



# ANDORRA

## EQUALITY AND NON-DISCRIMINATION

DiversAnd received accounts of microaggressions this year, but none of these were reported to the authorities. Both civil society and the government suspect that low reporting is due to fear.

Andorra's anti-discrimination body, the Equality Observatory, which was set up in 2020, is still not operational despite the government's continued pledges. The Observatory will collect data on hate crimes and will also have a specific committee on LGBTIQ+ issues. Civil society also continued to lobby for a specific LGBTIQ+ law.

The National Plan for Childhood and Adolescence was adopted, but LGBTI children and adolescents are excluded.

This year's Pride march was attended by the Minister of Social Affairs, Youth, and Equality.

## FAMILY

On 21 July, the Parliament unanimously adopted the new Law of the Person and Family, which eliminates any distinction between married heterosexual couples or same-sex civil partnerships and establishes church and civil marriage, the former only being available to heterosexual couples. The social democrat parliamentary group considers this distinction discriminatory and will appeal to the Constitutional Court.

## HEALTH

The Ministry of Health changed regulations in March to include gender-affirming care, including hormones and surgeries as part of the public health scheme, which means full cost coverage for these interventions. Nevertheless, no protocols have been published, a psychiatric diagnosis is still required to access care, training is lacking, and civil society has not been consulted since March in a meaningful way.

In April, DiversAnd trained mental health professionals at the Nostra Senyora de Meritxell hospital, on working with trans people.

## INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT

The Ministry of Social Affairs, Youth, and Equality joined civil society in advocating for equality for LGBTIQ+ people on IDAHOBIT (17 May), and the Minister joined the Pride march in July.

## LEGAL GENDER RECOGNITION

On 21 July, the parliament unanimously adopted the new Law of the Person and Family, which introduces a legal gender recognition procedure for the first time. The law allows trans people to change their name and gender marker on official documents, but not on the basis of self-determination. The law sets out a court procedure for both name and gender marker change, mandating that the person had lived according to their gender identity over the past two years, shown by evidence and testimonials. Children over the age of 12 can only access name change, with parental consent, and through a court procedure.

## PARTICIPATION IN PUBLIC, CULTURAL AND POLITICAL LIFE

DiversAnd reported that LGBTIQ+ people continue to be discriminated against in sports and dedicated this year's Pride to this theme.

[ANDORRA WEB PAGE](#)

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