

# Andorra

This document is a compilation of all questions, justifications, and sources used to determine the 2021 Global Health Security Index scores for Andorra. For a category and indicator-level summary, please see the Country Profile for Andorra.

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## Category 1: Preventing the emergence or release of pathogens with potential for international concern

### 1.1 ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE (AMR)

#### 1.1.1 AMR surveillance, detection, and reporting

##### 1.1.1a

**Is there a national AMR plan for the surveillance, detection, and reporting of priority AMR pathogens?**

Yes, there is evidence of an AMR plan, and it covers surveillance, detection, and reporting = 2, Yes, there is evidence of an AMR plan, but there is insufficient evidence that it covers surveillance, detection, and reporting = 1, No evidence of an AMR plan = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Andorra has a national AMR plan for the surveillance, detection and reporting of priority AMR pathogens.

There are no institutions in Andorra (universities, health centres, laboratories, hospitals) that participated in the "Antimicrobial resistance surveillance in Europe" conducted by the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control in 2018 and 2019. [1, 2] Andorra is also not on the list of countries with a national AMR plan in the World Health Organization Library of National Action Plans. [3] There is no public evidence on either the Ministry of Health or the Department of Agriculture and Livestock websites. [4, 5]

[1] European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC). 2016. "Antimicrobial resistance surveillance in Europe 2019. Annual report of the European Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance Network (EARS-Net)".

[<https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications-data/surveillance-antimicrobial-resistance-europe-2019>]. Accessed December 5, 2020.

[2] European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC). 2017. "Surveillance of antimicrobial resistance in Europe 2018". [<https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications-data/surveillance-antimicrobial-resistance-europe-2018>]. Accessed December 5, 2020.

[3] World Health Organization (WHO). "Antimicrobial resistance - Library of national action plans".

[<http://www.who.int/antimicrobial-resistance/national-action-plans/library/en/>]. Accessed December 5, 2020.

[4] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [<https://www.salut.ad/>]. Accessed 1 September 2018.

[5] Department of Agriculture and Livestock (Department d'Agricultura i Ramaderia). 2005. [<https://www.agricultura.ad/>]. Accessed December 5, 2020.

##### 1.1.1b

**Is there a national laboratory/laboratory system which tests for priority AMR pathogens?**

All 7 + 1 priority pathogens = 2, Yes, but not all 7+1 pathogens = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Andorra has a national laboratory or laboratory system which tests for priority AMR pathogens. There is evidence via the clinic laboratory of the Central Hospital of Andorra (also called Hospital of Our Lady of Meritxell) and the Ministry of Health and Andorran Health Care Services (Servei Andorrà d'Atenció Sanitària) that the country is testing for

the presence of the 7+1 priority pathogens, namely: e.coli, salmonella, s. aureus, k. pneumoniae, s. pneumoniae, Shigella spp., tuberculosis and N.gonorrhoea. [1] However, there is no evidence that the country is testing for AMR versions of these pathogens via the Ministry of Health and Andorran Health Care Services (Servei Andorrà d'Atenció Sanitària) website. [1, 2, 3, 4] There is also no public evidence via the World Health Organization, the Ministry of Health, Department of Agriculture and Livestock and Andorran Health Care Services that Andorra has an AMR plan in place. [4, 5, 6]

[1] Andorran Health Care Service (Servei Andorrà d'Atenció Sanitària). 2018. "Laboratory of Microbiology Catalogue (Catàleg Laboratori de Microbiologia)". [https://saas.ad/images/PDFS/CatLabMCB\\_R.pdf](https://saas.ad/images/PDFS/CatLabMCB_R.pdf). Accessed December 5, 2020.

[2] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). "Andorran Microbiologic Information System (Sistema d'Informació Microbiològica d'Andorra) - Area of Prevention, Promotion and Surveillance of the Health (Àrea de Prevenció, Promoció i Vigilància de la Salut)". [<https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/ProtocolSIMA.pdf>]. Accessed December 5, 2020.

[3] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). 2018. "Microbiologic Information System of Andorra report (Sistema d'Informació Microbiològica d'Andorra) 2013 - 2017 - Area of Prevention, Promotion and Surveillance of the Health (Àrea de Prevenció, Promoció i Vigilància de la Salut)". [[https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/Informe\\_SIMA\\_2013-2017.pdf](https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/Informe_SIMA_2013-2017.pdf)]. Accessed December 5, 2020.

[4] World Health Organisation. 2020. "Library of national action plans". [<https://www.who.int/antimicrobial-resistance/national-action-plans/library/en/>]. Accessed December 5, 2020.

[5] Department of Agriculture and Livestock (Departament d'Agricultura i Ramaderia). [<https://www.agricultura.ad/>]. Accessed December 5, 2020.

[6] Andorran Health Care Services (Servei Andorrà d'Atenció Sanitària). [<https://saas.ad/>]. Accessed December 5, 2020.

### 1.1.1c

**Does the government conduct environmental detection or surveillance activities (e.g., in soil, waterways) for antimicrobial residues or AMR organisms?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no public evidence that the government is conducting environmental surveillance activities (e.g. in soil, waterways, etc.) for antimicrobial residues or AMR organisms. There is no evidence via the Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Sustainability of a national action plan. [1] Andorra is not listed on the World Health Organization Library of National Action Plans. [2] There is no public evidence on either the Ministry of Health or the Department of Agriculture and Livestock websites. [3, 4]

[1] Government of Andorra (Govern). "Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Sustainability (Ministeri de Medi Ambient, Agricultura i Sostenibilitat)". [<https://www.govern.ad/ministeri-de-medi-ambient-agricultura-i-sostenibilitat>]. Accessed December 5, 2020.

[2] World Health Organization (WHO). "Antimicrobial resistance - Library of national action plans". [<http://www.who.int/antimicrobial-resistance/national-action-plans/library/en/>]. Accessed December 5, 2020

[3] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [<https://www.salut.ad/>]. Accessed December 5, 2020.

[4] Department of Agriculture and Livestock (Departament d'Agricultura i Ramaderia). 2005. [<https://www.agricultura.ad/>]. Accessed December 5, 2020.

## 1.1.2 Antimicrobial control

### 1.1.2a

**Is there national legislation or regulation in place requiring prescriptions for antibiotic use for humans?**

Yes = 2 , Yes, but there is evidence of gaps in enforcement = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no specific national regulation in place in Andorra requiring prescriptions for antibiotic use for humans. According to Legislative Decree of 26-8-2009, Article 40, the government controls the suitability of drugs and other health products and can also establish particular conditions for the prescription, dispensation and use of these products. [1] In practice, according to Law 1/2009, a Commission has to be created in order to define a Portfolio of Services and Products. [2, 3, 4] In 2013 the government approved the rules for the creation of the Commission, and in 2016 the participants of the Commission were defined. However, there is no explicit reference to prescriptions specifically required for antibiotics for human use. Additionally, Andorra is not listed on the World Health Organization Library of National Action Plans. [5]

[1] Government of Andorra (Govern). 2009. "Legislative Decree of 26-8-2009, on the publication of the consolidated text of the General Health Law of March 20, 1989, as amended by Law 1/2009 (Decret legislatiu del 26-8-2009, de publicació del text refós de la Llei general de sanitat, del 20 de març del 1989, modificada per la Llei 1/2009)". Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA) num. 63, 02-09-2009).

[<https://www.bopa.ad/bopa/021063/Pagines/5DE1E.aspx>]. Accessed December 5, 2020.

[2] General Council (Consell General). 2009. "Law 1/2009, of January 23, of modification of the General Health Law (Llei 1/2009, del 23 de gener, de modificació de la Llei general de sanitat)". Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA) num. 11, 11-02-2009). [<https://www.bopa.ad/bopa/021011/Pagines/594F2.aspx>].

Accessed December 5, 2020.

[3] Government of Andorra (Govern). 2013. "Decree of the 6-02-2013 by which approves the Regulation of creation of the Commission of the Portfolio of Services and Products of Health. (Decret del 6-02-2013 pel qual s'aprova el Reglament de creació de la Comissió de la Cartera de Serveis i Productes de Salut)". Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA) num. 9, 13-02-2013). [<https://www.bopa.ad/bopa/025009/Pagines/7CC16.aspx>].

Accessed December 5, 2020.

[4] Government of Andorra (Govern). 2016. "Decree of the 6-02-2013 by which approves the Regulation of creation of the Commission of the Portfolio of Services and Products of Health. (Decret del 19-10-2016 de nomenament de la Comissió de la Cartera de Serveis i Productes de Salut.)". Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA) num. 62, 26-10-2016). [[https://www.bopa.ad/bopa/028062/Pagines/GN20161020\\_12\\_01\\_51.aspx](https://www.bopa.ad/bopa/028062/Pagines/GN20161020_12_01_51.aspx)].

Accessed December 5, 2020.

[5] World Health Organization (WHO). "Antimicrobial resistance - Library of national action plans".

[<http://www.who.int/antimicrobial-resistance/national-action-plans/library/en/>]. Accessed December 5, 2020.

### 1.1.2b

**Is there national legislation or regulation in place requiring prescriptions for antibiotic use for animals?**

Yes = 2 , Yes, but there is evidence of gaps in enforcement = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no specific national regulation in place (nor being enforced) requiring prescriptions for antibiotic use for animals. Within Law 14/2012 (Llei 14/2012), Article 34 states that "regulations are necessary in order to establish conditions for veterinarian prescription and the use of medical food for animals" However, neither this document nor the Department of Agriculture and Livestock provide evidence of enforcement. [1, 2] The Decree-law 2018 which consolidated and review the

law 11/2016 on the tenancy and protection of animals (Decret legislatiu del 30-5-2018 de publicació del text refós de la Llei 11/2016, del 28 de juny, de tinença i de protecció d'animals) also does not mention prescription requirements for antibiotics [3]. There is also no specific reference to antibiotic use. Furthermore, Andorra is not listed on the World Health Organization Library of National Action Plans. [4]

[1] General Council (Consell General). 2012. "Law 14/2012 animal health and food security (Llei 14/2012, del 12 de juliol, de salut animal i seguretat alimentària)". Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA) num. 38, 12-07-2012. [<https://www.bopa.ad/bopa/024038/Pagines/78D6A.aspx>]. Accessed 7 December 2020.

[2] Department of Agriculture and Livestock. "Legislation (Legislació)". [<https://www.agricultura.ad/legislacio>]. Accessed 7 December 2020.

[3] Decret legislatiu del 30-5-2018 de publicació del text refós de la Llei 11/2016, del 28 de juny, de tinença i de protecció d'animals. Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA).

[[https://www.bopa.ad/bopa/030035/Documents/GL20180531\\_08\\_40\\_58.pdf](https://www.bopa.ad/bopa/030035/Documents/GL20180531_08_40_58.pdf)]. Accessed 7 December 2020.

[4] World Health Organization (WHO). "Antimicrobial resistance - Library of national action plans".

[<http://www.who.int/antimicrobial-resistance/national-action-plans/library/en/>]. Accessed 7 December 2020.

## 1.2 ZOO NOTIC DISEASE

### 1.2.1 National planning for zoonotic diseases/pathogens

#### 1.2.1a

**Is there national legislation, plans, or equivalent strategy documents on zoonotic disease?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

There is evidence of a national law in Andorra on zoonotic diseases. Zoonoses are mentioned in Law 11/2016 relating to possession and protection of animals, which was initially drafted in 2016 and revised in 2018. [1] Article 14 of the law states "The Government, through a regulation, must establish the list of disease-related mandatory declarations of animals that are very diffusible or difficult to combat (epizootic diseases) and diseases of animals that constitute a danger to the human population (zoonoses)". The ministries responsible for agriculture and health are required to provide periodic updates to the government on the classification of these diseases. Furthermore, the law requires that control measures be put in place such that the two ministries inform each other in the event of an identified case of zoonosis. [1, 2]

[1] General Council (Consell General). 2016. "Law 11/2016 of possession and protection of animals (Llei 11/2016, del 28 de juny, de tinença i de protecció d'animals)". Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA) num. 42, 16-02-2011. [[https://www.bopa.ad/bopa/028042/Pagines/CGL20160714\\_11\\_39\\_36.aspx](https://www.bopa.ad/bopa/028042/Pagines/CGL20160714_11_39_36.aspx)]. Accessed December 7, 2020.

[2] Government of Andorra (Govern). 2018. "Legislative decree of 30-5-2018 of the publication of the revised text of Law 11/2016 of possession and protection of animals (Decret legislatiu del 30-5-2018 de publicació del text refós de la Llei 11/2016, del 28 de juny, de tinença i de protecció d'animals)". Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA) num. 35, 6-6-2018.

[[https://www.bopa.ad/bopa/030035/Pagines/GL20180531\\_08\\_40\\_58.aspx](https://www.bopa.ad/bopa/030035/Pagines/GL20180531_08_40_58.aspx)]. Accessed December 7, 2020.

### 1.2.1b

**Is there national legislation, plans or equivalent strategy document(s) which includes measures for risk identification and reduction for zoonotic disease spillover events from animals to humans?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence of a national law in Andorra which includes measures for risk identification and reduction for zoonotic disease spillover events from animals to humans, although there is evidence of national legislation to coordinate efforts to reduce zoonotic disease spillover events.

Zoonoses are mentioned in Law 11/2016 relating to possession and protection of animals, which was initially drafted in 2016 and revised in 2018. [1] Article 14 of the law states "The Government, through a regulation, must establish the list of disease-related mandatory declarations of animals that are very diffusible or difficult to combat (epizootic diseases) and diseases of animals that constitute a danger to the human population (zoonoses)". The ministries of agriculture and health are required to implement control measures in the event of an identified case of zoonosis via regulation; consequently, risk identification or reduction measures are not included in the law. The Health Ministry and the Agriculture Ministry also have the mutual obligation to inform each other whenever zoonoses are detected in people or animals in order for preventative and control measures to take place. No further mention is made of risk identification or reduction measures in the mentioned laws. [1, 2] No further information is available on the Ministry of Health and Department of Agriculture and Livestock websites. [3, 4]

[1] General Council (Consell General). 2016. "Law 11/2016 of possession and protection of animals (Llei 11/2016, del 28 de juny, de tinença i de protecció d'animals)". Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA) num. 42, 16-02-2011. [[https://www.bopa.ad/bopa/028042/Pagines/CGL20160714\\_11\\_39\\_36.aspx](https://www.bopa.ad/bopa/028042/Pagines/CGL20160714_11_39_36.aspx)]. Accessed December 7, 2020.

[2] Government of Andorra (Govern). 2018. "Legislative decree of 30-5-2018 of the publication of the revised text of Law 11/2016 of possession and protection of animals (Decret legislatiu del 30-5-2018 de publicació del text refós de la Llei 11/2016, del 28 de juny, de tinença i de protecció d'animals)". Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA) num. 35, 6-6-2018.

[[https://www.bopa.ad/bopa/030035/Pagines/GL20180531\\_08\\_40\\_58.aspx](https://www.bopa.ad/bopa/030035/Pagines/GL20180531_08_40_58.aspx)]. Accessed December 7, 2020

[3] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [<https://www.salut.ad/>]. Accessed 9 December, 2020.

[4] Department of Agriculture and Livestock (Departament d'Agricultura i Ramaderia). [<https://www.agricultura.ad/>]. Accessed 9 December, 2020.

### 1.2.1c

**Is there national legislation, plans, or guidelines that account for the surveillance and control of multiple zoonotic pathogens of public health concern?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

There is evidence that Andorra has strategies and programmes in place which account for the surveillance and control of multiple zoonotic diseases. The website for the Department of Agriculture and Livestock does cover surveillance and control plans for avian influenza, from conducting surveillance in managed flocks and wild birds to strategies for culling and prevention of disease spread. [1] Additionally, there is evidence of plans in place for the surveillance and control of cattle-based zoonotic diseases, such as tuberculosis, bovine leukaemia virus and brucellosis. [2] There are also legislation and plans in place which address surveillance and control of zoonotic disease. Law 11/2016 on the possession and protection of

animals encompasses zoonotic diseases. It does not outline specific systems for surveillance and control of zoonotic disease, but does require that the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Agriculture establish a system of revisions and inspections to be carried out as a form of prevention of zoonotic disease, as well as formats for control and communication. [3] Andorra does have action plans in place for the control of at least three zoonotic diseases, although these focus more on responses to human cases of the diseases rather than control in animal populations. Plans are in place for the Zika and Ebola viruses: the "Action procedure for suspected cases of Zika virus fever" from 2016 and an "Action procedure for suspected cases of haemorrhagic fever for Ebola virus" from 2015. [4, 5] There are also documents related to global spread of H5N1 in 2005. [6, 7]

- [1] Department of Agriculture and Livestock (Agricultura i Ramaderia). "Veterinary Service (Servei Veterinari)". [<https://www.agricultura.ad/servei-veterinari>]. Accessed December 7, 2020.
- [2] Department of Agriculture and Livestock (Agricultura i Ramaderia). "Avian Influenza (H5N1) (Grip Aviària (H5N1))." [<https://www.agricultura.ad/grip-aviaria-h5n1>]. Accessed December 7, 2020.
- [3] General Council (Consell General). 2016. "Law 11/2016 of possession and protection of animals (Llei 11/2016, del 28 de juny, de tinença i de protecció d'animals)". Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA) num. 42, 16-02-2011. [[https://www.bopa.ad/bopa/028042/Pagines/CGL20160714\\_11\\_39\\_36.aspx](https://www.bopa.ad/bopa/028042/Pagines/CGL20160714_11_39_36.aspx)]. Accessed December 7, 2020.
- [4] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). 2016. "Action procedure for suspected cases of Zika virus fever (Procediment d'actuació davant de casos sospitosos de febre vírica del Zika. Aprovat pel Consell Assessor de la Patologia Infecciosa l'11/02/2016. Actualitzat 13/05/2016)". [[https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/zika/PROC\\_ViursZika\\_20160513.pdf](https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/zika/PROC_ViursZika_20160513.pdf)]. Accessed December 7, 2020.
- [5] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut i Benestar). 2015. "Action procedure for suspected cases of hemorrhagic fever for Ebola virus (Procediment d'actuació davant casos sospitosos de febre hemorràgica per virus d'Ebola (FHVE). Aprovat pel Comitè científic de l'Ebola el 26/10/2015)". [[https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/temes\\_interes/Procediment\\_Ebola\\_2015.pdf](https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/temes_interes/Procediment_Ebola_2015.pdf)]. Accessed December 7, 2020.
- [6] Government of Andorra (Govern). 2005. "Decree of 19-10-2005 which establishes certain precautionary measures to protect against the avian influenza virus (Decret del 19-10-2005 pel qual s'estableixen determinades mesures cautelars de protecció contra el virus de la influència aviària)". Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA) num. 87, 20-10-2005. [<https://www.bopa.ad/bopa/017087/Pagines/40AAE.aspx>]. Accessed December 7, 2020.
- [7] Government of Andorra (Govern). 2006. "Decree of 22-2-2006 which establishes specific protection measures in relation to avian influenza (Decret del 22-2-2006 pel qual s'estableixen mesures específiques de protecció en relació amb la influència aviària)". Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA) num. 18, 01-03-2006. [<https://www.bopa.ad/bopa/018018/Pagines/42E5E.aspx>]. Accessed December 7, 2020.

### 1.2.1d

**Is there a department, agency, or similar unit dedicated to zoonotic disease that functions across ministries?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence of a department or agency dedicated to zoonotic disease that functions across ministries in Andorra. [1, 2] The Veterinary Service (Servei Veterinari), created in 1992, is responsible for the control and eradication of the following diseases: bovine tuberculosis brucellosis and leucosis, ovine brucellosis and contagious epididymitis, and goat brucellosis. [3, 4] This service is housed within the Department of Agriculture and Livestock but does not work across ministries. Zoonoses are mentioned in Law 11/2016 relating to possession and protection of animals, which was initially drafted in 2016 and revised in 2018. Article 14 of the law states that both Health and Agriculture ministries are responsible for providing periodic



updates to the government on the classification of these diseases; mentioned law also requires that control measures be put in place such that the two ministries inform each other in the event of an identified case of zoonosis. [5, 6]

[1] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [<https://www.salut.ad/>]. Accessed December 7, 2020.

[2] Department of Agriculture and Livestock (Departament d'Agricultura i Ramaderia). [<https://www.agricultura.ad/>]. Accessed December 7, 2020.

[3] Government of Andorra (Govern). 1996. "Decree of creation of the Official Veterinary Service of the Department of Agriculture, of 9-5-96 (Decret de creació del Servei Veterinari Oficial del Departament d'Agricultura, de 9-5-96)". Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA) num. 33, 15-05-1996. [<https://www.bopa.ad/bopa/008033/Pagines/E11E.aspx>]. Accessed December 7, 2020.

[4] Department of Agriculture and Livestock (Departament d'Agricultura i Ramaderia). "Veterinary Service (Servei Veterinari)". [<https://www.agricultura.ad/el-departament/46-continguts/servei-veterinari>]. Accessed December 7, 2020.

[5] General Council (Consell General). 2016. "Law 11/2016 of possession and protection of animals (Llei 11/2016, del 28 de juny, de tinença i de protecció d'animals)". Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA) num. 42, 16-02-2011. [[https://www.bopa.ad/bopa/028042/Pagines/CGL20160714\\_11\\_39\\_36.aspx](https://www.bopa.ad/bopa/028042/Pagines/CGL20160714_11_39_36.aspx)]. Accessed December 7, 2020.

[6] Government of Andorra (Govern). 2018. "Legislative decree of 30-5-2018 of the publication of the revised text of Law 11/2016 of possession and protection of animals (Decret legislatiu del 30-5-2018 de publicació del text refós de la Llei 11/2016, del 28 de juny, de tinença i de protecció d'animals)". Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA) num. 35, 6-6-2018. [[https://www.bopa.ad/bopa/030035/Pagines/GL20180531\\_08\\_40\\_58.aspx](https://www.bopa.ad/bopa/030035/Pagines/GL20180531_08_40_58.aspx)]. Accessed December 7, 2020.

## 1.2.2 Surveillance systems for zoonotic diseases/pathogens

### 1.2.2a

**Does the country have a national mechanism (either voluntary or mandatory) for owners of livestock to conduct and report on disease surveillance to a central government agency?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Andorra has a national mechanism (either voluntary or mandatory) for owners of livestock to conduct and report on disease surveillance to a central government agency. In the Legislative "Decree of 30-5-2018 on the publication of the revised text of Law 11/2016 of possession and protection of animals", Title II of Article 14 states that "Government has to establish a list of epizootic and zoonosis and define measures and actions to be taken"; in Article 15, the obligation of livestock owners and veterinaries to declare any suspected case to the national veterinary services is mentioned. There are no details provided on how such communication should be performed. [1] Moreover, in Law 14/2012 on animal health and food security, Articles 3 and 11 underline this obligation of reporting to the authorities. As in the previous case, the law outlines the duty to communicate with the authorities and the actions to be taken subsequently, but does not provide any indication on how such communications are to be conveyed. [2] No further information is available on the Ministry of Health and Agriculture websites [3, 4]

[1] Government of Andorra (Govern). 2018. "Legislative decree of 30-5-2018 of the publication of the revised text of Law 11/2016 of possession and protection of animals (Decret legislatiu del 30-5-2018 de publicació del text refós de la Llei 11/2016, del 28 de juny, de tinença i de protecció d'animals)". Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA) num. 35, 6-6-2018. [[https://www.bopa.ad/bopa/030035/Pagines/GL20180531\\_08\\_40\\_58.aspx](https://www.bopa.ad/bopa/030035/Pagines/GL20180531_08_40_58.aspx)]. Accessed December 7, 2020

[2] General Council (Consell General). 2012. "Law 14/2012 animal health and food security (Llei 14/2012, del 12 de juliol, de salut animal i seguretat alimentària)". Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA) num. 38, 12-07-2012. [<https://www.bopa.ad/bopa/024038/Pagines/78D6A.aspx>]. Accessed 7 December 2020

[3] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [<https://www.salut.ad/>]. Accessed 9 December, 2020.

[4] Department of Agriculture and Livestock (Departament d'Agricultura i Ramaderia). [<https://www.agricultura.ad/>]. Accessed 9 December, 2020.

### 1.2.2b

#### Is there legislation and/or regulations that safeguard the confidentiality of information generated through surveillance activities for animals (for owners)?

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no public evidence of any laws or guidelines that safeguard the confidentiality of information generated through surveillance activities for animals in Andorra. Neither Law 11/2016 on possession and protection of animals nor Law 14/2012 on animal health and food safety mention confidentiality of owner information for surveillance. [1, 2] There is no information provided on the websites of the Ministry of Health and the Department of Agriculture and Livestock. [3, 4] Andorra has a general data privacy law, Law 15/2003, of December 18, qualified as protection of personal data, and the Andorran Data Protection Agency (Agència Andorrana de Protecció de Dades) aims to protect and guarantee, with regard to the treatment and use of personal data, the fundamental rights of people, especially those related to privacy. [5] However, there is no evidence that this applies to surveillance of owned livestock.

[1] Government of Andorra (Govern). 2018. "Legislative decree of 30-5-2018 of the publication of the revised text of Law 11/2016 of possession and protection of animals (Decret legislatiu del 30-5-2018 de publicació del text refós de la Llei 11/2016, del 28 de juny, de tinença i de protecció d'animals)". Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA) num. 35, 6-6-2018. [[https://www.bopa.ad/bopa/030035/Pagines/GL20180531\\_08\\_40\\_58.aspx](https://www.bopa.ad/bopa/030035/Pagines/GL20180531_08_40_58.aspx)]. Accessed December 7, 2020.

[2] General Council (Consell General). 2012. "Law 14/2012 animal health and food security (Llei 14/2012, del 12 de juliol, de salut animal i seguretat alimentària)". Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA) num. 38, 12-07-2012. [<https://www.bopa.ad/bopa/024038/Pagines/78D6A.aspx>]. Accessed December 7, 2020.

[3] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [<https://www.salut.ad/>]. Accessed December 7, 2020.

[4] Department of Agriculture and Livestock (Departament d'Agricultura i Ramaderia). [<https://www.agricultura.ad/>]. Accessed December 7, 2020.

[5] General Council (Consell General). 2004. "Qualified law 15/2003 on personal data protection (Llei 15/2003, del 18 de desembre, qualificada de protecció de dades personals)". Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA) num. 3, 21-01-2004. [<https://www.bopa.ad/bopa/016003/Pagines/3235E.aspx>]. Accessed December 7, 2020

### 1.2.2c

#### Does the country conduct surveillance of zoonotic disease in wildlife (e.g., wild animals, insects, other disease vectors)?

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

Andorra conducts surveillance of zoonotic disease in wildlife and the responsible agency is the Veterinary Service (Servei Veterinari). According to the regulation for products of animal origin, Article 4.7, "In the case of slaughterhouses, hunting

handling establishments which trade fresh meat, an official veterinarian must carry out the planned audit functions." [1] These zoonotic disease controls include List A and B of the World Organisation for Animal Health according to chapter II (related to Inspection) of the same decree. [1, 2, 3] The surveillance is conducted on livestock for human consumption and wild game (according to the Andorran Federation of Hunting and Fishing, wild game includes woodpigeon, blackbird, mistle thrush, hare, partridge, pheasant, chamois, roe deer, mouflon, wild boar and deer). [4] Regarding the diseases, the Veterinary Service is focused on control and eradication of bovine tuberculosis brucellosis and leucosis, ovine brucellosis and contagious epididymitis, and goat brucellosis. [5]

[1] Government of Andorra (Govern). 2009. "Decree of 2-12-09 which approves the Regulation which establishes specific regulations for the organization of official controls of products of animal origin. (Decret del 2-12-09 pel qual s'aprova el Reglament pel qual s'estableixen normes específiques per a l'organització dels controls oficials dels productes d'origen animal)". Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA) num. 88, 09-12-2009. [<https://www.bopa.ad/bopa/021088/Pagines/5FF0A.aspx>]. Accessed December 7, 2020.

[2] World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE). "Old classification of Diseases Notifiable to the OIE. List A". [<http://www.oie.int/en/animal-health-in-the-world/the-world-animal-health-information-system/old-classification-of-diseases-notifiable-to-the-oie-list-a/>]. Accessed December 7, 2020.

[3] World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE). "Old classification of Diseases Notifiable to the OIE. List B". [<http://www.oie.int/en/animal-health-in-the-world/the-world-animal-health-information-system/old-classification-of-diseases-notifiable-to-the-oie-list-b/>]. Accessed December 7, 2020

[4] Andorran Federation of Hunting and Fishing (Federació Andorrana de Caça i Pesca). "Game (Caça)". [<http://www.facip.com/Pagines/caca>]. Accessed December 7, 2020.

[5] Department of Agriculture and Livestock (Departament d'Agricultura i Ramaderia). "Veterinary Service (Servei Veterinari)". [<https://www.agricultura.ad/el-departament/46-continguts/servei-veterinari>]. Accessed December 7, 2020.

## 1.2.3 International reporting of animal disease outbreaks

### 1.2.3a

Has the country submitted a report to OIE on the incidence of human cases of zoonotic disease for the last calendar year?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

2019

OIE WAHIS database

## 1.2.4 Animal health workforce

### 1.2.4a

Number of veterinarians per 100,000 people

Input number

Current Year Score: 55.74

2019

OIE WAHIS database

### 1.2.4b

**Number of veterinary para-professionals per 100,000 people**

Input number

**Current Year Score: 31.11**

2019

OIE WAHIS database

## 1.2.5 Private sector and zoonotic

### 1.2.5a

**Does the national plan on zoonotic disease or other legislation, regulations, or plans include mechanisms for working with the private sector in controlling or responding to zoonoses?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no public evidence of a national plan on zoonotic disease on the websites of the Department of Agriculture and Livestock, the Ministry of Health and the Official Gazette of Andorra that includes mechanisms for working with the private sector in controlling or responding to zoonoses. [1, 2, 3] There are currently two laws that address zoonotic diseases - Legislative decree of 30-5-2018 of the publication of the revised text of Law 11/2016 of possession and protection of animals, and Law 14/2012 animal health and food safety. The first law aims to lay down rules for the treatment and protection of animals including trade and animal exploitation, while the second covers aspects such as animal breeding, nutrition and international cooperation in the context of animal health and food safety. [4, 5] Neither law, however, contains any evidence of private sector involvement in controlling or responding to zoonoses.

[1] Department of Agriculture and Livestock (Departament d'Agricultura i Ramaderia). [<https://www.agricultura.ad/>]. Accessed 7 September 2018.

[2] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [<https://www.salut.ad/>]. Accessed 7 September 2018.

[3] Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA). [<https://www.bopa.ad/Pagines/inici.aspx>]. Accessed 7 October 2018.

[4] Government of Andorra (Govern). 2018. "Legislative decree of 30-5-2018 of the publication of the revised text of Law 11/2016 of possession and protection of animals (Decret legislatiu del 30-5-2018 de publicació del text refós de la Llei 11/2016, del 28 de juny, de tinença i de protecció d'animals)". Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA) num. 35, 6-6-2018.

[[https://www.bopa.ad/bopa/030035/Pagines/GL20180531\\_08\\_40\\_58.aspx](https://www.bopa.ad/bopa/030035/Pagines/GL20180531_08_40_58.aspx)]. Accessed 1 September 2018.

[5] General Council (Consell General). 2012. "Law 14/2012 animal health and food safety (Llei 14/2012, del 12 de juliol, de salut animal i seguretat alimentària)". Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA) num. 38, 12-07-2012. [<https://www.bopa.ad/bopa/024038/Pagines/78D6A.aspx>]. Accessed 7 October 2018.

## 1.3 BIOSECURITY

### 1.3.1 Whole-of- government biosecurity systems

#### 1.3.1a

Does the country have in place a record, updated within the past five years, of the facilities in which especially dangerous pathogens and toxins are stored or processed, including details on inventories and inventory management systems of those facilities?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no public evidence of a record in place, updated within the past five years, of the facilities in which especially dangerous pathogens and toxins are stored or processed, including details on inventories and inventory management systems of those facilities. No such evidence is available according to the Ministry of Health, the Department of Agriculture and Livestock, the Ministry of Social Affairs, Justice and Home Affairs and the Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra. [1, 2, 3, 4] The closest information related to biosecurity published by the General Council is the adherence of the Principality of Andorra in 2014 to the "Convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of bacteriological (biological) and toxin weapons and on their destruction". This document states that "Andorra has a secular history of peace, in which arms and wars have been absent from the country's life. The population and the institutions want it to continue." [5] Although Andorra is party to the Biological Weapons Convention, there is no public evidence that it has submitted any Confidence-Building Measure reports. [6] No evidence of relevant law is present on the VERTIC BWC legislation database [7]

[1] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [<https://www.salut.ad/>]. Accessed December 7, 2020.

[2] Department of Agriculture and Livestock (Departament d'Agricultura i Ramaderia). [<https://www.agricultura.ad/>]. Accessed December 7, 2020.

[3] Ministry of Social Affairs, Justice and Home Affairs (Ministeri d'Afers Socials, Justícia i Interior). [<https://www.interior.ad/>]. Accessed December 7, 2020.

[4] Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA). [<https://www.bopa.ad/Pagines/inici.aspx>]. Accessed December 7, 2020.

[5] General Council (Consell General). 2014. "Convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of bacteriological (biological) and toxin weapons and on their destruction (Conveni sobre la prohibició del desenvolupament, la producció i l'emmagatzematge d'armes bacteriològiques (biològiques) o amb toxines i sobre la seva destrucció)". Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA) num. 65, 12-11-2014. [<https://www.bopa.ad/bopa/026065/Pagines/lt26065004.aspx>]. Accessed December 7, 2020.

[6] United Nations. Biological Weapons Convention. Confidence Building Measures: Andorra. [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/andorra>]. Accessed December 7, 2020.

[7] VERTIC. BWC Legislation Database. [<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/a/>]. Accessed December 7, 2020.

#### 1.3.1b

Does the country have in place legislation and/or regulations related to biosecurity which address requirements such as physical containment, operation practices, failure reporting systems, and/or cybersecurity of facilities in which especially dangerous pathogens and toxins are stored or processed?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence of laws or regulations in Andorra related to biosecurity according to the Ministry of Health, the Department of Agriculture and Livestock, the Ministry of Social Affairs, Justice and Home Affairs and the Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra. [1, 2, 3, 4] The closest information related to biosecurity published by the General Council is the adherence of the Principality of Andorra in 2014 to the "Convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of bacteriological (biological) and toxin weapons and on their destruction". [5] This document states that "Andorra has a secular history of peace, in which arms and wars have been absent from the country's life. The population and the institutions want it to continue." [5] Although Andorra is party to the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC), there is no public evidence that it has submitted any Confidence-Building Measure reports. [6] There is no relevant legislation listed for Andorra in the VERTIC Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) Legislation Database. [7]

[1] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [<https://www.salut.ad/>]. Accessed 7 December 2020.

[2] Department of Agriculture and Livestock (Departament d'Agricultura i Ramaderia). [<https://www.agricultura.ad/>]. Accessed 7 December 2020.

[3] Ministry of Social Affairs, Justice and Home Affairs (Ministeri d'Afers Socials, Justícia i Interior). [<https://www.interior.ad/>]. Accessed 7 December 2020.

[4] Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA). [<https://www.bopa.ad/Pagines/inici.aspx>]. Accessed 7 December 2020.

[5] General Council (Consell General). 2014. "Convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of bacteriological (biological) and toxin weapons and on their destruction (Conveni sobre la prohibició del desenvolupament, la producció i l'emmagatzematge d'armes bacteriològiques (biològiques) o amb toxines i sobre la seva destrucció)". Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA) num. 65, 12-11-2014. [<https://www.bopa.ad/bopa/026065/Pagines/lt26065004.aspx>]. Accessed 7 December 2020.

[6] United Nations. Biological Weapons Convention. Confidence Building Measures: Andorra. [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/andorra>]. Accessed 7 December 2020.

[7] Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC). "Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) Legislation Database". [<http://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/a/>]. Accessed 7 December 2020.

### 1.3.1c

**Is there an established agency (or agencies) responsible for the enforcement of biosecurity legislation and regulations?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no public evidence that Andorra has an established agency responsible for the enforcement of biosecurity legislation and regulations. There is no evidence on biosecurity provided by the Ministry of Health, the Department of Agriculture and Livestock, the Ministry of Social Affairs, Justice and Home Affairs and the Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra. [1, 2, 3, 4] The closest information related to biosecurity published by the General Council is the adherence of the Principality of Andorra in 2014 to the "Convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of bacteriological (biological) and toxin weapons and on their destruction". [5] This document states that "Andorra has a secular history of peace, in which arms and wars have been absent from the country's life. The population and the institutions want it to continue." [5] Although Andorra is party to the Biological Weapons Convention, there is no public evidence that it has submitted any Confidence-Building Measure reports. [6] No evidence of relevant law is present on the VERTIC BWC legislation database [7]

- [1] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [<https://www.salut.ad/>]. Accessed December 7, 2020.
- [2] Department of Agriculture and Livestock (Departament d'Agricultura i Ramaderia). [<https://www.agricultura.ad/>]. Accessed December 7, 2020
- [3] Ministry of Social Affairs, Justice and Home Affairs (Ministeri d'Afers Socials, Justícia i Interior). [<https://www.interior.ad/>]. Accessed December 7, 2020
- [4] Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA). [<https://www.bopa.ad/Pagines/inici.aspx>]. Accessed December 7, 2020
- [5] General Council (Consell General). 2014. "Convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of bacteriological (biological) and toxin weapons and on their destruction (Conveni sobre la prohibició del desenvolupament, la producció i l'emmagatzematge d'armes bacteriològiques (biològiques) o amb toxines i sobre la seva destrucció)". Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA) num. 65, 12-11-2014. [<https://www.bopa.ad/bopa/026065/Pagines/lt26065004.aspx>]. Accessed December 7, 2020
- [6] United Nations. Biological Weapons Convention. Confidence Building Measures: Andorra. [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/andorra>]. Accessed December 7, 2020
- [7] VERTIC. BWC Legislation Database. [<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/a/>]. Accessed December 7, 2020.

### 1.3.1d

**Is there public evidence that shows that the country has taken action to consolidate its inventories of especially dangerous pathogens and toxins into a minimum number of facilities?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no public evidence that Andorra has taken any action to consolidate its inventories of especially dangerous pathogens and toxins into a minimum number of facilities. There is no evidence on any regulation concerning biosecurity provided by the Ministry of Health, the Department of Agriculture and Livestock, the Ministry of Social Affairs, Justice and Home Affairs, the Department of Higher Education, Research and Study Support and Official Gazette websites. [1, 2, 3, 4, 5] Although Andorra is party to the Biological Weapons Convention, there is no public evidence that it has submitted any Confidence-Building Measure reports. [6] No evidence of relevant law is present on the VERTIC BWC legislation database [7]

- [1] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [<https://www.salut.ad/>]. Accessed 7 December 2020.
- [2] Department of Agriculture and Livestock (Departament d'Agricultura i Ramaderia). [<https://www.agricultura.ad/>]. Accessed 7 December 2020.
- [3] Ministry of Social Affairs, Justice and Home Affairs (Ministeri d'Afers Socials, Justícia i Interior). [<https://www.interior.ad/>]. Accessed 7 December 2020.
- [4] Department of Higher Education, Research and Study Support (Departament d'Ensenyament Superior, Recerca i Ajuts a l'Estudi). [<https://www.ensenyamentsuperior.ad/>]. Accessed 8 October 2018.
- [5] Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA). [<https://www.bopa.ad/Pagines/inici.aspx>]. Accessed 7 December 2020.
- [6] United Nations. Biological Weapons Convention. Confidence Building Measures: Andorra. [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/andorra>]. Accessed 7 December 2020.
- [7] VERTIC. BWC Legislation Database. [<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/a/>]. Accessed December 7, 2020.

### 1.3.1e

**Is there public evidence of in-country capacity to conduct Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)–based diagnostic testing for anthrax and/or Ebola, which would preclude culturing a live pathogen?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no public evidence of in-country capacity to conduct Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)-based diagnostic testing for anthrax or Ebola according to the Ministry of Health, the Department of Agriculture and Livestock, the Ministry of Social Affairs, Justice and Home Affairs and the Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra. [1, 2, 3, 4] Neither is there any information provided by the Laboratory of Microbiology in Andorra Hospital Centre (Centre Hospitalari Andorra) - also called Our Lady of Meritxell Hospital - the only public hospital in the country. [6, 7] The Public Health Central Laboratory website states that tests/services that are not available in the laboratory are subcontracted. [5] An example of this was a suspected case of Ebola, where the samples were sent to a reference laboratory in Madrid, Spain. [8]

[1] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [<https://www.salut.ad/>]. Accessed 7 December 2020.

[2] Department of Agriculture and Livestock (Departament d'Agricultura i Ramaderia). [<https://www.agricultura.ad/>]. Accessed 7 December 2020.

[3] Ministry of Social Affairs, Justice and Home Affairs (Ministeri d'Afers Socials, Justícia i Interior). [<https://www.interior.ad/>]. Accessed 7 December 2020.

[4] Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA). [<https://www.bopa.ad/Pagines/inici.aspx>]. Accessed 7 December 2020.

[5] Department of Health, Welfare, Family and Housing (Departament de Salut, Benestar Social i Habitatge). "Public Health Central Laboratory (Laboratori de Salut Pública) - Catalogue of services (Catàleg de serveis)". [[https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/departament/Serveis\\_Laboratori.pdf](https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/departament/Serveis_Laboratori.pdf)]. Accessed 7 December 2020.

[6] Andorran Health Care Service (Servei Andorrà d'Atenció Sanitària). 2016. "Laboratory of Microbiology Catalogue (Catàleg Laboratori de Microbiologia)". [[https://saas.ad/images/PDFS/CatLabMCB\\_R.pdf](https://saas.ad/images/PDFS/CatLabMCB_R.pdf)] Accessed 7 December 2020

[7] Andorran Health Care Service (Servei Andorrà d'Atenció Sanitària). "Mission (Missió)". [<https://saas.ad/el-saas/la-missio>]. Accessed 7 December 2020.

[8] Iglesias, P. 24 October 2014. "Suspected Ebola case evolves well (L'home ingressat per possible contagi d'Ebola evoluciona bé)". El Periòdic. [<https://www.elperiodic.ad/noticia/40217/lhome-ingressat-per-possible-contagi-debola-evolucionab>]. Accessed 17 December 2020

## 1.3.2 Biosecurity training and practices

### 1.3.2a

**Does the country require biosecurity training, using a standardized, required approach, such as through a common curriculum or a train-the-trainer program, for personnel working in facilities housing or working with especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, or biological materials with pandemic potential?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no publicly available information that Andorra requires biosecurity training, using a standardised, required approach for personnel working in facilities housing or working with especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, or biological materials with pandemic potential. There is no information on biosecurity training provided by the Ministry of Health, the Department of Agriculture and Livestock, the Ministry of Social Affairs, Justice and Home Affairs, the Department of Higher Education, Research and Study Support and Official Gazette websites. [1, 2, 3, 4, 5] Although Andorra is party to the Biological Weapons



Convention, there is no public evidence that it has submitted any Confidence-Building Measure reports. [6] There is no relevant legislation listed for Andorra in the VERTIC Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) Legislation Database. [7]

[1] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [<https://www.salut.ad/>]. Accessed December 7, 2020.

[2] Department of Agriculture and Livestock (Departament d'Agricultura i Ramaderia). [<https://www.agricultura.ad/>]. Accessed December 7, 2020

[3] Ministry of Social Affairs, Justice and Home Affairs (Ministeri d'Afers Socials, Justícia i Interior). [<https://www.interior.ad/>]. Accessed December 7, 2020

[4] Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA). [<https://www.bopa.ad/Pagines/inici.aspx>]. Accessed December 7, 2020

[5] General Council (Consell General). 2014. "Convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of bacteriological (biological) and toxin weapons and on their destruction (Conveni sobre la prohibició del desenvolupament, la producció i l'emmagatzematge d'armes bacteriològiques (biològiques) o amb toxines i sobre la seva destrucció)". Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA) num. 65, 12-11-2014. [<https://www.bopa.ad/bopa/026065/Pagines/lt26065004.aspx>]. Accessed December 7, 2020

[6] United Nations. Biological Weapons Convention. Confidence Building Measures: Andorra. [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/andorra>]. Accessed December 7, 2020

[7] VERTIC. BWC Legislation Database. [<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/a/>]. Accessed December 7, 2020.

### 1.3.3 Personnel vetting: regulating access to sensitive locations

#### 1.3.3a

**Do regulations or licensing conditions specify that security and other personnel with access to especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, or biological materials with pandemic potential are subject to the following checks: drug testing, background checks, and psychological or mental fitness checks?**

Personnel are subject to all three of these checks = 3, Personnel are subject to two of these checks = 2, Personnel are subject to one of these checks = 1, Personnel are not subject to any of these checks = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no publicly available information that Andorra has regulations or licensing conditions that specify security and other personnel with access to especially dangerous pathogens are subject to checks. There is no information on checks according to the Ministry of Health, the Department of Agriculture and Livestock, the Ministry of Social Affairs, Justice and Home Affairs, the Department of Higher Education, Research and Study Support and Official Gazette websites. [1, 2, 3, 4, 5] Although Andorra is a party to the Biological Weapons Convention, there is no public evidence that it has submitted any Confidence-Building Measure reports. [6] There is no relevant legislation listed for Andorra in the VERTIC Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) Legislation Database. [7]

[1] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [<https://www.salut.ad/>]. Accessed December 7, 2020.

[2] Department of Agriculture and Livestock (Departament d'Agricultura i Ramaderia). [<https://www.agricultura.ad/>]. Accessed December 7, 2020

[3] Ministry of Social Affairs, Justice and Home Affairs (Ministeri d'Afers Socials, Justícia i Interior). [<https://www.interior.ad/>]. Accessed December 7, 2020

[4] Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA). [<https://www.bopa.ad/Pagines/inici.aspx>]. Accessed December 7, 2020

[5] General Council (Consell General). 2014. "Convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling

of bacteriological (biological) and toxin weapons and on their destruction (Conveni sobre la prohibició del desenvolupament, la producció i l'emmagatzematge d'armes bacteriològiques (biològiques) o amb toxines i sobre la seva destrucció)". Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA) num. 65, 12-11-2014.

[https://www.bopa.ad/bopa/026065/Pagines/lt26065004.aspx]. Accessed December 7, 2020

[6] United Nations. Biological Weapons Convention. Confidence Building Measures: Andorra. [https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/andorra]. Accessed December 7, 2020

[7] VERTIC. BWC Legislation Database. [https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/a/]. Accessed December 7, 2020.

### 1.3.4 Transportation security

#### 1.3.4a

**Does the country have publicly available information on national regulations on the safe and secure transport of infectious substances (specifically including Categories A and B)?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

Andorra has publicly available information on national regulations on the safe and secure transport of infectious substances (Categories A and B). "Decree of 10-12-2014 of modification of the Regulation that regulates the management of hazardous waste (Decret del 10-12-2014 de modificació del Reglament pel qual es regula la gestió dels residus perillosos)" establishes conditions for the collection, transport and storage of hazardous substances and waste. [1] The transport of these substances and waste is defined in Articles 11 to 15, while the definition and category of each substance can be found in the annexes (H9: infectious substances). [1] Additionally, Andorra has a National Catalogue of Waste which provides the classification of wastes and lists hazardous wastes. [2] The National Catalogue of Waste is based on the European list of waste 2000/532/CE, 2001/118/CE, 2001/119/CE and 2001/573/CE which includes category A (UN2814 and UN2900) and category B. [2, 3] Although Andorra is party to the Biological Weapons Convention, there is no public evidence that it has submitted any Confidence-Building Measure reports. [4]

[1] Government of Andorra (Govern). 2014. "Decree of 10-12-2014 of modification of the Regulation that regulates the management of hazardous waste (Decret del 10-12-2014 de modificació del Reglament pel qual es regula la gestió dels residus perillosos)". Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA) num. 26, 17-12-2014. [https://www.bopa.ad/bopa/026070/Pagines/ga26070048.aspx]. Accessed December 7, 2020.

[2] Government of Andorra (Govern). 2015. "Decree of 6-4-2005 approving the National Catalogue of Waste (Decret del 6-4-2005 pel qual s'aprova el Catàleg nacional de residus)". Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA) num. 37, 27-04-2005. [https://www.bopa.ad/bopa/017037/Pagines/3CC0E.aspx]. Accessed December 7, 2020.

[3] European Commission. 2018. "Commission notice on technical guidance on the classification of waste (2018/C 124/01)". Official Journal of the European Union, 9-4-2018. [https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52018XC0409(01)&from=EN]. Accessed December 7, 2020.

[4] United Nations. Biological Weapons Convention. Confidence Building Measures: Andorra. [https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/andorra]. Accessed December 7, 2020.

## 1.3.5 Cross-border transfer and end-user screening

### 1.3.5a

**Is there legislation and/or regulations in place to oversee the cross-border transfer and end-user screening of especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, and pathogens with pandemic potential?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no public evidence of national legislation, regulation, or other guidance in place to oversee the cross-border transfer and end-user screening of especially dangerous pathogens, toxins and pathogens with pandemic potential on the websites of the Ministry of Health, Department of Agriculture and Livestock or Official Gazette. [1, 2, 3] In 1999 Andorra published the "Law for sensitive goods control (Llei de control de mercaderies sensibles)", which focuses on the control of tobacco, narcotics and slot machines, but it makes no mention of dangerous pathogens or toxins, nor there is any mention of such substances in the law regulating customs. [4,5] Although Andorra is party to the Biological Weapons Convention, there is no public evidence that it has submitted any Confidence-Building Measure reports. [6] There is no relevant legislation listed for Andorra in the VERTIC Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) Legislation Database. [7]

[1] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [<https://www.salut.ad/>]. Accessed 7 December 2020..

[2] Department of Agriculture and Livestock (Departament d'Agricultura i Ramaderia). [<https://www.agricultura.ad/>]. Accessed 7 December 2020..

[3] Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA). [<https://www.bopa.ad/Pagines/inici.aspx>]. Accessed 7 December 2020..

[4] General Council (Consell General). 1999. "Law for sensitive goods control (Llei de control de mercaderies sensibles)". Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA) num 18, 25-3-1999. [[http://www.vertic.org/media/National%20Legislation/Andorra/AD\\_Llei\\_control\\_mercaderies\\_sensibles.pdf](http://www.vertic.org/media/National%20Legislation/Andorra/AD_Llei_control_mercaderies_sensibles.pdf)]. Accessed 7 December 2020..

[5] Llei del Codi de Duana. 2004. Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra.

[[https://www.vertic.org/media/National%20Legislation/Andorra/AD\\_Codi\\_de\\_Duana.pdf](https://www.vertic.org/media/National%20Legislation/Andorra/AD_Codi_de_Duana.pdf)]. Accessed 7 December 2020.

[6] United Nations. Biological Weapons Convention. Confidence Building Measures: Andorra. [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/andorra>]. Accessed 7 December 2020..

[7] Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC). "Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) Legislation Database". [<http://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/a/>]. Accessed 7 December 2020..

## 1.4 BIOSAFETY

### 1.4.1 Whole-of-government biosafety systems

#### 1.4.1a

**Does the country have in place national biosafety legislation and/or regulations?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no public information according to the Ministry of Health, Department of Agriculture and Livestock and Official Gazette websites that Andorra has in place national biosafety legislation or regulation. [1, 2, 3] Biosafety is mentioned in a general way in the context of animal diseases control on the Veterinary Service (Servei Veterinari) website in relation to the

sanitation of livestock, or biosafety related to hospitals. [4, 5] Additionally, the Decree approving the Regulation related to organic production ('Decret del 9-9-2020 d'aprovació del Reglament relatiu a la producció ecològica') explicitly bans Genetically Modified Organisms in agriculture as well as ionizing radiations, and outlines the rules for the organic production of agrarian products [6] Although Andorra is party to the Biological Weapons Convention, there is no public evidence that it has submitted any Confidence-Building Measure reports. [7] There is no relevant legislation listed for Andorra in the VERTIC Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) Legislation Database. [8]

[1] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [<https://www.salut.ad/>]. Accessed 7 December 2020.

[2] Department of Agriculture and Livestock (Departament d'Agricultura i Ramaderia). [<https://www.agricultura.ad/>]. Accessed 7 December 2020.

[3] Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA). [<https://www.bopa.ad/Pagines/inici.aspx>]. Accessed 7 December 2020.

[4] Veterinary Service (Servei veterinari). [<https://www.agricultura.ad/46-continguts/servei-veterinari>]. Accessed 7 December 2020.

[5] El Periòdic. 2018. "Mertixell Hospital equipped at european levels (L'hospital de Meritxell està equiparat als nivells europeus)". [<https://www.elperiodic.ad/entrevista/64910/lhospital-de-meritxell-esta-equiparat-als-nivells-europeus>]. Accessed 7 December 2020.

[6] Decret del 9-9-2020 d'aprovació del Reglament relatiu a la producció ecològica. Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA). [[https://www.bopa.ad/bopa/032109/Pagines/GD20200911\\_10\\_53\\_25.aspx](https://www.bopa.ad/bopa/032109/Pagines/GD20200911_10_53_25.aspx)]. Accessed December 7, 2020.

[7] United Nations. Biological Weapons Convention. Confidence Building Measures: Andorra. [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/andorra>]. Accessed 7 December 2020.

[8] Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC). "Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) Legislation Database". [<http://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/a/>]. Accessed 7 December 2020.

### 1.4.1b

**Is there an established agency responsible for the enforcement of biosafety legislation and regulations?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no public evidence according to the Ministry of Health, Department of Agriculture and Livestock and Official Gazette websites of an established agency responsible for the enforcement of biosafety legislation and regulations in Andorra. [1, 2, 3] Biosafety is mentioned by the Veterinary Service (Servei Veterinari) in terms of measures to control animal disease, but the Veterinary Service is not responsible for the enforcement of regulation. [4] Although Andorra is party to the Biological Weapons Convention, there is no public evidence that it has submitted any Confidence-Building Measure reports. [5] No evidence of relevant law is present on the VERTIC BWC legislation database [6]

[1] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [<https://www.salut.ad/>]. Accessed December 7, 2020.

[2] Department of Agriculture and Livestock (Departament d'Agricultura i Ramaderia). [<https://www.agricultura.ad/>]. Accessed December 7, 2020.

[3] Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA). [<https://www.bopa.ad/Pagines/inici.aspx>]. Accessed December 7, 2020.

[4] Veterinary Service (Servei Veterinari). [<https://www.agricultura.ad/46-continguts/servei-veterinari>]. Accessed December 7, 2020.

[5] United Nations. Biological Weapons Convention. Confidence Building Measures: Andorra. [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/andorra>]. Accessed 7 December 2020.

ecbm.unog.ch/state/andorra]. Accessed December 7, 2020.

[6] VERTIC. BWC Legislation Database. [<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/a/>]. Accessed December 7, 2020.

## 1.4.2 Biosafety training and practices

### 1.4.2a

**Does the country require biosafety training, using a standardized, required approach, such as through a common curriculum or a train-the-trainer program, for personnel working in facilities housing or working with especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, or biological materials with pandemic potential?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no public information according to the Ministry of Health, Department of Agriculture and Livestock and Official Gazette websites that Andorra requires biosafety training, using a standardised, required approach, such as through a common curriculum or a train-the-trainer programme, for personnel working in facilities housing or working with especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, or biological materials with pandemic potential. [1, 2, 3] Although Andorra is party to the Biological Weapons Convention, there is no public evidence that it has submitted any Confidence-Building Measure reports. [4] There is no relevant legislation listed for Andorra in the VERTIC Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) Legislation Database. [5]

[1] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [<https://www.salut.ad/>]. Accessed December 7, 2020.

[2] Department of Agriculture and Livestock (Departament d'Agricultura i Ramaderia). [<https://www.agricultura.ad/>]. Accessed December 7, 2020.

[3] Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA). [<https://www.bopa.ad/Pagines/inici.aspx>]. Accessed December 7, 2020.

[4] United Nations. Biological Weapons Convention. Confidence Building Measures: Andorra. [<https://ecbm.unog.ch/state/andorra>]. Accessed December 7, 2020.

[5] Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC). "Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) Legislation Database". [<http://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/a/>]. Accessed December 7, 2020.

## 1.5 DUAL-USE RESEARCH AND CULTURE OF RESPONSIBLE SCIENCE

### 1.5.1 Oversight of research with especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, pathogens with pandemic potential and/or other dual-use research

#### 1.5.1a

**Is there publicly available evidence that the country has conducted an assessment to determine whether ongoing research is occurring on especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, pathogens with pandemic potential and/or other dual-use research?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no public information according to the Ministry of Health, Department of Agriculture and Livestock, Official Gazette and Department of Higher Education, Research and Study Support that Andorra has conducted an assessment to determine whether ongoing research is occurring on especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, pathogens with pandemic potential,

and/or other dual-use research. [1, 2, 3, 4] Although Andorra is party to the Biological Weapons Convention, there is no public evidence that it has submitted any Confidence-Building Measure reports. [5] No evidence of relevant law is present on the VERTIC BWC legislation database [6]

[1] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [<https://www.salut.ad/>]. Accessed December 7, 2020.

[2] Department of Agriculture and Livestock (Departament d'Agricultura i Ramaderia). [<https://www.agricultura.ad/>]. Accessed December 7, 2020.

[3] Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA). [<https://www.bopa.ad/Pagines/inici.aspx>]. Accessed December 7, 2020.

[4] Department of Higher Education, Research and Study Support (Departament d'Ensenyament Superior, Recerca i Ajuts a l'Estudi). [<https://www.ensenyamentsuperior.ad/>]. Accessed December 7, 2020.

[5] United Nations. Biological Weapons Convention. Confidence Building Measures: Andorra. [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/andorra>]. Accessed 19 April 2019.]. Accessed December 7, 2020.

[6] VERTIC. BWC Legislation Database. [<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/a/>]. Accessed December 7, 2020.

### 1.5.1b

**Is there legislation and/or regulation requiring oversight of research with especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, pathogens with pandemic potential and/or other dual-use research?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no public information according to the Ministry of Health, Department of Agriculture and Livestock, Official Gazette and Department of Higher Education, Research and Study Support about a national policy requiring oversight of dual-use research, such as research with especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, or pathogens with pandemic potential in Andorra. [1, 2, 3, 4] Although Andorra is party to the Biological Weapons Convention, there is no public evidence that it has submitted any Confidence-Building Measure reports. [5] No evidence of relevant law is present on the VERTIC BWC legislation database [6]

[1] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [<https://www.salut.ad/>]. Accessed December 7, 2020.

[2] Department of Agriculture and Livestock (Departament d'Agricultura i Ramaderia). [<https://www.agricultura.ad/>]. Accessed December 7, 2020.

[3] Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA). [<https://www.bopa.ad/Pagines/inici.aspx>]. Accessed December 7, 2020.

[4] Department of Higher Education, Research and Study Support (Departament d'Ensenyament Superior, Recerca i Ajuts a l'Estudi). [<https://www.ensenyamentsuperior.ad/>]. Accessed December 7, 2020.

[5] United Nations. Biological Weapons Convention. Confidence Building Measures: Andorra. [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/andorra>]. Accessed 19 April 2019.]. Accessed December 7, 2020.

[6] VERTIC. BWC Legislation Database. [<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/a/>]. Accessed December 7, 2020.

### 1.5.1c

**Is there an agency responsible for oversight of research with especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, pathogens with pandemic potential and/or other dual-use research?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no public information according to the Ministry of Health, Department of Agriculture and Livestock, Official Gazette and Department of Higher Education, Research and Study Support about an Andorran agency responsible for oversight of research into especially dangerous pathogens or pathogens with pandemic potential, or other dual-use research. [1, 2, 3, 4] Although Andorra is party to the Biological Weapons Convention, there is no public evidence that it has submitted any Confidence-Building Measure reports. [5] No evidence of relevant law is present on the VERTIC BWC legislation database [6]

[1] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [<https://www.salut.ad/>]. Accessed December 7, 2020.

[2] Department of Agriculture and Livestock (Departament d'Agricultura i Ramaderia). [<https://www.agricultura.ad/>]. Accessed December 7, 2020.

[3] Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA). [<https://www.bopa.ad/Pagines/inici.aspx>]. Accessed December 7, 2020.

[4] Department of Higher Education, Research and Study Support (Departament d'Ensenyament Superior, Recerca i Ajuts a l'Estudi). [<https://www.ensenyamentsuperior.ad/>]. Accessed December 7, 2020.

[5] United Nations. Biological Weapons Convention. Confidence Building Measures: Andorra. [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/andorra>]. Accessed 19 April 2019. Accessed December 7, 2020.

[6] VERTIC. BWC Legislation Database. [<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/a/>]. Accessed December 7, 2020.

## 1.5.2 Screening guidance for providers of genetic material

### 1.5.2a

**Is there legislation and/or regulation requiring the screening of synthesized DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) against lists of known pathogens and toxins before it is sold?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no public information according to the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs, Department of Agriculture and Livestock, Department of Higher Education, Research and Study Support, Department of Transport and Official Gazette websites about national legislation, regulation, policy, or other guidance, requiring the screening of synthesised DNA before it is sold in Andorra. [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6] The 1999 "Law for sensitive goods control (Llei de control de mercaderies sensibles)" is focused only on the control of tobacco, narcotics and slot machines. [7, 8] Although Andorra is party to the Biological Weapons Convention, there is no public evidence that it has submitted any Confidence-Building Measure reports. [9] No evidence of relevant law is present on the VERTIC BWC legislation database [10]

[1] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [<https://www.salut.ad/>]. Accessed December 8, 2020.

[2] Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs (Ministeri de Justícia i Interior). [<https://www.interior.ad/>]. Accessed December 8, 2020.

[3] Department of Agriculture and Livestock (Departament d'Agricultura i Ramaderia). [<https://www.agricultura.ad/>]. Accessed December 8, 2020.

[4] Department of Higher Education, Research and Study Support (Departament d'Ensenyament Superior, Recerca i Ajuts a l'Estudi). [<https://www.ensenyamentsuperior.ad/>]. Accessed December 8, 2020.

[5] Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA). [<https://www.bopa.ad/Pagines/inici.aspx>]. Accessed December 8, 2020.

[6] Department of Transport. [<https://www.transports.ad/ca/>]. Accessed December 8, 2020.

- [7] Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC). "Andorra". [<http://www.vertic.org/pages/homepage/programmes/national-implementation-measures/nuclear-and-other-radioactive-material/nuclear-security-legislation-database/a.php>]. Accessed December 8, 2020.
- [8] General Council (Consell General). 1999. "Law for sensitive goods control (Llei de control de mercaderies sensibles)". Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA) num 18, 25-3-1999. [[http://www.vertic.org/media/National%20Legislation/Andorra/AD\\_Llei\\_control\\_mercaderies\\_sensibles.pdf](http://www.vertic.org/media/National%20Legislation/Andorra/AD_Llei_control_mercaderies_sensibles.pdf)]. Accessed December 8, 2020.
- [9] United Nations. Biological Weapons Convention. Confidence Building Measures: Andorra. [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/andorra>]. Accessed December 8, 2020.
- [10] VERTIC. BWC Legislation Database. [<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/a/>]. Accessed December 7, 2020.

## 1.6 IMMUNIZATION

### 1.6.1 Vaccination rates

#### 1.6.1a

##### Immunization rate (measles/MCV2)

Immunization rate (measles/MCV2), 95% or greater = 2, 80-94.9% = 1, Less than 80%, or no data = 0

**Current Year Score: 2**

2019

World Health Organization

#### 1.6.1b

Are official foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) vaccination figures for livestock publicly available through the OIE database?

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

2020

OIE WAHIS database



## Category 2: Early detection and reporting for epidemics of potential international concern

### 2.1 LABORATORY SYSTEMS STRENGTH AND QUALITY

#### 2.1.1 Laboratory testing for detection of priority diseases

##### 2.1.1a

**Does the national laboratory system have the capacity to conduct diagnostic tests for at least 5 of the 10 WHO-defined core tests?**

Evidence they can conduct 5 of the 10 core tests and these tests are named = 2, Evidence they can conduct 5 of the 10 core tests and the tests are not named = 1, No evidence they can conduct 5 of the 10 core tests = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is insufficient publicly available evidence that Andorra's national laboratory system has the capacity to conduct diagnostic tests for at least 5 of the 10 World Health Organization (WHO)-defined core tests. According to public information, the clinic laboratory of Our Lady of Meritxell Hospital has the capacity to conduct three of the tests defined by the World Health Organization. [1, 2] These are polymerase chain reaction (PCR) testing for the influenza virus; serology for HIV; microscopy for mycobacterium tuberculosis [1, 2] The laboratory has serology for testing plasmodium spp. Additionally, there is no public information defining the four country-specific tests on the websites of the Ministry of Health and the Andorran Health Care Service. [3, 4] Andorra did not participate to the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) Tool. [5]

[1] Andorran Health Care Service (Servei Andorrà d'Atenció Sanitària). 2016. "Laboratory of Microbiology Catalogue (Catàleg Laboratori de Microbiologia)". [[https://saas.ad/images/PDFS/CatLabMCB\\_R.pdf](https://saas.ad/images/PDFS/CatLabMCB_R.pdf)]. Accessed December 8, 2020.

[2] Andorran Health Care Services (Servei Andorrà d'Atenció Sanitària). 2016. "General Laboratory Catalogue (Catàleg Laboratori General)". [[https://saas.ad/images/PDFS/CatLabGen\\_R.pdf](https://saas.ad/images/PDFS/CatLabGen_R.pdf)]. Accessed December 8, 2020.

[3] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [<https://www.salut.ad/>]. Accessed December 8, 2020

[4] Andorran Health Care Services (Servei Andorrà d'Atenció Sanitària). [<https://saas.ad/>]. Accessed December 8, 2020

[5] WHO. Joint External Evaluation Tool. [[https://www.who.int/ihr/publications/WHO\\_HSE\\_GCR\\_2018\\_2/en/](https://www.who.int/ihr/publications/WHO_HSE_GCR_2018_2/en/)]. Accessed December 8, 2020.

##### 2.1.1b

**Is there a national plan, strategy or similar document for conducting testing during a public health emergency, which includes considerations for testing for novel pathogens, scaling capacity, and defining goals for testing?**

Yes, there is evidence of a plan, and it includes considerations for testing for novel pathogens, scaling capacity, and defining goals for testing = 2, Yes, there is evidence of a plan, but there is insufficient evidence that it includes considerations for testing for novel pathogens, scaling capacity, and defining goals for testing = 1, No evidence of a plan = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is insufficient evidence of a plan, strategy or similar document for conducting testing during a public health emergency that it includes considerations for testing for novel pathogens, scaling capacity, and defining goals for testing including for Covid-19.

In 2011 the Government of Andorra created the National System of Vigilance for Public Health (Sistema nacional de vigilància

de la salut pública, SNVSP) tasked with identifying and controlling threats to public health. Under the SNVSP, the recently approved Vigilance Subsystem for Infectious Diseases (subsistema de vigilància de les malalties infeccioses, SVMI) deals with a series of 69 known pathogens to which particular rules are applied and are called "Diseases of mandatory declaration". The vigilance system allows to identify such pathogens and establish control measures if necessary, as well as to track contacts, determine frequency of such diseases and allow comparing with other countries.

The Ministerial Order regulating the Infectious Disease Surveillance Subsystems includes specific considerations for public health emergencies, namely that "active case surveillance aims to identify as quickly as possible an increase in the incidence of cases of a particular infectious disease, to activate, when necessary, the rapid alert and response system, and to take measures to prevention and care appropriate to the epidemiological situation. It must also identify the emergence of possible groupings of cases (clusters) that require a specific epidemiological study". There are no further details on conducting testing during a public health emergency. [1, 2].

So far, the SNVSP's rapid alert and response subsystem (Subsistema d'alerta i de resposta ràpida) has mostly dealt with flu, both seasonal and novel type A, but this was before the introduction of the Ministerial Order of 22-4-2020 regulating the Infectious Disease Surveillance Subsystem. [3]

There is no specific evidence that such plan includes considerations for testing for novel pathogens, scaling capacity, and defining goals for testing. The National Plan for Health 2020 (Pla Nacional de Salut 2020) includes only a brief mention of infectious diseases and refers to the Vigilance Subsystem for Infectious Diseases [4] No further information is available on the Ministry of Health, Department of Agriculture and Livestock and Official Gazette websites. [5, 6]

[1] Ministry of Health. Sistema Nacional de vigilància de la salut pública. [<https://www.salut.ad/departament-de-salut/sistema-nacional-de-vigilancia-de-la-salut-publica>]. Accessed December 8, 2020

[2] Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA). Ministerial Order of 22-4-2020 regulating the Infectious Disease Surveillance Subsystem. [[https://www.bopa.ad/bopa/032055/Pagines/GF20200427\\_12\\_48\\_17.aspx](https://www.bopa.ad/bopa/032055/Pagines/GF20200427_12_48_17.aspx)]. Accessed December 8, 2020.

[3] Ministry of Health. Alerta i resposta ràpida [[https://www.salut.ad/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=266:alerta-i-resposta-rapida-grip&catid=85:departament-salut&Itemid=794](https://www.salut.ad/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=266:alerta-i-resposta-rapida-grip&catid=85:departament-salut&Itemid=794)]. Accessed December 8, 2020

[4] Ministry of Health. National Plan for Health 2020. [[https://www.sabin.org/sites/sabin.org/files/documents/PNS\\_2020\\_Projectenationalhealthplan.pdf](https://www.sabin.org/sites/sabin.org/files/documents/PNS_2020_Projectenationalhealthplan.pdf)]. Accessed December 8, 2020

[5] Department of Agriculture and Livestock (Departament d'Agricultura i Ramaderia). [<https://www.agricultura.ad/>]. Accessed December 8, 2020.

[6] Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA). [<https://www.bopa.ad/Pagines/inici.aspx>]. Accessed December 8, 2020.

## 2.1.2 Laboratory quality systems

### 2.1.2a

Is there a national laboratory that serves as a reference facility which is accredited (e.g., International Organization for Standardization [ISO] 15189:2003, U.S. Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments [CLIA])?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no public information according to the Ministry of Health, Department of Agriculture and Livestock and Official Gazette websites to suggest that the national laboratory that serves as a reference facility is accredited (ISO 15189:2003, CLIA). [1, 2, 3]

[1] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [<https://www.salut.ad/>]. Accessed 9 December, 2020.

[2] Department of Agriculture and Livestock (Departament d'Agricultura i Ramaderia). [<https://www.agricultura.ad/>]. Accessed 9 December, 2020.

[3] Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA). [<https://www.bopa.ad/Pagines/inici.aspx>]. Accessed 9 December, 2020.

### 2.1.2b

**Is there a national laboratory that serves as a reference facility which is subject to external quality assurance review?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no public information according to the Ministry of Health, Department of Agriculture and Livestock and Official Gazette websites in Andorra that suggests that the national laboratory that serves as a reference facility is subject to external quality assurance review. [1, 2, 3]

[1] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [<https://www.salut.ad/>]. Accessed 9 December, 2020.

[2] Department of Agriculture and Livestock (Departament d'Agricultura i Ramaderia). [<https://www.agricultura.ad/>]. Accessed 9 December, 2020.

[3] Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA). [<https://www.bopa.ad/Pagines/inici.aspx>]. Accessed 9 December, 2020.

## 2.2 LABORATORY SUPPLY CHAINS

### 2.2.1 Specimen referral and transport system

#### 2.2.1a

**Is there a nationwide specimen transport system?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no public information available according to the Ministry of Health and Department of Agriculture and Livestock, Andorran Health Care Service (Servei Andorrà d'Atenció Sanitària) and Official Gazette websites on a nationwide specimen transport system in Andorra. [1, 2, 3, 4] There is no mention of either a public system or private systems that are in place across the country.

[1] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [<https://www.salut.ad/>]. Accessed December 9, 2020.

[2] Department of Agriculture and Livestock (Departament d'Agricultura i Ramaderia). [<https://www.agricultura.ad/>]. Accessed December 9, 2020.

[3] Andorran Health Care Service (Servei Andorrà d'Atenció Sanitària). [<https://saas.ad/>]. Accessed December 9, 2020.

[4] Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA).

[<https://www.bopa.ad/Pagines/inici.aspx>]. Accessed December 9, 2020.

## 2.2.2 Laboratory cooperation and coordination

### 2.2.2a

**Is there a plan in place to rapidly authorize or license laboratories to supplement the capacity of the national public health laboratory system to scale-up testing during an outbreak?**

Yes = 2 , Yes, but there is evidence of gaps in implementation = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no public information according to the Ministry of Health, Department of Agriculture and Livestock and Official Gazette websites to suggest that there a plan in place to rapidly authorize or license laboratories to supplement the capacity of the national public health laboratory system to scale-up testing during an outbreak [1, 2, 3] There is no specific mention of such measures or plans among the actions taken by the Government of Andorra to address COVID-19, which include special laws and regulations in the administrative, fiscal and health sector [4]There is no specific mention of such measures or plans on the webpage of the National System of Vigilance for Public Health (Sistema nacional de vigilància de la salut pública, SNVSP), agency tasked with identifying and controlling threats to public health [5]

[1] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [<https://www.salut.ad/>]. Accessed 9 December, 2020.

[2] Department of Agriculture and Livestock (Departament d'Agricultura i Ramaderia). [<https://www.agricultura.ad/>]. Accessed 9 December, 2020.

[3] Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA). [<https://www.bopa.ad/Pagines/inici.aspx>]. Accessed 9 December, 2020.

[4] Government of Andorra. Coronavirus. [<https://www.govern.ad/coronavirus>]. Accessed 9 December, 2020.

[5] Ministry of Health. Sistema Nacional de vigiliancia de la salut publica. [<https://www.salut.ad/departament-de-salut/sistema-nacional-de-vigilancia-de-la-salut-publica>]. Accessed December 8, 2020.

## 2.3 REAL-TIME SURVEILLANCE AND REPORTING

### 2.3.1 Indicator and event-based surveillance and reporting systems

#### 2.3.1a

**Is there evidence that the country is conducting ongoing event-based surveillance and analysis for infectious disease?**

Yes, there is evidence of ongoing event-based surveillance and evidence that the data is being analyzed on a daily basis = 2,

Yes, there is evidence of ongoing event-based surveillance, but no evidence that the data are being analyzed on a daily basis = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Andorra is conducting ongoing event-based surveillance and analysis for infectious disease. There is no event-based surveillance unit in the Public Health Surveillance National System (Sistema Nacional de Vigilància de la Salut Pública) according to the Ministry of Health, Department of Agriculture and Livestock. [1, 2, 3] In the case of coronavirus, the Government of Andorra is maintaining a daily database with the number of cases, hospitalizations and deaths, as well as other epidemiological data like test positivity rate, notification rate and others, but no mention of event-based surveillance systems is made in this context. [4]

[1] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [<https://www.salut.ad/>]. Accessed 9 December, 2020.

[2] Department of Agriculture and Livestock (Departament d'Agricultura i Ramaderia). [<https://www.agricultura.ad/>]. Accessed 9 December, 2020.

[3] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). National Public Health Surveillance System (Sistema nacional de vigilància de la salut pública). [<https://www.salut.ad/departament-de-salut/sistema-nacional-de-vigilancia-de-la-salut-publica>]. Accessed 9 December, 2020.

[4] Government of Andorra. Coronavirus. [<https://www.govern.ad/coronavirus>]. Accessed 9 December, 2020.

### 2.3.1b

**Is there publicly available evidence that the country reported a potential public health emergency of international concern (PHEIC) to the WHO within the last two years?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no public evidence that Andorra has reported a potential public health emergency of international concern (PHEIC) to the World Health Organization within the last two years including for Covid-19. [1] There is no further evidence available on the website of the Ministry of Health. [2]

[1] World Health Organization (WHO). Emergency, preparedness, response: Andorra. [<http://www.who.int/csr/don/en>]. Accessed December 9, 2020

[2] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [<https://www.salut.ad/>]. Accessed December 9, 2020.

## 2.3.2 Interoperable, interconnected, electronic real-time reporting systems

### 2.3.2a

**Does the government operate an electronic reporting surveillance system at both the national and the sub-national level?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is insufficient public evidence that the government operates an electronic reporting surveillance system at both the national and the sub-national level. The descriptive document of the Microbiologic Information System of Andorra (Sistema Informació Microbiològica d'Andorra) states that SIMA "aims to collect detailed information on infectious pathology confirmed by the diagnostic laboratory " and that "The main objective of the SIMA is to establish an epidemiological surveillance system that complements the traditional system of mandatory notifiable diseases (MDO)". [1] As for the MDO system, it is not clear whether the surveillance system is performed electronically as no explicit mention is made by the Ministry of Health. [2] Additionally, "Law 1/2009 of modification of the General Health Law (Llei 1/2009, del 23 de gener, de modificació de la Llei general de sanitat)", Article 47 refers to the obligatory declaration of diseases, although no mechanisms are established. Later, in the "Decree of the 16-02-2011 on the creation of the National Public Health Surveillance System (Decret del 16-02-2011 de creació del Sistema nacional de vigilància de la salut pública)" a "Subsystem of alert and rapid response (Subsistema d'alerta i resposta ràpida)", but no electronic reporting surveillance system, is mentioned. [3, 4] The National Laboratory for Public Health (Laboratori Central de Salut Pública) has no accessible website, and no information on electronic reporting surveillance system is mentioned on the relevant page of the Health ministry [6].

[1] Ministry of Health, Welfare and Family (Ministeri de Salut, Benestar Social i Família). "Microbiologic Information System of Andorra (Sistema d'Informació Microbiològica d'Andorra) - Area of Prevention, Promotion and Surveillance of the Health

(Àrea de Prevenció, Promoció i Vigilància de la Salut)". [<https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/ProtocolSIMA.pdf>]. Accessed December 12, 2020.

[2] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [<https://www.salut.ad/85-salut/departament-salut/267-vigilancia-de-les-malalties>]. Accessed January 12, 2021.

[2] Andorran Health Care Services (Servei Andorrà d'Atenció Sanitària). [<https://saas.ad/>]. Accessed December 12, 2020.

[3] General Council (Consell General). 2009. "Law 1/2009, of January 23, of modification of the General Health Law (Llei 1/2009, del 23 de gener, de modificació de la Llei general de sanitat)". Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA) num. 11, 11-02-2009). [<https://www.bopa.ad/bopa/021011/Pagines/594F2.aspx>]. Accessed December 12, 2020.

[4] Government of Andorra (Govern). 2011. "Decree of the 16-02-2011 on the creation of the National Public Health Surveillance System (Decret del 16-02-2011 de creació del Sistema nacional de vigilància de la salut pública)". Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA) num. 23, 16-02-2011.

[<https://www.bopa.ad/bopa/023012/Pagines/6B3AA.aspx>]. Accessed December 12, 2020. [5 Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [<https://www.salut.ad/>]. Accessed December 12, 2020.

[6] Ministry of Health. Laboratori Central de Salut Pública.

[[https://www.salut.ad/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=156&Itemid=136](https://www.salut.ad/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=156&Itemid=136)]. Accessed December 12, 2020.

### 2.3.2b

#### Does the electronic reporting surveillance system collect ongoing or real-time laboratory data?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no clear public evidence that the electronic reporting surveillance system collect ongoing or real-time laboratory data. The descriptive document of the Microbiologic Information System of Andorra (Sistema Informació Microbiològica d'Andorra) states that SIMA "aims to collect detailed information on infectious pathology confirmed by the diagnostic laboratory " and that "The main objective of the SIMA is to stablish an epidemiological surveillance system that complements the traditional system of mandatory notifiable diseases (MDO)". The same document reports that the SIMA database is built on weekly individual mandatory notifications, received via phone, fax or e-mail, on a number of previously agreed pathogens. There is thus no clear indication that the data is fed to the system without manual updates of any sort [1] As for the MDO system, it is not clear whether the surveillance system is performed electronically as no explicit mention is made by the Ministry of Health. [2] Additionally, "Law 1/2009 of modification of the General Health Law (Llei 1/2009, del 23 de gener, de modificació de la Llei general de sanitat)", Article 47 refers to the obligatory declaration of diseases, although no mechanisms are established. Later, in the "Decree of the 16-02-2011 on the creation of the National Public Health Surveillance System (Decret del 16-02-2011 de creació del Sistema nacional de vigilància de la salut pública)" a "Subsystem of alert and rapid response (Subsistema d'alerta i resposta ràpida)", but no electronic reporting surveillance system, is mentioned. [3, 4] The National Laboratory for Public Health (Laboratori Central de Salut Pública) has no accessible website, and no information on electronic reporting surveillance system is mentioned on the relevant page of the Health ministry [5, 6]

[1] Ministry of Health, Welfare and Family (Ministeri de Salut, Benestar Social i Família). "Microbiologic Information System of Andorra (Sistema d'Informació Microbiològica d'Andorra) - Area of Prevention, Promotion and Surveillance of the Health (Àrea de Prevenció, Promoció i Vigilància de la Salut)". [<https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/ProtocolSIMA.pdf>]. Accessed December 12, 2020.

[2] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [<https://www.salut.ad/85-salut/departament-salut/267-vigilancia-de-les-malalties>]. Accessed January 12, 2021.

[2] Andorran Health Care Services (Servei Andorrà d'Atenció Sanitària). [<https://saas.ad/>]. Accessed December 12, 2020.

[3] General Council (Consell General). 2009. "Law 1/2009, of January 23, of modification of the General Health Law (Llei 1/2009, del 23 de gener, de modificació de la Llei general de sanitat)". Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA) num. 11, 11-02-2009. [<https://www.bopa.ad/bopa/021011/Pagines/594F2.aspx>]. Accessed December 12, 2020.

[4] Government of Andorra (Govern). 2011. "Decree of the 16-02-2011 on the creation of the National Public Health Surveillance System (Decret del 16-02-2011 de creació del Sistema nacional de vigilància de la salut pública)". Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA) num. 23, 16-02-2011. [<https://www.bopa.ad/bopa/023012/Pagines/6B3AA.aspx>]. Accessed December 12, 2020.

[5] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [<https://www.salut.ad/>]. Accessed December 12, 2020.

[6] Ministry of Health. Laboratori Central de Salut Pública. [[https://www.salut.ad/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=156&Itemid=136](https://www.salut.ad/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=156&Itemid=136)]. Accessed December 12, 2020.

## 2.4 SURVEILLANCE DATA ACCESSIBILITY AND TRANSPARENCY

### 2.4.1 Coverage and use of electronic health records

#### 2.4.1a

##### Are electronic health records commonly in use?

Electronic health records are commonly in use = 2, Electronic health records are not commonly in use, but there is evidence they are used = 1, No evidence electronic health records are in use = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

There is some evidence of electronic health records in Andorra, but there is no clear indication that they are in common use.

The General Council approved a resolution in June 2014 for the implementation of a "Shared Electronic Health Record" and published it in the Official Gazette. According to the plan, the implementation deadline for hospitals and primary healthcare centres was December 2014. [1, 2] However, there is no information provided on actual usage.

In 2018 the Official Gazette published "Law 20/2017 on rights and obligations of users and healthcare professionals and on the medical history (Llei 20/2017, del 27 d'octubre, de drets i deures dels usuaris i dels professionals del sistema sanitari i sobre la història clínica)". [3] According to that law all healthcare centres and professionals that are part of the public health system are obligated to report to the Electronic Health Record the actions carried out by patients and, in general, all the other annotations that must be made to the Electronic Health Record, Articles 34, 35 and 36. [3] There is however no clear evidence that such records are actually in place, nor to what extent are they commonly in use. The National Laboratory for Public Health (Laboratori Central de Salut Pública) has no accessible website, and no additional information is provided by the relevant page of the Health Ministry, the Official Gazette or General Council Gazette relating to the use of electronic health records in Andorra [4, 5, 6, 7].

[1] General Council (Consell General). 2014. "Resolution E-577-2014, extraordinary session 20-06-2014. (Resolució E-577-2014, sessió extraordinària 20-06-2014)". [<http://www.consellgeneral.ad/ca/noticies/el-consell-general-aprova-5-resolucions-en-el-debat-sobre-lorientacio-politica-global-del-govern>]. Accessed December 12, 2020

[2] Government of Andorra (Govern). 2014. "Electronic Health Record (El Govern posa en marxa la història clínica digital)". [<https://www.govern.ad/salut/item/5458-el-govern-posa-en-marxa-la-historia-clinica-digital>]. Accessed December 12, 2020.

[3] General Council (Consell General). 2017. "Law 20/2017, of October 27th, on rights and obligations of users and health care system professionals and medical history (Llei 20/2017, del 27 d'octubre, de drets i deures dels usuaris i dels professionals del sistema sanitari i sobre la història clínica)". Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del

Principat d'Andorra BOPA) num. 75, 22-11-2017).

[[https://www.bopa.ad/bopa/029075/Pagines/CGL20171117\\_10\\_06\\_59.aspx](https://www.bopa.ad/bopa/029075/Pagines/CGL20171117_10_06_59.aspx)]. Accessed December 12, 2020

[4] Ministry of Health. Laboratori Central de Salut Pública.

[[https://www.salut.ad/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=156&Itemid=136](https://www.salut.ad/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=156&Itemid=136)]. Accessed December 12, 2020.

[5] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [<https://www.salut.ad/>]. Accessed December 12, 2020.

[6] Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA).

[<https://www.bopa.ad/Pagines/inici.aspx>]. Accessed December 12, 2020.

[7] General Council Gazette {Butlletí del Consell General). [<http://www.consellgeneral.ad/>]. Accessed December 12, 2020.

### 2.4.1b

**Does the national public health system have access to electronic health records of individuals in their country?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that the national public health system have access to electronic health records of individuals in their country. There is no clear evidence that electronic health records are in use on the websites of the Ministry of Health, the Official Gazette or General Council Gazette relating to the use of electronic health records in Andorra. [1, 2, 3] The General Council approved a resolution in June 2014 for the implementation of a "Shared Electronic Health Record" and published it in the Official Gazette. According to the plan, the implementation deadline for hospitals and primary healthcare centres was December 2014. [4, 5] However, there is no information provided on actual usage. In 2018 the Official Gazette published "Law 20/2017 on rights and obligations of users and healthcare professionals and on the medical history (Llei 20/2017, del 27 d'octubre, de drets i deures dels usuaris i dels professionals del sistema sanitari i sobre la història clínica)". [6] According to that law all healthcare centres and professionals that are part of the public health system are obligated to report to the Electronic Health Record the actions carried out by patients and, in general, all the other annotations that must be made to the Electronic Health Record, Articles 34, 35 and 36. [6] There is however no clear evidence that such records are actually in place, not to what extent are they commonly in use, nor that the national public health system have access to electronic health records of individuals in Andorra. The National Laboratory for Public Health (Laboratori Central de Salut Pública) has no accessible website, and no additional information is provided by the relevant page of the Health Ministry [7].

[1] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [<https://www.salut.ad/>]. Accessed December 12, 2020.

[2] Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA).

[<https://www.bopa.ad/Pagines/inici.aspx>]. Accessed December 12, 2020.

[3] General Council Gazette {Butlletí del Consell General). [<http://www.consellgeneral.ad/>]. Accessed December 12, 2020.

[4] General Council (Consell General). 2014. "Resolution E-577-2014, extraordinary session 20-06-2014. (Resolució E-577-2014, sessió extraordinària 20-06-2014). [<http://www.consellgeneral.ad/ca/noticies/el-consell-general-aprova-5-resolucions-en-el-debat-sobre-lorientacio-politica-global-del-govern>. Accessed December 12, 2020

[5] Government of Andorra (Govern). 2014. "Electronic Health Record (El Govern posa en marxa la història clínica digital)". [<https://www.govern.ad/salut/item/5458-el-govern-posa-en-marxa-la-historia-clinica-digital>]. Accessed December 12, 2020.

[6] General Council (Consell General). 2017. "Law 20/2017, of October 27th, on rights and obligations of users and health care system professionals and medical history (Llei 20/2017, del 27 d'octubre, de drets i deures dels usuaris i dels professionals del sistema sanitari i sobre la història clínica)". Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA) num. 75, 22-11-2017).

[[https://www.bopa.ad/bopa/029075/Pagines/CGL20171117\\_10\\_06\\_59.aspx](https://www.bopa.ad/bopa/029075/Pagines/CGL20171117_10_06_59.aspx)]. Accessed December 12, 2020

[7] Ministry of Health. Laboratori Central de Salut Pública.

[[https://www.salut.ad/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=156&Itemid=136](https://www.salut.ad/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=156&Itemid=136)]. Accessed December 12, 2020.



### 2.4.1c

**Are there data standards to ensure data is comparable (e.g., ISO standards)?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no public evidence on the adoption of data standards to ensure that data is comparable. No such evidence is available in the Ministry of Health, Andorran Health Care Service (Servei Andorrà d'Atenció Sanitària) and its reports for 2019 and 2018, and Official Gazette (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra). [1, 2, 3, 4, 5] In "Law 20/2017, of October 27th, on rights and obligations of users and healthcare professionals and on the medical history (Llei 20/2017, del 27 d'octubre, de drets i deures dels usuaris i dels professionals del sistema sanitari i sobre la història clínica)", Chapter 1 Article 1 states that the Ministry has to ensure that digital data meet quality standards in the context of the Electronic Health Record implementation, although no further explanation of these standards is detailed. [6] The National Laboratory for Public Health (Laboratori Central de Salut Pública) has no accessible website, and no additional information is provided by the relevant page of the Health Ministry [7]

[1] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [<https://www.salut.ad/>]. Accessed December 12, 2020.

[2] Andorran Health Care Service (Servei Andorrà d'Atenció Sanitària). [[https://saas.ad](https://saas.ad/)]. Accessed December 12, 2020.

[3] Andorran Health Care Service (Servei Andorrà d'Atenció Sanitària). 2019. "Annual report 2019 (Memòria 2019)".

[[https://saas.ad/images/PDFS/SAAS\\_Memoria\\_2019\\_v4\\_02cd.pdf](https://saas.ad/images/PDFS/SAAS_Memoria_2019_v4_02cd.pdf)]. Accessed December 12, 2020.

[4] Andorran Health Care Service (Servei Andorrà d'Atenció Sanitària). 2018. "Annual report 2018 (Memòria 2018)".

[[https://saas.ad/images/PDFS/SAAS\\_Memoria\\_com\\_2018.pdf](https://saas.ad/images/PDFS/SAAS_Memoria_com_2018.pdf)]. Accessed December 12, 2020.

[5] Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra ((Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA).

[<https://www.bopa.ad/Pagines/inici.aspx#>]. Accessed December 12, 2020.

[6] General Council (Consell General). 2017. "Law 20/2017, of October 27th, on rights and obligations of users and health care system professionals and medical history (Llei 20/2017, del 27 d'octubre, de drets i deures dels usuaris i dels professionals del sistema sanitari i sobre la història clínica". Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA) num. 75, 22-11-2017).

[[https://www.bopa.ad/bopa/029075/Pagines/CGL20171117\\_10\\_06\\_59.aspx](https://www.bopa.ad/bopa/029075/Pagines/CGL20171117_10_06_59.aspx)]. Accessed December 12, 2020.

[7] Ministry of Health. Laboratori Central de Salut Pública.

[[https://www.salut.ad/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=156&Itemid=136](https://www.salut.ad/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=156&Itemid=136)]. Accessed December 12, 2020.

## 2.4.2 Data integration between human, animal, and environmental health sectors

### 2.4.2a

**Is there evidence of established mechanisms at the relevant ministries responsible for animal, human, and wildlife surveillance to share data (e.g., through mosquito surveillance, brucellosis surveillance)?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no public information providing evidence of established mechanisms at the relevant ministries responsible for animal, human and wildlife surveillance to share data (such as through mosquito surveillance, brucellosis surveillance, etc.).

No such evidence is available on the Ministry of Health, Department of Agriculture and Livestock and Official Gazette (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra) websites. [1, 2, 3] Although Law 11/2016 on the possession and protection of animals does require that the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Agriculture keep each other informed on cases of zoonotic disease, it

makes no mention of a specific protocol or format for how this is to be done. [4]

Additionally, Article 40 of Decree of 20-02-2019 approving the Regulation on the identification, registration, animal health regulations and non-commercial movement of pets mentions that, in the event of rabies or other zoonotic disease which may constitute a serious threat to public or animal health, the Government shall adopt urgent measures including:

- a) the suspension of non-commercial movement pets from all or part of the territory of the country concerned
- b) the establishment of special conditions regarding the non-commercial movement of pets from all or part of the territory of the country in question. [5]

There is no further evidence of established mechanisms at the relevant ministries responsible for animal, human, and wildlife surveillance to share data in mentioned law. Furthermore, the Veterinary Service (Servei Veterinari) is noted as responsible for health protection and sanitation for livestock (brucellosis, tuberculosis among other diseases), but its website makes no reference to coordination actions with health authorities. [6] The National Laboratory for Public Health (Laboratori Central de Salut Pública) has no accessible website, and no additional information is provided by the relevant page of the Health Ministry [7]. Andorra does not have any agency of working group operating in the country that are registered in WHO's One Health portal [8]

[1] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [<https://www.salut.ad/>]. Accessed December 12, 2020.

[2] Department of Agriculture and Livestock (Departament d'Agricultura i Ramaderia). [<https://www.agricultura.ad/>]. Accessed December 12, 2020.

[3] Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA). [<https://www.bopa.ad/Pagines/inici.aspx#>]. Accessed December 12, 2020.

[4] General Council (Consell General). 2016. "Law 11/2016 of possession and protection of animals (Llei 11/2016, del 28 de juny, de tinença i de protecció d'animals)". Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA) num. 42, 16-02-2011. [[https://www.bopa.ad/bopa/028042/Pagines/CGL20160714\\_11\\_39\\_36.aspx](https://www.bopa.ad/bopa/028042/Pagines/CGL20160714_11_39_36.aspx)]. Accessed December 12, 2020.

[5] General Council (Consell General), 2019. Decree of 20-02-2019 approving the Regulation on the identification, registration, animal health regulations and non-commercial movement of pets. Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA). [[https://www.bopa.ad/bopa/031022/Pagines/GR20190221\\_12\\_46\\_15.aspx](https://www.bopa.ad/bopa/031022/Pagines/GR20190221_12_46_15.aspx)]. Accessed December 12, 2020.

[6] Veterinary Service (Servei Veterinari). [<https://www.agricultura.ad/servei-veterinari>]. Accessed December 12, 2020.

[7] Ministry of Health. Laboratori Central de Salut Pública.

[[https://www.salut.ad/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=156&Itemid=136](https://www.salut.ad/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=156&Itemid=136)]. Accessed December 12, 2020.

[8] WHO. One Health. [[https://www.onehealthcommission.org/en/resources\\_\\_services/whos\\_who\\_in\\_one\\_health/](https://www.onehealthcommission.org/en/resources__services/whos_who_in_one_health/)]. Accessed December 12, 2020.

## 2.4.3 Transparency of surveillance data

### 2.4.3a

**Does the country make de-identified health surveillance data on infectious diseases publicly available via reports (or other format) on government websites (such as the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, or similar)?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is some evidence that Andorra does make de-identified health surveillance data on disease outbreaks publicly available through reports and on government websites, but there is no indication that the statistics are shared on a weekly bases and

without a lag time of more than one month in terms of publication. The Microbiologic Information System of Andorra (Sistema d'Informació Microbiològica d'Andorra) report for 2013-2017 indicated the number of cases aggregated by microorganism/diagnoses, but such report referred to a 5-year period. [1, 2] An article posted on the Ministry of Health website about 17 declared mumps cases in May 2018, but there was no evidence of regular follow-ups on this outbreak [2]. No additional info is available on the Ministry of Health's website [3]. The National Laboratory for Public Health (Laboratori Central de Salut Pública) has no accessible website, and no additional information is provided by the relevant page of the Health Ministry [4].

[1] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). 2018. "Microbiologic Information System of Andorra report (Sistema d'Informació Microbiològica d'Andorra) 2013 - 2017 - Area of Prevention, Promotion and Surveillance of the Health (Àrea de Prevenció, Promoció i Vigilància de la Salut)". [[https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/Informe\\_SIMA\\_2013-2017.pdf](https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/Informe_SIMA_2013-2017.pdf)]. Accessed December 12, 2020..

[2] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). 2018. "Health (ministry of) reinforces the prevention measures of mumps due to the increase of cases detected (Salut reforça les mesures de prevenció de les galteres per l'augment de casos detectats)". [<https://www.govern.ad/salut/item/9257-salut-reforca-les-mesures-de-prevencio-de-les-galteres-per-l-augment-de-casos-detectats>]. Accessed December 12, 2020..

[3] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [<https://www.salut.ad/>]. Accessed December 12, 2020.

[4] Ministry of Health. Laboratori Central de Salut Pública.

[[https://www.salut.ad/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=156&Itemid=136](https://www.salut.ad/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=156&Itemid=136)]. Accessed December 12, 2020.

### 2.4.3b

**Does the country make de-identified COVID-19 surveillance data (including details such as daily case count, mortality rate, etc) available via daily reports (or other formats) on government websites (such as the Ministry of Health, or similar)?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

There is evidence that the country make de-identified COVID-19 surveillance data (including details such as daily case count, mortality rate, etc) available via daily reports (or other formats) on government websites. The Ministry of Health hosts a page dedicated to COVID-19 which shares daily data on key indicators such as daily case counts, mortality rate, hospitalization and other relevant parameters. [1]

[1] Ministry of Health. Coronavirus. [<https://www.govern.ad/coronavirus>]. Accessed December 12, 2020.

## 2.4.4 Ethical considerations during surveillance

### 2.4.4a

**Is there legislation and/or regulations that safeguard the confidentiality of identifiable health information for individuals, such as that generated through health surveillance activities?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

There are laws and regulations in Andorra that safeguard the confidentiality of identifiable health information for individuals. The Andorran Data Protection Agency (Agència Andorrana de Protecció de Dades) in 2011 published a document about "The protection of personal data in the health sector (La protecció de dades de caràcter personal en l'àmbit sanitari)". [1] According to this document the laws that frame data protection in Andorra are the "Constitution of Andorra", the "Law

15/2003, Qualified Law for Personal Data Protection", and "Law 20/2017 on rights and obligations of users and professionals of health system and medical history/file (Llei 20/2017, del 27 d'octubre, de drets i deures dels usuaris". [2, 3, 4] European data protection guidelines and agreements have also been signed (Convention 108). [5, 6] The Andorran Data Protection Agency, created by the "Law 15/2003", is the public body with its own legal personality, independent of public administrations and with full capacity to act. [3] Its objective is to protect and guarantee, with regard to the treatment and use of personal data, the fundamental rights of people, and especially those related to privacy. [3] Additionally, Andorra approved in 2019 the "Decree of 11-12-2019 approving the modification of the Decree of 19-12-2018 approving the Regulations on the clinical history and the National Commission on Shared Clinical History", which provides additional rules to safeguard the confidentiality of identifiable health information by controlling access to such data and updating the role and function of the National Commission on Shared Clinical History [7].

[1] Andorran Data Protection Agency (Agència Andorrana de Protecció de Dades). 2011. "The protection of personal data in the health sector (La protecció de dades de caràcter personal en l'àmbit sanitari)".

[[https://www.apda.ad/files/Fulletó\\_dia\\_europeu\\_2011.pdf](https://www.apda.ad/files/Fulletó_dia_europeu_2011.pdf)]. Accessed December 12, 2020.

[2] General Council (Consell General). 1993. "Constitution of the Principality of Andorra (Constitució del Principat d'Andorra)". [[https://www.apda.ad/system/files/constitucio\\_ca.pdf](https://www.apda.ad/system/files/constitucio_ca.pdf)]. Accessed December 12, 2020.

[3] General Council (Consell General). 2004. "Qualified law 15/2003 on personal data protection (Llei 15/2003, del 18 de desembre, qualificada de protecció de dades personals)". Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA) num. 3, 21-01-2004. [<https://www.bopa.ad/bopa/016003/Pagines/3235E.aspx>]. Accessed December 12, 2020.

[4] General Council (Consell General). 2017. "Law 20/2017, of October 27th, on rights and obligations of users and health care system professionals and medical history (Llei 20/2017, del 27 d'octubre, de drets i deures dels usuaris i dels professionals del sistema sanitari i sobre la història clínica)". Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA) num. 75, 22-11-2017).

[[https://www.bopa.ad/bopa/029075/Pagines/CGL20171117\\_10\\_06\\_59.aspx](https://www.bopa.ad/bopa/029075/Pagines/CGL20171117_10_06_59.aspx)]. Accessed December 12, 2020.

[5] General Council (Consell General). 2007. "Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data, signed in Strasbourg on January 28th of 1981, and the Additional Protocol to the Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data, regarding supervisory authorities and transborder data flows, signed in Strasbourg on November 8th, 2001, from 18-10-2007 (Conveni per a la protecció de les persones respecte del processament automatitzat de les dades de caràcter personal, fet a Estrasburg el 28 de gener de 1981, i del Protocol addicional del Conveni per a la protecció de les persones respecte del processament automatitzat de les dades de caràcter personal relatiu a les autoritats de control i els fluxos transfronterers de dades, fet a Estrasburg el 8 de novembre del 2001, del 18-10-2007)". Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA) num. 98, 21-11-2007. [<https://www.bopa.ad/bopa/019098/Pagines/50202.aspx>]. Accessed 2 September 2018.

[6] European Commission. 2010. "Directive 95/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the adequate protection of personal data in Andorra (2010/625/EU)". Official Journal of the European Union L277/27. [<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2010:277:0027:0029:EN:PDF>]. Accessed December 12, 2020.

[7] Decree of 11-12-2019 approving the modification of the Decree of 19-12-2018 approving the Regulations on the clinical history and the National Commission on Shared Clinical History. Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA). [[https://www.bopa.ad/bopa/031108/Pagines/GD20191212\\_12\\_12\\_13.aspx](https://www.bopa.ad/bopa/031108/Pagines/GD20191212_12_12_13.aspx)]. Accessed December 12, 2020.

#### 2.4.4b

Is there legislation and/or regulations safeguarding the confidentiality of identifiable health information for individuals, such as that generated through health surveillance activities, include mention of protections from cyber attacks (e.g., ransomware)?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no clear evidence that the legislation and/or regulations safeguarding the confidentiality of identifiable health information for individuals, such as that generated through health surveillance activities, include mention of protections from cyber attacks.

"Qualified law 15/2003 on personal data protection (Llei 15/2003, del 18 de desembre, qualificada de protecció de dades personals)" does not specifically refer to protection from cyber attacks. [1] It regulates the use of personal data held by private entities and especially the Andorran Public Administration.

Also the Andorran Data Protection Agency mentioned on its 2016 annual report that the "Qualified law 15/2003 on personal data protection (Llei 15/2003, del 18 de desembre, qualificada de protecció de dades personals)" has to be modernised in order to meet the requirements of the Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation)". [2, 3]

Additionally, the "Decree of 11-12-2019 approving the modification of the Decree of 19-12-2018 approving the Regulations on the clinical history and the National Commission on Shared Clinical History" does provide measure to control access to healthcare records, including provisions regarding cases of unjustified or improper access to the medical history of a user of the health system, but there is no explicit mention of cyber attacks. [4] No evidence of a separate policy is available on the websites of the Ministry of Health and the Andorran Health Care Service. [5, 6]

[1] General Council (Consell General). 2004. "Qualified law 15/2003 on personal data protection (Llei 15/2003, del 18 de desembre, qualificada de protecció de dades personals)". Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA) num. 3, 21-01-2004. [<https://www.bopa.ad/bopa/016003/Pagines/3235E.aspx>]. Accessed December 12, 2020.

[2] Andorran Data Protection Agency (Agència Andorrana de Protecció de Dades). 2017. "Annual report 2016 (Memòria anual 2016)". [[https://www.apda.ad/system/files/memoria\\_apda\\_2016\\_0.pdf](https://www.apda.ad/system/files/memoria_apda_2016_0.pdf)]. Accessed December 12, 2020.

[3] European Parliament and Council. 2016. "Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation)". [<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex%3A32016R0679>]. Accessed 2 September 2018.

[4] General Council (Consell General), 2019. Decree of 20-02-2019 approving the Regulation on the identification, registration, animal health regulations and non-commercial movement of pets. Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA). [[https://www.bopa.ad/bopa/031022/Pagines/GR20190221\\_12\\_46\\_15.aspx](https://www.bopa.ad/bopa/031022/Pagines/GR20190221_12_46_15.aspx)]. Accessed December 12, 2020.

[5] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [<https://www.salut.ad/>]. Accessed December 12, 2020.

[6] Andorran Health Care Services (Servei Andorrà d'Atenció Sanitària). [<https://saas.ad/>]. Accessed December 12, 2020.

## 2.4.5 International data sharing

### 2.4.5a

**Has the government made a commitment via public statements, legislation and/or a cooperative agreement to share surveillance data during a public health emergency with other countries in the region?**

Yes, commitments have been made to share data for more than one disease, Yes, commitments have been made to share data only for one disease = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence confirming that the government made a commitment via public statements, legislation and/or a cooperative agreement to share surveillance data during a public health emergency with other countries in the region for one or more diseases.

There is no public information (statements, legislation, and/or a cooperative agreement) on Ministry of Health and Official Gazette websites. [1, 2, 3] Andorra does not participate in the Influenza Surveillance according to a 2017 report and is part of the European Network of HIV/AIDS Surveillance (European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control ECDC). [4, 5, 6] The National Laboratory for Public Health (Laboratori Central de Salut Pública) has no accessible website, and no additional information is provided by the relevant page of the Health Ministry [7]

[1] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [<https://www.salut.ad/>]. Accessed December 12, 2020.

[2] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). "Public Health Central Laboratory (Laboratori Central de Salut Pública)". [<https://www.salut.ad/departament-de-salut/laboratori-central-de-salut-public>]. Accessed December 12, 2020.

[3] Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA). [<https://www.bopa.ad/Pagines/inici.aspx>]. Accessed December 12, 2020.

[4] World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe. 2017. "Influenza Surveillance Country, Territory and Area Profiles 2017". [[http://www.euro.who.int/\\_\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0007/356119/InfluenzaSurveillanceProfiles\\_2017\\_en.pdf](http://www.euro.who.int/__data/assets/pdf_file/0007/356119/InfluenzaSurveillanceProfiles_2017_en.pdf)]. Access December 12, 2020.

[5] European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control. "European Network for HIV/AIDS Surveillance". [<https://ecdc.europa.eu/en/about-us/partnerships-and-networks/disease-and-laboratory-networks/european-network-hiv-aids-1>]. Accessed December 12, 2020.

[6] World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe (WHO/Europe). "HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe 2017. Data 2016". [[https://ecdc.europa.eu/sites/portal/files/documents/20171127-Annual\\_HIV\\_Report\\_Cover%2BInner.pdf](https://ecdc.europa.eu/sites/portal/files/documents/20171127-Annual_HIV_Report_Cover%2BInner.pdf)]. Accessed December 12, 2020.

[7] Ministry of Health. Laboratori Central de Salut Pública.

[[https://www.salut.ad/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=156&Itemid=136](https://www.salut.ad/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=156&Itemid=136)]. Accessed December 12, 2020.

## 2.5 CASE-BASED INVESTIGATION

### 2.5.1 Case investigation and contact tracing

#### 2.5.1a

**Is there a national system in place to provide support at the sub-national level (e.g. training, metrics standardization and/or financial resources) to conduct contact tracing in the event of a public health emergency?**

Yes, there is evidence that the national government supports sub-national systems to prepare for future public health emergencies = 2, Yes, there is evidence that the national government supports sub-national systems, but only in response to active public health emergencies = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence suggesting that there is a national system in place to provide support at the sub-national level (e.g. training, metrics standardization and/or financial resources) to conduct contact tracing in the event of a public health emergency in Andorra.

No information is available on the Ministry of Health's website, nor on the National Laboratory for Public Health (Laboratori Central de Salut Pública) webpage within the same Ministry. [1, 2] There is also no mention of such support measures within the 2019 and 2018 reports of the Andorran Health Care Service (Servei Andorrà d'Atenció Sanitària) [3, 4]. There is however evidence that Andorra did scale up contact tracing efforts by assembling a team of scientists and developers in order to identify a technological solution capable of tracking COVID-19 cases at the national level. [3] There is no evidence, however, that such efforts can be replicated within a plan beyond COVID-19. [5]

[1] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [<https://www.salut.ad/>]. Accessed December 12, 2020.

[2] Ministry of Health. Laboratori Central de Salut Pública.

[[https://www.salut.ad/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=156&Itemid=136](https://www.salut.ad/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=156&Itemid=136)]. Accessed December 12, 2020.

[3] Andorran Health Care Service (Servei Andorrà d'Atenció Sanitària). 2019. "Annual report 2019 (Memòria 2019)".

[[https://saas.ad/images/PDFS/SAAS\\_Memoria\\_2019\\_v4\\_02cd.pdf](https://saas.ad/images/PDFS/SAAS_Memoria_2019_v4_02cd.pdf)]. Accessed December 12, 2020.

[4] Andorran Health Care Service (Servei Andorrà d'Atenció Sanitària). 2018. "Annual report 2018 (Memòria 2018)".

[[https://saas.ad/images/PDFS/SAAS\\_Memoria\\_com\\_2018.pdf](https://saas.ad/images/PDFS/SAAS_Memoria_com_2018.pdf)]. Accessed December 12, 2020.

[5] Villaweb. Tornar al passat per controlar el coronavirus: així funciona una aplicació de rastreig de contactes. Published May 2020. [<https://www.vilaweb.cat/noticies/retornar-al-passat-per-controlar-el-coronavirus/>]. Accessed December 12, 2020.

### 2.5.1b

**Does the country provide wraparound services to enable infected people and their contacts to self-isolate or quarantine as recommended, particularly economic support (paycheck, job security) and medical attention?**

Yes, both economic support and medical attention are provided = 2, Yes, but only economic support or medical attention is provided = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence confirming that Andorra provides wraparound services to enable infected people and their contacts to self-isolate or quarantine as recommended, particularly economic support (paycheck, job security) and medical attention.

No information is available on the Ministry of Health's website, nor on the National Laboratory for Public Health (Laboratori Central de Salut Pública) webpage within the same Ministry. [1, 2] There is also no mention of such support measures within the 2019 and 2018 reports of the Andorran Health Care Service (Servei Andorrà d'Atenció Sanitària) [3, 4]. No evidence could be found on the Ministry of Health's National Health Plan 2020. [5]

There is evidence that Andorra implemented several legal provisional measures to address issues related to COVID-19, in particular granting continuity of employment, non-application of the procedure for the suspension of employment contracts due to fortuitous event or force majeure in the event of temporary suspension of the company's activity; the non-application of the advance notice period to modify working hours until the Government puts an end to the health emergency situation and during the following fourteen calendar days, and the company's right to change the employee's duties; and several other measures. [6] There is however no evidence suggesting such measures could be applied beyond COVID-19 during other health emergencies. Conversely, Articles 34 and 35 of the national work code envision the suspension of the employment relationship - which entitles the employee to be absent from work without salary and to rejoin the company at the end of the suspension period - in case of temporary disability (which includes illness) or force majeure, among others. [7]

[1] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [<https://www.salut.ad/>]. Accessed December 12, 2020.

[2] Ministry of Health. Laboratori Central de Salut Pública.

[[https://www.salut.ad/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=156&Itemid=136](https://www.salut.ad/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=156&Itemid=136)]. Accessed December 12, 2020.

- [3] Andorran Health Care Service (Servei Andorrà d'Atenció Sanitària). 2019. "Annual report 2019 (Memòria 2019)". [https://saas.ad/images/PDFS/SAAS\_Memoria\_2019\_v4\_02cd.pdf]. Accessed December 12, 2020.
- [4] Andorran Health Care Service (Servei Andorrà d'Atenció Sanitària). 2018. "Annual report 2018 (Memòria 2018)". [https://saas.ad/images/PDFS/SAAS\_Memoria\_com\_2018.pdf]. Accessed December 12, 2020.
- [5] Ministry of Health. PLA NACIONAL DE SALUT 2020. [https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/pns2020/PNS\_2020\_Projecte.pdf]. Accessed December 12, 2020.
- [6] Government of Andorra. Work and employment. Work regulations related to COVID-19. [https://www.treball.ad/legislacio-laboral/legislacio-laboral-relacionada-amb-la-covid-19]. Accessed December 12, 2020.
- [7] Government of Andorra. Law 35/2008, of 18 December, on the Labor Relations Code. [https://www.bopa.ad/bopa/021004/Pagines/58COA.aspx]. Accessed December 12, 2020.

### 2.5.1c

**Does the country make de-identified data on contact tracing efforts for COVID-19 (including the percentage of new cases from identified contacts) available via daily reports (or other format) on government websites (such as the Ministry of Health, or similar)?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that the country makes de-identified data on contact tracing efforts for COVID-19 (including the percentage of new cases from identified contacts) available via daily reports (or other format) on government websites.

The Ministry of health shares daily reports on COVID-19 cases, including number of cases, hospitalizations, deaths and other indicators; it does also does provide data on the number of cases that can be traced to a known source, but this data is only shared on a bi-weekly basis, and it does not include anonymized information on each tracked case [1, 2] .

No other information is available on the Ministry of Health's website. [3] The National Laboratory for Public Health (Laboratori Central de Salut Pública) has no accessible website, and no additional information is provided by the relevant page of the Health Ministry [4]

[1] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [https://www.salut.ad/]. Accessed December 12, 2020.

[2] Ministry of Health. Laboratori Central de Salut Pública.

[https://www.salut.ad/index.php?option=com\_content&view=article&id=156&Itemid=136]. Accessed December 12, 2020.

[3] Government of Andorra. Tauler Covid-19. [https://www.govern.ad/covid19/]. Accessed December 12, 2020.

## 2.5.2 Point of entry management

### 2.5.2a

**Is there a joint plan or cooperative agreement between the public health system and border control authorities to identify suspected and potential cases in international travelers and trace and quarantine their contacts in the event of a public health emergency?**

Yes, plan(s)/agreement(s) are in place to prepare for future public health emergencies = 2, Yes, but plan(s)/agreement(s) are in place only in response to active public health emergencies = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**



There is no evidence of a joint plan or cooperative agreement between the public health system and border control authorities to identify suspected and potential cases in international travelers and trace and quarantine their contacts in the event of an active or future public health emergency.

The reasons for a lack of regulations may be identified in the fact that there are no direct flights to Andorra but from Spain and France; this means that every international travelers will have to abide by the rules provided for such countries, including quarantine and contact tracing. There is no evidence on the website of the Ministry of Health [1, 2].

In the case of the COVID-19 emergency, after closing its borders to tourists, Andorra reopened international travel on July 29, 2020. Tourists who spend three or more nights in the country, and who are over the age of six, must present a diagnostic test (PCR or TMA) carried out a maximum of 72 hours before arrival in Andorra. Visitors of French, Spanish and Portuguese origin are exempt from presenting a test, given the existing health agreements between Andorra and these countries. Similarly, tourists from countries considered as "green zones" will also be exempt, ie countries with a test ratio per population of more than 5,000 tests per 100,000 inhabitants per week or with a positivity of less than 9% [3].

There is however no evidence that such measures are part of a comprehensive joint plan or agreement between the public health system and border control authorities that includes tracing and quaranting measures, and that it can be applied beyond COVID-19.

[1] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [<https://www.salut.ad/>]. Accessed December 12, 2020.

[2] Ministry of Health. Laboratori Central de Salut Pública.

[[https://www.salut.ad/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=156&Itemid=136](https://www.salut.ad/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=156&Itemid=136)]. Accessed December 12, 2020.

[3] Government of Andorra. Tauler Covid-19. [<https://www.govern.ad/covid19/>]. Accessed December 12, 2020.

## 2.6 EPIDEMIOLOGY WORKFORCE

### 2.6.1 Applied epidemiology training program, such as the field epidemiology training program, for public health professionals and veterinarians (e.g., Field Epidemiology Training Program [FETP] and Field Epidemiology Training Program for Veterinarians [FETPV])

#### 2.6.1a

Does the country meet one of the following criteria?

- Applied epidemiology training program (such as FETP) is available in country
- Resources are provided by the government to send citizens to another country to participate in applied epidemiology training programs (such as FETP)

Needs to meet at least one of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure. , Yes for both = 1 , Yes for one = 1 , No for both = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that applied epidemiology training programmes are available in Andorra, nor that resources are provided by the government to send citizens to another country to participate in applied epidemiology training program. National FETP is not available in Andorra according to the Training Programs in Epidemiology and Public Health Interventions Network website. [1] There is also no evidence of citizens or staff sent to another country to participate in applied epidemiology training programmes according to the websites of Ministry of Health, Andorran Health Care Service (Servei Andorrà d'Atenció Sanitària) and Department of Higher Education, Research and Study Support (Departament

d'Ensenyament Superior, Recerca i Ajuts a l'Estudi). [2, 3, 4] Andorra is not part of EPIET.

[1] Training Programs in Epidemiology and Public Health Interventions Network (TEPHINET). 2018. "European Region". [<http://www.tephinet.org/about-tephinet/regions/europe>]. Accessed December 13, 2020.

[2] Andorran Health Care Service (Servei Andorrà d'Atenció Sanitària). [<https://saas.ad>]. Accessed December 13, 2020.

[3] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [<https://www.salut.ad/>]. Accessed December 13, 2020.

[4] Department of Higher Education, Research and Study Support (Departament d'Ensenyament Superior, Recerca i Ajuts a l'Estudi). [<https://www.ensenyamentsuperior.ad/>]. Accessed December 13, 2020.

### 2.6.1b

**Are the available field epidemiology training programs explicitly inclusive of animal health professionals or is there a specific animal health field epidemiology training program offered (such as FETPV)?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no public information about the availability of field epidemiology training programmes that are explicitly inclusive of animal health professionals; nor is there a specific animal health field epidemiology training programme offered (such as FETPV) on the websites of the Ministry of Health, Department of Agriculture and Livestock, Department of Higher Education, Research and Study Support and Training Programs in Epidemiology and Public Health Interventions Network. [1, 2, 3, 4] National FETP is not available in Andorra.

[1] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [<https://www.salut.ad/>]. Accessed December 13, 2020.

[2] Department of Agriculture and Livestock (Departament d'Agricultura i Ramaderia). [<https://www.agricultura.ad/>]. Accessed December 13, 2020.

[3] Department of Higher Education, Research and Study Support (Departament d'Ensenyament Superior, Recerca i Ajuts a l'Estudi). [<https://www.ensenyamentsuperior.ad/>]. Accessed December 13, 2020.

[4] Training Programs in Epidemiology and Public Health Interventions Network (TEPHINET). 2018. "European Region". [<http://www.tephinet.org/about-tephinet/regions/europe>]. Accessed December 13, 2020.

## 2.6.2 Epidemiology workforce capacity

### 2.6.2a

**Is there public evidence that the country has at least 1 trained field epidemiologist per 200,000 people?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

2020

Completed JEE assessments; Economist Impact analyst qualitative assessment based on official national sources, which vary by country

## Category 3: Rapid response to and mitigation of the spread of an epidemic

### 3.1 EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLANNING

#### 3.1.1 National public health emergency preparedness and response plan

##### 3.1.1a

**Does the country have an overarching national public health emergency response plan in place which addresses planning for multiple communicable diseases with epidemic or pandemic potential?**

Evidence that there is a plan in place, and the plan is publicly available = 2, Evidence that the plan is in place, but the plan is not publicly available OR, Disease-specific plans are in place, but there is no evidence of an overarching plan = 1, No evidence that such a plan or plans are in place = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

While there is no public evidence of a overarching national public health emergency response plan which addresses multiple communicable diseases of pandemic potential, there is evidence that Andorra has a number of disease-specific response plans in place. There is no public information available according to the Ministry of Health, Civil Protection and Emergencies Management Department (Departament de Protecció Civil i Gestió d'Emergències), Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs (Ministeri de Justícia i Interior) and Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra websites about a national public health emergency response plan in place which addresses planning for multiple communicable diseases with pandemic potential. [1, 2, 3, 4] However, there is public evidence that individual plans are in place for specific diseases, including Zika, Ebola, H5N1, MERS-CoV, COVID-19. [5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10].

[1] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [<https://www.salut.ad/>]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

[2] Civil Protection and Emergencies Management Department (Departament de Protecció Civil i Gestió d'Emergències). [<https://www.protecciocivil.ad/>]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

[3] Ministry of Social Affairs, Justice and Home Affairs (Ministeri d'Afers Socials, Justícia i Interior). [<https://www.interior.ad/>]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

[4] Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA). [<https://www.bopa.ad/Pagines/inici.aspx#>]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

[5] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [<https://www.salut.ad/85-salut/departament-salut>]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

[6] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). October 2013 "Action Protocol Against a Possible Human Case Of Respiratory Syndrome Of The Middle East - Coronavirus (MERS-CoV) (Protocol D'actuació Davant D'un Possible Cas Humà De Síndrome Respiratòria De L'orient Mitja - Coronavirus (MERS-CoV))."

[[https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/vigilancia\\_malalties/Protocol\\_CasMERS-Cov.pdf](https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/vigilancia_malalties/Protocol_CasMERS-Cov.pdf)]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

[7] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). "Possible human case of avian influenza virus infection (H5N1) (Cas humà possible d'infecció pel virus de la grip aviària (H5N1))." [[https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/GripAviaria\\_PlaActuacio.pdf](https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/GripAviaria_PlaActuacio.pdf)]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

[8] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). 2016. "Action procedure for suspected cases of Zika virus fever (Procediment d'actuació davant de casos sospitosos de febre vírica del Zika. Aprovat pel Consell Assessor de la Patologia Infecciosa l'11/02/2016. Actualitzat 13/05/2016".

[[https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/zika/PROC\\_ViursZika\\_20160513.pdf](https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/zika/PROC_ViursZika_20160513.pdf)]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

[9] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut i Benestar). 2015. "Action procedure for suspected cases of hemorrhagic fever for Ebola virus (Procediment d'actuació davant casos sospitosos de febre hemorràgica per virus d'Ebola (FHVE). Aprovat pel

Comitè científic de l'Ebola el 26/10/2015)".

[[https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/temes\\_interes/Procediment\\_Ebola\\_2015.pdf](https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/temes_interes/Procediment_Ebola_2015.pdf)]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

[10] Ministry of Health. "Action procedure for suspected cases of Covid-19 (infection by SARS-CoV-s)" (Procediment d'actuació davant d'un possible cas de Covid-19 (infecció per SARS-CoV-2)).

[[https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/Protocol\\_2019-CoV\\_2.pdf](https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/Protocol_2019-CoV_2.pdf)]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

### 3.1.1b

#### If an overarching plan is in place, has it been updated in the last 3 years?

Yes = 1 , No /no plan in place= 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no public evidence of an overarching national public health emergency response plan which addresses multiple communicable diseases of pandemic potential, but there is evidence that Andorra has a number of disease-specific response plans in place. There is no public information available on the overarching plan according to the Ministry of Health, Civil Protection and Emergencies Management Department (Departament de Protecció Civil i Gestió d'Emergències), Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs (Ministeri de Justícia i Interior) and Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra websites about a national public health emergency response plan in place which addresses planning for multiple communicable diseases with pandemic potential. [1, 2, 3, 4] However, there is public evidence that individual plans are in place for specific diseases, including Zika, Ebola, H5N1, MERS-CoV and Covid-19. The plans for Zika and Ebola were issued in 2016 and 2015 respectively, whereas the Covid-19 plan - the most recent one - was issued in 2020. [5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10].

[1] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [<https://www.salut.ad/>]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

[2] Civil Protection and Emergencies Management Department (Departament de Protecció Civil i Gestió d'Emergències). [<https://www.protecciocivil.ad/>]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

[3] Ministry of Social Affairs, Justice and Home Affairs (Ministeri d'Afers Socials, Justícia i Interior). [<https://www.interior.ad/>]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

[4] Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA). [<https://www.bopa.ad/Pagines/inici.aspx#>]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

[5] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [<https://www.salut.ad/85-salut/departament-salut>]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

[6] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). October 2013 "Action Protocol Against a Possible Human Case Of Respiratory Syndrome Of The Middle East - Coronavirus (MERS-CoV) (Protocol D'actuació Davant D'un Possible Cas Humà De Síndrome Respiratòria De L'orient Mitjà - Coronavirus (MERS-CoV))."

[[https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/vigilancia\\_malalties/Protocol\\_CasMERS-Cov.pdf](https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/vigilancia_malalties/Protocol_CasMERS-Cov.pdf)]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

[7] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). "Possible human case of avian influenza virus infection (H5N1) (Cas humà possible d'infecció pel virus de la grip aviària (H5N1))." [[https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/GripAviaria\\_PlaActuacio.pdf](https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/GripAviaria_PlaActuacio.pdf)]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

[8] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). 2016. "Action procedure for suspected cases of Zika virus fever (Procediment d'actuació davant de casos sospitosos de febre vírica del Zika. Aprovat pel Consell Assessor de la Patologia Infecciosa l'11/02/2016. Actualitzat 13/05/2016".

[[https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/zika/PROC\\_ViursZika\\_20160513.pdf](https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/zika/PROC_ViursZika_20160513.pdf)]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

[9] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut i Benestar). 2015. "Action procedure for suspected cases of hemorrhagic fever for Ebola virus (Procediment d'actuació davant casos sospitosos de febre hemorràgica per virus d'Ebola (FHVE). Aprovat pel Comitè científic de l'Ebola el 26/10/2015)".

[[https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/temes\\_interes/Procediment\\_Ebola\\_2015.pdf](https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/temes_interes/Procediment_Ebola_2015.pdf)]. Accessed December 15,

2020.

[10] Ministry of Health. "Action procedure for suspected cases of Covid-19 (infection by SARS-CoV-s)" (Procediment d'actuació davant d'un possible cas de Covid-19 (infecció per SARS-CoV-2)).

[[https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/Protocol\\_2019-CoV\\_2.pdf](https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/Protocol_2019-CoV_2.pdf)]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

### 3.1.1c

**If an overarching plan is in place, does it include considerations for pediatric and/or other vulnerable populations?**

Yes = 1, No /no plan in place= 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no public evidence of an overarching national public health emergency response plan which addresses multiple communicable diseases of pandemic potential, although there is evidence that Andorra has a number of disease-specific response plans in place. There is no public information available on the overarching plan according to the Ministry of Health, Civil Protection and Emergencies Management Department (Departament de Protecció Civil i Gestió d'Emergències), Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs (Ministeri de Justícia i Interior) and Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra websites about a national public health emergency response plan in place which addresses planning for multiple communicable diseases with pandemic potential. [1, 2, 3, 4] However, there is public evidence that individual plans are in place for specific diseases, including Zika, Ebola, H5N1, MERS-CoV and Covid-19. The plans focus primarily on diagnosis, treatment and contact-tracing, and do not address vulnerable and paediatric populations [5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10].

[1] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [<https://www.salut.ad/>]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

[2] Civil Protection and Emergencies Management Department (Departament de Protecció Civil i Gestió d'Emergències). [<https://www.protecciocivil.ad/>]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

[3] Ministry of Social Affairs, Justice and Home Affairs (Ministeri d'Afers Socials, Justícia i Interior). [<https://www.interior.ad/>]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

[4] Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA). [<https://www.bopa.ad/Pagines/inici.aspx#>]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

[5] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [<https://www.salut.ad/85-salut/departament-salut>]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

[6] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). October 2013 "Action Protocol Against a Possible Human Case Of Respiratory Syndrome Of The Middle East - Coronavirus (MERS-CoV) (Protocol D'actuació Davant D'un Possible Cas Humà De Síndrome Respiratòria De L'orient Mitja - Coronavirus (MERS-CoV))."

[[https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/vigilancia\\_malalties/Protocol\\_CasMERS-Cov.pdf](https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/vigilancia_malalties/Protocol_CasMERS-Cov.pdf)]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

[7] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). "Possible human case of avian influenza virus infection (H5N1) (Cas humà possible d'infecció pel virus de la grip aviària (H5N1))." [[https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/GripAviària\\_PlaActuacio.pdf](https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/GripAviària_PlaActuacio.pdf)]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

[8] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). 2016. "Action procedure for suspected cases of Zika virus fever (Procediment d'actuació davant de casos sospitosos de febre vírica del Zika. Aprovat pel Consell Assessor de la Patologia Infecciosa l'11/02/2016. Actualitzat 13/05/2016".

[[https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/zika/PROC\\_ViursZika\\_20160513.pdf](https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/zika/PROC_ViursZika_20160513.pdf)]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

[9] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut i Benestar). 2015. "Action procedure for suspected cases of hemorrhagic fever for Ebola virus (Procediment d'actuació davant casos sospitosos de febre hemorràgica per virus d'Ebola (FHVE). Aprovat pel Comitè científic de l'Ebola el 26/10/2015)".

[[https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/temes\\_interes/Procediment\\_Ebola\\_2015.pdf](https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/temes_interes/Procediment_Ebola_2015.pdf)]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

[10] Ministry of Health. "Action procedure for suspected cases of Covid-19 (infection by SARS-CoV-s)" (Procediment

d'actuació davant d'un possible cas de Covid-19 (infecció per SARS-CoV-2)).

[[https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/Protocol\\_2019-CoV\\_2.pdf](https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/Protocol_2019-CoV_2.pdf)]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

### 3.1.1d

**Does the country have a publicly available plan in place specifically for pandemic influenza preparedness that has been updated since 2009?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

2020

WHO Strategic Partnership for IHR and Health Security (SPH)

## 3.1.2 Private sector involvement in response planning

### 3.1.2a

**Does the country have a specific mechanism(s) for engaging with the private sector to assist with outbreak emergency preparedness and response?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no public information about a specific mechanism for engaging with the private sector to assist with outbreak emergency preparedness and response according to the Ministry of Health, Civil Protection and Emergencies Management Department (Departament de Protecció Civil i Gestió d'Emergències), Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs (Ministeri de Justícia i Interior) and Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra websites. [1, 2, 3, 4] There is no evidence that Andorra has a general plan to respond to health emergencies, but there are several disease-specific plans in place. The plans for Zika, Ebola, H5N1, MERS-CoV and Covid-19 focus primarily on diagnosis, treatment and contact-tracing, and do not address mechanisms to collaborate with the private sector [5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10].

[1] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [<https://www.salut.ad/>]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

[2] Civil Protection and Emergencies Management Department (Departament de Protecció Civil i Gestió d'Emergències). [<https://www.protecciocivil.ad/>]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

[3] Ministry of Social Affairs, Justice and Home Affairs (Ministeri d'Afers Socials, Justícia i Interior). [<https://www.interior.ad/>]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

[4] Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA). [<https://www.bopa.ad/Pagines/inici.aspx#>]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

[5] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [<https://www.salut.ad/85-salut/departament-salut>]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

[6] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). October 2013 "Action Protocol Against a Possible Human Case Of Respiratory Syndrome Of The Middle East - Coronavirus (MERS-CoV) (Protocol D'actuació Davant D'un Possible Cas Humà De Síndrome Respiratòria De L'orient Mitja - Coronavirus (MERS-CoV))."

[[https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/vigilancia\\_malalties/Protocol\\_CasMERS-Cov.pdf](https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/vigilancia_malalties/Protocol_CasMERS-Cov.pdf)]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

[7] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). "Possible human case of avian influenza virus infection (H5N1) (Cas humà possible d'infecció pel virus de la grip aviària (H5N1))." [[https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/GripAviaria\\_PlaActuacio.pdf](https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/GripAviaria_PlaActuacio.pdf)]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

[8] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). 2016. "Action procedure for suspected cases of Zika virus fever (Procediment d'actuació davant de casos sospitosos de febre vírica del Zika. Aprovat pel Consell Assessor de la Patologia Infecciosa l'11/02/2016. Actualitzat 13/05/2016".

[[https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/zika/PROC\\_ViursZika\\_20160513.pdf](https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/zika/PROC_ViursZika_20160513.pdf)]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

[9] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut i Benestar). 2015. "Action procedure for suspected cases of hemorrhagic fever for Ebola virus (Procediment d'actuació davant casos sospitosos de febre hemorràgica per virus d'Ebola (FHVE). Aprovat pel Comitè científic de l'Ebola el 26/10/2015)".

[[https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/temes\\_interes/Procediment\\_Ebola\\_2015.pdf](https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/temes_interes/Procediment_Ebola_2015.pdf)]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

[10] Ministry of Health. "Action procedure for suspected cases of Covid-19 (infection by SARS-CoV-s)" (Procediment d'actuació davant d'un possible cas de Covid-19 (infecció per SARS-CoV-2)).

[[https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/Protocol\\_2019-CoV\\_2.pdf](https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/Protocol_2019-CoV_2.pdf)]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

### 3.1.3 Non-pharmaceutical interventions planning

#### 3.1.3a

**Does the country have a policy, plan and/or guidelines in place to implement non-pharmaceutical interventions (NPIs) during an epidemic or pandemic?**

Yes, a policy, plan and/or guidelines are in place for more than one disease = 2, Yes, but the policy, plan and/or guidelines exist only for one disease = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

There is some evidence that the country has a policy, plan and/or guidelines in place to implement non-pharmaceutical interventions (NPIs) during an epidemic or pandemic for one disease.

There is no public information available on the overarching plan according to the Ministry of Health, Civil Protection and Emergencies Management Department (Departament de Protecció Civil i Gestió d'Emergències), Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs (Ministeri de Justícia i Interior) and Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra websites about a national public health emergency response plan in place which addresses planning for multiple communicable diseases with pandemic potential. [1, 2, 3, 4] However, in the case of Covid-19, several NPIs are prescribed, such as social distancing, cleaning of institutions, obligation to wear masks and others; likewise, strict control and prevention measures are prescribed in case of a suspected Ebola case. Nevertheless, there is no evidence that such measures can be used for other diseases. [5]. There is public evidence that individual plans are in place for specific diseases, including Zika, Ebola, H5N1, MERS-CoV and Covid-19. The plans focus primarily on diagnosis, treatment and contact-tracing, and do not address NPIs during an epidemic or a pandemic. [6, 7, 8, 9, 10]

[1] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [<https://www.salut.ad/>]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

[2] Civil Protection and Emergencies Management Department (Departament de Protecció Civil i Gestió d'Emergències). [<https://www.protecciocivil.ad/>]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

[3] Ministry of Social Affairs, Justice and Home Affairs (Ministeri d'Afers Socials, Justícia i Interior). [<https://www.interior.ad/>]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

[4] Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA). [<https://www.bopa.ad/Pagines/inici.aspx#>]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

[5] Ministry of Health. "Action procedure for suspected cases of Covid-19 (infection by SARS-CoV-s)" (Procediment d'actuació davant d'un possible cas de Covid-19 (infecció per SARS-CoV-2)).

[[https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/Protocol\\_2019-CoV\\_2.pdf](https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/Protocol_2019-CoV_2.pdf)]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

[6] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut i Benestar). 2015. "Action procedure for suspected cases of hemorrhagic fever for Ebola virus (Procediment d'actuació davant casos sospitosos de febre hemorràgica per virus d'Ebola (FHVE). Aprovat pel Comitè científic de l'Ebola el 26/10/2015)".

[[https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/temes\\_interes/Procediment\\_Ebola\\_2015.pdf](https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/temes_interes/Procediment_Ebola_2015.pdf)]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

[7] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [<https://www.salut.ad/85-salut/departament-salut>]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

[8] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). October 2013 "Action Protocol Against a Possible Human Case Of Respiratory Syndrome Of The Middle East - Coronavirus (MERS-CoV) (Protocol D'actuació Davant D'un Possible Cas Humà De Síndrome Respiratòria De L'orient Mitja - Coronavirus (MERS-CoV))."

[[https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/vigilancia\\_malalties/Protocol\\_CasMERS-Cov.pdf](https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/vigilancia_malalties/Protocol_CasMERS-Cov.pdf)]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

[9] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). "Possible human case of avian influenza virus infection (H5N1) (Cas humà possible d'infecció pel virus de la grip aviària (H5N1))." [[https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/GripAviaria\\_PlaActuacio.pdf](https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/GripAviaria_PlaActuacio.pdf)]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

[10] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). 2016. "Action procedure for suspected cases of Zika virus fever (Procediment d'actuació davant de casos sospitosos de febre vírica del Zika. Aprovat pel Consell Assessor de la Patologia Infecciosa l'11/02/2016. Actualitzat 13/05/2016".

[[https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/zika/PROC\\_ViursZika\\_20160513.pdf](https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/zika/PROC_ViursZika_20160513.pdf)]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

## 3.2 EXERCISING RESPONSE PLANS

### 3.2.1 Activating response plans

#### 3.2.1a

Does the country meet one of the following criteria?

- Is there evidence that the country has activated their national emergency response plan for an infectious disease outbreak in the past year?

- Is there evidence that the country has completed a national-level biological threat-focused exercise (either with WHO or separately) in the past year?

Needs to meet at least one of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure. , Yes for both = 1 , Yes for one = 1 , No for both = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

There is evidence that the country has activated their national emergency response plan for an infectious disease outbreak in the past year, although there is no evidence of a completed a national-level biological threat-focused exercise (either with WHO or separately) in the past year. On the former point, Andorra activated the Covid-19 emergency plan in 2020, although there is no language showing that the response is guided by the country's main emergency response plan [1]. As for the latter, there is no mention of a biological threat-focused exercise within the WHO database for Andorra in the last year [2]. No further evidence is available on the Ministry of Health website [3].

[1] Ministry of Health. "Action procedure for suspected cases of Covid-19 (infection by SARS-CoV-s)" (Procediment d'actuació davant d'un possible cas de Covid-19 (infecció per SARS-CoV-2)).

[[https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/Protocol\\_2019-CoV\\_2.pdf](https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/Protocol_2019-CoV_2.pdf)]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

[2] WHO. Simulation exercise. [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/simulation-exercise>]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

[3] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [<https://www.salut.ad/>]. Accessed December 12, 2020



### 3.2.1b

**Is there evidence that the country in the past year has identified a list of gaps and best practices in response (either through an infectious disease response or a biological-threat focused exercise) and developed a plan to improve response capabilities?**

Yes, the country has developed and published a plan to improve response capacity = 2 , Yes, the country has developed a plan to improve response capacity, but has not published the plan = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no public evidence that Andorra has identified a list of gaps and best practices in response (either through an infectious disease response or a biological-threat focused exercise) and developed a plan to improve response capabilities. Such evidence could not be found on the WHO website, extranet and country page, or on the Ministry of Health and Department of Agriculture and Livestock websites. [1, 2, 3, 4]. There is no mention of a biological threat-focused exercise within the WHO database for Andorra [5]

[1] World Health Organization (WHO). 2018. "Strategic Partnership for International Health Regulations (2005) and Health Security (SPH) - After Action Review". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/after-action-review>]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

[2] World Health Organization [WHO]. "Andorra". [<http://www.euro.who.int/en/countries/andorra>]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

[3] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [<https://www.salut.ad/>]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

[4] Department of Agriculture and Livestock (Departament d'Agricultura i Ramaderia). [<https://www.agricultura.ad/>]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

[5] WHO. Simulation exercise. [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/simulation-exercise>]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

## 3.2.2 Private sector engagement in exercises

### 3.2.2a

**Is there evidence that the country in the past year has undergone a national-level biological threat-focused exercise that has included private sector representatives?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that the country in the past year has undergone a national-level biological threat-focused exercise that has included private sector representatives. No evidence of an after action review could be found on the WHO extranet [1]. Likewise, no evidence could be found on the WHO website, extranet , IHR and country page, or on the Ministry of Health and Department of Agriculture and Livestock websites. [2, 3, 4, 5, 6].

[1] World Health Organization (WHO). 2020. "Strategic Partnership for International Health Regulations (2005) and Health Security (SPH) - After Action Review". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/after-action-review>]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

[2] World Health Organization [WHO]. "Andorra". [<http://www.euro.who.int/en/countries/andorra>]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

[3] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [<https://www.salut.ad/>]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

[4] Department of Agriculture and Livestock (Departament d'Agricultura i Ramaderia). [<https://www.agricultura.ad/>]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

[5] World Health Organization [WHO]. Strengthening health security by implementing the International Health Regulations (2005). [<https://www.who.int/ihr/access/en/>]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

[6] WHO. Simulation exercise. [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/simulation-exercise>]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

## 3.3 EMERGENCY RESPONSE OPERATION

### 3.3.1 Emergency response operation

#### 3.3.1a

**Does the country have in place an Emergency Operations Center (EOC)?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

Although there is evidence of an emergency operations centre in place, there is no evidence that it covers health emergencies. The government of Andorra has a Civil Protection and Emergencies Management Department (Departament de Protecció Civil i Gestió d'Emergències) which is intended to cover all emergencies. [1] However, there are only two emergency plans that can be publicly accessed: 1. Spill of toxic products; and 2. Floods and torrential swellings. Furthermore, the agency outlines three types of risk: natural, technological and health risks, but makes no mention of pandemics as a possible natural or health risk. The health risks which are included are contamination, low temperatures and high temperatures. [2, 3] No evidence of a public health-focused emergency operations centre is available via the Ministry of Health website. [4]

[1] Civil Protection and Emergencies Management Department (Departament de protecció civil i gestió d'emergències). [<https://www.protecciocivil.ad/>]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

[2] Civil Protection and Emergencies Management Department (Departament de protecció civil i gestió d'emergències). "Emergency plans (Plans d'emergència)". [<https://www.protecciocivil.ad/plans-d-emergencia>]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

[3] Civil Protection and Emergencies Management Department (Departament de protecció civil i gestió d'emergències). "Risks (Riscos)". [<https://www.protecciocivil.ad/info-riscos>]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

[4] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [<https://www.salut.ad/85-salut/departament-salut>]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

#### 3.3.1b

**Is the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) required to conduct a drill for a public health emergency scenario at least once per year or is there evidence that they conduct a drill at least once per year?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no public evidence that the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is required to conduct a drill for a public health emergency scenario at least once per year or is there evidence that they conduct a drill at least once per year.

No such evidence could be found on the Civil Protection and Emergencies Management Department (Departament de Protecció Civil i Gestió d'Emergències), Ministry of Social Affairs, Justice and Home Affairs (Ministeri d'Afers Socials, Justícia i Interior), Ministry of Health and Official Gazette (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra) websites. [1, 2, 3, 4] There are only two emergency plans that can be publicly accessed - 1. Spill of toxic products, and 2. Floods and torrential swellings - which do not mention any requirement for a drill once per year. [5] No mention of drills for a public health emergency scenario could be found on the annual report of the Ministry of Health for 2018 and 2019, either [6, 7].

- [1] Civil Protection and Emergencies Management Department (Departament de Protecció Civil i Gestió d'Emergències). [https://www.protecciocivil.ad/]. Accessed December 15, 2020.
- [2] Ministry of Social Affairs, Justice and Home Affairs (Ministeri d'Afers Socials, Justícia i Interior). [https://www.interior.ad]. Accessed December 15, 2020.
- [3] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [https://www.salut.ad/]. Accessed December 15, 2020.
- [4] Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra ((Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA). [https://www.bopa.ad/Pagines/inici.aspx#]. Accessed December 15, 2020.
- [5] Civil Protection and Emergencies Management Department (Departament de protecció civil i gestió d'emergències). "Emergency plans (Plans d'emergència)". [https://www.protecciocivil.ad/plans-d-emergencia]. Accessed December 15, 2020.
- [6] Andorran Health Care Service (Servei Andorrà d'Atenció Sanitària). 2019. "Annual report 2019 (Memòria 2019)". [https://saas.ad/images/PDFS/SAAS\_Memoria\_2019\_v4\_02cd.pdf]. Accessed December 12, 2020.
- [7] Andorran Health Care Service (Servei Andorrà d'Atenció Sanitària). 2018. "Annual report 2018 (Memòria 2018)". [https://saas.ad/images/PDFS/SAAS\_Memoria\_com\_2018.pdf]. Accessed December 12, 2020.

### 3.3.1c

**Is there public evidence to show that the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) has conducted within the last year a coordinated emergency response or emergency response exercise activated within 120 minutes of the identification of the public health emergency/scenario?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no public information on the Civil Protection and Emergencies Management Department (Departament de Protecció Civil i Gestió d'Emergències), Ministry of Social Affairs, Justice and Home Affairs (Ministeri d'Afers Socials, Justícia i Interior) and Ministry of Health websites to show that the Civil Protection and Emergencies Management Department can conduct, or has conducted within the last year, a coordinated emergency response or exercise activated within 120 minutes of the identification of the public health emergency/scenario. [1, 2, 3] In the two emergency plans that can be publicly accessed - 1. Spill of toxic products, and 2. Floods and torrential swellings - there is no evidence or record of a coordinated emergency response or exercise within the last year. [4]

- [1] Civil Protection and Emergencies Management Department (Departament de protecció civil i gestió d'emergències). [https://www.protecciocivil.ad/]. Accessed December 15, 2020.
- [2] Civil Protection and Emergencies Management Department (Departament de protecció civil i gestió d'emergències). "Emergency plans (Plans d'emergència)". [https://www.protecciocivil.ad/plans-d-emergencia]. Accessed December 15, 2020.
- [3] Civil Protection and Emergencies Management Department (Departament de protecció civil i gestió d'emergències). "Risks (Riscos)". [https://www.protecciocivil.ad/info-riscos]. Accessed December 15, 2020.
- [4] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [https://www.salut.ad/85-salut/departament-salut]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

## 3.4 LINKING PUBLIC HEALTH AND SECURITY AUTHORITIES

### 3.4.1 Public health and security authorities are linked for rapid response during a biological event

#### 3.4.1a

Does the country meet one of the following criteria?

- Is there public evidence that public health and national security authorities have carried out an exercise to respond to a potential deliberate biological event (i.e., bioterrorism attack)?
- Are there publicly available standard operating procedures, guidelines, memorandums of understanding (MOUs), or other agreements between the public health and security authorities to respond to a potential deliberate biological event (i.e., bioterrorism attack)?

Needs to meet at least one of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure., Yes for both = 1, Yes for one = 1, No for both = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that public health and national security authorities in Andorra have carried out an exercise to respond to a potential deliberate biological event, nor are there publicly available standard operating procedures, guidelines, memorandums of understanding (MOUs), or other agreements between the public health and security authorities to respond to a potential deliberate biological event. There is no mention of any such exercise on the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Social Affairs, Justice and Home Affairs (Ministeri d'Afers Socials, Justícia i Interior), Civil Protection and Emergencies Management Department (Departament de Protecció Civil i Gestió d'Emergències) and Official Gazette (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra) websites. There are also no publicly available standard operating procedures, guidelines, memoranda of understanding or other agreements between the public health and security authorities to respond to a potential deliberate biological event according to the same sources. [1, 2, 3, 4]

[1] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [<https://www.salut.ad/>]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

[2] Ministry of Social Affairs, Justice and Home Affairs (Ministeri d'Afers Socials, Justícia i Interior). [<https://www.interior.ad/>]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

[3] Civil Protection and Emergencies Management Department (Departament de Protecció Civil i Gestió d'Emergències). [<https://www.protecciocivil.ad/>]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

[4] Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA). [<https://www.bopa.ad/Pagines/inici.aspx#>]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

## 3.5 RISK COMMUNICATIONS

### 3.5.1 Public communication

#### 3.5.1b

Does the risk communication plan (or other legislation, regulation or strategy document used to guide national public health response) outline how messages will reach populations and sectors with different communications needs (eg different languages, location within the country, media reach)?

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that the risk communication plan (or other legislation, regulation or strategy document used to guide national public health response) outline how messages will reach populations and sectors with different communications

needs (eg different languages, location within the country, media reach). There is no public evidence on the Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut), Ministry of Social Affairs, Justice and Home Affairs (Ministeri d'Afers Socials, Justícia i Interior), Civil Protection and Emergencies Management Department (Departament de Protecció Civil i Gestió d'Emergències) and Official Gazette (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra) websites outlining how messages will reach populations and sectors with different communications needs. [1, 2, 3, 4] . There is also no public information available that there is a risk communication plan or an overarching national public health emergency response plan in place which addresses planning for multiple communicable diseases with pandemic potential. However, there is public evidence that individual plans are in place for specific diseases, including Zika, Ebola, H5N1, MERS-CoV and Covid-19. The plans focus primarily on diagnosis, treatment and contact-tracing, and do not address risk communications; nor there is any language suggesting that the measures thereby provided could be used for other public health emergencies [5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10].

[1] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [<https://www.salut.ad/>]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

[2] Ministry of Social Affairs, Justice and Home Affairs (Ministeri d'Afers Socials, Justícia i Interior). [<https://www.interior.ad/>]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

[3] Civil Protection and Emergencies Management Department (Departament de Protecció Civil i Gestió d'Emergències). [<https://www.protecciocivil.ad/>]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

[4] Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA). [<https://www.bopa.ad/Pagines/inici.aspx#>]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

[5] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [<https://www.salut.ad/85-salut/departament-salut>]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

[6] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). October 2013 "Action Protocol Against a Possible Human Case Of Respiratory Syndrome Of The Middle East - Coronavirus (MERS-CoV) (Protocol D'actuació Davant D'un Possible Cas Humà De Síndrome Respiratòria De L'orient Mitja - Coronavirus (MERS-CoV))".

[[https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/vigilancia\\_malalties/Protocol\\_CasMERS-Cov.pdf](https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/vigilancia_malalties/Protocol_CasMERS-Cov.pdf)]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

[7] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). "Possible human case of avian influenza virus infection (H5N1) (Cas humà possible d'infecció pel virus de la grip aviària (H5N1))". [[https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/GripAviaria\\_PlaActuacio.pdf](https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/GripAviaria_PlaActuacio.pdf)]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

[8] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). 2016. "Action procedure for suspected cases of Zika virus fever (Procediment d'actuació davant de casos sospitosos de febre vírica del Zika. Aprovat pel Consell Assessor de la Patologia Infecciosa l'11/02/2016. Actualitzat 13/05/2016".

[[https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/zika/PROC\\_ViursZika\\_20160513.pdf](https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/zika/PROC_ViursZika_20160513.pdf)]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

[9] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut i Benestar). 2015. "Action procedure for suspected cases of hemorrhagic fever for Ebola virus (Procediment d'actuació davant casos sospitosos de febre hemorràgica per virus d'Ebola (FHVE). Aprovat pel Comitè científic de l'Ebola el 26/10/2015)".

[[https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/temes\\_interes/Procediment\\_Ebola\\_2015.pdf](https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/temes_interes/Procediment_Ebola_2015.pdf)]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

[10] Ministry of Health. "Action procedure for suspected cases of Covid-19 (infection by SARS-CoV-s)" (Procediment d'actuació davant d'un possible cas de Covid-19 (infecció per SARS-CoV-2)).

[[https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/Protocol\\_2019-CoV\\_2.pdf](https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/Protocol_2019-CoV_2.pdf)]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

### 3.5.1 Risk communication planning

#### 3.5.1a

Does the country have in place, either in the national public health emergency response plan or in other legislation, regulation, or strategy documents, a section detailing a risk communication plan that is specifically intended for use during a public health emergency?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that the country has in place, either in the national public health emergency response plan or in other legislation, regulation, or strategy documents, a section detailing a risk communication plan that is specifically intended for use during a public health emergency. There is no public information according to the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Social Affairs, Justice and Home Affairs (Ministeri d'Afers Socials, Justícia i Interior), Civil Protection and Emergencies Management Department (Departament de Protecció Civil i Gestió d'Emergències) and Official Gazette (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra) websites of a section detailing a risk communication plan that is specifically intended for use during a public health emergency. [1, 2, 3, 4, 5] There is also no public information available that there is a national public health emergency response plan in place which addresses planning for multiple communicable diseases with pandemic potential. However, there is public evidence that individual plans are in place for specific diseases, including Zika, Ebola, H5N1, MERS-CoV and Covid-19. The plans focus primarily on diagnosis, treatment and contact-tracing, and do not address risk communications; nor there is any language suggesting that the measures thereby provided could be used for other public health emergencies [6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11].

[1] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [<https://www.salut.ad/>]. Accessed 5 September 2018.

[2] Ministry of Social Affairs, Justice and Home Affairs (Ministeri d'Afers Socials, Justícia i Interior). [<https://www.interior.ad/>]. Accessed 5 September 2018.

[3] Civil Protection and Emergencies Management Department (Departament de Protecció Civil i Gestió d'Emergències). [<https://www.protecciocivil.ad/>]. Accessed 5 September 2018.

[4] Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA). [<https://www.bopa.ad/Pagines/inici.aspx#>]. Accessed 5 September 2018.

[5] Civil Protection and Emergencies Management Department (Departament de protecció civil i gestió d'emergències). "Emergency plans (Plans d'emergència)". [<https://www.protecciocivil.ad/plans-d-emergencia>]. Accessed 5 September 2018.

[6] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [<https://www.salut.ad/85-salut/departament-salut>]. Accessed 2 September 2018.

[7] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). October 2013 "Action Protocol Against a Possible Human Case Of Respiratory Syndrome Of The Middle East - Coronavirus (MERS-CoV) (Protocol D'actuació Davant D'un Possible Cas Humà De Síndrome Respiratòria De L'orient Mitja - Coronavirus (MERS-CoV))". [[https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/vigilancia\\_malalties/Protocol\\_CasMERS-Cov.pdf](https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/vigilancia_malalties/Protocol_CasMERS-Cov.pdf)]. Accessed 18 January 2019.

[8] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). "Possible human case of avian influenza virus infection (H5N1) (Cas humà possible d'infecció pel virus de la grip aviària (H5N1))". [[https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/GripAviaria\\_PlaActuacio.pdf](https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/GripAviaria_PlaActuacio.pdf)]. Accessed 18 January 2019.

[9] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). 2016. "Action procedure for suspected cases of Zika virus fever (Procediment d'actuació davant de casos sospitosos de febre vírica del Zika. Aprovat pel Consell Assessor de la Patologia Infecciosa l'11/02/2016. Actualitzat 13/05/2016".

[[https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/zika/PROC\\_ViursZika\\_20160513.pdf](https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/zika/PROC_ViursZika_20160513.pdf)]. Accessed 30 August 2018.

[10] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut i Benestar). 2015. "Action procedure for suspected cases of hemorrhagic fever for Ebola virus (Procediment d'actuació davant casos sospitosos de febre hemorràgica per virus d'Ebola (FHVE). Aprovat pel Comitè científic de l'Ebola el 26/10/2015)".

[[https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/temes\\_interes/Procediment\\_Ebola\\_2015.pdf](https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/temes_interes/Procediment_Ebola_2015.pdf)]. Accessed 30 August 2018.

[11] Ministry of Health. "Action procedure for suspected cases of Covid-19 (infection by SARS-CoV-s)" (Procediment d'actuació davant d'un possible cas de Covid-19 (infecció per SARS-CoV-2)).

[[https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/Protocol\\_2019-CoV\\_2.pdf](https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/Protocol_2019-CoV_2.pdf)]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

### 3.5.1c

**Does the risk communication plan (or other legislation, regulation or strategy document used to guide national public health response) designate a specific position within the government to serve as the primary spokesperson to the public during a public health emergency?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that the risk communication plan (or other legislation, regulation or strategy document used to guide national public health response) designate a specific position within the government to serve as the primary spokesperson to the public during a public health emergency. There is no public information according to the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Social Affairs, Justice and Home Affairs (Ministeri d'Afers Socials, Justícia i Interior), Civil Protection and Emergencies Management Department (Departament de Protecció Civil i Gestió d'Emergències) and Official Gazette (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra) websites of a section detailing a risk communication plan or other document designating a specific position to serve as the primary spokesperson during a public health emergency. [1, 2, 3, 4, 5] There is public evidence that individual plans are in place for guiding the national public health response to specific diseases, including Zika, Ebola, H5N1, MERS-CoV and Covid-19. The plans focus primarily on diagnosis, treatment and contact-tracing, and do not address risk communication; nor there is any language suggesting that the measures thereby provided could be used for other public health emergencies [6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11]. In the case of Covid-19, the Government hosted an ad-hoc website which includes press releases and relevant news. However there is no mention of a specific position within the government to serve as a primary spokesperson [11]/

[1] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [<https://www.salut.ad/>]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

[2] Ministry of Social Affairs, Justice and Home Affairs (Ministeri d'Afers Socials, Justícia i Interior). [<https://www.interior.ad/>]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

[3] Civil Protection and Emergencies Management Department (Departament de Protecció Civil i Gestió d'Emergències). [<https://www.protecciocivil.ad/>]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

[4] Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA). [<https://www.bopa.ad/Pagines/inici.aspx#>]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

[5] Civil Protection and Emergencies Management Department (Departament de protecció civil i gestió d'emergències). "Emergency plans (Plans d'emergència)". [<https://www.protecciocivil.ad/plans-d-emergencia>]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

[6] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [<https://www.salut.ad/85-salut/departament-salut>]. Accessed December 15, 2020

[7] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). October 2013 "Action Protocol Against a Possible Human Case Of Respiratory Syndrome Of The Middle East - Coronavirus (MERS-CoV) (Protocol D'actuació Davant D'un Possible Cas Humà De Síndrome Respiratòria De L'orient Mitja - Coronavirus (MERS-CoV))". [[https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/vigilancia\\_malalties/Protocol\\_CasMERS-Cov.pdf](https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/vigilancia_malalties/Protocol_CasMERS-Cov.pdf)]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

[8] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). "Possible human case of avian influenza virus infection (H5N1) (Cas humà possible d'infecció pel virus de la grip aviària (H5N1))". [[https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/GripAviaria\\_PlaActuacio.pdf](https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/GripAviaria_PlaActuacio.pdf)]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

[9] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). 2016. "Action procedure for suspected cases of Zika virus fever (Procediment d'actuació davant de casos sospitosos de febre vírica del Zika. Aprovat pel Consell Assessor de la Patologia Infecciosa l'11/02/2016. Actualitzat 13/05/2016". [[https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/zika/PROC\\_ViursZika\\_20160513.pdf](https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/zika/PROC_ViursZika_20160513.pdf)]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

[10] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut i Benestar). 2015. "Action procedure for suspected cases of hemorrhagic fever for Ebola virus (Procediment d'actuació davant casos sospitosos de febre hemorràgica per virus d'Ebola (FHVE). Aprovat pel

Comitè científic de l'Ebola el 26/10/2015)".

[[https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/temes\\_interes/Procediment\\_Ebola\\_2015.pdf](https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/temes_interes/Procediment_Ebola_2015.pdf)]. Accessed December 15, 2020

[11] Ministry of Health. "Action procedure for suspected cases of Covid-19 (infection by SARS-CoV-s)" (Procediment d'actuació davant d'un possible cas de Covid-19 (infecció per SARS-CoV-2)).

[[https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/Protocol\\_2019-CoV\\_2.pdf](https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/Protocol_2019-CoV_2.pdf)]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

## 3.5.2 Public communication

### 3.5.2a

**In the past year, is there evidence that the public health system has actively shared messages via online media platforms (e.g. social media, website) to inform the public about ongoing public health concerns and/or dispel rumors, misinformation or disinformation?**

Public health system regularly shares information on health concerns = 2, Public health system shares information only during active emergencies, but does not regularly utilize online media platforms = 1, Public health system does not regularly utilize online media platforms, either during emergencies or otherwise = 0

**Current Year Score: 2**

There is evidence that in the past year, the public health system has actively shared messages via online media platforms (e.g. social media, website) to inform the public about ongoing public health concerns and/or dispel rumors, misinformation or disinformation. The Ministry of Health shares information on health product withdrawals and other relevant information regularly via its website. [1, 2] The government of Andorra also maintains a Twitter and a Facebook page which have been utilised to share both public service health announcements and alerts on medicine product withdrawals, as well as other relevant information. Such communications have intensified during the COVID-19 outbreak by providing daily data on cases, deaths and other information. [3, 4]

[1] Government of Andorra. "Alerts and communications (Alertes i comunicats)". [<https://www.salut.ad/alertes-i-comunicats>]. Accessed 16 December 2020.

[2] Government of Andorra. Health Care Service (Servei Andorrà d'Atenció Sanitària)". [<https://www.salut.ad/>]. Accessed 16 December 2020.

[3] Twitter. Health Care Service (Servei Andorrà d'Atenció Sanitària). [<https://twitter.com/saasandorra?lang=en>] Accessed 16 December 2020.

[4] Facebook. Health Care Service (Servei Andorrà d'Atenció Sanitària). [<https://www.facebook.com/saasandorra>]. Accessed 16 December 2020.

### 3.5.2b

**Is there evidence that senior leaders (president or ministers) have shared misinformation or disinformation on infectious diseases in the past two years?**

No = 1, Yes = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

There is no evidence that senior leaders (president or ministers) have shared misinformation or disinformation on infectious diseases in the past two years. [1. 2 .3]



[1] El Periódic. [<https://www.elperiodic.ad/>]. Accessed December 16, 2020.

[2] Diari Andorra. [<https://www.diariandorra.ad/>]. Accessed December 16, 2020.

[3] Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA). [<https://www.bopa.ad/Pagines/inici.aspx#>]. Accessed December 16, 2020.

## 3.6 ACCESS TO COMMUNICATIONS INFRASTRUCTURE

### 3.6.1 Internet users

#### 3.6.1a

Percentage of households with Internet

Input number

Current Year Score: 91.57

2019

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

### 3.6.2 Mobile subscribers

#### 3.6.2a

Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants

Input number

Current Year Score: 113.96

2019

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

### 3.6.3 Female access to a mobile phone

#### 3.6.3a

Percentage point gap between males and females whose home has access to a mobile phone

Input number

Current Year Score: 2.06

2018-2019

Gallup; Economist Impact calculation

### 3.6.4 Female access to the Internet

#### 3.6.4a

Percentage point gap between males and females whose home has access to the Internet

Input number

Current Year Score: 3.96

2018-2019

Gallup; Economist Impact calculation

## 3.7 TRADE AND TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS

### 3.7.1 Trade restrictions

#### 3.7.1a

**In the past year, has the country issued a restriction, without international/bilateral support, on the export/import of medical goods (e.g. medicines, oxygen, medical supplies, PPE) due to an infectious disease outbreak?**

Yes = 0, No = 1

Current Year Score: 1

There is no evidence that, in the past year, Andorra has issued a restriction, without international/bilateral support, on the export/import of medical goods (e.g. medicines, oxygen, medical supplies, PPE) due to an infectious disease outbreak. There is no record of such restriction on the Ministry of Health, Agriculture and Foreign Affairs websites [1, 2, 3]. Additionally, there is no mention of this on Andorra's main media outlets nor on the Official Gazette [4, 5, 6]. In 2020, the European Commission made the export of certain personal protective equipment (PPE) to outside the EU subject to an authorization requirement; nevertheless, such regulation did not apply to Andorra. [7]

[1] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [<https://www.salut.ad/>]. Accessed December 15, 2020

[2] Department of Agriculture and Livestock (Departament d'Agricultura i Ramaderia). [<https://www.agricultura.ad/>]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

[3] Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [<https://www.exteriors.ad/en>]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

[4] El Periódic. [<https://www.elperiodic.ad/>]. Accessed December 16, 2020.

[5] Diari Andorra. [<https://www.diariandorra.ad/>]. Accessed December 16, 2020.

[6] Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA). [<https://www.bopa.ad/Pagines/inici.aspx#>]. Accessed December 16, 2020.

[7] EurLex. COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2020/426. [<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1584721131557&uri=CELEX:32020R0426>]. Accessed December 16, 2020.

#### 3.7.1b

**In the past year, has the country issued a restriction, without international/bilateral support, on the export/import of non-medical goods (e.g. food, textiles, etc) due to an infectious disease outbreak?**

Yes = 0, No = 1

Current Year Score: 1

There is no evidence that, in the past year, Andorra has issued a restriction, without international/bilateral support, on the export/import of non-medical goods (e.g. food, textiles, etc) due to an infectious disease outbreak. There is no record of such restriction on the Ministry of Health, Agriculture and Foreign Affairs websites [1, 2, 3]. Additionally, there is no mention of

this on Andorra's main media outlets nor on the Official Gazette [4, 5, 6].

[1] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [<https://www.salut.ad/>]. Accessed December 15, 2020

[2] Department of Agriculture and Livestock (Departament d'Agricultura i Ramaderia). [<https://www.agricultura.ad/>]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

[3] Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [<https://www.exteriors.ad/en>]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

[4] El Periódic. [<https://www.elperiodic.ad/>]. Accessed December 16, 2020.

[5] Diari Andorra. [<https://www.diariandorra.ad/>]. Accessed December 16, 2020.

[6] Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA). [<https://www.bopa.ad/Pagines/inici.aspx#>]. Accessed December 16, 2020.

## 3.7.2 Travel restrictions

### 3.7.2a

**In the past year, has the country implemented a ban, without international/bilateral support, on travelers arriving from a specific country or countries due to an infectious disease outbreak?**

Yes = 0, No = 1

**Current Year Score: 1**

There is no evidence of a ban, implemented without international/bilateral support, on travelers arriving from a specific country or countries due to an infectious disease outbreak during the past year. Andorra is a landlocked country and its only way of access, both by land and by air, are via France and Spain. The Andorran, Spanish and French authorities have not taken any measures to close the country's borders and there are thus currently no restriction on access to the country nor to movement of people and vehicles. As a consequence, the rules applied to Andorra in the case of COVID-19 are the same applied to Spain and France. Namely, France has made efforts to minimize travel throughout the country, with the exception of justified travel. Border areas of Ariège and East Pyrenees are allowed to access Andorra with a supporting document. As for Catalonia, at the moment a perimeter closure and municipal confinements are applied, and travel is restricted except when appositely justified [1]. No further evidence is available on the Ministry of Health and Foreign Affairs websites, as well as on border control agencies and relevant media outlets [2, 3, 4]. No information is available on the WHO Disease Outbreak News either. [5]

[1] VisitAndorra. [<https://visitandorra.com/ca/covid-19-a-andorra/preguntes-freqüents-faq-si-vens-a-passar-uns-dies-a-andorra/>]. Accessed December 16, 2020.

[2] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [<https://www.salut.ad/>]. Accessed December 15, 2020

[3] Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [<https://www.exteriors.ad/en>]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

[4] Andorra Customs. [<https://www.duana.ad/>]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

[5] World Health Organization (WHO). Emergency, preparedness, response: Andorra. [<http://www.who.int/csr/don/en>]. Accessed December 9, 2020

## Category 4: Sufficient and robust health sector to treat the sick and protect health workers

### 4.1 HEALTH CAPACITY IN CLINICS, HOSPITALS, AND COMMUNITY CARE CENTERS

#### 4.1.1 Available human resources for the broader healthcare system

##### 4.1.1a

###### Doctors per 100,000 people

Input number

Current Year Score: 333.33

2015

WHO; national sources

##### 4.1.1b

###### Nurses and midwives per 100,000 people

Input number

Current Year Score: 401.28

2015

WHO; national sources

##### 4.1.1c

Does the country have a health workforce strategy in place (which has been updated in the past five years) to identify fields where there is an insufficient workforce and strategies to address these shortcomings?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence of a health workforce strategy in place (which has been updated in the past five years) to identify fields where there is an insufficient workforce and strategies to address these shortcomings. No evidence was found in either the "Health National Plan 2020" document, or the Ministry of Health, Andorran Health Care Service (Servei Andorrà d'Atenció Sanitària) or the Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA) websites, nor on the Ministry of Labor and the Ministry of Education's websites [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]

[1] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). 2015. "Health National Plan 2020 Project - work document (Projecte Pla Nacional de Salut 2020)". [[https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/pns2020/PNS\\_2020\\_Projecte.pdf](https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/pns2020/PNS_2020_Projecte.pdf)]. Accessed December 16, 2020.

[2] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [<https://www.salut.ad/>]. Accessed December 16, 2020.

[3] Andorran Health Care Service (Servei Andorrà d'Atenció Sanitària). [<https://saas.ad>]. Accessed December 16, 2020.

[4] Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA).

[<https://www.bopa.ad/Pagines/inici.aspx#>]. Accessed December 16, 2020.

[5] Ministry of Labour and Employment. [<https://www.treball.ad/>]. Accessed December 16, 2020.

[6] Ministry of Education. [<https://www.educacio.ad/>]. Accessed December 16, 2020.

## 4.1.2 Facilities capacity

### 4.1.2a

#### Hospital beds per 100,000 people

Input number

**Current Year Score: 250**

2009

WHO/World Bank; national sources

### 4.1.2b

#### Does the country have the capacity to isolate patients with highly communicable diseases in a biocontainment patient care unit and/or patient isolation room/unit located within the country?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

There is evidence that Andorra has the capacity to isolate patients with highly communicable diseases in a biocontainment patient care unit and/or patient isolation facility located within the country. There is evidence of at least 5 permanent isolation beds at the national hospital Our Lady of Meritxell Hospital (Hospital Nostra Senyora de Meritxell). [1] In 2014, the government of Andorra announced that it has the capacity to isolate patients with highly communicable diseases in a biocontainment patient care unit, and during the Ebola global outbreak alert a temporary containment area was prepared with a two-bed capacity. [1, 2] There is no further information available on the website of the Ministry of Health. [3] The Action procedure for suspected cases of Covid-19 (infection by SARS-CoV-s (Procediment d'actuació davant d'un possible cas de Covid-19 (infecció per SARS-CoV-2)) does mention that people suspected/under investigation for COVID-19 should be separated and conducted to an isolation area. Additionally, cases that need to be hospitalized will be treated in an isolation area/unit. [4]

[1] Andorran Health Care Service (Servei Andorrà d'Atenció Sanitària). 2018. "Technical data sheet - Our Lady of Meritxell Hospital (Hospital Nostra Senyora de Meritxell)". [<https://saas.ad/unitats-assistencials/hospital-nostra-senyora-de-meritxell/fitxa-tecnica>]. Accessed December 19, 2020.

[2] Government of Andorra (Govern). 2014. "The Government informs about the protocols adopted because of Ebola (El Govern informa dels protocols adoptats davant l'Ebola)". [<https://www.govern.ad/salut/item/5686-el-govern-informa-dels-protocols-adoptats-davant-l-ebola>]. Accessed December 19, 2020.

[3] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [<https://www.salut.ad>]. Accessed December 19, 2020.

[4] Ministry of Health. "Action procedure for suspected cases of Covid-19 (infection by SARS-CoV-s)" (Procediment d'actuació davant d'un possible cas de Covid-19 (infecció per SARS-CoV-2)).

[[https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/Protocol\\_2019-CoV\\_2.pdf](https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/Protocol_2019-CoV_2.pdf)]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

#### 4.1.2c

Does the country meet one of the following criteria?

- Is there evidence that the country has demonstrated capacity to expand isolation capacity in response to an infectious disease outbreak in the past two years?
- Is there evidence that the country has developed, updated or tested a plan to expand isolation capacity in response to an infectious disease outbreak in the past two years?

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that the country has demonstrated capacity to expand isolation capacity in response to an infectious disease outbreak in the past two years, and there is no evidence that the country has developed, updated or tested a plan to expand isolation capacity in response to an infectious disease outbreak in the past two years.

Although there is evidence of at least 5 permanent isolation beds at the national hospital Our Lady of Meritxell Hospital (Hospital Nostra Senyora de Meritxell) and that, during the Ebola global outbreak alert in 2014 a temporary containment area was prepared with a two-bed capacity, there is no evidence of expanding isolation capacity in response to an infectious disease outbreak in the past two years, nor that the country has developed, updated or tested a plan to expand isolation capacity in response to an infectious disease outbreak in the past two years [1, 2].

Likewise, the Action procedure for suspected cases of Covid-19 (infection by SARS-CoV-s (Procediment d'actuació davant d'un possible cas de Covid-19 (infecció per SARS-CoV-2)) mentions that people suspected/under investigation for COVID-19 should be separated and conducted to an isolation area, and that cases that need to be hospitalized will be treated in an isolation area/unit; nevertheless, it does not lay out clear indications on a plan to expand isolation capacity [3]. There is no further information available on the website of the Ministry of Health, Civil Protection and Emergencies Management Department (Departament de Protecció Civil i Gestió d'Emergències) and Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA) websites. [4, 5, 6]

[1] Andorran Health Care Service (Servei Andorrà d'Atenció Sanitària). 2018. "Technical data sheet - Our Lady of Meritxell Hospital (Hospital Nostra Senyora de Meritxell)". [<https://saas.ad/unitats-assistencials/hospital-nostra-senyora-de-meritxell/fitxa-tecnica>]. Accessed December 19, 2020.

[2] Government of Andorra (Govern). 2014. "The Government informs about the protocols adopted because of Ebola (El Govern informa dels protocols adoptats davant l'Ebola)". [<https://www.govern.ad/salut/item/5686-el-govern-informa-dels-protocols-adoptats-davant-l-ebola>]. Accessed December 19, 2020.

[3] Ministry of Health. "Action procedure for suspected cases of Covid-19 (infection by SARS-CoV-s)" (Procediment d'actuació davant d'un possible cas de Covid-19 (infecció per SARS-CoV-2)). [[https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/Protocol\\_2019-CoV\\_2.pdf](https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/Salut/pdfs/Protocol_2019-CoV_2.pdf)]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

[4] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [<https://www.salut.ad>]. Accessed December 19, 2020.

[5] Civil Protection and Emergencies Management Department (Departament de Protecció Civil i Gestió d'Emergències). [<https://www.protecciocivil.ad/>]. Accessed December 19, 2020.

[6] Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra ((Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA). [<https://www.bopa.ad/Pagines/inici.aspx#>]. Accessed December 19, 2020.

## 4.2 SUPPLY CHAIN FOR HEALTH SYSTEM AND HEALTHCARE WORKERS

### 4.2.1 Routine health care and laboratory system supply

#### 4.2.1a

Is there a national procurement protocol in place which can be utilized by the Ministries of Health and Agriculture for the acquisition of laboratory supplies (e.g. equipment, reagents and media) and medical supplies (e.g. equipment, PPE) for routine needs?

Yes for both laboratory and medical supply needs = 2, Yes, but only for one = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 2**

There is evidence of a national procurement protocol in place which can be utilized by the Ministries of Health and Agriculture for the acquisition of laboratory supplies (e.g. equipment, reagents and media) and medical supplies (e.g. equipment, PPE) for routine needs.

There is a national procurement framework, the "Law on public procurement (Llei de la contractació pública)", which allows different departments and public institutions to proceed on procurement process. [1] On the Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra) website edicts are published about procurement processes: laboratory, medical supplies, staff and issue tenders. [1] Specifically for health-related procurement, the Andorran Health Care Services website has a "Public Procurement (Contractació pública)" page where all open procurement processes can be consulted, and conditions/requirements requested, although there is at the moment no specific mention of acquisition of laboratory or medical supplies. [3] There is not a specific site for Department of Agriculture and Livestock procurement, which conducts its procurement via the aforementioned Andorran government website. [4]

[1] General Council (Consell General). 2000. "Law on public procurement (Llei de la contractació pública)". Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA) num. 75, 06/12/2000.

[https://www.bopa.ad/bopa/012075/Documents/1F9DA.pdf]. Accessed December 19, 2020.

[2] Government of Andorra (Govern). "Procedures (Tràmits)". [https://www.tramits.ad/]. Accessed December 19, 2020

[3] Andorran Health Care Service (Servei Andorrà d'Atenció Sanitària). "Public procurement". [https://saas.ad/contractacio]. Accessed 29 August 2018.

[4] Department of Agriculture and Livestock (Departament d'Agricultura i Ramaderia). [https://www.agricultura.ad/]. Accessed December 19, 2020.

### 4.2.2 Stockpiling for emergencies

#### 4.2.2a

Does the country have a stockpile of medical supplies (e.g. MCMs, medicines, vaccines, medical equipment, PPE) for national use during a public health emergency?

Yes = 2, Yes, but there is limited evidence about what the stockpile contains = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Andorra has a stockpile of medical supplies (e.g. MCMs, medicines, vaccines, medical equipment, PPE) for national use during a public health emergency. No such evidence is found on the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Social Affairs, Justice and Home Affairs (Ministeri d'Afers Socials, Justícia i Interior), Civil Protection and Emergencies

Management Department (Departament de Protecció Civil i Gestió d'Emergències) and Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA) websites. [1, 2, 3, 4]. During the COVID-19 emergency, the Spanish Minister of Health has committed to guaranteeing the stock of masks and other PPE for medical spaces in Andorra, which testifies the absence of a national stockpile [5] Additionally, there is evidence from local newspapers that Andorra had terminated its own flu stockpile in 2018 and had to create a waiting list [6]. Likewise, in 2013 Andorra ran out of stock of two chickenpox vaccines due to high demand from Catalunya [7].

[1] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [<https://www.salut.ad/>]. Accessed December 19, 2020.

[2] Ministry of Social Affairs, Justice and Home Affairs (Ministeri d'Afers Socials, Justícia i Interior). [<https://www.interior.ad/>]. Accessed December 19, 2020.

[3] Civil Protection and Emergencies Management Department (Departament de Protecció Civil i Gestió d'Emergències). [<https://www.protecciocivil.ad/>]. Accessed December 19, 2020.

[4] Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra ((Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA). [<https://www.bopa.ad/Pagines/inici.aspx#>]. Accessed December 19, 2020.

[5] Government of Andorra. March 6, 2020. Ministry of Health reminds that in Andorra there is no community transmission of Coronavirus. [<https://www.govern.ad/salut/item/11276-salut-recorda-que-a-andorra-no-hi-ha-transmissio-comunitaria-del-coronavirus>]. Accessed December 19, 2020.

[6] Andorra Difusio. December 2018. Esgotat estoc vacunes grip. [<https://www.andorradifusio.ad/noticies/esgotat-estoc-vacunes-grip>]. December 19, 2020.

[7] Andorra Difusio. October 2013. Two chickenpox vaccines sold out in Andorra.

[<https://www.andorradifusio.ad/noticies/esgotades-dues-vacunes-de-varicella-andorra>]. December 19, 2020.

#### 4.2.2b

**Does the country have a stockpile of laboratory supplies (e.g. reagents, media) for national use during a public health emergency?**

Yes = 2, Yes, but there is limited evidence about what the stockpile contains = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Andorra has a stockpile of laboratory supplies (e.g. reagents, media) for national use during a public health emergency. No such evidence is found on the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Social Affairs, Justice and Home Affairs (Ministeri d'Afers Socials, Justícia i Interior), Civil Protection and Emergencies Management Department (Departament de Protecció Civil i Gestió d'Emergències) and Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA) websites. [1, 2, 3, 4]

[1] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [<https://www.salut.ad/>]. Accessed December 19, 2020.

[2] Ministry of Social Affairs, Justice and Home Affairs (Ministeri d'Afers Socials, Justícia i Interior). [<https://www.interior.ad/>]. Accessed December 19, 2020.

[3] Civil Protection and Emergencies Management Department (Departament de Protecció Civil i Gestió d'Emergències). [<https://www.protecciocivil.ad/>]. Accessed December 19, 2020.

[4] Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra ((Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA). [<https://www.bopa.ad/Pagines/inici.aspx#>]. Accessed December 19, 2020.

#### 4.2.2c

**Is there evidence that the country conducts or requires an annual review of the national stockpile to ensure the supply is sufficient for a public health emergency?**



Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that the country conducts or requires an annual review of the national stockpile to ensure the supply is sufficient for a public health emergency. No such evidence is found on the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Social Affairs, Justice and Home Affairs (Ministeri d'Afers Socials, Justícia i Interior), Civil Protection and Emergencies Management Department (Departament de Protecció Civil i Gestió d'Emergències) and Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA) websites. [1, 2, 3, 4].

[1] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [<https://www.salut.ad/>]. Accessed December 19, 2020.

[2] Ministry of Social Affairs, Justice and Home Affairs (Ministeri d'Afers Socials, Justícia i Interior). [<https://www.interior.ad/>]. Accessed December 19, 2020.

[3] Civil Protection and Emergencies Management Department (Departament de Protecció Civil i Gestió d'Emergències). [<https://www.protecciocivil.ad/>]. Accessed December 19, 2020.

[4] Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra ((Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA). [<https://www.bopa.ad/Pagines/inici.aspx#>]. Accessed December 19, 2020.

## 4.2.3 Manufacturing and procurement for emergencies

### 4.2.3a

Does the country meet one of the following criteria?

- Is there evidence of a plan/agreement to leverage domestic manufacturing capacity to produce medical supplies (e.g. MCMs, medicines, vaccines, equipment, PPE) for national use during a public health emergency?

- Is there evidence of a plan/mechanism to procure medical supplies (e.g. MCMs, medicines, vaccines, equipment, PPE) for national use during a public health emergency?

Needs to meet at least one of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure., Yes for both = 1, Yes for one = 1, No for both = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence of a plan/agreement to leverage domestic manufacturing capacity to produce medical supplies (e.g. MCMs, medicines, vaccines, equipment, PPE) for national use during a public health emergency, nor there is evidence of a plan/mechanism to procure medical supplies (e.g. MCMs, medicines, vaccines, equipment, PPE) for national use during a public health emergency.

No such evidence is found on the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Social Affairs, Justice and Home Affairs (Ministeri d'Afers Socials, Justícia i Interior), Civil Protection and Emergencies Management Department (Departament de Protecció Civil i Gestió d'Emergències) and Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA) websites. [1, 2, 3, 4]. During the COVID-19 emergency, the Spanish Minister of Health has committed to guaranteeing the stock of masks and other PPE for medical spaces in Andorra, which seems to point the absence of a national plan/agreement to leverage domestic manufacturing capacity to produce medical supplies for national use, as well as for a plan to procure medical supplies during a public health emergency [5] Likewise, during the COVID-19 outbreak, there is evidence that Andorra scaled up the production of test kits. Andorra has been referred as the "gold standard" of Covid-19 testing due to their thorough and comprehensive diagnostic strategy. It is unsure whether this was achieved through a plan to leverage domestic manufacturing capacity, and whether such plan could be used beyond COVID-19 [6, 7].

[1] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [<https://www.salut.ad/>]. Accessed December 19, 2020.

[2] Ministry of Social Affairs, Justice and Home Affairs (Ministeri d'Afers Socials, Justícia i Interior). [<https://www.interior.ad/>].

Accessed December 19, 2020.

[3] Civil Protection and Emergencies Management Department (Departament de Protecció Civil i Gestió d'Emergències). [<https://www.protecciocivil.ad/>]. Accessed December 19, 2020.

[4] Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra ((Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA). [<https://www.bopa.ad/Pagines/inici.aspx#>]. Accessed December 19, 2020.

[5] Government of Andorra. March 6, 2020. Ministry of Health reminds that in Andorra there is no community transmission of Coronavirus. [<https://www.govern.ad/salut/item/11276-salut-recordada-que-a-andorra-no-hi-ha-transmissio-comunitaria-del-coronavirus>]. Accessed December 19, 2020.

[6] Government of Andorra. March 2020. The ability to perform diagnostic tests is expanded. [<https://www.govern.ad/comunicats/item/11359-s-amplia-la-capacitat-de-realitzacio-de-proves-diagnostiques>]. Accessed December 19, 2020.

[7] Forbes. The Mouse That Roared: What The US Can Learn From Andorra About Covid-19 Testing. [<https://www.forbes.com/sites/williamhaseltine/2020/12/18/the-mouse-that-roared-what-the-us-can-learn-from-andorra-about-covid-19-testing/?sh=609f1d062124>]. Accessed December 19, 2020.

### 4.2.3b

**Does the country meet one of the following criteria?**

- Is there evidence of a plan/agreement to leverage domestic manufacturing capacity to produce laboratory supplies (e.g. reagents, media) for national use during a public health emergency?

- Is there evidence of a plan/mechanism to procure laboratory supplies (e.g. reagents, media) for national use during a public health emergency?

Needs to meet at least one of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure., Yes for both = 1, Yes for one = 1, No for both = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence of a plan/agreement to leverage domestic manufacturing capacity to produce laboratory supplies (e.g. reagents, media) for national use during a public health emergency, nor of a plan/mechanism to procure laboratory supplies (e.g. reagents, media) for national use during a public health emergency. No such evidence is found on the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Social Affairs, Justice and Home Affairs (Ministeri d'Afers Socials, Justícia i Interior), Civil Protection and Emergencies Management Department (Departament de Protecció Civil i Gestió d'Emergències) and Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA) websites. [1, 2, 3, 4].

[1] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [<https://www.salut.ad/>]. Accessed December 19, 2020.

[2] Ministry of Social Affairs, Justice and Home Affairs (Ministeri d'Afers Socials, Justícia i Interior). [<https://www.interior.ad/>]. Accessed December 19, 2020.

[3] Civil Protection and Emergencies Management Department (Departament de Protecció Civil i Gestió d'Emergències). [<https://www.protecciocivil.ad/>]. Accessed December 19, 2020.

[4] Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra ((Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA). [<https://www.bopa.ad/Pagines/inici.aspx#>]. Accessed December 19, 2020.

## 4.3 MEDICAL COUNTERMEASURES AND PERSONNEL DEPLOYMENT

### 4.3.1 System for dispensing medical countermeasures (MCM) during a public health emergency

#### 4.3.1a

Does the country have a plan, program, or guidelines in place for dispensing medical countermeasures (MCM) for national use during a public health emergency (i.e., antibiotics, vaccines, therapeutics and diagnostics)?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence that Andorra has a plan, programme, or guidelines in place for dispensing medical countermeasures for national use during a public health emergency (i.e. antibiotics, vaccines, therapeutics and diagnostics) on the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Social Affairs, Justice and Home Affairs (Ministeri d'Afers Socials, Justícia i Interior), Civil Protection and Emergencies Management Department (Departament de Protecció Civil i Gestió d'Emergències) and Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA) websites. [1, 2, 3, 4] As for Covid-19, there is evidence of a plan for dispensing diagnostics which has been referred as the "gold standard" for Covid-19 testing. Nevertheless, there is no evidence that such plan could be applied beyond the Covid-19 outbreak' [5]

[1] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [<https://www.salut.ad/>]. Accessed December 19, 2020.

[2] Ministry of Social Affairs, Justice and Home Affairs (Ministeri d'Afers Socials, Justícia i Interior). [<https://www.interior.ad/>]. Accessed December 19, 2020.

[3] Civil Protection and Emergencies Management Department (Departament de Protecció Civil i Gestió d'Emergències). [<https://www.protecciocivil.ad/>]. Accessed December 19, 2020.

[4] Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra ((Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA). [<https://www.bopa.ad/Pagines/inici.aspx#>]. Accessed December 19, 2020.

[5] Forbes. The Mouse That Roared: What The US Can Learn From Andorra About Covid-19 Testing. [<https://www.forbes.com/sites/williamhaseltine/2020/12/18/the-mouse-that-roared-what-the-us-can-learn-from-andorra-about-covid-19-testing/?sh=609f1d062124>]. Accessed December 19, 2020.

### 4.3.2 System for receiving foreign health personnel during a public health emergency

#### 4.3.2a

Is there a public plan in place to receive health personnel from other countries to respond to a public health emergency?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence that Andorra has a public plan in place to receive health personnel from other countries to respond to a public health emergency on the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Social Affairs, Justice and Home Affairs (Ministeri d'Afers Socials, Justícia i Interior), Civil Protection and Emergencies Management Department (Departament de Protecció Civil i Gestió d'Emergències) and Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA) websites. [1, 2, 3, 4]. There is evidence that Andorra received 39 Cuban doctors in March 2020 to provide support in battling the Covid-19 public health emergency, but it is unclear whether this intervention happened within a plan and that it could be applied beyond Covid-19 [5]

- [1] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [<https://www.salut.ad/>]. Accessed December 19, 2020.
- [2] Ministry of Social Affairs, Justice and Home Affairs (Ministeri d'Afers Socials, Justícia i Interior). [<https://www.interior.ad/>]. Accessed December 19, 2020.
- [3] Civil Protection and Emergencies Management Department (Departament de Protecció Civil i Gestió d'Emergències). [<https://www.protecciocivil.ad/>]. Accessed December 19, 2020.
- [4] Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra ((Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA). [<https://www.bopa.ad/Pagines/inici.aspx#>]. Accessed December 19, 2020.
- [5] France24. Tiny Andorra gets 39 Cubans to battle coronavirus. [<https://www.france24.com/en/20200330-tiny-andorra-gets-39-cubans-to-battle-coronavirus>]. Accessed December 19, 2020.

## 4.4 HEALTHCARE ACCESS

### 4.4.1 Access to healthcare

#### 4.4.1a

**Does the constitution explicitly guarantee citizens' right to medical care?**

Guaranteed free = 4, Guaranteed right = 3, Aspirational or subject to progressive realization = 2, Guaranteed for some groups, not universally = 1, No specific provision = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

2020

World Policy Analysis Center

#### 4.4.1b

**Access to skilled birth attendants (% of population)**

Input number

**Current Year Score: 99.15**

1999-2018

WHO/World Bank/United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

#### 4.4.1c

**Out-of-pocket health expenditures per capita, purchasing power parity (PPP; current international \$)**

Input number

**Current Year Score: 2187.97**

2017

WHO Global Health Expenditure database

## 4.4.2 Paid medical leave

### 4.4.2a

**Are workers guaranteed paid sick leave?**

Paid sick leave = 2, Unpaid sick leave = 1, No sick leave = 0

**Current Year Score: 2**

2020

World Policy Analysis Center

## 4.4.3 Healthcare worker access to healthcare

### 4.4.3a

**Has the government issued legislation, a policy, or a public statement committing to provide prioritized healthcare services to healthcare workers who become sick as a result of responding to a public health emergency?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no public information suggesting that the government of Andorra has issued legislation, a policy or a public statement committing to provide prioritised healthcare services to healthcare workers who become sick as a result of responding to a public health emergency. No such evidence could be found on the Ministry of Health, Andorran Health Care Service (Servei Andorrà d'Atenció Sanitària) and Official Gazette (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra) websites. [1, 2, 3]

[1] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [<https://www.salut.ad/>]. Accessed December 19, 2020.

[2] Andorran Health Care Service (Servei Andorrà d'Atenció Sanitària). [<https://saas.ad/>]. Accessed December 19, 2020.

[3] Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA). [<https://www.bopa.ad/Pagines/inici.aspx#>]. Accessed December 19, 2020

## 4.5 COMMUNICATIONS WITH HEALTHCARE WORKERS DURING A PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY

### 4.5.1 Communication with healthcare workers

#### 4.5.1a

**Is there a system in place for public health officials and healthcare workers to communicate during a public health emergency?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence of a system in place for public health officials and healthcare workers to communicate during a public health emergency. No such evidence could be found on the Ministry of Health, Andorran Health Care Service (Servei Andorrà d'Atenció Sanitària) and Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA) websites. [1, 2, 3]. The Ministry of Health's National Health Plan 2020 explicitly mentions the need for improving the communication and technology infrastructure in the healthcare sector, as well as that, "despite the existence of informal communication

processes between the agents of the three main components of the healthcare system", there is no formal channel for such communications. [4]

[1] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [<https://www.salut.ad/>]. Accessed December 19, 2020.

[2] Andorran Health Care Service (Servei Andorrà d'Atenció Sanitària). [<https://saas.ad/>]. Accessed December 19, 2020.

[3] Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA). [<https://www.bopa.ad/Pagines/inici.aspx#>]. Accessed December 19, 2020.

[4] Ministry of Health. PLA NACIONAL DE SALUT 2020.

[[https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/pns2020/PNS\\_2020\\_Projecte.pdf](https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/pns2020/PNS_2020_Projecte.pdf)]. Accessed December 12, 2020.

#### 4.5.1b

**Does the system for public health officials and healthcare workers to communicate during an emergency encompass healthcare workers in both the public and private sector?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence of a system in place for public health officials and healthcare workers to communicate during a public health emergency that encompasses healthcare workers in both the public and private sector. No such evidence could be found on the Ministry of Health, Andorran Health Care Service (Servei Andorrà d'Atenció Sanitària) and Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA) websites. [1, 2, 3]. The Ministry of Health's National Health Plan 2020 explicitly mentions the need for improving the communication and technology infrastructure in the healthcare sector, as well as that, "despite the existence of informal communication processes between the agents of the three main components of the healthcare system", there is no formal channel for such communications. [4]

[1] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [<https://www.salut.ad/>]. Accessed December 19, 2020.

[2] Andorran Health Care Service (Servei Andorrà d'Atenció Sanitària). [<https://saas.ad/>]. Accessed December 19, 2020.

[3] Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA). [<https://www.bopa.ad/Pagines/inici.aspx#>]. Accessed December 19, 2020.

[4] Ministry of Health. PLA NACIONAL DE SALUT 2020.

[[https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/pns2020/PNS\\_2020\\_Projecte.pdf](https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/pns2020/PNS_2020_Projecte.pdf)]. Accessed December 12, 2020.

## 4.6 INFECTION CONTROL PRACTICES AND AVAILABILITY OF EQUIPMENT

### 4.6.1 Healthcare associated infection (HCAI) prevention and control programs

#### 4.6.1a

**Is there evidence that the national public health system is monitoring for and tracking the number of healthcare associated infections (HCAI) that take place in healthcare facilities?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no public evidence that the national public health system is monitoring for and tracking the number of healthcare associated infections (HCAI) that take place in healthcare facilities. No such evidence is found according to the Ministry of Health or the "Analysis report of the second round of results of AMR country self-assessment survey" (published by the

World Health Organization (WHO), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)) that the national public health system in Andorra is monitoring and tracking the number of healthcare-associated infections that take place in healthcare facilities. [1, 2] There is also no evidence via the WHO Library of National Action Plans websites that the country has a national AMR plan in place. [3] The Government-hosted Covid-19 tracker does not include data on HCAI [4].

[1] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [<https://www.salut.ad/>]. Accessed December 19, 2020.

[2] World Health Organization (WHO), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE). 2018. "Monitoring global progress on addressing antimicrobial resistance: analysis report of the second round of results of AMR country self-assessment survey 2018".

[<http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/273128/9789241514422-eng.pdf>]. Accessed December 19, 2020.

[3] World Health Organization (WHO). "Antimicrobial resistance - Library of national action plans".

[<http://www.who.int/antimicrobial-resistance/national-action-plans/library/en/>]. Accessed December 19, 2020.

[4] Government of Andorra. Coronavirus. [<https://www.govern.ad/coronavirus>]. Accessed 19 December, 2020.

## 4.7 CAPACITY TO TEST AND APPROVE NEW MEDICAL COUNTERMEASURES

### 4.7.1 Regulatory process for conducting clinical trials of unregistered interventions

#### 4.7.1a

**Is there a national requirement for ethical review (e.g., from an ethics committee or via Institutional Review Board approval) before beginning a clinical trial?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no public information that there is a national requirement for ethical review (e.g. from an ethics committee or via Institutional Review Board approval) before beginning a clinical trial. No such evidence could be found in the two decrees of creation and modification of the National Bioethics Committee of Andorra. [1, 2] In 2014 the government published a decree urging the creation of an ethical committee for research, as a organ of supervision and control of biomedical research, within the National Bioethics Committee of Andorra. [2] According to the National Bioethics Committee's 2019 annual report, such Committee was still not in place. In fact, the Minister has been solicited to create a Research Ethics Committee at the national level, based on the committee existing for the hospital Nostra Senyora de Merixtell. [3]

[1] Government of Andorra (Govern). 2013. "Decree of 12-18-2013, which approves the Regulation of the National Bioethics Committee of Andorra (Decret del 18-12-2013 pel qual s'aprova el Reglament del Comitè Nacional de Bioètica d'Andorra). Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA) num. 61, 18-12-2013.

[<https://www.bopa.ad/bopa/025061/Pagines/83A62.aspx>]. Accessed December 19, 2020.

[2] Government of Andorra (Govern). 2014. "Decree of 03-19-2014 amending the Regulations of the National Bioethics Committee of Andorra (Decret del 19-03-2014 pel qual es modifica el Reglament del Comitè Nacional de Bioètica d'Andorra)". Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA) num. 22, 19-03-2014. [<https://www.bopa.ad/bopa/026022/Pagines/85216.aspx>]. Accessed December 19, 2020.

[3] National Bioethics Committee of Andorra (Comitè Nacional de Bioètica d'Andorra). 2020. "Annual report 2019 (Memòria d'activitat 2019)". [[https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/CNBA/Memoria\\_activitat\\_CNBA\\_2019.pdf](https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/CNBA/Memoria_activitat_CNBA_2019.pdf)]. Accessed December 19,

2020.

#### 4.7.1b

**Is there an expedited process for approving clinical trials for unregistered medical countermeasures (MCM) to treat ongoing epidemics?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no public evidence of an expedited process for approving clinical trials for unregistered medical countermeasures to treat ongoing epidemics. No such evidence could be found on the Ministry of Health and Department of Higher Education, Research and Study Support websites. [1, 2] In 2014, the government published a decree urging the creation of an ethical committee for research, as a organ of supervision and control of biomedical research, within the National Bioethics Committee of Andorra. [3] According to the National Bioethics Committee's 2019 annual report, such Committee was still not in place. In fact, the Minister has been solicited to create a Research Ethics Committee at the national level, modeled after the committee existing for the hospital Nostra Senyora de Merixtell. [4]

[1] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [<https://www.salut.ad/>]. Accessed December 19, 2020.

[2] Department of Higher Education, Research and Study Support (Departament d'Ensenyament Superior, Recerca i Ajuts a l'Estudi). [<https://www.ensenyamentsuperior.ad/>]. Accessed December 19, 2020.

[3] Government of Andorra (Govern). 2014. "Decree of 03-19-2014 amending the Regulations of the National Bioethics Committee of Andorra (Decret del 19-03-2014 pel qual es modifica el Reglament del Comitè Nacional de Bioètica d'Andorra)". Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA) num. 22, 19-03-2014. [<https://www.bopa.ad/bopa/026022/Pagines/85216.aspx>]. Accessed December 19, 2020.

[4] National Bioethics Committee of Andorra (Comitè Nacional de Bioètica d'Andorra). 2020. "Annual report 2019 (Memòria d'activitat 2019)". [[https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/CNBA/Memoria\\_activitat\\_CNBA\\_2019.pdf](https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/CNBA/Memoria_activitat_CNBA_2019.pdf)]. Accessed December 19, 2020.

### 4.7.2 Regulatory process for approving medical countermeasures

#### 4.7.2a

**Is there a government agency responsible for approving new medical countermeasures (MCM) for humans?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence of an Andorran government agency responsible for approving new medical countermeasures for humans. There is no related information provided by the Ministry of Health, Department of Higher Education, Research and Study Support (Departament d'Ensenyament Superior, Recerca i Ajuts a l'Estudi) and Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA). [1, 2, 3]

[1] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [<https://www.salut.ad/>]. Accessed December 19, 2020.

[2] Department of Higher Education, Research and Study Support (Departament d'Ensenyament Superior, Recerca i Ajuts a l'Estudi). [<https://www.ensenyamentsuperior.ad/>]. Accessed December 19, 2020.

[3] Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA). [<https://www.bopa.ad/Pagines/inici.aspx#>]. Accessed December 19, 2020.



#### 4.7.2b

Is there an expedited process for approving medical countermeasures (MCM) for human use during public health emergencies?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence of an expedited process for approving medical countermeasures for human use during public health emergencies in Andorra. There is no evidence available according to the Ministry of Health, Department of Higher Education, Research and Study Support (Departament d'Ensenyament Superior, Recerca i Ajuts a l'Estudi) and Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA). [1, 2, 3]

[1] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [<https://www.salut.ad/>]. Accessed December 19, 2020.

[2] Department of Higher Education, Research and Study Support (Departament d'Ensenyament Superior, Recerca i Ajuts a l'Estudi). [<https://www.ensenyamentsuperior.ad/>]. Accessed December 19, 2020.

[3] Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA). [<https://www.bopa.ad/Pagines/inici.aspx#>]. Accessed December 19, 2020.

## Category 5: Commitments to improving national capacity, financing plans to address gaps, and adhering to global norms

### 5.1 INTERNATIONAL HEALTH REGULATIONS (IHR) REPORTING COMPLIANCE AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

#### 5.1.1 Official IHR reporting

##### 5.1.1a

Has the country submitted IHR reports to the WHO for the previous calendar year?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

2020

World Health Organization

#### 5.1.2 Integration of health into disaster risk reduction

##### 5.1.2a

Are epidemics and pandemics integrated into the national risk reduction strategy or is there a standalone national disaster risk reduction strategy for epidemics and pandemics?

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

There is some evidence of a national risk reduction strategy or a standalone national disaster risk reduction strategy for pandemics . No evidence of a general plan for risk reduction strategy or a standalone national disaster risk reduction strategy for epidemics/pandemics could be found in the websites of Ministry of Health, Civil Protection and Emergencies Management Department (Departament de Protecció Civil i Gestió d'Emergències) and Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA). [1, 2, 3] . Nevertheless, in November 2020, Andorra published a standalone strategy for the winter season (estrategia de la temporada d'hivern 2020-2021) for Covid-19 which addresses risk mitigation measures for the health, human resources and communication sectors in order to ensure Andorra's safety as a travel destination. Such measures encompass, among others, massive testing in the touristic sectors, widespread prevention measures (social distancing, national mask mandate) and specific provisions addressing safety in ski stations [4]

[1] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [<https://www.salut.ad/>]. Accessed December 20, 2020.

[2] Civil Protection and Emergencies Management Department (Departament de Protecció Civil i Gestió d'Emergències). [<https://www.protecciocivil.ad/>]. Accessed December 20, 2020.

[3] Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA). [<https://www.bopa.ad/Pagines/inici.aspx#>]. Accessed December 20, 2020.

[4] Government of Andorra. November 2020. Presentació de l'estratègia de la temporada d'hivern 2020-2021. [[https://www.govern.ad/turisme/item/download/1064\\_95e0259b90ce298f0d05b09cef617ef4](https://www.govern.ad/turisme/item/download/1064_95e0259b90ce298f0d05b09cef617ef4)]. Accessed December 20, 2020.

## 5.2 CROSS-BORDER AGREEMENTS ON PUBLIC HEALTH AND ANIMAL HEALTH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

### 5.2.1 Cross-border agreements

#### 5.2.1a

**Does the country have cross-border agreements, protocols, or MOUs with neighboring countries, or as part of a regional group, with regards to public health emergencies?**

Yes = 2, Yes, but there is evidence of gaps in implementation = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 2**

There is evidence of cross-border agreements, protocols, or MOUs with neighboring countries, or as part of a regional group, with regards to public health emergencies. Andorra and Spain signed an MOU in 2017 regarding the "transfer of people diagnosed with high risk infectious diseases", which frames the transfer of cases from Andorra to Spain. The MOU is an addition to the existing agreement between the two countries for transfer of people for treatment in specialised medical centres in Spain. There is no evidence of gaps in implementation.[1]

[1] Ministry of Health, Consumption and Social Welfare of Spain (Ministerio de Sanidad, Consumo y Bienestar Social). 2017. "Memorandum of understanding regarding the transfer of people diagnosed with high risk infectious diseases (España y Andorra firman un Memorando de entendimiento relativo al traslado de personas diagnosticadas con enfermedades infecciosas de alto riesgo)". [<http://www.msbs.gob.es/gl/gabinete/notasPrensa.do?id=4203>]. Accessed December 20, 2020/

### 5.2.1b

**Does the country have cross-border agreements, protocols, or MOUs with neighboring countries, or as part of a regional group, with regards to animal health emergencies?**

Yes = 2, Yes, but there is evidence of gaps in implementation = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Andorra has cross-border agreements, protocols or memoranda of understanding with neighbouring countries, or as part of a regional group, with regard to animal health emergencies. There is no evidence available on the websites of the Ministry of Health, Department of Agriculture and Livestock (Department d'Agricultura i Ramaderia) and Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. [1, 2, 3] However, Andorra does participate in the Animal Disease Notifications System (ANDS) of the European Commission, the objective of which is to ensure rapid exchange of information between the competent authorities responsible for animal health in each EU country and the Commission on outbreaks of contagious animal diseases. The system generates a weekly report on primary and secondary outbreaks which is sent to all countries and the Commission [4].

[1] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [<https://www.salut.ad/>]. Accessed December 20,2020.

[2] Department of Agriculture and Livestock (Department d'Agricultura i Ramaderia). [<https://www.agricultura.ad/>]. Accessed December 20,2020.

[3] Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. [<http://www.fao.org/countryprofiles/index/en/?iso3=AND>]. Accessed December 20,2020.

[4] European Commission (EC). "Food, farming, fisheries - Food Safety - Animals - Animals Diseases". [[https://ec.europa.eu/food/animals/animal-diseases/not-system\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/food/animals/animal-diseases/not-system_en)]. Accessed December 20,2020.

## 5.3 INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENTS

### 5.3.1 Participation in international agreements

#### 5.3.1a

**Does the county have signatory and ratification (or same legal effect) status to the Biological Weapons Convention?**

Signed and ratified (or action having the same legal effect) = 2, Signed = 1, Non-compliant or not a member = 0

**Current Year Score: 2**

2021

Biological Weapons Convention

#### 5.3.1b

**Has the country submitted confidence building measures for the Biological Weapons Convention in the past three years?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

2021

Biological Weapons Convention

### 5.3.1c

Has the state provided the required United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1540 report to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (1540 Committee)?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

2021

Biological Weapons Convention

### 5.3.1d

Extent of United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1540 implementation related to legal frameworks and enforcement for countering biological weapons:

Very good (60+ points) = 4, Good (45–59 points) = 3, Moderate (30–44 points) = 2, Weak (15–29 points) = 1, Very weak (0–14 points) or no matrix exists/country is not party to the BWC = 0

Current Year Score: 3

2021

Biological Weapons Convention

## 5.3.2 Voluntary memberships

### 5.3.2a

Does the country meet at least 2 of the following criteria?

- Membership in Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA)
- Membership in the Alliance for Country Assessments for Global Health Security and IHR Implementation (JEE Alliance)
- Membership in the Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction (GP)
- Membership in the Australia Group (AG)
- Membership in the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI)

Needs to meet at least two of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure. , Yes for five = 1 , Yes for four = 1 , Yes for three = 1 , Yes for two = 1 , Yes for one = 0 , No for all = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

Global Health Security Agenda; JE Alliance; Global Partnership; Australia Group; PSI

## 5.4 JOINT EXTERNAL EVALUATION (JEE) AND PERFORMANCE OF VETERINARY SERVICES PATHWAY (PVS)

### 5.4.1 Completion and publication of a Joint External Evaluation (JEE) assessment and gap analysis

#### 5.4.1a

Has the country completed a Joint External Evaluation (JEE) or precursor external evaluation (e.g., GHSA pilot external assessment) and published a full public report in the last five years?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

WHO Strategic Partnership for IHR and Health Security (SPH); Global Health Security Agenda

#### 5.4.1b

Has the country completed and published, within the last five years, either a National Action Plan for Health Security (NAPHS) to address gaps identified through the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) assessment or a national GHSA roadmap that sets milestones for achieving each of the GHSA targets?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

WHO Strategic Partnership for IHR and Health Security (SPH); Global Health Security Agenda

### 5.4.2 Completion and publication of a Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) assessment and gap analysis

#### 5.4.2a

Has the country completed and published a Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) assessment in the last five years?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

OIE PVS assessments

#### 5.4.2b

Has the country completed and published a Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) gap analysis in the last five years?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

OIE PVS assessments

## 5.5 FINANCING

### 5.5.1 National financing for epidemic preparedness

#### 5.5.1a

Is there evidence that the country has allocated national funds to improve capacity to address epidemic threats within the past three years?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence that Andorra has allocated national funds to improve capacity to address epidemic threats within the past three years. The National Budget Law for 2018, 2019 and 2020 mention an expense line related to providing budget for medical and pharmaceutical products in case of a flu epidemic [1, 2, 3]. There is no further information provided by the Ministry of Health, Department of Agriculture or Official Gazette websites. [4, 5, 6] No mention of national funds to improve capacity to address economic threats is mentioned in the General Administration Framework (Marc pressupostari de l'Administració general de l'Estat) for 2020-2023 nor for 2016-2019. [7, 8].

[1] Government of Andorra. Llei 1/2018, de l'1 de març, del pressupost per a l'exercici del 2018.

[[http://www.consellgeneral.ad/ca/arxiu/arxiu-de-lleis-i-textos-aprovats-en-legislatures-anteriors/vii-legislatura-2015-2019/copy\\_of\\_lleis-aprovades/llei-1-2018-del-pressupost-per-a-l2019exercici-del-2018](http://www.consellgeneral.ad/ca/arxiu/arxiu-de-lleis-i-textos-aprovats-en-legislatures-anteriors/vii-legislatura-2015-2019/copy_of_lleis-aprovades/llei-1-2018-del-pressupost-per-a-l2019exercici-del-2018)]. Accessed December 20, 2020.

[2] Government of Andorra. Llei 18/2019, del 15 de febrer, del pressupost per a l'exercici del 2019.

[<http://www.consellgeneral.ad/fitxers/documents/lleis-2019/llei-18-2019-del-pressupost-per-a-l2019exercici-del-2019>]. Accessed December 20, 2020.

[3] Government of Andorra. Llei 2/2020, del 27 de febrer, del pressupost per a l'exercici del 2020.

[<http://www.consellgeneral.ad/fitxers/documents/lleis-2020/llei-2-2020-del-27-de-febrer-del-pressupost-per-a-l2019exercici-del-2020>]. Accessed December 20, 2020.

[4] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [<https://www.salut.ad>]. Accessed December 20, 2020.

[5] Department of Agriculture and Livestock (Departament d'Agricultura i Ramaderia). [<https://www.agricultura.ad/>]. Accessed December 5, 2020.

[6] Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA).

[<https://www.bopa.ad/Pagines/inici.aspx#>]. Accessed December 20, 2020.

[7] Government of Andorra. Marc pressupostari de l'Administració general de l'Estat per al temps corresponent al mandat

2020-2023. [<http://www.consellgeneral.ad/fitxers/documents/lleis-2019/marc-pressupostari-de-l2019administracio-general-de-l2019estat-per-al-temps-corresponent-al-mandat-2020-2023>]. Accessed December 20, 2020

[8] Government of Andorra. Marc pressupostari de l'Administració general de l'Estat per al temps corresponent al mandat

2016-2019. [<http://www.consellgeneral.ad/fitxers/documents/marc-pressupostari-de-l2019administracio-general-de-l2019estat/marc-pressupostari-de-l2019administracio-general-de-l2019estat-per-al-temps-corresponent-al-mandat-2016-2019-actualitzat-en-data-11-d2019octubre-del-2017>]. Accessed December 20, 2020

## 5.5.2 Financing under Joint External Evaluation (JEE) and Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) reports and gap analyses

### 5.5.2a

Does the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) report, National Action Plan for Health Security (NAPHS), and/or national GHSA roadmap allocate or describe specific funding from the national budget (covering a time-period either in the future or within the past five years) to address the identified gaps?

Yes = 1 , No/country has not conducted a JEE = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

WHO Strategic Partnership for IHR and Health Security (SPH); Global Health Security Agenda

### 5.5.2b

Does the Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) gap analysis and/or PVS assessment allocate or describe specific funding from the national budget (covering a time-period either in the future or within the past five years) to address the identified gaps?

Yes = 1 , No/country has not conducted a PVS = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

OIE PVS assessments

## 5.5.3 Financing for emergency response

### 5.5.3a

Is there a publicly identified special emergency public financing mechanism and funds which the country can access in the face of a public health emergency (such as through a dedicated national reserve fund, an established agreement with the World Bank pandemic financing facility/other multilateral emergency funding mechanism, or other pathway identified through a public health or state of emergency act)?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence of a publicly identified special emergency public financing mechanism or funds which Andorra can access in the event of a public health emergency. Andorra is not eligible for either the International Development Association or World Bank Pandemic Emergency Financing Facility. [1, 2] There is also no information available on the website of the Ministry of Health nor on the National Health Plan 2020. [3, 4] No further evidence is provided by the Civil Protection and Emergency Management website. [5] No national strategy document or relevant media were found.

[1] International Development Association (IDA). "Borrowing Countries". [<http://ida.worldbank.org/about/borrowing-countries>]. Accessed 20 December 2020.

[2] World Bank (WB). 2017. "Pandemic Emergency Financing Facility (PEF)".

[<https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/pandemics/brief/fact-sheet-pandemic-emergency-financing-facility>]. Accessed 20

December 2020.

[3] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [<https://www.salut.ad/>]. Accessed 20 December 2020.

[4] Ministry of Health. PLA NACIONAL DE SALUT 2020.

[[https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/pns2020/PNS\\_2020\\_Projecte.pdf](https://www.salut.ad/images/stories/pns2020/PNS_2020_Projecte.pdf)]. Accessed December 12, 2020.

[5] Civil Protection and Emergencies Management Department (Departament de Protecció Civil i Gestió d'Emergències).

[<https://www.protecciocivil.ad/>]. Accessed December 15, 2020.

## 5.5.4 Accountability for commitments made at the international stage for addressing epidemic threats

### 5.5.4a

Is there evidence that senior leaders (president or ministers), in the past three years, have made a public commitment either to:

- Support other countries to improve capacity to address epidemic threats by providing financing or support?
- Improve the country's domestic capacity to address epidemic threats by expanding financing or requesting support to improve capacity?

Needs to meet at least one of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure., Yes for both = 1, Yes for one = 1, No for both = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Andorra's senior leaders have made a public commitment to support other countries to improve capacity to address epidemic threats by providing financing or support in the past three years, nor to improve the country's domestic capacity to address epidemic threats by expanding financing or requesting support to improve capacity. There is no information provided by the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Ministeri d'Afers Exteriors), Official Gazette and WHO websites. [1, 2, 3, 4] According to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Ministeri d'Afers Exteriors d'Andorra), the international cooperation strategic priorities are education, vulnerable groups and environmental groups focusing on climate change. [5]

[1] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [<https://www.salut.ad/>]. Accessed December 20, 2020.

[2] Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Ministeri d'Afers Exteriors). [<https://www.exteriors.ad/ca/>]. Accessed December 20, 2020.

[3] Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA).

[<https://www.bopa.ad/Pagines/inici.aspx#>]. Accessed December 20, 2020

[4] WHO. Policy Documents. [<https://www.who.int/hrh/documents/policy/en/>]. Accessed December 20, 2020.

[5] Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Ministeri d'Afers Exteriors). "Objectives, priorities and actors (Objectius, prioritats i actors)".

[<https://www.exteriors.ad/ca/afers-multilaterals-i-cooperacio/cooperacio-internacional-al-desenvolupament/objectius-prioritats-actors>]. Accessed December 20, 2020.

### 5.5.4b

Is there evidence that the country has, in the past three years, either:

- Provided other countries with financing or technical support to improve capacity to address epidemic threats?
- Requested financing or technical support from donors to improve the country's domestic capacity to address epidemic threats?

Needs to meet at least one of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure., Yes for both = 1, Yes for one = 1, No for both = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**



There is no evidence that Andorra has either provided other countries with financing or technical support to improve capacity to address epidemic threats nor requested financing or technical support from donors to improve the country's domestic capacity to address epidemic threats.

There is no information provided by the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Ministeri d'Afers Exteriors) , Official Gazette or WHO websites. [1, 2, 3, 4] According to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Ministeri d'Afers Exteriors d'Andorra), the international cooperation strategic priorities are education, vulnerable groups and environmental groups focusing on climate change. [5] According to the Georgetown Infectious Disease Atlas (GIDA) Global Health Security Tracker, Andorra did not receive directly any specific amount of funding, nor has the country provided any. [6] Although there is evidence that Andorra hosted 39 Cuban doctors in March 2020 to provide support in battling the Covid-19 public health emergency, such support did not address improvements to the country's capacity to address epidemic threats. [7]

[1] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [<https://www.salut.ad>]. Accessed 5 September 2018.

[2] Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Ministeri d'Afers Exteriors). [<https://www.exteriors.ad/ca/>]. Accessed 5 September 2018.

[3] Official Gazette of the Principality of Andorra (Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra BOPA). [<https://www.bopa.ad/Pagines/inici.aspx#>]. Accessed 5 September 2018.

[4] WHO. Policy Documents. [<https://www.who.int/hrh/documents/policy/en/>]. Accessed December 20, 2020.

[5] Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Ministeri d'Afers Exteriors). "Objectives, priorities and actors (Objectius, prioritats i actors)". [<https://www.exteriors.ad/ca/afers-multilaterals-i-cooperacio/cooperacio-internacional-al-desenvolupament/objectius-prioritats-actors>]. Accessed 12 October 2018.

[6] Georgetown Infectious Disease Atlas (GIDA) Global Health Security Tracker. [<https://tracking.ghscosting.org/details/7/recipient>]. Accessed December 20, 2020.

[7] France24. Tiny Andorra gets 39 Cubans to battle coronavirus. [<https://www.france24.com/en/20200330-tiny-andorra-gets-39-cubans-to-battle-coronavirus>]. Accessed December 19, 2020.

### 5.5.4c

Is there evidence that the country has fulfilled its full contribution to the WHO within the past two years?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

2021

Economist Impact analyst qualitative assessment based on official national sources, which vary by country

## 5.6 COMMITMENT TO SHARING OF GENETIC AND BIOLOGICAL DATA AND SPECIMENS

### 5.6.1 Commitment to sharing genetic data, clinical specimens, and/or isolated specimens (biological materials) in both emergency and nonemergency research

#### 5.6.1a

Is there a publicly available plan or policy for sharing genetic data, clinical specimens, and/or isolated specimens (biological materials) along with the associated epidemiological data with international organizations and/or other countries that goes beyond influenza?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Andorra has a publicly available plan or policy for sharing genetic data, epidemiological data, clinical specimens or isolated specimens with international organisations and other countries that goes beyond influenza. There is no related information available on the websites of the Ministry of Health, Department of Agriculture and Livestock or Department of Higher Education, Research and Study Support. [1, 2, 3]

[1] Ministry of Health (Ministeri de Salut). [<https://www.salut.ad/>]. Accessed December 20, 2020.

[2] Department of Agriculture and Livestock (Departament d'Agricultura i Ramaderia). 2005. [<https://www.agricultura.ad/>]. Accessed December 20, 2020.

[3] Department of Higher Education, Research and Study Support (Departament d'Ensenyament Superior, Recerca i Ajuts a l'Estudi). [<https://www.ensenyamentsuperior.ad/>]. Accessed December 20, 2020.

### 5.6.1b

**Is there public evidence that the country has not shared samples in accordance with the Pandemic Influenza Preparedness (PIP) framework in the past two years?**

Yes = 0 , No = 1

**Current Year Score: 1**

There is no public evidence that Andorra has not shared samples in accordance with the PIP framework in the past two years. The World Health Organization has not reported any non-compliance in the past year by Andorra; nor did a search for media articles on this produce any results. [1]

[1] World Health Organization (WHO). 2020. "Virus sharing". [[http://www.who.int/influenza/pip/virus\\_sharing/en/](http://www.who.int/influenza/pip/virus_sharing/en/)]. Accessed December 20, 2020.

### 5.6.1c

**Is there public evidence that the country has not shared pandemic pathogen samples during an outbreak in the past two years?**

Yes = 0 , No = 1

**Current Year Score: 1**

There is no public evidence that Andorra has not shared pandemic pathogen samples during an outbreak in the past two years. Andorra has not reported any outbreaks of diseases of pandemic concern in the past two years to the World Health Organization. There is no evidence that Andorra has not shared Covid-19 samples, either. [1, 2]

[1] World Health Organization (WHO). 2020. "Disease Outbreak

News". [<https://www.who.int/csr/don/archive/year/2020/en/>]. Accessed December 20, 2020.

[2] World Health Organization (WHO). 2017. "Disease Outbreak News". [<http://www.who.int/csr/don/archive/year/2019/en/>]. Accessed December 20, 2020.

## Category 6: Overall risk environment and vulnerability to biological threats

### 6.1 POLITICAL AND SECURITY RISK

#### 6.1.1 Government effectiveness

##### 6.1.1a

Policy formation (Economist Intelligence score; 0-4, where 4=best)

Input number

Current Year Score: 4

2020

Economist Intelligence

##### 6.1.1b

Quality of bureaucracy (Economist Intelligence score; 0-4, where 4=best)

Input number

Current Year Score: 4

2020

Economist Intelligence

##### 6.1.1c

Excessive bureaucracy/red tape (Economist Intelligence score; 0-4, where 4=best)

Input number

Current Year Score: 4

2020

Economist Intelligence

##### 6.1.1d

Vested interests/cronyism (Economist Intelligence score; 0-4, where 4=best)

Input number

Current Year Score: 4

2020

Economist Intelligence

### 6.1.1e

Country score on Corruption Perception Index (0-100, where 100=best)

Input number

Current Year Score: 67.31

2020

Transparency International

### 6.1.1f

Accountability of public officials (Economist Intelligence score; 0-4, where 4=best)

Input number

Current Year Score: 4

2020

Economist Intelligence

### 6.1.1g

Human rights risk (Economist Intelligence score; 0-4, where 4=best)

Input number

Current Year Score: 4

2020

Economist Intelligence

## 6.1.2 Orderly transfers of power

### 6.1.2a

How clear, established, and accepted are constitutional mechanisms for the orderly transfer of power from one government to another?

Very clear, established and accepted = 4, Clear, established and accepted = 3, One of the three criteria (clear, established, accepted) is missing = 2, Two of the three criteria (clear, established, accepted) are missing = 1, Not clear, not established, not accepted = 0

Current Year Score: 4

2021

Economist Intelligence

### 6.1.3 Risk of social unrest

#### 6.1.3a

**What is the risk of disruptive social unrest?**

Very low: Social unrest is very unlikely = 4, Low: There is some prospect of social unrest, but disruption would be very limited = 3, Moderate: There is a considerable chance of social unrest, but disruption would be limited = 2, High: Major social unrest is likely, and would cause considerable disruption = 1, Very high: Large-scale social unrest on such a level as to seriously challenge government control of the country is very likely = 0

**Current Year Score: 4**

2021

Economist Intelligence

### 6.1.4 Illicit activities by non-state actors

#### 6.1.4a

**How likely is it that domestic or foreign terrorists will attack with a frequency or severity that causes substantial disruption?**

No threat = 4, Low threat = 3, Moderate threat = 2, High threat = 1, Very high threat = 0

**Current Year Score: 4**

2021

Economist Intelligence

#### 6.1.4b

**What is the level of illicit arms flows within the country?**

4 = Very high, 3 = High, 2 = Moderate, 1 = Low, 0 = Very low

**Current Year Score: 1**

2020

UN Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

#### 6.1.4c

**How high is the risk of organized criminal activity to the government or businesses in the country?**

Very low = 4, Low = 3, Moderate = 2, High = 1, Very high = 0

**Current Year Score: 4**

2021

Economist Intelligence

## 6.1.5 Armed conflict

### 6.1.5a

Is this country presently subject to an armed conflict, or is there at least a moderate risk of such conflict in the future?

No armed conflict exists = 4, Yes; sporadic conflict = 3, Yes; incursional conflict = 2, Yes, low-level insurgency = 1, Yes; territorial conflict = 0

Current Year Score: 4

2021

Economist Intelligence

## 6.1.6 Government territorial control

### 6.1.6a

Does the government's authority extend over the full territory of the country?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

2021

Economist Intelligence

## 6.1.7 International tensions

### 6.1.7a

Is there a threat that international disputes/tensions could have a negative effect?

No threat = 4, Low threat = 3, Moderate threat = 2, High threat = 1, Very high threat = 0

Current Year Score: 3

2021

Economist Intelligence

## 6.2 SOCIO-ECONOMIC RESILIENCE

### 6.2.1 Literacy

#### 6.2.1a

Adult literacy rate, population 15+ years, both sexes (%)

Input number

Current Year Score: 99.9

2016

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO);  
The Economist Intelligence Unit

## 6.2.2 Gender equality

### 6.2.2a

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Gender Inequality Index score

Input number

**Current Year Score: 0.82**

2018

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); The Economist Intelligence Unit

## 6.2.3 Social inclusion

### 6.2.3a

Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90 a day (2011 PPP) (% of population)

Input number

**Current Year Score: 0.24**

2008-2018

World Bank; Economist Impact

### 6.2.3b

Share of employment in the informal sector

Greater than 50% = 2, Between 25-50% = 1, Less than 25% = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

The World Bank and ILOSTAT do not provide any data for Andorra's informal employment share. [1] The average share of informal unemployment in Europe is 18.4%, and there is no more granular data for Andorra. [2] The unemployment rate for Andorra, whose last estimate was in 2019, is assumed to be 2.4%, which is assumed close to the structural unemployment [3]

[1] World Bank/ILOSTAT. Informal employment, Andorra.

[<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.ISV.IFRM.ZS?locations=AD>]. Accessed December 20, 2020.

[2] European Union/OECD. Policy Brief on Informal Entrepreneurship Entrepreneurial Activities in Europe. 2015.

[[https://www.oecd.org/cfe/leed/Policy%20Brief%20on%20Informal%20Entrepreneurship\\_%20Entrepreneurial%20Activities%20in%20Europe.pdf](https://www.oecd.org/cfe/leed/Policy%20Brief%20on%20Informal%20Entrepreneurship_%20Entrepreneurial%20Activities%20in%20Europe.pdf)]. Accessed December 20, 2020.

[3] SP Global. Fitch upgrades Andorra to BBB+. 2019. [<https://www.spglobal.com/marketintelligence/en/news-insights/trending/frw7kvftmbckb1cv5ckfdg2>]. Accessed December 20, 2020.

### 6.2.3c

#### Coverage of social insurance programs (% of population)

Scored in quartiles (0-3, where 3=best)

**Current Year Score: 3**

2016, or latest available

World Bank; Economist Impact calculations

## 6.2.4 Public confidence in government

### 6.2.4a

#### Level of confidence in public institutions

Input number

**Current Year Score: 1**

2021

Economist Intelligence Democracy Index

## 6.2.5 Local media and reporting

### 6.2.5a

Is media coverage robust? Is there open and free discussion of public issues, with a reasonable diversity of opinions?

Input number

**Current Year Score: 2**

2021

Economist Intelligence Democracy Index

## 6.2.6 Inequality

### 6.2.6a

#### Gini coefficient

Scored 0-1, where 0=best

**Current Year Score: 0.35**

Latest available.

World Bank; Economist Impact calculations



## 6.3 INFRASTRUCTURE ADEQUACY

### 6.3.1 Adequacy of road network

#### 6.3.1a

What is the risk that the road network will prove inadequate to meet needs?

Very low = 4, Low = 3, Moderate = 2, High = 1, Very high = 0

Current Year Score: 4

2021

Economist Intelligence

### 6.3.2 Adequacy of airports

#### 6.3.2a

What is the risk that air transport will prove inadequate to meet needs?

Very low = 4, Low = 3, Moderate = 2, High = 1, Very high = 0

Current Year Score: 4

2021

Economist Intelligence

### 6.3.3 Adequacy of power network

#### 6.3.3a

What is the risk that power shortages could be disruptive?

Very low = 4, Low = 3, Moderate = 2, High = 1, Very high = 0

Current Year Score: 4

2021

Economist Intelligence

## 6.4 ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS

### 6.4.1 Urbanization

#### 6.4.1a

Urban population (% of total population)

Input number

Current Year Score: 87.98

2019

World Bank

## 6.4.2 Land use

### 6.4.2a

Percentage point change in forest area between 2006–2016

Input number

Current Year Score: 0

2008-2018

World Bank; Economist Impact

## 6.4.3 Natural disaster risk

### 6.4.3a

What is the risk that the economy will suffer a major disruption owing to a natural disaster?

Very low = 4, Low = 3, Moderate = 2, High = 1, Very high = 0

Current Year Score: 4

2021

Economist Intelligence

## 6.5 PUBLIC HEALTH VULNERABILITIES

### 6.5.1 Access to quality healthcare

#### 6.5.1a

Total life expectancy (years)

Input number

Current Year Score: 82.9

2018

United Nations; World Bank, UNICEF; Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME); Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)  
World Factbook

#### 6.5.1b

Age-standardized NCD mortality rate (per 100 000 population)

Input number

Current Year Score: 466.85

2019

WHO

### **6.5.1c**

Population ages 65 and above (% of total population)

Input number

Current Year Score: 17.36

2019

World Bank

### **6.5.1d**

Prevalence of current tobacco use (% of adults)

Input number

Current Year Score: 33.8

2018

World Bank

### **6.5.1e**

Prevalence of obesity among adults

Input number

Current Year Score: 25.6

2016

WHO

## **6.5.2 Access to potable water and sanitation**

### **6.5.2a**

Percentage of homes with access to at least basic water infrastructure

Input number

Current Year Score: 99

2017

UNICEF; Economist Impact

### 6.5.2b

**Percentage of homes with access to at least basic sanitation facilities**

Input number

**Current Year Score: 99**

2017

UNICEF; Economist Impact

## 6.5.3 Public healthcare spending levels per capita

### 6.5.3a

**Domestic general government health expenditure per capita, PPP (current international \$)**

Input number

**Current Year Score: 2450.41**

2018

WHO Global Health Expenditure database

## 6.5.4 Trust in medical and health advice

### 6.5.4a

**Trust medical and health advice from the government**

Share of population that trust medical and health advice from the government , More than 80% = 2, Between 60-80%, or no data available = 1, Less than 60% = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

2018

Wellcome Trust Global Monitor 2018

### 6.5.4b

**Trust medical and health advice from medical workers**

Share of population that trust medical and health advice from health professionals , More than 80% = 2, Between 60-80%, or no data available = 1, Less than 60% = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

2018

Wellcome Trust Global Monitor 2018