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Anguilla

Working paper prepared by the Secretariat

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Note: The information contained in the present working paper has been derived from public sources, including those of the territorial Government, and from information transmitted to the Secretary-General by the administering Power under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations. Information was transmitted by the administering Power on 3 December 2021. Further details are contained in previous working papers, available at www.un.org/dppa/decolonization/en/documents/workingpapers.



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The Territory at a glance

Territory: Anguilla is a Non-Self-Governing Territory under the Charter administered by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Representative of administering Power: Governor Dileeni Daniel-Selvaratnam (since January 2021). She is the second woman to become Governor in Anguilla.

Geography: The Territory lies 240 km east of Puerto Rico, 113 km north-west of Saint Kitts and Nevis and 8 km north of Sint Maarten/Saint Martin. It has a relatively flat topography, with a few rolling hills rising to 213 ft.

Land area: 96 km². The main island has a maximum length of 26 km and a maximum width of 5 km.

Exclusive economic zone: 92,178 km².

Population: 15,500 (2020 estimate)

Life expectancy at birth: 82 years (men: 79.4 years; women: 84.7 years (2021))

Languages: 97 per cent of the population speaks English. Spanish and Chinese are also spoken.

Capital: The Valley.

Head of territorial Government: Premier Ellis Lorenzo Webster (since June 2020).

Elections: Most recent: 29 June 2020; next: by September 2025.

Main political parties: Anguilla Progressive Movement; Anguilla United Front.

Legislature: House of Assembly.

Gross domestic product per capita: US\$ 20,438 (2020 estimate).

Economy: Tourism financial services.

Main trading partners: United States of America and States members of the Caribbean Community.

Unemployment rate: 8 per cent (2012 estimate).

Monetary unit: East Caribbean dollar, pegged to the United States dollar at EC\$ 2.6882.

Brief history: Originally inhabited by the Arawaks, the Territory was colonized by British and Irish settlers in 1650 and was periodically associated with Saint Kitts and Nevis, as well as various regional structures. In 1980, the Territory became a dependency of the United Kingdom.

I. Constitutional, legal and political issues

1. According to the Anguilla Constitution Order, which originally came into force in 1982 and was amended in 1990, 2019 and 2020, the Government of Anguilla now consists of the Governor, the Executive Council and the House of Assembly. The Governor, appointed by the British Crown, is responsible for defence, external affairs, internal security (including the police), international financial services and their regulation, public service appointments and the application to public servants of their terms and conditions of service. On all other matters, the Governor is required to consult and act on the advice of the Executive Council. At the same time, the Order stipulates that the British Crown reserves the power, with the advice of the Privy Council, to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Anguilla.

2. In accordance with the Constitution, the Territory's Executive Council consists of the Premier, not more than three other ministers and two ex officio members, namely, the Attorney General and the Deputy Governor. The Governor acts as Chair of the Council, without voting rights. The House of Assembly is currently elected for a five-year term and comprises the Speaker, not less than seven members elected from single-member constituencies, four members elected in island-wide constituencies, and the same two ex officio members as in the Executive Council. Following a request from the Government of Anguilla, the Anguilla Constitution (Amendment) Order 2020 changed the category of persons eligible to hold the office of Deputy Speaker of the House of Assembly. The effect of the Order is that neither the Attorney General nor Deputy Governor will be able to hold that office, but that any elected members of the Assembly other than a member of the Executive Council may be elected as Deputy Speaker. The Assembly also elects a new Deputy Speaker when it first meets after the order comes into force. The Governor appoints as Premier one of the elected members of the Assembly who, in the judgment of the Governor, is likely to command the support of a majority of the elected members of the Assembly. Under the constitutional amendments of 2019, a limit of two consecutive terms for the Premier was introduced. Other ministers are also appointed by the Governor, in accordance with the advice of the Premier, from among the elected members of the Assembly.

3. The general elections held in Anguilla on 29 June 2020 resulted in a change of government from the Anguilla United Front, which won four seats, to the Anguilla Progressive Movement (APM), which won six seats. Ellis Lorenzo Webster from APM took office on 30 June 2020 as the Premier.

4. According to the Supervisor of Elections report published in July 2020, changes and innovations introduced to the 2020 general elections included: enactment of the Elections Act 2019 and the Elections Registration Regulations 2020; development of an online voter database; introduction of voter registration cards; introduction of electronic poll books; introduction of advance polls for certain categories of voters; introduction of electronic tabulating of votes; commissioning of a full service, stand-alone Central Electoral Office; conduct of public voter education sessions; and introduction of a single island-wide electoral district to elect four candidates.

5. The law of Anguilla is the common law of England and Wales, together with all legislation inherited from the former associated State of Saint Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla up to August 1971 and any legislation that has been enacted either locally or by the United Kingdom on its behalf since. The law is administered by the Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court, a regional court based in Saint Lucia for the members of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States, which consists of two divisions, an itinerant court of appeal and a high court of justice. There is ultimate recourse to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

6. The British Overseas Territories Act 2002 provides for the granting of British nationality to British overseas territories citizens.

7. In 2011, Anguilla set up a team headed by H. Clifton Niles to draft a new constitution. As previously reported, a draft text was presented to the Government in February 2012, containing changes in governance that could become features of an independent constitution. In September 2015, the territorial Government established a new Constitutional and Electoral Reform Committee to advance constitutional and electoral reform with a mandate to, inter alia, review previous proposals for the reform of the 1982 Constitution of Anguilla. In November 2016, the territorial Government published the proposals for electoral and constitutional reform by the Committee as the draft new Constitution, the draft new election bill and the draft new electoral boundaries commission, after which the Committee carried out a public consultation. A revised draft, dated 31 March 2017, was issued and presented to the Executive Council on 4 May. In June 2018, the territorial Government made proposals to the Government of the United Kingdom on amendments to the Constitution of Anguilla, which would be implemented through a phased approach, with the first phase taking effect before the 2020 general election, and the second phase, consisting of a full review of the Constitution, following thereafter.

8. In October 2018, a public consultation on a draft of the Anguilla Constitution (Amendment) Order was held in the Territory. In February 2019, in sharing the draft Order in Council with the Foreign Affairs Committee of its Parliament, the administering Power indicated that proposals under the first phase had been negotiated with the territorial Government and that they were aimed at improving the efficiency of the government process and preparing for the elections. According to the administering Power, the proposals did not affect the balance of constitutional powers between the United Kingdom and the territorial Government.

9. The Privy Council passed the relevant Order in the Council in April 2019, and the first stage of amendments to the constitution of Anguilla were brought into force by the Governor on 14 May 2019. Formal negotiations to move the second phase forward began in November 2019. In a joint statement by the negotiating teams of the United Kingdom and Anguilla, dated 26 November 2019, it was noted that good progress had been made, although nothing final had been agreed to. The statement further indicated that there had been concerns in Anguilla about separating the electoral and constitutional reforms. In 2021, a series of public consultations on the Constitutional amendments recommenced during the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic.

10. According to the administering Power, in line with its white paper entitled *The Overseas Territories: Security, Success and Sustainability*, published in 2012, any decision to sever the constitutional link between the United Kingdom and Anguilla should be on the basis of the clear and constitutionally expressed wish of the people of Anguilla. If the desire for independence was clearly expressed, the Government of the United Kingdom would meet its obligations to help the Territory to achieve it.

II. Budget

11. The Governments of the United Kingdom and Anguilla have agreed upon a framework for fiscal responsibility and development, which was passed into Anguillan law in November 2013. It set out the commitment of the Government of Anguilla to a balanced budget, borrowing guidelines and a medium-term fiscal plan for the management of public finances covering a period of at least three fiscal years.

12. According to the territorial Government, Anguilla is committed to fiscal reforms and maintains a position of control over the fiscal responsibility of the Territory. The territorial Government has expressed the view that, given the recovery efforts and financial strains following Hurricane Irma, fiscal reform should not be a precondition for disaster relief.

13. On 29 December 2020, the Premier and Minister of Finance and Health, Ellis Lorenzo Webster, presented to the House of Assembly a budget for the 2021 fiscal year of EC\$ 229.58 million. In the 2021 budget for the territorial Government, recurrent expenditure was estimated at EC\$ 226.71 million, while the capital budget had an allocation of EC\$ 2.87 million. The 2021 recurrent revenue estimate was EC\$ 219.83 million, which had increased from the actual revenue of the previous year.

14. With regard to fiscal year 2020, the recurrent revenue out-turn amounted to EC\$ 192.43 million, and recurrent expenditure was estimated at EC\$ 241.47 million. According to the administering Power, its Government continued to provide capital grants to the Territory through Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office programme funding, totalling EC\$ 108 million in financial year 2020 in order to support projects for revenue strengthening, development of education and health-care facilities and the reconstruction of port infrastructure, as part of its recovery and rehabilitation after Hurricane Irma in September 2017. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the administering Power provided funds to enhance border security and to support the health-care sector, including through the provision of personal protective equipment, testing machines and kits, laboratory supplies and vaccines and the enhancement of its health-care facilities and development of a laboratory. According to the administering Power, the funds provided amounted to EC\$ 11.9 million.

15. According to a review of the Anguilla debt portfolio in 2020 by the Ministry of Finance and Health of the territorial Government, total public debt, comprising central government debt, government-guaranteed debt and non-guaranteed debt from domestic and external sources, stood at EC\$ 476.93 million, which was equivalent to 64.98 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP). The debt-to-GDP ratio increased in 2020, as a result of the COVID-19-related economic decline. At the end of 2020, the debt stock level decreased by 6.93 per cent (EC\$ 33.73 million), compared with 2019, primarily because of scheduled amortization payments exceeding disbursements on loans.

16. There is no income, estate, capital gains, corporation or value added tax in Anguilla. The territorial Government continues to study the matter, in particular with regard to the impact of low taxation on the Territory's economy and public sector reserves. In May 2018, the territorial Government approved a goods and services tax as an essential component of its tax reform and agreed on its phased implementation by 2023. Phase 1 of the goods and services tax, which involves the reconfiguration of the customs duties and the introduction of an interim goods tax, service charge and external excise tax, was implemented in October 2019. The phased implementation process was subsequently rescheduled to amalgamate the remaining phases and, on 29 July 2021, the Goods and Services Tax Bill passed the House of Assembly, requiring implementation of a 13 per cent tax to be levied on goods and services starting on 1 July 2022. According to the territorial Government, in the final quarter of 2020, the interim goods tax contributed EC\$ 26.34 million and excise tax contributed EC\$ 10.86 million to collections.

17. On 14 September 2021, a bill for the Supplementary Appropriation Act, 2021, was passed by the House of Assembly, without amendment, reallocating sums within the original figure.

III. Economic conditions

A. General

18. According to the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank, the GDP of Anguilla, at market prices, is estimated to have increased by 1.77 per cent in 2021, compared with a 31.4 per cent decline in growth rate in 2020. GDP in market prices was EC\$ 716.23 million in 2021, compared with EC\$ 697.79 million in 2020.

19. The main industries in Anguilla are tourism, real estate and financial intermediation. According to the administering Power, tourism is projected to be the largest contributor to the economy in 2021, accounting for 18.84 per cent of real economic activity despite shrinking by 1.06 per cent compared with 2020.

20. The Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean reported in 2018 that Anguilla had sustained significant damage to its environment and economy from Hurricane Irma, a category 5 hurricane, in September 2017. The total damages were estimated to be EC\$ 507 million. Total losses and additional costs were valued at EC\$ 331.5 million and EC\$ 41.9 million, respectively. The most affected sector was tourism, which was the driving force of Anguilla's economy, including as the main source of its tax revenue, while the power, telecommunications and transportation infrastructure sectors, which are necessary for the functioning of tourism, also suffered significant impacts. However, according to the territorial Government, in 2019, a real economic expansion of 5.40 per cent was realized. Then in 2020, economic activity in the tourism sector grinded to a halt, as Anguilla was significantly impacted by the effects of COVID-19. The economic decline in real terms was 29.76 per cent.

B. Tourism

21. The Ministry of Finance, Economic Development, Investment, Commerce and Tourism is responsible for implementing the tourism master plan (2010–2020), while the Anguilla Tourist Board and the Anguilla Hotel and Tourism Association market and promote the Territory's tourism product. There is currently no information regarding an updated master plan.

22. Visitor arrivals in 2019 numbered 166,351, increasing to levels similar to those seen in 2017 and prior to Hurricane Irma. In 2020, registered visitor arrivals were drastically reduced because of the COVID-19 pandemic. Anguilla closed its borders on 20 March 2020, with some exceptions, then reopened on 2 November 2020. The months April to December 2020 recorded the lowest monthly number of visitors to Anguilla in comparison with previous years. During the year 2020, Anguilla had 41,093 arrivals, a 75.3 per cent decline from 2019. Due to a cluster of COVID-19 cases, Anguilla again closed its borders to tourists on 22 April 2021 and reopened on 25 May 2021. As at 2021, Anguilla had received 17,492 visitors in 2021.

C. Financial services

23. The financial intermediation sector, representing all banking, insurance and related services, experienced a 1.24 per cent decline in 2020. In 2021, the financial intermediation sector was projected to remain among the top sectors contributing to the economy of Anguilla.

24. The Anguilla Financial Services Commission was established in 2004 as an independent regulatory body reporting to the Governor. At the same time, the

administration of the Territory's responsibilities with respect to the United States Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act rests with the Ministry of Finance. In October 2014, Anguilla joined the early adopters' initiative to commit itself to the early adoption of the Common Reporting Standard, which was the new standard in the automatic exchange of information between tax authorities developed by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

25. In April 2016, Anguilla concluded a bilateral arrangement with the United Kingdom on the reciprocal exchange of beneficial ownership information, which came into effect on 30 June 2017. Under the arrangement, law enforcement authorities would have timely access to beneficial ownership information on corporate and legal entities incorporated in the respective jurisdictions. In 2017, the Government of the United Kingdom agreed to provide financial assistance to Anguilla to help it to establish its beneficial ownership system, as well as assistance in drafting underpinning legislation. According to the administering Power, on 17 June 2020, the former Premier and Minister of Finance, Victor Banks, released a statement, in which he made a commitment to introducing a publicly accessible register of beneficial ownership of Anguillan corporate and other legal entities registered in the jurisdiction. According to the administering Power, the register has been developed and is due to go live by January 2022.

26. In May 2018, the Parliament of the United Kingdom passed the Sanctions and Anti-Money Laundering Act, pursuant to which the Secretary of State is required to provide all reasonable assistance to the Governments of overseas territories to enable each of those Governments to establish a publicly accessible register of the beneficial ownership of companies registered in its jurisdiction and to prepare, no later than 31 December 2020, a draft Order in Council requiring any overseas territory that has not introduced such a register to do so. On 14 December 2020, the Government of the United Kingdom published a draft Order in Council setting out a framework for the registers. By that date, the Governments of the permanently inhabited overseas territories had already committed themselves to introducing publicly accessible registers; the Government of the United Kingdom is assisting the overseas territories in order to meet the commitments, where required.

D. Agriculture and fisheries

27. Agricultural activity in Anguilla is limited. Fishing is significant to the livelihoods of many Anguillans, generating direct revenue for more than 300 people, with many more fishing on a subsistence basis. As previously reported, Anguilla is using less than one quarter of its exclusive fishing zone to the north of the island. The Department of Fisheries and Marine Resources is making efforts to mobilize fishers in a united body and to encourage stewardship and sustainable and innovative ways to boost the fishing industry.

28. According to the administering Power, the Anguilla Fisheries Development Plan for 2015–2025, adopted by the Executive Council in April 2016, outlines the work needed to ensure the optimal and sustainable exploitation of Anguilla's fisheries resources.

E. Infrastructure

29. According to the Government of Anguilla, the Territory has approximately 100 km of paved roads and 60 km of unpaved roads. Some of the paved roads are over 25 years old and have not been sufficiently maintained.

30. The Anguilla Air and Sea Ports Authority, a semi-autonomous self-sustaining entity, manages the operations of the airport and seaports on a commercial basis. Clayton J. Lloyd International Airport, situated on the outskirts of The Valley, is the only airport on the island and serves both commercial and private aircraft. There are flights to and from the international airports of Antigua, Sint Maarten/Saint Martin, Puerto Rico and Saint Thomas. In addition, the ferry and charter boat service between Anguilla and Sint Maarten/Saint Martin is the main international transportation link between Anguilla and the major international gateways.

31. In November 2017, the Government of the United Kingdom awarded the territorial Government a grant of £60 million following the damage to infrastructure caused by Hurricane Irma earlier that year. The Anguilla Programme was set up with this grant under a memorandum of understanding, signed in May 2018, between the administering Power and the territorial Government. The territorial Government has confirmed a list of infrastructure projects to be supported through the funding, including the redevelopment of schools, the only hospital, three polyclinics, the environmental health unit and other critical national infrastructure, such as the island's only airport and the passenger ferry terminal at Blowing Point. Additional funding of £21 million was earmarked for 2019 to 2021 for three specific projects: strengthening the revenue of the territorial Government as part of a medium-term economic fiscal development plan, the construction of a new cargo jetty at the Road Bay port and resurfacing of the airport runway. The Anguilla Programme and additional projects are expected to be completed by March 2023. In June 2021, further funding of £2 million was announced under the Anguilla Resilience Programme for new economic resilience projects, including the rehabilitation of Valley Road and future development in the aviation sector.

F. Transportation and communications

32. In its 2021 budget address, the territorial Government stated that the Ministry of Infrastructure, Communications, Utilities, Housing and Tourism and its departments had a 2020 recurrent budget allocation of EC\$ 17.48 million, which is a 17.5 per cent (or EC\$ 2.61 million) increase from the 2019 approved budget of EC\$ 14.88 million. In 2020, the Ministry focused on developing and implementing a cohesive three-year strategic plan to revamp the delivery of its service through trainings.

33. The territorial Government has expressed the view that the island's only runway is not suited to accommodate large payloads and aircraft, which became evident during the relief efforts in the aftermath of Hurricane Irma. The territorial Government has been working towards the expansion of the airport to improve international access and enable larger airfreight transportation to the island. In 2021, the territorial Government indicated that it would continue to explore the development of an airport that would accommodate direct, long-haul commercial flights. As part of the economic resilience funding by the administering Power, an airport master plan has been commissioned and is due to be completed by March 2022.

34. Anguilla has a modern internal telephone system with multiple external gateways, including several microwave relays to Sint Maarten/Saint Martin, and a fibre landing point on Tortola for international calls, with competition in mobile, landline and Internet services.

IV. Social conditions

A. General

35. The social security scheme of the Territory is overseen by the Anguilla Social Security Board. The Department of Social Development under the Ministry of Social Development and Departments offers basic social services to the public. According to the administering Power, the launch of the national social protection policy in 2019 sets out the framework for an integrated social protection system in the Territory, with a view to helping Anguilla to advance towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, in particular, those focused on social developments. The policy is aimed at ensuring fairness and justice in service delivery, while respecting the views and inputs of rights holders and bringing social protection into a single, coherent planning and response framework. The Government of Anguilla continues to provide temporary relief to vulnerable groups in the form of public assistance grants. According to the administering Power, there have been some major inroads in the area of shock-responsive social protection. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the Government of Anguilla and the Anguilla Social Security Board implemented a monthly benefit scheme to assist those whose employment has been affected by the pandemic. In 2020, funds were also reallocated to public assistance where an unemployment assistance scheme was put in place to assist all individuals who were affected by COVID-19 and were not eligible for the Social Security benefit. According to the administering Power, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) sponsored a 2021 assessment of Anguilla's social protection response to the COVID-19 pandemic; the report is currently pending.

36. The Ministry of Social Development, Education and Library continues to sensitize stakeholders to the importance of adhering to the Inter-Agency Child Protection Protocol, developed in collaboration with the UNICEF, to ensure that all agencies responsible for safeguarding children work collectively to respond to child abuse and neglect. According to the administering Power, the Ministry has been supported by the Children and Family Court Advisory and Support Service of the United Kingdom, which has provided a series of training courses for staff in the areas related to child safeguarding.

37. The implementation of the InterAgency Child Protection Protocol continued to be monitored in monthly review meetings with the key agencies. According to the administering Power, the Child Safeguarding Board formed in 2016 has evolved into the Child Safeguarding and Harm Reduction Board, working towards protecting children and other vulnerable groups in the community.

B. Education

38. According to the Pan American Health Organization, functional literacy in Anguilla is 93 per cent, and net enrolment in public schools (at both the primary school and secondary levels) is universal, with 100 per cent completing the last grade.

39. According to the administering Power, the Department of Education, in collaboration with the Eastern Caribbean Joint Board for Teacher Education and Anguilla Community College, provides in-service teacher training for teachers in need of certification as well as continuing professional development for all school leaders, teachers and professional staff and auxiliary staff. Further to this, the Department of Education has a robust teacher quality system that provides for ongoing in-class support to new teachers; observation, monitoring and appraisal of all teachers, professional staff and school administrators.

40. Anguilla Community College offers associate degrees and a postgraduate diploma, among others. The Open Campus of the University of the West Indies offers fully accredited tertiary education in Anguilla. In addition, according to the administering Power, a private medical school based in the United States has a campus in the Territory offering the basic sciences to its students, who are mostly from the United States.

41. The Government of Anguilla has expressed the view that the Territory would benefit from an official assessment of the standard of education provided on the island, as well as the introduction of alternative options to provide education, if required, outside the Territory or through e-learning and remote learning. According to the administering Power, the COVID-19 pandemic placed e-learning and remote learning at the top of the Department of Education's priority list. Investments are needed to improve the availability of reliable internet access in education facilities and the further integration of technology in the teaching and learning process. In December 2021, the Government of Anguilla announced the full physical return to classrooms at both the primary and secondary levels on 10 January 2022.

42. Students from overseas territories benefit from the home student rate for tuition fees at British universities, provided that they have lived in a British overseas territory, the European Economic Area or Switzerland for the three years prior to the first academic year of their course of study. Students will be eligible for tuition fee loans in England provided that they have settled status upon arrival in the United Kingdom and are starting full-time or part-time undergraduate courses in the 2022/23 academic year.

C. Public health

43. The Health Authority of Anguilla is responsible for all primary, secondary and personal health-care services. There are three health districts in the Territory, featuring four health centres, one polyclinic and one hospital, the Princess Alexandra Hospital, which has seen significant investment in its infrastructure during 2020, including a purpose-built oxygen plant, storage buildings and an extension to the laboratory, which has the ability, through polymerase chain reaction (PCR) testing, to screen for COVID-19. Patients requiring major surgery are usually evacuated to a neighbouring island. In 2021, significant investment in primary health care continued, with the completion of the Western Polyclinic and the Valley Health Complex, one of Anguilla's key infrastructure projects. However, according to the administering Power, Anguilla continues to be dependent on regional and international health institutions for specialty services.

44. The Ministry of Social Development regulates and monitors the public and private health sectors and carries out policymaking and regulatory functions, operating within the framework of the national health strategic plan for the period from 2015 to 2020.

45. Under the quota system, since 1985, up to four patients per year from Anguilla have had free access to primary health care through the National Health Service in the United Kingdom. The territorial Government has called for the quota system to be reconsidered, given that the population has increased by 250 per cent since 1985, leaving the Territory, according to its Government, dependent on neighbouring islands for health care.

46. The Government of the United Kingdom has been supporting the overseas territories throughout the COVID-19 pandemic. The support has included the funding and supply of testing kits, laboratory consumables, medical equipment, medical supplies and COVID-19 vaccines, including booster doses, and the provision of

public health expertise. According to the administering Power, its support is in line with its enduring commitment to the peoples of its overseas territories.

47. According to the administering Power, as of October 2021, approximately 88 per cent of the eligible population have received their first dose of COVID-19 vaccination.

D. Crime and public safety

48. The Royal Anguilla Police Force is responsible for protecting residents and visitors of Anguilla. In 2020, there were 617 crimes reported. Burglary remained a high priority for the Police Force as acquisitive crimes have increased. Gun crimes was another priority, with the Police Force seizing firearms and ammunition, and a decrease in serious crimes was reported. The Royal Anguilla Police Force has faced challenges maintaining local policing while also supporting COVID-19-related monitoring of the borders and quarantine facilities.

49. Following the passage of the Financial Intelligence Unit Act, 2020 in December 2020, the Money Laundering Reporting Authority ceased to exist. The Act establishes the Financial Services Unit which serves as the primary institution responsible for the maintenance of intelligence and conduct of investigations concerning financial crimes. These are executed by its two divisions: the Intelligence Division and the Investigations Division.

50. The Government of the United Kingdom has indicated its commitment to providing assistance to the overseas territories to deal with major storms and other disasters. In 2021, HMS *Medway* and RFA *Wave Knight* were stationed in the Caribbean as part of the North Atlantic patrol tasking of the Royal Navy, ensuring a year-round maritime presence of the United Kingdom to support the overseas territories to prepare for and respond to the threat of hurricanes and other disasters and to provide humanitarian assistance, disaster relief and crisis communications support in the region.

E. Human rights

51. The Territory's Constitution provides that every person in Anguilla is entitled to life, liberty, security of person, the enjoyment of property, protection of the law, freedom of conscience, expression and peaceful assembly and association, and respect for his or her private and family life. The provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women have been extended to Anguilla. The European Convention on Human Rights also applies to Anguilla, with individuals having the right to bring cases to the European Court of Human Rights where no other remedy exists in the Territory. However, other fundamental human rights treaties have yet to be extended to Anguilla, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

V. Environment

52. In its 2020 budget address, the territorial Government announced the establishment of the Department of Natural Resources, created from the merger of the Departments of Environment, Agriculture and Fisheries and Maritime Resources with

the aim of increasing efficiency and effectiveness in the management of the natural endowments of Anguilla.

53. In February 2021, the Blue Anguilla task force was established by the Ministry of Economic Development, Commerce, Information Technology and Natural Resources to harness economic growth opportunities from marine resources and facilitate the collaborative development of Anguilla's blue economy in the areas of offshore fishing, energy, transportation, waste management, climate change and tourism.

54. The territorial Government obtained funding from Darwin Plus, also known as the Overseas Territories Environment and Climate Fund, for various projects. In 2019, Darwin Plus provided £267,984 for a project to improve coastal ecosystem resilience to climate change in Anguilla, which uses an ecosystem modelling approach to identify and prioritize key coastal habitats for restoration activities to increase the resilience of Anguilla's natural coastal assets to extreme weather events induced by climate change. As of October 2021, 924 mangrove seedlings, 184 buttonwood and 84 seagrass trees have been planted as a result of the project's implementation. Darwin Plus also provided £254,700 in 2020 for the Caribbean Overseas Territories Regional Natural Capital Accounting Programme, which establishes a system of accounting for the benefits that the environment provides within five UK Caribbean overseas territories. Darwin Plus further provided £228,595 in 2021 for the sustainable sargassum management in Anguilla, British Virgin Islands and Montserrat. Sargassum influxes have had increasingly negative ecological and socioeconomic impacts on these Territories since 2011. The project endeavours to manage this to protect and enhance coastal and marine biodiversity and associated livelihoods by improving research, monitoring and early warnings of influxes to inform decision-making; strengthening multi-stakeholder engagement; and building the capacity of coastal and marine managers and users for sargassum use, removal and rehabilitation of affected areas.

VI. Relations with international organizations and partners

55. Since 1998, the Territory has been an associate member of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. Since 2011, it has maintained a formal dialogue with the International Monetary Fund. Anguilla participates in the Caribbean Community as an associate member. It is a member of the Caribbean Development Bank, the Caribbean Financial Action Task Force and the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism. Anguilla is an associate member of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States and a member of the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank.

56. The territorial Government cooperates directly with Caribbean Governments and participates in regional projects of various international organizations and agencies, including the Pan American Health Organization.

57. In June 2020, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) published "Anguilla – COVID-19 HEAT Report: Human and Economic Assessment of Impact", outlining a number of recommendations, including expanding the time frame for COVID-19-related unemployment benefits; expanding the School Feeding Programme to cover poor students in all schools and extend the benefit of EC\$ 200 per month for each child; establishing a shelter for women who are victims of gender-based violence; and amending the Anguilla Framework for Fiscal Sustainability and Development to account for the COVID-19, among others.

58. According to the administering Power, a team comprised of representatives from the Governments of Anguilla and the United Kingdom negotiated the agreement of a maritime boundary between Anguilla and Antigua and Barbuda, with a treaty to this effect signed in July 2021.

VII. Future status of the Territory

A. Position of the territorial Government

59. A representative of the Government of Anguilla addressing the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) at its third meeting, held on 8 October 2019, explained that, while integration or affiliation with another Member State were unlikely options for Anguilla, the Territory was not yet in a position to seek independence, given the current level of support for its development provided by the administering Power and the uncertainties surrounding the departure from the European Union. She asked how the United Nations could ensure that the United Kingdom would honour its stated commitments of diversity, success and opportunities in the Territories and would not abuse its position of dominance.

60. The representative went on to say that, by opting to continue as a Non-Self-Governing Territory, a Territory should not be made to diminish the democratic and human rights of its people, the position in which Anguilla nevertheless found itself at the time. Island colonies at risk of annihilation ahead of hurricane season had a legitimate fear of losing the financial support of the administering Power, on which they depended for recovery. For Anguilla, the relationship transcended financial concerns, encompassing nearly four centuries of shared heritage, culture and values. However, it was disappointing that the relationship between the administering Power and the Territory was neither a modern one nor one that was in every instance respectful of the citizens of Anguilla (see [A/C.4/74/SR.3](#)).

B. Position of the administering Power

61. The 2021 meeting of the United Kingdom-Overseas Territories Joint Ministerial Council was held in London on 16 and 17 November 2021, when the administering Power hosted the representatives of the Governments of its overseas territories. The Prime Minister of the United Kingdom gave the opening address and participants held wide-ranging discussions on such topics as climate change and the environment, economic resilience and health care, including the response to the pandemic. According to the administering Power, the statement made by the Duke of Cambridge at the meeting, following discussions at the twenty-sixth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, hosted in 2021 by the United Kingdom, showed the importance placed by the United Kingdom on the need to tackle climate change, its relationship with the overseas territories and its recognition of their significant contribution to its biodiversity.

62. In the communiqué adopted at the meeting, the Government of the United Kingdom and the leaders of the overseas territories indicated that the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, applied to the peoples of the overseas territories. They reaffirmed the importance of promoting the right of those peoples to self-determination, a collective responsibility of all parts of the Government of the United Kingdom.

63. The Government of the United Kingdom and the leaders of the overseas territories committed themselves to continuing to explore ways in which the overseas territories could maintain international support in countering hostile sovereignty

claims. It was also stated that for those Territories with permanent populations that wished so, the United Kingdom would continue to support their requests for removal of the Territory from the list of Non-Self-Governing Territories.

64. At the 11th meeting of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee), on 25 October 2021, during the seventy-sixth session of the General Assembly, the representative of the United Kingdom stated that the relationship of his Government with its overseas territories was a modern one based on partnership, shared values and the right of the people of each Territory to choose to remain British.

65. He stated that his Government's responsibility was to ensure the security and good governance of the overseas territories and their peoples and that, during the pandemic, the United Kingdom had ensured that none of its overseas territories ran short of personal protective equipment, testing supplies or medical equipment and had delivered vaccines to all of them, including Pitcairn and Tristan da Cunha, which were among the most remote island communities on Earth. He also stated that territorial Governments were expected to meet the same high standards as the Government of the United Kingdom in maintaining the rule of law, respect for human rights and integrity in public life, delivering efficient public services and building strong and successful communities.

66. He added that, while the United Kingdom would carry out all the responsibilities of the sovereign Power, the Governments of the United Kingdom and its overseas territories were in agreement that the overseas territories were internally self-governing, subject only to the United Kingdom retaining powers to enable it to carry out its obligations under international law. He also added that the Joint Ministerial Council met annually to monitor and drive forward collective priorities.

VIII. Action taken by the General Assembly

67. On 9 December 2021, the General Assembly adopted, without a vote, resolution [76/91](#) on the basis of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples for 2021 ([A/76/23](#)) and the subsequent recommendation by the Fourth Committee. In that resolution, the Assembly:

(a) Reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Anguilla to self-determination, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations and with General Assembly resolution [1514 \(XV\)](#), containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

(b) Also reaffirmed that, in the process of decolonization of Anguilla, there was no alternative to the principle of self-determination, which was also a fundamental human right, as recognized under the relevant human rights conventions;

(c) Further reaffirmed that it was ultimately for the people of Anguilla to determine freely their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter, the Declaration and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, and in that connection called upon the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government and appropriate bodies of the United Nations system, to develop political education programmes for the Territory in order to foster an awareness among the people of their right to self-determination in conformity with the legitimate political status options, based on the principles clearly defined in Assembly resolution [1541 \(XV\)](#) and other relevant resolutions and decisions;

(d) Welcomed the preparations made for a new constitution, urged that constitutional discussions with the administering Power, including public consultations, be concluded as soon as possible, and noted the first stage of amendments to the Constitution, which came into force on 14 May 2019;

(e) Requested the administering Power to assist the Territory in its current efforts with regard to advancing the internal constitutional review exercise, if requested;

(f) Stressed the importance of the previously expressed desire of the territorial Government for a visiting mission by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, called upon the administering Power to facilitate such a mission, if the territorial Government so desired, and requested the Chair of the Special Committee to take all the steps necessary to that end;

(g) Requested the administering Power to assist the Territory by facilitating its work concerning public educational outreach efforts consistent with Article 73 *b* of the Charter, and in that regard called upon the relevant United Nations organizations to provide assistance to the Territory, if requested;

(h) Called upon the administering Power to assist the territorial Government in strengthening its commitments in the economic domain, including budgetary matters, with regional support as needed and appropriate;

(i) Welcomed the active participation of the Territory in the work of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean;

(j) Stressed that the Territory should continue to participate in the activities of the Special Committee, including regional seminars, in order to provide the Committee with up-to-date information regarding the decolonization process;

(k) Also stressed the importance of the Special Committee being apprised of the views and wishes of the people of Anguilla and enhancing its understanding of their conditions, including the nature and scope of the existing political and constitutional arrangements between Anguilla and the administering Power;

(l) Called upon the administering Power to participate in and cooperate fully with the work of the Special Committee in order to implement the provisions of Article 73 *e* of the Charter and the Declaration and in order to advise the Committee on the implementation of the provisions under Article 73 *b* of the Charter on efforts to promote self-government in Anguilla, and encouraged the administering Power to facilitate visiting and special missions to the Territory;

(m) Reaffirmed the responsibility of the administering Power under the Charter to promote the economic and social development and to preserve the cultural identity of the Territory, and requested the administering Power to take steps to enlist and make effective use of all possible assistance, on both a bilateral and a multilateral basis, in the strengthening of the economy of the Territory;

(n) Took into account the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including the Sustainable Development Goals, stressed the importance of fostering the economic and social sustainable development of the Territory by promoting sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth, creating greater opportunities for all, reducing inequalities, raising basic standards of living, fostering equitable social development and inclusion and promoting the integrated and sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems that supported, inter alia, economic, social and human development, while facilitating ecosystem conservation, regeneration, restoration and resilience in the face of new and emerging challenges, and strongly urged the administering Power to refrain from undertaking any kind of illicit, harmful

and unproductive activities, including the use of the Territory as an international financial centre, that were not aligned with the interest of the people of the Territory;

(o) Requested the Territory and the administering Power to take all measures necessary to protect and conserve the environment of the Territory against any degradation, and once again requested the specialized agencies concerned to monitor environmental conditions in the Territory and to provide assistance to the Territory, consistent with their prevailing rules of procedure;

(p) Reiterated its call upon the administering Power, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and regional organizations to provide all the assistance necessary to the Territory, support the recovery and rebuilding efforts and enhance capabilities for emergency preparedness and risk reduction, in particular in the aftermath of Hurricane Irma and Hurricane Maria that impacted the Territory in 2017;

(q) Requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question of Anguilla and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its seventy-seventh session and on the implementation of the resolution.

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