

that the Greenland Commission on Competitive Practices as per 1 January 2002 should have a bigger and independent secretariat together with the Greenland Consumers Council. This joint secretariat employs five persons where formerly the staff of the Consumers Council had only two staff members.

With this decision by the Parliament, the policy on competition is being strengthened. The establishment of the joint secretariat will also increase interaction between competition and consumer policies, which is only natural as companies wanting to retain their competitive abilities have increasingly to consider the consumers. A combining of the two secretariats to form one joint secretariat is thus a practical-administrative measure taking the resources available into consideration.

Since 1 July 2000 a cooperation agreement has existed with the Danish Competition Commission on secretariat assistance to the Greenlandic Commission on Competitive Practices. This agreement was renewed at the end of 2001. The new agreement takes into consideration the establishment of the joint secretariat in Greenland and thus the transfer of an increasing number of cases to this country as competence increases. The strengthening of the secretariat had become a necessity. This was reflected in the steep increase in the number of cases registered from 2000 to 2001. At the end of 2001, 102 cases had been registered, 49 of which had been received during 2001.

The increased focus on competitive legislation and the strengthening of the administration thus meets the recommendations which had been received from several parties, including the OECD and The Consultative Committee concerning the Economy of Greenland. The decision in 2001 is also a follow-up on the goals for this area drawn up by the Cabinet and expressed in the Outline for a Structural Policy Plan - a vision for the future. In this outline it is clearly stated that the Cabinet wants to give a higher priority to competition policy as an important element in the structural policy, because of, among other things, the developing process of privatization. Further initiatives may thus be expected in relation to a strengthening of the legislation on competition in the coming years.

5.3 THE FOUR INDUSTRIAL FIELDS OF DEVELOPMENT

At present the Home Rule industrial policy is concentrating on four industrial fields of development, viz. the living resources (the fisheries, hunting and agriculture), mineral resources, and tourism, and a sector of derivative trades and industries.

Key Table 5.1 shows the distribution of employment in these four industrial sectors in 1996, including some characteristics of the workforce. The estimated value of the four sectors gross turnover is also shown.

Key Table 5.1 Employment and turnover in the four industrial sectors in 1996

	Number of employees	Of these Born in Greenland Per cent	Of these independent enterprise Per cent	Of these connected with private enterprises Per cent	Of these having an education/training Per cent	Gross turnover DKK 1,000	Per cent of turnover
Total employment	14,850	87	22	44	39	9,712	100
First field - Living resources	6,500	96	38	61	29	2,477	25
<i>Fisheries</i>	3,450						
<i>Fish production</i>	2,260						
<i>Hunting</i>	500						
<i>Production of catches, hunting</i>	170						
<i>Sheep and caribou breeding</i>	120						
Second field - Minerals etc.	40	75	5	50	50	225	2
<i>Exploration</i>	20						
<i>Services</i>	20						
Third field - Tourism	210	67	16	67	48	152	2
<i>Hotels, restaurants</i>	80						
<i>Tourism, services</i>	50						
<i>Adventure tours</i>	50						
<i>Handicraft</i>	30						
Fourth field - Other land-based trade and industry	8,100	81	9	32	46	6,858	71
<i>Building and construction</i>	1,990						
<i>Trade</i>	3,540						
<i>Hotels and restaurants</i>	650						
<i>Production</i>	370						
<i>Consultancy</i>	510						
<i>Services</i>	1,040						

Source: *Goals and strategies in the Greenlandic industrial development* published by Sulisa, March 1998.