



Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights

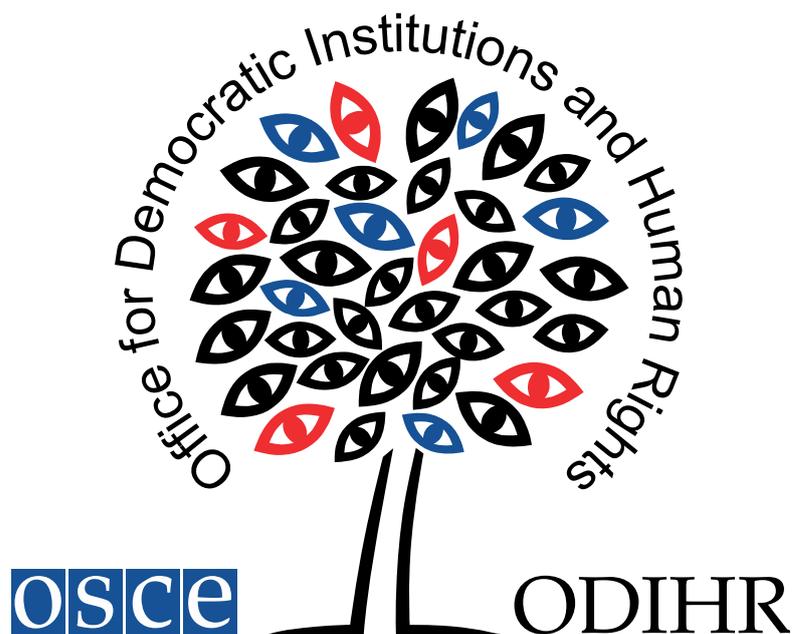
PRINCIPALITY OF ANDORRA

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS

1 March 2015

OSCE/ODIHR NEEDS ASSESSMENT MISSION REPORT

27-28 January 2015



Warsaw
19 February 2015

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**PRINCIPALITY OF ANDORRA
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1 March 2015**

OSCE/ODIHR Needs Assessment Mission Report

I. INTRODUCTION

Following an invitation from the Permanent Mission of the Principality of Andorra to the OSCE to observe the 1 March 2015 parliamentary elections and in accordance with its mandate, the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (OSCE/ODIHR) undertook a Needs Assessment Mission (NAM) to Andorra from 27 to 28 January. The NAM included Dr. Richard Lappin, OSCE/ODIHR Senior Election Adviser, and Mr. Alexey Gromov, OSCE/ODIHR Election Adviser.

The purpose of the mission was to assess the pre-election environment and the preparations for the parliamentary elections. Based on this assessment, the NAM recommends whether to deploy an OSCE/ODIHR election-related activity for the forthcoming elections, and if so, what type of activity best meets the identified needs. Meetings were held with officials from state institutions and the election administration, as well as with representatives of political parties, media, and civil society. A list of meetings is annexed to this report.

The OSCE/ODIHR would like to thank the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for their assistance in organizing the visit. The OSCE/ODIHR would also like to thank all of its interlocutors for taking the time to meet with the mission and to share their views.

II. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Andorra is a parliamentary co-principality. On 1 March, voters will elect members to the unicameral parliament, the General Council, for a four-year term. Of the 28 members, 14 are elected from a single national constituency under a proportional, closed-list system, while 2 members are elected from each of the seven parishes through a majoritarian system of party block voting.

Parliamentary elections are primarily regulated by the Constitution and Electoral Law, as well as the Law on Political Parties and Campaign Finance. The legal framework was amended in 2014 to strengthen campaign finance regulations and provide postal voting for non-resident citizens. OSCE/ODIHR NAM interlocutors expressed overall satisfaction with the legal framework and considered it a sound basis for democratic elections. However, the legal framework does not provide for international or citizen election observers, which is not fully in line with OSCE commitments.

The election administration is decentralized. The Electoral Board supervises the elections and deals primarily with election-related complaints. The government is in charge of the registration of national candidate lists, voter information, and the tabulation and announcement of election results. The parish authorities register voters and parish candidate lists, and organize voting at polling stations. All OSCE/ODIHR NAM interlocutors expressed full confidence in the impartiality and efficiency of the election administration at all levels.

Voters are provided with a range of alternative voting methods, including early, homebound, and postal voting. These types of voting are provided without observation by interested parties, but no OSCE/ODIHR NAM interlocutors expressed concerns over the integrity of these processes. Some interlocutors stated that greater voter information could have been provided for the new postal voting system and indicated that a post-election review of the process would be beneficial.

All citizens over the age of 18 on election day have the right to vote. The population of Andorra comprises some 70,000 inhabitants, of which only 24,509 are registered as voters. Long-term residents of voting age do not have the right to participate in national or local elections. Although all OSCE/ODIHR NAM interlocutors expressed confidence in the accuracy of voter lists, some noted concerns that considerable variations in the numbers of voters per constituency would affect the equality of the vote.

Political parties, associations, and groups of citizens may nominate candidate lists at the national and parish levels and must support their nomination with signatures from 0.5 per cent of the voters registered in the corresponding constituency. Three parties and one coalition will compete in the national contest, while 25 lists are registered to compete across the seven parish contests. Although some OSCE/ODIHR NAM interlocutors consider the five-day period for nomination of candidates to be too short, the registration of contestants did not raise any particular concerns.

Although there are no special legislative measures to promote women candidates, women hold half of the seats in the outgoing parliament. For the upcoming elections, some one third of candidates are women. However, women are often in slightly lower positions on the lists, and thus less electable.

The 13-day campaign period started on 15 February and will end on 27 February. The campaign is expected to focus on issues related to the economy, social welfare, public services, and closer ties with the European Union. Campaigning is expected to be based largely on personal contacts with voters. No OSCE/ODIHR NAM interlocutor raised concerns about the ability to campaign freely.

Candidate lists can fund their campaigns from their own resources and donations from individuals. Campaign expenses are subject to public reimbursement, although some interlocutors viewed the amount as insufficient to launch a meaningful campaign. The Court of Auditors reviews the financial reports of the contestants within six months after elections, but there is no public disclosure of finances before election day. All OSCE/ODIHR NAM interlocutors welcomed the new campaign finance law, stating that it would enhance transparency.

The media environment is pluralistic and media work with a high degree of freedom. The public broadcaster is obliged to provide equal access and equal free airtime to all contestants per constituency. Debates will be organised by the public broadcaster. Private media are largely self-regulated and provide paid airtime and space for campaign purposes. All OSCE/ODIHR NAM interlocutors noted that they are satisfied with the amount and impartiality of campaign coverage in both public and private media.

The complaints and appeals process ensures judicial review for all aspects of the electoral process. The Electoral Board is the body of first instance for most complaints while the parish councils consider voter registration complaints. All decisions may be appealed to the High Court of Justice. All OSCE/ODIHR NAM interlocutors expressed their full trust in the impartiality and efficacy of the electoral dispute resolution system.

Based on the findings of this report, the OSCE/ODIHR NAM does not recommend an election-related activity for these elections. All interlocutors expressed their overall confidence in the electoral process and no issues were brought to the attention of the OSCE/ODIHR NAM that would necessitate the immediate involvement of the OSCE/ODIHR. However, the OSCE/ODIHR stands ready to assist Andorra in the future in addressing the shortcomings highlighted in this report.

III. FINDINGS

A. BACKGROUND AND POLITICAL CONTEXT

Andorra is a parliamentary co-principality comprising seven administrative districts (parishes). The two co-princes, the President of France and the Bishop of Urgell, jointly serve as heads of state. Legislative power is vested in the unicameral General Council (parliament), which is composed of 28 members (MPs) elected for four-year terms. The parliament elects the prime minister, who, in turn, chooses the other members of the government. The prime minister holds most executive powers.

On 16 January, Prime Minister Antoni Martí, in line with his authority under the Constitution, dissolved the parliament and called elections for 1 March. The dissolution followed an almost full mandate of the parliament governed by the *Demòcrates per Andorra* (DA) with 22 seats. The *Partit Socialdemòcrata* (PS) and the Group *Mixt* with three seats each were also represented in the parliament. Women are relatively well represented in politics, holding 14 out of 28 seats in the outgoing parliament, 2 of the 9 ministerial posts and 3 of the 7 mayoral posts.

The OSCE/ODIHR undertook a Needs Assessment Mission before the 2011 early parliamentary elections, but no election observation activity was recommended.¹

B. LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND ELECTORAL SYSTEM

Parliamentary elections are primarily regulated by the 1993 Constitution and the 1993 Law on the Electoral System and Referendum (Electoral Law), last amended in November 2014. Elections are further regulated by the 2014 Law on Political Parties and Campaign Finance, the 2000 Law on the Public Radio and Television Broadcasting, last amended in 2012, as well as by governmental decrees and Electoral Board regulations. OSCE/ODIHR NAM interlocutors expressed overall satisfaction with the legal framework and considered it a sound basis for the conduct of democratic elections.

The 2014 amendments to the Electoral Law provide the possibility of postal voting for non-resident citizens, while the new Law on Political Parties and Campaign Finance was adopted with a view to strengthening the transparency and accountability of political finance. Although it is good practice not to amend the electoral legal framework less than one year before an election, OSCE/ODIHR NAM interlocutors described the process as inclusive and all changes were passed unanimously by the parliament.²

There are no provisions in the Electoral Law, or regulations of the Electoral Board, allowing for international or citizen election observation. Some OSCE/ODIHR NAM interlocutors acknowledged that this is not fully in line with paragraph 8 of the 1990 OSCE Copenhagen Document and noted that this could be addressed in future legal amendments.³ All registered candidate lists, however, have the right to appoint representatives to polling stations.

According to the Constitution, the parliament “expresses the mixed and apportioned representation of the national population and the seven parishes”. In line with this principle, the Electoral Law

¹ All previous OSCE/ODIHR reports on Andorra are available at: www.osce.org/odihr/elections/andorra.

² Section II.2.b of the 2002 Code of Good Practice in Electoral Matters of the Council of Europe’s Commission for Democracy through Law (Venice Commission) recommends: “The fundamental elements of electoral law... should not be open to amendment less than one year before an election.”

³ Paragraph 8 of the 1990 OSCE Copenhagen Document states that participating States “consider that the presence of observers, both foreign and domestic, can enhance the electoral process for States in which elections are taking place”.

stipulates that 14 MPs are elected from a single national constituency under a proportional closed-list system,⁴ while two MPs are elected from each of the seven parishes through a majoritarian system of party block voting.⁵

The number of eligible voters varies significantly between the seven parishes, ranging from 906 in Canillo to 7,372 in Andorra la Vella. Several OSCE/ODIHR NAM interlocutors expressed their concern that these variations affect the equality of the vote since the number of votes required to be elected deviates by up to some 110 per cent from the nationwide average. In only two municipalities is the deviation within the maximum 15 per cent range recommended by the Council of Europe's Venice Commission.⁶

C. ELECTION ADMINISTRATION

The election administration is decentralised and primarily managed by three administrative structures: the Electoral Board, the government, and the parish authorities.

The Electoral Board supervises the elections and ensures that all candidates can compete with each other on an equal basis. The Electoral Board is formed anew by each incoming parliament and consists of six members appointed for four-year terms. Three members are randomly chosen by the High Council of Justice from among the judges of the first instance court,⁷ and three others are appointed by the speaker of parliament based on the joint proposal of parliamentary groups. The High Council of Justice appoints the chairperson and the deputy of the Electoral Board from among the judicial appointments. The General Secretary of the parliament serves as the Secretary of the Electoral Board with an advisory role. The Electoral Board is entitled to regulate different aspects of the elections and deals with election-related complaints. The Board meets on an *ad hoc* basis and its meetings are closed to the public. The Electoral Board maintains its own informative website, but its decisions are published only in the official gazette.

The government administers several aspects of the electoral process, including the registration of national candidate lists, voter information, production of ballot papers and envelopes, and the tabulation and announcement of election results.

The parish authorities are in charge of the registration of parish candidate lists, voter registration, and the setting up of polling stations. Each of the seven parishes operates one polling station on election day. In polling stations, one or more polling bureaus are established.⁸ The polling bureaus are composed of at least two members of the parish council and representatives of each candidate list registered in the parish. A member of the parish council acts as the chairperson of the polling bureau.

⁴ Candidate lists obtain seats in the national contest if they reach the electoral quotient, which is one fourteenth of all valid votes (or some seven per cent).

⁵ In party block voting, voters select one candidate list. The list receiving the most votes wins all seats in the constituency.

⁶ Section 2.2.iv of the 2002 Venice Commission's Code of Good Practice in Electoral Matters recommends that "the permissible departure from the norm should not be more than 10% and should certainly not exceed 15%, except in special circumstances (protection of a concentrated minority, sparsely populated administrative entity)".

⁷ The High Council of Justice consists of five members nominated by the co-princes, the prime minister, the speaker of parliament, and judges.

⁸ In the biggest municipality Andorra la Vella, 7,372 voters are registered, and two bureaus are established serving more than 3,000 voters each.

All OSCE/ODIHR NAM interlocutors expressed full confidence in the impartiality and efficiency of the election administration at all levels. While no significant concerns were raised, some interlocutors questioned whether parish councillors, who are party representatives, should chair polling stations.

D. ALTERNATIVE VOTING METHODS

The law provides voters with a range of alternative voting methods, including early, homebound, and postal voting. Early in-person voting, also called judicial voting, takes place at the court of first instance in Andorra la Vella and is administered solely by judges. It started on 15 February and will end at 13:00 on 28 February. There is no need for voters to justify a reason for early voting. Those who vote in advance are marked as such in the voter lists to avoid the possibility of multiple voting. The OSCE/ODIHR NAM was informed that approximately 30 per cent of voters cast their ballots in advance.

Within the same time period, homebound, imprisoned and hospitalized voters may also request to vote at their place of stay. A judge of the court of first instance, accompanied by a court secretary, travels to the requested locations with the necessary materials. A medical certificate is needed for homebound voting.

The 2014 amendments to the Electoral Law introduced postal voting for voters who are permanently or temporarily residing abroad. Such voters could apply for postal voting within five working days after the call of elections. They receive voting packs (comprising ballot papers, envelopes, and electoral information) by registered mail. All postal ballots should be delivered to the court of first instance by 13:00 on 28 February. According to several OSCE/ODIHR NAM interlocutors, some 100 voters applied for postal voting, although many more voters are estimated to be abroad. Some interlocutors stated that the government could have undertaken more effective communication of the new postal voting rules and indicated that a post-election review of the process would be beneficial.

Before the start of voting on election day, judges visit polling stations to deposit early, homebound and postal votes. Although these alternative voting methods are provided without observation by interested parties, no OSCE/ODIHR NAM interlocutors expressed concerns over the integrity of these processes.

E. VOTER REGISTRATION

All citizens over the age of 18 on election day have the right to vote. The only exceptions are those imprisoned or declared mentally incapable; both categories must be deprived of their voting rights by a final court decision.

The total population of Andorra is estimated at some 70,000 inhabitants, of which about 50 per cent are citizens. Long-term residents of voting age do not have the right to participate in national or local elections. Only persons permanently residing in Andorra for 20 years may apply for Andorran citizenship; dual citizenship is not allowed. While citizenship is widely recognized as an admissible restriction on suffrage for national elections, there is an emerging trend to grant voting rights for local elections to long-term residents who are not citizens.⁹ Several political parties met with by the OSCE/ODIHR NAM indicated that issues concerning citizenship acquisition and voting rights for non-citizens will form part of the political discourse during the next parliament.

⁹ Paragraph 3 of the 1996 UN Human Rights Committee General Comment 25 on Article 25 of the ICCPR confirms the existence of an emerging trend to grant voting rights to permanent non-citizens at local elections. In addition, section 1.1.b.ii of the 2002 Venice Commission's Code of Good Practice in Electoral Matters recommends that "it would be advisable for foreigners to be allowed to vote in local elections after a certain period of residence".

Voter registration is passive and is administered by parish authorities without a central voter register, while those applying to vote by post from overseas should actively register. Citizens are included in the voter lists according to their place of residence or origin. The permanent lists are revised and published twice a year, on 30 March and 30 September. In case of elections, the voter lists are published three days after the announcement of the election date. Following the publication of voter lists, voters have eight days to request changes or inclusions in case of errors and, if needed, appeal parish decisions regarding voter lists to the court. Upon request, digital and hard copies of the voter lists can be issued to electoral contestants. A total of 24,509 voters are registered for the upcoming elections. All OSCE/ODIHR NAM interlocutors expressed confidence in the accuracy and inclusiveness of the voter lists.

F. CANDIDATE REGISTRATION

All citizens who are eligible to vote have the right to stand for parliamentary elections except those who are imprisoned. Members of parish councils, the High Council of Justice, Electoral Board and the Public Prosecutor office, as well as judges, cannot be registered as candidates unless they resign.

Any party, association, or group of citizens may nominate candidate lists for the national and parish constituencies. Lists for the national constituency must consist of 14 candidates and 3 substitutes, while lists for the parish constituencies must consist of 2 candidates and 3 substitutes. Both national and parish lists must be supported by signatures from at least 0.5 per cent of, but no less than 10, registered voters of the corresponding constituency. Each voter can sign only for one national and one parish list. A candidate may stand only on one list.

Candidate lists must be submitted within five working days after the announcement of the elections. For these elections, national lists were submitted by three parties (DA, *Liberals d'Andorra*, and *Socialdemocràcia i Progrés d'Andorra*) and one coalition led by the PS. Twenty-five parish lists were registered, with between two and four lists registered in each parish.¹⁰ Several OSCE/ODIHR NAM interlocutors noted that five days was too short a period for parties to decide upon candidates and collect supporting signatures.

Although there are no special legislative measures to enhance women's political participation, all political parties met with by the OSCE/ODIHR NAM reported internal party policies to promote women candidates. For the upcoming elections, national lists have some 30 per cent of women candidates. However, no women head national lists and women are often in slightly lower positions on the lists, and thus less electable. For the municipal lists, some 38 per cent of candidates are women, with 7 women heading a list.

G. CAMPAIGN AND CAMPAIGN FINANCE

A 13-day campaign period is defined in the decree dissolving the parliament and announcing the elections. The campaign started at noon on 15 February and will end at midnight on 27 February. There is a 24-hour silence period before election day. The campaign is expected to focus on issues related to the economy, social welfare, public services, and closer ties with the European Union.

During the campaign period, the placement of campaign posters is limited to designated areas provided by the parishes. According to OSCE/ODIHR NAM interlocutors, much of the campaign

¹⁰ Four lists were registered in Andorra la Vella, Encamp, Escaldes-Engordany, Ordino, and St. Julià de Lòria parishes, three lists in La Massana, and two lists in Canillo.

will be based on personal contacts with voters, with candidates and supporters going door-to-door to distribute materials and speak with voters. Political parties also noted that they would use social media to reach-out to voters.¹¹ None of the interlocutors expressed any concerns about the ability to campaign freely.

Campaign financing is regulated by the Law on Political Parties and Campaign Finance, implemented for the first time in these elections. While adopting the new law, the parliament took into account recommendations by the Council of Europe's Group of States against Corruption (GRECO).¹² All OSCE/ODIHR NAM interlocutors welcomed the new law, stating that it would contribute to the transparency of the election campaign.

Political parties and coalitions are entitled to public funding based on votes received and mandates won during parliamentary and local elections. For parliamentary elections, the government reimburses each candidate list for campaign expenses, providing EUR 5 for every vote received and EUR 150 for each MP elected. The majority of OSCE/ODIHR NAM interlocutors positively assessed provisions that entitle all parties contesting elections to receive public funding, although some noted that the amount was not significant enough to launch a meaningful campaign.

According to the new rules, campaign donations, both monetary and in-kind, can be made by individuals resident in Andorra and are limited to EUR 6,000 per person. Anonymous and foreign donations, as well as those from legal and public entities, are prohibited. Campaign spending for a national list cannot exceed EUR 200,000 plus EUR 0.3 for each voter registered for the elections (some EUR 207,350 for these elections). Campaign spending for a parish list is limited to EUR 30,000 plus EUR 0.3 for each voter registered in the corresponding parish. A wide range of sanctions for breaches of campaign finance are envisaged, including withholding public finance, administrative fines, and imprisonment.

All lists are required to open an account through which all donations and expenditures must pass. Each candidate list is required to report on donations and expenditures to the Court of Auditors between 60 and 80 days after the elections. In parallel, banks which issued loans for the campaign, as well as entities that provided any campaign services exceeding EUR 10,000, have to report on these to the Court of Auditors. The Electoral Board has access to the campaign bank accounts and is obliged to report within two months after elections to the Court of Auditors on whether the contestants complied with the regulations. The Court of Auditors reports to the parliament within six months after the elections and justifies the right of contestants to receive public funding and reimbursement for campaign expenses from the government. There is no requirement for the disclosure of incomes and expenditures before election day.

H. MEDIA

The Constitution recognizes the freedoms of expression and information. The media environment is pluralistic with a wide variety of media outlets. Media from neighbouring Spain and France are also widely available. Media representatives informed the OSCE/ODIHR NAM that the media work with a high degree of freedom.

The public broadcaster, *Ràdio i Televisió d'Andorra* (RTVA) operates the only Andorran television station, as well as two radio stations. RTVA has adopted its own code of journalistic ethics.

¹¹ Some 89 per cent of the population of Andorra were Internet users in 2014. See: www.internetlivestats.com/internet-users-by-country.

¹² See the November 2013 GRECO report at: [http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/greco/evaluations/round3/GrecoRC3\(2013\)12_Andorra_EN.pdf](http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/greco/evaluations/round3/GrecoRC3(2013)12_Andorra_EN.pdf).

According to the law, RTVA is obliged to provide equal access and equal free airtime to all national lists, with corresponding provisions for parish lists. RTVA has planned one live debate on television and one on radio among the leaders of the four national lists, as well as separate debates for each parish. RTVA determined the allocation of free airtime to registered lists through a public lottery. It decided not to provide additional paid airtime in order to ensure a level playing field.

For private media, the Electoral Law provides only a general principle of non-discrimination in the advertising policy. The OSCE/ODIHR NAM media interlocutors noted that they would provide contestants with airtime and space for paid advertisement, as well as some debates and interviews. Media representatives confirmed that they cover the campaign largely according to self-regulation policies. There is no specific institution tasked with media monitoring and supervision, but the Electoral Board is mandated to consider media-related complaints during the elections. All OSCE/ODIHR NAM interlocutors noted that they are satisfied with the amount and impartiality of campaign coverage in both public and private media.

I. COMPLAINTS AND APPEALS

The complaints and appeals process is regulated in the Electoral Law, ensuring a right to judicial review for all aspects of the election process. The Electoral Board is the body of first instance for most election-related complaints, including candidate registration, campaigning, and use of media. It is required by law to respond within prompt deadlines.¹³ Complaints regarding voter registration are made to parish councils, complaints on election day are made to the polling stations, and complaints about the election results are filed directly to the courts. All decisions of courts of first instance can be appealed to the Administrative Chamber of the High Court of Justice. Should any aspect of a complaint relate to fundamental rights and freedoms, the decision of the High Court of Justice can be further appealed to the Constitutional Court. All OSCE/ODIHR NAM interlocutors expressed their full trust in the impartiality and efficacy of the electoral dispute resolution system.

IV. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION

All interlocutors met with by the OSCE/ODIHR NAM expressed overall confidence in the election administration. No significant concerns were expressed related to the functioning of democratic institutions, respect for fundamental freedoms, transparency of the electoral process, voter and candidate registration, campaign environment, and election day procedures. However, there are aspects of the process that could be brought further in line with OSCE commitments and international standards for elections. These include the lack of legal provisions for election observation and the inequality of the vote between electoral districts. Also, transparency in campaign financing could be enhanced through disclosure requirements prior to election day.

Based on the findings of this report, the OSCE/ODIHR NAM does not recommend an election-related activity for the 1 March parliamentary elections as no issues were raised that would necessitate the immediate involvement of the OSCE/ODIHR. However, the OSCE/ODIHR stands ready to assist Andorra in the future in addressing the shortcomings highlighted in this report.

¹³ Complaints related to candidate registration are decided upon within three working days, whereas complaints relating to campaigning and the media are decided upon in two working days.

ANNEX: LIST OF MEETINGS

Government

Gilbert Saboya Sunyé, Minister of Foreign Affairs
Jordi Casadevall Touseil, Secretary General of the Government
Gemma Cano Berné, Director of Multilateral Affairs and Co-operation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Júlia Stokes Sada, OSCE Desk Officer, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Jordi Ramon Minguillón Capdevila, Deputy Mayor of Andorra la Vella
Eron Estany Vidal, Member of Council of Andorra la Vella
Meritxell Pérez Font, Secretary General of Council of Andorra la Vella

Electoral Board

Maria Angels Moreno, President
Josep Hinojosa Besolí, Secretary of Electoral Board and Secretary General of the Parliament

Courts

Albert Andrés Pereira, President, Administrative Chamber of the High Court of Justice
Pere Pastor Vilanova, Magistrate, Administrative Chamber of the High Court of Justice
Carles de Unzueta Rullán, Member of the Court of Auditors

Political Parties

Carles Torralba, Secretary, *Demòcrates per Andorra*
Eric Jover, Campaign Director *Demòcrates per Andorra*
Juli Fernández Blasi, Co-president, *Verds d'Andorra*
Isabel Lozano, Co-president, *Verds d'Andorra*
Ferran Costa, General Secretary, *Liberals d'Andorra*
Pere López, First Secretary, *Partit Socialdemòcrata*
Rosa Gili Casals, Secretary, *Partit Socialdemòcrata*
David Rios, Member of the Managing Board, *Partit Socialdemòcrata*
Gerard Alís, Member of the Managing Board, *Partit Socialdemòcrata*
Victor Naudi, President, *Socialdemocràcia i Progrés d'Andorra*
Jaume Bartumeu Cassany, Member, *Socialdemocràcia i Progrés d'Andorra*
Carles Verdaguer, President, *Unió Laurediana*
Marc Pintat, Deputy President, *Unió Laurediana*
Joan Ramon Peralba, Spokesperson, *Unió Laurediana*

Media

Xavier Mujal, Director General, *Ràdio i Televisió d'Andorra*
Marisol Fuentes, Director, radio station "SER Andorra"
Noemí Rodríguez, Director, radio station *Cadena Pirenaica*
Marc Segalés, Director, newspapers *Bon dia* and *Mes Andorra*
Ignasi de Planell, Director, newspaper *Diari d'Andorra*
Joan Ramon Baiges, Deputy Director, newspaper *Periòdic d'Andorra*
Nerea Moreno, Director, news agency *Agència Andorrana de Notícies*

Civil Society

Montserrat Nazzaro, President, Women's Association of Andorra
Elvira Geli, Social Mediator, Women's Association of Andorra
Madhu Jethani, President, Hindu Community Association
Isaac Benchluch, President, Jewish Cultural Association
Sofia Martins, Portuguese Community Association
José Luís Gonçalves Carvalho, Portugal House