

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

programmes

Regional development programme for Greenland 1977 - 1979

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**Regional development programme
for Greenland
1977-1979**

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Introduction

Administratively, Greenland is an integral part of the kingdom of Denmark. Under the constitutional act of 1953, Greenland ceased to be a colony, and the people of Greenland became equal citizens of Denmark.

Greenland is the largest island in the world. Geographically, it is part of the North American continent from which it is separated by the Nares Strait which is only 26 km wide at the narrowest point. This geographical position has in many ways left its mark on the country and influenced its historical development; for both the flora and fauna of Greenland, as well as its first inhabitants, arrived from the west.

The northernmost point of Greenland is Cape Morris Jessup, c. 83° N.lat., only 750 km from the geographical North Pole, while the southern tip, Cape Farewell, c. 60° N. lat., is on the same latitude as central Scandinavia. The distance from north to south is 2 670 km, and from east to west, 1 050 km. The total area of Greenland is 2 175 600 km² of which only 341 700 km² is ice-free.

The climatic variations are considerable because of the physical and geographical conditions. The enormous distance between the ice-covered Arctic Ocean in the north and, in the south, the northern Atlantic warmed by the Gulf Stream, is bound to produce numerous climatic possibilities, as also does the ice cap which covers an area of 1 833 900 km² and in places reaches a depth of 2.7 km.

Thus, the average winter temperature varies from about - 5 °C in southern Greenland and about - 10 °C in central western Greenland to about - 20 °C in northern West Greenland, while the range of temperatures is between + 5 °C, + 1 °C and - 2 °C. The climate of East Greenland, which is bordered by the Greenland Sea and the East Greenland Arctic Stream, is very different from the more continental climate of the west. The precipitation in the east is greater, and there are more frequent and violent storms, particularly in southern East Greenland; and temperatures are lower, particularly in the north.

The ice conditions around Greenland limit the possibilities for access by sea to Greenland's towns. The arctic ice drifts steadily south along the eastern coast of the country, thus cutting off its contact with the rest of the world for most of the year. At certain times of the year, the ice extends even to the west coast where it obstructs the access to the southern ports as far north as Frederikshåb and Godthåb. The sea near the coast around Thule as far south as the Disco Bay, is covered by solid ice from mid-December until May-June.

In 1975, there were 142 inhabited settlements in Greenland. Of these, 18 were towns, 104 villages and the last 20, radio or weather stations, airports, etc. By far the greater part of these settlements are in southern and central West Greenland.

Administratively, Greenland is divided into the regions of West Greenland, North Greenland and East Greenland. West Greenland is sub-divided into 15 local districts, while there is one local district in North Greenland and two in East Greenland.

Apart from the division into regions and local districts, there are other divisions related to specific administrative branches such as parishes, school districts, medical districts, commercial districts, juridical districts, police districts and electoral constituencies.

CHAPTER 1

Greenland after 1960

In 1964, the Greenland Committee of 1960 (G.60) produced a paper which set out a ten-year development plan for 1966-75 and established two main goals for the development in Greenland: to improve living standards and to increase the Greenland people's influence on and responsibility for their country's development.

The standard of living could be improved partly through an increase in personal incomes, and partly through improvements in the standard of public services, such as education, health services and subsidized housing.

As for public services, quite detailed aims were established for the period ending in 1975, and calculations were made about the investments and expenses needed in order to reach these goals. On the other hand, no definite aim was set for the increase in personal incomes during this period, since the G.60 felt that this had to depend on the increase in the level of exports. The state ought to offer help to supplement the Greenland people's own efforts by subsidizing the expansion of the fisheries. Thus, the rise in incomes would be based on Greenland's own resources and on the efforts of its own population.

When the G.60's report was being written, international cod fisheries in the seas around Greenland were at their

highest ever level, and the committee had good reason to believe that employment and incomes could be considerably increased through a determined effort to enlarge Greenland's share in the fishing industry. The total catch of fish in the Davis Strait was doubled in a few years and reached over half a million tons in 1962. However, the Greenland fishermen's share in this was only about 8% and the G.60's development programme included large-scale investments in bigger vessels, fishery plants, port facilities, electricity and water supplies, etc., with a view to establishing an effective all-year-round fishing industry based on the well-stocked fishing areas nearby.

These plans had an influence on the rest of the development programme and became the basis for the 'localization' policy which later was strongly criticized. This policy aimed at encouraging the population of the villages in the fishing districts to move to the towns, particularly to those in the Openwater region where conditions were most favourable for developing a fishing industry based on plentiful supplies of cod throughout the year. Although the committee were aware that a fall in the sea temperature, as well as overfishing, might lead to problems, it was impossible then to predict that the total catch in

the Davis Strait would be reduced to a fifth during the next ten years.

The G.60's development programme included investments of a total of 2 100 million kr (at 1963 price levels). This meant that average annual investments would be nearly twice as high as those of the years immediately before. In addition, the increase in operating costs for the 1966-75 period was estimated at another 2 100 million kr.

The second main aim contained in the paper concerned the Greenland people's increased influence on and responsibility for their country's development. The proposals included the setting up of a Greenland council, the establishment of representation by the provincial council in Greenland's Technical Organization (the GTO) and the increase of the council's representation on the board of the Royal Greenland Trade Department (the RGTD). The paper also contained a number of general suggestions for the gradual increase of the provincial and district councils' ability to take independent action; and it suggested that the provincial council should take part in the planning of public sector activities.

As for the cod fishery, Greenland's catches in later years have only been about half what they were in the record year of 1962, despite the introduction of trawlers and the many other investments made to develop the fishing industry.

On the other hand, progress has been made in shrimp fishing, and catches have trebled since the beginning of the 1960s. Equally, salmon fishing, which used to be on a modest scale, has gained considerable economic significance, despite the quota system.

Total investments in the fishing industry during the 1966-75 period have been

smaller than assumed in the G.60's development programme — an inevitable result of the worsening of conditions for cod fishing. Investments might have been even smaller had it been possible to predict the decline in the amount of fish available; though it is not easy to be certain about this since the question of employment is an important factor in political decisions about the fisheries. However, the size of the investments, for instance in trawlers, have considerably affected Greenland's steadily worsening export balance. The deficit of the RGTD, which was zero in 1965, has grown, especially in recent years, and has now reached about 70 million kr per year. Similarly, private operators are now in need of subsidies.

These unsatisfactory developments within the cod fishery have made it impossible to maintain the G.60's principle that the development of personal incomes should depend on the level of exports. For this principle would have led to a serious drop in real wages and would therefore have been socially unacceptable.

The G.60's aims for housing were already reached in 1970, although 10% fewer homes than had been thought essential had been built (4 076 subsidized homes instead of 4 500). The reason why the aim could be reached with less construction than expected is that the G.60's assumptions about population development and 're-localization' proved inaccurate. Nevertheless, investments in subsidized housing during the period were 30% higher than estimated — partly because of the improvement in building standards, which was demanded by the Greenland council.

The population of Greenland only increased from 35 000 to 40 000 between 1965 and 1975, as against the estimated increase to 50 000. This dif-

ference can be explained largely by the G.60's assumption that the high birth rate of the mid-sixties would continue, and that there would be no net emigration.¹

In addition, housing needs have been influenced by the fact that 're-localization' has been less extensive than at first estimated. The G.60 assumed that the Openwater towns' share of the population would grow from a quarter in 1965 to nearly half in 1975, whereas in fact the move towards these towns has been less than expected so that their population has grown to only just under a third. The move towards the towns in the southern districts has also been less pronounced than expected while the towns in the Disco Bay region have grown considerably because of the success of the shrimp fishing industry.

The migration from both the towns in the hunting districts and the villages has been less extensive than forecast. The G.60 estimated that the villages' share of Greenland's population would fall from 37% to 20% between 1965 and 1975, whereas the actual drop has only been to 26%.

The educational aims have largely been reached. This is particularly true of primary education where there is now talk of the aims having been overfulfilled, e.g. by the introduction of pre-school classes and the expansion of the school programme after the seventh year. Thus, not only have eighth and ninth forms been set up as proposed by the G.60, but tenth forms as well; and more pupils than had been expected now go on to secondary school.

However, the total number of students does not exceed the forecast since the

falling birth rate is beginning to affect the numbers in the lower forms.

Investments in education during the 1966-75 period have been 15% higher than deemed necessary. One particular reason for this is that the standard of new school buildings is higher than had been assumed.

Although the falling birth rate has not yet significantly affected the situation in schools, it has greatly diminished the need for institutions for smaller children. During the last few years, the provincial council has been very reserved about constructing new nurseries and kindergartens.

Total public and private investments in Greenland during the 1966-75 period have been very nearly 2 100 million kr (at 1963 price levels), and public expenses calculated according to the same price levels have been 2 700 million kr. Investments have thus been exactly of the size forecast, and expenses slightly higher.

This shows the political determination to make the economic effort which the G.60 considered essential to improve living standards in Greenland. As already mentioned, results have been largely successful as regards public services, housing and personal incomes. It can hardly be claimed, however, that the increase in personal incomes is entirely satisfactory, especially for those in the lower income groups; and it is regrettable that the increase in personal incomes cannot yet be based on an advanced and economically viable exports sector.

As mentioned above, the other main aim in the G.60's paper was to increase the Greenland people's influence on and responsibility for the development of their country. However, it contained

¹ The introduction in Greenland of the inter-uterine device has led to a marked fall in the birth rate.

fewer definite suggestions about what means to employ to this end, than it did about the means to attain a higher standard of living; and it must be admitted that in some ways these two main aims were opposed to each other. The dramatic acceleration in the rate of development which was needed had to be planned and executed to some extent by Danes; and the explosive growth of the number of Danes working both within the public and the private sector in Greenland is hardly likely to give the average Greenlander much feeling of 'increased influence and responsibility.'

However, Greenland's political institutions have become increasingly involved in the decision-making process — particularly in the investment pro-

gramme; and during the last few years, the goal of increased Greenland influence and responsibility has become more and more crucial. It is especially worth mentioning the recommendations about the division of responsibility for public functions between the Danish State and the local Greenland political institutions, and about the setting up of a commission on home rule. It is also worth noting the increasing emphasis on substituting Greenland labour for Danish labour. This is necessary not only to provide adequate employment for school leavers during the coming years, after the birth rate bulge, but it will also to a great extent help ensure that the development of Greenland society has a more local character.

The G.60's estimated investment needs for 1966-75, compared with actual investments during the period — calculated according to 1963 price levels

	Estimated investment needs, according to the G.60 million kr	Actual investments million kr	Relation between actual investments and estimated needs %
A. Export sector			
Fishing vessels	135	94.8	70
Industrial plants	70	64.2	92
Fishing quays	28	41.1	147
Total	233	200.1	86
B. Public institutions			
Education, etc.	160	184.5	115
Health service	50	32.3	65
Church	15	8.4	56
Administration, legal administration, police	20	33.6	168
Institutions for children	32	25.2	79
Youth clubs	8	7.8	98
Assembly and village halls	12	10.4	87
Old people's homes, sports halls etc.	13	27.8	214
Total	310	330.0	106

	Estimated investment needs, according to the G.60 million kr	Actual investments million kr	Relation between actual investments and estimated needs %
<i>C. Housing</i>			
Subsidized housing	370	479.3	130
Official housing	135	129.7	96
Hostels, etc.	80	47.5	59
Total	585	656.5	112
<i>D. Public works, etc.</i>			
Electricity supplies	100	124.1	124
Water, roads, sewerage	157	146.2	93
Construction industry, shipyards	90	61.0	68
Fire protection	20	10.3	52
Heating plants, etc.	—	13.9	...
Total	367	355.5	97
<i>E. Communications and transport</i>			
Telecommunications	55	106.4	193
Internal air services	27	8.4	31
Coastal traffic	25	17.4	70
Ports	60	52.9	88
Total	167	185.1	111
<i>F. Supplies</i>			
Shops, warehouses, postal services	130	76.9	59
Tank installations	60	47.3	79
Hotels	20	0.3	2
Total	210	124.5	59
<i>G. Other works</i>	—	78.1	...
Total A-G	1 872	1 929.8	103
<i>H. Reserve</i>	228	—	...
Total A-H	2 100	1 929.8	92

Note: Actual investments include only investments which are entirely or partly financed by the public authorities. Investments in isolated weather stations, Søndre Strømfjord, Færinghavn and Copenhagen are also excluded.

G. (other works) consists mostly of loans for subsidizing commerce, crafts or industry.

The G.60's estimates of necessary investments were overall calculations which also included possible private investment. Private investments ought therefore to be added to the actual investments during the period under review. This would make a significant difference in such fields as internal air services, crafts, commerce and hotels, where a large part of the investments have been privately financed. The extent of private investment is not known; but it is probable that the total figure for actual investments during the period would reach the 2 100 million kr (April 1963 price levels) estimated by the G.60, if these were included.

CHAPTER 2

Forecasts and targets

Greenland's population

By 1 January 1976, Greenland's population had reached 49 666. Of these, 40 390 people were born in Greenland. Compared with the figure for 1 January 1975, the population had increased by 164 people — the Greenland element of the population having grown by 411 persons while the number of people born outside Greenland had fallen by 247.

From areas within the local districts, there was a migration of 173 Greenland-born people in 1975, as against 630 in 1974 and 622 in 1973.

Population forecast

The '1971-85 framework plan for Greenland' drawn up in 1970 included a population forecast until the year 2000. However, subsequent developments have rendered the latter invalid.¹ The Ministry for Greenland has therefore worked out a new population forecast which, like the earlier ones, includes only people born in Greenland: it is assumed that only this element of the

population will remain permanently in the country. To reach a figure for the total population, it is therefore necessary to add a certain number of people from abroad; but as this figure depends more on general political and economic factors than on demographic conditions no attempt has been made to estimate the size of this group of people during the period under review.

The figures for the population forecast are based on assumptions about fertility, net emigration and mortality. For instance, if we assume that the fertility level in Greenland in 1985 is the same as that in Denmark at present; and that there will be a net emigration of 0.5% for all age groups between 0 and 29 years, then Greenland's population is expected to be 51 200 in the year 2000 (Table 2, (b)). If, on the other hand, net emigration is assumed to be nil while the fertility level stays the same as above, then the population figure for the year 2000 would be 56 200 (Table 2, (a)). In both cases, the mortality rate has been assumed to be falling so that in the year 2000 it would be 35% of the present rate for 0-4 year-olds, 50% for 5-34 year-olds, 65% for the 35-54 year-olds and 80% for the 55-64 year-olds. The mortality rate for those over 65 has been assumed to be constant. The two forecasts described above are at present considered to be those most likely to prove correct.

¹ Since the end of the 1960s, the birth rate has fallen considerably, largely as a result of the introduction of modern contraceptive methods, especially the interuterine device.

TABLE I

Population distribution by individual districts

At 1 January	1976										1975		
	Born in Greenland				Born outside Greenland				Total population				Total pop.
	Towns	Villages	Weather st.s., etc.	Total	Towns	Villages	Weather st.s., etc.	Total	Towns	Villages	Weather st.s., etc.	Total	Total
Nanortalik	1 205	1 344	23	2 572	220	47	56	323	1 425	1 391	79	2 895	2 785
Julianehåb	2 253	479	—	2 732	563	5	—	568	2 816	484	—	3 300	3 392
Narssaq	1 540	222	52	1 814	310	8	82	400	1 850	230	134	2 214	2 153
Ivigut	9	—	—	9	40	—	—	40	49	—	—	49	48
Frederikshåb	1 882	378	—	2 260	497	22	—	519	2 379	400	—	2 779	2 869
Godthåb	5 784	445	3	6 232	2 653	23	24	2 700	8 437	468	27	8 932	8 823
Sukkertoppen	2 474	910	—	3 384	496	39	—	535	2 970	949	—	3 919	4 001
Holsteinsborg	3 130	238	—	3 368	581	4	—	585	3 711	242	—	3 953	3 911
Kangatsiaq	376	739	—	1 115	22	16	—	38	398	755	—	1 153	1 131
Egedesminde	2 944	314	—	3 258	476	5	—	481	3 420	319	—	3 739	3 724
Christianshåb	1 506	106	—	1 612	194	3	—	197	1 700	109	—	1 809	1 846
Jakobshavn	2 996	439	—	3 435	450	6	—	456	3 446	445	—	3 891	3 787
Godhavn	868	66	2	936	105	—	—	105	973	66	2	1 041	1 088
Umanak	970	1 224	36	2 230	132	17	313	462	1 102	1 241	349	2 692	2 632
Upernavik	722	1 209	—	1 931	133	10	—	143	855	1 219	—	2 074	2 045
Thule	300	402	—	702	43	4	—	47	343	406	—	749	762
Angmagssalik	825	1 473	—	2 298	149	32	28	209	974	1 505	28	2 507	2 503
Scoresbysund	327	115	—	442	60	20	—	80	387	135	—	522	546
Outsidedistricts	—	—	60	60	—	—	1 388	1 388	—	—	1 448	1 448	1 456
Total 1976	30 111	10 103	176	40 390	7 124	261	1 891	9 276	37 235	10 364	2 067	49 666	49 502
Total 1975	29 751	10 065	163	39 979	7 290	319	1 914	9 523	37 041	10 384	2 077	49 666	49 502

If we compare these figures with the assumptions made in the forecasts which were worked out in 1970, we see that the fertility rate is now assumed to

be declining faster, and the net emigration to be lower. In particular, the infant mortality rate is assumed to be falling.

TABLE 2

Population forecast 1975-2000
and a comparison with earlier forecasts (people born in Greenland)

	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
1975 forecast	(a) — (b) —	39 979	42 600	46 000	49 600	53 200	56 200
1970 forecast	39 600	42 700	45 900	49 300	46 900	49 400	51 200
1966 forecast	41 200	47 100	53 000	59 000			

Population figures broken down according to age, sex and marital status

Of the Greenland-born population at 1 January 1976, of 40 390, half were between the ages of 0 and 18, and three-quarters between 0 and 35. When the figures are broken down according to sex, they show a greater number of males by 520. This male predominance is characteristic in the age group under 45 years; in older age groups, there is a predominance of women. (See *Table 3*, page 16.)

Economic activities

Greenland's economic life is mostly controlled by the public sector. However, private economic activity has been growing since the 1950s. According to the latest economic survey (1 July 1974), the number of commercial firms operating in Greenland was 1 320 of which 855 were private firms. About 12 150 people were employed in these firms; and of these, about 8 480 (or 70%) were people born in Greenland.

TABLE 4

Number of firms and personnel as at 1 July 1974 and 1970

	Firms—total		Private firms ¹		Public firms ²	
	1974	1970	1974	1970	1974	1970
Number of firms	1 320	1 258	855	771	465	487
Personnel—total	12 145	10 494	6 117	5 429	6 028	5 065
of these:						
born in Greenland	8 481	6 821	3 467	2 911	5 014	3 910
born outside Greenland	3 659	3 673	2 645	2 518	1 014	1 155
Average number of employees per firm	9.2	8.3	7.2	7.0	13.0	10.4

¹ This includes firms based in Greenland as well as Danish-based firms.

² This includes all firms controlled by the GTO and the RGTD.

TABLE 3

Greenland's population as at 1 January 1976, broken down according to sex, age and marital status
(people born in Greenland only)

Age	Men					Women					Men and women Total
	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Total	
0-4	1 958				1 958	1 850				1 850	3 808
5-9	2 978				2 978	2 810				2 810	5 788
10-14	3 305				3 305	3 212				3 212	6 517
15-19	2 588	1			2 589	2 379	26			2 405	4 994
20-24	1 704	100			1 804	1 350	310	3	7	1 670	3 474
25-29	1 000	389	2	13	1 404	626	625	8	31	1 290	2 694
30-34	585	672	6	34	1 297	322	853	22	48	1 245	2 542
35-39	317	738	11	43	1 109	209	745	37	49	1 040	2 149
40-44	215	760	30	33	1 038	152	723	66	33	974	2 012
45-49	136	695	47	23	901	126	707	68	30	931	1 832
50-54	56	464	42	15	577	72	459	88	14	633	1 210
55-59	40	395	54	13	502	62	344	98	10	514	1 016
60-64	15	289	74	3	381	43	268	148	9	468	849
65-69	9	190	70	4	273	32	195	161	3	391	664
70-74	4	129	54	1	188	30	76	163	2	271	459
75-	6	78	67		151	20	40	171		231	382
Total	14 916	4 900	457	182	20 455	13 295	5 371	1 033	236	19 935	40 390
Of this:											
0-6	2 937				2 937	2 767				2 767	5 704
7-16	6 523				6 523	6 209				6 209	12 732
65-	19	397	191	5	612	82	311	495	5	893	1 505

Compared with the 1970 survey, these figures show an increase in the number of private business firms, though it should be noted that the 1974 survey is likely to have been more comprehensive than that of 1970.

TABLE 5

Private firms in Greenland at 1 July 1974 and 1970 — broken down according to status and ownership, and average number of employees

	Firms		Average number of personnel			
			Total		Greenland born	
	1 July		1 July		1 July	
	1974	1970	1974	1970	1974	1970
One-man firms, partnerships, etc.	732	677	5.4	5.3	3.4	3.1
Greenland-born owner	277	276	3.6	2.9	3.4	2.7
Owner born outside Greenland	435	401	6.6	6.9	3.4	3.4
Shareholding companies	46	34	18.6	25.6	12.7	15.9
Cooperatives, associations, etc.	21	39	12.2	7.4	10.0	6.0
Total	799	750	6.4	6.3	4.1	3.9

Table 5 shows that by far the greater part (732, or 92%) of private firms in Greenland are one-man firms, partnerships, etc. Of the one-man firms, 277 (or about 40%) are owned by people of Greenland origin, whereas 435 (or about 60%) are owned by people of non-Greenland origin. The number of firms owned by Greenland-born people has not changed much since 1970, whereas there is an increase in the number of firms owned by people born outside Greenland.

It is also worth noting that Greenland-owned firms, with an average of 3.6 employees are considerably smaller than those owned by Danes, for which the average figure is 6.6. This difference has diminished since 1970.

Employment

The total number of people in employment has increased from 10 500 on 1 July 1970 to 12 150 at 1 July 1974. Since coastal traffic was not included in the first survey, the actual increase is only about 1 400 (or about 15%). This increase is made up entirely of Greenland-born labour as the number of employees of non-Greenland origin has remained constant.

The table also shows that the percentage of Greenland-born employees is considerably larger in public than in private firms.

Hunting, fishing and sheep farming were not included in the survey, and the same goes for public non-commercial activities.

As for public non-commercial activities, a personnel count was made on 1 April 1974. This included 5 319 people within the administration, police force, educational services, health services, information services, etc. If the figure from the economic survey and the personnel count are added to the latest figures for

hunters, fishermen and sheep farmers (1970) as well as those for private domestic servants (about 500), then the total number of people working in Greenland will be seen to be just under 21 500 of whom barely 16 200 are Greenland-born.

TABLE 6

Greenland's population broken down according to economic sector — as at mid-1974

	Those in public service		Those who are independent or privately employed		Total	
	Total	Greenland born	Total	Greenland born	Total	Greenland born
Fishing, hunting etc. ¹	220	200	3 290	3 200	3 510	3 400
Mining and industry	2 584	2 452	1 199	649	3 783	3 101
Building and construction	340	250	2 245	1 096	2 585	1 346
Public institutions etc.	5 319	3 796	—	—	5 319	3 796
Public works (heating, electricity water)	206	100	—	—	206	100
Communications and transport	1 085	749	781	438	1 866	1 187
Trade and commerce	1 005	953	935	623	1 940	1 576
Services, etc. ²	808	510	1 457	1 161	2 265	1 671
Total	11 567	9 010	9 907	7 167	21 474	16 177
Of these, women:	5 556	4 621	2 042	1 755	7 598	6 376

¹ Estimated figures.

² The figure for people in domestic service is an approximation.

The calculated number of Greenland-born people in employment (about 16 000) means that about 75% of Greenland's population between the ages of 15 and 64 are gainfully employed.

Unemployment

After many years when it was necessary to import labour of all categories into Greenland to meet the demand, there was a new tendency towards the end of

the 1960s for unskilled labourers to be unemployed for long periods in several towns. As a considerable increase in the Greenland labour force could be predicted at the same time as a result of the birth rate bulge from the mid-1950s to the end of the 1960s, employment prospects were poor.

It has been of serious consequence for the employment situation that the fisheries have proved unprofitable as a

result of climatic changes, and possibly also because of overfishing. This state of affairs has also hit the production and refining industry based on cod. Although during the same period there has been growth in the catch of other seafood — especially shrimps — there is now considerable doubt as to whether it will be possible to create about 2 000 new jobs in the fishing industry.

Furthermore, the decrease in investments, due partly to a general reduction of public expenditure in Greenland and partly to planned reductions, will affect the employment situation both directly and indirectly. The demand for labour will diminish both because of a decrease in the number of new establishments and because the volume of maintenance work will decrease. Moreover, those sectors which are directly or indirectly dependent on the construction sector will suffer considerably because of this reduction. The reduction in public institu-

tions will also lessen the demand for personnel for everyday administration.

Although employment offices have been set up in all larger Greenland towns, these do not provide an accurate picture of the unemployment situation in Greenland; for it is far from certain that all the unemployed register with these offices. There are no unemployment benefits in Greenland so there is little motivation for signing on as unemployed.

As from 1 February 1974, the Directorate for Labour and Social Affairs in Greenland have started to produce statistics based on the number of men and women looking for work. According to their figures, 1 200 unemployed (of whom 40% were women) had registered in 11 Greenland towns. If a rough estimate of non-registered unemployed is added to this figure, then the number of unemployed in these towns would be about 1 800.

TABLE 7

Calculated unemployment figures at 1 February and 1 April 1974

Towns with unemployment office	1 February		1 April	
	Registered number of unemployed	Estimated total	Registered number of unemployed	Estimated total
Nanortalik	159	220	156	198
Julianehåb	96	121	91	116
Narssaq	69	140	57	80
Frederikshåb	78	90	22	30
Godthåb	231	289	193	245
Sukkertoppen	99	139	84	100
Holsteinsborg	126	170	112	140
Egedesminde	166	201	106	131
Christianshåb	61	150	— ¹	— ¹
Jakobshavn	20	175	— ¹	— ¹
Umanak	54	110	58	90
Total	1 159	1 805	879	1 130
Number of women among these	473	809	350	473

¹ The shrimp factories have started production.

Employment prospects

In 1969, Greenland's employment prospects until 1985 looked quite promising. It was thought that the supply of Greenland labour would increase by 6 700, and the demand by 6 000. By reducing the Danish labour force in Greenland by 700 people during this period, it seemed possible to avoid any unemployment. However, the assumptions on which these calculations were based soon proved untenable. Because of the reduction in capital transfers from Denmark, and because of the decline in the cod fishing industry, the demand for labour in Greenland proved to be considerably less than had been expected. The latest estimates of employment prospects definitely confirm the impression that a special effort will have to be made to cope with the steadily increasing unemployment in Greenland. Otherwise, forecasts suggest that by 1980 there will be 3 000 unskilled Greenlanders out of work, and by 1985, 4 500: or in other words 15% and just under 20% of the total Greenland labour force, and nearly 30% of the unskilled labourers both in 1980 and 1985.

Added to this, there is some seasonal unemployment; for the table above is based on the demand for labour at peak periods.

But it is expected that educational measures, careers guidance, etc., could lead to a high degree of adjustment between supply and demand for labour with different qualifications, so that the Danish labour force in Greenland could be decreased from 4 400 in 1972 to 2 800 in 1980, and to 1 000 in 1985.

Incomes

Earned income in the various economic sectors of Greenland is calculated to have been 720 million kr in 1974. The increase over the previous year was 19%, whereas the increase between 1972 and 1973 was 6%.

The primary sector (e.g. hunting, fishing and sheep farming) contribute 17% to the total figure for earned income; and trade and services account for 16%. In both these sectors, the percentage has slightly increased during the last couple of years. On the other hand, the share of the construction sector has decreased considerably during the same period. Earned income within the construction sector and in workshops and shipyards was only 22% of the total figure in 1974 as against 34% in 1970. This reduction must be considered in the context of the decrease in investments together with the increasing use of Greenland labour whose wages are lower than those of expatriates. Salaries paid by public institutions (i.e. in administration, education, social services, police, etc.) have increased from 27% in 1972 to 30% in 1974.

Of the total salaries paid in 1974, 52% were paid to people born in Greenland as against 54% in 1973. It should be noted, however, that there is some lack of certainty over the breakdown according to the birth-place of the wageearner.

A further breakdown according to sectors shows that 263 million kr, or 37% of all salaries paid in 1974, came from the private sector. This is less than in 1970, when incomes earned in the private sector reached a record 43%. This reduction is partly a result of the slow-down of building and construction activities mentioned above.

For people born in Greenland, incomes have risen considerably since 1960—also in terms of real per capita income which rose by 133% between 1960 and 1974. Part of the increase is due to a change in the population pattern as far as age is concerned; but even if we only consider real per capita income for people over 15, the increase is large (118%). The increase took place entirely in the 1960s: after that, it stopped; in 1974, there was even a certain decline in real incomes.

TABLE 8

Comparison of supply and demand of Greenland labour

Training	1972			1976			1980			1985		
	demand	supply	difference	demand	supply	difference	demand	supply	difference	demand	supply	difference
University	250	20	230	300	20	280	320	30	290	340	80	260
Teacher-training college	800	270	530	960	340	620	960	430	530	960	640	320
Higher technical college	200	10	190	190	20	170	210	80	130	220	200	20
Other technical training	200	50	150	220	70	150	240	150	90	280	270	10
Skilled craftsmen	2 300	910	1 390	2 290	1 230	1 060	2 470	1 700	770	2 640	2 450	190
Sea and air transport	350	270	80	370	280	90	400	300	100	420	330	90
Commercial college	2 380	1 550	830	2 520	1 720	800	2 600	2 060	540	2 650	2 620	30
Hospital training	450	320	130	480	370	110	550	440	110	650	580	70
Social training	370	250	120	540	310	230	570	410	160	580	560	20
Services	220	90	130	240	150	90	270	220	50	280	280	-
Total trained	7 520	3 740	3 780	8 110	4 510	3 600	8 590	5 820	2 770	9 020	8 010	1 010
Others	10 860	10 290	570	11 000	12 050	-1 050	11 180	14 180	-3 000	11 370	15 840	-4 470
Total	18 380	14 030	4 350	19 110	16 560	2 550	19 770	20 000	-230	20 390	23 850	-3 460

TABLE 9

Salaries in Greenland 1972-74

	1972	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974
	million kr			%		
Hunting, fishing and sheep farming	83	99	119	15	16	17
Building and construction, workshops, shipyards, etc.	171	153	163	30	25	22
Commerce and services	80	89	112	14	15	16
Transport and communications	39	44	57	7	7	8
Public institutions ¹	156	174	216	27	29	30
Income from other sources	43	48	53	7	8	7
Total earned income	572	607	720	100	100	100
Of this, paid to Greenlanders	287	330	371	50	54	52

¹ Including social institutions.

For non-Greenlanders, per capita income was lower in 1974 than in 1960, though the calculations supporting this claim may not be entirely reliable.

The figures for average per capita income show that non-Greenlanders in 1974 earned three and a half times as much as people born in Greenland. In 1960, they earned almost 15 times as much. Here, the uncertainty factor mentioned above must not be forgotten; moreover, the non-Greenland population includes a higher percentage of people with higher education, whereas the Greenland group includes many unskilled labourers as well as old-age pensioners, students, etc.

Imports and exports

The majority of Greenland's imports arrive via Denmark. In 1974, 89% of all its imports came from Denmark. This figure includes goods of Danish origin, as well as goods of foreign origin.

Greenland's exports go to very few countries. In 1974, nearly a third went to Denmark, a quarter both to Finland and France and smaller quantities to the Federal Republic of Germany and the USA. A large part of Greenland's exports to Denmark are re-exported to other countries. The exports to France, Finland and the Federal Republic of Germany consisted almost entirely of mineral ore, whereas the exports to the USA consisted mainly of frozen fish fillets.

Greenland's imports in 1974 per head of population, from Denmark and other countries, were 12 800 kr and its exports 11 100 kr.

The imports include almost all kinds of goods needed for consumption, investments and trade. The exports consist almost entirely of products from fishing, hunting and sheep farming, as well as lead and zinc ore. Between 1960 and 1974, imports increased steadily almost sixfold while exports during the same period increased ten times.

TABLE 10

Development of incomes, 1960-74

	1960	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
<i>Total population</i>						
Income (million kr)	98	499	541	598	638	759
Index	100	509	552	610	651	774
Per capita income (kr)	3 050	10 900	11 650	12 600	13 400	15 950
Index	100	357	382	413	439	523
Per capita income for those over 14	5 450	19 700	20 650	21 900	22 950	26 600
Index	100	361	379	402	421	488
Price index	100	184	193	205	229	266
<i>Real income (index)</i>						
All people	100	194	198	201	192	197
People over 14	100	196	196	196	184	183
<i>Greenlanders</i>						
Income (million kr)	50	264	273	313	361	410
Index	100	528	546	626	722	820
Per capita income (kr)	1 650	6 800	6 950	7 850	9 000	10 250
Index	100	412	421	476	545	621
Per capita income for those over 14	3 100	13 150	13 150	14 500	16 300	18 000
Index	100	424	424	468	526	581
Price index	100	184	193	205	229	266
<i>Real income (index)</i>						
All people	100	224	218	232	238	233
People over 14	100	230	220	228	230	218
<i>Non-Greenlanders</i>						
Income (million kr)	48	235	268	285	277	349
Index	100	490	558	594	577	727
Per capita income (kr)	20 000	34 550	37 500	37 750	36 950	45 900
Index	100	173	188	189	185	230
Per capita income for those over 14	24 600	44 750	49 150	49 550	49 050	60 150
Index	100	182	200	201	199	245
Price index	100	184	193	205	229	266
<i>Real income (index)</i>						
All people	100	94	97	92	81	86
People over 14	100	99	104	98	87	92

TABLE 11

Greenland's trade with Denmark and other countries

(million kr)

	1960	1970	1973	1974
<i>Imports</i>				
Foodstuffs, clothes and footwear	32	109	165	156
Fuel — solid and liquid	12	29	87	102
Timber, steel and building materials	14	57	57	70
Machinery and electrical appliances	19	71	90	105
Transport equipment	3	18	26	20
Other goods	28	112	141	181
Total	108	396	566	634
<i>Exports</i>				
Fish — fresh and frozen	4	33	87	74
Fish — salted, dried and smoked	14	10	5	11
Fish products, etc.	5	41	64	106
Sheep, lamb and reindeer products	1	5	3	3
Skins	2	7	8	9
Cryolite, etc.	18	7	0	6
Mineral ore	13	—	22	337
Other goods	1	2	2	5
Total	58	105	191	551

Public expenses

The public sector plays a very important part in Greenland, as can be seen from the State's allocations for construction and operations there, which appear on the annual budget.

Public funds are administered by the institutions of the Danish State, and by Greenland's treasury and the district councils. On 1 January 1975, direct income tax was introduced in Greenland. This is paid to the local district councils.

In addition, the treasury and the districts receive income from import dues, road tax and state reimbursements.

The tasks of the Danish State in Greenland are largely the same as its tasks in Denmark, but in addition, it is in

charge of areas which in Denmark are the responsibility of the local authorities (e.g. education and health services), as well as organizations which in Denmark would be managed by concessionary companies (e.g. water, electricity and telephone companies).

Moreover, through the Royal Greenland Trade Department, the State is responsible for supplies; for purchasing and producing products from fishing, hunting and sheep farming; and for Greenland's shipping. In addition, it is responsible, through Greenland's Technical Organization, for certain activities related to the economy, such as shipyards, car repair garages and certain installations, as well as lodging and catering for craftsmen, etc.

The State's net expenses for construction and operations in Greenland in 1975

were about 1 020 million kr of which two-thirds was spent on operations and one-third on construction.

The State's net expenses have trebled during the ten years of 1965 to 1975. In 1965, construction costs and running costs were almost the same; and until 1970, the increase in running costs was only slightly higher than the increase in construction costs. However, running costs have doubled during the last five years whereas construction costs have remained stable. One reason for this is that during recent years, the government has tightened up on its allocations to Greenland. Occasionally, the funds originally allocated have even been cut. As it is very difficult to reduce running costs if existing institutions continue to operate in the way they are meant to, it has proved necessary year after year to cut construction costs and to put off planned investments.

Public construction activity in Greenland is planned according to an investment plan for a five year period. This plan is revised and extended every two years, so as always to have an investment budget for the next four to five years.

According to the investment plan for the 1975-79 period (see chapter 4), investments for this period were meant to be 2 000 million kr (April 1975 price levels). Included in this sum is any construction financed according to regulations about subsidies for housing or trade and industry, as well as projects which receive subsidies from the EEC's Regional Development Fund, the European Investment Bank, and also projects managed by the GTO on behalf of the regional treasury, the local district councils or other public institutions. It also includes the purchase of fishing vessels, etc., by the Royal Greenland Trade Department.

No accurate information is available about the level of construction taking place without state participation.

In 1975, investments amounted to 461 million kr, as against 435 million kr in 1974. If allowances are made for wage and price increases, this means that construction activities declined by 7% between 1974 and 1975.

As has usually been the case in recent years, a considerable part of the total investments for 1975 were made in the following four districts: Frederikshåb, Godthåb, Sukkertoppen and Holsteinsborg in the so-called Openwater region. Thus, 180 million kr, or almost 40% of all investments, was used in these districts, a figure which is nevertheless smaller than that for 1974. In 1975, investments in Godthåb district alone amounted to 95 million kr, or 20% of the total investments for the year.

In 1975, housing accounted for the largest single amount of money invested: 150 million kr, or a third of all investments. The same year, 26 million kr were invested in the educational system, and about 95 million kr in electricity and water supplies; roads, sewerage and heating systems, etc. Shops, warehouses and tank installations accounted for 33 million kr, and telecommunications for 29 million kr. Finally, social institutions (e.g. children's institutions, sports facilities, etc.) accounted for 16 million kr (see chapter 4 about the 1977-79 period).

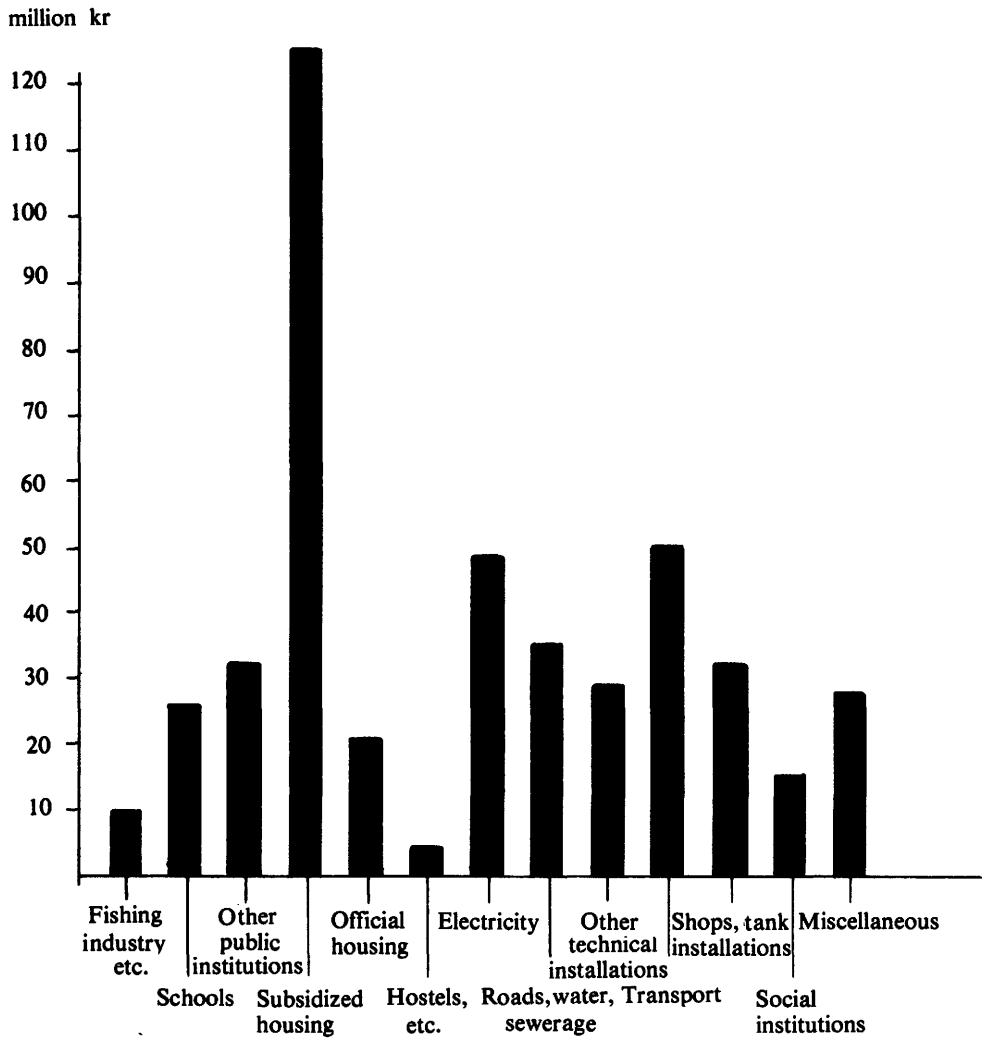
Various types of technical activity

Telecommunications

Because of Greenland's size and the difficulties of communication, telecommunications are of considerable importance. They include telegraph, telephone, telex and radio communication. Through the UHF communications system about

TABLE 12

Building and construction during 1975: distribution of investments



possible to establish telephone contact between the northern towns at Disco Bay to Nanortalik in the south. This system is a UHF installation for tele-printing, telephoning and broadcasting, which can later be made to include television transmission.

The public telephone services in the towns are also being expanded. On 1 October 1975, a total of 17 public telephone exchanges were operating. The total number of subscribers was about 4 700.

Greenland is linked telephonically with the rest of the world via the HF connection between Godthåb and Copenhagen. There are also four telephone channels between Godthåb and Copenhagen via the ICECAN cable.

In addition, the telecommunications stations in Greenland supervise internal air traffic, control shipping activities and issue ice warnings, meteorological forecasts, etc.

Electricity supply

The electricity supply, both for public use, and for housing and commercial firms, is run by state electricity companies in 16 towns. In several villages, smaller installations supply various public institutions; but so far there is no public electricity supply to private people in the villages. However, the State offers subsidies for the establishment of electricity works in Greenland's villages.

The total production from public and private electricity works reached about 126 million kWh in 1974. The electricity works are still being expanded, and a new one in Godthåb has just started operating in 1976. This is estimated to be able to cover the needs of the town until 1980, and with certain extensions to continue doing so for the next 35 years.

Water supply

The Greenland water is distributed partly through pipes which can be used all year round and partly through pipes only usable in the frost-free period ('summer pipes'). In addition, water is distributed by tanker lorries, either directly to consumers or to storage points whence consumers have to fetch it themselves. In 1975, the waterworks produced about 3.7 million m³; of this, 35% went to industrial plants. The tanker lorries distributed between 150 000 and 175 000 m³.

Heating stations

In 1975, there were a total of 11 public heating stations in Greenland. Their total production was about 85 000 G-cal. The heating stations supply piped heating to houses and institutions; and the expansion of the stations and their networks continues.

Sewerage and drainage

In 1975, Greenland towns had a total of 70 km of sewerage and drainage pipes; and expansion is continuing.

Fire protection

The fire brigades in the towns are based on voluntary manpower. Nearly all towns have a fire brigade which, together with its equipment, is supervised by Greenland's Technical Organization. In 1975, these fire brigades turned out about 180 times to deal with fires or perform other rescue work. Out of about 190 registered fires in 1975, 23 were considered to be serious.

Transport of goods and people

Transport between Greenland and the rest of the world is mainly routed via Denmark by boats either owned by the State or chartered by it. Direct shipping

between Greenland and other countries is carried out for goods such as oil, coal and salt going to Greenland and for fish products leaving Greenland.

The state trading corporation (the Royal Greenland Trade Department) has based its shipping on a system of equal freight rates for all parts of Greenland. This means that the RGTD can maintain equal prices in their shops all over Greenland. As the Department tries to ensure that their shipping across the Atlantic pays for itself — apart from the traffic to northern and eastern Greenland — the principle of equal rates means that rates for the easily accessible ports in the Openwater region are considerably higher than are the actual costs.

The RGTD has a monopoly over the shipping of goods to Greenland, though the Ministry for Greenland may grant permits to others. Thus, the Greenland Oil Company, and a few other companies, are allowed to transport goods to Greenland. Goods traffic between Greenland towns, and supplies to the villages, is mainly done with the RGTD's ships and smaller vessels. However, oil supplies to towns with tank installations are carried out by the Greenland Oil Company's own ships. Moreover, a limited amount of goods are transported to northern and eastern Greenland by air.

In addition to the goods carried by the RGTD's ships, the Greenland Oil Company shipped 125 600 tonnes of oil to Greenland in 1974, and 153 200 tonnes in 1975. 4 600 tonnes of frozen fish were exported from Greenland in private boats in 1974.

In 1974, goods transport between Greenland's towns amounted to 126 900 tonnes. Of these, 114 000 tonnes were oil, mainly distributed by the Greenland Oil Company's ships.

Passenger traffic between Greenland and Denmark is mostly by air. The Scandinavian Airlines System, SAS, runs regular flights between Copenhagen and Søndre Strømfjord, a route from Copenhagen to Narssarsuaq via Keflavik (Iceland) also operates.

Passenger traffic within Greenland is carried out by the RGTD's ships, by helicopter or by aeroplane. The internal air traffic is run by Grønlandsfly A/S who, at the end of 1975, had 12 helicopters and two DC6 B 'planes. All Greenland towns except Thule and Scoresbysund, have heliports. In addition, the airports of Thule air base, Kulusuk near Angmagssalik, Mestersvig in north-eastern Greenland, and Narssarsuaq, are used for internal air traffic.

TABLE 13

Goods transport by the RGTD's ships in 1974

(1 000 tonnes)

	To Greenland				From Greenland		
	Mixed cargo	Oil & coal	Salt	Total	Mixed cargo & frozen cargo	Cryolite	Total
West Greenland	100.2	8.1	3.2	111.5	21.7	38.1	59.8
North Greenland	1.8	—	—	1.8	0.1	—	0.1
East Greenland	6.9	1.7	—	8.6	0.6	—	0.6
Total	108.9	9.8	3.2	121.9	22.4	38.1	60.5

To meet the steadily mounting economic and practical problems of handling passenger traffic for Greenland's towns via Søndre Strømfjord, a decision was made in 1976 to establish a runway for fixed-wing aircraft at Godthåb. The runway is planned to be 950 m long at first, to be extended later first to 1 400 m and eventually to 2 200 m, so that apart from STOL 'planes, larger conventional aeroplanes can also serve Godthåb direct. The initial 950 m of runway is expected to be completed by the end of 1979. Construction costs are so far estimated at 76 million kr. This sum includes the runway itself, an administrative building, a control tower, access roads and technical equipment, but not hangars and workshops which are to be provided and financed by Grønlandsfly A/S at an estimated cost of 28 million kr.

In 1975, 19 900 passengers flew from Denmark to Greenland, as against 18 050 in 1974. The number of passengers going in the opposite direction was somewhat smaller.

Along the coast of West Greenland, about 33 900 people were transported by boat in 1975, and 19 500 by helicopter. The figures for 1974 were respectively 31 000 and 48 100.

It is estimated that by 1985, the number of passengers travelling by air will be 50% larger than in 1975, i.e. there will be a total of 75 000 air journeys of which 19 000 will be within Greenland.

TABLE 14

	Total air journeys	Internal air journeys
1975	50 000	13 000
1985	75 000	19 000

This forecast is based on a constant income level in Greenland. With a growth in incomes of, for instance, 2%, the figures for 1985 would be considerably larger — 117 000 air journeys of which 32 000 would be internal.

On 1 January 1975, there were about 1 850 cars of all types in Greenland. Taxi services in the towns are extensive (130 companies with a total of 228 cars).

Greenland's police

The chief of Greenland's police force is the Chief Police Inspector in Godthåb. The country is subdivided into 15 police districts. Greenland's police force, like that of Denmark, is responsible to the Ministry of Justice.

In 1975, Greenland's police force consisted of 74 men, 54 of whom were Greenland-born. In addition, 24 reserve police officers were employed — two of them full-time. Moreover, about 10 police officers from Denmark are brought in to assist the local police during the summer months.

By the end of 1975, 75 bailiffs and 12 assistant bailiffs had been appointed to assist the normal police force in its work.

There is an institution for convicts (prison) in Godthåb; in Holsteinsborg there is a boarding house for young offenders; and there are smaller similar institutions in Julianehåb and Egedesminde. The criminal welfare authorities have offices in the latter two towns, and local supervisors throughout Greenland. There are no prison authorities as such, as Greenland's criminal legislation does not acknowledge prison sentences.

In 1975, 4 600 offences were registered. This is less than for the two previous years. About 70% of criminal offences are related to property, mainly theft; and among other offences, the majority are vandalism and violence.

The health service

Greenland's health service is financed by the State; and for the permanent population, medical treatment is free of charge.

Greenland is divided into 16 medical districts. A District Medical Officer is in charge of each of these, and supervises hospital work, consultations and preventive medicine, etc.; he also organizes trips within the districts. Each has its own hospital; in Godthåb, however, all medical care is focused on the Queen Ingrid Hospital which is also used as the central hospital for the whole country for surgical, medical and pulmonary treatment.

In 1975, the number of hospital beds in Greenland was 634, of which 183 were at the Queen Ingrid Hospital. This corresponds to 13 beds per 1 000 inhabitants. During the same year, 11 900 hospitalized patients spent 175 000 days in bed. The average percentage of beds occupied was 75.5%.

Greenland's schools

Greenland's primary schools are all state schools. They offer 7 years' elementary schooling which can be continued into the eighth, ninth and tenth forms; or a two-year preparatory course leading on to a three-year secondary school.

Greenland is divided into 16 educational districts, each of which is run by a schools inspector. Each local district has a schools committee, and each school two parent representatives appointed from among the parents of the children.

There are 95 schools in Greenland. Their size and the number of pupils vary considerably from place to place. Thus, 29 schools have less than 20 pupils. Connected with most town schools, and at certain village schools, there are students' homes for children from villages where it is impossible to provide education for all age groups. In several of the larger towns, boarding sections have been set up for pupils in secondary education. At 1 January 1976, a total of 715 pupils were living in students' homes or boarding

TABLE 15

Greenland's health service

	1960	1970	1973	1974	1975 ¹
Hospital beds	683	672	640	634	634
of these, in the Queen Ingrid Hospital	211	204	204	183	183
Doctors ² (full-time)	34	42	45	44	46
of these, in the Queen Ingrid Hospital	7	9	10	11	11
Dentists (full-time)	8	21	20	19	20
Nurses	89	111	123	124	123
of these, in the Queen Ingrid Hospital	40	51	53	54	54
Midwives	13	14	12	10	13
Midwives' assistants and nursing assistants	155	204	219	227	213

¹ At 1 April.

² Excluding the District Medical Officer and his assistant.

sections. In the school year 1975-76, 530 pupils were receiving continuation teaching or else attending eighth to tenth forms at schools in Denmark. This figure is smaller than that for the previous year owing to the policy of encouraging school pupils to stay in their local environment as far as possible. Furthermore, the expansion of secondary schooling in Greenland has enabled more

Greenlanders to receive continuation schooling there. This in turn has led to a higher number of Greenland students going on to Danish grammar schools or colleges offering similar courses in Denmark. The number of such pupils, which was about 25 at the beginning of the 1970s, has risen to 85 in the school year 1975-76.

TABLE 16

Pupils and teachers in Greenland's schools

	1965/66	1970/71	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76
I Pupils					
Pre-school classes	180	810	1 110	1 140	940
Forms 1-7	7 180	9 440	10 640	10 450	10 310
of these, in Denmark	(130)	(210)	(205)	(120)	(110)
Forms 8-10					
in Denmark	150	590	740	660	530
Forms 8-10					
in Greenland	270	750	1 200	1 360	1 640
Second preparatory					
class before					
secondary school	120	160	190	310	280
Secondary school	180	270	480	520	580
Total	8 080	12 020	14 360	14 440	14 280
II Teachers¹					
From teacher-training					
college in Denmark	279	471	606	590	488 (36)
From teacher-training					
college in Greenland	69	87	99	90	99 (95)
With special					
two-year diploma	—	—	—	—	17 (17)
M.A. etc.	4	3	6	6	7 (—)
Nursery school					
teacher-training, etc.	10	28	60	59	48 (21)
Catechists, etc.	56	74	40	39	40 (37)
Without special					
qualifications etc.	25	47	203	260	322 (300) ³
Total	443	710	1 014²	1 044²	1 021²(506)

¹ Including teachers at Greenland's teacher-training college in Godthåb.

² Including part-time supply teachers.

³ Rough estimate.

Note: The figures in brackets for teachers, 1975-76, show the number of teachers who speak Greenlandic.

In 1975, nine pupils passed the *studentereksamen* (the university entrance school-leaving exam.), ten, the higher preparatory exam. and 119, the *realeksamen* (a more practical school-leaving exam.). In addition, 450 pupils passed state-controlled tests after the ninth and tenth school year.

The figures in brackets in the 1975-76 column for teachers show the number of teachers whose language is Greenlandic. Evidently, it is still difficult to supply enough teachers who can teach in Greenlandic.

Primary school teachers are taught at the Greenland Teacher-training College in Godthåb. The general course takes five years and is especially geared for Greenland's schools. At this teacher-training college, there is also a two-year course for single subject teachers.

As the educational facilities are expanded, the number of Greenland pupils in Danish schools will gradually diminish, and most of those pupils who continue to need schooling in Denmark will attend four boarding schools set up by the Ministry for Greenland in Denmark.

Further education

Young Greenlanders receive their vocational training in Greenland as far as possible. Some students, however, have to receive their further education, or part of it, in Denmark.

Further education is administered by a council on further education, whose task is to provide vocational training in step with technical developments and conditions in the labour market. The council feel that training in Greenland should first and foremost be adapted to local conditions and lead to job possibilities in Greenland, though it should be possible to supplement this by courses which would qualify students for work or further education in Denmark.

In 1975, the following vocational schools existed in Greenland:

A technical college providing theoretical instruction especially for carpenters, auto-mechanics and machine-operators. The college also provides supplementary courses for skilled workers and offers certain special courses.

A shipping college providing theoretical instruction for skippers as well as supplementary training for practising skippers, and certain specialist courses.

A school for specialized manual workers providing training for building and construction, for overland transport, etc. It also provides theoretical instruction for fishermen.

A school for social work and instruction offering theoretical training for nursery school assistants, club leaders, social workers and social educationalists.

A domestic science school training kitchen and laundry staff.

A public health school providing training for nursing assistants.

A telecommunications school offering theoretical training for assistants and apprentices employed by the GTO.

The Greenland Teacher-training College which offers two- or five-year courses for teachers.

Basic crafts training will be introduced in Greenland in 1977: teaching about iron and metal will be offered at Godthåb Technical College which will be expanded, while training for building and construction will be offered at a future college at Holsteinsborg.

Theoretical instruction for Greenland apprentices for commercial or clerical jobs is provided at Ikast in Denmark at a residential commercial college which caters almost exclusively for Greenland pupils. Seamen are also mostly trained at Danish navigation schools.

At the beginning of 1976, about 1 200 Greenlanders were undergoing some form of vocational training in Greenland or Denmark. In addition, about 900 Greenlanders took part in 1975 in specialized courses for skilled workers or in supplementary training, etc.

The number of students following courses lasting at least a year are as follows:

TABLE 17

	1 January 1974	1 January 1975	1 January 1976
Total	1 090	1 234	1 142
Of these, in Greenland	780	880	798

Thus, in each year, about 70% of all students were being trained in Greenland.

To the figures above can be added about 80 students a year who were being trained to become skippers, interpreters or commercial or clerical assistants.

About 40% of those being trained are women. However, distribution according to sex varies considerably from one field to another. The fields where most women are to be found are education, social work, commerce, clerical work and services.

Almost two-thirds of the apprentices were being trained in public corporations, administration, etc., while the rest were doing regular apprenticeships with private craftsmen or firms. (See *Table 18*, page 34.)

The number of completed training programmes has continued to grow throughout the 1970s (see below).

TABLE 19

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Total	232	295	255	298	336	389
Of these, in Greenland	190	233	204	205	235	268

People of Greenland origin are able to obtain state subsidies for recognized training programmes. They receive compensation for lost earnings; and all travel expenses in connection with their courses are paid. Moreover, they may obtain loans and grants to cover living expenses during the training period, both for themselves and their spouse and children as long as they are being trained in Greenland. In 1975, grants of 5.9 million kr and loans of 540 000 kr appeared in the budget for these items.

Support is also offered to Greenlanders undergoing training in Denmark. The figures in the 1975 budget for this were 5.3 million kr in grants and 1.3 million kr in loans.

Information, etc.

Spare time education in Greenland is the responsibility of local committees which are set up by the district councils and supervised by a commission in Godthåb on leisure activities. These committees organize adult education, youth colleges and special teaching; and their activities are carried out in close cooperation with the local schools authorities.

Greenland's Popular Educational Association was set up in 1971, and aims to provide information about economic, social and cultural aspects of society. This association is represented both in the leisure activities committees and in the commission.

TABLE 18

Greenlanders following further or higher education courses in Greenland and Denmark as at 1 January 1970, 1975 and 1976

	Year	In Greenland		In Denmark		Total	
		Total	Of these, women	Total	Of these, women	Total	Of these, women
University courses etc.	1970	—	—	10	—	10	—
	1975	—	—	11	1	11	1
	1976	—	—	14	3	14	3
Teacher-training college ¹	1970	44	9	7	3	51	12
	1975	148	61	9	3	157	64
	1976	166	79	9	4	175	83
Other educational and social training	1970	96	96	31	29	127	125
	1975	139	127	87	80	226	207
	1976	70	70	84	79	154	149
Technical college	1970	—	—	7	1	7	1
	1975	—	—	26	2	26	2
	1976	—	—	22	4	22	4
Navigation schools	1970	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1975	—	—	2	—	2	—
	1976	—	—	1	—	1	—
Commercial and clerical training	1970	276	128	1	1	277	129
	1975	263	157	4	1	267	158
	1976	243	142	2	2	245	144
Other apprenticeship training	1970	175	2	66	12	241	14
	1975	254	7	182	28	436	35
	1976	242	5	186	39	428	44
Other long courses	1970	2	—	24	24	26	24
	1975	76	39	32	22	109	61
	1976	77	36	26	15	103	51
Total	1970	593	235	146	70	739	305
	1975	880	391	354	137	1 234	528
	1976	798	332	344	146	1 142	478

¹ Both two- and five-year courses.

Radio Greenland is managed by a radio board set up by the Minister for Greenland. It provides transmissions both in Danish and Greenlandic, but the majority of its talks, newscasts, etc., are in Greenlandic. Some programmes come from Radio Denmark; the rest are produced by Radio Greenland.

All towns have a public library and a school library. The regional library in Godthåb is the headquarters for the rest of the public libraries whose permanent stocks of books are supplemented with books from its mobile stock. About 60 villages have so-called village libraries which mostly contain Greenland books (about 350 volumes); they also contain a small number of Danish books and some magazines and reviews.

In 1974-75, 307 000 volumes were borrowed from Greenland's libraries; of these, about 64 000 were literature in Greenlandic. This showed an increase of 10% over the preceding year.

At 1 January 1975, the total number of books was about 164 000 volumes; to this should be added the regional library's Groenlandica collection of 16 200 volumes.

The Danish Film Centre provides feature films for showing in Greenland. These films are distributed in Greenland by the film centre in Godthåb, which is run by the Greenland Popular Education Association. There are about 65 permanent places for showing films in Greenland.

Greenland's written press consists of the weekly newspaper *Atuagagdliutit/Grønlandsposten* which covers the whole country and is printed in Godthåb. There are also cyclostyled local papers which are bilingual and usually come out once a month.

Greenland's one publishing firm (Grønlandsk Forlag) is at Godthåb and publishes about 20 books a year, most of which are translations into Greenlandic.

CHAPTER 3

Development plans

The development plan for Greenland includes a series of projects which play a special part in the priorities for Greenland's development.

Electricity works

The dramatic increase in the growth of Greenland's towns up till 1970 entailed increased investments in plants for the fishing industry and other industries, in housing, schools, hospitals, etc.; and this in turn has led to an increasingly high demand for electricity.

The future expansion of electricity production is expected to be carried out according to present standards, for buildings, technical installations, etc.

The increase in electricity production is expected to bring down the price per kWh. Hitherto, rates have been fixed at such a level that incomes and expenses have balanced (except for depreciation and interests). Electricity rates in Greenland are about twice as high as in Denmark.

The setting up of hydroelectric schemes in Greenland in the longer term is being considered.

Ports and quays

The expansion of the quays in the Atlantic coast towns — apart from those towns in the more distant districts — is now more

or less complete. Plans are expected to be made in future years for improving the areas behind the quays to help the change-over to container transport.

In general, the village ports are not expected to be expanded, though smaller amounts will have continually to be invested in order to improve the quays in the larger villages.

The fishing fleet will continue to need landing quays and forwarding facilities linked to industrial plants ashore. This is especially the case for the towns in southern Greenland and in the Disco Bay area.

Tank installations

Due to the difficult shipping conditions, fuel tank installations in the towns need to be very large in relation to the total annual consumption. In winter, when oil consumption is highest, ice closes many of the ports so that the regular delivery of oil supplies is impossible.

The increasing consumption of fuel oil, etc., means that Greenland's tank installations need to be expanded in order to ensure that supplies are adequate for industrial plants, public works, the fishing fleet and so forth.

Warehouses

Developments in supplies services in Greenland, with state shops in the towns instead of cooperatives or private shopkeepers, effectively mean that future investments will be concentrated on building warehouses and dispatching depots, since the State (through the RGTD) is legally responsible for assuring adequate supplies of consumer goods and equipment.

Vocational schools

It is a basic political wish that the vocational training of young Greenlanders should as far as possible take place in Greenland so that the students can remain in the local environment. People also want further education to be primarily concerned with Greenland conditions, though in such a way that they can be adapted to Danish conditions through supplementary courses, etc.

Educational possibilities in Greenland will be increased as fast as the supply of teachers and schools can be expanded — as a rule, boarding schools are necessary. However, for certain special training programmes, it will probably still be necessary for students to go to Denmark.

Basic crafts training will be introduced in Greenland in 1977: iron and metal workers will be trained in Godthåb, while construction and building workers will be trained at the new college in Holsteinsborg, which should be ready to receive its first students in August 1977. These basic crafts courses will replace the present system of apprenticeships with senior craftsmen and will consist of an initial year at a vocational school followed by two to three years alternating between practical work and schooling.

Airports

As mentioned in Chapter 2, the developments in passenger flying and the rising costs of helicopter flying have

made it necessary partly to change over to STOL aeroplanes (short take off and landing). Construction of the first runway for this purpose will be started in 1977 and is planned to be completed in 1979. The runway will be only 950 m long at first, but will be expanded later to 1 400 m and eventually to 2 200 m, so as to be able to cope with large conventional aeroplanes.

It is intended that this first runway at Godthåb will be followed shortly by another at Disco Bay, to be built between 1980 and 1982. A third runway is also being considered, but it has not yet been decided where it will be built.

Town and regional planning

The select Greenland committee on legislation has been charged by the Ministry for Greenland with working out a draft to establish rules on land use and town planning.

One reason for setting up this committee is that hitherto it has not been allowed to develop any piece of land in Greenland without permission from a public authority. Thus, the question of proprietary rights to the Greenland soil has never been settled.

The special geographical conditions and the country's environmental vulnerability have also been important factors in the discussions of this draft law. Finally, the committee has tried to adopt essential principles from Danish legislation, in the first instance from the planning law applying to the whole country and the individual regions, and also from the law about urban and green zones. Norwegian and Icelandic legislation has also been studied.

But the draft law goes further than does comparable Danish legislation. Thus, employment has to be taken into consideration whenever new pieces of land are allocated.

Moreover, the draft law suggests the setting up of a regional planning board in Green-

land. This would consist of five people who, together with the Ministry for Greenland, would produce a general plan for the whole of Greenland. It would also be responsible for issuing planning permission outside built-up areas. This would settle the problem — until now unresolved — of which authority is empowered to allocate building land, etc., outside the towns. In the towns, such decisions have so far been taken by the State's town planning authority; but the draft law suggests that in future they should be taken by the district councils alone. This proposal is in accordance with the proposals of the select committee on the distribution of functions.

The drafting committee has not tried to submit proposals for the composition of the regional planning board, since they have felt that this question is primarily a political one.

It can be assumed, however, that Greenland influence should be predominant in the regional planning board. This would make it simpler to plan for its future transfer to a Greenland administration.

The draft law has been discussed by the Greenland council and by the provincial council. It now awaits ratification by the Folketing.

Greenland's housing policy

The total of dwellings in Greenland is about 12 000. About half are owned by the State, and the rest are private or communal dwellings which have nearly all been partially or wholly financed by the State through housing loans and subsidies. About half the state-owned buildings are used by government employees.

Substantial subsidies are needed to ensure an adequate supply of housing, as the price per square metre in Greenland is about twice as high as that in Denmark, and the Greenland income level is low. The annual

cost of a new standard house of about 75 m³ would be about 53 000 kr excluding maintenance and heating costs at going market rates, and this is more than the average income of a Greenland household: the wages of a fully employed unskilled labourer are about 31 000 kr per year.

For most houses, the total state subsidies amount to about 87% of what the costs would have been on the open market. These calculations do not, however, include heating costs; these are paid for entirely by the occupiers and amount to 5-6 000 kr per year for an average sized dwelling, i.e. a house of about 75 m³.

Subsidies are offered partly in the form of low interest loans, and partly through a complicated system of general and individual subsidies.

In the draft budget for 1977/78, state expenses on housing subsidies are 60.9 million kr. These subsidies would amount to about 200 million kr per year if calculations included the support given in the form of low interest on housing loans and also the depreciation and amortization of official property.

Most owner-occupied houses in Greenland are 100% financed by state loans; and as mentioned, large subsidies are given to reduce interest rates. On the other hand, the owner is subject to a series of restrictions which make him co-owner with the State rather than sole proprietor. This matters especially in the case of any sale profit which then has to be divided between the borrower and the State. It is also possible to obtain state loans for the partial financing of owner-occupied dwellings, which are not subject to restrictions; but few take advantage of this system, as it stipulates that the owner must raise at least 10% of the initial costs; and apart from the low interest rates of 4% on the loan, no subsidies are given for running costs.

At its 1976 autumn session, the provincial council drew attention to the unfortunate

recent increase in building costs for new housing as compared with the income of Greenland's population. The council appealed for a revision of the rules for housing subsidies so that outgoings would represent a reasonable proportion of the occupiers' income.

The Ministry agrees that the high costs of construction of new housing is a serious political problem; but is not inclined to propose a rise in the ceiling for housing subsidies. A draft for a new system of housing subsidies has therefore been worked out, which, *inter alia* implies higher rents for older dwellings so that rents for new houses can be reduced without increasing the subsidies.

However, the Ministry considers it undesirable to carry out very radical changes in the system of housing subsidies until the future distribution of responsibility between the State, the regional government and the local districts has been discussed in the home rule commission; but as a reform is certainly needed, the Ministry has submitted a draft for discussion in the Greenland council.

Taxes and dues

On 1 January 1975, a law about local taxation came into operation. The law sets out a system of PAYE taxation and the taxation of interest on shares. However, the profit tax from firms who have been granted concessions according to the mining act is paid to the regional treasury from 1976 onwards. The provincial council decreed that the personal deduction before tax should be 20 000 kr for 1975, or 30 000 kr if both marriage partners were earning. These amounts have remained unchanged in 1976. The percentage paid in tax is determined by each district; it is between 15 and 25%. It is estimated that taxes paid during 1975 amounted to 60-70 million kr.

A substantial proportion of public income in Greenland comes from import dues on goods such as alcohol, wine, beer, tobacco, chocolate, etc. Moreover, road taxes are payable. Apart from this, the State offers reimbursements of up to 40% for social care and employment facilities as well as subsidies for certain other projects, for instance sports facilities. Finally, State subsidies (so-called block subsidies) are offered to the districts; and districts with special problems receive extra subsidies.

Since 1971, the income from import dues has been divided between the regional treasury and the districts according to criteria laid down in advance by the provincial council. Between 1971 and 1976, this income was distributed in the proportion of 2:1, so that the districts received one-third. The income going to the districts is distributed among them according to the latest population count.

Road taxes are paid to the regional treasury.

Subsidies for economic activities

The State offers subsidies to help improve the efficiency and competitiveness of Greenland's economic activities. Such support is offered on condition that the 'localization' of these activities is considered to benefit the economy and conforms to other criteria aimed at furthering developments which the public authorities have initiated or are considering.

Decisions about what these subsidies should be used for are taken by a committee on economic support in Godthåb. This consists of the Governor as chairman, and two members appointed by the provincial council.

According to various criteria, the State offers favourable long-term loans, for instance for the purchase of boats for fishing and hunting, for construction, take-over or expansion of plants concentrating

on exports, or for construction, take-over or expansion of dairy and meat farms. It is also possible to obtain state guarantees for loans taken out with private credit institutions. In some cases, subsidies or interest-free loans can also be obtained.

During the 1975-76 financial year, 18.1 million kr were offered as loans to support such economic activities, and 1.2 million kr were given in the form of subsidies. The comparable figures for the 1976-77 budget are respectively 17.9 million kr, and 3.5 million kr.

Subsidies for projects in the villages

On 1 January 1975, a law about subsidies to the provincial council and the district councils came into operation. Under this, the State offers subsidies of up to 70% of the cost of installing a mains water supply system and up to 50% of the costs of installing electricity and industrial plants in Greenland villages.

This law was the result of a general desire to improve living standards in the villages and to encourage their economic activities.

Further education

Educational activities 1970-75

During the last five years, the number of Greenlanders leaving school after having completed their ninth, tenth or eleventh school year, has grown considerably. This category of students accounts for the majority of those who go on to further education; for at least nine years' schooling is necessary before a vocational training course can be started.

Between 1971 and 1975, the number of such students has grown from 560 to 805 — an increase of about 40%.

During this period, further education in Greenland has expanded substantially. This is illustrated by the increase in running

costs from 5.9 million kr in 1970 to 23.5 million kr in 1975, or almost 300%. The administrative personnel has increased from 4 to 28, and the number of teachers from 13 to 64.

The number of Greenlanders following courses lasting at least a year has grown by 40%. The increase is largest for the group going on to further education in Denmark.

The number of Greenlanders who take shorter training courses has increased by 60%.

At present, there is a Technical College in Godthåb; this opened in 1970. A school for public health assistants is attached to the Queen Ingrid Hospital. Furthermore, Godthåb has schools for specialized workers and for skippers, both of which have been installed in buildings previously used for other purposes. Teachers and social workers are trained at the Greenland Teacher-training College. There is a fishing school in Frederikshåb, and a telecommunications school in Julianehåb.

The state navigation college in Frederikshavn, Denmark, was used exclusively by Greenland pupils during the first three years of this period; and equally, the Ikast Commercial College has been used only by Greenlanders during the whole period. All Danish vocational schools accept Greenland pupils.

All Greenland vocational schools have to be residential, but there is an increasing tendency to separate the college administration from the students' lodgings. The pressure for accommodation is particularly great in winter.

Planned educational activity 1976-79

The most important development during the next five years will be the change from traditional apprenticeships to basic crafts training programmes.

The new system will be introduced in the building and construction sector; the iron and metal sector; and the commercial and clerical sector. It is expected the basic crafts training programmes will meet Greenland's needs far better than did the traditional system of apprenticeship training.

The new system will lead to a considerable increase in the demand for qualified bilingual teachers, and supplementary education courses will be introduced as an extension of the Danish state teaching and education courses. These courses will be offered both to practising teachers and to new ones in order to have a sufficient number of qualified teachers available when the new training programmes are started on 1 August 1977.

For reasons connected with the policy of 'localization', it has been decided to divide the basic training programmes into two sections.

Training of construction and building workers will take place at a school in Holsteinsborg, to be built in the near future at an estimated cost of 25 million kr.

The Technical College in Godthåb, which will be rebuilt and expanded, will then be entirely available for the training of iron and metal workers.

The training of commercial and clerical staff will continue in the foreseeable future at Ikast Commercial College in Denmark.

There is some talk of establishing a special Greenland basic training programme

for maritime skills, i.e. fishing, seamanship and navigation. While this programme is being finalized, Greenland students will continue to attend Danish colleges for seamen.

Apart from basic training programmes for actual crafts, there are also plans for establishing training programmes for fishermen, sheep breeders and interpreters. Similarly, there are plans to introduce a supplementary course in administration after 1976.

It is also expected that a special training programme for journalists and librarians will be introduced.

In addition to these plans, it is hoped to establish courses locally as far as possible.

However widely vocational training programmes in Greenland are expanded, a number of students will continue to need partial or complete training in Denmark.

An analysis of the Greenland labour market and economic conditions is an essential starting point when assessing the need for new training programmes. It is also necessary to examine how easily such programmes can be established in Greenland and can be followed up with supplementary training in Denmark.

Individual training programmes must first aim at qualifications necessary for working in Greenland; but they should, so far as possible, also lead to qualifications valid in Denmark — perhaps by supplementary courses.

CHAPTER 4

Financial resources

(a) Total public expenses

By far the greater part of the public resources available come from outside Greenland. In practice, these are mainly the State's allocations for Greenland; but they also include subsidies from the EEC Regional Development Fund and Social Fund.

In years to come, public expenses (excluding those of the local authorities) are expected to be distributed between the following main sectors (at 1976 price levels):

(Million kr)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Running costs	591.4	590.1	554.8	541.8
Construction	449.1	424.0	413.3	417.8
Total	1 040.5	1 014.1	968.1	959.6

Note: Dues from the lead and zinc mine at Marmorilik in the district of Umanak are expected to be about 50 million kr per year in 1979-80. These dues are paid to the local authorities (the provincial council) who accept to take over the State's running costs up to the same amount. It is expected that the government will try to reduce public spending in Denmark in relation to earlier estimates of expenses for these years. So far, final decisions have only been taken for the years 1977 and 1978.

Construction costs distributed according to source:

(Million kr)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
The Danish State	416.1	394.0	413.3	417.8
EECRDF	33.0	30.0	—	—

The size of subsidies from the EEC RDF can, like the state allocations, be seen from the annual Danish budgets; but they are entered under a separate budget heading. The amount allocated under this heading is assessed as being equal to the allocation offered the previous year by the EEC RDF. The reason for this one year lag is partly that the subsidies are not normally paid until a year after being allocated, and partly that time is needed to plan how best to use these extra funds. There are not yet any budgetary estimates for the EEC RDF's contribution in 1979 or later, since the present fund expires at the end of 1977. (As mentioned above, the 1977 allocation is expected to be used in 1978.)

The investments made by the provincial council and local districts are relatively modest. No estimates are yet ready for the future budgets, but it may be worth mentioning, by way of illustration, that the provincial council's investments amounted in 1974 to 4.6 million kr, and the districts' investments in the same year to 6.2 million kr.

(b) Distribution of public investments

Below is a table showing the majority of planned public investments in Greenland for the 1977-79 period — distributed by sectors. This does not include those few investments which are financed entirely by the local Greenland authorities. Certain individual state investment projects are not included either. But local investments — primarily in social institutions, assembly halls and sports facilities — which receive state subsidies, are included.

The sums under the heading 'subsidies for economic activities' refer to state financial support for economic activities in Greenland (see page 40). Of these sums, about 20% is given as direct subsidies, and the rest as loans at low interest rates. The needs for such subsidies are expected soon to exceed the funds so far reserved for this purpose.

Planned public and state-subsidized investments in Greenland

(1 000 kr)

April 1976 price levels	1977 budget	1978 budget	1979 budget
Export sector	9 151	19 652	20 652
of this: the fishing industry (RGTD)	5 034	3 500	3 500
to buy fishing vessels (RGTD)	3 456	16 000	17 000
Public institutions	60 630	60 185	45 696
of this: administration and legal system	5 919	852	
police	155	2 850	
health service	5 305	23 607	30 726
the church	1 056	3 135	4 258
education, etc.	36 400	22 883	5 257
Housing	122 476	124 298	134 444
Installations in local districts i.e. roads, water supply, sewerage, etc.	31 802	23 454	25 221
Public works, technical activity	67 364	37 799	54 816
of this: electricity	26 296	11 883	35 719
shipyards	24 307	9 153	7 111
Communication and transport	72 370	69 325	49 244
of this: telecommunications	19 287	19 666	11 976
internal air services	21 241	27 300	26 900
ports	11 451	7 199	4 796
airports	20 239	14 645	5 239
Supplies	38 539	26 308	21 417
of this: warehouses, depots, coal stores	25 236	5 961	5 777
tank installations	4 627	11 539	10 290
Social welfare institutions	12 664	9 295	3 399
of this: sports facilities	11 265	7 000	1 500
Subsidies for economic activities	17 457	18 548	19 639

(c) Private investments

There are no current statistics or forecasts for private investments in Greenland. The national economic survey of 1 July 1974 registered the investments made in 1973. These are shown below:

Investments in 1973

(Million kr)

	Buildings	Equipment
Private Greenland firms	19.3	14.8
Private firms, Danish headquarters ¹	73.1	99.1
Total	92.4	113.9

¹ These are largely contracting firms.

Note: Investments in fishing, hunting and sheep farming are excluded.

CHAPTER 5

Implementation of the programme

The State's construction programmes in Greenland — including those financed by the EEC — will be implemented according to a continuous five-year plan which is prolonged by two years every other year (see below).

The coordination and assessment of priorities between the various investment requests, as well as the revision of the continuous plan, is the responsibility of the Greenland council and its secretariat. The Greenland council is a political group consisting of five Greenland and five Danish politicians. The chairman is appointed by the Danish Queen. This normally holds a series of meetings lasting a week, twice a year. The day to day administration is the responsibility of the council secretariat.

Greenland's Technical Organization is responsible for controlling the implementation of the projects as well as their financing.

The normal procedure for investment planning is as follows:

1. The district authorities, together with local institution leaders (i.e. the schools inspector, doctor, dentist, housing administration, representatives of the GTO and the RGTD, etc.) list in order of priority the projects which they think should be completed during the two years following the existing five-year period.
2. The Ministry for Greenland, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Religious Affairs, as well as the Greenland Directorate for Labour and Social Affairs, discuss the proposals made by the district authorities. Thereafter, the following are submitted to the Greenland council:
 - (a) The district councils' proposals for investments.
 - (b) The Greenland council secretariat's comments on these proposals.
 - (c) Supplementary proposals for investments, especially proposals for projects which are not specifically sited in advance so that the district councils have not been able to include them in their lists (e.g. fishing boats, telecommunications installations, machinery, equipment, etc.).
 - (d) A definite proposal for an investment plan for the two-year period within the estimated financial limits.
3. After discussion in the Greenland council, the district councils, the provincial council and the institutional leaders in Greenland are sent a paper which includes the material mentioned at 2., the Greenland council's comments on this and tables where the proposed programme for the two new years of the plan is linked to the programme for the three preceding years.

4. Meetings are then held between the district councils and delegations from the Ministry, and the results of these are discussed at a series of meetings in Godthåb. The latter are attended by the working committee of the provincial council, institutional leaders and those civil servants from the Ministry who have been negotiating with the district councils. Finally, the proposals are discussed in the provincial council itself during its next session.
5. The decisions which have been agreed during the negotiations in Greenland, are included in the first draft for a new five-year plan, including the further two years; and the revised proposals for a new five-year plan are duly submitted to the Greenland council.

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According to Article 6 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 724/75 of the Council of 18 March 1975 establishing a European Regional Development Fund (OJ L 73 of 21. 3. 1975), 'investments may benefit from the Fund's assistance only if they fall within the framework of a regional development programme'. The programmes shall indicate the objectives and the means for developing the region according to the common outline provided by the Committee for Regional Policy (OJ C 69 of 24.3. 1976).

This outline of what regional development programmes should contain is indicative, and should be interpreted in a flexible manner. The programmes should have five chapters: social and economic analysis (diagnosis), development objectives, measures for development, financial resources, and implementing the programme.

The present regional development programme for the period 1977-79 was prepared by the Ministry for Greenland and submitted by the Danish Government to the Commission in view of the procedure provided for under paragraph 5 of Article 6 referred to before. The Commission is publishing it for the purposes of information and does not take any responsibility for it.

Greenland is the largest island in the world: nearly 2.2 million km², 16% of which is ice-free. Of its 50 000 inhabitants about 80% are born in Greenland. In 1974 salaries paid by public institutions represented 30% of total earned income in Greenland; the primary sector (e.g. fishing, hunting, sheep farming) contributed 17%. About 18% of the labour force was working in mining and industry. Future development of Greenland seems to depend largely on fishing and minerals and, more generally, the public sector, including the training of unskilled workers. According to plan Greenland will obtain home rule in April 1979.

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