

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 MOSJ - environmental monitoring of Svalbard & Jan Mayen?

MOSJ (Environmental Monitoring of Svalbard and Jan Mayen) is an environmental monitoring system and part of the Norwegian Government's environmental monitoring in Norway. The site provides historical climate records (ocean, land, and atmosphere), including temperature precipitation, snow, permafrost and sea-ice.

How can Svalbard maintain a secure and sustainable supply?

Furthermore, the case found that the best long-term solution for Svalbard to maintain a secure and sustainable supply would be to integrate a mix of renewable energy technologies. Some of these technologies include: solar panels (PV), wind turbines, heat pumps connected to geothermal and both heat and electricity storage.

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.

How has Norway reinvented Svalbard's economy?

During this period, towns were built around commercial coal mining activity. Although coal mining is still present, activity is dwindling and Norway has reinvented Svalbard's economy by transitioning towards three main industries: scientific research, education and tourism. 2)

How has Norway diversified its activity in Svalbard?

Besides tourism, Norway has further diversified its activity on Svalbard by investing in high-level Arctic research. Norway has transformed the ex-mining town of Ny-Ålesund into an international Arctic research hub and established The University Centre in Svalbard (UNIS) in 1993.

January Weather in Longyearbyen Svalbard & Jan Mayen. Daily high temperatures are around 15°F, rarely falling below -7°F or exceeding 34°F. Daily low temperatures decrease by 2°F, from 6°F to 3°F, rarely falling below -18°F or exceeding 26°F. For reference, on July 21, the hottest day of the year, temperatures in Longyearbyen typically range from 41°F to 47°F, while on ...

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 ...

The meteorological station and the Loran-C (Long Range Navigation) transmitter operated by the Norwegian Armed Forces are the sole economic activities on Jan Mayen. Limited Potential in Jan Mayen. Jan Mayen's extreme remoteness, lack of infrastructure, and protected status severely limit potential for any other significant economic activities.

With these specifications, the vessel can achieve more than 40% CO2 reduction compared to the Energy Efficiency Design Index (EEDI) reference line, exceeding the Phase III requirement of over 30%, effective from 2025.

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Svalbard and Jan Mayen, with their unique geographical and environmental characteristics, offer promising opportunities for emerging industries and investment prospects. [...]

Svalbard et Jan Mayen est un terme statistique qui fait référence à deux territoires norvégiens de l'océan Arctique : l'archipel de Svalbard, et l'île Jan Mayen, regroupés sous le même code ISO 3166-1 « SJ ». Malgré cette ...

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.

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Bandera de Noruega, utilizada para representar a Svalbard y Jan Mayen Ubicación de Svalbard. Svalbard y Jan Mayen es una denominación utilizada por la ISO 3166-1 [1] con fines estadísticos, en el que se agrupan dos territorios ...

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. While the two are combined

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Svalbard i Jan Mayen (norw. Svalbard og Jan Mayen, ISO 3166-1 alfa-2: SJ, ISO 3166-1 alfa-3: SJM, ISO 3166-1 numeryczny: 744) jest nazwa statystycznej jednostki zdefiniowana w ISO 3166-1. Składa się z dwóch norweskich terytoriów z niezależną jurysdykcją: Svalbard i Jan Mayen. Terytoria te są połączone dla celów w kategorii Miedzynarodowej Organizacji ...

Svalbard and Jan Mayen offer an unparalleled encounter with the Arctic's untamed beauty - a journey through snow-capped mountains, icy fjords, and a world of rare wildlife. These lands invite adventurers to embark on an Arctic expedition, witnessing the wonders of nature in its purest form, leaving an indelible mark of awe and reverence for the ...

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Jan Mayen. Die norwegische Insel Jan Mayen wird oft in einem Atemzug mit Spitzbergen und Svalbard genannt. In der Tat wurde die Insel bis Ende 1994 vom Sysselmannen in Longyearbyen verwaltet, aber seitdem geschieht das vom Festland aus. Die ...

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As per the previous Svalbard budget, Lokaltstyret must plan for a coal phase-out on the premise that the reconfiguration of the energy system should be implemented as fast as possible, be based on predominantly renewable sources, and comply with Norway's 2030 and 2050 climate targets (Prop. 1 S (2021-2022)). Meanwhile, the transition is also ...

Great uncertainty surrounds the energy supply on Svalbard and the scheduled transition to renewable energy for the Arctic archipelago. Researcher Tiril Vold believes the process has been affected by a contest over symbolic capital and prestige.



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