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Universal periodic review

Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Andorra

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Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its thirty-sixth session from 2 to 13 November 2020. The review of Andorra was held at the 7th meeting, on 5 November 2020. The delegation of Andorra was headed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Maria Ubach. At its 14th meeting, held on 10 November 2020, the Working Group adopted the report on Andorra.
2. On 14 January 2020, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Andorra: Burkina Faso, Indonesia and Ukraine.
3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Andorra:
 - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/36/AND/1);
 - (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/36/AND/2);
 - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/36/AND/3).
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Canada, Liechtenstein, Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay was transmitted to Andorra through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The delegation of Andorra began by recalling that the national report prepared for the third cycle of the universal periodic review had provided an update on the implementation of 56 recommendations received in 2015. During the period under review, Andorra had, in addition to that report, also submitted reports to the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, in 2017; the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, in 2018; the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, in 2019; and the Committee on the Rights of the Child, in 2019.
6. With regard to human rights instruments, Andorra had ratified Protocol No. 16 to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms in 2019 and the Additional Protocol to the Convention on Cybercrime, concerning the criminalization of acts of a racist and xenophobic nature committed through computer systems in 2016, and had become a party to the Convention against Discrimination in Education in 2018.
7. The delegation of Andorra supplemented the information contained in the national report by describing the most significant developments that had occurred since February 2020. The delegation first highlighted the impact of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and the measures that had been taken to protect human rights and economic and social rights, including of the most vulnerable individuals.
8. The Government of Andorra had adopted a three-pronged strategy. First, in order to stop the spread of the disease and to guarantee all citizens adequate health-care assistance, over 90.8 per cent of the population had taken part in a voluntary serological testing campaign. In addition, in early September 2020, students and persons working in schools had been called upon to be tested.

9. Second, in order to prevent layoffs and the deterioration of the business environment, the Government had released €40 million in assistance to self-employed persons and employees, had made available interest-free loans in the amount of €230 million for the refinancing of existing loans and to cover businesses' operating costs, and had taken over payment of employers' social security contributions for employees who were on partial unemployment because of the lockdown.

10. Third, the necessary social assistance was provided so that no one would be left in poverty. An allowance equal to the minimum wage had been paid to parents who had to stay home with children under the age of 14 or with disabilities quarantined after contact with someone who had tested positive for COVID-19, both during and after the period of quarantine.

11. More than 2,000 seasonal workers had been unable to return to their countries of origin during the lockdown. The Government had extended the validity of their residence permits and their social security coverage. The Andorran authorities had mobilized to find housing for the workers and had provided them with financial assistance and food aid.

12. Considerable efforts had been made in education. Distance learning had been instituted and, to ensure that children who did not have their own information technology devices would be on an equal footing with those who did, devices had been lent to students who needed them and they were provided with an Internet connection free of charge. A childcare service had also been set up for the small children of parents who worked in essential sectors. School lunch and school transport subsidies had been paid directly to families during the lockdown. Psychological support had also been made available to children and young people in situations of vulnerability because of the lockdown.

13. The delegation of Andorra drew attention to the immense financial outlay that all these efforts had represented for the Government, which had released over €400 million since the beginning of 2020 to respond to the pandemic. It should be noted that the 2020 government budget had initially amounted to €470 million.

14. A recommendation of the Committee on the Rights of the Child to adopt a national plan for children and adolescents had been implemented. On 15 February 2019, Parliament had adopted a qualified act on the rights of children and adolescents, which provided for the adoption of such a plan. Children and adolescents were taking part in the preparation of the plan, which was expected to be finalized in March 2021.

15. Andorra would very soon be able to comply with another recommendation that had often been made, as a bill for a qualified act on the individual and the family would push the minimum age for marriage to 18.

16. The parliament had adopted the Act on Equal Treatment and Non-Discrimination in February 2019 and, in December 2020, the Government would consider a bill on the de facto equality of women and men. In addition, a State Secretariat for Equality and Civic Engagement, an Observatory for Equality, a Commission for Women and a Commission for Diversity had been established.

17. Another important step had been taken on 1 February 2019 with respect to maternity and paternity leave. Maternity leave had been increased from 16 to 20 weeks, and paternity leave from 2 to 4 weeks.

18. With respect to abortion, legalization could jeopardize the stability of the country's institutional framework and even its existence. Andorra was a co-principality, with one lay co-prince, the President of the French Republic, and one episcopal co-prince, the bishop of Urgell. That said, the issue of abortion was regularly raised by Andorran civil society.

19. While it was true that abortion was not legal, no woman or practitioner had ever been tried or convicted for having or performing an abortion in Andorra. In addition, women who had abortions abroad had access to all necessary health-care and follow-up services upon their return. Furthermore, Andorran institutions had no information suggesting that abortions were being performed clandestinely in the country. In order to protect women's health, the Government had established a special office on 8 March 2020 to provide information to women wishing to terminate their pregnancy.

20. The delegation of Andorra also provided clarification on the specific case of Vanessa Mendoza, the head of Stop Violències, an association calling for the legalization of abortion, who had said that she had been subjected to judicial harassment, repression and intimidation by the Government.

21. The Government of Andorra had worked with the association since its founding. It had, for example, provided grants, invited the association to various meetings and authorized its activities. In spite of that, Stop Violències had, in 2019, filed complaints with the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women against various government offices, alleging violations of women's rights, possible forced abandonment of children and other extremely serious acts.

22. Since some of those acts constituted criminal offences, the Government had transmitted the allegations to the public prosecutor's office so that it could determine whether legal action should be taken. The office had not yet communicated its handling of the matter. However, the delegation of Andorra wished to make clear that, whatever the decision reached by the justice system, Ms. Mendoza did not risk imprisonment, contrary to what had been said in the media or reported by some non-governmental organizations.

23. The attention that the Government, which, incidentally, comprised equal numbers of men and women, paid to women's rights had also been demonstrated by the efforts that it had made since early 2020 to minimize the effects of the lockdown on women experiencing gender-based or domestic violence.

24. In addition, three years earlier, the Department for Equality Policies had started offering training on violence against women and domestic violence to all professionals who might be called on to respond in such situations and workshops on preventing harassment at school. All three education systems addressed gender equality and equality in general from an early age. A plan to raise awareness of gender equality had been drawn up, and individuals had been assigned to act as lookouts with respect to the issue in schools.

25. Significant efforts had been made to promote the inclusion of children with disabilities in schools. For example, specialized professionals, educators and assistants had been assigned to each school. There was also a vocational training programme. In addition, the legislation had been amended to bring it into line with the requirements of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

26. A number of measures aimed at further raising awareness of the rights of persons with disabilities and eliminating all barriers preventing persons with disabilities from living in dignity had been set forth in Act No. 4/2019 of 31 January 2019 on employment and the regulations on employment that had entered into force in February 2020.

27. Act No. 4/2018 of 22 March 2019 on Temporary and Transitional Protection on Humanitarian Grounds had made it possible for Andorra to receive two Syrian refugee families in October 2018, and a third family was expected to arrive in the coming weeks. The Andorran delegation recognized the role played by civil society in providing the best possible welcome for those families.

28. In 2017, Parliament had adopted a law on measures to combat trafficking in persons and protect victims in order to fight against that scourge. In 2018, the Government had adopted a specific procedure for the protection of victims of trafficking in persons. A comprehensive strategic road map for combating trafficking and protecting victims was being prepared. All officials working in the area had received training in 2019.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

29. During the interactive dialogue, 46 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

30. Chile commended Andorra on its efforts to fight racism and intolerance, its strategic plan to implement the Sustainable Development Goals, and the Act on the Eradication of Gender-based and Domestic Violence. However, it regretted that the recommendations made

during the second review cycle relating to the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women had not been fully implemented.

31. China welcomed the constructive participation of Andorra in the universal periodic review and appreciated its achievements in promoting sustainable economic and social development. In addition, China noted the adoption of the National Equality Plan and several pieces of legislation, such as the Act on equal treatment and non-discrimination, aimed at promoting gender equality, combating various types of discrimination and protecting the rights of vulnerable groups.

32. Cuba praised Andorra on its efforts to increase inter-institutional coordination and cooperation on the prevention and fight against domestic and gender-based violence.

33. Cyprus complimented Andorra on its strong commitment to the promotion and protection of human rights and on the concrete measures that the Government had taken to implement the country's international human rights obligations, especially the establishment of a National Commission for the Prevention of Gender-based Violence.

34. Denmark commended Andorra on the creation of the Sexual and Reproductive Health Service. However, it noted that Andorra had an extremely restrictive legal framework with regard to abortion, which seriously restricted the bodily autonomy of women and girls. It also noted that the mandate of the Ombudsperson did not specifically include the issue of discrimination against women and girls.

35. The Dominican Republic appreciated the efforts made by Andorra to counteract violence against women, including the recent approval of the Act on the Eradication of Gender-based and Domestic Violence against Women.

36. Fiji congratulated Andorra on its achievements in implementing recommendations from the previous review cycles. It commended Andorra on enhancing the enjoyment of sexual and reproductive health and rights for all, through the creation of the Sexual and Reproductive Health Service, and on the various legislative labour reforms, including measures to guarantee the right to work for the most vulnerable.

37. France saluted the recent advances made in the area of human rights, in particular the adoption in 2018 of the law on labour relations, which provided for four weeks of paternity leave. It also welcomed the use of audiovisual means of communication to encourage links between detainees and their families, particularly in the context of the health crisis.

38. Germany welcomed the progress made since the previous review. It commended Andorra on expanding the mandate of the Ombudsperson to encompass the fight against racism and intolerance. However, it remained concerned about the status of ratification of some international human rights treaties.

39. Honduras congratulated Andorra on its implementation of recommendations received during previous cycles of the universal periodic review, and in particular for its acceptance of the Convention against Discrimination in Education.

40. Iceland appreciated the national report of Andorra and the steps outlined therein and hoped for their continued implementation. In particular, it welcomed the adoption of Act No. 13/2019 on equal treatment and non-discrimination.

41. India welcomed the adoption in 2019 of a strategic plan for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and took positive note of the establishment of the National Equality Commission and the development of the National Equality Plan.

42. Indonesia commended Andorra on its efforts to ensure equality and non-discrimination, particularly the adoption of the Act on equal treatment and non-discrimination of 2019 and the imposition of tough sanctions on those found guilty of discrimination. It welcomed the national education strategy, which championed the values of democracy, cultural diversity, tolerance and justice within the national education curriculum.

43. Iraq thanked Andorra for its national report. It took note of the various national laws and plans reported by Andorra, which, if implemented, would improve the situation of human rights in many areas.

44. Ireland welcomed the amendment of the Criminal Code to prohibit trafficking in human beings for the purposes of organ removal, slavery and sexual exploitation. It noted that the legislation could go further and prohibit trafficking in human beings in all circumstances.
45. Italy commended Andorra on its ratification of the Additional Protocol to the Convention on Cybercrime, concerning the criminalisation of acts of a racist and xenophobic nature committed through computer systems, and of the Convention against Discrimination in Education, and on its adoption of legislation to protect children and adolescents against all types of ill-treatment and on gender equality and non-discrimination.
46. Japan welcomed the efforts of Andorra to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women, including the adoption of Act No. 13/2019 on equal treatment and non-discrimination and Act No. 1/2015 on the eradication of gender-based and domestic violence.
47. Luxembourg took note of the positive developments that had taken place during the period under review. In particular, it praised the adoption of a law regulating civil partnerships, which provided a legal basis for civil partnership between persons of the same sex, and of a law to combat trafficking in human beings and protect victims.
48. Malaysia praised the efforts of Andorra to establish and strengthen its institutional and policy frameworks, including a strategic plan for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals. It highlighted the efforts of Andorra to provide sexual and reproductive health services, its inclusive housing policy and the wide range of services to support the livelihood, health and social welfare of persons with disabilities.
49. Maldives commended Andorra on its broadening of the mandate of the Ombudsperson to include handling complaints of discrimination and informing and advising children on their rights under the Convention on the Rights of the Child. It also welcomed the steps taken by Andorra in 2019 to adopt a strategic plan for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals.
50. Montenegro praised Andorra for issuing a standing invitation to the special procedures of the Human Rights Council and for adopting the law providing for same-sex civil partnerships and the Qualified Act on the rights of children and adolescents. In its view, the Act on equal treatment and non-discrimination should be amended to explicitly prohibit discrimination based on the grounds of national region, colour and descent.
51. Mexico recognized the progress made by Andorra during the period under review, highlighting the adoption of a law on the rights of children and adolescents and of a strategic plan for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, and the increase in the solidarity pensions for persons with disabilities and for older persons.
52. Myanmar appreciated the adoption by Andorra of a strategic plan for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and of the Qualified Act on the rights of children and adolescents. It commended the increase in the length of maternity leave and the establishment of paternity leave. It took note that Andorra planned to ratify the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.
53. Namibia congratulated Andorra on having created additional institutions to enhance further the promotion of human rights, including the National Commission for the Prevention of Gender-based and Domestic Violence and the National Social Welfare Commission, among others.
54. The delegation of Andorra responded to questions received in advance and raised during the dialogue, including by referring to information already provided in its introductory statement and summarized in the following paragraphs of the present report: 14 and 15 (question from Cuba on the national plan for children and adolescents), 16 and 17 (question from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the plan of action for equality), and 18 and 19 (questions submitted in advance by the United Kingdom and Canada and raised during the meeting by Denmark, Germany, Iceland, Mexico and Montenegro, on the decriminalization of abortion). In response to a question from Uruguay on gender mainstreaming, the delegation referred to paragraphs 56 to 68 of the national report.

55. On the question from the United Kingdom and Luxembourg as to whether Andorra would consider addressing defamation in the civil code rather than in the Criminal Code, the delegation stated that Andorra did not have a civil code as such. That said, Andorra had adopted a law in late 2014 that guaranteed civil protection for the rights to privacy, honour and one's own image, without prejudice to the pre-existing criminal protection.

56. Also in response to questions submitted in advance, the delegation of Andorra indicated that a 2014 law had legalized same-sex marriage (question posed by Iceland), and that all new judges and public prosecutors must, as a mandatory part of their initial training, attend at least two sessions on human rights (question from Indonesia).

57. Responding to a question posed by Portugal on the follow-up mechanism for recommendations, the Andorran delegation announced that an interministerial working group, with members from different government departments and the judiciary, had been established. It was this working group that had prepared the country's submission under the universal periodic review and that would follow up on the implementation of the recommendations.

58. Regarding the statements made by Maldives, Honduras, France, Cyprus and Montenegro recommending that Andorra ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the delegation recalled that Andorra had ratified the European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and therefore already received regular visits. Furthermore, several independent national institutions routinely visited the places in question, and the country had only one prison and three detention centres.

59. Nepal noted the extended mandate of the Ombudsperson in Andorra and welcomed the adoption of a strategic plan for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals. It was encouraged by the legal reforms that provided protection for women and vulnerable groups in case of violation or discrimination. It commended the advances made in the protection of children's rights.

60. The Netherlands welcomed the draft law on the individual and the family and the National Equality Plan. It was concerned about incidents of gender-based and sexual violence, and about reprisals against and intimidation of human rights defenders. The case of Vanessa Mendoza Cortés, who faced a prison sentence for a report presented to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, was particularly worrisome.

61. Pakistan acknowledged the extension by Andorra of the power of the Office of the Ombudsperson to act as the national human rights institution. Nevertheless, it shared the concerns of the treaty bodies that had called for the Ombudsperson's mandate to encompass also discrimination against women and racial discrimination in the public and private sectors. Pakistan appreciated the action Andorra had taken to address gender-based violence and to enhance women's empowerment.

62. Panama noted the significant steps taken to guarantee equal treatment and non-discrimination, and to prevent and combat gender-based and domestic violence. It welcomed the ratification of the Additional Protocol to the Convention on Cybercrime, concerning the criminalisation of acts of a racist and xenophobic nature committed through computer systems, and the Strategic Plan for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

63. The Philippines welcomed the establishment of the Service for Victims of Gender-based Violence, its predecessor, the Interdisciplinary Team on Gender Violence, and the provision of additional human resources to the Department for Equality Policies.

64. Portugal welcomed the commitment of Andorra to the protection of human rights and commended in particular its ratification of the Convention against Discrimination in Education and its efforts to guarantee access to free, high-quality public education.

65. The Russian Federation noted the progress Andorra had made in implementing the recommendations from the second cycle of the universal periodic review, especially those concerning social rights, migrants' rights, the protection of children and the fight against

trafficking in persons. It welcomed the efforts made to promote gender equality and to address discrimination against women.

66. Senegal commended Andorra on its ratification of the Convention against Discrimination in Education and of the Additional Protocol to the Convention on Cybercrime, concerning the criminalisation of acts of a racist and xenophobic nature committed through computer systems. It appreciated the efforts made in terms of education and access to housing, as well as to promote social cohesion and improve living conditions.

67. Slovenia thanked Andorra for having implemented the recommendation it had made during the previous cycle of the universal periodic review concerning human rights education and training for media professionals and journalists.

68. Spain welcomed the laws Andorra had adopted in 2019 on equal treatment and non-discrimination, on the rights of children and adolescents, and on the criminal responsibility of minors.

69. Timor-Leste welcomed the measures adopted by Andorra to promote human rights and highlighted the progress made in terms of access to education for persons with disabilities. It congratulated Andorra on adopting a strategic plan for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and on broadening the mandate of the Ombudsperson.

70. Tunisia commended Andorra on adopting several European and international instruments on human rights and fundamental freedoms. It noted the adoption of numerous laws and measures for promoting social security, granting equality between men and women, fighting discrimination against women and promoting the rights of children and persons with disabilities.

71. Ukraine commended Andorra for the efforts made at the national level, in particular through the adoption of several important pieces of legislation, national strategies and plans. It recognized the progress achieved to date in the advancement and promotion of gender equality and in ensuring the rights of vulnerable groups such as children and persons with disabilities.

72. The United Kingdom welcomed the adoption by Andorra of the Act on measures to combat human trafficking and to protect victims. Concerned by the limitations on women's sexual and reproductive rights, it encouraged the Government to revise urgently the criminalization of abortion.

73. The United States of America applauded Andorra for its excellent human rights record. It noted that the new equality and non-discrimination law provided for concrete steps to be taken to ensure equal treatment before the law and for remedies for those suffering from discrimination.

74. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela welcomed the measures Andorra had taken to promote social cohesion, improve standards of living, increase lower salaries and provide free, high-quality public education within any of the country's three education systems, namely, the Andorran, Spanish or the French system. It also noted the fact that the health system, which was based on social security, covered up to 98.5 per cent of the population.

75. Argentina congratulated Andorra on increasing the competencies of the Ombudsperson to fight against racism and intolerance and to examine complaints of racial discrimination in the public and private sectors. It noted the adoption of the Act on equal treatment and non-discrimination and encouraged Andorra to launch more campaigns to publicize the procedure for reporting cases of discrimination.

76. Australia welcomed the creation of the National Commission for the Prevention of Gender-based and Domestic Violence. It commended Andorra on having ratified the Convention against Discrimination in Education in 2018.

77. Brazil welcomed the strengthening of the Ombudsperson's mandate to combat racism and discrimination and encouraged Andorra to adopt the Strategy for the Integration of Persons with Disabilities into the Workforce. It congratulated Andorra on the adoption of the Act on Temporary and Transitional Protection on Humanitarian Grounds in order to assist,

inter alia, Syrian asylum seekers, and encouraged Andorra to consider acceding to the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees.

78. Burkina Faso welcomed the efforts made by Andorra to implement the recommendations from the second cycle of the universal periodic review, including through the improvement of laws and policies. It invited Andorra to step up its efforts to address violence against women and children and to combat racism and intolerance.

79. Canada welcomed the measures taken by Andorra to advance human rights, including those aimed at improving and protecting the well-being of children and promoting equal educational opportunities.

80. Georgia commended Andorra on its efforts to implement the recommendations it had received during the previous review cycle in 2015. Georgia highlighted the standing invitation Andorra had extended to the special procedures of the Human Rights Council, the extension of the Ombudsperson's powers and the ratification of several human right treaties. Georgia welcomed the adoption of the decree determining the regulations for the National Commission for the Prevention of Gender-based and Domestic Violence.

81. With regard to the questions asked by Pakistan, Panama, the Philippines, Germany, Timor-Leste and Argentina, the delegation of Andorra noted that the recommendation had already been made several times that Andorra establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles). The matter had been thoroughly considered and it had been found that there already was an institution in Andorra with the required mandate, the Office of the Ombudsman. The Ombudsman's mandate had been broadened several times, bringing it closer to the requirements of the Paris Principles. The delegation also recalled that Andorra was a country of 77,000 inhabitants with a small administration, which made it difficult to create new institutions.

82. Commenting on a recommendation made by Portugal, the delegation indicated that the Government was preparing an integrated mental health plan to help prevent mental health disorders from arising and support recovery in a manner respectful of human rights. As the plan also aimed to eliminate discrimination and support patients and their families, it was being drawn up with their participation.

83. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council thanked the delegation of Andorra and expressed regret that technical problems had been experienced during the meeting. The delegation thanked all the States that had taken part in the universal periodic review of Andorra.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

84. **The following recommendations will be examined by Andorra, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the forty-sixth session of the Human Rights Council:**

84.1 **Ratify the main human rights international treaties, including the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Italy);**

84.2 **Ratify the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights as well as the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Mexico);**

84.3 **Ratify the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Panama);**

84.4 **Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, the Domestic**

Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) of the International Labour Organization, and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Philippines);

84.5 Study the possibility of ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, as well as the fundamental international human rights instruments to which it is not yet a party (Argentina);

84.6 Sign and ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and its Optional Protocol (France);

84.7 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Chile); Sign and ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Honduras); Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Japan);

84.8 Sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Honduras); Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Senegal); Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Cyprus); Sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Australia); Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Denmark); Sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment in order to ensure regular and preventive monitoring by a national preventive mechanism of all places where people are deprived of their liberty (Maldives);

84.9 Following the recommendation made by the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment in order to ensure periodic and preventive surveillance of all places where people are deprived of liberty by a national prevention mechanism (Spain);

84.10 Sign and ratify the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Honduras); Consider ratifying the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (India); Ratify the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Iraq); Accede to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Ireland); Ratify the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Japan); Accelerate the ratification process to accede to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Tunisia); Continue work on accession to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Ukraine); Ratify the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Canada); Ratify further international human rights treaties such as the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Germany);

84.11 Conclude the ratification process of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and its Optional Protocol (Portugal);

84.12 Ratify the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Russian Federation);

84.13 Accelerate the internal procedures necessary for the ratification of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Georgia);

- 84.14 Sign and ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Honduras); Consider acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, as well as providing human rights training for relevant authorities, including on this Convention (Indonesia);
- 84.15 Adopt an open, merit-based process when selecting national candidates for United Nations treaty body elections (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 84.16 Sign and ratify the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (Honduras);
- 84.17 Consider becoming a member of the International Labour Organization and party to its core labour conventions (India);
- 84.18 Continue to strengthen the work of its national Ombudsman to enable it to emulate the work of a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Indonesia); Establish a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Iraq); Amend legislation to ensure that the Office of the Ombudsman fully complies with the Paris Principles, or create an independent national human rights institution that does so (Ireland); Step up efforts to ensure that the Ombudsman, whose powers were extended to emulate those of a national human rights institution, complies fully with the Paris Principles (Philippines); Establish an independent national human rights institution, in accordance with the Paris Principles (Timor-Leste); Amend its legislation in order to ensure the Ombudsman's full compliance with the Paris Principles (Ukraine); Establish an independent national human rights institution in compliance with the Paris Principles (Germany);
- 84.19 Establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Panama);
- 84.20 Establish a national human rights institution in line with its national requirements (Pakistan);
- 84.21 Take further steps to expand the mandate of the Ombudsman, as recommended by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and in line with its national priorities (Pakistan);
- 84.22 Ensure that the mandate of the Ombudsman complies fully with the Paris Principles and that there is a specific mandate to promote and protect women's and girls' rights and gender equality (Denmark);
- 84.23 Take further measures to protect the rights of vulnerable groups (China);
- 84.24 Further implement measures ensuring the continuation of the progress achieved in the strengthening of the human rights institutional framework (Georgia);
- 84.25 Amend legislation so that it complies with the provisions of the European Convention on Nationality, in particular with regard to the period of residence required for the acquisition of Andorran nationality, and that it allows for the acquisition of dual nationality (France);
- 84.26 Adopt marriage equality legislation, extending full marriage rights to same-sex couples (Iceland);
- 84.27 Adopt specific and comprehensive legislation on gender equality that includes a definition of discrimination against women in line with article 1 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Luxembourg);

- 84.28 Accelerate the approval and application of a global strategy for the elimination of discriminatory stereotypes based on gender and strengthen the coordination of the public institutions involved in its implementation (Chile);
- 84.29 Continue its efforts to enhance gender equality and non-discrimination (Nepal);
- 84.30 Adopt specific and comprehensive legislation on gender equality that includes the definition of discrimination against women, as well as effectively enforces the principle of equal pay for work of equal value in order to narrow and ultimately close the gender pay gap (Slovenia);
- 84.31 Pursue efforts to promote equality between men and women, combat discrimination against women and protect women and girl victims of gender-based and domestic violence (Tunisia);
- 84.32 Effectively enforce the principle of equal pay for work of equal value in order to narrow and ultimately close the gender pay gap (Iceland);
- 84.33 Step up efforts to narrow the gender pay gap by encouraging equal pay for equal work (Myanmar);
- 84.34 Ensure that men and women are treated equally, including with equal pay for equal work (Ukraine);
- 84.35 Continue to work to end workplace discrimination and income inequality based on sex (United States of America);
- 84.36 Continue to implement policies and legislation to narrow and close the gender pay gap (Australia);
- 84.37 Continue taking steps to close the pay gap between men and women (Dominican Republic);
- 84.38 Modify the law on equal treatment and non-discrimination to expressly include discrimination based on race (Luxembourg);
- 84.39 Amend the Act on equal treatment and non-discrimination to bring it fully into line with the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Namibia);
- 84.40 Create an independent body in charge of receiving and examining complaints filed against all types of media in relation to racist and discriminatory hate speech, and organize campaigns to inform the population of the means available to report these cases and to access judicial remedies (Panama);
- 84.41 Continue to promote sustainable economic and social development, promote employment, and improve people's living standards (China);
- 84.42 Take steps to adopt measures and programmes that promote the economic empowerment and participation of women and young people (Philippines);
- 84.43 Continue to consolidate its social policies, especially in the area of economic, social and cultural rights, in order to increase the quality of life of its people, in particular in the most vulnerable sectors of the population (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 84.44 Intensify efforts to develop and strengthen the necessary legislative frameworks that address cross-sectoral environmental challenges, including climate change adaptation and mitigation frameworks (Fiji);
- 84.45 Ensure that women, children and persons with disabilities are meaningfully engaged in the development and implementation of climate change and disaster risk reduction policies (Fiji);
- 84.46 Continue its efforts to prevent sexual, gender-based and domestic violence as well as protecting and supporting victims through the National

Commission for the Prevention of Gender-based and Domestic Violence (Australia);

84.47 Intensify efforts to improve the functioning of the penitentiary system (Russian Federation);

84.48 Take appropriate measures, including through training, to ensure that judges, prosecutors and lawyers are sufficiently familiar with the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination in order to apply and enforce it (Burkina Faso);

84.49 Strengthen efforts to address violence against women and children, including measures to prevent violence and support survivors, and by removing obstacles that prevent access to justice (Fiji);

84.50 Decriminalize defamation and introduce it in a civil code, in line with international standards (Luxembourg);

84.51 Stop the judicial harassment, reprisals and intimidation against human rights defenders in relation to the exercise of human rights and fundamental freedoms and engagement with the United Nations (Netherlands);

84.52 Continue studying measures to increase the mechanisms of public participation, especially in relation to the right to vote, so that a greater number of residents in Andorra may participate more actively in political life in the future (Spain);

84.53 Strengthen the implementation of the 2017 Act on measures to combat human trafficking and to protect victims (Malaysia);

84.54 Adopt a national strategy and plan to combat trafficking in persons focused on prevention measures, including an information campaign focused on trafficking in persons for the purposes of labour exploitation and capacity-building of labour inspectors to facilitate the detection of those cases of trafficking even within homes (Chile);

84.55 Adopt a national strategy and action plan to combat trafficking in human beings (Luxembourg);

84.56 Adopt a national strategy and action plan to combat trafficking in persons (Timor-Leste);

84.57 Adopt a national strategy and a national action plan to combat human trafficking (Cyprus);

84.58 Strengthen measures for combating human trafficking and protecting victims as well addressing hate speech, including through conducting regular human rights training involving judges, prosecutors, border police, immigration authorities and other law enforcement officials (Indonesia);

84.59 Implement targeted programmes that include early identification and referral of victims of trafficking as well as expeditious, effective and impartial investigations into all cases of trafficking in persons and provide redress for victims (Malaysia);

84.60 Continue to implement measures to combat human trafficking and enhance protection for victims (Nepal);

84.61 Develop a multidisciplinary framework for the proactive identification of victims of trafficking for referral to assistance and support, involving law enforcement agencies, labour inspections, health-care staff, social workers and child protection authorities, with particular attention to at-risk sectors (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

84.62 Consider adopting a national support plan for victims of trafficking in persons, particularly women and children, in order to extend the progress made in the legislation on this matter (Brazil);

- 84.63 **Implement measures and an action plan aimed at combating and preventing human trafficking (Dominican Republic);**
- 84.64 **Provide women who are at risk of being trafficked or exploited through prostitution with the opportunity to pursue training or studies in order to earn a decent living, and also provide them with social and professional reintegration programmes (Senegal);**
- 84.65 **Ensure the conduct of prompt, effective and impartial investigations into cases of trafficking in persons, particularly trafficking in migrant workers, and provide adequate protection and assistance to victims (Philippines);**
- 84.66 **Pursue further efforts to eliminate the legal exception which allows marriage from the age of 14 (Brazil);**
- 84.67 **Continue taking measures to improve access to housing (Dominican Republic);**
- 84.68 **Decriminalize abortion in all circumstances and remove legal, administrative and practical barriers to accessing safe and legal abortion services (Iceland);**
- 84.69 **Amend legislation to legalize the termination of pregnancy at least in cases of risk to the life of the pregnant woman, rape, incest and severe impairment of the fetus and decriminalize abortion in all other cases (Montenegro);**
- 84.70 **Legalize and facilitate access to the voluntary interruption of pregnancy for reasons of rape, incest and when the health of the mother is at risk with a subsequent amendment of article 108 of the Criminal Code (Mexico);**
- 84.71 **Decriminalize abortion by removing abortion from the Criminal Code, article 108 (Netherlands);**
- 84.72 **Amend article 108 of its Criminal Code in order to decriminalize abortion (Canada);**
- 84.73 **Amend its legislation in order to legalize the termination of pregnancies, at the very least in cases of risk to the life of the pregnant woman, rape, incest and severe impairment of the fetus (Denmark);**
- 84.74 **Legalize abortion at least in cases of risk to the life of the pregnant woman, rape, incest and severe impairment of the fetus and decriminalize abortion in all other cases (Germany);**
- 84.75 **Guarantee rights in the area of sexual and reproductive health by providing access without obstacles to information, education and services on sexual and reproductive health, ensuring that persons in this sector can work without fear of reprisals (Luxembourg);**
- 84.76 **Amend domestic legislation to protect women's sexual and reproductive health and rights (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 84.77 **Guarantee the access of women and girls to sexual and reproductive rights and health by decriminalizing abortion (France);**
- 84.78 **Continue developing prevention workshops in the educational system on gender stereotypes and violence, as well as on the situation of migrants and refugees, among other issues that have a social impact (Cuba);**
- 84.79 **Ensure that the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women is applied by public authorities across all sectors and at all levels (Montenegro);**
- 84.80 **Ensure that the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women is invoked and applied across all sectors and at all levels, in legislation and policy (Cyprus);**

- 84.81 **Plan to implement the repeated recommendations made by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women in its concluding observations on the fourth periodic report of Andorra (Argentina);**
- 84.82 **Take measures to combat all forms of discrimination against women and domestic violence (Burkina Faso);**
- 84.83 **Allow the full exercise of all economic, social and cultural rights, in particular for women, in order to improve access to the labour market, to health and to housing (France);**
- 84.84 **Adopt a comprehensive multi-year strategy against violence against women, with plans that cover all the necessary measures, including the collection of data and statistics, reinforced prevention and awareness-raising measures, and strengthening of protection and assistance to women victims of violence by increasing financial aid to civil society organizations that provide specialized services to victims (Chile);**
- 84.85 **Adopt a comprehensive multi-year strategy, including for strengthened prevention and awareness-raising measures, that reinforces the protection and assistance provided to women who are the victims of gender-based violence (Iceland);**
- 84.86 **Continue the efforts to prevent all forms of discrimination against women and decriminalize abortion, at least in cases in which the life of the mother is at risk (Italy);**
- 84.87 **Promote the equal participation of girls and women of all ages in science, technology, engineering and mathematics (Japan);**
- 84.88 **Further empower women and promote the equal participation and leadership of women in the business sector (Japan);**
- 84.89 **Adopt special legislative measures aimed at advancing women in political life to encourage the equal participation of both men and women in public life (Maldives);**
- 84.90 **Eliminate all harmful practices against women and girls, including early and forced marriage (Namibia);**
- 84.91 **Develop targeted strategies aiming to increase the participation of women in political life and in the private sector (Cyprus);**
- 84.92 **Intensify efforts to collect and manage disaggregated data in relation to the economic and social well-being of children, with a view to specific social policies aimed at combating child poverty and exclusion (Spain);**
- 84.93 **Strengthen legislative protection for children by increasing the minimum age of marriage to 18 (Australia);**
- 84.94 **Implement a national plan for children and adolescents within the framework of Qualified Act No. 14/2019, which includes prevention and community participation to ensure a safe and healthy life for children and adolescents, and, in that sense, take into account the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on families, communities and the education and health systems (Cuba);**
- 84.95 **Develop and implement a national strategy for the protection of the rights of the child in close cooperation with all stakeholders, including civil society (Burkina Faso);**
- 84.96 **Continue to take efforts to promote and protect the rights of persons with disabilities, in particular paying attention to the specific needs of women and children with disabilities (India);**
- 84.97 **Take concrete measures to guarantee the accessibility of mental health and psychosocial support to children and adolescents, regardless of the family**

economic situation, and develop alternative methods of support for persons with mental health conditions and psychosocial disabilities which respect their rights, in line with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, including by combating institutionalization, stigma, violence, coercion and overmedicalization, and by providing mental health services which promote inclusion in the community and respect people's free and informed consent (Portugal);

84.98 Pursue efforts for the full realization of the rights of children, adolescents, young people and persons with disabilities, especially in the fields of education, social care and health (Tunisia);

84.99 Adopt the measures necessary to protect migrants, in particular women, from labour exploitation and gender-based violence, as well as ensuring them access to justice and means of redress regardless of their migratory status (Mexico);

84.100 Enhance its ongoing measures to ensure that female migrant workers, including domestic workers, have access to effective complaint procedures and remedies (Myanmar);

84.101 Facilitate access to the labour market for people of non-European origin, in particular women (Senegal);

84.102 Develop a legal process to ensure the protection of refugees and asylum seekers, with appropriate safeguards for unaccompanied children (United States of America);

84.103 Implement domestic laws to ensure recognition of asylum seekers and refugees in accordance with international laws and standards (Canada);

84.104 Provide refugees and asylum seekers with equitable access to accurate information, interpretation services, legal aid, humanitarian assistance and judicial remedies (Canada).

85. All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.

Annex

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Andorra was headed by H. E. Maria Ubach, Minister of Foreign Affairs and composed of the following members:

- S.E. M. Joan Forner, Ambassadeur, chargé d'affaires a. i. de la Mission Permanente de la Principauté d'Andorre;
 - M. Marc Pons, Secrétaire d'État de l'Égalité et de la Participation Citoyenne;
 - Mme Helena Mas, Secrétaire d'État de la Santé;
 - Hble Mme Laura Rodríguez, Juge;
 - Hble Mme Azahara Cascales, Juge;
 - Mme Marie Pagès, Directrice du Département de l'Inspection et de la Qualité de l'Éducation;
 - M. Josep Areny, Directeur du Département des Systèmes Éducatifs et des Services Scolaires;
 - M. Joan Carles Villaverde, Directeur du Département des Affaires Sociales et de la Jeunesse;
 - Mme Cristina Fernández, Juriste en matière des Droits de l'Homme du Ministère des Affaires Sociales, Logement et Jeunesse;
 - Mme Florència Aleix, Directrice des Affaires Multilatérales et Coopération;
 - Mme Laura Vilella, Directrice du Département d'Occupation et Travail;
 - Mme Cristina Santarrosa, Conseillère du Ministère de la Santé;
 - Mme Mireia Porras, Cheffe du Département de Politiques de l'Égalité;
 - Mme Eva Garcia, Cheffe du Département des Relations et de la Coopération Juridique Internationales;
 - Mme Cristina Pérez, Représentante permanente adjointe, Mission Permanente de la Principauté d'Andorre.
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