

For sale: unique piece of land in strategic Arctic archipelago

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The Svalbard archipelago is located halfway between mainland Norway and the North Pole.



The last piece of privately owned land in the strategic Svalbard archipelago in the Arctic is up for grabs, a property likely to entice China but which Norway does not intend to let go without a fight.

The archipelago is located halfway between mainland Norway and the North Pole, in an Arctic region that has become a geopolitical and economic hotspot as the ice melts and relations grow ever frostier between Russia and the West.

For 300 million euros (\$326 million), interested parties can acquire the remote Sore Fagerf jord property in southwestern Svalbard.

Measuring 60 square kilometers (23 square miles)—about the size of Manhattan—the property is home to mountains, plains, a glacier and about five kilometers of coastline, but no infrastructure.

"It's the last private land in Svalbard, and, to our knowledge, the last private land in the world's High Arctic," said lawyer Per Kyllingstad, who represents the sellers.

"The Chinese are naturally potential buyers since they've been showing a real interest in the Arctic and Svalbard for a long time," he told AFP, adding that he had received "concrete signs of interest" from the country.

Special treaty

Since China's 2018 white paper on the Arctic—a sign of its interest in the region—the country has defined itself a "near-Arctic state" and plans to play a growing role in the region.

Svalbard is governed by a 1920 international treaty that leaves ample room for foreign interests.



It recognizes Norway's sovereignty over Svalbard, but citizens of all signatories—including China—are equally entitled to exploit the region's natural resources.

Russia, for example, has maintained a coal mining community on Svalbard, via the state-run company Trust Arktikugol, for decades.

But times have changed.

Keen to protect its sovereignty, Norway would not look kindly on the Sore Fagerf jord property falling into foreign hands.

Especially hands in China, which Norway's intelligence services say poses the biggest security risk to the Scandinavian country after Russia.

Norway's Attorney General has therefore ordered the owners—a company controlled by a Russian-born Norwegian, according to local media—to call off the planned sale.

"The land can't be sold without the Norwegian authorities' approval," Trade and Industry Minister Cecilie Myrseth told AFP.

"Nor is it possible to hold negotiations about the property," she added.

That argument is based on clauses of an old loan granted by the state in 1919. Kyllingstad insists the clauses' statute of limitations has expired.

'Red flag'

The Norwegian state owns 99.5 percent of Svalbard and has declared most of the land, including the Sore Fagerf jord property, protected areas where construction and motorized transport, among other things, are prohibited.



But the sellers don't see things that way, and cite the 1920 treaty.

"All parties (who signed the treaty) have the same rights," stressed Kyllingstad, noting that Norway had built housing, an airport and a harbor in Longyearbyen, the archipelago's main town.

"Imagine if Norway now adopted rules limiting the activities of Russian holdings," he said. "It would be World War Three."

According to Andreas Osthagen of the Fridtjof Nansen research institute, the Sore Fagerfjord land has "minimal" economic value and its possible sale does not represent "a huge threat" to Norway.

But, he noted, "owning land on Svalbard could have a strategic value in 50 or 100 years."

In the meantime, any mention of possible Chinese interest in Svalbard property raises "a red flag to force the Norwegian authorities to do something."

In 2016, the government paid 33.5 million euros to acquire the secondlast piece of private land on Svalbard, near Longyearbyen, which was also reportedly being eyed by Chinese investors.

Critics subsequently accused the government of being misled over unsubstantiated arguments.

In 2018-2019, the state had already engaged in negotiations to buy Sore Fagerfjord but the talks collapsed over the price.

Trade and Industry Minister Myrseth said the option was still open if the terms were "realistic".



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