

Solar Energy South Africa

British Indian Ocean Territory island microgrid



Overview

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) has a population of approximately 2,300 people and covers an area of about 60,000 square kilometers. The territory is an unincorporated territory of the United Kingdom.

How many islands are in the British Indian Ocean territory?

Map of the British Indian Ocean Territory since 1976. The territory is an

archipelago of 58 islands covering 56 square kilometres (22 sq mi). The largest island is Diego Garcia, which at 32.5 square kilometres (12.5 sq mi) accounts for about half of the territory's total land area.

What is the British Indian Ocean territory (Constitution) Order 2004?

The British Indian Ocean Territory (Constitution) Order 2004 defines the territory as comprising the following islands or groups of islands: These islands and associated coral reefs lie between 4°44 and 7°41 south and 70°47 and 72°47 east.

Where can I find a travel guide for British Indian Ocean territory?

Wikivoyage has a travel guide for British Indian Ocean Territory. Christian Nauvel, "A Return from Exile in Sight?"

"The Chagossians and their Struggle" (2006) 5 Northwestern Journal of International Human Rights 96-126 Archived 2 March 2011 at the Wayback Machine (retrieved 9 May 2011).

Will UK hand Chagos Islands back to Mauritius?

"British Indian Ocean Territory: UK to negotiate sovereignty 2022/23" (PDF). House of Commons Library. UK Parliament. pp. 22-23. Retrieved 26 September 2023. ^ a b c Diver, Tony (1 December 2023). "UK drops plans to hand Chagos Islands back to Mauritius". The Telegraph. Archived from the original on 2 December 2023. Retrieved 4 December 2023.

Where was the British Indian Ocean territory before the Seychelles independence?

The British Indian Ocean Territory prior to the Seychelles's independence in 1976. The land at bottom left is the northern tip of Madagascar. (Desroches is not labelled, but is a part of the Amirante Islands.) Map of the British Indian Ocean Territory since 1976.

Can You Moor a boat in the Indian Ocean?

Yacht crews seeking safe passage across the Indian Ocean may apply for a mooring permit for the uninhabited Outer Islands (beyond Diego Garcia), but must not approach within 3 nautical miles (5.6 kilometres; 3.5 miles), land on, or anchor at islands designated as Strict Nature Reserves, or the nature reserve within the Peros Banhos atoll.

British Indian Ocean Territory island microgrid



[British Indian Ocean Territory \(BIOT\)](#)

British Indian Ocean Territory (BIOT), overseas territory of the United Kingdom in the central Indian Ocean. It was established in 1965. Since 1976 it has been coterminous with the islands of the Chagos Archipelago. Learn more about the British Indian Ocean Territory [here](#).

How to apply for a mooring permit , British Indian Ocean Territory

The British Indian Ocean Territory (BIOT) is not a tourist destination. You may apply for a permit to moor in the Outer Islands of BIOT only where it is essential for your safe passage across the Indian Ocean, which we must be convinced of before granting you a permit. Access to Diego Garcia is only allowed for those on pre-authorized official



British Indian Ocean Territory: 2024 UK and Mauritius ...

one of 14 British Overseas Territories. Located in the Indian Ocean, it is made up of the Chagos Archipelago of islands, including the biggest island, Diego Garcia, the site of a joint US-UK military base. From 1968 to 1973, the UK removed the local population (estimated to have

[Seabreeze Village Map](#)

Seabreeze Village is a village in British Indian Ocean Territory. Seabreeze Village is situated nearby to the village Downtown, as well as near the locality Cannon Point. Overview: Map: Directions: a small and isolated island in the Indian Ocean. Camp Thunder Cove is situated 6 km southeast of Seabreeze Village. Seabreeze Village.



Should Britain relinquish sovereignty over the British Indian Ocean

Euan Graham. Senior Analyst, Australian Strategic Policy Institute. The rationale for the UK establishing and maintaining sovereignty over BIOT begins and ends with the joint British-American military base on Diego Garcia, which plays a critical part in maintaining a favourable balance of military power in the Indian Ocean and beyond.

Legislation

British Indian Ocean Territory Search for: Contacts; Skip to content. About; News; Governance; Visiting; Environment; Science; Stamps and Coins; Chagossian Records; 1 Jan Seabirds Exped - Diego Garcia and Danger Is. 3 CEFAS Water Purity Exped; 4 ...



Governance , British Indian Ocean Territory

The British Indian Ocean Territory (BIOT) was formed on 8th November 1965. It is one of 14 British Overseas Territories. There is no permanent population in BIOT, but Diego Garcia, the largest of the 58 islands hosts a joint UK-US



military facility. The Territory is administered from London, with a Commissioner who is appointed by His Majesty

Microgrid Technology: What Is It and How It Works?

A microgrid with buses for critical load and (switchable) non-critical load, distributed energy resources (DERs), and consisting of photovoltaic, energy storage, and a fuel cell. The ability to seamlessly island in case of ...



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The Brooklyn microgrid: blockchain-enabled community power

In Brooklyn, LO3 Energy has teamed up with Siemens to create a pilot microgrid using blockchain technology. Residents with solar panels can sell excess energy back to their neighbours, in a peer-to-peer transaction which takes advantage of blockchain. Microgrids minimise the amount of energy lost through transmission; as an estimated 5% of electricity ...





[British Indian Ocean Territory](#)

British Indian Ocean Territory. The British Indian Ocean Territory is an overseas territory of the United Kingdom that was established on November 8, 1965, and is strategically positioned in the heart of the Indian Ocean, approximately midway between East Africa and Indonesia. The territory is situated about 1,770 km east of the island nation of Seychelles and ...

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note 1: archipelago of 55 islands; Diego Garcia, the largest and southernmost island, occupies a strategic location in the central Indian Ocean; the island is the site of a joint US-UK military facility
 ++ note 2: Diego Garcia is the only inhabited island of the BIOT and one of only two British territories where traffic drives on the right, the other being Gibraltar





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[British Indian Ocean Territory](#)

British Indian Ocean Territory (BIOT) lies about 1770 km east of Mahe (the main island of the Seychelles). The territory, an archipelago of 55 islands, covers some 54,400 sq km of ocean. The islands have a land area of only 60 sq km and 698 km of coastline. Diego Garcia, the largest and most southerly island, is 44 sq km.



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