

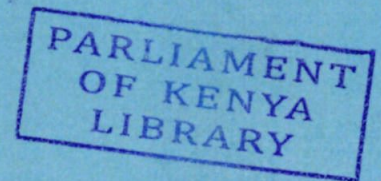


REPUBLIC OF KENYA

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PAPERS LAID	
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MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AND DIASPORA AFFAIRS

The Ninth Report
of



**The Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of
Foreign and Diaspora Affairs**

to the

National Assembly

on

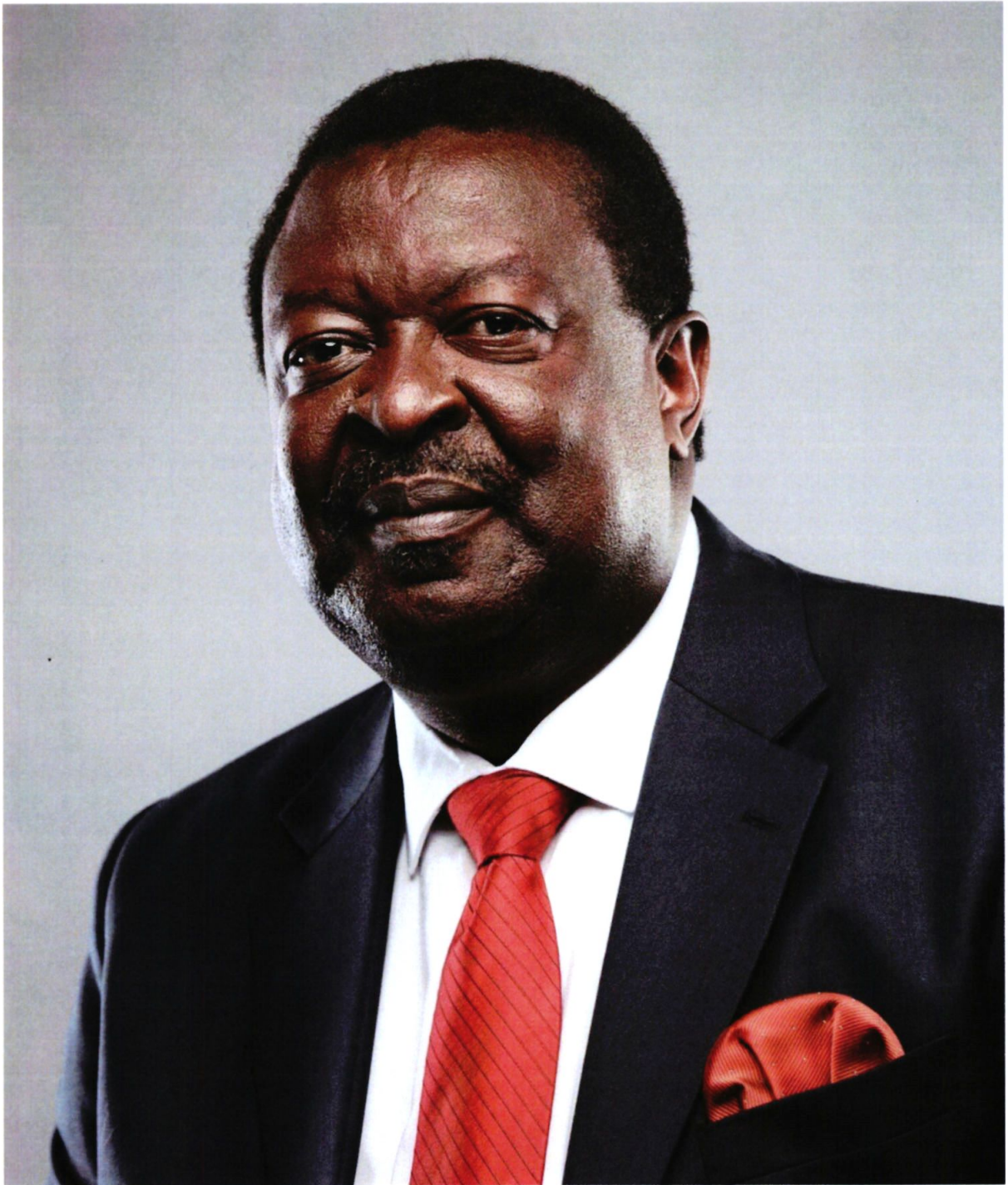
Treaties Ratified by the Republic of Kenya

2025

The Ninth Report
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H.E. DR. MUSALIA MUDAVADI, E.G.H.
*Prime Cabinet Secretary and Cabinet Secretary for
Foreign and Diaspora Affairs*



PREFACE

The ratification and implementation of international agreements advance the progressive realization of Kenya's development goals and priorities. This elevates Kenya's standing as a committed and responsible global actor, aligning the country with international standards, enhancing investor confidence, and expanding access to technical support, partnerships, and climate-related funding.

Pursuant to Article 2 (6) of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, any treaty or convention ratified by Kenya shall form part of the law of Kenya. Section 15 (1) of the Treaty Making and Ratification Act, Cap. 4D of the Laws of Kenya requires that a report containing all treaties which Kenya has ratified, and which may, in any way, bind Kenya into specific action be submitted annually to the National Assembly by the Cabinet Secretary responsible for Foreign Affairs.

In view of the foregoing, the Ministry responsible for Foreign Affairs is charged with the overall coordination of Kenya's treaty making and ratification process. This mandate includes the mechanisms of initiation, requirements and procedures of adoption, signing, ratification, reporting and compliance.

In the period under review, Kenya revised its Foreign Policy, 2014. Subsequently, Sessional Paper No. 1 of 2025, on the Foreign Policy of the Republic of Kenya was adopted to anchor the revised Foreign Policy in law, making it relevant, citizen-centred and accessible. The Sessional Paper aligns with our national interests and values, and is influenced by international treaties that Kenya has ratified.

Article 10 (2) (a) of the Constitution and Section 8 (3) of the Treaty Making and Ratification Act require that the public participate in the Treaty Making process. Currently, Kenya is a party to two hundred and sixty-two (262) treaties. In fulfilling this requirement, the Ministry launched a treaties data base on 27th November, 2023, which contains comprehensive information on the multilateral treaties and bilateral agreements concluded by the Republic of Kenya. The database enables the public to access and analyse information on Kenya's treaty obligations. There have been significant achievements since the first implementation progress report was developed in 2013, in terms of the reporting process, report format, and treaties data provision from Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs).

Implementation of treaties in Kenya is monitored through preparation of the *Annual Presidential Report on Progress Made in Fulfilling Kenya's International Obligations* and Cabinet Secretary's Report on Treaties Ratified.



The preparation of the Cabinet Secretary's Ninth (9th) Report was done through a consultative process with focal point persons from various MDAs involved in treaties implementation.

The Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA) shapes Kenya's foreign policy by aligning external engagement with the country's domestic development priorities. In addition, Kenya's foreign policy increasingly emphasizes economic diplomacy—seeking international partnerships, markets, technology and financing. Moreover, BETA's people-centred approach reinforces Kenya's commitment to globalization and regional integration, peace and stability, recognizing that a secure and economically vibrant region strengthens the conditions necessary for national economic transformation.

Kenya continues to sign and ratify treaties, culminating in measures that include formulation and reviewing of various policies and legislation and implementation of programmes, that aim at ensuring Kenyans live in dignity and exploit their human capabilities for socio-economic development.

This Report is a public awareness tool on treaties ratified by Kenya for the reporting period and resultant international obligations. It also highlights policy recommendations that can address the inherent challenges of monitoring and reporting of Kenya's international obligations.

In compliance with Section 15 (1) of the Treaty Making and Ratification Act, I present this Ninth (9th) Report to the National Assembly on Treaties ratified by Kenya within the Financial Year 2024/2025.

H.E. DR. MUSALIA MUDAVADI, E.G.H.

Prime Cabinet Secretary and Cabinet Secretary for Foreign and Diaspora Affairs.



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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AFC	Africa Finance Corporation
AfCFTA	African Continental Free Trade Area
AIIB	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
AIMS	African Integrated Maritime Strategy
AU	African Union
BBNJ	Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction
BEPS MLI	Base Erosion and Profit Shifting Multilateral Instrument
BETA	Bottom-up Economic Transformation Agenda
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
EAC	East African Community
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EPA	Economic Partnership Agreement
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GGGI	Global Green Growth Institute
HFCs	Hydrofluorocarbons
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
IGAD	Inter-Governmental Authority on Development
IHO	International Hydrographic Organization
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMO	International Maritime Organization
ISCOS	Intergovernmental Standing Committee on Shipping
IUU	Illegal Unreported Unregulated
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MLC	Maritime Labour Convention
MOESNA	Maritime Organization for Eastern, Southern and Northern Africa
MoUs	Memoranda of Understanding
MSMEs	Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises
MTP IV	Medium-Term Plan IV
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development



OPCW	Organization for Prohibition of Chemical Weapons
PPPs	Public Private Partnerships
RECs	Regional Economic Communities
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
STCW-F	Standards of Training, Certification and Watch keeping for Fishing
TRIPS	Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights
UN	United Nations
UPOV	International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants
VCLT	Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report provides the public with a concise breakdown of treaties ratified by Kenya during the Financial Year 2024/2025. It is anchored on the principles of transparency and accountability, which require the Ministry responsible for Foreign Affairs to disseminate treaty information annually, to ensure public awareness of Kenya's international obligations. Additionally, the report outlines the steps involved in the treaty making and ratification process.

The report consists of Part I to VIII as follows:

Part I—Introduces the international legislative framework on treaties and defines the key terms. It also cites constitutional and legislative provisions of the treaty making and ratification process in Kenya;

Part II—Expounds on the initiation of treaty making process, negotiations, approval for ratification, preparation and deposit of instruments of ratification in line with the Treaty Making and Ratification Act, Cap. 4D;

Part III—Highlights the obligation of Kenya to report to the National Assembly on Treaties ratified and which may, in any way, bind Kenya to specific actions as required under Section 15(1) of the Treaty Making and Ratification Act, Cap. 4D;

Part IV—Provides a summary of Treaties that have been ratified by Kenya in the Financial Year 2024/2025;

Part V—Identifies the challenges in the treaty making process and reporting;

Part VI—Suggests recommendations to mitigate the challenges;

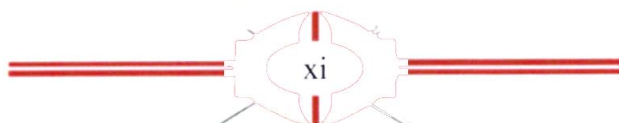
Part VII—Provides a conclusion of the report;

Part VIII—Contains matrices of treaties ratified by Kenya in the period starting from 2013 to 2025. The report also comprises two annextures:

- (i) Annex I—List of Treaties ratified by Kenya since Independence; and
- (ii) Annex II—List of Kenya's Membership to International, African and Regional Organizations.

During the reporting period, Kenya ratified ten (10) multilateral treaties for the Financial Year 2024/2025:

- (i) Multilateral Convention to Implement Tax Treaty Related Measures to Prevent Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS MLI);



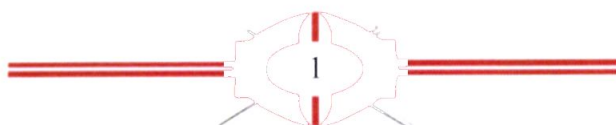
- (ii) Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) Agreement;
- (iii) The Bamako Convention on the Ban of the Import into Africa and the Control of Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes within Africa;
- (iv) Maritime Organization for Eastern, Southern and Northern Africa (MOESNA);
- (v) Agreement Establishing the Inter-governmental Authority on Development (The new IGAD Treaty);
- (vi) Agreement Establishing the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD);
- (vii) Protocol amending the Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization (Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies);
- (viii) Agreement under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ Agreement);
- (ix) Africa Finance Corporation (AFC); and
- (x) Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB).

PART I

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1. Treaties are the basis upon which subjects of international law form their relations, and are one of the sources of international law. At the international level, treaties are governed by the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (VCLT), 1969, and at the national level, by the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, and the Treaty Making and Ratification Act, Cap. 4D.
2. The VCLT defines a treaty as “*an international agreement concluded between states in written form and governed by international law, whether embodied in a single instrument or in two or more related instruments and whatever its particular designation*”.
3. Treaties can be referred to by several different names, such as Conventions, Agreements, Covenants, Final Acts, Charters, Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs), Protocols, Pacts and Accords, including Constitutions establishing Inter-Governmental Organizations.¹
4. Treaties can be *bilateral*, *multilateral* or *plurilateral*. *Bilateral* treaties are those between two subjects of international law; *multilateral* treaties are those between three or more subjects of international law, generally developed under the auspices of International Organizations; and *plurilateral* treaties are between groups of states that come together to formulate, influence or negotiate outside multilateral frameworks.
5. States signify their consent to be bound by a treaty through ratification, acceptance, approval and accession, as the case may apply. In Kenya, this process is governed by Part III of the Treaty Making and Ratification Act and the overall management of treaty actions is bestowed upon the Ministry responsible for Foreign Affairs.
6. The Government’s decision on whether the ratification of a treaty is in the national interest is based on information obtained during negotiation stage and consultations with various Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), and other relevant stakeholders. The consultation, as required by the Act, is meant to analyse the treaty in question prior to taking definitive treaty action.

¹ Labelling of instruments vary because they are often employed to indicate differing degrees of political or practical significance. For example, the term “charter” is used for particularly formal and solemn instruments, such as the constituent treaty of an international organisation such as the 1945 Charter of the United Nations. In determining whether a document is a treaty or international agreement, attention is paid to the content rather than the title. It must be clear on the face of the instrument, whatever its form, that the parties intend to be legally bound under international law.



7. Article 2 (5) and (6) of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, provides that the general rules of international law and any treaty or convention ratified shall form part of our national law.
8. The National Executive initiates ratification of a treaty. Upon approval by the Cabinet, the Cabinet Secretary for Foreign Affairs submits the treaty and a memorandum on the treaty to the Speaker of the National Assembly for consideration.
9. The National Assembly may approve, with or without reservations, or disapprove the ratification of a treaty.
10. Every treaty to which Kenya is a state party is binding and shall be implemented in good faith. Kenya cannot invoke the provisions of its domestic law as a justification for its failure to perform its obligations under a treaty. Generally, treaties do not apply retrospectively, unless a different intention appears or is established in the provisions of the treaty.
11. Upon ratification, some treaties have a periodic reporting obligation to treaty bodies on their implementation at the national level. Pursuant to Section 16 of the Treaty Making and Ratification Act, the Cabinet Secretary responsible for Foreign Affairs, in conjunction with the Attorney-General and the relevant MDAs, facilitate the preparation of the periodic reports for submission to the relevant treaty bodies.

PART II

2.0 THE TREATY MAKING AND RATIFICATION PROCESS IN KENYA

The Treaty Making and Ratification Act, Cap. 4D, provides for the process of ratification. This section of the Report outlines the salient features of the process.

2.1 INITIATION OF THE TREATY MAKING PROCESS

1. The National Executive or the relevant State Department shall initiate the treaty-making process as may be prescribed by the Cabinet Secretary.
2. The National Executive or relevant State Department should evaluate the need a treaty aims to address; existing laws and their adequacy; the likelihood of achieving agreement; related legislative efforts; the most suitable treaty form; the chances of sufficient international acceptance (for multilateral treaties); the expected timeline; the costs to Kenya; and for technical or scientific treaties, whether adequate research and studies have been conducted.
3. To initiate the treaty-making process, the relevant Ministry shall, in consultation with the Ministry responsible for Foreign Affairs and the Attorney-General, prepare a proposal and a country position paper in respect of the treaty.

2.2 NEGOTIATIONS

1. The relevant Ministry or State Department, in consultation with the Ministry responsible for Foreign Affairs and the Office of the Attorney-General, shall appoint a negotiating team of qualified and competent officers from among the stakeholders to form part of the Government delegation to negotiate the draft treaty in the interest of the people of Kenya.
2. The Ministry responsible for Foreign Affairs shall, upon receipt of the names of the appointed members of the negotiating team from the relevant Ministry or State Department, facilitate authorization of the Government delegation to negotiate the treaty on behalf of the Republic of Kenya.
3. The negotiating team is required to uphold national interest and be bound by the values and principles of the Constitution, and is obligated to consider the regulatory impact of any proposed treaty.

2.3 RATIFICATION PROCESS

2.3.1 APPROVAL BY CABINET

1. The relevant Ministry, in consultation with the Cabinet Secretary responsible for Foreign Affairs, the Cabinet Secretary responsible for Finance and the Attorney General, having certified that the provisions of Section 5 (2) have been met, shall prepare and present a Memorandum/Proposal to Cabinet to commence the treaty making process for approval by the Cabinet, pursuant to Section 7 of the Act.
2. The Cabinet shall consider the Cabinet Memorandum/Proposal for treaty-making within a reasonable time and provide its decision.
3. Upon Cabinet approval, the Cabinet Secretary responsible for Foreign Affairs shall, within a reasonable time, submit the Treaty and a Parliamentary Memorandum to the Speaker of the National Assembly.

2.4 CONSIDERATION BY THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

1. Upon receipt of a treaty and a parliamentary memorandum by the Speaker of the National Assembly, the relevant parliamentary committee shall consider the treaty and ensure public participation in accordance with the laid down parliamentary procedures.
2. The National Assembly may approve, with or without reservations, or disapprove the ratification of a treaty. The decision on ratification shall be in writing and communicated within fourteen (14) days by the Clerk of the National Assembly.
3. The National Assembly shall not approve the ratification of a treaty if that treaty, or part thereof is contrary to the Constitution of Kenya.

2.5 APPROVAL FOR RATIFICATION

1. When the National Assembly approves a treaty, without making any reservations, the Clerk shall issue a Certificate of Approval to the relevant Ministry.
2. The relevant Cabinet Secretary shall, within 30 days, request the Cabinet Secretary for Foreign Affairs to prepare the instrument of ratification.
3. If the National Assembly approves a treaty, but adds reservations to certain provisions, the Government shall ratify the treaty subject to those specific reservations, which will apply to the corresponding articles in the treaty.

4. The National Assembly shall not approve the ratification of a treaty, or part of it, if its provisions are contrary to the Constitution. The House shall not approve a reservation of a treaty, or part of it, if that reservation negates any of the provisions of the Constitution, even if the reservation is permitted under the relevant treaty.
5. In instances where the National Assembly refuses to approve the ratification, the Government shall not ratify the treaty.

2.6 PREPARATION OF INSTRUMENTS OF RATIFICATION

1. Upon receipt of the Certificate of Approval of the ratification of a treaty from the National Assembly, the Office of the Registrar of Treaties shall prepare the Instrument of Ratification, Accession, or Acceptance (as the case may be) for signature by the Cabinet Secretary responsible for Foreign Affairs.
2. The Cabinet Secretary responsible for Foreign Affairs may, when not available, grant full powers to any other person (as may be appropriate) for the purposes of ratification of a treaty in accordance with the Act.
3. It is a criminal offence for a person to ratify any treaty on behalf of the Republic of Kenya without consideration and approval by Cabinet and Parliament in accordance with the law. A person who is convicted of the above offence shall be liable to the following:
 - a)* imprisonment for a term not exceeding fifteen (15) years; or
 - b)* a fine not exceeding Kenya Shillings Twenty (20) Million; or
 - c)* to both of the above.

2.7 DEPOSIT OF INSTRUMENTS OF RATIFICATION

1. The Cabinet Secretary responsible for Foreign Affairs shall deposit the signed instrument of ratification, accession or acceptance with the relevant depositary as provided in the treaty, and the original thereof shall be filed with the Registrar of Treaties.

2.8 THE STAGES OF THE TREATY MAKING AND RATIFICATION PROCESS IN KENYA

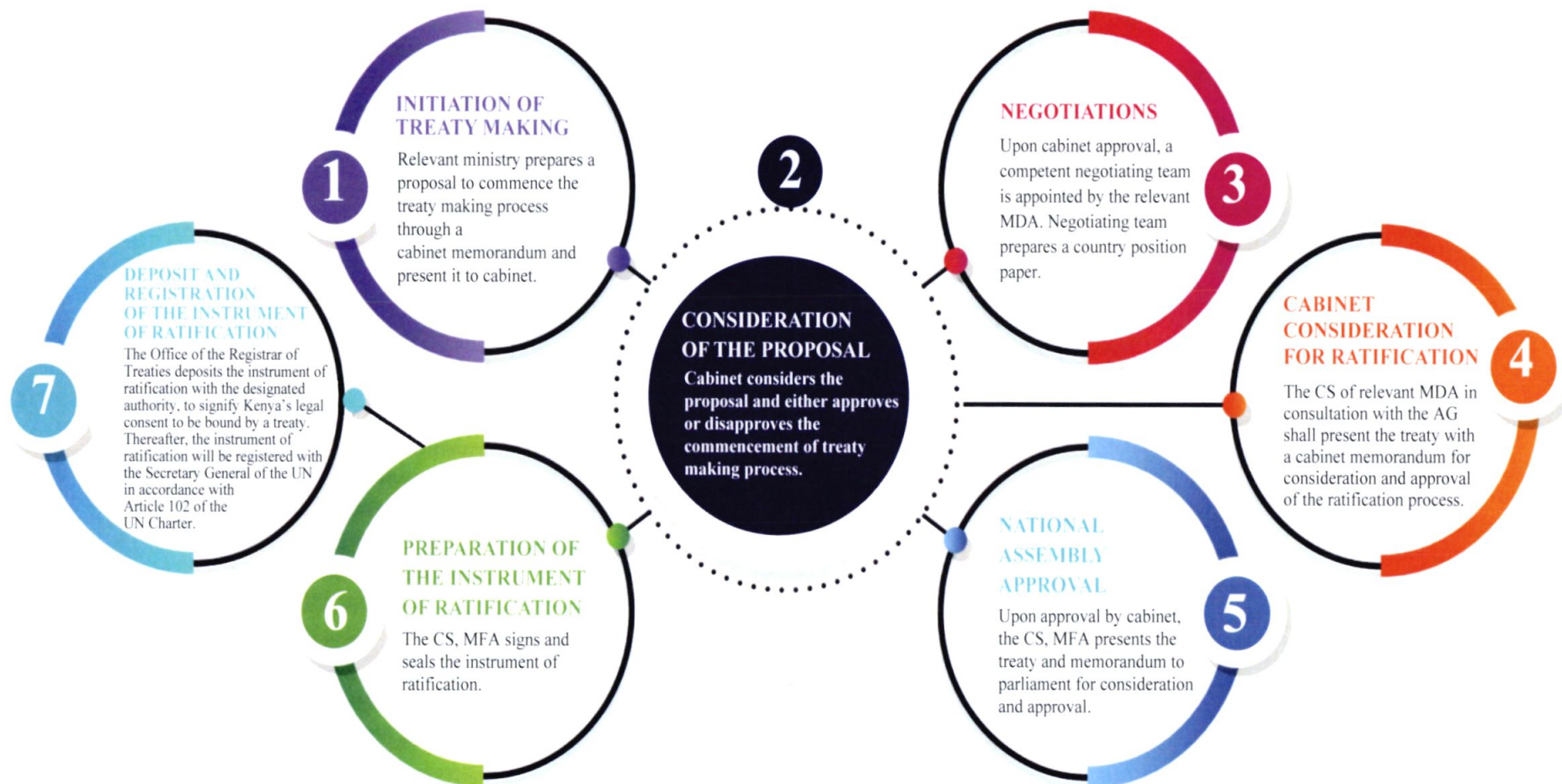


Figure 1: Illustrates Kenya's Treaty Making and Ratification Process

PART III

3.0 STATE REPORTING OF RATIFIED TREATIES

1. Section 15 (1) of the Act, requires the Cabinet Secretary responsible for Foreign Affairs, once a year, to submit a report to the National Assembly on records of all treaties which Kenya has ratified and which may, in any way, bind Kenya to specific actions. Consequently, the Cabinet Secretary has so far, submitted eight (8) annual reports to the National Assembly for debate.
2. The periodic reports highlight all treaties ratified by Kenya and the specific actions taken in their implementation. The reports contain information on the legislative and administrative measures taken by Kenya to implement its obligations under each treaty.
3. Section 16 of the Act provides that, where a treaty requires submission of periodic reports as part of its monitoring mechanisms, the Cabinet Secretary shall, in conjunction with the Attorney-General and the relevant State Department, facilitate the preparation and submission of such reports within prescribed period.

PART IV

4.0 TREATIES RATIFIED IN THE FINANCIAL YEAR, 2024/2025

During the period under review, the following treaties were ratified:

1. Agreement on the Establishment of the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI)

The Agreement creates an international organization to help developing countries transition to a green growth economic model and obligates the Government to participate in GGGI's governing bodies.

The Agreement supports state parties in the development of a green economy, attracting climate finance, strengthening carbon markets readiness, and building a circular plastics economy.

2. Agreement on Marine Biological Diversity of Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ Agreement)

The Agreement strengthens the global legal framework for conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction—the high seas and the deep-sea bed combined. It obligates the Government to regulate its nationals and vessels concerning biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction.

The Agreement facilitates Kenya's enhanced access to a share of benefits from marine genetic resources. It also supports developing countries to build their scientific and technological capacity, and accelerates marine conservation and sustainable resource management.

3. The Bamako Convention on the Ban of the Import into Africa and the Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes within Africa

The Convention aims to protect the continent's environment and human health by banning the import of hazardous waste and controlling its movement within Africa. It obligates state parties to ban the import of hazardous and radioactive waste into Africa, prohibit dumping at sea and inland waterways, and control and manage hazardous waste within their jurisdictions.

The Convention augments Kenya's environmental protection by preventing hazardous waste imports and strengthening national controls on waste management. It reduces contamination risks, supports regional cooperation, and reinforces Kenya's commitment to sustainable development and responsible environmental governance.

4. The Treaty Establishing the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (New IGAD Treaty)

The treaty aims at accelerating regional economic, social, environmental, and political integration, and strengthens IGAD's role in conflict prevention, climate adaptation, and public health. The treaty obligates state parties to harmonize macroeconomic policies, promotes regional trade and free movement of people, enhances cooperation in agriculture and environmental protection, and collaboration in conflict prevention, peace and security.

The New IGAD Treaty strengthens Kenya's position in the region by enhancing peace and security cooperation, expanding economic integration and trade opportunities, improving joint responses to climate and environmental challenges, supporting cross-border infrastructure development, and harmonising approaches to migration and border management. The treaty also provides a framework for dispute resolution, reinforces IGAD's role in continental integration, and enhances Kenya's position as a regional leader.

5. The Protocol amending the Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization (Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies)

The Protocol requires the World Trade Organization members to prohibit subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing, subsidize overfished stocks, and support certain high seas activities.

The Protocol benefits Kenya by streamlining customs' procedures, lowering trade costs, and improving the efficiency of imports and exports. It enhances transparency, supports modernization of customs' systems; and provides technical assistance for capacity building. Overall, it strengthens Kenya's competitiveness and integration into regional and global trade.

6. The Agreement Establishing European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)

The Agreement establishes the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, whose purpose is to foster the transition towards open market-oriented economies and to promote private and entrepreneurial initiative. Membership of the Bank is drawn from Central and Eastern European countries and non-European countries who are members of

International Monetary Fund (IMF)², and committed to, and applying the principles of multiparty democracy, pluralism and market economics.

The Bank benefits Kenya by expanding access to development financing, strengthening support for Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), enhancing infrastructure development through Public Private Partnerships (PPPs), promoting green and climate-resilient investments, and boosting investor confidence and economic integration.

7. Multilateral Convention to Implement Tax Treaty Related Measures to Prevent Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS MLI)

The Convention supports party states to close loopholes in international tax treaties by transposing results from the BEPS Project into bilateral tax treaties worldwide. The BEPS Multilateral Instrument (MLI) allows Governments to implement agreed minimum standards to counter treaty abuse and to improve dispute resolution mechanisms, while providing flexibility to accommodate specific tax treaty policies.

The Convention will help Kenya protect its tax base, increase Government revenue, and strengthen tax administration by improving transparency and cooperation with other countries. It also promotes fair taxation, reduces harmful tax practices, and creates a more predictable environment for responsible investment.

8. Maritime Organization for Eastern, Southern and Northern Africa (MOESNA)

The Agreement allowed the change of name from the Intergovernmental Standing Committee on Shipping (ISCOS) to the Maritime Organization for Eastern, Southern and Northern Africa (MOESNA). This change is aligned with the Revised African Maritime Transport Charter (2010) and the African Integrated Maritime Strategy (AIMS) 2050, both of which encourage regional cooperation and bloc formation to address shared maritime goals.

The Agreement provides an avenue for attending to shipping and maritime matters of common interest and concern to the Member States and the region at large. It also enhances collaboration and synergy building, which brings transformational growth in Africa's shipping and maritime sector.

Kenya benefits from this Agreement in the attainment of bargaining power, joint shipping and maritime initiatives, regional connectivity through maritime-aided trade, common

² Article 3(1) of the Agreement Establishing the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development

overseas trade protocols, borderless shipping, maritime training and harmonized shipping policies along and across the Indian Ocean.

9. Agreement for the Establishment of the Africa Finance Corporation (AFC)

The Agreement established the AFC—a multilateral financial institution whose objective is to finance and promote infrastructure development across Africa. This agreement enables state parties to tap into a range of solutions, including project development, financial and technical advisory, and direct lending and equity investments in critical sectors.

The Finance Corporation supports Kenya by providing long-term infrastructure financing, technical expertise, and risk-mitigation instruments that facilitates major national projects. It enhances Kenya's capacity to develop energy, transport, and industrial infrastructure, promotes private sector growth, and strengthens regional economic integration. This contributes to improved investor confidence and sustainable economic development.

10. The Agreement Establishing the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) Articles of Agreement.

The Agreement established the AIIB, to foster sustainable economic development, create wealth and improve infrastructure connectivity in Asia and state parties in other regions³ by investing in infrastructure and other productive sectors. The bank assists state parties to promote regional cooperation and partnership in addressing development challenges by working in close collaboration with other multilateral and bilateral development institutions.

The Bank benefits Kenya by providing access to affordable financing for major infrastructural projects, supporting climate-resilient and green development, enabling investment in modern digital and technological systems, diversifying Kenya's development financing options, and strengthening regional connectivity through cross-border infrastructure initiatives.

³ Article 3(2) of the Articles of Agreement of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank

PART V

5.0 CHALLENGES

The treaty making and ratification process faces several challenges as outlined hereunder:

(i) Lengthy ratification process

The treaty making process has several stages, from initiation, preparation of proposal, negotiations, preparation of Cabinet Memorandum, approval by Cabinet and National Assembly and eventual ratification. Each of the aforementioned stages is time consuming and requires resources causing inordinate delays to the process.

(ii) Institutional and coordination gaps

The treaty making process requires a multi-agency collaboration. However, without a synergized multi-agency approach, this slows down the coordination mechanism which results in slow reporting, weak follow through, and missed deadlines.

(iii) Absence of Regulations to operationalize the Treaty Making and Ratification Act.

The Treaty Making and Ratification Act, Cap. 4D has no regulations to operationalize and aid in its implementation.

(iv) Limited awareness of the treaty making process by relevant MDAs

Inadequate technical expertise and understanding of the Treaty Making and Ratification Act, Cap. 4D within many MDAs hampers their ability to effectively align national policies with international obligations. This gap in knowledge and coordination weakens Kenya's capacity to honour its international commitments, potentially jeopardizing its diplomatic relations and global reputation.

(v) Competing priorities in the Cabinet and the National Assembly Calendar

Competing priorities in the Cabinet and National Assembly Calendar may delay Kenya's treaty-making process.

(vi) Inadequate mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of treaties ratified by Kenya

Treaties present cross-cutting issues that require a multi-sectoral approach to implement. Presently, there are inadequate mechanisms to monitor progress in the implementation of ratified treaties. Additionally, without consistent reporting mechanisms, transparent

oversight, periodic reviews and robust data collection systems, efforts to assess compliance and identification of gaps are undermined. This leads to delays or partial fulfilment of treaty commitments.

(vii) Inadequate funding for optimal monitoring and reporting of treaty implementation.

Limited financial resources for monitoring and reporting on treaty implementation hinder Kenya's ability to effectively gather data, undertake thorough evaluations, produce regular reports, and/or take corrective actions.

PART VI

6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

To enhance fulfilment of Kenya's international obligations as stipulated under the various treaties and conventions that have been signed and ratified, it is recommended as follows:

- (i) Review the existing legislation on ratification to remove the discrepancies and come up with a mechanism to fast-track the process of treaty ratification;
- (ii) Formulate regulations to operationalize the Treaty Making and Ratification Act, Cap. 4D;
- (iii) Establish a National Standing Committee mandated to monitor and evaluate implementation of treaties ratified by Kenya;
- (iv) Enhance budgetary allocation and undertake resource mobilization to ensure optimal monitoring and reporting of treaty implementation; and
- (v) Undertake sensitization and capacity building exercises with MDAs and the County Governments on the treaty making process.

PART VII

7.0 CONCLUSION

- (i) Ratification of treaties elevates Kenya's standing as a committed and responsible global actor, aligning the country with international standards, enhancing investor confidence, and expanding access to technical support, partnerships, and climate financing.
- (ii) Kenya's national development agenda is implemented through the Vision 2030, MTP IV, and BETA, to improve the socio-economic welfare and political aspirations of all Kenyans, and promote sustainable development.
- (iii) Kenya's Foreign Policy, outlined in Sessional Paper No. 1 of 2025, aligns closely with the SDGs and African Union Agenda, 2063. The Policy advances key goals, such as poverty reduction, education, gender equality, climate action, and peacebuilding, supporting both national development and global sustainable progress.
- (iv) The Sessional Paper is designed to be more inclusive, with a broader scope that incorporates emerging issues in health and technology diplomacy, alongside the traditional pillars. The Policy advocates for new international agreements which provide solutions to the new challenges.
- (v) The ratified treaties for FY 2024/25 strengthen Kenya's economy, environmental protection, governance systems, and international credibility. Agreements such as the GGGI and AFC enhance access to climate financing, investment, and infrastructure funding—supporting job creation and sustainable development. The BEPS Tax Convention improves Kenya's ability to curb multinational tax avoidance, increasing Government revenue for public services.
- (vi) The ratified IGAD Treaty expands the mandate of IGAD beyond droughts, and includes new areas of cooperation in conflict prevention, economic integration, public health and digital governance. This reinforces Kenya's leadership in the Horn of Africa in the said areas.
- (vii) Treaties related to the environment, including the Bamako Convention, the BBNJ Agreement, and WTO Fisheries Subsidies Agreement, protect Kenya from hazardous waste dumping, promote sustainable use of marine resources, and safeguard the blue economy—benefiting public health and coastal communities.

- (viii) The treaty reporting structures ensure compliance by various state agencies. Kenya will continue to adhere to timely reporting obligations as stipulated in the Act. This will ensure credibility, enhance Kenya's role in multilateralism and mitigate the challenges faced in treaty ratification and implementation.

PART VIII

8.0 TREATIES RATIFIED BY KENYA FROM YEAR 2013 TO 2025

1. Kenya has ratified seventy-five (75) multilateral treaties starting from year 2013 to date.
2. The Agreements focus on the following thematic areas: Elections, Democracy and Governance; Lands, Housing and Urban Development; Ethics and Anti-Corruption; Transport and Infrastructure; Agriculture and Livestock; Fisheries and Blue Economy; Health; Peace and Security; Regional Organizations; Trade and Commerce; Environment and Forestry; Human Rights and Social Protection; Finance; Education, Science and Technology; ICT and Communication; Intellectual Property; and International Relations.

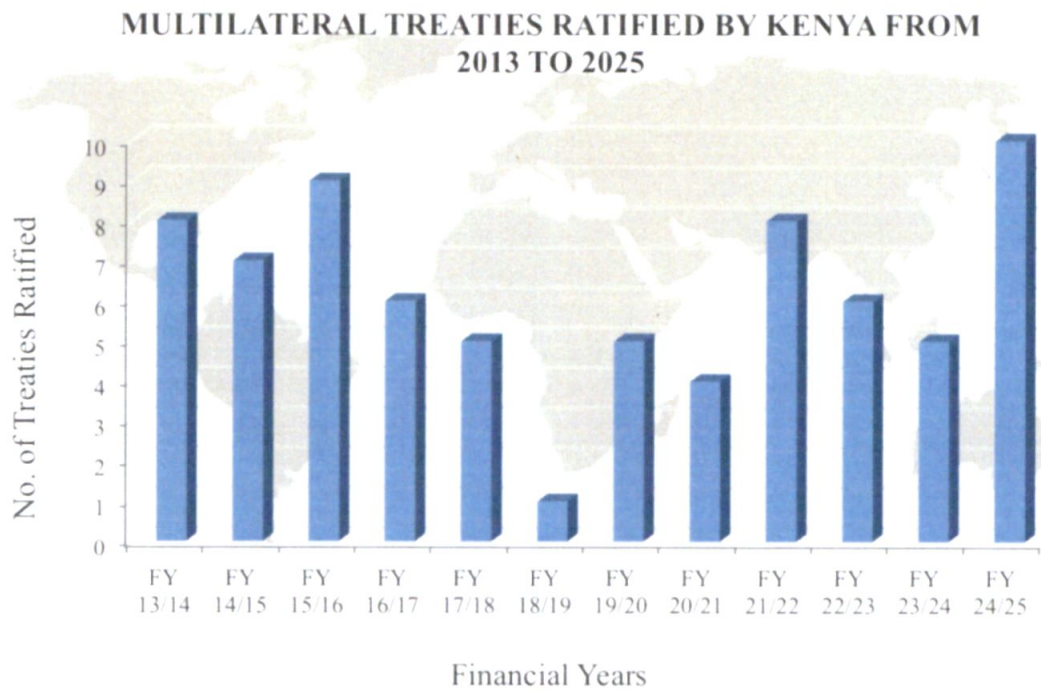


Figure 2: Multilateral Treaties Ratified by Kenya since 2013 to 2025
(Source: Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs, 2025)

8.1 TREATIES RATIFIED IN THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2024/2025

During this period under review, ten (10) Multilateral Treaties were ratified by the Republic of Kenya as follows:

MULTILATERAL TREATIES 2024/2025	
ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTRY	
1.	Agreement on the Establishment of the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) Adopted: 20th June, 2012. Entry into Force: 18th October, 2012. Date of Acceptance: 19th March, 2025. Entry into Force for Kenya: 18th April, 2025. Signing of Instrument of Ratification: H.E. Dr. Musalia Mudavadi, E.G.H., Prime Cabinet Secretary and Cabinet Secretary for Foreign and Diaspora Affairs. Object of the Agreement: The GGGI was established to advance “green growth,” an economic development model that integrates economic prosperity with environmental sustainability and social inclusivity. Depository: Director-General, Secretariat at the GGGI in Seoul, Republic of Korea. Legislative Status: Environmental Management and Coordination Act, Cap. 387; Climate Change Act, Cap. 387A; and Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, Cap. 376.
2.	The Bamako Convention on the Ban on the Import into Africa and the Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes within Africa. Adopted: 30th January, 1991. Entry into Force: 22nd April, 1998. Date of Ratification: 3rd June, 2025. Entry into Force for Kenya: 1st September, 2025. Signing of Instrument of Ratification: H.E. Dr. Musalia Mudavadi, E.G.H., Prime Cabinet Secretary and Cabinet Secretary for Foreign and Diaspora Affairs. Object of the Protocol: The Bamako Convention aims to prohibit the import of hazardous and radioactive wastes into Africa, and to regulate the transboundary movement and environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes within the continent, thereby protecting human health and the environment from the dangers posed by such wastes. Depository: Chairperson, Secretariat of the African Union (AU) Commission, Addis Ababa, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. Legislative Status: Environmental Management and Coordination Act, Cap. 387, Climate Change Act, Cap. 387A, Sustainable Waste Management Act, Cap. 387C and Pharmacy and Poisons Act, Cap. 244.
3.	Agreement on Marine Biological Diversity of Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction Adopted: 19th June, 2023. Entry into Force: 17th January, 2026. Date of Ratification: 25th September, 2025. Entry into Force for Kenya: 17th January, 2026. Signing of Instrument of Ratification: H.E. Dr. Musalia Mudavadi, E.G.H., Prime Cabinet Secretary and Cabinet Secretary for Foreign and Diaspora Affairs. Object of the Protocol: To ensure the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction—the high seas and international seabed through international cooperation.

	Depository: Secretary-General, United Nations, New York, USA. Legislative Status: Kenya Maritime Authority Act, Cap. 370; Merchant Shipping Act, Cap. 389; and Maritime Zones Act, Cap. 371.
REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	
1.	The Treaty Establishing the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (The New IGAD Treaty) Adopted: 21st March, 1996. Entry into Force: 25th November, 1996. Date of Ratification: 18th October, 2023. Entry into Force for Kenya: 22nd January, 2024. Signing of Instrument of Ratification: H.E. Dr. Musalia Mudavadi, E.G.H., Prime Cabinet Secretary and Cabinet Secretary for Foreign and Diaspora Affairs. Object of the Protocol: To promote regional cooperation in development, including harmonising policies on trade, transport, communications, natural resources, and to foster peace, security and sustainable development in the sub-region. Depository: Executive Secretary, Secretariat of IGAD, Djibouti, Republic of Djibouti. Legislative Status: National Drought Management Authority Act, Cap. 388.
FISHERIES AND BLUE ECONOMY	
1.	The Protocol amending the Marrakesh Agreement establishing the World Trade Organization (Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies) Adopted: 17th June, 2022 Entry into Force: 17th June, 2022 Date of Ratification: 25th June, 2025 Signing of Instrument of Ratification: H.E. Dr. Musalia Mudavadi, E.G.H., Prime Cabinet Secretary and Cabinet Secretary for Foreign and Diaspora Affairs. Object of the Protocol: To prohibit harmful fisheries subsidies in order to promote sustainable fishing and protect global marine resources. Depository: Director-General, World Trade Organization (WTO), Geneva, Switzerland. Legislative Status: Fisheries Management and Development Act, Cap. 378; Maritime Zones Act, Cap. 371; Environmental Management and Coordination Act, Cap. 387; and Merchant Shipping Act, Cap. 389.
FINANCE	
1.	The Agreement Establishing European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) Adopted: 29th May, 1990. Entry into Force: 28th March, 1991. Date of Ratification: 24th April, 2025. Signing of Instrument of Ratification: H.E. Dr. Musalia Mudavadi, E.G.H., Prime Cabinet Secretary and Cabinet Secretary for Foreign and Diaspora Affairs. Object of the Protocol: To promote investment for the reconstruction and foster the transition towards open market-oriented economies and to promote private and entrepreneurial initiative.

	Depository: President, EBRD headquarters, London, United Kingdom. Legislative Status: Central Bank of Kenya Act, Cap. 491; Public Finance Management Act, Cap. 412A; Banking Act, Cap. 488; Microfinance Act, Cap. 493C and Micro and Small Enterprise Act, Cap. 499C.
2.	Multilateral Convention to Implement Tax Treaty Related Measures to Prevent Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS MLI). Adopted: 24th November, 2016. Entry into Force: 1st July, 2018. Date of Ratification: 8th January, 2025. Signing of Instrument of Ratification: H.E. Dr. Musalia Mudavadi, E.G.H., Prime Cabinet Secretary and Cabinet Secretary for Foreign and Diaspora Affairs. Object of the Protocol: The BEPS MLI aims to implement a series of tax-treaty related measures (developed under the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)/G20 BEPS Project) across a broad network of bilateral tax treaties. It seeks to curb aggressive tax avoidance by multinational enterprises, prevent treaty abuse and hybrid-mismatch arrangements, prevent artificial avoidance of “permanent establishment” status, and strengthen dispute-resolution mechanisms under tax treaties. Depository: Secretary-General, OECD, Paris, France Legislative Status: Kenya Revenue Authority Act, Cap. 469; and Value Added Tax Act, Cap. 476.
3.	The Agreement Establishing the African Finance Corporation (AFC) Adopted: 28th May, 2007. Entry into Force: 28th May, 2007. Date of Ratification: 27th October, 2025. Signing of Instrument of Ratification: H.E. Dr. Musalia Mudavadi, E.G.H., Prime Cabinet Secretary and Cabinet Secretary for Foreign and Diaspora Affairs. Object of the Protocol: To finance infrastructure and industrial projects across Africa to promote sustainable economic growth and regional development. Depository: President, AFC, Lagos, Nigeria. Legislative Status: Central Bank of Kenya Act, Cap. 491; Public Finance Management Act, Cap. 412A; Banking Act, Cap. 488; Microfinance Act, Cap. 493C; and Micro and Small Enterprise Act, Cap. 499C.
4.	The Agreement Establishing the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) Articles of Agreement. Adopted: 22nd May, 2015. Entry into Force: 25th December, 2015. Date of Ratification: 30th August, 2024. Signing of Instrument of Ratification: H.E. Dr. Musalia Mudavadi, E.G.H., Prime Cabinet Secretary and Cabinet Secretary for Foreign and Diaspora Affairs. Object of the Protocol: To foster sustainable economic development and improve infrastructure connectivity in Asia by financing infrastructure and other productive projects, while promoting regional cooperation and partnerships.

	Depository: President, AIIB, Beijing, People's Republic of China. Legislative Status: Central Bank of Kenya Act, Cap. 491; Public Finance Management Act, Cap. 412A; Banking Act, Cap. 488; Microfinance Act, Cap. 493C; and Micro and Small Enterprise Act, Cap. 499C.
FISHERIES AND BLUE ECONOMY	
1.	Maritime Organization for Eastern, Southern and Northern Africa (MOESNA). Adopted: 26th July, 2010. Entry into Force: 14th August, 2025. Date of Ratification: 31st January, 2025. Signing of Instrument of Ratification: H.E. Dr. Musalia Mudavadi, E.G.H., Prime Cabinet Secretary and Cabinet Secretary for Foreign and Diaspora Affairs. Object of the Protocol: To promote and advocate for efficient and competitive shipping and maritime services in Eastern, Southern and Northern Africa. Depository: Chairperson, African Union (AU) Commission, Addis Ababa, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. Legislative Status: Fisheries Management and Development Act, Cap. 378; Maritime Zones Act, Cap. 371; Environmental Management and Coordination Act, Cap. 387; and Merchant Shipping Act, Cap. 389.

8.2 TREATIES RATIFIED IN THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2023/2024

During this period, five (5) Multilateral Treaties were ratified by the Republic of Kenya as follows:

MULTILATERAL TREATIES 2023/2024	
HEALTH	
1.	Agreement Establishing the International Vaccine Institute (IVI) Adopted: 28th October 1996. Entry into Force: 29th May, 1997. Date of Acceptance: 29th May, 2024. Entry into Force for Kenya: 1st June, 2024. Signing of Instrument of Ratification: H.E. Hon. Musalia Mudavadi, E.G.H. Prime Cabinet Secretary and Cabinet Secretary for Foreign and Diaspora Affairs. Object of the Protocol: To establish the International Vaccine Institute, an international organization dedicated to the discovery, development, and delivery of safe, effective, and affordable vaccines for global health. Depositary: Secretary-General, United Nations, New York, USA. Legislative Status: Social Health Insurance Act, Cap. 255 and Pharmacy and Poisons Act, Cap. 224.
PEACE AND SECURITY	
1.	The African Union Convention Cross-border Corporation (Niamey Convention) Adopted: 27th June, 2014. Entry into Force: Not in Force (only 11 out 15 ratifications to date). Date of Ratification: 7th May, 2024. Entry into Force for Kenya: Not in force (only 11 out 15 ratifications to date). Signing of Instrument of Ratification: H.E. Hon. Musalia Mudavadi, E.G.H. Prime Cabinet Secretary & Cabinet Secretary for Foreign and Diaspora Affairs. Object of the Protocol: To promote cross-border cooperation at local, sub-regional, and regional levels, transforming border areas into catalysts for growth and socio-economic integration. Depositary: Chairperson, African Union (AU) Commission, Addis Ababa, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. Legislative Status: Kenya Citizenship Immigration Act, Cap. 170 and National Drought Management Authority Act, Cap. 388.
REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	
1.	The East African Community (EAC) Multilateral Agreement on Aircraft Accident and Incident Investigations Adopted: 28th June, 2019. Entry into Force: 28th June, 2019.

	Date of Ratification: 18th October, 2023. Entry into Force for Kenya: 22nd January, 2024. Signing of Instrument of Ratification: H.E. Hon. Musalia Mudavadi, E.G.H. Prime Cabinet Secretary and Cabinet Secretary for Foreign and Diaspora Affairs. Object of the Protocol: To harmonize and coordinate the Civil Aviation Rules on accident and incident investigation in order to promote safety in accordance with article 92 of the EAC Treaty and compliance with the Chicago Convention and Annex 13 to the Convention on International Civil Aviation. Depositary: Secretary-General, East African Community (EAC), Arusha, Tanzania. Legislative Status: Civil Aviation Act, Cap. 394.
TRADE AND COMMERCE	
1.	The Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) between the European Union of the one part and the Republic of Kenya, a member of the East African Community, of the other part Adopted: 18th December, 2023. Entry into Force: 1st July, 2024. Date of Ratification: 24th April, 2024. Signing of Instrument of Ratification: H.E. Dr. Musalia Mudavadi, E.G.H., Prime Cabinet Secretary and Cabinet Secretary for Foreign and Diaspora Affairs. Object of the Protocol: To allow Kenya duty-free and quota-free access to the EU market, while promoting sustainable development and regional integration within the EAC framework. Depositary: President, European Commission, Brussels, Belgium. Legislative Status: East Africa Community Customs Management Act, 2004, Kenya Revenue Authority Act, Cap. 469 and Excise Duty Act, Cap. 472.

8.3 TREATIES RATIFIED IN THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2022/2023

During this period, five (5) multilateral treaties were ratified by the Republic of Kenya as follows:

MULTILATERAL TREATIES 2022/2023	
ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTRY	
1.	Minamata Convention on Mercury Adopted: 10th October, 2013. Entry into Force: 16th August, 2017. Signed: 10th October, 2013. Date of Ratification: 22nd September, 2023. Entry into Force for Kenya: 21st December, 2023. Signing of Instrument of Ratification: Hon. Alfred Mutua, E.G.H., Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs. Object of the Protocol: To protect human health and environment from adverse effects of mercury. Depository: Secretary-General, United Nations, New York, USA. Legislative Status: Mining Act, Cap. 306 and Environmental Management and Coordination Act, Cap. 387.
2.	Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer Adopted: 15th October, 2016. Entry into Force: 1st January, 2019. Date of Acceptance: 22nd September, 2023. Entry into Force for Kenya: 21st December, 2023. Signing of Instrument of Ratification: Hon. Alfred Mutua, E.G.H., Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs. Object of the Protocol: To limit the use of Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) under the Montreal Protocol are expected to prevent the emissions of up to 105 billion tonnes of Carbon Dioxide equivalent of greenhouse gasses, helping to avoid up to 0.5⁰ C of global temperature rise by the year 2100. Depository: Secretary-General, United Nations, New York, USA. Legislative Status: Environmental Management and Coordination Act, Cap. 387 and Climate Change Act, Cap. 387A.
3.	Protocol for the Protection of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Western Indian Ocean from Land Based Sources and Activities to the Amended Nairobi Convention Adopted: 31st March, 2010. Entry into Force: 31st March, 2010. Date of Ratification: 29th June, 2023. Entry into Force for Kenya: 22nd August, 2024.

	Signing of Instrument of Ratification: Hon. Alfred Mutua, E.G.H., Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs. Object of the Protocol: To increase the capacity of the Western Indian Ocean nations to protect, manage and develop the Coastal marine environment. Depositary: Secretary-General, United Nations, New York, USA. Legislative Status: Kenya Maritime Authority Act, Cap. 370; Environmental Management and Coordination Act, Cap. 387; Fisheries Management and Development Act, Cap. 378 and Kenya Coast Guard Service Act, Cap. 200.
HEALTH	
1.	African Union Treaty for the Establishment of the African Medicines Agency (AMA) Adopted: 11th February, 2019 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Entry into Force: 5th November, 2021. Signed: 16th February, 2023. Date of Ratification: 16th July, 2023. Entry into Force for Kenya: 24th July, 2023. Signing of Instrument of Ratification: Hon. Alfred Mutua, E.G.H., Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs. Object of Convention: To strengthen regulatory systems, harmonize medical product regulation and improve access to safe, quality and affordable medicine across Africa. Depositary: Chairperson, AU Commission, Addis Ababa, The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. Legislative Status: Health Act, Cap. 241 and Pharmacy and Poisons Act, Cap. 244.

8.4 TREATIES RATIFIED IN THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2021/2022

During this period, seven (7) Multilateral Treaties were ratified by the Republic of Kenya as follows:

MULTILATERAL TREATIES 2021/2022	
HUMAN RIGHTS AND SOCIAL PROTECTION	
1.	Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Older Persons in Africa Adopted: 31st January, 2016. Entry into Force: 4th November, 2024. Date of Ratification: 15th November, 2021. Entry into Force for Kenya: 4th February, 2022. Signing of Instrument of Ratification: Amb. Raychelle A. Omamo, SC, E.G.H., Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Object of the Protocol: To promote, protect and ensure the full and equal enjoyment of older person's rights and to ensure respect for their inherent dignity. Depositary: Chairperson, AU Commission, Addis Ababa, The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. Legislative Status: Social Protection Act, No. 12 of 2025.
2.	Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Africa Adopted: 29th January, 2018. Entry into Force: 3rd May, 2024. Signed: 2nd May, 2019. Date of Ratification: 25th February, 2021. Entry into Force for Kenya: 3rd May, 2024. Signing of Instrument of Ratification: Amb. Raychelle A. Omamo, SC, E.G.H., Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Object of the Protocol: To promote, protect and ensure the full and equal enjoyment of all human and people's rights by all persons with disabilities. Depositary: Chairperson, AU Commission, Addis Ababa, The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. Legislative Status: Persons with Disabilities Act, Cap. 133.

TRANSPORT AND INFRASTRUCTURE

1.	Amendments of 2014 and 2018 to the Maritime Labour Convention (MLC), 2006 Adopted: 23rd February, 2006. Entry into Force: 20th August, 2013. Signed: 31st July, 2014. Date of Ratification: 15th November, 2021. Entry into Force for Kenya: 16th December, 2024. Signing of Instrument of Ratification: Amb. Raychelle A. Omamo, SC, E.G.H., Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Object of Convention: To ensure that ship flying its flag is duly inspected and certified in accordance with international standards set out in MLC, 2006, in terms of decent working and living conditions for sea farers and that Kenyan seafarers are apprised of their rights set out in the MLC, 2006, while on-board ship flying flag of a member state. Depository: Director-General, International Labour Organization , Geneva, Switzerland. Legislative Status: Merchant Shipping Act, Cap. 389; Kenya Coast Guard Service Act, Cap. 200; and Kenya Maritime Authority Act, Cap. 370.
2.	Seafarers' Identity Documents Convention (Revised), 2003, as amended (No. C185) Adopted: 19th June, 2003. Entry into Force: 9th February, 2005. Signed: 19th June, 2003. Date of Ratification: 4th February, 2022. Entry into Force for Kenya: 4th July, 2022. Signing of Instrument of Ratification: Amb. Raychelle A. Omamo, SC, E.G.H., Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Object of Convention: To facilitate entry by seafarers into the territory of members, for purposes of shore leave, transit, transfer or repatriation by standardizing the seafarer's identity. Depository: Director-General, International Labour Organization , Geneva, Switzerland. Legislative Status: Kenya Maritime Authority Act, Cap. 370 and The Kenya Merchant Shipping Act, Cap. 389.
3.	Work in Fishing Convention, 2007 (C188) Adopted: 14th June, 2007. Entry into Force: 17th November, 2017. Date of Ratification: 4th February, 2022. Entry into Force for Kenya: 4th February, 2022. Signing of Instrument of Ratification: Amb. Raychelle A. Omamo, SC, E.G.H., Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Object of Convention: To ensure that fishers have decent conditions of work on board fishing vessels with regard to minimum requirements for work on board, conditions of service, accommodation and food, occupational safety and health protection, and medical care and social security. Depository: Director-General, International Labour Organization , Geneva, Switzerland.

	Legislative Status: Merchant Shipping Act, Cap. 389; Kenya Coast Guard Service Act, Cap. 200; Kenya Maritime Authority Act, Cap. 370; and Fisheries Management and Development Act, Cap. 378.
4.	International Convention on the Standards of Training, Certification and Watch keeping for Fishing Vessel Personnel (STCW-F), 1995 Adopted: 7th July, 1995. Entry into Force: 29th September, 2012. Signed: 6th June, 2009. Date of Ratification: 17th March, 2022. Entry into Force for Kenya: 17th May, 2023. Signing of Instrument of Ratification: Amb. Raychelle A. Omamo, SC, E.G.H., Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Object of Convention: To promote the safety of life at sea and the protection of marine environment, taking into account the unique nature of the fishing industry and the fishing working environment. Depositary: Secretary-General, International Maritime Organization, London, United Kingdom. Legislative Status: Fisheries Management and Development Act, Cap. 378 and Merchant Shipping Act, Cap. 389.
5.	Cape Town Agreement on Safety of Fishing Vessels, 2012 Adopted: 11th October, 2012. Entry into Force: February, 2027. Date of Ratification: 17th March, 2022. Entry into Force for Kenya: 17th March, 2022. Signing of Instrument of Ratification: Amb. Raychelle A. Omamo, SC, E.G.H., Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Object of Agreement: To improve safety standards for fishing vessels of twenty-four (24) metres, enhanced crew safety, and combat Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing. Depositary: Secretary-General, International Maritime Organization, London, United Kingdom. Legislative Status: Fisheries Management and Development Act, Cap. 378 and Merchant Shipping Act, Cap. 389.

8.5 TREATIES RATIFIED IN THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2020/2021

During this period, four (4) multilateral treaties were ratified by the Republic of Kenya as follows:

MULTILATERAL TREATIES 2020/2021	
LANDS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT	
1.	The Convention on the International Hydrographic Organization (IHO) Adopted: 3rd May, 1967. Entry into Force: 22nd September, 1970. Date of Ratification: 16th June, 2021. Entry into Force for Kenya: 16th June, 2021. Signing of Instrument of Ratification: Amb. Raychelle Omamo SC, E.G.H., Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Object of the Convention: To promote safe navigation and protection of the marine environment through improvement of hydrographic services and standards. Depository: Secretary-General, IHO, Principality of Monaco. Legislative Status: Survey Act, Cap. 299.
FINANCE	
1.	Economic Partnership Agreement between the Republic of Kenya and the United Kingdom Adopted: 8th December, 2020. Signed: 8th December, 2020. Entry into Force: 1st January, 2021. Date of Ratification: 22nd March, 2021. Entry into Force for Kenya: 22nd March, 2021. Signing of Instrument of Ratification: Betty C. Maina, E.G.H., Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Industrialization, Trade and Enterprise Development. Object of the Agreement: To ensure that all companies operating in Kenya benefit from duty free access to the United Kingdom market. Legislative Status: The Companies Act, Cap. 486.
2.	Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters (as amended by the 2010 Protocol) Adopted: 27th May, 2010. Entry into Force: 1st June, 2011. Signed: 8th February, 2016. Date of Ratification: 22nd July, 2020. Entry into Force for Kenya: 1st November, 2020. Signing of Instrument of Ratification: Amb. Raychelle Omamo SC, E.G.H., Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Object of the Convention: To combat international tax evasion and avoidance by facilitating comprehensive cooperation between countries.

	Depository: Secretary-General, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Paris, France and Secretary-General, Council of Europe, Brussels, Belgium. Legislative Status: Tax Procedures Act, Cap. 469B; Excise Duty Act, Cap. 472 and Kenya Revenue Authority Act, Cap. 469.
ELECTIONS, DEMOCRACY AND GOVERNANCE	
1.	The African Charter on Elections, Governance and Democracy Adopted: 30th January, 2007. Signed: 28th July, 2008. Entry into Force: 15th February, 2012. Date of Accession: 7th January, 2021. Entry into Force for Kenya: 4th February, 2022. Signing of Instrument of Ratification: Amb. Raychelle Omamo SC, E.G.H., Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Object of the Charter: To commit member states to the adherence of universal values and principles of democracy and respect for human rights. The Charter promotes the respect for the rule of law, periodic free and fair elections and consolidation of democratic institution. Depository: Chairperson, African Union Commission, Addis Ababa, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. Legislative Status: The Constitution of Kenya, 2010; Elections Act, Cap. 7; Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission Act, Cap. 7C; Political Parties Act, Cap. 7D; Election Offences Act, Cap. 66; and the Election Campaign Financing Act, Cap. 7A.

8.6 TREATIES RATIFIED IN THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2019/2020

During this period, five (5) multilateral treaties were ratified by the Republic of Kenya as follows:

MULTILATERAL TREATIES 2019/2020	
ETHICS AND ANTI-CORRUPTION	
1.	Agreement for the Establishment of the International Anti-Corruption Academy Adopted: 2nd September, 2010, Vienna, Austria. Signed: 2nd September, 2010. Entry into Force: 8th March, 2011. Date of Ratification: 18th March, 2020. Date of Entry into Force for Kenya: 8th August, 2020. Signing of Instrument of Ratification: Amb. Raychelle Omamo SC, E.G.H., Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Object of the Convention: To establish the Academy which shall promote effective and efficient prevention and combating of corruption by providing anti-corruption education and professional training; undertaking and facilitating research into all aspects of corruption; providing other relevant forms of technical assistance in the fight against corruption and foster international cooperation and networking in the fight against corruption. Depositary: Federal Minister, European and International Affairs, Vienna, Austria. Legislative Status: Leadership and Integrity Act, Cap. 185C; Proceeds of Crime and Anti-Money Laundering Act, No. 9 of 2009; and Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission Act, Cap. 7H.
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY	
1.	The Beijing Treaty on Audio Visual Performances Adopted: 24th June, 2012, Beijing, People's Republic of China. Signed: 26th June, 2012. Entry into Force: 28th April, 2020. Date of Ratification: 4th November, 2019. Entry into Force for Kenya: 15th November, 2019. Signing of Instrument of Ratification: Amb. Monica Juma, DPhil, C.B.S., Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Object of the Convention: To grant performers economic rights for their performances fixed on audio-visual fixations such as motion pictures: the right of reproduction, the right of distribution, the right of rental and the right of making the performances available. Depositary: Director General, World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), Geneva, Switzerland. Legislative Status: Copyright Act, Cap. 130.

ICT AND COMMUNICATION	
1.	The East African Community Protocol on Information, Communications and Technology Networks Adopted: 30th June, 2013. Entry into Force: Not yet in force. Date of Ratification: 30th October, 2019. Entry into Force for Kenya: Not yet in force. Signing of Instrument of Ratification: Amb. Monica Juma, DPhil, C.B.S., Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Object of the Protocol: To promote ICT services in the EAC Common Market Protocol, harmonize ICT policies and establish and manage technology networks across the bloc. Depository: Secretary-General, East African Community (EAC), Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania. Legislative Status: Kenya Information and Communications Act, Cap. 411A.
TRANSPORT AND INFRASTRUCTURE	
1.	The Revised Constitution of the African Civil Aviation Commission Adopted: 16th December, 2009, Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania. Entry into force: 11th May, 2010. Date of Accession: 20th September, 2019. Entry into Force for Kenya: 4th November, 2019. Signing of Instrument of Accession: Amb. Monica Juma DPhil, C.B.S., Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Object of the Protocol: To coordinate civil aviation matters in Africa, and to cooperate with the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and other relevant organizations/bodies which are involved in the promotion and development of civil aviation in Africa. Depository: Chairperson, African Union Commission, Addis Ababa, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. Legislative Status: Civil Aviation Act, Cap. 394.
HEALTH	
1.	The Protocol to Eliminate Illicit Trade in Tobacco Products Adopted: 12th November, 2012, Seoul, Republic of Korea. Signed: 29th May, 2013. Entry into Force: 25th September, 2018. Date of Ratification: 4th May, 2020. Entry into Force for Kenya: 23rd May, 2020. Signing of Instrument of Ratification: Amb. Monica Juma, DPhil, C.B.S., Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

	Object of the Protocol: To eliminate all forms of illicit trade in tobacco products through a package of measures to be taken by countries acting in cooperation with each other. Depositary: Secretary-General, United Nations, New York, USA. Legislative Status: Tobacco Control Act, Cap. 245A.
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8.7 TREATIES RATIFIED IN THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2018/2019

During this period, one (1) multilateral treaty was ratified by the Republic of Kenya as follows:

MULTILATERAL TREATIES 2018/2019	
ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTRY	
1.	The East African Community Protocol on Cooperation in Meteorological Services Adopted: 29th February, 2016, Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania. Signed: 29th February, 2016. Date of Ratification: 31st March, 2019. Entry into Force for Kenya: 31st March, 2019. Signing of Instrument of Ratification: Hon. Phyllis J. Kandie, Cabinet Secretary for Labour and East African Community Affairs. Object of the Protocol: To promote cooperation in the provision of meteorological services within the Community. Depositary: Secretary-General, East African Community (EAC), Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania. Legislative Status: Climate Change Act, Cap. 387A.

8.8 TREATIES RATIFIED IN THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2017/2018

During this period five (5) multilateral treaties were ratified by the Republic of Kenya as follows:

MULTILATERAL TREATIES 2017/2018	
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS	
1.	East African Community Protocol on Privileges and Immunities Adopted: 30th April, 2015, Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania. Entry into force: 31st May, 2018. Signed: 30th April, 2015. Date of Ratification: 31st May, 2018. Entry into Force for Kenya: 31st May, 2018. Signing of Instrument of Ratification: Hon. Phyllis J. Kandie, Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of East African Affairs, Commerce and Tourism. Object of the Protocol: To accord the Community's organs, institutions and employees, such immunities and privileges as accorded to similar International Organizations in the territories of the Partner States. Depository: Secretary-General, East African Community (EAC), Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania. Legislative Status: Privileges and Immunities Act, Cap. 179.
TRADE AND COMMERCE	
1.	Agreement establishing the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) Adopted: 21st March, 2018, Kigali, Rwanda. Entered into force: 30th May, 2019. Signed: 21st March, 2018. Date of Ratification: 6th May, 2018. Entry into Force for Kenya: 10th May, 2018. Signing of Instrument of Ratification: Amb. Monica Juma, DPhil, C.B.S., Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Object of the Agreement: To promote Intra-African trade by opening the trade flow of goods and services within Africa with a view to promoting Africa's self-reliance. Depository: Chairperson, Africa Union Commission, Addis Ababa, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. Legislative Status: Kenya Trade Remedies Act, Cap. 524; and Excise Duty Act, Cap. 472.
2.	Agreement establishing a Tripartite Free Trade Area among the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), the East African Community (EAC) and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Adopted: 10th June, 2015, Shem Al Sheikh, Egypt. Entry into Force: 25th July, 2024.

	Signed: 10th June, 2015. Date of Ratification: 6th May, 2018. Entry into Force for Kenya: 6th May, 2018. Signing of Instrument of Ratification: Amb. Monica Juma DPhil, C.B.S., Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Object of the Agreement: To strengthen and deepen economic integration of the Southern and Eastern Africa region through harmonisation of policies and programmes across the three Regional Economic Communities (RECs) in the areas of trade, customs and infrastructure development. Depositary: Secretary-General, COMESA, Lusaka, Republic of Zambia; Secretary-General, EAC, Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania; and Executive Director, SADC, Gaborone, Republic of Botswana. Legislative Status: Preferential Trade Area (implementation) Cap. 4B.
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HUMAN RIGHTS AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

1.	The Protocol to operationalize the extended Jurisdiction of the East Africa Court of Justice (EACJ) Adopted: 20th February, 2015, Nairobi, Republic of Kenya. Entry into Force: Not yet in force. Signed: 20th February, 2015. Date of Ratification: January, 2019. Entry into Force for Kenya: January, 2019. Signing of Instrument of Ratification: Amb. Monica Juma, DPhil, C.B.S., Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Object of the Protocol: To extend jurisdiction of the Court to cover trade and investment disputes arising out of the implementation of the Protocols on Customs Union, Common Market and Monetary Union. Depositary: Secretary-General, East African Community, Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania. Legislative Status: East African Community Customs Management Act, 2004; Excise Duty Act, Cap. 472; Investments Disputes Convention Act, Cap. 522; and Civil Procedure Act, Cap. 21.
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FISHERIES AND BLUE ECONOMY

1.	Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing Adopted: 22nd November, 2009, Rome, Italy. Entry into force: 5th June, 2016. Signed: 19th November, 2010. Date of Ratification: 1st August, 2017. Entry into Force for Kenya: 21st September, 2017. Signing of Instrument of Ratification: Amb. (Dr.) Amina C. Mohamed, E.G.H., C.A.V., Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
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Object of the Convention: To prevent, deter and eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing by requiring that fishing vessels request permission to dock at a port and disclose its fishing operations; and prevent illegally caught fish from entering the market place.

Depositary: Director General, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Rome, Italy.

Legislative Status: Fisheries Management and Development Act, Cap. 378.

8.9 TREATIES RATIFIED IN THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2016/2017

During this period, six (6) multilateral treaties were ratified by the Republic of Kenya as follows:

MULTILATERAL TREATIES 2016/2017	
PEACE AND SECURITY	
1.	East African Community Protocol on Peace and Security Adopted: 30th November, 2012, Dar-es-Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania. Signed: 16th February, 2013. Date of Ratification: 23rd March, 2017. Signing of Instrument of Ratification: Amb. (Dr.) Amina C. Mohamed, E.G.H., CAV, Cabinet Secretary Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Object of the Protocol: To promote peace, security and stability within the Community and good neighbourliness among the EAC Partner States. Depositary: Secretary-General, East African Community, Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania. Legislative Status: National Cohesion and Integration Act, Cap. 7N; National Security Council Act, Cap. 205; Kenya Defence Forces Act, Cap. 199; Prisons Act, Cap. 90; and National Police Service Act, Cap. 84.
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY	
1.	Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons who are Blind, Visually Impaired, or otherwise Print Disabled Adopted: 27th June, 2013, Marrakesh, Morocco. Entry into Force: 30th September, 2016. Signed: 28th June, 2013. Date of Ratification: 18th May, 2017. Entry into Force for Kenya: 2nd September, 2017. Signing of Instrument of Ratification: Amb. (Dr.) Amina C. Mohamed, E.G.H., CAV, Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Object of the Treaty: To facilitate access to published works for persons who are blind, visually impaired and otherwise print disabled. Depositary: Director General, World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), Geneva, Switzerland. Legislative Status: Persons with Disabilities Act, Cap. 133; and Copyright Act, Cap. 130.

TRADE AND COMMERCE	
1.	Economic Partnership Agreement Between the East African Community Partner States and the European Union and its Member States Adopted: 25th March, 2009, Nairobi, Kenya. Entry into force: Not yet in force. Signed: 1st September, 2016. Date of Ratification: 28th September, 2016. Entry into Force for Kenya: Not yet in force (Kenya negotiated Kenya-EU EPA, signed on 18th December, 2023 and entered into force on 1st July, 2024). Signing of Instrument of Ratification: Amb. (Dr.) Amina C. Mohamed, E.G.H., CAV, Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade. Object of the Agreement: To cover trade in goods and development cooperation. It also contains an extensive chapter on fisheries, mainly aiming to reinforce cooperation on the sustainable use of resources and foresees further negotiations on services and trade-related rules in the future. Depositary: Secretary-General, EAC, Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania and Secretary-General, Council of the European Union, Brussels, Belgium. Legislative Status: Fisheries Management and Development Act, Cap. 378.
ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTRY	
1.	Paris Agreement on Climate Change Adopted: 12th December, 2015, Paris, France. Entry into Force: 4th November, 2016. Signed: 22nd April, 2016. Date of Accession: 13th December, 2016. Entry into Force for Kenya: 27th January, 2017. Signing of Instrument of Ratification: Amb. (Dr.) Amina C. Mohamed, E.G.H., CAV, Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Object of the Agreement: To enhance the implementation of The United Nations Convention on Climate Change, including strengthening global response to the threat of climate change, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty. Depositary: Secretary-General, United Nations, New York, USA. Legislative Status: Climate Change Act, Cap. 387A.
AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK	
1.	East African Community Protocol on Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary (SPS) Measures Adopted: 12th July, 2013, Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania. Entry into Force: Not yet in force.

Signed: 29th June, 2016.

Date of Ratification: 11th August, 2016.

Entry into Force for Kenya: Not yet in force.

Signing of Instrument of Ratification: Amb. (Dr.) Amina C. Mohamed, E.G.H., CAV, Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade.

Object of the Protocol: To establish a common and improved framework in East African Community to promote trade in food and agricultural commodities and strengthen the application of a harmonized approach for implementation of Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary (SPS) measures and activities.

Depositary: Secretary-General, East African Community Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania.

Legislative Status: Seeds and Plant Varieties Act, Cap. 326; Animal Diseases Act, Cap. 364; Plant Protection Act, Cap. 324; and Fisheries Management and Development Act, Cap. 378.

8.10 TREATIES RATIFIED IN THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2015/2016

During this period eight (8) multilateral treaties were ratified by the Republic of Kenya and one (1) declaration made as follows:

MULTILATERAL TREATIES 2015/2016	
AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK	
1.	International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV) of 2nd December, 1961, as Revised at Geneva on 10th November, 1972, on 23rd October, 1978, and on 19th March, 1991 Adopted: 19th March, 1991, Geneva, Switzerland. Entry into Force: 24th April, 1998. Date of Accession: 11th April, 2016. Entry into Force for Kenya: 11th May, 2016. Instrument of Accession signed by: Amb. (Dr.) Amina C. Mohamed, E.G.H., CAV, Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade. Object of the Convention: To encourage breeders to develop new varieties of plants. Provides a unique form of intellectual property protection, specifically adapted for the process of plant breeding. Depositary: Secretary-General, Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV), Geneva, Switzerland. Legislative Status: Seed and Plant Varieties Act, Cap. 326.
EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	
1.	The Africa Regional Cooperative Agreement for Research, Development and Training related to Nuclear Science and Technology—Fifth Extension of Agreement. Adopted on: 4th April, 2015, Vienna, Republic of Austria. Entry into Force: 4th April, 2015. Date of Ratification: 24th February, 2015. Entry into Force for Kenya: 4th April, 2015. Instrument of Accession signed by: Amb. (Dr.) Amina C. Mohamed, E.G.H., CAV, Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade. Object of the Agreement: To further strengthen and enlarge the contribution of nuclear science and technology to socio-economic development on the African Continent. Depositary: Chairperson, African Union Commission, Addis Ababa, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. Legislative Status: Science, Technology and Innovations Act, Cap. 511 and Universities Act, Cap. 210.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

1.	Protocol amending the Marrakesh Agreement establishing the World Trade Organization Adopted: 27th November, 2014, Geneva, Switzerland. Entry into Force: 22nd February, 2017. Signed: 3rd December, 2015. Date of Ratification: 10th December, 2015. Entry into Force for Kenya: 22nd February, 2017. Instrument of Ratification signed by: Amb. (Dr.) Amina C. Mohamed, E.G.H., CAV, Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade. Object of the Protocol: To simplify, harmonize and automate custom procedures with a view to expediting the movement, release and clearance of goods, including goods in transit and thereby reducing the cost of doing business. Depositary: Director-General, World Trade Organization (WTO), Geneva, Switzerland. Legislative Status: East African Community Customs Management Act, 2004; Kenya Revenue Authority Act, Cap. 469; Standards Act, Cap. 496; and Warehouse Receipt System Act, Cap. 350.
2.	The Protocol Amending the Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) Agreement Adoption: 6th December, 2005, Geneva, Switzerland. Signed: 6th December, 2005. Entry into Force: 23rd February, 2017. Date of Ratification: 7th July, 2015. Entry into Force for Kenya: 23rd January, 2017. Signing of Instrument of Ratification: Amb. (Dr.) Amina C. Mohamed, E.G.H., CAV, Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade. Object of the Agreement: To facilitate access for least developed and developing countries to affordable versions of patented medicines needed to address public health problems, such as HIV/AIDS, malaria and other epidemics. Depositary: Director- General, World Trade Organization (WTO), Geneva, Switzerland. Legislative Status: Industrial Property Act, Cap. 509; Health Act, Cap. 241; HIV and AIDS Prevention and Control Act, Cap. 246A; and Public Health Act, Cap. 242.

PEACE AND SECURITY

1.	East African Community Protocol on Cooperation in Defence Affairs Adopted: 28th April, 2012, Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania. Entry into Force: 19th November, 2015. Signed: 28th April, 2012. Date of Ratification: 7th October, 2015. Entry into Force for Kenya: 19th November, 2015. Signing of Instrument of Ratification: Amb. (Dr.) Amina C. Mohamed, E.G.H., CAV, Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade.
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	Object of the Protocol: To enhance collaboration and cooperation of the EAC Partner States in all defence affairs with regional and International Organizations to promote peace, security and stability in the EAC. Depositary: Secretary-General, East African Community (EAC), Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania Legislative Status: Kenya Defence Forces Act, Cap.199.
2.	Agreement on the Establishment of Eastern Africa Standby Force Adopted: 26th June, 2014, Malabo, Republic of Equatorial Guinea. Signed: 26th June, 2014. Entry into Force: December, 2014. Date of Ratification: 7th October, 2015. Date of Deposit: 7th October, 2015. Entry into Force for Kenya: 22nd August, 2014. Signing of Instrument of Ratification: Amb. (Dr.) Amina C. Mohamed, E.G.H., CAV, Cabinet Secretary Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade. Object of the Agreement: To maintain a ready force to respond to crises and enhance peace and security in the region, through collaborative efforts by Partner States, thus ensuring stability and regional integration. Depositary: Director, Eastern Africa Standby Force, Nairobi, Republic of Kenya. Legislative Status: Kenya Defence Forces Act, Cap. 199.
3.	Mutual Defence Pact between Kenya, Uganda and Rwanda Adopted: 20th February, 2014, Kigali, Republic of Rwanda. Signed: 8th January, 2014. Entry into Force: 7th October, 2015. Date of Ratification: 7th October, 2015. Entry into Force for Kenya: 7th October, 2015. Signed: Amb. (Dr.) Amina C. Mohamed, E.G.H., CAV, Cabinet Secretary Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade. Object of the Pact: To aid in conflict prevention, management and resolution; prevent genocide; combat terrorism; control of proliferation of illicit small arms and light weapons; combat transnational organized crime; conduct peace support operations; undertake disaster risks reduction; manage crisis; manage refugees, asylum seekers and movement of people; exchange of information and sharing of intelligence; management of prisons and correctional services; address and combat cattle rustling; combat economic crimes, poaching and other environmental crimes as well as suppress piracy. Depositary: Secretary-General, East Africa Community, Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania. Legislative Status: Kenya Defence Forces Act, Cap. 199; Refugees Act, Cap. 173; Proceeds of Crime and Anti-Money Laundering Act, Cap. 59A; Prisons Act, Cap. 90; Anti-Corruption and Economic Crimes Act, Cap. 65; National Authority for the Campaign Against Drug Abuse Act, Cap. 122; Firearms Act, Cap. 114; Prevention of Terrorism Act, Cap. 59B; National Police Service Act, Cap. 84; and Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, Cap. 376.

4. **Declaration of Non-Acceptance of Jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court (ICC) Pertaining to the Crime of Aggression in Article 8 of the Rome Statute**
- Signed:** 30th November, 2015.
- Date of Declaration by Kenya to the Amendment:** 30th November, 2015.
- Entry into Force for Kenya:** 17th July, 2018.
- Signing of Declaration:** Amb. (Dr.) Amina C. Mohamed, E.G.H., CAV, Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade.
- Object of the Declaration:** To enable state parties to opt-out of the Court's exercise of jurisdiction over the Crime of Aggression in accordance with Article 12 of the Rome Statute.
- Depositary:** Secretary-General, United Nations, New York, USA.
- Legislative Status:** International Crimes Act, Cap. 60.

8.11 TREATIES RATIFIED IN THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2014/2015

During this period seven (7) multilateral treaties were ratified by the Republic of Kenya as follows:

MULTILATERAL TREATIES 2014/2015	
TRANSPORT AND INFRASTRUCTURE	
1.	International Convention on Civil Liability for Bunker Oil Pollution Damage, 2001 Adopted: 23rd March, 2001, London, United Kingdom. Signed: 23rd March, 2001. Entry into Force: 21st November, 2008. Date of Accession: 7th October, 2015. Entry into Force for Kenya: 7th January, 2016. Signing of Instrument of Accession: Amb. (Dr.) Amina C. Mohamed, E.G.H., CAV, Cabinet Secretary Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade. Object of the Convention: To expedite the process by which claimants are able to recover costs incurred as a result of pollution from ships' bunker fuel oils, emanating from a bunker pollution incident or as a result of damage caused by bunker oil pollution. Depository: Secretary-General, International Maritime Organization (IMO), London, United Kingdom. Legislative Status: Kenya Maritime Authority Act, Cap. 370; Environment Management Coordination Act, Cap. 387; Merchant Shipping Act, Cap. 389; Fisheries Management and Development Act, Cap. 378; and Maritime Zones Act, Cap. 371.
2.	International Convention on the Control of Harmful Anti-Fouling Systems on Ships, 2001 Adopted: 5th October, 2001, London, United Kingdom. Signed: 5th October, 2001. Entry into Force: 17th September, 2008. Date of Accession: 4th May, 2015. Entry into Force for Kenya: 7th October, 2015. Signing of Instrument of Accession: Amb. (Dr.) Amina C. Mohamed, E.G.H., CAV, Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade. Object of the Convention: To forbid application of anti-fouling coatings to new and existing ships, fixed and floating platforms, floating productions and/or storage units, regardless of size after January, 2003. Depository: Secretary-General, International Maritime Organization (IMO), London, United Kingdom. Legislative Status: Kenya Maritime Authority Act, Cap. 370; the Merchant Shipping Act, Cap. 389; Kenya Coast Guard Service Act, Cap. 200; and Fisheries Management and Development Act, Cap. 378.

3.	Protocol of 1988 relating to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966 Adopted: 11th November, 1988, London, United Kingdom. Signed: 11th November, 1988. Entry into Force: 3rd February, 2000. Date of Accession: 7th July, 2015. Entry into Force for Kenya: 7th October, 2015. Signing of Instrument of Accession: Amb. (Dr.) Amina C. Mohamed, E.G.H., CAV, Cabinet Secretary Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade. Object of the Protocol: To harmonize the Convention's survey and certification requirements with those contained in the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS 74/78) and MARPOL. The harmonized system resolves issues arising from variances in survey dates and intervals. Depositary: Secretary-General, International Maritime Organization (IMO), London, United Kingdom. Legislative Status: Kenya Maritime Authority Act, Cap. 370; Kenya Coast Guard Service Act, Cap. 200; Fisheries Management and Development Act, Cap. 378; and Merchant Shipping Act, Cap. 389.
4.	Protocol of 1988 Relating to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS) 1974 Adopted: 11th November, 1988, London, United Kingdom. Entry into Force: 3rd February, 2000. Date of Accession: 7th July, 2015. Entry into Force for Kenya: 7th October, 2015. Signing of Instrument of Accession: Amb. (Dr.) Amina C. Mohamed, E.G.H., CAV, Cabinet Secretary Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade. Object of the Protocol: To introduce a new coordinated system of surveys and certification. It implements the Harmonized Ship Survey and Certification (HSSC) as provided in the Load lines 1966 Convention and the Marine Pollution Convention of 73/78 (MARPOL), as well as with various codes dealing with construction and equipment of ships carrying dangerous chemicals in bulk. Depositary: Secretary-General, International Maritime Organization (IMO), London, United Kingdom. Legislative Status: Kenya Maritime Authority Act, Cap. 370 Kenya Coast Guard Service Act, Cap. 200; Fisheries Management and Development Act, Cap. 378; and Merchant Shipping Act, Cap. 389
5.	The 1996 Protocol to the Convention on Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims, 1976 Adopted: 2nd May, 1996, London, United Kingdom. Entry into Force: 13th May, 2004. Date of Accession: 7th July, 2015. Entry into Force for Kenya: 5th October, 2015. Signing of Instrument of Accession: Amb. (Dr.) Amina C. Mohamed, E.G.H., CAV, Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade.

	Object of the Protocol: To provide a mechanism where ship owners and salvors may limit their liability, except where it is proved that the loss resulted from their personal act or omission with the intent to cause such a loss, or recklessly and with knowledge that such loss would probably occur. Depositary: Secretary-General, International Maritime Organization (IMO), London, United Kingdom. Legislative Status: Kenya Maritime Authority Act, Cap. 370.
6.	Nairobi International Convention on Removal of Wrecks, 2007 Adopted: 18th May, 2007, Nairobi, Kenya. Entry into Force: 14th April, 2015. Signed: 18th May, 2007. Date of Accession: 14th April, 2015. Entry into Force for Kenya: 14th July, 2015. Signing of Instrument of Ratification: Amb. (Dr.) Amina C. Mohamed, E.G.H., CAV, Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade. Object of the Convention: To provide the legal basis for states to remove or cause to be removed shipwrecks that may have the potential to adversely affect the safety of lives, goods and property at sea, as well as the marine environment. Depositary: Secretary-General, International Maritime Organization (IMO), London, United Kingdom. Legislative Status: Merchant Shipping Act, Cap. 389; Kenya Coast Guard Service Act, Cap. 200 and the Environment Management Coordination Act, Cap. 387.
FINANCE	
1.	Protocol on Establishment of the East African Community Monetary Union Adopted: 30th November, 2013, Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania. Signed: 30th November, 2013. Date of Ratification: 28th November, 2014. Entry into Force for Kenya: 28th November, 2014. Signing of Instrument of Ratification: Amb. (Dr.) Amina C. Mohamed, E.G.H., CAV, Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade. Object of the Protocol: To promote and maintain monetary and financial stability aimed at facilitating economic integration to attain sustainable growth and development of the community. Depositary: Secretary-General, East African Community, Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania. Legislative Status: East African Trade Negotiations Act, 2008; the Central Bank Act, Cap. 491; Banking Act, Cap. 488; Microfinance Act, Cap. 493C; Capital Markets Act, Cap. 485A; Kenya Revenue Authority Act, Cap. 469; Insurance Act, Cap. 487; and Retirement Benefits Authority Act, Cap. 197.

8.12 TREATIES RATIFIED IN THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2013/2014

During this period eight (8) multilateral treaties were ratified by the Republic of Kenya as follows:

MULTILATERAL TREATIES 2013/14	
TRANSPORT AND INFRASTRUCTURE	
1.	Revised African Maritime Transport Charter, 2010 Adopted: 26th July, 2010, Kampala, Republic of Uganda. Entry into Force: 14th August, 2025 Date of Ratification: 28th March, 2014. Entry into Force for Kenya: 28th March, 2014. Signing of Instrument of Ratification: Amb. (Dr.) Amina C. Mohamed, E.G.H., CAV, Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade. Object of the Charter: To cooperate in the implementation of maritime convention and regulations, particularly in the areas of safety, security, protection of the maritime environment and maritime labour. Depositary: Chairperson, African Union Commission, Addis Ababa, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. Legislative Status: Kenya Maritime Authority Act, Cap. 370; Kenya Coast Guard Service Act, Cap. 200; and Maritimes Zones Act, Cap. 371.
2.	International Maritime Labour Convention, 2006 Adopted: 23rd February, 2006, Geneva, Switzerland. Signed: 23rd February, 2006. Entry into Force: 20th August, 2013. Date of Accession: 31st July, 2014. Entry into Force for Kenya: 31st July, 2015. Signing of Instrument of Accession: Amb. (Dr.) Amina C. Mohamed, E.G.H., CAV, Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade. Object of the Convention: To ensure that ships flying their flag are duly inspected to conform to international standards. Depositary: Director-General, International Labour Office (ILO), Geneva, Switzerland. Legislative Status: Kenya Maritime Authority Act, Cap. 370; Maritimes Zones Act, Cap. 371; and Merchant Shipping Act, Cap. 389.
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS	
1.	Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) Adopted: 12th September, 1997, The Hague, Netherlands Signed: 28th March, 2001. Entry into Force: 29th April, 1997.

	Date of Ratification: 24th March, 2014. Entry into Force for Kenya: 19th February, 2015. Signing of Instrument of Ratification: Amb. (Dr.) Amina C. Mohamed, E.G.H., CAV, Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade. Object of the Agreement: To grant privileges and immunities to the OPCW to enable the Organization function independently, without interference by Host States or Third Parties. Depositary: Director-General, Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), The Hague, Netherlands. Legislative Status: Privileges and Immunities Act, Cap. 179.
ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTRY	
1.	Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol Adopted: 8th December, 2012, Doha, Qatar. Entry into Force: 31st December, 2020. Date of Ratification: 3rd March, 2014. Entry into Force for Kenya: 31st December, 2020. Signing of Instrument of Ratification: Amb. (Dr.) Amina C. Mohamed, E.G.H., CAV, Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade. Object of the Amendment: To establish a legal framework on reduction targets of Green House Gas (GHG) emissions by developed Countries or individually. Depositary: Secretary-General, United Nations, New York, USA. Legislative Status: Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act, Cap. 387; and the Climate Change Act, Cap. 387A.
2.	Beijing Amendment to Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete Ozone Layer Adopted: 3rd December, 1999, Beijing, People's Republic of China. Signed: 3rd December, 1999. Entry into Force: 25th February, 2002. Date of Accession: 9th October, 2013. Entry into Force for Kenya: 7th January, 2014. Signing of Instrument of Accession: Amb. (Dr.) Amina C. Mohamed, E.G.H., CAV, Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade. Object of the Protocol: To enhance international cooperation and collaboration to protect the ozone layer by taking precautionary measures to control global emissions of substances that deplete the ozone layer. Depositary: Secretary-General, United Nations, New York, USA. Legislative Status: Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act, Cap. 387; Sustainable Waste Management Act, Cap. 387C; and Climate Change Act, Cap. 387A.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

1. **Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the Convention and Biological Diversity.**
Adopted: 29th October, 2010, Nagoya, Japan.
Entry into Force: 12th October, 2014.
Signed: 1st February, 2012.
Date of Ratification: 7th April, 2014.
Entry into Force for Kenya: 12th October, 2014.
Signing of Instrument of Ratification: Amb. (Dr.) Amina C. Mohamed, E.G.H., CAV, Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade.
Object of the Protocol: To create a transparent legal framework for the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilisation of Genetic Resources, thereby contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.
Depository: Secretary-General, United Nations, New York, USA.
Legislative Status: Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act, Cap. 387.

HUMAN RIGHTS AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

1. **African Youth Charter**
Adopted: 2nd July, 2006, Banjul, The Gambia.
Signed: 28th June, 2008.
Entry into force: 8th August, 2009.
Date of Ratification: 23rd January, 2014.
Entry into Force for Kenya: 29th January, 2014.
Signing of Instrument of Ratification: Amb. (Dr.) Amina C. Mohamed, E.G.H., CAV, Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade.
Object of the Charter: To ensure youth participation in society, politics and welfare development.
Depository: Chairperson, African Union Commission, Addis Ababa, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.
Legislative Status: National Youth Council Act, Cap. 132; and the National Youth Service Act, Cap. 208.

PEACE AND SECURITY

1. **Protocol Additional to the Geneva Convention of 12th August, 1949 and Relating to the Adoption of an Additional Distinctive Emblem (Protocol III) 8th December, 2005**
Adopted: 8th December, 2005, Geneva, Switzerland.
Entry into Force: 14th January, 2007.
Signed: 30th March, 2006.
Date of Ratification: 28th October, 2013.

Entry into Force for Kenya: 28th April, 2014.

Signing of Instrument of Ratification: Amb. (Dr.) Amina C. Mohamed, E.G.H., CAV, Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Object of the Protocol: To protect prisoners of war in cases of armed conflict under the protection of the principles of humanity and dictates of the public conscience.

Depositary: Secretary-General, United Nations, New York, USA.

Legislative Status: Geneva Conventions Act, Cap. 198.

ANNEX I—LIST OF TREATIES RATIFIED BY KENYA SINCE INDEPENDENCE

A. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

1. The 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations.
2. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations concerning the Acquisition of Nationality, 1961.
3. The 1963 Vienna Convention on Consular Relations.
4. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations on the Acquisition of Nationality, 1963.
5. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes, 1961.
6. The 1946 Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations.
7. The 1948 Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the UN Specialized Agencies.
8. Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW).
9. General Convention on Privileges and Immunities on the OAU (General Convention).
10. EAC Protocol on Foreign Policy Co-ordination.
11. EAC Protocol on Privileges and Immunities.

B. PEACE AND SECURITY

1. Geneva Convention I of 1949 for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field; Geneva Convention II of 1949 for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea; Geneva Convention III of 1949 relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War; Geneva Convention IV relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War; Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts; Additional Protocol II to the Geneva Conventions relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts; Additional Protocol III to the Geneva Conventions relating to the Adoption of an Additional Distinctive Emblem.
2. Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (CWC) 1997.
3. The Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction (BTWC).
4. Protocol for the Prohibition of the use of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or other Gases and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare.
5. Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT).
6. Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT)
7. The African Nuclear Weapon Free Zone Treaty (Treaty of Pelindaba).
8. The Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation (HCoC).
9. Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction.

10. Protocol Relating to the Establishment of the Peace and Security Council of the African Union.
11. East African Community Protocol on Co-operation in Defence Affairs.
12. Mutual Defence Pact between Kenya, Uganda and Rwanda.
13. Optional Protocol to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child on Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict.
14. UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (also known as Palermo Convention). The Convention has three Protocols, namely Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, supplementing the UNTOC; Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air; and Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts, Components and Ammunition (also known as the Palermo Protocols).
15. International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings.
16. International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism .
17. International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism.
18. International Convention against Taking of Hostages.
19. OAU Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism.
20. East African Community Protocol on Peace and Security.
21. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents.
22. Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel.
23. Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (CPPNM) and the Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material.
24. The Nairobi Protocol for the Prevention, Control and Reduction of the Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Great Lakes Region and Horn of Africa.
25. Protocol on the Establishment of a Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism for IGAD Member States (CEWARN).
26. Protocol on Combating Drug Trafficking in the East African Region.
27. Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water.
28. Search and Rescue Agreement for Co-operation in Infrastructure and Services (Security).
29. The African Union Convention Cross-border Corporation (Niamey Convention).
30. United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC).

C. HUMAN RIGHTS AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

1. Universal Declaration on Human Rights (UDHR).
2. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR).
3. The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR).
4. The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD).

5. The Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT).
6. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography.
7. African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC).
8. United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
9. The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW).
10. The African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR).
11. Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Older Persons in Africa.
12. Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Africa.
13. Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (Maputo Protocol).
14. Great Lakes Protocol on the Prevention and Suppression of Sexual Violence against Women and Children.
15. The Great Lakes Protocol on the Protection and Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs).
16. The African Youth Charter.
17. Geneva Convention relating to the Status of Refugees.
18. The New York Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees.
19. The Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC).
20. Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity.
21. Great Lakes Protocol on Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity and all forms of Discrimination.
22. UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners—Mandela Rules.
23. United Nations Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (1985) (The Beijing Rules), the United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of Their Liberty (1990) and the United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency.
24. United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-Custodial Measures (The Tokyo Rules).
25. Body of Principles for the Protection of Persons under any Form of Detention or Imprisonment.
26. The Hague Convention on the Protection of Children and Cooperation in Respect of Inter-Country Adoption.
27. Madrid International Plan of Ageing, 2002.
28. 1954 Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons.

D. TRADE AND COMMERCE

1. Protocol Amending the Marrakech Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization.
2. General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994 (GATT, 1994).
3. General Agreement on Trade and Services (GATS).
4. The WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA).
5. World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (WTO/TBT).
6. World Trade Organization Agreement on Trade Related Investment Measures (TRIMS).
7. World Trade Organization Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS).
8. Protocol Amending the TRIPS Agreement.
9. The World Trade Organization Dispute Settlement System.
10. WTO/SPS WTO Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary Measures (SPS Agreement).
11. East African Community Protocol on Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary measures.
12. EAC Agreement for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income.
13. Cotonou Partnership Agreement (ACP-EU Partnership Agreement).
14. Protocol on the Establishment of the East African Community Common Market.
15. Protocol on the Establishment of the East African Community Customs Union.
16. Protocol on the Establishment of the East African Community Monetary Union.
17. Protocol to Operationalise the Extended Jurisdiction of the East African Court of Justice
18. The Economic Partnership Agreement between the European Union and the Republic of Kenya.
19. Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters.
20. Convention for International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID).
21. New York Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards.

E. STANDARDIZATION

1. The Metre Convention.
2. East Africa Community Protocol on Standardization, Quality Assurance Metrology and Testing (EAC SQMT).

F. INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

1. Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property.
2. Berne Convention for the Protection of Artistic and Literary Works.
3. Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks (Madrid, 1891)
4. Patent Co-operation Treaty (PCT).

5. Brussels Convention Relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite.
6. Marrakech Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons who are Blind, Visually Impaired, or Otherwise Print Disabled.
7. Beijing Treaty on Audio-visual Performances.
8. Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol.
9. Geneva Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of their Phonograms, 1971.

G. EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

1. Dakar Framework for Action, Education for All (EFA) Agreement.
2. The Djibouti Declaration on Regional Conference on Refugee Education in IGAD Member States.
3. Protocol on the Establishment of the Inter-University Council for East Africa (IUCEA).
4. Protocol on the Establishment of the East African Kiswahili Commission.
5. Protocol on the Establishment of the East African Science and Technology Commission.
6. The Africa Regional Cooperative Agreement for Research Development and Training Related to Nuclear Science and Technology (AFRA).

H. OUTER SPACE

1. Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies.
2. Convention on International Liability for Damage caused by Space Objects (Liability Convention).
3. Agreement on the African Resource and Environment Management Satellite Constellation Initiative (ARMC).

I. ELECTIONS, DEMOCRACY AND GOVERNANCE

1. The African Charter on Democracy Elections and Governance (ACDEG).

J. HEALTH

1. World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC).
2. Protocol to Eliminate Illicit Trade in Tobacco Products (ITP).
3. The Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961.
4. The Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971.
5. United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.
6. Protocol for the Establishment of the East African Health Research Commission (EAHRC).
7. African Union Treaty for the Establishment of the African Medicines Agency (AMA).

K. TRANSPORT AND INFRASTRUCTURE

I. Air Transport

1. Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules of International Carriage by Air (1999 Montreal Convention).
2. Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection (1991, Montreal).
3. Convention on International Interests in Mobile Equipment (Cape Town Convention) and the Protocol to the Convention on International Interests in Mobile Equipment on Matters Specific to Aircraft Equipment.
4. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation (1971, Montreal Convention).
5. Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation (1988, Montreal).
6. Convention on Damage Caused by Foreign Aircraft to Third Parties on the Surface (1952, Rome Convention).
7. Protocol to amend the Rome Convention of 1952 on Damage Caused by Foreign Aircraft to Third Parties on the Surface (1978, Montreal).
8. Protocol on the Establishment of the East African Community Civil Aviation Safety and Security Oversight Agency (CASSOA).
9. Search and Rescue Agreement Co-operation in Air Accident Investigations.
10. Convention on the International Recognition of Rights in Aircraft (1948, Geneva Convention).
11. Convention for Unification of Certain Rules Relating to International Carriage by Air (1929, Warsaw).
12. Protocol to amend the Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to International Carriage by Air (1955, Hague Protocol).
13. Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft (1963, Tokyo).
14. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (1970, Hague).
15. The East African Community Multilateral Agreement on Aircraft Accident and Incident Investigations.

II. Road Transport

1. Geneva Convention on Road Traffic.
2. 1993 COMESA Protocol for the Establishment of Third-Party Motor Vehicle Insurance Scheme Road Transport Market Liberalisation.

III. Law of the Sea

1. United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS).

IV. Maritime

1. Maritime Labour Convention (MLC), 2006 as amended.
2. International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended (SOLAS, 1974).
3. Protocol of 1978, Relating to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea 1974 as amended (SOLAS PROT., 1978).
4. Protocol of 1988 Relating to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974 as amended (SOLAS PROT., 1988).
5. International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto and by the Protocol of 1997 as amended (MARPOL/MARPOL PROT., 1997).
6. International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watch-Keeping for Seafarers, 1978, as amended (STCW, 1978).
7. International Convention on Load Lines, 1966 (LL., 1966) as amended by the 1988 Protocol to the Load Lines Convention (1988, Protocol).
8. International Convention on Tonnage Measurement of Ships, 1969 as amended (TONNAGE, 1969).
9. Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, as amended (COLREG, 1972).
10. International Convention for Safe Containers as amended (CSC, 1972).
11. International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue (SAR, 1979) as amended.
12. Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic, 1965, as amended (FAL, 1965).
13. Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and other Matter, 1972, as amended by the London Protocol (London Convention, 1972).
14. 1992 Protocol to Amend the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage, 1969 (CLC PROT., 1992).
15. Protocol of 1992 to Amend the International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage, 1971 (FUND PROT., 1992).
16. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (SUA, 1988) as amended by the Protocol for the Suppression of unlawful acts against the safety of fixed platforms located on the continental shelf, 1988 (SUA PROT., 1988).
17. International Convention on Salvage, 1989 (Salvage, 1989).
18. International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Co-operation, 1990 (OPRC, 1990).
19. International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments (BWM, 2004).
20. International Convention on Civil Liability for Bunker Oil Pollution Damage, 2001 (Bunkers, 2001).

21. Protocol of 1996 to Amend the Convention on Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims, 1976 (LLMC PROT., 1996).
22. International Convention on the Control of Harmful Anti-Fouling Systems on Ships, 2001 (AFS., 2001).
23. Revised African Maritime Transport Charter, 2010.
24. Nairobi International Convention on Removal of Wrecks, 2007 (NAIROBI WRC, 2007).

L. FISHERIES AND BLUE ECONOMY

1. United Nations Fish Stock Agreement relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks (UNFSA).
2. Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing.
3. International Convention for Regulation of Whaling, 1946.
4. FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF).
5. UN 1993 FAO Fishing Vessel Compliance Agreement.
6. UN 2009 FAO Port State Measures Agreement.
7. The Convention for the Establishment of the Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization (LVFO).

M. ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTRY

1. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).
2. The Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
3. Paris Agreement on Climate Change.
4. United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).
5. Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).
6. The Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity.
7. The Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety.
8. Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone layer.
9. Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.
10. The Basel Convention on the Control of Trans-Boundary Movement of Hazardous Waste and their Disposal.
11. Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPS).
12. Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade.
13. Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).
14. Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn Convention) (CMS).

15. Convention on Wetlands of International importance especially as Waterfowl Habitats (RAMSAR Convention).
16. Convention on the Law of the Non-Navigational Uses of International Watercourses (1997 UN Watercourses Convention).
17. Convention for the Protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Western Indian Ocean (Nairobi Convention) and its Protocols.
18. Lusaka Agreement on Cooperative Enforcement Operations Directed at Illegal Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora.
19. The Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. The World Heritage Convention (WHC).
20. Revised African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. (The Algiers Convention).
21. East Africa Community Protocol on Environment and Natural Resources Management.
22. East African Community Protocol on Cooperation in Meteorological Services.
23. East Africa Community Protocol for the Sustainable Development of Lake Victoria Basin.
24. Minamata Convention on Mercury.
25. Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.
26. Bamako Convention on the Ban on the Import into Africa and the Control of Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes Within Africa.
27. Convention for the Protection of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Western Indian Ocean from Land Based Sources and Activities (Nairobi Convention) and its Protocols.
28. Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade.

N. AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

1. International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA).
2. International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV).
3. International Grains Agreement.
4. International Sugar Agreement, 1969 (ISA).
5. International Coffee Agreement (ICA).
6. Convention on the African Migratory Locust.
7. IGAD Protocol on Transhumance.

O. ICT AND COMMUNICATION

1. East African Community Protocol on Information, Communications and Technology.
2. Dubai Convention on International Telecommunication Regulations, 2012.

P. ETHICS AND ANTI-CORRUPTION

1. United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC).
2. African Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption.
3. African Charter on Values and Principles of Public Service and Administration.

Q. LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

I. Fundamental Conventions

1. Forced Labour Convention, No. 29 of 1930.
2. Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining Convention, No. 98 of 1949.
3. Equal Remuneration Convention, No. 100 of 1951.
4. Abolition of Forced Labour Convention No. 105 of 1957.
5. Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention No. 111 of 1958.
6. Minimum Age Convention, No. 138 of 1973.
7. Convention Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, No. 182 of 1999.

II. Governance Conventions

1. Labour Inspection (Industry) Convention, No. 81 of 1947.
2. Labour Inspection (Agriculture) Convention, No. 129 of 1969.
3. Tripartite Consultation (International Labour Standards) Convention, No. 144 of 1976.

III. Technical Conventions

1. Unemployment Convention, No. 2 of 1919.
2. Right of Association (Agriculture) Convention, No. 11 of 1921.
3. Weekly Rest (Industry) Convention, 1921.
4. Marking of Weights (Packages Transported by Vessels Convention), No. 27 of 1929.
5. Protection Against Accidents (Dockers) Convention (Revised), No. 32 of 1932.
6. Labour Clauses (Public Contracts) Convention, No. 94 of 1949.
7. Migration for Employment Convention No. 97 of 1949.
8. Minimum Wage Fixing Machinery (Agriculture) Convention, No. 99 of 1951.
9. Dock Work Convention, No. 137 of 1973.
10. Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, No. 143 of 1975.
11. Workmen's Compensation (Accidents) Convention, No. 19 of 1925.
12. Minimum Wage-Fixing Machinery Convention, No. 26 of 1928.
13. Convention Concerning Statistics of Wages and Hours of Work, No. 63 of 1938.
14. Employment Service Convention, No. 88 of 1948.
15. Night Work (Women) Convention (Revised), No. 89 of 1948.

16. Equality of Treatment (Social Security) Convention, No. 118 of 1962.
17. Minimum Wage Fixing Convention, No. 131 of 1970.
18. Holidays with Pay Convention (Revised) No. 132 of 1970.
19. Workers' Representatives Convention, No. 135 of 1971.
20. Paid Educational Leave Convention, No. 140 of 1974.
21. Rural Workers' Organizations' Convention, No. 141 of 1975.
22. Human Resources Development Convention, No. 142 of 1975.
23. Nursing Personnel Convention, No. 149 of 1977.

R. SPORTS, ARTS AND CULTURE

1. United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Convention on the Fight against Doping in Sport.
2. The 2003 UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH).
3. The 2005 UNESCO Convention on the Protection and Promotion of Diversity of Cultural Expressions.
4. The 1970 UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export, and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property

S. DELIMITATION AND DEMARCATION OF INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARIES

1. Declaration on the African Union Border Programme (AUBP).
2. Addis Ababa Declaration on Geospatial Information Management.
3. African Union Strategy for Enhancing Border Management in Africa, 2012.

ANNEX II—KENYA’S MEMBERSHIP TO INTERNATIONAL, REGIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

A. UNITED NATIONS AND UN-AGENCIES

1. United Nations (UN).
2. International Court of Justice (ICJ).
3. World Trade Organization (WTO).
4. Inter-Governmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO (UNESCO-IOC).
5. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).
6. United Nations Agency for Human Settlement and Urban Development (UN Habitat)
7. United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).
8. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).
9. United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP).
10. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).
11. International Maritime Organization (IMO).
12. Inter-Governmental Standing Committee on Shipping (ISCOS).
13. UN Tourism.
14. Commonwealth of Nations.
15. International Civil Aviation Organization (1944 Chicago Convention).
16. International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).
17. The International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA).
18. Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC).
19. South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission (SWIOFC).
20. The Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA).
21. Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA).
22. The International Seabed Authority (ISA).
23. Common Fund for Commodities (CFC).
24. The World Conservation Union (IUCN).
25. World Association of Public Employment Services (WAPES).
26. World Organization for Animal Health (OIE).
27. African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP).
28. Forum on China Africa Cooperation (FOCAC).
29. Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD).
30. Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC).
31. International Accreditation Forum (IAF).
32. International Laboratory Accreditation Co-operation (ILAC).
33. International Measurement Confederation (IMEKO).

34. International Organization for Standardization (ISO).
35. International Electro-Technical Commission (IEC).
36. Asia Pacific Metrology Programme (APMP).
37. World Council for Credit Unions (WOCCU).
38. International Co-operative Alliance (ICA).
39. World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).
40. World Health Organization (WHO).
41. International Seed Testing Association (ISTA).
42. International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).
43. International Red Locust Control Organization for Central and Southern Africa (IRLCO-CSA).
44. Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Seed Schemes, Fruits and Vegetables Schemes and Forestry Seed Schemes.
45. Statutes of International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (ICGEB)
46. International Network for Bamboo and Rattan (INBAR).
47. World Meteorological Organization (WMO).
48. African Centre of Meteorological Application for Development (ACMAD).
49. Central America and Mexico Coniferous Resources Cooperative (CAMCORE).
50. International Labour Organization (ILO).
51. World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA).
52. International Telecommunications Union (ITU).
53. Universal Postal Union (UPU).
54. Smart Africa Initiative.
55. Common Wealth Telecommunications Organizations (CTO).
56. International Mobile Satellite Organization (IMSO, 1976).
57. International Telecommunications Satellite Organization (ITSO, 1971)
58. International Centre for Settlement of Investments Disputes Convention (ICSID).
59. The Intergovernmental Convention on the International Hydrographic Organization (IHO).
60. International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO).
61. International Tribunal for Law of the Sea (ITLOS).

B. AFRICAN ORGANIZATIONS

1. African Union (AU).
2. African Cotton and Textile Industries Federation (ACTIF).
3. Africa Free Zones Organization (AFZO).
4. The African Energy Commission (AFREC).

5. Pan African University Institute of Basic Sciences, Technology and Innovation (PAUISTI).
6. African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR).
7. Africa Union Mechanism for Police Cooperation (AFRIPOL).
8. Gaming Regulators Africa Forum (GRAF).
9. Shelter Afrique.
10. Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR).
11. African Accreditation Co-operation (AFRAC).
12. African Electro-Technical Standardization Commission (AFSEC).
13. African Organization for Standardization (ARSO).
14. Intra-Africa Metrology System (AFRIMETS).
15. African Confederation of Co-operative Savings and Credit Association (ACCOSCA).
16. African Centre for Fertilizer Development (ACFD).
17. Africa Minerals and Geoscience Centre.
18. Association of African Maritime Administration (AAMA).
19. Africa Travel Association (ATA).
20. Association of Hotel Training Schools in Africa (AHTSA).
21. African Telecommunications Union (ATU).
22. Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN).
23. Pan African Postal Union (PAPU).
24. Association of Regulators of Information and Communications in Eastern Africa (ARICEA).
25. African Advanced Level Telecommunications Institute (AFRALTI).
26. African Regional Intellectual Property Organization (ARIPO).
27. The African Regional Labour Administration Centre (ARLAC).

C. REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

1. East African Community (EAC).
2. The East African Communications Organization (EACO).
3. Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD).
4. International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR).
5. Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA).