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Andorra

The present report is a compilation of the information contained in the reports of treaty bodies, special procedures, including observations and comments by the State concerned, and other relevant official United Nations documents. It does not contain any opinions, views or suggestions on the part of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), other than those contained in public reports issued by OHCHR. It follows the structure of the general guidelines adopted by the Human Rights Council. Information included herein has been systematically referenced in endnotes. The report has been prepared taking into consideration the four-year periodicity of the first cycle of the review. In the absence of recent information, the latest available reports and documents have been taken into consideration, unless they are outdated. Since this report only compiles information contained in official United Nations documents, lack of information or focus on specific issues may be due to non-ratification of a treaty and/or to a low level of interaction or cooperation with international human rights mechanisms.

I. Background and framework

A. Scope of international obligations¹

<i>Universal human rights treaties²</i>	<i>Date of ratification, accession or succession</i>	<i>Declarations/reservations</i>	<i>Recognition of specific competences of treaty bodies</i>
ICERD	22 Sept. 2006	None	Individual complaints (art. 14): Yes
ICCPR	22 Sept. 2006	None	Inter-State complaints (art. 41): No
ICCPR-OP 1	22 Sept. 2006	None	–
ICCPR-OP 2	22 Sept. 2006	None	–
CEDAW	15 June 1997	None	–
OP-CEDAW	14 Oct. 2002	None	Inquiry procedure (arts. 8 and 9): No
CAT	22 Sept. 2006	None	Inter-State complaints (art. 21): Yes Individual complaints (art. 22): Yes Inquiry procedure (art. 20): No
CRC	2 Jan. 1996	Declaration	–
OP-CRC-AC	30 April 2001	Binding declaration under art. 3: 18 years	–
OP-CRC-SC	30 April 2001	None	–

Core treaties to which Andorra is not a party: ICESCR, OP-ICESCR³, OP-CAT, ICRMW, CRPD (signature only, 2007), CRPD-OP (signature only, 2007) and CED.

<i>Other main relevant international instruments</i>	<i>Ratification, accession or succession</i>
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide	Yes
Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court	No
Palermo Protocol ⁴	No
Refugees and stateless persons ⁵	No
Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and Additional Protocols thereto ⁶	Yes, except all Additional Protocols

<i>Other main relevant international instruments</i>	<i>Ratification, accession or succession</i>
ILO fundamental conventions ⁷	No
UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education	No

1. In 2002, the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC) encouraged Andorra to withdraw its declaration made upon ratification of the Convention as soon as possible⁸.

B. Constitutional and legislative framework

2. In 2002, CRC welcomed the adoption of the Law on Adoption and Other Forms of Protection for the Abandoned Minor of 1996, the Qualified Law on Minors' Jurisdiction, which partially amends the Penal Code and the Qualified Law on Justice of 22 April 1999, the Law regulating Leave for Maternity or Adoption of 22 June 2000 and the Regulations for Child-care in Private Homes of 2001⁹.

3. CRC encouraged Andorra to continue and complete its review of legislation relevant to children to ensure full compliance with the Convention and its rights-based approach¹⁰. It was concerned that the principles of non-discrimination (art. 2 of the Convention), best interests of the child (art. 3), right to life, survival and development of the child (art.6) and respect for the views of the child (art. 12) are not fully reflected in Andorra's legislation and administrative and judicial decisions, as well as in policies and programmes relevant to children at both national and local levels¹¹.

4. While noting with appreciation the efforts of Andorra to criminalize trafficking and sale of children in the new Criminal Code, in 2006 CRC was still concerned that it does not include all purposes and forms of sale of children included in article 3, paragraph 1, of OP-CRC-SC.¹² It recommended that Andorra continue its efforts to amend the Criminal Code in order to prohibit the trafficking and sale of children for all purposes listed in article 3, paragraph 1, of the Optional Protocol and to extend the criminal liability to legal persons¹³.

5. In 2001, the Committee on Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) welcomed the fact that human rights treaties are directly applicable in the national legal system and that the specific elements of some treaties have been reflected in legislation¹⁴.

6. CEDAW expressed concern about the punitive abortion laws that could cause women to seek unsafe and clandestine abortion. It suggested that Andorra consider the revision of such punitive laws¹⁵.

C. Institutional and human rights infrastructure

7. As of 21 June 2010, Andorra does not have a national human rights institution accredited by the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (ICC).¹⁶

8. In 2002, CRC noted that the *Raonador del Ciutadà* deals, inter alia, with individual complaints concerning activities of the government and is accessible to all Andorra citizens. However, it expressed concern that this office does not have a clear mandate covering children's rights and violations and that the office is not known to children¹⁷. It encouraged Andorra to establish an independent and effective mechanism in accordance with the Paris Principles, provided with adequate human and financial resources and easily accessible to

children, with a clear mandate to monitor the implementation of the Convention; deal with complaints from children in a child-sensitive and expeditious manner; and provide remedies for violations of child rights under the Convention¹⁸.

9. CRC noted with appreciation that a Secretariat of State for the Family was established in May 2001 for the effective coordination between the various ministries and institutions in charge of children. It further noted the establishment in May 1999 of a Social Care Unit for Children in charge of vulnerable children¹⁹. It encouraged Andorra to strengthen its efforts to establish the Secretariat of State for the Family as the body for the coordination of all activities for the implementation of the Convention, with adequate responsibilities and human and financial resources to execute this function in an effective manner²⁰.

10. CRC expressed concern that Andorra's cooperation with NGOs at national level is not developed enough²¹. It encouraged Andorra to take adequate steps to improve its cooperation with NGOs at national level²².

D. Policy measures

11. CRC welcomed the various measures taken by Andorra to implement and strengthen the protection of the rights covered by the OP-CRC-SC, especially through the amendment of the Criminal Code punishing, inter alia, trafficking in body organs, sexual abuses against children, child pornography and child prostitution. It also welcomes the Social welfare programme for children at risk with its Protocol on childhood in danger of 10 June 2004²³. It was concerned at the absence of a Plan of Action for combating and preventing the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography²⁴.

12. While taking into consideration the fact that Andorran society is experiencing important economic, social, cultural and demographic change, CEDAW encouraged the Government to take a gender perspective into consideration in the design of future policies and programmes²⁵.

II. Promotion and protection of human rights on the ground

A. Cooperation with human rights mechanisms

Cooperation with treaty bodies

<i>Treaty body²⁶</i>	<i>Latest report submitted and considered</i>	<i>Latest concluding observations</i>	<i>Follow-up response</i>	<i>Reporting status</i>
CERD	–	–	–	Initial report overdue since 2007
HR Committee	–	–	–	Initial report overdue since 2007
CEDAW	2000	July 2001	–	Second report overdue since 2002

<i>Treaty body²⁶</i>	<i>Latest report submitted and considered</i>	<i>Latest concluding observations</i>	<i>Follow-up response</i>	<i>Reporting status</i>
CAT	–	–	–	Initial report overdue since 2007
CRC	2000	Feb. 2002	–	Second report received in 2009
OP-CRC-AC	2004	Jan. 2006	–	–
OP-CRC-SC	2004	Jan. 2006	–	–
<i>Standing invitation issued</i>		No		
<i>Latest visits or mission reports</i>		–		
<i>Visits agreed upon in principle</i>		–		
<i>Visits requested and not yet agreed upon</i>		–		
<i>Facilitation/cooperation during missions</i>		–		
<i>Follow-up to visits</i>		–		
<i>Responses to letters of allegations and urgent appeals</i>		During the period under review, no communication was sent.		
<i>Responses to questionnaires on thematic issues</i>		Andorra responded to none of the 23 questionnaires sent by special procedures mandate holders. ²⁷		

B. Implementation of international human rights obligations

1. Equality and non-discrimination

13. In 2001, CEDAW expressed its concern at the persistence of patriarchal patterns of behaviour in Andorra, as well as at the existence of negative stereotypes relating to the roles of women and men in the home, the workplace and society.²⁸ It recommended that high priority be given to efforts to eradicate traditional stereotypes that perpetuate direct and indirect discrimination against women. It encouraged Andorra to strengthen educational measures, and to increase collaboration with civil society organizations, the media and the private sector in order to achieve a greater balance in the roles and responsibilities of women and men, in particular in the sharing of family duties²⁹.

14. CEDAW encouraged Andorra to carefully monitor the impact of legislation, policies and programmes to eliminate inequality between women and men and to take steps to ensure that equal rights are enjoyed de facto³⁰.

15. In 2002, CRC noted with concern that children of seasonal workers residing illegally in Andorra may have difficulties in accessing health and education services³¹. While welcoming the information that these children are in practice provided with emergency health care, It recommended that Andorra take the necessary steps to allow these children access to basic and other social services such as health care and education³².

2. Right to life, liberty and security of the person

16. In 2002, while noting that corporal punishment in school is prohibited by law, CRC remained concerned that corporal punishment in the family is not expressly prohibited. It also noted with concern reports of episodes of bullying in schools³³. It recommended that Andorra undertake studies on domestic violence, ill-treatment and abuse, including sexual abuse, within the family and bullying in schools in order to assess the extent, scope and nature of these practices; develop awareness-raising campaigns in order to prevent and combat child abuse with the involvement of children; evaluate the work of existing structures and provide training to the professionals involved in this type of cases; effectively investigate cases of domestic violence and ill-treatment and abuse of children, including sexual abuse, within the family through a child-sensitive inquiry and judicial procedure in order to ensure better protection of child victims, including the protection of their right to privacy; and prohibit the practice of corporal punishment in the family and conduct information campaigns targeting, among others, parents, children, law enforcement and judicial officials and teachers, explaining children's rights in this regard and encouraging the use of alternative forms of discipline in a manner consistent with the child's human dignity and in conformity with the Convention³⁴.

17. In 2006, CRC noted that Andorra does not have armed forces and that consequently there is no legal regulation of voluntary or compulsory recruitment and that the absence of armed forces does not however exclude the possibility of individuals or groups undertaking efforts to recruit children for foreign armed forces or groups. CRC was concerned that the recruitment of children is not explicitly mentioned as a crime in Andorra's criminal code³⁵. It recommended that Andorra take the necessary legislative measures to criminalize recruitment of children and for this crime to be included in article 8, paragraph 8 of its Criminal Code, which establishes extraterritorial jurisdiction³⁶.

3. Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law

18. In 2002, CRC welcomed the reform of the juvenile justice system with the establishment of Judges for Minors, a new section for Minors within the judiciary, specialised services for juveniles under the Ministry of Justice and Interior, and the establishment of a Minors' Unit within the Police³⁷.

19. While noting the improvements in the juvenile justice system as a result of the enactment of the Qualified Law on Minors' Jurisdiction, which partially amends the Criminal Code and the Qualified Law on Justice of 22 April 1999, CRC was concerned that juveniles aged 16 and 17 years are treated as adults and can be sentenced to up to 15 years of imprisonment³⁸. It recommended that Andorra establish a juvenile justice system, which is in full compliance with the Convention, in particular by extending the applicability of the Qualified Law on Minors' Jurisdiction to all children up to the age of 18 at the time the offence was committed³⁹.

20. In 2006, CRC was concerned that the requirement of double criminality, both for extradition and for domestic prosecution of crimes allegedly committed abroad, limits the possibility of the prosecution of offences outlined in articles 1, 2 and 3 of the OP-CRC-SC and therefore limits the protection of children against these crimes⁴⁰. It recommended that Andorra amend its legislation in order to abolish the requirement of double criminality for extradition and/or prosecution of offences committed abroad⁴¹.

21. CRC noted with appreciation that Andorra assumes extraterritorial jurisdiction as defined in article 8, paragraph 8, of the Criminal Code, including for sexual offences against minors, under the condition of the possibility of a sanction of imprisonment of six years and more. It was concerned that some sexual crimes do not carry a maximum penalty of more than six years. It was further concerned that extraterritorial jurisdiction does not

always cover offences committed outside of Andorra by permanent residents⁴². It recommended that Andorra review the existing provisions of the Criminal Code with a view to increasing the maximum penalties available, and to strengthening its extraterritorial jurisdiction and thereby the international protection of children against prostitution and pornography⁴³.

22. CRC noted the information on the Protocol of 10 June 2001 on children at risk, which, *inter alia*, contains recommendations for the protection of children victims of sexual abuse (including child prostitution and pornography) who are witnesses in criminal procedures. It welcomed the fact that these recommendations are supported by the judiciary and other relevant professional groups. It regretted however that the criminal procedure law does not contain specific provisions to protect child victims of sexual abuse or exploitation during criminal procedures⁴⁴.

4. Right to marriage and family life

23. In 2002, CRC noted with concern that the minimum age for marriage is 16 years of age, and 14 years of age with a judge's permission⁴⁵.

24. CRC noted with concern the negative impact on children whose parents both work during the week-end. It further noted the increase of single parent families⁴⁶. It recommended that Andorra undertake studies on how parental week-end work affects children and on single-parent families in order to assess the extent, scope and nature of these problems; and develop appropriate measures to deal with these situations⁴⁷. It further recommended that Andorra take measures to establish more child-care services; effectively implement the Regulations for Child-care in Private Homes of 2001, including by training personnel and providing appropriate human and financial support; and ensure that child-care services promote early childhood development and meet the needs of working parents⁴⁸.

25. In 2001, CEDAW expressed concern at the existence of several discriminatory laws, including the provision of the Marriage Law that requires widowed or divorced women to wait 300 days before remarriage. It urged Andorra to review existing legislation, including the Marriage Law, to comply with the Convention⁴⁹.

5. Freedom of expression and right to participate in public life

26. CRC recommended that further efforts be made to ensure the implementation of the principle of respect for the views of the child and that in this connection, particular emphasis should be placed on the right of the child to participate in the family, at school, and generally in society. The general principle should also be reflected in all policies and programmes relating to children and awareness-raising among the public at large as well as educational programmes on the implementation of this principle should be reinforced⁵⁰.

6. Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

27. According to the United Nations data country profile on Andorra, 35.7 per cent of the seats in the national parliament were held by women in 2009.⁵¹

28. In 2001, CEDAW expressed concern about the situation of women in employment. It also expressed concern about the highly segregated labour market, the large percentage of women in low-paid jobs and in unpaid family labour. It further expressed concern at the wide gap in pay between women and men, that women may not receive equal pay for work of equal value, and the fact that there is no specific legislation which prohibits discrimination in employment in general, and which guarantees equal pay for work of equal value, in particular⁵². It urged Andorra to consistently monitor the situation of women with respect to paid employment and unpaid family labour. It recommended that Andorra

consider the introduction of legislation on equal employment opportunities and for positive action. It also recommended that Andorra avail itself of existing research and practice with regard to equal pay for work of equal and comparable value in order to overcome pay inequity⁵³.

29. In 2002, noting the attention given by Andorra to children under 16 working in a family context, CRC was concerned that such work may interfere with the right to education⁵⁴. It recommended that Andorra continue and strengthen its efforts to ensure respect for the rights of children under 16 working in a family context, and particularly the right to education⁵⁵.

7. Right to social security and to an adequate standard of living

30. CRC expressed its concern about the health problems faced by adolescents within Andorra, including drug abuse, and the fact that they make little use of the health services available to them. In particular, it took note of the number of cases of anxiety and depression affecting children and of the fact that psychological treatments for children are not covered by the national security system⁵⁶. It recommended that Andorra continue with and expand the services provided by *Consulta Jove*; continue and strengthen its activities to prevent HIV/AIDS and STDs, drug and other substances abuse and unwanted pregnancies, and strengthen the programme of health education in schools; undertake a study on child mental health, in particular anxiety and depression, and take measures to prevent and combat them; and ensure that psychological treatments for children are covered by the national social security system⁵⁷.

III. Achievements, best practices, challenges and constraints

31. CRC welcomed the international cooperation on behalf of children provided by the Principality of Andorra in cooperation with non-governmental organizations⁵⁸.

32. CRC noted with appreciation Andorra's international and bilateral technical cooperation activities aimed at preventing the involvement of children in armed conflicts⁵⁹.

IV. Key national priorities, initiatives and commitments

N/A

V. Capacity-building and technical assistance

N/A

Notes

¹ Unless indicated otherwise, the status of ratifications of instruments listed in the table may be found in *Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General: Status as at 31 December 2006* (ST/LEG/SER.E.25), supplemented by the official website of the United Nations Treaty Collection database, Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, <http://treaties.un.org/>.

² The following abbreviations have been used for this document:

ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;
OP-ICESCR	Optional Protocol to ICESCR;
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;
ICCPR-OP 1	Optional Protocol to ICCPR;
ICCPR-OP 2	Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty;
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women;
OP-CEDAW	Optional Protocol to CEDAW;
CAT	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;
OP-CAT	Optional Protocol to CAT;
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child;
OP-CRC-AC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict;
OP-CRC-SC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography;
ICRMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families;
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities;
OP-CRPD	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities;
CED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

³ Adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 63/117 of 10 December 2008. Article 17, paragraph 1, of OP-ICESCR states that “The present Protocol is open for signature by any State that has signed, ratified or acceded to the Covenant”.

⁴ Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

⁵ 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, 1954 Convention relating to the status of Stateless Persons and 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.

⁶ Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field (First Convention); Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea (Second Convention); Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (Third Convention); Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (Fourth Convention); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Protocol II); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Adoption of an Additional Distinctive Emblem (Protocol III). For the official status of ratifications, see Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland, at www.eda.admin.ch/eda/fr/home/topics/intla/intrea/chdep/warvic.html.

⁷ International Labour Organization Convention No. 29 concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour; Convention No. 105 concerning the Abolition of Forced Labour, Convention No. 87 concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize; Convention No. 98 concerning the Application of the Principles of the Right to Organize and to Bargain Collectively; Convention No. 100 concerning Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value; Convention No. 111 concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation; Convention No. 138 concerning the Minimum Age for Admission to Employment; Convention No. 182 concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of

- Child Labour.
- ⁸ Concluding observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC/C/15/Add.176), para. 11.
- ⁹ *Ibid.*, para. 3.
- ¹⁰ *Ibid.*, para. 9.
- ¹¹ *Ibid.*, para. 26.
- ¹² Concluding observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC/C/OPSC/AND/CO/1), para. 12.
- ¹³ *Ibid.*, para. 13.
- ¹⁴ CEDAW, *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-Sixth Session, Supplement No.38* (A/56/38), p. 50, para. 34.
- ¹⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 51, para. 48.
- ¹⁶ For the list of national human rights institutions with accreditation status granted by the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (ICC), see A/HRC/10/55, annex.
- ¹⁷ CRC/C/15/Add.176, para. 14.
- ¹⁸ *Ibid.*, para. 15.
- ¹⁹ *Ibid.*, para. 4.
- ²⁰ *Ibid.*, para. 13.
- ²¹ *Ibid.*, para. 22.
- ²² *Ibid.*, para. 23.
- ²³ CRC/C/OPSC/AND/CO/1, para. 4.
- ²⁴ *Ibid.*, para. 7.
- ²⁵ A/56/38, p. 50, para. 40.
- ²⁶ The following abbreviations have been used for this document:
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| CERD | Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination |
| HR Committee | Human Rights Committee |
| CEDAW | Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women |
| CAT | Committee against Torture |
| CRC | Committee on the Rights of the Child |
- ²⁷ The questionnaires referred to are those reflected in an official report by a special procedure mandate holder issued between 1 January 2006 and 30 June 2010. Responses counted for the purposes of this section are those received within the relevant deadlines, and referred to in the following documents: (a) E/CN.4/2006/62, para. 24, and E/CN.4/2006/67, para. 22; (b) A/HRC/4/23, para. 14; (c) A/HRC/4/24, para. 9; (d) A/HRC/4/29, para. 47; (e) A/HRC/4/31, para. 24; (f) A/HRC/4/35/Add.3, para. 7; (g) A/HRC/6/15, para. 7; (h) A/HRC/7/6, annex; (i) A/HRC/7/8, para. 35; (j) A/HRC/8/10, para.120, footnote 48; (k) A/62/301, paras. 27, 32, 38, 44 and 51; (l) A/HRC/10/16 and Corr.1, footnote 29; (m) A/HRC/11/6, annex; (n) A/HRC/11/8, para. 56; (o) A/HRC/11/9, para. 8, footnote 1; (p) A/HRC/12/21, para.2, footnote 1; (q) A/HRC/12/23, para. 12; (r) A/HRC/12/31, para. 1, footnote 2; (s) A/HRC/13/22/Add.4; (t) A/HRC/13/30, para. 49; (u) A/HRC/13/42, annex I; (v) A/HRC/14/25, para. 6, footnote 1; (w) A/HRC/14/31, para. 5, footnote 2.
- ²⁸ A/56/38, p. 50, para. 38.
- ²⁹ *Ibid.*, para. 39.
- ³⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 51, para. 50.
- ³¹ CRC/C/15/Add.176, para. 28.
- ³² *Ibid.*, para. 29.
- ³³ *Ibid.*, para. 39.
- ³⁴ *Ibid.*, para. 40.
- ³⁵ Concluding observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC/C/OPAC/AND/CO/1), para. 6.
- ³⁶ *Ibid.*, para. 7.
- ³⁷ CRC/C/15/Add.176, para. 5.
- ³⁸ *Ibid.*, para. 45.
- ³⁹ *Ibid.*, para. 46.
- ⁴⁰ CRC/C/OPSC/AND/CO/1, para. 14.
- ⁴¹ *Ibid.*, para. 15.
- ⁴² *Ibid.*, para. 16.

- ⁴³ Ibid., para. 17.
⁴⁴ Ibid., para. 18.
⁴⁵ CRC/C/15/Add.176, para. 24.
⁴⁶ Ibid., para. 35.
⁴⁷ Ibid., para. 36.
⁴⁸ Ibid., para. 38.
⁴⁹ A/56/38, p. 51, para. 47.
⁵⁰ CRC/C/15/Add.176, para. 32.
⁵¹ UN data, Country Profile Andorra, p.6, available at
<http://data.un.org/CountryProfile.aspx?crName=Andorra>.
⁵² A/56/38, p. 51, para. 45.
⁵³ Ibid., para. 46.
⁵⁴ CRC/C/15/Add.176, para. 43.
⁵⁵ Ibid., para. 44.
⁵⁶ Ibid., para. 41.
⁵⁷ CRC/C/15/Add.176, para. 42.
⁵⁸ Ibid., para. 7.
⁵⁹ CRC/C/OPAC/AND/CO/1, para. 4.
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