

Democracy always needs further development

Greenland is a self-government with a well-functioning democracy. The Greenlandic population has a great confidence in the democratic processes in their country. This also applies when foreign investors from the oil- and mineral industries are asked to assess the conditions in Greenland.

The Canadian Institute Frasier Institute has conducted surveys, where the mining industry estimates the world's countries in a number of indexes. The Fraser Institute is an independent Canadian public policy research and educational organisation with active research ties with similar independent organisations in more than 80 countries around the world.

Greenland is ranked at the top in many of the selected indexes in the survey of the Frasier Institute: Greenland ranks as no. 14 out of 96 countries in the Policy Potential Index. The Policy Potential Index is a composite index that captures the opinion polls of managers and executives on the effects of policies in jurisdictions with which they are familiar. All survey policy questions (i.e., uncertainty concerning the

administration, interpretation, and enforcement of existing regulations, environmental regulations, taxation, socio-economic agreements, political stability, labour issues, and security) are included.

In another index, "Legal processes that are fair, transparent, non-corrupt, timely, and efficiently administered" Greenland ranks as number 10, and in an index concerning corruption, Greenland, together with eight other countries is ranked in the top - rated to be free of corruption.

This fantastic ranking must never become a pretext for doing nothing. It is necessary to continue to develop a vigorous democracy. In March 2013, the people elected new members to the parliament in Greenland, where no less than 74.2 per cent of the registered voters voted.

But when you in your daily work focus on economic analysis, one can get the feeling, that it will be important in the coming years to intensify the political debate in key areas such as economics, trade development and the social and labour market politics.



Election posters, November 2001