



STATUS OF THE RATIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTRUMENTS BY RWANDA

2nd Edition
Kigali, October 2017

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I. FORWARD

This publication constitutes a revised and updated version of the first edition of the booklet titled “International and regional instruments relating to human rights in Rwanda” compiled by the National Commission for Human Rights (NCHR) in October 2010. It aims to depict the Rwanda status of ratification of international and regional instruments relating to human rights. Through this also, the NCHR disseminates to the public, especially to human rights defenders and opinion leaders, practical information on instruments of promotion and implementation of standards of human rights protection.

The NCHR notices that remarkable progress was made by Rwanda in the area of promotion and protection of human rights. Regarding the ratification of international and regional human rights treaties, the NCHR appreciates the progress matched by our State: Rwanda approximately ratified all major U.N and A.U treaties relating to human rights. The recent ratifications done by Rwanda and the withdrawal of reservations on some international conventions previously made by the Government in place before 1994 are important steps made by Rwanda in its Human Rights background.

The current publication is a summary of status of ratification made by the Republic of Rwanda on international and regional human rights instruments up to October 2017. It also highlights some important instruments not yet ratified and some declarations not yet made by Rwanda.

The NCHR recalls that ratification of international instruments is of great importance for the Rwandan population as States are under an obligation to observe the provisions of international instruments to which they are parties. It is within this framework that the NCHR calls upon the Rwandan Government to ratify these instruments and make declarations.

In addition, the NCHR provides an overview of common keywords used by United Nations Treaty System to indicate the international instruments bearing an obligatory character with regard to international law.

Moreover, the booklet contains ratified instruments references of which the main source is the Official Gazette of the Republic of Rwanda.

The NCHR welcomes any query from readers and users of this work with regard to errors and potential omissions which would have escaped from its attention.

NIRERE Madeleine

Chairperson of Rwanda National Commission for Human Rights

II. ABBREVIATIONS

1. **A.** : Accession
2. **Acc.** : Acceptation
3. **Adop.** : Adoption
4. **AU** : African Union
5. **Art..** : Article
6. **B.O.** : Bulletin Official du Congo Belge
7. **D.L.** : Decree Law
8. **EF...** : Entry into Force
9. **G.A..** : General Assembly
10. **G.C.** : General Conference
11. **I.L.C.** : International Labor Conference
12. **I.L.O.** : International Labor Conference
13. **L..** : Law
14. **Let.** : Letter
15. **N°.** : Number
16. **NCHR** : National Commission for Human Rights
17. **N.U.** : Nations United
18. **O.A.U..** : Organisation of African Unity
19. **O.G..** : Official Gazette

- 20. **P.** : Page
- 21. **Par.** : Paragraph
- 22. **R.** : Ratification
- 23. **Ref.** : Reference
- 24. **S.** : Signature
- 25. **Spec N°.** : Special Number
- 26. **Succ.** : Succession
- 27. **UNESCO.** : United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation

III. INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL INSTRUMENT RATIFIED BY RWANDA

3.1. General instruments

N°	International instrument	Adoption/Entry into force	Accession/Ratification ¹	References
1.	United Nations Charter and the Statute of the International Court of Justice ²	<u>Adop.</u> : 26/06/1945 in San Fransisco <u>E.f.</u> : 24/10/1945	A:18/09/1962	Rwanda acceded upon admission as a member of the UN
2.	Universal Declaration of Human Rights ³	<u>Adop.</u> : 10/12/1948 in Paris <u>E.f.</u> : 10/12/1948	A:18/09/1962	Rwanda acceded by the mere fact of its admission as a member of the UN
3.	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	<u>Adop.</u> : 19/12/1966 in New York <u>E.f.</u> : 03/10/1976	A: 01/03 /1975	D-L. n° 8/75 of 12/02/1975 O.G. n° 5 of 01/03/1975, p.230.

¹ . The dates indicated are those corresponding with the date of the publication of the ratification acts in the Official Gazette of Rwanda.

² . The Charter was amended by the G. A. of U. N. held on 17/09/1963, 20/12/1965 and 20/12/1971. These amendments were approved by the Rwanda respectively by the Law of 10/05/1965 (OG, 1965, p.148), the Presidential Order n° 55/12 of 11/07/1966 (OG 1966, p. 157) and the Decree of 30/09/1973 (OG, 1973, p.243).

³ . As a good number of States acceded to this Declaration, it became a moral law.

4.	Optional protocol to the international covenant on economic, social and cultural rights	Adop.: 18/06/2008 by the Human Rights Council, by its resolution 8/2 of 18 June 2008 E.F: 22/06/2006	A: 03/03/2014	P.O. n° 61/01 of 12/02/2014 O.G. n° 09 of 03/03/2014.p.86.
5.	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	<u>Adop.:</u> 16/12/1966 in New York <u>E.f.:</u> 23/03/1976	A: 01/03/1975	D-L. n°. 8 / 75 of 12/02/1975 O.G. n° 5 of 01/03/1975, p.230.
6	African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance, adopted by the Eighth Ordinary session of the Assembly, held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	Adop: 30 January 2007	R: 06/08/2012	O.G. n° 32 of 06/08/2012 P.O. n° 27/01 of 09/07/2012
7.	Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty	<u>Adop.:</u> 15/12/1989 in New York <u>E.f.:</u> 11/07/1991	R: 01/10/2008	P.O. n° 52/01 of 05/09/2008 O.G. n°. 19 of 01/10/2008, p.79.

8.	Convention against Torture and Other Punishment, Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment	<u>Adop</u> : 10 /12/1984 in New York <u>E.f</u> : 16/06/1987	A: 01/10/2008	P.O. n° 51/01 of 05/09/2008 O.G. n°. 19 of 01/10/2008, p.75.
9.	Optional protocol to the convention against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.	Adop.: 18/12/2002 at the fifty-seventh session of the General Assembly of the United Nations by resolution A/RES/57/199 E.F: 22/06/2006	R:03/03/2014	P.O. n° 60/01 of 12/02/2014 O.G. n° 9 of 03/03/2014.p.82.
10.	African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights	<u>Adop</u> .: 27/06/1981 in Nairobi <u>E.f</u> .: 21/10/1986	S: 11/11/1981 R: 01/07 /1983	L. n° 10/1983 of 01/07/1983 O.G. n°. 13 of 01/07/1983, p.343.
11.	Additional Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights establishing an African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights ⁴	Adop.: 09/06/1998 in Ouagadougou, Bourkinafaso E.f.: 25/01/2004	R: 28/04/2003	P.O n° 12/01, 27/03/2003 O.G. Spec.n° of 28/04/2003, p.17.

⁴ On 22/01/2013, Rwanda made declarations on article 5(3) and article 34(6) of the Protocol. The declaration was withdrawn by Rwanda on 24/02/2016.

12.	United Nations Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards	Adop.: 10/06/1958 E.f.: 07/06/1959	R: 15/05/2008	P.O. n° 60/01 of 31/12/2007 O.G. n° 8 of 15/05/2008, p.43.
13.	Amendment to the Treaty for the Establishment of the East African Community	<u>Adop.</u> : 20/08/2007	R: 15/05/2008	P.O. n° 55/01 of 31/12/2007 O.G. n° 8 of 15/05/2008, p.31.

3.2. Withdrawal of reservations

N°	Instruments	Adoption/Entry into force	Date on which Rwanda withdrew its reservations	References
1.	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights ⁵	<u>Adop.</u> : 19/12/1966 in New York <u>E.f.</u> : 03/10/1976	Reservation withdrawn: 01/10/2008	P.O. n° 50/01 of 05/09/2008 O.G. n° 19/ of 01/10/2008, p.68.

⁵ Rwanda made reservation on article 13 of this instrument specifically on issue related to education: "However, on the subject of education, Rwanda considers itself only bound by its Constitution". The reservation was withdrawn by P.O. n° 50/01 of 05/09/2008, O.G. n° 19 of 01/10/2008, p.68.

2.	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination ⁶	<u>Adop.</u> : 21/12/1965 <u>E.f.</u> : 04/01/1969	Reservation withdrawn: 01/10/2008	P.O. n° 49/01 of 05/09/2008 O.G. n° 19 of 01/10/2008, p.64.
3.	Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide ⁷	<u>Adop.</u> : 09/12/1948 <u>E.f.</u> : 12/01/1951	Reservation withdrawn: 01/10/2008	P.O. n° 19 of 01/10/2008 O.G. n° 48/01 of 05/09/2008
4.	Geneva Convention on Refugees ⁸	<u>Adop.</u> : 28/07/1951 <u>E.f.</u> : 22/04/1954	Reservation withdrawn: 14/06/2010	P.O. n° 31/01 of 17/0/52010 O.G. n° 24 of 14/06/2010 p.29
5.	Protocol to Geneva Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (UN) ⁹	<u>Adop.</u> : 31/01/1967 <u>E.f.</u> : 04/10/1967	Reservation withdrawn: 14/06/2010	P.O. n° 32/01 of 17/0/52010 O.G. n° 24 of 14/06/2010 p.33

⁶ Rwanda made the following reservation: on article 22 of the Convention "Rwanda does not consider itself bound by Article 22 of this Convention". The reservation was withdrawn by P.O. n° 49/01 of 05/09/2008, O.G. n° 19 of 01/10/2008, p.64.

⁷ Rwanda made the following reservation: on article 9 of the Convention "Rwanda does not consider itself bound by Article 9 of this Convention. The reservation was withdrawn by P.O. n° 48/01 of 05/09/2008, O.G. n° 19 of 01/10/2008, p.71.

⁸ Reservation of Rwanda on article 26 of the 1951 Convention: "For reasons of Public policy, the Republic of Rwanda reserves the right to establish a residence and limit movement of refugees." The reservation was withdrawn by P. O. n° 31/01 of 17/05/2010, O.G. n° 24 of 14/06/2010, p.29.

⁹ Rwanda made reservation on the article 4 of Additional Protocol Convention relating to the status of refugees of 1967: "For all disputes between the parties, recourse to the International Court of Justice can be introduced only with the prior agreement of the Rwandese Republic". The reservation was withdrawn by P. O. n° 32/01 of 17/05/2010, O.G. n° 24 of 14/06/2010, P.33.

3.3. Instruments relating to fight against discrimination

	International instrument	Adoption/ Entry into force	Accession/Ratification	References
1.	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	<u>Adop.</u> : 21/12/1965 in New York <u>E.f.</u> : 04/01/1969	A: 12/02/1975	L.D. n° 8 / 75 of 12/02/1975 O.G. n° 5 of 12/02/1975, p.231.
2.	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	<u>Adop.</u> : 18/12/1979 in New York <u>E.f.</u> : 03/09/1981	R: 15/02/1981	P.O. n° 431/16 of 10/11/1980 O.G. n° 4 of 15/02/1981, p.132.
3.	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	<u>Adop.</u> : 06/10/1999 in New York <u>E.f.</u> : 22/12/2000	A: 31/08 /2009	P.O. n° 34/01 of 14/07/2009 O.G. n° 35 of 31/08/2009, p.5.
4.	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, Adopted by General Assembly resolution 61/106	<u>Adop.</u> : 13/12/2006 in New York <u>E.f.</u> : 03/05/2008	A: 31/12/2012	P..On° 131/01 of 27/12/2012 O.G n° Special of 31/12/2012

5.	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	<u>Adop.</u> : 13/12/2006 in New York <u>E.f.</u> : 03/05/2008	A: 31 /12/2012	P.O n° 131/01 of 27/12/2012 O.G n° Special of 31/12/2012
6.	Agreement establishing the African Rehabilitation Institute	<u>Adop</u> : 15/07/ 1985 in Addis-Ababa, Ethiopia <u>E.f.</u> : 02/12/1991	R: 31/08/2009	P.O. n°. 37/01 of 14/07/2009 O.G. n°. 35 of 31/08/2009, p.20.
7.	International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid	<u>Adop.</u> : 30/11/1973 <u>E.f.</u> : 18/07/1976	R: 01/12/1986	P.O n° 430/16 of 10/11/1980 OG n°. 23 of 01/12/1986, p.806.
8.	UNESCO Convention on the fight against discrimination in education	Adop.: 14/12/1960 in Paris E.f.: 22/05/1962	A: 28/12/2000 E.f. for Rwanda: 28/03/2001	UNESCO's Letter, ref.: LA/DEP/2001/05
9.	ILO Convention n° 111 concerning discrimination in respect of employment and occupation	<u>Adop.</u> : 25/06/1958 <u>E.f.</u> :15/06/1960	A: 01/01/1981	P.O. n° 417/06 of 07/11/1980 O.G. n° 1 of 01/01/1981, p.1.

10.	ILO Convention n° 100 on Equal Remunerations concerning Equal Remuneration for men and women workers for work of equal value	<u>Adop.</u> : 29/06/1951 in the 34th session of the ILO	R: 01/11/1980	P.O. n°. 350/06 of 10/10/1980 O.G. n°. 21 of 01/11/1980, p.695.
11.	Convention n° 118 concerning equal treatment of nationals and non-nationals in social security	<u>Adop.</u> : 06/06/1962 in Geneva	R: 15/12/1987	P.O. n° 625/06 of 09/11/1987 O.G. n°. 24 of 15/12/1987, p.1777.
12.	ILO Convention n° 019 concerning Equality of Treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmens compensation for accidents	<u>Adop.</u> : 05/06/1925_ <u>E.f.</u> : 08/09/1926	R: 09/07/1962	Let. N°. 222/278/772 of 09/07/1962 ¹⁰

¹⁰ By Letter n° 222/278/772 of 09/07/1962, Rwanda accepted to be bound by the majority of conventions relating to labor.

3.4. Instruments relating to women's rights, rights of the child and right to marriage

N°	Instruments	Adoption/ Entry into force	Accession / Ratification	References
1.	International Convention on the Political Rights of Women	<u>Adop.</u> : 31/03/1953 in New York <u>E.f.</u> : 07/07/1954	R: 15/06 /2003	P.O. n° 160/01 of 31/12/2002 O.G. n° 12 ter. of 15/06/2003, p.25.
2.	International Convention on the Nationality of Married Women	<u>Adop.</u> : 20/02/1957 in New York <u>E.f.</u> : 07/07/1954	R: 15/06 /2003	P.O. n° 164/01 of 31/12/2002 O.G. n° 12 ter. of 15/06/2003, p.29.
3.	Additional Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa adopted by the Second Ordinary Session of the Conference of Heads of State and Government of the African Union, held in Maputo Mozambique, 11 July 2003. ¹¹	<u>Adop</u> : 11/07/2003 in Maputo, Mozambique	R: 24/6/2004	P.O. n° 11/01 of 24/6/2004 O.G. Spec .n° of 24/6/2004, p.19.

¹¹ The reservation made on article 14.2. c) of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa issued by the Republic of Rwanda was lifted by the Presidential Order No05/01 of 03/05/2012.

4.	International Convention on the Rights of the Child	<u>Adop.</u> : 20/11/1989 <u>E.f.</u> : 02/09/1990	R: 01/11/1990	P.O. n° 773/16 of 19/09/1990 O.G n° 21 of 01/11/1990, p.1160.
5.	African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child ¹²	<u>Adop.</u> : 11/07/1990 in Addis Abbeba, Ethiopie <u>E.f.</u> : 29/11/1990	S: 02/10/1991 R: 15/11 /2001	P.O. n° 11/01 of 30/05/2001 O.G. n° 22 of 15/11/2001, p.58.
6.	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict	<u>Adop.</u> : 25/05/2000 <u>E.f.</u> : 12/02/2002	R: 26/06/2002	P.O. n° 31/1 of 26/02/2002 O.G. Spec. n° of 26/06/2002, p.25.
7.	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography	<u>Adop.</u> : 20/05/2000 <u>E.f.</u> : 18/01/2002	R: 26/06/2002	P.O. n° 32/1 of 26/02/2002 O.G. Spec. n° of 26/06/2002, p.27.
8.	ILO Convention n° 182 concerning the prohibition of the worst forms of child labor and Immediate Action for the Elimination	<u>Adop.</u> : 17/06/1999 <u>E.f.</u> : 19/11/2000	R: 01/04/2000	P.O. n°39 bis/01 of 30/09/1999 O.G. n° 7 of 01/04/2000, p. 11.

¹² The Convention was adopted by the 26th Conference of Heads of State and Government of Member States of the OAU, held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on 11/06/1990.

9.	International Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages.	<u>Adop</u> : 10/12/1962 <u>E.f.</u> : 09/12/1964	R: 15/6/2003	P.O.n ° 160/01 of 31/12/2002. O.G.n ° 12 of 15/6/2003.
10.	African Youth Charter	<u>Adop.</u> : July 2006, Banjul, Gambia. <u>E.f.</u> : 08/08/2009	R: 15/06/2007	P.O. n° 21/01of 14/06/2007 O.G.n° 12 of 15/06/2007
11.	Convention on the protection of children and cooperation in respect of intercountry adoption	<u>Adop.</u> : 29/05/1993, Hague, Netherlands <u>E.f.</u> : 08/08/2009	R: 14/06/2010	P.O. n° 24/01 of 07/05/2010 O.G.n°24 of 14/06/2010, p 5

3.5. Instruments relating to slavery, servitude, forced labor and similar institutions and practices

N°	International instruments	Adoption / Entry into force	Accession / Ratification	References
1.	Slavery Convention of 1926 amended by the Protocol of 07/12/1953	<u>Adop.</u> : 25/09/1926 <u>E.f</u> : 30/04/1957	Approved by the Belgian law of 18/07/1927	Moniteur belge, 28/10/1927.
2.	Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery	<u>Adop</u> : 07 /09/1956 <u>E.f</u> : 30/04/1957	A: 01/05/2006	P.O. n° 64/01 of 28/12/2005 O.G. n° 9 of 01/05/2006, p.81.
3.	Final Protocol to the Convention for the Suppression of Traffic in Persons and the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others	<u>Adop.</u> : 21/03/1950 in New York	A: 15/06 /2003	P.O. n° 161/01 of 31/12/2002 O.G. n° 12 ter of 15/06/2003, p.26.
4.	International Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others	<u>Adop.</u> : 21/03/1950 in New York <u>E.f</u> : 25/07/1951	A: 15/06/2003	P.O. n° 162/01 of 31/12/2002 O.G. n° 12 ter of 15/06/2003, p.27.

5.	Additional Protocol to the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children	<u>Adop.</u> : 15/11/2000 in New York <u>E.f</u> : 12/2003	R: 15/06/2006	P.O. n° 163/01 of 31/12/2002 O.G. n° 12 ter of 15/06/2003, p.28.
6.	ILO Convention n° 29 Concerning Forced Labor	<u>Adop.</u> : 28/06/1930 <u>E.f.</u> : 01/05/1932	R: 15/12 /2000	P. O. n° 26/01 of 10/11/2000 O. G. n° 24 of 15/12/2000, p.8.

3.6. Instruments relating to refugees protection, to nationality, and to statelessness

N°	Instruments	Adoption / Entry into force	Accession / Ratification	References
1.	Geneva Convention on Refugees	<u>Adop.</u> : 28/07/1951 <u>E.f.</u> : 22/04/1954	R: 15/11 /1979	L.D. n° 29/79 of 22/10/1979 O.G n° 22 of 15/11/1979, p.666.
2.	Protocol to Geneva Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (UN)	<u>Adop.</u> : 31/01/1967 <u>E.f.</u> : 04/10/1967	R: 15/11/1979	L.D. n° 29/79 of 22/10/1979 O.G. n° 22 of 15/11/1979, p.666.
3.	OAU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugees Problems in Africa	<u>Adop.</u> : 10/09/1969 <u>E.f.</u> : 20/06/1974	R: 15/11/1979	L.D n° 30/79 of 22/10/1979 O.G. n° 22 of 15/11/1979, p.667.

4.	Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness	<u>Adop.:</u> 30/08/1961 <u>E.f.:</u> 13/12/1975	A: 01/05/2006	P.O. n° 62/01 of 28/12/2005, O.G. n° 9 of 01/05/2006, p.60.
5.	Convention relating to the status of Stateless Persons	<u>Adop.:</u> 28/09/1954 <u>E.f.:</u> 06/06/1960	A: 01/05 /2006	P.O. n° 63/01 of 28/12/2005, O.G. n° 9 of 01/05/2006, p.69.

3.7. Instruments relating to war crimes, to crimes against humanity and to crime of genocide

N°	Instruments	Adoption/Entry into force	Accession/Ratification	References
1.	Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide	<u>Adop.:</u> 09/12/1948 in New York <u>E.f.:</u> 12/01/1951	A: 10/05/1975	L.D. n° 8/75 of 12/02/1975 O.G. n° 5 of 10/05/1975, p.230.
2.	Convention on the war crimes and crimes against humanity	<u>Adop.:</u> 26/11 / 1968 <u>E.f.:</u> 11/11/1970	A: 10/05/1975	L.D. n° 8/75 of 12/02/1975 J.O. n° 5 of 10/05/1975, p.230.

3.8. Instruments relating to transnational criminality and to corruption

N°	Instruments	Adoption / Entry into force	Accession / Ratification	References
1.	United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime	<u>Adop.</u> : 15/11/2000 in New York <u>E.f.</u> : 09/2003	A: 15/06/2003	P.O. n° 158/01 of 31/12/2002 O.G. n° 12 ter of 15/06/2003, p.23.
2.	Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Ammunitions, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime	<u>Adop.</u> : 31/05/2001 <u>E.f.</u> : 3/07/ 2005	R: 01/05/2006	P.O. n° 51/1 of 27/12/2005 O.G. n° 9 of 01/05/2006, p.54.
3.	Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime	<u>Adop.</u> : 15/11/2000 <u>E.f.</u> : 01/2004	A: 01/05/2006	P.O. n° 55/01 of 27/12/2005 O.G. n° 9 of 01/05/2006, p.56.

4.	African Union Convention on Prevention and Fight against Corruption	<u>Adop.</u> : 11/07/ 2003 in Maputo, Mozambique <u>E.f.</u> : 05/08/2006	R: 24/6/2004	P.O. n ° 12/01 of 24/6/2004 O.G. Spec. n° of 24/6/2004, p.21.
5.	United Nations Convention against Corruption	<u>Adop.</u> : 31/10/ 2003 in New York <u>E.f.</u> : 12/2003	R:01/05/2006	P.O. no 56/01 of 27/12/2005 O.G. no. 9 of 01/05/2006, p.58.

3.9. International Humanitarian Law

N°	International instruments	Adoption / Entry into force	Accession / Ratification	References
1.	Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Conditions of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field	<u>Adop.</u> : 12/08/1949 <u>E.f.</u> : 21/10/1950	<u>Succ.</u> : 05/05/1964	Rwanda's communication dated 21/03/1964 addressed to the Swiss Federal Council which was received on 05/05/1964: the Government of Rwanda declared itself to be bound by the Geneva Conventions of 12/08/1949 due to the ratification made by Belgium on 03/09/1952. Rwanda inherited this ratification from Belgium since 01/07/1962, the date of independence.

2.	Geneva Convention for the Improvement of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea	<u>Adop.</u> : 12/08/1949 <u>E.f.</u> : 21/10/1950	Succ.: 05/05/1964	
3.	Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War	<u>Adop.</u> : 12/08/1949 <u>E.f.</u> : 21/10/1950	Succ.: 05/05/1964	
4.	Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War	<u>Adop.</u> : 12/08/1949 <u>E.f.</u> : 21/10/1950	Succ.: 05/05/1964	
5.	Additional Protocol to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I)	<u>Adop.</u> : 08/06/1977 <u>E.f.</u> : 07/12/1978	A: 15/10/1984	P.O. n° 605/16 of 28/09/1984 O.G. n° 20 of 15/10/1984, p.832.

6.	Additional Protocol to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Protocol II)	<u>Adop.</u> : 08/06/1977 <u>E.f.</u> : 07/12/1978	A: 15/11/1984	P.O. n° 605/16 of 28/09/1984 O.G. n° 20 of 15/11/1984, p.832.
7.	African Union non-aggression and common defense pact	Adop. : 31/01/2005 in Abuja, Nigeria	R: 31/08/2009	P.O. n° 35/01 of 14/07/2009 O.G. n° 35, 31/08/2009, p.10.

3.10. Instruments relating to nuclear test ban and to disarmament

N°	Instruments	Adoption/Entry into force	Accession/Ratification	References
1.	Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the cosmic space, in the atmosphere, in outer space and under Water	<u>S</u> : Le 25/07/1963 in Moscow	R: 15/11 /1963	P.O n° 120/10 of 10/09/1963 O.G n° 22 of 15/11/1963, p.487.

2.	Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons	<u>S</u> : 01/07/1968 in London, Moscow and Washington	A: 01/03/1975	D-L n° 8/75 of 12/02/1975 O.G n° 5 of 01/03/1975, p.230.
3.	Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Seabed and the Ocean Floor and Subsoil	<u>S</u> : 11/02/1971 in London, Moscow and Washington	R: 01/03 /1975	D-L n° 8/75 of 12/02/1975 O.G. n° 5 of 01/03/1975, p.230.
4.	Convention on the Prohibition of the Development of Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological	<u>S</u> : 10/04/1972 in London, Moscow and Washington	R: 01/03/1975	D-L n° 8/75 of 12/02/1975 O.G. n° 5 of 01/03/1975,
	(Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction			p.230.
5.	Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material	<u>Adop.</u> : 26/10/1979 in Vienna	A: 15/07/2002	P.O. n° 45/01 of 14/04/2002 O.G n° 14 of 15/07/2002, p.29.

6.	Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction	<u>S</u> : 02/12/1997 in Ottawa	R: 01/03/1999	P.O. n° 38/01 of 24/12/1998 O.G. n° 5 of 01/03/1999, p.5.
7.	OAU Convention on the Elimination of Mercenarism in Africa	<u>Adop.</u> : 03/07/1977 in Libreville <u>E.f.</u> : 22/04/1985	R: 01/05/1979	P.O. n° 78/16 of 27/03/1979 O.G n° 9 of 01/05/1979, p.263.
8.	The treaty banning nuclear tests adopted by the General Assembly of the Organization of the United Nations in New York.	<u>Adop.</u> : 10/9/1996 in New York	R: 01/04/2004	P.O. n° 32 bis/01 of 17/10/2003 O.G. n°7 of 01/04/2004, p.21.
9.	Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction.	<u>S</u> .: 13/01/1993 in Paris.	R: 01/04/2004	P.O n° 32 ter/01 of 17/10/2003 O.G. n°7 of 01/04/2004, p.22.

10.	African Nuclear-Weapon-free zone Treaty	<u>Adop.</u> : 1995 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia <u>E.f.</u> : 15/07/1985	R: 15/02/2005	P.O n° 60/01 of 28/12/2004 O.G. n° 4 of 15/02/2005, p.8.
11.	Nairobi Protocol for the Prevention, Control and Reduction of Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Great Lakes Region and the Horn of Africa	<u>Adop.</u> : 21/04/2004 in Nairobi, Kenya.	R: 15/02/2005	P.O n° 61/01 of 28/12/2004 O.G. n° 4 of 15/02/2005, p.8.
12.	Agreement between the Republic of Rwanda and the International Atomic Energy for the application of safeguards in connection with the treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and related protocols	<u>S:</u> 12/11/2009 in Arusha 18/11/2009 in Vienna	R: 14/06/2010	P.O n° 27/01 of 07/05/2010 O.G. n° 24 of 14/06/2010, p.13.

3.11. Instruments relating to fight against terrorism and other illegal acts of violence and against illicit traffic in dangerous drugs and instruments on narcotics and Psychotropic Substances

N°	International instrument	Adoption / Entry into force	Accession / Ratification	References
1.	International Convention for the Suppression of Financing of Terrorism	<u>Adop.</u> : 09/12/1999 by the G.A. of the UN	R: 15/07/2002	P.O. n° 43/01 of 14/04/2002 O.G n° 14 of 15/07/2002, p.27.
2.	OAU Convention on the Prevention and Fight against Terrorism	<u>Adop.</u> : 13/07/1999 in Alger	R: 15/07 /2002	P. O. n° 39/01 of 14/04/2002 O.G. n° 14 of 15/07/2002, p.23.
3.	International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings	<u>Adop.</u> : 15/12/1997 by the GA of the UN	A: 15/07 /2002	P.O. n° 40/01 of 14/04/2002 O.G. n° 14 of 15/07/2002, p.24.
4.	International Convention against the Taking of Hostages	<u>Adop.</u> : 17/12/1979 by the GA of the UN	A: 15/07 /2002	P.O. n° 41/01 of 14/04/2002 O. G n° 14 of 15/07/2002, p.25.
5.	Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation ¹³	<u>Adop.</u> : 24/02/1988 in Montréal	R: 01/05/2002	P.O n° 38/01 of 14/04/2002 O.G. n° 9 of 01/05/2002, p.7.

¹³ This Convention is supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation done at Montreal on 23/09/1971.

6.	Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf	<u>Adop.</u> : 10/03/1988 in Roma	A: 15/07/2002	P.O. n° 42/01 of 14/04/2002 O.G. n° 14 of 15/07/2002, p.26.
7.	Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection	<u>Adop.</u> : 01/03/1991 in Montréal	A: 15/07/2002	P.O. n° 44/01 of 14/04/2002 O.G. n° 14 of 15/07/2002, p.28.
8.	Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation	<u>Adop.</u> : 10/03/1988 in Roma	A: 15/07 /2002	P. O. n° 46/01 of 14/04/2002 O.G. n° 14 of 15/07/2002, p.30.
9.	Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, New York, 30/03/1961, amended by the Protocol of 25/03/1972	<u>Adop.</u> : 30/03/1961 in New York <u>E.f.</u> : 1964	A: 15/05/1981	P.O. n° 172/14 of 16/04/1981 O.G. n° 10 of 15/05/1981, p.390.
10.	Vienna Convention of 21/02/1971 on Psychotropic Substances	<u>Adop.</u> : 21/02/1971 in Vienna	A: 15/05 /1981	P.O. n° 172/14 of 16/04/1981 O.G. n° 10 of 15/05/1981, p.390.

11.	Geneva Convention of 26/06/1936 for the Suppression of Illicit Traffic in Dangerous Drugs, as amended by the Protocol of 11/12/1946	<u>Adop</u> : 26/06/1936 in Geneva and amended on 11/12/1946	A: 15/05/1981	P.O. n° 172/14 of 16/04/1981 O.G. n° 10 of 15/05/1981, p.390.
12.	African Union Non-Agression and common defense pact	<u>Adop.</u> : 31/01/2005 in Abuja, Nigeria.	R: 31/08/2009	P.O. n° 35/01 of 14/07/2009 O.G. n° 35 of 31/08/2009, p.10.
13.	Pact on security, Stability, and development in the Great Lakes Region, signed in Nairobi, Kenya on 15/12/2006	<u>Adop.</u> : 15/12/2006 in Nairobi, Kenya.	R: 15/12/2007	P.O. n° 44/01 of 15/11/2007 O.G. n° 24 of 15/12/2007, p.15.

3.12. Instruments relating to environmental protection (fauna and flora)

N°	Instruments	Adoption/ Entry into force	Accession /Ratification	References
1.	UN Convention on the Fight against Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and / or Desertification, Particularly in Africa	<u>Adop.</u> : 22/06/1995 in New York <u>E.f</u> : 9/10/1969	R: 01/10/1998	P.O. n° 35/01, 01/10/1998 O.G. n° 19 of 01/10/1998,p.1398.
2.	Convention on the conservation of fauna and flora in their natural state ¹⁴	<u>Adop.</u> : 08/11/1933 <u>E.f</u> : 14/01/1936	R: 22/07/1935	B.O., 1935, p.1120. Approved by the Law of 22/07/1935 (B.O., 1935, p.1119)
3.	Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora	<u>Adop.</u> : 03/03/1973 in Washington <u>E.f</u> : 1/07/1975	A: 15/08 /1980	P.O. n° 211/15 of 25/06/1980 O.G. n° 16 of 15/08/1980

¹⁴ Article One, 3° of the 1933 Convention on International Trade of Wild Fauna and Flora said that the ratification by Belgium was also valid for Rwanda. When disposing its ratification on July 29, 1935, however, Belgium made a reservation with regard to elephant.

4.	Amendment of Article XI of the Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora	<u>Adop.</u> : 22/06/1979 in Bonn	A: 15/05/1987	P.O. n° 170/16, 24/03/1987 O.G. n° 10, 15/05/1987 p.582
5.	Amendment of Article XXI of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora	<u>Adop.</u> : 17/05/1983 in Gaborone, Botswana.	A: 01/08/1989	P.O. n° 244/16 of 20/04/1989 O.G. n° 11 of 01/08/1989, p.847.
6.	Convention on the conservation of migratory species of wild animals, opened for signature at Bonn on June 23, 1979.	<u>Adop.</u> : 23/06/1979 <u>E.f</u> : 1/11/1983	R : 01/05/2008	P.O. n° 52/01 of 31/12/2007 O.G. n° 9 of 01/05/2008, p.8.
7.	Rasmar framework Convention of February 02, 1971 on wetland of international importance, especially as waterfowl habitats	<u>Adop.</u> : 02/02/1971 <u>E.f</u> : 21/12/1975	R : 01/05/2008	P.O. n° 53/01 of 31/12/2007 O.G. n° 9 of 01/05/2008, p.12.
8.	Convention on Biological Diversity (Rio de Janeiro, Brasil, 1972)	<u>S</u> : 05/06/1992 <u>E.f</u> .: 29/12/1993	R: 15/03/1995	P.O. n° 017/01of 18/03/1995 O.G. n° 6 of 15/03/1995, p.3.

9.	Cartagena Protocol on biosafety to the Convention on biological biodiversity opened for signature at Nairobi from 15 to May 26, 2000 and in New York from June 5, 2000 to June 4, 2001.	<u>S</u> : from 15 to May 26, 2000 in Nairobi, and in New York from June 5, 2000 to June 4, 2001.	R : 01/05/2008	P.O. n° 54/01 of 31/12/2007 O.G. n° 9 of 01/05/2008, p.16.
10.	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	<u>Adop</u> : 09/05/1992 in New York <u>E.v</u> : 21/03/1994	R:01/07 /1995	P.O. n° 021/01 of 30/05/1995 O.G. n° 13 of 01/07/1995, p.11.
11.	International Plant Protection Convention ¹⁵	<u>S</u> : 16/04/1929	R:07/08 /1931	B.O., 1932, p.371, Approved by Belgium Law of 07/08/1931.
12.	Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants	<u>Adop</u> .: 22/05/2001	R: 08/07/2002	P.O. n° 78/01of 08/07/2002 O.G. n° 19 of 2002, p.8.
13.	Kyoto Protocol to the Convention on climate change	<u>Adop</u> . : 11/12/1997 in December <u>E.v</u> : 16/02/2005	R : 01/05/2008	P.O. n° 51/01 of 31/12/2007 O.G. n°9 of 01/05/2008, p.4.

¹⁵ The ratification by Belgium of the 1929 International Convention for the protection of plants, 24 filed on 18 November 1931, also applied for Rwanda.

14.	Convention on the Protection of Plants signed on 25/02/1990 between the Member States of the CEPGL	S: 25/02/1990 in Bukavu, RDC.	R: 01/09/1993	P.O. n° 49/03 of 20/02/1993 O.G. n° 17 of 01/09/1993, p.1495.
15.	Zoosanitary Convention between CEPGL members States	S: 25/02/1990 in Bukavu	R: 01/09/1993	P.O. n° 50/03 of 20/02/1993 O.G. n° 17 of 01/09/1993, p.1495.
16.	Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer	<u>Adop.</u> : 22/03/1985	R: 19/02/2001	Accession instrument of 19/02/2001 Let. n° 165/09.01/AJ, 19/02/2001.
17.	Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer	<u>Adop.</u> : 16/09/1987	R: 19/02/2001	Accession instrument of 19/02/2001 Let. n° 165/09.01/AJ, 19/02/2001.
18.	Amendments to the Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the ozone layer	<u>Adop.</u> : 1990 in London, 1992 in Copenhagen, 1997 in Montréal, 1999 in Beijing.	R : 15/10 /2003	P.O. n° 30/01 of 24/08/2003 O.G. n°20 of 15/10/2003.

19.	Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides subject to international trade.	<u>Adop</u> : 11/09/ 1998 in Rotterdam and from 12/11/1998 in New York.	R : 15/10 /2003	P.O. n° 28/01 of 24/08/2003 O.G. n° 20 of 15/10/2003.
20.	Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal	<u>Adop</u> : 22/3/1989 in Bâle, Switzerland	R : 15/10 /2003	P.O. n° 29/01 of 24/08/2003 O.G. n° 20 of 15/10/2003.
21.	Agreement on the Great Lakes Region and the Horn of Africa Disaster Management Center of Excellence	<u>S</u> : 15/08/2005 in Nairobi, Kenya.	R : 02/05/2007	P.O. n° 4/01 of 02/04/2007 O.G. n° 2 of 02/05/2007, p.4.
22.	African maritime transport charter	<u>Adop.</u> : 11/06/1994 in Tunis	R : 31/08/2009	P.O. n° 38/01 of 14./07/2009 O.G. n° 35 of 31/08/2009, p.25.
23.	African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources	<u>S</u> : 15/09/1968 in Alger <u>E.f</u> : 9/10/1969	R: 15/11 /1979	D. L n° 32/79 of 22/10/1979 O.G. n° 22 of 15/11/1979, p.668.

24.	Revised African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources adopted by the second ordinary session of the Conference of Heads of State and Government of the African Union held in Maputo, Mozambique, 11 July 2003.	<u>Adop</u> : 11/07/2003 in Maputo, Mozambique <u>E.f</u> : 26/12/1996	R: 24/6/2004	P.O. n° 14/01 of 24/6/2004 O.G. n° special of 24/6/2004, p.25.
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3.13. Instruments relating to Freedom of Association and Liberty of Movement

N°	International instruments	Adoption/ Entry into force	Accession / Ratification	References
1.	ILO Convention n° 87 concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize	<u>Adop.</u> : 09/07/1948 in San Francisco <u>E.f.</u> : 04/07/1950	R: 01/02/1986	P.O. n° 625/06 of 03/12/1985 O.G. n° 3 of 01/02/1986, p.106.
2.	ILO Convention n° 98 concerning the application of the principles of the right to organize and bargain collectively	<u>Adop.</u> : 08/06/1949 in Geneva <u>E.f</u> : 18/07/1951	R: 01/02 /1986	P.O. n° 626/06 of 03/12/1985 O.G. n° 3 of 01/02/1986, p.107.

3.	ILO Convention n° 135 concerning the protection and facilities to be afforded to Workers representatives in the undertaking	<u>Adop.:</u> 23/06/1971 in Geneva <u>E.F.:</u> 30/06/1973	R: 01/02/1986	P.O. n° 623/06 of 03/12/1985 O.G. n° 3 of 01/02/1986, p.105.
4.	Convention concerning the rights of association and combination of agricultural workers	<u>Adop:</u> 1921	R: 09/07/1962	Let. n° 222/278/772 of 09/07/1962
5.	Convention on the free movement of persons, goods, services, capital and the right of establishment in the Great Lakes.	S: 01/12/1985 in Gisenyi	R: 01/02 /1987	L. n° 28/1986 of 14/11/1986 O.G. n° 3 of 01/02/1987

IV. Instruments relating to work

N°	International instruments	Adoption/ Entry into force	Accession /Ratification	References
1.	ILO Convention n°138 concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment	<u>Adop.</u> : 26/06/1973 <u>E.f.</u> : 19/06/1976	R: 15/12 /1980	P.O. n° 416/06 of 07/11/1980 O.G. n° 24 of 15/12/1980, p.817.
2.	ILO Convention n°123 concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment Underground in Mines	<u>Adop.</u> : 22/06/1965 in Geneva <u>E.f.</u> : 10/11/1976	R : 01/12 /1968	P.O. n° 95/12 of 28/10/1968 O.G. n° 23 of 01/12/1968 p.313
3.	Convention n°132 concerning Annual Holidays with Pay	<u>Adop.</u> : 24/06/1970 <u>E.f.</u> : 30/06/1973	R: 15/12 /1987	P.O. n° 627/06 of 09/11/1987 O. G. n° 24 of 15/12/1987, p.1780.
4.	Convention n° 81 on labor inspection in industry and commerce	<u>Adop.</u> : 11/07/1947 <u>E.f.</u> : 07/04/1950	R: 01/11/1980	P.O. n° 349/06 of 10/10/1980 O.G. n° 21 of 01/11/1980, p.694.
5.	ILO Convention n° 17 concerning workmen's compensation for accidents	<u>Adop.</u> : 10/06/1925 <u>E.f.</u> : 01/04/1927	R: 09/07 /1962	Let. n° 222/278/772 of 09/07/1962

6.	ILO Convention n° 89 concerning Night work (women) convention (revised), 1948	<u>Adop.</u> : 17/06/1948 <u>E.f.</u> : 27/02/1951	R: 09/07/1962	Let. n° 222/278/772 of 09/07/1962
7.	ILO Convention n° 14 on the weekly rest in industrial undertakings	<u>Adop.</u> : 25/10/1921 <u>E.f.</u> : 19/06/1923	R: 09/07/1962	Let. n° 222/278/772 of 09/07/1962
8.	Convention n° 18 concerning workmen compensation for occupational diseases	<u>Adop.</u> : 12/05/1925 <u>E.f.</u> : 01/04/1927	R: 09/07/1962	Let. n° 222/278/772 of 09/07/1962
9.	ILO Convention n° 42 (Revised) on occupational diseases	<u>Adop.</u> : 14/06/1934 <u>E.f.</u> : 17/06/1936	R: 09/07/1962	Let. n° 222/278/772 of 09/07/1962
10.	ILO Convention n° 26 concerning Minimum Wage-Fixing Machinery Convention	<u>Adop.</u> : 30/05/1928 <u>E.f.</u> : 14/06/1930	R: 09/07/1962	Let. n° 222/278/772 of 09/07/1962
11.	Convention n° 50 concerning the regulation of certain special systems of recruiting workers Workers	<u>Adop.</u> : 4/06/1936_ <u>E.f.</u> : 09/09/1939	R: 09/07/1962	Let. n° 222/278/772 of 09/07/1962

12.	ILO Convention n° 62 on the Safety Provisions (Building)	<u>Adop.</u> : 03/06/1937 <u>E.f.</u> : 04/07/1942	R: 09/07/1962	Let. n° 222/278/772 of 09/07/1962
13.	ILO Convention n° 64 on Contracts of Employment (Indigenous Workers)	<u>Adop.</u> : 27/06/1939 <u>E.f.</u> : 08/07/1948	R: 09/07/1962	Let. n° 222/278/772 of 09/07/1962
14.	ILO Convention n° 94 concerning Labor Clauses in PublicContracts	<u>Adop.</u> : 29/06/1949 <u>E.f.</u> : 20/09/1952	R: 09/07/1962	Let. n° 222/278/772 of 09/07/1962
15.	ILO Convention n° 12 concerning workmen's compensation in agriculture	<u>Adop.</u> : 25/10/1921 <u>E.f.</u> : 26/02/1923	R: 09/07/1962	Let. n° 222/278/772 of 09/07/1962
16.	ILO Convention n° 122 concerning employment policy	Adop: 9/07/1964	R: 14/06/2010	P.O n°25/01 of 07/05/2010

17.	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families	<u>Adop</u> : 18/12/ 1990 <u>E.f</u> : 01/07/ 2003	A: 14/06/2010	P.O n°33/01 of 17/05/2010 O.G.n° 24/06/2010, p.37
18.	General Convention on Social Security, signed in Gisenyi between the Republic of Rwanda, the Republic of Burundi and the Republic of Zaïre	<u>S</u> : 10/09/1978 in Gisenyi, Rwanda.	R: 09/10/1979	P.O. n° 472/06 of 09/10/1979 O.G., 1979, p.674.

V. Instruments relating to copyright and right to communication

N°	International instruments	Adoption / Entry into force	Accession / Ratification	References
1.	Universal Convention on Copyright and Protocols	<u>Adop.</u> : 24/07/1971 in Paris	A: 01/05 /1983	P.O. n° 141/18 of 22/03/1983 O.G. n° 9 of 01/05/1983, p.247.
2.	Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and artistic Works	<u>S.</u> : 09/09/1886 in Berne	A: 01/10 /1983	L. n° 15/1983 of 18/08/1983 O.G n°19 of 01/10/1983, p.624.
3.	Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization	<u>S.</u> : 14/07/1967 in Stockholm	A: 15/10/1983	L. n° 16/1983 of 18/08/1983 O.G. n° 20 of 15/10/1983, p.667.
4.	Paris Convention for the International Protection of Industrial Property	<u>S.</u> : 20/03/1893	A: 01/11 /1983	L. n° 17/1983 of 18/08/1983 O.G. n°21 of 01/11/1983, p.701.
5.	International Telecommunication Convention, Final Protocol and the Additional Protocols	<u>S.</u> : 12/11/1965 in Montreal	R: 15/03/1969	P.O. n° 24/12 of 28/02/1968 O.G. n° 6 of 15/03/1969, p.27.
6.	Convention of the International Telecommunication Union	<u>S.</u> : 06/11/1982	R: 15/07//1986	L. n° 4/1986 of 16/05/1986 O.G. n°14 of 15/07/1986, p.892.

VI. UNESCO Conventions

N°	International instruments	Adoption/ Entry into force	Accession /Ratification	References
1.	Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property	<u>Adop.</u> : 14/11/1970 in Paris	R: 25/09/2001 <u>E.f. for Rwanda:</u> 25/12/2001	Letter of UNESCO Réf.: LA/DEP/2001/28 ¹⁴
2.	Convention for the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage	<u>Adop.</u> :16/11/1972 in Paris	<u>A.:</u> 28/12/2000 <u>E.f. for Rwanda:</u> 28/03/2001	Letter of UNESCO Réf.: LA/DEP/2001/03 ¹⁵
3.	Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict	Adop. : 1954 in la Haye	A: 28/12/2000 <u>E.f. for Rwanda:</u> 28/03/2001	Letter of UNESCO Réf.: LA/DEP/2001/04 ¹⁶
4.	Regional Convention on the Recognition of Studies, Certificates, diplomas, degrees and other qualifications in higher education in the African States	<u>Adop.</u> : 05/12/1981 by the International Conference of States held in Arusha	R: 01/05 /1987	P.O n° 17/16 of 24/03/1987 O.G n° 9 bis of 01/05/1987,p.517.

5.	Convention on Technical and Vocational Education	<u>Adop.</u> : 10/11/1989 in Paris	A: 28/12/2000 <u>E.f.</u> : 28/03/2001	Letter of UNESCO Ref.: LA/DEP/2001/06
6.	International Convention on the Recognition of Studies, Diplomas and Degrees in Higher Education in the Arab and European States bordering on the Mediterranean	<u>Adop.</u> : 17/12/1976 in Nice	Through his Letter n° 3349/09.01/AJ of December 15, 2000, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Cooperation sent the instrument of accession to the UNESCO Conventions on education to the Directorate General of UNESCO.	
7.	Regional Convention on the Recognition of Studies, Diplomas and Degrees in education in the states of the European region	<u>Adop.</u> : Le 21/12/1979 in Paris		

8.	Regional Convention on the Recognition of Studies, Diplomas and Degrees in Education in Asia and the Pacific	<u>Adop.</u> : 16/12/1983 in Bangkok		
9.	Regional Convention on the Recognition of Studies, Diplomas and Degrees in Higher Education in Latin America and the Caribbean	<u>Adop.</u> : 19/07/1974 in Mexico		
10.	Convention concerning the distribution of program- carrying signals transmitted by satellites	<u>Adop.</u> : 21/05/1974 in Brussels	A: 25/02/2001	
11.	International Convention against Doping in Sports	<u>Adop.</u> : 19/10/2005 <u>E.f.</u> : 01/02/ 2007	R: 20/04/2009	P.O. n° 07/01 of 31/03/2009 O.G. n° 16 of 20/04/2009, p.109.
12.	Convention relating to international exhibitions	<u>Adop.</u> : 22/11/1928 in Paris	R: 14/06/2010	P.O. n° 30/01 of 17/05/2010 O.G. n° 24 of 14/06/2010, p.25
13.	Additional protocol to the Convention relating to international exhibitions	<u>Adop.</u> : 22/11/1972	R: 14/06/2010	P.O. n° 36/01 of 17/05/2010 O.G. n° 24 of 14/06/2010, p.41

VII. Human Rights Instruments not yet ratified

N°	International Instrument	Date of adoption/Entry into force
1	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (CPED)	20 Dec 2006 EF: 23/12/2010
2	Art. 31 of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (CPED)	20 Dec 2006 EF: 23/12/2010
3	Art. 32 of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (CPED)	20 Dec 2006 EF: 23/12/2010
4	Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR-OP1)	Adop.: 16 Dec 1966 EF: 23/03/1976
5	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (OP-CRC-IC)	Adop.: 19/12/2011 EF: 14 Apr 2014
6	Art. 14 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD)	Adop.: 21 Dec 1965 EF: 04/01/1969
7	Art. 21 and art. 22 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT)	Adop.: 10 Dec 1984 EF: 26/06/1987
8	Statute of the International Criminal Court	Adop. : 17/07/1998

VIII. Rwanda's withdrawal of its declaration under article 34(6) of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Establishment of an African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights on 24/02/2016

N°	Human Rights Instrument and Declarations made	Date of Entry into force	Date of Declaration Accepting	Date of withdrawal
1	<p>Art. 5(3) of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Establishment of an African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights</p> <p><i>Article 5 (3) of the Protocol reads as follows: The Court may entitle relevant Non-Governmental organizations (NGOs) with observer status before the Commission, and individuals to institute cases directly before it, in accordance with article 34 (6) of this Protocol.</i></p>	<p>Adop.: 09/06/1998 E.F.: 25/01/2004</p>	<p>22/01/2013</p>	<p>24/02/2016³</p>

2	<p>Art. 34(6) of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Establishment of an African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights</p> <p><i>Article 34(6) of the Protocol reads as follows: "At the time of the ratification of this Protocol or any time thereafter, the State shall make a declaration accepting the competence of the Court to receive cases under article 5 (3) of this Protocol. The Court shall not receive any petition under article 5 (3) involving a State Party which has not made such a declaration".</i></p>	<p>Adop.: 09/06/1998 E.F.: 25/01/2004</p>	22/01/2013	24/02/2016 ⁴
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ANNEX 1. DEFINITION OF KEYWORDS RELATING TO TREATIES

This section provides a guide for terminology relating to treaties that are most commonly used and which are employed in the practice of the Secretary General of the United Nations as depositary of multilateral treaties. Moreover, these terms are also commonly used by the Secretariat in its functions relating to the registration of treaties. Where necessary, we show references to relevant provisions of the Vienna Convention of 1969.

1. Final Act

Final Act is the document which summarizes the work of a diplomatic conference. This is normally the formal act by which the parties complete negotiations in the conference. The Final Act is generally part of the documentation after the Conference, including the Treaty, resolutions and declarations made by participating States. The signing of the Final Act is not compulsory, but it can allow participating in the mechanisms established after the conference in question, for example preparatory committees. Signing of the Final Act does not normally bind and does not oblige the signatory state to sign or ratify the treaty which it relates.

2. Accession

Accession is the act whereby a State which has not signed a treaty expresses its consent to become party to this Treaty by depositing an “Instrument of Accession”. Accession has the same legal effect as ratification, acceptance or approval. The conditions and the procedures under which accession may occur are provided for in the provisions of the Treaty. Accession is generally employed by States wishing to express their consent to be bound after the expiry of the deadline for signature. However, many of multilateral treaties provide that membership is also possible in the period to which the treaty was opened

for signature. [Refer to article 2, paragraph 1 (b) and Article 15 of the Vienna Convention of 1969].

3. Adoption

The Adoption is the formal act by which negotiating parties establish the form and content of the text of a treaty. The treaty is adopted by a specific act expressing the consent of states and international organizations involved in negotiating this treaty, this means by voting, affixing a signature, signature, etc. Adoption may also be the mechanism used to establish the form and content of the text amending a treaty or the rules made under a treaty.

Whenever Treaties are negotiated at the international level, they are usually to be approved by a resolution of the representative body of the organization. For example, treaties negotiated under the auspices of the United Nations or its agencies, are adopted by resolutions of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

When an international conference is specifically convened for the adoption of a treaty, the adoption is done by two-thirds majority of States present and voting, unless these states determine, by the same majority, to apply a different rule. **[Refer to article 9 of the Vienna Convention of 1969].**

4. Amendment

Under the law of treaty, the term “amendment” means the formal alteration of treaty provisions by the parties. These modifications are carried out under the same terms as those that led to the formation of the treaty. Numbers of multilateral treaties specify conditions that must be satisfied for amendments to be adopted. In the absence of such provisions, adoption and entry into force of amendments require the consent of all parties. **[Refer to articles 39 and 40 of the Vienna Convention of 1969].**

5. Provisional application

Provisional application of a treaty entered into force

The provisional application of a treaty which came into force can take place when a state decides unilaterally to give legal effect to obligations under a treaty, temporarily and voluntarily. The government usually undertakes to ratify, accept, approve a treaty or accede to it once was acquitted on a domestic level, the formalities required for ratification at the international level. The state can decide at any time cease to apply the treaty provisionally. By cons, a State which has consented to be bound by a treaty through ratification, acceptance, approval, accession or definitive signature cannot return consent only if the act in conformity with the Treaty or in the absence of such provisions, other rules of treaty law. **[See Article 24 of the Vienna Convention of 1969].**

Provisional application of a treaty that has not yet entered into force

The provisional application of a treaty that has not yet entered into force may intervene when a State notifies the signatories of a treaty that has not entered into force that it will give effect to the legal obligations contained in the treaty temporarily and unilaterally. Since this is a unilateral act that depends on its legal framework internally, the state can decide at any time to terminate its provisional application.

A State may continue to apply a treaty provisionally after its entry into force until it ratifies, approves, accepts or accedes to the treaty.

The provisional application of a treaty by a State shall be terminated if the State notifies other States parties to the treaty which is applied provisionally of its intention not to become a party to the treaty. [Refer to article 25 of the Vienna Convention of 1969].

6. Authentication

The term “authentication” means the procedure whereby the text of a treaty is established as authentic and definitive. Once the treaty has been authenticated, states cannot unilaterally change its provisions. If states which negotiated a given treaty do not agree on specific

procedures for authentication, a treaty will usually be authenticated by signature, signature ad referendum or the initialing by the representatives of those states. **[Art.10, Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties 1969]**

7. Original languages

Any treaty must indicate the original languages - the languages in which shall be interpreted the meaning of the provisions.

8. Authentic or authenticated Text

The “authentic text” of a treaty is the version that has been authenticated by the parties.

9. Certification

The term “certification” refers to the statement accompanying the certified copy of a treaty or a treaty document prepared for recording.

10. Final clauses

The final clauses are provisions that are normally at the end of a treaty and that address issues of signature, ratification, acceptance, approval, accession, denunciation, amendment, reserve, entry into force, dispute settlement, deposit and authentication.

11. Consent to be bound

A State expresses its consent to be bound under international law by a treaty by official means, that is to say, by signature, ratification, acceptance, approval or accession. The Treaty provides for official means by which a State may express its consent to be bound. **[See sections 11 to 18 of the Vienna Convention of 1969].**

12. Conventions

The term “convention” is generic when it refers to international agreements in the same way as the term “treaty” does. As a specific term, the convention is generally used for formal multilateral treaties with a broad number of parties. Conventions are normally open for participation by the international community as a whole, or by a large number of states. Usually the instruments negotiated under the auspices of an international organization are entitled conventions (e.g. Convention on Biological Diversity of 1992, United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 1982...)

13. Certified copy

- Certified copy for filing: A certified copy for filing is a true double the original treaty, all established in the original languages, and certified as such by the depositary of the treaty. The Secretary General of the

UN distributes certified copies of each treaty deposited with the Secretary General to all States and all entities to become parties to the treaty. For reasons of economy, the Secretary-General, as depositary, will usually provide two certified copies to each of those could possibly participate in the treaty. It is for States to make any additional copies they may require. **[See Article 77 (1) b of the Vienna Convention of 1969].**

- Certified copy for the recording: A certified copy for the recording is a true double the treaty presented to the United Nations Secretariat for registration. The party making the application for registration shall certify that the text is a true and complete copy of the Treaty and that includes all reservations made by the parties. The date and place of adoption of the Treaty, the date and mode of entry into force and the original languages must be specified.

14. Correction of Errors

If, after the authentication of a text, the signatory and contracting states are agreed that it contains an error, it can be corrected by initialling the corrected treaty text, by executing or exchanging an instrument containing the correction or by executing the corrected text of the whole treaty by the same procedure as in the case of the original text. In case there is a depositary, the depositary must communicate the proposed corrections to all signatory and contracting states. In the UN practice, the Secretary-General, in his function as depositary, informs all parties to a treaty of the errors and the proposal to its correction. If, on the expiry of an appropriate time-limit, no objections are raised by the signatory and contracting states, the depositary circulates a proces-verbal of rectification and causes the corrections to be effected in the authentic text(s). **[Art.79, Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties 1969]**

15. Date of effect

The date of effect of a treaty action (such as signature, ratification, acceptance of an amendment, etc...), in practice of the Secretary General of the United Nations as depositary, is when the action was taken with the depositary. For example, the date of effect of an instrument of ratification is the date on which the instrument is deposited with the Secretary-General.

The date of effect of a treaty action made by state or an international organization is not necessarily the one on which the action enters into force for the same state or international organization. Multilateral agreements often provide that entry into force of an action for a state or international organization shall be considered at an expiry time after the date of the effect.

16. Declarations

Sometimes states make “declarations” as to their understanding of some matter or as to the interpretation of a particular provision. Unlike reservations, declarations merely clarify the state’s position and do not purport to exclude or modify the legal effect of a treaty. Usually, declarations are made at the time of the deposit of the corresponding instrument or at the time of signature.

- *Interpretative Declaration*

An instrument containing the interpretative declaration must be deposited with the secretary general of the United Nations (Usually together with the instrument of ratification or accession). The secretary general pays specific attention to such declaration to ensure that it does not amount to an impermissible reservation.

- ***Mandatory declaration***

A mandatory declaration is a declaration specifically required by the treaty itself. Unlike an interpretative declaration, a mandatory declaration is binding on the States which make it.

- ***Optional Declaration***

An Optional Declaration is a declaration that is specifically provided for in a convention, but which the convention does not require its discharge. Unlike an interpretative declaration, an optional declaration is binding on the states which issued it.

17. Deposit

After a treaty has been concluded, the written instruments, which provide formal evidence of consent to be bound, and also reservations and declarations, are placed in the custody of a depositary. Unless the treaty provides otherwise, the deposit of the instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession establishes the consent of a state to be bound by the treaty. For treaties with a small number of parties, the depositary will usually be the government of the state on whose territory the treaty was signed. Sometimes various states may be entrusted with status of depositary. Multilateral treaties usually designate an international organization or the Secretary-General of the United Nations as depositaries. The depositary must accept all notifications and documents related to the treaty, examine whether all formal requirements are met, deposit them, register the treaty and notify all relevant acts to concerned parties. **[Arts. 16, 76 and 77, Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties 1969].**

18. Exchange of Letters/Notes

States may express their consent to be bound by an “exchange of letters/notes”. The basic characteristic of this procedure is that the signatures do appear not on one letter or note but on two separate letters or notes. The agreement therefore lies in the exchange of either letters or notes, each of the parties having in their possession one letter or note signed by the representative of the other party. In practice, the second letter or note, usually the one in response will typically reproduce the text of the first. In a bilateral treaty, letters or notes may also be exchanged to indicate that all necessary domestic procedures have been completed. **[Art.13, Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties 1969] 19.**

19. Entry into Force

Commonly, the provisions of the treaty determine the date on which the treaty enters into force. Where the treaty does not specify a date, there is a presumption that the treaty is intended to come into force as soon as all the negotiating states have consented to be bound by the treaty. Bilateral treaties may provide for their entry into force on a particular date, upon the day of their last signature, upon exchange of the instruments of ratification or upon the exchange of notifications. In cases where multilateral treaties are involved, they do provide for a fixed number of states to express their consent for entry into force. Some treaties provide for additional conditions to be satisfied, e.g., by specifying that a certain category of states must be among the consenters. The treaty may also provide for an additional time period to elapse after the required number of countries has expressed their consent or the conditions have been satisfied. A treaty enters into force for those states which gave the required consent. A treaty may also provide that, upon certain conditions having been met, it shall come into force provisionally. **[Art.24, Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties 1969]**

20. Contracting State

A Contracting State is a State which has consented to be bound by a treaty, if this treaty or not entered into force. [See paragraph 1, alinea f, of article 2 of the Vienna Convention of 1969].

21. Memoranda of Understanding

A memorandum of understanding is an international instrument of a less formal kind. It often sets out operational arrangements under a framework international agreement. It is also used for the regulation of technical or detailed matters. It is typically in the form of a single instrument and does not require ratification. The Memoranda of Understanding are concluded either by States or by International Organizations. The United Nations usually concludes memoranda of understanding with Member States in order to organize its peacekeeping operations or to arrange UN Conferences. The United Nations also concludes memoranda of understanding on cooperation with other international organizations.

22. Modification

The term “modification” refers to the variation of certain treaty provisions only as between particular parties of a treaty, while in their relation to the other parties the original treaty provisions remain applicable. If the treaty is silent on modifications, they are allowed only if the modifications do not affect the rights or obligations of the other parties to the treaty and do not contravene the object and the purpose of the treaty [Art.41, Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties 1969].

23. Notification

The term “notification” refers to a formality through which a state or an international organization communicates certain facts or events of legal importance. Notification is increasingly resorted to as a means of expressing final consent. Instead of opting for the exchange of documents or deposit, states may be content to notify their consent to the other party or to the depositary. However, all other acts and instruments relating to the life of a treaty may also call for notifications. **[Arts.16 (c), 78 etc., Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties 1969]**

24. Signatories and Parties

The term “Parties”, which appears in the header of each treaty, in the publication “Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General”, includes both “Contracting States” and “Parties”. (For general reference, the term “Contracting States” refers to States and other entities with treaty-making capacity which have expressed their consent to be bound by a treaty when the treaty has not yet entered into force or when it has not entered into force for such States and entities; the term “Parties” refers to States or other entities with treaty-making capacity which have expressed their consent to be bound by a treaty when the treaty has not yet entered into force or when it has not entered into force for such States and entities).

25. Full Powers

- Instrument of Full powers means a document emanating from the competent authority of a state designating a person or persons to represent the state for negotiating, adopting, authenticating the text of a treaty, expressing the consent of a state to be bound by a treaty, or for accomplishing any other act with respect to that treaty. Heads of State, Heads of Government and Ministers for Foreign Affairs are considered as representing their state for the purpose of all acts relating to the

conclusion of a treaty and do not need to present full powers. Heads of diplomatic missions do not need to present full powers for the purpose of adopting the text of a treaty between the accrediting state and the state to which they are accredited. Likewise, representatives accredited by states to an international conference or to an international organization or one of its organs do not need to present full powers for the purpose of adopting the text of a treaty in that conference, organization or organ. **[Art.2 (1) (c) and Art.7 Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties 1969]**

- ***Instrument of General Full Powers***

An instrument of general Full powers authorises a named representative to execute certain convention actions such as signature, relating to conventions of a certain kind (for example, all conventions adopted under the auspices of a particular organisation).

- ***Plenipotentiary***

The word “plenipotentiary” in the context of full powers, designates the person authorized by an instrument of full powers to execute a given act in relation to the Treaty.

26. Powers

A State may empower one of its representatives or its delegation to attend a conference, if necessary, for negotiation or adoption of the text of a treaty. A State may also give powers for the signing of the Final Act of a conference. The Powers differ from Full Powers. A representative or having received a delegation of authority may adopt the text of a treaty and / or sign the Final Act, while a person who has received full powers can take any treaty action, including the signing of treaties.

27. Protocols

The term “protocol” is used for agreements less formal than those entitled “treaty” or “convention”. It could be used to cover the following kinds of instruments:

- **A Protocol of Signature** which is an instrument subsidiary to a treaty, and drawn up by the same parties. Such a Protocol deals with ancillary matters such as the interpretation of particular clauses of the treaty, those formal clauses not inserted in the treaty, or the regulation of technical matters. Ratification of the treaty will normally ipso facto involve ratification of such a Protocol.
- **The Optional Protocol** to a Treaty which establishes additional rights and obligations to a treaty. It is usually adopted on the same day, but is of independent character and subject to independent ratification.
- **A Protocol to amend** is an instrument that contains provisions that amend one or various former treaties, such as the Protocol of 1946 amending the Agreements, Conventions and Protocols on Narcotic Drugs...

Generally, the protocol is used to amend, complete or interpret a multilateral treaty.

28. Ratification

The terms « **ratification** », « **acceptance** » and « **approval** » mean, on a case by case basis, the international act named in this way and by which a state establishes its international consent to be bound by a treaty. The ratification, the acceptance and the approval are made in two steps:

- a. The execution of the instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval by the Head State, Head of Government or Minister for Foreign Affairs expressing the willingness of the state to be bound the treaty; and
- b. For multilateral treaties, the custody of the depositary; and for bilateral treaties, the exchange of instruments between parties.

29. Reservation

A reservation is a declaration made by a state by which it purports to exclude or alter the legal effect of certain provisions of the treaty in their application to that state. A reservation enables a state to accept a multilateral treaty as a whole by giving it the possibility not to apply certain provisions with which it does not want to comply. Reservations can be made when the treaty is signed, ratified, accepted, approved or acceded to. Reservations must not be incompatible with the object and the purpose of the treaty. Furthermore, a treaty might prohibit reservations or only allow for certain reservations to be made. [Arts.2 (1) (d) and 19-23, Vienna Convention of the Law of Treaties 1969]

30. Revision

Revision has basically the same meaning as amendment. However, some treaties provide for an additional revision to an amendment (i.e., Article 109 of the Charter of the United Nations). In that case, the term “revision” refers to an overriding adoption of the treaty to changed circumstances, whereas the term “amendment” refers only to a change of singular provisions.

31. Signature

- **Definitive signature:** a “definitive signature” is a signature by which a state establishes its consent to be bound by a treaty without any necessity of ratification, acceptance or approval. A state can’t definitively sign a treaty which doesn’t authorize it. Numbers of treaties deposited at the UN Secretary General Office authorize the definitive signature.
- Simple signature (subject to ratification): Where the signature is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval, the signature does not establish the consent to be bound. However, it is a means of authentication and expresses the willingness of the signatory state to continue the treaty-making process. The signature qualifies the signatory state to proceed to ratification, acceptance or approval. It also creates an obligation to refrain, in good faith, from acts that would defeat the object and the purpose of the treaty. [Arts.10 and 18, Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties 1969]
- Signature ad referendum: A representative may sign a treaty “ad referendum”, i.e., under the condition that the signature is confirmed by his state. In this case, the signature becomes definitive once it is confirmed by the responsible organ. [Art.12 (2) (b), Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties 1969]

32. Treaties

The term “treaty” has regularly been used as a generic term embracing all instruments binding at international law concluded between international entities, regardless of their formal designation. Such, both the 1969 Vienna Convention and the 1986 Vienna Convention confirm this generic use of the term “treaty”.

As a specific term, usually “treaty” is reserved for matters of some gravity that require more solemn agreements. Their signatures are usually sealed and the text normally requires ratification. The use of the term “treaty” for international instruments considerably declined, it is quite applied for Peace Treaties, Border Treaties, Delimitation Treaties, Extradition Treaties and Treaties of Friendship, Commerce and Cooperation.

ANNEX 2 - MODEL INSTRUMENT OF ACCESSION

(To be signed by the Head of State, Head of Government or Minister for Foreign Affairs)

ACCESSION

WHEREAS the [title of treaty, convention, agreement, etc.] was [concluded, adopted, opened for signature, etc.] at [place] on [date],

NOW THEREFORE I, [name and title of the Head of State, Head of Government or Minister for Foreign Affairs] declare that the Government of [name of State], having considered the above mentioned [treaty, convention, agreement, etc.], accedes to the same and undertakes faithfully to perform and carry out the stipulations therein contained.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have signed this instrument of accession at [place] on [date].

[Signature]

ANNEX 3 - MODEL INSTRUMENT OF RATIFICATION, ACCEPTANCE OR APPROVAL

(To be signed by the Head of State, Head of Government or Minister for Foreign Affairs)

RATIFICATION/ACCEPTANCE/APPROVAL

WHEREAS the [title of treaty, convention, agreement, etc.] was [concluded, adopted, opened for signature, etc.] at [place] on [date],

AND WHEREAS the said [treaty, convention, agreement, etc.] has been signed on behalf of the Government of [name of State] on [date],

NOW THEREFORE I, [name and title of the Head of State, Head of Government or Minister for Foreign Affairs] declare that the Government of [name of State], having considered the above mentioned [treaty, convention, agreement, etc.], [ratifies, accepts, approves] the same and undertakes faithfully to perform and carry out the stipulations therein contained.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have signed this instrument of [ratification, acceptance, approval at [place] on [date].

[Signature]

ANNEX 4 - MODEL INSTRUMENT OF FULL POWERS

(To be signed by the Head of State, Head of Government or Minister for Foreign Affairs)

FULL POWERS

I, [name and title of the Head of State, Head of Government or Minister for Foreign Affairs],

HEREBY AUTHORISE [name and title] to [sign] *, ratify, denounce, effect the following declaration in respect of, etc.] the [title and date of treaty, convention, agreement, etc.] on behalf of the Government of [name of State].

Done at [place] on [date].

[Signature]

Subject to the provisions of the treaty, one of the following alternatives is to be chosen: [subject to ratification] or [Without reservation as to ratification]. Reservations made upon signature must be authorised by the full powers granted to the signatory.

(Footnotes)

1 On 22/01/2013, Rwanda made declarations on article 5(3) and article 34(6) of the Protocol. The declaration was withdrawn by Rwanda on 24/02/2016.

2 The reservation made on article 14.2. c) of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa issued by the Republic of Rwanda was lifted by the Presidential Order N°05/01 of 03/05/2012.

3 The Republic of Rwanda, in exercise of its sovereign prerogative, withdrew the Declaration it made on the 22nd day of January 2013 accepting the jurisdiction of the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights to receive cases under article 5(3) of the Protocol and shall make it afresh after a comprehensive review.

4 The Republic of Rwanda, in exercise of its sovereign prerogative, withdrew the Declaration it made on the 22nd day of January 2013 accepting the jurisdiction of the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights to receive cases under article 5(3) of the Protocol and shall make it afresh after a comprehensive review.

