

# Svalbard and Jan Mayen home solar equipment

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.

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 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 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:

Which is bigger Svalbard or Jan Mayen?

Svalbard is an archipelago located in the Arctic Ocean, situated about halfway between mainland Norway and the North Pole. The largest island in the Svalbard archipelago is Spitsbergen. Jan Mayen, on the other hand, is a separate volcanic island located in the Arctic Ocean, northeast of Iceland. It is much smaller than Svalbard.

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.

See towering mountains, stunning fjords, majestic waterfalls and gigantic glaciers as you explore Svalbard, Jan Mayen, Greenland and Iceland. Spend several days soaking up the natural beauty of Northwest Spitsbergen National Park and the Scoresby Sund, the largest fjord system on Earth. Discover volcanic Jan Mayen, as well as the remote Icelandic village of Grundarfjörður and ...

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

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Environmental Monitoring of Svalbard and Jan Mayen (MOSJ) project collects and processes data about what affects the environment, and the state of nature and cultural heritage in the area. The project further interprets the data to describe the development of the environment and provides advice to the environmental management on the need for ...

Soviet topographic map. Jan Mayen consists of two geographically distinct parts. Nord-Jan has a round shape and is dominated by the 2,277 m (7,470 ft) high Beerenberg volcano with its large ice cap (114.2 km<sup>2</sup> or 44 sq mi), which can be divided into twenty individual outlet glaciers. The largest of those is S&#248;rbr&#228;n, with an area of 15 km<sup>2</sup> (5.8 sq mi) and a ...

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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 ...

This late autumn voyage takes in a variety of wild, lush green islands in and around the Arctic region, all the while with chances of the aurora borealis appearing above. We start in Svalbard, Norway and sail south down to the northern coasts of Iceland via volcanic Jan Mayen.

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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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Jan Mayen has no permanent residents and visits to the island are rare. In fact, we're one of the few to attempt landings here. If conditions allow, you'll be setting foot in one of Earth's most remote places. Jan Mayen's surreal, moss- and lichen-streaked landscape is dominated by the Beerenberg volcanic cone.

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