



NORWAY

1. **Government**
 2. **Ministry of Foreign Affairs**
 3. **Ministry of Defense**
 4. **Ministry of Education**
 5. **Ministry of Health**
 6. **Ministry of Justice**
 7. **Ministry of Labor**
 8. **Ministry of Environment**
 9. **Ministry of Agriculture**
 10. **Ministry of Fisheries**

History

1. Introduction

and Norway, which is the largest of the Nordic countries

Statement

2. Background

3. Current Situation

The current situation in Norway is characterized by a strong economy, high social welfare, and a commitment to environmental sustainability. The country has a long history of peace and stability, and is a member of the European Union and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

The Norwegian government has implemented a range of policies to support economic growth, social equality, and environmental protection. These policies have led to a high standard of living and a strong reputation for Norway as a global leader in social and environmental issues.

4. Conclusion

In conclusion, Norway is a country with a rich history, a strong economy, and a commitment to social and environmental values. The Norwegian government has implemented a range of policies to support these values, and the country has a high standard of living and a strong reputation for global leadership.

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There is an increasing recognition of the intrinsic linkages between humanitarian and

like to emphasize that the draft principles address many timely questions, such as the designation of significant environmental and cultural areas as protected zones, the protection of the environment of indigenous peoples, the prevention and mitigation of environmental degradation in areas where persons displaced by armed conflict are

The Nordic countries welcome the adoption by the Commission of the entire set of the draft principles and commentaries on protection of the environment in relation to armed

the draft principles on second reading in 2021, as envisaged in the Commission's plan of work for the remainder of the quinquennium. These draft principles are a major step forward in the protection of environment in armed conflicts. In addition, they

been expressed regarding draft article 7. The Nordic countries support the proposed procedural safeguards, in order to ensure that all relevant aspects of cases involving [redacted] are taken into consideration.

As regards the procedural aspects of immunity and the draft articles contained in the Special Rapporteurs seventh report, the Nordic countries fully agree with the view that these should provide certainty to both the forum State and the State of the official, and help to reduce political considerations and potential abuse of process for political purposes. The procedural safeguards, should, as the rapporteur has stated, be aimed at protecting the interests of both the forum State and the State of the official, and assist to build mutual trust between them. Important in this respect is the draft rules regarding exchange of information and the introduction of a flexible mechanism for consultations. We also very much welcome that the right of the State official to benefit from all fair treatment guarantees is thoroughly recognized.

Mme./Mr. Chair,

In its further work on the draft articles the Special Rapporteur and the Commission [redacted] should take into account the broad variations that exist in national legal systems.

While sea level has risen globally by around 15 cm during the 20th century, it is

mainly due to increasing rates of ice loss from the Greenland and Antarctic ice sheets, according to the recent IPCC Special Report on the Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate.

Small Island States may fully or partially disappear due to sea level rise, or they may become unable to support human habitation. Low-lying areas that are not entirely

and will be vulnerable to destructive erosion, periodic flooding and increased to

The Nordic countries look forward to working with other States and actively engaging with the Commission to provide greater legal clarity in this important field.

Mme./Mr. Chair,

Historically, the ocean has not featured prominently on the international climate change

latest IPCC Special Report fills the knowledge gaps and highlights the urgency of