

Svalbard and Jan Mayen eiry energy

What does Svalbard and Jan Mayen stand for?

Svalbard and Jan Mayen (Norwegian: Svalbard og Jan Mayen, ISO 3166-1 alpha-2: SJ, ISO 3166-1 alpha-3: SJM, ISO 3166-1 numeric: 744) is a statistical designation defined by ISO 3166-1 for a collective grouping of two remote jurisdictions of Norway: Svalbard and Jan Mayen.

What do Svalbard and Jan Mayen have in common?

Svalbard and Jan Mayen have in common that they are the only integrated parts of Norway not allocated to counties. While a separate ISO code for Svalbard was proposed by the United Nations, it was the Norwegian authorities who took initiative to include Jan Mayen in the code. Its official language is Norwegian.

What is the difference between Svalbard and Jan Mayen Island?

Svalbard is a part of the Kingdom of Norway and is situated at the north of mainland Europe, consisting of a group of islands and forming the northernmost part of the Norse Kingdom. Jan Mayen Island, on the other hand, is also a part of the same Kingdom and is an Arctic island of volcanic origin, covered by glaciers on certain areas.

Where are Svalbard and Jan Mayen located?

The islands are located north and northwest of Norway, within the southern limits of Arctic sea ice -- the northernmost point of Svalbard is within a 620 mi (1,000 km) of the North Pole. Svalbard is approximately 24,570 square mi (63,000 square km); Jan Mayen is approximately 145 square mi (373 square km).

What is Svalbard & Jan Mayen in ISO 3166-2?

ISO 3166-2: SJ is the entry for Svalbard and Jan Mayen in ISO 3166-2, a system for assigning codes to subnational administrative divisions. However, further subdivision for Svalbard and Jan Mayen occurs under Norway's entry, ISO 3166-2: NO:

Who governs Svalbard?

The archipelago is administered by the Governor of Svalbard, which is subordinate to the Norwegian Ministry of Justice and Public Security. Unlike the rest of Norway (including Jan Mayen), Svalbard is a free economic zone and a demilitarized zone, and is not part of the Schengen Area nor the European Economic Area.

Bundled together are social relationships, feelings of "home", the infrastructures, concerns over safety and energy security, the official Norwegian Svalbard policy developed across the Norwegian ministries, and local ambitions for maintaining a sense of community despite an increasingly high annual turnover.

Svalbard and Jan Mayen, though remote, present a unique set of economic challenges and opportunities. As a consulting company, we [...]



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The area potentially concerned stretches from Svalbard to Jan Mayen Island, covering 280 000 square kilometers of Arctic seabed. Despite protests and warnings from environmental organizations, scientists and many ...

Experiencing Svalbard sustainably? Reflecting on what we can learn about polar cruise tourism from the SEES expedition Journal article / This report explores tensions ...

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ENERGY IN THE WEST NORDICS AND THE ARCTIC oCO2 targets based on IEA policy scenarios 1. Electrification of road transport 2. Igaliku hybrid energy supply 3. Electrification of fishing vessels 4. Tourism 5. Decarbonizing Svalbard Scenario Analysis: Case Studies: CO2 tonnes per capita Greenland Iceland Faroe Islands Svalbard and Jan Mayen

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