

## European Solar Energy Storage

# I power com British Indian Ocean Territory



## Overview

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The British Indian Ocean Territory (BIOT) is an Overseas Territory of the United Kingdom situated in the Indian Ocean, halfway between Tanzania and Indonesia. The territory comprises the seven atolls of the Chagos Archipelago with over 1,000 individual islands, many very small, amounting to a total land area of 60 square kilometres (23 square miles). The largest and most south. The British Indian Ocean Territory (BIOT) is an Overseas Territory of the United Kingdom situated in the Indian Ocean, halfway between Tanzania and Indonesia. The territory comprises the seven atolls of the Chagos Archipelago with over 1,000 individual islands, many very small, amounting to a total land area of 60 square kilometres (23 square miles). The largest and most southerly island is Diego Garcia, 27 square kilometres (10 square miles), the site of a Joint Military Facility of the United Kingdom and the United States. Official administration is remote from London, though the local capital is often regarded as being on Diego Garcia. The only inhabitants are British and United States military personnel, and associated contractors, who collectively number around 3,000 (2018 figures). The forced removal of Chagossians from the Chagos Archipelago occurred between 1968 and 1973. The Chagossians, then numbering about 2,000 people, were expelled by the British government to Mauritius and Seychelles, even from the outlying islands far away from the military base on Diego Garcia. Today, the Chagossians are still trying to return, but the British government has repeatedly denied them the right of return despite calls from numerous human rights organisations to let them. The islands are off-limits to Chagossians, tourists, and the media. Since the 1980s, the Government of Mauritius sought to gain control over the Chagos Archipelago, which was separated from the then Crown Colony of Mauritius by the UK in 1.

knew of the Chagos Islands, which were known as Fōlhavahi in the northern Maldives, and Hollhavai in the southern Maldives. Hollhavai also referred to other islands scattered throughout the Indian Ocean, such as the Seychelles. According to Southern Maldivian oral tradition, traders and fishermen were occasionally lost at sea and got stranded on o. knew of the Chagos Islands, which were known as Fōlhavahi in the northern Maldives, and Hollhavai in the southern Maldives. Hollhavai also referred to other islands scattered throughout the Indian Ocean, such as the Seychelles. According to Southern Maldivian oral tradition, traders and fishermen were occasionally lost at sea and got stranded on one of the islands of the Chagos. Eventually they were rescued and brought back home. The of the islands may have inspired Maldivian folklore about giant hermit crabs. These islands were judged to be

too far away from the seat of the to be settled permanently by them. Thus, for many centuries the Chagos were ignored by their northern neighbours. Early settlementThe islands of were charted by in the early 16th century, and then claimed in the 18th century by France as a possession of Mauritius. They were first settled in the 18th century by African slaves and Indian contractors brought by Franco-Mauritians to found coconut plantations. At some point Diego Garcia hosted a for patients from Mauritius, who were treated with turtle oil. In 1810, Mauritius was captured by the United Kingdom, and France subsequently ceded the territory in the in 1814. The United Kingdom , although those on what would become the BIOT continued work as . In 1883 the plantations were bought by the Société Huilière de Diego et Peros. As of 1900 there were 426 families on the islands, 60 percent descended fro.

As a territory of the United Kingdom, the head of state is . There is no Governor appointed to represent the King in the territory, as there are no permanent inhabitants (as is also the case in and the ). The territory is one of eight dependencies in the Indian Ocean, alongside the As a territory of the United Kingdom, the head of state is . There is no Governor appointed to represent the King in the territory, as there are no permanent inhabitants (as is also the case in and the ). The territory is one of eight dependencies in the Indian Ocean, alongside the , , the , and , all Australian possessions; the , with the and its dependencies of and the ; along with French and . The head of government is the , most recently Paul Candler until August 2024; the Deputy Commissioner is Nishi Dholakia, and the Administrator is Emily Ager, and all senior officials reside in the United Kingdom. The Commissioner's Representative in the territory is the officer commanding the detachment of British forces. The laws of the territory are based on the constitution, currently set out in the British Indian Ocean Territory (Constitution) Order 2004, which gives the Commissioner power to make laws for the of the territory. If the Commissioner has not made a law on a particular topic the.

1002 (NP 1002) is directly present in the territory, and is composed of both and personnel. NP 1002 is responsible for civil administration and enforcement. Its members are tasked with policing and carrying out customs duties. Royal Marines in the territory also reportedly form a security detachment. 1002 (NP 1002) is directly present in the territory, and is composed of both and personnel. NP 1002 is responsible for civil administration and enforcement. Its members are tasked with policing and carrying out customs duties. Royal Marines in the territory also reportedly form a security detachment. Prior to 2017, the BIOT patrol vessel, MV Pacific Marlin, was based in . It was operated by the Offshore Group. The Pacific Marlin patrolled the marine reserve all year, and since the marine reserve was designated in April 2010, the number of apprehensions of illegal vessels within

the area has increased. The ship was built in 1978 as an ocean-going . It is 57.7 metres (189 feet 4 inches) long, with a of 3.8 metres (12 feet 6 inches), and of 1,200 tons. It has a maximum speed of 12.5 (23.2 ; 14.4 ) with an economic speed of 11 knots (20 kilometres per hour; 13 miles per hour), permitting a range of about 18,000 nautical miles (33,000 kilometres; 21,000 miles) and fuel endurance of 68 days. It was the oldest vessel in the Swire fleet. Pacific Marlin reportedly spent about 54% of her taskings on fishery patrol duties, and a further 19% on military patrol duties. In 2016, a new contract was signed with -based North Star Shipping for the use of the vessel MV Grampian Frontier (also known as the Grampian Endurance). She is a 70 metres (230 feet) vessel carrying up to 24 personnel, and fulfils both the patrol and research role. The vessel reportedly operates in conjunction with personnel from NP 1002 on both fisheries and military e.

The territory is an archipelago of 58 islands covering 56 square kilometres (22 sq mi). The largest island is , which at 32.5 square kilometres (12.5 sq mi) accounts for about half of the territory's total land area. The rest of the island's are much smaller, with the second largest being just over 3.1 square kilometres (1.2 sq mi). The terrain is flat and low, with an average e. The territory is an archipelago of 58 islands covering 56 square kilometres (22 sq mi). The largest island is , which at 32.5 square kilometres (12.5 sq mi) accounts for about half of the territory's total land area. The rest of the island's are much smaller, with the second largest being just over 3.1 square kilometres (1.2 sq mi). The terrain is flat and low, with an average elevation of 1.33 metres (4.4 ft) above sea level. In 2010, 545,000 square kilometres (210,000 square miles) of ocean around the islands was declared a marine reserve. The defines the territory as comprising the following islands or groups of islands: • • • • • • • • .

The British Indian Ocean Territory (Constitution) Order 2004 states that "no person has the right of abode" in the territory as it "was constituted and is set aside to be available for the defence purposes of the and the ", and accordingly, "no person is entitled to enter or be present in the T. The British Indian Ocean Territory (Constitution) Order 2004 states that "no person has the right of abode" in the territory as it "was constituted and is set aside to be available for the defence purposes of the and the ", and accordingly, "no person is entitled to enter or be present in the Territory except as authorised" by its laws. As there is no permanent population, or census, information on the demographics of the territory is limited; the size of the population is related to its offensive requirements. , with a land area of 27 square kilometres (10 square miles), is the only inhabited island in the territory, and therefore has an estimated average population density of around 110 persons per km . Diego Garcia's population is normally limited to official visitors and military-

essential personnel only, and family members are not authorised to travel to Diego Garcia (the island therefore has no schools). Personnel may not travel to the island for leave, but they may transit through Diego Garcia to connect with follow-on flights. The population in 1995 was estimated to be approximately 3,300; i.e. 1,700 UK and US military personnel and 1,500 civilian contractors. The total population was reportedly 4,000 persons in 2006, of whom 2,200 were US military personnel or contractors, 1,400 were contract staff, 300 were Mauritian contract staff, and 100 were members of the . The population had decreased to around 3,000 persons in 2018. indicate that island's population is comparable to that of the Falkland Islands. The remainder of the archipelago is ordinarily uninhabited.

All economic activity is concentrated on , where are located. Construction projects and the operation of various services needed to support the military installations are carried out by military, and contract employees from Britain, Mauritius, the , and the United States. There are no industrial or agricultural activities. All economic activity is concentrated on , where are located. Construction projects and the operation of various services needed to support the military installations are carried out by military, and contract employees from Britain, Mauritius, the , and the United States. There are no industrial or agricultural activities on the islands. Until the creation of the marine sanctuary, the licensing of provided an annual income of about 1 million for the territory. ServicesThe section provides several facilities on Diego Garcia, including a library, outdoor cinema, shops, and sports centres, with prices in . The provides outbound postal services, and postage stamps have been issued for the territory since 17 January 1968. As the territory was originally part of Mauritius and the Seychelles, these stamps were denominated in until 1992, after which were issued in denominations of , the territory's official currency. Basic medical services are provided, with the option of where required, and the territory has no schools. Telecommunications.

The , started by the descendants of exiled Chagossians, has represented the islands in , including the .

British Indian Ocean  
Territory BIOT 2300 60  
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## I power com British Indian Ocean Territory

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### Diego Garcia

Diego Garcia is the largest island of the Chagos Archipelago, part of the British Indian Ocean Territory (BIOT). It has been used as a joint UK-U.S. military base since the 1970s, following the expulsion of the Chagossians by the UK government. The Chagos Islands have been a British overseas territory, but in early October 2024, the UK agreed to transfer sovereignty of the ...

### BRITISH INDIAN OCEAN TERRITORY

Formerly administered as part of the British Crown Colony of Mauritius, the British Indian Ocean Territory (BIOT) was established as an overseas territory of the UK in 1965. A number of the islands of the territory were later transferred to the Seychelles when it attained independence in 1976. GOVERNMENT Chief of State Queen ELIZABETH II



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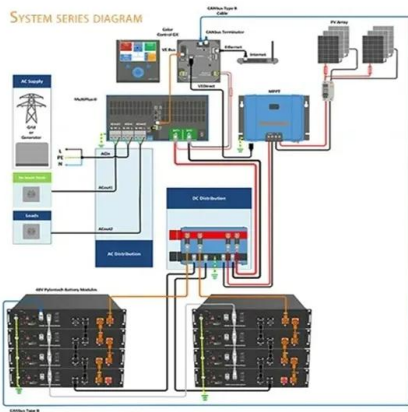
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### British Indian Ocean Territory -

## News, Research and Analysis -

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Flag used by the British for Indian Ocean territory. Shutterstock October 4, 2024 Freedom for Chagos Islands: UK's deal with Mauritius will be a win for all. Peter Harris,



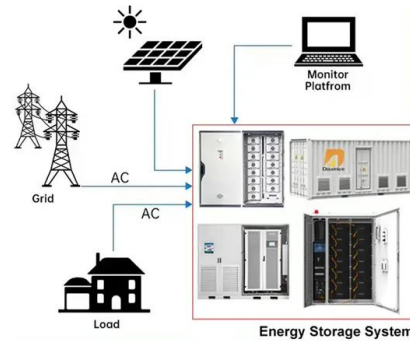
## British Indian Ocean Territory , Powertec Information Portal

Sure BIOT is a telecommunications company that operates in the British Indian Ocean Territory (BIOT). The company was founded under the ownership of the Sure International, a division of Batelco Group since 2013, a telecommunications provider that ...

## British Indian Ocean Territory

The British Indian Ocean Territory has been under continuous British sovereignty since 1814. The 2004 Order gives the Commissioner power to make laws for the peace,

### DISTRIBUTED PV GENERATION + ESS



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## British Indian Ocean Territory: UK to negotiate sovereignty ...

British Indian Ocean Territory: UK to negotiate sovereignty 2022/23 Summary 1 Background: The UK's Overseas Territories 2 The creation of the BIOT ruled that the UK Government had the legal power to prohibit their return. 2022/23 negotiations ; In November 2022, the UK and Mauritian Governments announced they ;



## SUPREME COURT BRITISH INDIAN OCEAN TERRITORY

BRITISH INDIAN OCEAN TERRITORY. BIOT SC/No3/2023 & BIOT SC/No 4/2023. Before: THE HONOURABLE JAMES LEWIS KC . CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE BRITISH INDIAN OCEAN TERRITORY . B E T W E E N: being whether the Defendant has power to make payments for the funding of legal representation. 9. During the hearing there was some dispute about the ...

## BRITISH INDIAN OCEAN TERRITORY

British Indian Ocean Territory, or otherwise as permitted under the terms of a licence from the British Indian Ocean Territory Administration. 9. THE BRITISH INDIAN OCEAN TERRITORY Power to administer preliminary tests. 23 33. Provision of specimens for analysis. 25 34. Evidence in proceedings for an offence under section 30 or 31.



## Diego Garcia: What is on the secretive UK-US island in the Indian Ocean?

Diego Garcia is one of about 60 islands that



make up the Chagos Archipelago or British Indian Ocean Territory (BIOT) - the last colony established by the UK by separating it from Mauritius in 1965.

## British Indian Ocean Territory

The laws of the territory are based on the constitution, currently set out in the British Indian Ocean Territory (Constitution) Order 2004, which gives the Commissioner power to make laws for the peace, order and good government of the territory. [67] [66] [68] If the Commissioner has not made a law on a particular topic then, in most circumstances, the laws that apply in the ...



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 more questions just do not hesitate to contact us

LOGO Position: (Screen printing)



## Diego Garcia

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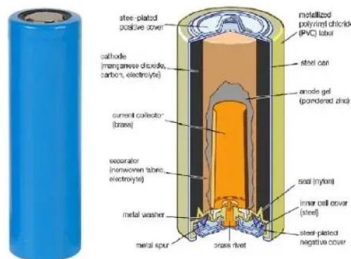
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## British Indian Ocean Territory

The British Indian Ocean Territory (BIOT) is administered from London. We work to support security and good governance, and preserve marine environment and historical heritage.



## History , British Indian Ocean Territory

The islands were constituted as the British Indian Ocean Territory in 1965 by an Order in Council under the Royal Prerogative. This comprises all the islands of the Chagos Archipelago and until June 1976 also included the islands of Aldabra, Desroches and Farquhar which were then ceded to the Seychelles, of which they are now part.



## The Rules-Based Order, International Law and the British Indian Ocean

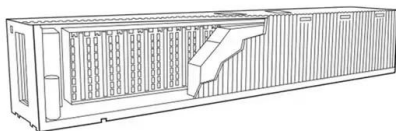
After 1945, as Britain was decolonizing former colonies, one last colony--the British Indian Ocean Territory--was created. On November 8, 1965, Queen Elizabeth II and her Privy Council met to create an "Order in Council" --also known



as a royal decree--called the British Indian Ocean Territory 1965 Order.

## Resolution on the British Indian Ocean Territory

The United States Government, most recently Secretary Pompeo and most recently the letter from Ambassador Jonathan Cohen, have made clear that the status of British Indian Ocean Territory as a UK

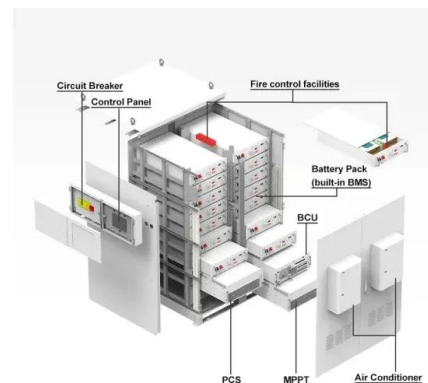


## Gazettes , British Indian Ocean Territory

Gazettes. Please see below a list of the BIOT Administration's annual legal gazettes, detailing the ordinances and regulations brought about each calendar year:

## Revised Ordinances , British Indian Ocean Territory

Revised Ordinances. Revised Laws Publication Notice. Revised Ordinances of BIOT - Chapter A. The Administration of Estates Ordinance 1983 A.1; The Births and Deaths Registration Ordinance 1984 A.2





## Marine Protected Area , British Indian Ocean Territory

The British Indian Ocean Territory has some of the most biodiverse waters on the planet with over 220 species coral, 855 species of fish and 355 species of molluscs. To ensure the future protection of this unique environment the BIOT Commissioner declared a 640,000 km<sup>2</sup> 'no-take' (where all commercial fishing and extractive activities are

## British Indian Ocean Territory: Negotiations

On Thursday 3 October, my right hon. and learned Friend the Prime Minister and Mauritian Prime Minister Jugnauth made an historic announcement: after two years of negotiations and decades of disagreement, the United Kingdom and Mauritius have reached a political agreement on the future of the British Indian Ocean Territory.



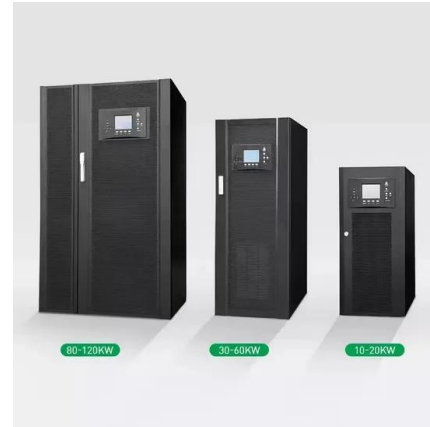
## Government of the British Indian Ocean Territory

The British Indian Ocean Territory (abbreviated as BIOT) is an overseas territory of the United Kingdom. It is administered by a Commissioner, located at the Foreign and Commonwealth ...

## Government of the British Indian Ocean Territory

Flag of the British Indian Ocean Territory. The British Indian Ocean Territory (abbreviated as

BIOT) is an overseas territory of the United Kingdom is administered by a Commissioner, located at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office in London. There is no Governor appointed to represent the King in the territory as there are no permanent inhabitants (as is also the case in ...



## UK hands sovereignty of Chagos Islands to Mauritius

In recent years, the UK has faced rising diplomatic isolation over its claim to what it refers to as the British Indian Ocean Territory, with various United Nations bodies, including its top court

## Mauritius One Step Closer to Diego Garcia Sovereignty

After almost 59 years of controversial existence, the last vestige of the British Empire in the Indian Ocean, the British Indian Ocean Territory, is set to be wound up. On Oct. 3, Britain and Mauritius released a joint statement detailing a historic agreement via which sovereignty over the Chagos Archipelago, including Diego Garcia, will be



## [British Indian Ocean Territory](#)

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## British Indian Ocean Territory: UK to negotiate sovereignty ...

In 1965, the UK created the British Indian Ocean Territory (BIOT), also known as the Chagos Archipelago. From 1968 to 1973, it removed the local population, known as Chagossians or ...

## British Indian Ocean Territory

The British Indian Ocean Territory (BIOT) comprises some 2300 tropical islands of the Chagos Archipelago in the Indian Ocean, about one-half the way from Africa to Indonesia, around 6°S, 71°30'E is an Overseas Territory of the United Kingdom (UK). Diego Garcia, the largest and southernmost island, occupies a strategic location in the central Indian Ocean and ...





## British Indian Ocean Territory Power plugs and sockets

In British Indian Ocean Territory the power plugs and sockets are of type A, B. The standard voltage is 110 V and the frequency is 60 Hz. British Indian Ocean Territory National symbols. ? Back to the national symbols of British Indian Ocean Territory.

## British Indian Ocean Territory: Negotiations

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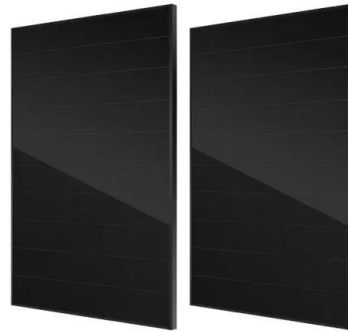
## British Indian Ocean Territory (BIOT)

The British Indian Ocean Territory (BIOT) is an overseas dependent territory of the United Kingdom that was established in 1965. The BIOT is comprised of six main island groups called ...

## British Indian Ocean Territory facts for kids

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