



General Assembly

Distr.: General
26 January 2017

Original: English

Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

Anguilla

Working paper prepared by the Secretariat

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
The Territory at a glance	3
I. Constitutional, legal and political issues	4
II. Budget	5
III. Economic conditions	6
A. General	6
B. Tourism	6
C. Financial services	6
D. Agriculture and fisheries	7
E. Infrastructure	8
F. Transportation and communications	8
IV. Social conditions	8
A. General	8

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 8 December 2016. Further details are contained in previous working papers, available from www.un.org/en/decolonization/workingpapers.



B.	Education	9
C.	Public health	9
D.	Crime and public safety	10
E.	Human rights	10
V.	Environment	11
VI.	Relations with international organizations and partners	11
VII.	Future status of the Territory	12
A.	Position of the territorial Government	12
B.	Position of the administering Power	12
VIII.	Action taken by the General Assembly	13

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 Christina Scott (2013)

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: 15,700 (2013 estimate)

Life expectancy at birth: 81.31 years (male: 78.71 years, female: 83.98 years (2015 estimate))

Languages: 99 per cent of the population speaks English. Spanish and Chinese are also spoken.

Capital: The Valley

Head of territorial Government: Chief Minister Victor Banks (April 2015)

Elections: Most recent: 22 April 2015; next: by 22 April 2020

Main political parties: Anguilla United Front; Anguilla United Movement

Legislature: House of Assembly

Gross domestic product per capita: US\$ 18,589 (2014 estimate)

Economy: Tourism, financial services and remittances

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 about EC\$ 2.70

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 with 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 came into force in 1982 and was amended in 1990, the Government of Anguilla 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. The Territory's Executive Council consists of the Chief Minister, 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 elected for a five-year term and comprises the Speaker, not less than seven members elected from single-member constituencies, the same two ex officio members as in the Executive Council and two members appointed by the Governor, one upon the advice of the Chief Minister and the other after consultation with the Chief Minister and the Leader of the Opposition, as appropriate. In accordance with the Constitution, the Governor appoints as Chief Minister 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. Other ministers are also appointed by the Governor, in accordance with the advice of the Chief Minister, from among the elected members of the Assembly.

3. The general elections held in Anguilla on 22 April 2015 resulted in a change of government from the Anguilla United Movement to the Anguilla United Front. The current Chief Minister, Victor Banks, took office on 23 April 2015.

4. The law of Anguilla is the common law of the United Kingdom, 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.

5. The British Overseas Territories Act 2002 provides for the granting of British citizenship to British overseas territory citizens.

6. Discussions with the United Kingdom on a new draft constitution had been expected to begin in 2010. 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. According to the administering Power, in September 2015, the territorial Government established a new Constitutional and Electoral Reform Committee to advance constitutional and electoral reform. 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. New proposals contained in the draft new Constitution included renaming the Executive Council as the Cabinet and the Chief Minister as Premier, an increase in the number of ministers from four to six, the introduction of a two-term limit for the Premier and changes to the responsibilities of the Governor. According to the explanatory memorandum on the draft new Constitution, although several attempts were made to engage with the public, the opportunities were not taken up by many. It also stated that the final version of the draft new Constitution would need to be approved by both the Executive Council and the House of Assembly before being taken to the United Kingdom for discussion and agreement with the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

7. According to the administering Power, in line with its white paper entitled *The Overseas Territories: Security, Success and Sustainability*, published in 2012, the Governor has made clear that 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.

8. Following the elections in April 2015, then Chief Minister-elect Banks reportedly stated that stimulating the Anguillan economy was a key priority and that the political independence of Anguilla was not an immediate priority for his administration, in contrast to the position of the previous administration under the Anguilla United Movement.

II. Budget

9. 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 over the coming five years.

10. On 5 December 2016, the Chief Minister and Minister of Finance presented a budget of EC\$ 256.29 million in the House of Assembly for the operation of the Government in 2017. With regard to the fiscal year 2016, the recurrent revenue was estimated at EC\$ 198.48 million, representing a 3.89 per cent increase over 2015, and the recurrent expenditure at EC\$ 188.32 million, which brought the recurrent balance to a surplus of EC\$ 10.16 million. The Government of the United Kingdom continued to provide capital grants to the Territory totalling EC\$ 5.58 million in 2016, supporting education, telecommunications and fire services and air traffic control projects.

11. There is no income, estate, capital gains, corporation, value added or goods and services tax in Anguilla. The territorial Government continues to study this matter, in particular with regard to the impact of low taxation on the Territory's economy and public sector reserves.

III. Economic conditions

A. General

12. According to the 2017 budget address, the economy of Anguilla grew by 2.81 per cent in real terms in 2015, compared to 5.6 per cent the previous year. Gross domestic product (GDP) in 2015 was EC\$ 863.32 million. The real growth in 2016 is estimated to be 4.3 per cent.

13. The main industries in Anguilla are tourism, real estate, offshore incorporation and management and banking. Tourism is the main source of economic growth.

B. Tourism

14. The Ministry of Finance, Economic Development, Investment, Commerce and Tourism is responsible for implementing the tourism master plan, while the Anguilla Tourist Board and the Anguilla Hotel and Tourism Association market and promote the Territory's tourism product.

15. Official data provided by the territorial Government indicate that Anguilla had 186,068 visitor arrivals in 2015 (of which approximately 40 per cent, 73,232, were stay-over visitors), a 5.25 per cent increase from 176,780 visitor arrivals in 2014. During the first nine months of 2016, visitor arrivals numbered 131,368, of which 60,910 were stay-over visitors.

C. Financial services

16. International financial services account for some 20 per cent of the GDP of Anguilla. 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.

17. Since August 2013, two commercial banks in Anguilla, the National Bank of Anguilla and the Caribbean Commercial Bank, have been under the conservatorship of the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank. In 2015, the territorial Government decided to progress the proposed banking resolution plan by the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank. In April 2016, the Governor assented to a series of related legislation (the Banking Act, 2015, which was passed in the House of Assembly in November 2015; the Eastern Caribbean Asset Management Corporation (Amendment) Act, 2016; and the Bank Resolution Obligations Act, 2016), following assurances that the territorial Government had committed to an ambitious economic reform programme to support the banking resolution plan. In an address following the assent, the Chief Minister stated that in respect for the wish of the Anguillans to continue an indigenous banking presence in the Territory, performing loans of the National Bank of

Anguilla and the Caribbean Commercial Bank would be transferred to a new Government-owned financial institution, the National Commercial Bank of Anguilla, while non-performing loans would be transferred to another new financial institution, the Eastern Caribbean Asset Management Corporation. Deposits not transferred to the new bank would be protected by the Bank Resolution Obligations Act, 2016. The Chief Minister gave assurances that the territorial Government was committed to protecting the deposits of Anguillans and ensuring that Anguilla had a safe and sound banking system.

18. In April 2016, Anguilla concluded a bilateral arrangement with the United Kingdom on the reciprocal exchange of beneficial ownership information. According to the administering Power, the arrangement is due to come into effect by June 2017. Under the arrangement, law enforcement authorities will have timely access to beneficial ownership information on corporate and legal entities incorporated in the respective jurisdictions.

19. In the communiqué adopted at the fifth meeting of the Overseas Territories Joint Ministerial Council, held in London on 1 and 2 November 2016, the overseas territories and the United Kingdom reiterated their mutual determination to continue to tackle corruption, fraud, money-laundering and the financing of terrorism and weapons of mass destruction and to further enhance transparency and law enforcement cooperation in the context of financial services. They also reiterated their shared commitment to providing the leadership necessary to meet the June 2017 deadline for the implementation of new arrangements regarding the exchange of beneficial ownership information on companies incorporated in their jurisdictions and to continuing to provide the highest levels of law enforcement cooperation possible before that date.

D. Agriculture and fisheries

20. While agricultural activity in Anguilla is limited, in the 2017 budget address, it was stated that in 2017, the Department of Agriculture would commence implementation of the national strategic plan for agriculture, which was finalized in 2016, to encourage local food production and provide support to egg producers.

21. Fishing is significant to the livelihoods of many Anguillans, generating direct revenue for more than 200 people, with many more fishing on a subsistence basis. The contribution of fisheries to the Territory's GDP in 2012 was estimated at around 2 per cent. As previously reported, Anguilla is using less than one quarter of its exclusive fishing zone to the north of the island.

22. Since 2013, the administering Power has been discussing the possibility of assisting the territorial Government in investigating whether commercial fisheries might be established in the Territory. The territorial Government submitted a proposal to conduct studies in the exclusive fishing zone to determine the stock and species abundance and also committed to secure sufficient budget for the project in 2015. According to the administering Power, the Anguilla Fisheries Development Plan, adopted by the Executive Council in April 2016, outlines the work needed to ensure the optimal and sustainable exploitation of Anguilla's fisheries resources. In the 2017 budget address, the territorial Government stated that in 2017, the focus would be on investments in the fishing industry through the implementation of

special partnership agreements for foreign industrial fishing, and that such a development could double the contribution of fishing to the GDP of the Territory.

E. Infrastructure

23. According to information provided by the administering Power, Anguilla has approximately 110 km of public roads, 80 per cent of which are paved. In addition, the Anguilla road network comprises approximately 140 km of paved roads and 120 km of gravel roads. Infrastructure development continues to be low as a result of the recent economic downturn.

24. 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, including a fixed-base operator facility. There are flights to and from the international airports of Antigua, Sint Maarten/Saint Martin and Puerto Rico. 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.

F. Transportation and communications

25. Taxis are the only form of public transport in Anguilla; however, car rental is widely available. 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

26. The social security scheme of the Territory is overseen by the Anguilla Social Security Board. The Department of Social Development offers basic social services to the public.

27. In 2015, the territorial Government, through the Department of Social Development, contributed EC\$ 3.6 million (accounting for more than three quarters of the overall budget of the Department) in assistance to needy and vulnerable persons. According to information provided by the administering Power, 122 persons (54 males and 68 females) received the public assistance in the form of a monthly financial contribution. A large proportion of the assistance was for medical services, owing in part to their high cost and the limited services available in the Territory. According to the administering Power, the enactment of the Social Protection Act, 2015, increased assistance to vulnerable people.

28. The Ministry of Social Development continues to sensitize stakeholders to the importance of adhering to the Inter-Agency Child Protection Protocol, which was

developed in collaboration with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), to ensure that all agencies responsible for safeguarding children work collectively to respond to child abuse and neglect. In addition, according to the administering Power, in 2016, outreach to stakeholders and the general public continued under the campaign entitled "Follow-up to the Break the Silence", through the National Anti-bullying Campaign Initiative funded by UNICEF and the Department for International Development of the Government of the United Kingdom, which offers support to execute programmes that focus on anti-bullying, sexual abuse, domestic violence, corporal punishment and child-friendly schools.

29. In terms of the legislative framework relating to social issues, as at December 2016, the Status of Children bill, 2016, and the Maintenance of Children bill, 2016, which had been finalized and for which public consultation events had been held, were going through the process of final drafting in preparation for passage in the House of Assembly, according to the administering Power.

B. Education

30. In Anguilla, education is free and compulsory between the ages of 5 and 17 years, benefiting some 2,700 pupils. The Department of Education provides continuing professional development for all teachers, with emphasis on supporting new teachers.

31. Anguilla Community College offers, among others, associate degrees and a postgraduate diploma. The Open Campus of the University of the West Indies offers fully accredited tertiary education in Anguilla from the certificate to the doctoral levels. 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.

32. Students from overseas territories benefit from the home student rate for school 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. In accordance with the decision taken in November 2013 by the Council of the European Union on the association of the overseas countries and territories with the European Union, the European Union provides for access to, among others, horizontal European Union funds, such as those for higher education and vocational education.

C. Public health

33. 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. Cases requiring major surgery are usually evacuated to a neighbouring island.

34. The Ministry of Social Development regulates and monitors the public and private health sectors, including the Health Authority, and carries out policymaking

and regulatory functions, operating within the framework of the National Health Strategic Plan 2015-2020.

D. Crime and public safety

35. According to information provided by the administering Power, Anguilla has a low crime rate compared with other jurisdictions in the region. However, gun-related crime has affected communities in Anguilla, which resulted in some changes in the Anguilla Police Act. In addition, according to the administering Power, law enforcement added a canine unit in its fight against firearm crimes. Other initiatives taken include joint border agency training and operational activities in the fight against organized crime and gang activity, in addition to various community-based activities.

36. The Money-Laundering Reporting Authority is the central body responsible for the receipt, analysis and dissemination of information pertaining to the suspicion of proceeds derived from criminal activities and provides strategic oversight of the financial intelligence function. The Anguilla Financial Intelligence Unit, a dedicated, specialist unit within the Royal Anguilla Police Force, is delegated by the Authority to perform the day-to-day operational functions to carry out a wide variety of financial crime investigations, including money-laundering.

37. During 2016, the United Kingdom continued to provide funding for a law enforcement adviser based in Miami, United States, who coordinated, managed and facilitated training and the provision of strategic advice in order to introduce new techniques and skills to the Territory's law enforcement agencies. Furthermore, the HMS *Mersey* and RFA *Wave Knight* were in the Caribbean, from January to July and from July to December 2016, respectively, as part of the North Atlantic patrol tasking of the Royal Navy, ensuring a year-round maritime presence of the United Kingdom and providing humanitarian assistance, disaster relief and crisis communications support in the region. Both ships also worked with other regional navies and coast guards to combat illegal activities on the high seas. During the hurricane season, a larger Royal Navy or Royal Fleet Auxiliary ship is on standby to provide humanitarian and disaster relief support to Anguilla, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Montserrat and the Turks and Caicos Islands.

E. Human rights

38. 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 Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination 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. In March 2016, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women was extended to Anguilla.

39. In the communiqué adopted at the fifth meeting of the Overseas Territories Joint Ministerial Council, the United Kingdom and the overseas territories, including Anguilla, agreed to work together to conduct a review of reservations to core United Nations human rights treaties ahead of the preparation of the report of the United Kingdom under the universal periodic review conducted by the Human Rights Council, to be submitted in 2017. They also committed themselves to working together to further develop the capacity of territories' national human rights institutions, where established, in line with the international standards set out in the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (Paris Principles), and to deepening understanding of their shared obligations with regard to international human rights.

V. Environment

40. The Department of the Environment, the Agriculture Department, the Department of Fisheries and Marine Resources, the Department of Health Protection and the Anguilla National Trust are the principal entities dealing with environmental issues.

41. In the communiqué adopted at the fifth meeting of the Overseas Territories Joint Ministerial Council, in 2016, the Government of the United Kingdom and the overseas territories recognized the impact that climate change had on the economies, infrastructure and ecosystems of the territories and the important interest of the overseas territories in international efforts to combat and mitigate the effects of climate change. The Government of the United Kingdom committed itself to consulting with territorial Governments on the issue of the application of the Paris Agreement to the territories. It reiterated its full commitment to consulting the overseas territories ahead of its participation in international forums on climate change to ensure that their priorities were taken into account and to including them in delegations, where appropriate, while welcoming the territories' links with regional and international organizations.

VI. Relations with international organizations and partners

42. 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.

43. 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.

44. Anguilla is an associate member of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States and a member of the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank.

45. As a Non-Self-Governing Territory of the United Kingdom, Anguilla is associated with the European Union but is not a part of it. According to the United Kingdom, the Territory has yet to establish a relationship with the European Union in the context of the European Union Economic Partnership Agreement. As the main instrument for providing development aid to African, Caribbean and Pacific

countries and overseas countries and territories by the European Union, the eleventh European Development Fund (2014-2020) allocated €14 million (approximately EC\$ 42.9 million) for the territorial programme of Anguilla. At the fifth meeting of the Overseas Territories Joint Ministerial Council, in 2016, the United Kingdom committed itself to involving Gibraltar and the overseas territories as it prepared for negotiations to leave the European Union, in accordance with their various constitutional relationships with the United Kingdom, to ensure that their priorities were taken into account.

46. 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.

VII. Future status of the Territory

A. Position of the territorial Government

47. Developments in constitutional reform efforts involving the future status of Anguilla are referred to in section I above.

B. Position of the administering Power

48. At the 7th meeting of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee), on 10 October 2016, during the seventy-first session of the General Assembly, the representative of the United Kingdom stated that the relationship of the Government of the United Kingdom 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.

49. He went on to say that, since the publication in June 2012 by the Government of the United Kingdom of a white paper entitled *The Overseas Territories: Security, Success and Sustainability*, his Government had worked closely with the overseas territories to further develop those partnerships. At annual meetings of the Overseas Territories Joint Ministerial Council, the United Kingdom and the territories reviewed strategy and commitments and, in 2015, the United Kingdom had affirmed its commitment to the advancement of the peoples of the territories, their just treatment and protecting them from abuses and the importance of promoting their right to self-determination. His Government's fundamental responsibility was to ensure the security and good governance of the territories and their peoples.

50. In the communiqué adopted at the fifth meeting of the Overseas Territories Joint Ministerial Council, the Government of the United Kingdom and the leaders of the overseas territories stated 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 the peoples of the territories to self-determination, a collective responsibility of all parts of the Government of the United Kingdom. They committed themselves to exploring ways in which the overseas territories could maintain international support in countering hostile sovereignty claims. It was

also stated that, should a Territory with a permanent population wish it, the United Kingdom would continue to support its request to be removed from the list of Non-Self-Governing Territories. They agreed that the fundamental structure of their constitutional relationships was the right one — powers were devolved to the elected Governments of the territories to the maximum extent possible consistent with the United Kingdom's retaining those powers necessary to discharge its sovereign responsibilities. They also agreed upon the need to continue their engagement on those issues to ensure that constitutional arrangements worked effectively to promote the best interests of the territories and of the United Kingdom.

VIII. Action taken by the General Assembly

51. On 6 December 2016, the General Assembly adopted, without a vote, resolution [71/109](#), 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 2016 ([A/71/23](#)) 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, and urged that constitutional discussions with the administering Power, including public consultations, be concluded as soon as possible;

(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 necessary steps to that end;

(g) Requested the administering Power to assist the Territory by facilitating its work concerning public consultative 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 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;

(k) 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;

(l) Reaffirmed the responsibility of the administering Power under the Charter to promote the economic and social development and 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;

(m) Took into account the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,¹ 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 a tax haven, that were not aligned with the interest of the people of the Territory;

¹ General Assembly resolution [70/1](#).

(n) 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;

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