Svalbard and Jan Mayen green energy system

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 environmentthere requires that we monitor far more than what may at the moment seem most relevant for decision making.

Are Longyearbyen and Svalbard facing an energy transition?
Top image: Longyearbyen and Svalbard are facing an energy transition. This is the background for the cooperation agreement between UNIS,Store Norske and SINTEF. Photo: Graham Gilbert/UNIS. Longyearbyen and Svalbard are facing a huge energy transition.

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-cabornising Svalbard', 24) which suggests that wind and solar power used in combination with both electric boilers and heat pumps would provide ample electrical supply.

What is Norway doing in Svalbard?
Now used as tourist attractions,both Mine 3 in Longyearbyen,which was shut down in 1996 and abandoned in 1998,and the Soviet town of Pyramiden are two examples of this economic shift. Besides tourism,Norway has further diversified its activity on Svalbard by investing in high-level Arctic research.

Who owns the Svalbard coal mine?
The company facilitates and supports the coal mining industry as well as the community. Situated in Longyearbyen,Svalbard's administrative capital and largest settlement 6) the other active coal mine is run by the Norwegian state-owned enterprise Store Norske.

Introduction to Sustainability in Svalbard and Jan MayenSvalbard and Jan Mayen are remote islands located in the Arctic Ocean, governed by Norway. Given their fragile ecosystems and ...

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Introduction to Sustainability in Svalbard and Jan MayenSvalbard and Jan Mayen are remote islands located in the Arctic Ocean, governed by Norway. Given their fragile ecosystems and importance for global climate, sustainability and green initiatives are paramount in these areas. Svalbard, with its vast glaciers and unique wildlife, has become a destination for scientific ...

This report is a sub report of the project Energy in the West Nordic areas and the Arctic - EVA. The purpose of the projects is to look at the energy situation and the local challenges in the five areas Iceland, Greenland, Faroe Islands, Svalbard and Jan Mayen. Some of the data for the main project (energy situation, energy demand and scenario

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.

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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