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Govern d'Andorra
Missió Permanent d'Andorra a l'OSCE
i als altres organismes internacionals amb seu a Viena

NV OSCE 03/24

NOTE VERBALE

The Permanent Mission of the Principality of Andorra to the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe presents its compliments to all Delegations/Permanent Missions to the OSCE and to the Conflict Prevention Centre and, in accordance with the Decision FSC.DEC/2/09 of the Forum for Security and Cooperation, has the honour to transmit herewith Andorra's reply to the Questionnaire on the Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security, valid as of 16 May 2024.

The Permanent Mission of the Principality of Andorra to the OSCE avails itself of this opportunity to renew to all Delegations/Permanent Missions to the OSCE and to the Conflict Prevention Centre the assurances of its highest consideration.



Vienna, 16 May 2024

**DELEGATIONS/PERMANENT MISSIONS TO THE OSCE
CONFLICT PREVENTION CENTRE
VIENNA**

ANDORRA'S RESPONSE TO THE QUESTIONNAIRE ON THE CODE OF CONDUCT ON POLITICO-MILITARY ASPECTS OF SECURITY*

*Please note that the Principality of Andorra has no armed forces, paramilitary forces, internal security forces nor intelligence services. Therefore, Andorra cannot give a response to questions regarding military and paramilitary forces in particular to Section I (Chapter 1.3, 2 and 3) and Section II (Chapter 1, 2.2, 2.3, 3 and 4).

Section I: Inter-State elements

1. Account of measures to prevent and combat terrorism

1.1 To which agreements and arrangements (universal, regional, sub-regional and bilateral) related to preventing and combating terrorism is your State a party?

See attachment: List of International Agreements and Arrangements

Three agreements and arrangements have recently entered into force in Andorra:

- The European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism (1977) CETS No: 090, entered into force on 19 January 2023.
- The Additional Protocol to the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism (2015) CETS No: 217, entered into force on 1 February 2023.
- The Arms Trade Treaty (ATT - 2014), entered into force on 2 March 2023.

On the other hand, the Parliament of the Principality of Andorra ratified on 18 October 2022 the Protocol amending the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism (2003) CETS No: 190, which has not yet entered into force.

1.2 What national legislation has been adopted in your State to implement the above-mentioned agreements and arrangements?

Andorra continually improves its laws to adapt them to international standards, especially following evaluations of international organizations. For instance, Law 21/2019, of 28 November, amending Law 14/2017, of 22 June, on the prevention and fight against money laundering and terrorist financing, introduced amendments not only in Law 14/2017 but also in the Criminal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code. These amendments are aimed at further aligning the Andorran AML/CFT legal framework with the EU and the FATF Recommendations by amending, amongst others, the definition of funds (article 366 bis of the Criminal Code) or extending the secrecy period in judicial proceedings.

On 2 March 2022, the Andorran Parliament accepted for parliamentary processing the Bill amending Law 9/2005 of the Criminal Code through which the three Council of Europe legal instruments could be ratified. The Bill has been approved the 22nd December of 2022 (Law 45/2022, of December 22, qualified as a modification of Law 9/2005, of February 21, qualified of the Criminal Code).

In order to comply with the commitments acquired by virtue of the signature of the Arms Trade Treaty, the Law 31/2021, of November 2021, of consolidated text qualified of public security (that consolidates the Law 30/2018, of 6 December 2018, qualified of public security) entered into force on November 2021.

Also, in the same spirit, the Decree 447/2022, of November 2022, approved the Weapons Regulation, entered into force on November 2022.

1.3 What are the roles and missions of military, paramilitary and security forces and the police in preventing and combating terrorism in your State?

As Andorra has no armed force, the National Police force is the sole armed authority and is responsible for fighting against terrorism. The Criminal Police Division is in charge of these tasks and it is the National Focal Point for the Counter-Terrorism Network to the OSCE and for the Committee on Counter-Terrorism (CDCT) at the Council of Europe. Respecting the recommendations of the United Nations Security Council, as well as the recommendations of the INTERPOL organization, Interpol channels are used to transmit urgent and/or relevant information related to terrorism.

1.4 Provide any additional relevant information on national efforts to prevent and combat terrorism, e.g., those pertaining *inter alia* to:

Financing of terrorism:

It is worth mentioning that Andorra has in place a Permanent Committee for the prevention and fight against money laundering and terrorist financing that deals with issues related to TF. This Commission meets, at least, every three months.

In 2020 it issued Resolution 1/2020 in order to include in the list of the persons and entities linked to terrorist activities, the financing of same, and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and the financing of same, established in Article 48 of the Law 14/2017 (hereafter the “List”):

- the persons and entities which appear in the consolidated list of sanctions of the United Nations Security Council,
- the designated persons and entities which appear in the consolidated list of sanctions of the European Union contained in the **Council Decision (CFSP) 2023/422 of 24 February 2023 updating the list of persons, groups and entities subject to Articles 2, 3 and 4 of Common Position 2001/931/CFSP on the application of specific measures to combat terrorism, and repealing Decision (CFSP) 2022/1241**, considering that there exist reasonable grounds for suspecting or believing that same are terrorists, finance terrorism or belong to organizations devoted to such end according to the information provided by the Judicial Police and Criminal Investigation Area.
- Other specifically designated persons and entities

For more information, please see the following link: <https://www.uifand.ad/en/restrictive-measures>

– Any specific changes in national legislation or policy, strategy development;

Over the last years the Principality of Andorra has implemented significant legislative amendments according to the recommendations made by the MONEVAL evaluation team and the commitments taken under the Monetary Agreement with the European Union, which was approved by the Andorran Parliament on 24 November 2011 and published in the Official Gazette (BOPA) on 22 December 2011.

In this vein, in the framework of the commitments taken under the Monetary Agreement with the European Union, the Principality of Andorra has recently transposed the following legal provisions

into its internal legal order:¹

- Directive (EU) 2018/843 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 amending Directive (EU) 2015/849 on the prevention of the use of the financial system for the purposes of money laundering or terrorist financing, and amending Directives 2009/138/EC and 2013/36/EU (5th Directive): transposed by the adoption of Law 37/2021, of December 16, amending Law 14/2017, on the prevention and fight against money laundering and terrorist financing. This Law was published in the Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra on 3 January 2022.
- Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/758 of 31 January 2019 supplementing Directive (EU) 2015/849 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to regulatory technical standards for the minimum action and the type of additional measures credit and financial institutions must take to mitigate money laundering and terrorist financing risk in certain third countries: transposed by the adoption of Decree 76/2022 of 2 March 2022 on adoption of the Regulation of Law 14/2017, of 22 June, on the prevention and fight against money laundering and terrorist financing. This Decree was published in the Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra on 9 March 2022.
- Regulation (EU) 2018/1672 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2018 on controls on cash entering or leaving the Union: transposed through the approval of the fourth final provision of the Law 26/2022, of July 14, amending Law 17/2013, of October 10, on introduction of euro in the framework of the Monetary Agreement signed between the Principality of Andorra and the European Union. This Law was published in the Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra on 3 August 2022.
- Directive (EU) 2018/1673 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2018 on combating money laundering by criminal law: transposed by the approval of Law 45/2022, of 22 December, amending Law 9/2005, of 21 February, on the Criminal Code. This Law was published in the Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra on 18 January 2023.

In addition, it is worth mentioning that the Government approved Law 5/2022, of 3 March, on the application of international sanctions, with the aim of becoming a reference framework for the application of international sanctions, such as those arising from international organisations like the United Nations or the EU. Consequently, and following the peaceful tradition of Andorra, the political will is to influence the end of the war aggression developed by the Russian Federation, with the connivance of Belarus.

In particular, article 5 of this Law states that, in the decree adopting the restrictive measures, the Government may entrust other public institutions with the promotion, monitoring and auditing of the measures adopted.

Subsequent to the approval of this law, the Government approved Decree 111/2022, of 25 March 2022, to regulate the restrictive measures to be applied to individuals, legal entities or other legal subjects listed in the annexes and other measures of a general nature in view of the destabilising actions of the Russian Federation and Belarus in Ukraine.

Along these lines, and by virtue of Article 3 of this Decree, the UIFAND, together with the AFA, are designated as control bodies within their competences and areas of action, the instruction, promotion, monitoring and auditing of the measures adopted.

Consequently, the UIFAND published in its web-site the forms that enable the communication of the application of restrictive measures in compliance with Decree 111/2022, of 25-03-2022, on restrictive

¹ For more information on these legislative developments, please see the following link: <https://www.uifand.ad/en/regulation/national-legislation>

measures in relation to the conflict between Ukraine and the Russian Federation, which are available at the section “Publications//Forms” of the UIFAND’s web-site.

Finally, it should be noted that, since the approval of this Decree, Andorra has been applying the various amendments to these lists in order to align itself with the EU’s legal framework of sanctions.

National Risk Assessment

Andorra has carried out its second NRA, completed in December 2020, with the prime objective to identify, analyse and understand the risks of ML/TF to which the Principality of Andorra is exposed. In this regard, it should be noted that, although Andorra already had completed a risk assessment of this type, completed in December 2016 and partially published, for organisational reasons, in July 2017, the country has considered it appropriate to conduct a new assessment and, consequently, to conclude with a new action plan to be applied.

The novel aspect of this new NRA 2020 is that, alongside a two-level study (both national and sectoral), an independent risk assessment of both the NPOs and of the VAs sector were additionally carried out. Likewise, the 2020 NRA as well as the new action plan were presented on 12th May 2021 to the Andorra’s Council of Ministers for the purposes of its approval, publication and adoption as a national priority. Subsequently, during May, the following two documents were released for partial publication in the UIFAND’s web-site: (i) 2020 sectoral NRA report on 13th May 2021; and (ii) NPOs risk assessment report, on 26th May 2021.²

Thereafter, Andorra has continued to address the findings of the 2020 NRA and, particularly, the UIFAND has both led and coordinated the monitoring of the improvement actions contained in the action plan, including CFT-related measures.

In this vein, it should be stated that the 2020 NRA has led to a new action plan which contains 66 enhancement measures aimed primarily at reducing identified ML/TF vulnerabilities. In particular, these actions are classified into the following three categories: (i) 13 regulatory actions, which entail legislative changes or the development of new regulations; (ii) 38 developmental actions, which involve developing controls or measures already implemented in the Andorran ML/TF preventive system; or (iii) 15 supervisory actions, which encompass control, inspection, observation and review actions in the framework of the fight against ML/TF.

Accordingly, the UIFAND, besides dividing the 66 actions of the Action Plan according to the categories mentioned above, has assigned one or more responsible authorities and/or parties under obligation to each one of them and, subsequently, has proactively monitored the implementation of each of them by conducting communications with each of the responsible parties on a biannual basis and holding meetings, upon request, to clarify and coordinate the development of the same. In particular, on 16 December 2021, 14 June 2022 and 14 December 2022, a communication was sent to all reporting entities and authorities in order to ascertain, from UIFAND, the degree of implementation of the individual measures of each of them.

– Implementation of relevant international standards in this field (Moneyval, FATF, etc.);

Andorra submitted on 30 March 2021 a progress report to Moneyval in order to conduct its assessment. The resulting 3rd Enhanced Follow-up Report (hereinafter, “FuR”) was discussed in the context of the 62nd Plenary Assembly in September 2021. Information provided has been focused on the aspects highlighted by Moneyval, such as the deficiencies detected in the three Recommendations

² These documents are available in the UIFAND’s website: <https://www.uifand.ad/en/home/nra>

with which we are pending compliance, namely:

- Recommendation no. 8, on non-profit organizations (NPOs)
- Recommendation no. 31, on powers of law-enforcement and investigative authorities, and
- Recommendation no. 36, on international instruments of international cooperation.

Specifically, regarding Recommendation no. 8, Andorra requested an up-grade in its rating and subsequently succeeded in raising the grade to “LC” (“largely compliant”). Nonetheless, it also downgraded its upgrading from Recommendation 15 from “C” (“compliant”) to “PC” (“partially compliant”).

On 30 September 2022, the UIFAND provided its 4th FuR of the Moneyval 5th round of mutual evaluations. This report included: (i) a description of the improvements in the Andorran AML/CFT system which have taken place since what was reported in the 3rd Enhanced FuR; (ii) an update of the Mutual Evaluation Report’s effectiveness assessments; and (iii) information on the progress made in order to address the technical compliance shortcomings identified, regarding recommendations still rated as PC (“partially compliant”): R. 31 (“powers of law enforcement and investigative authorities”), R. 36 (“international instruments”) and R.15 (“new technologies”).

In this vein, it should be stated that, exceptionally, after having achieved a re-rating to LC (“largely compliant”) in R.8 (regarding non-profit organizations), on this occasion the UIFAND has not requested any upgrading.

Finally, it is worth mentioning the agreement that has been made with Moneyval on the amendment of the rules of procedure (in particular, rules of procedure 22 and 23), in order to make it possible for jurisdictions to submit follow-up reports at longer intervals, which were approved at the plenary held in December 2022. Regarding the Principality of Andorra, it was agreed in the plenary that the country will be included among those that will have to report from now on on a triennial basis, which means that the country will not have to report its progress until December 2025.

Currently, the Principality of Andorra is in the 5th round of mutual evaluations with Moneyval. The last Follow-up Report in September 2022 included: (i) a description of the improvements in the Andorra AML/CFT system which have taken place since what has been previously reported in the 3rd Enhanced FuR; and (ii) an update of Mutual Evaluation Report’s effectiveness assessments. There were no changes in ratings for Technical Compliance. It must be noted that the Principality of Andorra is Compliant or Largely Compliant with 37 out of the 40 FATF Recommendations and Partially Compliant in 3 of them.

– Activities of State central bank in the field of CFT and AML;

During 2023, the UIFAND carried out 13 on-site inspections of reporting entities, of which two were non-profit organisations (NPO). It should be noted that, every year the UIFAND inspections plan includes, at least, one NPO in order to maintain a proper supervision of this sector.

Other supervisory activities conducted by the UIFAND during the year 2023, in terms of CFT, also included, but were not limited to:

- Technical communiqué CT-01/2023, which repeals the previous CT-02/2019 concerning the update of beneficial owner (February 2023). The technical communiqué has been modified in order to adapt its content to the successive amendments to the Law 14/2017, of 22 June, on the prevention and fight against money laundering and terrorist financing.

- Technical communiqué CT-02/2023, which repeals the previous CT-03/2019 concerning cash movements (February 2023). The technical communiqué has been modified in order to adapt its content to the successive amendments to the Law 14/2017, of 22 June, on the prevention and fight against money laundering and terrorist financing.
- Technical communiqué CT-03/2023, regarding the update of the FATF's list of high-risk countries (February 2023).
- Technical communiqué CT-04/2023, concerning the updated list of countries classified as high-risk by the European Union (March 2023).
- Technical communiqué CT-05/2023, regarding the update of the FATF's list of high-risk countries (June 2023).
- Technical communiqué CT-10/2023 regarding the update of the FATF's list of high-risk countries (October 2023).
- A new Guide addressed to real estate sector (May 2023). This guide was published as a complement to the informative Note aimed at this sector.
- The following guides, notes and typologies have been updated in order to update and incorporate the latest legislative developments: (i) Guide on cash-intensive activities, Guide on the beneficial owner and Guide on the Individual Risk Assessment (ERI); (ii) Best practices informative note addressed to the non-profit organizations (NPOs) sector; and, finally, (iii) Typologies relating to typical transactions likely to involve money laundering.

Additional information can be obtained in the annual activity report issued by the UIFAND, which is published at its official webpage (<https://www.uifand.ad/en/uifand-en/activity-reports>).

– Establishment or efforts of national financial investigation/information units;

The UIFAND is responsible to receive suspicious transactions reports for terrorist financing activities. In 2023 the UIFAND has received two Suspicious Transaction Reports (STR) related to TF, one of which was filed and the other one was forwarded to the judicial authorities. It should be recalled that the 2020 NRA concluded with a medium-low risk of TF considering its political and geographical characteristics.

– Measures to strengthen the effective regulation of not for profits (to prevent misuse for terrorist purposes);

The Law 14/2017 introduced the obligation to the Corporate and other legal entities incorporated in the Principality of Andorra to obtain and hold adequate, accurate and current information on their beneficial ownership through article 19.

Law 21/2019 aforementioned also amended the First Additional provision of Law 14/2017 concerning associations and other NPOs in order to make it clearer.

On top of that, the UIFAND has also taken steps in the last year from a supervisory standpoint in order to prevent misuse of NPOs and to raise their awareness about the TF risks that they might be exposed to.

In February 2023, UIFAND has published a “Best practices informative note addressed to the non-profit organization sector”. This informative note seeks to provide NPOs with some guidelines and

examples of best practices of action so that they may not be used to channel funds or resources to persons or entities linked to terrorist groups or organizations, taking into account in all cases the specific features and size of the organization concerned.

Other steps include:

- Updating, on February 2020, by means of Technical Communiqué CT-02/2020 the Technical Communiqué that was issued on March 2017, exclusively aimed at associations, foundations and other non-profit organizations, which develops the conclusions of the NRA in this regard and details the main methods to abuse NPO for TF purposes, risk indicators and preventive measures to be implemented by the organizations.
- Updating the risk assessment of the sector within the framework of the 2020 NRA, published on 26th May 2021, aimed at identifying the subset of NPOs at risk of being abused for TF purposes.
- Publication of the Guide for associations and foundations on the prevention of terrorist financing in October 2021. In this vein, the Ministry of Justice and Interior published a guide for both associations and foundations on the prevention of terrorist financing, which are available on the government's associations website, under "prevention of terrorist financing" and on the government's foundations website, under "prevention of terrorist financing", respectively.
- Providing a training in November 2021 for the subgroup of NPOs at risk identified as a result of the development of the NRA 2020 in relation to their exposure to the risk of terrorist financing.
- Updating on October 2023 CT-04/2021 concerning non-profit organizations (NPOs). This updated Technical Communiqué includes: (i) the key findings of the NRA associated with NPOs; (ii) main methods of abuse of NPOs; (iii) risk indicators; and (iv) measures to be applied by NPOs.

For more information, please see the following link: [https://www.uifand.ad/en/publications/informative notes](https://www.uifand.ad/en/publications/informative-notes).

– Measures related to asset confiscation, proceeds of crime, witness protection...;

During October and November 2013 (Andorra and Washington, respectively), it took place the signing of the Arrangement between the Terrorist Screening Centre and the Andorra Police Department on the Implementation Procedures for the Exchange of Terrorism Screening Information. This document sets the framework for sharing terrorism screening information of the Terrorist Screening Centre (TSC) with the Andorra Police Department to protect against acts of terrorism in accordance with the domestic laws and regulations of the Government of the Principality of Andorra. The mutual view is that this sharing of screening information adds to the mutual efforts to protect the national security both the United States of America and the Principality of Andorra.

Otherwise, Agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Principality of Andorra regarding the Sharing of Confiscated Proceeds and Instrumentalities of

Crimes- Entered into force on 16 October 2013. The aim is to improve the effectiveness of law enforcement in both jurisdictions in the investigation, prosecution and suppression of crime and in the tracing, freezing, seizure and forfeiture or confiscation of assets related to crime, whether they be the proceeds or instrumentalities of crime;

Articles 38 and 39 of the Law 32/2021, of November 22, on consolidated text of international judicial cooperation in criminal matters regulate the confiscation of assets, which allows its confiscation in favour of the Andorran State in the framework of international cooperation.

Additionally, through Law 40/2014, of December 11, amending the Law 9/2005, of February 21, qualified of the Criminal Code, Andorra implemented the figures of extended confiscation and Non-Conviction Based Confiscation (NCBC). These figures are currently regulated in Article 70 of the Criminal Code and Articles 129 and 174 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which are the articles that were amended by the aforementioned Law 40/2014.

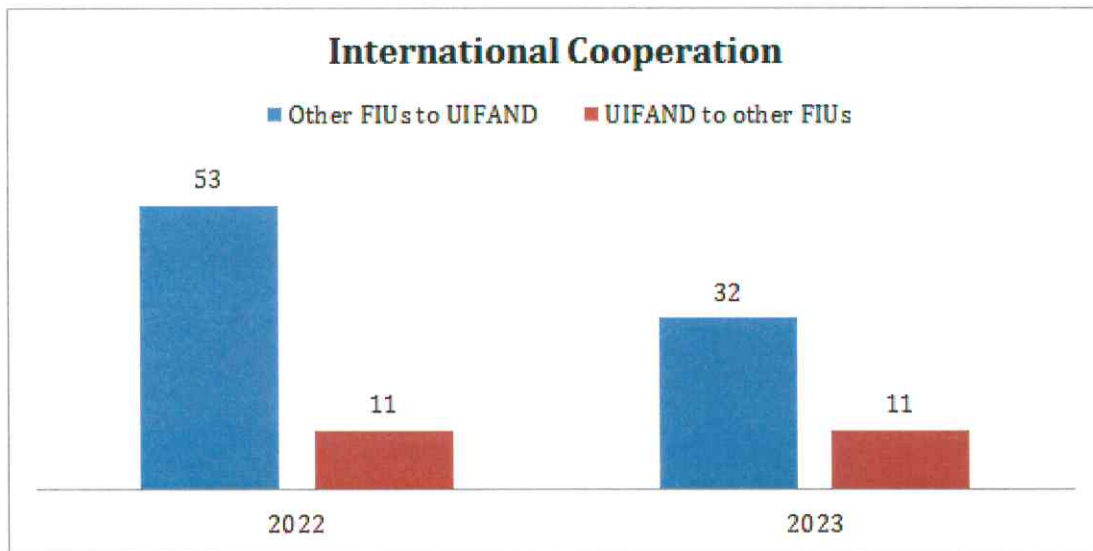
– Awareness raising with relevant trade bodies (international money transfer services, etc.);

Money transfer services are not common in Andorra; there is only one Western Union office whose activity is very limited and supervised by the Spanish and Andorran authorities. All international transfer of money is done via wire transfers (only authorized to the 5 Andorran Banks), which are subject to equivalent requirements than Regulation (EU) 2015/847 of the European Parliament and of the Council.

– International co-operation/technical assistance activities;

The international cooperation conducted by the UIFAND during 2023 includes 43 information requests (32 from other FIUs to the UIFAND and 11 from the UIFAND to other FIUs), detailed below:

International Cooperation		
Information requests	2022	2023
Other FIUs to UIFAND	53	32
UIFAND to other FIUs	11	11
TOTAL	64	43



INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION PER COUNTRY 2023		
Requesting countries (Other FIUs to UIFAND)	Number of requests	Number of spontaneous disseminations
Argentina	1	-
Belgium	-	1
France	2	-
Ireland	-	2
Isle of Man	-	1
Liechtenstein	1	1
Luxembourg	-	6
Malta	-	1
Mexico	3	-
Peru	1	-
Seychelles	-	1
Slovenia	1	-
Spain	8	1
United States	1	-
Total :	18	14
Total international cooperation:	32	

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION PER COUNTRY 2023		
Requesting countries (UIFAND to other FIUs)	Number of requests	Number of spontaneous disseminations
Austria	1	-
Bahamas	1	-
Colombia	1	-
France	1	-
Hong Kong	1	-
Monaco	2	-
Spain	1	1
Swiss	1	-
United States	1	-
Total	10	1
Total international cooperation:	11	

Additional information can be obtained in the annual activity report issued by the UIFAND, which is published at its official webpage (<https://www.uifand.ad/en/uifand-en/activity-reports>). In the upcoming months, the UIFAND will publish these data, already incorporated in this document and which refer to the year 2023, in its Activity Report corresponding to the year 2023.

Travel document security

- Use of new biometric (face, fingerprint, iris, etc.) technology;

Decree 28/2023, of 18 January related to ordinary Passports: the increase of the international awareness about the importance to fight against criminal international organizations, in particular the fight against terrorism has fostered Andorra to implement all mechanisms to finish with fraud and forgery of travel documents. For this reason, back in 2012 Andorra introduced a biometric passport, which allows all Andorran nationals to travel with total security. In 2013, a Decree introduced considerations about this electronic passport that incorporates a chip with biometric data.

Subsequently, the Decree of 9 March 2016 introduced changes in the numbering of the passport, while preserving the identification number of the person that has traditionally characterized the Andorran passport, to avoid problems at the border controls of foreign countries if the passport corresponds to a duplicate of the lost or stolen original. The constant evolution of the security rules for travel documents meant that on January 2015, all the member States of the European Union had become mandatory the introduction of encrypted communications in the chip's security system known as SAC (Supplemental Access Control). Thus, the need to adapt to the security systems implemented on a global scale has conducted our country to introduce the third-generation biometric passport with the SAC system, in which there is the complementary and leading security measure of printing with laser and colour on a polycarbonate base. For this reason, on 6 February 2017, the Decree of 11 January 2017 entered into force, which foresees a new modification of the Regulation relating to the ordinary passport concerning the characteristics of the passport, which provides additional security measures.

On February 2nd, 2017, the Government of Andorra launched a new format of ordinary biometric passport (type EAC-SAC-LASINK). This new passport adds new security measures as restoring faces and fingerprints, including customized pages with LASINK technology.

The security measures implemented in the ordinary passport and the period of validity of the diplomatic passport required adjusting the specific features of this passport, so, by the Decree of October 10, 2018, a new Regulation concerning the diplomatic passport was approved.

Currently, as of 15 December 2022, biometric passports are issued incorporating other security measures into the design of the document and also the micro-perforation of the notebook. In this regard, it should be noted that intending to improve the quality of the photograph and allow better personal identification, the new passports incorporate two photographs, one in black and white and the other in colour. Also, as of now, the passport number will vary with each issuance of a new document for the same holder, although, to avoid confusion and following international recommendations, the initial letter changes from an "O" to a double "P" followed by seven figures. In any case, the scope of the modifications mentioned above and the ease of consulting the regulatory standard advise not to promote a regulation in which only the provisions that are reformed are established, but to approve a new regulation regarding the ordinary passport.

Moreover, Andorra participates in the VISA WAIVER programme which means that when a lost or stolen Andorran passport is reported, this information is referred immediately to Interpol Stolen and Lost Travel Documents Database, in order to protect our citizens from terrorists and other dangerous criminals using fraudulent travel documents.

In view of the above-mentioned considerations, the Decree 29/2023, of January 18, on the Regulation of the Diplomatic Passport was also approved.

Use of the Internet and other information networks for terrorist purposes

– Implementation of relevant international standards in this field;

See attachment: List of International Agreements and Arrangements

Legal co-operation including extradition

Regarding legal co-operation including extradition, the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters regulates the mutual assistance in criminal matters between the Principality of Andorra and the State Parties from 25 July 2005.

Furthermore, the provisional law on judicial procedures from 21 December 1993 and the Law 32/2021, of November 22, on consolidated text of international judicial cooperation in criminal

matters establish the internal basis for the mutual assistance in civil and criminal matters. Such request shall be addressed by:

- the Central Authority of the requesting Party to the Andorran Central Authority and shall be returned through the same channels, or;
- the competent authorities of the requesting Party through the diplomatic channel, the International Criminal Police Organisation (INTERPOL) or any other way in writing.

For most of the conventions regulating legal cooperation, the Andorran Central Authority is the Ministry of Justice and Interior. An exception would be extradition.

In relation to extradition, it will be applied the qualified law on extradition on 28 November 1996. The European Convention on Extradition, adopted in Paris on 13 December 1957, is applicable to the Principality of Andorra from June 11th 2001, as well as the Additional Protocol of the European Convention on Extradition

Also, the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime, adopted in Italy, and the Convention on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons, concluded in Strasbourg are applicable to the Principality of Andorra

Furthermore, the following Conventions indirectly related to extradition have entered into force in Andorra:

- the Council of Europe Criminal Law Convention on Corruption (ETS No. 173), adopted in Strasbourg on 27 January 1999 and entered into force on 1 July 2002, applicable to the Principality of Andorra from 1 September 2008;
- the Additional Protocol of the Council of Europe Criminal Law Convention on Corruption, applicable from 1 June 2015;
- the Council of Europe Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime, adopted in Strasbourg on 8 November 1991 (ETS No. 141), applicable to the Principality of Andorra from 1 November 1999;
- the Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime (ETS No. 185) and its Additional Protocol, both applicable to the Principality of Andorra from 1 March 2017;
- the United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, applicable to the Principality of Andorra from 13 March 2007;
- the United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances, applicable to the Principality of Andorra from 14 May 2007
- the United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, applicable to the Principality of Andorra from 23 October 1999.

For further detailed information, please refer to the Attachment “List of International Agreements and Arrangements”.

Safe havens and shelter to terrorists and terrorist organizations

The particularities of the country, small size and population, is both an advantage and a disadvantage regarding aspects of counter-terrorism. In this sense we can affirm that it is very difficult to be present in the country without the knowledge of authorities. However, it has to be noted that Andorra does not belong to Europol and Schengen. In consequence, authorities do not have access to essential data bases such as Schengen Information System (SIS). In addition, because of the lack of an intelligence law and agency, police authorities have a restricted exchange of information with European intelligence community.

However, Andorra Police signed on September 2021 with EUROPOL a Working Arrangement establishing cooperative relations between the law enforcement authorities of the Principality of Andorra and the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation. Actually, since 2023,

we are working on the “Memorandum of Understanding of the secure communication line between the Andorra Police Corps of the Principality of Andorra and EUROPOL” to exchange this information. The national contact point designated is the International Police Cooperation Bureau of the Andorra Police Corps.

Prevention of violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism

Nowadays Andorra has not adopted a non-legislative strategy on counter-terrorism, nor on Countering Violent Extremism and Radicalization that Lead to Terrorism; but the Andorran Police is organizing meetings with all actors involved.

The incitement to commit terrorist acts is prohibited and punished by law in Andorra, respecting the UNSC resolution 1624 (2005) that call on States to act on that matter. The most specific act of legislation concerning the prohibition of incitement to commit terrorism is to be found in the Criminal Code of the Principality of Andorra (CC), precisely in article 364.2. The criminal code is regularly amended to introduce new dispositions (the most recent version is from 2022,); but concerning offences related to the incitement and acts of terrorism, most of them entered into force on November 23rd, 2005, after the modification of the Criminal code in 2005.

Article 364.2 states the following: “*The person who disseminates by any means an ideology or a doctrine aiming to justify the use of terrorism or to make the apology of groups or organizations that endorse, practice or support terrorism will be charged with a prison sentence from three months to three years*”.

This paragraph is really the most specific in relation to the question asked, but it belongs to a chapter of the Criminal code dedicated entirely to terrorism (chapter 4, Title 19 of the Criminal Code on crimes against public order). Thus, under chapter IV of TITLE XIX of our criminal code, you will find:

- Article 362 – Definition of terrorism
- Article 363 – Penalties
- Article 364 - Other offences pursuing terrorist objectives
- Article 365 – Active Membership to a terrorist group
- Article 366 – Collaboration with a terrorist group
- Article 366 bis- Terrorist financing
- Article 366 ter – Additional consequences
- Article 367 – Relevance of remorse and repentance

The implementation of the Law 45/2022, of December 22 also have changed and extended the wording of Article 364.3 in the following terms: "Whoever travels to a territory other than his nationality or residence in order to commit, participate, plan or prepare any act of terrorism, or contribute to committing it, or in order to organise, facilitate or receive training, instruction or training for terrorist purposes, must be punished with a prison sentence of two to five years. With the same penalty, those who, knowing the terrorist purpose, organise or facilitate the commission of the behaviour described in the previous paragraph in any other way than their funding, including recruitment acts, are punished." The attempt is punishable".

Topping this specific section on Terrorism, there are other articles that may be relevant to the question of terrorism.

Article 259 concerns bombings

Article 265 concerns war weapons, prohibiting their conception, production, trade and storage.

Article 266 prohibits the same acts as 265 concerning chemical and biological weapons.

Finally, it is worth mentioning article 136.2, which aggravates the offence of sequestration and illegal detention when the author of the offence “takes possession or control of a ship, a plane or a collective road transport means.”

In general, all articles of Chapter I and II of Title XIV of the Criminal Code.

2. Stationing of armed forces on foreign territory

2.1 Provide information on stationing of your States armed forces on the territory of other participating States in accordance with freely negotiated agreements as well as in accordance with international law.

The Principality of Andorra has no armed forces, paramilitary forces, internal security forces or intelligence services.

3. Implementation of other international commitments related to the Code of Conduct

3.1 Provide information on how your State ensures that commitments in the field of arms control, disarmament and confidence and security building as an element of indivisible security are implemented in good faith.

Through a weapon database, the Andorran National Police is aware and controls all the firearms introduced in Andorra, including the weapons denounced as lost or stolen. The latter are introduced in the International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO) Interpol bases to alert member countries to the organization of illegal weapons. In the same way, all weapons reported as lost or stolen in another foreign country, communicated through Interpol, are verified in our National Police weapon database.

3.2 Provide information on how your State pursues arms control, disarmament and confidence- and security-building measures with a view to enhancing security and stability in the OSCE area.

Andorra supports international efforts for disarmament and non-proliferation (See attachment: List of International Agreements and Arrangements). In addition, Andorra fully supports the work within the context of the OSCE and UN, and gives answer to all questionnaires related to importation/exportation of SAWL. Regarding the Resolution of the General Assembly adopting the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT), regulating the international trade in conventional arms, from small arms to battle tanks, combat aircraft and warships; Andorra has voted in favour. The Government has signed the ATT on December 18, 2014 and ratified on 2 March 2023.

Andorra supports the international efforts in the fields of disarmament and non-proliferation and is convinced that the existing regime of multilateral treaties constitutes the basis for work in these fields.

Full implementation of the existing universal instruments is key to enhance international peace and security.

Andorra is a State Party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) and the Convention on the Prohibition of Biological Weapons (BWC). Andorra is also State Party to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects (CCW) and to the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM).

Regarding the Resolution of the General Assembly adopting the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT), regulating the international trade in conventional arms, from small arms to battle tanks, combat aircraft and warships; Andorra has voted in favour. The Government has signed the ATT on December 18, 2014 and is studying the possibility to ratify it.

In addition, Andorra fully supports the work within the OSCE and UN in these matters, and replies to related questionnaires. In the OSCE context, Andorra supports the work in the FSC to update the confidence- and security- building measures and financially contributes to various OSCE extra budgetary projects related to promote arms control, disarmament and confidence- and security- building measures.

At national level, the Decree 263/2022, dated June 22, approving the Weapons Regulations, developed the provisions of the Qualified Law on Public Safety, as the name suggests, as regards, the regulation of weapons.

Sometime after its approval, it was necessary to make specific modifications in order to: incorporate weapons of some categories within the category of weapons whose port is prohibited in places frequented by the public, expand the typology of weapons that can be used in eventual fields, clarify a permit regime and specify the scope of practical tests according to the type of firearm.

In view of the above, the Government approved the Decree 447/2022, of November 2, approving the Weapons Regulations.

Some of the most relevant articles of this Regulation are the following:

- Article 7. Integrated Register of Arms of the Principality of Andorra (*RIAPA*)
- Article 18. Records of firearms trading
- Article 41. Authorization for temporary importation
- Article 46. Authorization for security personnel of foreign authorities
- Article 53. Sales subject to authorization
- Article 54. Sales subject to declaration

Section II: Intra-State elements

1. National planning and decision-making process

1.1 What is the national planning and decision-making process in determining/approving military posture and defence expenditures in your State?

Not applicable (N/A) since there are no military forces or defence expenditure.

1.2 How does your State ensure that its military capabilities consider the legitimate security concerns of other States as well as the need to contribute to international security and stability?

Although the Principality of Andorra is a neutral country with no military capabilities, it is a member of the United Nations, therefore committed to international peace and stability. It is therefore natural that it fully considers the legitimate security concerns of its geographical neighbours France and Spain. Therefore, Andorra has sought to draft and adopt bilateral agreements of cooperation between our Police, Civil forces and Customs and the equivalent bodies of those countries in matters concerning security, fight against crime and terrorism, but also cooperation in the event of natural disasters etc. Andorra is also a member of Interpol which allows to collaborate with the wider international community members and others States' security concerns.

2. Existing structures and processes

2.1 What are the constitutionally established procedures for ensuring democratic political control of military, paramilitary and internal security forces, intelligence services and the police?

Again, having no military, paramilitary or intelligence services, question 2.1. regards mostly the Police Department, as well as the Customs who are positioned at the borders of Andorra. The 8/2004 Qualified law on the Police Department, as modified by law 2/2017 in March 2017, establishes that the Police is a special Department belonging to the National Administration and as such are submitted fully to the Constitution, the Code of the Administration, the Rule of Law, the national legislation and the national jurisdiction. Policemen and Policewomen are submitted to the same principles established in the Constitution as any other Andorran citizen or civil servant of the Andorran Government.

2.2 How is the fulfilment of these procedures ensured, and which constitutionally established authorities/institutions are responsible for exercising these procedures?

The Andorran police force is under the authority of the Ministry of Interior. Its activities are regulated by the current Qualified Law 8/2004 of the Police Department approved on 27 May 2004, as modified by recent law 2/2017. Its task is to provide protection and guarantee the citizen's rights and freedoms by the concept of public security in order to maintain peace and public tranquillity.

According to the Third transitional provision paragraph 2 of the Constitution of the Principality of Andorra, the police services are under the exclusive control of the Government. Following Article 94 of the same Constitution "The Judges and the Office of the Attorney General are in charge of police activities related to judicial matters as provided for by law"

2.3 What are the roles and missions of military, paramilitary and security forces, and how does your State control that such forces act solely within the constitutional framework?

The Principality of Andorra has no armed forces, paramilitary forces, internal security forces or intelligence services.

3. Procedures related to different forces personnel

3.1 What kind of procedures for recruitment and call-up of personnel for service in your military, paramilitary and internal security forces does your State have?

N/A

3.2 What kind of exemptions or alternatives to military service does your State have?

N/A – No military service

3.3 What are the legal and administrative procedures to protect the rights of all forces personnel as well as conscripts?

The Principality of Andorra has no armed forces, paramilitary forces, internal security forces or intelligence services.

4. Implementation of other political norms, principles, decisions and international humanitarian law

4.1 How does your State ensure that international humanitarian law and law of war are made widely available, e.g., through military training programmes and regulations?

Andorra has no armed forces, therefore training on international humanitarian law and law of war are purposeless in Andorra.

4.2 What has been done to ensure that armed forces personnel are aware of being individually accountable under national and international law for their actions?

Concerning International Humanitarian Law and War crimes, the Criminal Code establishes all the types of crimes to comply with all the international conventions Andorra is part of, including the Statute of Rome and the Geneva Conventions. Andorran authorities, including Police (but also any other civil servant of the public administration) would be liable individually under national law for their actions, as well as under international law, since once ratified and entered into force, international law incorporates directly in the legal system of Andorra, having a superior level than the national law.

4.3 How does your State ensure that armed forces are not used to limit the peaceful and lawful exercise of human and civil rights by persons as individuals or as representatives of groups nor to deprive them of national, religious, cultural, linguistic or ethnic identity?

See answer under 4.5

4.4 What has been done to provide for the individual service member's exercise of his or her civil rights and how does your State ensure that the country's armed forces are politically neutral?

Andorra is a democratic State, where the rule of law and normative hierarchy prevail over any public institution and public life, and from the Human Declaration to the Constitution and to the National laws, the State of Andorra does provide all dispositions for the individual service member –as any other citizen- to exercise his or her civil rights.

The question of the Armed forces being politically neutral is not an issue since Andorra does not have any armed forces, so there is no need to ensure its neutral character. Nevertheless, concerning the

Police Force, not only the Constitutional principles apply, but also the Qualified Act No. 8/2004 on the Police, modified by law 2/2017 in March 2017 and the recently approved Code of ethics of the Police Force of Andorra, of November 29, 2023.

Article 4 of the Code of ethics of the Police Force of Andorra states that: “The member of the Police Force must respect and ensure respect for the free exercise of the rights and freedoms of individuals. In this way, they must ensure that everyone can enjoy the freedoms that are proper to them and must ensure that human dignity is respected, that human rights are preserved, as well as equality of treatment and opportunities and non-discrimination, provided for in international declarations and treaties and reaffirmed by the Andorran legal system.” Article 6 affirms that: “Members of the Police Force must act, in the performance of their duties, with absolute political neutrality and impartiality, and, consequently, without any discrimination on the grounds of race, religion, opinion, language, place of residence, place of birth, gender, sexual orientation or any other personal or social condition or circumstance.”

Also, the article 5 of the Qualified Act No. 8/2004 on the Police, modified by law 2/2017 in March 2017, sets out the "principles of action" governing the Police, along the same lines as the recently approved Code of ethics.

Administrative sanctions are provided for violating those rules, by the Qualified Act No. 8/2004 on the Police, modified by law 2/2017 in March 2017, as well as criminal dispositions in the Criminal Code concerning serious offences committed by civil servants, and the national jurisdiction work to prevent and sanction any behaviour or actions going against the basic principles of the public administration.

4.5 How does your State ensure that its defence policy and doctrine are consistent with international law?

As already said, the Principality of Andorra has no armed forces, and therefore has neither national defence policy nor doctrine. However, in relation to the principles of the Police Force, the law establishes the following:

Qualified Act No. 8/2004 on the Police, modified by law 2/2017 in March 2017, states in the preamble that:

“The Police Force as a service for the protection of the rights and freedoms has its origin in the Article 13 of the Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen included in the first French Constitution of 1791, which establishes that “the guarantee of the rights of man and citizen requires a public force, this force is therefore instituted for the advantage of all and not for the personal benefit of those to whom it is entrusted”. The security bodies are configured in this way in the rule of law as an institutional guarantee of the free exercise of rights and freedoms, along with the other guarantees provided in the Constitution and the laws.”

“The Police must adapt its behaviour to the legal framework and is subject to the principles of hierarchy and subordination within the body. It is also an essential partner of the Administration of Justice, whom it will assist in the broadest sense, within its possibilities. Moreover, the police must respect the society to which it belongs and from who its mandate derives from; such respect imposes the Police the obligation to use coercive resources only in extreme situations and with scrupulous application of the principles of opportunity, proportionality and consistency.”

.....

“According to the Article 94 of the Constitution the judges and the Prosecutor direct the action of the Police in judicial matters as established by law. Under this concept, a number of functions fall within the scope of the police action that aim to uncover and define the crime and the offender and ensure that the offender is under the supervision of judges, courts and the Office of the Prosecutor. This is a specialty generic police function of ensuring public safety and the free exercise of rights and freedoms.”

Section III: Public access and contact information

1. Public access

1.1 How is the public informed about the provisions of the Code of Conduct?

The public is duly informed of any legislative change or new law about the provisions of the Code of Conduct or related matter, through its publication in the Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (www.bopa.ad). This information is also published on the Government website and the Police website. Members of the Police also have access to it through their intranet.

1.2 What additional information related to the Code of Conduct, e.g., replies to the Questionnaire on the Code of Conduct, is made publicly available in your State?

None.

1.3 How does your State ensure public access to information related to your State's armed forces?

Regarding the public access to the Code of Conduct and the replies to the questionnaire, any citizen can find them at the OSCE website. Due to the fact that Andorra has no armed forces, the Code of Conduct is not an issue of public debate.

Moreover, it should be noted that the police force is subject to a code of conduct, in the 8/2004 Qualified law on the Police, modified by law 2/2017 in March 2017 and also counts with the recently approved Code of ethics of the Police Force of Andorra, of November 29, 2023.

Both documents are also published officially on the Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra, on the Government website and the Police website. Members of the Police also have access to it through their intranet.

In addition to the aforementioned Article 5 detailed above.

2. Contact information

2.1 Provide information on the national point of contact for the implementation of the Code of Conduct.

There are two Ministries competent for the implementation of the Code of Conduct:

- Ministry of Justice and Interior
Andorran Police
Crtra. De l'Obac, Edifici Administratiu
AD500 Andorra la Vella

Mr. Bruno Lasne, Director of the Andorran Police Service
Tel. +376 872 015
Fax. +376 872 001
E-mail: b.lasne@policia.ad

Mr. Robert Guirao, Chief of the International Cooperation Bureau (Head of NCB INTERPOL Andorra)
 Tel. +376 872 021
 Fax. +376 872 001
 E-mail: r.guirao@policia.ad

- Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Joan Jiménez, Desk Officer for Multilateral Affairs
 C. Prat de la Creu 62-64, Edifici Administratiu, 1a planta
 AD500 Andorra la Vella

Tel. +376 875 704
 Fax. +376 869 559
 E-mail: joan_jimenezmartinez@govern.ad

ATTACHMENT – LIST OF INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS AND ARRANGEMENTS

Name of the treaty	Party by: ratification P(R) , accession P(a) , succession P(s) , acceptance P(A) , approval P(AA) , or Not party	Law and date of the deposit of the instrument of ratification, accession, succession, acceptance, or approval	Date of the entry into force for Andorra
Universal legal instruments			
1.	Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft (1963) Accession	17 May 2006	15 August 2006
2.	Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (1970) Accession	23 September 2004	5 November 2004
3.	Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation (1971) Accession	22 May 2006 (Washington), 21 June 2006 (Moscow) and 30 June 2006 (London)	21 June 2006
4.	Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes Against Internationally Protected Persons (1973) Accession	23 September 2004	23 October 2004
5.	International Convention against the Taking of Hostages (1979) Accession	23 September 2004	23 October 2004
6.	Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (1979) Accession	27 June 2006	27 July 2006

7.	Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation (1988)	Accession	22 May 2006	21 June 2006
8.	Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (1988)	Accession	17 July 2006	15 October 2006
9.	Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf (1988)	Accession	17 July 2006	15 October 2006
10.	Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection (1991)	Accession	17 May 2006	16 July 2006
11.	International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings (1997)	Accession	23 September 2004	23 October 2004
12.	International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (1999)	Ratification	22 October 2008	21 November 2008
13.	International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (2005)	Signature	11 May 2006	
14.	Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (2005)	Not Party		
15.	Protocol to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (2005)	Not Party		
16.	Protocol to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf (2005)	Not Party		
17.	Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Relating to International Civil Aviation (2010)	Not Party		
18.	Protocol Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (2010)	Not Party		
19.	The United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (2000)	Ratification	22 September 2011	22 October 2011

The Council of Europe legal instruments				
20.	European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism (1977) CETS No: 090	Ratification	8 November 2001	19 January 2023
21.	Protocol amending the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism (2003) CETS No: 190	Ratification	18 October 2022	
22.	Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism (2005) CETS No: 196	Ratification	6 May 2008	1 September 2008
23.	Additional Protocol to the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism (2015) CETS No: 217	Ratification	19 May 2017	1 February 2023
24.	Council of Europe Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime and on the Financing of Terrorism (2005) CETS No: 198	Not Party		
25.	European Convention on Extradition (1957) CETS No: 024	Ratification	13 October 2000	11 January 2001
26.	Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Extradition (1975) CETS No: 086	Ratification	13 October 2000	11 January 2001
27.	Second Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Extradition (1978) CETS No: 098	Not party		
28.	European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (1959) CETS No: 030	Ratification	26 April 2005	25 July 2005
29.	Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (1978) CETS No: 099	Not Party		
30.	Second Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (2001) CETS No: 182	Not Party		
31.	European Convention on the Transfer of Proceedings in Criminal Matters (1972) CETS No: 073	Not Party		
32.	Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime (1990) CETS No: 141	Ratification	28 July 1999	1 November 1999
33.	Convention on Cybercrime (2001) CETS No: 185	Ratification	16 November 2016	1 March 2017

Please list below any other regional, subregional or bi-lateral agreements or arrangements relevant to preventing and combating terrorism and related co-operation in criminal matters, to which your country is a party.				
34.	Additional Protocol to the Convention on Cybercrime, concerning the criminalisation of acts of a racist and xenophobic nature committed through computer systems (2003) CETS No: 189	Ratification	16 November 2016	1 March 2017
35.	Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons Treaty	Accession	7 June 1996 (London), 25 June 1996 (Washington) and 2 July 1996 (Moscow)	2 July 1996
36.	Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction	Ratification	29 June 1998	1 March 1999
37.	Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty	Ratification	12 July 2006	Not in force
38.	Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement between the Principality of Andorra and the Agency pursuant to the Treaty on the Non-proliferation of nuclear weapons	Ratification	18 October 2010	18 October 2010
39.	Small Quantities Protocol adjoined to the Agreement between the Principality of Andorra and the International Atomic Energy Agency relating to the implementation of guarantees within the framework of the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons	Ratification	18 October 2010	18 October 2010
40.	Amendment to the Small Quantities Protocol to the Agreement between the Principality of Andorra and the International Atomic Energy Agency relating to the implementation of guarantees within the framework of the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons	Ratification	24 April 2013	24 April 2013
41.	Additional Protocol to the Agreement between the Principality of Andorra and the International Atomic Energy Agency relating to the implementation of guarantees within the framework of the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons	Ratification	19 November 2011	19 December 2011
42.	Group of States against Corruption	Accession	26 January 2005	28 January 2005

	from the Council of Europe (GRECO)			
43.	Criminal Law Convention on Corruption (1999) CETS No: 173	Ratification	6 May 2008	1 September 2008
44.	Additional Protocol to the Criminal Law Convention on Corruption (2003) CETS No: 191	Ratification	20 February 2015	1 June 2015
45.	Civil Law Convention on Corruption (1999) CETS No: 174	Signature	8 November 2001	
46.	Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction	Accession	27 February 2003	29 March 2003
47.	Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court	Ratification	30 April 2001	1 July 2002
48.	Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction	Accession	27 February 2015	2 March 2015
49.	Arms Trade Treaty	Ratification	18 December 2014	2 March 2023
50.	Agreement between the Government of the Principality of Andorra and the French Republic relating to cross-border cooperation in police and customs matters	Ratification	20 February 2015	1 April 2018
51.	Agreement between the Principality of Andorra and the Kingdom of Spain on cooperation in the fight against crime and security	Ratification	4 March 2016	31 July 2021
52.	Agreement between the Police of Andorra and La Guardia di Finanza of Italy on cooperation	Signature	7 September 2020	7 September 2020
53.	Agreement between the Government of Andorra and The European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (Europol)	Signature	25 September 2021	25 September 2021

1.1. Updated Indicative List of Issues Pertaining to Women, Peace and Security to be provided in the Questionnaire on the OSCE Code of Conduct

This document provides an indicative list of issues, which aims at providing useful information on Women, Peace and Security aspects for participating States replying to the Questionnaire on the OSCE Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security.

It is structured around the four pillars of UNSCR 1325 (Prevention, Participation, Protection and Sustaining Peace) and is set out in two parts for each pillar:

- PART A Checklist of key commitments and measures taken by participating States
- PART B More detailed information for sharing good practice between participating States.

3.1. PREVENTION

A. Checklist of key commitments taken by participating States

LIST OF INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS AND ARRANGEMENTS

Please indicate if your State is party to the following universal and regional legal instruments relevant to protecting women, peace and security. If your State is not a party to a treaty, but considers becoming a party, kindly indicate at which stage is such consideration (e.g., undergoing inter-ministerial co-ordination, approved by government and sent to parliament, approved by parliament and awaiting enactment by president, etc.)

Name of the treaty		Party by: ratification P(R) , accession P(a) , succession P(s) , acceptance P(A) , approval P(AA) , or Not party	Law and date of ratification, accession, succession, acceptance, or approval
Universal legal instruments			
1.	Protocol Supplementary to the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (2000)	P(a)	21 Sep 2022
2.	United Nations Convention on All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (1979)	P(a)	15 Jan 1997
The Council of Europe legal instruments			
3.	European Convention Against Trafficking in Human Beings (2005) CETS No: 197	P(R)	23 March 2011

4.	European Convention on Preventing and Combatting Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence (2011) CETS No: 210	P(R)	22 April 2014
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	Other arrangements	Yes	No
5.	National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325		X
6.	National legislation to implement the UN CEDAW convention (if a party), with particular reference to combating discrimination in employment, education, access to health services and participation in institutions ensuring democratic oversight and public scrutiny of the security sector.	X	
7.	Other related information, clarification or details to share: National legislation mentioned in point 6 are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law 1/2015, of 15 January, for eradication of gender-based violence and domestic violence. - Law 13/2019, of 31 March, for equal treatment and non-discrimination. - Law 6/2022, of 31 March, for effective enforcement of the law equal treatment and opportunities and non-discrimination between women and men. - Law 9/2017, of 25 May, of measures to fight against human trafficking and protect its victims. - Law 4/2018, of 22 March, on temporary and transitory protection for humanitarian reasons. - Decree of 7-10-2020 approving the Regulation of the economic benefits of social and socio-health services. 		

B. Checklist of key measures taken by participating States

Please indicate if your State has the following preventative measures in place. More detailed information of the preventative measure can be included in Part B below.

	Type of Measure	Yes	No
1.	Mechanism to assess risk of abuse of small arms to commit or facilitate serious acts of gender-based violence and violence against women and children	X	
2.	Inclusion of women's organisations and women in religious, ethnic minority or community groups in measures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to counter and prevent terrorism and violent extremism - to raise awareness of the potential risks of exploitation and radicalization³ 		X
3.	Inclusion of gender perspective and special needs of women and girls in a national counter-terrorism strategy ⁴		X

³ See also similar question 3a in form to input to UN SG UNSCR 1325 report.

⁴ See also similar question 3a in form to input to UN SG UNSCR 1325 report.

4.	Inclusion of specific matters related to the protection of women's and girl's rights in the basic education of armed forces.		X
5.	Availability of specialised in-service training for armed forces personnel on the protection of women's and girl's rights.		X
6.	Inclusion of specific matters related to the protection of women's and girl's rights in the pre-deployment training for international peacekeeping missions.		X
7.	Plans to address and gather information from local women's populations in areas at risk of conflicts.		X
8.	Mechanisms to monitor and evaluate the implementation of gender mainstreaming into operations		X
9.	Feedback mechanisms: - from operations to chiefs of defence or military planners - between forces leading multi-national missions and forces providing personnel to such missions		X
10.	Membership of a regional network or leadership network such as the WPS Chiefs of Defence Network		X
11.	Other related information, clarification or details to share: Andorra do not have army.		

C. More detailed information for sharing good practice between participating States

1 National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325

1.1 In case you have a National Action Plan on WPS, how is your NAP developed, implemented and its impact assessed, including involvement of women's organisations and other civil society organisations and co-ordination across government?

1.2 In case you have a National Action Plan on WPS, who takes the lead and owns the budget? What contribution is made by your defence ministry and security forces?

1.3 In case you have a National Action Plan on WPS, how does the NAP support enhancement of institutional capacity in defence and security?

1.4 In case you have a National Action Plan on WPS, how do you publicise progress on implementation of your NAP?

Andorra does not have any army.

2 Measures to prevent sexual and gender-based harm

2.1 Horizon scanning, intelligence and risk?

- How do you include systematic gender analysis of areas at risk of conflict, including gender disaggregated socio-economic indicators, power over resources and decision-making, increases in sexual and gender-based violence, on-line and other threats of violence against women in public life, journalists and those providing humanitarian assistance?

- How do you incorporate a gender perspective into actions preventing and combatting the tensions which lead to conflict, such as increases in sexual and gender-based violence, terrorism, violent extremism and human trafficking?

In 2016, the CONPVG (National Commission for the Prevention of Gender-based Violence and Domestic Violence) was created and it's still working as a body that represents and coordinates the different departments involved in SGBV (sexual and gender-based violence) matters. Apart from establishing a collaboration guide and specific action protocols to act in this kind of situations with a gender perspective, the Commission meets twice a year to analyze how they are being applied, whether they should be updated or improved, and the new challenges and realities regarding SGBV that are emerging in order to boost a joint response with a gender perspective.

Currently, there are specific protocols that involve different stakeholders in SGBV, such as police forces, elementary and high schools and universities, health centers and hospital, social services, employment service, etc.

Moreover, several SGBV prevention campaigns are carried out every year coinciding with the established international days, mainly on the occasion of the 25th of November and 8th of March, but also on the international day against human trafficking. These campaigns usually aim at raising awareness of SGBV among the general population. They also focus on improving the specialized training of the police and other relevant agents who intervene directly in cases of SGBV and human trafficking. In 2022, on the occasion of 25th of November, the Ministry of Social Affairs, Youth and Equality. Since 2023, the Ministry of Social Affairs and Public Service organized a conference open to the general public and a specialized training day for significant teams that delved into sexual violence in nightlife contexts. Also, in 2022, on the occasion of 180, international day against human trafficking, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Social Affairs, Youth and Equality organized a conference entitled "Awareness and prevention: a priority against human trafficking", open to the general public. Also, a specialized in-service training for teams from the court, police forces, immigration department, etc.

Since the approval of Law 6/2022, of March 31st, for the effective application of the right to equal treatment and opportunities and to non-discrimination between women and men, the implementation of several key measures in matters of equality and non-discrimination has begun, such as the launch of the Andorran Women's Institute, the duty for companies and the Public Administration to have protocols for the prevention of sexual and gender-based harassment, the obligation to have an equality plan for the Public Administration and for those companies with more than 50 people, or the inclusion of the typification of gender-based violence within the Penal Code in article 114 bis.

The Equal Policies Department, of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Public Service; which also depends on the newly created Secretary of State for Equality in 2023, in terms of competences in matters of equality, is the body in charge of developing the implementation of Law 6/2022 and the coordination between different departments and entities to promote the need to develop specific regulations on equal treatment and non-discrimination between women and men across the board.

The Equal Policies Department and the Andorran police service are collaborating in updating the model for reporting sexual violence and the model for reporting discrimination based on sex.

Finally, a collaboration circuit is established between the Andorran police service and the Equal Policies Department, in order to transfer incidents and proposals for improvement in situations of risk for women and children who are victims of gender-based violence, with the aim of guaranteeing good practices and avoiding secondary victimization.

- What is the role of your military, police and other security personnel in such activities?

Given that Andorra does not have an army, as mentioned earlier in the document, the role of preventing sexual and gender-based harm falls primarily on the Andorran police force, which is the sole armed security force in the country. The response should emphasize the following points:

Andorra does not have a military force, as previously stated in the document. However, the Andorran police service, being the only armed security body in the country, plays a crucial role in preventing and addressing sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV).

The Andorran police service collaborates closely with the Equal Policies Department of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Public Service, as well as the newly created Secretary of State for Equality. This collaboration aims to ensure the implementation of necessary measures to prevent and combat SGBV, including updating protocols for reporting incidents of sexual violence and discrimination based on gender.

Furthermore, the Andorran police service is actively involved in recruitment processes to promote gender parity within its ranks. Efforts are made to achieve as close to an equal representation of male and female officers as possible, in line with the recommendations and guidance provided by the Secretary of State for Equality.

The Andorran police service adopts and implements all relevant recommendations and guidelines issued by the government's equality bodies, such as the Equal Policies Department and the Secretary of State for Equality. This ensures a comprehensive approach to preventing and addressing SGBV, fostering an environment of equal treatment and non-discrimination within the police force and society as a whole.

2.2 Planning.

- How do you incorporate a gender perspective into operational planning?
- How do you plan to address and gather information from local women's populations in areas at risk of conflict?

It does not apply

2.3 Awareness and understanding of WPS at all levels and types of security personnel.

- What training do you give on incorporating a gender perspective and protecting the rights of women and girls to security personnel at basic education, officer training and specialised in-service training?

In 2022, Law 6/2022, of 31 March 2022, for the effective enforcement of the right to equal treatment and opportunities and non-discrimination between women and men, was approved. Article 47 of this law, dedicated to police forces and other special forces, states that:

1. Public administrations must provide training to Police Force personnel on equal treatment and non-discrimination between women and men, cybersexism, cyberbullying, international trafficking of women for sexual exploitation, violence against women and their daughters and children, sexist hate speech in any medium, including the Internet and social networks, and the multiple and intersectional discriminations faced by women in vulnerable situations. They must also provide specific training on police powers to seize and obtain evidence of sexist and abusive behavior against women, particularly when such behavior occurs online through the Internet and social networks. 2. They must also facilitate the reporting procedures for these behaviors before the Police Force through awareness and information campaigns aimed at citizens. 3. The public administrations must provide the rest of the special forces, in particular the penitentiary, forest

rangers and customs forces, with training on equal treatment and non-discrimination between women and men, gender-based violence against women and their daughters and children, international trafficking of women for sexual exploitation and multiple and intersectional discriminations suffered by women in vulnerable situations.

- How do you train security personnel to protect women and girls, men and boys from sexual and gender-based violence?⁵

Regularly, Police forces attend multiple trainings to protect women and girls from SGVB and respond in this type of cases:

- Specific training in SGBV situations has been provided to several groups within the police forces: police officials, specialized divisions and other interested officers.
- Within the training program for each new promotion of police force personnel, a specific training day is included to detect and respond in SGBV situations. Some of the training aims are to learn about the problem, to become familiar with the existing tools and action protocols, to incorporate action guidelines that minimize the revictimization of the victims/survivors, etc.
- In October 2022, two members of the Police forces took a “train the trainers” workshop. The aim of this specialized training is to incorporate and transfer this knowledge to all the police forces personnel in a more transversal, integrated and continuous way.

2.4 Vetting of security personnel, especially pre-deployment

- What measures do you take to vet and prevent the recruitment, retention, promotion and deployment of security personnel with a record of sexual or gender-based violence or other violations of human rights?⁶

It does not apply

2.5 Other preventative measures

- What other preventative measures do you have, for example to prevent sexual abuse or sexual exploitation on deployments and other forms of engagement of security forces abroad?⁷

It does not apply

3 Leadership, accountability and assurance

3.1 Integrating WPS into the command climate

- How do you integrate a gender perspective and WPS into your policy and operational framework, including military manuals, national security policy frameworks, codes of conduct, protocols, standard operating procedures and command directives?

It does not apply

3.2 Accountability and Performance assessment

- What measures, systems or procedures do you have on individual and collective accountability for acting in accordance with such policies or directives?

It does not apply

3.3 Assurance

⁵ See also similar question 6a in the NATO Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) Implementation Progress Report.

⁶ See also similar question 2 and 8 in the NATO Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) Implementation Progress Report.

⁷ See also similar question question 7 in the NATO Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) Implementation Progress Report.

- How do you provide specialist advice to operational commanders on WPS?
- What systems or measures do you use to co-ordinate specialist advice on WPS throughout your security forces and to provide democratic oversight?

It does not apply

4 Sharing of good practice

4.1 How do you share good practice and learn from others?

It does not apply

3.2 PARTICIPATION

A. Checklist of key measures taken by participating States

Please indicate if your State has the following measures in place to increase women's participation in security forces and decision making, including at all stages of any peace-making process. More detailed information of such measure can be included in Part B below.

	Type of Measure	Yes	No
1.	Collection and monitoring of sex disaggregated statistics on applicants to armed forces		X
2.	Policies to attract female candidates (targeted campaigns, review of accession tests etc)	X	
3.	Policies to promote equal opportunities for women and men across the security sector	X	
4.	Collection and monitoring of sex disaggregated statistics of armed forces personnel: - By rank - By promotion - By retention		X
5.	Collection and monitoring of sex disaggregated statistics of complaints by armed forces personnel of: - Discrimination - sexual harassment - gender based harassment - sexual violence - gender-based violence		X
6.	Collection and monitoring of sex disaggregated statistics of complaints by civilian personnel in the security sector of: - discrimination - sexual harassment - gender based harassment - sexual violence - gender-based violence	X	
7.	Anonymous staff surveys/climate assessment surveys or similar (monitoring incidences of behaviour contrary to military standards of conduct)		X
8.	Collection and monitoring of sex-disaggregated statistics of: - personnel deployed on operations and peace-keeping missions - and by rank		X
9.	Collection and monitoring of sex-disaggregated statistics of decision makers in the security sector	X	
10.	Other related information, clarification or details to share: Andorra does not have any army.		

B. More detailed information for sharing good practice on participative measures

between participating States

1. Measures to increase the number of women in general and in decision-making positions in the armed forces and the ministry of defence (and other security forces- optional).

- 1.1 What are the numbers and percentages of women and men applying for and recruited to your military forces?
- 1.2 What are the numbers and percentages of women and men in your military forces, disaggregated by rank?
- 1.3 If you regularly analyse retention and promotion statistics disaggregated by gender and rank, what are the trends and what action, if any, are you taking as a result?
- 1.4 What are the numbers and percentages of complaints raised by women and men about discrimination, harassment, sexual or gender-based violence?
- 1.5 How do you monitor outcomes?
- 1.6 How is a gender-perspective integrated into a 'climate assessment' or similar anonymous staff survey, if used?

It does not apply

2 Measures to increase the numbers of women and specialist WPS advisers in peacekeeping forces.⁸

- 2.1 What are the numbers and percentages of women and men in peacekeeping forces, disaggregated by rank?
- 2.2 What are the numbers and percentages of international missions to which you appointed Gender Advisers, Gender Focal Points or Women Protection Advisers?

It does not apply

3 Democratic oversight of Security Forces and WPS

- 3.1 How do your security forces publicise, report on and account for their actions on policies and plans related to WPS?
- 3.2 What is the representation of women in decision-making positions in institutions ensuring democratic oversight and public scrutiny?

Andorra has likely adopted laws and policies aligned with its international commitments to promote gender equality, prevent gender-based violence, and ensure the representation of women in decision-making positions.

Regarding the Andorran police force, as the sole armed security body in the country, it is reasonable to assume that it operates under relevant laws and regulations that ensure democratic oversight, accountability, and transparency in its actions, including those related to WPS policies and plans.

The Andorran police force has an active press office that works diligently on promoting gender equality policies. This press office ensures that female police officers participate in press interviews, conferences, television programs, and also produce promotional spots aimed at increasing the number of women candidates applying to join the police force.

The police force recognizes the importance of achieving greater gender balance within its ranks and utilizes its press office as a strategic tool to further this goal. By actively involving female officers in various public-facing forums, the press office aims to raise awareness about the crucial role women play in law enforcement and to inspire more women to consider a career in the police

⁸ See also similar question B1 in form to input to UN SG UNSCR 1325 report.

service.

Through press interviews and conferences, female officers have the opportunity to share their experiences, insights, and perspectives, serving as role models and demonstrating the valuable contributions women make to the police force. Their participation in these events not only highlights the diverse talents and capabilities within the police service but also showcases the commitment to gender equality and inclusivity.

Additionally, the press office produces targeted promotional campaigns and advertising spots specifically designed to encourage more women to apply for positions within the police force. These campaigns often feature successful female officers sharing their journeys, highlighting the rewarding nature of the profession, and emphasizing the supportive environment and equal opportunities provided by the Andorran police service.

By utilizing various media channels and public outreach efforts, the press office plays a vital role in promoting gender equality within the police force, fostering a more representative and inclusive law enforcement agency that better reflects the diversity of the Andorran society it serves.

3.3 PROTECTION

A. Checklist of measures taken by participating States

Please indicate if your State has the following protective measures in place. More detailed information of the protective measure can be included in Part B below.

	Type of Measure	Yes	No
1.	Specialist Advisers on WPS: - Gender Advisers - Gender Focal Points - Women Protection Advisers		X
2.	Policies to protect women and others in conflict and post-conflict areas from sexual abuse and exploitation by your State's security personnel ⁹		X
3.	Policies which set out the duties of commanders and other superiors to prevent abuse or exploitation by their subordinates.		X
4.	Collection and monitoring of reported cases of exploitation and abuse allegedly perpetrated by military, para-military and security forces: -referred -investigated - acted upon		X

⁹ See also similar question B2 in form to input to UN SG UNSCR 1325 report as well as question 3a in NATO Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) Implementation Progress Report.

5.	Measures to increase your State's capacity to investigate alleged violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms in areas of conflict or post-conflict including sexual and gender-based violence ¹⁰		X
6.	National legislation conferring powers to prosecute alleged extra-terrestrial violations of human rights		X
7.	Other related information, clarification or details to share: Andorra does not have any army.		

B. More detailed information for sharing good practice on protective measures between participating States

1 Measures to embed protection of women and girls in operations and international missions

1.1 How do you define conflict-related violence in your policies, manuals, standard operating procedures and training material?

- Does it include sexual and gender-based violence, forced sterilisations and abductions, also of men and boys, and forced pregnancy and forced abortions?
- Does it include victims of terrorism or other armed groups?

1.2 Number and percentage of participating State's international missions that address specific issues affecting women and girls in their terms of reference and the mission reports.

1.3 How are military, para-military and security forces trained to respond to sexual violence and gender-based harm?

It does not apply

2 Investigating alleged violations

2.1 How do you identify, record, investigate and prosecute any alleged violations, cases of exploitation and abuse perpetrated by military, para-military and security forces? What experience do you have of such investigations and prosecutions?

2.2 What are the number and percentage of reported cases of exploitation and abuse allegedly perpetrated by military, para-military and security forces that are referred, investigated and acted upon?

2.3 How do you ensure access to justice for victims of conflict related violence including cases of exploitation and abuse by military, para-military and security forces?

In SGBV cases, it is essential that women who decide to do so can access the justice system. Therefore, when they don't have the financial means to do so, free legal assistance is guaranteed for women who have a residence permit in Andorra or Andorran nationality.

3 Other measures to protect women and girls

3.1 What lessons could you share in relation to protective measures?

It does not apply

¹⁰ See also similar question 4a in Similar question in NATO Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) Implementation Progress Report.

3.4 SUSTAINING PEACE

A. Checklist of key measures taken by participating States

Please indicate if your State has the following measures in place to sustain peace, especially with regard to relief and recovery and to post-conflict situations. More detailed information of such measures can be included in Part B below.

	Type of Measure	Yes	No
1.	Measures to ensure the involvement of women from the outset in seeking a peaceful settlement of potential or actual conflicts.		X
2.	Measures to support those who have experienced sexual or gender-based violence during or post-conflict to support their recovery from trauma		X
3.	Measures to support the role of women as agents of change and transformation in areas emerging from conflict		X
4.	Measures to support capacity building in the security and other sectors of fragile states or post-conflict situations to protect human rights and fundamental freedoms, especially relating to women and girls		X
5.	<p>Other related information, clarification or details to share:</p> <p>Andorra does not have any army.</p> <p>Regarding the second question, although there are no specific measures for this type of cases, women who have experienced SGBV could be taken care of by the Service for Victims of Gender-Based Violence (SAVVG). In case they had a residence permit, they would be offered psychosocial and legal assistance in this regard. If they didn't, emergency care could be provided to them. This service is guaranteed and free of charge.</p> <p>Moreover, women and their children under the age of 18 who have been trafficked for sexual reasons could access to multidisciplinary care (including psychosocial and legal care) through the Service of Assistance to Victims of Human Trafficking (SAVTEH). This service is guaranteed and free of charge.</p>		

B. More detailed information for sharing good practice between participating States

- 1.1 How do security personnel support and seek to embed the involvement of women in peacekeeping and throughout the peace building and post -conflict process?
- 1.2 What training are your security personnel given as regards survivor focus?
- 1.3 What roles do your security personnel or other personnel play in support of demobilisation, access to humanitarian assistance or to facilitate re-integration post-conflict?
- 1.4 What lessons could you share in relation to recovery and relief issues in the WPS agenda?
It does not apply

3.5 Final reflections

1. What do you consider biggest obstacles as well as what are the priorities for your country on WPS in the context of

the Code of Conduct?

2. Would you like to share any additional information, clarification or details?