

DRAFTING NOTE

COMMUNICATIONS ACT 2026

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 corporation-centered and monopoly-oriented telecommunications chain, including the earlier communications and corporation instruments identified in the supplied compilation.

3. What the draft retains

It retains spectrum management, technical licensing, network integrity, emergency communications and universal-service objectives.

4. What the draft updates and modernizes

It establishes independent and technology-neutral regulation, competitive entry, transparent spectrum assignment, interconnection, consumer rights, privacy and cybersecurity, lawful-interception safeguards, open internet principles, digital inclusion and reviewable enforcement.

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; institutions and regulatory independence; authorizations and market entry; spectrum management; numbering, domains and identifiers; interconnection, access and infrastructure; competition and open internet; universal access and affordability; users, privacy and security; equipment, standards and installers; enforcement, appeals and accountability; transition 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. ____/2026

COMMUNICATIONS ACT 2026

(ACT)

AN ACT TO REGULATE ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS NETWORKS, SERVICES, SPECTRUM, NUMBERING AND EQUIPMENT, ESTABLISH INDEPENDENT REGULATION AND UNIVERSAL ACCESS, PROTECT USERS AND COMPETITION, AND PROVIDE FOR RELATED MATTERS.

PREAMBLE

WHEREAS freedom of expression, privacy, access to information, education, enterprise and democratic participation increasingly depend upon affordable, secure and open communications;

WHEREAS Communications Proclamation 102/1998 and its regulations established useful rules for networks, services, equipment, interconnection, quality and emergency access that should be modernized for digital technology and constitutional government;

WHEREAS the Eritrea Telecommunication Services Corporation may continue providing essential service, but ownership of a public operator must be separated from licensing, spectrum assignment, tariff regulation and competition oversight;

WHEREAS Eritrea requires rapid expansion of mobile, fixed, broadband, satellite, community and international connectivity through transparent investment, infrastructure sharing and universal-access policy;

NOW, THEREFORE, the National Assembly of Eritrea enacts as follows:

CHAPTER I
PRELIMINARY PROVISIONS

Article 1 — Short title

This Act may be cited as the Communications Act 2026.

Article 2 — Objects

1. promote affordable, reliable, secure and universal electronic communications;
2. protect constitutional expression, privacy, information access and consumer rights;
3. establish independent, transparent and technology-neutral regulation;
4. promote competition, investment, innovation and efficient scarce-resource use; and
5. integrate Eritrea into regional and global communications on lawful and resilient terms.

Article 3 — Application

1. This Act applies to electronic communications networks, services, spectrum, numbering, terminal equipment and associated facilities.
2. It does not regulate the editorial content of media, journalism or private communications, which are governed by the Constitution and other laws.
3. Broadcast transmission spectrum is governed by this Act, while broadcasting content and media pluralism remain governed by media law.

Article 4 — Definitions

1. “associated facility” means infrastructure or service enabling or supporting a communications network;
2. “Commission” means the Communications Regulatory Commission established by this Act;
3. “electronic communications” means transmission of signals by wire, radio, optical, satellite or electromagnetic means;
4. “interconnection” means physical or logical linking of networks to permit communication between users or services;
5. “network operator” means a person licensed to establish or operate a public network;
6. “numbering resource” includes numbers, names, addresses and identifiers administered under this Act;
7. “public communications service” means a service offered to the public for remuneration or public obligation;
8. “spectrum” means radio-frequency spectrum; and
9. “user” includes a subscriber, customer and other person using or requesting a service.

Article 5 — Constitution and other laws

1. This Act shall be interpreted consistently with the Constitution and treaties lawfully binding upon Eritrea.
2. The Commercial and Civil Codes govern companies, contracts, property and civil remedies except where this Act provides a specific rule.
3. Media, competition, data-protection, cybersecurity, consumer, public-enterprise, criminal-procedure and access-to-information laws remain applicable within their fields.

Article 6 — Technology neutrality

1. Regulation shall apply according to function, scarcity, market power and risk rather than favouring a particular technology.
2. Equivalent services shall receive equivalent treatment unless objective technical or public-interest differences justify otherwise.

CHAPTER II INSTITUTIONS AND REGULATORY INDEPENDENCE

Article 7 — Ministerial policy

1. The Ministry responsible for communications shall formulate national policy, propose legislation and coordinate international relations.
2. The Ministry shall not direct an individual licence, spectrum, tariff, interconnection, enforcement or user-complaint decision assigned to the Commission.

Article 8 — Communications Regulatory Commission

1. An independent Communications Regulatory Commission is established to license, administer spectrum and numbering, regulate access and competition, protect users and enforce this Act.
2. The Commission shall not operate a network, provide service, own shares in a regulated operator or regulate editorial content.

Article 9 — Governance

1. The Commission shall have a merit-selected board with expertise in engineering, economics, law, competition, cybersecurity, consumer protection and public administration.
2. Members shall disclose interests, avoid political and industry conflicts, serve protected terms and be removable only for lawful cause through fair procedure.

Article 10 — Accountability

1. The Commission shall conduct public consultations, publish reasoned decisions, maintain registers and submit an annual report to the National Assembly.
2. Its accounts and performance are subject to independent audit and the Auditor General.

Article 11 — EriTel and public operators

1. The Eritrea Telecommunication Services Corporation or successor may continue as a public enterprise licensed under this Act.
2. Public ownership confers no regulatory power, exclusive right, preferential spectrum, secret subsidy or immunity from competition and consumer rules.

Article 12 — Functional separation

1. A vertically integrated operator with substantial market power shall maintain separated accounts for wholesale, retail, infrastructure and other regulated activities.
2. The Commission may require functional or legal separation where necessary to prevent discrimination or cross-subsidy.

Article 13 — National communications strategy

1. Government shall publish a five-year strategy for broadband, mobile coverage, international capacity, spectrum, cybersecurity, universal access, skills and public digital infrastructure.
2. The strategy shall use measurable targets, realistic cost, regional equity and open consultation.

CHAPTER III AUTHORIZATIONS AND MARKET ENTRY

Article 14 — General authorization

1. Provision of a communications service not using individually assigned scarce resources shall ordinarily require notification or general authorization rather than an individual licence.
2. Conditions shall be published, proportionate and limited to matters authorized by this Act.

Article 15 — Individual licence

1. An individual licence may be required for public networks using scarce spectrum, numbering, rights of way, international gateways or substantial market power.
2. The Commission shall not require individual licensing merely to control lawful information, software, applications, websites or private communication.

Article 16 — Application and decision

1. Requirements, criteria, fees and deadlines shall be published and digitally accessible.
2. A complete application shall be decided within thirty working days unless a competitive spectrum process or technical complexity lawfully requires more time.

Article 17 — Licence conditions

1. Conditions may address coverage, quality, interoperability, emergency service, lawful access, security, user rights, reporting and fees.
2. Every condition shall be lawful, certain, technology-neutral, proportionate and publicly recorded.

Article 18 — Term and renewal

1. A licence term shall support efficient investment and correspond to resource duration and technology.
2. A compliant holder has a fair opportunity for renewal with adequate notice of material change.

Article 19 — Transfer and change of control

1. A licence or controlling interest may be transferred with prior approval where spectrum, market power, security or continuity is materially affected.
2. Approval shall use published criteria and shall not be withheld to protect an incumbent or demand an unauthorized benefit.

Article 20 — Private networks

1. A private or internal network may operate without an individual service licence unless it uses assigned spectrum, crosses public land materially or provides service to the public.
2. Connection to a public network remains subject to technical and security standards.

Article 21 — Community networks

1. Community, cooperative, municipal and nonprofit networks shall have simplified authorization and fair access to spectrum, backhaul and universal-access support.
2. Simplification shall preserve safety, interference control and basic user protection.

Article 22 — International gateways

1. International connectivity may be provided by qualified licensees under transparent security, interconnection and reporting conditions.
2. No operator shall receive an exclusive international gateway merely to control information or preserve monopoly revenue.

CHAPTER IV SPECTRUM MANAGEMENT

Article 23 — Public spectrum resource

1. Spectrum is a scarce public resource administered transparently, efficiently and in the public interest.
2. Assignment grants a limited right of use, not ownership of spectrum.

Article 24 — National frequency plan

1. The Commission shall publish and update a frequency plan consistent with international allocations and Eritrean needs.
2. The plan shall identify civilian, broadcasting, aeronautical, maritime, scientific, amateur, public-safety and defence uses with only necessary security redaction.

Article 25 — Assignment methods

1. Spectrum may be assigned by administrative procedure, comparative selection, auction, shared use, licence exemption or another transparent method suited to scarcity and purpose.
2. High-value commercial spectrum shall ordinarily use open competitive assignment.

Article 26 — Spectrum auction

1. Auction rules, reserve price, qualification, caps, obligations, payment and award shall be published in advance.
2. Revenue maximization shall be balanced with competition, coverage, affordability and efficient use.

Article 27 — Spectrum caps and competition

1. The Commission may limit holdings to prevent harmful concentration and preserve entry.
2. A cap shall be evidence-based, technology-neutral and periodically reviewed.

Article 28 — Licence-exempt spectrum

1. The Commission shall designate bands for low-power, Wi-Fi, short-range, community and innovative uses under technical limits.
2. Import or use of compliant ordinary devices shall not require individual political or security permission.

Article 29 — Dynamic and shared use

1. The Commission may authorize sharing, secondary use, databases and other modern coordination where interference is controlled.
2. Incumbent protection shall not extend beyond actual lawful operational need.

Article 30 — Spectrum trading and leasing

1. A holder may transfer or lease spectrum with approval where competition, use and licence obligations remain protected.
2. Every transaction shall be registered and beneficial ownership disclosed.

Article 31 — Monitoring and interference

1. The Commission shall monitor use, investigate harmful interference and coordinate resolution.
2. An urgent interference order shall be narrow, technically reasoned and subject to expedited review.

Article 32 — Public safety and defence spectrum

1. Public-safety and defence users shall use assigned spectrum efficiently and coordinate with the Commission through secure procedures.
2. Security classification shall not conceal unused holdings, commercial activity or harmful interference.

Article 33 — Satellite communications

1. Satellite earth stations and services shall receive technology-neutral authorization and reasonable market access.
2. Global satellite user terminals may use simplified authorization where compatible with spectrum and lawful security requirements.

CHAPTER V NUMBERING, DOMAINS AND IDENTIFIERS

Article 34 — National numbering plan

1. The Commission shall administer a transparent numbering plan providing adequate resources, portability, emergency access and fair allocation.
2. Numbers are public resources assigned for use and shall not be hoarded or sold without authority.

Article 35 — Number portability

1. Users shall be able to retain a number when changing provider where technically and economically reasonable.
2. Porting shall be timely, affordable and protected against fraud.

Article 36 — Emergency numbers

1. The Commission shall designate simple national emergency numbers accessible free of charge from every capable network.
2. Operators shall route calls and available location information to competent emergency services subject to privacy safeguards.

Article 37 — Domain names and internet identifiers

1. Administration of Eritrea's country-code domain and public internet identifiers shall be technically competent, transparent, secure and nondiscriminatory.
2. Content shall not be removed or a domain denied except under published rules consistent with constitutional expression and court review.

Article 38 — Caller identification and spoofing

1. Operators shall provide caller-identification capability where feasible and protect users against fraudulent manipulation.
2. Lawful privacy features and legitimate technical uses shall not be prohibited merely because identification may be withheld.

CHAPTER VI INTERCONNECTION, ACCESS AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Article 39 — Duty to interconnect

1. Public network operators shall negotiate interconnection in good faith on transparent, reasonable and nondiscriminatory terms.
2. A dominant operator shall provide interconnection at cost-oriented rates under a published reference offer.

Article 40 — Commission determination

1. If parties fail to agree within a prescribed period, either may request a binding Commission determination.
2. The Commission shall act promptly, publish reasons and protect network integrity and investment.

Article 41 — Substantial market power

1. The Commission may designate substantial market power after defining and analyzing a relevant market and consulting publicly.
2. Obligations may include access, nondiscrimination, accounting separation, transparency, price control and functional separation.

Article 42 — Essential facilities

1. Access to towers, ducts, poles, landing stations, gateways, cable routes, buildings and other facilities shall be shared where duplication is uneconomic and capacity and safety permit.
2. Terms shall be fair, transparent, cost-oriented where market power exists and independently reviewable.

Article 43 — Rights of way

1. A licensee shall seek consensual access and coordinate use of public and private land.
2. Compulsory access requires statutory authority, necessity, notice, hearing, fair compensation and restoration.

Article 44 — Co-location and excavation

1. Public works and utilities shall coordinate ducts, trenches, poles and corridors to reduce cost and disruption.
2. A public authority shall not grant a hidden exclusive route or charge discriminatory fees.

Article 45 — International cables

1. Landing, ownership and operation of submarine or terrestrial international cables require transparent authorization, maritime coordination, open access and resilience.
2. No agreement may transfer sovereign control, create unauthorized public debt or permit generalized surveillance.

Article 46 — Infrastructure mapping

1. Operators shall provide secure infrastructure information necessary for planning, emergency response and coordination.
2. Public maps shall balance deployment transparency with narrowly justified security protection.

CHAPTER VII COMPETITION AND OPEN INTERNET

Article 47 — Competition

1. The Commission shall cooperate with the competition authority to prevent abuse, collusion, predatory conduct, discriminatory access and anticompetitive merger.
2. Sector regulation shall not preserve a monopoly merely because it is State-owned.

Article 48 — Retail price regulation

1. Retail prices shall ordinarily be set by competition.
2. The Commission may regulate prices where substantial market power or universal-service obligation makes regulation necessary, using transparent cost and affordability principles.

Article 49 — Network neutrality

1. An internet-access provider shall treat lawful traffic without unjust blocking, throttling, paid prioritization or discrimination by source, destination, application, content or viewpoint.
2. Reasonable network management must be transparent, proportionate, temporary where possible and unrelated to commercial or political favour.

Article 50 — User control and devices

1. A user may access lawful content, use lawful applications and connect compliant equipment that does not harm the network.
2. An operator shall not require purchase of unrelated service or a favoured device without objective technical reason.

Article 51 — Zero-rating and specialized services

1. The Commission may review zero-rating and specialized services for effects on competition, expression, affordability and network capacity.
2. A service shall not evade open-internet duties by label.

Article 52 — Traffic-management transparency

1. Providers shall disclose speed, latency, data limits, traffic management, outages and material service restrictions.
2. The Commission may require measurement using independent methods and publication of actual performance.

CHAPTER VIII UNIVERSAL ACCESS AND AFFORDABILITY

Article 53 — Universal access policy

1. Government shall progressively extend voice and broadband service to underserved persons and areas through least-cost, technology-neutral means.
2. Targets shall address geographic, income, disability, gender, education and productive-use barriers.

Article 54 — Universal Communications Fund

1. A Universal Communications Fund is established from appropriations, a levy within statutory limits, grants and other lawful sources.
2. The levy shall be proportionate, competitively neutral and not exceed what is reasonably needed.

Article 55 — Fund governance

1. Support shall be awarded through transparent competitive processes or objectively justified targeted mechanisms.
2. Awards, maps, costs, beneficiaries, service obligations, performance and audits shall be public.

Article 56 — No monopoly subsidy

1. A public operator has no automatic entitlement to universal-access funds.
2. A subsidy shall fund verified additional service, not ordinary inefficiency, political coverage or an already profitable obligation.

Article 57 — Public institutions and community access

1. Programmes may support connectivity for schools, health facilities, libraries, courts, local government and community access points.
2. Procurement shall include sustainability, maintenance, electricity, cybersecurity, skills and actual use.

Article 58 — Accessibility

1. Operators shall provide reasonable accessibility for persons with disabilities, including compatible emergency, relay, device and information services.
2. Standards and support shall be developed with affected persons and implemented proportionately.

Article 59 — Affordability and lifeline service

1. Targeted support may provide a basic service package for eligible low-income users.
2. Support shall be transparent and funded, not an unfunded direction to operators or a political entitlement.

CHAPTER IX USERS, PRIVACY AND SECURITY

Article 60 — User contract

1. A provider shall supply clear terms stating service, price, duration, quality, data limits, equipment, renewal, termination, privacy and complaint rights.
2. A material unilateral change requires notice and a reasonable right to exit without penalty.

Article 61 — Billing and prepaid service

1. Charges shall be accurate, itemized where appropriate and based on verifiable measurement.
2. Prepaid balances, expiry, deductions and emergency access shall be disclosed, and technical failure shall not be treated as user default.

Article 62 — Quality and outages

1. The Commission shall set and publish quality, repair, activation, portability and outage standards.

2. Automatic credits or compensation may apply for serious controllable failure.

Article 63 — Complaints

1. Providers shall maintain free, accessible and trackable complaint channels with defined response periods.
2. Unresolved complaints may be referred to the Commission or an independent communications ombud without barring court access.

Article 64 — Confidentiality of communications

1. A provider shall protect the confidentiality of content, traffic, location and subscriber information under the Constitution and the Data Protection and Privacy Act.
2. Personnel shall access such information only as necessary for service, security, billing or lawful process.

Article 65 — Encryption

1. A person may develop, import, provide and use strong encryption for lawful purposes.
2. No provider or user shall be required to create a systemic weakness, universal decryption key or undisclosed access mechanism except through an Act consistent with the Constitution.

Article 66 — Lawful interception

1. Interception or access to communications content, traffic or location requires specific statutory authority and prior judicial authorization, except a narrowly defined life-threatening emergency.
2. This Act creates no independent interception power, and operators shall reject an informal or politically directed request.

Article 67 — No generalized retention

1. No operator shall indiscriminately retain all users' communications data without an Act satisfying necessity, proportionality, duration, security, oversight and remedy.
2. Operational records shall be minimized and retained only as long as lawfully necessary.

Article 68 — Subscriber registration

1. Mandatory subscriber identification requires an Act and shall be limited to information necessary for a demonstrated purpose.
2. Registration shall not require political clearance, irrelevant family information or centralized biometrics without express lawful safeguards.

Article 69 — Cybersecurity

1. Operators shall maintain risk-based governance, access control, encryption, monitoring, incident response, backup, recovery and supply-chain security.
2. A significant incident shall be reported promptly to the competent authority and affected users where risk requires.

Article 70 — Emergency communications

1. Operators shall prioritize and restore emergency and essential communications under published plans and lawful directions.
2. Emergency cooperation shall be compensated where appropriate and shall not authorize political surveillance or permanent control.

Article 71 — Network shutdowns

1. No authority may order a generalized shutdown, throttling or blocking of communications merely to suppress protest, criticism, reporting, election information or lawful association.
2. A narrowly targeted temporary restriction requires an Act, specific necessity to address an imminent serious threat, judicial control, publication and effective remedy.

CHAPTER X EQUIPMENT, STANDARDS AND INSTALLERS

Article 72 — Equipment authorization

1. Radio and network equipment presenting interference, safety or network risk may require type approval or conformity assessment.
2. Ordinary internationally compliant terminal equipment shall use streamlined recognition, self-declaration or licence exemption.

Article 73 — Mutual recognition

1. The Commission may recognize testing and certification from competent foreign or regional bodies.
2. Duplicate local testing shall be required only where Eritrean conditions or credible risk justify it.

Article 74 — Import and sale

1. Compliant equipment may be imported and sold without an unnecessary supplier monopoly or brand-specific approval.
2. Restricted radio equipment shall be supplied only under published conditions and traceable where necessary.

Article 75 — Installers

1. Prescribed safety-critical or network-affecting installation shall be performed by a competent registered installer.
2. Recognition of qualifications, prior learning and practical experience shall be transparent and accessible.

Article 76 — Technical standards

1. The Commission may adopt interface, electromagnetic, safety, interoperability and accessibility standards after consultation.
2. Standards shall be technology-neutral, reasonably accessible and consistent with international practice suitable to Eritrea.

Article 77 — Market surveillance

1. Authorized officers may sample and test equipment and require correction, withdrawal or recall of dangerous or seriously noncompliant products.
2. Enforcement shall be risk-based, reasoned and subject to review.

CHAPTER XI ENFORCEMENT, APPEALS AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Article 78 — Information and inspection

1. The Commission may require information reasonably necessary for regulation and inspect networks, systems and records at reasonable times.
2. Intrusive access, entry into a dwelling or seizure requires judicial authority except during immediate serious danger.

Article 79 — Compliance notice

1. A notice shall state facts, law, corrective action, time and review rights.
2. A remediable first breach not causing serious harm shall ordinarily receive a reasonable correction opportunity.

Article 80 — Urgent order

1. The Commission may issue a temporary order to address imminent serious interference, network failure, cybersecurity threat or danger.
2. It shall be narrow and reviewed after an expedited hearing within fourteen days.

Article 81 — Administrative penalty

1. A penalty may be imposed only for a contravention and maximum enacted by law and shall reflect harm, gain, intention, history and correction.

2. A penalty against a public operator shall not automatically be passed to users or impair essential service where another remedy is more effective.

Article 82 — Suspension and revocation

1. Authorization may be suspended or revoked for serious or repeated breach, fraud, corruption, abandonment, unsafe operation or persistent failure of essential obligations.
2. Continuity, notice, hearing, reasons and appeal are required except temporary urgent protection.

Article 83 — Appeal

1. A licensee, applicant or materially affected user may appeal a final Commission decision to the competent tribunal or court.
2. The reviewing body may grant interim relief, require the record, receive expert evidence and order an effective lawful remedy.

Article 84 — Civil remedies and offences

1. A person harmed by unlawful surveillance, disclosure, discrimination, service abuse or property damage may seek remedies under the Codes and applicable Acts.
2. Criminal liability arises only under the Penal Code or another express Act and requires full procedural safeguards.

Article 85 — Annual market report

1. The Commission shall publish ownership, licences, spectrum, coverage, prices, quality, outages, interconnection, competition, complaints, security incidents and universal-access performance.
2. Data shall be open and reusable subject to narrow privacy and security protection.

CHAPTER XII TRANSITION AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 86 — Sector inventory

1. Within twelve months, the Ministry and Commission shall inventory licences, spectrum, numbering, infrastructure, international capacity, agreements, beneficial ownership, subsidies, tariffs, coverage and service quality.
2. The verified baseline shall guide licensing, competition, universal access and public-operator reform.

Article 87 — Existing operators and permits

1. EriTel and other lawful operators continue temporarily and shall obtain authorizations and separated accounts under a published plan.

2. Continuity does not validate exclusivity, political surveillance, secret subsidy, discriminatory access or an unsafe system.

Article 88 — Existing spectrum and agreements

1. Spectrum assignments, interconnection, satellite, cable, vendor and financing agreements shall be reviewed for authority, efficiency, competition, security and public liability.
2. Correction shall be lawful, proportionate and protective of legitimate reliance without preserving corruption or unconstitutional terms.

Article 89 — Repeal

1. Communications Proclamation 102/1998, its general amendments, and the Eritrea Telecommunication Services Corporation establishment instrument are repealed upon full commencement, subject to continuity under this Act.
2. Existing regulations continue temporarily only to the extent publicly listed and consistent with this Act.

Article 90 — Regulations

1. The authority designated by law may make regulations and the Commission may adopt technical instruments within their respective powers after consultation.
2. Every instrument shall be published, accessible and consistent with the Constitution and this Act.

Article 91 — Periodic review

1. The National Assembly shall review this Act five years after commencement and thereafter at intervals not exceeding five years.
2. The review shall assess access, affordability, competition, expression, privacy, security, investment, technology and regulatory independence.

Article 92 — Commencement

1. Chapters I, II and XII commence upon publication in the Gazette.
2. The remaining Chapters commence six months after publication to permit establishment of the Commission and transition systems.

Made at Asmara, this ____ day of _____ 2026.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF ERITREA