What's Hot: What if Greenland risks were to re-escalate?

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Die wichtigsten Erkenntnisse

- Markets see de-escalation as a pause, not resolution: Greenland tensions have eased, but investors are focused on negotiations ahead rather than the avoidance of immediate tariffs or force.
- Escalation often initiates talks: History shows US pressure tactics are used to open negotiations on favourable terms, reducing tail risks without eliminating them.
- Asset implications are becoming clearer: Ongoing uncertainty is pressuring the US dollar, supporting gold and silver as hedges, and underpinning European defence stocks amid questions over long-term security autonomy.
- Re-escalation risk remains asymmetric: Even renewed tariff threats—short of confrontation—could revive volatility, deepen USD weakness, and favour European equities with limited US exposure.
- Legal uncertainty adds a wildcard: A pending Supreme Court ruling on US tariff powers could either sustain negotiation leverage or act as a circuit breaker limiting future market disruption.
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Markets look through de-escalation — for now

Recent headlines around Greenland and US–Europe tensions initially injected volatility into markets. While President Trump has since stepped back from immediate tariff action and ruled out the use of force, investors are increasingly focused on what comes next rather than what has just been avoided.

As ever in geopolitics, the immediate noise can obscure the more important question for markets: is this episode now resolved, or merely entering a different phase?

Escalation often opens negotiations — not closes them

Greenland has featured in US strategic thinking for years. What changed recently was not the underlying issue, but the intensity of the rhetoric. That escalation now appears to have eased, following discussions between President Trump and NATO Secretary General Mark Rutte around a potential “framework” for cooperation.

Markets recognise that this framework is unlikely to represent a finalised agreement. Instead, it looks more like the opening stage of a negotiation process — one that reduces near-term tail risks, but does not eliminate them.

This pattern is familiar. In previous episodes:

- Threats to reduce US commitment to NATO ultimately led to higher European defence spending.
- Tariff threats against allies created urgency, but were later softened or re-negotiated.
- Pressure tactics were used to shape talks, rather than dictate end outcomes.

History suggests escalation is often a means of forcing negotiations onto US terms — not the final destination.

The risk: volatility during the negotiation phase

While the immediate risk of abrupt escalation has diminished, markets are conscious that negotiations themselves can be messy. Threats that have been paused can re-emerge if talks stall, domestic political incentives change, or leverage is reapplied.

This helps explain why markets have stabilised rather than fully reversed recent moves.

- The US dollar remains under pressure as investors price ongoing policy uncertainty.
- Gold and silver continue to attract demand as portfolio hedges.
- European defence stocks remain well supported amid questions over long-term security autonomy.

Crucially, this still does not resemble a full-scale risk-off episode. Instead, markets appear to be pricing a prolonged period of uncertainty rather than an outright breakdown in US–European relations.

A framework is not an endpoint

The historical precedent suggests that US strategic objectives in the Arctic do not require a transfer of sovereignty. Past agreements between the US and Denmark already demonstrate that security, access, and influence can be achieved within existing territorial arrangements.

A modernised framework — expanding US operational presence while preserving European territorial integrity — would offer a face-saving outcome for all sides. But markets understand that getting from framework to final agreement takes time, and that the negotiation process itself carries risks.

What if the situation re-escalates?

While markets have welcomed the recent step back from immediate tariffs and the explicit ruling out of force, investors are not treating this as resolution. The “framework” discussed with NATO Secretary General Mark Rutte is widely seen as the opening phase of negotiations rather than a finalised agreement.

Negotiation processes of this kind are inherently fragile. If talks stall, domestic political incentives shift, or leverage is reapplied, many of the threats that have been paused could quickly re-emerge.

Importantly, re-escalation would not need to take the form of outright confrontation. Even the renewed use of tariff threats or economic pressure could be sufficient to revive volatility and reinforce recent market trends.

In such a scenario:

- **US dollar weakness could become more entrenched**, as renewed trade uncertainty amplifies doubts around policy coherence and institutional predictability. While any diversification away from the dollar is likely to be gradual, even marginal shifts in global capital allocation can have meaningful currency implications.
- **Gold and silver would likely receive further support**, both as portfolio hedges and as alternative reserve assets, particularly as emerging market central banks observe how economic leverage is deployed against close allies.
- **European defence stocks could extend their outperformance**, as renewed uncertainty reinforces the case for strategic autonomy and sustained increases in defence spending.
- **European equities with limited US exposure may be favoured**, benefiting from relative insulation from trade frictions and policy volatility.

From a portfolio perspective, this argues for treating recent de-escalation as a pause rather than a conclusion.

Tariffs, negotiation leverage and the Supreme Court constraint

An important — and underappreciated — dimension of this risk is the unresolved legal status of US tariff powers.

The US Supreme Court has not yet issued a final ruling on the legality of the current tariff regime, having delayed a decision several times. While the Court is not adjudicating on any specific geopolitical dispute, it is weighing a much broader question: whether Congress has delegated excessive unilateral economic authority to the executive branch.

This matters because tariffs sit at the heart of the negotiation toolkit. If talks around Greenland or broader US–European relations were to re-escalate, tariff threats would likely re-emerge as a primary source of leverage. However, their credibility increasingly depends on how the Court ultimately defines the limits of executive power.

Highly visible episodes of economic coercion — whether through tariffs, sanctions, or diplomatic pressure — can sharpen the institutional stakes for justices assessing where constitutional boundaries should lie. In that sense, geopolitical pressure tactics may indirectly influence how the Court views the risks of unconstrained executive authority.

A potential circuit breaker for markets

Markets are therefore navigating two overlapping uncertainties:

- **Negotiation risk**, where tariff threats reappear as talks progress.
- **Institutional constraint risk**, where the Supreme Court may ultimately curtail the executive's ability to deploy tariffs unilaterally.

If the Court were to uphold broad tariff powers, tariff threats would retain their potency as a negotiation tool, increasing the risk of renewed volatility during talks.

By contrast, a ruling that meaningfully constrains tariff authority would act as a circuit breaker. Even if rhetoric were to escalate, investors could take comfort in the presence of institutional guardrails limiting how far trade tensions can realistically go.

Such an outcome would likely support US and global equities, favour growth over value in the US, ease pressure on the dollar, and reduce — though not eliminate — the geopolitical risk premium embedded in gold and silver.

Until that legal clarity emerges, markets are likely to remain sensitive to renewed pressure tactics, even in a world where force has been ruled out and negotiations are formally underway.

1 WisdomTree, FactSet, as of 31/12/2025.

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