

The Government of Greenland's Legislative Decree on the Inatsisartut Act on Hunting and Hunting

The Inatsisartut Act No. 34 of 13 June 2023 on hunting and trapping is hereby promulgated, with the amendments resulting from the Inatsisartut Act No. 60 of 25 November 2024

Chapter 1

Scope, purpose, definitions and regulatory provisions

Scope of application

§ 1. The Inatsisartut Act applies to hunting and trapping in Greenland's land and fishing territory.

Purpose

§ 2. The purpose of the Inatsisartut Act is to ensure an appropriate and biologically sound utilisation of the catch resources. In administering the Inatsisartut Act, emphasis must be placed on:

- (1) the conservation and reproduction of catch resources;
- (2) the rational and seasonally best utilisation in accordance with usual biological advice and the available hunter and user knowledge, which is equated in assessment processes;
- (3) economic and employment considerations within the hunting industry and related industries;
- (4) other commercial interests;
- 5) the recreational and cultural needs of the population, and
- (6) bilateral, regional and international agreements and conventions.

(2) In connection with the administration of hunting and hunting conditions, emphasis must be placed on the inclusion of hunter and user knowledge implemented through relevant main organisations and the Hunting Council.

(3) The Government of Greenland may lay down further provisions on the inclusion, collection and use of hunter-gatherer and user knowledge in connection with the administration of hunting and hunting conditions, cf. subsection (2).

Definitions

§ 3. For the purposes of this Act on Immigration and Welfare, the following definitions apply:

- 1) Administration: The administration that the Government of Greenland and a municipality are responsible for the allocation and redistribution of quota species or the administration of non-quota species, as well as the issuance of hunting certificates and the receipt of catch and hunting reports.
- 2) Civic Ombud: Defined in accordance with the Greenland Home Rule Ordinance on Civic Ombud.
- (3) Participant in trapping and hunting: Any person who, by active action and by the use of weapons or other hunting tools, immobilizes, wounds or kills the animal.
- (4) Commercial hunting and hunting: Trapping and hunting carried out with a view to selling all or part of the catch.
- (5) Trapping and hunting gear: Permitted equipment used for trapping and hunting for the purpose of killing an animal.
- (6) Vessel or vehicle: any means of transport by sea and land or used for hunting and hunting or as a means of transport to and from the hunting area.
- 7) Permanent attachment to Greenlandic society: Any person who is registered in the National Registry in Greenland and stays in Greenland for more than 6 months in a calendar year and is liable to pay tax in Greenland.
- 8) Administration: The overall administration that the Government of Greenland and a municipality are responsible for decisions on the hunting and trapping of quota and non-quota game animals.
- 9) Recreational hunting and recreational hunting: Trapping and hunting that is generally carried out with a view to using the catch for private consumption.
- (10) "Community catch" means a catch involving several hunters either on the same or on separate licences.
- (11) Licence and permit: A special permit to hunt and hunt a specific species issued by the Government of Greenland to a person or vessel.

(12) Primary producer: Any person who is in charge of primary production, i.e. the production of hunting and trapping prey of wild animals. These are fresh products intended for human consumption before they are manufactured.

(13) Problem animals: Predators which, despite attempts to scare them away, enter inhabited areas and pose a clear risk to persons and property of particular economic importance. Or predators that pose a documented risk of damage to a wild population that is exploited for meat supply.

Supervision and control

§ 4. The Government of Greenland shall ensure compliance with the provisions of this Act of the Government of Greenland.

(2) The Government of Greenland may lay down rules on the full or partial delegation of the practical administration of the Government of Greenland pursuant to this Act to the municipal councils.

§ 5. The Greenland Fisheries Licence Control, as the control authority, supervises and checks that the provisions of this Act are complied with.

(2) The Government of Greenland may appoint parties other than the Greenland Fisheries Licence Control as the control authority.

Chapter 2

Conditions for access to hunting and trapping Hunting Certificates

§ 6. Hunting and trapping may only be carried out by persons with a permit to do so. A permit is granted in the form of a commercial hunting licence or a recreational hunting licence, cf. section 16.

(2) The Government of Greenland may delegate the responsibility for issuing hunting licences to the municipal councils.

Commercial hunting license

§ 7. A permit for commercial hunting and hunting can only be granted to persons who have reached the age of 15 and who:

1) have a permanent connection to Greenlandic society,

- (2) has a permanent residence in Greenland and has been permanently resident in Greenland for the preceding 24 months, subject to section 10(1)(1),
 - 3) is fully taxable in Greenland and has been fully taxable in Greenland for the preceding 24 months,
 - (4) owns the necessary hunting and hunting gear in the management area in which the person concerned is to earn his living by hunting and hunting, and, to the extent necessary, a vessel or motorised vehicle, and
 - 5) has a gross income from hunting, hunting and fishing of at least 50% of the person's total gross income, cf. section 8.
- (2) Notwithstanding the conditions set out in subsection 1, nos. 1-5, the Government of Greenland may lay down additional rules on the terms and conditions for permits for commercial hunting and hunting.

§ 8. The following factors must be included in the assessment of the person's total gross income, cf. section 7(1)(5):

- 1) Gross income from fishing with vessels up to 25.5 metres in length in all (l.o.a.) is included in the calculation of gross income from hunting, hunting and fishing.
- 2) Gross income derived from the organisation of paid and trophy hunting or from employment as a guide in connection with pay and trophy hunting is included in the calculation of gross income from hunting, hunting and fishing.
- (3) Income derived from tourism activities related to the skills of the profession of professional hunter or from services in connection with monitoring or research of nature is not included in the calculation of gross income from hunting, hunting and fishing or in the calculation of total gross income.
- 4) Fees and remuneration from the civil representative or board work in commercial hunting organisations/associations are not included in the calculation of gross income from hunting, hunting and fishing or in the calculation of total gross income.

Recreational hunting license

§ 9. A permit for recreational hunting and hunting can be granted to persons who have reached the age of 12 and who have a permanent residence in Greenland.

Exemption for commercial and recreational hunting licences

§ 10. The Government of Greenland may grant exemptions:

- (1) from Sections 7-9 and 16a(1)-(3) when the person in question has temporarily resided outside Greenland for educational purposes or similar during the mentioned periods, or this is deemed reasonable in view of the applicant's connection to Greenland;
- (2) from section 7(1)(5) and section 8 for persons who have not hitherto had commercial fishing or hunting as their main occupation;
- (3) from section 7(1)(5) and (8) when it can be demonstrated that there have been special circumstances which have meant that the requirement for a share of income could not be met;
- 4) from section 7(1)(5) and section 8 for persons who have previously had commercial fishing, hunting or hunting as their main occupation that can be documented digitally in the hunting database, and
- 5) from section 7(1)(4) when a person under the age of 18 has access to the necessary hunting and hunting equipment and is in possession of a valid recreational hunting licence.

Dispensation for social institutions and schools

§ 11. The Government of Greenland may grant exemptions from the provisions of Sections 7 and 9 in connection with the issuance of a commercial or recreational hunting licence to a social institution that, as part of the institution's socio-educational work, uses trapping and hunting as a method, and to schools where trapping and hunting constitute a significant part of the teaching. When issuing a commercial or recreational hunting licence following an exemption pursuant to this provision, the Government of Greenland may restrict or exclude the right to hunt quota species.

(2) The management of the relevant institution or school is responsible for the participants' compliance with rules issued pursuant to this Inatsisartut Act.

Permission and License

§ 12. Hunting and trapping of 1 or more species may be made conditional on the person or persons concerned being in possession of a permit and a licence to do so.

(2) The municipalities in question issue and distribute licenses and permits to applicants with a valid hunting license and a registered address in the administrative area. However, there may be species-specific exceptions.

(3) Notwithstanding the provision in subsection (2), the Ministry of Fisheries and Hunting may, in special cases, and upon application, permit hunting in a management

area for persons residing in another management area, if there is an open quota in the management area in question or where a stock delimitation cuts across several municipalities, including several management areas.

(4) The Government of Greenland may impose requirements for the possession of necessary fishing gear and vessels when distributing licences and permits for quota species.

§ 13. A licence and permit for commercial hunting and hunting of quota species may be granted upon application to persons who are at least 15 years of age and in possession of a valid commercial hunting licence.

(2) If there are fewer licences or permits for the catching of quota species in a municipality than there are applications received, the distribution shall be made according to a rotation in which the previous year's catch and unused licences and permits are taken into account. If this still cannot determine the distribution, a draw may be made for the licences.

(3) In management areas with large geographical distances, several licences can be issued to each hunter in order to make the catch profitable.

(4) In connection with a draw referred to in paragraph 2, the licensing authority shall draw a priority waiting list to be used for the reallocation of licences.

(5) The public must have access to attend the draw, cf. subsection (2). The relevant licensing authority must publish the conditions, time and place of the draw no later than 1 week before the draw.

(6) The Government of Greenland may lay down detailed rules on the distribution of licences and permits for commercial hunting and hunting of quota species.

(7) A licence for quota species and a permit for commercial hunting may be made conditional on the person in question having had a documented residence at a specific, larger or smaller residence in the area applied for, for a minimum of 3 consecutive months prior to the issuance of a licence.

(8) A child who has reached the age of 12 but has not yet reached the age of 15 may participate in hunting and trapping under the following conditions:

- 1) The child's parents, guardian or other adult person over the age of 18 with the written consent of the child's parents or guardian must guide the child and be within 1 meter distance if the child is carrying the weapon and when the child fires shots.
- 2) The caliber size must comply with the legislation in force at any given time.
- 3) The person who guides the child must have a valid licence or permit for the hunting and hunting in question.

(9) Animals killed by a child covered by subsection (8) must be registered for the catch of the person who has guided the child during the catch.

§ 14. A licence for recreational hunting and hunting of quota species may be granted upon application to persons who have reached the age of 15, who have a valid recreational hunting licence, and who have a permanent residence in Greenland, and who have had a permanent residence for the last 2 consecutive years prior to the date of application.

(2) Notwithstanding the provision in subsection (1), a licence for recreational hunting and hunting of quota species may, upon application, be granted to persons who:

1) has a permanent residence in Greenland, and

(2) within the last 10 years prior to the date of application, has been permanently resident in Greenland for a continuous period of at least 2 years.

(3) Children who have reached the age of 12 but have not yet reached the age of 15 can participate in hunting and trapping under the following conditions:

1) The child's parents, guardians or a person over the age of 18 with the written consent of the child's parents or guardian must guide the child and be within 1 meter distance if the child is carrying the weapon and when the child fires shots.

2) The caliber size must comply with the legislation in force at any given time.

3) The person who guides the child must have a valid licence or permit for the hunting and hunting in question.

(4) Animals killed by a child covered by subsection (3) must be registered for the catch of the person who has guided the child during the hunt.

§ 15. The Government of Greenland lays down rules on the issuance, acquisition and forfeiture of hunting licences, permits and licences. The Government of Greenland may impose a fee for the issuance of permits, licences and hunting licences.

(2) In connection with the issuance of rules pursuant to subsection (1), the Government of Greenland may delegate its decision-making authority to the municipal council, cf. sections 7 and 9.

(3) Failure to pay fees, cf. subsection (1), may result in restrictions on the right to exploit a permit or license, as well as in aggravating circumstances or in repeated cases revocation of the permit or license, including that a new license is not issued until the fee has been paid.

Paid hunt

§ 16. Persons who wish to participate in hunting or trapping that is not covered by sections 7 and 9 must have a special permit for any type of hunting and hunting. The right to hunt can be acquired by paying hunting.

(2) Persons who are covered by Sections 7 and 9, but who have not been granted a licence to hunt species pursuant to rules issued pursuant to this Act on Species of Species, may acquire the right to hunt in the same way as persons covered by subsection (1).

(3) The Government of Greenland may charge a fee in connection with the issuance of the permits mentioned in subsections 1 and 2. The amount of the fee is determined by executive order.

(4) The Government of Greenland may issue detailed rules on the issuance, acquisition and forfeiture of the permits referred to in subsections 1 and 2. The Government of Greenland may instruct the municipalities to carry out the necessary administrative administration in this regard, just as the Government of Greenland may authorise institutions and tourist associations to carry out the administration.

§ 16 a. Persons who arrange paid hunting in Greenland must be of legal age, and:

- 1) have a permanent connection to Greenlandic society,
- 2) have a permanent residence in Greenland for the preceding five years,
- 3) have been fully taxable in Greenland for the previous five years, and
- (4) own the necessary hunting and hunting gear in the administrative area in which the person concerned is to carry out paid hunting, including a vessel, motorised vehicle and accommodation.

§ 17. The Government of Greenland may lay down rules stating that certain hunting activities may only take place together with an authorised paid hunting organiser.

§ 18. The Government of Greenland lays down detailed rules on obtaining and forfeiting authorisation as a paid hunt organiser, including on the use and approval of guides for paid hunting.

Chapter 3

Conservation, technical conservation measures, utilisation, etc.

Measures to regulate conservation, trapping and hunting

§ 19. The Government of Greenland may implement measures to regulate hunting and hunting, including laying down rules on the following:

- 1) Conservation periods and the retention of areas for hunting and hunting, as well as any traffic in connection with hunting and trapping in these areas.
- 2) Prohibition or limitation of catches and fishing effort.
- (3) Breakdown of available catches by stock, time and management area.
- (4) Allocation and redistribution of available catches, with specified quotas for categories of catches in accordance with Sections 7, 9 and 16, by age groups, stock limits, municipalities, administrative areas, groups of vessels, for individual vessels, vehicles or for types of gear and fishing methods.
- 5) Size, age and sex of catch species.

Conditions for hunting for catch species

§ 20. The Government of Greenland may issue rules on the conditions for catching and hunting of hunting species, including:

- (1) Laying down detailed conditions for access to hunting for individual species of catch for persons who meet the conditions for categories of catch pursuant to Sections 7, 9 and 16;
 - (2) the design and use of fishing gear and equipment, as well as the use of vessels and vehicles, ammunition types or fishing methods;
 - (3) prohibition of the use and restriction of certain vessels and vehicles, gear, types of gear, ammunition types or methods of fishing; and
 - 4) rules of conduct for hunting and hunting.
- (2) The Government of Greenland may lay down rules on sealing of catches, including, among other things, the administration of the scheme, the procedure for the use of seals and the consequences of non-compliance with the sealing obligation. If rules are issued on the use of seals, the affixed seal must be included as documentation, cf. section 22(4) and (5).

Killing of animals that have been shot

§ 21. The hunter must ensure that the animal is dead immediately after it is hit.

- (2) Anyone who shoots an animal during hunting and trapping is obliged to kill the animal as soon as possible.
- (3) If the shot animal is not recovered and killed, the hunter must immediately the Department of Fisheries and Hunting or the control authority of the facts.
- (4) Whoever observes an animal shot by another and which is still alive shall, so

as far as possible, kill the animal. If the killing takes place outside the hunting season, all parts of the animal will become the property of the Government of Greenland. It is the responsibility of the observer to report the course of events to the Ministry of Fisheries and Hunting, which determines the handling of all or part of the animal.

Use, trading and sale of catches

§ 22. Catches of quota and licensed animals may not be sold from local boards or other loose sales until the municipal or settlement office has registered the catch by stamp on a licence or permit.

(2) In the case of resale, it must be possible to present documentation on request that the catch has been registered by the appropriate authority, cf. subsection 1.

(3) The sale of quota species directly to companies, institutions and eateries may only be carried out by commercial hunters who can present a valid commercial hunting license and stamped license or permit.

(4) Companies, institutions and eateries, cf. subsection (3), must be able to document that the catch has been purchased from commercial hunters with a valid commercial hunting license and stamped license or permit.

(5) Documentation, cf. subsection (4), consists of a signed invoice with a copy of a valid commercial hunting license and stamped license or permit.

(6) Only persons with a valid commercial hunting license and stamped license or permit may trade or sell skin, blubber, skin, skull, antlers/horns, bones, claws, meat, teeth, wool or stomach from quota species. A copy of the license or copy of permission must be bound on each individual part. However, shops etc. may resell these parts of the catch if they are in possession of the documentation specified in subsection (4).

(7) It is forbidden to buy or receive skin, blubber, skin, wool, skull, antlers, horns, bones, claws, teeth and stomach, as well as other parts of illegally hunted catches.

(8) The Government of Greenland may lay down detailed rules for the sale of catches.

§ 23. A licence for commercial hunting may stipulate that the trade in all or part of a killed animal must be carried out at a slaughterhouse or place of trade approved by the veterinary and food authorities, or that the commercial hunter must have a valid permit for trade.

(2) The individual municipalities make decisions regarding trading and selling on the board for recreational hunters. The same documentation requirements apply as mentioned in section 22(1).

(3) The trading and sale of animals on the board must meet the requirements laid down in the food law in force at any given time, and in rules issued pursuant thereto, and are generally only permitted during the applicable hunting periods.

(4) The Government of Greenland may lay down detailed rules for the processing, utilisation, trading and marketing of the catch, including the provision that all or part of illegally harvested catch or animals killed in self-defence may be allocated to public institutions or the local population.

(5) The Government of Greenland may lay down rules regarding courses as primary producers as a condition for being able to sell directly to companies, institutions and eateries, cf. section 22(3).

Community catch

§ 24. The Government of Greenland shall lay down detailed rules on the implementation of the common catch.

(2) In connection with joint catches, the Government of Greenland may authorise associations and organisations to appoint the leader of the joint catch.

(3) The manager of the joint catch must meet the same requirements as other participants in the joint catch in accordance with the requirements in force at any given time regarding participation in the joint catch.

(4) Active participants in the joint catch are all responsible for ensuring that the catch is carried out in accordance with this Act and rules laid down pursuant thereto. If the catch reporting is not carried out in accordance with the rules of the Inatsisartut Act, all active participants are responsible for the lack of reporting.

Trapping and hunting methods and tools

§ 25. Aircraft, helicopters and motor vehicles, including snowmobiles and ATVs, as well as vessels which, according to their measurement certificates, are more than 15 metres in length all (l.o.a.), may not be used during hunting or for transport to and from the hunting area closer than 500 metres from live animals. However, there may be exceptions regarding vessel size and distance requirements in special situations for certain quota species. It is forbidden to use drones during hunting and trapping.

(2) It is forbidden to use poison, self-shots, scissors, foot snares or other technical aids to restrain prey. However, this does not apply to animals in the water, which may be restrained with a harpoon or similar device, as well as with nets for sealing and catching beluga and narwhal.

(3) The use of fully and semi-automatic weapons for hunting and hunting is prohibited, subject to subsection (4).

(4) The Government of Greenland may issue rules according to which permission is granted for the use of semi-automatic weapons for commercial hunting and hunting pursuant to section 7 for certain hunting species, areas and periods.

(5) The Government of Greenland lays down rules for which hunting gear may be used for hunting individual species, as well as which methods may be used, including traditional tools and methods, as well as minimum dimensions of the calibre of firearms and ammunition types and sizes.

(6) All usable parts of the catch, such as meat, skin, blubber, and skins, must be brought back from the hunting ground or deposited. Before leaving the fishing site or shredding site, residues must be disposed of as far as possible.

(7) The Government of Greenland may lay down rules on the use of motorised means of transport in connection with hunting and hunting.

Municipal administration and administration

§ 26. The Government of Greenland may, by issuing rules pursuant to this Act on the Implementation of the Act, instruct municipalities to carry out the necessary administrative administration in connection therewith, including the administration of a game population in a defined area where a game population is widespread, to local administration via a municipal statute.

(2) The Government of Greenland may delegate responsibility for the redistribution of unused quotas to the municipalities. The redistribution result is reported to the Ministry of Fisheries and Hunting no later than 3 days after redistribution.

(3) The Government of Greenland may, after consultation with the Hunting Council and other relevant organisations, delegate all or parts of the administration pursuant to this Act to municipal administration, cf. subsection 1.

(4) The Government of Greenland may stipulate conditions for the delegation of administration to the municipality, cf. subsection (3).

(5) On the authority of the Government of Greenland, rules pursuant to subsections (1) and (3) shall be issued for a municipality by the municipal councils concerned with the approval of the Government of Greenland.

Chapter 4

Hunting and wildlife biological studies and statistics

§ 27. Notwithstanding the provisions of this Act or provisions issued pursuant thereto, the Government of Greenland may grant permission for hunting and trapping as part of a survey of the country's hunting resources or as part of scientific studies.

(2) The Government of Greenland may issue rules on the killing of selected species within a defined area if the purpose is to ensure the survival or management goal of a wild resource.

Immobilisation, capture, treatment and release of wild animals

§ 28. The Government of Greenland may issue rules on the immobilisation, capture and release of wild animals as well as the management of animals released with a view to creating populations for hunting or other commercial exploitation.

Statistics and biological samples

§ 29. The Government of Greenland may issue rules according to which holders of hunting licences pursuant to sections 7 and 9 as well as permits pursuant to section 16 must provide information on the catch yield and submit samples from the hunting animals for use in biological assessment and for use in the administration. Reporting and biological samples are submitted to the municipality where the catch was made, which is responsible for dispatch to the destination.

(2) In the case of joint catches, the catch is only reported by the designated manager of the joint catch, but with an indication of the names and civil registration numbers of all active fishing participants.

§ 30. Rings, tags, radio and satellite transmitters and any other tags from found or killed animals must be sent to the Greenland Institute of Natural Resources with information about where and when the animal was either killed or found.

Chapter 5

Problem animals

§ 31. It is forbidden to attract, seek out, stalk or in any other way disturb predators, such as polar bears or wolves.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), it is permitted to seek out and pursue the predators listed in subsection (1) if this is done in connection with legal hunting, paid tourism

without trapping or as part of an attempt to scare a predator away from an inhabited area, cf. subsection (3).

(3) It is forbidden to prevent or interfere with attempts by the police, control authority, municipal bailiffs, or any other person authorized by the Department of Fisheries and Hunting to scare predators away from an inhabited area or the immediate vicinity thereof.

(4) It is forbidden to use drones to film or in any other way to pursue predators in connection with hunting and trapping, unless the drone is used as a deterrent to predators or for scientific purposes.

(5) The Government of Greenland may issue rules on conditions for scaring and killing problem animals if the purpose is to safeguard human life, health and property, limited and vulnerable regional hunting resources, public property, and traffic or communication conditions.

Emergency law and emergency guardianship

§ 32. If an animal is killed as a result of emergency law or emergency guardianship, cf. the rules of the Criminal Code on this, all parts of the animal will become the property of the Government of Greenland. The Department of Fisheries and Hunting determines the handling of all or part of an animal killed in emergency law or emergency guardianship.

(2) In the event of an emergency right or emergency guardianship, the person who has killed the animal must notify the Ministry of Fisheries and Hunting without delay.

Chapter 6

The Catch Council

§ 33. The Government of Greenland shall establish a Hunting Council consisting of organisations and institutions involved in hunting and hunting.

(2) The Government of Greenland lays down rules on the composition of the Hunting Council and the number of members.

(3) The Government of Greenland is obliged to consult the Hunting Council in matters of a general and general nature relating to section 2(2) and (3) and sections 7, 9, and 14-26.

(4) The Government of Greenland may conduct a written hearing of all individual members of the Hunting Council on urgent matters covered by subsection (3). A

written hearing may be used if the council is prevented from taking a position at a meeting.

Chapter 7

Control

§ 34. The control authority, including hunting and fishing officers, may allow hunting and hunting vessels and vehicles, as well as hunting and hunting transport vessels and vehicles, to stop and board in order to carry out official acts. The inspection authority can, among other things, inspect vessel and vehicle documents and the like, as well as examine hunting and hunting equipment. The control authority may also require hunting and hunting equipment to be salvaged for official examination.

(2) The control authority may order vessels and vehicles to depart for designated ports and places, etc., for the purpose of searching or unloading catch and gear.

(3) The control authority and other persons authorised and appointed by the Government of Greenland may demand to be presented with valid identification and permission for a person to have the right to engage in hunting and hunting.

(4) The powers referred to in paragraphs 1 to 3 may be exercised without prior court authorisation on presentation of proper identification.

(5) The Government of Greenland may lay down detailed rules for tasks assigned to the supervisory authority or specially authorised persons pursuant to subsections (1) to (3).

§ 35. The control authority may require catching vessels to install a vessel monitoring device that transmits the vessel's positions, course and speed, etc. to the control authority.

(2) The Government of Greenland may lay down rules for requirements for the vessel monitoring system and the conditions for its use.

§ 36. The inspection authority may, to the extent necessary for the exercise of the control, announce:

(1) orders and prohibitions concerning landing sites or shredding sites;

2) orders and prohibitions on landing times or tearing times,

(3) an order requiring the presence of the control authority in connection with catching, arrival, transshipment and landing, and

4) an order for prior notification of the weighing of catches, and that the weighing must be carried out by an accredited weigher and meter.

§ 37. The control authority shall at any time, subject to proper identification and without a court order, have access to undertakings, vessels and vehicles if this is necessary to verify compliance with this Act or rules issued pursuant to this Act on Immigration and Vehicles.

(2) The control authority shall at any time, subject to proper identification and without a court order, have access to private property if there is a concrete suspicion that the property is being used as part of the circumvention of this Act or rules issued pursuant thereto.

§ 38. The Government of Greenland may issue rules to prevent the transfer, shipment, purchase and sale of catches that may have been taken in violation of rules issued pursuant to the Act on the Government of Greenland, including rules on the following:

- 1) Obligation to provide information on catches received.
- 2) Prohibition against receiving catches or parts thereof from persons etc. who are not entitled to hunt and hunt.
- 3) Prohibition on receiving catches or parts thereof from protected species or quota species after the quota has been exhausted.

(2) The Government of Greenland may issue rules stipulating that unprocessed catches caught outside the conservation period may only be sold until a certain number of days after the conservation period has occurred.

Chapter 8

Actions

§ 39. Measures in the form of fines may result in the following:

(1) violate Sections 6(1), 12(1), 13(7)-(9), 14(3)-(4), 16(1) and (2), 21, 22(1)-(4) and 6-7, 23(3), 24(4), 25(1)-(3) and (6), 29(2) and 30, 31(1), (3) and (4), 32(2) and 40(2) and regulations issued pursuant to Paragraph 15; (1), 16(4), 17-20, 23(4) and (5), 24(1), 25(4), (5) and (7), 27(2), 28, 29(1), 31(5), 35(2) and 38.

(2) fail to comply with orders issued pursuant to section 34(1)-(3), section 35(1), section 36 and section 45, and

violating prohibitions issued pursuant to section 36,

(3) set aside the conditions of an authorisation, including derogations granted under the

the Inatsisartut Act or rules issued under the Inatsisartut Act, and

(4) provide false or misleading information to public authorities, breach of a duty;

to provide information to public authorities that is required by the Inatsisartut Act or by rules issued pursuant to the Inatsisartut Act, and

(5) refrain from granting the supervisory authority access pursuant to section 37.

(2) Where the Inatsisartut Act or regulations issued pursuant to the Inatsisartut Act provide for the imposition of a fine, the fine may be imposed on a legal person in accordance with the rules in Chapter 5 of the Criminal Code.

(3) For violations of this Act or rules issued pursuant thereto committed by the use of a vessel or vehicle, the owner or disposessor of the vessel may be held liable for a fine, even if the violation cannot be imputed to him or her as intentional or negligent.

(4) Violation of the terms of a permit or license, or violation of provisions of this Act or rules issued pursuant thereto, may result in restrictions on the right to exploit the permit or license, as well as in aggravating circumstances or in case of repetition of the permit or license.

§ 40. A person who has been guilty of intentional or repeated cases of grossly negligent violation of the rules mentioned in section 39(1) and (2) may be deprived of the right to have or acquire a hunting license if the offence committed gives reason to believe that the person in question will not hunt in a responsible manner in the future. The same applies to a person who, during hunting, is guilty of, either intentionally or in repeated cases of gross negligence, having caused injury to another person or danger thereof.

(2) A person who has been deprived of the right to a hunting licence or a person whose hunting licence has been revoked pursuant to section 15 or section 16(4) must submit the hunting licence to the municipal office.

(3) Suspension of hunting license takes place for a period from 1 to 5 years, counted from the final judgment, or until further notice. If the court has been disqualified until further notice, a case for continued disqualification after 5 years has elapsed may be brought before the court in accordance with the rules in section 165 of the Criminal Code.

§ 41. In accordance with the rules laid down in Chapter 37 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the supervisory authority may seize vessels and vehicles, as well as gear and catches, in the event of violations of the provisions of this Act or rules laid down pursuant to this Act.

(2) Foreign ships that have been used for hunting and hunting activities that contravene this Act or regulations issued pursuant to this Act may be detained by the control authority. The enforcement authority of the detention takes place in accordance with Chapter 37 of the Administration of Justice Act on seizure.

(3) If the person against whom the intervention is directed so requests, the police must submit the case to the court as soon as possible and no later than within 72 hours, which will decide whether the intervention can be approved. The case is brought before the Court of Greenland.

§ 42. A vessel or vehicle detained pursuant to section 41 may, after a judgment or decision on a fine, be detained with all gear until the amounts of fines and confiscation due and legal costs have been paid, or security has been provided for the payment, and until measures pursuant to section 44 have been implemented. If this is not done within 2 months after the final decision of the case, satisfaction can be sought for the vessel and gear.

(2) The rules in subsection (1) may not be applied if the person who had access to the vessel was unlawfully in possession of it.

§ 43. If an offence is not deemed to result in a higher sanction than a fine, the Government of Greenland may announce that the case may be settled without legal proceedings if the person in question pleads guilty to the offence and declares that he or she is willing to pay a fine specified in the notice within a specified time limit, which may be extended upon request. Similarly, claims for confiscation, including confiscation of assets, can be adopted without legal proceedings. The rules of the Administration of Justice Act on requirements for the content of an indictment apply correspondingly to penalty notices.

(2) In cases that are dealt with administratively, Sections 347(1) and 437(2)(2)-(3) and (3) of the Administration of Justice Act apply correspondingly.

(3) If the fine is paid in due time, further prosecution lapses.

§ 44. The provisions of the Criminal Code on confiscation shall apply correspondingly in this Inatsisartut Act.

(2) However, in the case of illegal catches by a vessel or vehicle, the fishing gear used, the whole catch of the vessel or vehicle or its value may be confiscated, with the exception of catches proven to originate from lawful activities.

(3) A vessel or vehicle or its value may be confiscated in more serious or repeated cases of failure or inadequate provision of information on the catch.

(4) Rules issued pursuant to this Act may stipulate that violation of the provisions hereof may result in confiscation.

§ 45. If the catch or the value of the catch or part of it is confiscated, the vessel or vehicle may be ordered to separate and seal the corresponding catch from other catches and to tolerate it being marked by the control authority. If this cannot be prevented from mixing the catch whose value has been confiscated with other catches, the vessel or vehicle may be required to land or rescue the catch whose value has been confiscated to a predetermined place.

(2) Separation, sealing and marking of the catch must be maintained when the vessel or vehicle is in Greenland's land and fishing territory.

§ 46. Fines and confiscation determined pursuant to this Act or in rules issued pursuant thereto shall accrue to the National Treasury.

Chapter 9

Entry into force and transitional provisions

§ 47. The Inatsisartut Act will enter into force on 1 July 2023.

(2) At the same time, the Landsting Act No. 12 of 29 October 1999 on hunting and trapping is repealed, with subsequent amendments.

(3) Rules issued or maintained pursuant to the Landsting Act, cf. subsection (2), shall remain in force until they are repealed or replaced by new rules.

Inatsisartut Act no. 60 of 25 November 2024 (Increase of the residence requirement from 2 to 5 years for organisers of paid hunts and updating of the exemption rules for obtaining a licence, as well as narrowing down the documentation of specific residence when applying for a licence)^[1] contains the following entry into force provision:

§ 2

The Inatsisartut Act will enter into force on 1 January 2025.

(2) The Inatsisartut Act does not apply to permits to arrange paid hunting that were lawfully concluded before the entry into force of the Inatsisartut Act.

Emanuel Rosing (sign.)
Permanent Secretary

/ Thomas Rassing (sign.)

[1] The amendment concerns sections 10, 13(7) and 16a.

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