



Andorra

BIAS-MOTIVATED VIOLENCE

Andorran police confirmed they recorded an average of two to three bias-motivated incidents each month. Diversand NGO highlighted incidents during Pride celebrations in June and called the need for a formal system to register and classify bias-motivated violence, so that it can be recognised as hate crime and inform appropriate prevention and response measures. Such a system would allow for the recognition of LGTBI-phobic violence as hate crimes and the creation of preventive mechanisms alongside appropriate penalties for aggressors.

EQUALITY AND NON-DISCRIMINATION

This year, the Ministry of Equality implemented the obligation for all companies to have a protocol for sexual and gender-based harassment.

The measure was criticised by Diversidad, which warned that existing protocols remain framed through heterosexual and traditional perspectives and fail to explicitly address gender diversity or the specific forms of harassment faced by trans people.

The organisation has communicated these concerns to the Ministry of Equality, which has indicated that potential changes are currently under consideration.

HEALTH

In October, the decree regulating trans-specific healthcare entered into force. It allows trans and gender-diverse people aged 16 and over to access hormone replacement therapy through the Andorran Social Security system (CASS), while access to gender-affirming surgery is available from the age of 18. Trans children and adolescents under 16 are not eligible for medication coverage but are entitled to coverage for medical consultations and follow-up with healthcare professionals. Hormone replacement therapy is to be accessed through endocrinologists within the Servei Andorrà d'Atenció Sanitària (SAAS). However, only three endocrinologists practice in the country. According to testimony received by Diversand, one reportedly refuses to provide treatment, citing insufficient training. Civil society organisations have called on the Ministry of Health to ensure comprehensive training on gender diversity and trans healthcare for medical

professionals. The Ministry of Health has further indicated that gender-affirming surgeries will be carried out in Catalonia, Spain, as is the case for other specialised procedures. However, the terms of cooperation between the Andorran authorities and the Catalan healthcare system have not been made public, and questions remain regarding continuity of care, particularly in light of ongoing changes to Catalonia's own trans healthcare framework.

BODILY INTEGRITY

In July, in a joint civil society submission to Andorra's Universal Periodic Review (UPR), civil society organisations noted the absence of any public law protecting the bodily integrity of intersex people.

In a December meeting with Diversand, the Ministry of Health stated that healthcare protocols exist to safeguard the bodily integrity of intersex newborns, but these protocols have not been made public. (See also under Human Rights Defenders.)

HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS

In August, NGOs Diversand and Stop Violències faced public backlash from sections of the media and the Council of Ministers after announcing that they would present a report to the United Nations as part of Andorra's upcoming Universal Periodic Review. The organisations were accused by critics of lying and exaggerating the information contained in the report, although these claims were not substantiated or fact-checked.

The report, prepared in July, formed part of civil society submissions to the UPR and highlighted concerns related to the protection of human rights defenders, including calls for public recognition and reparation measures. The backlash raised concerns about the treatment of civil society organisations engaging with international human rights mechanisms. Andorra's Universal Periodic Review was held in November 2025. By the end of the year, no detailed governmental position had been published addressing the specific concerns raised.

LEGAL GENDER RECOGNITION

In July, concerns were raised about the continued delay in publishing the decree regulating access to

hormonal treatments in Andorra. The lack of a clear regulatory framework was highlighted as posing serious risks, as some trans people reportedly begin hormonal treatments without medical supervision.

These concerns were outlined in the same civil society [submission](#) to Andorra's Universal Periodic Review (UPR) by NGOs Diversand and Stop Violències, which called on the Andorran government to publish the decree without further delay. (See also under Human Rights Defenders)

INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT

In May, on the occasion of the International Day Against LGBTI-phobia (IDAHOBIT), the Consell General d'Andorra (Parliament) hosted a [conference](#) titled "To be or not to be trans, that's not the question" by Dr. Jordi Reviriego. As part of his intervention, Reviriego stressed that biological sex and gender must not be conflated, noting that gender is a social construction. He highlighted the contradiction in society's acceptance of aesthetic surgeries for cis people, while pathologizing or criminalizing similar interventions when it comes to trans people.

SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS

In July, as part of a [report](#) prepared for the upcoming United Nations UPR (See also under Human Rights Defenders and Legal Gender Recognition), the NGOs Diversand and Stop Violències highlighted demands for the decriminalization and legalization of abortion, ensuring access that is safe, free, and confidential within the country.

POLICE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

In May, institutional training aimed at strengthening awareness and sensitivity regarding LGBTI issues among police officers, firefighters, customs agents and prison staff was delivered in Andorra. The initiative, organised in the context of IDAHOBIT commemorations, was supported by the Andorran government and its equality structures. The training was delivered by the NGO Gaylespol in collaboration with Diversand.