DRAFTING NOTE

ASSOCIATIONS, CHARITIES AND CIVIL SOCIETY ACT

1. Status and purpose of this note

This drafting note is explanatory and is not part of the proposed Assembly Act. It identifies the legislative need, the relationship with earlier Eritrean law, the principal matters retained, the modernization choices made and the place of the draft within the emerging constitutional statute book. The instrument remains a consultation draft and should be finalized only after legal, institutional, fiscal and public review.

2. Legislative need and prior law

The draft replaces the restrictive NGO and association framework associated with Proclamation 145/2005 and related measures. Registration under that system could operate as political permission rather than recognition of legal personality.

3. What the draft retains

It retains legal personality, basic governance, financial records, accountability for charitable assets and lawful supervision of fraud and abuse.

4. What the draft updates and modernizes

It establishes simple and time-bound registration, freedom of association, funding neutrality, proportionate reporting, reasons, independent review, electronic filing and special protection against dissolution or suspension by unreviewable executive discretion.

5. Constitutional, code and treaty fit

The draft is framed under the Constitution of Eritrea 1997 and must be read with the Civil Code, Penal Code, Civil Procedure Code and Criminal Procedure Code of Eritrea 2015 where those Codes govern. It is also coordinated with the other institutional, financial, commercial, land, labour, administrative and sectoral drafts in this collection. References to international or regional standards guide compatibility and implementation; they do not bypass the Treaty-Making Act or convert an unincorporated instrument into domestic law.

6. Scope and organization

The principal divisions address preliminary provisions; formation and legal personality; membership, governance and accountability; resources, funding and economic activity; public-benefit organizations and charities; public grants and contracting; foreign and international organizations; supervision, inquiry and enforcement; civil society registration authority; suspension, dissolution and merger; review, appeals and remedies; transitional and final provisions.

7. Transition, implementation and consultation

The draft preserves lawful accrued rights, completed transactions, pending proceedings and institutional continuity where appropriate, while preventing temporary savings from preserving unconstitutional coercion or indefinite executive discretion. Before enactment or issuance, authentic predecessor instruments and amendments should be verified, cross-references and fiscal capacity confirmed, implementing regulations and digital systems prepared, and affected institutions, professions, communities and the public given a practical opportunity to comment.

CONSULTATION DRAFT — NOT ENACTED LAW

ACT NO. ___ OF 2026

ASSOCIATIONS, CHARITIES AND CIVIL SOCIETY ACT

(ASSEMBLY ACT)

AN ACT TO PROTECT FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION; TO PROVIDE SIMPLE AND TRANSPARENT LEGAL RECOGNITION FOR ASSOCIATIONS, CHARITIES, FOUNDATIONS AND CIVIL-SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS; TO REGULATE PUBLIC-BENEFIT STATUS, ACCOUNTABILITY, FUNDING AND LAWFUL OVERSIGHT; TO RESTRICT SUSPENSION AND DISSOLUTION TO NECESSARY AND PROPORTIONATE MEASURES SUBJECT TO JUDICIAL CONTROL; AND TO PROVIDE FOR RELATED MATTERS.

PREAMBLE

WHEREAS Article 19(6) of the Constitution of Eritrea guarantees every citizen the right to form organizations for political, social, economic and cultural ends, and Articles 14, 19(5), 24, 26 and 28 protect equality, peaceful assembly, fair administration, narrowly defined limitations and remedies;
WHEREAS voluntary organizations permit citizens and residents to solve common problems, provide services, defend rights, develop culture, assist vulnerable persons and participate in democratic government;
WHEREAS registration should confer legal personality and public accountability rather than permission to associate, and lawful domestic or foreign funding should not place civil society under political control;
WHEREAS transparent accounts, protection of beneficiaries and proportionate oversight are compatible with organizational independence and freedom of expression;
NOW, THEREFORE, the National Assembly of Eritrea, acting under Articles 19 and 32 of the Constitution, enacts as follows:

CHAPTER I
PRELIMINARY PROVISIONS

Article 1 — Short title

This Act may be cited as the “Associations, Charities and Civil Society Act 2026.”

Article 2 — Purposes

1. to protect the freedom to form, join, operate and leave voluntary organizations;
2. to provide prompt and inexpensive legal personality through registration;
3. to protect organizational autonomy, lawful advocacy and access to resources;
4. to establish transparent public-benefit and charity standards;

5. to prevent fraud, private diversion and abuse through proportionate reporting and remedies; and
6. to ensure that suspension and dissolution occur only through due process and independent courts.

Article 3 — Application

1. This Act applies to membership associations, charities, foundations, civil-society organizations, networks and comparable non-profit bodies.
2. Informal groups may operate lawfully without registration unless they seek legal personality, public-benefit status or another statutory privilege.
3. Political parties, trade unions, cooperatives, companies and religious organizations are governed principally by their specific Acts but retain constitutional freedom of association.
4. A foreign or international non-profit operating in Eritrea is governed by Chapter VII.

Article 4 — Interpretation

In this Act, unless the context requires otherwise—
1. "association" means a voluntary non-profit organization of two or more persons pursuing a lawful common purpose;
2. "Authority" means the Civil Society Registration Authority established under Article 42;
3. "beneficial controller" means a natural person exercising ultimate effective control over an organization or its material assets;
4. "charity" means an organization registered for exclusively or primarily public-benefit purposes;
5. "civil-society organization" includes an association, charity, foundation, network and non-profit service or advocacy body;
6. "foundation" means a non-membership legal person established with dedicated property for a lawful non-profit purpose;
7. "foreign organization" means a non-profit legal person established under the law of another state;
8. "public-benefit activity" means an activity listed in Article 25 or recognized under that Article;
9. "public collection" means solicitation of donations from the general public; and
10. "register" means the electronic and printed Civil Society Register established under Article 45.

Article 5 — Freedom of association

1. Every person may form, join, participate in and leave a lawful association.
2. Citizens may form organizations for political, social, economic and cultural ends under Article 19(6) of the Constitution.
3. A non-citizen lawfully present may form or join an association except for a narrowly tailored restriction concerning direct electoral-party governance under electoral law.
4. No person shall be compelled to join, remain in or financially support an association except a professional regulatory body validly established by an Assembly Act.

Article 6 — Organizational autonomy

1. An organization may determine its name, purpose, membership, governance, policies, staff, activities, partnerships and lawful use of resources.
2. A public body shall not appoint, approve or remove an officer except through a court remedy under this Act.
3. An organization may criticize, monitor, litigate against or advocate reform of government policy.
4. Receipt of public or foreign funds does not convert an organization into a government agent.

CHAPTER II
FORMATION AND LEGAL PERSONALITY

Article 7 — Formation without prior permission

1. An informal association is formed by agreement of at least two persons for a lawful non-profit purpose.
2. Formation does not require prior government permission, political endorsement or minimum property.
3. An informal association may meet, speak, advocate, receive modest contributions and conduct lawful activities in the names of its members.
4. Members remain personally responsible for obligations unless legal personality or another lawful arrangement provides otherwise.

Article 8 — Application for registration

1. An organization seeking legal personality shall submit its name, service address, purposes, governing document, names of initial responsible officers and prescribed fee.
2. The governing document shall state membership or governance, decision procedure, financial control, conflicts, amendment and dissolution.
3. The Authority shall not demand an activity plan, political approval, donor commitment, office lease or minimum capital except reasonable dedicated property for a foundation.
4. Application shall be available electronically and through accessible non-electronic offices.

Article 9 — Registration by right

1. The Authority shall register a compliant application within ten business days.
2. Registration may be refused only where the purpose is unlawful, the name is materially deceptive or confusing, required information remains missing after opportunity to correct, or the governing document authorizes private distribution inconsistent with non-profit status.
3. The Authority shall not assess desirability, duplication, political opinion, ethnicity, religion, foreign relationship or criticism of government.

4. Failure to decide within the period results in provisional registration until a lawful decision.

Article 10 — Legal effect of registration

1. A registered organization is a legal person with perpetual succession and capacity to contract, own and dispose of property, employ, borrow, sue and be sued.
2. Its liabilities are separate from members and officers except for personal wrongdoing, guarantee or another legal ground.
3. It may operate throughout Eritrea subject to laws of general application.
4. A local branch is not separately registered unless it seeks separate legal personality.

Article 11 — Certificate and public record

1. The Authority shall issue a secure electronic and printed certificate stating name, number, form and registration date.
2. The public register shall state the organization's name, purposes, service address, responsible officers, public-benefit status and current standing.
3. Home addresses, identity numbers, beneficiary data and other sensitive personal information shall not be public.
4. Absence of a printed certificate does not defeat a status recorded lawfully in the register.

Article 12 — Name

1. An organization may choose any name not fraudulently implying government authority, another person's identity or a prohibited unlawful purpose.
2. A name shall not be refused merely because it contains "Eritrean," "national," "human rights," "democracy," "development" or another public-interest expression.
3. A name dispute may be resolved through reasonable coexistence, qualification or priority.
4. Change of name does not affect rights or liabilities.

Article 13 — Amendment and notification

1. An organization may amend its governing document according to its internal rules.
2. It shall notify the Authority within thirty days of a material change to name, purpose, service address, governing structure or responsible officers.
3. The change is effective internally when validly adopted and against third parties upon notice where reliance is material.
4. The Authority may refuse registration of an amendment only on the grounds in Article 9.

CHAPTER III
MEMBERSHIP, GOVERNANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Article 14 — Membership

1. Membership rules shall be stated in the governing document and applied consistently with law.
2. A private expressive association may define mission-related membership, but discrimination in public services, employment or statutory privileges remains subject to equality law.
3. Expulsion or suspension shall follow fair internal procedure where membership carries a substantial property, professional or livelihood interest.
4. A member may resign subject to settled financial obligations.

Article 15 — Governing body

1. A registered organization shall have a governing body responsible for strategy, legal compliance and stewardship.
2. A majority shall not be close family members where the organization solicits public funds or holds public-benefit status, unless the Authority grants a reasoned exception for a small family foundation.
3. Officers owe duties of good faith, care, loyalty and proper purpose.
4. An unpaid officer is not liable for a reasonable good-faith decision absent gross negligence or misconduct.

Article 16 — Conflicts of interest

1. An officer shall disclose a material personal, family or financial interest in a proposed transaction.
2. The interested person shall not vote and the remaining body shall determine fairness in the organization's interests.
3. A related-party transaction shall be documented and, for a charity, conducted on terms no less favorable than reasonably available.
4. Serious undisclosed benefit may be recovered through civil proceedings.

Article 17 — Meetings and decisions

1. Meetings may occur physically, electronically or by hybrid means where members can participate meaningfully.
2. Notice, quorum and voting shall follow the governing document.
3. Written unanimous or qualified consent may substitute for meeting where permitted.
4. Minutes shall record material decisions, conflicts and authorization without requiring disclosure of protected advocacy strategy.

Article 18 — Accounts and internal control

1. A registered organization shall keep accurate records of income, expenditure, assets, liabilities and restricted funds.
2. Controls shall be proportionate to size, risk and public fundraising.
3. Records shall ordinarily be retained for seven years.
4. Beneficiary privacy and confidential legal, medical and advocacy information shall be protected.

Article 19 — Annual statement

1. A small organization shall file a simplified annual statement of continued operation, officers, income and expenditure.
2. A larger organization or charity shall file financial statements and an activity summary proportionate to turnover and public risk.
3. Thresholds shall be prescribed transparently and adjusted periodically.
4. Failure to file shall trigger notice and opportunity to cure before sanction.

Article 20 — Audit or independent review

1. A charity or organization above the prescribed financial threshold shall obtain an independent review or audit according to size and risk.
2. The reviewer shall be professionally qualified and independent of management.
3. Donor requirement may exceed the statutory minimum by agreement.
4. Audit powers do not authorize inquiry into lawful political opinion or confidential beneficiaries beyond financial necessity.

CHAPTER IV
RESOURCES, FUNDING AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Article 21 — Right to obtain resources

1. An organization may solicit, receive, hold and use money, property, volunteer service, grants, gifts, membership dues and lawful income from domestic or foreign sources.
2. Prior government approval of a donor or grant is not required unless a targeted sanction or anti-money-laundering law of general application applies.
3. Banking, foreign exchange and transfer services shall be provided without discrimination based on lawful advocacy.
4. A restriction shall be stated by law, necessary, proportionate and reviewable.

Article 22 — Foreign funding

1. Foreign funding is lawful and shall not by itself affect registration, public-benefit status or freedom to advocate.
2. A material foreign grant shall be disclosed in the annual statement by donor category, amount and general purpose, subject to protection of a donor facing a credible risk.

3. A public communication materially financed by a foreign government may be required to disclose that fact.
4. Disclosure shall not label an organization or officer as a foreign agent or disloyal person.

Article 23 — Economic activity

1. An organization may conduct trade or business related or incidental to its purpose.
2. Net income shall be applied to the organization's non-profit purposes and shall not be distributed privately.
3. A substantial unrelated business may be conducted through a taxable subsidiary under the Commercial Code.
4. Lawful cost recovery and sale of services do not destroy non-profit status.

Article 24 — Public collections

1. A public collection may be conducted after a simple notice identifying organizer, purpose, period and method.
2. Urgent humanitarian or community collection may begin immediately with notice as soon as practicable.
3. Collectors shall identify the purpose, safeguard funds and report material results.
4. Fraudulent solicitation is subject to civil and criminal law.

CHAPTER V
PUBLIC-BENEFIT ORGANIZATIONS AND CHARITIES

Article 25 — Public-benefit purposes

1. Public-benefit purposes include relief of poverty, education, health, equality, human rights, humanitarian assistance, environment, culture, science, religion, disability, children, elderly persons, community development, sport and another comparable public good.
2. Advocacy, research, litigation and public education advancing a public-benefit purpose qualify.
3. An organization serving a narrow private membership does not qualify unless public benefit substantially exceeds private benefit.
4. The Commission may recognize an analogous purpose through published reasons.

Article 26 — Application for public-benefit status

1. A registered organization may apply by showing public-benefit purposes, non-distribution, governance and accountable use of assets.
2. The Authority shall decide within thirty business days.
3. Refusal shall identify the unmet statutory criterion and review right.
4. Status shall not depend on support for government policy.

Article 27 — Benefits and obligations

1. A public-benefit organization may receive tax exemption, deductible donations, public grants and other benefits provided by tax and budget law.
2. It shall apply income and assets to public-benefit purposes and file proportionate public reports.
3. Benefits shall be granted through objective general rules and not discretionary political favor.
4. Tax exemption does not remove labour, safety, procurement or anti-fraud duties.

Article 28 — Political and electoral activity

1. A public-benefit organization may advocate law and policy, criticize officials, organize public education and participate in constitutional litigation.
2. It shall not use tax-advantaged charitable funds principally to finance a candidate or political party.
3. Non-partisan voter education, debate, monitoring and issue advocacy are permitted.
4. A sanction shall target the misused funds and shall not suppress unrelated public-benefit work.

Article 29 — Restricted gifts and endowments

1. A lawful donor restriction shall be respected consistently with the organization's purposes and public policy.
2. An impossible, unlawful or wasteful restriction may be modified by the competent regional court upon notice to the donor where practicable.
3. Endowment investment shall follow prudent stewardship and conflict rules.
4. Restricted assets shall not be diverted to government merely because an organization closes.

CHAPTER VI
PUBLIC GRANTS AND CONTRACTING

Article 30 — Eligibility for public funds

1. A civil-society organization may compete for public grants and contracts under public-finance and procurement law.
2. Criteria shall be published, objective, proportionate and viewpoint-neutral.
3. Prior criticism, litigation or monitoring of government is not a disqualification.
4. A conflict, award, score and contract shall be disclosed subject to protected information.

Article 31 — Service contracts

1. A public-service contract shall state outputs, funding, beneficiary protections, audit and termination.

2. The contracting body may monitor public funds but shall not control unrelated governance or advocacy.
3. Beneficiaries retain rights and complaint mechanisms.
4. A contractor performing a public function remains subject to applicable public-law standards.

Article 32 — Emergency and humanitarian coordination

1. During emergency, organizations and Government shall coordinate through transparent and non-discriminatory arrangements.
2. Registration shall not be delayed where urgent life-saving assistance is required and the organization can be identified and supervised proportionately.
3. Access restrictions shall be necessary for safety and shall not favor politically connected organizations.
4. Humanitarian principles and beneficiary data protection shall be respected.

CHAPTER VII
FOREIGN AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Article 33 — Recognition of foreign organization

1. A foreign organization may operate after filing its constitutive document, foreign legal status, Eritrean service address, local representative and proposed purposes.
2. The Authority shall issue recognition within fifteen business days unless a ground in Article 9 applies.
3. A bilateral agreement is not required.
4. Recognition shall not depend on transfer of funds through a government agency.

Article 34 — Local office and employment

1. A recognized foreign organization may establish offices, employ citizens and non-citizens, lease property, contract and hold accounts.
2. Work permits shall be processed under immigration and labour laws through coordinated procedures.
3. A reasonable local-capacity plan may be encouraged but shall not impose forced political partnership.
4. Employment shall comply with the Labour Code of Eritrea 2026.

Article 35 — International networks and partnerships

1. A domestic organization may affiliate with, join, establish or leave an international network.
2. It may communicate, exchange data lawfully, attend meetings and conduct joint programs.
3. Cross-border transfer restrictions shall be limited to lawfully protected data, sanctions, crime prevention and legitimate financial regulation.
4. International affiliation does not change domestic legal personality.

Article 36 — Privileges and immunities

1. Privilege or immunity exists only under a ratified treaty or Assembly Act.
2. Registration does not confer diplomatic status.
3. An organization shall disclose any claimed privilege in contracts and proceedings.
4. A dispute concerning immunity shall be determined by a competent court.

CHAPTER VIII
SUPERVISION, INQUIRY AND ENFORCEMENT

Article 37 — Risk-based supervision

1. The Authority shall supervise filing, public-benefit compliance and protection of charitable assets through proportionate risk-based methods.
2. Lawful advocacy, foreign funding, minority identity or criticism shall not be treated as risk.
3. Routine review shall rely on filed records before intrusive inspection.
4. A request for additional information shall identify legal authority, relevance and response time.

Article 38 — Inspection

1. An on-site inspection requires reasonable grounds of serious non-compliance and written authorization.
2. Entry without consent requires a judicial warrant particularly describing place, records and purpose.
3. Legally privileged, medical, beneficiary, source and security-sensitive records shall receive protective procedures.
4. The organization may have counsel present and receive the inspection record.

Article 39 — Compliance notice

1. For a curable breach, the Authority shall issue a notice stating facts, law, corrective action and reasonable period.
2. The organization may respond, propose an alternative remedy and seek review.
3. Technical or first-time minor breach shall not result in suspension or disproportionate penalty.
4. Voluntary correction shall be considered in enforcement.

Article 40 — Interim protective order

1. Where credible evidence shows imminent serious loss of charitable assets or harm to beneficiaries, the Authority may apply to the competent regional court for a temporary protective order.

2. The Court may preserve specified assets, require dual authorization, appoint a temporary custodian or prohibit a particular transaction.
3. The order shall not suspend expression or unrelated activity.
4. An urgent ex parte order expires after seven days unless confirmed after hearing.

Article 41 — Administrative penalties

1. The Authority may impose a proportionate civil penalty only for a contravention and liable person defined, and within a maximum enacted, by the National Assembly.
2. No monetary penalty may be imposed until those statutory elements are in force.
3. A penalty requires notice, evidence, response, reasoned decision and independent review.
4. Inability to pay and impact on beneficiaries shall be considered, and a penalty shall not be converted into imprisonment.

CHAPTER IX
CIVIL SOCIETY REGISTRATION AUTHORITY

Article 42 — Establishment and status

1. A Civil Society Registration Authority is established to administer registration and public-benefit status.
2. The President shall assign administrative support to an appropriate ministry under Article 42(13) of the Constitution without changing statutory functions.
3. Registration and enforcement decisions shall be professional and insulated from police, military, intelligence and political direction.
4. The Authority shall publish reasons, statistics and operational standards.

Article 43 — Functions

1. The Authority shall register organizations, maintain the register, decide public-benefit status, receive reports, provide guidance and enforce this Act.
2. It shall facilitate formation and compliance rather than direct lawful activity.
3. It shall coordinate with tax, labour and financial bodies through lawful information protocols.
4. It shall not approve projects, donors, partners, publications or advocacy.

Article 44 — Registrar

1. A Registrar shall head the Authority and be appointed on merit under the Civil Service Administration Act.
2. The Registrar shall have legal or substantial civil-society, corporate-registration or public-administration experience.
3. The Registrar shall disclose conflicts and may not hold party office or manage a regulated organization.
4. Delegations shall be written and published.

Article 45 — Civil Society Register

1. The Authority shall maintain a free searchable electronic register and accessible printed service.
2. The register shall distinguish current, late-filing, suspended, dissolved and historical status accurately.
3. Filing documents shall be publicly accessible subject to privacy and safety redaction.
4. A registry error shall be corrected promptly with an audit trail.

CHAPTER X
SUSPENSION, DISSOLUTION AND MERGER

Article 46 — Voluntary dissolution

1. An organization may dissolve according to its governing document after paying or providing for liabilities.
2. Remaining charitable or public-benefit assets shall transfer to a comparable organization and not to members or officers.
3. Creditors, employees and restricted donors shall receive lawful notice.
4. The Authority shall record dissolution after receiving final accounts.

Article 47 — Involuntary suspension

1. Only the competent regional court may suspend an organization.
2. Suspension requires clear evidence that continued operation creates an imminent serious threat to life, facilitates a serious crime or risks substantial irreversible loss of protected charitable assets.
3. The order shall be narrow, time-limited and preserve lawful expression, defence, employee rights and essential beneficiary services where possible.
4. Suspension expires after thirty days unless renewed on current evidence.

Article 48 — Involuntary dissolution

1. Only the competent regional court may order dissolution.
2. Dissolution is a last resort requiring clear and convincing evidence that the organization persistently pursues a serious unlawful purpose or cannot remedy grave fraud or abuse by lesser means.
3. Conduct of an officer or member is not attributed to the organization unless authorized, adopted or enabled by serious governance failure.
4. Political criticism, peaceful advocacy, foreign funding or a minor regulatory breach is never a dissolution ground.

Article 49 — Receivership and asset protection

1. Where dissolution is unnecessary, the Court may remove a culpable officer, order restitution, require governance reform or appoint a limited receiver.

2. A receiver owes duties to the organization's lawful purposes and beneficiaries and shall not take political direction.
3. Receivership shall be reviewed at least every ninety days.
4. Costs shall be reasonable and judicially supervised.

Article 50 — Merger and conversion

1. Organizations may merge by governing-body and membership approval required by their documents.
2. Creditors and restricted funds shall be protected and public-benefit assets remain dedicated.
3. A charity may convert to another non-profit form but not distribute protected assets privately.
4. The Authority shall register the transaction without re-evaluating lawful purposes politically.

CHAPTER XI
REVIEW, APPEALS AND REMEDIES

Article 51 — Internal reconsideration

1. An affected organization may request reconsideration within thirty days.
2. A different senior officer shall decide within twenty business days.
3. Urgent judicial relief remains available.
4. Reconsideration does not suspend lawful operation unless a court orders otherwise.

Article 52 — Appeal to regional court

1. An organization, member, donor or affected beneficiary may appeal a final decision of the Authority to the competent regional court.
2. The Court may review law, fact, proportionality, constitutional compliance and procedure.
3. It may register, restore, vary, set aside, enjoin, order restitution or grant another effective remedy.
4. Proceedings affecting continued operation or humanitarian service shall be expedited.

Article 53 — Standing in public-interest cases

1. An organization may bring proceedings concerning its purposes and the rights of affected persons according to procedural law.
2. A court shall not deny standing merely because harm is shared by a community.
3. Representative litigation shall protect consent, conflicts and beneficiary interests.
4. This Article does not remove standing requirements reasonably necessary for a concrete legal dispute.

Article 54 — Protection from retaliation

1. No public body, bank, employer or contractor shall retaliate unlawfully against a person for forming, joining, funding or assisting an organization.
2. A complainant, witness and whistleblower shall receive applicable protection.
3. An organization may seek injunction, restoration, damages and other lawful relief.
4. A funding decision remains reviewable for discrimination, improper purpose and procedural unfairness.

CHAPTER XII
TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 55 — Conversion of existing organizations

1. An organization registered at commencement continues as a registered organization.
2. It shall file only information necessary to update the register within six months and shall not reapply for political approval.
3. A prior public-benefit or comparable status continues for twelve months pending simplified conversion.
4. A pending application shall be decided under this Act.

Article 56 — Review of prior restrictions

1. A prior suspension, closure, asset freeze, funding ban or officer disqualification shall expire at commencement unless confirmed by the competent regional court within thirty days under this Act.
2. The Authority shall notify affected organizations and release records and assets not subject to a lawful order.
3. A prior dissolution may be reviewed where imposed without judicial process or for conduct protected by the Constitution.
4. Compensation and restitution remain available under applicable law.

Article 57 — Data and records transition

1. The former responsible office shall transfer registration and financial records securely to the Authority.
2. Political, intelligence or irrelevant personal annotations shall not become registry data.
3. An organization may inspect and correct its transferred record.
4. Missing or destroyed records shall be reported publicly and reconstructed cooperatively.

Article 58 — Regulations

1. The President may issue regulations concerning forms, reasonable fees, financial thresholds, public collections, electronic filing and administrative implementation.
2. Regulations shall not require project, donor, partner, advocacy or political approval or expand suspension and dissolution grounds.

3. Draft regulations shall be published for consultation and reviewed for constitutional and treaty compatibility.
4. The Authority may issue non-binding guidance clearly distinguished from law.

Article 59 — Repeal

1. Proclamation 145/2005 concerning administration of non-governmental organizations and its implementing instruments are repealed.
2. Earlier private-chartered-body and NGO-control instruments are repealed only when identified by verified number, year and title in the statute-law revision schedule.
3. Lawful contracts, employment, property, grants and liabilities are preserved.
4. A prior political restriction, mandatory government channel or foreign-funding prohibition is not preserved.

Article 60 — Commencement

1. This Act enters into force thirty days after publication in the Gazette.
2. Articles 5 to 7 and the prohibition against political project approval apply immediately.
3. The Authority shall become operational within six months, and the existing registration office shall apply this Act in the interim.

Made at Asmara, this ___ day of __________ 2026.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF ERITREA