

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 a Svalbard & Jan Mayen islands?

The United Nations Statistics Division also uses this code, but has named it the Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands. Svalbard is an archipelago in the Arctic Ocean under the sovereignty of Norway, but is subject to the special status granted by the Svalbard Treaty.

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:

Why is environmental monitoring so important in Svalbard & Jan Mayen?

Consequently, considerably more environmental monitoring takes place in Svalbard and Jan Mayen than that which is included in MOSJ. A thorough scientific understanding of the state of the environment there requires that we monitor far more than what may at the moment seem most relevant for decision making.

Can wind and solar power be used in Svalbard?

23) This approach is supported by an earlier case study prepared by The Nordic Council of Ministers (2018) titled 'De-carbonising Svalbard', 24) which suggests that wind and solar power used in combination with both electric boilers and heat pumps would provide ample electrical supply.

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MOSJ (Environmental Monitoring of Svalbard and Jan Mayen) is an environmental monitoring system and part of the Government's environmental monitoring in Norway. An important function is to provide a basis for seeing whether the political targets set for the development of the environment in the North are being attained.

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 politicians, Norway has decided to go ahead with the project.

April 8, 2024 -- Total Solar Eclipse -- Falunfjellet, Svalbard, Svalbard and Jan Mayen. Time/General; Weather . Weather Today/Tomorrow ; Hour-by-Hour Forecast ; 14 Day Forecast ; Yesterday/Past Weather; Climate (Averages) Time Zone ; DST Changes; ... the amount of solar energy decreases. Temperature changes. As the Moon covers the Sun, the ...

In this paper, we present the 2008 energy balance for Sørbrreen (15 km ², ~120-2200 m a.s.l.), a glacier in a polar maritime climate on the island of Jan Mayen (71°00"N, 8°30"W, 373 km ²; Fig. ...

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An assessment of MOSJ: the state of the marine climate system around Svalbard and Jan Mayen Renner, Angelika H.H.; Dodd, Paul A.; Fransson, Agneta : Tromsø; Norwegian Polar Institute, 2018 -51 pp (Report series / Norwegian Polar Institute ; no 048) (PDF 12,9 MB)

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Longyearbyen and Svalbard are facing a huge energy transition. UNIS, Store Norske and SINTEF have therefore entered into an agreement on strategic cooperation within renewable energy systems adapted to Arctic conditions.

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