

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).

How many people use the Internet in Svalbard and Jan Mayen?

According to Kepios analysis, 37.0 percent of the population in Svalbard and Jan Mayen, or 944 people, did not use the Internet at the beginning of 2022. This means that approximately the remaining 63.0 percent, or 1,338 people, used the Internet.

What is the difference between Svalbard and Jan Mayen?

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. Jan Mayen is a remote island in the Arctic Ocean; it has no permanent population and is administered by the County Governor of Nordland.

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.

Does Svalbard have an ISO code?

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. Both Svalbard and Jan Mayen consist almost entirely of Arctic wilderness, such as at Bellsund in Svalbard.

Where is Svalbard located?

Svalbard is an archipelago in the Arctic about midway between mainland Norway and the North Pole. The group of islands range from 74° to 81° north latitude, and from 10° to 35° east longitude. The area is 61,022 square kilometres (23,561 sq mi) and there were 2,595 residents in Sept 2024.

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Store Norske Energi, a state-owned energy company based in Longyearbyen, is testing whether solar energy could be used to transition Spitsbergen to emissions-free, hybrid energy. The company has installed 360 solar panels ...

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

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

Store Norske Energi, a state-owned energy company based in Longyearbyen, is testing whether solar energy could be used to transition Spitsbergen to emissions-free, hybrid energy. The company has installed 360 solar panels along with a battery bank and thermal storage system at Isfjord Radio, an old shipping radio station.

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Solar technologies Svalbard and Jan Mayen

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