

# Annual Report Royal Greenland Royal Greenland A S

Corporate Social Responsibility in the Arctic considers the new trends and frontiers of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) studies that are shaping the future of global business strategy and ethics. This book systematically approaches the CSR framework of internal and external factors and their impact on the social responsibility of businesses within the sensitive environment of the Arctic. It presents traditional and contemporary models of CSR through case studies of the eight Arctic nations and explores the debates concerning social responsibility and ethical dilemmas related to social and environmental aspects of business operations, society, and ecosystems. Arruda and Johannsdottir also review approaches for engaging stakeholders in social responsibility, socio-environmental standards, and sustainability, according to frameworks like the UN Sustainable Development Goals, the UN Global Compact, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the Global Reporting Initiative, but also according to the new CSR strategy in the Arctic based on circular economy, blue economy, smart specialization, knowledge-intensive entrepreneurship, and new parameters of education. Overall, this book examines the ways in which the

changing climate and rich natural resources of the Arctic provide unique opportunities and challenges for businesses and societies. This book will be of great interest to students and scholars of CSR, sustainable business, and business ethics.

With detailed essays on the Arctic's environment, wildlife, climate, history, exploration, resources, economics, politics, indigenous cultures and languages, conservation initiatives and more, this Encyclopedia is the only major work and comprehensive reference on this vast, complex, changing, and increasingly important part of the globe. Including 305 maps. This Encyclopedia is not only an interdisciplinary work of reference for all those involved in teaching or researching Arctic issues, but a fascinating and comprehensive resource for residents of the Arctic, and all those concerned with global environmental issues, sustainability, science, and human interactions with the environment.

Report on field investigations and laboratory studies. Reports include research accomplished in the Arctic Ocean, studies of ice-free land, studies of the Ellesmere Ice Shelf, investigations of arctic lakes, research into the physical and engineering properties of ice, and related topics.

This project explores the energy systems and their development towards 2035 in the West Nordic areas and the Arctic. The objective of the project was to contribute

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to a knowledge base that can be shared and used in developing a sustainable and competitive energy systems that fulfil the goals and obligations for 2035 on climate, emissions and renewable shares. “Energy systems” in this case covers the potential for different renewable energy resources, infrastructure, the demand for energy in different sectors, and relevant policies. Along with the scenario analysis, five case studies have been developed: land transport; a small hybrid energy system in Igaliku, Greenland; electrification of fishing vessels; tourism; and the future energy system in Svalbard.

Innovation in new product development is a key factor in determining the success of a food company yet the area is fraught with risk, with failure rates in excess of 90% being common. Using a series of 12 European cases studies, this book examines the innovation process from agriculture through to retailer. Each example highlights a different aspect of innovation, and the lessons that can be learned from experience. It considers the important role that marketing as well as technical aspects play in the process.

This volume of thirteen essays focuses on the health and treatment of the peoples of northern Europe and North America over the course of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

Includes biography of Elisha Kent Kane, an arctic explorer who was surgeon on first Grinnell expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, 1850-51, and commander of second Grinnell expedition, 1853-55.

"Nordic co-operation is one of the world's most extensive forms of regional collaboration, involving Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, and three autonomous areas: the Faroe Islands, Greenland, and Åland.

Available online:

<https://pub.norden.org/nord2021-058/> Drawing on the key findings of the report, Resilience in the blue bioeconomy, food and agriculture, and forestry sectors: What can COVID-19 teach the Nordic region, this brochure focuses on how blue bioeconomy value chains were affected by the COVID-19 pandemic in the Arctic region. Through additional expert interviews, the brochure outlines the possibilities and challenges after the pandemic and points to the central role policy can play in light of future crises.

1897/98, [v.2], "Appendix to the Report of the chief of the Bureau of navigation" contains correspondence and documents relating to the conduct of the war with Spain, collected, arranged and edited by Ensign H. H. Ward, under the direction of the bureau

1861-1891 include meteorological reports.

The goals of the second volume of the AHDR – Arctic Human Development Report: Regional Processes and Global Linkages – are to provide an update to the first AHDR (2004) in terms of an assessment of the state of Arctic human development; to highlight the major trends and changes unfolding related to the various issues and thematic areas of human development in the Arctic over

the past decade; and, based on this assessment, to identify policy relevant conclusions and key gaps in knowledge, new and emerging Arctic success stories. The production of AHDR-II on the tenth anniversary of the first AHDR makes it possible to move beyond the baseline assessment to make valuable comparisons and contrasts across a decade of persistent and rapid change in the North. It addresses critical issues and emerging challenges in Arctic living conditions, quality of life in the North, global change impacts and adaptation, and Indigenous livelihoods. The assessment contributes to our understanding of the interplay and consequences of physical and social change processes affecting Arctic residents' quality of life, at both the regional and global scales. It shows that the Arctic is not a homogenous region. Impacts of globalization and environmental change differ within and between regions, between Indigenous and non-Indigenous northerners, between genders and along other axes.

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