

# REGIONALIZATION IN DENMARK IN THE LIGHT OF POLITICAL TRANSFORMATIONS IN EUROPE (EXEMPLIFIED BY CHANGES IN THE LEGAL STATUS OF AUTONOMIES IN GREENLAND AND THE FAROE ISLANDS)

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**Introduction.** *Of all Nordic countries, only Denmark and Finland have their own national-territorial autonomies. In other Nordic countries, there are non-territorial national autonomies of the Sami people, who are entitled to form their own representative bodies (the Sametings).*

*The southern part of Denmark on the border with Germany (in the Northern Holstein) is home to German-speaking minority, the existence of which can be attributed to a national-cultural autonomy. However, it is not entitled to form its own parliament (contrary to the Greenlandic and Faroe people) but enjoys guaranteed representation in the Danish Parliament – the Folketing. In order to guarantee the rights of the German-speaking national minorities Denmark has become the member of the Council of Europe Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities since February 1, 1998, and the member of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages of 1992 since January 1, 2001.*

**Materials and methods.** *The methodological basis of the article is formed by general scientific and special methods of investigation into legal phenomena such as systematic and structural analysis, the synthesis of social and legal studies, formal logical and comparative legal methods.*

*The results of the research: The analysis of the legal status of Greenland and the Faroe Islands leads to the conclusion that the two Danish autonomies are to a very large extent independent in their relations with the central authorities. They are entitled to enter into international treaties, decide on membership in international organisations and unions separately from the central government. Legal changes in the status of both Danish autonomies indicate the process of regionalization which has been taking place over recent years in Denmark.*

**Discussion and conclusions.** *The article justifies legislative changes in the relationship between Danish and self-government authorities, reviews the merits and demerits thereof, and allows the secession of the autonomies together with the declaration of their sovereignty.*

## 1. Introduction

Denmark has been one of the most decentralized countries in the world [12. P. 162; 18. P. 405].

The Faroe Islands were the first territory under the sovereignty of Denmark, which were granted with quite extensive autonomous rights in 1948, when the Danish parliament – the Folketing – approved the Law on Self-

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Government of the Faroe Islands, № 137 of 23 March 1948.

With regard to Greenland, the island was a colony of Denmark under the direct control of the central authorities until 1953. The end of the Second World War and anti-colonial movement which was gaining force in the world forced the Danes to equalize in 1953 Greenland the status of a Danish province (*amt*). However, the Greenlanders did not leave hopes to change the island's status. So far, a special Commission was established in 1975. It offered the Folketing to draft a Home Rule Act of Greenland (Act on self-government of Greenland) in May, 1978 similar to the Home Rule Act of the Faroe Islands adopted in 1948 [1. P. 393]. This Act was passed in November 1978, and was approved in the referendum of the islanders on 17 January, 1979. More than 70% of the Greenlanders' votes were in favor of granting the island autonomy, and on 1 May, 1979 the Home Rule Act of Greenland came into force.

In the constitutional law literature a territorial autonomy refers to self-government of the territory of the state provided by the constitution. Autonomy is a form of decentralization and regionalization of state functions, taking into account geographical, historical, and often national characteristics of a particular territory [17. P. 11-34]. Autonomous region is endowed with certain independence within the framework of the Constitution and/or special law. Decisions of self-government authorities or of the population of such regions adopted within the constitutional provisions often cannot be overruled by the central authorities.

The institution of autonomy is often associated with the solution of problems of administrative-territorial structure, the settlement of inter-ethnic relations, regional development, and optimization of the system of local government and self-government.

## 2. Regulation of the legal status of autonomous regions in the Constitution of Denmark of 1953 and other laws

The status of territorial autonomy is usually defined in the basic law, reflecting its nature as a special administrative-territorial region. Sometimes the Constitution contains only general provisions, which set out the legal guarantees of an autonomy. It is typical for the Danish Constitution of 1953. The Constitution of Denmark does not contain special provisions governing the status of autonomous regions or their relations with the central Danish authorities. The Danish scholar Lise Lyck marks sev-

eral reasons for the lack of autonomies' constitutionalization in Denmark. First, at the time of adoption of the basic law of Denmark in 1953, at the dawn of the cold war the founding fathers feared the spread of communist ideas on the remote islands' territories, which could have caused strengthening of separatist sentiments of the Greenlanders [15. P. 5]. Secondly, autonomy was considered as part of decentralization in a highly decentralized Denmark. Thirdly, autonomy being more flexible and dynamic model of territorial organization was focused on the redistribution of powers between the central and self-government authorities with no need for future changes to the Constitution of Denmark.

There are several references to the autonomous regions in some constitutional sections. Pursuant to section 1 of the Constitution of 1953 its provisions shall apply to all parts of the Kingdom of Denmark including Greenland and the Faeroe Islands. However, special home rule arrangements for the Faeroe Islands and Greenland have been passed by law. These arrangements give the Faeroese and Greenlanders far-reaching autonomy in respect of their own affairs [11. P. 43].

Section 28 of the Constitution provides that two members of the *Folketing* shall be elected in the Faroe Islands and two members - in Greenland.

Representation of both autonomous regions in the Folketing is based on the principle of equality and does not depend either on the size of the territory of the autonomous regions, or the number of people living on them [9. P. 249]. Elections of the members of the Folketing from these two autonomies are regulated by two separate acts: Law № 458 of 30 June 1993 on elections to the Folketing from the Faroe Islands (*Lov om folketingsvalg på Færøerne*) and Law № 822 of 25 November 1998 on elections to the Folketing in Greenland (*Lov om folketingsvalg i Grønland*) (1).

The central government in Greenland and on the Faroe Islands is presented by the *high commissioners* (*rigsombudsmanden*), who are appointed by the Danish government (2). The commissioners are responsible for ensuring the relationships between the central authorities and the authorities of the relevant autonomy region. The commissioners do not perform constitutional control functions, they are not entitled to verify compliance with the provisions of the Danish Constitution on the territory of the autonomies [6. P. 126-138]. They represent the central government in the parliaments of Greenland and the Faroe Islands, have seats in these parliaments. They are allowed to speak

up, but not allowed to vote. The parliaments of both autonomous regions are obliged to inform the high commissioners about all decisions adopted by the autonomous authorities.

On the self-government territories the Greenlandic and the Faroese language are used along with the Danish language. The autonomous regions form their own authorities, legislatures and governments. Moreover, in Greenland, there are own Greenlandic courts which consider cases on matters attributed to the exclusive jurisdiction of this autonomous region. Since 1 January 2010, the courts of Greenland include four district courts (*kredsretter*), the Court of Greenland (*Retten i Grønland*) and the High Court of Greenland (*Grønlands Landsret*). Rulings issued by the High Court of Greenland may, with the permission of the Appeals Permission Board (*Procesbevillingsnævnet*) (3), be brought directly before the Supreme Court (*Højesteret*) of Denmark in Copenhagen.

On the territory of the Faroe Islands there is only one court - the Court of the Faroe Islands (*Retten på Færøerne*) which hears the same types of cases as the district courts of Denmark. Rulings made by the Court of the Faroe Islands can be appealed to the Eastern High Court (*Østre Landsret*) - one of the two High Courts of Denmark.

The experts identify two main factors contributing to the successful Danish experience in development of constructive relationships between the central and self-government authorities: the first fact is that the population of both autonomies is not affiliated with any foreign country; the second fact is that there is no land border between Denmark and its autonomous regions [14. P. 115].

### 3. The current status of home rule in Greenland

The decision on granting Greenland home rule was passed in the Folketing in 1978. A referendum on approval of the Act on Home Rule of Greenland adopted by the Danish Parliament in November 1978 was held on the territory of Greenland on 17 January, 1979. The Act had an appendix which numbered the spheres of competence of the Greenlandic self-government authorities.

The Act of 1978 was in force until 2009, when the new Home Rule Act of Greenland № 473 dd. June 12, 2009, was passed. The new Act was developed on the basis of the so-called *White paper* № 1497, which was compiled in 2008 by the joint Greenlandic-Danish Home-

Rule Commission. It proclaimed the principle of the unity of the Kingdom.

The entry into force of the new Home Rule Act of Greenland was preceded by the Greenlandic referendum on the question of providing Greenland with more extensive autonomous rights which is described as ethno-national referendum [16. P. 129-150]. The referendum was held on 25 November, 2008. According to its results 75,54 % of the referendum's participants casted their votes for the expansion of self-government, 23,57 % - against, with a turnout of 71,96 % of 39 thousand inhabitants of the island who have the right to vote.

The passing of the Home Rule Act marked an end to three decades of limited 'home rule' autonomy [13. P. 179]. The expansion of the autonomy of Greenland led to granting the Greenlandic authorities the right of self-disposal of natural resources, of their subordination directly to the judiciary and law enforcement organs, and expanded their influence on the foreign policy of the Kingdom of Denmark in matters concerning Greenland. Prior to the expansion of areas of competence of the autonomy the Greenland local government ruled directly only health system, education and social services on the territory of the island

It is noteworthy that the preamble to the 2009 Home Rule Act of Greenland recognized the right of the people of Greenland to self-determination in accordance with international law. The new 2009 Home Rule Act of Greenland secures the possibility of obtaining full independence for Greenland. Subsection 1 section 20 of the Act provides that the decision regarding Greenland's independence shall be taken by the people of Greenland. If the decision is taken, negotiations shall commence between the Danish and the Greenlandic governments with a view to the introduction of independence for Greenland. An agreement between two governments regarding the introduction of independence for Greenland shall be concluded with the consent of the Greenland parliament and shall be endorsed by a referendum in Greenland. The agreement shall, furthermore, be concluded with the consent of the Folketing. Independence for Greenland shall imply that Greenland assumes sovereignty over the Greenland territory. After the Greenland referendum in 2008 Danish minister of foreign affairs Thomas Flønger stated the following: "If Greenland wants to secede, it can do so, I mean that Denmark will not keep it by force. If the Greenlanders want to be independent, they are entitled to it. But we still have very close historical connection".

According to the Act of 2009 the legislative power in Greenland shall lie with *Inatsisartut* (Greenland's Parliament), the executive power - with *Naalakkersuisut* (Greenland's government), and the judicial power - with the established by the self-government authorities courts of law.

The matters of the exclusive Greenland authorities' competence are stipulated in two lists attached to the 2009 Act. The List № 1 numbers the fields of responsibility which shall be transferred to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Greenland self-government authorities at points of time fixed by them (industrial injury compensation; the remaining areas under the health care area; the road traffic area; the law of property and obligations; the commercial diving area).

The List № 2 provides the fields of responsibility (altogether 28 subjects) which are to be transferred to the Greenland self-government authorities within time fixed by the self-government authorities after negotiation with the central authorities of the Realm.

However, the list of fields of the exclusive responsibility of the Greenland self-government authorities is not complete. Pursuant to section 4 Chapter 2 of the Home Rule Act of Greenland of 2009, the Greenland and the Danish governments may agree that fields of responsibility which exclusively concern Greenland affairs, and which are not referred to in the above mentioned lists, may be assumed by the Greenland self-government authorities.

After the 2009 Home Rule Act's adoption the Greenland-Danish relations concerning the extraction of minerals on the territory of the island have significantly changed. In November 2009, the Greenland self-government authorities took the decision on the recognition the full responsibility for these issues for the Greenlandic authorities starting from January 1, 2010. All revenues from natural resources extraction on the territory of Greenland go to the local budget. Danish Government's funding of values of the Greenland self-government depends on the size of these revenues.

The distribution of powers in the field of international relations is provided by the Constitution of Denmark and Chapter 4 of the 2009 Home Rule Act of Greenland. The Chapter has numerous provisions regulating foreign affairs of the Greenland self-government authorities. However, the powers of the Greenland self-government authorities should not limit the constitutional competence of the central state organs in this area. The Danish and Greenland governments shall cooperate in international affairs with a view to safeguarding the interests of Greenland as well as the general interests of

the Kingdom of Denmark. The powers granted to the Greenland government by the Home Rule Act shall not limit the Danish authorities' constitutional responsibility and powers in international affairs. The Greenland government may on behalf of the Realm negotiate and conclude international agreements with foreign states and international organisations, including administrative agreements which exclusively concern Greenland and entirely relate to fields of responsibility taken over. It shall inform the central government of negotiations under consideration before these are initiated and of the development of the negotiations before agreements under international law are concluded or terminated.

The central government shall inform the Greenland government before negotiations are initiated regarding international agreements which are of particular importance to Greenland. In matters which exclusively concern Greenland, the central government may authorise the Greenland government to conduct the negotiations, with the cooperation of the ministry of foreign affairs of Denmark.

Agreements where Denmark and Greenland have been jointly involved in the negotiations shall be signed by the Danish government, to the widest extent possible, together with the Greenland government. Where international organisations allow entities other than states and associations of states to attain membership in their own name, the government of Denmark may, subject to request by the Greenland government, decide to submit or support such an application from Greenland where this is consistent with the constitutional status of Greenland. The Greenland government may request the appointment of its representatives to the diplomatic missions of the Kingdom of Denmark with the purpose represent the interests of the region. However, the central government may determine that expenditure related to this shall be borne by Greenland's authorities. For the time being there are three representative offices of Greenland: in Copenhagen, Brussels and Washington D.C.

The Home Rule Act of Greenland of 2009 retained the old mechanism for resolving disputes between central and autonomous authorities, which was provided earlier in the Home Rule Act of Greenland 1978. Should any dispute arise between the Greenland self-government authorities and the central authorities of the realm concerning the self-government authorities' responsibility in relation to the central authorities, any party of the dispute may decide to lay the question before a *board* consisting of

2 members nominated by the Danish government, 2 members nominated by the Greenland government, and 3 judges of the Danish Supreme Court nominated by its President, one of whom shall be nominated as the chairman. If 4 members nominated by the Danish and Greenland governments reach agreement, the dispute shall be considered settled. If these 4 fail the dispute shall be settled by 3 Supreme Court judges. The board may decide to suspend the enactment or decision which has been placed before the board until such time as the board's decision is taken.

#### 4. Specific status of the Faroe Islands

Unlike Greenland, the Faroe Islands had always had autonomous status. Despite the fact that the Islands alternately belonged to different states, they had their own representative governing body, which was mentioned in "the Faroe Saga" dated 1200 written in the Icelandic language. However, the representative body itself appeared much earlier - immediately after the settlement of the Islands by immigrants from the North. The *Løgting* ("Law assembly") - the representative body of the Faroe Islands - dates back to Viking times and is believed to be one of the oldest parliaments in the world.

After the adoption of the Home Rule Act of the Faroe Islands in 1948 the activities of the *Løgting* changed dramatically. Prior to the adoption of the 1948 Act, the *Løgting* was considered to be an advisory body. After the entry into force of the Act it became an independent legislature empowered to pass the laws relating to the jurisdiction of the Faroe Islands. In accordance with the Home Rule Act of the Faroe Islands the legislative powers are divided into two annexes ("A" and "B"). The legislative powers listed in Annex "A" can be carried out by the *Løgting* at the request of the Danish government and the *Løgting*. The legislative powers listed in Appendix "B" may be transferred to the *Løgting* only if this will be the decision of the Danish government and the Faroese government (*Landsstyre*). The legislative powers on matters not submitted for approval of the *Løgting* are retained by the Folketing, in which the Faroe Islands are represented by two members.

According to the 1948 Home Rule Act of the Faroe Islands the domestic issues refer to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Faroe *Løgting*. This provision was confirmed by the special parliamentary Act No 103 dd. July 26, 1994 on home rule in the Faroe Islands. Pursuant to section 1 of the 1994 Act with regard to matters under Faroese authority, legislative power is shared

between the *Løgting* and the prime minister of the Faroe Islands. The Faroe Islands government has executive power. Judicial power resides with the Danish court system. The courts of law on the Faroe Islands are formed in accordance with the special Act on the judiciary on the Faroe Islands passed by the Danish parliament.

The new stage in evolution of the autonomous status of the Faroe Islands started in 2005. In May 2005 the Folketing passed two bills which became integral parts of the 1948 Home Rule Act of the Faroe Islands:

- Act № 79 dd. May 12, 2005 on the Assumption of Matters and Fields of Responsibility by the Faroese Authorities;

- Act № 80 dd. May 14, 2005 on the Conclusion of Agreements under International Law by the Government of the Faroes.

Act № 79 on the Assumption of Matters and Fields of Responsibility by the Faroese Authorities stipulated the fields of responsibility which were transferred to the authorities of the Faroe Islands. This Act became the basis of sections 2 and 3 of the current Home Rule Act of the Faroe Islands. It replaced annexes "A" and "B" of the original version of the 1948 Home Rule Act. Section 1 of the Act the Assumption of Matters and Fields of Responsibility by the Faroese Authorities lists the subjects of the exclusive competence of the central authorities which cannot be transferred to the self-government authorities of the Faroe Islands: 1) the Constitution of the Denmark; 2) citizenship of the Danish State; 3) the Supreme Court of the Danish State; 4) foreign, security and defence policy; 5) monetary and currency policy. Section 2 of the Act revised by the Act № 55 dd. May 26, 2011 provides that some matters and fields of responsibility may be transferred to the Faroese authorities after deliberations with the Danish authorities.

Act № 80 of May 14th 2005 on the Conclusion of Agreements under International Law by the Government of the Faroe Islands provided the Faroese government with the right to negotiate and conclude agreements under international law with foreign states and international organisations, including administrative agreements, which relate entirely to subject matters under the jurisdiction of the authorities of the Faroes. However, pursuant to subsection 1 section 1 of the Act this provision shall not apply to the negotiation and conclusion of international agreements which concern both the Faroes and Greenland. Following a joint decision by the government of the Faroes and the government of Greenland, the two governments may, however, act jointly with respect to agreements

under international law in accordance with the provisions of this Act. The Act empowered the government of the Faroes to appointment of its representatives to diplomatic missions of the Kingdom of Denmark to attend to subject matters under the jurisdiction of the authorities of the Faroes.

The Act also provided that where international organisations allow entities other than states and associations of states to attain membership in their own name, the government of Denmark may, at the request of the government of the Faroe Islands, decide to apply or support an application for this purpose for the Faroes, where this is consistent with the constitutional status of the Faroe Islands.

It should be noted that, despite the fact that the Faroe Islands are part of the territory of the Kingdom of Denmark, they are not part of the EU likewise Greenland. This means that free movement of goods, people, capital and services within the EU and other directives do not apply for the Faroe Islands. Denmark became a member of the European Communities (later – the EU) in 1973 [5. P. 259]. Declaration № 25 to the Maastricht Agreement (Declaration on the representation of overseas countries and territories) stipulates the legal status of the autonomous regions of Denmark. Pursuant to the Declaration cooperation in foreign policy between the governments of the EU member States should not prevent Denmark to act independently, when necessary, in order to protect foreign policy interests of Denmark's autonomies.

The protocol to the treaty of accession of Denmark to the European Communities stipulates that Danish nationals residing in the Faroe Islands are not to be considered as Danish nationals within the meaning of the treaties [2. P. 182]. Hence, Danish people living in the Faroes are not citizens of the European Union (other EU nationals living there remain EU citizens), and do not have right to settle in the EU without special permits.

The Faroe Islands are not part of the Schengen Area. However, persons travelling between the Faroe Islands and the Schengen Area are not subject to border control, because the Faroe Islands have been the member of the Nordic passport union, and in 2001 passport control between the member states of the Nordic Council and the Schengen Area was canceled.

On 1 November 2006, the Faroe Islands entered into a special economic treaty with Iceland (*the Hoyvík Agreement*) which established a single economic area encompassing both countries where any discrimination regarding

goods, services, capital and persons is prohibited. The Faroe Islands have entered into regional free trade agreements with Norway and Switzerland as well as a most-favoured-nation treatment agreement with the Russian Federation.

The Faroe Islands are a member of some international organisations (North Atlantic Marine Mammal Commission), an associated member of three special UN units (the International Maritime Organization, UNESCO, Food and agriculture organization).

So far, the reforms of 2005 contributed to granting the full internal self-government and extensive external autonomy of the Faroe Islands. The reform, however, was not considered by the parties as the substitution of the right of the Faroe Islands to full self-determination. The government of Denmark allows the possibility of the proclamation of full independence of the Faroe Islands under the decision of the people residing on their territory.

In February 2016 the prime minister of the Faroe Islands A. V. Johannesen announced a Faroese referendum on the adoption of the Constitution of the Faroe Islands. It is planned to be held on April 25, 2018. The Constitution is aimed to guarantee fundamental rights and freedoms of the Faroese people and their right to self-determination.

## Conclusion

The analysis of the legal status of Greenland and the Faroe Islands within the territory Denmark, as well as the constitutional and legal regulation of relations between the central and self-government authorities testifies the processes of regionalization in unitary Denmark.

Methods and ways of distribution of the jurisdiction between the central and self-government authorities is reminiscent of the pattern of relations between the centre and the regions in a federal country [3]. In our opinion, the relationship between Denmark and its autonomous regions to a certain extent similar to the relationship between the Netherlands and Dutch oversee territories (Aruba, Curacao, St. Martin), while some researchers attribute the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the federation [8. P. 11].

Danish autonomies have some elements of the status of subjects of international law.

In Denmark, as in most other European countries, which have territories with autonomous status, autonomy is associated with the ideas of decentralization and democratization. The autonomous regions enjoy independence in many spheres of activity and solve economic, social problems of the local population in a bet-

ter way. The autonomies contribute to the development of the regions more effectively. Their specific legal status ensures national consent in multicultural and multinational states [4. P. 4; 10. P. 355-375]. Regionalization has a number of advantages, ensuring, in particular, the combination of necessary centralization in a state with extensive rights of territories. But there is another side of the process of regionalization: it may not help preserve the unity of the state [7].

#### Notes:

1. Initially, the Law on elections to the Folketing in Greenland was adopted on 21 December, 1988 (№ 845), later it was revised by the Law № 877 dd. November 24, 1993. Currently, it acts as the Law № 822 of 25 November 1998, entered into force on July 1, 1999.

2. The Danish High commissioners (Rigsombudsmanden) should not be confused

with parliamentary ombudsmen existing in Denmark and other countries. A parliamentary ombudsman is to perform two main functions: to exercise control over observance of the rights and freedoms of individuals and to exercise control over the legality of administration activities. For an in-depth analysis of the parliamentary ombudsmen in different countries see, for example: *Омбудсман в зарубежных странах: коллективная монография* / Под ред. А.Г. Орлова, Н.А. Славкиной. М.: МГИМО-Университет, 2014.

3. The Appeals Permission Board processes applications for permission to bring cases before the Supreme Court, i.e. a leave to appeal to the third instance. The Board also processes applications for permission to appeal cases that are normally only heard in one instance, along with complaints about rejections of applications for free legal aid.

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## РЕГИОНАЛИЗАЦИЯ В ДАНИИ В СВЕТЕ ПОЛИТИЧЕСКИХ ТРАНСФОРМАЦИЙ В ЕВРОПЕ (НА ПРИМЕРЕ ИЗМЕНЕНИЙ ПРАВОВОГО СТАТУСА АВТОНОМИЙ ГРЕНЛАНДИИ И ФАРЕРСКИХ ОСТРОВОВ)

**Введение.** Из всех стран Северной Европы только Дания и Финляндия имеют в своем составе национально-территориальные автономии. В других странах этого региона существуют внетерриториальные национальные автономии саамов, которым предоставлено право формировать свои собственные представительные органы (*саметинги*).

В Дании на юге страны на границе с Германией (в Северном Гольштейне) проживает немецкоговорящее национальное меньшинство, организация которого может быть отнесена к национально-культурной автономии, не имеющей, однако, самостоятельного парламента, но обладающей представительством в датском парламенте – Фолькетинге. С целью гарантирования защиты прав немецкоговорящего национального меньшинства с 1 февраля 1998 года Дания стала участницей разработанной Советом Европы рамочной Конвенции о защите национальных меньшинств 1998 года, а с 1 января 2001 года – Европейской хартии региональных языков и языков меньшинств 1992 года.

**Материалы и методы.** Методологическую основу статьи составляют такие общенаучные и специальные методы познания правовых явлений, как метод системно-структурного анализа, метод синтеза социально-правовых явлений, формально-

логический метод, сравнительно-правовой метод.

**Результаты исследования.** Анализ правового статуса Гренландии и Фарерских островов позволяет сделать вывод о том, что обе датские автономии обладают высокой степенью самостоятельности в отношениях с центральными властями. Автономии вправе заключать международные договоры, принимать решения о вступлении в международные организации и союзы, которые могут отличаться от позиции центральной власти. Изменения в правовом статусе обеих датских автономий указывают на процессы регионализации, происходящие в унитарной Дании в последние годы.

**Обсуждение и заключения:** обоснованы законодательные изменения во взаимоотношениях между центральными и автономными властями в Дании; проанализированы их положительные стороны и недостатки; допускается возможность сецессии датских автономий и провозглашение их суверенитета.

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### Ключевые слова:

Дания, Фарерские острова, Гренландия, автономии в Дании, самоуправление Гренландии, самоуправление Фарерских островов, парламент Фарерских островов, правительство Фарерских островов, парламент Гренландии, правительство Гренландии.

### Keywords:

Denmark, the Faroe Islands, Greenland, autonomous regions in Denmark, self-government of Greenland, self-government of the Faroe Islands, the parliament of the Faroe Islands, the government of the Faroe Islands, the parliament of Greenland, the government of Greenland.



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