

Is there a fuel shortage in the Cocos Keeling Islands?

Viva Energy is responsible for the delivery of fuel to Cocos Keeling Islands, Australia's most remote community, and an unfortunate series of events late last year has led to a shortage of premium unleaded fuel on the islands. Viva Energy has been actively working on alternative supply solutions.

Why did Viva Energy stock-out Cocos (Keeling) Islands?

Viva Energy is responsible for the delivery of fuel to Cocos (Keeling) Islands. The company said a series of unfortunate events had led to the fuel shortage. "The issues that led to the stock-out include urgent and unexpected maintenance of tankage used to supply fuel to the island," they said.

Why are the Cocos Islands called the Keeling Islands?

The territory's dual name (official since the islands' incorporation into Australia in 1955) reflects that the islands have historically been known as either the Cocos Islands or the Keeling Islands. The territory consists of two atolls made up of 27 coral islands, of which only two - West Island and Home Island - are inhabited.

How do the Cocos (Keeling) Islands communicate?

The Cocos (Keeling) Islands have access to a range of modern communication services. Digital television stations are broadcast from Western Australia via satellite. A local radio station, 6CKI - Voice of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, is staffed by community volunteers and provides some local content.

What is the economy like in Cocos (Keeling) Islands?

While the nearby territory of Christmas Island has a diverse economy with phosphate mining and government industries employing the majority of its residents, the Cocos (Keeling) Islands economy is almost completely reliant on tourism. Cocos (Keeling) Islands have become a popular tourist destination for West Australians.

What is the capital of Cocos (Keeling) Islands?

The capital of the Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands is West Island while the largest settlement is the village of Bantam, on Home Island. Governance of the islands is based on the Cocos (Keeling) Islands Act 1955 and depends heavily on the laws of Australia.

The Cocos (Keeling) Islands consist of two flat, low-lying coral atolls with an area of 14.2 square kilometres (5.5 sq mi), 26 kilometres (16 mi) of coastline, a highest elevation of 5 metres (16 ft) and thickly covered with coconut palms and other vegetation. The climate is pleasant, moderated by the southeast trade winds for about nine months of the year and with moderate rainfall. Tropical cyclones

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Halfway between mainland Australia and Sri Lanka, natural wonders abound in the Cocos Keeling Islands where sunshine, beautiful beaches and tropical jungle take centre stage alongside a unique cultural identity.

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The Cocos (Keeling) Islands are a group of 27 islands, and are composed of 2 atolls: North Keeling, and South Keeling. South Keeling consists of 26 islands in a horseshoe formation around a large lagoon (approximately 10 km across).

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