

South Greenland
somewhere between big challenges and even bigger potential



GEOGRAPHY

KUJALLEQ

Inhabitants: 6.300

Towns: Qaqortoq / Narsaq / Nanortalik

Settlements: 11

Agricultural sites: 37



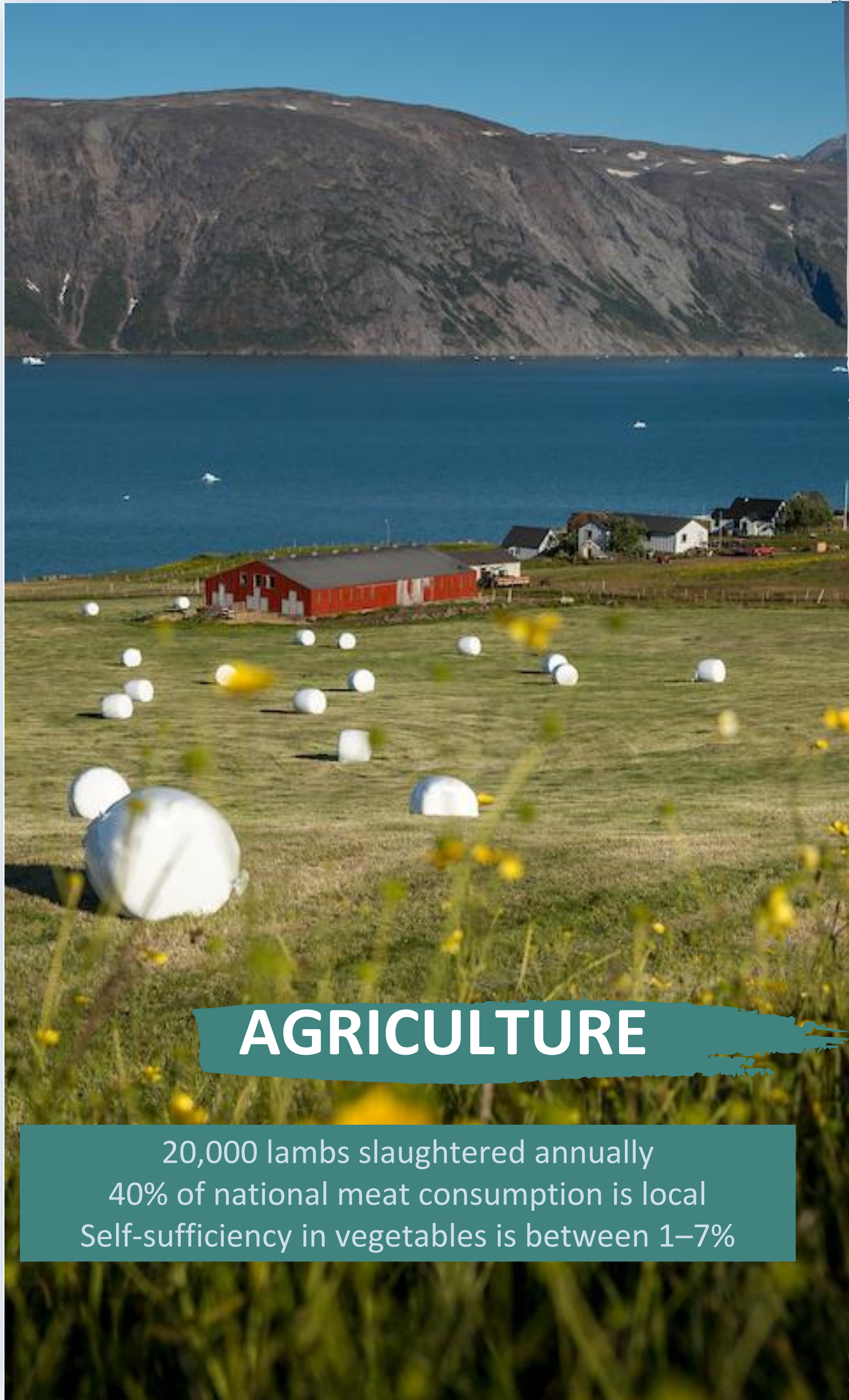
INFRASTRUCTURE

International airport

Heliports

Harbours

Pontoons



AGRICULTURE

20,000 lambs slaughtered annually
40% of national meat consumption is local
Self-sufficiency in vegetables is between 1–7%



TOURISM

Rooms rented in 2024: 37,957
Occupancy rate: 36.4%
Cruise ship passengers per year: 80,000



FOOD

Food College: kitchen and educations



UNESCO

Unesco Kujataa:
Norse and Inuit farming traditions
preserved and evolved



FISHING AND HUNTING

Processing plants in all three towns
Export of fish abroad
Greenland halibut, cod and lumpfish roe



EDUCATION

Centre for education
a high school, folk high school
courses in business and tourism



A REGION IN TRANSITION

Foreign interest: not for sale but open for business

New airports in Greenland: new destinations + new guests.

Popular cruiseship destination: first point of entry

Population decrease: Nuuk and Denmark + affects the skill level

Less tax revenue: Undermines welfare and development initiatives

Social benefits: Lack of social workforce / Expensive outside help



THE REGION'S

CHALLENGES



Population decrease

- Over the last 10 years.
- Primarily to Nuuk and Denmark.
- Affects the skill level



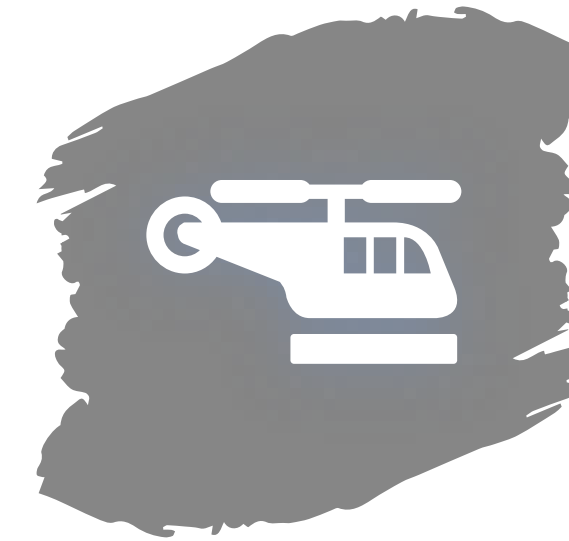
Less tax revenue

- Fewer taxpayers
- Despite high tax rate (43%)
- Undermines development initiatives



Social benefits

- Lack of social workforce
- Expensive outside help
- Children in out-of-home care
- Many on social services



Infrastructure

- Time consuming / complicated
- Helicopters and Targa boats
- Challenged by ice in spring



Construction

- No public construction
- Long waiting list for housing
- Bad for recruitment
- Mould growth



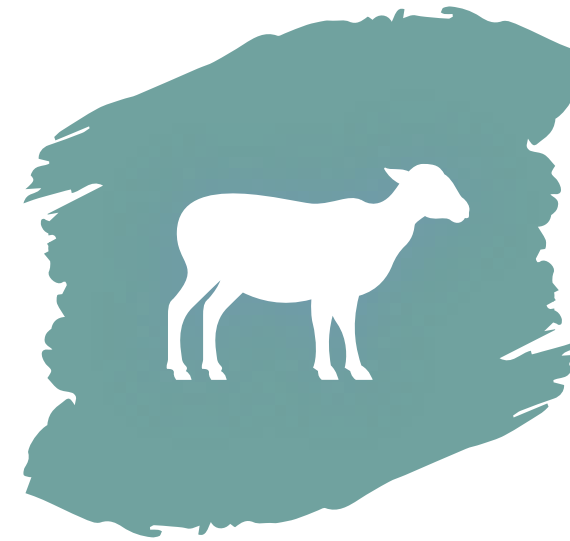
THE REGION'S

POTENTIALS



Population density

- Short distances
- Experiences for tourists
- Daily scheduled services



Greenland's food pantry

- Potential for more self-sufficiency
- Agriculture, sheep farming, fishing



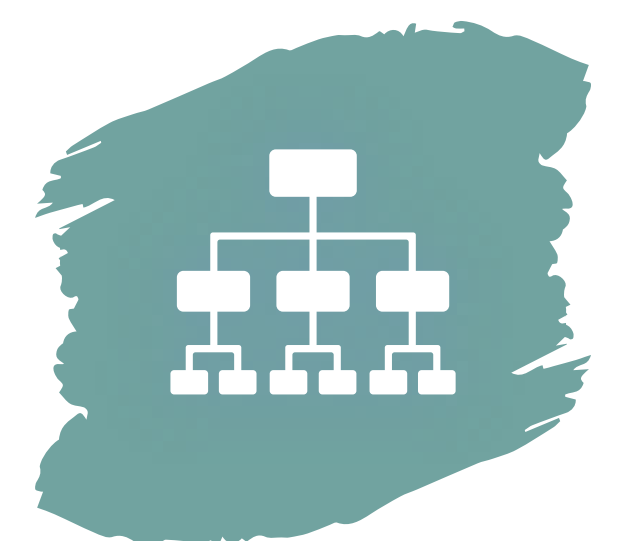
New infrastructure

- New airport in 2026
- Direct connection to Iceland
- Potential for more tourists
- Hotel construction



The good life

- Housing bubble in Nuuk
- Good place for the middle class
- Cheap houses across the region



Foreign interest

- High interest in minerals
- High interest in research
- Icelandair
- Research station in Narsaq



A RACE TO INVEST

Under Explored

14 different exploration licences.

Greenland, USA and Denmark are jointly mapping green resources (lithium/copper).

Rich in minerals

Narsarsuaq: copper, molybdenum, silver and gold.

Igaliku: geological mapping.

Narsaq: rare earth elements etc.

Nanortalik: gold

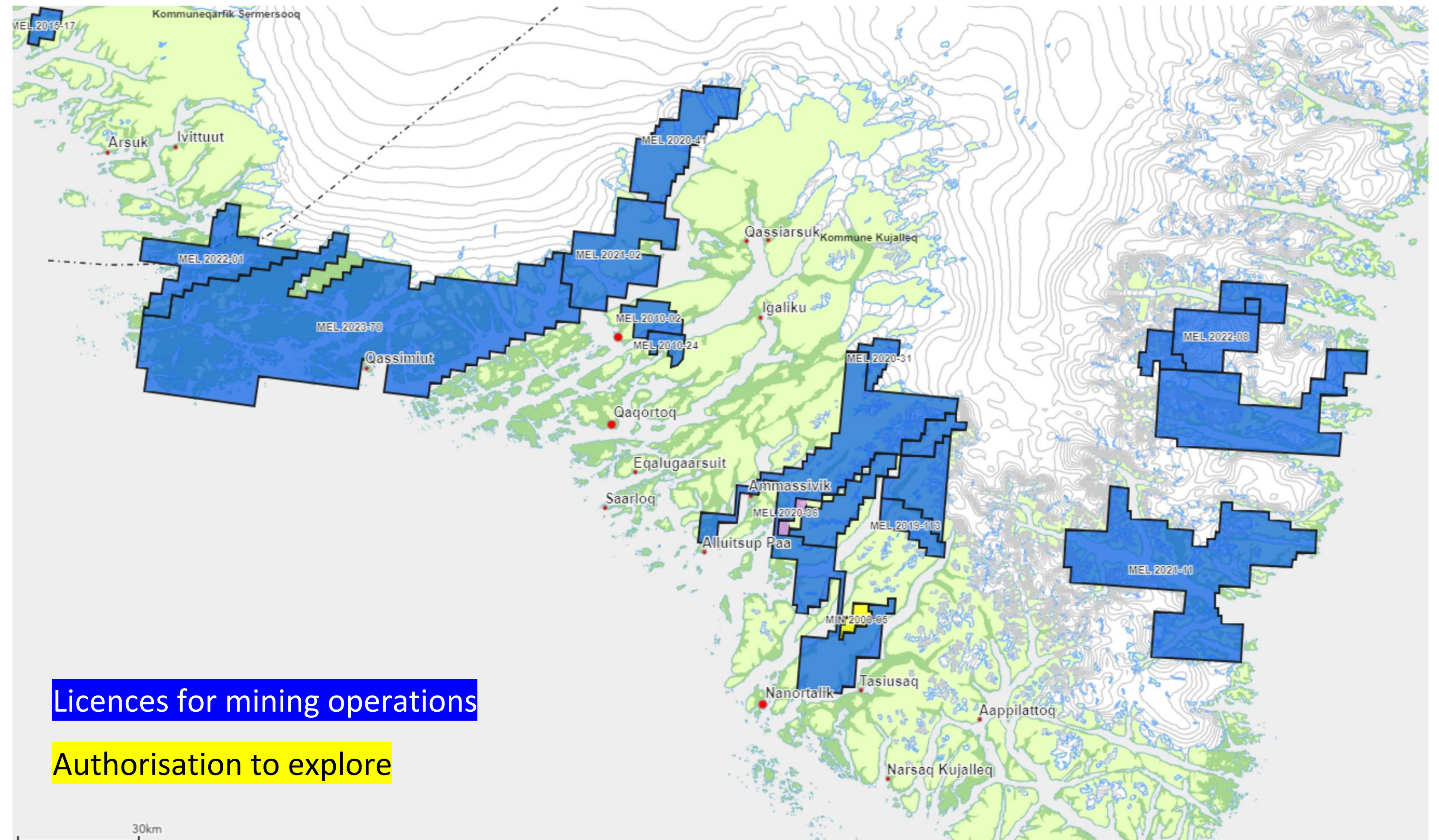
Southeast coast: Ni-Cu sulphide, nickel-copper.

Pro-mining

Local employment

Tax revenues

Royalty

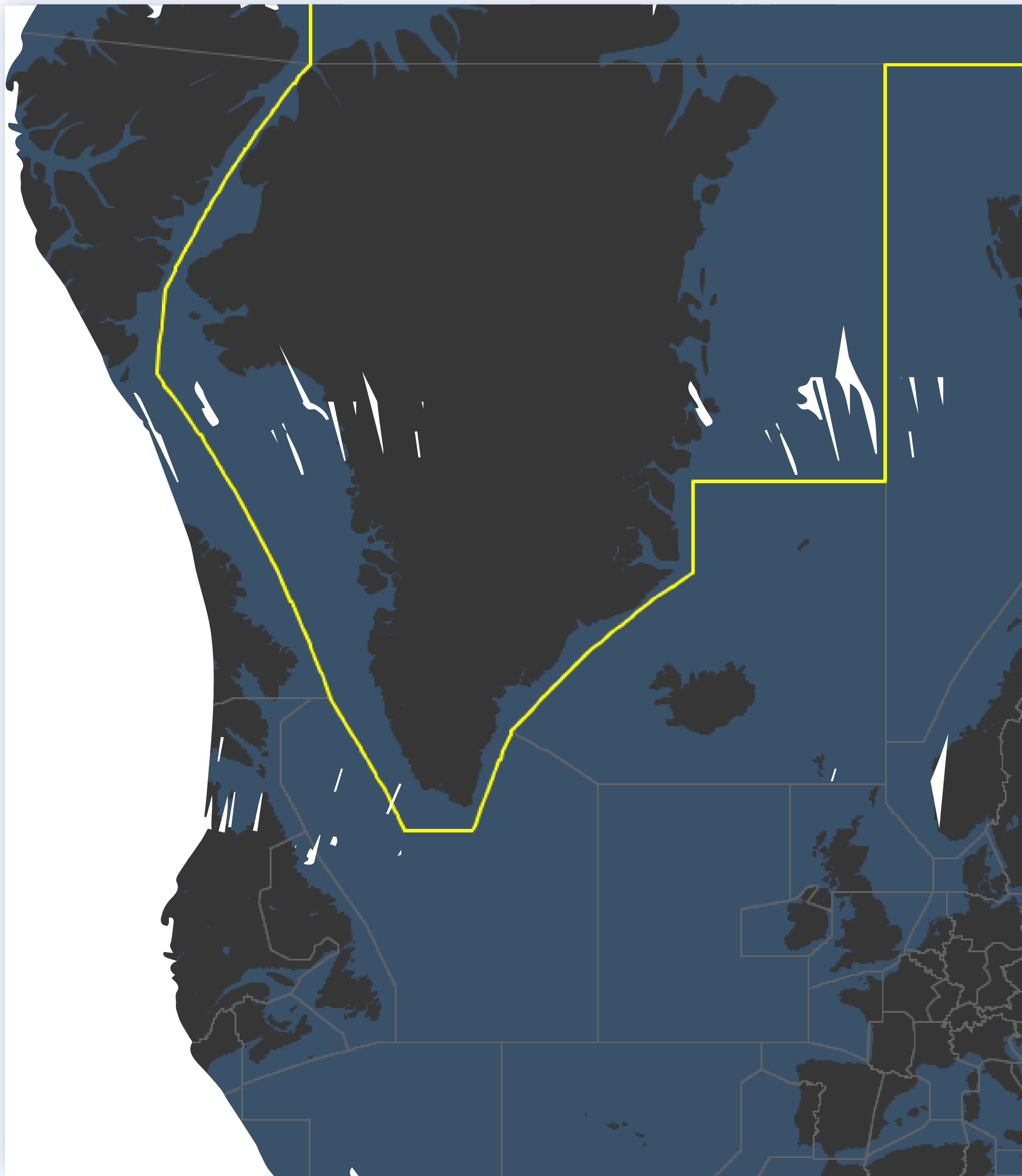


INNOVATION SOUTH GREENLAND

OUR MISSION

- Resilience grows when traditional sectors (farming, fishing, hunting) link with tourism, education, mining, and culture.
- These sectors should strengthen each other, not compete.
- Shared North Atlantic conditions:
Climate change, isolation, and logistics call for shared solutions.
- Our goal is not scale, but strength.
- We build resilience by working together, locally, regionally and nationally.





A REGION WITH POTENTIAL – AND A CALL FOR ACTION

We have the framework

We have the experiences and a rich living history

We have both the ocean and the mineral resources.

We have the mild Arctic climate

We have local education opportunities

But what we lack are hands, skills and investment.

South Greenland should contribute to regional, national, and international development.

