



High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) 2022

Stop Violències Andorra -Shadow Rapport

Instagram [@Stopviolencies_](#)

Twitter: [@stopviolencies_](#)

Mail: stopviolencies@gmail.com



Shadow Report HLPF of the Association Stop Violències, Principality of Andorra

Part of the information in this report has been also extracted from the situations that our association has been aware of due to affected people and other circumstances that have been reported to us by other associations that were not convened by the government of Andorra to prepare the national report for this event.

Initial and general considerations about the country

Due to the political structure of the country, Andorra is clearly governed by the Catholic Church in all its aspects, the current validity of a document from the SXIII called "Els pareatges"¹

This exceptional situation of government is the first great difficulty that precludes most social advances where the doctrine of the Catholic Church is present in all matters of state through the Episcopal Co-Prince and which, today, is opposed to the current political of the French Co-Prince, leaving national sovereignty in a secondary place. It should be noted that the citizens of Andorra pay €707,499.60 in annual taxes to the co-princes as a tribute for living in a feudal state².

We can say that the Principality is in Europe, but it is far from guaranteeing the prevailing human rights on the continent. very far from the countries that surround it, resembling more to a developing country.

SDG 4: Ensure inclusive, equitable and quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

According to the report of the Andorran Chamber of Commerce, there is a 10.1% of the population without studies, what it implies, it is not defined, nor are the results divided by gender, preventing the visualization of the reality of the territory (p.14).³

There is a campaign against bullying in all public schools in Andorra⁴. Full of obvious deficiencies in the knowledge of violence and exempt from a gender perspective, where once again, there is no multidisciplinary team to execute it or ensure its proper functioning, should be also noted that, in its action protocol, the first wall that a minor who decides to report a bullying situation encounters is, that the teacher and the school's board of directors do not activate the action protocol to protect him/her, if they do not think it is necessary.

There is no comprehensive sex education, and what is given is full of stereotypes and at no time is it focused from a gender perspective. Concerned about all this, in 2018 we created the NO I PUNT project to study how entrenched the culture of rape was and to prevent it. We conducted 474 surveys of young people between 14 and 25 years old, where we detected that there is a high culture of rape and few tools to confront it. This translates, for example, into the fact that they can justify, cover up and/or not detect sexual abuse. There are no protocols, services, or campaigns for prevention and action against sexual or intimate partner violence

In another order of things, our small country cannot guarantee an education based on the culture of peace, since religious expression is not encouraged, beyond the Catholic practice, we suppose this is due to the influence of one of the heads of state, thus delimiting the expression of other religions.

An example has been this year the case of the complaint of a Muslim family against the Lycée Comte de Foix educational center (French educational system) for prohibiting their daughter from wearing the hijab to school in September 2021. In Andorra, nothing similar had ever been reported, and that committed the Government beyond the Ministry of Education. Finally, the justice agreed with the minor.⁵

However, as a result of this situation, the Andorran government modified the Education Law of December 3, 1993 and Law 17/2018 of the Andorran educational system, of July 26th⁶ so that the Andorran educational system prohibited the use of ostentatious religious signs and symbols, we attach in the annex the original article and the modification.

¹ [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Par%C3%A9atges_of_Andorra_\(1278\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Par%C3%A9atges_of_Andorra_(1278))

² Related news: https://www.altaveu.com/actualitat/religio/vives-tanca-debats-sobre-avortament-la-legislacio-ha-protegir-families-sobretot-nens_39495_102.html

³ Andorra in figures. Report of the Andorran Chamber of Commerce

<https://sig.govern.ad/SIGDDE.Public/Files/Documents/Publicacions/Andorra%20en%20Xifres.%20Any%202020.pdf>

⁴ Government campaign against bullying. https://www.govern.ad/educacio-i-ensenyament-superior/item/download/607_9c5073164112c622595faf85bb8af145

⁵ Related news <https://www.andorradifusio.ad/noticies/justicia-dona-rao-vena-vol-portar-vel>

⁶ Law modification statement: <https://www.consellgeneral.ad/fitxers/documents/lleis-2022/llei-10-2022-del-7-d2019abril-qualificada-de-modificacio-de-la-llei-qualificada-deducacio-del-3-de-setembre-de-1993-i-de-la-llei-17-2018-dordenament-del-sistema-educatiu-andorra-del-26-de-juliol>



Article 17 (original) Compulsory education includes the educational levels of primary and secondary education and generally welcomes children and young people between six and sixteen years of age.

Addition to the education article

Article 17 bis (April 2022)

1. In order to guarantee the values and purposes of the Andorran educational system in its public centers, except in centers dedicated to higher education and lifelong training, the ostensible use of religious signs and symbols by staff or of the workers who intervene in the educational centers and of the students, during school hours, the teaching activities and the complementary activities that are part of the educational program. This prohibition will not apply when the use of the signs or symbols is inherent or necessary in the activity in which they are used.

The statements of Pilar Vilarrubla, the Minister of Education, in relation to this issue are noteworthy. "We defend that it is important to regulate the use of these ostentatious symbols because one of the functions of the state is to guarantee coexistence among its citizens and especially in schools and we think that this neutrality facilitates coexistence, and we want to bet so that it is so. We do not veto religious freedom in no case nor that it can be manifested, we are talking about reducing the manifestation of religious symbols"⁷ According to our lawyers, all these actions violate both the constitutional right of freedom to manifest one's religion (Art.11.2)⁸ of teachers and students, as well as Article 1 of the Convention on the fight against discrimination in the field of education of the General Conference of the UN for Education, Science and Culture of December 14, 1960, that Andorra approved in 2017⁹

Minors in a situation of vulnerability and at risk of exclusion

The current government and its political party that has been regulating for more than 8 years have created centers for minors, due to the high number of removals they have carried out, this phenomenon had never occurred in Andorra. The one called "La Gavernera" is particularly of our concern. Some data has recently been published¹⁰ about the minors that the state removes from their families and about the interventions that social services carry out in vulnerable groups or in a situation of risk. However, it is insufficient and does not respond to the social needs that have been generated in these years. We have publicly raised this issue together with the association AFMMA¹¹ already in 2019 at the Cedaw and we do it again here. It has been known publicly that the minors frequently escape from this center and that they are given sedative drugs, even the teachers' union reported to the press the bad treatment that the children receive in the center, and regarding the personal hygiene of these.

We do not see a necessary and adequate action by the government to solve this problem.¹² The families whose guardianship of the minors has been withdrawn must also pay monthly 300€ to the state for child support of the minor. It is not known what this money is used for if the center has also a government budget. Lack of transparency about the budgets of this center and the collection of maintenance from families is not understood. Among other problems, we highlight that:

- There is concern about the criteria followed on removing minors from the family environment.
- There is no institution or independent public service that ensures the effectiveness of its actions.
- It is unknown how they monitor the evolution of minors in care and if it has been a good action to remove them from the family environment, neither what is the protocol for integrating them back into the families.
- We do not know what the school performance index of minors in care is. How many have completed basic, secondary, or higher education?

⁷ Related news with Minister of Education statements

https://www.diariandorra.ad/noticies/nacional/2022/03/09/govern_aprova_llei_que_prohibeix_els_simbols_religiosos_ostentosos_escola_196704_1125.html

⁸Constitution of the Principality of Andorra <https://www.consellgeneral.ad/fitxers/documents/constitucio/const-en/view>

⁹Convention against discrimination in the field of education.

https://www.bopa.ad/bopa/029073/Pagines/CGI20171114_09_52_49.aspx

¹⁰ Statistical data on actions for families and minors from the official state department <https://www.estadistica.ad/portal/apps/sites/#/estadistica-ca/pages/estadistiques-i-dades-detall?Idioma=ca&N2=155&N3=156&DV=1541&From=2018&To=2021&Var=Cap>

¹¹ News of AFMMA petitions to the government in relation to the rights of people with disabilities <https://cadenaser.com/2022/02/23/les-associacions-reivindiquen-la-necessitat-de-tenir-un-centre-residencial-de-salut-mental-al-pais/>

¹² News related with the minors <https://www.altaveu.com/noticia/6860/stop-violencies-carrega-contre-elpassotismede-govern-sobre-lagavernera>
<https://www.altaveu.com/noticia/6086/el-cas-de-la-ingesta-de-farmacs-patida-per-una-usuaria-de-la-gavernera-arriba-a-la-batlhia>
<https://www.altaveu.com/noticia/5750/admesa-a-tramit-la-querella-criminal-contre-dues-educadores-de-la-gavernera>



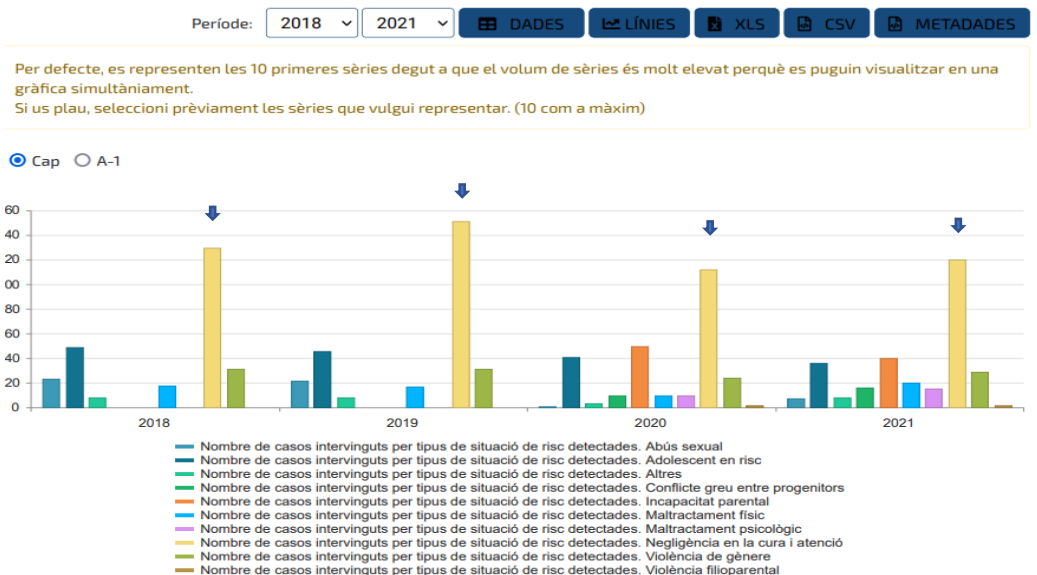
- It is unknown how many have addiction problems to psychotropic drugs or other psychotropic substances, or what actions or support services exist in those cases.
- There are no adoption rates for minors outside the direct or indirect family nucleus, nor what motivates this situation.

Withdrawal of minors as punishment for being poor or structural patriarchy

The law 14/2019¹³ of February 15 on the rights of children and adolescents subscribes to the idea that the Andorran State must respect and promote freedom, equality, justice, tolerance and the defense of human rights and the dignity of the person. Likewise, it proclaims that for this the State must promote a "policy for the protection of the family, a basic element of society". Just to give an example, it defines, among others, two types of abuse that we wanted to highlight, the first of which serves to remove minors from families with few resources or economic difficulties: *“Abuse due to neglect and abandonment: Any situation in which the basic needs of the minor (food, hygiene, medical care, education, surveillance, security, etc.) are not met, either temporarily or permanently, by any of the people who live with the minor.”*¹⁴ This law is consistent with most of the interventions that the state makes in families

In the side graph it can be seen how most of the family environments intervened are due to negligence (understood as lack of economic and material means) in care and attention (**yellow column**). The total of this type of interventions from 2018 to 2021 is 513, being the main reason why the state interfere with family life.

So no effective and dignified measures are provided to help impoverished families. The aid measures offered by the country are based on charity, institutional goodwill and making citizens feel that they are being done a favor.



Women in situations of partner violence, impoverished and who have asked the state for help and our associations has knowledge, have had their children remove due to negligence, and carrying out interventions and action programs based on childishness and paternalism, views, developing roadmaps of how that woman's life should be in order to return her sons and daughters. Savage interventionism by the state can lead to mental illness in women, despair, frustration and depression. Throughout these years we have publicly denounced this situation. It is for one of the reasons why the Government of Andorra has reported the president of the association after her

¹³Link Law 14/2019 del 15 de February qualified rights of children and adolescents;

https://www.bopa.ad/bopa/031027/Documents/CGL20190312_14_02_50.pdf

Ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, de 22-11-95 <https://www.bopa.ad/bopa/008007/Pagines/8D6A.aspx>

¹⁴ All the statistical information has been compiled and consulted in June 2022. We have taken the information from the official page of the state in terms of statistics and can be found in this links <https://www.estadistica.ad/portal/apps/sites/#/estadistica-en/pages/estadistiques-i-dades?N2=155&Idioma=en>

intervention in the 74th session of the cedaw in 2019. Thanks to this government's statistical page on withdrawals and interventions in childhood, we have detected a situation that is at least curious and alarming. The state and the children's department intervene with a

clear majority in couples who separate (140 interventions between 2020 and 2021, **light green column** in the graph) and in single-parent families (62 interventions between 2020 and 2021, orange column in the graph). It is not specified more. Although violations and actions that generate, at a minimum, discomfort in the population are easily deductible. Single Mothers (as separated from their partner) have



of specific data on these interventions.¹⁵

SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

5.1 Equality, pandemic and confinement

At the beginning of the confinement the state and recommended the confinement without exceptions. Aware of the confinement of women with their aggressors, we quickly launched the campaign #notequedesencasa (#donotstayhome)¹⁶ we worked in coordination with the Department of Attention to women who suffer violence throughout the 3 months that the home confinement lasted. It exceeds the purpose of this report, but we cannot fail to explain that, during confinement, while accompanying women to file reports, we encounter a police service that did not offer translation and interpretation services to women who did not understand Catalan or Spanish and we witnessed the use of dissuasive phrases by the police so that women did not report the aggression or the aggressor. Our association publicly denounced the situation and questioned the government¹⁷, they stated that our complains "did not adjust to reality" and did not respond to our emails with complaints and suggestions regarding the care of women in situations of violence by their partner or ex-partner.

5.2 Equality and violation of the rights of "temporary migrant" women

In Andorra during, the winter season, a high number of people come to work while the ski season lasts, a great source of income for the country, we call these people "temp". While the world's airspaces were closed due to the Covid-19 pandemic, we have witnessed how the country's immigration department carried out a express expulsion, under penalty of arrest or a fine of 6,000€ (Article 397 of the penal code)¹⁸ if the person continued in the country on the same day of the communication, violating, for example, the right to information by making an oral translation of the official expulsion document from Catalan to Spanish while reading it to her. In Andorra, "undocumented people" are criminalized. We do not know to what extent these expulsions occurred during lockdown and post-lockdown.

5.3. Violence against women and girls

Situation of women subjected to violence by their partner or ex-partner:

The Principality of Andorra does not count femicides. There is no law or internal treaty for this. The country goes to great lengths to hide these data. Although if you look closely at the country's statistics you can see some signs that something is wrong. The first data

¹⁵ <https://www.estadistica.ad/portal/apps/sites/#/estadistica-ca/pages/estadistiques-i-dades-detall?Idioma=ca&N2=155&N3=156&DV=1542>

¹⁶ Related news <https://www.altaveu.com/actualitat/stop-violencias-adverteix-del-perill-que-suposa-per-moltes-dones-estar-confinades> 11734 102.html

¹⁷ Related news <https://www.andorradifusio.ad/noticies/stop-violencias-denuncia-males-practiques-policia>

<https://www.diariandorra.ad/noticies/nacional/2020/05/29/stop-violencias-denuncia-mala-praxi-policia-hospital> 161672 1125.html

¹⁸ PENAL CODE ANDORRA

https://www.bopa.ad/bopa/029071/Pagines/GL20171026_12_41_22.aspx



that we must give is that between the years 2017 to 2020¹⁹ the statistics page offers a count of "deaths due to mental illness", counting in this period 141 men compared to 170 women who died from this rare cause, it is a very high figure.

We do not know if the deaths due to mental illness that occur in Catalan psychiatric centers that collaborate with the Andorran psychiatric unit are counted, we show our astonishment since we do not know what mental illness causes death.

We must also mention another public fact, and that is that deaths from poisoning, injuries and unknown origins add up to 177 men and 155 women between 2017 and 2020, and in the same period of dates we find that 180 men and 107 women have died from unknown causes. It is surprising that with the high level of intimate partner violence in the country, no femicide is found among these statistics (see table in annex 1. SDG 5). We have not counted the times that it mentioned in the press that the police have intervened on gender violence situations. So, with a high degree of sexist violence, it seems unlikely that there are no femicides.

The crime of gender violence is not defined in the Andorran Penal Code. Only the crime of "*mistreatment in the domestic sphere*" is typified (article 114 of the Penal Code). This contradicts Law 1/2015²⁰, of January 15, for the eradication of gender violence and domestic violence and in the same line and in contradiction with the Penal Code. By way of example, Law 31/2018, of December 6, on labor relations, in its article 38, establishes that "*the labor relationship is suspended for up to a maximum of three months, in the event that the employee is victim of gender violence.*"

The Principality of Andorra **lacks a unified data collection system** in relation to the violence suffered by women and girls. Each organization collects the data according to subjective criteria. Thus, the courts (Batllia)²¹, the police, the hospital, and the care service for victims of state violence show data annually without being able to understand the magnitude of the tragedy in the country, since they do not even collect the data with the same nomenclatures. One more example of the lack of communication and political will to eradicate violence against women.

Continuing with what happens in the courts, we do not know what criteria are followed so that complaints of sexist violence are not processed, since in Andorra there are no courts specialized in sexist violence, nor in sexual violence.

As an example, in the 2018/2019 judicial year, 293 complaints of sexist violence were registered and only 65 were processed. And in the same way, in the 2019/2020 judicial year there were 191 complaints and only 73 were processed. These data They are of great concern since together with the dissuasive discourse, it seems that women in a situation of vulnerability must be very numerous (Complete table in annex 2. SDG 5).

It should also be noted that there is only one equality department, under the Ministry of Social Matters, but that there is no similar department in other institutional places to advance in the eradication of violence, such as: the Ministry of the Interior which regulates the police, in Health, Education, Labor, etc... This department is also in charge of training in other public departments, which we consider necessary, but not sufficient, last year, for example, ONE training day was given within the framework of the continuous training of the judicial career and In October, 3 days of training sessions were held for the lawyers of the Bar Association. The country needs a stable training plan on gender violence and equality for public services.

Returning to what was stated in the previous SDG4, in the section withholding minors as punishment for economic status or structural patriarchy, the law 14/2019²² of February 15 supports and promotes the infantilization of society and government paternalism in terms of the exercise of citizenship rights. For example, due to the lack of communication and lack of joint action between the Department of Children and the Department of Violence against Women, we find that **there is a massive withdrawal of minors from women who have suffered violence by their partners without a gender perspective**, without a social perspective of the problem of violence and reports plagued by patriarchal ideology, little theoretical solidity, and with few standardized and modernized methods for diagnosis, endowing aggressors with rights and women with obligations. Reaching to the point that it is defended that violent fathers with women, are allowed to be in contact with their children compulsorily, promoting vicarious violence and secondary violence, taking little into account the voice of the minor and/or the psychological reports that contraindicate it.

5.4 Situation of women and girls in the face of sexual violence:

¹⁹ Official statistics page of the Andorran government. <https://www.estadistica.ad/portal/apps/sites/#/estadistica-ca/pages/estadistiques-i-dades-detall?Idioma=ca&N2=104&N3=115&DV=1457>

²⁰ Law 1/2015, del 15th January, for the eradication of gender-based violence and domestic violence <https://www.bopa.ad/bopa/027012/Documents/lo27012003.pdf>

²¹ Annual report of the Andorran courts: <https://www.justicia.ad/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/Memo%CC%80ria-Fiscalia-2020-2021.pdf>

²² Law 14/2019 del 15th February on the rights of children and adolescents https://www.bopa.ad/bopa/031027/Documents/CGL20190312_14_02_50.pdf
Ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, de 22-11-95 <https://www.bopa.ad/bopa/008007/Pagines/8D6A.aspx>



Child marriage is legal in Andorra and a 16 years old person can be allowed to marry²³.

Nor is there a clear law specifying **the age of sexual consent for minors**. It is deduced through article 147 of the penal code: which establishes that "*whoever engages in sexual behavior with a person under fourteen years of age or deprived of consciousness, unconscious or incapable of resisting, or with abuse of his incapacity, must be punished with a prison sentence of three months to three years*"

The crime of **rape within marriage** or partners **does not exist**

The protocols of action in case of rape of girls and women in the country are not clear. There are no specialized courts or legal professionals. Our association has an expert psychologist in sexual violence with whom the government does not collaborate and in the country, no other professional psychology declares him/herself an expert in this matter.

5.4.1 Almost total absence of sexual and reproductive rights.

There is no document, treaty or public law in the Principality of Andorra that recognizes and promotes the sexual and reproductive rights of women. They are talked about, but there is no political will for them to materialize.

Thus we have that the country does not have legislation on obstetric violence or does not have incubators for premature babies, making the problems that may exist in this matter even more difficult. We have not found public data about the disproportionate use of scheduled caesarean sections or gynecological maneuvers of dubious practice, although we know from the testimonies of the women who contact us that they occur, we do not know to what extent.

5.4.2 The right to abortion:

Penal code Article 108 penalizes abortion in all its forms, without exception, neither due to mortal fetal malformation, risk of the life of mother or rape, thereby violating the rights of girls and women.

Andorra remains one of the few places in Europe, along with Malta and San Marino, where abortion is punishable in all its forms. Even if you are a minor and have been raped.²⁴

While we fight for the right to abortion, our association has an abortion, feminist, and safe network since 2019 called Xarxa Meri (Network Meri)²⁵, where we inform, accompany and connect with safe abortion clinics.

In the last 2 years we have helped, informed and/or accompanied;

- Women who work temporarily in Andorra and realize that abortion is not legal, above all, women from South America, but also young people born in Andorra and residents of other nationalities
- We have been informed of clandestine abortions in the country of pregnant minors of various kinds (rape or consensual sexual relations), in which the minors have not suffered harm to regret. However, we are very concerned about this issue. The country completely ignores the sexual and reproductive needs of girls. Leading them to compulsory motherhood or clandestine abortion. The country must ensure the rights of girls specifically, an issue that is not mentioned in any report on progress in children's rights.
- We have been informed of payments of up to 6,000 euros in Catalan clinics for second-semester abortions where the viability of the fetus was not possible outside the womb. Since the country's response is that women will give birth, see them die and then give them a Christian burial.

From 2018 to 2021, la xarxa la Meri, without making much noise or much publicity, has treated a total of 150 women, of which 100 have gone to Catalonia to have an abortion.

5.4.3 SIAD:

The government in 2020 launched the Comprehensive Service for Women (SIAD). Previously, the current president of Andorra stated that this service would help women who did not know what to do when faced with a pregnancy and gave the option to give birth and give the baby up for adoption. We do not know to what extent women who have called this service have decided to take this option. The truth is, we do not know anything about this service, the action protocols are not public, the data that is sometimes given is not very

²³ <https://www.bopa.ad/bopa/007042/Pagines/C9DE.aspx>

²⁴ PENAL CODE ANDORRA

https://www.bopa.ad/bopa/029071/Pagines/GL20171026_12_41_22.aspx

²⁵ Xarxa Meri web

<https://stopviolencies.wixsite.com/stopviolencies/copia-de-informes-i-xarxa-internaci>



specific, the government said that support would be given for abortions where the fetus was not viable once outside the mother's womb, that has never happened, what's more, we have had several media cases reporting this situation of helplessness.

The SIAD does not have a permanent physical place that is easy to access and consult. It alternates through the country's primary health care centers. You must call the service phone to make an appointment. The attendant is not an expert in sexual and reproductive rights, and many times the attention is dry and with little patience. When accessing service, the employees, a midwife and a psychologist who is not an expert in sexual violence, give the women a sheet with the telephone numbers of hospitals and primary health centers in Catalonia, which women who live in Andorra do not have free access to (paper copy in Annex 3 SDG 5).

Likewise, types of sexual and reproductive rights attention centers are mentioned, which do not exist in Andorra, as is the case of the "ASIR". In the same document that is given, there is no logo, telephone number, address or any other official and institutional sign that guarantees and supports the information given. Thus, women who go to any of these addresses have not been guaranteed their human right to have an abortion.

Women head with this "document" to the Catalan hospitals, mentioned in it, but since there is no contact information at an institutional level, neither an agreement, much less a payment, nothing can be agreed between the SIAD the Andorran public health care institution and the public health care in Catalonia, so the women end up either contacting us or paying for their abortion on the private area. We have been contacted by women who have gone up to 3 times in a week to Barcelona, to different hospitals where they have not been attended. It should be noted that the "professionals" of the SIAD are given vague information and they are not experts in sexual reproductive rights, or in abortions, nor do they have a gender perspective, and even less, a feminists approach.

Finally, we must highlight from this document that, although the service began in 2020, the document given to women indicates the price of abortions from 2018. This service is controversial and does not cover the needs of women in Andorra²⁶.

5.4.4 Human assisted reproduction law:

In February 2019, a law on assisted reproduction was approved²⁷, but its benefits are not a right for women, there is a clear commercial will since it was promoted in the first instance by the country's tourism department. In article 12, it legalizes the purchase of human beings from poor women abroad through surrogate motherhood and, in article 14 it allows fertilized embryos to be thrown away outside the womb. That is to say, inside the woman's body it is a crime, and the bishop strongly opposes its legalization, but if these are done outside the female body, nothing happens. We are witnessing here an example of misogyny and religious fundamentalism.³

SDG 17. Partnerships to achieve the goals

17.1 State violence against the civilian population

The government of Andorra, currently, does not hesitate to exercise state violence against the civilian population that dares to exercise freedom of expression. This is the case of the president of the association that signs this report, Vanessa Mendoza Cortés, after her speech at the 74th session of the Cedaw in 2019 at the UN headquarters, Geneva, she was denounced by this government for slander (facing 4 years in prison and a fine of 30.000€), to date pending to proof and the case is still open, all this for exercising the legitimate right to defend human rights before the commission of a treaty to which Andorra is a voluntary party. Throughout these years, the government has lacked truth and has allowed the public lynching of Vanessa and has sometimes joined.

You might think this is a punctual form of action, but there is another totally reviled entity, that is barely given a voice by the government and her president is also being legally harassed, The Institute of Human Rights of Andorra, whose president is Elisa Muxella, and lately the Andorran courts magically reopened a legal case that had been filed for years. Thus initiating another process of structural violence towards her person due to her active role in advancing the human rights of people in Andorra²⁸.

17.2 Ineffective government systems.

²⁶ News where women complain about the service provided by the SIAD https://www.altaveu.com/actualitat/afers-socials/critiques-desangelada-atencio-ofereix-servei-assessorament-avortament_39624_102.html

²⁷ Law 12_2019 of 15 February 2019 qualified human reproduction. https://www.bopa.ad/bopa/031027/Pagines/CGL20190312_14_00_16.aspx

²⁸ News of the persecution of Elisa Muxella by the Andorran authorities

https://www.diariandorra.ad/noticies/nacional/2021/11/08/elisa_muxella_processada_per_blanqueig_189857_1125.html



In each international review we see how the government congratulates itself, complacent about the organizations or treaties that it claims to make available to citizens. We briefly name 3 because of their relevance in the voluntary report that the government has made for the HLPF 2022

- Copec: two meetings a year with all the entities in the country, all kinds of entities, where we are informed about what they will do, our voice does not influence the decisions or procedures that are announced in these commissions of intended citizen participation.
- “Llibre blanc de la igualtat” White book on equality. Stop Violències assisted in the preparation of this document, in which the social problems of women were not discussed in depth at any time, nor were social studies carried out, not even our knowledge was actively counted on.
- “El Raonador del ciutadà” . Ombudsman, like international organizations say, will be necessary, but it is not enough. He is a figure in tune with the prevailing ideas of the current government, it is not very well-known what mechanisms he has to solve the problems of the people who consult him, and the data he offers is, once again, confusing and diffuse²⁹. There are no specialists in violence or with a gender perspective in their team, the country tends to pervert and confuse the citizens by hiring women, but this does not mean that, consequently, without studies or specialization, they are feminists.

There are no effective mechanism that watches over the rights of citizens and that is also independent of the factual power. The approval of laws and services that promote human rights, does not mean they will be implemented if our government does not also provide effective human and economic resources to deploy those.

In international matters, we believe it is important to highlight that in the last UPR, at least 6 countries recommended the legalization of abortion to Andorra, and the CEDAW for 3 reviews has recommend that they must legalize abortion under determinate grounds, as well as the commission against torture, which hints in its 2018 report that not allowing abortion in case of rape, can violate basic rights and be a reason for torture.

The Andorran state ignores these indications for the sake of preserving the structure of the current state (Co-principality) that is clearly conditioned by the figure linked to the church of one of them.

To date, Andorra has not signed multiple of important treaties, which makes clear his will to advance social rights. Among these are:

- The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
- The International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
- The International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance

Of which even today in 2022 it is not part.

Conclusions and recommendations for the country

We ask the Principality of Andorra to stop violating the rights of women in terms of sexist violence in all areas.

We ask to stop persecution on people who have a critical voice and who dissent from their neo-capitalist and neoliberal ideology. We remind the government that it is a right of freedom of expression to dissent and defend ideas, even if what is defended is a crime.

We ask the government of Andorra to legalize abortion, without exemptions. The women of Andorra also pay their taxes, and we should be treated as fully entitled citizens.

To remember that the human rights treaty is included in our constitution, and that without women, rights, are not human rights.

²⁹ Memory of the Ombudsman . <https://www.raonadordelciutada.ad/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/Informe-anual-Raonador-Ciutada-2020.pdf>



Annex 1.ODS 5.

Tables extracted from the official statistics page of the Andorran government.

<https://www.estadistica.ad/portal/apps/sites/#/estadistica-ca/pages/estadistiques-i-dades-detall?Idioma=ca&N2=104&N3=115&DV=1457>

Causes of death from ill-defined conditions, injuries and poisonings, and death of unknown origin:

ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY BY SEX				
Descripció	2017	2018	2019	2020
Analysis of mortality by sex. Total deaths from ill-defined symptoms and conditions. Men	3	6	8	13
Analysis of mortality by sex. Total deaths from injuries and poisonings. Men	51	53	54	57
Analysis of mortality by sex. Total deaths by unknown origin. Men	51	56	37	36
Analysis of mortality by sex. Total deaths from ill-defined symptoms and conditions. Women	7	6	8	9
Analysis of mortality by sex. Total deaths from injuries and poisonings. Women	37	39	40	39
Analysis of mortality by sex. Total deaths by unknown origin. Women	29	27	26	25

Mortality due to mental disorders

ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY BY SEX				
Descripció	2017	2018	2019	2020
Analysis of mortality by sex. Total deaths from mental disorders. Men	36	33	38	34
Analysis of mortality by sex. Total deaths from mental disorders. Women	48	44	44	34

Annex 2 .ODS 5

Data from the reports of the Andorran courts restructured by Stop violències after consulting their reports:

<p>2018/ 2019</p>	<p><u>Denuncias por lesiones y maltratos:</u> Violencia de género: 60 d Violencia ámbito doméstico: 7 d Violencia a menores: 13 d 57 denuncias por lesiones sin especificar 12 (otros) violencia doméstica sin especificar victima Total: 149 denuncias <u>Denuncias por acoso, coacciones y amenazas</u> Violencia de género: 25 Violencia ámbito doméstico: 5 (de las cuales 1 es amenaza de muerte) Violencia a menores: 7 Total: 37 denuncias <u>Denuncias por sin especificar a quien:</u> 66 denuncias por amenazas 2 denuncias por amenazas de muerte 2 denuncias amenazas de muerte con arma 16 denuncias por chantaje 11 denuncias por coacciones 10 denuncias por acoso Total: 107 denuncias sin especificar victima</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Total final: 293 denuncias</p>	<p><u>Sentencias por lesiones y maltratos:</u> Violencia de género: 8 Violencia ámbito doméstico: 4 Violencia a menores: 2 32 condenas por lesiones sin especificar 1 (otros) violencia doméstica sin especificar victima 1 maltrato (sin especificar más) Total: 48 sentencias <u>Sentencias por acoso, coacciones y amenazas</u> Violencia de género:3 (de las cuales 1 con amenaza de muerte) Violencia ámbito doméstico: 0 Violencia a menores: 0 Total: 3 sentencias <u>Sentencias por sin especificar a quien:</u> 6 sentencias por amenazas 0 sentencias por amenazas de muerte 6 sentencias amenazas de muerte con arma 2 sentencias por chantaje 0 sentencias por coacciones 0 sentencias por acoso (otros) violencia doméstica Total: 14 sentencias</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Total final: 65</p>
<p>Año</p>	<p>Investigaciones y denuncias previas a abrir un expediente penal (Diligències prèvies)</p>	<p>Fiscalía (denuncias entradas a trámite y finalizadas con sentencia)</p>
<p>2019/ 2020</p>	<p><u>Denuncias por lesiones y maltratos:</u> Violencia de género: 75 d Violencia ámbito doméstico: 6 d Violencia a menores: 17 d 0 lesiones sin especificar Total: 98 denuncias <u>Denuncias por acoso, coacciones y amenazas</u> Violencia de género: 24 d. Violencia ámbito doméstico: 3d. Violencia a menores: 5d. Total: 32 denuncias <u>Denuncias sin especificar a quien:</u> 45 denuncias por amenazas 2 denuncias por amenazas de muerte 10 denuncias por chantaje 4 denuncias por coacciones Total: 61 denuncias sin especificar victima</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Total final: 191</p>	<p><u>Sentencias por lesiones y maltratos:</u> Violencia de género: 12 Violencia ámbito doméstico: 0 Violencia a menores: 4 27 Lesiones sin especificar Total: 43 sentencias <u>Sentencias por acoso, coacciones y amenazas</u> Violencia de género: 9 Violencia ámbito doméstico: 5 (de las cuales 1 es amenaza de muerte) Violencia a menores: 5 Total: 19 sentencias <u>Sentencias Sin especificar a quien:</u> 9 denuncias por amenazas 1 denuncias por amenazas de muerte 1 denuncias por chantaje 0 denuncias por coacciones Total: 11 sentencias</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Total final: 73</p>

Annex 3 ODS 5. Copy of the paper provided by SIAD to women who want to have and abortion in Catalonia



Informació orientativa IVE

TIPUS DE TRACTAMENTS I AVORTAMENTS

TEMPS	ON ADQUIRIR-HO	NOM	ADMINISTRACIÓ	PREU APROX.
Fins a les 72h (3 dies)	farmàcia	Levonorgestrel	casa	15-20€
Fins a les 120h (5 dies)	farmàcia	Ellaone®	casa	25€
Des de 5 dies a les 9 setmanes	ASSIR o Clínica especialitzada	IVE farmacològic (mifepristona i misoprostol)	ASSIR/clínica i casa	170€-300€
Des de 9 a 14 setmanes	clínica especialitzada	IVE quirúrgic	Clínica	320-500€

Cliniques autoritzades per l'IVE a Catalunya

Barcelona:			
Clinica Ginecològica Sants C/ Roger, 23 933 39 01 36	Centro Casanovas de Ginecología y Planificación Familiar C/Sepulveda, 80 Ent.1a 93 429 97 34	Centro Médico Aragón C/Vladomat, 158 93 451 15 09	Clinica d'Ara-Agrupació Tutor Mèdica C/Berguedà, 17 93 419 26 26
Barcelona:			
Instituto Ginotec, S A C/Espardenada, 346 93 349 38 36	Técnicas Científicas de Barcelona, SL (TCB, SL) C/Dalmases, 34 93 434 24 24	Estudio Médico Especializado en Contracepción y Esterilidad C/Angil, 39 932033038	
Girona:		Tarragona:	
Adalia Centre Mèdic C/Creu, 39 972 41 16 41	Centre Mèdic Eira C/ Frederic Mompou, 5 977241621		

Preus orientatius Generalifrat (2018)

Servei	Preu
IVE fins a 12 setmanes amb anestèsia local	322,25€
IVE fins a 12 setmanes amb anestèsia general	443,16€
IVE fins a les 14 setmanes amb anestèsia general o sedació	501,40€

ASSIRS per IVE farmacològic a Catalunya

Lleida	CAP Molerausa	973 711144
	CAP Espadouer	973 446028
	CAP Tàrega	973 310852
Tarragona	CAP Jaume I	977 920400
	CAP Sant Feliu de Reus	977 728311
	ASSIR Mollat	93 5762300
BCN Nord	CAP Vallès oriental (Granollers)	93 8600517
	CAP Turó de Con Mates (S'Escaldat)	93 5891122
	CAP Ronda de Terrassa	93 7365909
	CAP Sant Llàtzer (Terrassa)	93 7310137
	CAP El Cardenero-Elspollet	93 5942111
	CAP Sant Felix (Sabadell)	93 7122959
	CAP La Riera (Badalona)	93 5542003
	Centre ASSIR BSA (Badalona)	93 3882374
	CAP Ronda Prim (Mataró)	93 7578412
	Diassones	93 3294495
BCN Ciutat	CAP Manisa	93 4247458
	CAP Numància	93 4393421
	CAP St Andreu	93 2745516
	CAP Pare Claret	93 4761376
	CAP Vilafranca del Penedès	93 8170740
	CAP Jaume I (Vilanova i la G.)	93 8931216
	ASSIR Agrià	93 7251033
	CAP Marles (St Boi)	93 4329116
	CAP Gavà	93 6383200
	CAP S de març (Cornel·la)	93 3752043
BCN Sud	CAP Ronda de la Torrada (Hospitaler)	93 4113219
	CAP Ramon Vila (Prol del U)	93 3704101
	ASSIR Agrià	93 7251033
Terres de l'Ebre	CAP Baix Ebre (Tortosa)	977 502638
	CAP Palafugell	972 610607
Girona	CAP Catalina Palamós	972 600616
	CAP Güell (Girona)	972 210414
	CAP Dr Ramon Virinyes (Anglès)	972 421604
	CAP Cassà de la Selva	972 463882
	CAP Osona (Vic)	93 8696222
Osona	CAP Osona (Vic)	93 8696222
Manresa	CAP Boies	93 8748178

Non-existent terminology in Andorra. Women don't understand it, they don't know what it is. From these centers they go to public hospitals where they cannot be treated.

Private abortion clinics that women go to. Why do they list this ones, and not others?

Price of abortions in 2018. The document was given to a woman this year.