



Ratification Kit

Burkina Faso

Why is it important for the Burkina Faso to ratify the United Nations Protocol to abolish the death penalty?

Burkina Faso abolished the death penalty for ordinary crimes in its new Criminal Code, adopted on **June 2018**. Although some people are still under a death sentence, **the last execution in Burkina Faso was in 1988**.

Ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights is extremely important, both nationally and locally, because it is the only text with worldwide reach aiming to abolish the death penalty.

Ratifying the Protocol is a very symbolic act, reflecting the universal trend towards abolition of capital punishment, considered

to be cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment. **It is essential that the world's abolitionist countries ratify this Protocol.**

What are the international commitments already taken by Burkina Faso to ratify the Protocol?

Burkina Faso demonstrated its commitment as regards the abolition of the death penalty by voting in favor of the **seven UNGA Resolutions for a moratorium on the use of the death penalty** in **2007, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016** and **2018**. In 2018, Burkina Faso also co-sponsored the resolution for a moratorium.

Burkina Faso participated in the **Universal Periodic Review** of the **Human Rights Council** in **2018** and supported the recommendations to fully abolish the death

penalty and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR. The Human Rights Council, **of which Burkina Faso is currently a member**, would inevitably commend Burkina Faso if it ratified the Protocol

In its Concluding Observations in **2014**, the **Committee Against Torture** recommended Burkina Faso to ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

In its Concluding Observations in **2016**, the **Human Rights Committee** also recommended Burkina Faso to accede to the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR.

What are the steps to be taken as regards internal law?

According to Article 7.2 of the Protocol, it “is subject to ratification by any State that has ratified the Covenant or acceded to it.” **Burkina Faso acceded to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights in 1999** and is therefore competent to ratify this Protocol.

Among the obligations incumbent upon Burkina Faso following ratification of the Protocol are the **prohibition of executions and withdrawal of the death penalty from internal criminal law**. These two obligations **have already been partially fulfilled** by Burkina Faso, which abolished the death penalty for ordinary crimes. It may therefore now **unreservedly** ratify the Protocol.

The President is competent to sign and ratify international treaties (Article 148 of the Constitution). However, some treaties (i.e. treaties which modify legislative provisions) can only be ratified through a law (Article 149 of the Constitution).

The instrument of ratification must then be deposited with the UN Secretary General (Article 7.2 of the Protocol).

What are the legal obstacles to ratification?

There is **no legal obstacle** as the death penalty has been abolished in the new Penal Code of Burkina Faso for ordinary crimes.

We therefore encourage Burkina Faso to ratify this Protocol as soon as possible.

How can ratification of the Protocol be implemented?

The Protocol shall come into force three months after the instruments of ratification have been deposited with the UN Secretary General (Article 8.2 of the Protocol).

According to Article 3 of the Protocol, Burkina Faso must submit reports to the Human Rights Committee covering the measures it has adopted to give effect to the Protocol.

The World Coalition Against the Death Penalty also encourages Burkina Faso to support the adoption of an **African Protocol** on the abolition of the death penalty.

For more information, contact the World Coalition Against the Death Penalty and visit its website: <http://www.worldcoalition.org/protocol>