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Aucun dictionnaire n'est autorisé

Résolution d'un cas pratique diplomatique et consulaire en anglais, sur la base d'un dossier à caractère professionnel, rédigé en anglais

SUJET

1. Context:

You are a *Political Counsellor* at the Embassy of France in Copenhagen. The Ambassador has just received confirmation that the President of the French Republic will pay an official visit to Greenland in three weeks' time.

This bilateral visit, which will include a trilateral meeting with the Prime Minister of Denmark and the Prime Minister of Greenland, is of major political and strategic significance. It will be the first visit by a European Head of State to Greenland, at a moment of growing geopolitical interest in the Arctic, linked to climate change, environmental protection, mineral resources, and strategic competition.

At the conclusion of the trilateral meeting in Nuuk, the press will be present. The President is expected to deliver a short press statement (approximately 5 minutes) followed by a brief Q&A session with French and international journalists.

2. Instructions to candidates:

On the basis of the attached documents, write in English:

- a short draft press statement for the President of the French Republic to deliver at the end of the trilateral meeting in Nuuk;
- a set of two or three potential questions from journalists, with model answers the President could use to respond.

Your proposal should be concise, strategic yet accessible, and should reflect France's foreign policy priorities in the region, including environmental protection and climate change, bilateral and multilateral cooperation, sustainable economic partnerships, the rights of Indigenous peoples and the enduring friendship and cooperation with Denmark.

List of documents:

- **Document 1:** Climate change in the Arctic: How melting ice is causing Greenland to 'shrink', www.euronews.com, 16/10/2025
- **Document 2:** Greenland is getting a lot of international attention for its mineral resources – but what is hiding under the ice? www.bbc.com, 22/01/2025
- **Document 3:** Major uranium miner halts Greenland exploration amid ban discussion, www.arctictoday.com, 18/05/2021
- **Document 4:** Greenland, the hotspot in the global race for Arctic control, english.elpais.com, 17/03/2025
- **Document 5:** France's policy in the Arctic, www.diplomatie.gouv.fr
- **Document 6:** The EU's Arctic policy, www.eeas.europa.eu, 13/10/2021
- **Document 7:** Greenland and Denmark, www.english.stm.dk/the-prime-ministers-office,
- **Document 8:** "Nothing about us without us": What can we learn from Greenland's new Arctic Strategy 2024-2033?, www.arcticyearbook.com, 2024

Climate change in the Arctic: How melting ice is causing Greenland to 'shrink'

Source: www.euronews.com

16/10/2025

By Liam Gilliver

Prehistoric changes and accelerating climate change are 'shrinking' Greenland and causing it to drift, new research warns.

As climate change hits the Arctic with accelerating speed, Greenland is "shrinking" in size. New research from DTU Space, published in the Journal of Geophysical Research: Solid Earth, says the Danish territory is being "twisted, compressed and stretched" while also slowly drifting northwest.

The phenomenon is occurring due to plate tectonics and movements in the bedrock, which is caused by the large ice sheets on top melting and "reducing pressure on the subsurface". (...)

The researchers say pressure is easing due to large amounts of ice that have melted in Greenland over recent years as a result of climate change. In 2024, the Greenland Ice Sheet (which formed around three million years ago) lost 55 + 35 Gigatons of mass.

While this was the lowest annual ice loss since 2013, it marks the 28th year in a row where Greenland has lost more ice than it produces and poses a serious threat to human and natural environments across the globe.

The Greenland Ice Sheet is one of the planet's biggest freshwater resources, and contains the equivalent of 7.4 metres of global sea rise.

According to Copernicus, every centimetre of sea level rise risks around six million people around the planet being exposed to coastal flooding. However, the bedrock is also being affected by the "enormous" ice masses that have melted since the peak of the last Ice Age around 20,000 years ago.

"The ice that has melted in recent decades has pushed Greenland outward and caused uplift, so the area has actually become larger during this period," Berg adds.

"At the same time, we see movement in the opposite direction, where Greenland is rising and contracting due to prehistoric changes in the ice masses related to the last Ice Age and its end."

Greenland is getting a lot of international attention for its mineral resources – but what is hiding under the ice?

Source: www.bbc.com

22/01/2025

By Sarah Derouin

The riches thought to lie beneath Greenland's icy terrain have been coveted for more than a century. But how easy are they to access, and will climate change make any difference? (...)

Detailed mapping collaborations and explorations carried out over more than a century have uncovered evidence of important mineral resources in Greenland – including rare earth elements and critical minerals used for green energy technologies, as well as suspected fossil fuel reserves.

But – despite the unbridled excitement brewing around Greenland's treasure trove – the process of finding, extracting, and transporting minerals and fossil fuels is a multilayered, multinational, and multidecadal challenge. (...)

Critical minerals are the materials that keep the world's economy humming yet are getting harder to find. They are especially important for the clean energy transition – experts estimate that demand for mineral and metal resources could quadruple by 2040 in order to meet the demand for energy technologies. Everything from batteries for electric vehicles to windmills and solar panels requires critical minerals.

While many of these minerals are being mined in places like China and Africa, there are several reasons to consider new mining locations, including geopolitics, transportation and access, and economics. Anne Merrild, head of sustainability and planning at Aalborg University, Denmark, points out that as mines in other regions start to dry up, "the deposits in the Arctic become more interesting".

While critical minerals are likely in Greenland, it is unclear if mining is economically viable. That's where exploration comes in. "Mineral exploration is amongst the most challenging and risky of enterprises related to mining," says Simon Jowitt, director of the Ralph J. Roberts Center for Research and Economic Geology at the University of Nevada, Reno. He notes that for every 100 mineral exploration projects, one of them might turn into a mine.

If the exploration efforts reveal a mine's potential, on average, it can still take about 10 years to go from discovery to production, Jowitt says. "It all depends on where you are, what the infrastructure is, what permitting and other things you have to do to make sure that you're going to be mining in a conscientious way."

Greenland has a notable lack of infrastructure – once out of the cities, there are no roads or railroads through the countryside. "Getting around isn't easy-- you can't drive a four-by-four over the terrain in Greenland," says Jowitt. Travel is done by boat or air, not car. The lack of established infrastructure, notes Jowitt, could prove a challenge for mining operations.

Processing minerals can also be a fraught endeavour. Unlike a mineral such as gold, which is found in its native state within a rock, rare earth elements are locked within another complicated mineral, explains Goodenough. "Those deposits are very, very difficult to process,

and sometimes intimately connected with uranium or with other elements that you might not want to be mining."

Indeed, if a mineral is locked in tandem with radioactive minerals, the mine could stop before a single gram is processed. In 2021, Greenland passed a law limiting the amount of uranium in mined resources. The current parliament reflects Greenlanders' concerns over mining's long-lasting impacts. (...)

The cold temperatures and low salinity around Greenland made environmental recovery painfully slow, and effects can still be detected 50 years later, says Merrild. "Damaging the water is really damaging the whole food supply of Greenlanders and their opportunity to have a livelihood based on fisheries and hunting."

Climate change is drastically affecting the Arctic, with temperatures rising nearly four times faster than the rest of the planet. New estimates show the Greenland ice sheet is losing 30 million tonnes of ice an hour. While the retreat of the inland ice will reveal more buried rock, Merrild notes that the melting is not a driving factor for the increased interest in exploration. After all, glacier melting takes a long time.

Arctic sea ice extent has been decreasing over the past five decades. This aspect of climate change presents a strange dichotomy for Greenland – a warming climate means changing ecosystems, sea level rise, and the disruption of ocean currents. But it also means Arctic ocean passages are opening up, creating easier transport of critical minerals used in green energy technologies – which will hopefully slow climate change.

Merrild, who grew up in Greenland and has continued to work there on various projects, notes that while Greenlanders are not opposed to mining activities they have some worries. One concern is the land itself. In Greenland, the government owns and administrates land to residents. "In that sense, everybody owns the land and nobody owns the land," Merrild explains. (...)

To foster cooperation with international companies and avoid missteps, Merrild says Greenlanders should be involved in the mining process from start to finish. "People see [mining] as an opportunity, but they would very much like to take part in the development, to be co-owners, and be a part of the planning of the project," she says.

Major uranium miner halts Greenland exploration amid ban discussion

France-based Orano will suspend exploration at two sites in southern Greenland, but will keep its licenses.

Source: www.arctictoday.com

18/05/2021

By Kevin McGwin

One of the world's largest uranium miners is putting the brakes on operations in Greenland just five months after being issued two exploration licenses there. The decision by France-based Orano to suspend exploration at two sites in the southern part of the country comes in response to the newly elected government's open opposition to uranium mining, the company told Greenlandic and French news outlets.

"We respect the direction the newly appointed coalition has chosen, and, as a result, we will not undertake exploration activities for the time being," Thomas Gwénaël, told Sermitsiaq. Orano's exploration activities were to involve aerial surveys and field observations that posed no environmental risk, the company underscored. It will retain the five-year licenses.

The decision comes after Greenland's premier, Múte B. Egede, and his mining minister, Naaja Nathanielsen, reiterated last week that the new government was opposed to the mining of radioactive elements and would seek to block such projects. "The coalition does not support uranium extraction," Nathanielsen said.

The April 6 general election that brought Egede and his party, Inuit Ataqatigiit, to power was preceded by heated debate over whether the Kuannersuit rare earths and uranium mine in southern Greenland should receive final approval after more than a decade in development. Inuit Ataqatigiit fears the Kuannersuit mine would pose a health hazard to the residents of the adjacent town of Narsaq.

Uranium mining has been permitted in Greenland since 2013, but Inuit Ataqatigiit voted against the measure, and it ended up passing by just a single vote. (...)

And while the country has in recent years attracted the attention of foreign mining firms, the sector remains underdeveloped, with just two mines currently operational, although five more have been given the go-ahead to begin mining, according to the Mineral Resources Authority.

In 2013, the annual mining survey published by Canada's Fraser Institute, a much-watched index of political jurisdictions based on geology and policies that affect the sector, Greenland ranked seventh, but since 2014 it has been in the top half of the 100 or so jurisdictions ranked just once.

Greenland, the hotspot in the global race for Arctic control

Trump continues to push for the annexation of the vast Danish island, aiming to counter the increasing influence of Russia and China in the region

Source: <https://english.elpais.com>

17/03/2025

By Carlos Torralba

On the hills surrounding the port of Nuuk, dozens of small, colorful wooden houses with snow-covered roofs dominate the landscape. Among them, a tiny red house is home to the northernmost U.S. diplomatic mission. Opened in 2020, at the end of Donald Trump's first term in the White House, the U.S. consulate in Greenland's capital reflects Washington's renewed interest in the vast Arctic island — the largest in the world — with just 57,000 inhabitants and significant geostrategic value. The U.S. already has a military base in Greenland but aims to increase its presence to counter the influence of Russia and China in the region. (...)

Trump's repeated threats to annex this autonomous territory of the Kingdom of Denmark have fueled unease in both Copenhagen and among Greenlanders. Trump, who first floated the idea of purchasing the island from Denmark, a NATO ally, in 2019, continues to insist that "ownership and control" of Greenland is "an absolute necessity" for Washington.

As Greenland heats up — literally and figuratively — Denmark is scrambling to contain the situation. The government is rallying support from European allies and has announced a multi-million-dollar investment to strengthen Greenland's long-neglected defense capabilities in the coming years. (...)

In recent years, the Arctic has become a key battleground for the strategic interests of Russia, China, and the U.S., and Trump now sees Greenland as the jewel in the crown.

The United States has maintained a presence in Greenland — which is geographically part of North America — for more than eight decades. During World War II, with Denmark under Nazi occupation, the U.S. military temporarily took control of the island. A 1951 agreement between the U.S. and Denmark — later joined by Greenland's Home Rule Government in 2004 — grants Washington the right to build military bases on the Danish territory, provided that Copenhagen and Nuuk are informed. (...)

Once a potential flashpoint during the Cold War — with a dense military infrastructure and the shortest route between the U.S. and the Soviet Union — the Arctic later transformed into a zone of international cooperation following the collapse of the communist bloc. That progress, however, was upended in 2022 when Russia's invasion of Ukraine shattered years of collaboration. Shortly after Russian tanks crossed the border, the seven Western members of the Arctic Council — the U.S., Canada, Denmark, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, and Finland — suspended the organization's activities indefinitely. (...)

Russia and China's growing interest in the Arctic is clear. Moscow has revived more than a dozen military bases along its northern coast that were abandoned after the Cold War, and also constructed several new ones. Meanwhile, China declared itself a "near-Arctic state" in a 2018 white paper, and last October, its Coast Guard entered Arctic waters for the first time as part of a joint patrol with Russia.

Since 1943, the U.S. Armed Forces have operated the Pituffik military base in northwest Greenland, now under the command of the U.S. Space Force, a military branch created by Trump in 2019. Ulrik Pram Gad, a researcher at the Danish Institute for International Studies, explains that this base — which houses an early warning system for detecting and tracking intercontinental missiles — is of crucial strategic importance to Washington. “If Russia or China were to attack the U.S. with nuclear ballistic missiles, they would cross the North Pole, and Pituffik’s radars would be essential in preventing impact,” he says. (...)

In addition to the escalating geopolitical tensions, climate change is also rapidly reshaping the Arctic. Melting ice is opening up new economic opportunities, from emerging maritime routes to the potential exploitation of previously inaccessible mineral and hydrocarbon resources.

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Trump argues that the increasing influence of Moscow and Beijing in the region makes U.S. control over Greenland a strategic necessity. “You don’t even need binoculars. You look outside, you have Chinese ships all over the place. You have Russian ships all over the place. We’re not letting that happen,” he declared in January.

France's policy in the Arctic

Source: www.diplomatie.gouv.fr

France, a polar nation

One of the first countries to establish a scientific station in the Arctic. With a strong tradition of exploration and expeditions in high latitude regions, France has made a name for itself as a polar nation. It has a permanent scientific presence in the Arctic and Antarctica. All of the land infrastructures and French logistical means in polar regions are managed by the French Polar Institute Paul-Émile Victor (IPEV), an agency using its means and skills to serve science. (...)

French research at work

France ranks eleventh among scientific nations with regard to scientific publications on the Arctic (for comparative purposes, it ranks fifth internationally for Antarctica). French teams of scientists and the French Polar Institute Paul-Émile Victor maintain ties of cooperation with foreign partners.

France relies on this experience and its network of scientists to make a meaningful contribution to the work conducted in the six working groups of the Arctic Council.

- Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Programme (AMAP);
- Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna (CAFF);
- Protection of Arctic Maritime Environment (PAME);
- Emergency Prevention, Preparedness and Response (EPPR);
- Arctic Contaminants Action Program (ACAP);
- Sustainable Development Working Group (SDWG).

France's diplomatic action in the Arctic

France considers the Arctic to be an environmentally sensitive area from the perspective of sustainability and the general interest.

Issues economic development, the environment and maritime safety require France to particularly consider the region when it comes to global interests and international responsibilities.

In 2016, it adopted a « National Roadmap for the Arctic » which provides a framework to align and prioritize approaches in line with Arctic challenges and issues in an approach of well understood sustainable and general interest.

Since 2009, France's diplomatic action regarding the poles has been strengthened by the appointment of an ambassador. Former Prime Minister Michel Rocard held this post from 2009 to 2016, followed by Ségolène Royal from 2017 to 2020. In November 2020, President Emmanuel Macron named Olivier Poivre d'Arvor Ambassador for the Poles and Maritime Issues.

For France, the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (10 December 1982) is the legal framework governing all the activities concerning the Arctic Ocean. This Convention balances interests of the coastal States and of other States in issues of governance in the Arctic Ocean.

France supports an environmental precautionary approach across multiple sectors based on the protection of Arctic marine ecosystems and upholds the principle that the Arctic is an “experimental area for the development of green technology”.

Active in the protection of the Arctic marine environment, it supports the drafting of a polar code in the International Maritime Organization. France encourages the development of tourism that respects the Arctic environment and advocates measures to curb the impact of shipping on marine mammals.

The EU's Arctic policy

Source: www.eeas.europa.eu

13/10/2021

The European Union (EU) is in the Arctic. As a geopolitical power, the EU has strategic and day-to-day interests, both in the European Arctic and the broader Arctic region. The EU also has a fundamental interest in supporting multilateral cooperation in the Arctic and in working to ensure that it remains safe, stable, sustainable, peaceful and prosperous. (...)

Climate Change and Its Impacts

Climate change is the most comprehensive threat the Arctic is facing and has reached an unprecedented crisis point¹. The Arctic is especially sensitive to global warming — it has warmed three times as fast as the planet on average during the last 50 years. Current Arctic sea ice cover is at its lowest level since at least 1850 and is projected to reach practically ice-free conditions at its summer minimum at least once before 2050. In addition, the Greenland ice sheet is declining, and permafrost across the Arctic is increasingly thawing.

These interconnected Arctic changes cause sea levels to rise, disturb weather systems, and lead to coastal erosion, biodiversity loss, and the destruction of associated ecosystems. (...) The recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report stresses again the urgency to act now and decisively.

EU Leadership and Climate Action

This is the make or break decade in the fight against the climate and biodiversity crises. The EU is a global leader in these efforts, and is ready to play its full part and assume its global responsibility, through its new climate law and the "Fit for 55" package, ahead of COP26. Climate action is of particular importance to the Arctic, given the immense knock-on effects of Arctic warming. The legislative proposals under the European Green Deal (EGD) will be at the heart of the EU's Arctic engagement, together with the EU's new approach for a sustainable blue economy, supported by science, innovation and regional investment.

Cooperation and Governance

The Arctic States have the primary responsibility for tackling challenges and opportunities within their territories. However, many challenges extend beyond national borders and the region's boundaries, and can be more effectively addressed through regional or multilateral cooperation. (...)

Intensified interest in Arctic resources and transport routes could transform the region into an arena of local and geopolitical competition and possible tensions, possibly threatening the EU's interests. (...)

These challenges and opportunities are interlinked and many of them can best be tackled in a coordinated manner and in close cooperation with Arctic states, regional authorities and local communities. The EU's full engagement in Arctic matters is a geopolitical necessity. EU action must be based on its values and principles, including the rule of law, human rights, sustainable development, gender equality, diversity and inclusion, support for rules-based multilateralism

and the respect of international law, notably the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS).

Objectives

Building on its policy as set out in previous Joint Communications on Arctic matters, and based on the 2016 Global Strategy for the European Union's Foreign and Security Policy and the political priorities of the Commission, the EU will strengthen its Arctic engagement through:

- Maintaining peaceful and constructive dialogue and cooperation in a changing geopolitical landscape, to keep the Arctic safe and stable, by raising Arctic matters in its external contacts, intensifying regional cooperation and developing strategic foresight on emerging security challenges.
- Addressing ecological, social, economic and political challenges arising as a consequence of climate change and taking strong action to tackle climate change and environmental degradation, making the Arctic more resilient, through environmental legislation, concerted action on black carbon and permafrost thaw, and by pushing for oil, coal and gas to stay in the ground, including in Arctic regions.
- Supporting inclusive and sustainable development of the Arctic regions to the benefit of its inhabitants and future generations, focusing on the needs of Indigenous Peoples, women and the young, and investing in future-oriented jobs and the blue economy.

Greenland and Denmark

Source: www.english.stm.dk/the-prime-ministers-office

On 21 June 2009, the *Act on Greenland Self-Government* came into force. (...) In the preamble to the Self-Government Act, it is recognised that the people of Greenland are a people with right to self-determination under international law. Accordingly, the Act is based on an agreement between the Greenland Government and the Danish Government as equal partners. (...)

The main purpose of introducing self-government has been to facilitate that the Self-Government can decide to take over authority and thus responsibility from the Danish authorities in fields where this is constitutionally possible and based on the principle of accordance between rights and obligations. (...)

The opportunities for the Greenland Self-Government authorities' assumption of fields of responsibility. (...) The Self-Government Act provides for the Self-Government authorities to assume a number of new fields of responsibility, such as administration of justice (...), mineral resource activities; aviation; (...) aliens and border controls; (...) as well as financial regulation and supervision. (...)

Special note on mineral resource activities. (...) The Self-Government authorities have assumed the right to utilise the mineral resources found in the subsoil. Revenues from mineral resource activities in Greenland are to accrue to the Self-Government. Such revenues will have influence on the size of the Danish Government subsidy.

The economic arrangement. With the Self-Government Act, an economic arrangement has been introduced (...) The Danish Government subsidy to the Self-Government authorities is fixed (...) at DKK 3.4 billion kroner annually. Should the Self-Government authorities obtain revenues from mineral resource activities, the Danish Government subsidy (...) is to be reduced by an amount equal to 50 per cent of such revenue exceeding DKK 75 million annually. (...)

Foreign policy matters. According to the Danish Constitution, the Danish Government and the Folketing have the authority to enter into obligations under international law as well as responsibility for conducting foreign policy. (...) The constitutional authority and powers of the Danish Government and the Folketing in the foreign policy field are (...) not limited by the provisions set out in the Self-Government Act. (...)

Naalakkersuisut may, on behalf of the Realm, negotiate and conclude international agreements with foreign states and international organisations (...) which exclusively concern Greenland and entirely relate to fields of responsibility taken over by Greenland. (...)

Greenland's access to independence. The Self-Government Act contains a provision regarding Greenland's access to independence. (...)

“Nothing about us without us”: What can we learn from Greenland’s new Arctic Strategy 2024-2033?

Source: <https://arcticyearbook.com> (2024)

By Rasmus Leander Nielsen & Jeppe Strandsbjerg

In February 2024, Greenland published a strategy on foreign, security, and defense policy. (...) In this briefing note, we outline the historical and (geo)political context of the strategy. We then move on to discuss some of the main items of the strategy by emphasizing the relative of weight of certain areas over others (US and North American Arctic over EU and Denmark), security and defense policy, and climate policy, and, thirdly, sketch out the implications of these priorities for Greenland’s (geo)political aspirations and diplomatic relations.

In February 2024, Greenland published its foreign policy strategy titled *Greenland in the World - Nothing about us without us. Greenland’s Foreign, Security and Defense Policy 2024-2033 – an Arctic Strategy. (...) The key message of the strategy is in the title ‘Nothing about us without us’. (...) This motto stresses how discussions and decisions made about Greenlandic and Arctic affairs can no longer be ventured without prior consultation with Nuuk, i.e. that Greenland is insisting on a seat at the negotiation table. (...)

There is a very strong desire in Greenlandic foreign relations to be treated as an equal, but this desire sometimes – or quite often – fly in the face of the legal constitutional framework that posit Greenland as a subordinate part of the Kingdom.

The Kingdom of Denmark

The fact that Greenland, and the Faroe Islands as well, issue their own Arctic Strategies could appear at a first glance to be incompatible with the formal constitutional framework of the KoD where foreign policy remains the prerogative of Denmark, as stipulated by §19 of the Danish constitution of 1953 (...). However, the development of independent Faroese and Greenlandic strategies falls in line with the political practice of the last decades within the kingdom.

The insistence on “nothing about us...” should, of course, also be read within a history of Danish foreign and security policy decisions being taken and implemented – often under the auspices of US security concerns and interests – without prior and proper involvement of Greenland. (...)

In sum, the strategy should be read as Greenland’s desire to perform an own voice alluding more independent international agency than what can be derived from the legal and constitutional framework of the KoD. (...)

Content

It is based on values that underpin Greenland’s approach to relations with other countries, which are:

- Democracy and human rights are at the core of all relations.
- Greenland and the Arctic is an area of low tension.
- Improving the lives and livelihoods of the Greenlandic people is of key importance.

- All relations are based on the premise that Greenland and the Greenlandic people constitute an independent people and nation.
- All relations must be solution oriented.
- [Greenland] stand[s] in solidarity and work hand in hand with other Arctic communities.

Overall, the strategy follows political priorities established over the last decades in Greenland's foreign policy. (...) A westwards looking focus has emerged as a key component, i.e. the US and Canada, as well as fellow Inuit in the North American Arctic. Compared to North America, the EU appears as a surprisingly low priority in the strategy. (...) There is a very clear line in the strategy seeking to diversify Greenland's trade, cultural, administrative and economic relations with North America over those of Europe and the Nordic countries.

Defense and Security

An area that had been foreseen with great anticipation is defense and security policies (...) where the Government of Greenland has made significant changes to its position over a very short period of time. (...) Greenland was surprisingly quick and staunch in their support of sanctions and condemnation of Russia (...)

What is new in the strategy in this regard is first an explicit commitment to the Western security architecture and that "Greenland will continue to cooperate with the defense authorities of Denmark and the United States, partially in the most beneficial way to maintain a military presence and installations in Greenland." (...)

(...) The strategy is "essentially an expression of a Greenland that, in cooperation with others, is progressing toward more or eventually full independence" in line with the preamble of the Self Rule Act from 2009 regarding the right to self-determination. (...)