



GREENLAND MINERAL RESOURCE STRATEGY 2025-2029

A sustainable mineral resources sector

Preface



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Our society depends on things that are only possible because of mining. The mineral resource industry is necessary for the continued existence and sustainable development of the global community. The mineral resource industry contributes to new greener technologies, but also to existing industries such as construction, infrastructure and transportation. Greenland's contribution to the green transition is concretized in this Mineral Resources Strategy.

The rapidly developing global demand for minerals can create jobs and growth among local suppliers in our towns and settlements. Revenues to the national treasury can thus increase, ensuring a more sustainable and robust economic development for us.

Sustainability and society

The consideration of nature in all phases of a mineral resource project's development means a lot to us, and also to investors. Locally and globally, it is important that the development of the mineral resource industry is carried out in an environmentally and socially responsible way. We also demand decent wages and employment conditions for employees in the mineral resource industry and we continue to ensure high standards of education in a gender-diverse labor market.

Anchoring in our towns and settlements is crucial for the development of the industry and we need the local support. That is why the authorities will communicate the many tasks we perform and create more visibility and transparency in our processes. We also strengthen the interface between authorities and businesses through physical meetings where we hear each other out.

Global investment and education

We expect the increased visibility, together with the global need for raw materials, to attract even more attention and investment to the country. To secure investments, we will make the administrative framework more flexible, e.g. with increased digitalization in case processing. We will also look at the tax conditions for international companies with the aim of easing the tax administration of international workers in the industry.

Through more targeted communication, we will communicate more about the diversity of education and jobs the industry needs. The opportunities in small-scale mining must also be communicated and strengthened.

International cooperation and visibility

Greenland benefits from the global attention due to the mineral deposits in our underground. Therefore, we continue to strengthen our international collaborations and agreements. We collaborate in several fields, such as research, mapping and geological monitoring. We also see opportunities to develop entirely new business areas, such as Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS).

The established industry is already operating in several locations in the country and we continue to work closely with them. Therefore, we continue to expand and share geotechnical data and mapping. This data continues to be made available to everyone from large international companies to local sole traders in the mineral sector.

We have also entered into a number of formal cooperation agreements with other countries and regions, such as the EU and the US. These agreements strengthen our mineral resources industry and open markets for our mineral products, ensuring that expertise and knowledge is strengthened in the country.

Content

Preface	1
Content	3
Summary: Focus areas, goals and initiatives	5
Introduction	10
Vision.....	11
Focus area 1: Sustainability and society	13
Societal benefits	13
Value creation in all parts of the lifecycle of a mine	14
Climate and environment	17
Education and workforce	18
The gender diversified industry	19
Digital presence	19
Focus area 2: Attractive investment frameworks	21
Investments.....	21
Permits and requirements	24
Administration and case management	24
Organizational structure	25
Local anchoring	25
Focus area 3: Mineral resources towards the green transition	28
Critical Minerals.....	28
Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS).....	30
Target area 4: Geological mapping and geodata.....	32
Mapping	32
Geophysics and Remote Sensing.....	34
Landslides and surveillance	36
Data generation and sharing	37
Drill core storage.....	38
Concluding remarks	39
Appendix 1: The Mineral Resource Strategy and the UN's Sustainable Development Goals.....	40
Focus area 1: Sustainability and society	40
Focus area 2: Attractive investment frameworks	43
Focus area 3: Mineral resources for the green transition	46
Focus area 4: Mapping and geodata	48

Appendix 2: Macroeconomic analysis of the social significance of the Greenlandic mineral resources industry 50

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Summary: Focus areas, goals and initiatives

In the mineral resources strategy four target areas are identified:

Focus area 1) Sustainability and society

Focus area 2) Attractive frames for investment

Focus area 3) Minerals for the green transition

Focus area 4) Geological mapping and geodata

Within each area a number of goals and initiatives are described that are to be implemented in the time frame of the strategy. The initiatives include different tasks but anchors the goals in concrete actions.

The mineral resources strategy supports several of the UN Sustainable development goals. Appendix 1 provides an overview of the Greenlandic indicators, and initiatives, and how they fulfill the UN development goals.

Focus area 1) Sustainability and society	
Goal	Secure a sustainable societal development of the mineral resources industry.
Concrete initiatives	<p>1.1 Conduct at least two population surveys on attitudes towards the mineral resources industry.</p> <p>1.2 Focus on communicating the mineral resources sector, including education and job opportunities, and an increased dialog with the population about the mineral resources sector, and the added value of mineral resources to society.</p> <p>1.3 Clarify the contribution of the mineral resources industry to the green transition through an information campaign.</p> <p>1.4 Dialogue with the mineral resources industry in relation to environmental and social factors and corporate behavior (ESG-area).</p> <p>1.5 Develop and implement initiatives that create better conditions for the industry by using renewable energy sources.</p> <p>1.6 Increase cooperation with research institutions with experience in the Arctic and renewable energy, such as hydropower and solar energy.</p> <p>1.7 Launch a campaign on education and job opportunities in the mineral resources industry targeting young people.</p> <p>1.8 Conduct baseline gender analysis and gender distribution statistics in the mineral resources industry.</p> <p>1.9 Conduct a gender equality campaign for jobs in the mineral resources industry with the aim of breaking down the gender segregated labor market.</p> <p>1.10 Develop gender equality guidelines for the mineral resources industry that show where companies can take action to increase integration of both genders in all parts of the companies' task portfolio.</p> <p>1.11 Develop and implement a new information and marketing strategy for mineral resources.</p>

	Focus area 2) Attractive investment framework
Goal	We create sustainable, economic growth.
Concrete initiatives	<p>2.1 Continued marketing at the Prospectors & Developers Association of Canada Convention (PDAC) mineral show and direct marketing to specific companies.</p> <p>2.2 Ongoing assessments of Greenland's tax and royalty model including benchmark analyses.</p> <p>2.3 Increase communication with licensees on laws and investment conditions.</p> <p>2.4 Ongoing facilitation of meetings between investment funds and the mineral resources industry.</p> <p>2.5 Development of a certification system for small-scale licensees in order to increase the value of the individual mineral.</p> <p>Error! Reference source not found. Work for international tax agreements that can support the industry.</p> <p>2.7 Increase ad-hoc cooperation between public authorities to support synergies between industries and, among other things, strengthen the infrastructure within transportation and internet communication.</p> <p>Error! Reference source not found. Increased digitalization of administrative processes, including application processes.</p> <p>Error! Reference source not found. Updating of license procedures, standard terms and conditions, etc. in order to increase the flexibility of case processing.</p> <p>2.10 Implementation of a pilot project with the MLSA's physical presence in South Greenland during the field season.</p> <p>2.11 Implementation of a new organizational structure in the Mineral Resources Administration (Ministry and Authority).</p> <p>2.12 Strengthening societal sustainability by reassessing the IBA agreements with the aim of establishing simple and transparent IBA agreements where all terms can be qualified and at the same time are aligned with the SIA.</p> <p>2.13 Mapping of the circular economy of the mineral resources, including the assessment of necessary areas of action, to create efficient and sustainable production and products, thereby reducing the environmental footprint.</p> <p>2.14 Ongoing facilitation of meetings between the public sector, the mineral resources industry, subcontractors and/or the public.</p>

	Focus area 3) Minerals for the green transition
Goal	Strengthen partnerships for action and sustainable development.
Concrete initiatives	<p>3.1 Implementation of the strategic cooperation with the EU on sustainable value chains, which will secure the buyer market for Greenland's mineral resources.</p> <p>3.2 Continuation of the cooperation relationship with Denmark and the US.</p> <p>3.3 Strengthening international relations to develop projects with critical minerals, of which price and supply may be subject to political conditions.</p> <p>3.4 Provide information about Greenland and support funding opportunities through the Minerals Security Partnership (MSP) Forum.</p> <p>3.5 Continued collaboration with research institutions and new cooperation agreements in the field of carbon capture and storage (CCS).</p> <p>3.6 Preparation of a report on the geological potential for CCS.</p> <p>3.7 Analysis and report on future sea ice distribution in the Qeqertarsuaq area.</p> <p>3.8 Analysis of business models relevant to Greenland in a CCS context.</p> <p>3.9 Market analysis report with recommendation of a location for a pilot campaign in the form of an injection well.</p> <p>3.10 Injection drilling campaign and initiation of monitoring.</p> <p>3.11 Regulatory framework proposal for CCS.</p> <p>3.12 Creation and publication of a new CCS database.</p> <p>3.13 Publication of new data in the field of CCS.</p>

	Focus area 4) Geological mapping and geodata
Goal	<p>Improve the basis of data that makes it attractive to investigate and invest.</p> <p>Strengthen the prevention of natural disasters, especially with regards to landslides.</p>
Concrete initiatives	<p>4.1 Continued geological mapping on a scale of 1:100,000, prioritizing areas with a commercial interest.</p> <p>4.2 Continued implementation of scientific projects that generate new knowledge for the mineral resource industry to minimize companies' investment risk.</p> <p>4.3 Conduct a feasibility study to identify the geophysical data types to be collected and a prioritizing the order of mapping.</p> <p>4.4 Identification of funding opportunities for regional geophysical surveys and satellite data.</p> <p>4.5 Continued collaboration with research institutions, e.g. on geological mapping and landslides, and entering new agreements for the continued strengthening of geoscientific competences.</p> <p>4.6 Continued monitoring of unstable landslide areas.</p> <p>4.7 Implementation of a mapping program for landslides.</p> <p>4.8 Continued expansion of citizen information in the area of natural disasters, including the establishment of an interactive map with risk assessments and implementation of an information campaign on natural disasters.</p> <p>4.9 Develop a strategy for geoscientific assessment of the risk of landslides.</p> <p>4.10 Increased availability of geoscientific data via the homepage and the Greenland portal.</p> <p>4.11 Preparation and publication of a gemstone prospecting guide for North Greenland.</p> <p>4.12 Establishment of a new core data system.</p> <p>4.13 Establishing a new drill core storage facility.</p> <p>4.14 Initiate registration of drill cores that are not yet registered in the system.</p>

Introduction

The Mineral Resources Strategy sets the direction for the Government of Greenland's policies and initiatives in the mineral resources sector. The strategy replaces the Mineral Resources Strategy 2020 - 2024 and has been prepared by the Government of Greenland with input from industry and stakeholders.

In the mineral resource strategy, we work with sustainability in a broad sense. The concept of sustainability is used in several branches of the mineral resources industry, including social sustainability, environmental sustainability and economic sustainability.

Social sustainability relates, among other things, to secure labor market conditions, regardless of gender, and the right and opportunity to education and work.

Environmental sustainability ensures a clear framework for a behavior that protects the nature and the environment as much as possible.

Economic sustainability creates economic growth with consideration for society so that development is happening in an appropriate way.

GRAPHICS

Sustainability model: Social, Environment, Economy.

Figure 1: A sustainability model that shows the connection between economic, social and environmental sustainability.

How to read the strategy

The formulated focus areas have been identified through an assessment of which initiatives best support the vision and goals of the strategy.

At the end of each chapter, a number of concrete and action-oriented initiatives within each focus area are listed in bullet points. These actions are planned to be executed within the strategy period.

Vision

Our minerals create growth and prosperity

In the future, the mineral resources industry must form a larger part of the economy that is self-sustaining and multi-faceted: We must develop the mineral resources sector towards a supporting industry that secures jobs and develops knowledge and opportunities for us as a country. The industry strengthens our collaboration with other countries and regions.



GRAPHICS (an A4 page with bubbles that exemplify the interfaces with the other areas of responsibility and in the middle is the resource area) here set up in simplified form

Ministry of Business, Trade, Mineral Resources, Justice, and Gender Equality	The mineral resources industry relates to the whole of society. We strengthen partnerships across the public sector, and seek broad support.
Premiers Office	The exploitation of minerals and the strengthening of the industry creates new income opportunities for an increased number of citizens. Not only within the mineral resources industry, but also in sectors that provide services to the industry. A strong and diverse labor market, with a solid mineral resources industry, creates prosperity and increases living standards.
Ministry of Health	A stable and diversified labor market strengthens the overall public health and well-being. The health and mineral resources authorities, in cooperation with the mining companies, agree on a strong medical preparedness securing the mines. However, the responsibility for this remains within the mining companies to ensure that they do not unnecessarily burden the healthcare system.
Ministry of Housing and infrastructure	The infrastructure is an essential part of any mining project. Sea routes that go through our fjords and the surrounding sea emphasize the need for a well-functioning infrastructure that also benefits the mineral resources sector. We collaborate with the Danish Geodata Agency on updating nautical charts, and the airport expansions in Nuuk, Ilulissat, and Qaqortoq, improve the traffic network, thereby supporting the development of the mineral resources sector.
Ministry of Fisheries and hunting	Like the mineral resources industry, the fishing and hunting industry depends on nature-based resources. We work together to ensure the development of both industries with respect for nature and the environment.
Ministry for Statehood and foreign affairs	Strengthening the mineral resources industry could create new jobs, skills and income. This increases the possibility of economic independence and autonomy in the long term.
Social Affairs, Family, Employment and the Interior	It would be beneficial to use more of the competences built up in initiatives through qualification courses aimed at promoting employment. We focus on upskilling and competence development of citizens who need it, so that they naturally can become part of the workforce.
Children, Youth, Education, Culture, Sports and Church	Strengthening the general level of education contributes to development of the society. We continue to focus on educating our population, i.e., at the Greenland School of Minerals and Petroleum in Sisimiut, and continuously emphasize commitment to provide local labor to all parts of our society.
Ministry of Agriculture, Self-Sufficiency, Energy and Environment	We have high standards for environmental requirements for mining, also in an international context. In this way, we minimize the impact on our country and the planet. We continue to focus on openness and a dialogue with mining companies to work in an environmentally responsible manner.

Figur 2: The interministerial cooperation interfaces within the mineral resources area.

Focus area 1: Sustainability and society

It is crucial for the success of the strategy that there is continuous support for the mineral resources industry. This does not happen by itself but requires communication and information. Therefore, an important focus area of the strategy is to continuously inform and consult citizens about ongoing initiatives and activities. This also includes underlining the creation of value by the mineral resources industry for the society as a whole.

The mineral resources industry continues to work with consideration for fishermen, hunters, sheep farmers, tourism operators and other professions - likewise our natural and cultural values are taken into consideration. In addition, our focus is on showing how value is created by the industry and funneled out into society.

Goal

- Ensure a sustainable societal development of the mineral resources industry.

Societal benefits

The Government of Greenland has commissioned a macroeconomic analysis of the mineral resources industry (Appendix 2). The statement deals with the value of the production that is created in the mineral resources industry, and in other industries where the mineral resources industry engages subcontractors. It also describes the derived benefits in the form of added value in the rest of society, created by the added value in the mineral resources industry, and with subcontractors in other industries.

The analysis shows that even though we have large mineral deposits, the mineral resources industry, with a production of DKK 316 million in 2021, only accounts for just under 1% of the economy¹. The value of the mineral resources industry calculated as the value of production in the mineral resources industry itself and with subcontractors etc. in other industries, is estimated at DKK 445 million. This is referring to the accumulated value of production and services provided by companies in Greenland.

There are approximately 100 full-time employees in the industry's almost 30 companies. This corresponds to approximately 0.4% of total employment. This low proportion should be seen in light of the fact that the industry employs a relatively large proportion of foreign labor. The analysis also estimates that for every 10 people employed in the mineral resources industry, 1 person is employed in other industries that perform tasks for the mineral resources industry.

The mineral-demanding green energy transition is driving a significant demand for minerals, which Greenland with its geology has the potential to contribute to. The mineral resources industry has the potential to grow and contribute to a more diversified economy, that is currently dominated by fishing, tourism and construction.

¹ The output of the mineral resources industry is the gross value of all goods and services produced. In a national economic context, the gross domestic product, GDP, is also used, which is calculated as the gross value of production plus product taxes (net) minus consumption in production. The GDP is not calculated at industry level, which is why production is used as an indicator of the value of economic activity. The source is Statistics Greenland's StatBank.

Although mining is currently limited, the exploration and construction activities of the mineral resources industry generate a significant amount of activity. Setting up, operating and dismantling an exploration camp, which is isolated from the local community's infrastructure with electricity supply, shopping facilities, etc. employs an average of around 60 people². They are employed in transportation, catering, logistics, plumbing, carpentry, welding, drilling, blasting, rental and repair of machinery and equipment, waste management, security, and analysis and consultancy work within geology, geophysics and environment.

In addition to the mineral resources industry and its subcontractors, mineral resources activities create spin-off effects in industries not directly related to the mineral resources industry. The effects derived in the form of increased consumption and investments are based on the value creation in the mining industry and its subcontractors.

For the public treasury, the mineral resources industry means economic activity in the form of income from personal taxes, corporate and dividend taxes and royalties. There is no basis of data to calculate public revenue from the mineral resources industry in the form of corporate and personal taxes and royalties, but a partial calculation shows a revenue of DKK 20 million in 2022.

Value creation in all parts of the lifecycle of a mine

We provide the public with insight into the many stages of a mining project's lifecycle and continue to see this as an important communication task. The value creation changes from initial feasibility studies to the producing mine, and different professions are involved at different points in the process. Local subcontractors already contribute to the mining industry during the long exploration phase with e.g. logistics, service functions in exploration camps, and legal and financial advice. We want to make these subcontractor tasks, employment, skills development and tax revenues visible for society. We also want to communicate more clearly the social initiatives that the industry invests for the benefit of society.

The life of a mine does not stop when a mine closes. People need to be informed about the processes after closure. The different steps in the decommissioning of an active mining area include restoring natural areas, developing the area for recreational purposes or using and developing the mine infrastructure for other activities. We involve the population in the vision for life after the mine closure and increase transparency about processes and results.

We want to focus on better and more communication about the mineral resources industry. We need to create a greater understanding of how minerals are used in the products we surround ourselves with in everyday life. Especially those that are found in the green transition and technology. We also have a continued focus on engaging school children in the field between geology and technology.

The Ujarassiorit mineral hunt is an example of a long-term educational project that engages the population. People voluntarily collect and submit rock samples to be evaluated by geologists. Ujarassiorit has existed for 25 years, and over the years hundreds of citizens from all over the country have submitted rock samples for assessment. In the coming strategy period, there is a special focus on reaching out to the young generation. Communication is aimed at primary and secondary school

² The evaluation is based on interviews.

classes, which are engaged for example, through competitions in communicating the use of minerals in students' everyday lives.

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PHOTO

Photo of the winning children from the Ujarassiorit school competition and description of the competition.

Figure 3: Photo of winning children from the Ujarassiorit competition 2024.

Concrete initiatives

- 1.1. Conduct at least two population surveys on attitudes towards the mineral resources industry.

- 1.2. Focus on communicating the mineral resources sector, including education and job opportunities, and an increased dialog with the population about the mineral resources sector, and the added value of mineral resources to society.
- 1.3. Clarify the contribution of the mineral resources industry to the green transition through an information campaign.

Climate and environment

When we talk about climate and the environment, mineral resources inevitably come up. The Paris Agreement requires a global need for minerals for the green transition. For example, the batteries in the globally increasing electric car production and the magnets in wind turbines are dependent on raw materials found in the Greenlandic mountains, but it is important that minerals are extracted sustainably, because without access to hydropower or other green forms of energy, establishment of more mines contributes significantly to Greenland's CO₂ emissions. The remote location of mines often makes it impossible to connect them to existing public hydropower plants, and it can be expensive to establish solutions for individual mines. We will therefore, in collaboration with the industry, work for initiatives that make it attractive and possible to implement diverse, green solutions within energy-efficient infrastructure, such as hydro and wind power.

The Environment Agency for Mineral Resources Activities is the authority that regulates environmental, nature and climate conditions in connection with activities in the mineral resources industry. The Mineral Resources Administration (Ministry of Business, Trade, Mineral Resources, Justice and Gender Equality and the Mineral License and Safety Authority) works closely with the Environment Agency for Mineral Resources Activities to meet the environmental standards of the industry. The environmental regulations for the mining industry are not the same as for other industries - in many ways the requirements are stricter. The mining resources industry is a pioneering industry in the environmental field, and this must be emphasized to a greater extent.

We need to motivate the mineral resources industry to act sustainably. Like other industries, the mineral resources industry focuses on environmental, social and governance factors (ESG - Environmental, Social and Governance). Companies see the benefit of this as it becomes more of a competitive parameter and at the same time shows the way to sustainable economic growth. Especially with value creation in mind, and in close dialogue with many parts of Greenlandic society - individuals, organizations, companies and other stakeholders. Through close dialogue with the mineral resources industry, we create increased focus on the ESG area.

Concrete initiatives

- 1.4. Dialogue with the mineral resources industry in relation to environmental and social factors and corporate behavior (ESG-area).
- 1.5. Develop and implement initiatives that create better conditions for the industry by using renewable energy sources.
- 1.6. Increase cooperation with research institutions with experience in the Arctic and renewable energy, such as hydropower and solar energy.

Fact box: Environmental regulation of the mineral resources sector in Greenland

In Greenland, the Environmental Agency for Mineral Resource Activities (EAMRA) is the regulatory authority in matters relating to the environment, nature and the climate connected with mineral resource activities. EAMRA has prepared a strategic memorandum for environmental regulation of mineral resource activities as a supplement to the mineral strategy. The overall objective of the strategy is to bring the environment to the forefront of the agenda of mineral companies from pre-startup of activities to post-closure.

The cross-disciplinary priority areas of the mineral strategy is to:

1. Minimise the total environmental footprint
2. Promote openness, cooperation and communication

The overall objective of the strategy is for EAMRA - through the different priority areas and the

development targets for each priority area - to bring the environment into focus with the mineral companies as quickly and effectively as possible. EAMRA's efforts are intended to support the companies' own responsibility for the best possible environmental solutions.

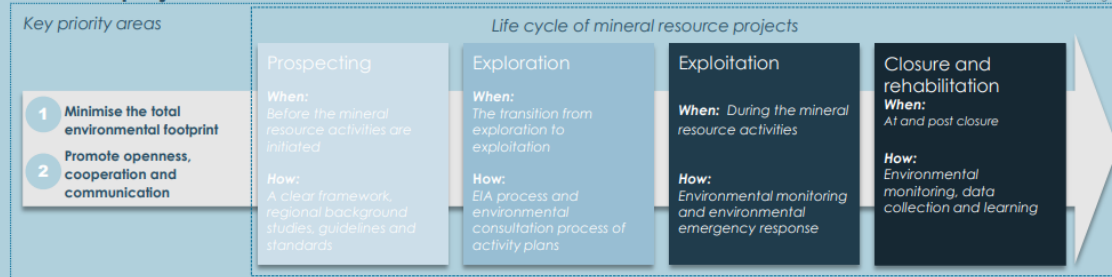
The strategy is based on the overall objective of the Mineral Resources Act: that all activities within the area must be performed in a sound manner as regards the environment and in accordance with recognised best international practice under similar conditions.

Just like the Mineral Resource Authority, EAMRA is interested in effective and mutually respectful cooperation with the players within the mineral resources sector. This applies across all life cycle phases of the mineral resource projects. This also calls for strengthened efforts to promote an open and

constructive dialogue between the parties. Greenland's environmental regulation must be locally rooted. That is why it is so important that focus is also on openness and communication.

It is EAMRA's goal that the local community is to have even better access, where possible, to up-to-date environmental data, but without this being at the cost of the confidential relationship existing in the mineral resources sector. It is important that the mining companies are able to perform the required development work, under reasonable terms and development conditions, having regard to the Mineral Resources Act. Predictability, clear rules and guidelines are key in this context.

The correlation between the priority areas of the mineral strategy and the life cycle of mineral resource projects



24

Education and workforce

There is a need for us to continue to be able to supply labor to the exploration and mining industry, e.g. through Greenland School of Minerals and Petroleum in Sisimiut. Naalakkersuisut continues the good cooperation with Greenland School of Minerals and Petroleum, and the dialog with the mineral resources industry about relevant educational needs. Through generations, we have built up in-depth knowledge and knowledge of the nature that surrounds us and thus, we have learned to sustain life. With occupational migration from hunting and fishing, this traditional knowledge and skills are at risk of being lost. We see education and building new knowledge as a natural progression of our basic skills. Our culture is built on adapting and learning. That is why Naalakkersuisut is working on increasing the interest in education in the mineral resources industry.

The industry needs a good image to attract a suitable and gender-diverse workforce. This helps to strengthen anchoring in society, and gender diversity has a generally stabilizing effect in many professions.

Concrete initiatives

- 1.7. Launch a campaign on education and job opportunities in the mineral resources industry targeting young people.

The gender diversified industry

Gender equality in the mineral resources industry can positively impact both the industry and the socio-economic conditions of society. A gender-diverse industry can promote innovation, utilization of different skills, and attract a broader talent pool. In this way, the industry contributes to creating added value for society. Equal opportunities for engagement in society regardless of gender, e.g. through equal opportunities for employment, can in turn have a positive effect on the social acceptance of mining (social license to operate). This creates a favorable relationship between the mining industry and the local community.

Improved understanding of a more diversified gender composition and gender impacts in relation to mineral resources projects can thus contribute positively to the business results and goals of the mining industry. Equal opportunities for women and men in society supports the Government of Greenland's efforts in gender mainstreaming through gender analyses, which is aimed to be developed within the strategy period.

Concrete initiatives

- 1.8. Conduct baseline gender analysis and gender distribution statistics in the mineral resources industry.
- 1.9. Conduct a gender equality campaign for jobs in the mineral resources industry with the aim of breaking down the gender segregated labor market.
- 1.10. Develop gender equality guidelines for the mineral resources industry that show where companies can take action to increase integration of both genders in all parts of the companies' task portfolio.

Digital presence

We will continue to be visible on digital platforms, including social media. The Mineral Resources Administration continues to use the website domain govmin.gl for exploration and mining-related information for the industry. In the future, govmin.gl is also expected to be used for more knowledge and information aimed at citizens, as is already happening in connection with the landslide surveillance. Social media is used to share the good stories of fieldwork and progress in general, and other significant events in the interface between geology and society.

Concrete initiatives

1.11. Develop and implement a new information and marketing strategy for mineral resources.

FACT SHEET

Image from supervision in active mine + text to this

Figure 4: Supervision



Focus area 2: Attractive investment frameworks

The mineral resources industry must be further developed and contribute more to the national economy. The Mineral Resources Administration is in constant dialogue with the mineral resources industry about challenges and opportunities. 15 years after the repatriation of the mineral resources area, it is time to evaluate the initiatives that have been implemented. It is important to look at which political initiatives have succeeded, and which new ones are needed to create an attractive framework for the industry. This includes exploration and exploitation initiatives as well as local mineral activities. The new legislation regarding local mineral activities is expected to strengthen the small-scale sector, and during the strategy period, the expected effect will be closely monitored.

Goal

- We promote sustainable economic growth.

Investments

Greenland has great mineral resource potential, but also a need to promote investment opportunities. In this strategy period, initiatives will be launched to attract investment and promote project financing. In the small-scale sector, a certification system will be added. The system is expected to create added value for small-scale licensees who resell minerals. The certification system is sought to be introduced within several Greenlandic products across different sectors. In the small-scale sector, certification is expected to follow the individual mineral or gemstone, with clear information such as finding location and mineral description. The certification also includes a photo of the individual finding.

At the same time, we continue to attract new companies through direct marketing and participation in international trade fairs. In the future, we emphasize participation at the Canadian PDAC trade fair and continue the direct marketing to large, well-capitalized mining companies which was initiated in 2023.

Concrete initiatives

- 2.1. Continued marketing at the Prospectors & Developers Association of Canada Convention (PDAC) mineral show and direct marketing to specific companies.
- 2.2. Ongoing assessments of Greenland's tax and royalty model including benchmark analyses.
- 2.3. Increase communication with licensees on laws and investment conditions.
- 2.4. Ongoing facilitation of meetings between investment funds and the mineral resources industry.
- 2.5. Development of a certification system for small-scale licensees in order to increase the value of the individual mineral.

FACT SHEET

Photo of an active mine

Figure 5: Photo of an active mine

ILLUSTRATION

Illustration showing in a pie chart the distribution of funds invested in Greenland in the area of mineral resources by sector and industry.



Figure 6: Pie chart with distribution of funds invested in the mineral resources industry.

Permits and requirements

Continued activity in the country is ensured by obliging exploration companies to explore within their license area. We will work to attract companies to new geographical areas, and we focus on the progress of the projects.

The sustainable and efficient management of natural resources is ensured by better connection between Ministries. Stable and transparent legislation and licensing conditions form the foundation for a healthy industry. We continuously look towards countries we compare ourselves with and assess our competitiveness. During the strategy period, we take a closer look at areas where the mineral resources industry has greater demands and costs than other industries. For example, the mineral resources industry is required to have emergency vehicles in relation to the mine. We will work for a reduction of import duties and costs associated with such rescue transportations.

Concrete initiatives

- 2.6. Work for international tax agreements that can support the industry.
- 2.7. Increase ad-hoc cooperation between public authorities to support synergies between industries and, among other things, strengthen the infrastructure within transportation and internet communication.

PHOTO

Field picture with working geologists or supervisors

Administration and case management

The permitting procedures need to be improved. The goal is to increase the agility of the application process and the subsequent case handling. We work towards simple, clear and faster processes, e.g. through increased digitalization. We continue to work on improving guidelines for the industry and defining standards for e.g. Social Impact Assessment (SIA) and data for reporting.

Figure 7: Geologists during field work

We are investigating whether a physical presence outside of Nuuk during the field season could streamline regulatory processing and improve our service to small-scale licensees in particular. A pilot project with a physical presence will be established in South Greenland, where there are many mineral resources industry activities.

Concrete initiatives

- 2.8. Increased digitalization of administrative processes, including application processes.
- 2.9. Updating of license procedures, standard terms and conditions, etc. in order to increase the flexibility of case processing.

- 2.10. Implementation of a pilot project with the MLSA's physical presence in South Greenland during the field season.

Organizational structure

The current organizational structure must be continuously assessed and optimized in relation to supporting the tasks of the Mineral Resources Administration. The Ministry of Business, Trade, Mineral Resources, Justice and Gender Equality has units that handle departmental administrative tasks. However, the department also conducts marketing and research, and serves as a geoscience data center. The Mineral License and Safety Authority under the Ministry administers permits and approvals, and carries out inspections in accordance with the Mineral Resources Act.

The current organization supports to some extent the political objectives of maintaining an arm's length principle in relation to keeping decisions on environmental issues separate from approvals of permits and marketing activities. Likewise, the legislation provides for a more extensive possibility of being able to appeal against decisions made by the Authorities for which there is a recourse to the Government/Ministry. These conditions must be assessed for other solutions, where the organization's robustness and synergies in terms of personnel, finances and tasks are taken into account.

The Geology Department within the Ministry conducts geological advice and research in connection with the implementation of geological projects, e.g. mineral mapping, CCS and potential landslide zones, but does not have optimal physical facilities available. It is a department in development, and the department's tasks are similar to tasks typically solved by geoscience research institutions.

By physically and organizationally placing the Department as a separate research unit, the Government of Greenland expects that in the future the Department of Geology has a greater opportunity to solve project and research-related tasks for the benefit of the mineral resources industry. This will provide a higher degree of development potential in relation to servicing the industry, e.g. in connection with the development of a geoscientific data center and the establishment of a new drill core storage facility. Furthermore, it is expected to be easier to attract research funding if the department is given the status of a proper research unit.

Concrete initiatives

- 2.11. Implementation of a new organizational structure in the Mineral Resources Administration (Ministry and Authority).

Local anchoring

When a mine is established, cooperation agreements, the so-called IBA (Impact Benefit Agreement), are already established between the mining company, the municipality, and the Government of Greenland with the aim of strengthening positive development in the local community. However, the process does not work optimally and is administratively heavy as of today. The agreements contain terms that cannot be qualified, which makes it difficult for the company and citizens to see which specific activities are to be initiated. It is also difficult for subcontractors to expand their product

catalogue in terms of time and finances without prior declarations of intent from the companies regarding contracts.

During the strategy period, we examine the challenges of the IBA agreements in more detail, and together with the municipalities and the mineral resources industry, we reassess the concept behind it. Our goal is to establish simple and transparent IBA agreements, where all terms are qualified and at the same time align with the Assessment of Societal Sustainability (SIA). The areas of the country are often attractive to several industries, and this can create an overlap between interests. The Government of Greenland works for a closer cooperation between ministries, including mapping of land use. For example, work is being done to create a common platform where all permits across departments are listed. Possible synergies between industries are examined in more detail.

Concrete initiatives

- 2.12. Strengthening societal sustainability by reassessing the IBA agreements with the aim of establishing simple and transparent IBA agreements where all terms can be qualified and at the same time are aligned with the SIA.
- 2.13. Mapping of the circular economy of the mineral resources, including the assessment of necessary areas of action, to create efficient and sustainable production and products, thereby reducing the environmental footprint.
- 2.14. Ongoing facilitation of meetings between the public sector, the mineral resources industry, subcontractors and/or the public.

PHOTO

Mining operations photo

Figure 8: Photo from an active mine, XX.



Focus area 3: Mineral resources towards the green transition

We have a responsibility to contribute as much as possible to the realization of the global climate goals. Publicly funded basic research is therefore aimed, to a greater extent, at areas with potential for critical minerals or at research that complements the green transition in other ways.

Goal

- Strengthen partnerships for action and sustainable development.

Critical Minerals

The market for minerals has received an increasing international political focus. Several industrialized countries are concerned about control of the value chains for minerals – and, thus, the production and supply of semi-finished products, including end products. The supply of minerals, semi-finished products and end products is important for the economy, technological development, and strategic goals of the country, such as achieving the green transition.

The production of technologies for the green transition requires more and different minerals than the hydrocarbon-based technologies they replace, e.g. copper, cobalt, and rare earth metals. Critical minerals are also important for the expansion of the renewable energy in the EUⁱ, which will reduce the EU's import dependence on hydrocarbons from outside the EU and contribute to the European goal of achieving climate neutrality by 2050.

The increasing, international focus on critical minerals forms the basis for the Government of Greenland's international cooperation in the field of mineral resources. Greenland has several deposits that contain critical minerals that are of particular interest to investors.

In 2019, the Government of Greenland entered a memorandum of understanding with the United States and has collaborated with the United States for several years to develop the mineral resources area. The collaboration includes projects focusing on geological data, marketing and setting framework conditions.

In 2023, the Government of Greenland entered a strategic partnership with the EU to develop sustainable value chains for mineral resources. The Government of Greenland and the EU have subsequently initiated a plan with a number of projects. The projects will, among other things, support investments from the EU by bringing actors together and providing information about Greenland's critical mineral resources and focus on sustainability.

In 2024, Greenland became a member of the Mineral Security Partnership (MSP) Forum, which is a multilateral collaboration between mineral exporting and importing countries.

MAP

Map of Greenland's deposits of critical minerals that are on the EU's list. Short description.

Figure 9: Critical minerals in Greenland on the EU's list.

We will, among other things, use the collaboration to promote mining projects in the MSP Forum, which can assist companies in the application for funding.

Mineral-intensive technologies and global rivalry mean that international cooperation on critical minerals is expected to gain weight in the current strategy period. We will have an increased focus on the technological development and innovation in critical minerals, and the global partnership for sustainable development must be strengthened.

In mapping the country's geology, including critical minerals, we are working closely with the Geological Survey of Denmark and Greenland (GEUS), and there will be further focus on, among other things, potential mapping during the strategy period.

Concrete initiatives

- 3.1. Implementation of the strategic cooperation with the EU on sustainable value chains, which will secure the buyer market for Greenland's mineral resources.
- 3.2. Continuation of the cooperation relationship with Denmark and the US.
- 3.3. Strengthening international relations to develop projects with critical minerals, of which price and supply may be subject to political conditions.
- 3.4. Provide information about Greenland and support funding opportunities through the Minerals Security Partnership (MSP) Forum.

Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS)

The CCS technology for capturing and storing CO₂ in the subsurface is a technology that will contribute to reducing the CO₂ content in the atmosphere. In 2023, the Government of Greenland approved Greenland's strategy for CO₂ capture and storage, and the implementation of this will continue during the strategy period. The goal is to establish a new and sustainable industry that helps to solve some of the CO₂ problems of the planet.

In 2023, the Government of Greenland entered project agreements with the EU in the area of CCS with the aim of investigating the ability of Greenlandic minerals to store CO₂. We work with the Icelandic company Carbfix, which has experience in pumping CO₂ mixed with water into the subsurface. The injected CO₂ is converted into carbonate-containing minerals.

Several authorities, research institutions and international work groups have been working on CCS for a number of years. We have a broad collaboration with several of these actors. Research and innovation cooperation is extremely important in relation to the establishment of new industries. The Government of Greenland will improve research cooperation and knowledge sharing nationally and internationally.

Concrete initiatives

- 3.5. Continued cooperation with research institutions and conclusion of new cooperation agreements in the field of Carbon capture and storage (CCS).
- 3.6. Preparation of a report on the geological potential of CCS.
- 3.7. Analysis and report on the future sea ice distribution in the Qeqertarsuaq area.

- 3.8. Analysis of business models relevant to Greenland in the context of CCS.
- 3.9. Market analysis report with recommendation of a site for a pilot campaign in the form of an injection well.
- 3.10. Injection drilling campaign and initiation of monitoring.
- 3.11. Regulatory framework proposal for CCS.
- 3.12. Creation and publication of a new CCS database.
- 3.13. Publication of new data in the field of CCS.



Target area 4: Geological mapping and geodata

The investment risk of exploration companies is minimized by making exploration-relevant data available free of charge. We quality assure existing data and make it available in new ways, and we collect new data through publicly funded research projects. This is necessary in order to be attractive as an investment country for industry. The projects not only generate knowledge for the raw materials industry, but also serve the many researchers who work with Greenland.

Geodata has many interfaces within geosciences, e.g. geophysics, geochemistry, mineralogy, sedimentology and remote sensing. New methods are continuously being developed worldwide to the benefit of mineral resources industry. In this regard it is important to maintain the good research collaborations we have both nationally and internationally.

Goal

- Improve the basic data that helps to make research and investment attractive.
- Strengthen the prevention of natural disasters, specifically in the mountain range.

Mapping

Greenland's land mass is far from mapped. This mapping is the basis for all mineral exploration, and benefits both exploration companies and small-scale rights holders. At the same time, the mapping provides a better understanding of potential landslide areas. The mapping provides insight into how our country was formed and what rocks and minerals are found. Different types of mapping projects are carried out, e.g. mapping of an area's mineral potential, or generation of geological maps. The mineral potential reports are important elements in the marketing of mineral resources and stand as a good example of scientific projects that complement the mineral resources industry. Mapping can also include industrial minerals, sand extraction and glacial rock flour. Glacier rock flour can potentially be exported as a sustainable resource to developing countries, and this new product is still under development.

The Government of Greenland continues to prioritize the implementation of scientific projects related to the mineral sector, including geological mapping on a scale of 1:100,000 - with a special focus on areas of commercial interest. Almost half of Greenland's ice-free land area have been mapped in 1:100,000. The cost is estimated to be approx. DKK 600 million, and it will take about 50 years to map the rest of Greenland. During the strategy period, mapping of areas near existing infrastructure, or areas assessed with a very large mineral potential, are prioritized: The mapping of Northeast Greenland continues, here the geological environments are favorable for the discovery of critical minerals. Furthermore, an update of map sheets of South Greenland is planned, here lies the greatest potential for rare earth metals.

Concrete initiatives

- 4.1. Continued geological mapping on a scale of 1:100,000, prioritizing areas with a commercial interest.
- 4.2. Continued implementation of scientific projects that generate new knowledge for the mineral resource industry to minimize companies' investment risk.

Fact sheet on geolocial mapping processes+ photos:

Preparing a geological map is a lot of work: First, a desktop study is carried out, where existing data is collected, such as exploration data and topographic maps. Then, the field expedition is planned, where researchers participate within their own field of expertise. In the field, different types of data are collected, such as physical samples, high-resolution aerial photographs and rock type descriptions. The major work takes place after the fieldwork, where samples and data have to be analyzed, interpreted and described. This creates a further understanding about the geology of the area, the map can be drawn, digitized and quality assured before printing.

Geophysics and Remote Sensing

Often requested types of data by the mineral resource industry are geophysical and Remote Sensing data. Measurements made from aircraft or satellite (Remote Sensing) are valuable to the exploration companies, but only a few areas in Greenland are covered. The geophysical data density is also low compared to other countries. Especially North, Northeast and East Greenland there is very little geophysical data available.

It is estimated to take a minimum of 10 years and it will cost around DKK 500 million to carry out a regional geophysical mapping of the whole area of Greenland. The Government of Greenland has received funding from the EU for a feasibility study for mapping, with the aim of identifying how and what data is to be collected, as well as prioritizing the order of areas to be mapped. The prioritization is based on areas with large mineral resource potentials, limited logistical challenges, and where the geophysical data are expected to improve the knowledge base for the area significantly. At the same time, we are investigating the possibilities of applying for funding or entering into partnerships to initiate new, regional geophysical surveys, and purchase additional satellite data.

Concrete initiatives

- 4.3. Conduct a feasibility study to identify the geophysical data types to be collected and a prioritizing the order of mapping.
- 4.4. Identification of funding opportunities for regional geophysical surveys and satellite data.

FOTO

Use of drones from e.g. mountain slide surveillance. + explanation of what else drones are used for.

Figur 10: Foto af brug af droner, f.eks. ved overvågning af fjeldskredsområder. Fakta om, hvordan geologerne bruger droner.

Landslides and surveillance

In recent years, natural disasters are experienced with greater frequency in Greenland. These are most often events such as landslides and subsequent tsunamis. The Government of Greenland continues its efforts against potential natural disasters of this kind. We do this by reducing vulnerability and exposure to potential disasters, and integrating continuous monitoring of landslides with subsequent assessment of the probability and extent of a possible landslide event.

During the strategy period, monitoring efforts continues for areas at risk of landslides. Any new landslide areas are also mapped. It is important to continue to carry out preliminary studies and monitor unstable mountain sections because they may pose a risk to the population. There is a natural attention to landslides and natural disasters in general. Therefore, it is still important to have ongoing information about the status of the landslide areas.

The Mineral Resources Administration assesses the risk of landslides on the basis of research. These are based, among other things, on the geoscientific data derived from measurements from the landslide areas. This also forms basis for the emergency response assessments that the Emergency Management Commission makes in relation to natural disasters, risk management, safety warnings, and possible evacuation.

FACT SHEET

Greenland Emergency Response Commission

The Greenland Emergency Response Commission has been established for the purpose of advising the Government of Greenland on issues relating to emergency preparedness in Greenland and, in crisis situations, to provide a comprehensive information base and to coordinate the activities of the authorities involved at the strategic level.

The Greenland Emergency Management Commission consists of 7 permanent members and 3 appointees representing Greenlandic and Danish authorities.

Greenland and Switzerland have common challenges with unstable mountain zones, which in certain areas can be a danger to the population. Global warming in particular poses challenges when permafrost begins to thaw and destabilize the mountains. In 2022, the Mineral Resources Administration therefore initiated a collaboration with Swiss mountain slide

experts. The focus was on the prevention of extreme incidents in the event of new landslides.

Since 2017, the administration has collaborated with American experts on modelling tsunami formation patterns. The experts map the heights of which the wave hits the inhabited areas in the event of new landslides. This research collaboration is further strengthened through joint workshops, visits and capacity building, and will continue during the strategy period.

Concrete initiatives

- 4.5. Continued collaboration with research institutions, e.g. on geological mapping and landslides, and entering new agreements for the continued strengthening of geoscientific competences.
- 4.6. Continued monitoring of unstable landslide areas.
- 4.7. Implementation of a mapping program for landslides.

- 4.8. Continued expansion of citizen information in the area of natural disasters, including the establishment of an interactive map with risk assessments and implementation of an information campaign on natural disasters.
- 4.9. Develop a strategy for geoscientific assessment of the risk of landslides.

Data generation and sharing

Mapping is heavy on data. Therefore, work is being done towards a more stable option for storing the large data packets. The data packages must be accessible by local and international stakeholders and actors. The Government of Greenland continues its efforts to increase the availability of geoscientific data. During the strategy period, work is being done to ensure the quality and publish a larger amount of historical and geological data. For example, a prospecting guide is being prepared about gemstones aimed at small-scale licensees and other stakeholders. The first part of the prospecting guide is about North Greenland. Prospecting guides are planned to be published continuously as the work is completed. At the same time, the gemstone database is expanded and there is a continued focus on generating and publishing new gemstone data.

At the same time, new and research-relevant data is still being generated. This data must be easily accessible and digitized. During the strategy period, the Greenland Portal Greenmin.gl will therefore continue to be expanded and improved in collaboration with GEUS.

Concrete initiatives

- 4.10. Increased availability of geoscientific data via the homepage and the Greenland portal.
- 4.11. Preparation and publication of a gemstone prospecting guide for North Greenland.

FACT SHEET

www.greenmin.gl is home to the extensive mineral database, which is run in collaboration between GEUS and the Government of Greenland.

EXAMPLE OF A PAGE IS SHOWN

Figur 11: What is the mineral database?

Drill core storage

Greenland has a unique collection of drill cores from previously investigated deposits and includes more than 150,000 meters of drill cores. The drill cores represent great value for companies when they want to explore an area, as drilling is very expensive to carry out. It is estimated that the total value of the existing drill cores in the drill core storage is more than DKK 225 million. The current drill core storage facility is full, and not user-friendly. For example, it is not possible to access the current storage facilities all year round. There is an urgent need for a new storage facility that integrates the users' future needs. The Government of Greenland has obtained external funding for a new drill core storage facility which will be established during the strategy period.

The existing drill core database cannot integrate geological data such as drill core logs and descriptions. There is a need for a new data system for the drill cores that can handle both inventory management and geological data. All drill cores must be registered in the system, and there is work to be done to type in and to assure the quality of the drill core data that are not registered yet. The new drill core data system will help improve public accessibility, making it easier for the mineral resource industry and other stakeholders to access drill core data in the future.

Concrete initiatives

- 4.12. Establishment of a new drill core data system.
- 4.13. Establishment of a new drill core storage facility.
- 4.14. Initiate registration of drill cores that are not yet registered in the system.



Concluding remarks

The mineral resource strategy comes with concrete initiatives that strengthen development opportunities for the mineral resource industry.

Mining is a true opportunity for the development of our country as a whole, and for the population in particular – from education to an active and rewarding working life. Our country is big, which is both a strength and a challenge. A strength because the area with geological potentials is large and still relatively under-explored. A challenge because it comes with infrastructural challenges.

With this mineral resource strategy, we communicate the needs and requirements that must be met in order to establish a well-functioning and sustainable industry. We strive for continued dialogue with the population about achieving the goals for the development of the mineral resources area, with increased opportunities and sustainable outcome for the benefit of the entire country.

Appendix 1: The Mineral Resource Strategy and the UN's Sustainable Development Goals

In the following, the four main themes of the Mineral Resource Strategy are presented in brief form together with the specific UN Sustainable Development Goals that the Mineral Resource Strategy relate to. At the same time, the indicators and concrete initiatives that are being worked on to achieve during the strategy period are formulated. The alignment with the UN's Sustainable Development Goals clarifies how the Mineral Resources Strategy specifically takes responsibility within the framework of the objectives – for the benefit of Greenland and the global community.

Focus area 1: Sustainability and society



UN Sustainable Development Goal 4.4 Increase the number of people who can support themselves

By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship.

Greenlandic Indicators

1.i.1. By 2030, the number of young people and adults in Greenland who have relevant skills in the mineral resource industry must be increased.

Greenlandic Initiatives

1.2 Focus on communicating the mineral resources sector, including education and job opportunities, and an increased dialog with the population about the mineral resources sector, and the added value of mineral resources to society.



UN Sustainable Development Goal 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere

All forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere must be stopped.

Greenlandic Indicators

1.i.2. By 2030, a gender equality campaign will be carried out in the area of mineral resources.

Greenlandic Initiatives

1.7 Launch a campaign on education and job opportunities in the mineral resources industry targeting young people.

1.8 Conduct baseline gender analysis and gender distribution statistics in the mineral resources industry.

1.9 Conduct a gender equality campaign for jobs in the mineral resources industry with the aim of breaking down the gender segregated labor market.

1.10 Develop gender equality guidelines for the mineral resources industry that show where companies can take action to increase integration of both genders in all parts of the companies' task portfolio.



UN Sustainable Development Goal 7.2 increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix

By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix

Greenlandic Indicators

1.i.3. The share of renewable energy in the raw materials industry will be increased.

Greenlandic Initiatives

1.5 Develop and implement initiatives that create better conditions for the industry by using renewable energy sources.

1.6 Increase cooperation with research institutions with experience in the Arctic and renewable energy, such as hydropower and solar energy.



UN Sustainable Development Goal 12.6 encourage companies to adopt sustainable practices and sustainability reporting

Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle.

Greenlandic Indicators

1.i.4. Number of raw mining companies that publish their sustainability reports.

Greenlandic Initiatives

1.4 Dialogue with the mineral resources industry in relation to environmental and social factors and corporate behavior (ESG-area).



UN Sustainable Development Goal 13.3 build knowledge and capacity to meet climate change

Increase general knowledge of and awareness of the possibilities for both slowing down global warming and adapting to climate change. This must be done at both, individual and institutional level. At the same time, increase our capacity to be able to predict and limit the damage at an early stage.

Greenlandic Indicators

1.i.5 Information campaign about the raw materials industry's contribution to the green transition.

Greenlandic Initiatives

1.3 Clarify the contribution of the mineral resources industry to the green transition through an information campaign.



UN Sustainable Development Goal 16.6 develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions

Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.

Greenlandic Indicators

1.i.6. There is a high degree of trust in the Mineral Resources Administration among the adult part of the population.

Greenlandic Initiatives

1.1 Conduct at least two population surveys on attitudes towards the mineral resources industry.

1.11 Develop and implement a new information and marketing strategy for mineral resources.

Focus area 2: Attractive investment frameworks



UN Sustainable Development Goal 8. Decent work and economic growth

Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.

Greenlandic Indicators

2.i.1. Growth in share of exploration expenditure.

Greenlandic Initiatives

2.1 Continued marketing at the Prospectors & Developers Association of Canada Convention (PDAC) mineral show and direct marketing to specific companies.

2.2 Ongoing assessments of Greenland's tax and royalty model including benchmark analyses.

2.3 Increase communication with licensees on laws and investment conditions.



UN Sustainable Development Goal 8.3 promote policies to support job creation and growing enterprises

Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services.

Greenlandic Indicators

2.i.2. Increased number of people employed in the mineral resources industry divided by gender.

Greenlandic Initiatives

2.12 Strengthening societal sustainability by reassessing the IBA agreements with the aim of establishing simple and transparent IBA agreements where all terms can be qualified and at the same time are aligned with the SIA.



UN Sustainable Development Goal 8.4 improve resource efficiency in consumption and production

Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavor to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programs on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead.

Greenlandic Indicators

2.i.3. By 2028, a mapping of the circular economy in the area of raw materials is carried out.

Greenlandic Initiatives

2.13 Mapping of the circular economy of the mineral resources, including the assessment of necessary areas of action, to create efficient and sustainable production and products, thereby reducing the environmental footprint.



UN Sustainable Development Goal 9.3 increase access to financial services and markets

Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets.

Greenlandic Indicators

2.i.4 More meetings between the mineral resources industry and investment funds.

Greenlandic Initiatives

2.4 Ongoing facilitation of meetings between investment funds and the mineral resources industry.
 2.5 Development of a certification system for small-scale licensees in order to increase the value of the individual mineral.

Error! Reference source not found. Work for international tax agreements that can support the industry.



UN Sustainable Development Goal 16.6 develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions

Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.

Greenlandic Indicators

2.i.5 Smooth and transparent case processing.

Greenlandic Initiatives

Error! Reference source not found. Increased digitalization of administrative processes, including application processes.

Error! Reference source not found. Updatingg of license procedures, standard terms and conditions, etc. in order to increase the flexibility of case processing.

2.10 Implementation of a pilot project with the MLSA's physical presence in South Greenland during the field season.

2.11 Implementation of a new organizational structure in the Mineral Resources Administration (Ministry and Authority).



UN Sustainable Development Goal 17.14 Strengthen the coherence of sustainable development policies

Improve the coherence of policy decisions to strengthen sustainable development.

Greenlandic Indicators

2.i.6. N/A. It is not possible with current data to calculate a Greenlandic indicator.

Greenlandic Initiatives

2.7 Increase ad-hoc cooperation between public authorities to support synergies between industries and, among other things, strengthen the infrastructure within transportation and internet communication.



UN Sustainable Development Goal 17.17 Encourage effective partnerships

Promote and encourage partnerships across the public sector, the private sector and civil society. This will be done by building on our experience with partnerships and their resource strategies.

Greenlandic Indicators

2.i.7. Number of meetings between public industry, the mineral resources industry, subcontractors and/or the general public.

Greenlandic Initiatives

2.14 Ongoing facilitation of meetings between the public sector, the mineral resources industry, subcontractors and/or the public.

Focus area 3: Mineral resources for the green transition



UN Sustainable Development Goal 8.1 sustainable economic growth

Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries.

Greenlandic Indicators

3.i.1. Growth in share of exploration expenditure.

Greenlandic Initiatives

3.4 Provide information about Greenland and support funding opportunities through the Minerals Security Partnership (MSP) Forum.



UN Sustainable Development Goal 13.3 build knowledge and capacity to meet climate change

Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.

Greenlandic Indicators

3.i.2. Progress according to the phases described in the CCS strategy.

Greenlandic Initiatives

- 3.6 Preparation of a report on the geological potential of CCS.
- 3.7 Analysis and report on the future sea ice distribution in the Qeqertarsuaq area.
- 3.8 Analysis of business models relevant to Greenland in the context of CCS.
- 3.9 Market analysis report with recommendation of location for pilot campaign in the form of an injection well.
- 3.10 Injection drilling campaign and start of monitoring.
- 3.11 Regulatory framework proposal for CCS.
- 3.12 Creation and publication of a new CCS database.
- 3.13 Publication of new data in the field of CCS.



UN Sustainable Development Goal 17.6 knowledge sharing and cooperation for access to science, technology and innovation

Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism.

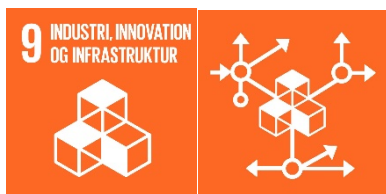
Greenlandic Indicators

3.i.3. The Mineral Resources Administration contributes to several scientific and/or technological cooperation agreements and programs between countries, divided by type of cooperation.

Greenlandic Initiatives

- 3.1 Implementation of the strategic cooperation with the EU on sustainable value chains, which will secure buyer markets for Greenlandic mineral resources.
- 3.2 Continuation of the cooperation relationship with Denmark and the USA.
- 3.3 Strengthening international relations to develop projects on critical minerals, the price and supply of which may be subject to political conditions.
- 3.5 Continued cooperation with research institutions and contracting new cooperation agreements regarding CO2 capture and storage (CCS).

Focus area 4: Mapping and geodata



UN Sustainable Development Goal 9.4 upgrade all industries and infrastructures for sustainability

By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities.

Greenlandic Indicators

4.i.1. Expenditure on research and development in the mineral resources area through the Finance Act.

Greenlandic Initiatives

4.1 Continued geological mapping on a scale of 1:100,000, prioritizing areas with a commercial interest.

4.2 Continued implementation of scientific projects that generate new knowledge for the mineral resource industry to minimize companies' investment risk.



UN Sustainable Development Goal 11.5 reduce the adverse effects of natural disasters

By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations.

Greenlandic Indicators

4.i.2. By 2026, a strategy for landslide risk assessment must be implemented.

Greenlandic Initiatives

4.6 Continued monitoring of unstable landslide areas.

4.7 Implementation of a mapping program for landslides.

4.9 Develop a strategy for geoscientific assessment of the risk of landslides.



UN Sustainable Development Goal 13.3 build knowledge and capacity to meet climate change

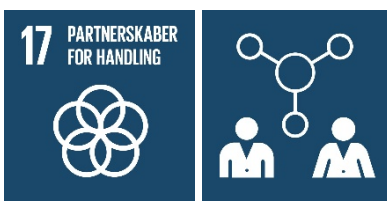
Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.

Greenlandic Indicators

4.i.3. By 2030, an information campaign on natural disasters will be carried out.

Greenlandic Initiatives

4.8 Continued expansion of citizen information in the area of natural disasters, including the establishment of an interactive map with risk assessments and implementation of an information campaign on natural disasters.



UN Sustainable Development Goal 17.6 knowledge sharing and cooperation for access to science, technology and innovation

Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism.

Greenlandic Indicators

4.i.4. The Mineral Resources Administration is part of several scientific and/or technological cooperation agreements and programs between countries, broken down by type of cooperation.

Greenlandic Initiatives

- 4.3 Conduct a feasibility study to identify the geophysical data types to be collected and a prioritizing the order of mapping.
- 4.4 Identification of funding opportunities for regional geophysical surveys and satellite data.
- 4.5 Continued collaboration with research institutions, e.g. on geological mapping and landslides, and entering new agreements for the continued strengthening of geoscientific competences.
- 4.10 Increased availability of geoscientific data via the homepage and the Greenland portal.
- 4.11 Preparation and publication of a gemstone prospecting guide for North Greenland.

Appendix 2: Macroeconomic analysis of the social significance of the Greenlandic mineral resources industry

ⁱ REPowerEU: A plan to rapidly reduce dependence on Russian fossil fuels and fast forward the green transition, 18. Maj 2022, https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP_22_3131

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