

el Periòdic News

POLITICS

The PS calls for the integration of a National Human Rights Institution

The party adapts the Proposal of the Reasoner of the Citizen so that the Law will soon see the light

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The social democratic party explained last Monday the amendments they have presented to the proposal of the Citizen's Reasoner Law, a draft law proposed by the same party, which in the face of the will to end up approving the law they have self-amended to adapt it to the Government criteria. The deputy president, Susanna Vela, detailed that last February 2nd they entered the law proposal, a text with the intention of modernizing and updating the institution of the Reasoner in accordance with the international standards of the Venice and Paris Commissions. Now the group is entering the process of 11 amendments to «adopt the institution of the Paris Principles so that it can be a national human rights institution», as well as including the modifications given by the Executive's decision.

In this sense, the president of the social democratic parliamentary group, Judith Casal stated that «there are two significant aspects at a political level» on which the Government has not ended up agreeing. The first of the cases is the proposal of the PS that the Reasoner could impose suspensive effects on the complaints he receives regarding deadlines or to appeal against these administrative acts: «We thought it was a change that was



The deputy president, Susanna Vela and the president of the Social Democratic Parliamentary Group, Judith Casal.

The social democratic parliamentary group renounces two of the main proposals he had made

good, because, what we were trying to do was to prevent those conflicts that the Reasoner through his intermediation could finish resolving from reaching justice», explained Casal while adding that the Government did not see it the same way.

The other component is the demand to legitimize the Citi-

zen's Reasoner so that he can raise questions of constitutionality about laws and regulations directly. At this point, the Government made a criterion, and for this reason from the PS they decided to make an amendment to this legitimation and allow the Reasoner to bring a specific issue before the Government or General Council so that the parliamentary groups can do the work to file constitutional appeals. In this sense, Casal stated that «we would prefer the Reasoner to be independent and have enough tools to be able to do it independently without being conditioned by the political will

of the government or the parliamentary groups».

Finally, Casal also presented the claim to adapt the Law of the Citizen Advocate to the so-called Paris Principles, so that the institution assumes the powers of a National Human Rights Institution for the promotion and protection of these. The social democrats propose that this institution be located within that of the Citizen's Reasoner in order to have a double guarantee of monitoring compliance with international treaties and achieve the recommendations formulated by different United Nations Committees. ●

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

SFGA/JAVILADOT



Visit of United Nations experts for the evaluation of the Paris Agreement report, last Monday.

Andorra, the first country in the world to present the United Nations climate policy report

The ability to reduce emissions is lower when it comes to a small country

EL PERIÒDIC
ESCALDES-ENGORDANY

Andorra has been the first country in the world to pass the review, by a delegation of the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), of the Biannual Transparency Report (BTR) that the Principality delivered in the international communique at the end of last year. The Secretary of State for Energy Transition, Transport and Mobility, David Forné, has highlighted that «we were the first country to present this report and, therefore, we are also the first to pass the review by the UN». poin-

ting out that this fact makes Andorra a reference.

The expert reviewer of the UNFCCC, Pepa López, has highlighted that «it is a historic moment that demonstrates Andorra's commitment and ambition in the fight against climate change». In addition, López explained that the audit will help in the review of the reports that must also be submitted by the other countries.

The report is the document that collects the information related to national greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, the objectives for reducing them, as well as the measures and policies that the country has taken

forward to fight against climate change and historical CO2 emissions. This transparency mechanism, which follows from the Paris Agreement, establishes the obligation of all the countries that signed the Agreement to deliver every two years a report explaining the commitments and progress made to deal with the fight against change climatic This first report must be submitted to the UN by the end of 2024, and Andorra has done so more than once year before, since he handed it in in October 2023.

Forné emphasized that, despite the fact that the country is responsible for emitting very few

greenhouse gases as a percentage, it wants to be a reference in the presentation of transparency mechanisms because «Andorra receives the impacts of climate change in the same way as do the rest of the countries and being a more vulnerable mountain territory». Regarding the analysis of the document, López pointed out, on behalf of the other experts and also the secretariat, that the report is «complete and transparent» and with reference to the objectives that Andorra has set itself pointed out that they are «ambitious» considering that it is a small country, and therefore, the capacity to reduce emissions is lower. ●

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