

U.S. Foreign Affairs Position Statement on Greenland & the Arctic

1. Stakeholder Overview:

The United States Department of Foreign Affairs plays a critical role in maintaining geopolitical stability, economic interests, and environmental stewardship in the Arctic. As a global superpower, the US has a vested interest in securing strategic resources, countering adversarial influences (China & Russia), and supporting sustainable economic development in Greenland and the Arctic region.

2. Position in Relation to the Arctic Challenge:

Who are our main "customers"?

- US citizens

What are our services?

- Geopolitical stability – Preventing Arctic militarization and ensuring regional security.
- Economic investment – Supporting Greenland's infrastructure, resource management, and trade.
- Environmental leadership – Advocating for sustainable Arctic development.
- Military and diplomatic cooperation – Ensuring NATO and NORAD maintain a strategic presence in the Arctic.
- Conduct Foreign Policy: Lead U.S. diplomacy with other countries and international organizations.
- Advise the President: Provide guidance on international affairs and national security.
- Promote American Interests: Protect U.S. citizens abroad, support economic growth, and advocate for democracy and human rights.
- Negotiate Treaties and Agreements: Handle international negotiations and sign treaties on behalf of the U.S.
- Oversee Embassies and Consulates: Manage U.S. diplomatic missions worldwide.

What are our main revenue sources?

- Taxes from citizens
- Government subsidies

Who are our current partners?

- Greenland and Denmark – Historical allies in the region.
- European Union & NATO allies – Joint efforts to counter China & Russia's Arctic expansion.

- Canada & Arctic Council – Collaborating on environmental and security initiatives.

How important is this challenge for the US?

- High priority – The Arctic represents both a national security imperative and a crucial economic frontier.
- Countering adversaries – Russia has increased military activity in the Arctic, and China seeks influence through its “Polar Silk Road” strategy.
- Climate & sustainability concerns – Ensuring responsible resource extraction and environmental conservation.

What are our claims and needs?

- Security and Stability: We will not allow military expansion by Russia or China in the Arctic.
- Greenland’s Autonomy: We seek for US ownership over Greenland and oppose foreign exploitation.
- Western Arctic Leadership: We demand China and Russia respect international law in Arctic affairs.

What is our history concerning this challenge?

- Thule Air Base (Greenland) – A key US military presence since the Cold War, ensuring security in the Arctic.
- Arctic Policy (2024 National Security Strategy) – Aims to prevent militarization, overexploitation, and foreign dominance.
- Historical investments – Ongoing diplomatic and economic initiatives supporting Greenland’s infrastructure and self-governance.

What do we expect from other stakeholders?

- Greenland Government: keep on standing for Greenland independence and autonomy against takeover attempts by the US.
- European Union & NATO – Try to align with US policies to maintain Western control over Arctic governance.
- China & Russia – Adhere to international laws and stop militarizing the Arctic.
- Environmental Groups (WWF, Arctic Council) – Support balanced policies that allow sustainable resource use without damaging the ecosystem.