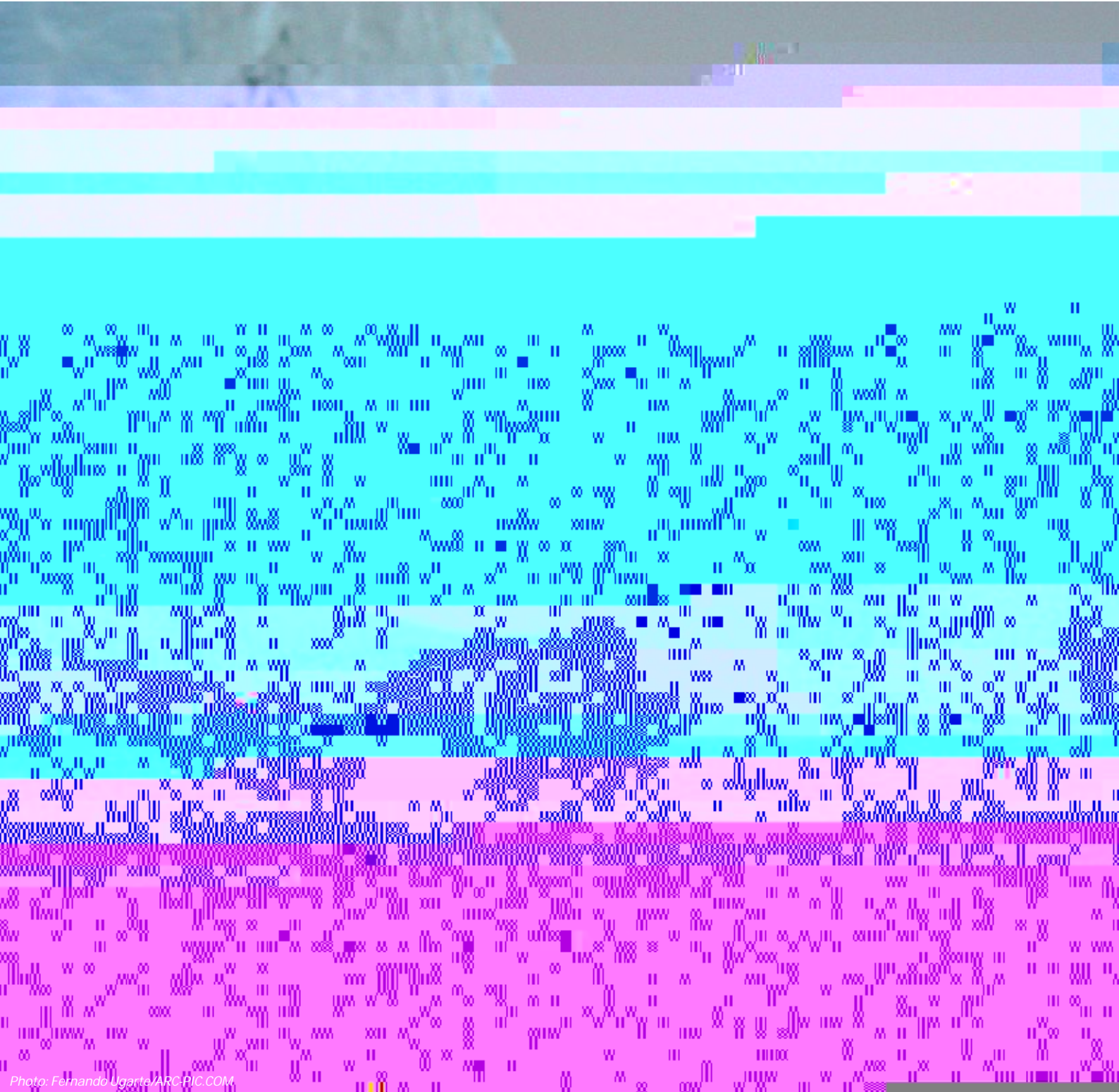


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