

Small States Security and Defence

Name of Country

Andorra

Name of Presenter/s

Cristina Yañez

Coprincipality:

A unique case of institutional design and the cornerstone of Andorran independence. Borders always stable.



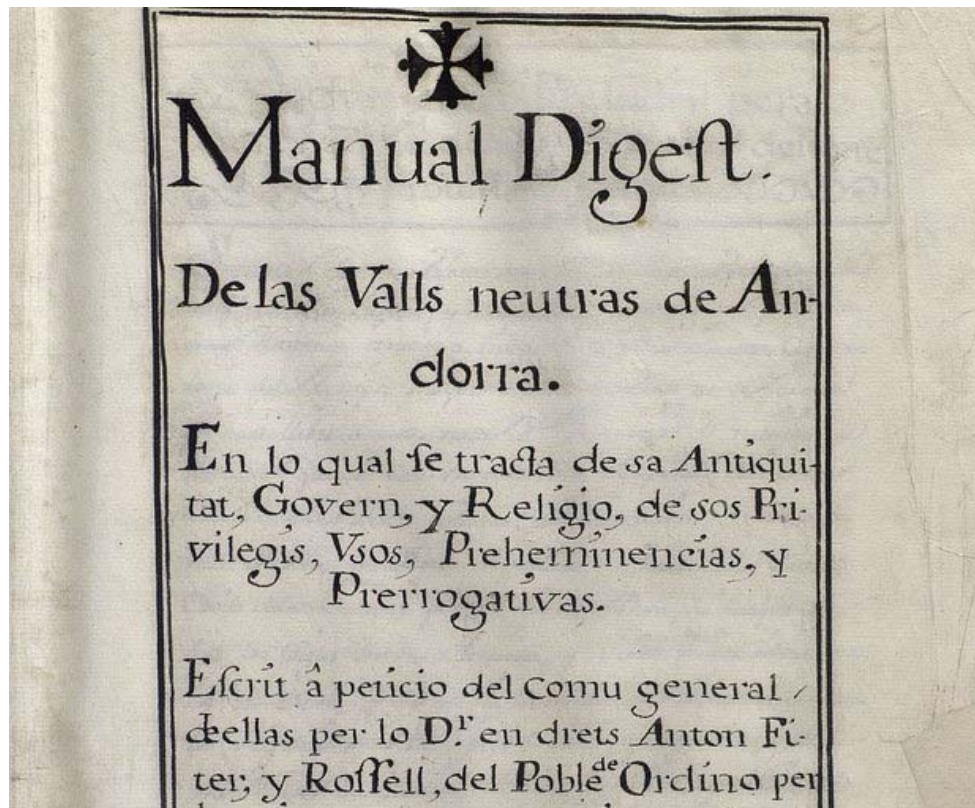
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2019

Photo: Agencia SIC

Andorran political principles and practices: Manual Digest



Manual Digest is a compilation of the history, government, and customs and traditions of Andorra. Handwritten in Catalan and in Latin in 1748, by the Andorran lawyer Antoni Fiter i Rossell. Until Constitution of 1993, it was the most important written compilation of the traditional usages and customs of Andorra.

It includes a series of moral rules Andorran politicians should comply with, grouped under the name "Màximes". Being moderate, neutral during conflicts or cautious.

Maxima 37: Refers to not take any part or express anything during a conflict between France and Spain.

Maxima 46: Recommends to maintain communications and roads with France and Spain in a little bad condition (in order to avoid Spanish or French army to cross through Andorra).

Maxima 49: Never showing richness or power, always misery.

XIX Century and first half of XX Century: Revolutions in Andorra demanding political rights around

Photo: Cairat Family



Síndic Francesc Cairat

Francesc Cairat (right, left Colonel Baulard), head of the Andorran Parliament (Síndic), from 1933 until 1960.

He negotiated with Franco troops avoiding Andorra to be attacked and obtaining provisions of food during the Spanish Civil War. He also hid republican refugees at his own house.

Encounter between the Spanish national troops (requetés) with the commander Aguirre at the top; and Síndic Francesc Cairat with the gendarmes (Colonel Baulard). At the Spanish border. 1939.

Francesc Cairat also met with the German troops on the French border during 2WW.

He also had to deal with the maquis, a left rebel group that hid in the mountains of the Pyrenees.

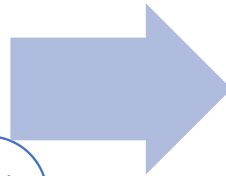


Photo: Joan Vheils, ANA

1993: Andorra becomes a State

Before 1993: Usages and customs. Andorra is a UPO
("unidentified political object")

- **Executive:** Co-princes, Consell General (Parliament, since 1419) Comuns (Regional administrations and management of communal ownerships: forest, pastures), Government (since 1982).
- **Legislature:** Co-princes, Consell General, Comuns; Quarts and veinats (neighborhood assemblies).
- **Judiciary:** Co-princes. Each co-prince has its own judicial branch, made up of Spanish judges or French judges.



1993: Written Constitution.

- **Executive:** Government
- **Legislature:** Consell General (Parliament, since 1419)
- **Judiciary:** Independent Andorran judicial system.
- Article 1.1 "Andorra is a Democratic and Social independent State abiding by the Rule of Law"
- Article 1.4 "The political system of Andorra is that of a **parliamentary Coprincipality**".
- Article 5 "The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is binding in Andorra".

1993: UN recognizes Andorra



Photos: Fundació Julià Reig

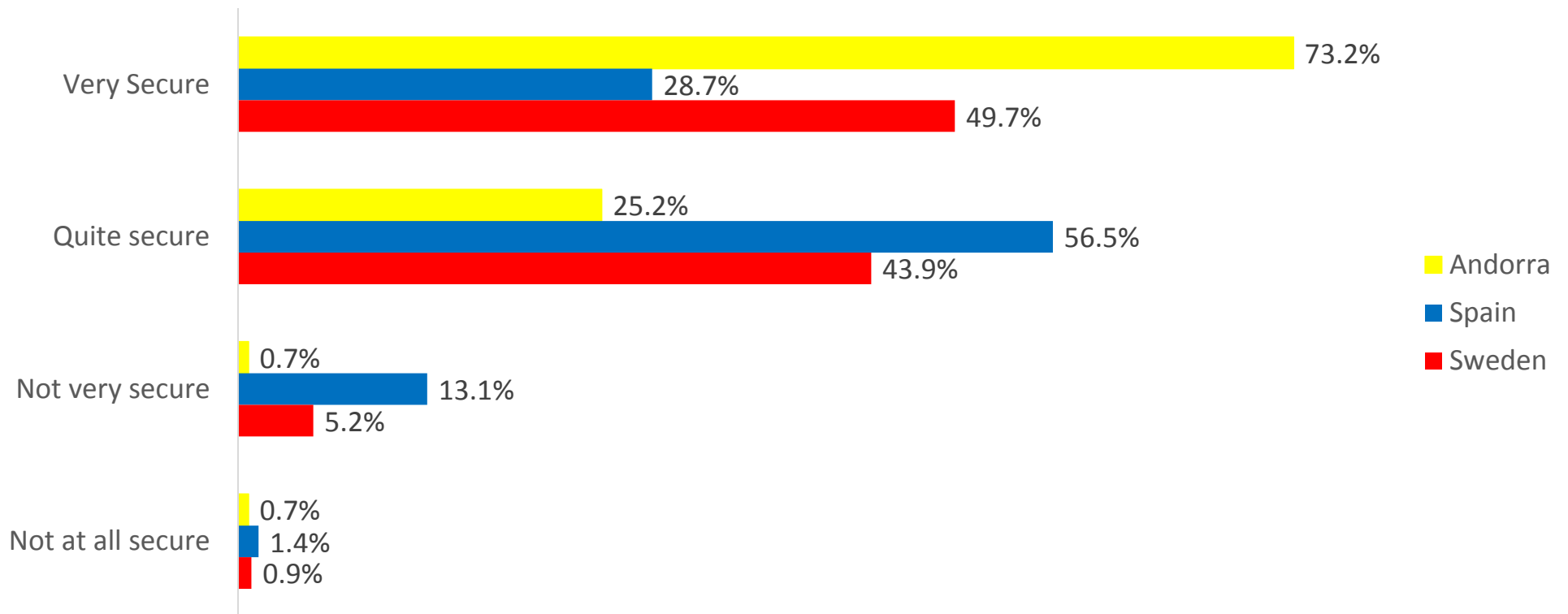
1993: Spain and France recognize Andorra as a State and respect its integrity.

Trilateral Treaty between Andorra, France and Spain (1993).

Article 3: “The French Republic and the Kingdom of Spain respect the sovereignty and independence of the Principality of Andorra as well as the integrity of their territory.

They are committed in case of violation and threat of violation of sovereignty, independence or the territorial integrity of the Principality of Andorra, to carry out, among them and with the Andorran Government, a consultative task of examining the measures that might prove necessary in order to ensure respect”.

Could you tell me how secure do you feel these days in your neighborhood? WWS



Spain and Sweden from <http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSONline.jsp> 2014 Andorra iea.ad 2018

Main challenges: Natural hazards



Landslides and rockfalls 2015,
La Peguera, Sant Julià de Lòria.

0 victims.



1996, *Arinsal avalanche.*

0 victims.

Andorran authorities detect
the risk and evacuate in time.



1982 *floods.*

14 fatalities.

Photo: Emilio Prenas

Government and administration: Emergency plans

- National emergency plans:
 - Focus on natural hazards related to mountains geology and transportation of dangerous goods.

Risk with a national emergency plan	
Landslides	Transportation of hazardous goods
Avalanches	Hazardous materials spill
Rock falls	
Earthquake	
Floods	
Forest fire	

Main challenges: Natural hazards: climate change

A real change: It has already been proved an **increase** of both annual (0.2 °C/decade) and **seasonal temperature**, especially in spring and summer (0.3 °C/decade), and a slight **decrease in precipitation** (-1.8 %/decade) all along the Pyrenees. (Pons i Pons, Marc et al., 2019).

Projections for Andorra (Pons i Pons, Marc; 2016):

	2021-2050	2041-2071	2071- 2100
Average annual temperature	+1,3 °C / +1,7 °C	+ 1,7 °C / +3 °C	+2,2 °C / +5,1 °C
Average summer temperature	+1,7 °C / + 2,2 °C	+ 2,1 °C / +3,3 °C	+2,5 °C / +6 °C
Annual Precipitations	-3%	-2% / -5%	-2% / -15%

Main challenges: Natural hazards: climate change

According to the Pyrenees Climate Change Observatory, OPCC:

- **It is highly probable that the Pyrenees will see an increase in extreme weather phenomena.**
- Although the best documented changes are in heatwaves, it is very probable that droughts, intense rainfall, and cold waves will also become more frequent and intense over the coming decades, while hailstorms will increase in intensity only.
- **Global warming could influence the frequency and intensity of floods.**
- **The greater climate variability arising from climate change could lead to more frequent landslides, rockfalls, avalanches and similar events.**
- **Decrease of hydric resources and increase risk of forest fire.**

Main challenges: Money laundering



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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
March 10, 2015

CONTACT: Steve Hudak
703-905-3770

FinCEN Names Banca Privada d'Andorra a Foreign Financial Institution of Primary Money Laundering Concern

WASHINGTON, DC – The U.S. Department of the Treasury's Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN) today named Banca Privada d'Andorra (BPA) as a foreign financial institution of primary money laundering concern pursuant to Section 311 of the USA PATRIOT

BPA Crisis in 2015. The worst financial crisis in Andorra.

Since Monetary Agreement with the EU (2011), Andorran Banking System applies European directives against money laundering.

Moneyval and GAFI asses Andorra.

UIFAND implements NRA Tools Developed by the World Bank.

Main challenges: International terrorism, low risk of being attacked, but Andorra could be a platform to organise

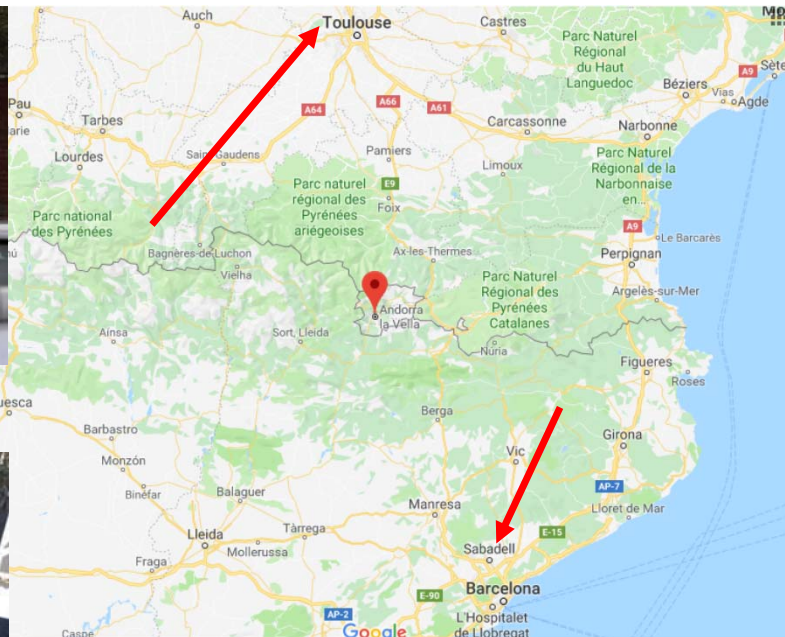


Toulouse (2012)

Terrorist attacks. Toulouse and Montauban. 7 fatalities.



Barcelona (2017),



- National laws and controls on the possession and sales of arms and explosives.
- Decree of possession, use and circulation of weapons (1989): still in force. Linked to tradition of *somatent*

Islamist terrorist attacks, Barcelona and Cambrils. 2017. 16 fatalities.

National Defense: No army, trilateral with France And Spain and *Somatent*



Somatent: Traditional popular militia.

In case of crisis, Andorran authorities could call up heads of Andorran household.

Legally, still in force. But due to demographic changes and the professionalization of Andorran administration, it's not used and it's outdated.

1982 floods, last time it has been used.

Meeting of Somatent for the visit of the French Coprinse Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. (1978)

Photo: Fons Fèlix Peig, ANA

Main challenges: tobacco smuggling



Photos: Andorran Police

Main challenges: Road traffic safety



Andorra has 86.930 motor vehicles and 76.177 inhabitants. More than one vehicle per person.

8 million visitors each year.

The worst traffic accident in Andorra. In 1994, a truck that transported sugar crashes into a mall, causing 9 fatalities.

Photo: Diari d'Andorra

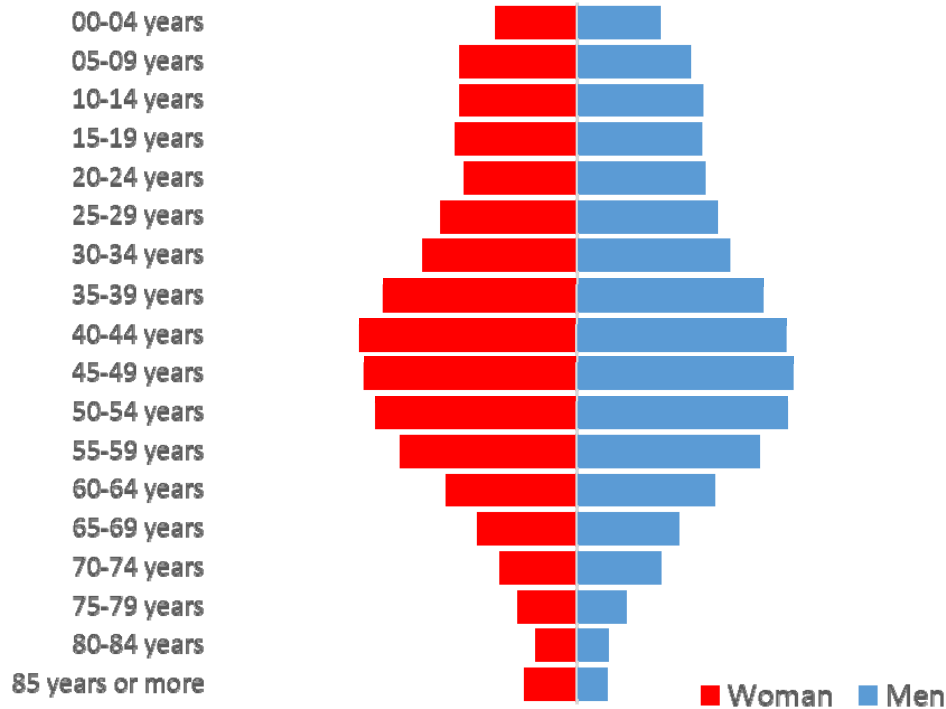
Main challenges: cyber security

- Limited points of Internet entry.
- No global national strategy on cybersecurity.
- No legal framework.
- No CERT (Computer Emergency Response Team).
- Privates do not have to inform about issues. No data about issues.

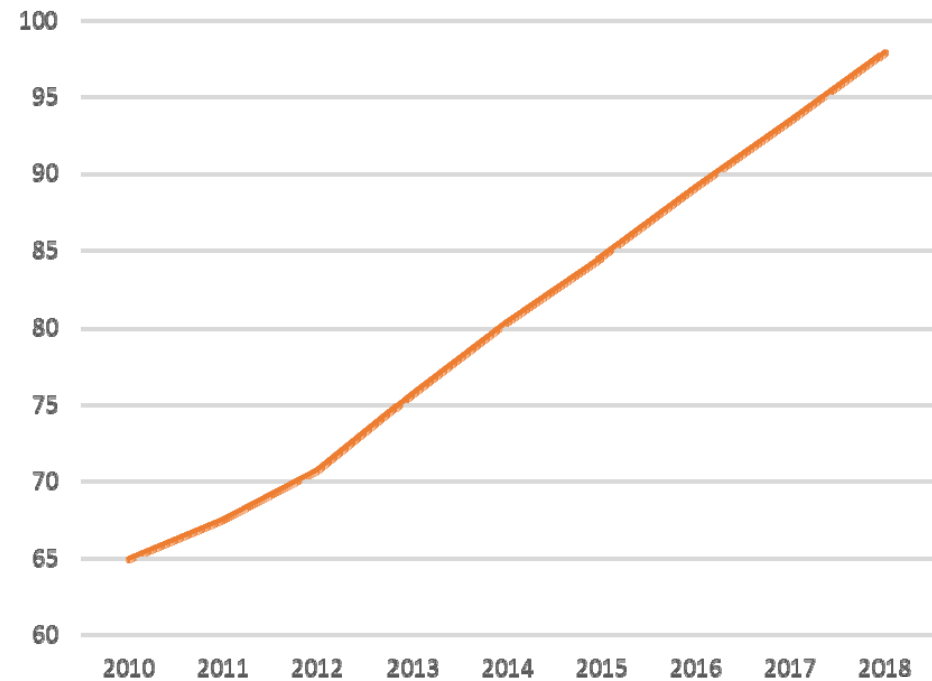


Main challenges: aging population: social policies, social security sustainability and health spending

Population Pyramid Andorra 2018



Aging Index: Population of more than 64 years for 100 Inhabitants under 15 years of age



Data from estadística.ad

Government and administration: Administrative bodies



Schengen and Police cooperation

- Andorra is not a Schengen member.
- Not legal framework for European police cooperation and automatic access to data and information.
- Nevertheless, strong informal cooperation with other national police.

Small States Role in Peacekeeping

- Not involved in peacekeeping directly.
- International cooperation.
- Andorra is member:
 - UN (1993)
 - International Criminal Court (2002)
 - OPAQ (2003)
 - CTBTO (2006)
 - Council of Europe (1994)
 - European Court of Human Rights
 - OSCE (1996)

Conclusion: Main future security challenges

- Small administration, face difficulties to develop more specialized units and professionals on some matters.
- New challenges of security needs more professionalization and diversity of tools to manage new risks.
- Cybersecurity, money laundering, terrorism or Climate change demands more technology, research and international cooperation to tackle them.
- Managing new risks is a challenge for the Andorran administration, but at the same time is an opportunity.
- For example, Andorra has one of the leading climate change research Centers (OBSA and CENMA) in the Pyrenees and has developed pioneering engineering solutions to tackle rock fallings and avalanches.

Sources

Personal interviews

This research has been possible thanks to the participation in personal interviews of:

Francesc Areny. Civil Protection, Director

Benjamí Rascagneres. Andorran Police, Commissioner

Joan Micó. Sociological Research Center, Director

Albert Villaró. Historical and political Studies Center, Director

Marc Pons. Actua Tech Foundation and OBSA, Director

Jordi Celades. Andorra Telecom, Security Business Responsible

David Julian. Andorra Telecom, Fraud and Security Engineer

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Link

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Andorra MONEYVAL assessment

https://www.uifand.ad/images/stories/Docs/Avaluacions/Informe_Avaluacio5_2018_ang.pdf

OPCC

<https://www.opcc-ctp.org/en/contenido/presentation-opcc>