

The Faroe Islands, Foreign Policy and Security:

# WHAT DO FAROESE PEOPLE THINK?



WORKING PAPER

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## 1. Introduction:

# What do People in the Arctic Actually Think?

What do people in the Arctic region think about foreign policy, defense and security issues that have become so topical in recent years? The growing political attention surrounding the Arctic region is manifold and relates to several different issues, for instance climate change, natural resources, new shipping routes, trade relations, rare earth materials, geopolitics and great power rivalry. However, despite the growing academic literature on great power rivalry in the Arctic region, few projects have examined the attitudes among people who actually live in the Arctic and North Atlantic territories. The main motive behind the survey presented in this working paper is to examine how people in the Faroe Islands relate to foreign policy, defense and security issues. This is the fourth survey in a series of surveys conducted in Greenland, Iceland and Norway, and all surveys are financed by the German think tank Konrad Adenauer Stiftung. This survey is the first systematic and scientific study aiming to examine how people in the Faroe Islands relate to pressing foreign policy, defense and security issues, and we would like to express our gratitude to the Konrad Adenauer Stiftung for enabling this survey.

It should be emphasized immediately that the survey was carried out in November/December in 2021 before the recent escalation of the conflict in Ukraine and the Russian invasion. Some tentative results show that people in the Faroes

- are largely pro-western and pro-NATO regarding security and defense issues
- support the instalment of a new military radar in the Faroes and perceive NATO as a natural shelter
- perceive growing Chinese power with skepticism
- perceive Russia as an important trade partner but not as a political ally
- are not immensely concerned about geopolitical security threats in the region
- have a positive perception of the EU without supporting EU-membership
- worry about climate change and environmental pollution
- are shaped by self-reported ideology in their views on foreign policy and security. People on the right are generally welcoming more cooperation with both the US and Russia, while people on the left are generally more skeptic

However, these tentative findings are not uniform, and as the results reveal, different interpretations are certainly possible. Besides the findings presented in this working paper, the number of respondents replying "I don't know" is relatively high compared to other surveys about politics and society in the Faroe Islands. This finding might indicate that for a relatively large group of people, foreign policy, security and defense issues are not very present in people's everyday lives despite media coverage and public debate.

## 1.1 Method and Data

The present survey is the most comprehensive survey on foreign policy, security and defense issues within the Faroe Islands to date. Almost 800 respondents have participated (N=790) between the age of 18 and 75, and data has been collected in November/December in 2021 by the Faroese statistical company Lóður. First, we received a retrieval from the Faroese National Population Register and sent out a few thousand physical letters containing an online link. Secondly, people replied the survey online, and thirdly, the descriptive data

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was analyzed. With regard to gender, age, place of resident and other demographic variables, the survey has proved to be representative and within the normal demographic distribution. This was expected given the fact that 790 respondents is a very high number of survey respondents in a Faroese context. The questionnaire was in local Faroese language, and we have used the Greenlandic, Norwegian and Icelandic questionnaires for comparative purposes. However, some questions had to be adjusted to a Faroese context, and we added other questions particularly relevant in a Faroese context. Furthermore, we also included other background variables not included in the other surveys (such as self-reported standpoint on a left-right scale, self-reported standpoint on a liberal-conservative scale, religious views, political party affiliation, media consumption, media trust etc.). As noted, one recurrent finding shows that self-reported political ideology on a right-left scale shapes people's attitudes on many questions. Unfortunately, parts of the questionnaires in the Faroese, Greenlandic and Icelandic versions are not comparable due to different ways of phrasing a question and different reply options. In this working paper, we have only included comparative results where the questions and reply options are either identical or almost identical. Finally, we have avoided references in the text itself, but sources used in the preparations of this working paper can be found in the bibliography.

## **2. Historical Background:**

### **The Faroe Islands and International Relations**

The Faroe Islands were incorporated into the Kingdom of Denmark in 1814 as a consequence of the Treaty of Kiel that ended the Napoleonic wars. The former Norwegian archipelago in the North Atlantic became a Danish county with very limited political independence until the adoption of the Home Rule Act in 1948. Ever since, the Home Rule Act has paved the way for extensive self-government. During World War II, the islands were occupied by British forces, and all contact with Nazi-occupied Denmark was terminated. In relation to the British occupation in 1940, the Faroese parliament adopted a resolution expressing the will to stay out of international conflicts. After the war, the Faroese national movement sensed the dawn of a new and independent state, and in a referendum in 1946, a narrow majority voted in favor of independence. However, the result of the referendum was never implemented, and after lengthy negotiations, the Home Rule Act was adopted and still constitutes the political framework for the Faroe Islands as a self-ruling entity within the Danish kingdom. The Home Rule system provides a formula for transferring political competence from Danish to Faroese authorities. When a policy area is transferred from Copenhagen to Tórshavn, Faroese authorities assume the sole legal, economic and administrative responsibility. According to the Home Rule Act, the foreign relations of the Faroe Islands are under Danish responsibility, but Section 8 grants Faroese authorities involvement in any conduct by Danish authorities important to Faroese international relations.

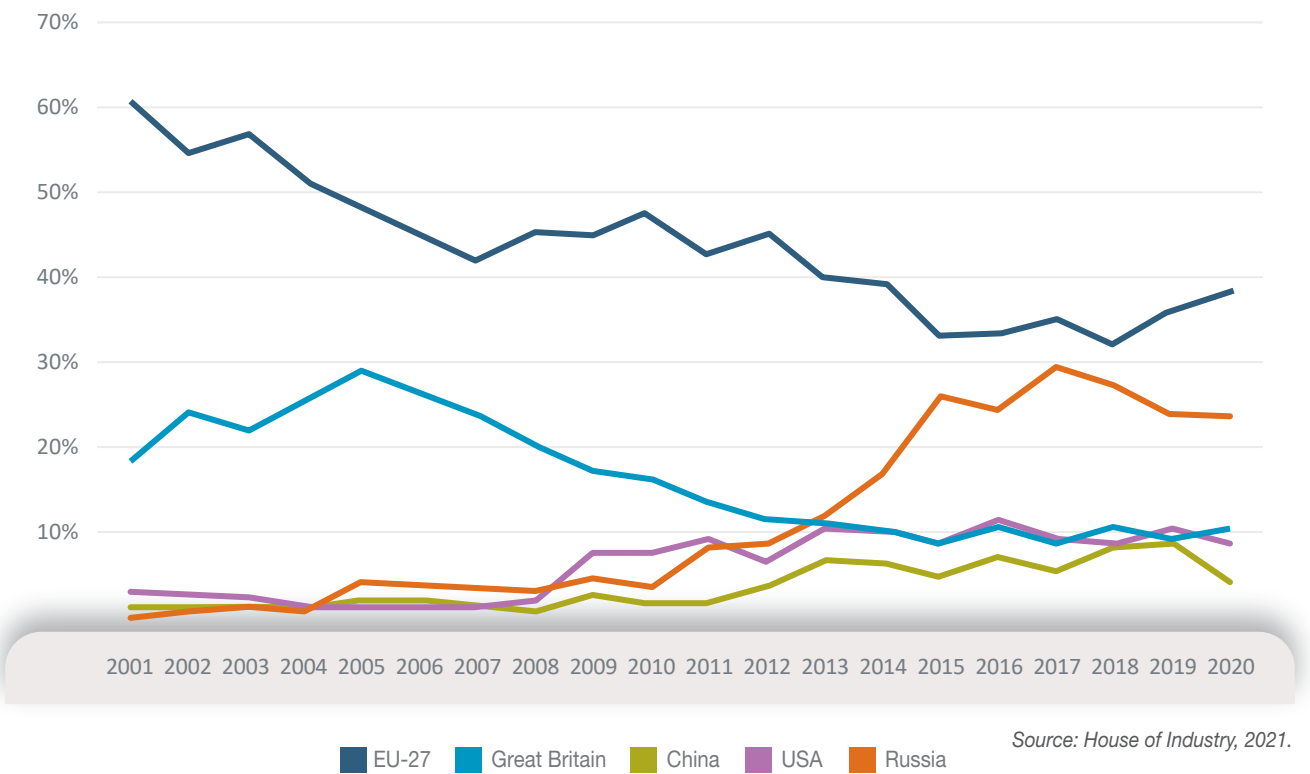
Ever since the referendum in 1946 and the Home Rule Act in 1948, the national independence movement has been a central actor in Faroese politics, and the question of national self-determination has been a defining source of conflict. Since 1948, Faroese authorities have gradually increased the number of policy areas



administered and financed by the Faroese government. In 2005, The Foreign Policy Powers Act was adopted and superseded the Home Rule Act. According to the Foreign Policy Powers Act, the Faroes may, in the name of the Danish kingdom, conclude agreements with other countries or organizations that relate entirely to subject matters under Faroese jurisdiction. However, the Faroes are not entitled to adopt international agreements on defense and security policy and are not entitled to negotiate membership in international organizations where Denmark is already a member. Some perceive the Foreign Policy Powers Act as a significant step towards more national self-determination, while others perceive it as a formalization of Danish control. In practice, the Faroe Islands has conducted its own negotiations on the international arena on some policy areas, for instance with regard to bilateral and multilateral fishery agreements as well as trade agreements.

Exporting fish and farmed salmon constitutes an important part of the Faroese economy. As the figure below shows, export to Russia has been increasing during the last 20 years, and while the EU market is the largest market, no country in the world has bought more Faroese fish products than Russia. However, since the Russian invasion of Ukraine, the Faroese government has emphasized its commitment to be part of western sanctions against Russia. Therefore, the war in Ukraine may prove a turning point in Faroese trade relations.

**Figure 1**



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As noted, security, defense and foreign policy issues have remained under Danish control and defined as policy areas related to the unity of the Danish kingdom. In 1949, The Kingdom of Denmark joined the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) without expressing any reservations on behalf of the Faroes and Greenland. In the period between 1945 and 1967, the North Atlantic region was subject to increasing geostrategic interest for American engagement during the Cold War, which paved the way for several military installations in Greenland, Iceland and Norway. Eventually, and due to its geostrategic position in the center of the GIUK gap (the naval gap between Greenland, Iceland and the United Kingdom), the Faroe Islands became an integrated part of NATO's defense vis-à-vis the Soviet Union. This situation paved the way for several military installations in the Faroes, the most famous being the NATO radar a few kilometers outside the capital of Tórshavn. According to historical sources, some of the functions attached to these military installations were conducted without informing the Faroese parliament, and these military activities were carried out despite several parliamentary resolutions expressing the will to stay neutral in foreign policy, security and defense issues. This historical experience has been a constant source of distrust among segments of Faroese voters and political parties vis-à-vis Denmark and NATO. The rise of the geopolitical rivalry in the Arctic region and the plan to install a new military surveillance radar is therefore reinvigorating old party-political conflicts. In 2004, the Faroese parliament adopted a resolution that did not emphasize "neutrality" as a guiding principle in matters of foreign policy, security and defense. Instead, despite security policy being a Danish portfolio, the resolution demands full insight and consultation regarding all aspects of security and defense policies relating to the Faroe Islands.

### 3.

## The Faroes, the US and NATO

According to the survey findings, a considerable majority seems to consider the Faroes as a natural ally of the west and supports the continued cooperation with traditional partners (Denmark, the US and NATO). However, the picture is not entirely clear in every question. For instance, 20 % think that the Faroes should cooperate less with the US, and almost 40 % are not sure what to reply. However, almost 60 % think that the Faroes should be part of the west in foreign policy, defense and security issues, and only one fifth chooses neutrality as an option. This finding runs against several parliamentary resolutions during the Cold War proclaiming neutrality as the main principle. Despite different interpretational options, the overall tendency seems to be that the majority of Faroese voters regard the Faroes as a naturally ally of the western world, supports NATO-membership and has a positive perception of NATO. Furthermore, there is a positive correlation between self-reported right-wing ideology and pro-American attitudes.

Figure 2

With regard to foreign policy, the Faroe Islands should:

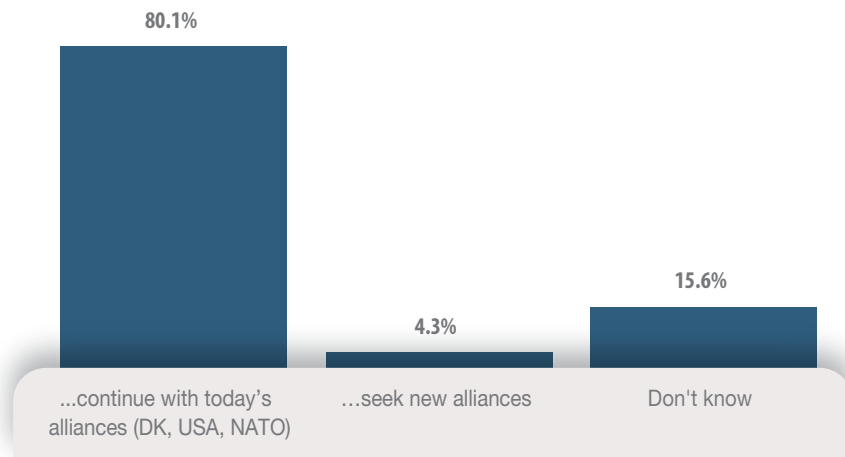


Figure 3

Should the Faroe Islands cooperate more or less with the US in the future?

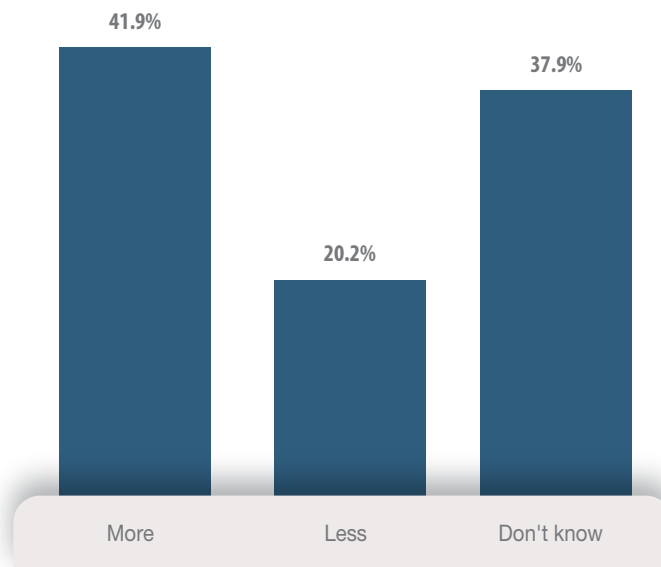




Figure 4

SHOULD THE FAROE ISLANDS COOPERATE MORE OR LESS WITH THE US IN THE FUTURE?

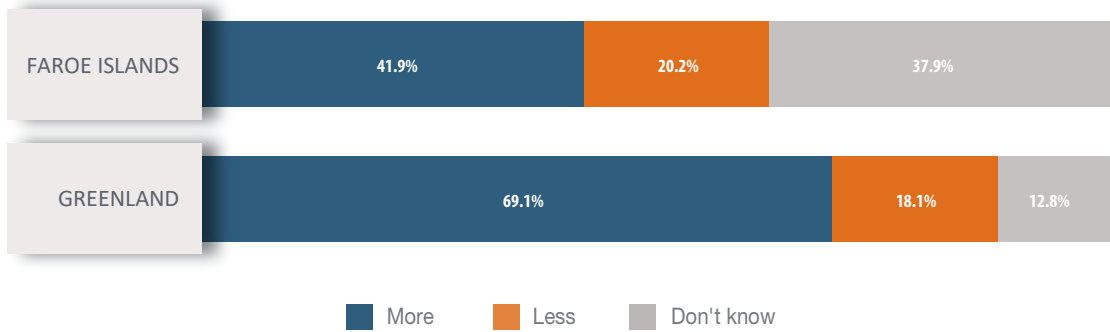


Figure 5

"Should the Faroe Islands cooperate more or less with the US in the future?"

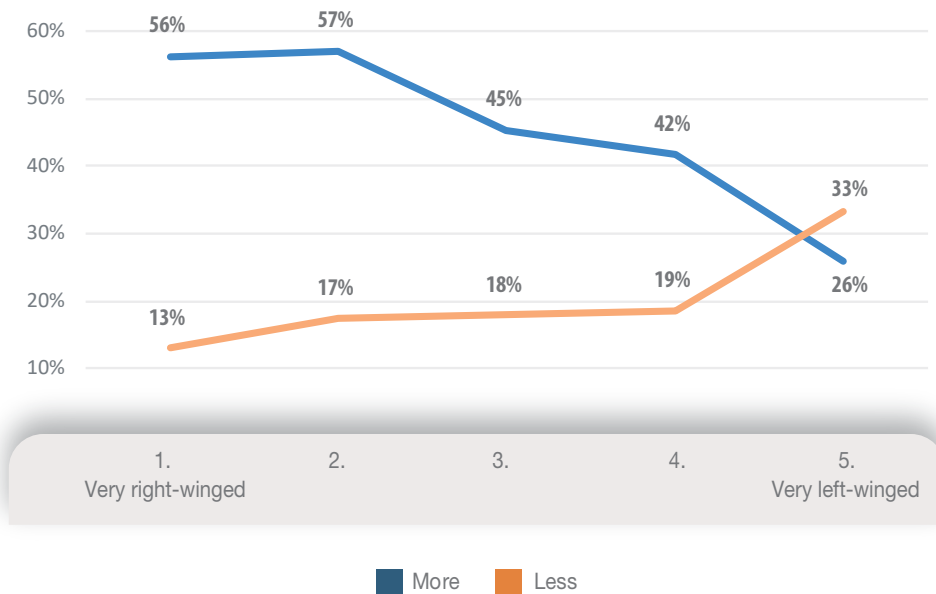


Figure 6

Below are some statements regarding Faroese relations with the rest of the world. Which of the following are closest to your own opinion?

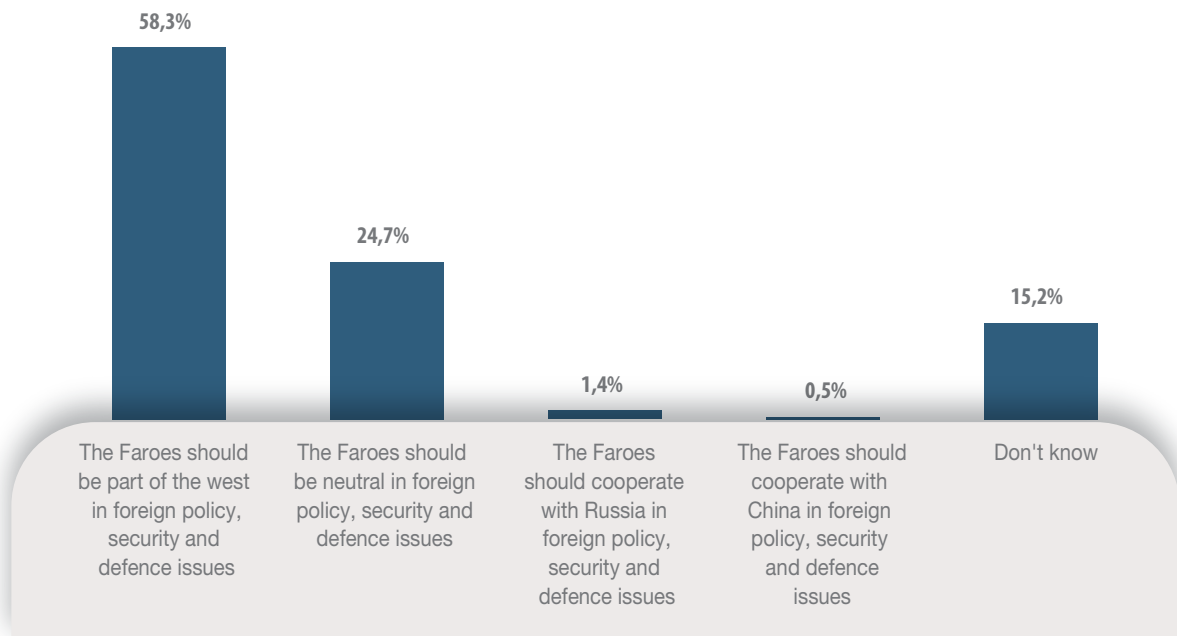


Figure 7

Below are some statements regarding Faroese relations with the rest of the world. Which of the following are closest to your own opinion?

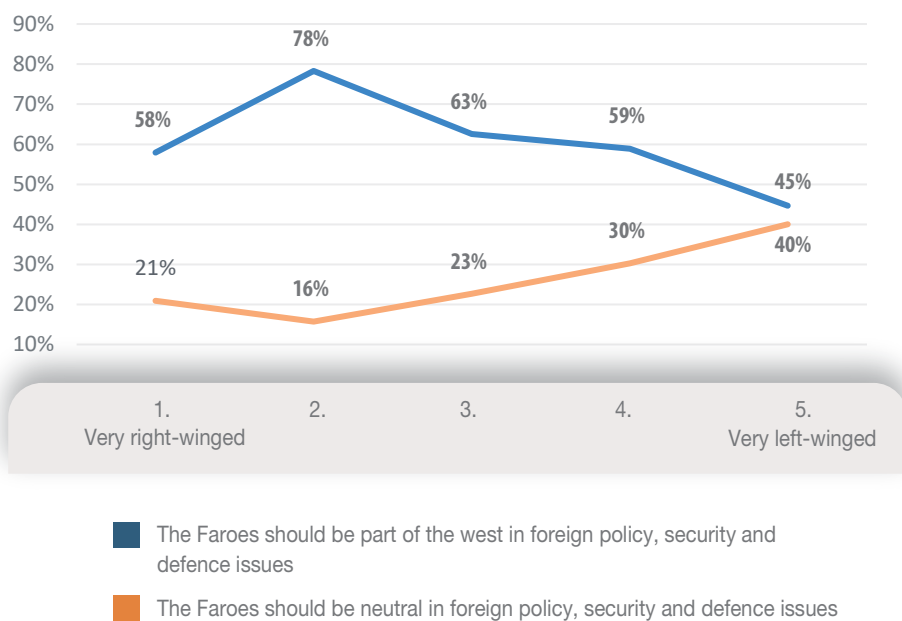


Figure 8

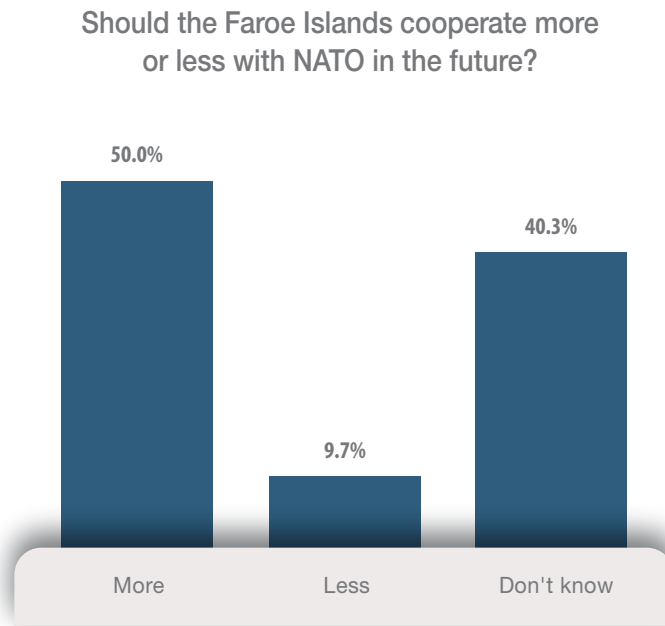


Figure 9

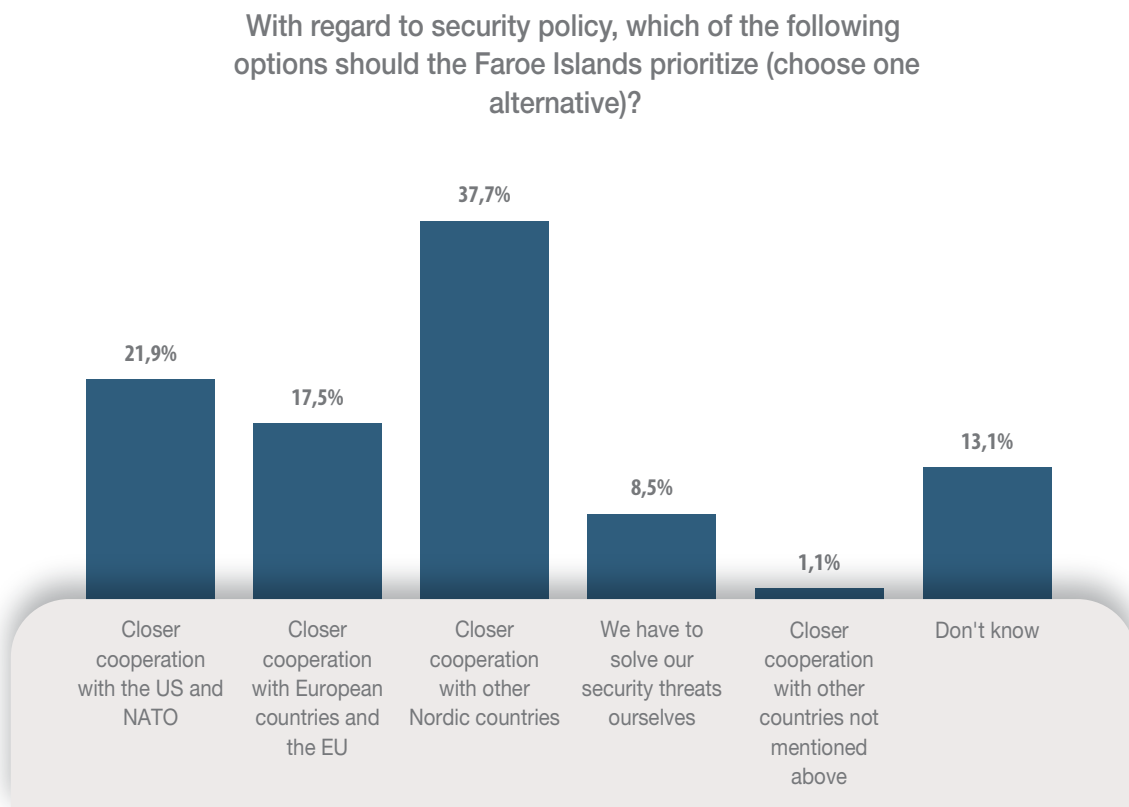


Figure 10

Do you think that the Faroe Islands should be part of the Western security alliance, NATO?

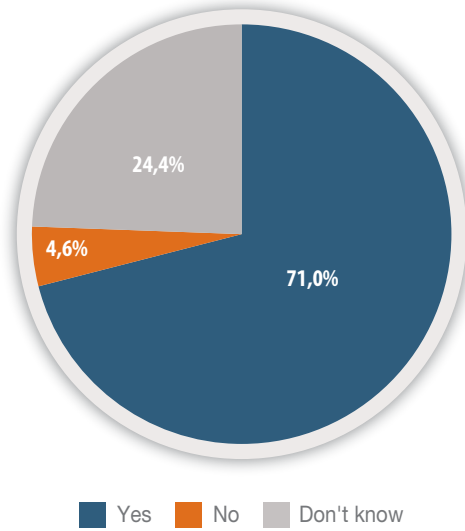


Figure 11

Do you perceive NATO as a positive or negative organization?

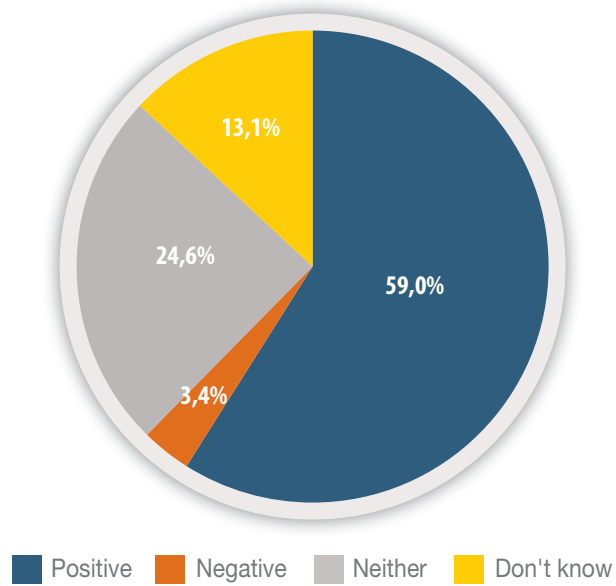


Figure 12

Do you perceive NATO as a positive or negative organization?

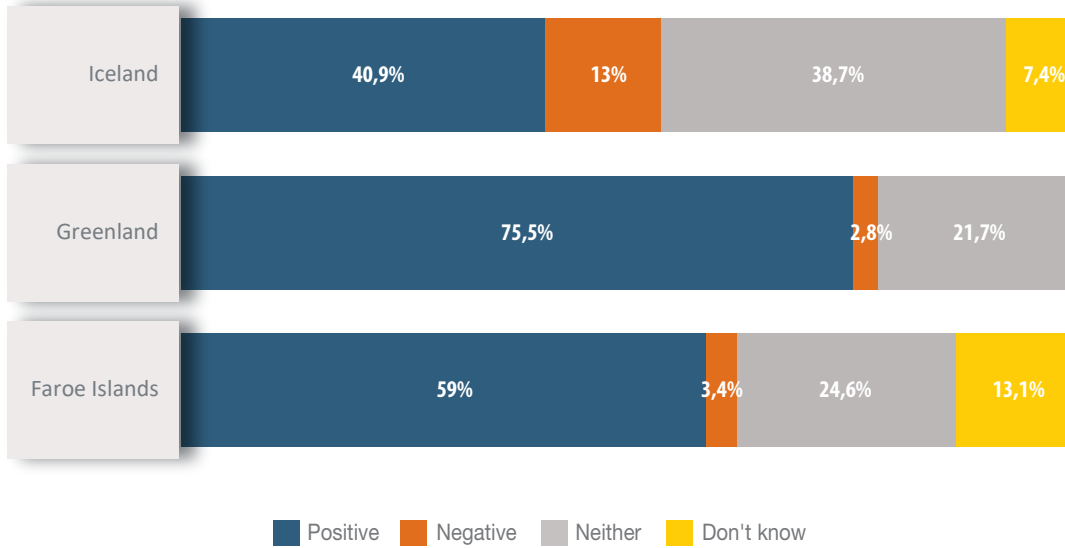


Figure 13

To what extent do you trust NATO?

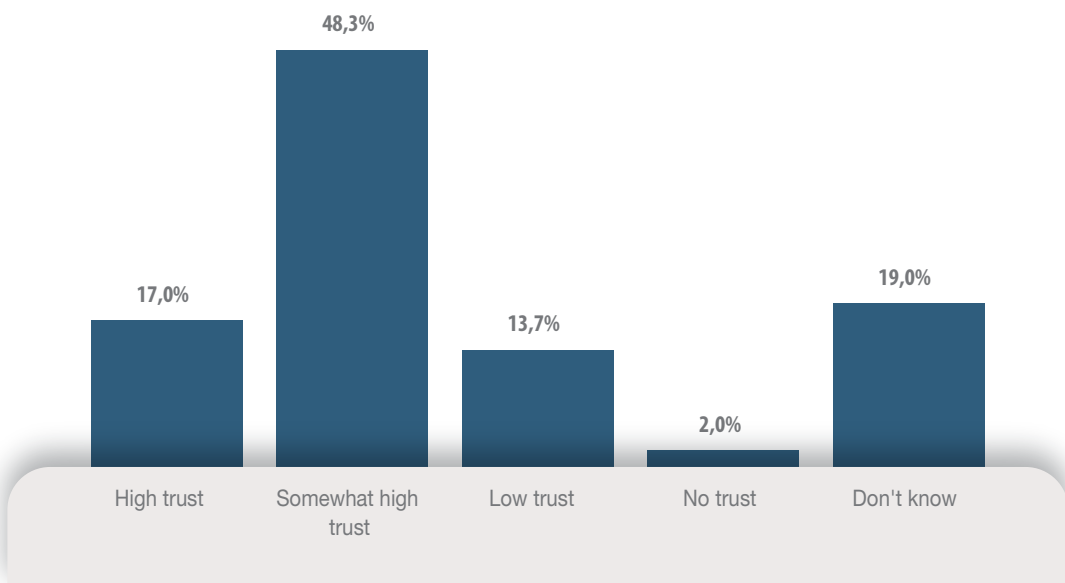
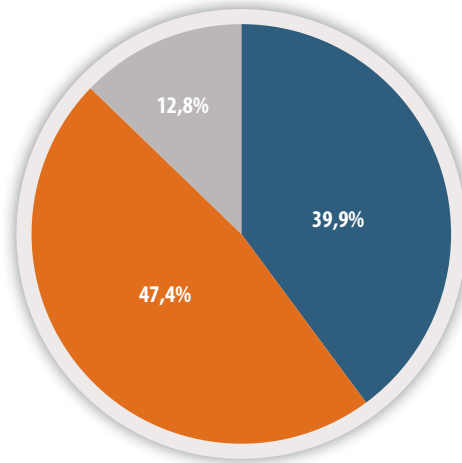


Figure 14

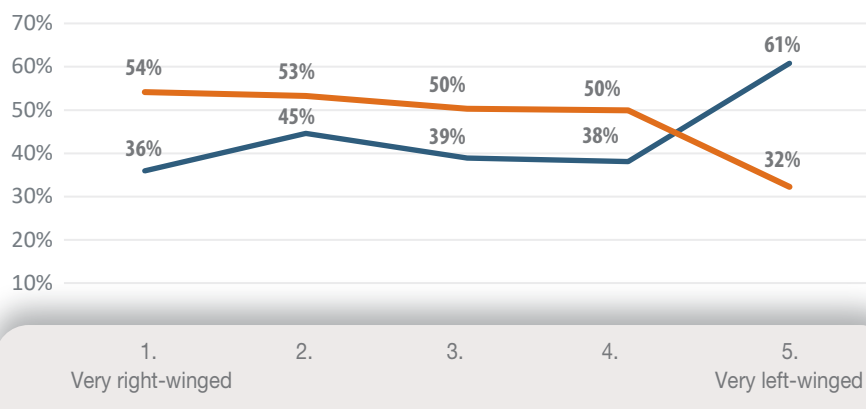
When you think of the Faroese relationship with the US, what is the most important?



- To have a clear standpoint in relation to the US in foreign policy and security matters
- To have good economic relations with the US
- Don't know

Figure 15

When you think of the Faroese relationship with the US, what is the most important?



- To have a clear standpoint in relation to the US in foreign policy and security matters
- To have good economic relations with the US



Figure 16

When you think of the Faroese relationship with the US, what is the most important?

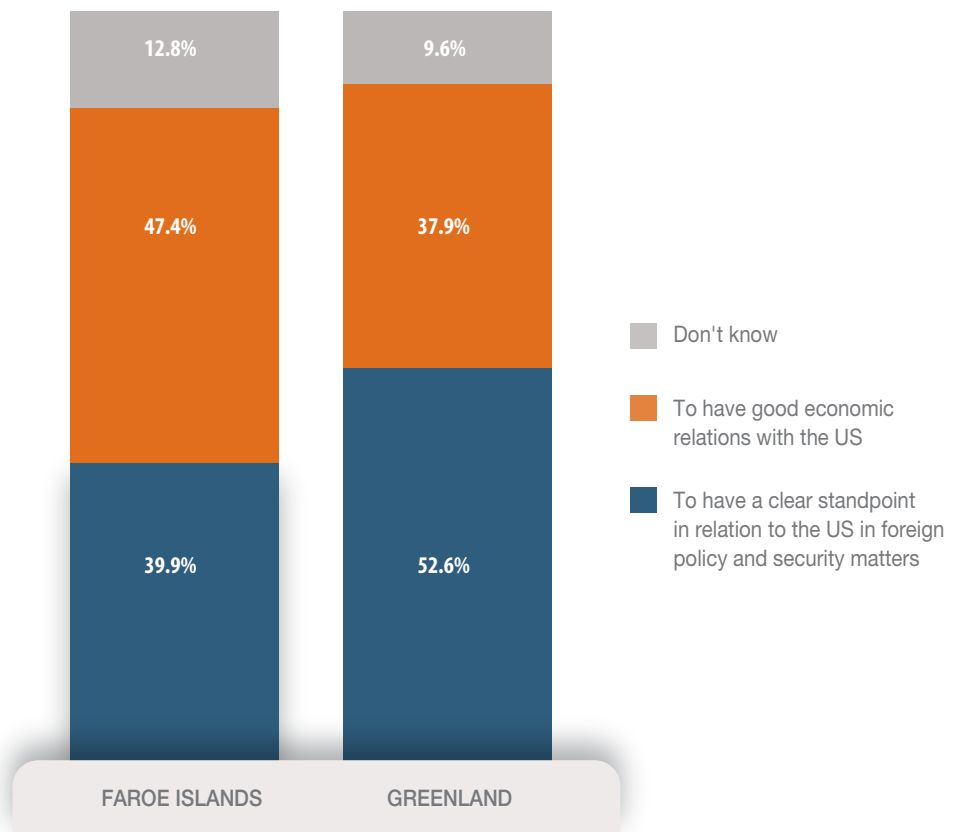


Figure 17

Do you think that Faroese authorities should allow American military naval vessels to use Faroese harbours in order to bunker, take in supplies, change crew etc.?

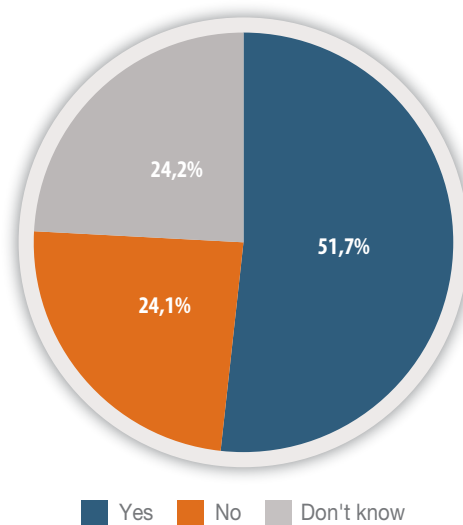
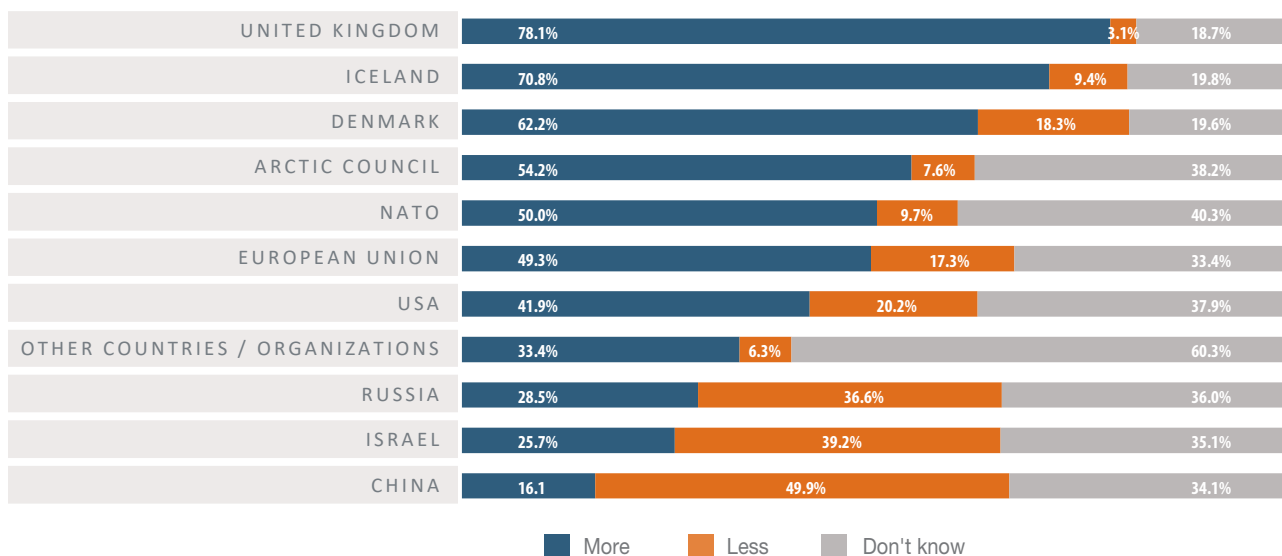


Figure 18

SHOULD THE FAROE ISLANDS COOPERATE MORE OR LESS WITH THE FOLLOWING COUNTRIES/ORGANIZATIONS IN THE FUTURE?



4.

The Faroe Islands and the EU

In 1973, Denmark decided to join the European Union (EU). However, in 1974, the Faroese parliament decided unanimously to stay out of the EU, mainly due to fishery policies and the resistance to share waters with the rest of the EU. Today, the Faroe Islands is classified as a third country while Greenland is classified as an “Overseas Country and Territory” (OCT) within the European Union. Since the decision to stay out of the EU, full membership has never been on the table, but the Faroes has adopted bilateral agreements with the EU regarding fish, trade and research.

In 2012 and 2013, a dispute regarding fish stocks and the allocation of fishery quotas in the North Atlantic triggered a historical confrontation between the Faroes and the European Union. Faroese authorities argued

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that the allocation of quotas between the coastal states in the North Atlantic did not reflect the biological reality of the travelling fish stocks (mackerel and herring). As a consequence, the Faroe Islands unilaterally tripled its share of the quota for mackerel and herring which triggered criticism and economic sanctions. As part of the EU, Denmark was part of the boycott against the Faroe Islands. In other words, one part of the Danish kingdom implemented a boycott against the other part. The delicate situation illustrates the internal frictions within the Danish kingdom.

According to the figures below, a comfortable majority of the Faroese population is still against EU membership. However, despite recent confrontations, more than 20 % would vote in favor of EU-membership, and 22 % are undecided. Despite the predictable resistance against full EU-membership, the largest group supports more cooperation with the EU and holds a positive perception of the European Union. Furthermore, more than 50 % reply that they have either "high" or "somewhat high" trust in the European Union. Given the recent controversies in the relationship between the Faroes and the EU, these findings may be perceived as somewhat surprising.

**Figure 19**

If the Faroe Islands would have a new referendum regarding membership of the EU, would you vote for or against such a membership?

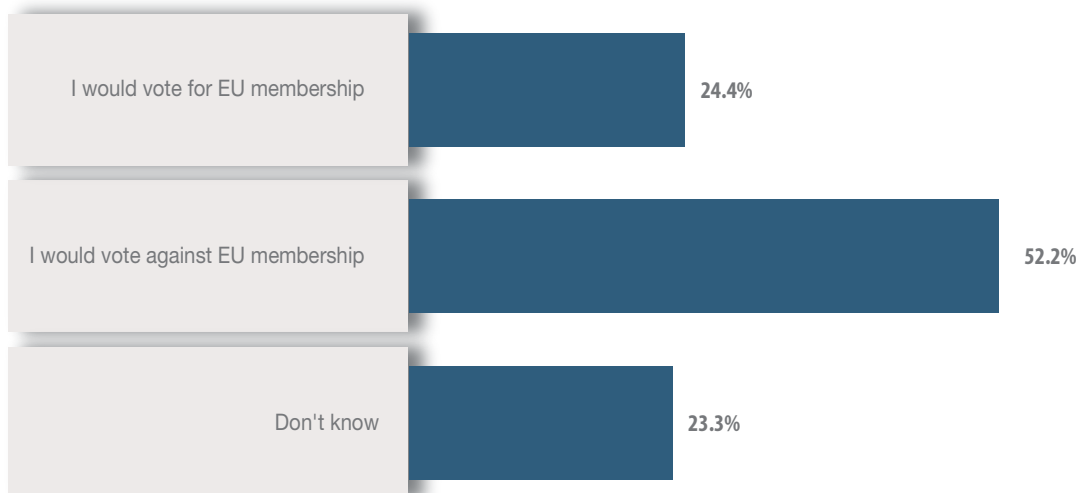


Figure 20

Should the Faroe Islands cooperate more or less with the EU in the future?

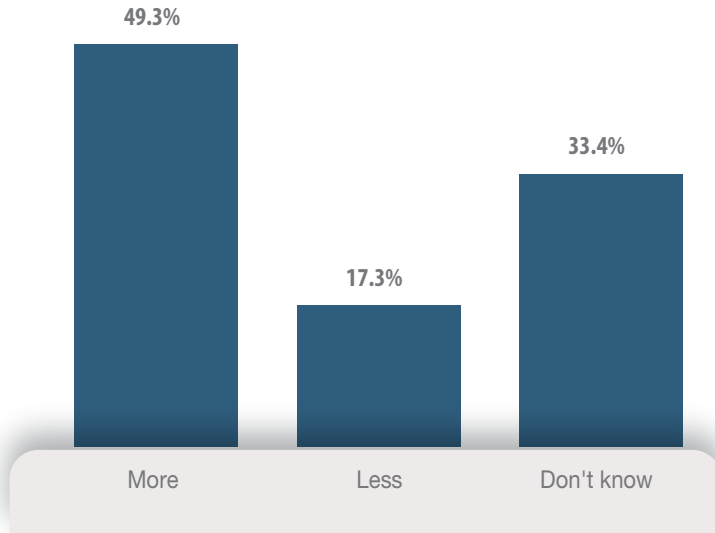


Figure 21

Should the Faroe Islands cooperate more or less with the European Union in the future?

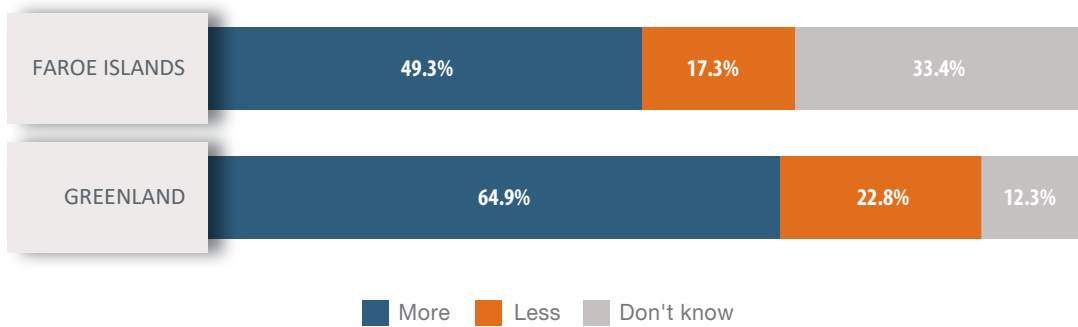


Figure 22

Do you perceive the EU as a positive or negative organization?

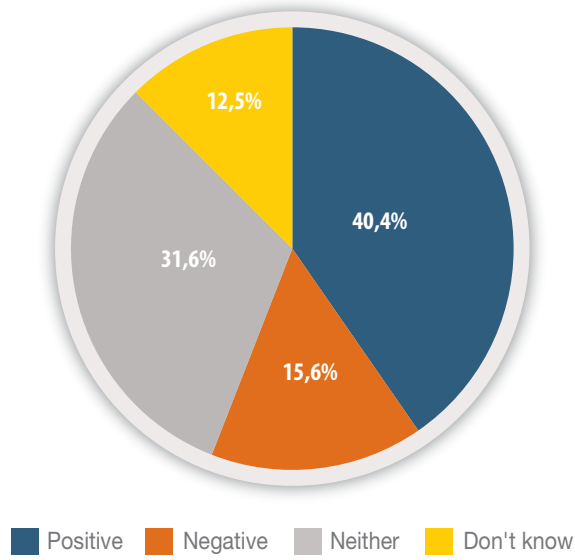
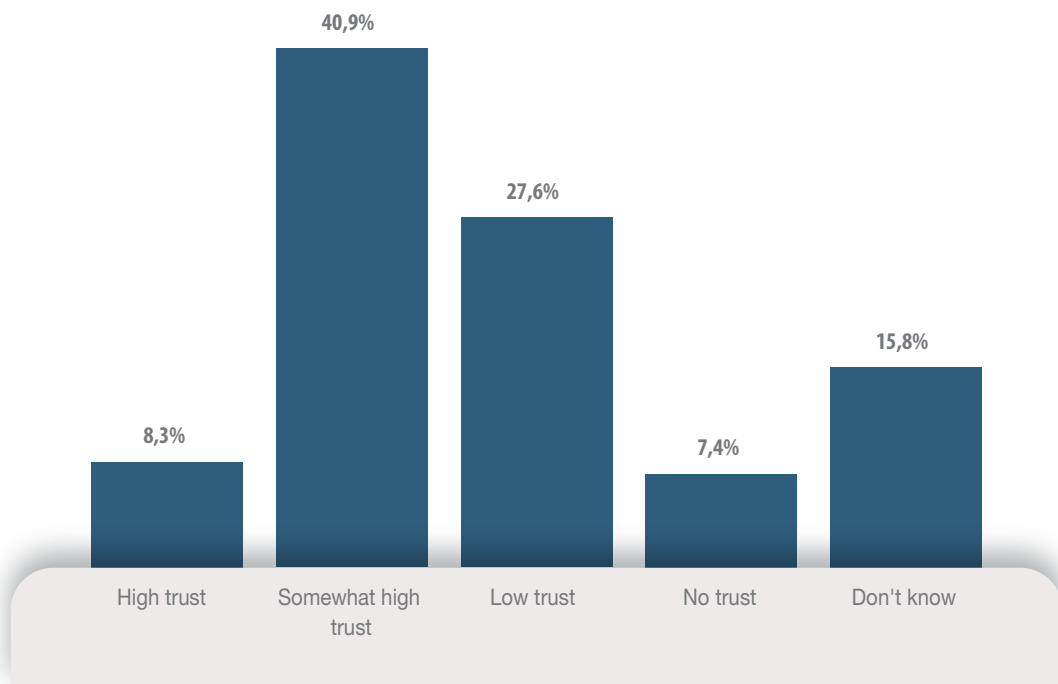


Figure 23

To what extent do you trust the European Union?



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## 5.

# The Faroe Islands and Russia

The trade relationship between the Faroe Islands and Russia spans more than 40 years, and the first bilateral fishery agreement between the two countries was signed in the late seventies. Soviet trawlers were allowed to enter Faroese waters and vice versa. Although the EU market is still the largest export market for Faroese fish products, export to Russia has increased during the recent decade, and no state in the world buys more Faroese fish than Russia. In 2021, the Russian export had a value of 2,2 billion Danish Kroners. Hence, good trade relations with Russia is crucial for the Faroese economy, and the Faroese government has also pursued better trade relations with the broader Eurasian Economic Commission resulting in a “Memorandum of Cooperation” signed in 2018. The Faroe Islands were not included in sanctions between Russia and the EU after the Russian invasion of Crimea, which has benefited Faroese export. Hence, during the last six years, Denmark and the Faroes have followed different policies vis-à-vis Russia. In 2015, and reflecting the growing importance of the Russian market, the Faroe Islands opened a diplomatic representation office in Moscow. As noted, the data collection was conducted by the end of 2021 and before the recent escalation in Ukraine and the Russian invasion. At the time of writing, it is unclear how the war in Ukraine will affect the scope of the sanctions against Russia and how the sanctions will affect Faroese export. However, the Faroese government has expressed a willingness to join the west in its sanctions against Russia. Therefore, export to Russia might be significantly reduced in the future.

Given the historical ties with Russia, the survey findings are interesting. Despite close trade relations, it seems clear that Faroese people do not see Russia as a political ally. When asked whether the Faroes should cooperate more or less with Russia, less than thirty percent would like to see more cooperation while more than one third would welcome less cooperation. The last third is undecided. A comfortable majority of nearly seventy percent perceives Russia as a trading partner but not as a political ally that the Faroes should cooperate with in foreign policy and security matters. This distinction is interesting as it goes against the signals of some prominent politicians in the Faroes who have spoken warmly of the Faroese-Russian relationship. However, the largest group finds that good trade relations are more important than having a clear standpoint vis-à-vis Russia, and right-winged people are inclined to prioritize good trade relations while people who identify themselves on the left wing are more inclined to emphasize the importance of having a tough standpoint in relation to Russia. Interestingly, there is a positive relationship between right-wing ideology and the likelihood of welcoming more cooperation with Russia. The same correlation was also visible in the equivalent question on cooperation with the US.



Figure 24

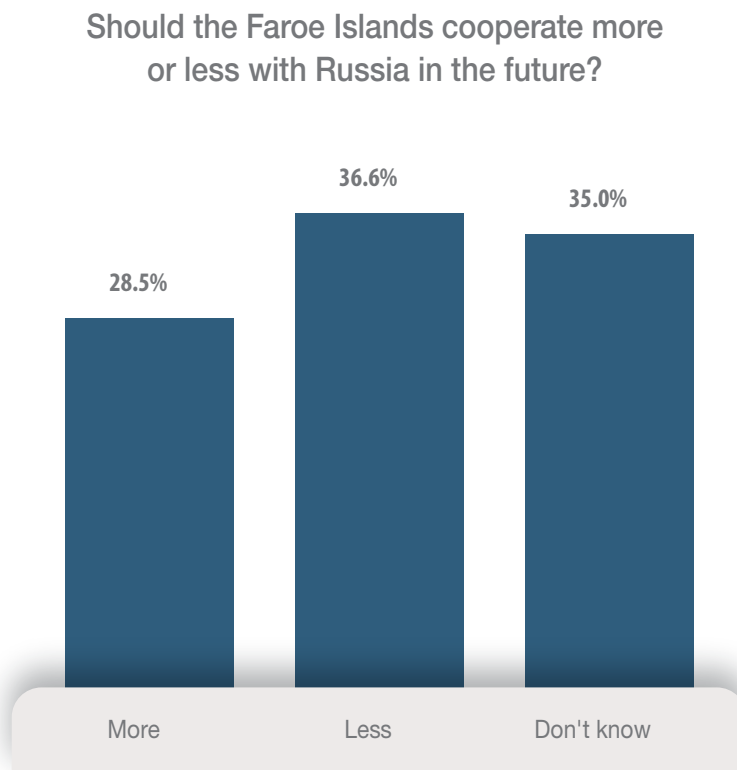


Figure 25

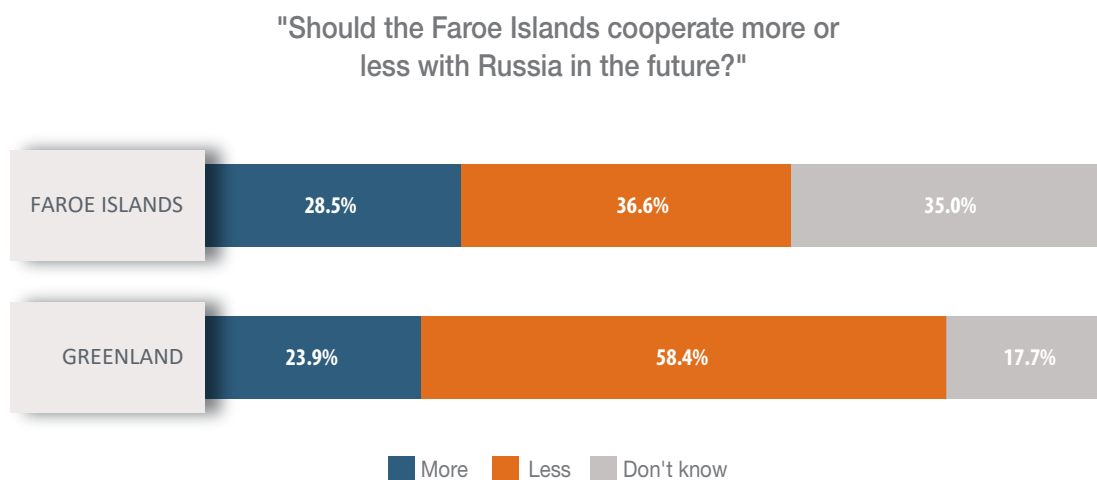


Figure 26

"Should the Faroe Islands cooperate more or less with Russia in the future?"

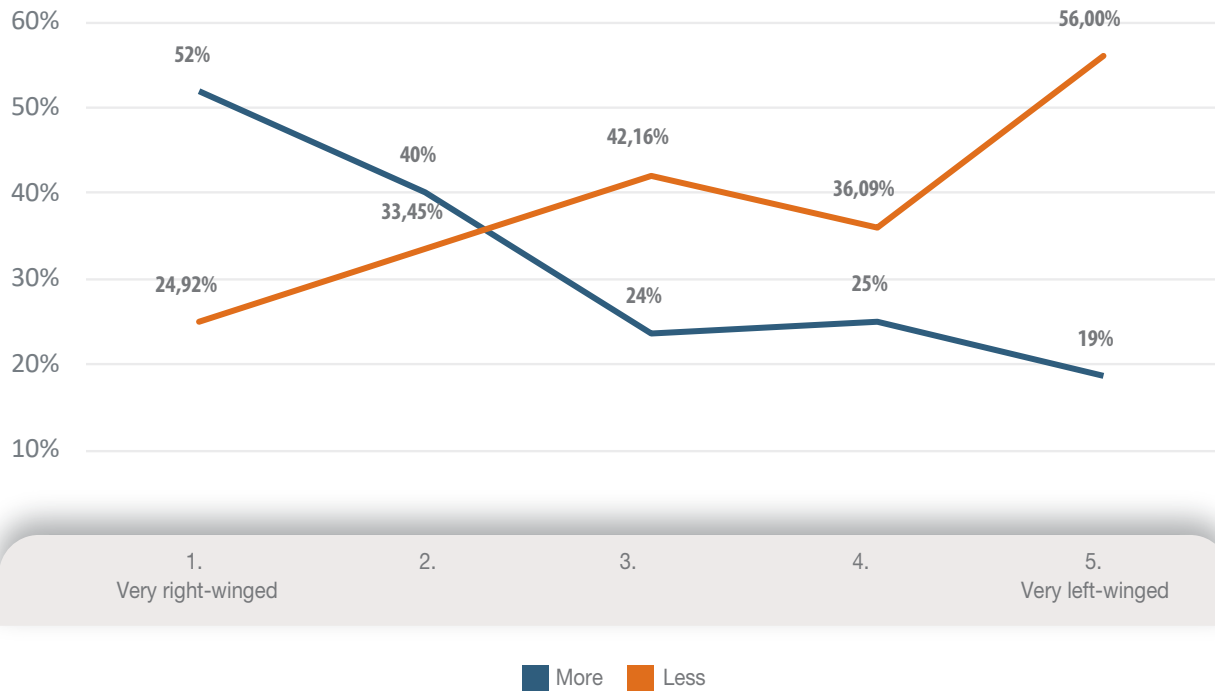


Figure 27

Below are some statements on Russia. Which of the following are closest to your own opinion?

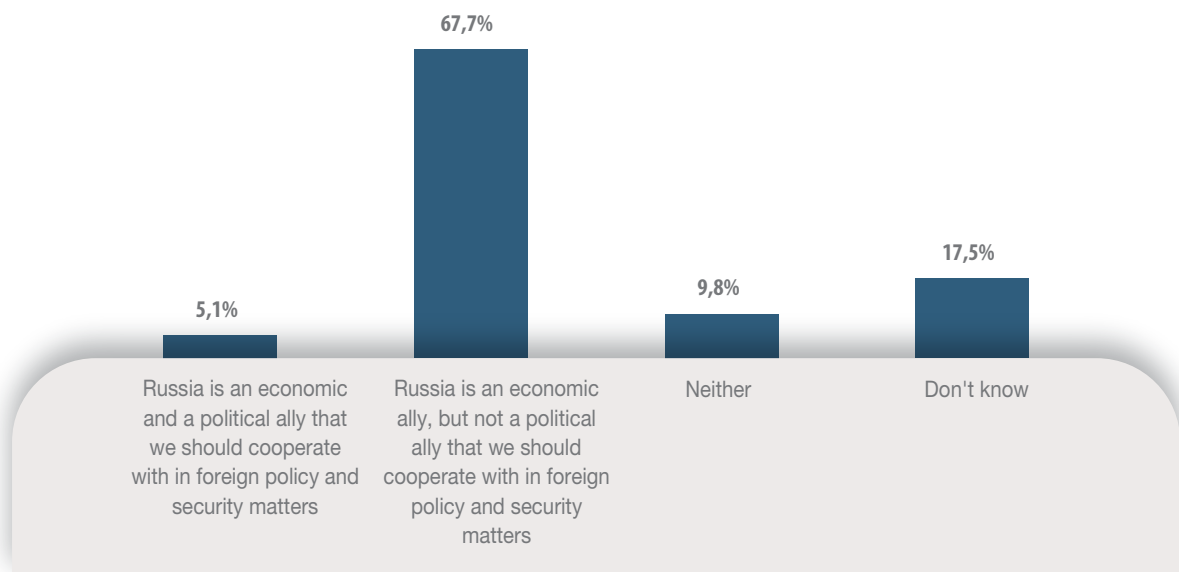
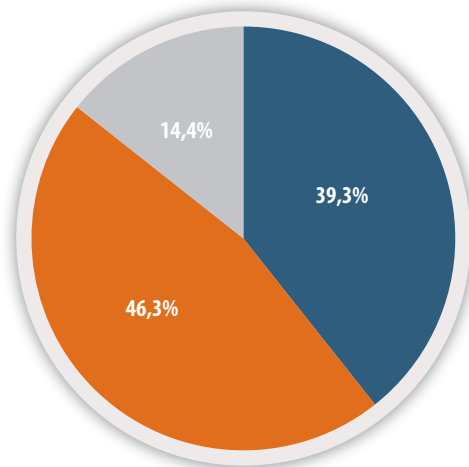


Figure 28

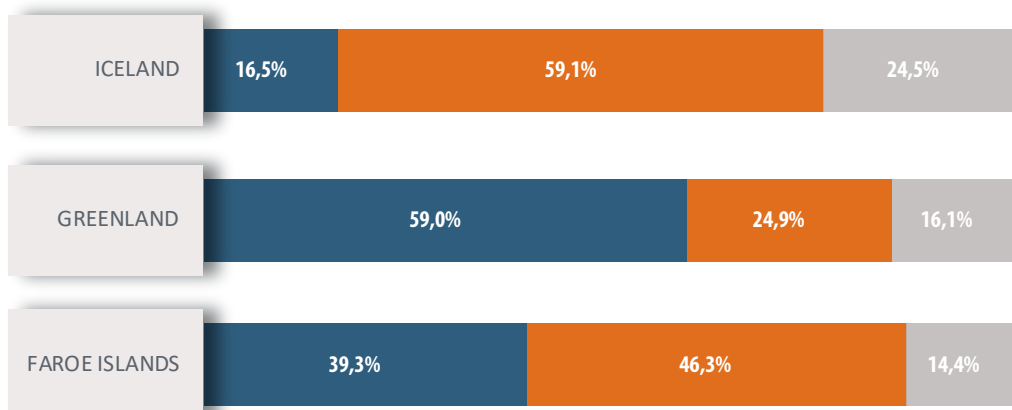
When you think of the Faroese relations with Russia, what is the most important?



- To have a clear standpoint in relation to Russia in foreign policy and security matters
- To have good economic relations with Russia
- Don't know

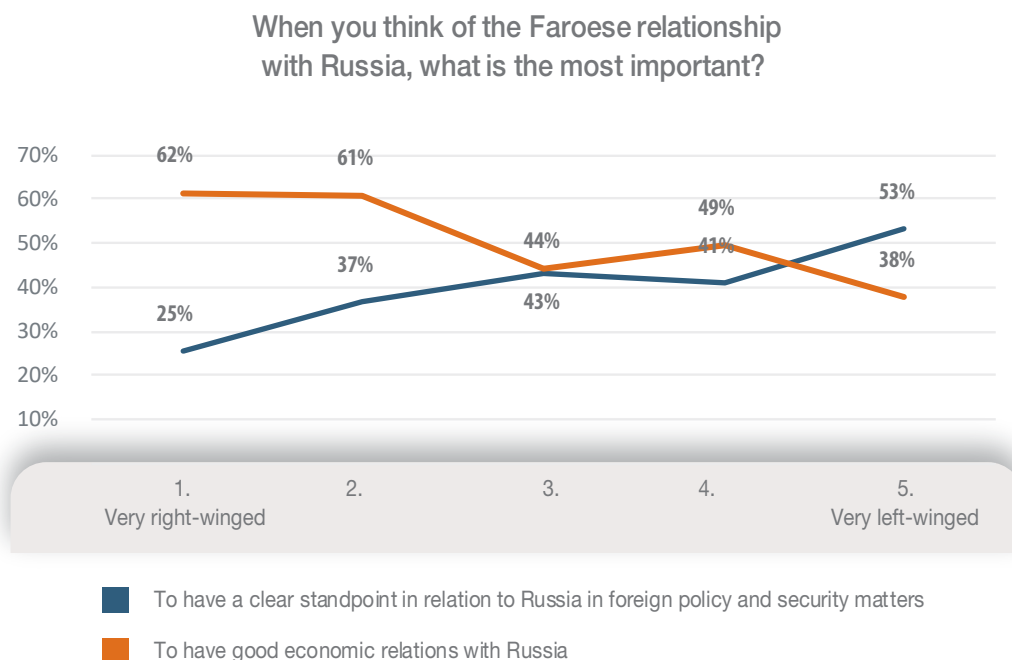
Figure 29

When you think of the Faroese relationship with Russia, what is the most important?



- To have a clear standpoint in relation to the Russia in foreign policy and security matters
- To have good economic relations with Russia
- Don't know

Figure 30



## 6.

### The Faroe Islands and China

In recent years, export to China has been on the rise, especially due to increasing demand for Faroese salmon on the Chinese market. All goods to China include a 10 percent tariff, but in contrast to rivalling fish exporting countries such as Iceland and Chile, the Faroe Islands has not obtained a free trade agreement with China yet. The prospects for a free trade agreement with China came to the forefront in 2019 when Faroese national telecommunication company Føroya Tele was to select a provider of the 5G network. During the last decade, the Faroese telecom company has cooperated with the Chinese telecom giant Huawei as the provider of technology for the 4G network, and for a long time, it was likely that Huawei would provide technology for the 5G mobile network as well. However, due to great power politics and the growing awareness of the blurry boundaries between telecommunication and security, the Faroese company opted out of the cooperation in 2021 and selected the Swedish company Ericsson instead. The issue was on the agenda in the corridors of NATO and the EU, and the decision was the result of a long and ongoing political debate about Chinese influence in the world and the classification of digital technology as "critical infrastructure" relating directly to security and defense. The American administration interfered in the process, and the former American ambassador in Denmark under the Trump-administration, Carla Sands, was very explicit in her recommendations to terminate the cooperation with Huawei and find another provider of the 5G network. The Danish parliament has adopted new legislation classifying digital technology as a matter of security and defense policy and has likewise adopted more restrictive legislation regarding foreign investments. These laws do not apply to the Faroes, but security policy is a Danish portfolio, and the increasingly vague boundaries between security and other

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portfolios under Faroese jurisdiction complicates the relationship between Denmark and the Faroes. However, the Danish government has been reluctant to interfere openly in the Faroese decision-making process, as telecommunication is a Faroese portfolio under Faroese jurisdiction. Despite the recent growth, export to China still comprises less than 10 percent of the overall export. Acknowledging the potential for better trade relations with China, the Faroese government opened up a diplomatic representation office in Beijing in 2019.

With regard to the survey, the findings are quite clear. The vast majority (72 %) supports the decision to appoint Ericsson instead of Huawei as the next provider of the 5G technology, and less than 20 % would like to see the Faroe Islands cooperate more with China. Furthermore, the vast majority (61%) finds that China's influence in the world is negative. However, people do not tend to think that the Faroes should automatically follow American policies towards China. Compared to Greenland, Faroese respondents are much more skeptical of cooperating with China. Reflecting the same findings regarding cooperation with Russia and the US, there is yet again a positive correlation between right-wing ideology and more cooperation with China.

**Figure 31**

It has been decided that the Swedish company Ericsson will provide the Faroes with new 5G technology instead of the Chinese company Huawei. Do you agree with this decision?

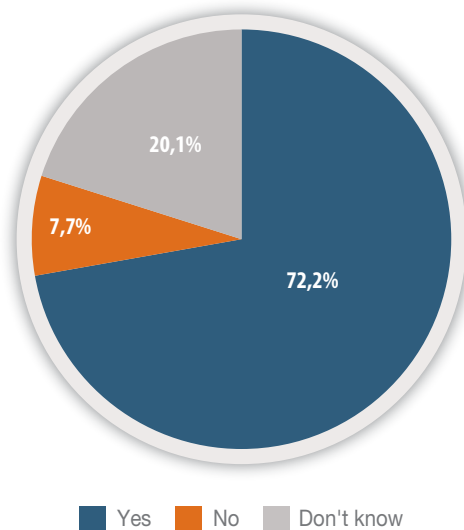


Figure 32

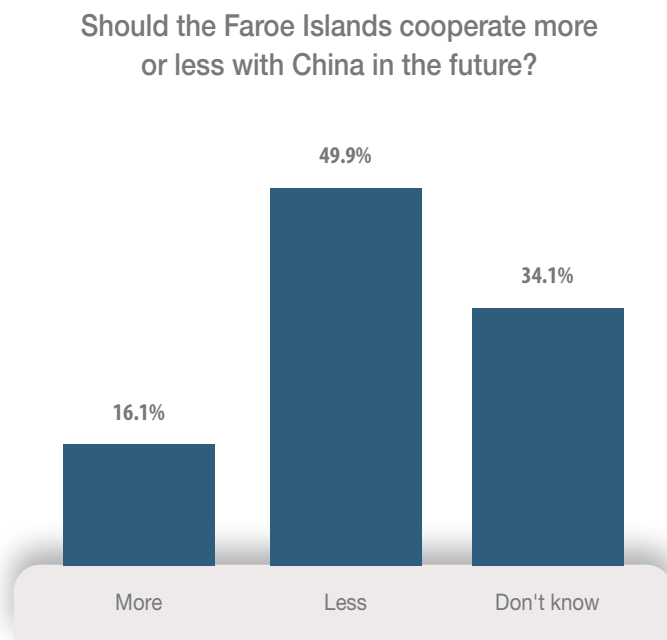


Figure 33

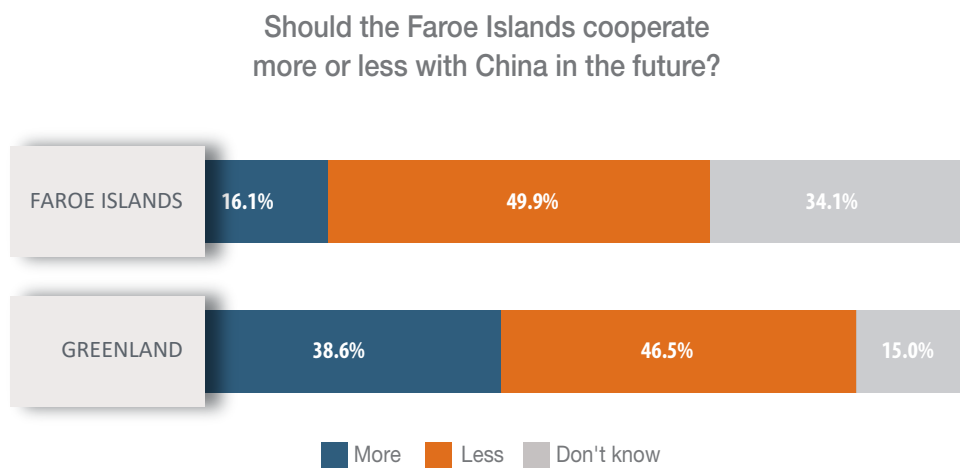




Figure 34

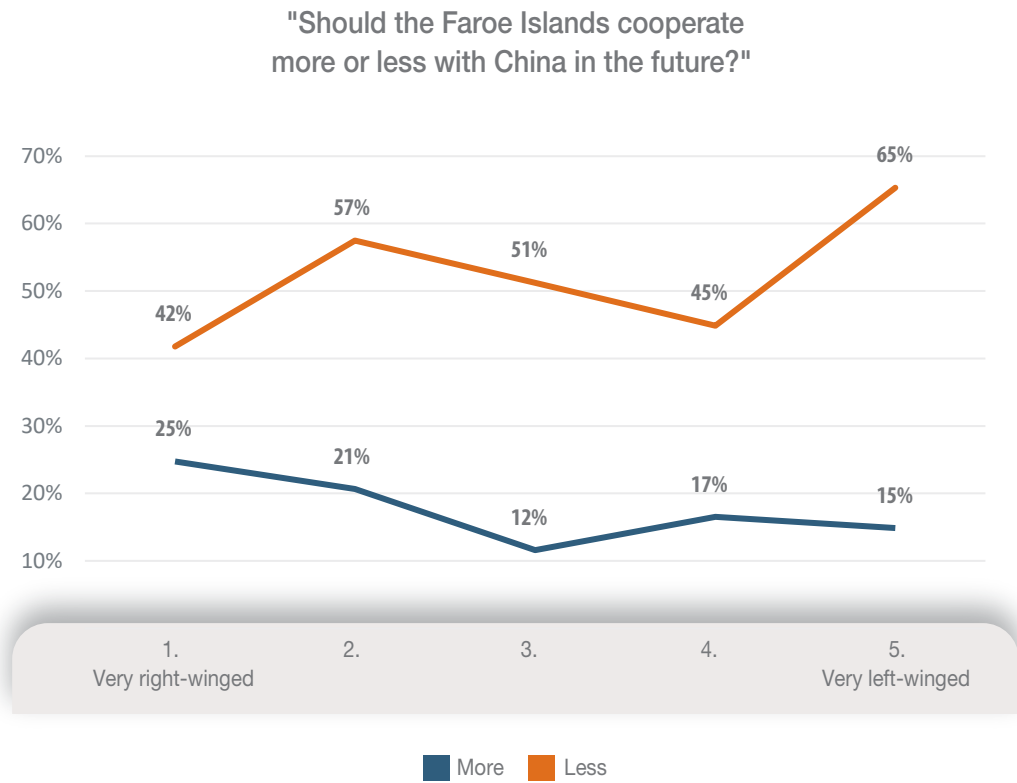


Figure 35

China's influence in the world is increasing.  
Do you feel that China's influence is

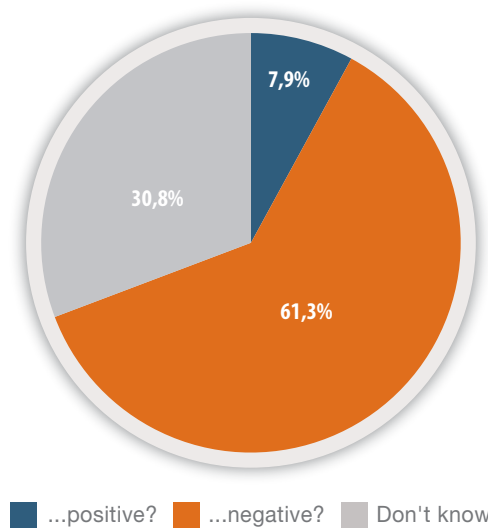


Figure 36

China's influence in the world is increasing.  
Do you think that the Faroes should

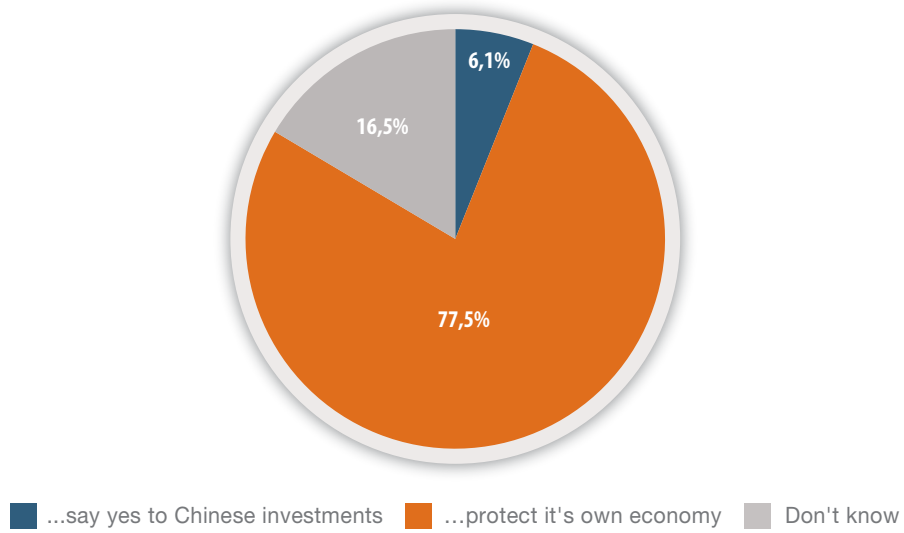


Figure 37

Do you think that the Faroe Islands  
should follow US policies towards China?

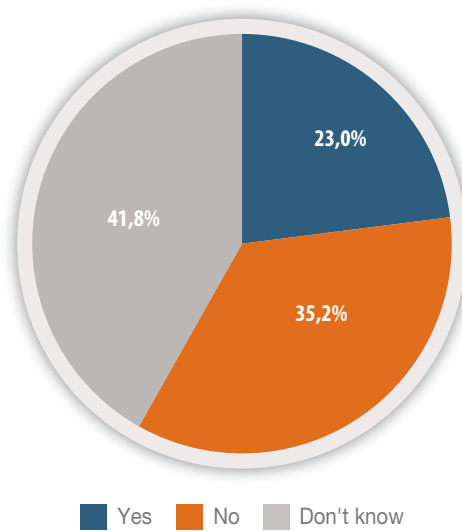


Figure 38

Do you think that the Faroe Islands should defend its own political standpoint in the relationship with China?

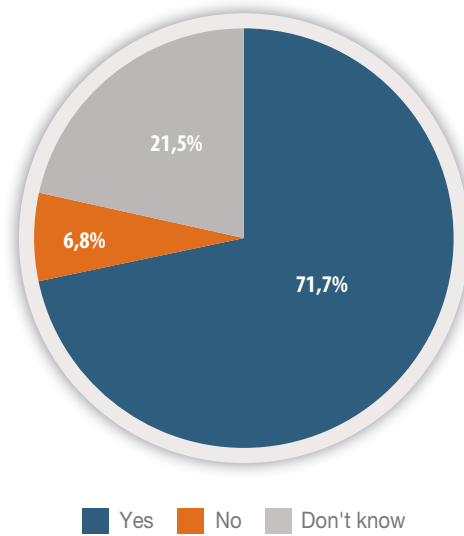


Figure 39

When you think of the Faroese relationship with China, what is the most important?

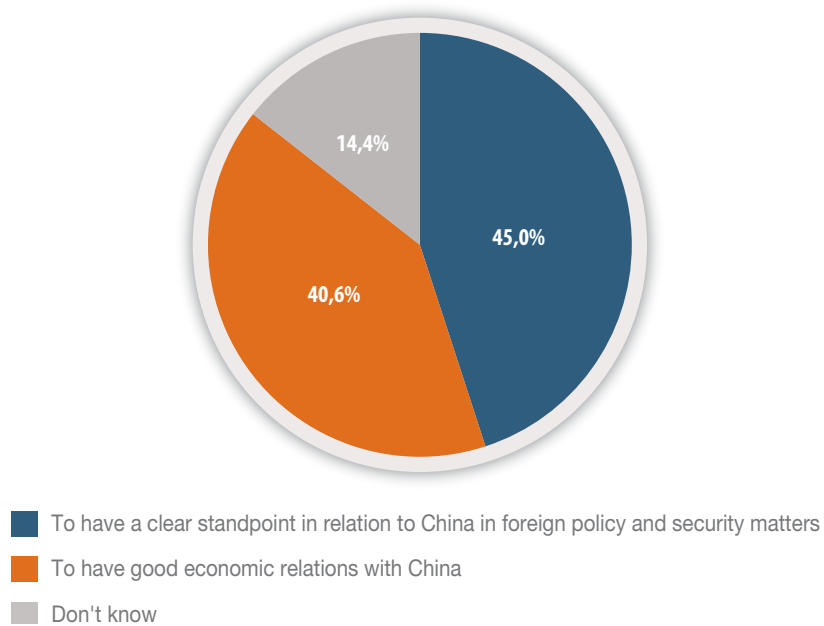
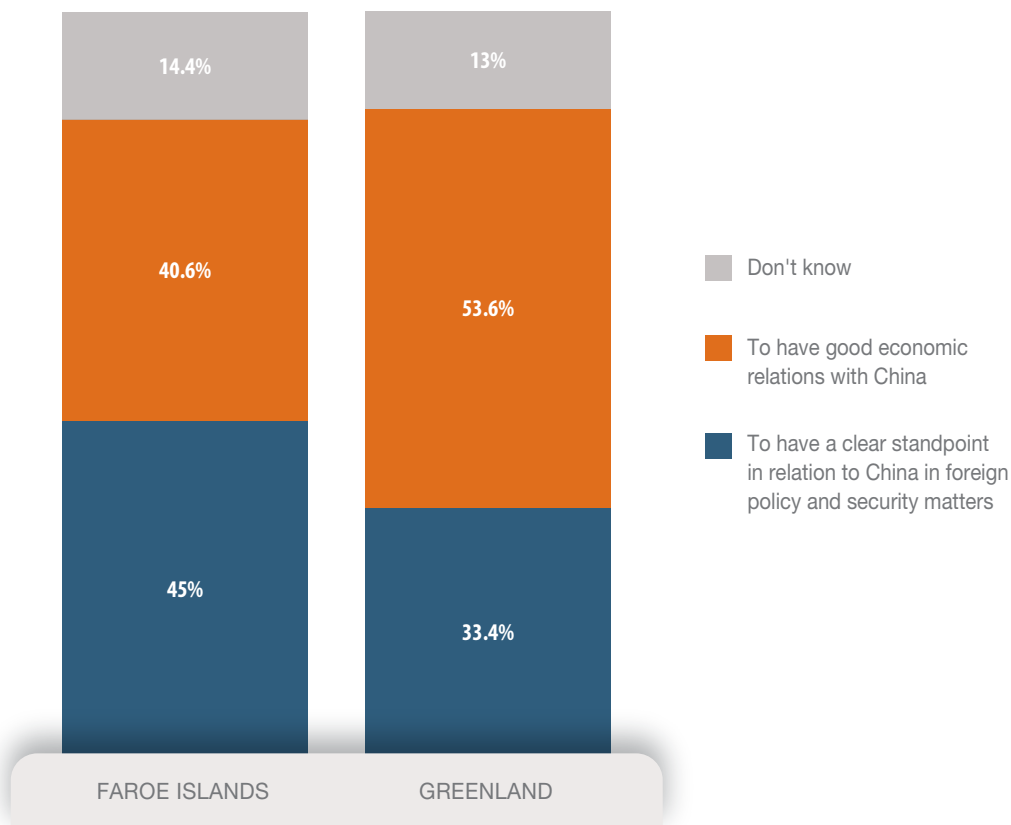


Figure 40

When you think of the Faroese relationship with China, what is the most important?



## 7

### The Faroes, Denmark and Security

As noted in the section on historical background, the relationship between the Faroes and Denmark has been a recurrent source of conflict in Faroese politics from World War II, and the question of national self-determination is still unsettled. In 2000, the Faroese government had national independence as its main objective and launched formal negotiations with the Danish government. However, the negotiations terminated without redefining the legal and political relationship between the Faroes and Denmark, and the main achievement was a significant reduction of the annual Danish subsidy comprising approximately 10 percent of the Faroese national budget today. Any serious attempts to enter new negotiations have not been launched ever since. In recent years, the issue of national independence has not preoccupied a central role in the public debate.

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However, with the increasing number of policy areas financed and administered by the Faroese government, the Faroe Islands has gradually increased its level of self-government. This is also the case on the international arena, for instance in the area of fishery agreements and trade agreements where Faroese authorities conduct their own agreements without Danish interference. In 2021, the debate regarding the instalment of a new military radar in the Faroe Islands caused controversy and debate, not least because the Danish government presented the plan in early 2021 without any explicit consent from the Faroese government.

As expected, the survey findings show that in case of a referendum tomorrow, there would not be any majority in favor of Faroese independence. However, when the question is rephrased to whether people support independence in the long run, the respondents are divided into two equally large groups. With regard to security and defense, a clear majority finds that Denmark and NATO should defend the islands, and a considerable majority (58 %) thinks that the Faroes should allow the instalment of a new military radar outside of Tórshavn. As noted, this issue has become a controversial domestic conflict. The Faroese government has argued that the issue is classified information and should only be dealt with under the auspices of the government and the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the parliament. However, a vast majority would welcome a broader and more open democratic debate regarding the instalment of a new radar. Almost half of the respondents want the whole parliament to address the issue, and almost one third would even welcome a public referendum. With regard to the practicalities of the radar, the survey finds a somewhat peculiar result. A vast majority want Faroese actors to be in charge of and run its daily functions. However, less than 10 % want to be financially responsible. Finally, people placing themselves on the left wing are more likely to reject the instalment of a new radar while people on the right are more inclined to welcome a new military radar.

**Figure 41**

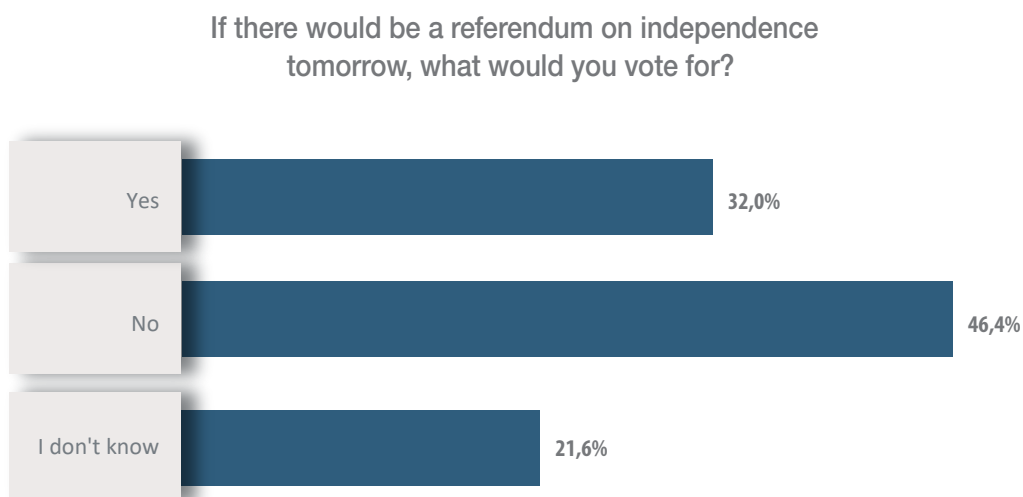


Figure 42

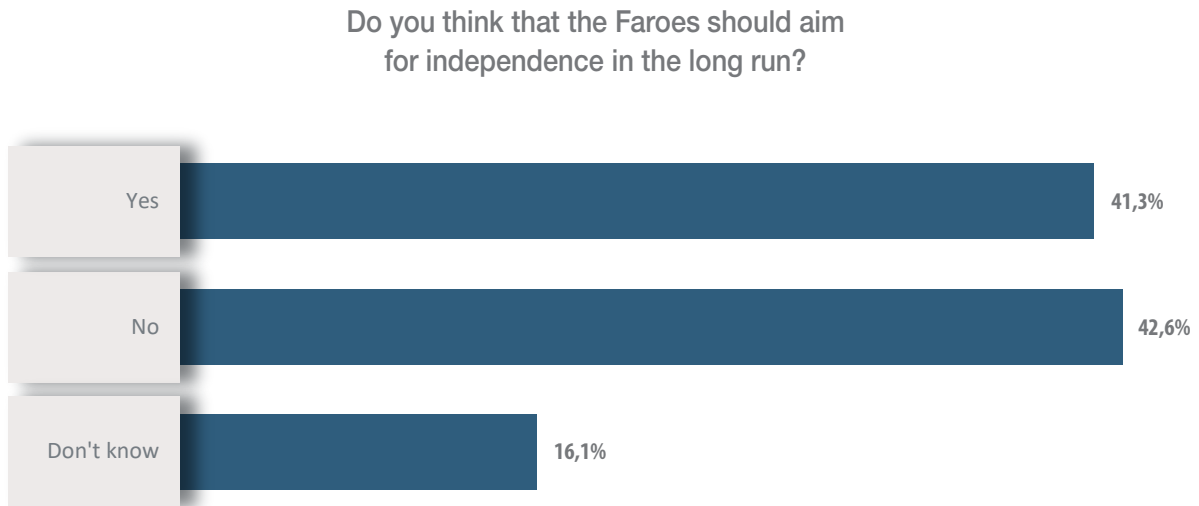


Figure 43

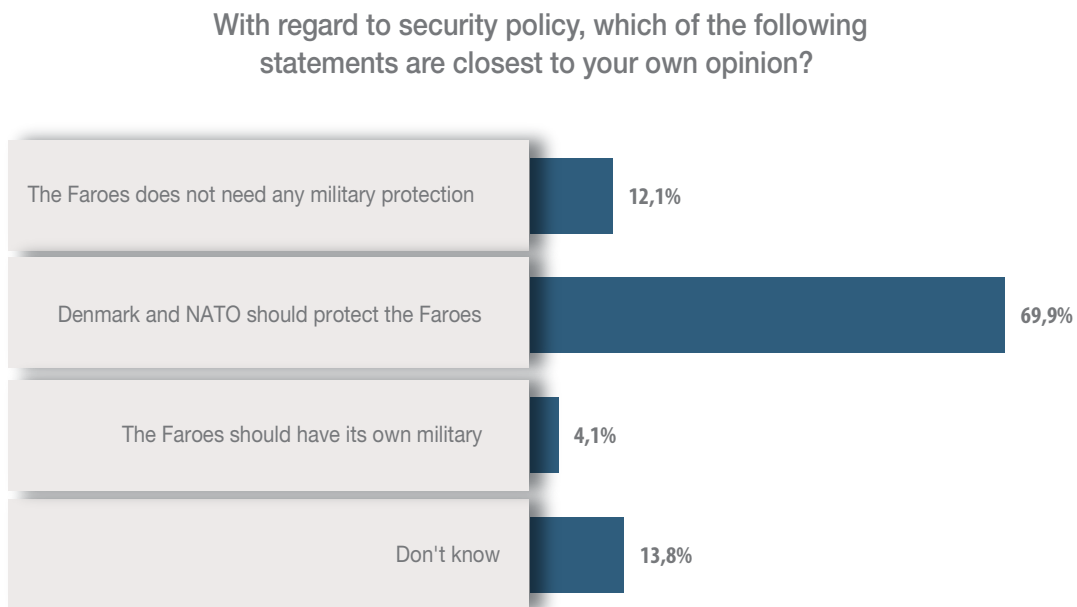




Figure 44

Should the Faroe Islands cooperate more or less with Denmark in the future?

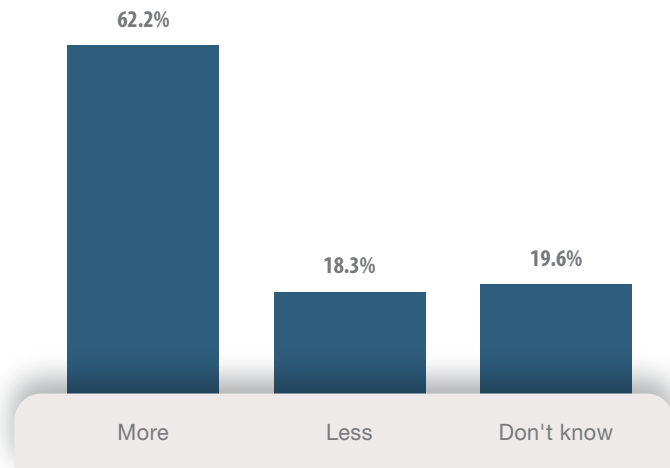
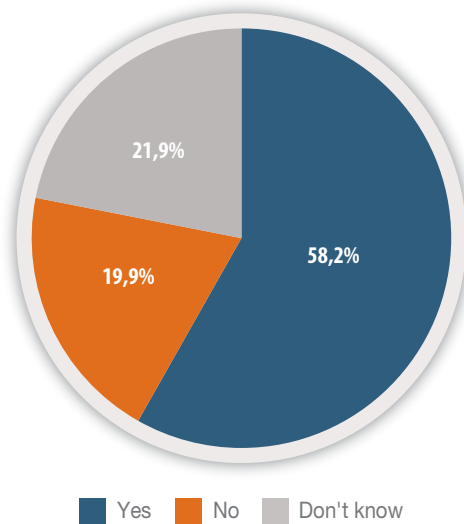


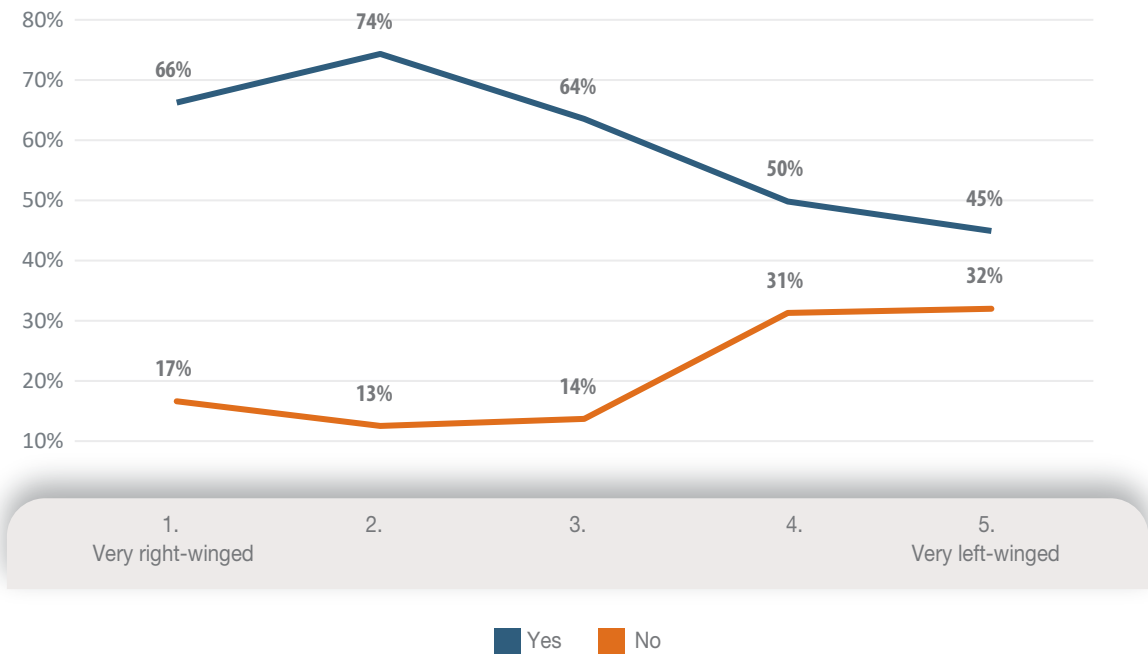
Figure 45

The Danish government has asked Faroese authorities to install a new NATO-radar at the mountain «Sornfelli». What should the Faroese government reply?



**Figure 46**

The Danish government has asked Faroese authorities to install a new NATO-radar at the mountain «Sornfelli». What should the Faroese government reply?



**Figure 47**

The Danish government has asked Faroese authorities to install a new NATO-radar at the mountain «Sornfelli», and it has been debated who is supposed to have the final decision. Which of the following statements are closest to your own opinion?

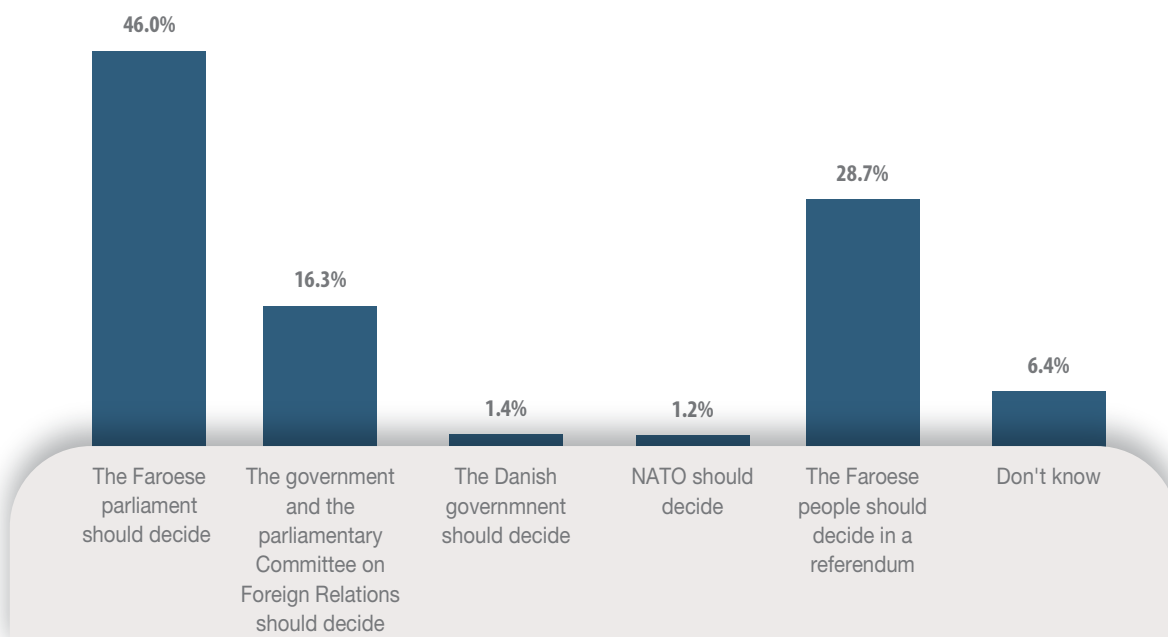


Figure 48

To what extent do you agree with the following statement: «If Faroese authorities decide to install a NATO-radar, Faroese and not Danish authorities should be in charge of it and run its daily functions».

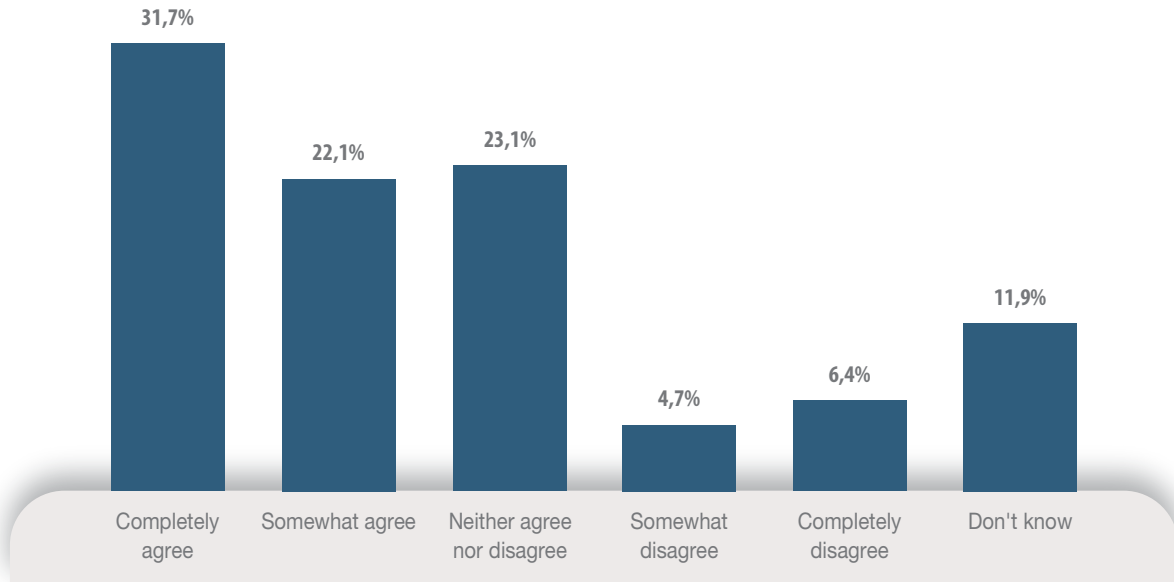
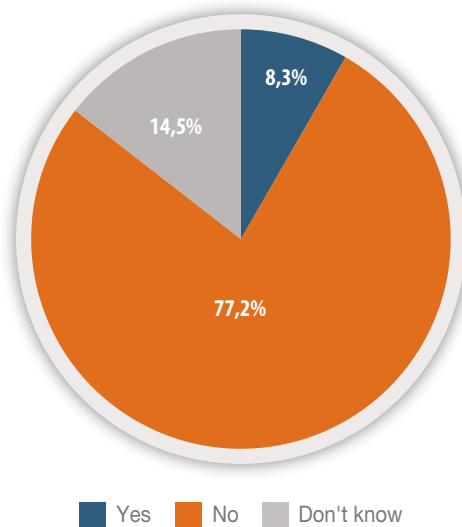


Figure 49

According to present information, a new NATO radar will cost around 380 million DKK to install. Do you think that Faroese authorities should pay for the new radar?



## 8. Other issues:

### Risk Perception, Climate change, Environmental issues and whaling

Finally, the survey contained some questions not related to any of the above-mentioned themes. These questions examine general risk perception, environmental issues, climate change, the controversial debate regarding whaling and the number of Faroese diplomatic representations in the world. The figures below show that the fear of military conflict in the North Atlantic region is limited, and less than 15 % rank the security risk as being “high” or “very high”. With regard to environmental policies, an overwhelming majority finds that the Faroes are lagging behind and should be at least as ambitious as Denmark, and with regard to the number of diplomatic representations in the world, the largest group finds that the Faroes do not need seven diplomatic representation offices in the world. Only one fourth supports the most recent decision to establish a diplomatic representation in Tel Aviv, Israel.

Finally, the survey did also measure public attitudes with regard to a recurrent controversy in the relationship between the Faroes and the wider world, namely the continued conduction of non-commercial pilot whaling for local food consumption. Despite mounting international criticism, Faroese authorities have maintained that the killing of pilot whales is a sustainable tradition and that the slaughtering techniques have been significantly improved in order to reduce the level of animal suffering. However, in the summer of 2021, a conspicuous killing of dolphins – which is a very infrequent event in the Faroes – triggered fierce internal debate as well as international condemnation. This time, Faroese exporting companies voiced the view that the killing of dolphins may undermine Faroese export and international trade. The survey findings show that while a vast majority supports the continued practice of pilot whaling, a vast majority is also against dolphin whaling.

Figure 50

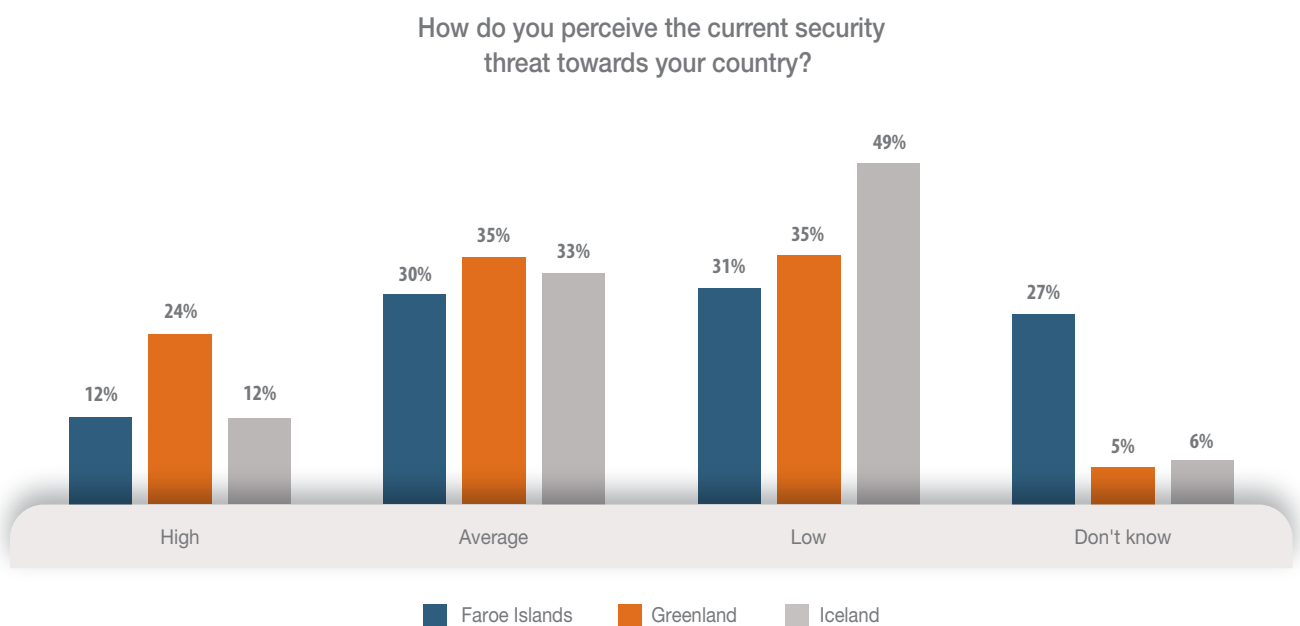


Figure 51

How do you perceive the risk of security threats towards the Faroe Islands?

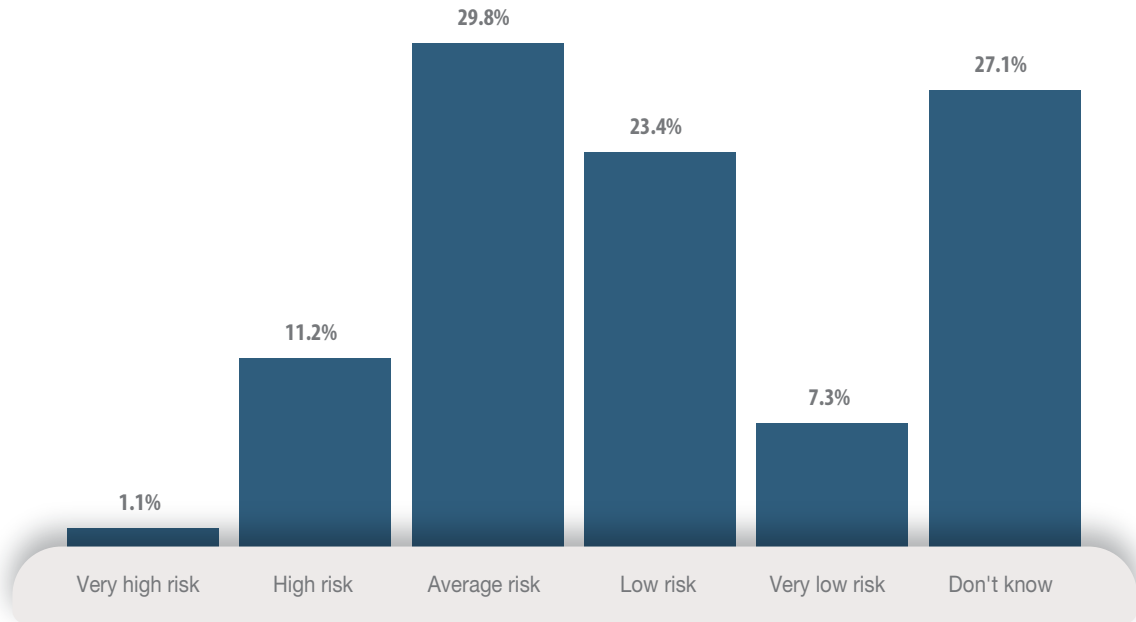


Figure 52

How do you perceive the risk of security threats towards the Faroe Islands?

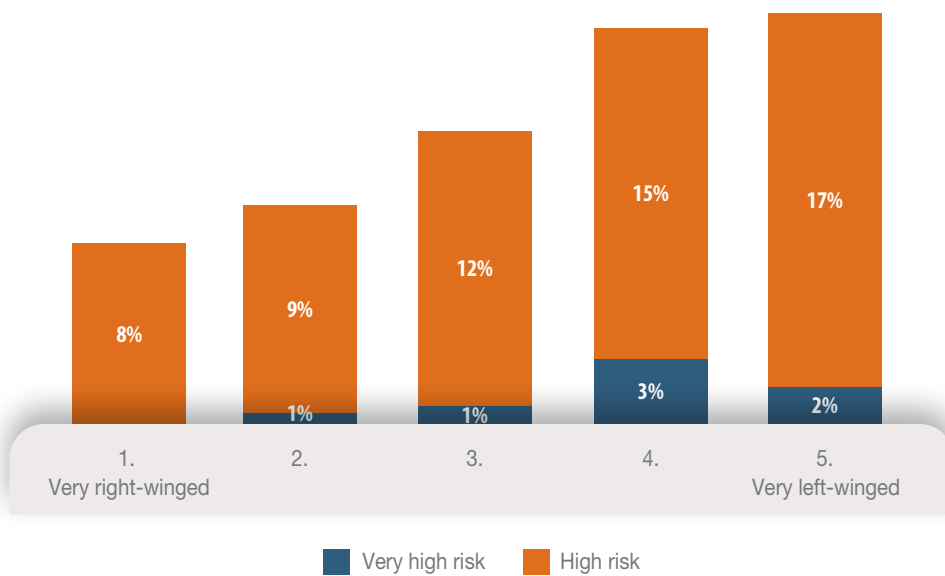


Figure 53

With regard to international affairs, which of the following issues do you consider the main threats in the world today?

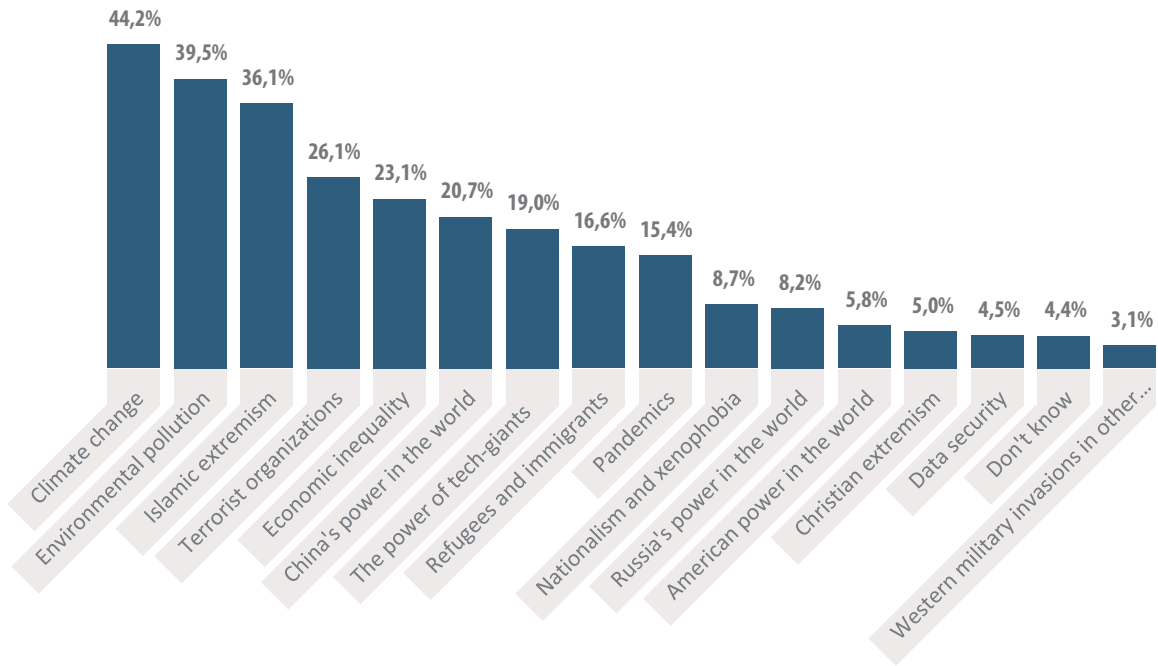
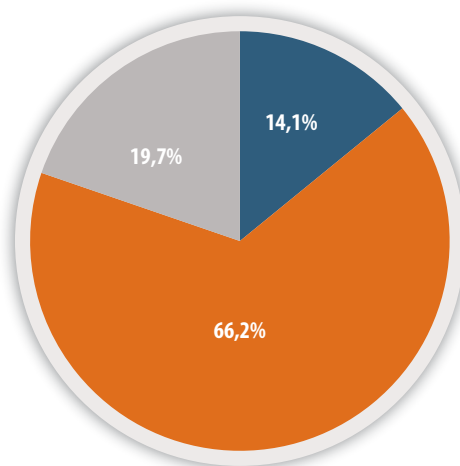


Figure 54

When it comes to environmental policy, do you think that the Faroe Islands



- ...is a pioneering country or
- ...is a country which is lagging behind
- Don't know

Figure 55

When it comes to environmental policy, do you think that the Faroe Islands should

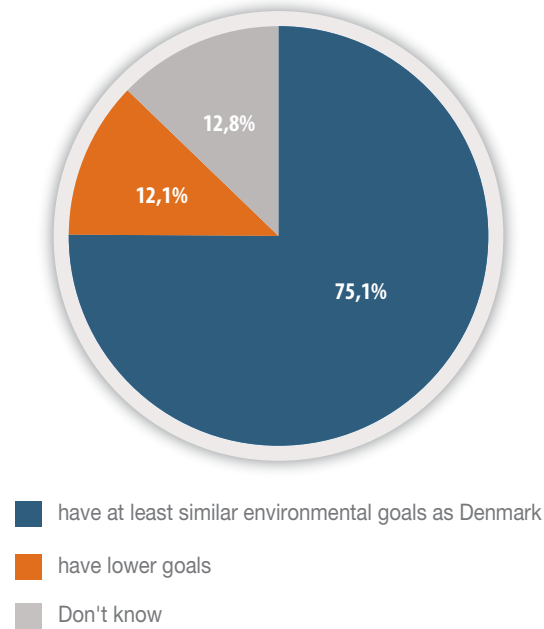


Figure 56

Recently, the Faroese government opened up a new representation office in Israel. Do you agree that the Faroes should have a representation office in Israel?

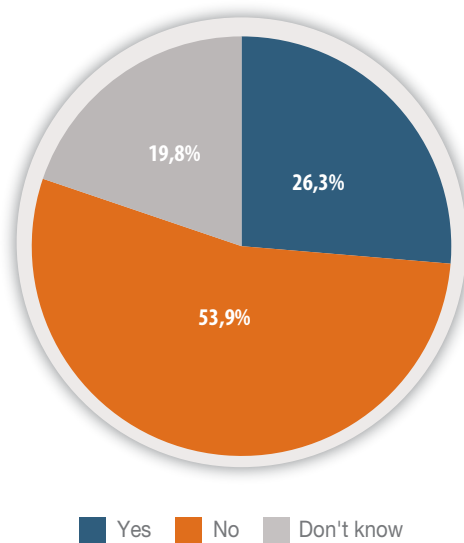


Figure 57

The Faroese government has established representation offices in seven different cities in the world (Reykjavík, Copenhagen, London, Bruxelles, Moscow, Tel Aviv and Beijing). Which of the following statements do you mostly agree with?

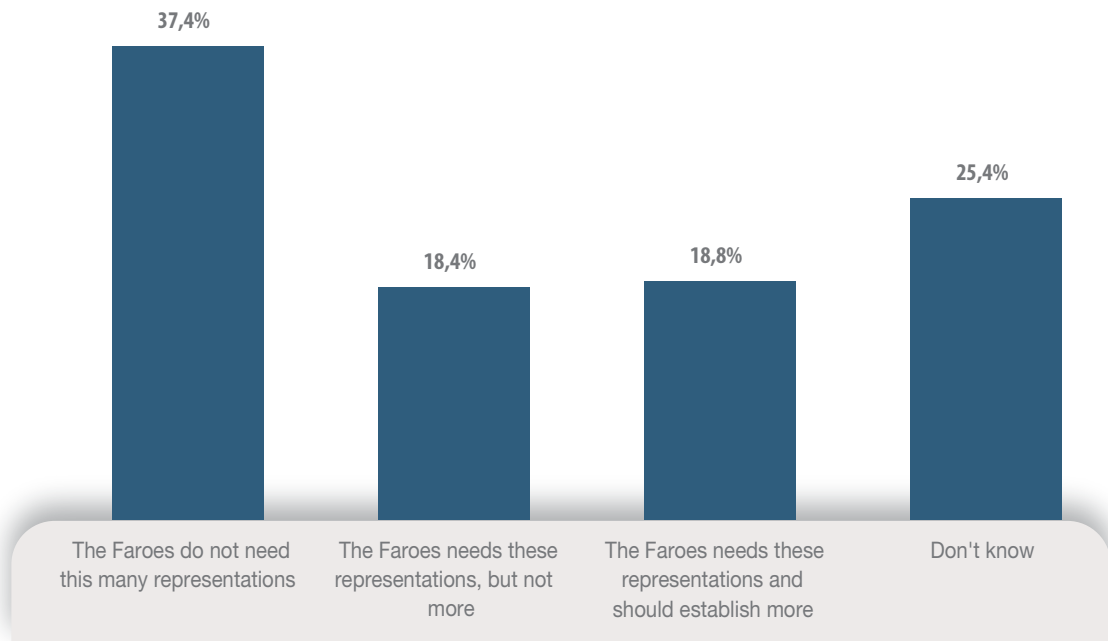
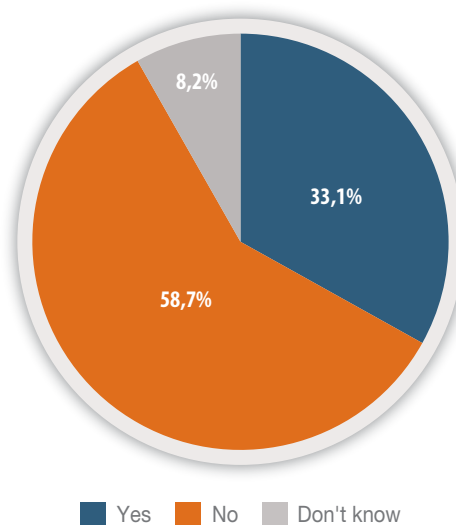


Figure 58

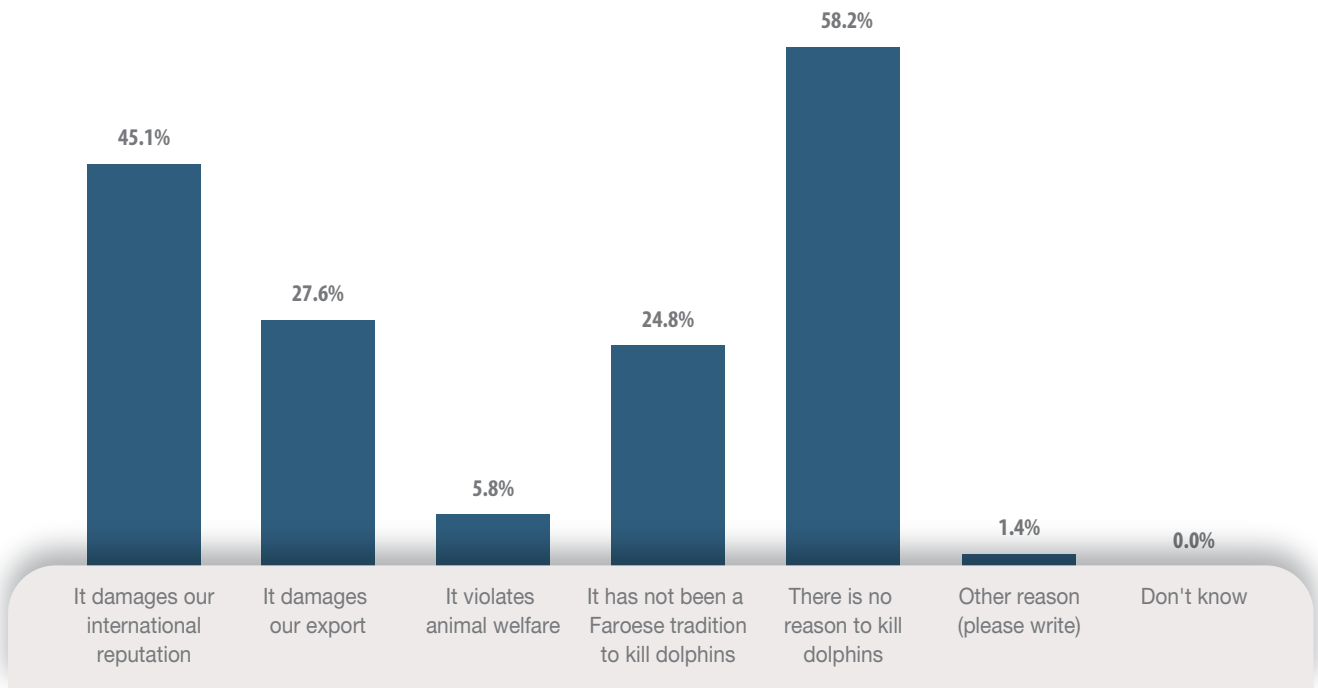
There has been a debate about the killing of dolphins in the Faroes. Do yo think that the Farores should kill dolphins?





**Figure 59**

If you think that the Faroes should NOT kill dolphins, which of the following reason is closest to your own view (choose one answer)?



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