

When was the British Indian Ocean Territory established?

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.

What is the British Indian Ocean territory (Biot)?

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. The British Indian Ocean Territory has been under continuous British sovereignty since 1814.

How is the British Indian Ocean territory governed?

The constitutional arrangements for BIOT are set out in the British Indian Ocean Territory (Constitution) Order 2004 and related instruments. The Territory is administered from London, by a Commissioner appointed by The Queen, who is assisted by a Deputy Commissioner and Administrator.

Is there a native population in the British Indian Ocean territory?

There is no native population on the islands. BIOT is constitutionally distinct and separate from the UK, with its own laws and Administration. The constitutional arrangements for BIOT are set out in the British Indian Ocean Territory (Constitution) Order 2004 and related instruments.

Will the UK hand back the British Indian Ocean territory?

The UK has said it will hand the islands back when they're no longer needed for defence purposes. In response to the ruling, a spokesperson for the British Foreign Office said: "The UK has no doubt as to our sovereignty over the British Indian Ocean Territory (BIOT), which has been under continuous British sovereignty since 1814.

Does the UK have sovereignty over the British Indian Ocean territory?

In response to the ruling, a spokesperson for the British Foreign Office said: "The UK has no doubt as to our sovereignty over the British Indian Ocean Territory (BIOT), which has been under continuous British sovereignty since 1814. Mauritius has never held sovereignty over the BIOT and the UK does not recognise

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its claim."



On 3 October 2024, the UK and Mauritian governments announced they had reached an agreement on the sovereignty of the British Indian Ocean Territory (BIOT), also known as the Chagos Archipelago. Negotiations began in November 2022 under the government of ???

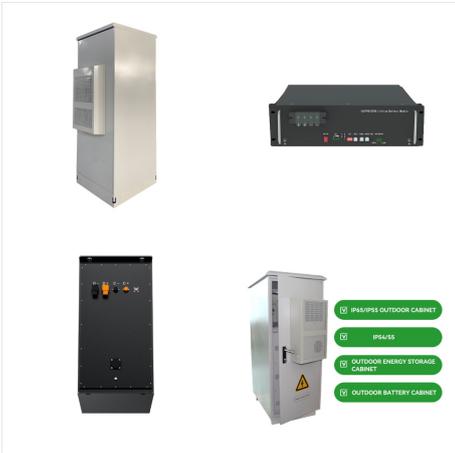


On 3rd October, the UK Government announced an agreement to cede sovereignty of the British Indian Ocean Territory (BIOT) ??? otherwise known as the Chagos archipelago ??? to Mauritius. This decision has aroused considerable debate from across the political spectrum, and beyond British shores.



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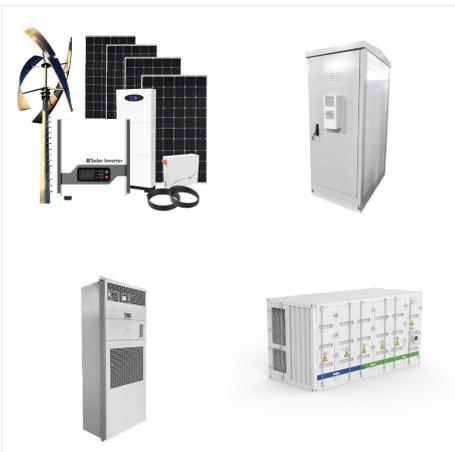
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The British Indian Ocean Territory (BIOT) is an Overseas Territory of the United Kingdom situated in the Indian Ocean, halfway between Tanzania and Indonesia. The territory comprises the seven atolls of the Chagos Archipelago with over 1,000 individual islands, many very small, amounting to a total land area of 60 square kilometres (23 square miles). [3]



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The UK, which was the former colonial power in Mauritius, has repeatedly promised to hand control of the Chagos archipelago back to Mauritius once the islands are no longer needed for defence