



# ANGUILLA'S NATIONAL COUNTER-TERRORISM, TERRORIST FINANCING AND PROLIFERATION FINANCING STRATEGIC PLAN



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**January 2023**

The Anguilla National Anti-Money Laundering Committee (“ANAMLC”), through the Financial Intelligence Unit, has taken the coordination responsibility for devising Anguilla’s National Counter-Terrorism, Terrorist Financing or Proliferation Financing Strategic Plan.

## **SCOPE**

Terrorism, terrorist financing and proliferation financing all have negative impacts on the overall growth and development of the country. This is especially the case for smaller jurisdictions like Anguilla where there is a reliance on external factors to sustain the nation's fragile economic industry. A possible attack on a country for diplomatic, clandestine or other reasons would have a drastic effect on the people and nation. The assessed threat of a terrorist attack, terrorist financing or proliferation is low for Anguilla. This national plan calls for the preparedness of all stakeholders to come together to use information, financial intelligence, law enforcement agencies and all other powers to seek to prepare, prevent, protect and pursue to defeat terrorist financing and proliferation financing, as well as having dynamic approach to emerging threats. This national plan therefore provides direction for the coordination and implementation of strategic and operational initiatives to combat terrorist financing, proliferation financing, terrorism and the movement of terrorist fighters within the jurisdiction of Anguilla. The implementation of this strategy is built on the principals of the four (4) pillars model as described by the United Nations Global Counter Terrorism Strategy. It will be utilized by the competent authorities as a measure to detect and deter possible threats to Anguilla.

## DEFINITIONS

### **Anguilla National Anti-Money laundering Committee (“ANAMLC”)**

The ANAMLC is responsible for coordinating and developing an efficient and robust Anti-Money Laundering, Countering Terrorist Financing and Proliferation Financing (AML/CFT and PF) regime, which will protect national and global interests while ensuring compliance and effectiveness to international standards relevant to AML/CFT and combating the proliferation of weapons.

### **Foreign Terrorist Fighters**

An individual who leaves his or her country of origin or habitual residence to join a non-state armed group in an armed conflict abroad and who is primarily motivated by ideology, religion and/or kinship.

### **Proliferation Financing**

Proliferation financing is defined by the FATF as “the act of providing funds or financial services used for the manufacture, acquisition, possession, development, export, trans-shipment, brokering, transport, transfer, stockpiling or use of nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery and related materials (including both technologies and dual-use goods used for non-legitimate purposes), in contravention of national laws or, where applicable, international obligations.”<sup>1</sup>

### **Terrorism**

“‘terrorism’ means the use or threat of action where—

- (a) (i) the action falls within sub-paragraph (b),
  - (ii) the use or threat is designed to influence the government or to intimidate the public or a section of the public, and
  - (iii) the use or threat is made for the purpose of advancing a political, religious or ideological cause;
- (b) action falls within this sub-paragraph if it—

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.fatf-gafi.org/media/fatf/documents/reports/Status-report-proliferation-financing.pdf> page 5

- (i) involves serious violence against a person,
  - (ii) involves serious damage to property,
  - (iii) endangers a person's life, other than that of the person committing the action,
  - (iv) creates a serious risk to the health or safety of the public or a section of the public, or
  - (v) is designed seriously to interfere with or seriously to disrupt an electronic system;
- (c) the use or threat of action falling within sub-paragraph (b) which involves the use of firearms or explosives is terrorism whether or not sub-paragraph (a) (ii) is satisfied;
- (d) in sub-paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) —
- (i) “action” includes action outside the Territory,
  - (ii) a reference to any person or to property is a reference to any person, or to property, wherever situated,
  - (iii) a reference to the public includes a reference to the public of a territory or country other than that of the Territory,
  - (iv) “the government” means the government of the Territory, of a part of the Territory or of a territory or country other than the Territory;<sup>2</sup>

## **Terrorist Financing**

Terrorist financing is the collection or the provision of funds (including instrumentalities) for terrorist purposes, which can originate from both legal and illegal sources. The primary goal of individuals or entities involved in the financing of terrorism is therefore not necessary to conceal the sources of the money but to conceal both the funding activity and the nature of the funded activity.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> Terrorism (United Nations Measures) (Overseas Territories) Order 2001 S.I. 2001 No. 3366, section 2

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.imf.org/external/np/leg/amlcft/eng/aml1.htm>

## **PURPOSE**

The purpose of this strategic and operational plan is to provide guidance to the competent authorities in carrying out their roles and functions in the dedicated task. It also ensures that Anguilla and its competent authorities are capable of utilizing the relevant legislation(s) and policies to prevent, investigate and prosecute incidents of terrorist financing, proliferation financing, terrorism and movement of terrorist fighters. Through this plan, authorities will seek to provide reassurance to the public that relevant authorities hold the capacity to protect the lives and the way of life of the Anguillian communities.

## APPLICATION

This strategic and operational plan applies to the following stakeholders:

- a. Ministries within the Government of Anguilla
- b. Governor's Office
- c. Royal Anguilla Police Force (specified units – Digital Forensic Unit, Major Crime Unit and Criminal Intelligence Unit) (RAPF)
- d. Attorney General's Chambers (AGC)
- e. Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU)
- f. Anguilla Financial Services Commission
- g. Customs Department
- h. Immigration Department
- i. Anguilla Fire and Rescue Service
- j. Anguilla Air and Sea Port Authority

The guidance in this strategic and operational plan is authoritative and directive. As such, all directives shall be followed except in exigent or exceptional circumstances and at that point directives will be given by the person or body in command. The document will be used to ensure that Anguilla has the necessary capabilities to counter any terrorist act or act of terrorism, terrorist financing and proliferation financing.

## STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

In context of this document, the following strategic objectives have been identified as areas required to be met by the competent authorities or agencies within Anguilla:

1. the development of resources and competencies among the relevant government authorities and/or competent agencies geared towards deterring, preventing or protecting Anguilla from terrorist attacks, acts of terrorism, movement of terrorist fighters and financing of proliferation;
2. the operationalization of the competent authorities to achieve the goal or aim of deterring, preventing or protecting Anguilla from terrorist attacks, acts of terrorism, movement of terrorist fighters and financing proliferation;
3. the modernization of the borders, transportation facilities and the areas designated as major infrastructure and national assets/critical infrastructure and/or key installation sites;
4. to protect the citizens of Anguilla and their property;
5. the promotion of an understanding, respect and tolerance of varying values, human rights, gender equality and ethnicity and religious differences with the aim of preventing the social inequality or the radicalism of persons living in Anguilla;
6. improving communication and coordination of competent authorities, by building teams who adequately and effectively respond (i.e. to react against extremists and all persons who provide the extremists with the logistical, financial and every other kind of support);
7. improve national, regional and international cooperation in the effort to combat a terrorist attack, acts of terrorism, movement of terrorist fighters, financing proliferation, money laundering and financing of terrorism;



8. to prosecute persons for terrorist attacks, acts of terrorism, movement of terrorist fighters, financing proliferation, money laundering and financing of terrorism and persons who provide support to them (whether it be logistic or financial); and
9. to conduct robust cash and/or asset recovery investigations against all perpetrators.

## **OVERVIEW OF TERRORISM, TERRORIST FINANCING AND PROLIFERATION FINANCING ANGUILLA**

Anguilla is a small island with a tightly knit population<sup>4</sup> and a relatively low level of petty and serious crime. The overall risk assessment money laundering and terrorist financing for the jurisdiction was published in February 2023 and covered the period between 2014 to 2020. There are very few offences committed on the island by the local populace that would generate substantial monies or profits from crime which could be used to finance terrorist activity. Drug dealing on the island is not uncommon but in nature, is low level and because of the number of persons engaged in it, the market is flooded, thus, the profit gleaned by individuals involved is not substantial.

The limitations of the personal taxation regime create difficulty in estimating and monitoring the extent of tax evasion and avoidance as well as undeclared income which may be linked to criminality. Cash generated from domestic criminality, with the odd exception, tends to be spent supplementing day to day living costs. There is no evidence of this cash being used to acquire property, jewellery or other assets in most cases. The proceeds from these small-scale crimes are not introduced within the financial system.

The structure of company formation and incorporation coupled with anonymity has contributed to an attractive offshore financial industry in Anguilla. International Business Companies (IBC) can be incorporated by company service providers in Anguilla without the requirement to publicly register shareholders, directors etc. However, with this comes several challenges as we aim to protect Anguilla from the threat or risk of criminality. Overtime, IBC's have been established to operate forex and binary option trading platforms in Europe and Israel. There is also evidence that indicates that IBC's and, in some instances, companies struck off from the commercial registry are being used to hold financial interest outside of Anguilla. Overall, we recognise that this financial service opportunity also poses questions regarding the vulnerability of exposure to terrorist financing from global existing and emerging threats. Working in partnership with key

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<sup>4</sup> According <https://www.worldometers.info/world-population/anguilla-population/> the population of Anguilla is estimated to be 15,259

stakeholders, Anguilla will dynamically and continually assess this area of terrorist financing risk.

The biggest perceived threat or risk countries to come from abuses of the offshore industry in relation to mutual funds, trusts, IBC's, etc. The Government of Anguilla has undertaken to provide the necessary resources and upgrade of the overall AML/CFT regime within the country. In so doing, the Proceeds of Crime Act, Revised Statute of Anguilla, P98 along with its attendant Regulations<sup>5</sup> and Code<sup>6</sup> have been substantially amended to address deficiencies in the reporting requirements and to improve sanctions so that the sanctions are proportionate and dissuasive. These amendments, as well as the passage of new legislation, also allowed for the accountability of all reporting sectors. Furthermore, there was the establishment of the FIU as a separate Governmental department with various remits, one of which includes the investigations of terrorism, terrorist financing and proliferation financing matters. Additionally, in 2022, the passage of the Business Companies Act, 2022 repealed and replace the International Business Companies Act and established a new framework which handles the registration, operation and regulation of the companies registered in Anguilla. The passage of the Business Companies Act, 2022 addresses the shortcomings identified with the IBCs. As such a reassessment of the overall terrorist financing risk of the jurisdiction will be conducted in 2023 to reflect the jurisdiction's action to mitigate the risk associated with terrorist financing.

To date there have been no known or reported acts of terrorism, terrorist financing, proliferation financing and movement of terrorist fighter crimes or offences within Anguilla. The assessed risk of terrorism or terrorist financing is deemed to be medium based on the National Risk Assessment. The same risk rating was also attributable to proliferation financing. While there has been no reported matters or cases investigated or prosecuted, there does exist some risk as it relates to the use of the Anguilla legal structures and arrangements.

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<sup>5</sup> Anti-Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Regulations, Revised Regulations of Anguilla, P98-1

<sup>6</sup> Anti-Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Code, Revised Regulations of Anguilla, P98-5

The list below is of all the national assets/critical infrastructure and or key installation sites, which has been identified as possible areas where a terrorist attack is possible;

- Clayton J. Lloyd International Airport, Wallblake,
- Road Bay Port, Sandy Ground,
- Blowing Point Port, Blowing Point,
- Governor's Office, Old Ta,
- Governor's Residence, Sea Feathers
- Government Offices housed in the former National Bank of Anguilla Building,
- Government Offices along Parliament Drive, Anguilla (including the Magistrate's Court, High Court and House of Assembly),
- Police Headquarters and all sub-stations,
- National Commercial Bank of Anguilla, 1<sup>st</sup> St. Mary Street, The Valley,
- Republic Bank (Anguilla) Limited, Fairplay Commercial Complex, The Valley,
- Oil lines and Depot, Corito,
- Anguilla Electricity Company Plant, The Forest, and
- Anguilla Water Corporation Plant, Crocus Hill.

### **Terrorism in the Caribbean**

The Caribbean is becoming vulnerable as the effects of globalisation and tourism make the region susceptible to possibility of terrorist attacks or the delivery of ideological beliefs with a view to have new recruits. United Nations representative Richard Bluwitt warned that terrorists are seeking new vulnerable targets, especially in tourism sectors.<sup>7</sup> Additionally, the former Executive Director of CARICOM's Crime and Security Agency, Mr. Francis Forbes noted that the following as possible terrorism issues that will affect the Caribbean into the foreseeable future:

1. Online recruitment of persons through social media and with the use of online propaganda.
2. Potential violence from returning terrorist fighters to Caribbean states.

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<sup>7</sup> <http://www.guardian.co.tt/lifestyle/2017-06-29/how-could-terrorism-affect-caribbean>

3. Lone wolf threat travelling to Caribbean states to carry out terrorist acts or recruitment.
4. Potential divisiveness of returning terrorist fighters.
5. Blurred lines between extremism and gang culture.
6. Prison being used as a breeding ground for radicalisation.

As such, nations in the Caribbean must be cautious and proactive in their approach to mitigate and combat terrorism, terrorist financing and proliferation financing. The development of an overarching strategic plan is therefore the first step to reducing Anguilla's threat and vulnerability to terrorism, terrorist financing and proliferation financing. Additionally, there is a need to prioritise human and technical resources to treat with or mitigate any emerging terrorist financing and proliferation financing threats.

Anguilla will seek to administer its national counter terrorism strategic plan, by adopting the methodology of the four (4) pillars of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy as described in Schedule 1.

## STRATEGIC PLAN

The national strategic plan for combating terrorism, terrorist financing and proliferation financing are expounded within the four (4) pillars<sup>8</sup>. It is therefore imperative that the following focuses become inherent in our strategic outlook to accomplish the task at hand.

We must:

- set priorities,
- focus energy and resources,
- strengthen operations,
- ensure stakeholders are working toward common goals,
- establish agreement around the intended outcomes/results of initiatives set out in this strategic and operation plan,
- assess and adjust to changes globally or regionally.

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<sup>8</sup> See schedule 1

## PREVENT

- 1) Develop and implement a comprehensive training regime, that provides staff of competent authorities involved in the prevention, detection and pursuit of terrorism and violent extremism fighting, terrorist financing and proliferation financing cases an avenue to keep skills abreast in a changing environment.
- 2) Develop, implement and promote coordination and cooperation among competent authorities involved in the prevention, detection and pursuit of terrorism and violent extremism fight, terrorist financing and proliferation financing cases.
- 3) Promote public awareness to prevent the possibility of radicalization and violent extremists' movements from spreading their discourse in an effort to avert the proliferation of fundamentalist and ideas.
- 4) Development and implement a Joint Terrorism Task Force.
- 5) Prevent or hinder any activity that contributes to supporting a terrorist group or violent extremist movement's interest.
- 6) Improve and make international collaboration easier relative to countering terrorism and violent extremism funding, including the localization of possible terrorists and the freezing of assets through coordination and cooperation with international counterparts and agencies.
- 7) Coordinate communication with international partners and allies to counter terrorism, terrorist financing and violent extremists.
- 8) Improve the awareness of the use and emergence of technological innovations, new technologies and virtual assets as a means of moving funds to facilitate terrorism, terrorist acts and proliferation financing.

- 9)** Improve the understanding of terrorist financing risks across the financial sector through dedicated outreach.
- 10)** Attendance to global and regional counter terrorism forums which maybe attended by all relevant LEAs and competent authorities.



## **PROTECT**

- 1)** Identify and evaluate emerging national and international threats and determine specific protection plans.
- 2)** Be aware and update regularly the necessary information about different strategic infrastructures in the country.
- 3)** Promote and improve security and border control measures at the ports and borders. This would include the technical and legislative development and implementation to improve detection measures and the use of tools relative to passengers' movement and control.
- 4)** Assess continuously the terrorism, terrorist financing and proliferation financing threats.
- 5)** Foster information exchange with domestic and international counterparts in relation to terrorism, terrorist financing and proliferation financing threats.
- 6)** Guarantee information exchange and a systematic use of national and international databases in order to improve potential threat detection.
- 7)** Improve mechanisms for developing and strengthening the protection of infrastructure of special importance to the sustenance of Anguilla.
- 8)** Through dedicated outreach, increase the competency and capacity of reporting entities in identifying suspected terrorist financing and proliferation financing activities through varying training seminars and events.
- 9)** Conduct biannual tabletop exercise with all relevant LEAs and competent authorities which may be facilitated by external agencies.

## PROSECUTE

- 1) Improve the legislative framework, capability and competence of officers tasked with the investigation and prosecution of terrorism, terrorist financing and proliferation financing offences.
- 2) Improve information-gathering processes about terrorism and violent extremism as well as their relationship with organized crime by coordinating its operational and strategic use.
- 3) Analyze, process and integrate the available information about threats related to terrorism and violent extremism to be processed into intelligence and substantive support for decision-making.
- 4) Strengthen the human and material resources for the counter-terrorism and violent extremism fighting or fighters as well as set up or enhance specific plans for involved actors in order to align the action and collaboration processes.
- 5) Develop programmes and actions that guarantee an effective application of the sentences for those convicted of terrorism.
- 6) Strengthen information exchange tools at both national and international levels while promoting the use of the existing tools such as Interpol, and EGMONT.
- 7) Provide resources for the investigation and analysis of persons in Anguilla who may have potential international links to terrorist organizations, violent extremist and organized crime groups, thus requiring a coordinated response from all appropriate competent authorities.
- 8) Reinforce the technological skills of the intelligence and information services to face the terrorist and violent extremist groups' use of the new technologies.

- 9) Continue to improve public private relationships to enable timely and lawful access to financial intelligence and evidence of terrorist financing activity.

## RESPONSE

- 1) Keep an up to date analysis of the risks by regular assessment of the threat as a tool to ensure the adequacy of the response capacities when facing a terrorist or violent extremist action and with all involved actors' adoption of common risks assessment criteria.
- 2) Have the necessary human, material, and regulatory means to guarantee an appropriate and coordinated response for potential future scenarios envisaged in the risk assessments.
- 3) Develop the skills and training of all involved actors for the response to a terrorist and violent extremist action.

## THE ANGUILLA JOINT TERRORISM TASK FORCE

HE The Governor shall seek to create or constitute a joint terrorism task force which will seek to:

- coordinate activities to prevent the enactment of terrorist acts including the movement of foreign terrorist fighters, the financing of terrorism and proliferation financing;
- analyse information and data relevant to persons, flow of funds, potential terrorist act including the movement of foreign terrorist fighters, the financing of terrorism and proliferation financing;
- investigate and explore all leads and suspects involved in suspected terrorist act including the movement of foreign terrorist fighters, the financing of terrorism and proliferation financing related matters; and
- prosecute all acts of terrorism including the movement of foreign terrorist fighters, terrorist financing and proliferation financing.

The Task Force will be known as the Anguilla Joint Terrorism Task Force (“AJTTF”).

The Task Force shall be comprised of members from the following authorities:

- a) Governor’s Office
- b) Royal Anguilla Police Force  
(Specific units – Digital Forensic Department, Major Crime Unit and Criminal Intelligence Unit)
- c) Attorney General’s Chambers
- d) Financial Intelligence Unit
- e) Anguilla Financial Services Commission
- f) Customs Department
- g) Department of Immigration  
Anguilla Fire and Rescue Service
- h) Anguilla Air and Sea Port Authority
- i) Department of Disaster Management

Representatives of other Departments may be invited to attend the meeting, upon the invitation of the Chairperson.

A key component of the AJTTF shall be a Joint Intelligence Unit (“JIU”) with members of the Financial Intelligence Unit, Criminal Intelligence Unit, Customs Intelligence and Immigration Intelligence. The main function of the JIU will be to collect and collate intelligence, which will lead to investigations and provide information to international partners.

## **FUNCTION OF THE ANGUILLA JOINT TERRORISM TASK FORCE**

The functions of the Anguilla Joint Terrorism Task Force include but are not limited to the following:

1. Monitoring of all the activities and communications suspected of being linked to terrorist financing, terrorism and movement of foreign terrorist fighters.
2. Authorizing and providing intelligence and law enforcement resources among the relevant partnering agencies.
3. Having the responsibility for developing the national understanding of terrorist financing risks, regionally and internationally.
4. Giving clear directives to the JIU established under this strategic and operation plan.
5. Ensuring that there is immediate delivery of investigatory, intelligence gathering and threat response resources to an incident involving possible terrorist activities.
6. Coordinating all efforts leading to the deployment of resources to an incident involving possible terrorist activities.
7. Ensuring the development of a robust legal regime that will allow for the appropriate entities or authorities to efficiently investigate and prosecute any person liable for an incident involving possible terrorist activities.
8. Ensuring the development of a robust legal regime that will effectively deal with the extradition and deportation of persons suspected of being involved in possible terrorist activities.

9. Ensuring the development of a robust legal regime that will effectively allow for the investigation, freezing and forfeiture of terrorism related funding.
10. Ensuring that Anguilla has adequate infrastructure to that will allow for the detention of persons suspected of being involved in possible terrorist activities.
11. Ensuring that the appropriate agencies have access to the necessary forensic investigative tools to effectively investigate a crime or terrorist activity and disrupt the financial operations supporting terrorist activity
12. Ensuring that the appropriate agencies have the ability to question and elicit information from suspected persons about possible terrorist networks and support organizations.
13. Allowing for the creation of a mechanism that will deliver actionable alerts through the JIU.
14. Identifying potential person(s) who may pose a terrorist threat.
15. Creating and updating of the terrorism watch list.
16. Creating and updating of a terrorist register.
17. Developing and implementing a counter-terrorism alert system that will give warnings to the Government, business sectors and the public.
18. Effectively providing information to the public on the initiatives of the AJTTF.
19. Creating, implementing and monitoring a confidential terrorism hotline or reporting platform.



20. Creating appropriate mechanisms to reduce the vulnerability of the transport network/hubs/crafts.
21. Assessing the response mechanism in the event an attack is carried out in the jurisdiction.
22. Developing and implementing recovery capabilities between the relevant or competent authorities.
23. Ensuring the effective and timely communication and sharing of information.
24. Any other duties as may be required and directed by HE The Governor.

## PROTECTIVE MEASURES TO IMPLEMENT

The following areas are being identified as protective measures that the Government of Anguilla will be required to employ to protect the above mentioned national assets/critical infrastructure and or key installation sites. The measures are divided in the following areas: high vigilance, stronger response and community efforts.

The need to have **high vigilance** at each of the places listed by conducting the following:

- Robust counter terrorist financing monitoring processes in the financial sector
- Introduction of CCTV at key locations and national assets
- Improving Port Security
- Tightening building security at key locations and national assets
- Effective Border Controls
- Intelligence Coordination and Development on high risk suspect and other individual
- Enhanced Security at High profile events
- Improved Air and maritime security

The need to have a **stronger response** from competent authorities to deter, protect and prevent acts of terrorism by conducting the following:

- Dedicated police emergency response teams across the island
- Special Forces
- Containment of area of attack
- Engaging emergency services for injured and casualties
- Access Control
- Screening and Patrolling

The need to have **community effort** from all persons living in Anguilla to deter, protect and prevent act of terrorism by conducting the following:

- Programmes to prepare the community and develop resilience

- Introduce community engagement programme
- Public involvement
- Social and religious harmony

## **ACCOUNTABILITY, REVIEW AND IMPLEMENTATION**

The Anguilla National Anti-Money Laundering Committee (“ANAMLC”) will review and amend the strategic plan every two (2) years to consider and evaluate emerging and evolving threats, trends, or circumstances that may affect the risks and threats of terrorism, terrorist financing, and proliferation financing. The review and adjustment of the strategy will ultimately lead to the revision and redevelopment of the action plan that will reflect the overall goals and objectives of the ANAMLC.

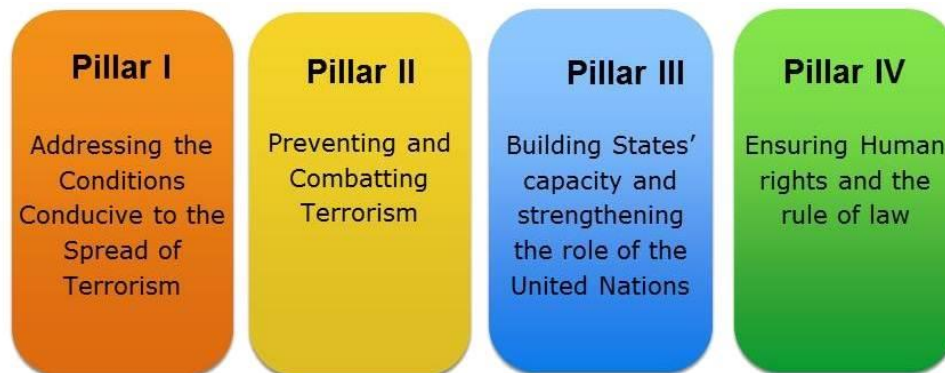
The Strategy will also be complemented by a more detailed plan of action, which will allow for detailed progress to be monitored. This will include:

- I. The development of success indicators linked to the [measures/ actions] in the action plan (see Annex 1); and
- II. The development of timeframes linked to the action plan.

## Schedule 1

### THE UNITED NATION'S GLOBAL COUNTER-TERRORISM STRATEGY – THE 4 PILLARS - PREVENT, PURSUE, PROTECT AND PREPARE

The United Nation's Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy "is composed of four pillars<sup>9</sup>: addressing the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism; preventing and combating terrorism; building states' capacity to prevent and combat terrorism....; and ensuring respect for human rights for all and the rule of law as the fundamental basis of the fight against terrorism"<sup>10</sup>.



*United Nation's Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy*

#### **Pillar I - Prepare**

The jurisdiction should ensure that preparatory measures are put in place to create an environment that is not conducive to the spread of terrorism. Preparation includes having the appropriate policies and procedures in place, conducting regular training and access to adequate resources to counter a possible or likely terrorist attack, terrorist financing or proliferation financing.

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<sup>9</sup><https://www.un.org/counterterrorism/ctitf/en/un-global-counter-terrorism-strategy>

<sup>10</sup> <https://icct.nl/event/united-nations-holds-third-biennial-review-of-global-counter-terrorism-strategy/#:~:text=The%20Strategy%20is%20composed%20of,for%20all%20and%20the%20rule>

**Pillar II - Prevent**

The prevention and combating of terrorist acts by stopping people from becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism. This will require the use of intelligence and other data driven analysis that will assist in creating the most adequate and appropriate programs to achieve the objective.

**Pillar III - Pursue**

It is important to pursue all available operational and strategic resources to stop terrorist attacks within the jurisdiction. There will be a need to build and develop state capacity while strengthening the role of each agency in Anguilla to combat terrorism, terrorist financing and proliferation financing. Efforts must be made to pursue and track suspected terrorists domestically or internationally. Thus, partnership and cooperation with foreign law enforcement agencies is imperative.

**Pillar IV - Protect**

Ensuring human rights and the rule of law are adhered to is paramount in the development of the strategic plan. Thus the jurisdiction should utilize all available resources to strengthen the ability to protect against a terrorist attack. Therefore, all policies and procedures developed and implemented by competent authorities should ensure that appropriate legislative applications and fundamental rights are captured/included/satisfied.