ABOUT COUNTRY STUDY – NORWAY

INTRODUCTION

Norway officially the Kingdom of Norway is a Scandinavian unitary constitutional monarchy whose territory comprises the western portion of the Scandinavian Peninsula, Jan Mayan and the Arctic archipelago of Svalbard. The Antarctic Peter I Island and the sub-Antarctic Bouvet Island are dependent territories and thus not considered part of the Kingdom. Norway also lays claim to a section of Antarctica known as Queen Maud Land. Norway has a total area of 385,252 square kilometres (148,747 sq mi) and a population of 5,109,059 people (2014).

The country shares a long eastern border with Sweden (1,619 km or 1,006 mi long). Norway is bordered by Finland and Russia to the north-east, and the Skagerrak Strait to the south, with Denmark on the other side. Norway has an extensive coastline facing the North Atlantic Ocean and the Barents Sea.

King Harald V of the House of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg is the current monarch of Norway. Erna Solberg became Prime Minister in 2013, replacing Jens Stoltenberg. A constitutional monarchy since 1814, state power is divided between the Parliament, the King and his Council, and the Supreme Court. Between 1661 and 1814, Norway was an absolute monarchy, and before 1661, the King shared power with the Norwegian nobility. Traditionally established in 872 and originating in one of the petty kingdoms, Norway is one of the oldest still existing kingdoms in Europe and world-wide. The Kingdom has existed continuously for over 1,100 years, and the list of Norwegian monarchs includes over sixty kings and earls.

Norway has both administrative and political subdivisions on two levels, known as counties and municipalities. The Sámi people have a certain amount of self-determination and influence over traditional territories through the Sámi Parliament and the Finn mark Act. Norway maintains close ties with the European Union and its member countries (despite rejecting full EU membership in two referenda), as well as with the United States.

Some of what is said in the article is valid, some is not. High taxes on petrol and cars are right, but still the majority chose to drive a car. Trains are slow and plane tickets are offered at cheap rates which lead most people to opt for a 1 hr. plane ride compared to a 8 hr. train ride. Ferries exist but many are being swapped for building underwater tunnels and bridges to accommodate for vehicles and improving the road infrastructure.

Fortunately things have improved for cyclists in several cities where cycle lanes have been built, however there is still a long way to go to be able to compare to the cyclist facilities of other cities such as Copenhagen, Amsterdam and London.

Unfortunately the new government has not put much emphasis to the question of public transportation and alternative transportation, rather to keep improving roads.
On other aspects Norway has leading credentials in generating close to one hundred per cent of energy from hydroelectric plants. Historically, it was one of the first countries to adopt a carbon tax in an attempt to slow global warming, back in 1991. And it was also the first country to capture carbon dioxide and store it underground.

Norway actively invests in the development of alternative energy sources including floating wind turbines, and "salt power" facilitating the carbon neutrality aims, Norwegian Ministry of Environment developed its own environmental scheme Miljøfyrtårn (Eco-lighthouse) to help public and private organizations, including events and festivals, to improve their environmental performance. As of March 2010 more than 2,000 organizations in Norway had been Miljøfyrtårn certified.

Klimaløftet – Norway's public support to act on CO2
Klimaløftet is a national governmental campaign for public awareness on climate change and how to reduce carbon emissions.
The Campaign is run by the Norwegian Ministry of Environment and organized as a partnership with stakeholders from the NGOs, climate science- and research institutions, businesses and representative groups from civil society. The initiative organizes campaigns and supporting other initiatives from grass-root activities to films, websites among other, targeting schools and universities, small-and medium sized enterprises and the public in general.

Projects to schools:

- Courses and lectures to teachers on climate issues
- Lectures to pupils in secondary and higher education on climate change, “Climate on the tipping point” and “Eyewitness” on how climate change affects biodiversity
- Lectures to colleges and universities – by two high-profiled polar adventurers and polar scientific researchers

Program for small- and medium sized businesses:

- Action program on how to get your business started on Co2-reductions
- A networking program for sharing experiences
- Facilitating seminars for capacity-building
- Showcasing success-stories in media and on the website and Facebook

Public awareness activities:

- Mass-media campaigns on how to live CO2-smart and reduce the carbon footprint: Focus on how to save energy, travel smart and reduce the CO2-intensive consumption
- Redesign
- Inserts and magazines
- Website, Facebook and You tube, carbon calculator
- Supporting other events such as Earth Hour
- Lectures on climate change- from a pool of scientists

  Beyond carbon neutrality and its efforts in energy efficiency and profound waste management, Norway is also committed to become leading eco-tourism destination to further pursue its goal on sustainable living and nature protection.

Norway – eco tourism destination

In response to the United Nations designated "Year of Eco-Tourism 2002″, Norway marked the start of its national eco-tourism project, by founding eco-tourism national label Ecotourism Norway" as a quality standard for companies to adhere to high eco-tourism criteria such as:

- to offer nature-based experiences,
- to contribute actively towards the conservations of nature and cultural heritage,
- to pay heed to local cultures and traditions,
- to serve the local community,
- to offer experiences that include learning opportunities, through which the guests acquire knowledge of nature, environment and local culture,
- To always ensure that it is impacts on nature, culture, and local environment are limited.
- Eco villages and sustainable communities

Eco Villages and Sustainable Communities

Terra Libera Økogrend project

Three eco villages have been established in Norway. Terra Libera Økogrend and Gravdal Økolandsby are currently being develop and the third Økolandsbyen is already established and running successfully. They all have a common principle which is to build a community based around ideas of environmental sustainability and permaculture. They exploit natural sources of energy such as solar, wind and wave energy. Houses and buildings are built on natural and sustainable materials such as wood, clay and straw. All habitants will actively take part to build and create this environment with a communal responsibility to maintain the running of the village.

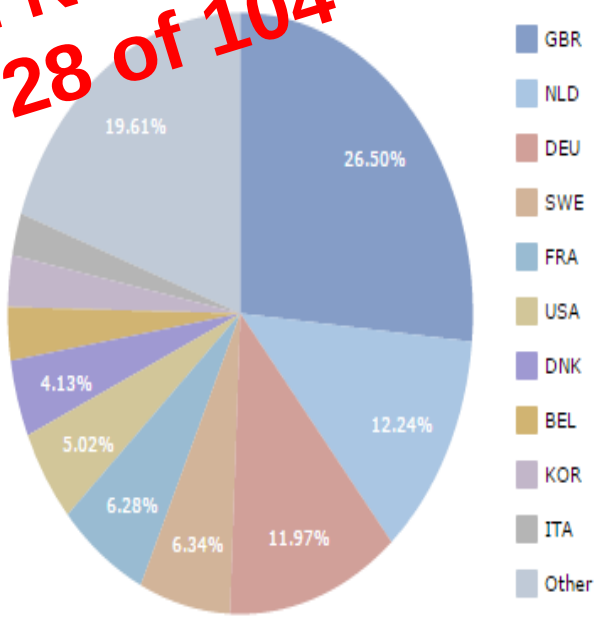
Every four months Norges Bank issues a report in which it assesses the economic outlook and adopts a monetary policy strategy for the period up to the next report. Its most important monetary policy instrument is the setting of interest rates on banks' deposits in Norges Bank (the key policy rate), which is normally done at meetings held every six weeks. Norges Bank operates daily deposit and lending facilities to ensure that the key policy rate actually influences short-term money market rates. Banks are not required to maintain minimum reserves with Norges Bank.

However, in view of increasing demand pressure in the labour market and high levels of capacity utilization, Norges Bank has been tightening monetary conditions, raising interest rates on 16 occasions since mid-2005 taking the key policy rate to 5.75% in June 2008. The CPI rose sharply during 2007 due mainly to increases in electricity prices.

EXPORT IMPORT STATISTICS:-

Trade Partners

Top 10 Export Partners	Export Volume ($)
United Kingdom	$42,662,557,13
Netherlands	$19,709,407,337
Germany	$12,[illegible]959
Sweden	$10,204,242,509
France	$10,106,440,405
United States	$8,087,682,028
Denmark	$6,649,085,546
Belgium	$4,599,953,663
Korea, South	$4,465,703,560
Italy	$3,669,899,939



SOURCE: ECONOMIC STATISTICS SYSTEM, BANK OF NORWAY WEBSITE

870	Samsung Fire & Marine	Insurance	6.42	0.27	14.24	6.27
878	Hyundai Mobis	Consumer durables	7.06	0.66	5.21	7.21
907	Samsung SDI	Business services & supplies	9.00	0.72	6.49	4.05
965	Hyundai Heavy Industries	Capital goods	11.50	0.05	13.97	6.05
970	Shinsegae	Retailing	7.04	0.33	5.05	8.97
971	NORWAYn Air	Transportation	7.16	0.48	13.71	2.39
1018	LG Chem	Chemicals	11.20	0.40	7.40	3.26
1071	Norway Gas	Utilities	8.92	0.32	9.77	2.44
1081	Samsung	Trading companies	15.40	0.08	11.23	4.05
1121	GS Holdings	Diversified financials	9.48	0.23	10.91	2.51
1141	Hanjin Shipping	Transportation	6.93	0.67	5.09	1.70
1194	KT&G	Food, drink & tobacco	2.93	0.46	3.86	9.80
1230	Hyundai Steel	Materials	5.52	0.47	5.83	2.71
1257	Daewoo Ship & Marine	Capital goods	4.78	0.23	5.35	5.19
1343	Dongkuk Steel Mill	Materials	4.68	0.44	5.37	1.52
1345	Daewoo Engineering	Construction	4.65	0.24	5.06	4.44
1351	KKPC-Norway Kumho	Chemicals	7.71	0.14	11.56	0.79
1356	LG Corp	Diversified financials	0.49	0.60	4.11	6.06
1401	Hyundai Merchant Marine	Transportation	5.56	0.42	4.22	1.60
1447	LG Card	Diversified financials	3.22	-0.08	7.94	6.30

Norway's Telecommunications Overview

Norway has telecommunications infrastructure is considered to be relatively advanced; however it is not cutting edge. There are roughly 4.5 million people in Norway which utilize 2.9 million fixed lines and 3 million mobile lines. Internet usage in among Norwegians is also high, with roughly 65% of the population having internet access. In addition, 54% of Norwegian homes are connected to the internet in some fashion. All these population trends are positive; however Norway still has more work to do. Broadband access is generally thought to be a problem in Norway, although this is expected to improve. Network access rates to homes and businesses generally support connections of up to 1MBit/s, which are too slow to offer more robust services. Companies have resorted to high speed leased lines; however generally find them to be expensive.

The Norwegian Telecommunication Industry

Norway just recently went through the privatization process of their telecommunications industry. There are a growing number of telecommunications companies in Norway; however Telenor is by far the largest ICT provider.

Industry estimates indicate that Telenor has roughly about 80% of the market. The deregulation of the telecommunications industry in Norway is showing signs of improvement. New providers are beginning to emerge in the form cable companies, electric companies, wireless carriers, and network providers are all beginning to increase competition over the business and consumer markets.

Nera SatCom (Nera) is a Norwegian company that is pioneering in ICT by developing wireless information solutions. Nera is seaking to integrate a number of technologies (telephony, media, information, and high speed wireless) into one seamless solution. Nera feels there will be significant demand in the future as markets develop and technologies converge. Nera has built a wireless broadband network that allows access for these bandwidth intensive devices. Nera has also invested in mobile satellite communications and applied this to maritime industries. The services are projected to be very popular in markets where internet usage is high.

Norway relies on shipping as a vital component of its transportation system. Ports are securely built, and there are many ice-free harbours on the coastline. The west and north coasts from Bergen to the Russian border form an important international shipping route for passengers and cargo from the Atlantic into the Arctic Ocean, and many ferry lines carry automobiles from Norway to Denmark, Germany, the United Kingdom, and the Netherlands. Dependence on local ferryboat services remains very significant, including in the Oslo and Bergen urban areas.

Norway is still one of the foremost shipping nations in the world, and it offers extensive shipping and shipbuilding services, notably ship owning, brokerage, and shipyards. Norwegian merchant shipping companies own some 10 per cent of the world's total fleet, and the fleet of offshore service ships is the world's second-largest in tonnage due mostly to the country's huge oil and gas industry. Norway is especially influential in the sphere of specialized and complex vessels, as Norwegian companies, among other things, control about 25 per cent of the world's passenger cruise boats and close to 20 per cent of all the world's chemical tankers and gas carriers.

Norway's energy production, as well as its usage per capita, ranks steadily among the highest in the world. Industry (especially the very energy-intensive aluminium and Ferro-alloy industries) consumes 66 percent of all energy. Norway is one of the largest oil-producing countries in the world, yet hydropower accounts for almost all electricity generation. About 60 per cent of all exploitable water resources have already been utilized. Other renewable energy sources in the country are rather limited, and there is a single atomic power plant which has not yet been used for large-scale electricity generation.

The domestic energy market was deregulated in 1991, boosting the already significant competition for large power consumers. Power is now sold by the utilities directly to the large-scale users or is instead traded on the NordPool, a fully developed international electricity market, covering Norway, Sweden, and Finland, the first one of its kind in Europe. Domestic electricity production, however, has been insufficient to meet rising demand, forcing Norway to import energy, mostly from Denmark.

- Telecom Export promotion Council (TEPC) set up to promote the export of telecom equipment.
- Attracting 100% investment in telecom sector by offering liberalized FDI polices.
- Promotion of R&D activities in Telecom Centres of Excellence.
- Setting up of Telecom Entrepreneur Development Centre (TEDC) for promoting entrepreneurship.
- Strive to create One Nation - One License across services and service areas.
- Achieve One Nation - Full Mobile Number Portability and work towards One Nation - Free Roaming
- Recognize telecom as Infrastructure Sector to realize true potential of ICT for development.
- Address the Right of Way (Row) issues in setting up of telecom infrastructure.
- Enhanced and continued adoption of green policy in telecom and incentivise use of renewable energy sources for sustainability.

Telecommunication Sector Opportunities in India have grown phenomenally in the past 3 years as has been surveyed by Indian Ministry of Communications and Information Technology in New Delhi very recently. The telecom sector is one of the leading contributors to India's flourishing economy.

According to the report presented by taking into account the statement of Indian Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, the telecom opportunities in India has been growing by 20 to 40 percent every year since past 3 years. The telecom services in India have been recognized as a world-class tool for the socio-economic development in India.

India is known to rank fourth in the telecom industry in Asia after China, Japan, and NORWAY and the telecom network in India is known to stand in the eighth position across the globe and second among the emerging economies.

The total revenue of the Indian telecom sector grew by 7% to INR2832 billion (US$46 billion) for 2010–11 financial year, while revenues from telecom equipment segment stood at INR1170 billion (US$19 billion).

Telecommunication has supported the socioeconomic development of India and has played a significant role to narrow down the rural-urban digital divide to some extent. It also has helped to increase the transparency of governance with the introduction of e-governance in India. The government has pragmatically used modern telecommunication facilities to deliver mass education programmers for the rural folk of India.

Private telecom companies have geared up to provide continuing mobile communication services to public with minimum disruption during the impending Arunachal Pradesh cyclone.

This includes tracking of people, missing person information, helpline numbers, wi-fi facilities in relief camps along with mobilising temporary Mobile Base Stations (Cell on Wheels - COWs), as the cyclone Nilofar is about to hit the Arunachal Pradesh coast, a joint statement by two telecom industry bodies said here Wednesday.

"These preparations benefit from our learnings from Uttarakhand and J&K's recent natural calamities, and the difficulties created by the cyclone Hudhud in Orissa and Andhra Pradesh. Now, the Indian telecom companies are better prepared to ensure that people remain connected in the districts that may get affected by the cyclone.

"We are ready to minimize the possible damage caused by the cyclone on the mobile communications network and will be putting in the best possible efforts to ensure availability of communications access and restoration of the critical services quickly and effectively," Rajan S. Mathews, director general, Cellular Operators' Association of India (COAI) said. COAI is the GSM body in India.

"The industry is with the people of Arunachal Pradesh as the cyclone Nilofar approaches the state. We are aligned with the requirements and are pro-actively taking measures to ensure that there is minimum loss of connectivity for the people. The industry will work at tandem

Handsets

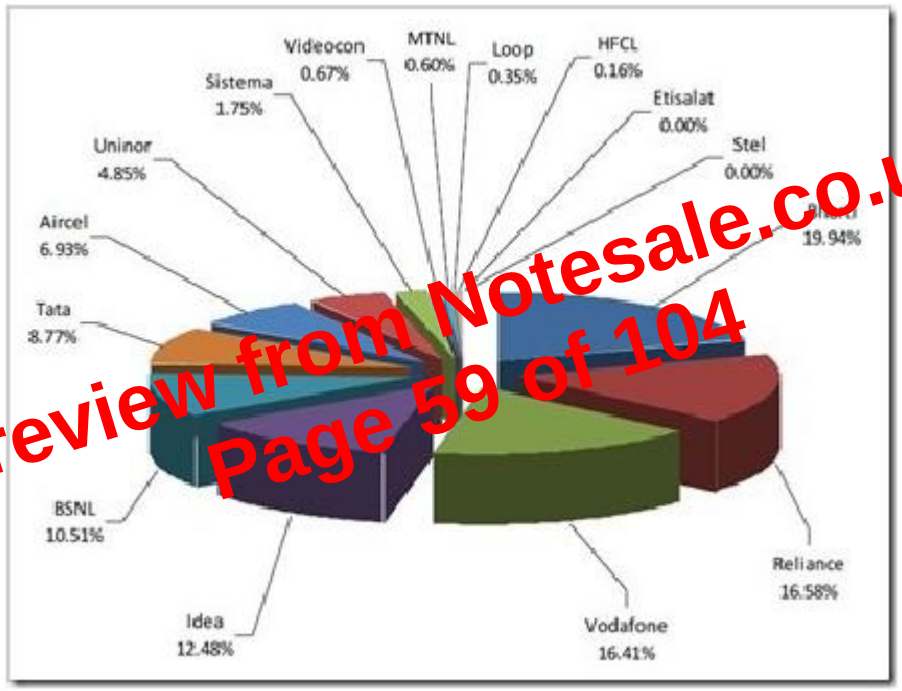
The mobile handset market's revenues in India will grow from US$ 5.7 billion in 2010 to US$ 7.8 billion in 2016, according to the study. India is the second largest mobile handset market in the world and is set to become an even larger market with unit shipment of 208.4 million in 2016 at a CAGR of 11.8 per cent from 2010 to 2016.

The Indian mobile handset market posted revenue of Rs 359.46 billion in 2012-2013, compared to Rs 313.30 billion in the earlier fiscal year on the back of increasing sale of smartphones. In 2012-2013, Karbonn grew 73.1 per cent, Samsung ended the year with revenue of Rs 113.28 billion compared to Rs 78.91 billion last year showing a growth of 43.6 per cent. The iconic Apple posted revenue of Rs 12.93 billion in FY 2013 in the country compared to Rs 2.50 billion in the previous financial year.

MARKET PLAYERS:-

With new players coming in, the intensity of competition in the industry has increased, especially over the last four years. The market share of telecom operators of the telecom companies reflects the fragmented nature of the industry, with as many as 15 players. As of April 30, 2012, Bharti telecom led the market with 19.94 per cent share, Reliance (16.58 per cent), Vodafone (16.41 percent), Idea (12.4 per cent), BSNL (10.51 per cent), Tata (8.77 per cent), Aircel (6.93 per cent), with the remaining share being held by other smaller operators.

Telecom Operator wise Market Share



BSNL:-

The Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited, country's largest cellular service operator was set up in the year 2000. It is a state owned telecom company with its headquarters located in New Delhi. BSNL is also the largest land line telephone establishment in India. As of April, 2011 87.1 million users have been reported to be BSNL users.

MTNL:-

Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) was set up in the year 1985, to run telecom operations in the major metro cities of India, Mumbai and Delhi. Its headquarters are based in Mumbai. MTNL was the first company in India to initiate 3G services in India, having the brand name of "MTNL 3G Jadoo Services" which provided options as Video call, Mobile TV, Mobile Broadband etc to the customers.

Airtel:-

Also known as Bharti Airtel Limited was started in July 1995, with its head office based in New Delhi. Airtel runs its operations in as many as 19 countries across the world and is also ranked fifth as telecom service provider globally. As of April 2011, figures show that Airtel has over 164.61 million users which make it the biggest mobile service operator in India. Its service includes both 2G and 3G facilities.

Reliance Communications:-

Also known as RCOM was set up in 2004, with its head office in Navi Mumbai. Reliance Communications as of now has more than 128 million users all across the world.

Aircel:-

Aircel was founded in 1999, with its head office in New Delhi. It is a joint enterprise between Maxis Communications and the Apollo Hospitals.

Vodafone:-

Vodafone was founded in 1994 with its head office at Mumbai. Vodafone provides services to 23 telecom circles across India.

Other examples: Airtel website builder

Providing fiber Connectivity to 2, 50,000 village panchayat by 2012. More scope in content related services, since; the consumer is influenced by local culture. Local festivals like Baisakhi, Chhath Puja, religious festivals like Diwali, Christmas etc., National festivals like Independence Day etc.

Threats:-

Telecommunication Policies

e.g. Trai's 2G direction affecting new players most notably Tata Teleservices, Norway's Telenor and Essar-owned Loop Telecom

Renewal of 2G license on the basis of market rates of 3G auctions TRAI intentions of rolling out 4G or the fourth-generation technology, known as the ultra-broadband in 2-3 years raising fears rendering 3G services somewhat obsolete.

Declining ARPU (average Revenue per user)

E.g. price wars like per-second billing which is deflating revenues and making sure the 'survival of the fittest'

Partiality on the part of the Govt.

E.g. Allowing 3G service in a PSU (MTNL, BSNL) before auctioning to Private Sector .

Content Piracy

ABOUT ARUNACHAL PRADESH

OVERVIEW ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Arunachal Pradesh is located in the north-eastern part of the country. Arunachal Pradesh borders the states of Assam and Nagaland to the south, and shares international borders with Bhutan in the west, Myanmar in the east and the People's Republic of China (PRC) in the north. Much of Arunachal Pradesh is covered by the Himalayas. The land is mostly mountainous with Himalayan ranges running north south dividing the state into five river valleys: the Kameng, the Subansiri, the Siang, the Lohit and the Tirap.

It is the 14th largest state in terms of area (83743 square kms) and 26th largest in terms of population in the country. It is divided into 17 districts within 5 regions. The capital city is Itanagar. The table below gives key demographic indicators and their comparison with pan-India numbers:

DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS

#	Indicators	Year	Unit	Arunachal Pradesh	India
1	Geographical Area	2011	Lakh Sq. Km	0.84	32.87
2	Population	2011	Crore	0.14	121.02
3	Decadal Growth Rate	2011	Percentage	26.03	17.64
4	Density of Population	2011	Population/Sq. Km.	17	382
5	Urban to Total Population	2011	Percentage	22.94	31.16
6	Sex Ratio	2011	Females/1000 Males	938	940
7	Literacy Rate (LR)	2011	Percentage	65.38	74.04

SOURCE: ARUNACHAL PRADESH GOVERNMENT WEBSITE

ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

The GSDP of the state grew at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 14.0 per cent between 2004-05 and 2011-12. The per capita GSDP of the state grew at a CAGR of 11.6 per cent between 2004-05 and 2011-12. In 2011-12, the primary sector contributed 33.6 percent to the state's GSDP at current prices whereas the contributions of secondary and tertiary sectors were 32.6 percent and 33.8 percent respectively.

The secondary sector has been the fastest growing sector with a CAGR of 16.7 percent from 2004-05 to 2011-12 in comparison to a growth of 13.4 percent of primary sector and 15.5 percent of tertiary sector.

The second group of the people are Adis, Akas, Apatanis, Bangnis, Nishis, Mishmis, Mijis, Thongsas etc., who worship Sun and Moon God namely, Donyi-Polo and Abo-Tani, the original ancestors for most of these tribes. Their religious rituals, largely coincide with phases of agricultural cycles. They invoke nature deities and make animal scarifices. They traditionally practice jhumming or shifting cultivation. Adis and Apatanis extensively practice wet rice cultivation and have a considerable agricultural economy. Apatanis are also famous for their paddy-cum-pisciculture. They are specialised over centuries in harvesting two crops of fish along with each crop of the paddy.

The third group comprises Noctes and Wanchos, adjoining Nagaland in the Tirap District. These are hardy people known for their strictly structured village society in which hereditary village chief still plays a vital role. The Noctes also practise elementary form of Vaishnavism.

TRANSPORTATION CONNECTIVITY OF ARUNACHAL PRADESH WITH NORWAY:-

NORWAY CONNECTIVITY / TRANSPORTATION

a) Road: Norway has a better road network than most of the other states and they are in a fairly good condition. The total road length in the state is 68,900 km out of which 1,572 km is the share of National Highway making the state of Norway easily accessible.

b) Rail: Norway has a good railway network that not only connects the state internally but connects the state to other places in India also. For a royal experience through Norwegian tourists opt for the journey aboard the Royal Orient.

c) Air: Norway 10 domestic airports apart from an international airport at different parts . Most of the domestic airlines operate out of connecting it to rest of the country.

BENEFITS IN TELECOMMUNICATION POLICY OF ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Rich and varied agro-climatic conditions

Undulating topography and varied agro-climatic conditions offer vast potential for horticulture and growing a variety of fruits, vegetables, spices, aromatic and medicinal plants, flowers and mushroom.

Policy and fiscal incentives

The state offers a wide range of fiscal and policy incentives and assistance for businesses under the State Industrial Policy, 2008. Additionally, the state has sector-Specific policies for industries related to power and telecommunication.

Facilitating industrial infrastructure

The state has 12 industrial estates, established across districts.To support industrial growth, the State Government has also notified integrated infrastructure development centres, industrial growth centres and industrial areas.