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Background on EU relations with Andorra, Monaco and San Marino February 2026

Section 1

EU-ANDORRA RELATIONS¹

1. Context

The Principality of Andorra is a sovereign landlocked country in the Pyrenees, bordering France in the north and Spain in the south. Andorra has historical and institutional ties with Spain and France. The Constitution approved by referendum on 14 March 1993 defined Andorra as a parliamentary co-principality. The two Co-princes – who are, in their personal and exclusive capacity, the President of the French Republic and the Bishop of Urgell – are, jointly and undividedly, the Head of State and embody its highest representation, symbols and guarantors of the permanence and continuity of Andorra, as well as its independence. Following the adoption of the Constitution, France, Spain and Andorra signed on 1 June 1993 a treaty of good neighbourliness, friendship and cooperation which establishes diplomatic relations and an exchange of ambassadors with Andorra.²

In 1990, the EU and Andorra signed a trade agreement,³ and aim at Andorra's closer integration with the EU, on the basis of shared values, and its economic growth based on a continued transformation and diversification of its increasingly open and fiscally transparent economy.

The EU opened **negotiations on an Association Agreement** with Andorra, Monaco and San Marino in 2015. The negotiations were concluded in December 2023 with Andorra and San Marino, and the Commission proposed its signing, provisional application and conclusion in April 2024. The Agreement represents the most comprehensive Association Agreement between the EU and a third party. It will provide for the participation of Andorra (and San Marino) in the internal market under equal conditions of competition and respect of the same rules. The Association Agreement will also establish a framework to develop and promote dialogue and cooperation in areas of common interest such as R&D, education, social policy, the environment, consumer protection, culture and regional cooperation. The Andorran government has indicated that it would organise a referendum in view of

¹ The “country fiche” in annex includes key facts and figures

² <https://www.un-ilibrary.org/content/books/9789210454063s002-c014>

³ Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Principality of Andorra (1990); OJ No L 374/16 of 31 December 1990. Available at: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=OJ:JOL_1990_374_R_0016_01

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ratification of the Association Agreement. The date has not yet been set. In line with the Andorran Constitution, the referendum is not legally binding.

In an opinion survey conducted in the latter half of 2025, 35.2% of respondents to the Observatori d'AR+In poll believe the impact of the agreement will be “very positive” or “rather positive,” while 34% believe the agreement will have a mainly negative impact. 20.1% of participants preferred not to take a position on the agreement's impact.⁴

Recent developments: Following the general elections of 2 April 2023, a parliamentary majority of 16 out of 28 seats supports Prime Minister Xavier Espot Zamora, in office since May 2019. His key priority is concluding the Association Agreement with the EU allowing Andorra's participation in EU internal market. [REDACTED]

Beyond the Association Agreement, the Andorran government's priorities centre on boosting social cohesion while modernising the country's economic and institutional foundations. Its top priority is expanding access to housing through public construction, buyer-aid and rental support measures, incentives to mobilise empty properties, and new legislation to protect the right to housing, and digital transformation, including for the public administration. Andorra's public finances have remained resilient in recent years, supported by strong fiscal management, robust revenue collection, and a rebound in economic activity following the COVID-19 pandemic. According to the IMF's 2025 Article IV consultation,⁵ the general government posted an overall fiscal surplus of about 2.2% of GDP in 2024 (reflecting 2023 outcomes), underpinned by solid revenues and controlled spending. Public debt has steadily declined from its pandemic peak and stood at approximately 33.7% of GDP in 2024, with continued projected declines toward around 30% by 2026, comfortably below the statutory ceiling of 40% of GDP set by Andorran fiscal rules.

The Universal Periodic Review (UPR) report on Andorra, presented during the 50th session of the UN Human Rights Council's UPR Working Group on 6 November 2025, highlighted positive steps taken by Andorra, including reforms on gender equality and significant advancements in LGBTQIA+ rights, such as the recognition of civil unions since 2014, the prohibition of discrimination based on sexual orientation since 2005, and the recent passage of a bill to legalise same-sex marriage.

The **Council of Europe's Group of States against Corruption (GRECO)** published a report in December 2024 further assessed progress, confirming that out of all recommendations, nine

⁴ https://www.diariandorra.ad/nacional/251230/l-acord-d-associacio-perd-embranzida-i-s-iguala_187010.html

⁵ https://www.imf.org/en/news/articles/2025/04/09/pr25096-andorra-imf-concludes-2025-article-iv-consultation-with-the-principality-of-andorra?utm_

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recommendations were now satisfactorily implemented, three partly implemented, and one remained unimplemented, notably concerning the composition of the High Council of the Judiciary.⁶

In its third report evaluating Andorra's implementation of the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings, published on 31 January 2024, the Council of Europe's **Group of Experts on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (GRETA)** acknowledged that Andorra has made progress in the development of a legal, institutional and policy framework to combat human trafficking, but should take additional measures to identify potential victims.

2. Foreign and Security Policy

Andorra has **diplomatic relations** with more than 150 States. Its diplomatic network includes embassies in Paris, Madrid, Brussels, Lisbon, Vienna, Strasburg, Geneva and New York. Only France and Spain have resident Ambassadors in Andorra. While there is no permanent EU presence in the country, the Head of the EU Delegation to UNESCO and OECD, based in Paris, is the EU Ambassador accredited to Andorra and Monaco.

Andorra is a member of 27 international organisations (including UN, Council of Europe, OSCE, IMF, UNESCO, Secretaría General Iberoamericana, International Civil Aviation Organization, Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), INTERPOL, Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie and observer of three other organizations (including WTO and Comunidade dos Países de Língua Portuguesa - CPLP). Andorra is not currently a member of the International Labour Organization. In its Conclusions of 25 June 2024, the Council of the European Union reiterated its call for Andorra to join the ILO.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

In terms of alignment with EU statements, as a like-minded partner, Andorra has an established practice to support, on a case-by-case basis, EU foreign policy positions as part of deliberations in international organisations. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Andorra, Monaco and San Marino are not yet part of the group of countries that are systematically invited to formally align with CFSP declarations by the High Representative on behalf of the EU and Council decisions on restrictive measures. In its Conclusions of 25 June 2024, as regards foreign policy, the Council continued to support and reinforce earlier actions to strengthen cooperation in foreign policy through the establishment of bilateral political dialogues with Andorra, San Marino, and Monaco, as well as encouraging alignment with the EU's Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) positions, declarations, and restrictive measures. This includes inviting these countries to

⁶ <https://rm.coe.int/fifth-evaluation-round-preventing-corruption-and-promoting-integrity-i/1680b090f4>

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formally align with CFSP declarations made by the High Representative on behalf of the EU and EU restrictive measures. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Andorra, Monaco and San Marino were invited to the European Political Community meetings since the 2nd EPC meeting in Moldova in June 2023.

On September 26, 2025, Andorra's Prime Minister Xavier Espot addressed the United Nations General Assembly, strongly affirming the nation's support for multilateralism, peace, and global cooperation. This address underscored Andorra's dedication to fostering collaborative international relationships and contributing to global stability. For 2025, the public budget for international development cooperation grants was €364,776.

The Principality has seventeen conventions for the elimination of double taxation (DTAs) in force (France, Spain, Luxembourg, Liechtenstein, Portugal, United Arab Emirates, Malta, Cyprus, San Marino, Hungary, Croatia, Monaco, Czech Republic, Iceland, The Netherlands, Lithuania, and the Republic of Korea) and three signed DTAs (Latvia, Romania and Montenegro)⁷.

Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine: On 3 March 2022, the Parliament approved a new law that allowed the government to apply EU equivalent restrictive measures against Russia. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Furthermore, Andorra has consistently voted with the EU in the UN and the other international organisations following Russia's war on Ukraine.

The Decree 111/2022, of 25 March 2022⁸ has been updated thereafter upon EU adoption of new restrictive measures. On 28 March 2022, the Decree 110/2022 established the procedure for the reception and stay of people displaced due to the humanitarian situation in Ukraine and created an inter-ministerial working group as well as the Register of Displaced Persons. More than 300 Ukrainian refugees have access to education, health or the labour market, depending on their needs. The quota that the Government had established, set at 285, was fulfilled by the end of June 2022.

Andorra joined the Register of Damage Caused by the Aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine, created by the Council of Europe on 31 May 2023. On 9 January 2024, Andorra, Monaco and San Marino subscribed to a DPRK/Russia: Joint statement on ballistic missile transfers for the aggression in Ukraine.⁹

Since 2022, Andorra has provided support to Ukraine primarily through multilateral and humanitarian channels. Throughout this period, Andorra has consistently supported Ukraine's sovereignty and human-rights protection efforts in relevant European and multilateral forums. On 8 March 2024, the

⁷ https://www.andorranbanking.ad/en/aba_topics/double-taxation-treaties/?utm

⁸ <https://www.uifand.ad/en/component/search/?searchword=Russian&searchphrase=all&Itemid=207>

⁹ https://www.eeas.europa.eu/eeas/dprkrussia-joint-statement-ballistic-missile-transfers-aggression-ukraine_en

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Government contributed €5,000 to a humanitarian initiative supporting medical and psychological assistance for civilians affected by the war. On 1 July 2024, Andorra made a voluntary contribution of €90,953 to the Council of Europe's *Action Plan for Ukraine 2023–2026*, aimed at resilience, recovery, and reconstruction. On 10 June 2025, the Government provided an additional €10,000 to support the protection of Ukrainian children within the same Council of Europe framework. On 30 June 2025, Andorra and Ukraine held their first-ever Prime Ministerial meeting, as part of the UN Conference on Financing for Development. Prime Minister Xavier Espot Zamora and Denys Shmyhal agreed to strengthen bilateral cooperation. Andorra further strengthened its diplomatic engagement on 23 September 2025, when it joined the international coalition “Bring Kids Back UA”, condemning the illegal deportation of Ukrainian children. On 16 December 2025, Andorra became one of the 35 states to sign the Convention establishing an International Claims Commission for Ukraine. Andorra continues to defend Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity within international organizations – the UN, OSCE and the Council of Europe.

Israel - Hamas conflict: The Head of Government, Xavier Espot has condemned the "terrorist attacks perpetrated in several places in Israel" and expressed Andorra's support and solidarity to the Israeli authorities and civilian population. At the same time appealed to "stop the escalation of violence and respect international humanitarian law and deploy all diplomatic efforts to protect civilian populations in both Israel and Palestine. Andorra together with Monaco supported the EU Declaration of 10 October 2023 condemning in the strongest possible terms the multiple and indiscriminate attacks across Israel by Hamas¹⁰. Andorra has also provided humanitarian aid through the Red Cross and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA). On United Nations General Assembly (UNGA), Andorra voted in favour of the non-binding resolution¹¹ calling for an "immediate, lasting and sustained" ceasefire in the Gaza Strip over the war that recently erupted in the area adopted on 27 October 2023 and the resolution on “Protection of civilians and upholding legal and humanitarian obligations” demanding an “immediate humanitarian ceasefire”, the immediate and unconditional release of all hostages and well as “ensuring humanitarian access” that was adopted on 12 December 2023¹². On 12 September 2025, Andorra joined 142 UN member states in endorsing the New York Declaration — a resolution co-sponsored by France and Saudi Arabia — which calls for a two-state solution, a sovereign Palestinian state alongside Israel, a ceasefire in Gaza, the disarmament of Hamas, and the handover of Gaza governance to a unified Palestinian authority.

Relations with China: Formal diplomatic relations between the Principality of Andorra and China were established on 19 June 1994. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] In 2024 Andorra launched a cycle of cultural-exchange events to mark the 30th

¹⁰ https://www.eeas.europa.eu/delegations/paris-oecd-and-un/217%C3%A8me-session-du-conseil-ex%C3%A9cutif-de-l%E2%80%99unesco_und_en?s=64

¹¹ United Nations General Assembly Resolution ES-10/21

¹² <https://news.un.org/en/story/2023/12/1144717>

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anniversary of diplomatic relations the “Geografies” cycle — focused on China. The cycle includes conferences, workshops, cultural activities, and aims to deepen mutual understanding and stimulate future collaboration.¹³

On 1 November 2024, the Chinese government (through its embassy accredited to Andorra) announced a visa exemption for Andorran ordinary-passport holders: as of 8 November 2024, they may travel to China for up to 15 days (tourism, business, transit or visiting) without visa — on a trial basis until 31 December 2025. In November 2025, China decided to extend this policy until 31 December 2026.



Defence and security: Andorra has no army or intelligence services, but a small ceremonial army. Andorran military defence is based on treaties with Spain and France (such as the 1993 Treaty of Good Neighbourliness, Friendship, and Cooperation).¹⁴ The army's role in internal security was largely taken over by the formation of the Police Corps of Andorra in 1931.

Law enforcement services in Andorra are provided by the National Police Corps, which is part of the Ministry of Justice. Andorra’s Police Corps is headed by a Director assisted by two Deputy Directors who work directly with judicial authorities and the public prosecutor. INTERPOL supports Andorra to tackle international crime. Andorra has been a full member of INTERPOL since 23 November 1987. The national contact point for INTERPOL in Andorra is the National Central Bureau (NCB), which is integrated into the “Criminal Police International Cooperation Department” of the Andorran Police.

Bilateral Agreements between EU and Andorra:

- a) **Trade Agreement of 1990 (in force since 1991)** – it is the first agreement between the Principality of Andorra and the European Union (then the European Economic Community). The Agreement creates a customs union between Andorra and the EU for industrial products (i.e., chapters 25 to 97 of the Harmonized System). Although agricultural products are excluded from the customs union, agricultural products originating from Andorra benefit from an exemption of import duties in the EU. The Agreement also includes a reciprocal commercial franchise regime for travellers.
- b) **Veterinary Protocol of 1997 (in force since 1998)** – following this agreement, Andorra adopts the EU regulations on veterinary matters, in respect to the specificities of the country, so that the territory of the Principality of Andorra is integrated into the European Union when it comes to

¹³ <https://www.govern.ad/ca/w/la-inaguracio-del-cicle-geografies-inicia-els-actes-de-commemoracio-del-30e-aniversari-de-relacions-diplomatiques-entre-andorra-i-xina-1?utm>

¹⁴ <https://www.boe.es/buscar/doc.php?id=BOE-A-1993-16868>

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veterinary matters. Consequently, Andorra and the EU can freely exchange live animals and animal products.

- c) **Cooperation Agreement of 2004 (in force since 2005)** – it establishes the basis to expand relations in areas such as environment, education, culture, youth, communication, transport and regional policy, among others. However, this Agreement has not been made operational.
- d) **Monetary Agreement of 2011 (in force since 2012)** – According to the Monetary Agreement, Andorra is entitled to use the euro as its official currency and to issue a certain amount of Andorran euro coins. The EU and Andorra are in the process of amending the Monetary Agreement to take into account the entry into application of the Association Agreement.
- e) **Agreement on the automatic exchange of information on financial accounts to improve international tax compliance (in force since 2016, as amended)** – This agreement, which replaced the original Agreement on the taxation of savings income of 2004 (in force since 2005) and took into account the progress made within the EU and the OECD in relation to mutual administrative assistance in tax matters, implements the OECD's global standard on automatic exchange of financial account information and entered into force in 2017. It also provides for exchange of information on request between tax authorities in accordance with the updated OECD standard in this field. The amending protocol was signed in October 2025, together with similar protocols concluded with Monaco, San Marino and Liechtenstein, and entered into force on 1 January 2026. [REDACTED]
- f) **Agreement on several aspects in the field of border management (to be signed in 2026)**– Following the authorisation of negotiation in May 2024, the Commission has been negotiating with Andorra an agreement laying down provisions on the absence of border controls on persons between EU and Andorra, as well as compensatory measures, in particular a procedure where Andorra submits residence permit applications to France or Spain for a security check. The residence permits will have ‘Schengen wide effect’, whereas holders of residence permit issued by Andorra will be exempt from registration in the Entry/Exit System, the European Travel Information and Authorisation System (ETIAS) and will be able to enter and stay in Schengen States for short stays without a visa. In addition, the agreement includes provisions on police cooperation. In parallel, an agreement with the same content is being negotiated with San Marino. Since 2004, citizens of Andorra may use “EU” lanes at external borders of **Schengen** Member States applying the relevant Schengen acquis (without prejudice to the application of the regime of external border controls of third country nationals to Andorrans). Should a thorough control give rise to delays for EU citizens (or other citizens benefiting from relevant EU acquis), the control will be carried out outside the “EU” lane.

3. Specific areas of cooperation

Climate change – Andorra, accounting for 0.001% of global emissions, aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) by 63% in 2035 (compared to a business as usual scenario) and to reach carbon neutrality by 2050. Andorra was the first country in the world to deliver the Biennial Transparency Report (BTR) under the Paris Agreement, more than a year ahead of schedule, in which it reports on the progress made to implement its NDC¹⁵. Andorra subscribed to the Global Pledge to triple renewable energy and double annual energy efficiency improvements by 2030 and is part of the Carbon Neutrality Coalition and the Global Methane Pledge.

- **The mountain Partnership**, a UN voluntary alliance of partners dedicated to improving the lives of mountain peoples and protecting mountain environments around the world. This initiative supports concrete initiatives at all levels to address threats, improve quality of life and sustain healthy environments in the world’s mountain regions. Cooperation is ongoing between Andorra, Spain and France in the framework of the Pyrenean Observatory of Climate Change.
- **Research and Innovation** - Andorra can participate as an “associated partner” in the EU Research and Innovation programme (“Horizon Europe”), i.e. without receiving EU funding (due to their status as high income third countries). Andorra may wish to consider establishing a co-funding mechanism (providing financial support to its legal entities wishing to participate in Horizon projects) in order to strengthen its participation in the EU research and innovation programme and R&I consortia.
- **Environment** – In 2022 the Commission launched negotiations on Andorra’s association to the LIFE Programme.
- **Regional policy** - Andorra currently participates in two INTERREG programmes supported by EU Cohesion policy: “South-West Europe” (larger scale transnational cooperation covering all of Portugal, Spain, Andorra and south-west France) and the “Spain-France-Andorra” cross-border programme focused on border area cooperation among the three countries. Andorra participates to the governance and the implementation of both programmes, which support cooperation projects in a wide range of sectors. Under the cross-border programme, Andorra is also fully involved in the implementation of an integrated territorial strategy.
- **European Investment Bank (EIB)** - Andorra requested to be an EIB "operational country" in June 2020. A Framework Agreement was signed in December 2022 and entered into force on 30 March 2023, allowing the EIB to grant financing for investments in Andorra. An Andorran delegation visited the EIB on 3 July 2023 for initial technical meetings. Between 2024 and today, cooperation between the Principality of Andorra and the European Investment Bank has

¹⁵ <https://www.govern.ad/altres-noticies/item/16233-andorra-el-primer-pais-del-mon-en-lliurar-davant-de-la-comunitat-internacional-les-contribucions-nacionals-contral-el-canvi-climatic>

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progressed significantly, culminating in the approval of the country's first EIB financing operation¹⁶, focused on energy transition and electricity infrastructure projects, thereby marking the transition from the preparatory phase to the effective operational deployment of the Bank's activities in Andorra. In February 2025, the EIB approved financing for a project in Andorra. The Government of Andorra will be the borrower, and state-owned utility company FEDA will be the promoter. The €60m loan will partially finance various energy sector investments, including a wind farm, substations, and a hydroelectric power station, as part of a total project cost of €135m. The loan agreement is expected to be signed in the first half of 2026.

- **Tax good governance** - Andorra is within the scope of the enhanced dialogue on tax good governance that the EU conducts with third countries (EU list of non-cooperative jurisdictions for tax purposes), led by the Code of Conduct Group (Business Taxation). The aim is to promote tax good governance worldwide, in order to maximise efforts to prevent tax avoidance and evasion. Since December 2018, Andorra is fully compliant with all relevant criteria of the EU list, without any outstanding issues. With regards to automatic exchange of information, exchanges with EU MSs take place thanks to a specific Agreement¹⁷ signed by Andorra with the EU in 2016, which has been amended through an amending protocol signed on 13 October 2025 which entered into force on 1 January 2026. The amendments implement the changes to the Common Reporting Standard adopted by the OECD in 2022¹⁸ (please see point e) on page 9 above).

Andorra also does not operate any harmful preferential tax regimes and has adequately implemented the minimum standard on country-by-country reporting (CbCR).¹⁹ The assessments of the Code of Conduct Group are closely aligned with the work of the OECD and other international bodies on tax good governance issues, to ensure that the work in this area is well coordinated and mutually reinforcing.

Andorra is also among the 139 members of the BEPS IF joining the OECD/G20 Statement on a Two-Pillar Solution to Address the Tax Challenges Arising from the Digitalisation of the Economy.²⁰ In the framework of the Association Agreement negotiations, the EU and Andorra have agreed in December 2023 on the inclusion of the standard EU provision on tax good governance in the Association Agreement.

- **Customs and other tax recovery assistance** – Andorra also provides recovery assistance to EU Member States regarding import duties and export duties due following a customs operation, since

¹⁶ <https://www.eib.org/en/projects/all/20230708?utm>

¹⁷ <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/fr/press/press-releases/2016/02/12/eu-andorra-deal-on-automatic-exchange-of-tax-data/>

¹⁸ On 10 October 2022, the OECD published amendments to the Common Reporting Standard, which from tax year 2026 (information to be exchanged in 2027) should cover digital financial products, allow a broader scope of reporting and apply enhanced due diligence procedures.

¹⁹ [https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/docserver/21bd1938-](https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/docserver/21bd1938-en.pdf?expires=1707158298&id=id&accname=oid031827&checksum=944B5EF5F5343C63D0EA2C942B99F3F1)

<en.pdf?expires=1707158298&id=id&accname=oid031827&checksum=944B5EF5F5343C63D0EA2C942B99F3F1>

²⁰ <https://www.oecd.org/tax/beps/oecd-g20-inclusive-framework-members-joining-statement-on-two-pillar-solution-to-address-tax-challenges-arising-from-digitalisation-october-2021.pdf>

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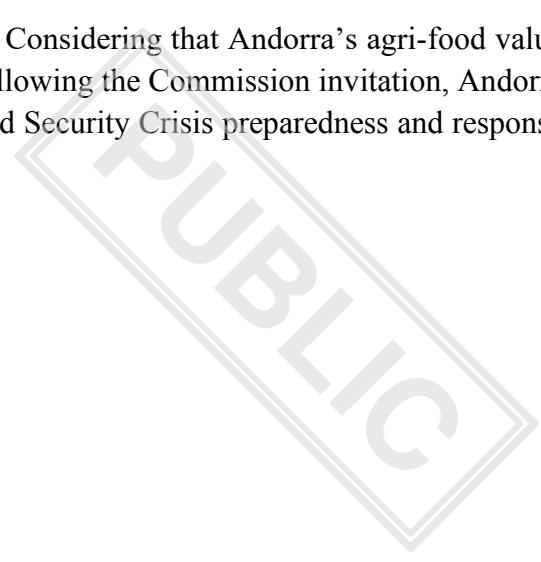
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4 September 2003.²¹ It has also been agreed that a framework for recovery assistance between Andorra and the EU Member States, relating to all tax claims, will be established within 4 years from the entry into force of the Association Agreement currently negotiated.


- **Anti-money laundering (AML) / Countering Financing of Terrorism (CFT) regime** - In the context of the Monetary Agreement between the EU and Andorra, which foresees alignment of the Andorran AML/CFT legislation on the relevant EU acquis, the Andorran Parliament initiated on 26 May 2021 the procedure to amend and align Law 14/2017 on Directive (EU) 2018/843 (the “5th AMLD”). The amending Bill was approved on 16 December 2021. Upon the approval and publication of the Bill, and in order to fully transpose 5th AMLD, the Government of Andorra has also approved two decrees (Decrees 214 and 215/2022) amending the regulations regarding (i) the Register of legal entities and access to the information related to beneficial ownership thereof and (ii) the Register of trusts and legal arrangements services providers. As a member of MONEYVAL, Andorra is subject to regular mutual evaluations of its AML/CFT regime. The 3rd Enhanced Follow-up Report and Compliance rating on Andorra was adopted by the MONEYVAL Committee at its 4th Intersessional Consultation (Strasbourg, 8 October - 15 November 2021). Overall, Andorra has made sufficient progress in addressing some of the TC deficiencies identified in its mutual evaluation report and applicable subsequent follow-up reports in relation to FATF Recommendation 8. FATF Recommendation 15 previously rated as Compliant is downgraded to Partially Compliant. Andorra will remain in enhanced follow-up and will continue to report back to MONEYVAL on progress to strengthen its implementation of AML/CFT measures. Andorra was expected to report back in one year’s time i.e. in November 2022, but didn’t submit a report.
- **EUROPOL:** The working arrangement between Andorra and the agency entered into force on 25 September 2021, under the EUROPOL regulation; it enables a structured cooperation and the deployment of a Liaison Officer at the Agency’s headquarters, although it cannot be the basis to exchange personal data.
- Andorra is party to the key Council of European Conventions and their Protocols on **cooperation in criminal matters** that provide the basis for cooperation with Member States in this area.
- The Commission adopted a decision in 2010 determining that Andorra was providing an adequate level of protection for personal data transferred from the European Union. In its recent review of the functioning of the adequacy decisions (COM(2024) 7 final), the Commission concluded that Andorra continues to provide an adequate level of protection. As a result, data transfers from the EU to Andorra can continue to take place without additional requirements.

²¹ Decision No 1/2003 of the EC-Andorra Joint Committee of 3 September 2003 on the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary for the proper functioning of the Customs Union, OJ L 253 of 7.10.2003, p. 3.

- **Food supply and food security in times of crisis** - Considering that Andorra's agri-food value chains are strongly linked to those of the EU, and following the Commission invitation, Andorra participates in the expert group of the European Food Security Crisis preparedness and response Mechanism (EFSCM) since March 2022.



4. Country fiche – Principality of Andorra

	<p>Demographic and social indicators: Population: 88,406 (2025) (Male 45,924 (51,95%); female 42,482 (48.05%)) Density 186 inh/km² Population growth rate: 2.1% (2024 vs 2025) Population groups: Andorrans (44.9%), Spanish (23.6%), Portuguese (9.6%), French (4.5%) Language: Catalan (official) Life expectancy at birth (2023) 84.6.4 years; 80.8 years (men), 85.9.0 years (women) Literacy level: 97.1% (estimated 2016)</p>
<p>Political and geographic data: Land Area: 468 km² Borders: Spain (63,7 km), France (56,6 km) Capital city: Andorra la Vella Historic foundation: 1278 National day: 8 September, commemorates the Virgin of Meritxell, patron saint of Andorra Political system: Parliamentary Co-Principality Heads of State: Episcopal Co-Prince Josep-Lluís Serrano Pentinat, French Co-Prince Emmanuel Macron Head of Government: Prime Minister Xavier Espot Zamora (re-elected in April 2023), elected by the Consell General (Parliament) Foreign Minister: Inma Tor Faus (since May 2023) Ambassador to the EU: S.E. M. Vicenç MATEU ZAMORA (in accreditation process) National legislature: General Council (Parliament): 28 councillors, elected by universal suffrage for a 4-year term. Voters cast two votes, one for a closed national list with fourteen candidates, one for a closed local (parish) list with two candidates. Out of the 28 councillors, 14 represent the 7 parishes of Andorra (elected from local lists by the majority system) and 14 are elected from national lists that get more than 1/14 (7.14%) of the vote (greater residue rule). Political parties - Government (16 seats): Demòcrates (13 seats), Committed Citizens (3) Opposition (12 seats): Concòrdia (5), Social-Democrats (3), Endavant (3), non-assigned (1) Next elections: 2027</p>	<p>Economic data: GDP: €3.73 billion (2024 est., IMF WEO, current prices) GDP/capita (PPP): ≈€60,000 (PPP, 2024 est., IMF) Real GDP Growth: +2.1% (2024 est., IMF) Debt/GDP: ~37% (2024 est., IMF) GDP structure: (2022): Commerce, hospitality, transport, information and communications: 11.8%; Non-financial: 7.8%; Construction: 7.4%; Services: 7.1%; Financial, real estate, professional and technical: 5.4%; Public administrations, education, health, social and personal services: 4.1%; Agriculture: 1.2%; Industry and manufacturing: 0.8% Inflation: +3,2.% (2024) Unemployment: 1.7% (2024) Exports: €238 million (2024 est., national statistics – goods) to Spain 49.3%, France 15.9%, Imports: ~€1.9 billion (2024 est., national statistics –from Spain 59.1%, France 10.8. Official Development Assistance provided: 0,8M€,22 (2020) (approx. 0,03% GDP) Human Development Index (2023 data, UNDP 2024 report): 0.930 (very high human development; rank ~35), Global Freedom Score (2024, Freedom House): 93/100 (Free), World Bank Governance Indicators (2023): Voice and Accountability: ~1.00 Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism: ~1.55 Government Effectiveness: ~1.50 Regulatory Quality: ~1.40 Rule of Law: ~1.45 Control of Corruption: ~1.30</p>

Section 2

EU-MONACO RELATIONS²²

1. Context

Monaco is a 2 km² city-state, embedded within a conurbation of more than one million inhabitants in France. It is the most densely populated country in the world, and its national residents represent a minority in its territory. According to its Constitution, Monaco is “*a sovereign and independent State within the framework of the general principles of international law and specific agreements with France*”. It has concluded more than 140 bilateral conventions with France,²³ some involving the direct application of French law.

Monaco is highly integrated in the EU through its relationship with France and the customs union between the two countries.²⁴ The Principality is part of the customs territory of the European Union since 1968, is a part of the European VAT system and uses the euro as official currency. It is not a signatory of the Schengen Agreement, but it is a port of entry into the Schengen area, on the basis of bilateral agreements with France which regulate free movement between the two countries and stipulate that entry into France can take place through the port and heliport of Monaco; these agreements pre-date the Schengen Agreement and have been grandfathered under the Schengen *acquis*. For these reasons, nationals of Monaco are exempted of being in possession of an ETIAS and registration in the EES. In June 2025, during the official state visit of the French President, Monaco and France signed an *avenant* (amendment) to their longstanding Customs Convention of 18 May 1963. It aims at modernising and enhancing legal cooperation—particularly regarding the exchange of information—in response to evolving economic and regulatory requirements.

In 2015, the EU opened **negotiations on an Association Agreement** with Andorra, Monaco and San Marino, in line with the EU’s objective of developing a special relationship with neighbouring countries, aiming to establish an area of prosperity and good neighbourliness, founded on EU’s values and characterised by close and peaceful relations based on cooperation. On 14 September 2023, Executive Vice President Šefčovič and Monaco Foreign Minister Berro-Amadeï agreed that the conditions to conclude an agreement within the current mandate of the European Commission were not met and subsequently suspended the negotiations. In its latest Conclusions of 25 June 2024, the Council acknowledged that the conditions for the successful conclusion of the negotiations were not present.

²² The “country fiche” in annex includes key facts and figures

²³ <https://en.gouv.mc/Policy-Practice/Monaco-Worldwide/Agreements-and-Treaties/Treaties-and-bilateral-agreements/Themes/Bilateral-treaties-with-France>

²⁴ <https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/jorf/id/JORFTEXT000000432136?utm>

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Recent developments: Since 2024, Monaco has experienced several changes in its head of government, Minister of State (the equivalent of a prime minister). In September 2024, Pierre Dartout was replaced by Didier Guillaume who passed away in 2025. Isabelle Berro-Amadeï, Minister of Foreign Affairs, was appointed Acting Minister of State, ensuring continuity of government during an extended interim period. In mid-2025, Philippe Mettoux was announced as the new Minister of State but withdrew before taking office. This led to the appointment and swearing-in of Christophe Mirmand in July 2025 who set out a clear agenda focused on strengthening public safety and civil protection as a foundation for freedom and stability, advancing financial and international compliance (notably reforms aimed at exiting the FATF grey list), and working closely with the National Council on fiscal policy and the 2025 revised budget. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Elections to the National Council (24 seat Parliament) last took place on 5 February 2023. Only Monegasque nationals have voting rights (electoral roll 7.594 people). These elections saw the lowest ever level of participation, only 57.26%, down from 74.55% in 2018 and 70.35% in 2013. The Union Nationale Monegasque (Union) ran against Nouvelles Idées pour Monaco (NIM) and won all the 24 seats. The elections to the National Council do not involve changes in the Government, which is only politically accountable to the Prince and does not emanate from the Parliament. The National Council does not vote the “confidence” on the government, but its approval is required to adopt the annual budget and to ratify international agreements. Therefore, although its constitutional powers are relatively limited, the National Council will have to ratify the Association Agreement, which the previous majority considered as threatening the key interests of the Monegasque nationals and the preferences for the nationals (inscribed in the Constitution).

The **economy** of the Principality of Monaco has traditionally been very healthy, characterised by high GDP per capita, sustained growth, budgetary surpluses, no state debt, and a sizeable reserve (*Fonds de Réserve Constitutionnel*, the Constitutional Reserve Fund). In 2024, Monaco’s GDP exceeded €10 billion for the first time, reflecting solid expansion and sustained economic dynamism.

As Monaco has no indigenous sources of **fossil fuels**, it is completely dependent on imports from France. However, despite that, there is a waste-to-energy district heating system, which provides heating to households and businesses. Monaco produces 20% of its energy needs (heat, waste); 99% of electricity is imported. Monaco is committed to achieving carbon neutrality by 2050, with interim greenhouse gas reduction targets for 2030 under its national Climate and Energy Plan.

In the context of its fourth **Universal Periodic Review (UPR)** in January 2024, Monaco received a significant number of recommendations from UN Member States, the majority of which were accepted or taken into consideration, covering areas such as institutional human rights safeguards, non-discrimination, access to justice and detention conditions. In July 2024, the Human Rights Council adopted the final UPR outcome report by consensus, and Monaco reaffirmed its commitment to implementing the recommendations it supported.

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In March 2023, the Group of States against **Corruption of the Council of Europe (GRECO)** concluded that Monaco had satisfactorily implemented 12 of 16 recommendations from its 2017 evaluation on corruption prevention among parliamentarians, judges, and prosecutors, while four remained partly implemented, mainly concerning public disclosure of parliamentarians' interests and strengthening conflict-of-interest mechanisms.

With regard to LGBTQI rights, in the 2025 ILGA-Europe Rainbow Map, the Principality was placed 43rd out of 49, reflecting the absence of comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation, the lack of recognition of same-sex marriage, and the impossibility for transgender persons to change their legal gender. While same-sex sexual activity has long been legal, same-sex couples have access only to a limited cohabitation arrangement introduced in 2020, which provides restricted rights and obligations and does not equate to marriage, including in the areas of adoption and family law.

2. Foreign and security policy

Monaco has **diplomatic relations** with more than 160 States, with embassies and missions in Paris, Brussels, Madrid, Berlin, Vienna, Rome, Lisbon, Strasbourg, London, Geneva, Bern, Washington and New York, and 132 Honorary Consuls active in 81 countries. While there is not a permanent EU presence in the country, the Head of the EU Delegation to UNESCO and OECD, based in Paris, is the EU Ambassador accredited to Andorra and Monaco (non-resident).

Monaco is member of the UN, 14 UN's specialised agencies and 28 intergovernmental organisations (Council of Europe, OSCE, INTERPOL, EUROCONTROL, Union pour la Méditerranée, etc.).

Monaco's foreign policy priorities and principles for intervention are determined by the Sovereign Prince, with a predilection for the environment, human rights (the rights of women, children, and minorities, combating discrimination and human trafficking, etc.), maintaining international peace and security and achieving sustainable development objectives. The Sovereign Prince is personally invested in marine environment issues and the Arctic. He published his first related book in June 2022 (*«L'Homme et l'Océan»*) and supports various initiatives in the area.

Monaco is not member of the **International Labour Organisation**. The Council, in its Conclusions of 21 June 2022 and again in June 2024, called Monaco to join the International Labour Organization and to ratify and implement the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and the Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the Court.

Monaco signed the **Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court** on 18 July 1998 but has yet to ratify it. Monaco is not party to the Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the Court (APIC).

[REDACTED]

In terms of **alignments with the EU**, as a like-minded partner, Monaco, like Andorra and San Marino, supports, on a case-by-case basis, EU foreign policy positions in international organisations. Monaco's law foresees a systematic alignment to French and EU decisions on sanctions.

In its **Conclusions of 25 June 2024**, as regards foreign policy, the Council continued to support and reinforce earlier actions to strengthen cooperation in foreign policy through the establishment of bilateral political dialogues with Andorra, San Marino, and Monaco, as well as encouraging alignment with the EU's Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) positions, declarations, and restrictive measures. This includes inviting these countries to [REDACTED] align with CFSP declarations made by the High Representative on behalf of the EU and EU restrictive measures. Furthermore, the Council acknowledges and appreciates the participation of Andorra, San Marino, and Monaco in European Political Community meetings, emphasising the importance of this cooperation for European unity and global security.²⁵

[REDACTED]

Andorra, Monaco and San Marino were invited to the **European Political Community (EPC)** since the 2nd EPC meeting in June 2023 in Moldova.

Monaco formally joined the international community of nations providing government aid to less developed countries in 2023, when it first began reporting the amounts of official development assistance (ODA) granted by the Prince's Government (approximately €637/capita/year over the period 2022-2024). The Principality's official development assistance policy is in line the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and aims to fight poverty and reduce inequalities, especially in the least developed countries (LDCs). Environmental conservation is another major track of the Principality's aid policy, and Monaco is the leading per capita contributor to the Green Climate Fund, the main multilateral fund dedicated to helping developing countries tackle climate change challenges. Monaco's interventions focus on supporting human development in 11 partner countries, including 7 LDCs in sub-Saharan Africa (Burkina Faso, Burundi, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal) and 4 middle-income countries (Lebanon, Morocco, South Africa and Tunisia). Interventions take the form of operational projects contributing to the three-year

²⁵ <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2024/06/25/eu-relations-with-non-eu-western-european-countries-council-approves-conclusions/>

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strategic plans. Monaco provided USD 28.9 million (preliminary data) of ODA in 2024 (USD 28.2 million in constant terms). This was of 8.7% in real terms in volume from 2023²⁶.

Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine: Following the start of Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine, Monaco has been aligning with EU statements, including in multilateral fora, and with related EU sanctions. The sanctions are implemented by ministerial decisions. Under a scheme adopted by the government, refugees from Ukraine who have family or friendship ties to a resident of Monaco are eligible for temporary protection which grants them assistance and rights in areas such as access to labour market, education or financial support.

[REDACTED]

Monaco is among the forty countries that have joined the Council of Europe Register of Damage Caused by the Aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine as founding members on 17 May 2023.

On 9 January 2024, Andorra, Monaco and San Marino subscribed to a DPRK/Russia: Joint statement on ballistic missile transfers for the aggression in Ukraine.²⁸

In 2025, Monaco has participated in multilateral initiatives, including signing the Council of Europe Convention establishing an International Claims Commission for Ukraine, aimed at assessing and processing claims related to the conflict. Monaco contributed financially to the Council of Europe Action Plan for Ukraine (2023–2026) to support resilience, recovery, and reconstruction efforts. The National Council conducted a visit to Kyiv to strengthen parliamentary cooperation and address humanitarian concerns, including the situation of children affected by the conflict. Monaco has also implemented measures to assist displaced Ukrainians, providing temporary residence permits and access to support services.

Following his address to UNGA in September 2025, Prince Albert II met with Ukrainian President Zelenskyy to restate his position, “firmly condemning the war of aggression against Ukraine and the suffering it is inflicting on the civilian population”, expressing hope that a fair, lasting and negotiated peace could be reached as soon as possible that guarantees security for Ukraine.

Israel - Hamas conflict: Monaco's foreign policy on the Middle East reflects a combination of expressions of solidarity and a broadly balanced, humanitarian principles. In October 2023, Prince

²⁶ https://www.oecd.org/en/publications/development-co-operation-profiles_04b376d7-en/monaco_a757fe24-en.html

²⁷ [REDACTED]

²⁸ EEAS: https://www.eeas.europa.eu/eeas/dprkrussia-joint-statement-ballistic-missile-transfers-aggression-ukraine_en
State Department: <https://www.state.gov/joint-statement-on-dprk-russia-ballistic-missile-transfers/>

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Albert II publicly conveyed support and compassion to Israel following terrorist attacks, while reiterating broader calls for peace and respect for humanitarian values. At the United Nations, Monaco supports resolutions focused on the protection of civilians and humanitarian obligations. In September 2025, Monaco formally recognised the State of Palestine, reaffirming its support for a two-state solution based on Israel's security and the Palestinian people's right to a sovereign and viable state.

Relations with China: Monaco and China established diplomatic relations on 16 January 1995. On 24 April 2019, President Xi paid a state visit to Monaco, marking the first-ever visit by a Chinese head of state to the Principality. [REDACTED]

In 2025, China and Monaco marked the 30th anniversary of their diplomatic relations, highlighting a long-standing political partnership based on mutual trust and cooperation. This milestone was celebrated with official messages exchanged between H.S.H. Prince Albert II and Chinese President Xi Jinping. In addition, official Chinese delegations from the Macau Special Administrative Region visited Monaco in March and April 2025, engaging in government-level meetings and discussions on economic and political cooperation, including innovation and sustainable development initiatives.

Defence and internal security arrangements: [REDACTED]

The Police Department is tasked with maintaining public order and the security of people and property. To this end, it patrols the territory. It also performs the duties of criminal investigation police under conditions defined by the law. The Commissioner of Police also carries out all of the duties relating to administrative and criminal policing laid down by the law.

²⁹ [REDACTED]

3. Specific areas of cooperation

- Monaco is committed to **sustainable development** and to fight **climate change**. In its new NDC published in July 2025, Monaco committed to a 67.6% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2035 (compared to 1990 levels), building on its previous goal of 55% by 2030, and carbon neutrality by 2050. In July 2023, the Principality announced a contribution of €3.3 million to the Green Climate Fund (GCF), as part of the second replenishment process, for the period 2024-2027, to finance and implement projects for climate change mitigation or adaptation in the most vulnerable countries. At COP 28 (December 2023), Monaco joined the Global Renewables and Energy Efficiency Pledge and endorsed the Declaration on Sustainable Agriculture.
- Monaco promotes **environmental protection** and ocean conservation including biodiversity and sustainable ocean management, supporting initiatives through the Oceanographic Institute and the Prince Albert II Foundation. The Monaco Blue Initiative, launched in 2010, continues to convene scientists, policymakers, international organisations and the private sector, with its 17th edition held in May 2026. Monaco has ratified the BBNJ Treaty on marine biodiversity beyond national jurisdiction and, together with France, reinforced ocean protection through the Declaration for the Ocean in 2025, addressing pollution, illegal fishing, marine protected areas and precautionary approaches to deep-sea mining. The Principality also joined the Space4Ocean Alliance in 2025 to support ocean observation technologies and continues to engage in polar research and awareness programmes. On land, Monaco pursues a “Zéro déchet plastique à usage unique” policy, with single-use plastic bans enforced since 2023. Monaco reaffirmed its opposition to deep-seabed mining at the ISA 28th session in July 2023, highlighting its ongoing commitment to marine conservation.
- On **multilateral environmental agreements**, Monaco is a Party to the UNECE Air Convention and to several of the older protocols under this Convention; however, they have not become Party to the most recent and most politically important Gothenburg Protocol, as amended. Monaco is therefore among the few countries still keeping the old pollutant-specific protocols open, resulting in a superfluous double reporting burden for the EU. This issue would be solved by Monaco ratifying the Gothenburg Protocol – thereby also aligning with EU Directive 2016/2284.
- Monaco cooperates with **EUROPOL** under a 2011 Agreement on Operational and Strategic Co-operation which supports the fight against international organized crime, especially terrorism, trade in human beings and illegal immigrant smuggling, unlawful drug trafficking.³⁰ In 2018, an agreement expanding the areas of cooperation between the Principality of Monaco and EUROPOL to all areas under EUROPOL’s competence, including terrorism, cybercrime, organized crime, drugs trafficking, people trafficking and money laundering, was signed by the Minister of Interior and the Executive Director of EUROPOL.

³⁰ <https://www.EUROPOL.europa.eu/cms/sites/default/files/documents/principalityofmonaco.pdf>

- Monaco is party to the key Council of European Conventions and their Protocols on **cooperation in criminal matters** that provide the basis for cooperation with Member States in this area.
- The Principality's **digital transition** was launched in 2019 with the "Extended Monaco" programme. For enterprises to succeed in the transition, Monaco has also launched an action plan based on "Extended Monaco pour l'Entreprise", the "Fonds Bleu" and "Les Ateliers du Numérique". As part of the "Extended Monaco" initiative, it became the first country in the world, since July 2019, with full 5G coverage. The Principality has consolidated its digital infrastructure reaching 100% fibre-optic coverage by 2023 and maintained universal 5G coverage with enhanced indoor deployment and multi-vendor equipment (Ericsson but also non-trusted vendor Huawei), and complementary satellite connectivity options (including Starlink) in 2025.
- **Tax good governance** – Monaco remains within the scope of the EU's enhanced dialogue on tax good governance, under which the European Union monitors third-country cooperation with EU and OECD standards to combat tax avoidance and evasion. The Principality continues to be assessed as compliant with EU tax good governance principles, reflecting its implementation of key transparency measures such as the automatic exchange of financial account information under the OECD Common Reporting Standard (CRS) and related EU requirements. Since 2024, Monaco has aligned its legal framework further with international tax transparency standards. This involved the entry into force of an amended agreement on the automatic exchange of financial information with the EU in 2026, which extended reporting obligations and reinforced cooperation in combating cross-border tax evasion, thus strengthening Monaco's integration into the EU's tax compliance regime. Monaco remains part of the OECD/G20 Inclusive Framework on BEPS and has implemented country-by-country reporting standards as well as the Two-Pillar Solution to address tax challenges arising from the digitalisation of the economy. In the context of its cooperation with the EU on tax good governance, discussions on the inclusion of tax good governance provisions in a future Association Agreement remain a reference point, though formal negotiations have not resumed.
- **Anti-money laundering (AML) / Countering Financing of Terrorism (CFT) regime** - Monaco has undertaken substantial reforms since the 2023 MONEYVAL mutual evaluation highlighted significant deficiencies in its AML/CFT legal framework. Following the 2023 report and subsequent legislative reforms, including the establishment of a combined Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) and AML/CFT supervisory authority, enhanced beneficial ownership registers and strengthened confiscation and sanctions mechanisms, MONEYVAL's follow-up evaluation in late 2024 confirmed that Monaco is compliant with 7 FATF Recommendations and largely compliant with 32 others, leaving only one partially compliant (New technologies) — a marked improvement in technical compliance. Monaco also developed a comprehensive National Strategy and Action Plan for 2025–2027 to address remaining operational effectiveness issues, including risk assessment, sanctions enforcement, judicial capacity, and asset seizure.

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In June 2024, Monaco made a high-level political commitment to work with the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and MONEYVAL to strengthen the effectiveness of its AML/CFT regime, and this cooperation has continued through 2025 and 2026. As a result, the FATF acknowledged Monaco's tangible progress in improving its AML/CFT framework at its June 2025 plenary, noting that measures due for implementation were broadly addressed and that reforms with later deadlines were advancing, though work remains on enforcement outcomes.

Despite these reforms, **Monaco continues to be listed by FATF** as a jurisdiction under increased monitoring ("**grey list**") as of late 2025, indicating that strategic deficiencies remain, particularly in demonstrating effective enforcement, the sustained increase of asset seizure actions, and risk-based supervision outcomes. On 10 June 2025, the European Commission included Monaco on its updated list of high-risk third countries for AML/CFT³¹, reflecting its ongoing FATF monitoring status and triggering additional scrutiny under EU frameworks; this listing remains subject to review by the European Parliament and the Council of the EU.

Monaco has reaffirmed its commitment to exit the FATF grey list by mid-2026, as per the timetable agreed with FATF, and continues to implement its action plan in close cooperation with international bodies. The Principality's authorities and legislature remain focused on strengthening the practical effectiveness of AML/CFT measures and improving enforcement outcomes necessary for removal from the grey list.

- **Food supply and food security in times of crisis** - Considering that Monaco's agri-food value chains are strongly linked to those of the EU, and following the Commission invitation, Monaco participates in the expert group of the European Food Security Crisis preparedness and response Mechanism (EFSCM) since March 2022.
- **Research and Innovation:** Monaco can participate as "associated partner" in the EU Research and Innovation programme ("Horizon Europe"), i.e. without receiving EU funding (due to their status as high income third countries). Monaco established in 2022 a co-funding mechanism providing local financing to Monegasque legal entities to support their participation in Horizon Europe projects in order to strengthen the Monegasque participation in the EU research and innovation programme and R&I consortia in areas of mutual interest. More specifically Monaco foresees co-funding for Horizon Europe projects in the areas of energy, bio-economy, digital, health, and the Marie Skłodowska Curie Actions (MSCA).

³¹ https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=OJ%3AL_202501184&

4. Country fiche – Principality of Monaco



Political and geographic data:

Land Area: 2.08 km²
Borders: 5.47 km (France)
Exclusive Economic Zone: territorial waters 12 nautical miles. EEZ not formally proclaimed
Coastline: 4.86 km
Formation: 1297
National day: 19 November – commemorates Prince Rainier III accession to the throne

Political system: Hereditary and Constitutional Monarchy. Executive power exercised by a Minister of State, assisted by a Council of Government, under the high authority of the Prince. Legislative power is shared between the Prince and the Legislative Assembly.

Head of State and Government: Son Altesse Serenissime Prince Albert II since 6 April 2005
Ministre d’Etat: Christophe Mirmand since 21 July 2025.

Foreign Minister: Isabelle Berro-Amadeï since 17 January 2022

Ambassador to the EU: Frédéric Labarrère since July 2022

National legislature: Conseil National (Legislative Assembly), 24 members elected by universal suffrage for a 5 year term; combining majority system (2/3 of the seats) and proportional, with distribution to the highest average (1/3 remaining); the Government is not politically accountable to the National Council but only to the Prince. Legislative Assembly’s approval is required to adopt annual budget and ratify international agreements.

Political parties –Union Nationale Monégasque (24 seats)
- Next elections: 2028

Demographic and social indicators:

Population (residents): 37,308 (male 48.9%; female 51.1%) (2016 census); **38,423 (2024 census)**

Population growth rate: 0.1% (2021)

Density: 18,445.7 inh/km² (est 2025) → **18,446 inh/km² (2024)**

Population groups: Monegasque ~9,262; French ~8,376; Italians ~7,492 (145 nationalities) (2024) → **Monegasque ~9,262 (24.1%), French ~8,375 (21.8%), Italians ~7,496 (19.5%) (2024)**

Official Language: French

Life expectancy at birth (Monegasque nationals) (2019–2021) 86.7 (average); 84.9 (men), 88.7 (women)

Literacy level: 100%

Economic data:

GDP: 10.28 Billion € (2024)

GDP/capita: 107,213€ (2024)

GDP Growth: 8.8% (2024)

Debt/GDP: no national debt

GDP structure: (2022) Technical activities, administrative, support services (20.9%), Financial Services / Insurances (17.6%), Construction (8.9%), Real Estate activities (7.6%), Wholesale trade (10.6%), Public Administration (5.7%), Retail trade (6.4%), Info / Comm services (4.9%), other services (3.8%), Manufacturing (3.4%), Hotels, restaurants catering (8.1%), Transport (3%)

Inflation: Monaco does not calculate its rate

Unemployment: no unemployment rate

Exports: 1300M€ (2024) (excl France): to Italy 21.6%, Germany 11.2%, 10.4% Switzerland

Imports 2,800,1M€ (2024) (excl France): from Italy 23.4%, UK 12.3%, Germany 9.2%, China 5.9%, Switzerland 5.2%, USA 4.8%.

Official Development Assistance provided:

USD 28.9 million (2024)

Human Development Index: n.a.

Corruption Perception Index: n.a.

Global Freedom Score (2024): 82 (free)

Section 3

EU-SAN MARINO RELATIONS

1. Context

San Marino, an enclave in Italy, has very close relations with this Member State (Convention of Friendship and Good neighbourhood of 1939). On social security there are bilateral agreements with Italy (1974), Belgium (1955) and France (1949). EU-San Marino relations, established in 1983, are based on a range of bilateral agreements, which cover areas such as customs union, taxation of private savings income and monetary issues.

The EU opened **negotiations on an Association Agreement** with Andorra, Monaco and San Marino in 2015. The negotiations were concluded in December 2023 with Andorra and San Marino and the Commission proposed its signing, provisional application and conclusion in April 2024. The Agreement represents the most comprehensive Association Agreement between the EU and a third party. It will provide for the participation of San Marino (and Andorra) in the internal market under equal conditions of competition and respect of the same rules. The Association Agreement will also establish a framework to develop and promote dialogue and cooperation in areas of common interest such as R&D, education, social policy, the environment, consumer protection, culture and regional cooperation. It is expected that the agreement will be provisionally applied between the EU and San Marino, following the consent of the European Parliament and ratification by San Marino.

A first ever meeting between a President of the European Council and San Marino's Co-Heads of State, the two Captains Regent, was held on 29 January 2018 (Brussels). The Council's EFTA Working Party conducted a study visit to San Marino on 4 October 2024. In October 2023, the President and Vice-President of the Foreign Affairs Committee (AFET) of the European Parliament, David McAllister and Željana Zovko, made an official visit to San Marino.³² The MEPs, reiterated strong support for the Republic's path towards association with the European Union.

Recent Developments: On 9 June 2024, elections for the Grand and General Council, the primary legislative body in San Marino, were held concurrently with the European elections. With a voter turnout of 50.73%, the results indicated a continuation of the existing political landscape, with the Christian Democratic Party, led by Secretary of State Beccari, emerging as the dominant force, securing 22 seats. In coalition with the Alleanza Riformista party, it garnered a total of 26 seats out of 60.

The government of San Marino has outlined its key priorities and policy agenda for 2025, with the Association Agreement with the European Union a strategic objective. To achieve this, the

³² <https://www.thewatcherpost.it/esteri/a-historical-year-for-san-marino-one-step-away-from-signing-the-association-agreement-with-the-eu/>

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government is focusing on preparing the public administration and legal framework to align with EU standards, with the aim of comprehensive adaptation rather than just regulatory updates. Additionally, the government has identified fiscal reform and tax policy overhaul as a priority³³. Other key areas of focus include maintaining financial stability and consolidating the banking sector, as well as improving public services and social policies, such as public health, territorial planning, work inclusion, and environmental policies.

Economic situation – As of mid 2025, Fitch Ratings has affirmed San Marino’s LongTerm Foreign Currency Issuer Default Rating at “BB+” and revised the outlook to Positive. The agency cites significant improvements in the banking sector, including a sharp reduction in nonperforming loans from over 50 % in 2022 to around 19 % by the end of 2024, and stronger capital adequacy, with a Tier 1 ratio of 17.4 % by December 2024.

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) concluded its 2025 Article IV consultation for San Marino in November 2025, highlighting a positive momentum, underpinned by a diversified growth model that has shown resilience to external shocks. The IMF at the same time stressed the importance of improving public spending efficiency by prioritizing expenditures and rationalizing subsidies, wages, and pensions. Regulatory adjustments in the banking sector are also recommended in order to align with expected European Union standards, particularly in the context of the pending EU Association Agreement.³⁴

[REDACTED]

In December 2024, the **Council of Europe’s Group of States against Corruption (GRECO)** published its “Fifth Evaluation Round” report addressing corruption prevention for persons with top executive functions (ministers, senior officials, etc.) and members of the Police Corps. GRECO notes that San Marino still lacks a fully fledged national anti-corruption policy for those top-level executives, and recommends that such a policy be developed after a comprehensive corruption-risk assessment tailored to them. Although San Marino adopted a Code of Conduct for the government (since 2022), GRECO calls for that Code to be harmonised with the existing public-official code, strengthened with clearer conflict-of-interest, lobbying, post-employment and asset-declaration rules, and better supervision/enforcement. GRECO also recommends confidential counselling on ethics, regular training, and integrity checks for top officials and the police corps. San Marino is required to report to GRECO on implementation of the recommendations by 31 May 2026.

³³ Law No 141/2025

³⁴ <https://www.imf.org/en/news/articles/2025/11/24/pr-25390-republic-of-san-marino-imf-executive-board-concludes-2025-article-iv-consultation?utm>

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In the context of the fourth cycle of the **Universal Periodic Review of the Human Rights Council**, the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights the outcome report (Decision A/HRC/DEC/59/106) was adopted on 1 July 2025. During its 2025 review, San Marino received 132 recommendations from UN Member States. The government of San Marino accepted 104 of those recommendations ($\approx 79\%$) and “noted” the remaining 28. Among accepted recommendations: establishing an independent human-rights monitoring mechanism (a National Human Rights Institution / Ombudsman in line with the Paris Principles) and strengthening anti-discrimination laws (including protections based on sexual orientation, gender identity, and other grounds).

San Marino was the first European State and the third in the world to abolish the death penalty in 1865. Since the legalisation of the voluntary termination of pregnancy in 2022, implementation and administrative practice have continued to evolve: authorities have maintained provisions ensuring that at least one **non-objecting gynaecologist** is available so that a termination can be completed within the statutory timeframe, alongside continuing counselling, psychological support, and health education for adolescents as part of reproductive health services.³⁵ Furthermore, in **July 2025**, the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) noted San Marino’s progress in adopting and implementing its voluntary termination of pregnancy law, underscoring its role in promoting **reproductive rights**.³⁶

2. Foreign and security policy

San Marino has bilateral relations with more than 150 States. Its diplomatic network includes Embassies in Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, France, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Switzerland, Singapore and the United States, and also Missions in Brussels (EU), Geneva (UN and international organisations in Switzerland), New York (UN), Rome (FAO), Strasbourg (Council of Europe) and Vienna (international organisations), as well as to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the International Maritime Organization (IMO), to the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) and to UNESCO. While there is not a permanent EU presence in the country, the Head of the EU Delegation to FAO and UN organisations in Rome is the EU Ambassador accredited to San Marino (non-resident).

San Marino is member of international organisations such as the UN and specialized agencies, ILO, FAO, WB, IMF, International Atomic Energy Agency, Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, Council of Europe, OSCE, INTERPOL, ICRC, Inter-Parliamentary Union. It is an observer member of the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP). In some particular cases, in the past, San Marino took part as an observer to the WTO Ministerial Conferences, even if it is not an observer

³⁵ <https://www.consigliograndeegenerale.sm/on-line/home/relazioni-con-il-cittadino/notizie-dagli-organizationali/docCatcommissione-consiliare-permanente-iv-igiene-e-sanita-previdenza-e-sicurezza-sociale-politiche-sociali-sport-territorio-ambiente-e-agricoltura.17001717.1.50.11.1.htm>

³⁶ <https://docs.un.org/en/CEDAW/C/SMR/CO/1-5?utm>

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member of WTO. On 1 January 2023, San Marino took up the chair of FAO's European Regional Group for half a year. San Marino votes in line with the EU in the context of the UN Rome based Agencies.

San Marino, like Andorra and Monaco, supports, on a case-by-case basis, EU foreign policy positions in international organisations. The country's foreign policy has been traditionally based on "active neutrality", focused on strengthening relations with Italy, on enhancement of its regional role and relations with/participation in international organizations (EU, UN, OSCE...). Russia's war on Ukraine has involved a major shift (see below).

[REDACTED]

Andorra, Monaco and San Marino are not yet part of the group of countries systematically invited to formally align with CFSP declarations by the High Representative on behalf of the EU and Council decisions on restrictive measures. In its Conclusions of 25 June 2024, as regards foreign policy, the Council continued to support and reinforce earlier actions to strengthen cooperation in foreign policy through the establishment of bilateral political dialogues with Andorra, San Marino, and Monaco, as well as encouraging alignment with the EU's Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) positions, declarations, and restrictive measures. This includes inviting these countries to formally align with CFSP declarations made by the High Representative on behalf of the EU and EU restrictive measures. Furthermore, the Council acknowledges and appreciates the participation of Andorra, San Marino, and Monaco in European Political Community meetings, emphasising the importance of this cooperation for European unity and global security.³⁷

Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine: While preserving its tradition of neutrality, following the start of Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine, the Republic has been transposing EU sanctions and participating in international accountability efforts, including initiatives within the Council of Europe aimed at addressing and documenting the consequences of Russia's aggression against Ukraine. Complementing these political and legal actions, the country has also provided humanitarian assistance, notably by welcoming and supporting Ukrainian refugees, demonstrating a commitment to solidarity and international responsibility despite its small size and neutral status.

[REDACTED]

³⁷ <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2024/06/25/eu-relations-with-non-eu-western-european-countries-council-approves-conclusions/>

[REDACTED]

On 9 January 2024, Andorra, Monaco and San Marino subscribed to a DPRK/Russia: Joint statement on ballistic missile transfers for the aggression in Ukraine.³⁸

San Marino is among the forty countries that have joined the Council of Europe Register of Damage Caused by the Aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine as founding members on 17 May 2023. On 16 December 2025, San Marino became one of the 35 states to sign the Convention establishing an International Claims Commission for Ukraine. On 9 February 2026, Sammarinese Minister of Foreign Affairs Luca Beccari met with Ukrainian counterpart Andrii Sybiha. Both ministers agreed to strengthen bilateral cooperation.

Israel-Hamas conflict: Following Hamas attacks on Israel on 7 October 2023 the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs expresses a deep concern about the escalation of violence in the Middle East. San Marino abstained from the United Nations General Assembly resolution of 27 October 2023 called for an “immediate, durable and sustained humanitarian truce”, but voted in favour of the UNGA resolution of 12 December concerning “Protection of civilians and upholding legal and humanitarian obligations” demanding an “immediate humanitarian ceasefire”. San Marino has diplomatic relations with Israel since 1995³⁹.

In September 2025, San Marino officially recognized the State of Palestine as a sovereign and independent state with internationally recognized borders, in line with United Nations resolutions. In October 2025, San Marino’s government reintroduced restrictive measures against Iran to align fully with United Nations Security Council decisions, reaffirming its commitment to global security frameworks and the rule of international law.

Relations with China: San Marino and China established consular-level relations on 6 May 1971 and ambassador-level relations on 5 July 1991. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

³⁸ EEAS: https://www.eeas.europa.eu/eeas/dprkrussia-joint-statement-ballistic-missile-transfers-aggression-ukraine_en

State Department: <https://www.state.gov/joint-statement-on-dprk-russia-ballistic-missile-transfers/>

³⁹ <https://www.esteri.sm/pub2/EsteriSM/Relazioni-Internazionali/Rapporti-Bilaterali.html>

[REDACTED]

In December 2025 a high-level San Marino delegation visited the Embassy of the People’s Republic of China in Rome to discuss enhanced maritime cooperation ahead of the 55th anniversary of bilateral relations in 2026. The discussions included proposals for agreements on maritime transport, port access, reciprocal recognition of ship and crew certificates, and simplified customs procedures—reflecting expanding practical cooperation in trade and logistics.

Total trade in goods between China and San Marino was approximately USD 17.24 million in 2024, with a trade surplus of about USD 6.48 million in favour of China.

Defence and security: San Marino has no established army, nor intelligence services. National defence is the responsibility of Italy's armed forces. Bilateral agreements with Italy include inter alia police cooperation and civil protection.⁴⁰ San Marino has a professional military (Guard of the Great and General Council and Fortress Guard) and voluntary Corps (Uniformed Militia and Guard of the Great and General Council).

Regarding internal security, three principal agencies coordinate national investigations with an international connection: Gendarmeria (a military police force, which is part of the Ministry for Foreign and Political Affairs), Guardia di Rocca (Fortress Guard - a front-line military unit in charge of day-to-day law enforcement duties) and Polizia Civile (part of the Home Office, this agency is responsible for road-traffic, taxation, fraud, environmental protection and fire brigade services). San Marino also has a Financial Intelligence Agency (Agenzia d’Informazione Finanziaria).

INTERPOL supports San Marino in tackling international crime. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The NCB plays a key role in national efforts to tackle financial crime and in preventing the country from serving international organized crime. San Marino also has a “working arrangement” with **EUROPOL** to facilitate collaboration in preventing and combating transnational crime, organized crime, and terrorism, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

⁴⁰ https://www.esteri.sm/pub2/EsteriSM/en/Relazioni-Internazionali/Accordi-Internazionali-new/accordi_internazionali_bilaterali.html

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Bilateral Agreements between the EU and San Marino:

- a) **Cooperation and Customs Union Agreement - EU (concluded in 1991)**, the Cooperation and Customs Union Agreement established a customs union between the Republic of San Marino and the then European Economic Community, setting the basis for extensive cooperation in various fields.
- b) **Monetary Agreement (2001, updated 2012)** - According to the Monetary Agreement, the Republic of San Marino is entitled to use the euro as its official currency and to issue a limited number of euro coins with the national face of San Marino. The EU and San Marino are in the process of amending the Monetary Agreement to take into account the entry into application of the Association Agreement.
- c) **Agreement on the automatic exchange of information on financial accounts to improve international tax compliance (2015, as amended)** – This agreement, which replaced the original Agreement on the taxation of savings income of 2004 (in force since 2005) and takes into account the progress made within the EU and the OECD in relation to mutual administrative assistance in tax matters, has been amended to reflect significant international and EU-level developments. The draft amending protocol was signed on 13 October 2025 as part of a group of similar updates with Andorra, Liechtenstein and Monaco. The Council of the EU approved the updated agreement on 20 November 2025, and the amended provisions entered into force on 1 January 2026, expanding the scope of automatic information exchange [REDACTED] and strengthening due diligence, reporting requirements and the overall framework for cooperation on preventing tax fraud and evasion.
- d) **Agreement on several aspects in the field of border management (to be signed in 2026)** Following the authorisation of negotiation in May 2024, the Commission has been negotiating with San Marino an agreement laying down provisions on the absence of border controls on persons between EU and San Marino, as well as compensatory measures, in particular a procedure where San Marino submits residence permit applications to Italy for a security check. The residence permits will have ‘Schengen wide effect’, whereas holders of residence permits issued by San Marino will be exempt from registration in the Entry/Exit System, the European Travel Information and Authorisation System (ETIAS) and will be able to enter and stay in Schengen States for short stays without a visa. In addition, the agreement includes provisions on police cooperation. In parallel, an agreement with the same content is being negotiated with Andorra. Since 2004, Sammarinese citizens may use “EU” lanes at external borders of Schengen Member States applying the relevant Schengen acquis (without prejudice to the application of the regime of external border controls of third country nationals to San Marino). Should a thorough control give rise to delays for EU citizens (or other citizens benefiting from relevant EU acquis), the control will be carried out outside the “EU” lane.

3. Specific areas of cooperation

- **Climate change** –San Marino, one of the first States to sign the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, has been strongly committed, over the last years, to reducing its greenhouse gas emissions, both by complying with the undertakings it made in ratifying the Convention, and by adopting Laws that promote energy saving and the use of renewable resources.⁴¹ It submitted its first nationally determined contribution (NDC) under the Paris Agreement in 2016, in which it committed to reduce GHG emissions to 20% below 2005 levels by 2030. San Marino endorsed the Global Pledge on renewables and energy efficiency at COP 2028. However, San Marino has not yet published a second NDC and therefore does not have a 2035 emissions reduction target, nor a climate neutrality target.
- **Regional policy** - San Marino joined the European Union Strategy for the Adriatic and Ionian Region in 2022. The strategy involves ten countries: Greece, Croatia, Italy, Slovenia, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Serbia, and North Macedonia), and its general objective is to promote sustainable economic and social prosperity in the region by creating growth and jobs; improving the region’s attractiveness, competitiveness and connectivity; preserving the environment; ensuring healthy and balanced marine and coastal ecosystems; and improving social cohesion. In parallel, San Marino also participates in the Interreg IPA ADRION Interreg a transnational cooperation programme with the same geography as the Strategy. The Programme invests in areas such as research and innovation capacities, skills for smart specialization, climate change adaptation, circular economy, preservation of biodiversity, sustainable urban mobility, and sustainable transportation with a strong focus on facilitating the EU’s enlargement process in the region.
- **Tax good governance:** San Marino is within the scope of the enhanced dialogue on tax good governance the EU conducts with third countries (EU list of non-cooperative jurisdictions for tax purposes and state of play of the cooperation of third countries with the EU with respect to commitments taken to implement tax good governance principles). The aim is to promote good governance worldwide, in order to maximise efforts to prevent tax fraud and tax evasion. The Council removed, on 7 December 2018, San Marino from the EU’s ‘state of play’ (jurisdictions that have undertaken commitments), once San Marino had complied with its commitments to bring its harmful tax regimes in line with EU requirements. In July 2018, the Global Forum (on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes) found San Marino to be “compliant” (positive assessment) with the international standard on tax transparency and exchange of information on request (EOIR). In November 2023, the Global Forum found San Marino’s legal framework implementing the international standard on automatic exchange of information on financial accounts (AEOI) to be “In place” (positive assessment)⁴². As part of its 2023 AEOI peer review, the Global Forum also assessed the effectiveness in practice of the

⁴¹ https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Second_NatCom_Report_SanMarino.pdf

⁴² <https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/docserver/5c9f58ae-en.pdf?expires=1707157043&id=id&accname=oid031827&checksum=71BA568A4E95AA4CD3EA8F7C10698C5C>

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implementation of the AEOI standard by member jurisdictions, assigning an “On track” rating to San Marino (positive assessment). Information exchanges with EU MSs in this field (AEOI) take place thanks to a specific agreement signed by San Marino with the EU in 2015, which has been amended through an amending protocol signed on 13 October 2025 which entered into force on 1 January 2026. The amendments implement the changes to the Common Reporting Standard adopted by the OECD in 2022.

In September 2023, the OECD/G20 Inclusive Framework against Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS IF) confirmed that San Marino has adequately implemented the minimum standard on country-by-country reporting.⁴³ San Marino is also among the 139 members of the BEPS IF joining the OECD/G20 Statement on a Two-Pillar Solution to Address the Tax Challenges Arising from the Digitalisation of the Economy. In the framework of the Association Agreement currently under negotiation, the EU and San Marino have agreed in December 2023 on the inclusion of the standard EU provision on tax good governance in the agreement. It has also been agreed that a framework for recovery assistance between San Marino and the EU Member States, relating to all tax claims, will be established within 4 years from the entry into force of the Association Agreement.

- **Anti-money laundering (AML) / Countering Financing of Terrorism (CFT) regime:** the Moneyval has recently assessed the AML/CFT framework of San Marino. The Mutual Evaluation report, published in April 2021, highlights the following results in terms of effective implementation of the AML/CFT framework: a high level of effectiveness has been achieved in international cooperation, and a substantial level of effectiveness has been achieved in risk, national AML/CFT policies and coordination, in the use of financial intelligence, in the confiscation of criminal proceeds, instrumentalities and property of equivalent value and in investigating and prosecuting terrorism financing. A moderate level of effectiveness has been achieved in other areas covered by the FATF standards. In terms of technical compliance against the 40 FATF Recommendations, improvements are still needed as regards to: beneficial ownership of legal persons, new technologies, regulation and supervision of FIs and DNFBPs and related sanctions. San Marino has informed the Commission that it transposed the 5th AML Directive into national legislation (i.e. amendments to Law 92/2008) by means of Delegated Decree 154/2023. The Decree also takes on board the Moneyval recommendations and some of the recent amendments to the FATF standards on preventive measures.
- San Marino and **EUROPOL** signed a Working Arrangement in September 2021; it enables a structured cooperation and the deployment of a Liaison Officer at the Agency’s headquarters, although it cannot be the basis to exchange personal data.


⁴³ <https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/docserver/21bd1938-en.pdf?expires=1707158298&id=id&accname=oid031827&checksum=944B5EF5F5343C63D0EA2C942B99F3F1>

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- San Marino is party to the key Council of European Conventions and their Protocols on **cooperation in criminal matters** that provide the basis for cooperation with Member States in this area.
- On **Erasmus Plus**, San Marino signed a framework agreement with the Italian authorities regarding their participation in the programme via the Italian National Agency dealing with higher education (INDIRE). A more operational agreement is yet to be established before anything materialises.
- **Research and Innovation** – San Marino can participate as “associated partner” in the EU Research and Innovation programme (“Horizon Europe”), i.e. without receiving EU funding (due to their status as high income third countries). San Marino may wish to consider establishing a co-funding mechanism (providing financial support to its legal entities wishing to participate in Horizon projects) in order to strengthen its participation in the EU research and innovation programme and R&I consortia in areas of mutual interest.
- **Food supply and food security in times of crisis** - Considering that San Marino’s agri-food value chains are strongly linked to those of the EU, and following the Commission invitation, San Marino participates in the expert group of the European Food Security Crisis preparedness and response Mechanism (EFSCM) since March 2022.

4. Country fiche – Republic of San Marino

	<p>Demographic and social indicators: Population: 33 572 (2025) Density: 560 inhabitants / km² (2026 est) Population growth rate: -0,45% (2025 to 2024) Population groups: 28 226 Sammarinese, 4 881 Italians, 789 other foreign residents (2023) Language: Italian Life expectancy at birth (2023) 83.34 years (men), 86.95 years (women) Literacy level: 96%</p>
<p>Political and geographic data: Land Area: 61.2 km² Borders: Italy (39 km) Capital city: San Marino National day: 3 September, commemorates the foundation of San Marino in 301</p> <p>Political system: Parliamentary Republic Co-Heads of State and Government: Captains Regent Francesca Civerchia and Dalibor Riccardi (Oct 2024-March 2025); Captains Regent are appointed every six months (1 April, 1 Oct) by the Grand and General Council (Parliament) Government: State Congress, coordinated by the Captains Regent, formed by 10 Secretaries of State (Ministers) appointed by the Grand and General Council (Parliament) Foreign Minister: Luca Beccari (since January 2020 – also PM reconfirmed after June 2024 elections) Ambassador to the EU: Eros GASPERONI (since July 2024)</p> <p>Political parties in Parliament - Government (44 seats) 2024 elections: Sammarinese Christian Democratic Party (PDCS) (22 seats), Libera PS (10s seats), Party of Socialists and Democrats (PSD) (8), Alleanza Riformista (4) Opposition (16 seats): RETE Movement (3), Libera (10), Repubblica Futura (RF) (8), DML (5)</p> <p>National legislature: Grand and General Council (Parliament): 60 members, elected by universal suffrage for a 5 year term, proportional system, 5% threshold Next elections: 2029</p>	<p>Economic data: GDP: 1 900 M€ (2024 est.) GDP/capita (PPP): approx. 55 000 € (2024 est., converted from IMF PPP USD estimates) Real GDP Growth: 0.7% (2024); 1.0% (2025 proj.) Debt/GDP: 64.1% (2025 proj.) GDP structure (latest detailed breakdown available – 2022): Manufacturing ~36%, Services ~26%, Trade ~14%, Public Administration ~12%, Construction ~4%, Financial Services/Insurance ~4% Inflation: 1.2% (2024); 2.0% (2025 proj.) Natural resources: n.a. Unemployment: 3.9% (2024 est.)</p> <p>Exports: 2 300 M€ (latest comprehensive trade data; Italy remains the main destination ~80%+) Imports: approx. 1 900 M€ (Italy remains the main supplier ~75%+)</p> <p>Human Development Index: 0,867 (latest reported 2022 UNDP) Global Freedom Score (2021): 93 (free) WBI Governance Indicators (2020) Voice and Accountability: 85,02/100 Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism: 76,89/100 Government Effectiveness: n.a. Regulatory Quality: n.a. Rule of Law: n.a. Control of Corruption: n.a.</p>