

NORWAY

Region: Scandinavia (Global North)

Population (2022): 5.9 million (118th)

Life Expectancy at Birth (Women): 84.13 years

Governance System: Constitutional monarchy with democratic parliamentary system

Capital: Oslo

Land Area (km²): 364,285 (61st)

Major Languages: Norwegian, Sami

Select Global Rankings

GDP (2022): 24th (579,267 US\$ Millions)

Human Development Index: 2nd (Very High)

Fragile States Index - Inverted: 1st (Cat. 1)

Good Country Index: 11th

Human Freedom Index: 13th

World Happiness Ranking: 7th

Select Global Rankings (Gender-Focus)

Gross National Income Per Capita (Women): 4th

Gender Social Norms Index: 7th

Women's Power Index: 3rd

Social Institutions and Gender Index (World Cup rank): 1st

Gender Inequality Index: 2nd

Global Gender Gap Index: 2nd

Women Peace & Security Index: 1st

Elite Sport System Rankings

2020 Summer Olympic Women's Medals (% of Total): 1 (13% of 8)

2022 Winter Olympic Women's Medals (% of Total): 10.5 (28% of 37)

Global Cup Ranking (Women): 21st

Football/World Cup Profile

FIFA Region: UEFA

FIFA Ranking: 12th

World Cup Appearance: 9th

Best World Cup Performance(s): Champions (1995)

Qualification: 1st UEFA Qualifying Group F

World Cup Group: A

Last World Cup Appearance: 2019

NORWAY in International (Gender) Affairs (by Alanna Harman)

Norway is well known for its Viking history, however, people began settling in Norway well before, after the first ice age ended in approximately 9000 BC. The well-known Viking Age was from approximately 800 AD to 1050 AD. The Viking Age is known for raiding various countries including Ireland, France, England, and Scotland, however, the Vikings also “created complex social institutions, oversaw the coming of Christianity to Scandinavia and left a major impact on European history through trade, colonization, and far-flung [exploration](#)”. The Viking Age came to end when they unsuccessfully attempted to conquer [England](#).

Norway's political alliances with other Scandinavian countries has a long and complicated history. In 1380 Olaf Haakonson inherited the thrones of both Norway and Denmark and created a union. Seventeen years later the Kalmar Union was created between Norway, Denmark, and [Sweden](#). Several different attempts of centralization among the three countries occurred

throughout history, however, on May 17, 1814 Norway established constitution an event that is still celebrated today, Norwegian Constitution [Day](#).

Today, Norway with other Nordic countries pursue shared interests through the Nordic [Council](#). Norway became a founding member of [NATO](#) in 1949 in order to align itself with other countries that shared its democratic values. Despite its small size Norway is an active on the international scene as a member of several organizations including but not limited to: International Monetary Fund, United Nations, the World Bank, and maintain a close relationship with the European [Union](#) through the European Economic Area Agreement and several other bilateral agreements including security policy issues.

Gender Equity

In 2002 Norway introduced the Gender Equality Act “aimed to promote equality and reduce discrimination in [Norway](#)”. In [2016](#) Norway was the first country to have a dedicated Gender Equality Ombud. Norway’s leadership on gender equity saw them ranked second on gender parity in [2020](#). Norway’s progressive views on gender equity are shared with its Scandinavian neighbours as Iceland was ranked first, while Finland and Sweden were ranked third and fourth respectively. Norway’s leadership in gender equity is also present in sport when in [2017](#) Norway ensured that male and female soccer players would receive equal payment for representing Norway, this is believed to be the first equal compensation package for male and female national soccer athletes.