

Ibirimo/Summary/Sommaire

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**ITEGEKO NSHINGA RYA REPUBULIKA Y’U RWANDA RYO MU 2003
RYAVUGURUWE MU 2015**

**THE CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF RWANDA OF 2003 REVISED IN
2015**

LA CONSTITUTION DE LA REPUBLIQUE DU RWANDA DE 2003 RÉVISÉE EN 2015

ITEGEKO NSHINGA RYA
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REPUBLIC OF RWANDA OF 2003
REVISED IN 2015

LA CONS
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ISHAKIRO

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**ITEGEKO NSHINGA RYA
REPUBLIKA Y'U RWANDA RYO MU
2003 RYAVUGURUWE MU 2015**

**THE CONSTITUTION OF THE
REPUBLIC OF RWANDA OF 2003
REVISED IN 2015**

**LA CONS
REPUBLICU
RÉVISÉE EN**

IRANGASHINGIRO

PREAMBLE

PREAMBUL

Twebwe, Abanyarwanda,

We, the People of Rwanda,

Nous, People

DUHAYE ICYUBAHIRO GIKWIYE abakurambere b'intwari bitanze batizigama bahanga u Rwanda n'intwari zaharaniye umutekano, ubutabera, ubwisanzure, zikanagarura ituze, agaciro n'ishema by'Igihugu cyacu;

HONOURING our valiant ancestors who sacrificed themselves to found Rwanda and the heroes who struggled for security, justice, freedom, and the restoration of our national tranquillity, dignity and pride;

RENDANT H ancêtres qui ont contribué à l'édification du Rwanda. Ils ont mené une lutte pour la justice, la liberté et la tranquillité, la

DUSHINGIYE ku mahirwe dufite yo kugira Igihugu kimwe, ururimi rumwe, umuco umwe n'amateka y'igihe kirekire dusangiye bigomba gutuma tugira imyumvire imwe y'aho tugana;

CONSIDERING that we enjoy the privilege of having one country, a common language, a common culture and a long shared history which must enable us to have a common vision of our destiny;

CONSIDERA privilège d'avoir une langue, une nation et une histoire commune. Nous sommes conscients d'avoir une vision

TWIBUKA jenocide yakorewe Abatutsi igahitana abana b'u Rwanda barenga miliyoni, twibuka n'amateka mabi yaranze Igihugu cyacu;

CONSCIOUS of the genocide committed against Tutsi that decimated more than a million sons and daughters of Rwanda, and conscious of the tragic history of our country;

CONSCIENT les Tutsi qui ont été décimés. Nous sommes conscients du passé tragique

TUZIRIKANYE ko amahoro, umutekano, ubumwe n'ubwiyunge by'Abanyarwanda ari byo nkingi y'iterambere;

TWIYEMEJE kubaka Leta igendera ku mategeko, ishingiyeye ku iyubahirizwa ry'uburenganzira bwa muntu, ku bwisanzure no ku ihame ry'uko Abanyarwanda bose bashesya imbere y'amategeko n'iry'uburinganire hagati y'abagore n'abagabo;

TWIYEMEJE kandi kubaka Leta ishingiyeye kuri demokarasi y'ubwumvikane n'ibitekerezo bya politiki binyuranye, yubakiye ku isaranganya ry'ubutegetsi, ubumwe n'ubwiyunge by'Abanyarwanda, imiyoborere myiza, iterambere, guha abaturage amahirwe angana mu mibereho yabo, ubworoherane no gukemura ibibazo binyuze mu nzira y'ibiganiro;

TWIYEMEJE gukumira no guhana icyaha cya jenocide, kurwanya ihakana n'ipfobya bya jenocide, kurandura burundu ingengabitekerezo ya jenocide n'ibyogagariramo byose, amacakubiri n'ivangura bishingiyeye ku moko, ku turere n'ibindi ibyo ari byo byose;

MINDFUL that peace, security, unity and reconciliation of the people of Rwanda are the pillars of development;

COMMITTED to building a State governed by the rule of law, based on the respect for human rights, freedom and on the principle of equality of all Rwandans before the law as well as equality between men and women;

COMMITTED further to building a State based on consensual and pluralistic democracy founded on power sharing, national unity and reconciliation, good governance, development, social justice, tolerance and resolution of problems through dialogue;

COMMITTED to preventing and punishing the crime of genocide, fighting genocide negationism and revisionism, eradicating genocide ideology and all its manifestations, divisionism and discrimination based on ethnicity, region or any other ground;

RECONNAIS l'unité et la solidarité rwandais sont les

DETERMINE fondé sur le respect des libertés et de l'égalité des Rwandais d'entre hommes

DETERMINE Etat fondé sur la démocratie et pluraliste basé sur l'unité et la solidarité Rwandais, la justice, le développement, la tolérance et la résolution des problèmes par la voie du dialogue;

DETERMINE crime de génocide, éradication du négationnisme et toutes ses manifestations et divisions et l'ethnie, la région

TWIYEMEJE kubumbatira indangagaciro zacu zishingiye ku muryango, ku bupfura, ku gukunda Igihugu no guharanira ko inzego zose z'ubutegetsi bwa Leta zikora mu nyungu z'Abanyarwanda twese;

DUKORESHEJE uburenganzira bwacu ntavogerwa kandi ntavuguruzwa bwo kwihitiramo uko Igihugu cyacu kigomba kuyoborwa;

TUVUGURUYE, binyuze muri referandumu, Itegeko Nshinga rya Repubulika y'u Rwanda ryo ku wa 04 Kamena 2003 nk'uko ryavuguruwe:

COMMITTED to upholding our values based on family, morality and patriotism, and ensuring that all State organs serve our common interest;

EXERCISING our sovereign and inalienable right to freely choose the form of Government for our country;

DO HEREBY REVISE, through a referendum, the Constitution of the Republic of Rwanda of 04 June 2003 as amended:

DETERMINE fondées sur le patriotisme et de l'Etat soie commun;

EXERCANT souverain de gouvernement

REVISE, telle que révisé

**UMUTWE WA MBERE: UBWIGENGE
BW'ABANYARWANDA MU GUFATA
IBYEMEZO NO GUSUMBA ANDI
MATEGEKO KW'ITEGEKO NSHINGA**

**Ingingo ya mbere: Inkomoko y'ubutegetsu
bw'Igihugu**

Ubutegetsu bwose bukomoka ku Banyarwanda kandi bugakoreshwa hakurikijwe ibiteganywa n'iri Tegeko Nshinga.

Nta muntu cyangwa itsinda ry'abantu bashobora kwiha ubutegetsu.

Ubutegetsu bw'Igihugu ni ubw'Abanyarwanda bakoresha ubwabo binyuze muri referandumu, mu matora asanzwe cyangwa binyuze ku babahagarariye.

Ingingo ya 2: Itora

Itora ni uburenganzira bw'Abanyarwanda bose ku buryo bungana.

Abanyarwanda bose, baba ab'igitsina gore cyangwa ab'igitsina gabo, bujuje

**CHAPTER ONE: SOVEREIGNTY OF
RWANDANS AND THE SUPREMACY OF
THE CONSTITUTION**

Article One: Source of National sovereignty

All power derives from Rwandans and is exercised in accordance with this Constitution.

No individual or section of people can arrogate to themselves the exercise of power.

National sovereignty belongs to Rwandans who exercise it directly by means of referendum, elections, or through their representatives.

Article 2: Suffrage

Suffrage is universal and equal for all Rwandans.

All Rwandans, both men and women, fulfilling the requirements provided for by law, have the

**CHAPITRE
SOUVERAIN
RWANDAIS
CONSTITUT**

**Article premier
nationale**

Tout pouvoir exercé conformément à la Constitution.

Aucun individu ou section de population ne peut s'attribuer l'exercice du pouvoir.

La souveraineté appartient au peuple rwandais qui l'exerce directement par référendaire, par élections, ou à travers leurs représentants.

Article 2: Suffrage

Le suffrage est universel et égal pour tous les Rwandais.

Tous les Rwandais, hommes et femmes, remplissant les conditions prévues par la loi, ont le

ibyangombwa bisabwa n'amategeko bafite uburenganzira bwo gutora no gutorwa.

right to vote and to be elected.

droit de vote et

Itora rikorwa mu buryo butaziguye cyangwa buziguye kandi mu ibanga, keretse iyo biteganywa ukundi n'iri Tegeko Nshinga cyangwa andi mategeko.

Suffrage is direct or indirect and secret, unless this Constitution or any other law provides otherwise.

Le suffrage est direct ou indirect et secret, sauf dans les cas où une autre loi

Itegeko Ngenga rigenga amatora riteganywa ibigomba kubahirizwa n'uburyo bukoreshwa mu matora.

An organic law governing elections determines conditions and modalities for conducting elections.

Une loi organique détermine les conditions et modalités de tenue des élections.

Ingingo ya 3: Ugusumba andi mategeko kw'Itegeko Nshinga

Article 3: Supremacy of the Constitution

Article 3: Supremacy of the Constitution

Itegeko Nshinga ni ryo Tegeko ry'Igihugu risumba ayandi.

The Constitution is the supreme law of the country.

La Constitution est la loi suprême du pays.

Itegeko ryose, icyemezo cyangwa igikorwa cyose binyuranyije n'iri Tegeko Nshinga nta gaciro bigira.

Any law, decision or act contrary to this Constitution is without effect.

Toute loi, décision ou acte contraire à la présente Constitution est sans effet.

UMUTWE WA II: REPUBULIKA Y'URWANDA

CHAPTER II: REPUBLIC OF RWANDA

CHAPITRE II: REPUBLIC OF RWANDA

Ingingo ya 4: Repubulika

Article 4: The Republic

Article 4: La République

Leta y'u Rwanda ni Repubulika yigenga, ifite ubusugire, ishingiye kuri demokarasi,

The Rwandan State is an independent, sovereign, democratic, social and secular

L'Etat rwandais est indépendant, souverain, démocratique, social et séculier.

igamije guteza imbere Abanyarwanda kandi ntishingiye ku idini.

Ihame shingiro rya Repubulika y'u Rwanda ni: « Ubutegetsi bw'Abanyarwanda, butangwa n'Abanyarwanda kandi bukorera Abanyarwanda ».

Ingingo ya 5: Igihugu cy'u Rwanda n'inzego z'imitegekere

Igihugu cy'u Rwanda kigizwe n'ubusesure bw'ubutaka, inzuzi, imigezi, ibiyaga n'ubw'ikirere biri mu mbibi za Repubulika y'u Rwanda.

Mu kugena ubutaka bw'u Rwanda, hitabwa ku mbibi z'u Rwanda nk'uko zigaragazwa n'amasezerano mpuzamahanga yemewe n'u Rwanda n'amategeko y'u Rwanda.

Igihugu cy'u Rwanda kigabanyijemo inzego z'imitegekere y'Igihugu zigenwa n'Itegeko Ngenga, rikanashyiraho umubare, imbibi n'imiterere byazo.

Republic.

The founding principle of the Republic of Rwanda is: "Government of Rwandans, by Rwandans and for Rwandans".

Article 5: Territory of Rwanda and administrative entities

Rwanda's territory comprises areas covered by land, rivers, lakes and airspace located within the borders of the Republic of Rwanda.

In determining Rwanda's territory, consideration is given to Rwanda's boundaries as defined by international treaties ratified by Rwanda and Rwandan laws.

The territory of Rwanda is divided into administrative entities determined by an Organic law that also sets their number, boundaries and structures.

social et laïque

Le principe de la République de Rwanda est : « Gouvernement des Rwandais, par les Rwandais, pour les Rwandais ».

Article 5: Territoire de Rwanda et entités administratives

Le territoire du Rwanda comprend les zones couvertes par la terre, les rivières, les lacs et l'espace aérien situés à l'intérieur des frontières du Rwanda.

Pour la détermination du territoire du Rwanda, il est tenu compte des traités internationaux ratifiés par le Rwanda et les lois rwandaises.

Le territoire du Rwanda est divisé en entités administratives déterminées par une loi organique qui en fixe également le nombre, les limites et les structures.

Ingingo ya 6: Kwegereza ubuyobozi Abaturage

Ubutegetsi bwa Leta bwegerezwa abaturage mu nzego z'ibanze hakurikijwe ibiteganywa n'amategeko.

Itegeko rigena imitunganyirize n'imikorere by'inzego z'imategekere y'Igihugu zegerejwe abaturage.

Ingingo ya 7: Umurwa Mukuru

Umurwa Mukuru wa Repubulika y'u Rwanda ni Umujyi wa Kigali.

Itegeko rigena imitunganyirize n'imikorere y'Umurwa Mukuru.

Umurwa Mukuru ushobora kwimurirwa ahandi mu Rwanda byemejwe n'itegeko.

Ingingo ya 8: Ururimi rw'Igihugu n'indimi zemewe mu butegetsi

Ururimi rw'Igihugu ni Ikinyarwanda.

Indimi zemewe mu butegetsi ni Ikinyarwanda, icyongereza n'igifaransa.

Article 6: Decentralisation

Public powers are decentralised at local administrative entities in accordance with provisions of law.

A law determines the organisation and functioning of decentralised entities.

Article 7: Capital City

The Capital of the Republic of Rwanda is the City of Kigali.

A law determines the organisation and functioning of the Capital city.

A law may relocate the Capital City elsewhere in Rwanda.

Article 8: National language and official languages

The National language is Ikinyarwanda.

The official languages are Ikinyarwanda, English and French.

Article 6: Décentralisation

Les pouvoirs publics sont décentralisés au profit des entités administratives conformément aux dispositions de la loi.

Une loi détermine l'organisation et le fonctionnement des entités décentralisées.

Article 7: La Capitale

La Capitale de la République de Rwanda est la Ville de Kigali.

Une loi détermine l'organisation et le fonctionnement de la Capitale.

Une loi peut déplacer la Capitale ailleurs au Rwanda.

Article 8: La langue nationale et les langues officielles

La langue nationale est l'ikinyarwanda.

Les langues officielles sont l'ikinyarwanda, l'anglais et le français.

Itegeko Ngenza rishobora kongera cyangwa kugabanya indimi zemewe mu butegetsi.

An organic law may add or remove an official language.

Une loi ou supprimer une

Inyandiko z'ubutegetsi zishobora kuba mu rurimi rumwe cyangwa ebyiri cyangwa zose mu zemewe mu butegetsi.

Official documents may be either in one, two or all of the official languages.

Les documents dans l'une, d'officielles.

Ingingo ya 9: Ibiranga Igihugu cy'u Rwanda

Article 9: National Symbols of Rwanda

Article 9: Sym

Ibiranga Igihugu cy'u Rwanda ni ibendera, intego, ikirango cya Repubulika n'indirimo y'Igihugu.

The national symbols of Rwanda are the National flag, the Motto of the Republic, the Seal of the Republic and the National Anthem.

Les symboles n' Drapeau nat République, l'Hymne nation

Ibendera rigizwe n'amabara akurikira: uvuye hasi uzamuka habanza ibara ry'icyatsi kibisi, rikurikirwa n'ibara ry'umuhondo, kandi ayo mabara yombi yihariye icya kabiri cy'ibendera ryose. Igice cya kabiri cyo hejuru kigizwe n'ibara ry'ubururu rishushanyijwemo izuba n'imirasire yaryo y'ibara ry'umuhondo wa zahabu riri ku ruhande rw'iburyo. Iryo zuba n'imirasire yaryo bitandukanyijwe n'uruziga rw'ibara ry'ubururu.

The flag comprises the following colours: from bottom to top a green stripe, followed by a yellow stripe both of which cover half the flag. The upper half is blue and bears on its right-hand side the image of the sun with its rays of golden yellow. The sun and its rays are separated by a blue ring.

Le Drapeau e d'une bande o bande de cou moitié du drape de couleur bleu l'image du sole jaune dorée. I séparés par un

Intego ya Repubulika ni: UBUMWE, UMURIMO, GUKUNDA IGIHUGU.

The Motto of the Republic is: “UBUMWE, UMURIMO, GUKUNDA IGIHUGU”.

La Devise « UBUMWE, IGIHUGU ».

Ikirango cya Repubulika kigizwe n’uruziga rw’icyatsi kibisi n’ipfundo ry’umugozi w’iryo bara upfunditse hasi, ahagana hejuru hakabamo inyandiko « REPUBULIKA Y’U RWANDA ». Minsi y’ipfundo handitse amagambo agize intego ya Repubulika « UBUMWE, UMURIMO, GUKUNDA IGIHUGU ». Izo nyandiko zose zanditse mu nyuguti z’umukara ku ibara ry’umuhondo.

The Seal of the Republic is made up of a circular green rope with a green knot at the base, bearing on its upper part, the imprints “REPUBLICA Y’U RWANDA”. At the bottom of the knot is the motto of the Republic: “UBUMWE, UMURIMO, GUKUNDA IGIHUGU”. All these inscriptions are in black against a yellow background.

Le Sceau de corde verte en même couleur partie supérieure « REPUBLICA du nœud se devise de la UMURIMO, Toutes ces men un fond jaune.

Ikirango cya Repubulika kigizwe kandi n’amashusho akurikira: izuba, imirasire yaryo, ishaka n’ikawa, agaseke, uruziga rw’ubururu rufite amenyo n’ingabo ebyiri, imwe iri iburyo indi iri ibumoso.

The Seal of the Republic also bears the following ideograms: the sun with its rays, sorghum and coffee tree, a basket, a blue wheel with teeth and two shields one on the right and one on the left.

Le Sceau de les idéogramme rayons, le sorghum une roue dentée boucliers l’un

Indirimbo y’Iguhugu ni: “RWANDA NZIZA”.

The National Anthem is "RWANDA NZIZA".

L’Hymne national "RWANDA NZIZA».

Amategeko yihariye asobanura ku buryo burambuye ibyerekeye ibiranga Igihugu.

Specific laws determine details relating to national symbols.

Des lois spécifiques relatifs aux symboles

**UMUTWE WA III: AMAHAME
REMEZO NO KWISHAKAMO
IBISUBIZO**

Ingingo ya 10: Amahame remezo

Leta y'u Rwanda yiyemeje kugendera ku mahame remezo akurikira no gutuma yubahirizwa:

- 1° gukumira no guhana icyaha cya jenocide, kurwanya ihakana n'ipfoby bya jenocide no kurandura burundu ingengabitekerezo ya jenocide n'iby igaragariramo byose;
- 2° kurandura burundu ivangura n'amacakubiri bishingiye ku bwoko, akarere n'ibindi, no gushyira imbere ubumwe bw'Abanyarwanda;
- 3° gusaranganya ubutegetsi nta bwikanyize;
- 4° kubaka Leta igendera ku mategeko n'ubutegetsi bwa demokarasi ishingiy ku bitekerezo bya politiki binyuranye, uburinganire bw'Abanyarwanda bose n'ubw'abagore n'abagabo

**CHAPTER III: FUNDAMENTAL
PRINCIPLES AND HOME-GROWN
SOLUTIONS**

Article 10: Fundamental principles

The State of Rwanda commits itself to upholding the following fundamental principles and ensuring their respect:

- 1° prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide, fighting against denial and revisionism of genocide as well as eradication of genocide ideology and all its manifestations;
- 2° eradication of discrimination and divisionism based on ethnicity, region or on any other ground as well as promotion of national unity;
- 3° equitable power sharing;
- 4° building a State governed by the rule of law, a pluralistic democratic Government, equality of all Rwandans and between men and women which is affirmed by women occupying at least thirty percent (30%) of

**CHAPITRE
FONDAMEN
ENDOGENÈS**

Article 10: Pri

L'Etat du Rw
aux principes f
faire respecter:

- 1° prévention
génocide,
et le révisi
que l'éra
génocide e
- 2° éradication
divisions
autres, et p
- 3° partage éq
- 4° édification
régime dé
de tous le
hommes
l'attributi

bushimangirwa n'uko abagore bagira nibura mirongo itatu ku ijana (30%) by'imyanya mu nzego zifatirwamo ibyemezo;

5° kubaka Leta iharanira imibereho myiza y'abaturage no gushyiraho uburyo bukwiye kugira ngo bagire amahirwe angana mu mibereho yabo;

6° gushaka buri gihe umuti w'ibibazo binyuze mu nzira y'ibiganiro n'ubwumvikane busesuye.

positions in decision-making organs;

5° building a State committed to promoting social welfare and establishing appropriate mechanisms for equal opportunity to social justice;

6° constant quest for solutions through dialogue and consensus.

trente pou
les instan

5° édificatio
de la po
mécanism
l'accès à

6° recherche
voie du di

Ingingo ya 11: Umuco nyarwanda nk'isoko yo kwishakamo ibisubizo

Mu rwego rwo kubaka Igihugu, kwimakaza umuco wacyo no kwihesha agaciro, Abanyarwanda, bashingiye ku ndangagaciro zabo, bashyiraho uburyo bwo kwishakamo ibisubizo by'ibibazo byabo.

Amategeko ashobora gushyiraho uburyo butandukanye bwo kwishakamo ibisubizo.

Article 11: Rwandan culture as a source of home-grown solutions

In order to build the nation, promote national culture and restore dignity, Rwandans, based on their values, initiate home-grown mechanisms to deal with matters that concern them.

Laws may establish different mechanisms for home-grown solutions.

Article 11 : source de solu

En vue du dé
promotion de
restauration de
basant sur leurs
mécanismes d
d'aborder des

Des lois peuve
visant des solu

**UMUTWE WA IV: UBURENGANZIRA
N'UBWISANZURE BYA MUNTU**

**CHAPTER IV: HUMAN RIGHTS AND
FREEDOMS**

**CHAPITRE I
DE LA PERSONNE**

**Icyiciro cya mbere: Uburenganzira
n'ubwisanzure**

Section One: Rights and freedoms

Section première

**Ingingo ya 12: Uburenganzira bwo
kubaho**

Article 12: Right to life

Article 12: Droit à la vie

Umuntu wese afite uburenganzira bwo kubaho.

Everyone has the right to life.

Tout individu a le droit à la vie.

Ntawe ushobora kuvutswa ubuzima mu buryo bunyuranyije n'amategeko.

No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of life.

Nul ne peut être arbitrairement privé de sa vie.

Ingingo ya 13: Ubudahungabanywa bw'umuntu

Article 13: Inviolability of a human being

Article 13: Inviolabilité de la personne humaine

Umuntu ni umunyagitinyiro kandi ni indahungabanywa.

A human being is sacred and inviolable.

La personne humaine est sacrée et inviolable.

Leta ifite inshingano zo kumwubaha, kumurinda no kumurengera.

The State has an obligation to respect, protect and defend the human being.

L'Etat a l'obligation de respecter, protéger et de défendre la personne humaine.

Ingingo ya 14: Uburenganzira bwo kudahungabanywa ku mubiri no mu mutwe

Umuntu wese afite uburenganzira bwo kudahungabanywa ku mubiri no mu mutwe.

Ntawe ushobora kwicwa urubozo, gukorerwa ibibabaza umubiri cyangwa ngo akorerwe ibikorwa by'ubugome, ibikorwa bidakwiye umuntu cyangwa bimutesha agaciro.

Ntawe ushobora gukorerwaho igerageza atabiyemereye.

Uburyo bwo kubyemera kimwe n'ubw'iryo gerageza bugenwa n'itegeko.

Ingingo ya 15: Kureshya imbere y'amategeko

Abantu bose barareshya imbere y'amategeko. Itegeko ribarengera ku buryo bumwe.

Article 14: Right to physical and mental integrity

Everyone has the right to physical and mental integrity.

No one shall be subjected to torture or physical abuse, or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment.

No one shall be subjected to experimentation without his or her informed consent.

Modalities of the consent and experiments are determined by law.

Article 15: Equality before the law

All persons are equal before the law. They are entitled to equal protection of the law.

Article 14: D mentale

Toute personne a le droit à l'intégrité physique et mentale.

Nul ne peut être soumis à la torture, à des sévices ou à des traitements cruels, inhumains ou dégradants.

Nul ne peut être soumis à une expérimentation sans son consentement éclairé.

Les modalités du consentement et des expérimentations sont déterminées par la loi.

Article 15: Eg

Tous les êtres humains sont égaux devant la loi. Ils jouissent d'une égale protection de la loi.

Ingingo ya 16: Kurindwa ivangura

Abanyarwanda bose bavukana kandi bagakomeza kugira uburenganzira n'ubwisanzure bingana.

Ivangura iryo ari ryo ryose cyangwa kurikwirakwiza byaba bishingiye ku bwoko, ku muryango cyangwa ku gisekuru, ku nzu, ku ibara ry'umubiri, ku gitsina, ku karere, ku byiciro by'ubukungu, ku idini cyangwa ukwemera, ku bitekerezo, ku mutungo, ku itandukaniro ry'umuco, ku rurimi, ku bukungu, ku bumuga bw'umubiri cyangwa ubwo mu mutwe no ku rindi vangura iryo ari ryo ryose, birabujijwe kandi bihanwa n'amategeko.

Ingingo ya 17: Uburenganzira bwo gushyingiranwa no kugira umuryango

Uburenganzira bwo gushyingiranwa no kugira umuryango burengerwa n'amategeko.

Ugushyingiranwa k'umugabo umwe n'umugore umwe gukorewe mu butegezi bwa leta ni ko kwemewe.

Article 16: Protection from discrimination

All Rwandans are born and remain equal in rights and freedoms.

Discrimination of any kind or its propaganda based on, inter alia, ethnic origin, family or ancestry, clan, skin colour or race, sex, region, economic categories, religion or faith, opinion, fortune, cultural differences, language, economic status, physical or mental disability or any other form of discrimination are prohibited and punishable by law.

Article 17: Right to marry and found a family

The right to marry and found a family is guaranteed by the law.

A civil monogamous marriage between a man and a woman is the only recognised marital union.

Article 16: discrimination

Tous les Rwandais sont nés égaux en droits

Toute discrimination ou sa propagande basée sur, entre autres, l'ethnie, la famille ou l'origine, le clan, la couleur de la peau ou la race, le sexe, la région, les catégories économiques, la religion ou la foi, l'opinion, la fortune, les différences culturelles, la langue, le statut économique, le handicap physique ou mental ou toute autre forme de discrimination, sont interdits et punissables par la loi.

Article 17: Droit de se marier et de fonder une famille

Le droit de se marier et de fonder une famille est garanti par la loi.

Le mariage civil monogame entre un homme et une femme est l'union conjugale reconnue.

Icyakora, ugushyingiranwako umugabo umwe n'umugore umwe gukorewe mu mahanga mu buryo bwemewe n'amategeko y'Igihugu basezeranyemo kuremewe.

Ntawe ushobora gushyingirwa atabyemeye ku bushake bwe, yaba uw'igitsina gore cyangwa uw'igitsina gabo.

Abashyingiranywe bafite uburenganzira n'inshingano bingana mu gihe cyo gushyingiranywa, igihe babana n'igihe cyo gutandukana.

Itegeko rigena ibigomba gukurikizwa, uburyo n'inkurikizi z'ubushyingiranwe.

Ingingo ya 18: Kurengera umuryango

Umuryango, ari wo shingiro kamere ry'imbaga y'Abanyarwanda, urengerwa na Leta.

Ababyeyi bombi bafite uburenganzira n'inshingano zo kurera abana babo.

Leta ishira amategeko n'inzego bikwiye bishinzwe kurengera umuryango, by'umwihariko umwana na nyina, kugira ngo

However, a monogamous marriage between a man and a woman contracted outside Rwanda in accordance with the law of the country of celebration of that marriage is recognised.

No one can be married without his or her free and full consent.

Spouses are entitled to equal rights and obligations at the time of marriage, during the marriage and at the time of divorce.

A law determines conditions, formalities and consequences of marriage.

Article 18: Protection of the family

The family, being the natural foundation of the Rwandan society, is protected by the State.

Both parents have the right and responsibility to raise their children.

The State puts in place appropriate legislation and organs for the protection of the family, particularly the child and mother, in order to

Toutefois, le mariage monogame contracté par un homme et une femme en l'étranger conformément à la loi du pays de célébration de ce mariage est reconnu.

Nul ne peut être marié sans son plein et entier consentement.

Les époux ont des droits et obligations égaux au moment du mariage et lors du divorce.

Une loi détermine les conditions, formalités et conséquences du mariage.

Article 18: Protection de la famille

La famille, étant la base naturelle de la société rwandaise, est protégée par l'Etat.

Les deux parents ont le droit et la responsabilité de élever leurs enfants.

L'Etat met en place une législation et des institutions appropriées pour protéger la famille, en particulier l'enfant et la mère, afin de

umuryango ugire ubwisanzure.

ensure that the family flourishes.

particulier, en v
famille.

Ingingo ya 19: Uburenganzira bw'umwana bwo kurengerwa

Article 19: Child's right to protection

Article 19: protection

Umwana wese afite uburenganzira bwo kurengerwa ku buryo bwihariye n'umuryango we, abandi Banyarwanda na Leta, bitewe n'ikigero n'imibereho arimo nk'uko biteganywa n'amategeko y'u Rwanda ndetse n'amategeko mpuzamahanga.

Every child has the right to specific mechanisms of protection by his or her family, other Rwandans and the State, depending on his or her age and living conditions, as provided for by national and international law.

Tout enfant a d
de la société
protection spéc
conditions de
national et inte

Ingingo ya 20: Uburenganzira ku burezi

Article 20: Right to education

Article 20: Dr

Buri Munyarwanda wese afite uburenganzira ku burezi.

Every Rwandan has the right to education.

Tout Rwandais

Ubwisanzure mu kwiga no kwigisha buremewe mu buryo buteganywa n'amategeko.

Freedom of learning and teaching is guaranteed in accordance with conditions determined by law.

La liberté d'ap
est garantie d
par la loi.

Kwiga amashuri abanza ni itegeko kandi ni ubuntu mu mashuri ya Leta.

Primary education is compulsory and free in public schools.

L'enseigner
gratuit dans
publics.

Ku mashuri afashwa na Leta, uburyo bwo kwigira ubuntu mu mashuri abanza buteganywa n'itegeko.

Conditions for free primary education in schools subsidised by the Government are determined by law.

Pour les établ
les conditions
primaire sont d

Itegeko rigena kandi imitunganyirize y'uburezi.

Ingingo ya 21: Uburenganzira ku buzima bwiza

Abanyarwanda bose bafite uburenganzira bwo kugira ubuzima bwiza.

Ingingo ya 22: Uburenganzira bwo kuba ahantu hatunganye

Umuntu wese afite uburenganzira bwo kuba ahantu hatunganye kandi hadafite ingaruka mbi ku buzima.

Ingingo ya 23: Kubaha imibereho bwite y'Umuntu n'iy'umuryango

Imibereho bwite y'umuntu, iy'umuryango we, urugo rwe cyangwa ubutumwa yoherezanya n'abandi ntibishobora kuvogerwa mu buryo bunyuranyije n'amategeko; icyubahiro n'agaciro ke bigomba kubahirizwa.

Urugo rw'umuntu ntiruvogerwa. Ntishobora gukorwa isakwa mu rugo

A law also determines the organisation of education.

Article 21: Right to good health

All Rwandans have the right to good health.

Article 22: Right to a clean environment

Everyone has the right to live in a clean and healthy environment.

Article 23: Respect for privacy of a person and of family

The privacy of a person, his or her family, home or correspondence shall not be subjected to interference in a manner inconsistent with the law; the person's honour and dignity shall be respected.

A person's home is inviolable. No search or entry into a home shall be carried out without

Une loi définissant l'enseignement

Article 21: Droit à la santé

Tous les Rwandais ont le droit à la santé.

Article 22: Droit à un environnement propre

Toute personne a le droit de vivre dans un environnement propre et sain.

Article 23: Respect de la vie privée de la personne et de la famille

Nul ne peut être soumis à une atteinte arbitraire dans sa vie privée, sa famille, son domicile ou sa correspondance.

Le domicile d'une personne est inviolable. Toute recherche ou entrée dans un domicile sans le consentement de son occupant est interdite.

cyangwa kurwinjiramo kubera impamvu z'igenzura nyirarwo atabyemeye, keretse mu bihe no mu buryo biteganyijwe n'amategeko.

Ibanga ry'amabaruwa n'iry'itumanaho ntirishobora kuzitirwa keretse mu bihe no mu buryo biteganywa n'amategeko.

Ingingo ya 24: Uburenganzira ku bwisanzure n'umutekano bya muntu

Ubwisanzure n'umutekano bya muntu byubahirizwa na Leta.

Ntawe ushobora gukurikiranwa, gufatwa, gufungwa cyangwa guhanirwa icyaha keretse mu gihe biteganywa n'amategeko akurikizwa mu gihe icyaha akurikiranyweho cyakorewe.

Ntawe ushobora gukorerwa igenzurwa keretse mu bihe no mu buryo buteganyijwe n'itegeko kandi kubera impamvu zishingiye ku ituze rusange rya rubanda cyangwa ku mutekano w'Igihugu.

the consent of the owner, except in circumstances and in accordance with procedures determined by the law.

Confidentiality of correspondence and communication shall not be waived except in circumstances and in accordance with procedures determined by the law.

Article 24: Right to liberty and security of person

A person's liberty and security are guaranteed by the State.

No one shall be subjected to prosecution, arrest, detention or punishment unless provided for by laws in force at the time the offence was committed.

No one shall be subjected to security measures except as provided for by law and for reasons of public order or State security.

perquisition ou être ordonnée en formes prévus

Le secret de communication ne peut être dérogé que dans les formes prévus par la loi

Article 24: Liberté et sécurité individuelle

La liberté et la sécurité de toute personne sont garanties par l'Etat

Nul ne peut être poursuivi, arrêté, détenu ou puni que dans les conditions prévues par la loi en vigueur au moment de l'acte.

Nul ne peut être soumis à des mesures de sécurité que dans les conditions prévues par la loi et pour des raisons d'ordre public ou de sécurité de l'Etat

Ingingo ya 25: Uburenganzira ku gihugu no ku bwenegihugu

Buri Munyarwanda afite uburenganzira ku gihugu cye. Nta Munyarwanda ushobora gucibwa mu gihugu cye.

Buri Munyarwanda afite uburenganzira ku bwenegihugu nyarwanda.

Ubwenegihugu burenze bumwe buremewe.

Ntawe ushobora kwamburwa ubwenegihugu nyarwanda bw'inkomoko.

Abantu bose bakomoka mu Rwanda n'ababakomokaho bafite uburenganzira bwo guhabwa ubwenegihugu bw'u Rwanda, iyo babisabye.

Itegeko Ngenga riteganya ibijyanye n'ubwenegihugu nyarwanda.

Ingingo ya 26: Uburenganzira bwo kujya no gutura aho umuntu ashaka

Buri Munyarwanda afite uburenganzira bwo kujya aho ashaka hose no gutura aho ari ho hose mu Rwanda.

Article 25: Right to a country and nationality

Every Rwandan has the right to his or her country. No Rwandan can be banished from his or her country.

Every Rwandan has the right to Rwandan nationality.

Dual nationality is permitted.

No one can be deprived of Rwandan nationality of origin.

All persons of Rwandan origin and their descendants are, upon request, entitled to Rwandan nationality.

An organic law governs Rwandan nationality.

Article 26: Right to freedom of movement and residence

Every Rwandan has the right to move freely and to reside anywhere in Rwanda.

Article 25: Nationalité

Tout Rwandais ne peut pas être banni de son pays.

Tout Rwandais a le droit de sa nationalité rwandaise.

La double nationalité est permise.

Nul ne peut être privé de sa nationalité rwandaise d'origine.

Toutes les personnes d'origine rwandaise et leurs descendants ont, sur demande, le droit de la nationalité rwandaise.

Une loi organique régit la nationalité rwandaise.

Article 26: Liberté de circulation et de résidence

Tout Rwandais a le droit de se déplacer librement et de résider partout sur le territoire rwandais.

Buri Munyarwanda afite uburenganzira bwo kuva mu Gihugu n'ubwo kukigarukamo.

Ubwo burenganzira buzitirwa gusa n'itegeko ku mpamvu z'ituzwe rusange rya rubanda n'umutekano w'Igihugu, kugira ngo icyahungabanya abaturage gikumirwe cyangwa abari mu kaga barengerwe.

Ingingo ya 27: Uburenganzira bwo kugira uruhare mu buyobozi bw'Igihugu no kujya mu mirimo ya Leta

Abanyarwanda bose bafite uburenganzira bwo kugira uruhare mu buyobozi bw'Igihugu, baba babukoresheje ubwabo, cyangwa se babinyujije ku babahagarariye bihitiyemo nta gahato, hakurikijwe amategeko.

Abanyarwanda bose bafite uburenganzira bungana bwo kujya mu mirimo ya Leta hashingiwe ku bumenyi n'ubushobozi bwabo.

Every Rwandan has the right to leave Rwanda and to return.

These rights may only be restricted by law for reasons of public order and of national security, in order to avert a public threat or to protect persons in danger.

Article 27: Right to participate in Government and public services

All Rwandans have the right to participate in the Government of the country, either directly or through their freely chosen representatives, in accordance with the law.

All Rwandans have the right of equal access to the public service in accordance with their competence and abilities.

Tout Rwandais le Rwanda et d

Ces droits ne p loi pour des sécurité nation public ou de pr

Article 27: direction de d'accéder aux

Tous les Rwan à la direction directement, so représentants conformément

Tous les Rwan aux fonctions leurs compéten

Ingingo ya 28: Uburenganzira bwo gusaba ubuhungiro

Uburenganzira bwo gusaba ubuhungiro bwemewe mu buryo buteganywa n'amategeko.

Ingingo ya 29: Uburenganzira ku butabera buboneye

Buri muntu wese afite uburenganzira ku butabera buboneye, burimo uburenganzira bwo:

- 1° kumenyeshwa imiterere n'impamvu z'icyaha akurikiranyeho, kwiregura no kunganirwa;
- 2° gufatwa nk'umwere kugeza igihe urukiko rubifitiye ububasha rumuhamije icyaha;
- 3° kuburanira imbere y'urukiko rubifitiye ububasha;
- 4° kudakurikiranwa, kudafatwa, kudafungwa cyangwa kudahanirwa ibyo yakoze cyangwa atakoze, iyo amategeko y'Igihugu cyangwa

Article 28: Right to seek asylum

The right to seek asylum is recognised under conditions determined by law.

Article 29: Right to due process of law

Everyone has the right to due process of law, which includes the right:

- 1° to be informed of the nature and cause of charges and the right to defence and legal representation;
- 2° to be presumed innocent until proved guilty by a competent Court;
- 3° to appear before a competent Court;
- 4° not to be subjected to prosecution, arrest, detention or punishment on account of any act or omission which did not constitute an offence under national or

Article 28: Dr

Le droit de dem
les conditions c

Article 29: Dr

Chaque person
justice compr

1° être inform
de l'accusa
de représe

2° être présu
culpabilité
juridiction

3° comparaître
compétente

4° ne pas être
condamné
qui ne co
d'après le

amategeko mpuzamahanga atabifataga nk'icyaha igihe byakorwaga. Ibyaha n'ibihano bijyanye na byo biteganywa n'amategeko;	international law at the time it was committed. Offences and their penalties are determined by law;	au moment des infractions déterminées
5° kutaryozwa icyaha atakoze; uburyozwacyaha ni gatozi ku wakoze icyaha;	5° not to be held liable for an offence he or she did not commit. Criminal liability is personal;	5° ne pas être tenu responsable qu'il n'a pas commis l'infraction pénale est personnelle
6° kudahanishwa igihano kiruta icyari giteganyijwe n'amategeko mu gihe yakoraga icyaha;	6° not to be punished for an offence with a penalty that is severer than the penalty provided for by the law at the time that offence was committed;	6° ne pas être puni plus fortement que ce qui est prévu par la loi au moment où l'infraction a été commise ;
7° kudafungwa bitewe gusa no kutagira ubushobozi bwo kubahiriza inshingano ituruka ku masezerano;	7° not to be imprisoned merely on the ground of inability to fulfil a contractual obligation;	7° ne pas être emprisonné uniquement en raison de l'incapacité d'exécuter une obligation contractuelle
8° kudakurikiranwa icyaha cyangwa kudahanirwa icyaha cyashaje. Icyakora, icyaha cya jenocide, ibyaha byibasira inyokomuntu n'ibyaha by'intambara ntibisaza. Itegeko rishobora kugena ibindi byaha bidasaza.	8° not to be prosecuted or punished for a crime which has reached its statute of limitations. However, the crime of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes are not subject to statute of limitations. A law may determine other crimes which are not subject to statute of limitations.	8° ne pas être poursuivi ou puni pour une infraction dont la prescription a expiré, à l'exception du génocide, les crimes contre l'humanité et les crimes de guerre qui ne sont pas soumis à la prescription. Une loi peut déterminer d'autres crimes dont la prescription n'est pas éteinte.
U Rwanda ntirushobora koherereza ikindi gihugu Umunyarwanda gikurikiranyeho icyaha.	Rwanda cannot extradite any Rwandan to another country.	Le Rwanda ne peut pas extraditer un Rwandais vers un autre pays.

Koherereza ikindi gihugu abanyamahanga bakurikiranyweho icyaha, byemewe gusa iyo bikurikije amategeko cyangwa amasezerano mpuzamahanga u Rwanda rwemeye.

Ingingo ya 30: Uburenganzira bwo guhitamo umurimo

Umuntu wese afite uburenganzira bwo guhitamo no gukora umurimo umunogeye.

Abantu bakora umurimo umwe bagomba guhembwa kimwe nta vangura iryo ari ryo ryose.

Ingingo ya 31: Uburenganzira bwo gushyiraho ingaga z'abakozi n'amashyirahamwe y'abakoresha

Uburenganzira bwo gushyiraho ingaga z'abakozi zigamije kurengera no guteza imbere inyungu z'umwuga bafitiye uburenganzira buremewe.

Buri mukazi ashobora kurengera uburenganzira bwe abinyujije mu rugaga rw'abakozi mu buryo buteganywa n'amategeko.

Extradition of foreigners is authorised only if it is in accordance with the law or international agreements to which Rwanda is a party.

Article 30: Right to free choice of employment

Everyone has the right to free choice of employment.

All individuals, without any form of discrimination, have the right to equal pay for equal work.

Article 31: Right to form trade unions and employers' associations

The right to form trade unions for the defence and promotion of legitimate professional interests is recognised.

Every worker may defend his or her rights through a trade union in accordance with the law.

L'extradition que dans les lin conventions i Rwanda est par

Article 30: Dr

Toute personne travail.

Toutes les per discrimination, travail égal.

Article 31: D et des associat

Le droit de fo défense et professionnels

Tout travailleu l'action synd déterminées pa

Buri mukoresha afite uburenganzira bwo kwinjira mu ishyirahamwe ry'abakoresha.

Ingingo ya 32: Uburenganzira ku mishyikirano igamije amasezerano rusange

Ingaga z'umurimo z'abakozi n'amashyirahamwe y'abakoresha bifite uburenganzira bwo kugirana imishyikirano kandi bashobora gukorana amasezerano rusange cyangwa yihariye agenga imikoranire yabyo. Uburyo ayo masezerano akora bugenwa n'itegeko.

Ingingo ya 33: Uburenganzira bw'abakozi bwo guhagarika imirimo

Uburenganzira bw'abakozi bwo guhagarika imirimo basaba ko uburenganzira bwabo bwubahirizwa buremewe kandi bukoreshwa hakurikijwe amategeko abugenga. Ubwo burenganzira ntibushobora guhungabanya uburenganzira bw'undi ku murimo kuko bwemerewe buri wese.

Every employer has the right to join an employers' association.

Article 32: Right to collective bargaining

Trade unions and employers' associations have the right to engage in collective bargaining and may enter into general or specific agreements regulating their working relations. Modalities for making these agreements are determined by law.

Article 33: Right to strike

The right of workers to strike is permitted and is exercised within the limits provided for by the law. This right shall not be exercised in a manner that infringes upon somebody's else freedom at work, which is guaranteed to everyone.

Tout employe association d'e

Article 32: collectives

Les syndicats associations de mener des nég des convention régissant leur modalités rela définies par la

Article 33: Dr

Le droit des reconnu et s définies par la peut pas porter travail, reconn

Ingingo ya 34: Uburenganzira ku mutungo bwite

Buri muntu afite uburenganzira ku mutungo bwite, waba uwe ku giti cye cyangwa uwo asangiye n'abandi.

Umutungo bwite, uw'umuntu ku giti cye cyangwa uwo asangiye n'abandi ntuvogerwa.

Uburenganzira ku mutungo ntibuhungabanywa keretse ku mpamvu z'inyungu rusange kandi hakurikijwe ibiteganywa n'amategeko.

Ingingo ya 35: Uburenganzira ku mutungo bwite w'ubutaka

Umutungo bwite w'ubutaka n'ubundi burenganzira ku butaka bitangwa na Leta.

Itegeko rigena uburyo bwo kubutanga, kubuhererekanya no kubukoresha.

Article 34: Right to private property

Everyone has the right to private property, whether individually or collectively owned.

Private property, whether owned individually or collectively, is inviolable.

The right to property shall not be encroached upon except in public interest and in accordance with the provisions of the law.

Article 35: Right to private ownership of land

Private ownership of land and other rights related to land are granted by the State.

A law determines modalities of concession, transfer and use of land.

Article 34: Dr

Toute personne individuelle ou

La propriété pr est inviolable.

Il ne peut être propriété que et conformément

Article 35: D privée

La propriété droits réels gre concédés par l'

Une loi dé concession, de la propriété for

Ingingo ya 36: Uburenganzira ku biteza imbere umuco w'Igihugu

Umunyarwanda wese afite uburenganzira ku biteza imbere umuco w'Igihugu n'inshingano yo kuwuteza imbere.

Ingingo ya 37: Ubwisanzure mu mitekerereze no mu myemerere

Ubwisanzure mu bitekerezo, mu mutimanama, mu guhitamo idini, mu gusenga no kubigaragaza mu ruhame burengerwa na Leta mu buryo buteganywa n'amategeko.

Kwamamaza ivangura rishingiye ku isanomuzi, ku karere, ku bwoko cyangwa ku macakubiri ayo ari yo yose bihanwa n'amategeko.

Ingingo ya 38: Ubwisanzure bw'itangazamakuru, ubwo kugaragaza ibitekerezo n'ubwo guhabwa amakuru

Ubwisanzure bw'itangazamakuru, ubwo kugaragaza ibitekerezo n'ubwo guhabwa amakuru buremewe kandi bwubahirizwa na Leta.

Article 36: Right to activities promoting National Culture

Every Rwandan has the right to activities that promote National Culture and the duty to promote it.

Article 37: Freedom of conscience and religion

Freedom of thought, conscience, religion, worship and public manifestation thereof is guaranteed by the State in accordance with the law.

Propagation of ethnic, regional, racial discrimination or any other form of division is punished by law.

Article 38: Freedom of press, of expression and of access to information

Freedom of press, of expression and of access to information are recognised and guaranteed by the State.

Article 36: promotion de

Tout Rwandais a le droit de promouvoir la culture nationale et le devoir de la promouvoir.

Article 37: Liberté de conscience et de religion

La liberté de conscience, de religion, de culte et de sa manifestation publique est garantie par l'Etat conformément à la loi.

Toute propagation de discrimination ethnique, régionale, raciale ou toute autre forme de division est punie par la loi.

Article 38: Liberté de la presse, de l'expression et d'accès à l'information

La liberté de la presse, de l'expression et de l'accès à l'information est reconnue et garantie par l'Etat.

Ubwisanzure bwo kugaragaza ibitekerezo n'ubwo guhabwa amakuru ntibugomba kubangamira ituze rusange rya rubanda n'imyifatire mbonezabupfura, ukurengera urubwiruko n'abana, n'uburenganzira bw'umwenezi bwo kugira icyubahiro n'agaciro, ubwo kutagira uwivanga mu mibereho ye bwite n'iy'umuryango we.

Freedom of expression and freedom of access to information shall not prejudice public order, good morals, the protection of the youth and children, the right of every citizen to honour and dignity and protection of personal and family privacy.

La liberté d'expression et l'accès à l'information ne préjudicent pas l'ordre public, la protection des jeunes et des enfants, le droit de tout citoyen à l'honneur, à la dignité et à la protection de sa vie privée et de sa famille.

Uko ubwo bwisanzure bukoreshwa n'iyubahirizwa ryabwo biteganywa n'amategeko.

Conditions for exercising and respect for these freedoms are determined by law.

Les conditions d'exercice et de respect de ces libertés sont déterminées par la loi.

Ingingo ya 39: Uburenganzira bwo kwishyira hamwe

Article 39: Right to freedom of association

Article 39: Droit de liberté d'association

Uburenganzira bwo kwishyira hamwe buremewe, kandi ntibubanza gusabirwa uruhushya.

The right to freedom of association is guaranteed and does not require prior authorisation.

Le droit à la liberté d'association est garanti et ne peut pas être soumis à une autorisation préalable.

Ubu burenganzira bukoreshwa hakurikijwe ibiteganywa n'amategeko.

This right is exercised under conditions determined by law.

Les conditions d'exercice de ce droit sont déterminées par la loi.

Ingingo ya 40: Uburenganzira bwo guteranira hamwe

Article 40: Right to freedom of assembly

Article 40: Droit de liberté de réunion

Uburenganzira bwo guteranira mu nama z'ituzze kandi nta ntwaro buremewe.

The right to freedom of peaceful and unarmed assembly is guaranteed.

Le droit à la liberté de réunions pacifiques est garanti.

Ubu burenganzira bukoreshwa hakurikijwe ibiteganywa n'amategeko.

This right is exercised in accordance with the law.

Les conditions déterminées par

Ubu burenganzira ntibubanza gusabirwa uruhushya keretse igihe biteganyijwe n'amategeko.

This right does not require prior authorisation, except when provided for by the law.

Ce droit ne nécessite pas d'autorisation préalable, sauf par la loi.

Ingingo ya 41: Aho uburenganzira n'ubwisanzure bigarukira

Article 41: Limitation of rights and freedoms

Article 41: Limitation of rights and freedoms

Mu gukoresha uburenganzira n'ubwisanzure, buri wese azitirwa gusa n'itegeko rigamije kwemera no kubahiriza uburenganzira n'ubwisanzure by'abandi ndetse n'imyitwarire iboneye, ituze rusange rya rubanda n'imibereho myiza muri rusange biranga Igihugu kigendera kuri demokarasi.

In exercising rights and freedoms, everyone is subject only to limitations provided for by the law aimed at ensuring recognition and respect of other people's rights and freedoms, as well as public morals, public order and social welfare which generally characterise a democratic society.

Dans l'exercice de ses droits, toute personne est soumise qu'aux limitations prévues par la loi ayant pour objet de garantir le respect des droits et libertés d'autrui, ainsi que les exigences de l'ordre public, de la morale et du bien-être social qui caractérisent une société démocratique.

Icyiciro cya 2: Guteza imbere no kurinda uburenganzira n'ubwisanzure

Section 2: Promotion and protection of rights and freedoms

Section 2: Promotion and protection of rights and freedoms

Ingingo ya 42: Guteza imbere uburenganzira bwa muntu

Article 42: Promotion of human rights

Article 42: Promotion of human rights

Guteza imbere uburenganzira bwa muntu ni inshingano ya Leta. Bishinzwe

The promotion of human rights is a responsibility of the State. This responsibility is

L'Etat est responsable de la promotion des droits de la personne.

by“umwihariko Komisiyo y“Igihugu y“Uburenganzira bwa Muntu. Iyo Komisiyo irigenga.

Ingingo ya 43: Kurinda uburenganzira n’ubwisanzure

Ubutegetsi bw“Ubucamanza ni bwo murinzi w“uburenganzira n“ubwisanzure bwa muntu. Iyo nshingano yubahirizwa mu buryo buteganywa n“iri Tegeko Nshinga n“andi mategeko.

UMUTWE WA V: INSHINGANO ZA LETA N'IZ'ABENEGIHUGU

Ingingo ya 44: Kubaha umutungo wa Leta

Buri wese agomba kubaha umutungo wa Leta.

Umutungo wa Leta ugizwe n“umutungo rusange n“umutungo bwite wa Leta ndetse n“umutungo rusange n'umutungo bwite w“inzego z“ubutegetsi bw“ibanze za Leta n“uw“Ibigo bya Leta bifite ubuzimagatozi.

particularly exercised by the National Commission for Human Rights. This Commission is independent.

Article 43: Protection of rights and freedoms

The Judiciary is the guardian of human rights and freedoms. This duty is exercised in accordance with this Constitution and other laws.

CHAPTER V: DUTIES OF THE STATE AND OF CITIZENS

Article 44: Respect for State property

Everyone has a duty to respect State property.

State property is composed of public and private property of the State, as well as the public and private property of decentralised Government entities and public institutions with legal personality.

incombe parti
Nationale des
Commission es

Article 43: Pr

Le Pouvoir Ju
droits et des l
mission est e
présente Const

**CHAPITRE V
ET CEUX DE**

**Article 44: R
l'Etat**

Toute person
patrimoine de l

Le patrimoine
public et le dor
le domaine pu
entités public
établissements
personnalité ju

Umutungo rusange wa Leta ntushobora gutangwa keretse ubanje gushyirwa mu mutungo bwite wa Leta hakurikijwe ibiteganywa n'amategeko.

Igikorwa cyose kigamije konona, gusenya, kurigisa, gusesagura no kwangiza umutungo wa Leta gihanwa n'amategeko.

Ingingo ya 45: Guteza imbere ibikorwa bigamije ubuzima bwiza

Leta ifite inshingano zo gukangurira abenegihugu ibikorwa bigamije ubuzima bwiza no kubafasha kubigeraho.

Buri Munyarwanda afite inshingano zo kwitabira ibikorwa bigamije ubuzima bwiza.

Ingingo ya 46: Kubana neza n'abandi

Umunyarwanda wese afite inshingano zo kubaha no kutagira uwo avangura, no kugirana na bagenzi be imibanire igamije kubumbatira, guharanira no gushimangira ubwubahane, ubufatanye n'ubworoherane hagati yabo.

Public State property is inalienable unless there has been prior transfer thereof to the private State property in accordance with the law.

Any act intended to damage, destroy, embezzle and squander State property is punished by law.

Article 45: Promotion of activities aimed at good health

The State has the duty to mobilise the population for activities aimed at good health and to assist them in the realisation of those activities.

Every Rwandan has the duty to take part in activities aimed at good health.

Article 46: Maintaining of good relations with others

Every Rwandan has the duty to respect and consider his or her fellow beings without discrimination, and to maintain relations aimed at safeguarding, promoting and reinforcing mutual respect, solidarity and tolerance.

Les biens inaliénables préalable en l'Etat conform

Tout acte vis détourner et d puni par la loi.

Article 45: P la bonne santé

L'Etat a le dev pour les activit les assister à ré

Chaque Rwand aux activités vi

Article 46: E avec les autres

Tout Rwandais considérer s discrimination eux des rel sauvegarder, d le respect, la

Ingingo ya 47: Kurengera no guteza imbere umuco w'Igihugu

Leta ifite inshingano zo kurengera no guteza imbere indangagaciro z'Igihugu zishingiye ku mibereho no ku mitekerereze ndangamuco ndetse no ku biranga umuco w'Igihugu muri rusange, mu gihe bitabangamiye uburenganzira bwa muntu, ituze rusange rya rubanda n'imyifatire ndangabupfura.

Leta ifite kandi inshingano yo kwita ku mutungo ndangamurage w'Igihugu.

Ingingo ya 48: Kugira uruhare mu iterambere ry'Igihugu

Leta ifite inshingano yo gushyiraho uburyo bwo guteza imbere abenegihugu.

Abanyarwanda bose bafite inshingano zo kugira uruhare mu iterambere ry'Igihugu bitabira umurimo, babumbatira amahoro, demokarasi, ubutabera n'uburinganire mu mibereho y'abaturage no kugira uruhare mu

Article 47: Safeguard and promotion of national culture

The State has the duty to safeguard and promote national values based on cultural traditions and practices so long as they do not conflict with human rights, public order and good morals.

The State also has the duty to preserve the national cultural heritage.

Article 48: Participation in the development of the country

The State has the duty to put in place development strategies its her citizens.

All Rwandans have the duty to participate in the development of the country through their dedication to work, safeguarding peace, democracy, equality and social justice as well as to participate in the defence of their country.

réciproques.

Article 47: Sa culture nation

L'Etat a le c promouvoir le sur les tradition la mesure où el droits de la per bonnes mœurs.

L'Etat a égale conservation d

Article 48: développemen

L'État a le de stratégies de citoyens.

Tous les RW contribuer au leur dévoueme la paix, la dé sociale et de

kurengera Igihugu cyabo.

Itegeko rigena ibyerekeye gukorera Igihugu mu bwitange.

Ingingo ya 49: Kubaha Itegeko Nshinga n'andi mategeko

Umunyarwanda wese afite inshingano yo kubaha Itegeko Nshinga n'andi mategeko y'Igihugu.

Buri Munyarwanda afite uburenganzira bwo kudakurikiza amabwiriza ahawe n'umutegeka mu gihe ayo mabwiriza abangamiye ku buryo bukomeye kandi bugaragara uburenganzira n'ubwisanzure bwa muntu.

Ingingo ya 50: Kwita ku mibereho y'abatishoboye bacitse ku icumu rya Jenoside yakorewe Abatutsi

Leta, mu bushobozi bwayo no mu buryo buteganywa n'amategeko, ifite inshingano zo guteganya ibikorwa byihariye bigamije imibereho myiza y'abatishoboye bacitse ku icumu rya Jenoside yakorewe Abatutsi.

A law governs the organisation of national service.

Article 49: Respect of the Constitution and other laws

Every Rwandan has the duty to respect the Constitution and the other laws of the country.

Every Rwandan has the right to defy superior orders if they constitute a serious and obvious violation of human rights and freedoms.

Article 50: Welfare of needy survivors of the genocide against Tutsi

The State, within the limits of its means and in accordance with the law, has the duty to undertake special actions aimed at the welfare of the needy survivors of the genocide against Tutsi.

pays.

Une loi détermine l'organisation du service national.

Article 49: Respect of the Constitution and other laws

Tout Rwandais a le devoir de respecter la Constitution et les autres lois du pays.

Tout Rwandais a le droit de défier les ordres constituant une violation manifeste des droits humains et des libertés.

Article 50: Welfare of needy survivors of the genocide against Tutsi

L'Etat, dans la mesure de ses moyens et conformément à la loi, a le devoir d'entreprendre des actions particulières visant le bien-être des survivants du génocide perpétré contre les Tutsis.

Ingingo ya 51: Kwita ku mibereho y'abafite ubumuga n'abandi batishoboye

Leta ifite inshingano yo gushyiraho uburyo bwihariye bworohereza abantu bafite ubumuga kwiga.

Leta, mu bushobozi bwayo, ifite kandi inshingano yo guteganya ibikorwa byihariye bigamije imibereho myiza y'abantu bafite ubumuga.

Leta ifite na none inshingano, mu bushobozi bwayo, yo guteganya ibikorwa byihariye bigamije imibereho myiza y'abatishoboye, abageze mu zabukuru n'abandi batagira kivurira.

Ingingo ya 52: Kubungabunga inzibutso za jenocide yakorewe Abatutsi

Leta na buri muntu bafite inshingano yo kubungabunga no kurinda inzibutso za jenocide yakorewe Abatutsi.

Ingingo ya 53: Kurengera ibidukikije

Buri muntu afite inshingano yo kurengera,

Article 51: Welfare of persons with disabilities and other needy persons

The State has the duty to establish special measures facilitating the education of persons with disabilities.

The State also has the duty, within its means, to undertake special actions aimed at the welfare of persons with disabilities.

The State has also the duty, within the limits of its means, to undertake special actions aimed at the welfare of the indigent, the elderly and other vulnerable groups.

Article 52: Preservation of memorial sites of the genocide against Tutsi

The State and everyone have the duty to preserve and safeguard memorial sites of the genocide against Tutsi.

Article 53: Protection of the environment

Everyone has the duty to protect, safeguard and

Article 51 : I avec handicap

L'Etat a l'obligation de prendre des mesures spéciales pour faciliter l'éducation des personnes avec des handicaps.

L'Etat a également le devoir, dans ses moyens, d'entreprendre des actions spéciales visant le bien-être des personnes à besoins particuliers.

L'Etat a également le devoir, dans ses moyens, d'entreprendre des actions spéciales visant le bien-être des personnes âgées et des personnes vulnérables.

Article 52: mémoriaux de la génocide des Tutsi

L'Etat et tout le monde ont le devoir de préserver et sauvegarder les sites mémoriaux de la génocide des Tutsi.

Article 53: Protection de l'environnement

Toute personne a le devoir de protéger, sauvegarder et

kubungabunga no guteza imbere ibidukikije.

promote the environment.

sauvegarder
l'environneme

Leta yishingira kurengera ibidukikije.

The State ensures the protection of the environment.

L'Etat veille
l'environneme

Itegeko rigena uburyo bwo kurengera, kubungabunga no guteza imbere ibidukikije.

A law determines modalities for protecting, conserving and promoting the environment.

Une loi régit
sauvegarder
l'environneme

UMUTWE WA VI: IMITWE YA POLITIKI

CHAPTER VI: POLITICAL ORGANISATIONS

CHAPITRE POLITIQUES

Ingingo ya 54: Iyemerwa ry'imitwe ya politiki

Article 54: Recognition of political organisations

Article 54: Re politiques

Imitwe ya politiki myinshi iremewe.

A multiparty system is recognised.

Le multipartisr

Imitwe ya politiki yujuje ibyangombwa bisabwa n'amategeko yemerewe gushingwa no gukora mu bwisanzure.

Political organisations fulfilling the conditions required by law may be formed and operate freely.

Les formation
conditions lég
librement leurs

Imitwe ya politiki yemewe ibona inkunga ya Leta.

Duly registered political organisations receive State grants.

Les formati
constituées bé
l'Etat.

Itegeko Ngenga rigena uburyo imitwe ya politiki ishyirwaho, imikorere yayo, imyitwarire y'abayobozi bayo n'uko ibona

An organic law determines the modalities for the establishment and functioning of political organisations, the conduct of their leaders, and

Une loi organ
création et fo
politiques, l'é

inkunga ya Leta.

the process of receiving State grants.

procédure d'«
l'Etat.

Ingingo ya 55: Uburenganzira bwo kujya mu mutwe wa politiki

Article 55: Freedom to join a political organisation

Article 55: formation pol

Buri Munyarwanda afite uburenganzira bwo kujya mu mutwe wa politiki yihitiyemo cyangwa ubwo kutawujyamo.

Every Rwandan has a right to join a political organisation of his or her choice, or not to join any.

Tout Rwandais
formation pol
n'adhérer à au

Nta Munyarwanda ushobora gukorerwa ivangura ku mpamvu z'uko ari mu mutwe wa politiki uyu n'uyu cyangwa ko nta mutwe wa politiki arimo.

No Rwandan shall be subject to discrimination on grounds of membership in a given political organisation, or non-membership in a political organisation.

Aucun Rwandais
discrimination
une quelconq
non-appartenar

Ingingo ya 56: Ibisabwa imitwe ya politiki

Article 56: Obligations of political organisations

Article 56: C politiques

Imitwe ya politiki igomba buri gihe kugaragaramo ubumwe bw'Abanyarwanda hamwe n'uburinganire n'ubwuzuzanye bw'abagore n'abagabo haba mu gushaka abayoboze, gushyiraho inzego z'ubuyobozi, mu mikorere no mu bikorwa byayo.

Political organisations must always reflect the unity of Rwandans as well as equality and complementarity of men and women in the recruitment of members, in establishing their leadership organs, and in their functioning and activities.

Les formation
refléter l'uni
et la complé
femmes dans
dans la mise er
et dans leur for

Imitwe ya politiki igomba kubahiriza Itegeko Nshinga n'andi mategeko. Igomba gukurikiza amahame ya demokarasi, kandi ntihungabanye ubumwe bw'Abanyarwanda,

Political organisations must abide by the Constitution and other laws. They must conform to democratic principles and not compromise national unity, territorial integrity

Les formation
la Constitution
doivent se
démocratiques

ubusugire n'umutekano by'Igihugu.

and national security.

l'unité nationale
à la sécurité nationale

Ingingo ya 57: Ibujijwe imitwe ya politiki

Article 57: Prohibitions for political organisations

Article 57: Interdictions politiques

Imitwe ya politiki ibujijwe gushingira ku isanomuzi, ku bwoko, ku muryango, ku nzu, ku gisekuru, ku karere, ku gitsina, ku idini, cyangwa ku kindi kintu cyose cyatuma habaho ivangura.

Political organisations are prohibited from basing themselves on race, ethnic group, tribe, lineage, region, sex, religion or any other division which may lead to discrimination.

Il est interdit de s'identifier à un clan, une religion, à tout autre élément de discrimination.

Ingingo ya 58: Gukurikirana umutwe wa politiki

Article 58: Holding accountable a political organisation

Article 58: Rendre responsable une formation politique

Sena ikurikirana umutwe wa politiki wateshutse bikomeye ku nshingano zikubiye mu ngingo ya 10, iya 56 n'iyi 57 z'iri Tegeko Nshinga.

The Senate holds accountable a political organisation which has grossly violated obligations provided for in Articles 10, 56 and 57 of this Constitution.

Le Sénat tient responsable une formation politique pour violation des obligations visées par la présente Constitution.

Bitewe n'uburemere bw'ikosa ry'umutwe wa politiki ryagaragajwe, Sena ishobora gusaba urwego rufite mu nshingano zarwo imikorere y'imitwe ya politiki gufatira uwo mutwe wa politiki kimwe mu byemezo bikurikirira:

Depending on the gravity of the violation identified, the Senate may request the institution in charge of political organisations to take any of the following measures against that political organisation:

Suivant la gravité de la violation identifiée, le Sénat peut demander à l'institution chargée des formations politiques de prendre l'une des mesures suivantes contre cette formation:

1° kuwihanangiriza ku mugaragararo;

1° formal warning;

1° l'avertissement formel;

2° guhagarika ibikorwa byawo mu gihe kitarenze imyaka ibiri;

2° suspension of its activities for a period not exceeding two years;

2° la susp
une dur

3° guhagarika ibikorwa byawo mu gihe cya manda yose y'abadebite;

3° suspension of its activities for the entire parliamentary term;

3° la susp
toute la

4° gutesha agaciro icyemezo cy'iyandikwa ry'umutwe wa politiki.

4° cancellation of the certificate of registration of a political organisation.

4° annulat
d'enreg
politiqu

Iyo hafashwe icyemezo cyo gutesha agaciro icyemezo cy'iyandikwa ry'umutwe wa politiki, abagize Umutwe w'Abadebite batowe baturutse muri uwo mutwe wa politiki bahita bakurwa ku mwanya w'ubudebite.

In the event that the decision is the cancellation of the certificate of registration of a political organisation, members of the Chamber of Deputies seconded by that political organisation automatically lose their parliamentary seats.

Lorsque la déci
du certificat d'
politique, les
Députés élus
formation pol
déchus de leurs

Ingingo ya 59: Ihuriro ry'Igihugu Nyunguranabitekerezo ry'Imitwe ya Politiki

Article 59: National Consultative Forum of Political Organisations

Article 59: Concertation

Ihuriro ry'Igihugu Nyunguranabitekerezo ry'Imitwe ya Politiki rihuza Imitwe ya Politiki kugira ngo ishobore kungurana ibitekerezo no kubaka ubwumvikane n'ubumwe bw'Igihugu.

The National Consultative Forum of Political Organisations brings together political organisations for the purposes of political dialogue, and building consensus and national cohesion.

Le Forum n
Formations
formations poli
dialogue poli
consensus et la

Uburyo Ihuriro ry'Igihugu Nyunguranabitekerezo ry'Imitwe ya Politiki

The functioning of the National Consultative Forum of Political Organisations is provided for

Le fonctionner
Concertation c

rikora biteganywa n'Itegeko Ngenga rigena ishyirwaho n"imikorere by"imitwe ya politiki n"imytwarire y"abayobozi bayo.

Ingingo ya 60: Abantu bakora imirimo itabangikanywa no kuba mu mitwe ya Politiki

Abacamanza, abashinjacyaha, abasirikare, abapolisi n"abakozi bo mu Rwego rw'Igihugu rushinzwe Iperereza n"Umutekano ntibemerewe kuba mu mitwe ya politiki.

Itegeko rishobora guteganya abandi bakora imirimo itabangikanywa no kuba mu mitwe ya Politiki.

by the organic law determining modalities for the creation of political organisations, their functioning and the code of conduct of their leaders.

Article 60: Persons whose services are incompatible with membership in political organisations

Judges, prosecutors, soldiers, police officers and members of National Intelligence and Security Services are prohibited from being members of political organisations.

A law may determine other persons whose services are incompatible with membership in political organisations.

déterminé par les modalités de fonctionnement de leurs leaders.

Article 60: Personnes dont les services sont incompatibles avec l'adhésion aux organisations politiques

Les juges, procureurs, militaires, policiers et membres des services de renseignements et de sécurité sont interdits d'adhésion aux organisations politiques.

Une loi peut déterminer d'autres personnes dont les fonctions sont incompatibles avec l'adhésion aux organisations politiques.

UMUTWE WA VII: INZEGO Z'UBUTEGETSI

CHAPTER VII: BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT

CHAPITRE L'ETAT

Icyiciro cya mbere: Ingingo Rusange

Section One: General provisions

Section premi

Ingingo ya 61: Inzego z'Ubutegesi bwa Leta

Article 61: Branches of Government

Article 61: Po

Inzego z'Ubutegesi bwa Leta ni izi zikurikira:

Branches of Government are the following:

Les Pouvoirs d

1° Ubutegesi Nshingamategeko

1° The Legislature

1° Le Pou

2° Ubutegesi Nyubahirizategeko

2° The Executive

2° Le Pou

3° Ubutegesi bw'Ubucamanza

3° The Judiciary

3° Le Pou

Ubu butegesi uko ari butatu buratandukanye kandi buri butegesi burigenga, ariko bwose bukuzuzanya. Inshingano, imitunganyirize n'imikorere yabwo biteganywa n'iri Tegeko Nshinga.

The three branches are separate and independent from each other but are all complementary. Their responsibilities, organisation and functioning are defined by this Constitution.

Ces trois p indépendants complémentaires organisation e dans la présent

Leta igomba gukora ku buryo imirimo yo mu Butegezi Nshingamategeko, Nyubahirizategeko n'iy'ubw'Ubucamanza ikorwa n'abantu bayifitiye ubushobozi n'ubunyangamugayo.

The State must ensure that duties in the Legislature, Executive and Judiciary are entrusted to persons of competence and integrity.

L'Etat doit ve sein des Pou judiciaire soie compétentes et

Ingingo ya 62: Isaranganya ry'ubutegetsi

Gusaranganya ubutegetsi byubahirizwa mu nzego za Leta hakurikijwe amahame remezo avugwa mu ngingo ya 10 y'iri Tegeko Nshinga n'ibiteganywa n'andi mategeko.

Perezida wa Repubulika na Perezida w'Umutwe w'Abadepite ntibashobora guturuka mu mutwe umwe wa politiki.

Abagize Guverinoma batoranywa mu mitwe ya politiki hakurikijwe imyanya yayo mu Mutwe w'Abadepite. icyakora, Umutwe wa Politiki wabonye amajwi menshi mu matora y'Abadepite ntushobora kurenza mirongo itanu ku ijana (50%) by'abagize Guverinoma. Ntibibujijwe ko n'abandi bantu bafite ubushobozi bashobora gushyirwa muri Guverinoma.

Mu Nteko Ishinga Amategeko hitabwa ku guhagararirwa kw'ibyiciro bitandukanye nk'uko biteganywa n'iri Tegeko Nshinga n'andi mategeko.

Article 62: Power sharing

Power sharing is respected in State institutions in accordance with the fundamental principles set out under Article 10 of this Constitution and the provisions of other laws.

The President of the Republic and the Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies cannot come from the same political organisation.

Cabinet members are selected from political organisations on the basis of seats held by those political organisations in the Chamber of Deputies. However, a political organisation holding the majority of seats in the Chamber of Deputies cannot have more than fifty (50%) per cent of Cabinet members. It is not prohibited for other competent persons to be appointed to Cabinet.

In Parliament, the principle of representation of various categories is respected as provided for by this Constitution and other laws.

Article 62: Pa

Le partage du pouvoir est respecté dans les institutions de l'Etat conformément aux principes fondamentaux énoncés à l'article 10 de la Constitution et aux dispositions d'autres lois.

Le Président de la République et le Président de la Chambre des Députés ne peuvent provenir d'une même organisation politique.

Les membres du Cabinet sont sélectionnés sur la base des sièges détenus par ces organisations politiques dans la Chambre des Députés. Toutefois, une organisation politique détenant la majorité des sièges dans la Chambre des Députés ne peut pas avoir plus de cinquante pour cent des membres du Cabinet. Il n'est pas interdit d'appointer d'autres personnes compétentes au Cabinet.

Au Parlement, le principe de représentation de diverses catégories est respecté conformément à la Constitution et aux autres lois.

Ingingo ya 63: Indahiro y'abayobozi

Abayobozi Itegeko Nshinga n'andi mategeko biteganya ko barahira mbere yo gutangira imirimo yabo, uretse Perezida wa Repubulika ufite indahiro yihariye, barahira muri aya magambo:

«Jyewe,.....»,

ndahiriye u Rwanda ku mugaragaro:

- 1° ko ntazahemukira Repubulika y'u Rwanda ;
- 2° ko nzubahiriza Itegeko Nshinga n'andi mategeko;
- 3° ko nzaharanira uburenganzira bwa muntu n'ibyagirira Abanyarwanda bose akamaro;
- 4° ko nzaharanira ubumwe bw'Abanyarwanda;
- 5° ko nzakorana umurava imirimo nshinzwe;

Article 63: Oath of public officials

Officials required by this Constitution and other laws to take an oath of office, except for the President of the Republic who has a distinct oath, swear as follows:

“I,»,

do solemnly swear to Rwanda that I will:

- 1° remain loyal to the Republic of Rwanda;
- 2° abide by the Constitution and other laws;
- 3° safeguard human rights and the interests of the Rwandan people;
- 4° strive for national unity;
- 5° diligently fulfil the responsibilities entrusted to me;

Article 63: Ser

Les autorités Constitution et serment avant l'exception du dont le serme en ces termes:

«Moi.....»

je jure solennel

- 1° de gard Rwanda
- 2° d'observ autres l
- 3° de veill aux inte
- 4° d'œuvr nationa
- 5° de rem qui me

6° ko ntazakoresha ububasha mpawe mu nyungu zanjye bwite.

6° never use powers conferred upon me for personal interests.

6° de ne j...
me s...
personn...

Nintatira iyi ndahiro, nzabihanirwe n'amategeko.

Should I fail to honour this oath, may I be subjected to the rigours of the law.

En cas de parj...
de la loi.

Imana ibimfashemo".

So help me God".

Que Dieu me v...

Icyiciro cya 2: Ubutegetsi Nshingamategeko

Section 2: The Legislature

Section 2: Le

Akiciro ka mbere: Ingingo Rusange

Subsection One: General provisions

Sous-section générales

Ingingo ya 64: Inteko Ishinga Amategeko

Article 64: The Parliament

Article 64: Le

Ubutegetsi Nshingamategeko bushinzwe Inteko Ishinga Amategeko igizwe n'imitwe ibiri:

Legislative power is vested in a Parliament composed of two Chambers:

Le Pouvoir L...
Parlement com...

1° Umutwe w'Abadepite, abawugize bitwa «Abadepite»;

1° the members of the Chamber of Deputies are known as "Deputies";

1° les membre...
portent le n...

2° Sena, abayigize bitwa «Abasenateri».

2° the members of the Senate are known as "Senators".

2° le membre...
« Sénateurs

Inteko Ishinga Amategeko ijya impaka ku mategeko ikanayatora. Ishyiraho amategeko

Parliament debates and passes laws. It legislates and exercises control over the Executive in

Le Parlement...
légifère et

ikanagenzura imikorere ya Guverinoma mu buryo buteganywa n'iri Tegeko Nshinga.

Ingingo ya 65: Amahame ngenderwaho y'abagize Inteko Ishinga Amategeko

Umuntu wese mu bagize Inteko Ishinga Amategeko aba ahagarariye Igihugu cyose; ntabwo aba ahagarariye gusa abamutoye cyangwa abamushyizeho, cyangwa se umutwe wa politiki wamutanzeho umukandida mu matora.

Uburenganzira bwo gutora ni ubw'umwe mu bagize Inteko Ishinga Amategeko ku giti cye.

Abagize Inteko Ishinga Amategeko ntibagendera ku mabwiriza y'uwo ari we wese igihe batora.

Ingingo ya 66: Itangira ry'imirimo y'abagize Inteko Ishinga Amategeko

Mbere yo gutangira imirimo, abagize Inteko Ishinga Amategeko barahirira imbere ya Perezida wa Repubulika, ataboneka, bakarahirira imbere ya Perezida w'Urukiko rw'Ikirenga.

accordance with procedures determined by this Constitution.

Article 65: Guiding principles of members of Parliament

Every member of Parliament represents the nation as a whole and not only those who elected or nominated him or her, or the political organisation which seconded his or her candidacy during elections.

The voting right of a member of Parliament is personal.

Members of Parliament are not subject to any instructions in the exercise of their voting right.

Article 66: Commencement of office for members of Parliament

Before assuming their duties, members of Parliament take an oath of office before the President of the Republic, or in his or her absence before the President of the Supreme Court.

Gouvernement par la présente

Article 65: membres du

Chaque membre toute la Nation l'ont élu ou no qui l'a parrainé

Le droit de vot est personnel.

Les membres d aucune instruct droit de vote.

Article 66: membres du P

Avant d'entre Parlement pr Président de la devant le Prési

Mu ntangiriro ya buri manda y'abagize Inteko Ishinga Amategeko, inama ya mbere ya buri Mutwe iharirwa itora rya Biro igizwe na Perezida na ba Visi Perezida. Itumizwa kandi ikayoborwa na Perezida wa Repubulika mu gihe kitarenze iminsi cumi n'itanu (15) nyuma y'itangazwa ry'amajwi.

Perezida wa Sena na Perezida w'Umutwe w'Abadepite bagomba kuba bafite ubwenegihugu nyarwanda bw'inkomoko kandi nta bundi bwenegihugu bagomba kuba bafite.

Mbere yo gutangira imirimo, abagize Biro ya buri Mutwe w'Inteko Ishinga Amategeko barahirira imbere ya Perezida wa Repubulika.

Abagize Biro ya buri Mutwe w'Inteko Ishinga Amategeko, inshingano zabo n'uburyo inama zabo ziterana biteganywa mu Itegeko Ngenga rigena imikorere ya buri Mutwe w'Inteko Ishinga Amategeko.

On commencement of each parliamentary term of office, the first sitting of each Chamber is devoted to the election of the Bureau composed of the Speaker and Deputy Speakers of the Chamber of Deputies and the President and Vice Presidents of the Senate. This sitting is convened and presided over by the President of the Republic within a period of fifteen (15) days after the announcement of the election results.

The President of Senate and the Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies must be of Rwandan nationality by origin and must not hold any other nationality.

Before assuming their duties, members of the Bureau of each Chamber of Parliament take an oath of office before the President of the Republic.

The composition of the Bureau of each Chamber of Parliament, duties of its members as well as the modalities for holding sessions are provided for by the organic law determining the functioning of each Chamber of Parliament.

A l'ouverture première séance consacrée à composé du Pr Le Président préside cette jours suivant du scrutin.

Le Président Chambre des nationalité rwa aucune autre na

Avant d'entre Bureau de cha prêtent serme République.

La composition Chambre du ses membres siéger sont dé portant fonction du Parlement.

Ingingo ya 67: Imirimo itabangikanywa n'umurimo w'ugize Inteko Ishinga Amategeko

Nta muntu wemerewe kuba icyarimwe mu bagize Umutwe w'Abadepite no mu bagize Sena.

Kuba Umudepite cyangwa Umusenateri ntibishobora kubangikanywa no kuba mu bagize Guverinoma.

Itegeko Ngenga rigena imikorere ya buri Mutwe w'Inteko Ishinga Amategeko rigena indi mirimo itabangikanywa no kuba umwe mu bagize Inteko Ishinga Amategeko.

Ibigenerwa abagize Inteko Ishinga Amategeko biteganywa n'Itegeko Ngenga.

Ingingo ya 68: Ubudahangarwa bw'abagize Inteko Ishinga Amategeko n'ikurikiranwa ryabo

Nta n'umwe mu bagize Inteko Ishinga Amategeko ushobora gukurikiranwa, gushakishwa, gufatwa, gufungwa cyangwa gucirwa urubanza azira ibitekerezo

Article 67: Duties incompatible with those of a Parliamentarian

No one can be a member of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate at the same time.

Being a Deputy or a Senator is incompatible with being a Cabinet member.

The organic laws determining the functioning of the Chambers of Parliament provides for other duties incompatible with the office of member of Parliament.

Entitlements for members of Parliament are determined by an organic law.

Article 68: Immunity of members of Parliament and their prosecution

No member of Parliament may be prosecuted, pursued, arrested, detained or judged for his or her opinion expressed or vote cast in the exercise of his or her duties.

Article 67 : F
celles d'un pa

Nul ne peut é
Chambre des D

La fonction d
incompatible
Gouvernement

La loi organi
chaque Chamb
autres fonctio
fonction de me

Les avantages
Parlement son
organique.

Article 68: I
Parlement et l

Aucun membr
poursuivi, rech
suite à ses opin
l'exercice de s

yagaragaje cyangwa uko yatoye mu gihe akora imirimo ashinzwe.

Nta n'umwe mu bagize Inteko Ishinga Amategeko ukekweho icyaha cy'ubugome cyangwa gikomeye, ushobora gukurikiranwa cyangwa gufatwa bidatangiwe uburenganzira n'Umutwe w'Inteko Ishinga Amategeko arimo binyujijwe mu nzira y'amatora ku bwiganze bwa bibiri bya gatatu (2/3) by'abitabiriye inama keretse afatiwe mu cyuho akora icyaha cy'ubugome cyangwa gikomeye.

Iyo atari mu gihembwe, hatumizwa igihembwe kidasanzwe kubera iyo mpamvu.

Umuntu wese mu bagize Inteko Ishinga Amategeko wakatiwe igihano ku buryo budasubirwaho n'urukiko kubera icyaha cy'ubugome cyangwa gikomeye ahita asezererwa mu Mutwe w'Inteko Ishinga Amategeko arimo.

Buri Mutwe w'Inteko Ishinga Amategeko ushobora guteganya, mu itegeko ngenga rigena imikorere yawo, amakosa akomeye atuma umwe mu bawugize akurwa ku mirimo byemejwe n'abagize uwo Mutwe.

No member of Parliament suspected of a felony or misdemeanour may be prosecuted or arrested without the authorisation of the Chamber of which he or she is a member by a two thirds (2/3) majority vote of members present, unless he or she is caught red-handedly committing a felony or misdemeanour.

In case Parliament is in recess, an extraordinary session is convened for this purpose.

Any member of Parliament definitively convicted of a felony or misdemeanour automatically loses his or her parliamentary office.

Each Chamber of Parliament through the organic law determining its functioning may provide for gross misconduct which may lead to the removal from office of a member of that Chamber upon approval of its members. In that

Aucun membre d'avoir commis être poursuivi l'autorisation membre statutaire (2/3) des membres en flagrant délit qualifiée de crime

En cas de session extraordinaire

Tout membre crime ou délit dernier ressort mandat parlementaire

Chaque Chambre dans la loi de fonctionnement entraînent la démission parlementaire

Icyo gihe icyemezo cyo kumukuraho gifatwa ku bwiganze bwa bitatu bya gatanu (3/5) by'abagize Umutwe w'Inteko Ishinga Amategeko bireba.

Ingingo ya 69: Aho Inama z'Inteko Rusange z'Imitwe y'Inteko Ishinga Amategeko ziteranira

Imitwe y'Inteko Ishinga Amategeko ziteranira mu Ngoro zabugenewe mu Murwa Mukuru w'Igihugu, keretse bibujijwe n'inzitizi ntarengwa zemejwe n'Urukiko rw'Ikirenga rubisabwe na Perezida w'Umutwe w'Inteko Ishinga Amategeko bireba. Igihe Urukiko rw'Ikirenga na rwo rudashobora guterana, Perezida wa Repubulika yemeza aho inama iteranira akoresheje Itegeko-teka.

Ingingo ya 70: Iterana ry'inama z'Inteko Rusange

Kugira ngo buri Mutwe w'Inteko Ishinga Amategeko uterane mu buryo bwemewe n'amategeko, ugomba guteranira mu ngoro zabugenewe, inama yatumijwe, hari umurongo w'ibyigwa, yabaye mu gihe cy'ibihembwe kandi hari nibura bitatu bya

case, the decision for removal is taken by a three-fifths (3/5) majority vote of members of the concerned Chamber.

Article 69: Venue for plenary sittings of Chambers of Parliament

Chambers of Parliament hold their plenary sittings at designated buildings in the Capital City, except in the event of force majeure confirmed by the Supreme Court at the request of the President of the Senate or the Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies. In case the Supreme Court is unable to sit, the President of the Republic determines the venue where the Parliament holds its sittings by decree-law.

Article 70: Sittings of plenary sessions

For each Chamber of Parliament to duly sit, it must hold its meetings at designated buildings, upon official invitation, with an agenda, during sessions, and with a presence of at least three fifths (3/5) of its members.

cette Chambre. déchéance est cinquièmes (Chambre du Pa

Article 69: Assemblées Parlement

Les Chambres assemblées pl Parlement situ excepté les ca par la Cour S de la Chambre Cour Suprêm l'impossibilité République de séances par dé

Article 70: l'Assemblée P

Pour siéger val Parlement doit Parlement, sur un ordre du j compter au m ses membres.

gatanu (3/5) by“abawugize.

Haseguriwe ibivugwa mu ngingo ya 69 y“iri Tegeko Nshinga, ibyemezo by“inama yateranye mu buryo bunyuranyije n“ibivugwa mu gika cya mbere cy“iyi ngingo nta gaciro bigira.

Inama za buri Mutwe w“Inteko Ishinga Amategeko zibera mu ruhame.

Ariko, buri Mutwe w“Inteko Ishinga Amategeko ushobora kwemeza, ku bwiganze burunduye bw“amajwi y“abawugize bitabiriye inama, ko inama ibera mu muhezo, iyo bisabwe na Perezida wa Repubulika, Perezida wa buri Mutwe w“Inteko Ishinga Amategeko cyangwa kimwe cya kane (1/4) cy“abawugize, cyangwa se na Minisitiri w“Intebe.

Ingingo ya 71: Inama zihuriweho n’imitwe yombi y’Inteko Ishinga Amategeko

Imitwe yombi y“Inteko Ishinga Amategeko ntishobora guteranira hamwe, keretse iyo hari ibibazo iri Tegeko Nshinga cyangwa andi mategeko biyitegeka gusuzumira hamwe, cyangwa iyo hari imihango

Subject to the provisions of Article 69 of this Constitution, resolutions of a plenary sitting held contrary to the first paragraph of this Article are without effect.

The sittings of each Chamber of Parliament are public.

However, each Chamber of Parliament may decide, by an absolute majority vote of its members present, to sit in *camera* upon request of the President of the Republic, the President of Senate, the Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, one quarter (1/4) of the members of the concerned Chamber or the Prime Minister.

Article 71: Joint sittings of the Chambers of Parliament

The Chambers of Parliament cannot meet in a joint sitting, except in case of matters that this Constitution or other laws require to be jointly considered, or on the occasion of national ceremonies to be jointly attended.

Sous réserve de la présente d’une séance t premier du pré

Les séances Parlement sont

Toutefois, cha peut décider, membres prése demande soit d soit du Prés Parlement con ses membres, s

Article 71: S Chambres du

Les Chambres en séance con que la présente exigent d“être l“occasion d

y'Igihugu igomba kwitabira.

Iyo Inteko Ishinga Amategeko isuzumira hamwe ikibazo Imitwe yombi y'Inteko Ishinga Amategeko yateranye, Perezida w'Umutwe w'Abadepite ni we uyobora inama, yaba adahari, ikayoborwa na Perezida wa Sena.

Perezida wa Repubulika, amaze kugisha inama Biro ya buri Mutwe w'Inteko Ishinga Amategeko n'Urukiko rw'Ikirenga, ashobora kugena ibindi bibazo Imitwe yombi y'Inteko Ishinga Amategeko isuzumira hamwe.

Uburyo ibyemezo bifatwa iyo Inteko Ishinga Amategeko isuzumira hamwe ikibazo Imitwe yombi y'Inteko Ishinga Amategeko yateranye buteganywa mu mategeko ngenga agena imikorere y'Imitwe y'Inteko Ishinga Amategeko.

Ingingo ya 72: Ibihembwe by'Imitwe y'Inteko Ishinga Amategeko

Inama za buri Mutwe w'Inteko Ishinga Amategeko ziterana mu gihe cy'ibihembwe bisanzwe n'ibihembwe bidasanze.

When Parliament meets in joint sitting, it is presided over by the Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, in his or her absence, by the President of the Senate.

The President of the Republic, after consultation with the Bureau of each Chamber of Parliament and the Supreme Court, may establish other matters to be considered jointly by both Chambers of Parliament.

Modalities for taking decisions when Parliament meets in a joint sitting, are provided for by the organic laws governing the functioning of the Chambers of Parliament.

Article 72: Sessions of Chambers of Parliament

Sittings of each Chamber of Parliament take place during ordinary and extraordinary sessions.

nécessitant la p

Lorsque le P
Chambres d
présidence est
Chambre des
par le Président

Le Président de
Bureau de chaq
la Cour Suprêm
matières d
conjointement
Parlement.

Les modalités
le Parlement
réunies, sont
organiques p
Chambres du P

**Article 72: S
Parlement**

Les séances
Parlement se
ordinaires et se

Mu mitwe yombi y'Inteko Ishinga Amategeko, ibihembwe bisanzwe bitangirira umunsi umwe kandi bikamara igihe kingana.

Ibihembwe bisanzwe bitumizwa na Perezida wa buri Mutwe w'Inteko Ishinga Amategeko. Ibyo bihembwe bibera ku matariki ateganywa mu mategeko ngenga agena imikorere y'Imitwe y'Inteko Ishinga Amategeko.

Buri Mutwe w'Inteko Ishinga Amategeko uterana mu gihembwe kidasanzwe utumijwe na Perezida wawo abyumvikanyeho n'abandi bagize Biro ya buri Mutwe w'Inteko Ishinga Amategeko cyangwa abisabwe na Perezida wa Repubulika na we abisabwe na Guverinoma, cyangwa bisabwe na kimwe cya kane (1/4) cy'abagize Umutwe w'Inteko Ishinga Amategeko bireba.

Inteko Ishinga Amategeko yose ishobora gutumizwa mu gihembwe kidasanzwe byumvikanyeho na ba Perezida b'Imitwe yombi, bisabwe na Perezida wa Repubulika cyangwa na kimwe cya kane (1/4) cy'abagize buri mutwe w'Inteko Ishinga Amategeko.

In both Chambers of Parliament, ordinary sessions commence on the same day and have the same duration.

Ordinary sessions are convened by the President of the Senate or the Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies. These sessions take place on dates specified in the organic laws governing the functioning of the Chambers of Parliament.

Each Chamber of Parliament meets in an extraordinary session on invitation by its leader after consultation with the other members of the concerned Bureau or at the request of the President of the Republic following a proposal by Cabinet or at the request of one quarter (1/4) of the members of the Chamber of Parliament concerned.

An extraordinary joint session of Parliament may be convened by mutual agreement of the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, at the request of the President of the Republic, or one quarter (1/4) of the members of each Chamber of Parliament.

Dans les deux sessions ordinaires, elles commencent le même jour et ont la même durée.

Les sessions ordinaires sont convoquées par le Président du Sénat ou le Président du Parlement. Ces sessions ont lieu aux dates fixées par les lois organiques régissant le fonctionnement des Chambres de Parliament.

Chaque Chambre de Parliament se réunit en session extraordinaire sur invitation de son chef après consultation des autres membres du Bureau ou à la demande du Président de la République à la suite d'une proposition du Cabinet ou à la demande d'un quart (1/4) des membres de la Chambre de Parliament concernée.

Une session extraordinaire conjointe de Parliament peut être convoquée par accord entre le Président du Sénat et le Président du Parlement, à la demande du Président de la République ou d'un quart (1/4) des membres de chaque Chambre de Parliament.

Mu gihembwe kidasanzwe higwa gusa ibibazo byatumye gitumizwa kandi bibanje kumenyeshwa abagize Umutwe w'Inteko Ishinga Amategeko bireba cyangwa Inteko Ishinga Amategeko yose mbere y'uko icyo gihembwe gitangira.

Igihembwe kidasanzwe ntigishobora kurenza iminsi cumi n'itanu (15).

Ingingo ya 73: Imikorere ya buri Mutwe w'Inteko Ishinga Amategeko

Imikorere ya buri Mutwe w'Inteko Ishinga Amategeko iteganywa n'Itegeko Ngenga.

Ingingo ya 74: Ubwisanzure bwa buri Mutwe w'Inteko Ishinga Amategeko

Buri Mutwe w'Inteko Ishinga Amategeko ugira ingengo y'imari yawo n'ubwisanzure mu micungire y'imari n'abakozi byawo.

An extraordinary session considers only matters for which it was convened and which were brought to the notice of the members of the concerned Chamber or the entire Parliament before commencement of the session.

An extraordinary session cannot exceed fifteen (15) days.

Article 73: Functioning of each Chamber of Parliament

An organic law determines the functioning of each Chamber of Parliament.

Article 74: Autonomy of each Chamber of Parliament

Each Chamber of Parliament has its own budget and enjoys financial and administrative autonomy.

Une session extraordinaire considère uniquement des questions qui ont été portées à l'attention des membres de la Chambre concernée ou de tout le Parlement avant le commencement de la session.

Une session extraordinaire ne peut dépasser une durée de quinze (15) jours.

Article 73: Fonctionnement de chaque Chambre du Parlement

Une loi organique détermine le fonctionnement de chaque Chambre du Parlement.

Article 74: Autonomie de chaque Chambre du Parlement

Chaque Chambre du Parlement dispose d'un budget propre et jouit d'une autonomie financière et administrative.

Akiciro ka 2: Umutwe w'Abadepite

Ingingo ya 75: Abagize Umutwe w'Abadepite n'itorwa ryabo

Umutwe w'Abadepite ugizwe n'Abadepite mirongo inani (80). Baturuka kandi batorerwa mu byiciro bikurikira:

- 1° mirongo itanu na batatu (53) batorerwa kuri lisiti y'amazina ndakuka y'abakandida batangwa n'imitwe ya politiki cyangwa biyamamaza ku giti cyabo. Batorwa mu matora rusange ataziguye ku buryo busaranganya imyanya;
- 2° makumyabiri na bane (24) b'abagore batorwa n'inzego zihariye hakurikijwe inzego z'imitegekere y'Igihugu ;
- 3° babiri (2) batorwa n'Inama y'Igihugu y'Urubiruko;
- 4° umwe (1) utorwa n'Inama y'Igihugu y'abantu bafite ubumuga.

Subsection 2: The Chamber of Deputies

Article 75: Composition of the Chamber of Deputies and election of its members

The Chamber of Deputies is composed of eighty (80) Deputies. They originate and are elected from the following categories:

- 1° fifty-three (53) Deputies elected from a fixed list of names of candidates proposed by political organisations or independent candidates elected by direct universal suffrage based on proportional representation;
- 2° twenty- four (24) women elected by specific electoral colleges in accordance with the national administrative entities;
- 3° two (2) Deputies elected by the National Youth Council;
- 4° one (1) Deputy elected by the National Council of Persons with Disabilities.

Sous-section 2

**Article 75: C
des Députés et**

La Chambre de
quatre-vingts (80)
des catégories
mêmes catégor

- 1° cinquan
une lis
candida
politiqu
élus au
représe
- 2° vingt-
féminin
électora
des enti
- 3° deux (2)
Nationa
- 4° un (1)
Nationa
Handic

Itegeko Ngenza rigenga amatora rishobora kongera cyangwa kugabanya umubare cyangwa ibyiciro byavuzwe mu gika cya mbere cy'iyi ngingo.

Nibura mirongo itatu ku ijana (30%) by'Abadepite bagomba kuba ari abagore.

Ingingo ya 76: Manda y'Abadepite

Abadepite batorerwa manda y'imyaka itanu (5). Bashobora kongera gutorerwa izindi manda.

Ingingo ya 77: Kuva mu mwanya k'Umudepite

Umudepite ava mu mwanya w'Ubudepite ku mpamvu zikurikira:

- 1° yeguye mu Mutwe w'Abadepite;
- 2° yirukanywe mu Mutwe w'Abadepite;
- 3° asezeye mu mutwe wa politiki

The organic law governing elections may increase or decrease the number of Deputies or the categories mentioned in the first paragraph of this Article.

At least thirty percent (30%) of Deputies must be women.

Article 76: Term of office of Deputies

Deputies are elected to a five-year (5) term. They may be re-elected to additional terms.

Article 77: Vacation of office of Deputies

A Deputy vacates his or her seat in the following circumstances:

- 1° resignation from the Chamber of Deputies;
- 2° expulsion from the Chamber of Deputies;
- 3° resignation from the political

La loi organique peut augmenter ou diminuer le nombre de Députés et les catégories mentionnées dans le premier du présent article.

Au moins trente pour cent (30%) des Députés doivent être des femmes.

Article 76: Mandat des députés

Les Députés sont élus pour une durée de cinq (5) ans. Ils peuvent être réélus pour des mandats supplémentaires.

Article 77: Démission de la fonction de député

Un Député quitte son siège dans les circonstances suivantes:

- 1° sa démission de la Chambre des députés;
- 2° son expulsion de la Chambre des députés;
- 3° sa démission de la Chambre des députés.

yatorewemo;	organisation that seconded him or her;	élection
4° yirukanywe mu mutwe wa politiki yatorewemo, mu buryo buteganywa n'Itegeko Ngenga ryerekeye imitwe ya politiki;	4° expulsion from the political organisation that seconded him or her, in accordance with provisions of the organic law governing political organisations;	4° son e politiqu organiq politiqu
5° iyo icyemezo cy"iyandikwa ry"umutwe wa Politiki yatowe aturutsemo giteshejwe agaciro;	5° revocation of the certificate of registration of the political organisation that seconded him or her;	5° révocat d"enreg politiqu
6° agiye mu wundi mutwe wa politiki;	6° joining another political organisation;	6° ralliement politiqu
7° apfuye;	7° death;	7° décès;
8° agize impamvu imubuza burundu kurangiza inshingano ze.	8° permanent impediment to fulfil his or her responsibilities.	8° empêch ses resp

Impaka zishingiye ku cyemezo cyo kwirukana Umudepite mu Mutwe w"Abadepite cyangwa mu Mutwe wa Politiki ziburanishwa n"Urukiko rubifitiye ububasha.

Disputes relating to the decision to expel a Deputy from the Chamber of Deputies or a political organisation are adjudicated by a competent Court.

Les contestati d"exclure un Députés ou de jugées par une

Ingingo ya 78: Isimburwa ry'Umudepite

Article 78: Replacement of a Deputy

Article 78: Re

Umudepite uvuye mu mwanya nk"uko biteganywa mu ngingo ya 77 y"iri Tegeko Nshinga, asimburwa hakurikijwe

A Deputy who vacates his or her seat under the terms of Article 77 of this Constitution is replaced in accordance with the organic law

Un Député qui par l"article 7 est remplacé

ibiteganywa n'itegeko Ngenga rigenga amatora.

Ingingo ya 79: Iseswa ry'Umutwe w'Abadepite ku mpamvu z'amatora

Ku mpamvu z'amatora, Perezida wa Repubulika asesa Umutwe w'Abadepite hasigaye nibura iminsi mirongo itatu (30) kandi itarenga iminsi mirongo itandatu (60) ngo manda y'abawugize irangire.

Itorwa ry'abagize Umutwe w'Abadepite rikorwa mu gihe kivugwa mu gika kibanziriza iki, mbere y'uko manda yabo irangira.

Akicro ka 3 : Sena

Ingingo ya 80: Abagize Sena

Sena igizwe n'Abasenateri makumyabiri na batandatu (26) batorwa cyangwa bashyirwaho ku buryo bukurikira:

1° cumi na babiri (12) batorwa n'inzego zihariye, hakurikijwe inzego z'imitegekere y'Igihugu;

governing elections.

Article 79: Dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies for election purposes

For elections purposes, the President of the Republic dissolves the Chamber of Deputies at least thirty (30) days and not more than sixty (60) days before the end of the parliamentary term.

Elections of members of the Chamber of Deputies are held in the period specified in the preceding paragraph, before the end of their term of office.

Subsection 3: The Senate

Article 80: Composition of the Senate

The Senate is composed of twenty-six (26) Senators elected or appointed as follows:

1° twelve (12) Senators elected by specific electoral colleges in accordance with national administrative entities;

organique régi

Article 79: Di
Députés pour

Pour des raiso
la République
Députés dans
soixante (60) j
législature.

L'élection des
Députés a lieu
l'alinéa précé
mandat.

Sous-section 3

Article 80: Co

Le Sénat est
Sénateurs élus

1° douze (12)
collèges
fonction d
pays;

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2° umunani (8) bashyirwaho na Perezida wa Repubulika, by'umwihariko akita ku bumwe bw'Abanyarwanda, ku ihagararirwa ry'igice cy'Abanyarwanda amateka agaragaza ko basigaye inyuma no ku zindi nyungu rusange z'Igihugu; | 2° eight (8) Senators appointed by the President of the Republic, giving particular consideration to the principles of national unity, the representation of historically marginalised groups, and any other national interests; | 2° huit (8) Président compte en la repr historiquen intérêts nat |
| 3° bane (4) bashyirwaho n'Ihuriro ry'Igihugu Nyunguranabitekerezo ry'Imitwe ya Politiki ; | 3° four (4) Senators designated by the National Consultative Forum of Political Organisations; | 3° quatre (4) Forum Na Formations |
| 4° Umwarimu umwe (1) cyangwa umushakashatsi umwe (1) wo muri Kaminuza no mu Mashuri Makuru bya Leta uri ku rwego nibura rw'umwarimu wungirije utorwa n'abarimu n'abashakashatsi bo muri ibyo bigo; | 4° one (1) academician or researcher from public universities and institutions of higher learning, holding at least the rank of Associate Professor, elected by the academic and research staff of the same universities and institutions; | 4° un (1) ens universités d'enseigne ayant au n Professeur académique universités |
| 5° umwarimu umwe (1) cyangwa umushakashatsi umwe (1) wo muri Kaminuza no mu Mashuri Makuru byigenga nibura uri ku rwego rw'umwarimu wungirije utorwa n'abarimu n'abashakashatsi bo muri ibyo bigo. | 5° one (1) academician or researcher from private universities and institutions of higher learning, holding at least the rank of Associate Professor, elected by the academic and research staff of the same universities and institutions. | 5° un (1) ens universités d'enseigne au moins Professeur académique universités |

Abasenateri bavugwa mu gika cya mbere cy'iyi ngingo biyongeraho abahoze ari Abakuru b'Igihugu barangije neza manda yabo cyangwa basezeye ku bushake bwabo, babisabye Perezida wa Sena, bikemezwa na Biro ya Sena mu gihe kitarenze iminsi mirongo itatu (30).

Uburyo Urukiko rw'Ikirenga rwemeza urutonde rw'abakandida b'Abasenateri, ibyo basabwa n'itorwa ryabo buteganywa n'Itegeko Ngenza rigenga amatora.

Itegeko Ngenza rigenga amatora rishobora kandi kongera cyangwa kugabanya umubare cyangwa ibyiciro byavuzwe mu gika cya mbere cy'iyi ngingo.

Abasenateri bagenwa na Perezida wa Repubulika ntibemezwa n'Urukiko rw'Ikirenga kandi bashyirwaho nyuma y'Abasenateri batorwa n'abashyirwaho n'izindi nzego.

In addition to the Senators referred to in the first paragraph of this Article, former Heads of State who successfully completed their term of office or resigned voluntarily, may become members of the Senate upon their request to the President of the Senate and approved by the Bureau of the Senate within thirty (30) days.

Modalities by which the Supreme Court approves the list of candidates to the position of Senators, their requirements and their election are determined by the organic law governing elections.

The organic law governing elections may also increase or reduce the number and categories referred to in the first paragraph of this Article.

Senators appointed by the President of the Republic are not subject to approval by the Supreme Court and their appointment follows the election and designation of Senators from other organs.

En plus des Sénateurs mentionnés au premier paragraphe de l'Article qui ont terminé leur mandat ou démissionné, après requête adressée au Président de la Sénature et approuvée par le Bureau de la Sénature dans une période de trente (30) jours.

Les modalités par lesquelles la Cour Suprême approuve la liste des Sénateurs, les conditions de leur élection sont déterminées par la loi organique régissant les élections.

La loi organique régissant les élections peut aussi augmenter ou réduire le nombre et les catégories visées au premier paragraphe du présent article.

Les Sénateurs désignés par le Président de la République ne sont pas soumis à l'approbation de la Cour Suprême et leur nomination suit l'élection et la désignation des Sénateurs d'autres organes.

Inzego zishinzwe kugena abagomba kujya muri Sena zigomba kwita ku bumwe bw'Abanyarwanda n'ihame ry'uburinganire.

The organs responsible for the nomination of Senators take into account national unity and the principle of gender equality.

Les organes Sénateurs sont en considération de l'unité nationale et d'égalité entre

Nibura mirongo itatu ku ijana (30%) by'Abasenateri batorwa n'Abasenateri bashyirwaho bagomba kuba ari ab'igitsina gore.

At least thirty percent (30%) of elected and appointed Senators must be women.

Au moins trente pour cent des Sénateurs élus et nommés doivent être de sexe féminin.

Impaka zivutse zerekeye ishyirwa mu bikorwa ry'iyi ngingo zikemurwa n'Urukiko rubifitiye ububasha.

Disputes arising from the application of this Article are adjudicated by a competent Court.

Les contestations relatives à l'application du présent article sont jugées par la Cour compétente.

Ingingo ya 81: Manda y'abagize Sena

Article 81: Term of office of members of the Senate

Article 81: Mandat des membres du Sénat

Abasenateri batorwa n'Abasenateri bashyirwaho bagira manda y'imyaka itanu (5) ishobora kongerwa rimwe.

Elected and appointed Senators serve a five (5) year term, renewable once.

Les Sénateurs élus et nommés ont un mandat de cinq ans renouvelable une seule fois.

Abasenateri bahoze ari Abakuru b'Igihugu nta manda bagira.

Senators who are former Heads of the State are not subject to term limits.

Les Sénateurs qui ont été chefs d'Etat ne sont pas soumis à des limites de mandat.

Ingingo ya 82: Uko Umusenateri ava mu mirimo y'ubusenateri

Article 82: Circumstances for vacation of office of a Senator

Article 82: Cas de démission d'un Sénateur

Umusenateri ava mu mirimo y'ubusenateri

A Senator vacates his or her seat in the

Un Sénateur démissionne de son

iyoy:	following circumstances:	suyivants:
1° yeguyey;	1° resignation;	1° démission
2° apfuyey;	2° death;	2° décès;
3° avanwe ku murimo n'icyemezo cy'urukiko; cyangwa	3° removal from office by a Court decision; or	3° perte de décision ju
4° agize impamvu imubuzay burundu kurangizay inshingany ze.	4° a permanent impediment to fulfil his or her responsibilities.	4° empêchem responsab

Ingingo ya 83: Isimburwaz ry'Umusenateri

Mu gihe Umusenateri watowe avuyey mu mirimo ku mpamvu iyoy ariyoy yose mu zivugwaz mu ngingo ya 82 y'iri Tegeko Nshingay, asimburwaz hakurikijwe ibiteganywaz n'Itegeko Ngengay rigengay amatoray.

Iyoy ari Umusenateri washyizwehoy, urwego rwamushyizehoy ni nay rwo rugengay umusimburay.

Umusenateri mushyay utowey cyangwaz ushyizwehoy arangizay igicay cya manday gisigayey cy'uwo yashimbuyey. Ashoboray kongeray gushyirwahoy cyangwaz gutorerwaz

Article 83: Replacement of a Senator

When an elected Senator vacates his or her seat for any of the reasons specified in Article 82 of this Constitution, he or she is replaced in accordance with provisions of the organic law governing elections.

In the case of an appointed Senator, the appointing authority designates his or her replacement.

The newly elected or appointed Senator completes the term of office of his or her predecessor. He or she is eligible for another term of office.

Article 83: Re

Au cas où un pour l'une ou l' à l'article 82 est remplacé co de la loi organi

S'agissant d'u investie du po son remplaçant

Le Sénateur no demeure en f restant à co prédécesseur.

indi manda.

Ingingo ya 84: Inshingano y'umwihariko ya Sena

Sena ifite umwihariko wo kugenzura ishyirwa mu bikorwa ry'amahame remezo avugwa mu ngingo ya 10 n'iry'ibiteganywa mu ngingo ya 56 n'ya 57 z'iri Tegeko Nshinga.

Ingingo ya 85: Ububasha bwa Sena mu gutora amategeko

Mu birebana n'amategeko, Sena ifite ububasha bwo gutora:

- 1° ivugururwa ry'Itegeko Nshinga;
- 2° amategeko ngenga;
- 3° amategeko yemeza amasezerano mpuzamahanga ajyanye no guhagarika intambara, amahoro, kujya mu miryango mpuzamahanga, guhindura amategeko y'Igihugu, cyangwa ayemeza amasezerano mpuzamahanga yerekeye abantu ku giti cyabo;

Article 84: Particular responsibility for the Senate

The Senate in particular monitors the application of fundamental principles specified in Article 10 and that of the provisions of Articles 56 and 57 of this Constitution.

Article 85: Powers of the Senate in legislative matters

In legislative matters, the Senate is competent to vote on the following:

- 1° revision or amendment of the Constitution;
- 2° organic laws;
- 3° laws approving international treaties and agreements on armistice, peace, accession to international organisations, modification of national laws, or those approving international treaties and agreements relating to the status of persons;

mandat.

Article 84: A Sénat

Le Sénat a d'application énoncés aux dispositions de présente Const

Article 85: C matière législa

En matière compétent pou

1° la révision

2° les lois org

3° les lois por accords in paix, d'a internationales des traités relatifs à l'

4° amategeko yerekeye kurinda Igihugu n'umutekano.

4° laws on defence and national security.

4° les lois de sécurité nationale.

Ingingo ya 86: Ububasha bwa Sena mu kwemeza ishyirwaho ry'abayobozi

Article 86: Powers of the Senate to approve the appointment of officials

Article 86: Pouvoirs du Sénat d'approuver la nomination des fonctionnaires

Sena ifite ububasha bwo kwemeza ishyirwaho:

The Senate has the powers to approve the appointment of :

Le Sénat est habilité pour approuver la nomination:

1° rya Perezida, Visi-Perezida n'Abacamanza b'Urukiko rw'Ikirenga, ba Perezida na Visi-Perezida b'Urukiko Rukuru n'ab'Urukiko Rukuru rw'Ubucuruzi, Umushinjacyaha Mukuru n'Umushinjacyaha Mukuru Wungirije;

1° the President, the vice President and the Judges of the Supreme Court, the President and Vice President of the High Court and of the Commercial High Court, the Prosecutor General and the Deputy Prosecutor General;

1° du Président de la République, le Vice-président, les Juges de la Cour Suprême et Vice-président de la Haute Cour de Justice et du Procureur Général et du Procureur Général Adjoint;

2° ry'abayobora n'abandi ba Komiseri bagize za Komisiyo z'Igihugu, Umuvunyi Mukuru n'Abamwungirije, Umugenzuzi Mukuru w'Imari ya Leta n'Umwungirije, Abahagarariye u Rwanda mu bihugu by'amahanga no mu miryango mpuzamahanga, ba Guverineri b'Intara, abayobora ibigo bya Leta n'ibishamikiye kuri Leta bifite ubuzima gatozi;

2° Chairpersons, Vice Chairpersons and other Commissioners of national commissions, the Ombudsman and his or her Deputies, the Auditor General of the State Finances and his or her Deputy, Ambassadors and Permanent Representatives to International Organisations, Provincial Governors and Heads of public institutions and parastatals with legal personality;

2° des Présidents des Commissions nationales, des Commissaires nationaux, des Vice-présidents, des adjoints, des membres des Commissions nationales des Finances de l'Etat, des Ambassadeurs, des Représentants permanents auprès des Organisations internationales, des Gouverneurs des Provinces, des chefs d'établissements publics dotés de la personnalité juridique;

Sena kandi, igihe bibaye ngombwa, yemeza ishyirwaho ry'abandi bayobozi bo mu nzego za Leta bagenwa n'itegeko.

Guverinoma ishyikiriza Sena amazina n'imyirondoro y'abayobozi bavugwa mu gika cya mbere n'icya kabiri by'iyi ngingo.

Ingingo ya 87: Iyoherezwa ry'Imishinga y'amategeko muri Sena

Perezida w'Umutwe w'Abadepite yoherereza Perezida wa Sena imishinga y'amategeko yatowe n'Umutwe w'Abadepite yerekeye ibivugwa mu ngingo ya 85 y'iri Tegeko Nshinga.

Akiciro ka 4: Itegurwa n'iyemezwa ry'amategeko

Ingingo ya 88: Uburenganzira bwo gutangiza no kuvugurura amategeko

Gutangiza amategeko no kuvugurura ni uburenganzira bwa buri Mudepite cyangwa Guverinoma iteraniye mu Nama y'Abaminisitiri. Icyakora, umushinga

The Senate also approves, where necessary, the appointment of other public officials determined by law.

The Government transmits to the Senate the names and biographical information of officials referred to in the first and second paragraphs of this Article.

Article 87: Transmission of draft laws to the Senate

The Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies transmits to the President of the Senate draft laws adopted by the Chamber of Deputies, relating to matters specified in Article 85 of this Constitution.

Subsection 4: Initiation and adoption of laws

Article 88: Right to initiate and amend laws

Initiation and amendment laws is the right of every Deputy or the Government acting through Cabinet. However, the Senate initiates the draft organic law determining the functioning of the

Le Sénat approuve, le cas échéant, la nomination d'autres autorités publiques déterminées par la loi.

Le Gouvernement transmet au Sénat les noms et les renseignements biographiques des autorités visées aux paragraphes 1 et 2 de l'article 87.

Article 87: Transmission des projets de loi au Sénat

Le Président de la Chambre des Députés transmet au Président du Sénat les projets de loi adoptés par la Chambre des Députés et relatifs aux matières visées à l'article 85 de la Constitution.

Sous-section 4: Initiation et adoption des lois

Article 88: Droit d'initiative et d'amendement des lois

Le droit d'initiative et d'amendement des lois appartient à tout député ou au Gouvernement agissant par le biais du Cabinet. Toutefois, la

w'Itegeko Ngenga rigenga imikorere ya Sena utangizwa na Sena.

Senate.

portant fonction par le Sénat.

Utangije umushinga w'itegeko awushyikiriza Perezida w'Umutwe w'Abadepite.

The initiator of a draft law transmits it to the Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies.

L'initiateur t proposition d Chambre des D

Ingingo ya 89: Umushinga w'itegeko rishobora kugira ingaruka ku mutungo w'Igihugu

Article 89: Draft of a law likely to affect the national budget

Article 89: P susceptible o budgétaire

Iyo umushinga w'itegeko cyangwa ivugururwa ry'itegeko bishobora gutubya umutungo w'Igihugu cyangwa kukibera umutwari, uwawutangije agomba kwerekana uburyo Leta izinjiza cyangwa izazigama umutungo ungana n'uteganywa gusohoka.

If a draft or an amendment of a law has the potential to reduce Government revenue or increase State expenditure, the initiator must indicate how the State will raise revenues or make savings equivalent to the anticipated expenditure.

Si un projet, un d'une loi son recettes de l'Etat de l'Etat, l'init l'État va augm des économies prévue.

Ingingo ya 90: Isuzumwa ry'imishinga y'amategeko muri za Komisiyo

Article 90: Examination of draft laws by Committees

Article 90: propositions d

Imishinga y'amategeko Inteko Rusange yemeje ko ifite ishingiro ibanza koherezwa muri Komisiyo y'Umutwe w'Inteko Ishinga Amategeko ibishinzwe kugira ngo iyisuzume mbere y'uko yemezwa mu Nteko Rusange.

Draft laws determined by the plenary sitting to have relevance are transmitted to the relevant parliamentary committee of the Chamber of Parliament for examination prior to their consideration and adoption in the plenary sitting.

Les projets o l'opportunité plénière sont commission c Parlement ava plénière.

Mu gihe cyo gusuzuma ishingiro ry'umushinga w'itegeko, Umutwe w'Inteko Ishinga Amategeko uwusuzuma ushobora kugena ko uwo mushinga w'itegeko wemezwa mu Nteko Rusange utagombye kunyuzwa muri Komisiyo ibishinzwe.

Ingingo ya 91: Uburyo itegeko ritorwa

Amategeko asanzwe atorwa ku bwiganze burunduye bw'amajwi y'Abadepite cyangwa Abasenateri bitabiriye inama.

Amategeko ngenga atorwa ku bwiganze bwa bitatu bya gatanu (3/5) by'Abadepite cyangwa Abasenateri bitabiriye inama bafite uburengazira bwo gutora.

Uburyo bukoreshwa mu itora n'uko itora rikorwa bigenwa n'amategeko ngenga agena imikorere ya buri Mutwe w' Inteko Ishinga Amategeko.

Ingingo ya 92: Ishyirwaho n'iyemezwa ry'amategeko-teka

Iyo bidashoboka rwose ko Inteko Ishinga

During the consideration of the relevance of a draft law, the Chamber of Parliament may decide if the draft law may be adopted in the plenary sitting without prior consideration by the relevant Committee.

Article 91: Procedures for adoption of law

Ordinary laws are passed by an absolute majority vote of Deputies or Senators present.

Organic laws are passed by a three fifths (3/5) majority vote of Deputies or Senators present entitled to vote.

The mode and procedure for voting are provided for by organic laws determining the functioning of Chambers of Parliament.

Article 92: Initiation and adoption of decree-laws

If it is absolutely impossible for the Parliament

Chaque Chamb
l'adoption de
d'une proposit
ou la proposit
adoptés en séar
d'un examen
compétente.

**Article 91: P
loi**

Les lois ordina
absolue des
présents.

Les lois organi
des trois cinq
des Sénateurs p

Le mode et
déterminées p
fonctionnemen

**Article 92: P
décrets-lois**

Au cas où

Amategeko iterana, Perezida wa Repubulika ashiraho muri icyo gihe amategeko-teka yemejwe n'Inama y'Abaminisitiri, kandi ayo mategeko-teka agira agaciro k'amategeko asanzwe.

Ayo mategeko-teka ahita ata agaciro iyo atemejwe n'Inteko Ishinga Amategeko mu gihe ishoboye kongera guterana mu gihembwe gikurikira.

Ingingo ya 93: Gusuzuma ku buryo bwihutirwa umushinga w'itegeko cyangwa ikindi kibazo

Gusuzuma ku buryo bwihutirwa umushinga w'itegeko cyangwa ikindi kibazo bishobora gusabwa n'uri mu bagize Inteko Ishinga Amategeko cyangwa Guverinoma, bigasabwa Umutwe w'Inteko Ishinga Amategeko bireba.

Iyo bisabwe n'uri mu bagize Inteko Ishinga Amategeko, Umutwe w'Inteko Ishinga Amategeko bireba ufata icyemezo kuri ubwo bwihutirwe.

Mu gihe bisabwe na Guverinoma biremerwa iyo hari impamvu zumvikana.

to sit, the President of the Republic may during that time promulgate decree-laws approved by Cabinet. These decree-laws have the same force as ordinary laws.

These decree-laws cease to have legal force if not adopted by the Parliament at its next session.

Article 93: Urgent consideration of a draft law or any other matter

Urgent consideration of a draft law or any other matter may be requested by either a member of Parliament or by the Government by petitioning the relevant chamber of Parliament.

When the petition is submitted by a member of Parliament, the relevant Chamber decides on the urgency.

When the petition is submitted by Government, it is granted provided there are reasonable

l'impossibilité de la République approuvés en décrets-lois on

A défaut de leur sa plus prochaine perdent toute f

Article 93: E proposition o toute autre qu

L'examen en u d'un projet de peut être soi Parlement ou Chambre du Pa

Lorsque l'exar un membre du Parlement con urgence.

En cas de Gouvernement

Iyo byemejwe ko uwo mushinga w'itegeko cyangwa ikibazo byihutirwa bisuzumwa mbere y'ibindi biri ku murongo w'ibyigwa.

Ingingo ya 94: Komisiyo ihuriweho n'Imitwe yombi y'Inteko Ishinga Amategeko

Imishinga y'amategeko Sena ifitiye ububasha bwo gusuzuma, iyigezwaho ibanje kwemezwa n'Umutwe w'Abadepite.

Iyo umushinga w'itegeko utemewe na Sena cyangwa iyo ubugororangingo Sena yawukozeho ritemewe n'Umutwe w'Abadepite, hashyirwaho Komisiyo ihuriweho n'Imitwe yombi y'Inteko Ishinga Amategeko igizwe n'umubare ungana w'Abadepite n'Abasenateri, igatanga umwanzuro ku ngingo zikomeje kugibwaho impaka.

Komisiyo ihuriweho n'Imitwe yombi y'Inteko Ishinga Amategeko ishobora kandi gushyirwaho, byemejwe n'Inteko Rusange ya

grounds.

When the urgency of the draft law or the matter is confirmed, it is considered before other items on the agenda.

Article 94: Joint committee of Parliament

Draft laws subject to examination by the Senate are transmitted to the Senate after adoption by the Chamber of Deputies.

If the draft law is not approved by the Senate or the amendments proposed by the Senate are not accepted by the Chamber of Deputies, a joint committee composed of an equal number of Deputies and Senators is established to make proposals on the outstanding matters.

A joint Committee of Parliament may also be established, if approved by the Plenary Assembly of each Chamber of Parliament by a

existe des motifs

Quand l'urgence de la loi ou de la question de la proposition est confirmée, elle est examinée avant les autres

Article 94: Parlement

Les projets de loi soumis à l'examen relatif à l'urgence sont envoyés à la Chambre des Députés

Lorsqu'un projet de loi ou une proposition d'amendement n'est pas adopté par la Chambre des Députés, il est établi une commission mixte composée à égalité de députés et de sénateurs pour examiner les propositions en discussion.

Une commission mixte peut également être établie après l'approbation par

huri Mutwe w'Inteko Ishinga Amategeko ku bwiganze bwa bitatu bya gatanu (3/5) by'abagize buri mutwe w'Inteko Ishinga Amategeko, kugira ngo ifate umwanzuro ku kindi kibazo kigaragaye mu itegeko ryatowe n'Imitwe yombi igihe cyose ritaroherezwa gutangazwa.

Inteko Rusange ya buri Mutwe w'Inteko Ishinga Amategeko imenyeshwa umwanzuro wumvikanyweho na komisiyo ikawufataho icyemezo.

Iyo umwanzuro utemewe n'Imitwe yombi y'Inteko Ishinga Amategeko, umushinga w'itegeko usubizwa uwawutangije.

Akiciro ka 5: Ubusumbane bw'amategeko n'isobanurampamo ryayo

Ingingo ya 95: Ubusumbane bw'amategeko

Amategeko asumbana mu buryo bukurikira:

- 1° Itegeko Nshinga;
- 2° Itegeko Ngenga;

three-fifth (3/5) majority vote of its members, to decide on any other matter identified in the law adopted by both Chambers of Parliament so long as the law has not been transmitted for promulgation.

The Plenary Assembly of each Chamber of Parliament is notified of the conclusion reached by the joint committee for decision.

Failure to reach a conclusion by both Chambers of Parliament, the draft law is returned to its initiator.

Subsection 5: Hierarchy of laws and their authentic interpretation

Article 95: Hierarchy of laws

The hierarchy of laws is as follows:

- 1° Constitution;
- 2° organic law;

chaque Chambre des trois cinquièmes pour statuer sur une loi dans une loi par les Chambres aussi longtemps qu'elle n'a pas encore été promulguée.

L'Assemblée plénière de chaque Chambre du Parlement est avisée de la conclusion atteinte par la commission commune de décision.

A défaut d'aboutissement de la loi par les deux Chambres du Parlement, le projet de loi est renvoyé à son auteur.

Sous-section 5: Hiérarchie des lois et leur interprétation authentique

Article 95: Hiérarchie des lois

Les lois sont hiérarchisées de la manière suivante:

- 1° la Constitution;
- 2° la loi organique;

3° amasezerano mpuzamahanga yemejwe n’u Rwanda;	3° international treaties and agreements ratified by Rwanda;	3° les traités ratifiés
4° itegeko risanzwe;	4° ordinary law;	4° la loi ordinaire
5° amateka.	5° orders.	5° les arrêtés
Nta tegeko rivuguruza iririsumba.	A law cannot contradict another law that is higher in hierarchy.	Une loi ne peut pas être supérieure à une loi qui lui est supérieure.
Amategeko ngenga ni amategeko iri Tegeko Nshinga rigena nk’amategeko ngenga kandi riha ububasha bwo kugena indi mirongo y’ingenzi mu mwanya w’Itegeko Nshinga.	Organic laws are those designated as such and empowered by this Constitution to regulate other key matters in the place of the Constitution.	Les lois organiques sont celles désignées par la présente Constitution et auxquelles elle confère le pouvoir de réguler d’autres questions importantes à la place de la Constitution.
<u>Ingingo ya 96: Isobanurampamo ry’amategeko</u>	<u>Article 96: Authentic interpretation of laws</u>	<u>Article 96: Interprétation authentique des lois</u>
Isobanurampamo ry’amategeko rikorwa n’Urukiko rw’Ikirenga.	Authentic interpretation of laws is done by the Supreme Court.	L’interprétation authentique des lois est faite par la Cour Suprême.
Iryo sobanurampamo rishobora gusabwa na Guverinoma cyangwa Urugaga rw’Abavoka.	Authentic interpretation of laws may be requested by Cabinet or the Bar Association.	L’interprétation authentique des lois peut être demandée par le Gouvernement ou l’Ordre des Avocats.
Umuntu wese ubifitemo inyungu ashobora gusaba isobanurampamo abinyujije ku Rugaga rw’Abavoka.	Any interested person may request for an authentic interpretation of a law through the Bar Association.	Toute personne ayant un intérêt peut demander l’interprétation authentique d’une loi à l’intermédiaire de l’Ordre des Avocats.

Iyo itegeko ritumvikanye kimwe mu ndimi ryatangajwemo mu Igazeti ya Leta, hitabwa ku rurimi iryo tegeko ryatowemo.

In case of conflict between the languages in which a law was published in the Official Gazette, the language in which that law was adopted prevails.

En cas de conflit de langues dans lequel une loi a été publiée dans l'Official Gazette, la langue dans laquelle cette loi a été adoptée prévaut.

Icyiciro cya 3: Ubutegetsi Nyubahirizategeko

Section 3: The Executive

Section 3: Pouvoir Exécutif

Ingingo ya 97: Ushinzwe Ubutegetsi Nyubahirizategeko

Article 97: Exercise of Executive Power

Article 97: Exercice du Pouvoir Exécutif

Ubutegetsi Nyubahirizategeko bushinzwe Perezida wa Repubulika na Guverinoma.

Executive Power is vested in the President of the Republic and in Cabinet.

Le Pouvoir Exécutif est confié au Président de la République et au Gouvernement.

Akiciro ka mbere: Perezida wa Repubulika

Subsection One: The President of the Republic

Sous-section première: Le Président de la République

Ingingo ya 98: Inshingano za Perezida wa Repubulika

Article 98: Responsibilities of the President of the Republic

Article 98: Responsabilités du Président de la République

Perezida wa Repubulika ni we Mukuru w'Igihugu.

The President of the Republic is the Head of State.

Le Président de la République est le Chef de l'Etat.

Perezida wa Repubulika ashinzwe kurinda Itegeko Nshinga no kubumbatira ubumwe bw'Abanyarwanda.

The President of the Republic is the defender of the Constitution and the guarantor of national unity.

Le Président de la République est le défenseur de la Constitution et le garant de l'unité nationale.

Perezida wa Repubulika yishingira ko Leta ikomeza kubaho, ubwigenge n'ubusugire bw'Igihugu no kubahiriza amasezerano mpuzamahanga.

Perezida wa Repubulika, rimwe mu mwaka, ageza ku Banyarwanda ijamba rigaragaza uko Igihugu gihagaze.

Ingingo ya 99: Ibisabwa umukandida ku mwanya wa Perezida wa Repubulika

Umukandida ku mwanya wa Perezida wa Repubulika agomba kuba:

- 1° afite ubwenegihugu nyarwanda bw'inkomoko;
- 2° nta bundi bwenegihugu afite;
- 3° indakemwa mu myifatire no mu mibanire ye n'abandi;
- 4° atarigeze akatirwa burundu igihano cy'igifungo kingana cyangwa kirenze amezi atandatu (6);
- 5° atarambuwe n'inkiko uburenganzira

The President of the Republic ensures the continuity of the State, independence and sovereignty of the country and the respect of international treaties.

The President of the Republic, once every year, delivers the state of the Nation address.

Article 99: Requirements of a candidate for the office of President of the Republic

A candidate for the office of the President of the Republic must:

- 1° be of Rwandan nationality by origin;
- 2° not hold any other nationality;
- 3° be irreproachable in his or her conduct and social relations;
- 4° not have been definitively sentenced to an imprisonment of six (6) months or more;
- 5° not have been deprived of civil and political

Le Président de la République assure la continuité de l'État, l'indépendance et la souveraineté du pays et le respect des traités internationaux.

Le Président de la République, une fois par an, rend l'état de la nation.

Article 99: Conditions de candidature à la présidence de la République

Pour être candidat à la présidence de la République, il faut remplir les conditions suivantes:

- 1° être de nationalité rwandaise d'origine;
- 2° ne détenir aucune autre nationalité;
- 3° être irréprochable dans sa conduite et ses relations sociales;
- 4° n'avoir pas été définitivement condamné à une peine d'emprisonnement supérieure à six (6) mois;
- 5° n'avoir pas été privé de ses droits civils et politiques.

mbonezamubano n'ubwa politiki;

rights by a Court decision;

judiciaire
politiques;

6° afite nibura imyaka mirongo itatu n'itanu (35) y'amavuko mu gihe cyo kwiyamamariza uwo mwanya;

6° be at least thirty five (35) years old at the time of his or her candidacy;

6° être âgé de
au moment

7° aba mu Rwanda igihe asaba kwiyamamariza uwo mwanya

7° reside in Rwanda at the time of submitting his or her candidacy.

7° résider sur
moment du

Ingingo ya 100: Igihe n'imigendekere y'itorwa rya Perezida wa Repubulika

Article 100: Period and procedure for conducting Presidential elections

Article 100: L'élection prés

Itorwa rya Perezida wa Repubulika rikorwa hasigaye nibura iminsi mirongo itatu (30) kandi itarenga mirongo itandatu (60) mbere y'uko manda ya Perezida uriho irangira.

Elections for the President of the Republic are held at least thirty (30) days and not more than sixty (60) days before the end of the term of the incumbent President.

L'élection du
lieu trente jo
(60) jours au
mandat du Prés

Itegeko Ngenga rigenga amatara riteganya uburyo bwo gutanga kandidatire ku mwanya wa Perezida wa Repubulika, uko itora rikorwa, ibarura ry'amajwi, uburyo bwo gukemura impaka zivutse, gutangaza ibyavuye mu itora n'igihe ntarengwa cyo kubitangaza. Iryo tegeko ngenga riteganya n'ibindi bya ngombwa kugira ngo amatara atungane kandi akorwe mu mucyo.

The organic law governing elections determines the procedure for submitting presidential candidacy, conducting elections, counting of ballots, resolving election disputes, proclamation of electoral results its timing. The organic law also determines other necessary matters to ensure fair and free elections.

La loi organ
détermine les
la candidature
du scrutin, d
contestations,
ses délais limit
également te
nécessaires au
transparence d

Ingingo ya 101: Manda ya Perezida wa Repubulika

Perezida wa Repubulika atorerwa manda y'imyaka itanu (5). Ashobora kongera gutorerwa indi manda imwe.

Ingingo ya 102: Indahiro ya Perezida wa Repubulika

Mbere yo gutangira imirimo, Perezida wa Repubulika arahirira mu ruhamwe, imbere ya Perezida w'Urukiko rw'Ikirenga muri aya magambo:

« Jyewe,, ndahiriye u Rwanda ku mugaragaro:

- 1° ko ntazahemukira Repubulika y'u Rwanda;
- 2° ko nzakurikiza nkanarinda Itegeko Nshinga n'andi mategeko;
- 3° ko nzakorana umurava imirimo nshinzwe;
- 4° ko nzaharanira amahoro n'ubusugire bw'Igihugu;

Article 101: Term of office of the President of the Republic

The President of the Republic is elected for a five (5) year term. He or she may be re-elected once.

Article 102: Oath of the President of the Republic

Before assuming office, the President of the Republic publicly swears the following oath before the President of the Supreme Court:

“ I, do solemnly swear to Rwanda that I will:

- 1° remain loyal to the Republic of Rwanda;
- 2° observe and defend the Constitution and other laws;
- 3° diligently fulfil responsibilities entrusted to me;
- 4° preserve peace and national sovereignty;

Article 101 : République

Le Président de mandat de cinq seule fois.

Article 102: S République

Avant d'entrer République pr Président de l dont la teneur s

«Moi, solennellement

- 1° de garder Rwanda;
- 2° d'observer les autres l
- 3° de remplir me sont cor
- 4° de préserv nationale;

5° ko nzashimangira ubumwe bw'Abanyarwanda;	5° consolidate national unity;	5° de consolid
6° ko ntazigera nkoresha ububasha mpawe mu nyungu zanjye bwite;	6° never use the powers conferred upon me for personal interests;	6° de ne jama sont dévolu
7° ko nzaharanira ibyagirira Abanyarwanda bose akamaro.	7° strive for the interests of all Rwandans.	7° d'œuvrer Rwandais.
Nintatira iyi ndahiro nzabihanirwe n'amategeko.	Should I fail to honour this oath, may I be subjected to the rigours of the law.	En cas de parju de la loi.
Imana ibimfashemo.»	So help me God.»	Que Dieu me v
Perezida wa Repubulika arahira bitarenze iminsi mirongo itatu (30) nyuma y'itorwa rye, indahiro ye ikakirwa na Perezida w'Urukiko rw'Ikirenga.	The President of the Republic takes the oath of office within thirty (30) days following his or her election. His or her oath of office is administered by the President of the Supreme Court.	Le Président de endéans les tre date de son é par le Président
<u>Ingingo ya 103: Imirimo itabangikanywa n'umurimo wa Perezida wa Repubulika</u>	<u>Article 103: Duties incompatible with the office of the President of the Republic</u>	<u>Article 103: F le mandat du</u>
Umurimo wa Perezida wa Repubulika ntushobora kubangikanywa n'undi murimo wo mu nzego za Leta zitorerwa, indi mirimo ya Leta ya gisiviri cyangwa ya gisirikare	The office of the President of the Republic is incompatible with any other elective public office, other public civilian or military positions or any other profession.	Les fonctions d sont incompat autre mandat civil ou mi

cyangwa se n'undi murimo w'umwuga.

profession.

Ingingo ya 104: Inzibacyuho ya Perezida wa Repubulika

Article 104: Presidential transition

Article 104: T

Perezida wa Repubulika uri ku butegetsi akomeza gukora kugeza igihe Perezida wa Repubulika umaze gutorwa atangiriye imirimo.

The incumbent President of the Republic remains in office until the President-elect assumes office.

Le Président d
reste en fonc
nouveau Présic

Muri icyo gihe cy'inzibacyuho ariko, Perezida wa Repubulika uri ku butegetsi ntiyemerewe gukora ibi bikurikira:

However, the incumbent President cannot, during this transitional period, exercise the following powers:

Toutefois, pen
période de tran
ne peut pas
suivantes:

1° gutangiza intambara;

1° declare war;

1° déclarer la

2° kwemeza ibihe by'amage cyangwa ibihe by'imidugararo;

2° declare a state of siege or a state of emergency;

2° déclarer l
d'urgence;

3° gukoresha itora rya referandumu ;

3° call a referendum;

3° initier le ré

4° gutanga imbabazi ku baciriwe imanza burundu n'urukiko.

4° grant mercy to persons definitively sentenced by Courts of law.

4° exercer le
personnes
définitif.

Muri icyo gihe kandi Itegeko Nshinga ntirishobora kuvugururwa.

Similarly, the Constitution cannot be amended during that period.

De même, il
constitutionnel

Mu gihe Perezida wa Repubulika watowe apfuye, agize impamvu zimubuza burundu gukora imirimo yatorewe cyangwa adashatse kujya ku mwanya yatorewe, hategurwa andi matora.

Ingingo ya 105: Isimburwa cyangwa isigarirwaho rya Perezida wa Repubulika

Perezida wa Repubulika ahagarika imirimo ye iyo yaciriwe urubanza burundu n'Urukiko rw'Ikirenga kubera kugambanira Igihugu cyangwa kwica bikomeye kandi nkana Itegeko Nshinga.

Icyemezo gitanga uburenganzira bwo kurega Perezida wa Repubulika mu Rukiko rw'Ikirenga gifatwa binyuze mu matora ku bwiganze bwa bibiri bya gatatu (2/3) by'amajwi y'abagize buri Mutwe w'Inteko Ishinga Amategeko, Imitwe yombi iteraniye hamwe.

Gukurikirana Perezida wa Repubulika bikorwa n'Umushinjacyaha Mukuru cyangwa Umushinjacyaha Mukuru Wungirije cyangwa bombi.

In case the President-elect dies, is permanently unable to assume office or chooses not to take office, new elections are organised.

Article 105: Replacing, or acting on behalf of, the President of the Republic

The President of the Republic ceases to hold office if he or she is definitively sentenced by the Supreme Court for treason or a serious and deliberate violation of the Constitution.

The decision authorising charges to be filed against the President of the Republic in the Supreme Court is taken by a two-thirds (2/3) majority vote of members of each Chamber of Parliament in a joint sitting.

Prosecution against the President of the Republic is conducted by the Prosecutor General, the Deputy Prosecutor General or both.

Au cas où, av
Président de l
trouve définit
ses fonctions o
élection, il e
élections.

**Article 105: R
Président de l**

Le Président c
ses fonction
définitivement
trahison ou pou
de la Constituti

La décision au
du Président c
Cour Suprême
Chambres du
commune, à la
des membres d

Les poursuit
République s
Procureur Gén
Général Adjoin

Iyo Perezida wa Repubulika ahamwe n'ibyaha bivugwa mu gika cya mbere cy'iyi ngingo, apfuye, yeguye cyangwa agize ubumuga bwa burundu, Perezida w'Urukiko rw'Ikirenga atangaza ko umwanya wa Perezida wa Repubulika udafite umuntu uwuriho.

Perezida wa Repubulika muri icyo gihe asimburwa by'agateganyo na Perezida wa Sena, ataboneka agasimburwa na Perezida w'Umutwe w'Abadepite; iyo abo bombi batabonetse, imirimo ya Perezida wa Repubulika ikorwa by'agateganyo na Minisitiri w'Intebe.

Ubumuga bwa burundu buvugwa mu gika cya kane (4) cy'iyi ngingo bwemezwa n'Akanama k'abaganga batatu (3) gashyirwaho na Minisitiri ufite ubuzima mu nshingano ze bisabwe na Perezida w'Urukiko rw'Ikirenga.

Usimbuye Perezida wa Repubulika, uvugwa muri iyi ngingo, ntashobora gushyira abakozi mu mirimo, gukoresha itora rya referandumu cyangwa ivugurura ry'Itegeko Nshinga, gutanga imbabazi ku baciriwe imanza burundu n'urukiko, cyangwa gutangiza

If the President of the Republic is convicted of offences mentioned in the first paragraph of this article, or if he or she dies, resigns, or is permanently incapacitated, the President of the Supreme Court declares the office of President of the Republic vacant.

The President of the Republic is then replaced in an acting capacity by the President of the Senate, or in his or her absence by the Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, or in the absence of both by the Prime Minister.

Permanent incapacity referred to in the fourth paragraph of this Article is certified by a panel of three (3) medical doctors nominated by the Minister in charge of health upon request by the President of the Supreme Court.

The acting President of the Republic referred to in this Article cannot appoint public officials, call a referendum, initiate an amendment to the Constitution, exercise the prerogative of mercy, or declare war.

En cas de conviction de la République pour les infractions mentionnées à l'alinéa premier de l'article, ou en cas de décès, sa démission, ou son incapacité permanente, le Président de la Cour Suprême déclare la vacance de l'office du Président de la République.

L'intérim de l'office du Président de la République est assuré par le Président du Sénat, ou en son absence par le Président de la Chambre des Députés, ou en l'absence des deux par le Premier Ministre.

L'incapacité permanente mentionnée au paragraphe quatrième de l'article est certifiée par un collège de trois (3) médecins nommés par le Ministre chargé de la Santé sur demande du Président de la Cour Suprême.

La personne agissant à titre de Président de la République en vertu de l'article ne peut nommer, révoquer, promouvoir, ou réviser de la loi, ou déclarer de grâce ou de

intambara.

Mu gihe Perezida wa Repubulika avuyeho mbere y'uko manda ye irangira, amatora yo kumusimbura akorwa mu minsi itarenze mirongo cyenda (90). Umusimbura atorerwa manda iteganywa n'ingingo ya 101 y'iri Tegeko Nshinga.

Mu gihe Perezida wa Repubulika atari mu gihugu, arwaye cyangwa adashoboye by'igihe gito gukora imirimo ye, asigarirwaho na Minisitiri w'Intebe.

Ingingo ya 106: Ububasha bwo gushyira umukono ku mategeko

Perezida wa Repubulika ashya umukono ku itegeko ryatowe bitarenze igihe cy'iminsi mirongo itatu (30) uherye ku munsu iryo tegeko ryamugerejweho.

Icyakora, mbere yo kurishyiraho umukono, Perezida wa Repubulika ashobora gusaba Inteko Ishinga Amategeko kurisubiramo.

In case the office of the President of the Republic becomes vacant before the end of the President's term of office, elections to replace him or her are organised within Ninety (90) days. His or her successor is elected for the term of office provided for in Article 101 of this Constitution.

When the President of the Republic is out of the country, sick or temporarily unable to perform his or her duties, the Prime Minister serves in an acting capacity.

Article 106: Powers to promulgate laws

The President of the Republic promulgates a law within thirty (30) days of its receipt.

However, before promulgating the law, the President of the Republic may request Parliament for a second reading.

En cas de vacance de la présidence de la République avant la fin du mandat, les élections pour le remplacer sont organisées dans un délai ne dépassant pas 90 (90) jours. Son successeur est élu pour la durée du mandat visé à l'article 101 de la Constitution.

Lorsque le Président de la République est absent du pays, malade ou temporairement empêché de remplir ses fonctions, le Premier ministre assure ses fonctions en qualité de Président de la République.

Article 106: Pouvoirs de promulguer les lois

Le Président de la République promulgue une loi dans les trente (30) jours de sa réception à compter de la date de sa réception.

Cependant, avant de promulguer la loi, le Président de la République peut demander au Parlement une deuxième lecture.

Muri icyo gihe, iyo Inteko Ishinga Amategeko yongeye gutora iryo tegeko ku bwiganze bwa bibiri bya gatatu (2/3) ku byerekeye amategeko asanzwe cyangwa bwa bitatu bya kane (3/4) ku byerekeye amategeko ngenga, Perezida wa Repubulika agomba kurishyiraho umukono mu gihe cyavuzwe mu gika cya mbere cy'iyi ngingo.

Ingingo ya 107: Ububasha bwo gukoresha referandumu

Ububasha bwo gukoresha referandumu ni ubwa Perezida wa Repubulika.

Perezida wa Repubulika, amaze kugisha inama Urukiko rw'Ikirenga, ashobora gukoresha referandumu ku kibazo kirebana n'inyungu rusange z'Igihugu, ku Itegeko Nshinga, ku mushinga w'Itegeko Nshinga, ku itegeko cyangwa ku mushinga w'itegeko, hakurikijwe ibiteganywa n'iri Tegeko Nshinga cyangwa andi mategeko.

Abisabwe, Perezida wa Repubulika ashobora kandi gukoresha referandumu hashingiwe ku biteganywa mu gika cya 2 cy'iyi ngingo.

In this case, if the Parliament adopts the law by a two-thirds (2/3) majority vote for ordinary laws, or by a three-quarters (3/4) majority vote for organic laws, the President of the Republic promulgates the law within the period referred to in the first paragraph of this Article.

Article 107: Powers to call a referendum

The power to call a Referendum is vested in the President of the Republic.

The President of the Republic, after consulting the Supreme Court, may call a referendum on an issue of national interest, on a Constitution, on a draft Constitution, on a law or draft law, in accordance with provisions of this Constitution or any other law.

On request, the President of the Republic may also call a referendum on matters referred to in the second paragraph of this Article.

Dans ce cas, si la loi est adoptée à la majorité des deux-tiers (2/3) pour les lois ordinaires ou à la majorité des trois-quarts (3/4) pour les lois organiques, le Président de la République promulgue la loi dans le délai prévu à l'article.

Article 107: référendum

Le pouvoir d'appeler un référendum appartient au Président de la République.

Le Président de la République, après consultation de la Cour Suprême, peut soumettre au référendum une question d'intérêt national, une Constitution, un projet de Constitution, une loi ou un projet de loi, conformément aux dispositions de la Constitution ou de la présente Constitution ou de toute autre loi.

Sur requête, le Président de la République peut aussi soumettre au référendum les matières visées au deuxième paragraphe de l'article.

Iyo Itegeko Nshinga, umushinga w'Itegeko Nshinga, itegeko cyangwa umushinga w'itegeko byemejwe n'itora rya referandumu, Perezida wa Repubulika arishyiraho umukono mu gihe kitarenze iminsi umunani (8) uhereye umunsi ibyavuye muri iryo tora byatangarijwe.

Ingingo ya 108: Ububasha bwa Perezida mu byerekeranye n'intambara, ibihe by'amage n'ibihe by'imidugararo

Perezida wa Repubulika ni Umugaba w'Ikirenga w'Ingabo z'u Rwanda.

Perezida wa Repubulika atangiza intambara. Perezida wa Repubulika ashira umukono ku masezerano yo guhagarika no kurangiza intambara.

Perezida wa Repubulika atangaza ibihe by'amage cyangwa ibihe by'imidugararo mu buryo buteganywa n'Itegeko Nshinga n'andi mategeko.

If the Constitution, the draft Constitution, the law or the draft law is passed by referendum, the President of the Republic promulgates it within a period of eight (8) days from the day the results of the referendum are proclaimed.

Article 108: Powers of the President of the Republic in matters of war, state of siege and state of emergency

The President of the Republic is the Commander-in-Chief of the Rwanda Defence Force.

The President of the Republic declares war. He or she signs armistice and peace agreements.

The President of the Republic declares a state of siege or a state of emergency in accordance with provisions of this Constitution and other laws.

Lorsque la Constitution, le projet de Constitution, la loi ou le projet de loi est adopté par référendum, le Président de la République le promulgue dans un délai de huit (8) jours à compter de la proclamation des résultats du référendum.

Article 108: Pouvoirs du Président de la République en matière de guerre, d'état de siège et d'état d'urgence

Le Président de la République est le Commandant en Chef des Forces armées rwandaises.

Le Président de la République déclare la guerre. Il signe les accords d'armistice et de paix.

Le Président de la République déclare l'état de siège ou l'état d'urgence conformément aux dispositions de la Constitution et des autres lois.

Ingingo ya 109: Ububasha bwo gutanga imbabazi

Perezida wa Repubulika afite ububasha bwo gutanga imbabazi mu buryo buteganywa n'amategeko kandi amaze kubigishamo inama Urukiko rw'Ikirenga.

Ingingo ya 110: Ububasha bwo gushyiraho ifaranga

Perezida wa Repubulika afite ububasha bwo gushyiraho ifaranga ry'Igihugu mu buryo buteganywa n'amategeko.

Ingingo ya 111: Ububasha bwo guhagararira Igihugu

Perezida wa Repubulika ahagararira u Rwanda mu mibanire yarwo n'amahanga; ashobora kandi kugena umuhagararira.

Perezida wa Repubulika aha ububasha abahagararira u Rwanda mu bihugu by'amahanga n'intumwa zidasanzwe muri ibyo bihugu.

Article 109: Prerogative of mercy

The President of the Republic has the authority to exercise the prerogative of mercy in accordance with the procedures provided for by law and after consultation with the Supreme Court.

Article 110: Power to issue currency

The President of the Republic has the power to issue national currency in accordance with procedures determined by law.

Article 111: Power to represent the State

The President of the Republic represents Rwanda in its foreign relations. He or she may also designate his or her representative.

The President of the Republic appoints Rwanda's Ambassadors and Special Envoys to foreign States.

Article 109: D

Le Président de
de grâce dans
loi et après avis

Article 110: D

Le Président c
frapper la mon

Article 111: P

Le Président c
Rwanda dans s
peut désigner
représenter.

Le Président c
Ambassadeurs
Rwanda auprès

Abaje guhagararira ibihugu byabo mu Rwanda n'intumwa zidasanzwe z'amahanga bamushyikiriza inyandiko zibibahera uburenganzira.

Ambassadors and Special Envoys to Rwanda present their Credentials to the President of the Republic.

Les Ambassadeurs au Rwanda remettent au Président de la République leurs lettres de créance.

Ingingo ya 112: Ububasha bwo gushyiraho amateka ya Perezida

Article 112: Powers to enact presidential orders

Article 112: présidentiels

Perezida wa Repubulika ashiraho Amateka ya Perezida mu bubasha ahabwa n'iri Tegeko Nshinga n'andi mategeko.

The President of the Republic enacts presidential orders by virtue of the powers vested in him or her by this Constitution and other laws.

Le Président de la République promulgue les arrêtés présidentiels par vertu des pouvoirs conférés par la Constitution et d'autres lois.

Amateka ya Perezida yerekeye ibi bikurikira yemezwa n'Inama y'Abaminisitiri:

Presidential orders on the following matters are approved by Cabinet:

Les arrêtés présidentiels sur les matières suivantes sont approuvés par le Conseil des Ministres:

1° gushyira mu bikorwa amategeko iyo biri mu nshingano ze;

1° implementation of laws if it is within his or her responsibility;

1° l'exécution des lois qui relèvent de sa compétence;

2° gushyiraho no kugena inshingano z'inzego z'imirimo za Perezidansi ya Repubulika, iza Sena, iz'Umutwe w'Abadepite n'iz'Urukiko rw'Ikirenga;

2° establishment and determination of responsibilities of services in the Office of the President, the Senate, the Chamber of Deputies, and in the Supreme Court;

2° la création et la détermination des attributions des services de la Présidence, de la République, de la Chambre des Députés et de la Cour Supérieure;

3° guhuza ibikorwa n'imikoranire by'inzego zishinzwe kurinda Igihugu n'umutekano;

3° coordination of activities and collaboration among national defence and security institutions;

3° la coordination des activités et la collaboration entre les institutions nationales de défense et de sécurité;

4° gushyira no kuvana ku mirimo abacamanza n'abashinjacyaha bakurikira :

- a) Perezida, Visi Perezida n'abacamanza b'Urukiko rw'Ikirenga;
- b) Perezida na Visi Perezida b'Urukiko Rukuru n'ab'Urukiko Rukuru rw'Ubucuruzi;
- c) Umushinjacyaha Mukuru n'Umushinjacyaha Mukuru Wungirije.

4° appointment and dismissal of the following judges and prosecutors:

- a) the President, Vice President and Judges of the Supreme Court;
- b) the President and Vice President of the High Court, and the President and Vice President of the Commercial High Court;
- c) the Prosecutor General and the Deputy Prosecutor General.

4° la nom
juges et

- a) le Prés
juges c
- b) le Prési
Haute
le Vice
Comme

c) le Procu
Procur

5° gushyiraho no kvanaho abayobozi bakurikira:

- a) Umuyobozi w'Ibiro bya Perezida wa Repubulika;
- b) Abayobora n'abandi ba Komiseri bagize za Komisiyo z'Igihugu, abakuru n'ababungirije b'inzego zihariye za Leta n'ab'ibigo bya Leta ndetse n'ibishamikiye kuri Leta bifite ubuzima gatozi;

5° appointment and dismissal of the following officials:

- a) the Director of Cabinet in the Office of the President of the Republic;
- b) Chairpersons, Vice Chairpersons and other Commissioners of national commissions, Heads and Deputy Heads of Government specialised organs, public institutions and parastatals with legal personality;

5° la nom
autorité

a) le Dir
Présid

b) les Pr
autres
commi
respon
adjoint
l'Etat

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| c) Abayobozi n'Abayobozi bungirije ba za Kaminuza za Leta n'ab'ibigo by'amashuri makuru ya Leta; | c) Heads and Deputy Heads of Public Universities and institutions of higher learning; | c) les res adjoint institut d'ense |
| d) Umunyamabanga wihariye wa Perezida wa Repubulika; | d) the Principal Private Secretary to the President of the Republic; | d) le Secr de la R |
| e) Abajyanama muri Perezidansi ya Repubulika ; | e) Advisers in the Office of the President; | e) les Cor Répub |
| f) Abayobozi b'imirimo muri Perezidansi ya Repubulika; | f) Heads of services in the Office of the President; | f) les chef la Rép |
| g) Abanyamabanga Bakuru mu Nteko Ishinga Amategeko n'ababungirije, Umunyamabanga Mukuru mu Rukiko rw'Ikirenga, Umunyamabanga Mukuru mu Bushinjyacyaha Bukuru, Abanyamabanga Bahoraho muri za Minisiteri n'Abanyamabanga Bakuru b'izindi nzego za Leta; | g) Clerks of Parliament and their Deputies, Secretary General of the Supreme Court, Secretary General of the National Public Prosecution Authority, Permanent Secretaries in Ministries and Secretaries General of other public institutions; | g) les Parlem Secrét Suprê l'Orga Judicia Perma Secrét institut |
| h) abandi bayobozi b'inzego za Leta bagenwa n'itegeko; | h) other heads of public institutions as the law may determine; | h) les autr de l'Et |

6° Abagize Inama y'Ubuyobozi mu bigo bya Leta n'abahagarariye Leta mu bigo ifitemo imigabane.

6° members of Boards of Directors of public institutions and Government representatives in the enterprises in which the Government is a shareholder.

6° les d'Adm établis représen entrepri

Perezida wa Repbulika ashobora guha undi muyobozi bumwe mu bubasha buteganywa muri iyi ngingo.

The President of the Republic may delegate to another official some of the powers referred to in this Article.

Le Président de à une autre pouvoirs prév

Ingingo ya 113: Ibigenerwa Perezida wa Repbulika

Article 113: Benefits accorded to the President of the Republic

Article 113: Président de l

Itegeko Ngenga riteganywa ibigenerwa Perezida wa Repbulika n'Abakuru b'Igihugu bacyuye igihe.

An organic law determines the benefits accorded to the President of the Republic and former Heads of State.

Une loi org accordés au P aux anciens CH

Icyakora, iyo Perezida wa Repbulika yakatiwe igihano n'inkiko kubera kugambanira Igihugu cyangwa kwica bikomeye kandi nkana Itegeko Nshinga, ntashobora guhabwa ibigenerwa abacyuye igihe.

However, when a President of the Republic was convicted of treason or of serious and deliberate violation of the Constitution, he or she is not entitled to the benefits accorded to former Heads of State.

Toutefois, lo République a c pour violation Constitution, i alloués aux anc

Ingingo ya 114: Ukudakurikiranwaho icyaha ku wahoze ari Perezida wa Repubulika

Uwahoze ari Perezida wa Repubulika ntashobora gukurikiranwaho icyaha cyo kugambanira Igihugu cyangwa cyo kwica bikomeye kandi nkana Itegeko Nshinga, igihe aba atarabikurikiranyweho akiri ku mirimo ye.

Akiciro ka 2: Guverinoma

Ingingo ya 115: Abagize Guverinoma

Guverinoma igizwe na Minisitiri w'Intebe, Abaminisitiri, Abanyamabanga ba Leta n'abandi bashobora kugenwa na Perezida wa Repubulika bibaye ngombwa.

Ingingo ya 116: Ishyirwaho ry'abagize Guverinoma

Minisitiri w'Intebe atoranywa, ashyirwaho kandi avanwaho na Perezida wa Repubulika.

Article 114: Exemption from prosecution for a former president of the Republic

A former President of the Republic cannot be prosecuted for treason or serious and deliberate violation of the Constitution when no legal proceedings in respect of that offence were brought against him or her while in office.

Subsection 2: The Cabinet

Article 115: Composition of Cabinet

The Cabinet is composed of the Prime Minister, Ministers, State Ministers and other members who may be determined by the President of the Republic where deemed necessary.

Article 116: Appointment of Cabinet members

The Prime Minister is selected, appointed and dismissed by the President of the Republic.

Article 114: pénales au bé de la Républi

Un ancien Pr peut faire l'obj des actes de grave et délibé l'a pas été au

Sous-section 2

Article Gouvernemen

Le Gouvernem Ministre, des d'Etat et d'au de la Répub échéant.

Article 116: Gouvernemen

Le Premier M démis de ses fo République.

Abandi bagize Guverinoma bashyirwaho na Perezida wa Repubulika amaze kugisha inama Minisitiri w'Intebe.

Minisitiri w'Intebe ashwirwaho bitarenze iminsi cumi n'itanu (15) nyuma y'irahira rya Perezida wa Repubulika. Abandi bagize Guverinoma bashyirwaho bitarenze iminsi cumi n'itanu (15) nyuma y'ishyirwaho rya Minisitiri w'Intebe.

Ingingo ya 117: Inshingano za Guverinoma

Guverinoma ishyira mu bikorwa politiki y'Igihugu Perezida wa Repubulika yumvikanyeho n'Inama y'Abaminisitiri.

Guverinoma ibazwa ibyo ikora na Perezida wa Repubulika n'Inteko Ishinga Amategeko. Uburyo Guverinoma ibazwamo ibyo ikora n'Inteko Ishinga Amategeko buteganywa n'iri Tegeko Nshinga.

Ingingo ya 118: Irakira ry'abagize Guverinoma

Mbere yo gutangira imirimo, Minisitiri

Other Cabinet members are appointed by the President of the Republic after consultation with the Prime Minister.

The Prime Minister is appointed within fifteen (15) days after the swearing in of the President of the Republic. Other Cabinet members are appointed within fifteen (15) days following the appointment of the Prime Minister.

Article 117: Responsibilities of Cabinet

The Cabinet implements national policies agreed upon by the President of the Republic and the Cabinet meeting.

The Cabinet is accountable to the President of the Republic and the Parliament. Modalities for exercising oversight over Government by Parliament are determined by this Constitution.

Article 118: Oath of Cabinet members

Before assuming office, the Prime Minister,

Les autres membres du Gouvernement sont nommés par le Président de la République après consultation avec le Premier Ministre.

Le Premier Ministre est nommé dans les quinze (15) jours suivant le serment du Président de la République. Les autres membres du Gouvernement sont nommés dans les quinze (15) jours suivant la nomination du Premier Ministre.

Article 117: Responsabilités du Gouvernement

Le Gouvernement met en œuvre les politiques nationales arrêtées par le Président de la République et le Conseil des Ministres.

Le Gouvernement est responsable devant le Président de la République et le Parlement. Les modalités d'exercice du contrôle du Gouvernement par le Parlement sont déterminées par la Constitution.

Article 118: Oath of members of the Government

Avant d'assumer ses fonctions, le Premier Ministre,

w'Intebe, Abaminisitiri, Abanyamabanga ba Leta n'abandi bagize Guverinoma barahirira mu ruhame imbere ya Perezida wa Repubulika.

Ingingo ya 119: Inshingano n'ububasha bya Minisitiri w'Intebe

Minisitiri w'Intebe afite inshingano n'ububasha bikurikira:

- 1° ayobora imikorere ya Guverinoma akurikije imirongo mikuru yatanzwe na Perezida wa Repubulika, akanakurikirana iyubahirizwa ry'amategeko;
- 2° ategura gahunda ya Guverinoma abigiyeho inama n'abandi bagize Guverinoma;
- 3° ashyikiriza Inteko Ishinga Amategeko gahunda ya Guverinoma bitarenze iminsi mirongo itatu (30) uherye igihe yatangiriye imirimo ye;
- 4° agena inshingano z'Abaminisitiri, Abanyamabanga ba Leta n'abandi bagize Guverinoma;

Ministers, State Ministers and other Cabinet members publicly swear an oath before the President of the Republic.

Article 119: Responsibilities and powers of the Prime Minister

The Prime Minister has responsibilities and powers to:

- 1° lead the functioning of Government in accordance with main guidelines given by the President of the Republic and ensure the implementation of laws;
- 2° formulate Government programmes in consultation with other Cabinet members;
- 3° present Government programmes to Parliament within thirty (30) days from taking office;
- 4° assign duties to Ministers, State Ministers and other Cabinet members;

Ministre, les M
et les autres
prêtent serme
Président de la

**Article 119: A
du Premier M**

Le Premier M
compétences s

1° diriger l'ac
les orientat
Président d
suivi de l'e

2° élaborer le
en concerta
du Gouvern

3° présenter a
Gouvernem
de son entr

4° fixer les
Secrétaires
Gouvernem

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- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 5° ahamagaza Inama y'Abaminisitiri, ashiraho urutonde rw'ibyigwa agishije inama abandi bagize Guverinoma, akabishyikiriza Perezida wa Repubulika n'abandi bagize Guverinoma nibura iminsi itatu (3) mbere y'uko inama iba, usibye ibibazo byihutirwa bisuzumwa n'inama zidasanzwe; | 5° convene Cabinet meetings, prepare the agenda of Cabinet meetings in consultation with other Cabinet members, and submit it to the President of the Republic and other members of Cabinet at least three (3) days before the meeting, except for urgent matters considered by extraordinary Cabinet meetings; | 5° convoquer et établir son agenda avec les membres du Gouvernement et le Président de la République au moins trois (3) jours avant la réunion, sauf les matières urgentes considérées par des réunions extraordinaires du Cabinet; |
| 6° ayobora Inama y'Abaminisitiri. icyakora, icyo Perezida wa Repubulika yayijemo ni we uyiyobora; | 6° chair Cabinet meetings. However, when the President of the Republic is in attendance, he or she chairs; | 6° présider les réunions du Cabinet. Toutefois, si le Président de la République est présent, il ou elle préside; |
| 7° ashyira umukono ku mateka ashiraho akanagenga imitunganyirize n'inshingano by'inzego za Leta ziri mu nshingano ze; | 7° sign orders establishing and determining the organisation and responsibilities of public institutions under his or her authority; | 7° signer les ordres établissant et déterminant l'organisation et les attributions des institutions publiques sous sa supervision; |
| 8° ashyira umukono ku mateka yerekeye ishyingirwa ku mirimo n'ivanwaho ry'abakozi bakuru bakurikira: | 8° sign orders appointing or dismissing the following senior civil servants: | 8° signer les ordres de nomination ou de cessation de fonctionnaires supérieurs suivants: |
| a) Umuyobozi w'Iburo bya Minisitiri w'Intebe; | a) Director of Cabinet in the Office of the Prime Minister; | a) le Directeur du Cabinet au sein du Bureau du Premier Ministre; |
| b) Abanyamabanga Nshingwabikorwa ba za Komisiyo z'Igihugu; | b) Executive Secretaries of national commissions; | b) les Secrétaires exécutifs des commissions nationales; |

c) Abajyanama n'Abakuru b'imirimo mu Biro bya Minisitiri w'Intebe;	c) Advisers and Heads of service in the Office of the Prime Minister;	c) les Conseillers des services
d) Abandi bakozi bakuru mu bigo bya Leta igihe ntaho biteganyijwe ukundi;	d) Other Senior officials of public institutions where not otherwise specified;	d) les autres hauts fonctionnaires publics saufs
e) Abayobozi Bakuru n'Abayobozi mu Nteko Ishinga Amategeko, mu Rukiko rw'Ikirenga, muri Serivisi za Minisitiri w'Intebe, mu Bushinjacyaha Bukuru, muri Minisiteri no mu zindi nzego za Leta;	e) Director Generals and Directors in Parliament, the Supreme Court, the Office of the Prime Minister, the National Public Prosecution Authority, Ministries and other public institutions;	e) les Directeurs en chef du Parlement, des services de l'Organe Judiciaire, des institutions
f) Abashinjacyaha bo ku rwego rw'Igihugu, Abashinjacyaha bo ku Rwego Rwisumbuye n'Abashinjacyaha bo ku Rwego rw'Ibanze;	f) National Prosecutors, Prosecutors at the intermediate and primary levels;	f) les procureurs généraux, les procureurs à l'instance et
g) Abakozi bashyirwaho mu rwego rumwe n'abavuzwe muri iyi ngingo kimwe n'abandi bayobozi bateganywa n'itegeko iyo bibaye ngombwa.	g) Civil servants appointed at a similar level as those specified in this Article and any other official as the law may determine when necessary.	g) les fonctionnaires civils au présent article et d'autres fonctionnaires déterminés
Abandi bakozi bashyirwaho hakurikijwe amategeko yihariye.	Other Civil servants are appointed in accordance with specific laws.	Les autres fonctionnaires sont nommés conformément

Ingingo ya 120: Gushyira umukono w'ingereka ku mategeko no ku mateka

Minisitiri w'Intebe ashya umukono w'ingereka ku mategeko yemejwe n'Inteko Ishinga Amategeko, amategeko-teka n'amateka, ashirwaho umukono na Perezida wa Repubulika.

Amateka ya Minisitiri w'Intebe ashirwaho umukono w'ingereka n'Abaminisitiri, Abanyamabanga ba Leta n'abandi bagize Guverinoma bashinzwe kuyashyira mu bikorwa.

Ingingo ya 121: Ishyirwa mu bikorwa ry'amategeko n'abagize Guverinoma

Abaminisitiri, Abanyamabanga ba Leta n'abandi bagize Guverinoma bashyira mu bikorwa amategeko bakoresheje amateka igihe biri mu nshingano zabo.

Ingingo ya 122: Inama y'Abaminisitiri

Inama y'Abaminisitiri igendera ku ihame ry'uko abayigize bagomba gukorera hamwe.

Inama y'Abaminisitiri isuzuma:

Article 120: Countersigning of laws and orders

The Prime Minister countersigns laws adopted by Parliament, decree-laws and orders, signed by the President of the Republic.

Orders of the Prime Minister are countersigned by Ministers, State Ministers and other Cabinet members responsible for their implementation.

Article 121: Implementation of laws by Cabinet members

Ministers, State Ministers and other Cabinet members implement laws through orders when it is in their responsibilities.

Article 122: The Cabinet meeting

The Cabinet functions on the principle of collective responsibility.

The Cabinet meeting deliberates on the

Article 120: des arrêtés

Le Premier M adoptées par le les arrêtés, si République.

Les arrêtés contresignés par d'Etat et autres chargés de leur

Article 121: membres du C

Les Ministres, autres membres les lois par relèvent de leur

Article 122: C

Le Conseil des principe de la s

Le Conseil des

following:

1° imishinga y'amategeko n'iy'amategeko-teka;	1° draft laws and draft decree-laws;	1° les projets
2° imishinga y'amateka ya Perezida, aya Minisitiri w'Intebe, ay'Abaminisitiri, ay'Abanyamabanga ba Leta n'ay'abandi bagize Guverinoma;	2° drafts of presidential orders, Prime Minister's orders, orders issued by Ministers, State Ministers and other Cabinet members;	2° les projets Premier M Secrétaires Gouvernem
3° ibindi byose iherwa ububasha n'iri Tegeko Nshinga n'andi mategeko.	3° all other matters in its competence by virtue of this Constitution and other laws.	3° toutes autr compétence Constitutio
Iteka rya Perezida rigena imikorere y'Inama y'Abaminisitiri, abayigize n'uburyo ibyemezo byayo bifatwa.	A presidential order determines the functioning, membership and decision-making procedures of Cabinet.	Un arrêté fonctionnemen de prise de Ministres.
Iteka rya Perezida rigena kandi Amateka y'Abaminisitiri, ay'Abanyamabanga ba Leta n'ay'abandi bagize Guverinoma yemezwa atanyuze mu Nama y'Abaminisitiri.	A presidential order also determines orders issued by Ministers, State Ministers and by other Cabinet members, which are adopted without consideration by Cabinet.	Un arrêté prés les arrêtés n Secrétaires d membres du G sans être soum Ministres.

Ingingo ya 123: Ibitabangikanywa n'imirimo y'abagize Guverinoma ndetse n'ibibagenerwa

Imirimo y'abagize Guverinoma ntibangikana no kuba mu bagize Inteko Ishinga Amategeko cyangwa gukora undi murimo uhemberwa.

Indi mirimo itabangikanywa no kuba mu bagize Guverinoma igenwa n'itegeko ryerekeye imyitwarire y'abayobozi.

Itegeko Ngenga rigena ibigenerwa abagize Guverinoma.

Ingingo ya 124: Ukuvaho kwa Minisitiri w'Intebe n'ishyirwaho ry'indi Guverinoma

Iyo Minisitiri w'Intebe yeguye cyangwa avuyeho ku mpamvu iyo ari yo yose, bituma n'abandi bagize Guverinoma begura.

Perezida wa Repubulika yakira ukwegura kwa Guverinoma iyo Minisitiri w'Intebe akumushyikirije.

Article 123: Incompatibilities with duties of Cabinet members as well as their benefits

Duties of Cabinet members are incompatible with being a member of Parliament or any other remunerated activity.

Other duties incompatible with being a member of Cabinet are determined by the law on leadership code of conduct.

An organic law determines the benefits of Cabinet members.

Article 124: Vacation of office of the Prime Minister and appointment of a new Cabinet

The Prime Minister's resignation or vacation of office for any reason leads to the resignation of all the other members of Cabinet.

The President of the Republic receives the resignation of Cabinet when submitted by the Prime Minister.

Article 123: fonctions de ainsi que leurs

Les fonctions sont incompatibles avec le mandat parlementaire ou toute autre activité rémunérée.

Les autres fonctions incompatibles avec celles de membres du Cabinet sont déterminées par la loi sur le code de conduite des dirigeants.

Une loi organique détermine les avantages des membres du Cabinet.

Article 124: Premier Ministre et nouveau Gouvernement

La démission ou la démission du Premier Ministre entraîne la démission de tous les autres membres du Cabinet.

Le Président de la République reçoit la démission du Cabinet lorsque celle-ci est présentée par le Premier Ministre.

Muri icyo gihe, Guverinoma yeguye ikora gusa imirimo ya buri muni kugeza igihe hashyiriweho indi Guverinoma.

During this period, the outgoing Cabinet only handles routine business until a new Cabinet is appointed.

Dans ce démissionnaire l'expédition de formation d'un

Perezida wa Repubulika ashiraho indi Guverinoma hakurikijwe ibiteganywa n'igika cya mbere n'icya 3 by'ingingo ya 62 ndetse n'igika cya mbere n'icya 2 by'ingingo ya 116 z'iri Tegeko Nshinga.

The President of the Republic appoints a new Cabinet in accordance with the first and third paragraphs of Article 62 as well as the first and second paragraphs of Article 116 of this Constitution.

Le Président d'un nouveau Gouvernement dispositions de l'article 62 ainsi que de l'article 116

Ingingo ya 125: Iyegura ry'abagize Guverinoma

Article 125: Resignation of Cabinet members

Article 125: Iyegura ry'abagize Guverinoma

Buri Minisitiri, buri Munyamabanga wa Leta cyangwa undi wese mu bagize Guverinoma ashobora kwegura abikoze mu nyandiko. Inyandiko yo kwegura ishyikirizwa Perezida wa Repubulika binyujijwe kuri Minisitiri w'Intebe.

Any Minister, State Minister or any other Cabinet member may individually tender his or her resignation in writing to the President of the Republic through the Prime Minister.

Chaque Ministre ou autre membre du Gouvernement peut présenter sa démission écrite au Président de la République par l'intermédiaire du Premier Ministre.

Uko kwegura kwemerwa iyo mu gihe cy'iminsi itanu (5) nyirubwite atisubiyeho kandi na Perezida wa Repubulika akamwemerera.

The resignation becomes effective if it is not withdrawn by the concerned person within a period of five (5) days and the President of the Republic agrees to it.

Cette démission n'est effective qu'à l'expiration d'un délai de cinq (5) jours à compter de sa présentation et si le Président de la République y consent.

Akicro ka 3: Imikoranire y’Ubutegezi Nshingamategeko n’Ubutegezi Nyubahirizategeko

Ingingo ya 126: Kumenyesha Guverinoma ibikorwa by’Inteko Ishinga Amategeko

Buri Mutwe w’Inteko Ishinga Amategeko umenyesha Perezida wa Repubulika na Minisitiri w’Intebe ibiri ku murongo w’ibyigwa mu nama z’Inteko Rusange no mu nama za Komisiyo.

Minisitiri w’Intebe n’abandi bagize Guverinoma bashobora kujya mu nama za buri Mutwe w’Inteko Ishinga Amategeko iyo babishatse. Bahabwa ijambo buri gihe iyo barisabye.

Iyo bibaye ngombwa bashobora guherekezwa n’impuguke bihitiyemo.

Izo mpuguke zishobora gufata ijambo mu nama za Komisiyo gusa.

Subsection 3: Collaboration between the Legislature and the Executive

Article 126: Informing Cabinet of the activities of Parliament

Each Chamber of Parliament informs the President of the Republic and the Prime Minister about the agenda of plenary sittings and parliamentary committees.

The Prime Minister and other Cabinet members may attend sittings of each Chamber of Parliament if they wish. They take the floor whenever they request to do so.

They may be accompanied by technical advisers of their choice if necessary.

These technical advisers may only take the floor during Committee meetings.

Sous-section Pouvoir Législatif

Article 126: des activités de

Chaque Chambr
Président de
Ministre de l
plénières et des

Le Premier M
du Gouvernem
assister aux se
Parlement. Il
fois qu’ils le d

Ils peuvent,
accompagner
leur choix.

Ces conseille
prendre la paro
commissions.

Ingingo ya 127: Kugaragariza icyizere ibikorwa bya Guverinoma

Bimaze kwemezwa n'Inama y'Abaminisitiri, Minisitiri w'Intebe ashobora gusaba abagize Umutwe w'Abadepite kumugaragariza icyizere haba mu kwemeza gahunda y'ibikorwa bya Guverinoma cyangwa mu gutora umushinga w'itegeko.

Impaka ku kibazo cyo kugaragaza icyizere ntizishobora kugibwa mbere y'iminsi itatu (3) yuzuye uherye igihe icyo kibazo cyabagereyeho.

Kutagaragariza Minisitiri w'Intebe icyizere bikorwa gusa binyuze mu itora rikozwe mu ibanga kandi ku bwiganze bwa bibiri bya gatatu (2/3) by'amajwi y'Abagize Umutwe w'Abadepite.

Iyo Minisitiri w'Intebe bamwimye icyizere, agomba gushyikiriza Perezida wa Repubulika ukwegura kwa Guverinoma mu gihe kitarenze amasaha makumyabiri n'ane (24).

Article 127: Vote of confidence for Government programmes

The Prime Minister may, upon approval by Cabinet, request the Chamber of Deputies to pass a vote of confidence either with respect to the approval of Government programmes or adoption of a draft law.

The debate on the request for a vote of confidence can only take place after three (3) complete days from the time the request was received.

A vote of no confidence may only be passed through a secret ballot by a two-thirds (2/3) majority of members of the Chamber of Deputies.

In case the Prime Minister loses a vote of confidence, he or she tenders a resignation of Cabinet to the President of the Republic, within twenty four (24) hours.

Article 127: I
sur les progra

Le Premier Mi
du Conseil
responsabilité
Chambre des
de confiance,
programme du
vote d'un texte

Le débat sur la
intervenir qu
qu'elle ait été

La confiance n
vote au scruti
tiers (2/3) des
Députés.

Si la confian
Ministre doit
République la
dans un délai
(24) heures.

Ingingo ya 128: Uburyo Umutwe w'Abadepite ugenzura ibikorwa bya Guverinoma

Uburyo Umutwe w'Abadepite umenya ukanagenzura ibikorwa bya Guverinoma ni ubu bukurikira:

1° kubaza mu magambo;

2° kubaza mu nyandiko;

3° kubaza muri Komisiyo;

4° gushyiraho Komisiyo y'igenzura;

5° kubarizwa mu ruhamwe rw'Inteko.

Itegeko Ngenga rigena ibigomba gukurikizwa mu kumenya no kugenzura ibikorwa bya Guverinoma.

Ingingo ya 129: Gukuraho icyizere Guverinoma, umwe cyangwa benshi mu bayigize

Umutwe w'Abadepite ushobora gukemanga imikorere ya Guverinoma, iy'umwe cyangwa

Article 128: Modalities of exercising oversight by the Chamber of Deputies over Government Activities

The Chamber of Deputies uses the following methods to obtain information and exercise oversight over Government activities:

1° oral questions;

2° written questions;

3° hearings before Committees;

4° commissions of inquiry;

5° interpellation.

An organic law determines the procedures by which Parliament obtains information and exercises oversight over Government activities.

Article 129: Motion of no confidence against the Government, or one or more of its members

The Chamber of Deputies may question the performance of Cabinet, or of one or more of

Article 128: l'action gouvernementeale des D'put's

Les moyens d'information et de surveillance de la Chambre des D'put's sur l'administration gouvernementale

1° la question orale;

2° la question 'crite;

3° l'audition devant des commissions;

4° la commission d'enquete;

5° l'interpellation.

Une loi organique determine les procedures par lesquelles la Chambre des D'put's obtient des informations et exerce une surveillance sur l'administration gouvernementale.

Article 129: Mouvement de c'fiance contre le Gouvernement ou l'un de ses membres

La Chambre des D'put's peut questionner la performance du Cabinet, ou d'un ou plusieurs de ses membres.

benshi mu bagize Guverinoma ukoresheje itora ry'icyemezo cyo kubavanaho icyizere.

Icyifuzo cyo gukuraho icyizere cyakirwa gusa nyuma yo kubarizwa mu ruhame rw'Inteko kandi kigashyirwaho umukono nibura na kimwe cya gatanu (1/5) cy'abagize Umutwe w'Abadepite iyo bireba umwe mu bagize Guverinoma, cyangwa kimwe cya gatatu (1/3) nibura iyo bireba Guverinoma yose.

Icyemezo cyo kumanaho icyizere ntigishobora gutorwa hadashize nibura amasaha mirongo ine n'umunani (48) kuva itora ry'icyo cyemezo risabwe, cyemezwa gusa kandi n'itora ribereye mu ibanga ku bwiganze bwa bibiri bya gatatu (2/3) by'amajwi y'abagize Umutwe w'Abadepite.

Muri icyo gihe, umutwe w'Abadepite usubika isozwa ry'ibihembwe bisanzwe cyangwa bidasanze kugira ngo hakorwe ibiteganywa n'iyi ngingo.

Cabinet members through a vote of no confidence.

A motion of no confidence is only accepted after interpellation and only when the motion is signed by at least one fifth (1/5) of members of the Chamber of Deputies in case that vote of no confidence is against one of the members of Cabinet, or by at least one third (1/3) of members of the Chamber of Deputies if it concerns the entire Cabinet.

A motion of no confidence cannot be voted upon prior to the expiry of at least forty-eight (48) hours after its presentation and it is adopted through a secret ballot by at least a two-thirds (2/3) majority vote of members of the Chamber of Deputies.

In such a situation, the Chamber of Deputies postpones the closure of ordinary or extraordinary sessions in order to ensure the application of provisions of this Article.

celle d'un ou
Gouvernement
censure.

Une motion
qu'après une in
signée par au m
membres de la
cas d'un mem
au moins un
Gouvernement

Le vote d'une
avoir lieu que
moins après le
ne peut être ad
la majorité des
de la Chambre

Dans ce cas, la
la clôture d
extraordinaires
des disposition

Ingingo ya 130: Iyegura ritewe no kuvanwaho icyizere

Umwe mu bagize Guverinoma wakuweho icyizere agomba gushyikiriza Perezida wa Repubulika ukwegura kwe abinyujije kuri Minisitiri w'Intebe.

Iyo ari Guverinoma yose yakuweho icyizere, Minisitiri w'Intebe ashikiriza Perezida wa Repubulika ukwegura kwa Guverinoma.

Iyo gukurwaho icyizere bidatowe, abashyize umukono ku nyandiko ibisaba ntibemerewe kongera kubisaba muri icyo gihembwe.

Ingingo ya 131: Uburyo Sena igenzura ibikorwa bya Guverinoma

Mu rwego rwo kumenya no kugenzura imikorere ya Guverinoma, abagize Sena bashobora kubaza Minisitiri w'Intebe mu magambo cyangwa mu nyandiko agasubiza ubwe, iyo ari ibibazo byerekeye Guverinoma yose cyangwa Minisiteri nyinshi icyarimwe,

Article 130: Resignation due to a vote of no confidence

A Cabinet member against whom a vote of no confidence is passed tenders his or her resignation to the President of the Republic through the Prime Minister.

When the vote of no confidence is passed against the entire Cabinet, the Prime Minister tenders a resignation of the entire Cabinet to the President of the Republic.

In case a motion of no confidence is rejected, signatories to the motion are not allowed to introduce a similar motion during the same session.

Article 131: Modalities for exercising oversight by the Senate over Government activities

For purposes of obtaining information and exercising oversight over Government activities, members of the Senate may put oral or written questions to the Prime Minister to which he or she responds either in person if the questions concern the entire Cabinet or several

Article 130: D de censure

Un membre du est adoptée un de présenter sa République par

Lorsque la m contre l'ense Premier Minis Gouvernement République.

Si la motion signataires ne s une nouvelle a

Article 131: l'action gouve

Dans le cadre c et de contrôle les membres c Premier Minis questions écrit lui-même, s'il

cyangwa agasubirizwa n'abagize Guverinoma bireba.

Ministries collectively or through concerned Cabinet members.

l'ensemble du Ministère à l'initiative des membres du

Sena ishobora na none gushyiraho za komisiyo zishinzwe kugenzura ibikorwa bya Guverinoma.

The Senate may, in addition, set up commissions of inquiry for oversight over Cabinet activities.

Le Sénat peut en outre mettre en place des commissions d'enquête sur l'action gouvernementale.

Itegeko Ngenga rigena ibigomba gukurikizwa mu kumenya no kugenzura ibikorwa bya Guverinoma.

An organic law determines procedures for inquiries and oversight over Government activities.

Une loi organique détermine les procédures d'information et de surveillance du gouvernement.

Icyakora, Sena ntishobora kubariza mu ruhamwe abagize Guverinoma cyangwa ngo itangize ibyerekeye kubavanaho icyizere.

However, the Senate cannot conduct interpellation or initiate a motion of no confidence.

Toutefois, le Sénat ne peut pas effectuer l'interpellation ou initier une motion de censure à l'encontre du Gouvernement.

Ingingo ya 132: Iseswa ry'Umutwe w'Abadepite ku mpamvu z'ibibazo bikomereye Igihugu

Article 132: Dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies due to serious matters of national concern

Article 132: Dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies en raison d'une préoccupation nationale grave

Bitabangamiye ibiteganywa mu ngingo ya 77 n'ya 79 y'iri Tegeko Nshinga, Perezida wa Repubulika, amaze kugisha inama Minisitiri w'Intebe, ba Perezida b'Imitwe yombi y'Inteko Ishinga Amategeko na Perezida w'Urukiko rw'Ikirenga, ashobora gusesa Umutwe w'Abadepite ku mpamvu z'ibibazo bikomereye Igihugu.

Without prejudice to provisions of Articles 77 and 79 of this Constitution, the President of the Republic, after consultation with the Prime Minister, the Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, the President of the Senate and the President of the Supreme Court, may dissolve the Chamber of Deputies due to serious matters of national concern.

Sans préjudice des dispositions des articles 77 et 79 de la Constitution, le Président de la République, après consultation du Premier ministre, du Président de la Chambre des Députés, du Président du Sénat et du Président de la Cour Suprême, peut prononcer la dissolution de la Chambre des Députés en raison d'une préoccupation nationale grave.

Itora ry'Abadepite rikorwa mu minsi itarenze mirongo icyenda (90) ikurikira iryo seswa.

Perezida wa Repubulika ntashobora gusesa Umutwe w'abadepite inshuro zirenze imwe muri manda ye ku mpamvu z'ibibazo bikomereye Igihugu.

Sena ntishobora guseswa.

Ingingo ya 133: Kumenyesha Inteko Ishinga Amategeko ibikorwa bya Guverinoma

Rimwe mu gihembwe cy'Inteko Ishinga Amategeko, Minisitiri w'Intebe aza gusobanurira Inteko Ishinga Amategeko, imitwe yombi iteranye, ibikorwa bya Guverinoma.

Minisitiri w'Intebe ashyikiriza Biro ya buri Mutwe w'Inteko Ishinga Amategeko ibyemezo by'Inama y'Abaminisitiri mu gihe kitarenze iminsi umunani (8) nyuma y'uko byemejwe.

Elections of members of the Chamber of Deputies take place within ninety (90) days following this dissolution.

The President of the Republic cannot dissolve, more than once during his or her term of office, the Chamber of Deputies due to serious matters of national concern.

The Senate cannot be dissolved.

Article 133: Informing Parliament of Government activities

Once in a session of Parliament, the Prime Minister comes to inform both Chambers of Parliament in a joint sitting, about Government activities.

The Prime Minister communicates Cabinet decisions to the Bureau of each Chamber of Parliament within a period of eight (8) days following their approval.

préoccupation n

L'élection des ne dépassant p qui suivent la c

Le Président d dissoudre la d'une fois au c des questions nationale.

Le Sénat ne pe

Article 133: L'action du Go

Une fois pa Premier Min Parlement, les l'action du Go

Le Premier Mi chaque Chamb du Conseil de jours de leur ac

Mu gihe cy'ibihembwe by'Inteko, Inteko Ishinga Amategeko igena umwanya uharirwa ibibazo abagize Inteko Ishinga Amategeko babaza Guverinoma n'ibisubizo.

Guverinoma igomba guha Inteko Ishinga Amategeko ibisobanuro byose isabwe ku bikorwa n'amicungire yabyo.

Ingingo ya 134: Kumenyesha Inteko Ishinga Amategeko itangiza ry'intambara

Mu gihe Perezida wa Repubulika atangije intambara agomba kubimenyesha Inteko Ishinga Amategeko, imitwe yombi iteranye, mu gihe kitarenze iminsi irindwi (7). Inteko Ishinga Amategeko ifata icyemezo ku bwiganze busanzwe bw'abagize buri Mutwe w'Inteko Ishinga Amategeko.

Ingingo ya 135: Ijambo Perezida wa Repubulika ageza ku Nteko Ishinga Amategeko

Perezida wa Repubulika ageza ijamba ku Nteko Ishinga Amategeko imitwe yombi cyangwa ku Mutwe umwe, yiyiziye ubwe

During sessions, Parliament devotes some sittings for questions by members of Parliament to Cabinet and responses thereto.

The Cabinet must provide Parliament with all the required explanations on its activities and management thereof.

Article 134: Informing the Parliament of a declaration of war

In case the President of the Republic declares war, he or she informs Parliament, in a joint sitting within a period of seven (7) days. The Parliament adopts a vote on the matter by a simple majority of members of each Chamber.

Article 135: Presidential address to Parliament

The President of the Republic addresses one or both Chambers of Parliament, either in person or in a message read on his or her behalf by the

Au cours des des séances formulées par le Gouvernement

Le Gouvernement Parlement toutes sont demandées gestion.

Article 134: Déclaration de

En cas de d Président de informer le P réunies, dans u (7) jours. L déclaration de membres de ch

Article 135: Parlement p République

Le Président message au Chambres ou

cyangwa ahaye Minisitiri w'Intebe ubutumwa asomera imbere y'Inteko. Nta mpaka zigibwa kuri iryo jambo.

Iyo atari igihe cy'ibihembwe, Inteko Ishinga Amategeko cyangwa umwe mu Mitwe yayo, itumizwa ikanaterana by'umwihariko kubera iyo mpamvu.

Ingingo ya 136: Ibihe by'amage n'ibihe by'imidugararo

Ibihe by'amage n'ibihe by'imidugararo biteganywa n'itegeko kandi bitangazwa na Perezida wa Repubulika bimaze kwemezwa n'Inama y'Abaminisitiri.

Kwemeza ibihe by'amage cyangwa ibihe by'imidugararo bigomba gutangirwa impamvu zumvikana bikagaragaza igice cy'Igihugu icyo cyemezo kireba n'ingaruka zacyo, bikagaragaza kandi uburenganzira, ubwigenge n'ibyo umuntu yemererwa n'amategeko bihagarikwa ndetse n'igihe bigomba kumara kidashobora kurenga iminsi cumi n'itanu (15).

Icyo gihe ntigishobora kongerwa birenze iminsi cumi n'itanu (15) keretse iyo

Prime Minister. There is no debate on such communication.

When not in session, the Parliament or one of its Chambers is convened specifically for that purpose.

Article 136: State of Siege and state of Emergency

A state of siege and a state of emergency and are provided for by law and declared by the President of the Republic, following approval by Cabinet.

A declaration of a state of siege or a state of emergency must be clearly justified, specify the part of national territory to which it applies and its consequences, indicate the rights, freedoms and guarantees provided by law that are suspended and the duration of the state of siege or state of emergency which may not exceed a period of fifteen (15) days.

The state of siege or a state of emergency cannot be extended beyond a period of fifteen

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Ministre pour
ne donne lieu à

Hors session,
Chambres est,
réunit spéciale

Article 136: E

L'état de siège
par la loi et son
de la Républ
Conseil des Mi

La déclaration
d'urgence do
spécifier l'état
effets, les droit
suspendus de c
pas aller au-del

Sa prorogation
ne peut être a

bitangiwe uburenganzira n'Inteko Ishinga Amategeko ibyemeza ku bwiganze bwa bibiri bya gatatu (2/3) by'amajwi y'abagize buri Mutwe.

Mu ntambara, iyo ibihe by'amage byatangajwe, itegeko rishobora kugena igihe gisumba igiteganywa mu gika kibanziriza iki.

Ibihe by'amage ntibigomba kurenza igihe cya ngombwa cyo kugira ngo hagaruke ibihe bisanzwe birangwa na demokarasi.

Kwemeza ibihe by'amage cyangwa ibihe by'imidugararo ntibishobora na rimwe kubangamira uburenganzira bwo kubaho, kudahungabanywa ku mubiri, uburenganzira abantu bahabwa n'amategeko ku miterere n'ububasha bwabo, ku bwenegihugu, ihame ry'uko itegeko mpanabyaha ridahana icyaha cyakozwe mbere y'uko rijyaho, uburenganzira bwo kwiregura n'ubwisanzure ku mitekerereze no ku idini.

Kwemeza ibihe by'amage cyangwa ibihe by'imidugararo ntibishobora na rimwe kubangamira ububasha bwa Perezida wa Repubulika, ubw'Inteko Ishinga Amategeko, ubw'Urukiko rw'Ikirenga n'ubwa Minisitiri

(15) days without approval of Parliament, which requires a two-thirds (2/3) majority vote of the members of each Chamber.

During war, if state of siege has been declared, a law may set a longer duration than the one provided for in the preceding paragraph.

The duration of a state of siege cannot exceed the period necessary to ensure the return to a normal democratic situation.

A declaration of a state of siege or state of emergency cannot under any circumstances violate the right to life and physical integrity of the person, the rights accorded to people by law in relation to their status, capacity and nationality; the principle of non-retroactivity of criminal law, the right to defence and freedom of conscience and religion.

A declaration of a state of siege or state of emergency cannot under any circumstances affect powers of the President of the Republic, the Prime Minister, the Parliament or the Supreme Court nor can it modify the principles

statuant à la majorité des deux tiers des membres de chaque

En temps de guerre, si l'état de siège a été déclaré, une loi peut prévoir une durée plus longue que celle prévue à

L'état de siège ne peut durer plus longtemps que la période nécessaire pour assurer le retour à une situation démocratique normale.

La déclaration d'état de siège ou d'état d'urgence ne peut en aucune circonstance porter atteinte au droit à la vie et à l'intégrité physique, à la liberté de conscience, à la liberté de religion, à la liberté de la personne, à la liberté de la nationalité; le principe de non-rétroactivité du droit pénal, le droit de la défense ni à la liberté de conscience et de religion.

La déclaration d'état de siège ou d'état d'urgence ne peut en aucune circonstance affecter les compétences du Président de la République, du Premier Ministre, du Parlement ou de la Cour Suprême ni modifier les principes

w'Intebe cyangwa guhindura amahame yerekeye ibyo Leta n'abakozi bayo bashobora kuryozwa hakurikijwe iri Tegeko Nshinga.

Mu bihe by'amage cyangwa mu bihe by'imidugararo kugeza hashize iminsi mirongo itatu (30) bivanyweho, nta gikorwa na kimwe cy'itora gishobora gukorwa.

Ingingo ya 137: Gutangaza ibihe by'amage n'ibihe by'imidugararo

Ibihe by'amage ntibishobora gutangazwa mu gihugu cyose cyangwa mu gice cyacyo, keretse iyo Igihugu cyatewe cyangwa kiri hafi guterwa n'amahanga, cyugarijwe cyangwa se iyo inzego zashyizweho n'Itegeko Nshinga zahungabanye.

Ibihe by'imidugararo byemezwa mu gihugu hose cyangwa mu gice cyacyo, iyo Igihugu kiri mu byago cyangwa iyo inzego zashyizweho n'Itegeko Nshinga zahungabanye ariko uburemere bwabyo butageze ku rugero rwatuma hatangazwa ibihe by'amage.

relating to the responsibility of the State and public officials provided for in this Constitution.

During and within Thirty (30) days after a state of siege or state of emergency, no elections of any kind can be held.

Article 137: Declaration of state of siege and state of emergency

A state of siege cannot be declared on the entire or a part of the national territory unless in the event of effective or imminent aggression by a foreign State, faces serious threat or danger to constitutional order.

A state of emergency is declared on the entire or part of the national territory when the country faces a public disaster or constitutional crisis whose gravity does not warrant the declaration of a state of siege.

responsabilité consacrés par l

Pendant l'état jusqu'au trent aucune opérat lieu.

Article 137: D et de l'état d'u

L'état de sièg totalité ou une qu'en cas d'ag du territoire étrangères, ou trouble de l'or

L'état d'urgen une partie du calamité publi constitutionnel la déclaration c

Ingingo ya 138: Inteko Ishinga Amategeko mu bihe by'amage cyangwa ibihe by'imidugararo

Mu bihe by'amage cyangwa mu bihe by'imidugararo, Umutwe w'Abadepite ntushobora guseswa kandi Imitwe yombi y'Inteko Ishinga Amategeko ihita ihamagazwa iyo itari mu gihembwe gisanzwe.

Iyo ku itariki yatangarijweho ibihe by'amage cyangwa ibihe by'imidugararo, Umutwe w'Abadepite wari warasheshwe cyangwa manda y'abadepite yararangiyeye, ububasha bw'Inteko Ishinga Amategeko bwerekeye ibihe by'amage cyangwa ibihe by'imidugararo bukoreshwa na Sena.

Akiciro ka 4: Izindi nzego za Leta

Ingingo ya 139: Komisiyo z'Igihugu, Inzego Zihariye, Inama z'Igihugu n'Ibigo bya Leta

Komisiyo z'Igihugu, Inzego Zihariye n'Inama z'Igihugu zishinzwe gufasha gukemura ibibazo bikomeye by'Igihugu ni izi zikurikira:

Article 138: Parliament during a state of siege or state of emergency

During the state of siege or state of emergency, the Chamber of Deputies cannot be dissolved and both Chambers of Parliament are recalled immediately if they are in recess.

If at the date of a declaration of a state of siege or state of emergency the Chamber of Deputies has previously been dissolved or its term of office has ended, powers of Parliament relating to a state of siege or state of emergency are exercised by the Senate.

Subsection 4: Other State organs

Article 139: National commissions, specialised organs, national councils and public institutions

The national commissions, specialised organs and national councils entrusted with the responsibility to help in resolving important issues facing the country are the following:

Article 138: siège ou l'état

Pendant la durée de l'état d'urgence, le Parlement ne peut pas être dissous et si elles ne siègent pas,

Si à la date de la déclaration d'un état d'urgence la Chambre des députés avait été dissoute ou si son mandat avait pris fin, les pouvoirs du Parlement concernant l'état d'urgence sont exercés par le Sénat.

Sous-section 4

Article 139: organes spécialisés et établissements publics

Les commissions nationales, les organes spécialisés et les conseils nationaux chargés de contribuer à résoudre les problèmes importants du pays sont les suivants:

1° Komisiyo z'Igihugu:

- a) Komisiyo y'Igihugu y'Uburenganzira bwa Muntu;
- b) Komisiyo y'Igihugu y'Ubumwe n'Ubwiyunge;
- c) Komisiyo y'Igihugu yo Kurwanya Jenocide;
- d) Komisiyo y'Igihugu y'Amatora;
- e) Komisiyo y'Igihugu ishinzwe Abakozi ba Leta.

2° Inzego Zihariye:

- a) Urwego rw'Umuvunyi;
- b) Urwego rw'Ubugenuzi Bukuru bw'Imari ya Leta;
- c) Urwego rushinzwe Kugenzura Iyubahirizwa ry'Uburinganire n'Ubwuzuzanye bw'Abagore n'Abagabo mu Iterambere ry'Igihugu;
- d) Urwego rushinzwe Intwari z'Igihugu, Imidari n'Impeta by'ishimwe;
- e) Inteko Nyarwanda y'Ururimi n'Umuco.

3° Inama z'Igihugu :

- a) Inama y'Igihugu y'Abagore;

1° national commissions:

- a) National Commission for Human Rights;
- b) National Unity and Reconciliation Commission;
- c) National Commission for the Fight against Genocide;
- d) National Electoral Commission;
- e) National Public Service Commission.

2° Specialised organs:

- a) Office of the Ombudsman;
- b) Office of the Auditor General of State Finances;
- c) Gender Monitoring Office;
- d) Chancellery for Heroes, National Orders and Decorations of Honour;
- e) Rwanda Academy of Language and Culture.

3° National Councils :

- a) National Women Council;

1° Les commiss

- a) La Comm
- b) La Comm
- c) La Comm
- d) La Comm
- e) La Com

2° Les organes

- a) L'Offic
- b) L'Offic
- c) L'Obse

- d) La Ch
- e) L'Acad

3° les conseils

- a) Le Con

- b) Inama y'Igihugu y'Uruburuko;
- c) Inama y'Igihugu y'Abantu bafite ubumuga.

- b) National Youth Council;
- c) National Council of Persons with Disabilities.

- b) Le Conseil National de la Jeunesse;
- c) Le Conseil National des Personnes Handicapées.

Amategeko yihariye ateganya inshingano, imitunganyirize n'imikorere byazo.

Specific laws determine the mission, organisation and functioning of these institutions.

Les lois spécifiques déterminent l'organisation et le fonctionnement de ces institutions.

Itegeko rishobora gushyiraho izindi Komisiyo z'Igihugu, izindi Nzego Zihariye n'izindi Nama z'Igihugu igihe bibaye ngombwa. Iryo tegeko rigena kandi inshingano, imitunganyirize n'imikorere byazo.

A law may establish other national commissions, specialised organs and national councils when necessary. That law also determines their mission, organisation and functioning.

En cas de nécessité, une loi peut établir d'autres commissions spécialisées et des conseils nationaux. Cette loi détermine également leur mission, leur organisation et leur fonctionnement.

Itegeko rishobora kandi gukuraho Komisiyo z'Igihugu, Inzego Zihariye cyangwa Inama z'Igihugu igihe bibaye ngombwa.

When deemed necessary, a law may also remove national commissions, specialised organs or national councils.

Une loi peut également supprimer des commissions spécialisées et des conseils nationaux en cas de nécessité.

Itegeko Ngenga rishyiraho amategeko rusange agenga ibigo bya Leta.

An organic law establishes general provisions governing public institutions.

Une loi organique établit des dispositions générales applicables aux institutions publiques.

Akiciro ka 5: Inama y'Igihugu y'umushyikirano na Komite y'abunzi

Subsection 5: National Umushyikirano Council and Abunzi Committee

Sous-section d'Umushyikirano

Ingingo ya 140: Inama y'Igihugu y'Umushyikirano

Article 140: National Umushyikirano Council

Article 140 d'Umushyikirano

Inama y'Igihugu y'Umushyikirano ihuza Perezida wa Repubulika n'abahagarariye abatunze.

The National *Umushyikirano* Council brings together the President of the Republic and citizens' representatives.

Le Conseil National réunit le Président de la République et les représentants des citoyens.

Inama y'Igihugu y'Umushyikirano iterana nibura rimwe mu mwaka igasuzuma uko ubuzima bw'Igihugu n'ubumwe bw'Abanyarwanda bihagaze.

The National *Umushyikirano* Council meets at least once (1) a year. It debates issues relating to the state of the Nation and national unity.

Le Conseil National se réunit au moins une fois par an pour examiner les questions relatives à l'état de la Nation et de l'unité nationale.

Perezida wa Repubulika atumiza kandi akayobora Inama y'Igihugu y'Umushyikirano akanagena abayitabira.

The President of the Republic convenes and presides over the National *Umushyikirano* Council and determines those who participate.

Le Président de la République dirige le Conseil National et désigne ceux qui y participent.

Imyanzuro y'iyi Nama ishyikirizwa inzego zibishinzwe kugira ngo zirusheho gutunganya imirimo zikorera abatunze.

Resolutions of this Council are submitted to the relevant institutions to enable them to improve their service delivery to the population.

Les recommandations du Conseil National sont transmises aux institutions concernées afin qu'elles puissent être prises en compte par rapport aux besoins de la population.

Iteka ry' Perezida wa Repubulika rishobora guteganya ibindi byerekeye Inama y'Igihugu y'Umushyikirano.

A presidential order may provide for other matters for the National *Umushyikirano* Council.

Un arrêté présidentiel peut prévoir d'autres matières relatives au Conseil National d'Umushyikirano.

Ingingo ya 141: Komite y'Abunzi

Komite y'Abunzi ishinzwe kunga abagiranye amakimbirane, hagamijwe kubaka ubumwe n'imibanire myiza y'Abanyarwanda.

Komite y'Abunzi igizwe n'abantu b'inyangamugayo kandi bazwiho ubushobozi bwo kunga.

Itegeko rigena imitunganyirize, ifasi, ububasha n'imikorere bya Komite y'Abunzi.

Akiciro ka 6: Ubushinjacyaha

Ingingo ya 142: Ubushinjacyaha Bukuru

Urwego rw'Ubushinjacyaha Bukuru rushinzwe gukora iperereza no gukurikirana ibyaha mu gihugu hose.

Ubushinjacyaha Bukuru ni urwego rumwe. Rugizwe n'Ibiro by'Umushinjacyaha Mukuru, Ubushinjacyaha ku rwego

Article 141: Abunzi Committee

The *Abunzi* Committee is responsible for conciliating parties in conflict with the aim of consolidating national unity and peaceful co-existence among Rwandans.

The *Abunzi* Committee is comprised of persons of integrity who are recognised for their conciliation skills.

A law determines the organisation, territorial jurisdiction, competence and functioning of the *Abunzi* Committee.

Subsection 6: Public Prosecution

Article 142: National Public Prosecution Authority

The National Public Prosecution Authority is responsible for investigating and prosecuting offences throughout the country.

The National Public Prosecution Authority is a single institution. It is composed of the Office of the Prosecutor General, the public

Article 141: C

Le Comité d'Arbitrage des différends sur la cohabitation h rwandais.

Le Comité des personnes intè aptitude à conc

Une loi déterm la compétence Comité d'Abun

Sous-section 6

Article 142: O judiciaire

L'Organe natio chargé de l'ins infractions sur national.

L'Organe nati constitue une composé du E

Rwisumbuye n'Ubushinjacyaha ku rwego rw'Ibanze.

prosecution service at the intermediate level and the public prosecution service at the primary level.

du service de p
de Grande Inst
judiciaire au n

Urwego rw'Iburo by'Umushinjacyaha Mukuru rugizwe n'Umushinjacyaha Mukuru, Umushinjacyaha Mukuru Wungirije n'Abashinjacyaha ku rwego rw'Igihugu.

The Office of the Prosecutor General consists of the Prosecutor General, the Deputy Prosecutor General and National Prosecutors.

Le Bureau du P
du Procureur
Adjoint et des

Itegeko rigena imitunganyirize, imikorere n'ububasha by'Ubushinjacyaha.

A law determines the organisation, functioning and competence of the National Public Prosecution Authority.

L'organisation
compétence
Poursuite judi
loi.

Ibyerekeranye na sitati n'imyitwarire y'abashinjacyaha biteganywa n'itegeko.

A law determines the status and code of ethics of prosecutors.

Une loi déte
d'éthique de
judiciaire.

Ingingo ya 143: Ishyirwaho ry'abashinjacyaha

Article 143: Appointment of prosecutors

Article 143: Poursuite judi

Umushinjacyaha Mukuru n'Umushinjacyaha Mukuru Wungirije bashyirwaho n'Iteka rya Perezida bamaze kwemezwa na Sena.

The Prosecutor General and the Deputy Prosecutor General are appointed by a presidential order after approval by the Senate.

Le Procureur g
Adjoint sont n
après leur appr

Mu kugena umukandida umwe kuri buri mwanya, Perezida wa Repubulika abanza kugisha inama Inama y'Abaminisitiri n'Inama Nkuru y'Ubushinjacyaha.

The President of the Republic nominates one candidate for each position after consultation with the Cabinet and the High Council of the National Public Prosecution Authority.

Le Président c
candidats à ch
consultation du
Conseil Supér

Abandi bashinjacyaha bashyirwaho n'iteka rya Minisitiri w'Intebe nyuma yo kwemezwa n'Inama Nkuru y'Ubushinjacyaha.

Itegeko ryerekeye sitati y'abashinjacyaha riteganywa uburyo abashinjacyaha bavugwa muri iyi ngingo barahira.

Ingingo ya 144: Manda y'abayobozi b'inzego z'ubushinjacyaha

Umushinjacyaha Mukuru n'Umushinjacyaha Mukuru Wungirije bashyirirwaho igihe cya manda y'imyaka itanu (5) ishobora kongerwa rimwe.

Itegeko ryerekeye sitati y'abashinjacyaha rigena ibirebana na manda y'abashinjacyaha bayobora ubushinjacyaha ku rwego rwisumbuye.

Other prosecutors are appointed by Prime Minister's order after approval by the High Council of the National Public Prosecution Authority.

The law governing the status of prosecutors determines modalities of the swearing in of public prosecutors mentioned under this Article.

Article 144: Term of office of prosecutors in charge of prosecution services

The Prosecutor General and Deputy Prosecutor General are appointed for a five (5) year term, renewable once.

The law governing the status of prosecutors determines the term of office for the Chief Prosecutors at the intermediate level.

Poursuite judiciaire

Les autres officiers de poursuite judiciaire sont nommés par le Procureur général après approbation du Conseil national de l'Organe national de poursuite judiciaire.

La loi portant sur le statut des procureurs détermine les modalités de la prestation de serment des procureurs mentionnés dans cet article.

Article 144: Mandat des chefs de services de poursuite judiciaire

Le Procureur général et le Procureur général adjoint sont nommés pour une durée de cinq (5) ans renouvelable une fois.

La loi portant sur le statut des procureurs détermine la durée du mandat des procureurs en instance.

Ingingo ya 145: Imikoranire y'Urwego rw'Ubushinjacyaha n'izindi nzego

Ubushinjacyaha bugengwa mu mirimo yabwo na Minisitiri ufite Ubutabera mu nshingano ze.

Mu byerekeranye no gukurikirana ibyaha, Minisitiri ufite ubutabera mu nshingano ze akena politiki rusange kandi ashobora, mu nyungu rusange, guha Umushinjacyaha Mukuru amabwiriza yanditse amutegeka cyangwa amubuza gukurikirana.

Ashobora kandi, iyo byihutirwa, mu nyungu rusange, guha umushinjacyaha uwo ari we wese amabwiriza yanditse amutegeka cyangwa amubuza gukurikirana akabimenyesha Umushinjacyaha Mukuru.

Abashinjacyaha bafite ubwigenge ku baburanyi no ku bacamanza b,,Inkiko.

Article 145: Collaboration between the National Public Prosecution Authority and other organs

The National Public Prosecution Authority is under the supervision of the Minister in charge of Justice.

In matters relating to prosecution of offences, the Minister in charge of justice determines the general policy and may, in public interest, issue written instructions to the Prosecutor General to undertake or refrain from investigating and prosecuting an offence.

The Minister may also, in cases of urgency and in public interest, issue written instructions to any Prosecutor to investigate and prosecute or refrain from investigating and prosecuting an offence and inform the Prosecutor General of such instructions.

Prosecutors are independent from parties and judges.

Article 145: C
national de
d'autres instit

L"Organe nation
placé sous la
la justice dans

En matière d
Ministre ayant
définit la poli
l'intérêt géné
écrites de pou
Procureur géné

Le Ministre
d'urgence et
des injonction
poursuite judic
ne pas mener
réserve copie a

Les officiers
pleinement in
juges.

Ingingo ya 146: Inama Nkuru y'Ubushinjacyaha

Inama Nkuru y'Ubushinjacyaha ifite inshingano yo gutanga imirongo migari ngenderwaho no gutuma haba imikorere myiza y'ubushinjacyaha mu gihugu cyose.

Itegeko rigena imitunganyirize, ububasha n'imikorere by'Inama Nkuru y'Ubushinjacyaha.

Ingingo ya 147: Ubushinjacyaha bwa Gisirikare

Ubushinjacyaha bwa Gisirikare bushinzwe gukurikirana ibyaha bikozwe n'abantu baburanishwa n'inkiko za gisirikare. Bukurikirana ibyaha biburanishwa mu nkiko za Gisirikare.

Ubushinjacyaha bwa Gisirikare buyoborwa n'Umushinjacyaha Mukuru wa Gisirikare yunganiwe n'Umushinjacyaha Mukuru wa Gisirikare wungirije.

Itegeko rigena imitunganyirize, ububasha

Article 146: High Council of the National Public Prosecution Authority

The High Council of the National Public Prosecution Authority has the responsibility to provide general policy guidelines and to ensure smooth functioning of the prosecution services throughout the country.

A law determines the organisation, powers and functioning of the High Council of the National Public Prosecution Authority.

Article 147: Military Prosecution Department

The Military Prosecution Department is responsible for the prosecution of offences committed by persons subject to the jurisdiction of military Courts. It investigates and prosecutes offences before military Courts.

The Military Prosecution Department is headed by the Military Prosecutor General assisted by the Deputy Military Prosecutor General.

A law determines the organisation, jurisdiction

**Article 146: C
national de Po**

Le Conseil sup
Poursuite judi
donner les
d'assurer le bo
de poursuite d

Une loi d
compétences e
supérieur de l
judiciaire.

Article 147: A

L'Auditorat n
poursuite des
personnes ju
militaires. Il ex
les juridictions

L'Auditorat n
Auditeur gén
Auditeur gén

Une loi de

n'imikorere y'Ubushinjacyaha bwa gisirikare.

and functioning of the Military Prosecution Department.

compétence l'Auditorat mi

Icyiciro cya 3: Ubutegetsi bw'Ubucamanza

Section 3: The Judiciary

Section 3 : Le

Akicro ka mbere : Ingingo rusange

Subsection One: General provisions

Sous-Section générales

Ingingo ya 148: Ubucamanza

Article 148: Judicial Authority

Article 148 : A

Ubutegetsi bw'Ubucamanza bushinzwe Urwego rw'Ubucamanza rugizwe n'inkiko zisanzwe n'inkiko zihariye.

The Judicial authority is vested in the Judiciary composed of ordinary Courts and specialised Courts.

L'autorité judiciaire composée de juridictions ordinaires et de juridictions spécialisées.

Ingingo ya 149: Inama Nkuru y'Ubucamanza

Article 149: High Council of the Judiciary

Article 149 : Magistrature

Inama Nkuru y'Ubucamanza ni rwo rwego rukuriye Ubutegetsi bw'Ubucamanza. Ishyiraho imirongo migari igenga imiyoborere y'Ubutegetsi bw'Ubucamanza.

The High Council of the Judiciary is the supreme governing organ of the Judiciary. It sets general guidelines governing the organisation of the Judiciary.

Le Conseil supérieur de la Magistrature est l'organe suprême de la Magistrature. Il définit les grandes lignes de l'organisation du Pouvoir judiciaire.

Itegeko rigena imitunganyirize, ububasha, inshingano n'imikorere by'Inama Nkuru y'Ubucamanza. Iryo tegeko rigena kandi abayigize.

A law determines the organisation, powers and functioning of the High Council of the Judiciary. It also determines its membership.

Une loi détermine l'organisation, les pouvoirs et le fonctionnement du Conseil supérieur de la Magistrature. Elle détermine aussi sa composition.

Ingingo ya 150: Ubwigenge bw'ubutegetsi bw'ubucamanza

Ubutegetsi bw'ubucamanza burigenga kandi bufite ubwisanzure mu micungire y'abakozi n'imari.

Ingingo 151: Amahame y'ubucamanza

Ubucamanza bugengwa n'amahame akurikira:

- 1° imanza zicibwa mu izina ry'abaturage kandi ntawe ushobora kwicira urubanza ubwe;
- 2° imanza ziburamishirizwa mu ruhamwe keretse iyo urukiko rwemeje ko habaho umuhezo mu buryo buteganywa n'amategeko;
- 3° urubanza rwose rwaciwe rugomba kugaragaza impamvu rusingiyeho kandi rukandikwa mu ngingo zarwo zose; rugomba gusomerwa mu ruhamwe hamwe n'impamvu zose uko zakabaye n'icyemezo cyafashwe;

Article 150: Independence of the Judiciary

The Judiciary is independent and exercises financial and administrative autonomy.

Article 151: Principles of the judicial system

The judicial system is governed by the following principles:

- 1° justice is rendered in the name of the people and nobody may be a judge in his or her own cause;
- 2° Court proceedings are conducted in public unless the Court determines that proceedings be held in *camera* in circumstances provided for by law;
- 3° every judgment must indicate its basis, be written in its entirety, and delivered in public together with the grounds and the decision taken;

Article 150: Judiciaire

Le Pouvoir Judiciaire de l'autonomie financière.

Article 151: judiciaire

Le système principes suivants

- 1° la justice est rendue au nom du peuple et nul ne peut être juge dans sa propre cause;
- 2° les audiences sont publiques, sauf si le juge détermine que les audiences doivent être tenues en *camera* dans les circonstances prévues par la loi;
- 3° tout jugement doit indiquer ses motifs, être écrit en son entier, et être prononcé en public avec ses motifs et la décision prise;

4° ibyemezo by'ubucamanza bigomba gukurikizwa n'abo bireba bese, zaba inzego z'ubutegetsi bwa Leta cyangwa abantu ku giti cyabo. Ntibishobora kuvuguruzwa keretse binyuze mu nzira no mu buryo buteganywa n'amategeko;

5° abacamanza bakurikiza itegeko kandi bakora umurimo wabo w'ubucamanza mu bwigenge kandi batavugirwamo n'ubutegetsi cyangwa ubuyobozi ubwo ari bwo bwose;

Ibyerekeye imyifatire myiza n'ubunyangamugayo by'abacamanza biteganywa n'amategeko yihariye abagenga.

Akiciro ka 2: Inkiko n'abacamanza

Ingingo ya 152: Ibyiciro by'inkiko

Inkiko zigizwe n'inkiko zisanze n'inkiko zihariye.

Inkiko zisanze zigizwe n'Urukiko rw'Ikirenga, Urukiko Rukuru, Inkiko Zisumbuye n'Inkiko z'Ibanze.

Inkiko zihariye zigizwe n'Inkiko z'Ubucuruzi n'iza Gisirikare.

4° Court rulings are binding on all parties concerned, be they public authorities or individuals. They cannot be challenged except through procedures determined by law;

5° in exercising their judicial functions, judges at all times do it in accordance with the law and are independent from any power or authority.

The code of conduct and integrity of Judges is determined by specific laws.

Subsection 2: Courts and Judges

Article 152: Classification of Courts

Courts consist of ordinary and specialised Courts.

Ordinary Courts are comprised of the Supreme Court, the High Court, Intermediate Courts and Primary Courts.

Specialised Courts are comprised of Commercial Courts and Military Courts.

4° les décisions de ceux qui y ont des pouvoirs publics ne peuvent être contestées que par les voies de droit;

5° dans l'exercice de leurs fonctions judiciaires, les juges doivent à tout moment agir conformément à la loi et sont indépendants de tout pouvoir ou autorité.

Le code d'éthique des juges est déterminé par les lois spécifiques.

Sous-section 2

Article 152: C

Les juridictions ordinaires et les

Les juridictions ordinaires sont composées de la Cour Suprême, de la Haute Cour, des Tribunaux Intermédiaires et des Tribunaux de Première Instance.

Les juridictions spécialisées sont composées de Tribunaux de Commerce et de Tribunaux Militaires.

Itegeko Ngenga rishobora gushyiraho cyangwa gukuraho urukiko rusanzwe cyangwa urukiko rwihariye.

Itegeko rigena imitunganyirize, imikorere n'ububasha by'inkiko.

Ingingo ya 153: Ishyirwaho ry'abacamanza bayobora inkiko

Perezida na Visi Perezida b'Urukiko rw'Ikirenga, Perezida na Visi Perezida b'Urukiko Rukuru na Perezida na Visi Perezida b'Urukiko Rukuru rw'Ubucuruzi bashyirwaho n'Iteka rya Perezida bamaze kwemezwa na Sena. Perezida wa Repubulika abanza kugisha inama Inama y'Abaminisitiri n'Inama Nkuru y'Ubucamanza.

Perezida w'Urukiko rw'Ikirenga agomba kuba afite ubwenegihugu nyarwanda bw'inkomoko kandi nta bundi bwenegihugu agomba kuba bafite.

An organic law may establish or remove an ordinary or a specialised Court.

A law determines the organisation, functioning and jurisdiction of Courts.

Article 153: Appointment of Judges in charge of Courts

The President and Vice President of the Supreme Court, the President and Vice President of the High Court, and the President and Vice President of the Commercial High Court are appointed by a presidential order after approval by the Senate. The President of the Republic appoints them after consultation with Cabinet and the High Council of the Judiciary.

The President of Supreme Court must be of Rwandan nationality by origin and must not hold any other nationality.

Judges in charge of other ordinary Courts and

militaires.

Une loi org
supprimer une
jurisdiction spéc

Une loi de
fonctionnemen
juridictions.

Article 153: responsables

Le Président et
Suprême, le Pr
la Haute Cour
Vice-président
Commerce s
présidentiel ap
Sénat. Le Prési
à leur nominati
Ministres et c
Magistrature.

Le Président de
nationalité rwa
aucune autre na

Les juges resp

Abacamanza bayobora izindi nkiko zisanzwe n'iz'ubucuruzi bashyirwaho n'Inama Nkuru y'Ubucamanza.

Ingingo ya 154: Ishyirwaho ry'abandi bacamanza

Abacamanza b'Urukiko rw'Ikirenga bashyirwaho na Perezida wa Repubulika amaze kugisha inama Inama y'Abaminisitiri n'Inama Nkuru y'Ubucamanza. Ashyikiriza Sena urutonde rw'abakandida bangana n'imyanya y'abacamanza mu Rukiko rw'Ikirenga isabirwa kuzuzwa, kugira ngo ibemeze.

Abandi bacamanza b'izindi nkiko zisanzwe n'iz'ubucuruzi ziteganywa n'iri Tegeko Nshinga bashyirwaho n'Inama Nkuru y'Ubucamanza.

Abacamanza b'inkiko za gisirikare bashyirwaho hakurikijwe amategeko abagenga.

Itegeko rigenga sitati y'abacamanza n'abandi bakozi bo mu nkiko rigena uburyo bashyirwa mu nkiko.

commercial Courts are appointed by the High Council of the Judiciary.

Article 154: Appointment of other Judges

Judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the President of the Republic after consultation with the Cabinet and the High Council of the Judiciary. The President of the Republic submits to the Senate a list of candidates whose number equals that of vacant posts of judges of the Supreme Court, for their approval.

Other Judges of other ordinary Courts and commercial Courts provided for by this Constitution are appointed by the High Council of the Judiciary.

Judges of military Courts are appointed in accordance with laws governing them.

The law governing the status of Judges and other judicial personnel determines modalities for their appointment to Courts.

ordinaires et de
le Conseil Sup

Article 154: N

Les juges de la
par le Président
préalable du
Conseil Supéri
Président de la
pour approbati
le nombre équi
des juges à la

Les autres
ordinaires et ce
la présente Con
Conseil Supéri

Les juges des
nommés conf
régissent.

La loi portant s
de l'ordre judi
de leur affectat

Ingingo ya 155: Irahira ry'Abacamanza

Perezida, Visi-Perezida n'Abacamanza b'Urukiko rw'Ikirenga, Perezida na Visi Perezida b'Urukiko Rukuru n'ab'Urukiko Rukuru rw'Ubucuruzi barahirira imbere ya Perezida wa Repubulika.

Abandi bacamanza barahirira imbere y'abayobozi bavugwa mu itegeko ribagenga.

Ingingo ya 156: Manda y'abacamanza bayobora inkiko

Perezida na Visi Perezida b'Urukiko rw'Ikirenga bashyirirwaho igihe cya manda y'imyaka itanu (5) ishobora kongerwa rimwe.

Perezida w'Urukiko Rukuru, Visi Perezida w'Urukiko Rukuru, Perezida w'Urukiko Rukuru rw'Ubucuruzi na Visi Perezida w'Urukiko Rukuru rw'Ubucuruzi bashyirirwaho igihe cya manda y'imyaka itanu (5) ishobora kongerwa rimwe.

Itegeko rigena sitati y'abacamanza n'abakozi

Article 155: Swearing in of Judges

The President, Vice President, and Judges of the Supreme Court, as well as the Presidents and Vice Presidents of the High Court and Commercial High Court swear an oath of office before the President of the Republic.

Other Judges take an oath of office before authorities referred to in the law governing them.

Article 156: Term of office of Judges in charge of Courts

The President and the Vice President of the Supreme Court are appointed for a five (5) year term renewable once.

The President and the Vice President of the High Court, the President and the Vice President of the Commercial High Court are appointed for a five (5) year term renewable once.

The law governing the status of Judges and

**Article 155 :
juges**

Le Président, de la Cour Suprême, Vice-présidents Haute Cour de devant le Prési

Les autres juges autorités désigné

**Article 156 :
responsables o**

Le Président et le Suprême sont cinq (5) ans re

Le Président et le Cour, le Président Haute Cour de un mandat de seule fois.

La loi portant

b“inkiko rinateganya ibirebana na manda y“abayobozi b“izindi nkiko.

Ingingo ya 157: Ivanwaho ry’abacamanza

Perezida, Visi Perezida n“abacamanza b“Urukiko rw“Ikirenga, Perezida na Visi Perezida b“Urukiko Rukuru n“ab“Urukiko Rukuru rw“Ubucuruzi bashobora kuvanwa ku mirimo yabo kubera kwitwara nabi, kudashobora akazi cyangwa gukora ikosa rikomeye bisabwe n“Umutwe w“Abadepite cyangwa Sena ku bwiganze bw“amajwi bwa bitatu bya gatanu (3/5), bakavanwaho n“Inteko Ishinga Amategeko, Imitwe yombi iteranye, ku bwiganze bwa bibiri bya gatatu (2/3) by“amajwi y“abagize buri Mutwe w“Inteko Ishinga Amategeko.

Abandi bacamanza b“izindi nkiko zisanzwe n“iz“ubucuruzi ziteganywa muri iri Tegeko Nshinga bakurwaho n“Inama Nkuru y“Ubucamanza.

Abacamanza b“inkiko za gisirikare bakurwaho hakurikijwe amategeko abagenga.

judicial personnel also determines the term of office of Judges in charge of other Courts.

Article 157: Removal of Judges

The President, Vice President and Judges of the Supreme Court, as well as the Presidents and Vice Presidents of the High Court and the Commercial High Court may be relieved of their duties for misbehaviour, incompetence or gross professional misconduct upon request by a three-fifths (3/5) majority vote of either the Chamber of Deputies or the Senate, and a decision to remove them from office is taken by a two-thirds (2/3) majority vote of each Chamber of Parliament in a joint sitting.

Other Judges of other ordinary Courts and commercial Courts provided for by this Constitution are removed from office by the High Council of the Judiciary.

Judges of military Courts are removed from office in accordance with laws governing them.

de l“ordre jud
mandat des
juridictions.

Article 157: R

Le Président,
de la Cour Sup
président de l
Cour de Com
leurs fonction
incompétence
à l“initiative
membres de la
Sénat; la déci
les deux Cham
séance conjoin
(2/3) des mem

Les autres
ordinaires et
présente Cons
Conseil Supéri

Les juges des
révoqués conf
régissent.

**UMUTWE WA VIII: KURINDA
IGIHUGU N'UMUTEKANO**

**CHAPTER VIII: NATIONAL DEFENCE
AND SECURITY**

**CHAPITRE
SECURITE N**

**Ingingo ya 158: Inzego zishinzwe kurinda
Iguhugu n'umutekano**

**Article 158: National defence and security
organs**

**Article 158:
sécurité nation**

Leta ifite inzego zishinzwe kurinda Igihugu
n'umutekano zikurikira:

The State has the following defence and
security organs:

L'Etat dispose
sécurité nation

- 1° Ingabo z'u Rwanda;
- 2° Polisi y'u Rwanda;
- 3° Urwego rw'Iguhugu rushinzwe
Iperereza n'Umutekano.

- 1° Rwanda Defence Force;
- 2° Rwanda National Police;
- 3° National Intelligence and Security
Service.

- 1° les Forces
- 2° la Police N
- 3° le Service I
de Sécurité

Itegeko rishobora kugena izindi nzego
zishinzwe umutekano.

A law may determine other security organs.

Une loi peut dé
sécurité.

Inzego zishinzwe kurinda Igihugu
n'umutekano zirakorana zikanahuza
ibikorwa mu kuzuza inshingano zazo.

National defence and security organs
collaborate and coordinate their activities in
fulfilment of their responsibilities.

Les organes
nationale colla
activités dans l
respectives.

Iteka rya Perezida rigena uburyo izo nzego
zikorana zikanahuza ibikorwa.

A presidential order determines the manner in
which these organs collaborate and coordinate
their activities.

Un arrêté
modalités de co
des activités d

Ingingo ya 159: Ingabo z'u Rwanda

Kurinda Igihugu bikorwa n'Ingabo z'Igihugu z'umwuga zitwa "Ingabo z'u Rwanda".

Umugaba Mukuru w'Ingabo z'u Rwanda ni we ushinzwe ibikorwa n'ubuyobozi by'Ingabo z'u Rwanda muri rusange.

Itegeko rigena inshingano, imitunganyirize n'ububasha by'Ingabo z'u Rwanda.

Leta y'u Rwanda ishobora kugabanya umubare w'abagize Ingabo z'u Rwanda igihe bibaye ngombwa. Ishobora kandi gukura ku murimo, gusubiza mu buzima busanzwe cyangwa kwirukana bamwe mu bagize Ingabo z'u Rwanda. Itegeko riteganyanya uburyo bikorwa.

Ingingo ya 160: Polisi y'u Rwanda

Polisi y'u Rwanda ishinzwe muri rusange kurinda umutekano w'abantu n,ibintu mu gihugu hose.

Article 159: Rwanda Defence Force

National defence is the responsibility of a professional national military force known as the "Rwanda Defence Force".

The Chief of Defence Staff is responsible for the operations and general administration of the Rwanda Defence Force.

A law determines the mission, organisation and powers of the Rwanda Defence Force.

The Government of Rwanda may, when necessary, downsize the Rwanda Defence Force. The Government may also discharge, demobilise or dismiss members of Rwanda Defence Force. A law determines modalities for these actions.

Article 160: Rwanda National Police

Rwanda National Police is generally responsible for ensuring security of persons and property throughout the country.

Article 159: Défense

La défense nationale est la responsabilité d'une force militaire nationale professionnelle connue sous le nom de « Forces Rwandaises ».

Le Chef d'Etat-Major des Forces Armées Rwandaises est responsable des opérations et de l'administration générale des Forces Rwandaises.

Une loi détermine la mission, l'organisation et la compétence des Forces Armées Rwandaises.

L'Etat Rwandais peut, lorsqu'il est nécessaire, réduire le nombre de membres des Forces Armées Rwandaises. L'Etat Rwandais peut également réaffecter, démobiliser ou licencier des membres des Forces Armées Rwandaises. La loi détermine les modalités de ces actions.

Article 160: Police Nationale

La Police Nationale est généralement chargée d'assurer la sécurité des personnes et des biens dans tout le pays.

Itegeko rigena amahame ngenderwaho, ububasha, inshingano, imitunganyirize n'umikorere bya Polisi y'u Rwanda.

Ingingo ya 161: Urwego rw'Igihugu rushinzwe Iperereza n'Umutekano

Urwego rw'Igihugu rushinzwe Iperereza n'Umutekano rushinzwe muri rusange gukora iperereza imbere no hanze y'Igihugu no gusuzuma ibijyanye n'abinjira n'abasohoka hagamijwe kurinda no gukumira icyahungabanya umutekano w'Igihugu.

Itegeko rigena inshingano, imitunganyirize, imikorere n'ububasha by'Urwego rw'Igihugu rushinzwe Iperereza n'Umutekano.

UMUTWE WA IX: IMARI YA LETA N'IMISORO

Ingingo ya 162: Itegeko ry'ingengo y'imari ya Leta

Buri mwaka w'ingengo y'imari ya Leta, Umutwe w'Abadepite usuzuma ishingiro

A law determines the governing principles, powers, responsibilities, organisation and functioning of the Rwanda National Police.

Article 161: National Intelligence and Security Services

The National Intelligence and Security Services is generally responsible for internal and external intelligence, as well as immigration and emigration matters, for the prevention of and protection against threats to national security.

A law determines responsibilities, organisation, functioning and powers of the National Intelligence and Security Services.

CHAPTER IX: STATE FINANCE AND TAXES

Article 162: State Finance law

Every financial year, the Chamber of Deputies considers the relevance of the State finance bill

Une loi détermine la compétence, l'organisation et le fonctionnement de la Police Nationale.

Article 161: Renseignement et Sécurité

Le Service National de Sécurité est généralement responsable de tout ce qui concerne l'immigration et l'émigration pour la prévention et la protection contre toutes les menaces à la sécurité nationale.

Une loi détermine les responsabilités, l'organisation, les compétences et les pouvoirs du Service National de Renseignement et de Sécurité.

CHAPITRE IX: LES FINANCES ET LES TAXES

Article 162: Loi sur les finances de l'Etat

Pour chaque exercice financier, la Chambre des Députés examine la pertinence du projet de loi sur les finances de l'Etat.

ry'umushinga w'ingengo y'imari ya Leta, ukanatora itegeko riyigenga.

Itegeko ry'ingengo y'imari ya Leta rigena umutungo Leta izinjiza n'uzakoreshwa mu buryo buteganywa n'Itegeko Ngenga. Iryo tegeko ngenga rinagenda umunsi ingengo y'imari y'umwaka w'ingengo y'imari izasomwaho imbere y'Imitwe yombi y'Inteko Ishinga Amategeko.

Mbere y'uko ingengo y'imari ya Leta yemezwa burundu, Sena igomba gushyikiriza Umutwe w'Abadepite icyo ivuga ku mushinga w'ingengo y'imari ya Leta.

Ingingo ya 163: Ikoreshwa ry'ingengo y'imari mbere y'uko itegeko ry'ingengo y'imari ritangazwa

Iyo umwaka w'ingengo y'imari utangiye, itegeko ry'ingengo y'imari y'uwo mwaka ritatangazwa, Minisitiri w'Intebe, akoresheje iteka, yemera ko hakoreshwa by'agateganyo buri kwezi kimwe cya cumi na kabiri (1/12) cy'ingengo y'imari, ashingiye ku y'umwaka urangiye.

and adopts the State finance law.

The State finance law determines the revenue and expenditure of the State in accordance with conditions provided for by an organic law. That organic law also determines the date of presentation of annual budget before both Chambers of Parliament.

Before final adoption of the State budget, the Senate must provide the Chamber of Deputies with its opinion on the State finance bill.

Article 163: Execution of budget before publication of the annual finance law

In case the financial year starts before the publication of the State finance law of that year, the Prime Minister authorises, by an order, a monthly expenditure on a provisional basis of an amount equal to one-twelfth (1/12) of the budget of the preceding year.

de loi des finances de

La loi des finances détermine les ressources et les dépenses de l'Etat en fonction des conditions prévues par une loi organique. Cette loi organique détermine également la date de présentation du budget annuel devant les deux Chambres du Parlement.

Avant l'adoption définitive du budget de l'Etat, le Sénat doit fournir à la Chambre des Députés son avis sur le projet de loi de finances de l'Etat.

Article 163: Exécution du budget avant la publication de la loi de finances

Si l'ouverture de l'exercice financier précède la publication de la loi de finances de l'exercice en cours, le Premier ministre autorise, par un décret, une dépense mensuelle provisoire d'un montant égal à un douzième (1/12) du budget de l'exercice précédent.

Ingingo ya 164: Ishyirwaho, ihindurwa cyangwa ikurwaho ry'umusoro

Umusoro ushyirwaho, uhindurwa cyangwa ukurwaho n'itegeko.

Nta sonerwa cyangwa igabanywa ry'umusoro rishobora gukorwa mu gihe bidateganywa n'itegeko.

Ingingo ya 165: Urwego rw'Ubugenzuzi Bukuru bw'Imari ya Leta

Urwego rw'Ubugenzuzi Bukuru bw'Imari ya Leta ni urwego rw'Igihugu rwigenga rushinzwe ubugenzuzi bw'imicungire y'imari n'umutungo bya Leta.

Itegeko rigena inshingano, imitunganyirize n'imikorere by'urwo rwego.

Ingingo ya 166: Raporo y'Umugenzuzi Mukuru w'Imari ya Leta

Urwego rw'Umugenzuzi Mukuru w'Imari ya Leta rushyikiriza Inteko Ishinga Amategeko, imitwe yombi, raporo yuzuye ku ifoto y'umutungo wa Leta irimo imikoreshereze

Article 164: Imposing, modifying or removing a tax

Tax is imposed, modified or removed by law.

No exemption or reduction of a tax can be granted unless authorised by law.

Article 165: Office of the Auditor General of State Finances

The Office of the Auditor General is an independent Public Institution responsible for the auditing of state finances and assets.

A law determines the responsibilities, organisation and functioning of this Office.

Article 166: Report of the Auditor General of State Finances

The Office of the Auditor General of State Finances submits each year, to both Chambers of Parliament, prior to the commencement of the session devoted to the examination of the

Article 164: L'impôt et sa suppression

L'impôt est émis par une loi.

Nulle exonération ou réduction d'impôt peut être accordée sans autorisation de la loi.

Article 165 : C
des Finances

L'Office de l'Auditeur Général de l'Etat est une institution indépendante chargée de l'audit des finances et du patrimoine de l'Etat.

Une loi détermine l'organisation et le fonctionnement de cet Office.

Article 166 :
Général des F

L'Office de l'Auditeur Général de l'Etat soumet chaque année, avant l'ouverture de la session parlementaire, un rapport sur l'examen du budget de l'Etat.

y'imari ya Leta y'umwaka ushize mbere y'itangira ry'igihembwe cyagenewe gusuzuma ingengo y'imari ya Leta y'umwaka ukurikiye. Iyo raporo igomba kugaragaza uburyo imari yakoreshejwe, amafaranga yakoreshejwe bitari ngombwa cyangwa hadakurikijwe amategeko, kandi niba harabayeho inyerezwa cyangwa isesagura ry'umutungo rusange.

Kopi y'iyi raporo ishyikirizwa Perezida wa Repubilika, Guverinoma, Perezida w'Urukiko rw'Ikirenga n'Umushinjacyaha Mukuru.

Mu gihe kitarenze amezi atandatu (6), Inteko Ishinga Amategeko imaze gushyikirizwa raporo y'Umugenzuzi Mukuru ivugwa muri iyi ngingo, iyiyaho impaka ikanayifataho ibyemezo bikwiye.

Inzego n'abayobozi bagenerwa kopi ya raporo y'Umugenzuzi Mukuru w'Imari ya Leta bagomba gushyira mu bikorwa ibiyikubiyemo bafata ibyemezo bikwiye, ku makosa n'ibindi bitakurikijwe iyo raporo yerekanye.

Inteko Ishinga Amategeko ishobora gusaba

budget of the following year, a complete report on the balance sheet of the State budget of the previous year. This report must indicate the manner in which the budget was executed, unnecessary or unlawful expenditures, and whether there were embezzlement or squandering of public funds.

A copy of the report is submitted to the President of the Republic, Cabinet, the President of Supreme Court, and the Prosecutor General.

Within six (6) months of receiving the report of the Auditor General referred to in this Article, Parliament examines it and takes appropriate decisions.

Institutions and public officials to which a copy of the annual report of the Auditor General is addressed must implement its recommendations by taking appropriate measures as regards irregularities and other shortcomings which were disclosed.

The Parliament may request the Office of the

deux Chambres le bilan des finances, l'exécution du budget, et le montant des dépenses faites, s'il y a eu détournement de deniers publics.

Une copie de ce rapport est soumise au Président de la République, au Gouvernement, au Président de la Cour Suprême et au

Dans un délai maximum de six (6) mois à compter de la réception du rapport de l'Auditeur Général mentionné dans cet article, le Parlement l'examine et prend des décisions appropriées.

Les institutions et les fonctionnaires publics auxquelles une copie du rapport annuel de l'Auditeur Général est adressée doivent mettre en œuvre les recommandations qu'il contient en prenant des mesures appropriées en ce qui concerne les irrégularités et autres carences qui ont été constatées.

Le Parlement peut demander à l'Office de

urwo rwego gukora ubugenzuzi bw'imari mu nzego za Leta cyangwa ku mikoreshereze y'amafaranga yatanzwe na Leta.

UMUTWE WA X: AMASEZERANO MPUZAMAHANGA

Ingingo ya 167: Imishyikirano no kwemeza amasezerano mpuzamahanga

Perezida wa Repbulika cyangwa undi yabihereye uburenganzira ni we ufite ububasha bwo gukora amasezerano mpuzamahanga no kuyashyiraho umukono. Perezida wa Repbulika niwe ufite ububasha bwo kwemeza burundu amasezerano mpuzamahanga. Iyo amaze kwemezwa, ayo masezerano amenyeshwa Inteko Ishinga Amategeko.

Icyakora, amasezerano mpuzamahanga ajyanye no guhagarika intambara, ay'amahoro, ay'ubucuruzi, ayerekeye imiryango mpuzamahanga, afite ingaruka ku mari ya Leta, ahindura amategeko y'Igihugu cyangwa yerekeye abantu ku giti cyabo ntashobora kwemezwa burundu bitabanje kwemerwa n'Inteko Ishinga Amategeko.

Auditor General to conduct a financial audit of State institutions or the use of funds allocated by the State.

CHAPTER X: INTERNATIONAL TREATIES AND AGREEMENTS

Article 167: Negotiation and ratification of international treaties and agreements

The President of the Republic or his or her delegate have the power to negotiate and sign international treaties and agreements. The President of the Republic has the power to ratify international treaties and agreements. The Parliament is notified of those treaties and agreements following their conclusion.

However, international treaties and agreements concerning armistice, peace, commerce, accession to international organisations, those which commit state finances, those requiring modification of national legislation or relating to the status of persons can only be ratified after approval by Parliament.

d'effectuer tous les services des fonds alloués p

CHAPITRE X: INTERNATIONAUX

Article 167: Négociation et ratification des traités et accords internationaux

Le Président de la République ou son délégué ont le pouvoir de négocier et signer les traités et accords internationaux. Le Président de la République a le pouvoir de ratifier les traités et accords internationaux. Le Parlement est avisé de ces traités et accords à leur conclusion.

Toutefois, les traités et accords internationaux concernant l'armistice, la paix, le commerce, l'adhésion à des organisations internationales, ceux qui engagent les finances de l'Etat, ceux qui nécessitent la modification de la législation nationale ou qui concernent le statut des personnes ne peuvent être ratifiés qu'après l'approbation du Parlement.

Amasezerano yo gutanga cyangwa kugurana igice cy'u Rwanda cyangwa se komeka ku Rwanda igice cy'ikindi gihugu ntashobora kwemezwa burundu bitabanje kwemezwa n'Abanyarwanda muri referandumu.

Perezida wa Repubulika n'Inteko Ishinga Amategeko bamenyeshwa amasezerano mpuzamahanga yose agitegurwa ariko atagomba kwemezwa na Perezida wa Repubulika.

Ingingo ya 168: Agaciro k'amasezerano mpuzamahanga

Iyo amaze gutangazwa mu Igazeti ya Leta, amasezerano mpuzamahanga yemejwe burundu mu buryo buteganywa n'amategeko, agira agaciro nk'ak'andi mategeko akurikizwa mu gihugu hakurikijwe ibiteganywa mu gika cya mbere cy'ingingo ya 95 y'iri Tegeko Nshinga.

Ingingo ya 169: Amasezerano mpuzamahanga abujijwe

Birabujijwe gukora amasezerano mpuzamahanga yemera gutuza ingabo

Treaties and agreements ceding or exchanging part of the territory of Rwanda or adding a territory of another country to Rwanda cannot be ratified without the consent of Rwandans through a referendum.

The President of the Republic and Parliament are notified of all negotiations relating to international treaties and agreements which are not subject to ratification by the President of the Republic.

Article 168: Binding force of international treaties and agreements

Upon publication in the Official Gazette, international treaties and agreements which have been duly ratified or approved have the force of law as national legislation in accordance with the hierarchy of laws provided for under the first paragraph of Article 95 of this Constitution.

Article 169: Prohibited International agreements

It is prohibited to make international agreements permitting foreign military bases on

Les traités ou accords de cession ou d'adjonction de territoire ne peuvent être ratifiés sans le consentement des Rwandais constaté par un référendum.

Le Président de la République et le Parlement sont avisés de toutes les négociations relatives aux traités et accords internationaux qui ne sont pas soumis à la ratification par le Président de la République.

Article 168: Force obligatoire des traités et accords internationaux

Les traités et accords internationaux régulièrement ratifiés ou approuvés ont, dès leur publication au Journal Officiel, la force de loi nationale dans le respect de la hiérarchie des lois prévue à l'alinéa premier de l'article 95 de la Constitution.

Article 169: Interdiction des accords internationaux

Les accords internationaux autorisant l'établissement de bases militaires étrangères sur le territoire du Rwanda sont interdits.

z'amahanga mu Gihugu.

Birabujijwe gukora amasezerano mpuzamahanga yemera kunyuzwa cyangwa kurunda mu Gihugu imyanda ihumanya n'ibindi byose byagira ingaruka zikomeye ku buzima bw'abantu no ku bidukikije.

Ingingo ya 170: Ivuguruzanya hagati y'amasezerano mpuzamahanga n'Itegeko Nshinga cyangwa Itegeko Ngenga

Iyo amasezerano mpuzamahanga afite ingingo inyuranyije n'Itegeko Nshinga cyangwa Itegeko Ngenga, ububasha bwo kuyemeza burundu ntibushobora gutangwa Itegeko Nshinga cyangwa iryo tegeko ngenga bitabanjwe kuvugururwa.

UMUTWE WA XI: INGINGO Z'INZIBACYUHO

Ingingo ya 171: Amategeko asanzwe akurikizwa

Ingingo zose z'Itegeko Nshinga rya Repubulika y'u Rwanda ryo kuwa 4 kamena 2003 n'amavugururwa yaryo yabanjirije iri vugururwa bivanyweho kandi bisimbujwe iri Tegeko Nshinga rivuguruye. icyakora,

the national territory.

It is prohibited to make international agreements permitting the transit or dumping, on national territory, of toxic waste and other hazardous materials likely to cause serious damage to public health and the environment.

Article 170: International treaties and agreements conflicting with the Constitution or an organic law

Where an international treaty or agreement contains provisions which are conflicting with the Constitution or an organic law, the power to ratify or approve that treaty or agreement cannot be exercised until the Constitution or the organic law is amended.

CHAPTER XI: TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Article 171: Laws in force

All provisions of the Constitution of the Republic of Rwanda of 4 June 2003 and its amendments prior to this revision are repealed and replaced by this revised Constitution. However, persons elected or appointed to a

interdits.

Les accords de transit ou de dépôt, sur le territoire national, de déchets toxiques et autres matières dangereuses susceptibles de causer de graves dommages à la santé publique et à l'environnement

Article 170: Accords internationaux en conflit avec la Constitution ou une loi organique

Lorsqu'un traité ou un accord international contient des dispositions qui sont en conflit avec la Constitution ou une loi organique, le pouvoir de ratifier ou d'approuver ce traité ou cet accord ne peut être exercé que si la Constitution ou la loi organique est amendée.

CHAPITRE XI: DISPOSITIONS TRANSITIONNELLES

Article 171 : Les lois en vigueur

Toutes les dispositions de la Constitution de la République Rwandaise du 4 juin 2003 et ses amendements antérieurs à cette révision sont abrogés et remplacés par la présente Constitution. Toutefois, les personnes élues ou nommées à

abantu batowe cyangwa bashyizweho hakurikijwe manda zishingiye ku ngingo z'Itegeko Nshinga ritaravugururwa kandi batavuzwe mu zindi ngingo z'inzibacyuho z'iri Tegeko Nshinga rivuguruye bakomeza manda batorewe cyangwa bashyirihweho.

Andi mategeko yose asanzwe akurikizwa mbere y'uko iri Tegeko Nshinga rivuguruye ritangira gukurikizwa akomeza kubahirizwa mu ngingo zayo zose zitanyuranyije n'iri Tegeko Nshinga mu ireme ryazo kugeza igihe ayo mategeko ahujwe n'ibiteganywa n'iri Tegeko Nshinga rivuguruye.

Ingingo ya 172: Perezida wa Repubulika

Perezida wa Repubulika uri ku buyobozi mu gihe iri Tegeko Nshinga rivuguruye ritangira gukurikizwa akomeza manda yatorewe.

Hatabangamiwe ibiteganywa mu ngingo ya 101 y'iri Tegeko Nshinga, hitawe ku busabwa bw'Abanyarwanda bwabaye mbere y'uko iri Tegeko Nshinga rivuguruye ritangira gukurikizwa, bushingiye ku bibazo byihariye u Rwanda rwasigiwe n'amateka mabi

term of office based on the provisions of the Constitution prior to its revision and who are not mentioned in other transitional provisions of this revised Constitution continue to serve the term for which they were elected or appointed to.

All other laws in force before the commencement of this revised Constitution continue to be in force in all their provisions which are not inconsistent in terms of their substance with this revised Constitution until those laws are harmonised with this revised Constitution.

Article 172: The President of the Republic

The President of the Republic in office at the time this revised Constitution comes into force continues to serve the term of office for which he was elected.

Without prejudice to Article 101 of this Constitution, considering the petitions submitted by Rwandans that preceded the coming into force of this revised Constitution, which were informed by the particular challenges of Rwanda's tragic history and the

personnes qui ont exercé un mandat basé sur les dispositions de la Constitution avant sa révision et qui ne sont pas mentionnées dans d'autres dispositions transitoires de la Constitution révisée continuent de servir le terme pour lequel elles ont été élues ou nommées.

D'autres lois en vigueur de la Constitution demeurent en vigueur dans toutes leurs dispositions qui ne sont pas incompatibles en substance avec la présente Constitution jusqu'à ce qu'elles soient harmonisées avec la présente Constitution.

Article 172: Le Président de la République

Le Président de la République en fonction au moment de l'entrée en vigueur de la présente Constitution continue de servir le mandat pour lequel il a été élu.

Sans préjudice de l'article 101 de la Constitution, compte tenu des pétitions déposées par les Rwandais avant l'entrée en vigueur de la présente Constitution, qui ont été informées par les défis sans précédent de l'histoire tragique du Rwanda et les

rwanyuzemo n'inzira igihugu cyafashe yo kuyivanamo, ibimaze kugerwaho no kubaka umusingi w'iterambere rirambye; hashyizweho manda imwe y'imyaka irindwi (7) ikurikira isozwa rya manda ivugwa mu gika cya mbere cy'iyi ngingo.

Ibiteganywa mu ngingo ya 101 y'iri Tegeko Nshinga bitangira gukurikizwa nyuma ya manda y'imyaka irindwi (7) ivugwa mu gika cya kabiri (2) cy'iyi ngingo.

Ingingo ya 173: Abasenateri

Abasenateri bari mu myanya igihe iri Tegeko Nshinga rivuguruye ritangira gukurikizwa bakomeza manda batorewe cyangwa bashyiriweho.

Ingingo ya 174: Perezida na Visi Perezida b'Urukiko rw'Ikirenga

Perezida na Visi Perezida b'Urukiko rw'Ikirenga bari ku buyobozi mu gihe iri Tegeko Nshinga rivuguruye ritangira gukurikizwa bakomeza manda bashyiriweho.

choice made to overcome them, the progress so far achieved and the desire to lay a firm foundation for sustainable development, a seven (7) year presidential term of office is established and shall follow the completion of the term of office referred to in the first paragraph of this Article.

The provisions of Article 101 of this Constitution shall take effect after the the seven (7) year term of office referred to in the second paragraph of this Article.

Article 173: Senators

Senators in office at the time this revised Constitution comes into force continue to serve the term for which they were elected or appointed to.

Article 174: The President and Vice President of the Supreme Court

The President and Vice President of the Supreme Court in office at the time this revised Constitution comes into force continue to serve the term to which they were appointed.

tragique qu' a choisie pour l réalisés et le solide pour le mandat Présidé et prend effet à l'alinéa premie

Les dispositio présente Const mandat de sept présent article.

Article 173: S

Les Sénateurs lors de l'entr Constitution r mandat pour nommés.

Article 174 : de la Cour Su

Le Président et Suprême dont l'entrée en Constitution r mandat pour le

**UMUTWE WA XII: IVUGURURWA
RY'ITEGEKO NSHINGA N'INGINGO
ZISOZA**

**Ingingo ya 175: Uburyo bwo kuvugurura
Itegeko Nshinga**

Ububasha bwo gutangiza ivugurura ry'Itegeko Nshinga bufitwe na Perezida wa Repubulika bimaze kwemezwa n'Inama y'Abaminisitiri; bufitwe kandi na buri Mutwe w'Inteko Ishinga Amategeko binyuze mu itora ku bwiganze bwa bibiri bya gatatu (2/3) by'amajwi y'abawugize.

Ivugururwa ryemezwa ritowe ku bwiganze bwa bitatu bya kane (3/4) by'amajwi y'abagize buri Mutwe w'Inteko Ishinga Amategeko.

Ariko iyo iryo vugururwa ryerekeye manda ya Perezida wa Repubulika, ubutegetsi bwa demokarasi ishingiyeye ku bitekerezo binyuranye cyangwa ku bwoko bw'ubutegetsi buteganyijwe n'iri Tegeko Nshinga cyane cyane ku butegetsi bwa Leta bushingiyeye kuri Repubulika n'ubusugire

**CHAPTER XII: AMENDMENT OR
REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION
AND FINAL PROVISIONS**

**Article 175: Procedure for amending or
revising the Constitution**

The power to initiate amendment or revision of the Constitution is vested in the President of the Republic after approval by Cabinet, or in each Chamber of Parliament through a two thirds (2/3) majority vote of members.

The amendment or revision of the Constitution requires a three-quarters (3/4) majority vote of the members of each Chamber of Parliament.

However, if the amendment concerns the term of office of the President of the Republic or the system of democratic Government based on political pluralism, or the constitutional regime established by this Constitution especially the republican form of the Government and national sovereignty, the amendment must be

**CHAPITRE
CONSTITUTIONNEL
FINALES**

**Article 175: Procédure de
révision de la Constitution**

L'initiative de la révision de la Constitution appartient au Président de la République après approbation par le Cabinet ou à chaque Chambre de Parliament à la majorité des deux tiers (2/3) des membres.

La révision de la Constitution nécessite une majorité des trois quarts (3/4) des membres de chaque Chambre de Parliament.

Toutefois, lorsque l'amendement concerne le mandat du Président de la République ou le régime démocratique basé sur le pluralisme politique, ou le régime constitutionnel établi par cette Constitution, notamment le régime républicain ou la souveraineté nationale, l'amendement doit être

bw'Igihugu, rigomba kwemezwa na referendumu, rimaze gutorwa na buri Mutwe w'Inteko Ishinga Amategeko.

Nta mushinga w'ivugururwa ry'iyi ngingo ushobora kwakirwa.

Ingingo ya 176: Gutangira gukurikizwa kw'amategeko

Amategeko n'amateka ntibishobora gutangira gukurikizwa bitabanje gutangazwa mu buryo buteganywa n'amategeko.

Ntawe ushobora kwitwaza ko atazi itegeko iyo ryatangajwe mu buryo buteganywa n'amategeko.

Amategeko gakondo atanditse akomeza gukurikizwa gusa iyo atasimbuwe n'amategeko yanditse kandi akaba atanyuranyije n'Itegeko Nshinga, amategeko, n'amateka cyangwa ngo abe abangamiye uburenganzira bwa Muntu, ituze rusange rya rubanda cyangwa imyitwarire iboneye.

passed by referendum, after adoption by each Chamber of Parliament.

No proposal of amendment to this Article is permitted.

Article 176: Commencement of laws

Laws and orders cannot enter into force without their prior publication in accordance with procedures determined by law.

Ignorance of a duly published law is not an excuse.

Unwritten customary law remains applicable provided it has not been replaced by written law, is not inconsistent with the Constitution, laws, and orders, and neither violates human rights nor prejudices public security or good morals.

chaque Chamb

Aucun projet ne peut être rec

Article 176: E

Les lois et les ordres n'entrent en vigueur s'ils n'ont été publiés dans les conditions déte

Nul n'est censé ignorer la loi publiée.

La coutume ne cesse d'être applicable tant qu'elle n'a pas été remplacée par la loi et qu'elle n'est pas contraire à la Constitution, aux lois, aux ordres, et qu'elle ne porte pas atteinte à la sécurité publique ou à l'ordre public.

Ingingo ya 177: Igihe iri Tegeko Nshinga ritangira gukurikizwa

Iri Tegeko Nshinga rivuguruye ryemejwe na referandumu yo ku wa 18/12/2015 ritangira gukurikizwa rimaze gushyirwaho umukono na Perezida wa Repubulika kandi rigatangazwa mu Igazeti ya Leta ya Repubulika y'u Rwanda.

Kigali, ku wa 24/12/2015

(sé)
KAGAME Paul
Perezida wa Repubulika

(sé)
MUREKEZI Anastase
Minisitiri w'Intebe

Bibonywe kandi bishyizweho Ikirango cya Repubulika:

(sé)
BUSINGYE Johnston
Minisitiri w'Ubutabera/Intumwa Nkuru ya Leta

Article 177: Commencement of this Constitution

This revised Constitution passed by referendum of 18/12/2015 comes into force upon promulgation by the President of the Republic and its publication in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Rwanda.

Kigali, on 24/12/2015

(sé)
KAGAME Paul
President of the Republic

(sé)
MUREKEZI Anastase
Prime Minister

Seen and sealed with the Seal of the Republic:

(sé)
BUSINGYE Johnston
Minister of Justice/Attorney General

Article 177: présente Cons

La présente C par référendu vigueur dès sa de la Républiq Officiel de la R

Kigali, le 24/12

(sé)
Présid

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Vu et scellé

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Ministre de