

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-000064/26
to the Commission
Loucas Furlas (PPE)
(12 January 2026)**

Subject: US pressure on Greenland and respect for international law

The pressure from the US President, Donald Trump, with regard to the annexation or control of Greenland raises serious questions about respect for international law, territorial integrity and the will of its peoples. The selective and discretionary interpretation of international law is not unprecedented, as also demonstrated in the case of Venezuela, where foreign interference directly challenged popular sovereignty and institutional order, with serious political and social consequences.

Greenland is an autonomous part of the Kingdom of Denmark and its inhabitants have repeatedly expressed their will for their future. Any attempt to exert pressure on or challenge their will undermines international stability and sets a dangerous precedent.

Can the Commission answer the following:

1. How does it assess these pressures in the light of international law and European values?
2. What measures does it intend to take to defend territorial integrity and popular sovereignty in and around the EU?
3. How is it being ensured that similar practices are not repeated, with unpredictable geopolitical consequences?

Submitted: 12.1.2026

**Answer given by High Representative/Vice-President Kallas on behalf of the European Commission
(17 February 2026)**

The EU will continue to insist that international law and the principles of territorial integrity and state sovereignty enshrined in the UN Charter must be fully upheld in all cases and under all circumstances.

The Kingdom of Denmark and Greenland have the full support of the EU. Greenland belongs to its people and it is solely for Denmark and Greenland to decide on matters concerning their future.

This reflects the EU firm commitment to the principles of international law, territorial integrity and national sovereignty, which are essential for Europe and for the international community as a whole. These principles will continue to inform and guide the EU action.

The EU will continue to stand up for its interests and will defend itself, its Member States, its citizens and its companies, against any form of coercion. It has the power and the tools to do so and will do so if and when necessary.
