

Chapter 1 : Denmark at the United Nations (@denmark_un) – Instagram photos and videos

In June , the Charter of the United Nations (UN) was signed in San Francisco by 51 founding countries, including Denmark. The Charter outlines the fundamental purposes of the United Nations: maintain international peace and security, strengthen respect for human rights and achieve social and economic development.

Since then the world has come a long way. Increasingly, happiness is considered to be the proper measure of social progress and the goal of public policy. Norway tops the global happiness rankings for Norway has jumped from 4th place in to 1st place this year, followed by Denmark, Iceland and Switzerland in a tightly packed bunch. All of the top four countries rank highly on all the main factors found to support happiness: Their averages are so close that small changes can re-order the rankings from year to year. Norway moves to the top of the ranking despite weaker oil prices. It is sometimes said that Norway achieves and maintains its high happiness not because of its oil wealth, but in spite of it. By choosing to produce its oil slowly, and investing the proceeds for the future rather than spending them in the present, Norway has insulated itself from the boom and bust cycle of many other resource-rich economies. To do this successfully requires high levels of mutual trust, shared purpose, generosity and good governance, all factors that help to keep Norway and other top countries where they are in the happiness rankings. All of the other countries in the top ten also have high values in all six of the key variables used to explain happiness differences among countries and through time – income, healthy life expectancy, having someone to count on in times of trouble, generosity, freedom and trust, with the latter measured by the absence of corruption in business and government. There is a four-point happiness gap between the two groups of countries, of which three-quarters is explained by the six variables, half due to differences in having someone to count on, generosity, a sense of freedom, and freedom from corruption. The other half of the explained difference is attributed to GDP per capita and healthy life expectancy, both of which, as the report explains, also depend importantly on the social context. In richer countries the within-country differences are not mainly explained by income inequality, but by differences in mental health, physical health and personal relationships: Income differences matter more in poorer countries, but even their mental illness is a major source of misery. Work is also a major factor affecting happiness see Chapter 6. Unemployment causes a major fall in happiness, and even for those in work the quality of work can cause major variations in happiness. Easterlin, who pioneered the economics of happiness more than 40 years ago. It contrasts the sharply growing per capita income in China over the past 25 years with life evaluations that fell steadily from till about , recovering since then to about the levels. They attribute the dropping happiness in the first part of the period to rising unemployment and fraying social safety nets, with recoveries since in both see Chapter 3. But these are often marked by delayed and disappointed hopes for happier lives see Chapter 4. The reasons are declining social support and increased corruption see Chapter 7 and it is these same factors that explain why the Nordic countries do so much better. Colophon World Happiness Report Editors: World Happiness Report , New York: Sustainable Development Solutions Network. World Happiness Report management by Sharon Paculor. Design by John Stislow and Stephanie Stislow.

Chapter 2 : Territorial claims in the Arctic - Wikipedia

As you know, for the last three days I have been working very hard with the world leaders to help this negotiation proceed. Unfortunately, the negotiation has been going very slowly, but even at.

North Pole and the Arctic Ocean[edit] National sectors: However, both the adoption of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea UNCLOS as well as global climate change causing the polar ice seasonally to recede farther than these nations had expected due to climate change [12] has prompted several countries to claim or to reinforce pre-existing claims to the waters or seabed of the polar region. They must present to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf, a UN body, geological evidence that their shelf effectively extends beyond the nautical miles limit. The Commission does not define borders but merely judges the scientific validity of assertions and it is up to countries with rightful but overlapping claims to come to a settlement. This point is made[by whom? The Arctic chart prepared by Durham University explicitly illustrates the extent of the uncontested Exclusive Economic Zones of the five states bordering the Arctic Ocean, and also the relatively small expanse of remaining "high seas" or totally international waters at the very North of the planet. Such was the case on the Moon, by the way We know that this has to be proved. The ground samples that were taken will serve the work to prepare that evidence. Greenland , an autonomous country within the Kingdom of Denmark, has the nearest coastline to the North Pole, and Denmark argues that the Lomonosov Ridge is in fact an extension of Greenland. The latter led the expedition through the ice fields to the research location. The submission also states that an additional submission for continental shelf limits in other areas may be posted later. The Russian Federation is claiming a large extended continental shelf as far as the North Pole based on the Lomonosov Ridge within their Arctic sector. Moscow believes the eastern Lomonosov Ridge is an extension of the Siberian continental shelf. The Russian claim does not cross the Russia-US Arctic sector demarcation line, nor does it extend into the Arctic sector of any other Arctic coastal state. In the UN Commission neither rejected nor accepted the Russian proposal, recommending additional research. There they planted a Russian flag and took water and soil samples for analysis, continuing a mission to provide additional evidence related to the Russian extended continental shelf claim including the mineral riches of the Arctic. The expedition came as several countries are trying to extend their rights over sections of the Arctic Ocean floor. Both Norway and Denmark are carrying out surveys to this end. Through this bid, Russia is claiming 1. Larry Mayer, director of the Center for Coastal and Ocean Mapping at the University of New Hampshire , stated the trip had been planned for months, having nothing to do with the Russians planting their flag. The purpose of the mapping work aboard the Healy is to determine the extent of the continental shelf north of Alaska. Future[edit] It was stated by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change on March 25, , that riches are awaiting the shipping industry due to Arctic climate change. This economic sector could be transformed similar to the way the Middle East was by the Suez Canal in the 19th century. There will be a race among nations for oil, fish, diamonds and shipping routes, accelerated by the impact of global warming. Arctic ice levels at record low opening Northwest Passage The potential value of the North Pole and the surrounding area resides not so much in shipping itself but in the possibility that lucrative petroleum and natural gas reserves exist below the sea floor. Such reserves are known to exist under the Beaufort Sea. However, the vast majority of the Arctic known to contain gas and oil resources is already within uncontested EEZs. Among other things the declaration stated that any demarcation issues in the Arctic should be resolved on a bilateral basis between contesting parties. The small uninhabited island, sized 1. In , Canada and Denmark negotiated the geographic coordinates of the continental shelf, and settled on a delimitation treaty that was ratified by the United Nations on December 17, , and has been in force since March 13, The treaty lists points by latitude and longitude from Davis Strait to the end of Robeson Channel , where Nares Strait runs into Lincoln Sea ; the border is defined by geodesic lines between these points. Hans Island is situated in the centre of this area. Danish flags were planted on Hans Island in , , and The Canadian government formally protested these actions. In July , former Canadian defence minister Bill Graham made an unannounced stop on Hans Island during a trip to the Arctic; this launched yet another diplomatic quarrel between the governments,

and a truce was called that September. However, federal officials reviewed the latest satellite imagery in July , and conceded that the line went roughly through the middle of the island. This presently leaves ownership of the island disputed, with claims over fishing grounds and future access to the Northwest Passage possibly at stake as well. One possible resolution would be to treat the island as a condominium. The American position is that the maritime boundary should extend along a path equidistant from the coasts of the two nations. The disputed area may hold significant hydrocarbon reserves. The US has already leased eight plots of terrain below the water to search for and possibly bring to market oil reserves that may exist there. Canada has protested diplomatically in response. If the treaty is ratified, the issue would likely be settled at a tribunal. He wrote that Canada had filed a " diplomatic note " with the United States in April when the US first announced plans for the moratorium.

Chapter 3 : Denmark | General Assembly of the United Nations

ULLA TÅRNÆS, Minister for Development Cooperation of Denmark, said that, more than ever, leadership and common purpose were needed to steer the United Nations in a new direction.

Chapter 4 : Denmark in the UN in Geneva

The United Nations and Denmark share a long history, dating back to the years following World War II. Denmark was one of the first members of the UN, and has, among other things, contributed to the Trusteeship Council chamber in New York.

Chapter 5 : UNITED NATIONS KOREA SERVICE MEDAL, first English issue - Danish - Korean War Medal

1, Followers, Following, Posts - See Instagram photos and videos from Denmark at the United Nations (@denmark_un).

Chapter 6 : Country Profile - Denmark

ULLA TÅRNÆS, Minister for Development Cooperation of Denmark, said the world needs a strong United Nations that delivers on its full potential. She called for the Secretary-General's reform agenda to be turned into reality.

Chapter 7 : OHCHR | Denmark Homepage

News from the mission. Nordic statement delivered by Ambassador Mari Skjerve, Deputy Permanent Representative of Norway to the United Nations at the Open Debate on Women, Peace and Security, 25 October

Chapter 8 : Member states of the United Nations - Wikipedia

Denmark also participates actively in international cooperation within the United Nations system, OECD, the Nordic Council, et. al. Denmark has approved the London Guidelines for the exchange of.

Chapter 9 : United Nations'™ 17 Sustainable Development Goals and Co-Creation '™ Study in Denmark

Denmark and the United Nations Denmark was one of the founding members of the United Nations at its establishment in and has ever since been a staunch supporter of the United Nations system and for promoting a strong, united, efficient and effective organization.