

DRAFTING NOTE

ELECTRICITY 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 earlier electricity corporation model combined policy, ownership, operation and regulation. Reconstruction and private investment require a statute that separates those functions and expands reliable access.

3. What the draft retains

The draft retains public-service obligations, technical safety, system planning, licensing and protection of strategic infrastructure.

4. What the draft updates and modernizes

It introduces independent regulation, transparent tariffs, competitive and renewable generation, grid access, rural and off-grid service, consumer protection, metering and digital systems, resilience, environmental duties and accountable State ownership.

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; policy, planning and institutions; licensing and market entry; generation, storage and renewable energy; transmission and system operation; distribution, mini-grids and access; supply and customer protection; tariffs and financial sustainability; land, works and electrical safety; energy efficiency and public information; compliance, enforcement and review; 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

ELECTRICITY ACT 2026

(ACT)

AN ACT TO REGULATE ELECTRICITY GENERATION, TRANSMISSION, DISTRIBUTION, SUPPLY AND MARKETS, ESTABLISH INDEPENDENT REGULATION AND UNIVERSAL ACCESS, AND PROVIDE FOR RELATED MATTERS.

PREAMBLE

WHEREAS reliable, affordable and sustainable electricity is essential to dignity, health, education, enterprise, employment, digital government and the economic and social development required by the Constitution of Eritrea;

WHEREAS Electricity Proclamation 141/2004 and Eritrean Electric Corporation Establishment Proclamation 142/2004 created a regulatory and utility framework that should be modernized for independent regulation, accountable public ownership, competition where feasible and universal access;

WHEREAS Eritrea's small and capacity-constrained power system requires practical reform that permits continued public utility service while opening generation, renewable energy, mini-grids and customer supply to transparent investment;

WHEREAS electricity tariffs must support efficient and solvent service while protecting low-income households through transparent, targeted and publicly financed measures rather than hidden political allocation;

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 Electricity Act 2026.

Article 2 — Objects

1. secure reliable, safe, affordable and environmentally responsible electricity;
2. establish independent, transparent and predictable regulation;
3. promote efficient investment, renewable energy, competition and technology;
4. protect customers and ensure universal access; and
5. separate policy, regulation, system operation and commercial utility functions.

Article 3 — Application of Act

1. This Act applies to generation, storage, transmission, system operation, distribution, supply, sale, import, export and prescribed electrical installations.
2. Small self-generation, isolated household systems and emergency backup may be exempted or use simplified registration.
3. Electrical work, building wiring and product safety remain subject to this Act and applicable construction and standards law.

Article 4 — Definitions

1. “Commission” means the Electricity Regulatory Commission established by this Act;
2. “customer” means a person receiving or applying to receive electricity service;
3. “distribution” means conveyance through a low- or medium-voltage network to customers;
4. “licence” means an authorization under this Act;
5. “mini-grid” means an electricity system serving a localized area and capable or incapable of connection to the national grid;
6. “public utility” means a State-owned entity conducting a licensed electricity activity;
7. “supplier” means a person licensed to sell electricity to customers;
8. “system operator” means the person responsible for secure and coordinated operation of the power system; and
9. “transmission” means high-voltage conveyance and related system facilities.

Article 5 — Relationship with other laws

1. The Constitution prevails and this Act shall be interpreted consistently with treaties lawfully binding upon Eritrea.
2. The Commercial and Civil Codes govern companies, contracts, property, security, insolvency and civil remedies except where this Act provides a specific rule.
3. Public-enterprise, investment, environment, land, water, construction, competition, procurement, tax, data-protection and labour laws remain applicable.

Article 6 — Right and responsibility concerning service

1. Government shall progressively expand reasonable access to electricity without discrimination and within available resources.
2. A customer has no right to technically impossible or unpaid unlimited supply, but is entitled to fair connection, transparent terms and effective complaint and review.

CHAPTER II

POLICY, PLANNING AND INSTITUTIONS

Article 7 — Ministerial policy

1. The Ministry responsible for energy shall formulate policy, electrification strategy, energy-transition plans and proposed legislation.

2. The Ministry shall not determine an individual licence, tariff, enforcement or technical dispute assigned to the Commission.

Article 8 — Integrated electricity plan

1. At least every five years, the Ministry shall publish a least-cost integrated plan for demand, generation, storage, networks, access, resilience, imports, exports and emissions.
2. The plan shall use transparent assumptions, scenarios and public consultation and shall not predetermine a competitive procurement award.

Article 9 — Electricity Regulatory Commission

1. An independent Electricity Regulatory Commission is established to license, set tariffs, adopt technical codes, protect customers, monitor competition and enforce this Act.
2. The Commission is not a ministry, utility, electricity trader or owner of a regulated enterprise.

Article 10 — Commission governance

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

Article 11 — Commission independence and accountability

1. No person may direct the outcome of an individual regulatory matter.
2. The Commission shall publish decisions, budgets, audited accounts, consultations, performance data and an annual report to the National Assembly.

Article 12 — Public utility

1. The Eritrean Electric Corporation or a successor may continue as a public enterprise licensed on the same regulatory principles as another operator.
2. Its public ownership shall be governed by an Act or public-enterprise law requiring a professional board, audited accounts, performance agreement and separation from the Commission.

Article 13 — Functional accounts and separation

1. A vertically integrated utility shall maintain separate accounts for generation, transmission, system operation, distribution and supply.
2. The Commission may require legal or functional separation where necessary to prevent discrimination, hidden subsidy or obstruction of new entry.

Article 14 — Advisory participation

1. The Commission shall maintain structured consultation with customers, utilities, workers, local governments, businesses, women, rural communities, persons with disabilities and technical institutions.
2. Consultation does not permit a regulated interest to control regulatory decisions.

CHAPTER III LICENSING AND MARKET ENTRY

Article 15 — Activities requiring licence

1. Commercial generation above a prescribed threshold, transmission, distribution, system operation, public supply, import and export require a licence.
2. Small generation, storage, mini-grids and community systems shall use proportionate simplified licences or registration.

Article 16 — Licence application

1. An application shall demonstrate legal capacity, beneficial ownership, technical and financial capability, safety, environment, land access and proposed service.
2. Requirements, criteria, fees, forms and decision periods shall be published and digitally accessible.

Article 17 — Decision

1. The Commission shall grant a licence where statutory criteria are met and the activity is consistent with system need and lawful planning.
2. A refusal, condition or delay shall be reasoned and independently appealable.

Article 18 — Licence conditions

1. Conditions may address service, quality, safety, tariffs, connection, accounts, information, environment, insurance, customer protection and decommissioning.
2. A condition shall be lawful, certain, proportionate and publicly recorded.

Article 19 — Term and renewal

1. A term shall reflect asset life and financing while preserving periodic compliance review.
2. A compliant holder has a fair opportunity for renewal and shall receive reasonable notice of any material change.

Article 20 — Transfer and change of control

1. A licence or controlling interest may be transferred only with approval based on capability, integrity, competition, service continuity and public obligations.

2. Approval shall not be withheld to demand an unauthorized benefit or protect an incumbent.

Article 21 — Exemptions

1. The Commission may exempt low-risk activity where regulation would impose disproportionate cost and safety and customer interests remain protected.
2. An exemption shall be reasoned, published, conditional where necessary and periodically reviewed.

Article 22 — Competitive procurement

1. New generation or storage supported by a long-term public purchase commitment shall ordinarily be procured through open competition.
2. Direct award requires a lawful exception, independent cost assessment, reasons, publication and public-finance compliance.

CHAPTER IV GENERATION, STORAGE AND RENEWABLE ENERGY

Article 23 — Generation licence

1. A generator shall construct and operate according to approved technical, safety, environment and grid requirements.
2. A licence does not guarantee dispatch, fuel, water, foreign exchange, purchase or price except under a lawful agreement.

Article 24 — Independent power producers

1. A private, cooperative, municipal or community generator may participate on nondiscriminatory terms.
2. A public utility shall not use network control, information or State support to exclude a qualified competitor.

Article 25 — Power-purchase agreements

1. A long-term power-purchase agreement involving a public entity shall be competitively procured, fiscally assessed, approved within authority and published.
2. Tariff, indexation, currency, curtailment, termination and government-support terms shall be transparent and shall not create unauthorized public debt.

Article 26 — Renewable energy

1. Policy and procurement shall promote solar, wind, geothermal, sustainable biomass and other renewable resources on least-cost and system-value principles.

2. Support shall be transparent, competitively neutral, time-limited and periodically reviewed.

Article 27 — Distributed generation

1. A customer may install generation and storage subject to safety, metering and reasonable network rules.
2. Connection and compensation for exported energy shall use published, cost-reflective and nondiscriminatory arrangements.

Article 28 — Energy storage

1. Storage may be licensed as generation, network support or a distinct service according to function.
2. A network utility may own storage only under transparent regulatory approval preventing discrimination against competitive alternatives.

Article 29 — Resource and environmental duties

1. Generation shall comply with environmental, water, land, heritage and construction law.
2. Fuel, emissions, waste, water use, batteries and end-of-life equipment shall be managed under approved plans.

Article 30 — Decommissioning

1. A prescribed facility shall maintain a decommissioning and site-restoration plan and financial assurance proportionate to risk.
2. Transfer or insolvency does not extinguish accrued responsibility.

CHAPTER V TRANSMISSION AND SYSTEM OPERATION

Article 31 — Transmission licence

1. The transmission licensee shall develop, operate and maintain the network safely, efficiently and without unjust discrimination.
2. It shall provide open access under published tariffs and technical rules.

Article 32 — System operator

1. The system operator shall balance supply and demand, schedule and dispatch resources, maintain frequency and reliability, coordinate outages and operate emergency procedures.
2. Dispatch shall use transparent technical and economic rules and shall not favour an affiliated generator.

Article 33 — Independence of system operation

1. The Commission shall require operational, information and decision separation from generation and supply interests.
2. Where system scale permits, the National Assembly may establish an independent system operator by Act.

Article 34 — Grid Code

1. The Commission shall adopt a Grid Code governing connection, planning, operation, metering, dispatch, protection, communication, emergencies and data.
2. The Code shall be developed through technical consultation and published in accessible form.

Article 35 — Transmission planning

1. The licensee shall publish a rolling network-development plan based on the integrated plan, connection needs and reliability.
2. Major projects require economic, environmental, land, procurement and financing assessment.

Article 36 — Connection

1. A qualified user is entitled to a timely connection offer stating works, cost, schedule and technical conditions.
2. Refusal requires proof of capacity, safety or unreasonable cost and shall identify feasible reinforcement or alternative.

Article 37 — Network access

1. Access charges shall be cost-reflective, transparent and applied equally in comparable circumstances.
2. Congestion and curtailment shall follow published rules, recorded reasons and fair compensation where law or contract provides.

Article 38 — Interconnection and trade

1. Import, export and regional interconnection require licences, system and security assessment and lawful international arrangements.
2. No executive or utility agreement may transfer sovereign control or create unauthorized public debt.

Article 39 — Reliability standards

1. The Commission shall establish planning and operating reliability standards proportionate to Eritrea's system and resources.

2. Performance, major incidents, reserve margins and corrective plans shall be published.

CHAPTER VI DISTRIBUTION, MINI-GRIDS AND ACCESS

Article 40 — Distribution duties

1. A distributor shall connect and serve customers within its area efficiently, safely and without unjust discrimination, subject to capacity and payment.
2. It shall maintain assets, manage losses, publish service standards and plan expansion.

Article 41 — Distribution Code

1. The Commission shall adopt rules for connection, voltage, protection, metering, outages, distributed resources, safety and quality.
2. Requirements shall be simplified for rural and low-consumption customers where safety permits.

Article 42 — Mini-grids

1. Mini-grids may be developed by public, private, cooperative, municipal and community operators under simplified licensing.
2. Tariffs, service, safety, consumer rights and eventual main-grid arrival shall be addressed before investment.

Article 43 — Arrival of the national grid

1. A main-grid extension shall not confiscate a lawful mini-grid investment.
2. The parties shall use transparent options including interconnection, purchase, distribution franchise, continued isolated service or fair retirement compensation.

Article 44 — Off-grid systems

1. Stand-alone solar, storage and productive-use systems shall be facilitated through quality standards, consumer disclosure, repair capacity and safe disposal.
2. Unnecessary licensing, import monopoly or political allocation is prohibited.

Article 45 — Universal Electricity Access Fund

1. A Universal Electricity Access Fund is established to support least-cost connections, mini-grids, off-grid systems and service to underserved areas.
2. It shall be funded by appropriations, a levy within statutory limits, grants and other lawful transparent sources.

Article 46 — Fund governance

1. Projects shall be selected through objective need, least-cost planning, open procurement and measurable service obligations.
2. Accounts, awards, beneficiaries, costs, performance and audits shall be public, and the Fund shall not finance ordinary utility inefficiency.

Article 47 — Connection policy

1. Connection charges shall reflect reasonable cost and may be financed over time or subsidized transparently for eligible households and productive users.
2. A customer shall not be required to make an unofficial contribution, political payment or uncompensated labour contribution.

CHAPTER VII SUPPLY AND CUSTOMER PROTECTION

Article 48 — Supply licence

1. A supplier shall provide electricity under approved or lawful market terms, maintain accounts, bill accurately and protect customer data.
2. The Commission may permit competitive supply gradually where metering, systems and market scale support it.

Article 49 — Customer charter

1. The Commission shall approve a charter stating connection, billing, payment, disconnection, reconnection, complaint, service-quality and compensation rights.
2. The charter shall be available in relevant languages and accessible formats.

Article 50 — Metering

1. Electricity supplied shall be measured by approved accurate meters except where a lawful flat-rate arrangement is justified.
2. Customers may obtain meter testing, usage information and correction of inaccurate bills under fair procedures.

Article 51 — Billing

1. A bill shall clearly state consumption, tariff, taxes, fees, arrears, payment date and complaint route.
2. Back-billing caused by utility error shall be limited to a reasonable period and payable on reasonable terms.

Article 52 — Prepayment

1. Prepayment service shall disclose price, emergency credit, deductions and consumption and shall not impose a higher unjustified tariff.
2. Technical failure shall not be treated as customer default.

Article 53 — Disconnection

1. Disconnection requires lawful cause, adequate notice, opportunity to resolve a genuine dispute and protection of essential medical need where prescribed.
2. No disconnection may occur for another person's debt, political reason, disputed amount unrelated to current service or refusal of an unofficial payment.

Article 54 — Service interruptions

1. Planned interruption requires reasonable advance notice, and emergency interruption requires prompt public information and restoration effort.
2. Performance standards may require automatic bill credits or compensation for excessive interruption caused by the licensee.

Article 55 — Complaints

1. A utility shall maintain free, accessible, trackable complaint channels and meet decision periods.
2. An unresolved complaint may be referred to the Commission or an independent energy ombud without preventing court access.

Article 56 — Vulnerable customers

1. Government may establish targeted, budgeted support for low-income and vulnerable customers using transparent eligibility.
2. Support shall not compel the utility to provide hidden unfunded service or discriminate by political affiliation.

Article 57 — Data protection and cybersecurity

1. Customer, meter and operational data shall be collected and used only as necessary and protected under data-protection law.
2. Licensees shall maintain risk-based cybersecurity, incident response, backup, recovery and supply-chain controls.

CHAPTER VIII

TARIFFS AND FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY

Article 58 — Tariff principles

1. Regulated tariffs shall permit an efficient licensee to recover prudent cost and reasonable return while promoting affordability, efficiency, quality and investment.
2. Tariffs shall be transparent, nondiscriminatory, stable enough for planning and periodically adjusted rather than suppressed until crisis.

Article 59 — Tariff methodology

1. The Commission shall publish methodologies for generation purchase, transmission, distribution, supply, connection and ancillary services.
2. Methodologies shall address losses, efficiency targets, asset value, financing, service performance, inflation and customer classes.

Article 60 — Tariff application

1. A licensee shall submit evidence, models, accounts, demand, investment and service information.
2. The Commission shall publish nonconfidential material, consult, test prudence and issue a reasoned decision.

Article 61 — Lifeline tariff

1. A modest basic-consumption block may receive a lifeline tariff targeted to households for which it is justified.
2. Its cost shall be transparently funded through appropriation or a lawful cross-subsidy that does not impose unreasonable burdens on productive use.

Article 62 — Subsidy transparency

1. Every public subsidy, fuel support, guarantee, arrear or below-cost service obligation shall be quantified and published.
2. An unfunded political direction does not become a lawful utility obligation.

Article 63 — Fuel and currency adjustment

1. A tariff may include a transparent adjustment for fuel, exchange rate or power-purchase cost outside efficient utility control.
2. The mechanism shall use verifiable market-consistent indices and protect customers against inefficient procurement or artificial exchange arrangements.

Article 64 — Quality incentives

1. Tariff regulation may reward verified reliability, loss reduction, connections and service improvement and penalize controllable failure.
2. Targets shall be realistic, symmetrical and protected against data manipulation.

Article 65 — Accounts and audit

1. Licensees shall maintain accounts under applicable standards and provide regulatory accounts separated by activity.
2. The Commission may audit or require independent audit, and public utilities remain subject to the Auditor General.

CHAPTER IX LAND, WORKS AND ELECTRICAL SAFETY

Article 66 — Wayleaves and access

1. A licensee shall obtain consensual land rights where reasonably possible and pay fair compensation for material loss or restriction.
2. Compulsory rights require statutory procedure, public purpose, necessity, notice, hearing and court review.

Article 67 — Vegetation and maintenance

1. A network operator may trim vegetation and enter land as reasonably necessary after notice, minimizing damage and compensating material loss.
2. Emergency access may occur without prior notice but shall be recorded and followed by restoration and notice.

Article 68 — Relocation

1. A person requesting relocation for a new private development ordinarily bears reasonable cost.
2. Where relocation serves a public project or corrects unlawful utility siting, cost shall be allocated fairly under published rules.

Article 69 — Electrical standards

1. Generation, lines, substations, meters, wiring and equipment shall comply with standards adopted under law.
2. Standards shall consider Eritrean climate, available maintenance, affordability and recognized international safety practice.

Article 70 — Electrical workers

1. Prescribed electrical work shall be performed or supervised by a competent registered person.
2. Registration shall use objective qualifications, recognition of prior learning and accessible training rather than unnecessary exclusion.

Article 71 — Inspection

1. Authorized inspectors may inspect electrical installations, records and safety systems at reasonable times and issue notices.
2. Entry into a dwelling or coercive seizure requires consent or judicial authority except during immediate danger.

Article 72 — Dangerous installation

1. An inspector or network operator may isolate an installation presenting imminent serious danger.
2. The action shall be reasoned, no broader than necessary and subject to expedited review.

CHAPTER X ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND PUBLIC INFORMATION

Article 73 — Efficiency standards

1. Government may adopt cost-effective energy-performance and labelling standards for appliances, equipment and buildings under proper statutory authority.
2. Standards shall use consultation, realistic transition and enforcement against unsafe or deceptive products.

Article 74 — Utility efficiency

1. Licensees shall reduce technical and commercial losses through metering, maintenance, network investment, lawful revenue protection and customer engagement.
2. Loss reduction shall not authorize abusive searches, collective disconnection or presumption of theft.

Article 75 — Demand management

1. Tariffs, information, efficient equipment and voluntary programmes may shift or reduce costly peak demand.
2. Remote control or automated limitation requires informed terms, cybersecurity, customer override where safety permits and protection of essential needs.

Article 76 — Open sector data

1. The Ministry and Commission shall publish demand, capacity, generation mix, outages, losses, tariffs, connections, investment, emissions and access data.
2. Security and personal information may be protected narrowly without concealing performance or public cost.

CHAPTER XI COMPLIANCE, ENFORCEMENT AND REVIEW

Article 77 — Compliance notice

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

Article 78 — Urgent order

1. The Commission may order temporary action where an imminent serious threat to safety, system security or essential service exists.
2. The order shall be narrow and reviewed after an expedited hearing within fourteen days.

Article 79 — Administrative penalty

1. A penalty may be imposed only for a contravention and maximum enacted by law and shall reflect harm, gain, intention, history, cooperation and correction.
2. A public utility penalty shall not be passed automatically to customers or impair essential service where personal or corrective accountability is more effective.

Article 80 — Licence suspension and revocation

1. A licence may be suspended or revoked for serious or repeated breach, fraud, corruption, insolvency without protection, unsafe operation or abandonment.
2. Continuity arrangements, notice, hearing, reasons and appeal are required, except temporary emergency action.

Article 81 — Appeal

1. A licensee, applicant or materially affected customer 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 82 — Civil remedies and offences

1. A person harmed by negligence, unlawful disconnection, damage, discrimination or abuse may seek remedies under the Codes and this Act.
2. Criminal liability arises only under the Penal Code or another express Act and shall be referred with full procedural safeguards.

CHAPTER XII TRANSITION AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 83 — Sector inventory

1. Within twelve months, the Ministry and Commission shall inventory utilities, licences, assets, tariffs, subsidies, arrears, power agreements, guarantees, customers, access gaps and technical condition.
2. The verified baseline shall guide transition, investment, tariff reform and public accountability.

Article 84 — Existing utility and permits

1. The Eritrean Electric Corporation and existing lawful operators continue temporarily and shall obtain licences and separated accounts under a published transition plan.
2. Continuity does not validate monopoly abuse, secret debt, forced labour, discriminatory allocation or unsafe installation.

Article 85 — Tariff transition

1. Tariffs shall move gradually toward efficient cost recovery under a published multi-year plan paired with targeted social protection and service improvement.
2. Abrupt increase without reliable data, public explanation and protection of vulnerable households shall be avoided.

Article 86 — Existing agreements

1. Power-purchase, fuel, construction and financing agreements shall be inventoried and reviewed for authority, cost, performance, public liability and publication.
2. Renegotiation or challenge shall be lawful and evidence-based and shall not preserve corruption or unauthorized obligation.

Article 87 — Repeal

1. Electricity Proclamation 141/2004 and Eritrean Electric Corporation Establishment Proclamation 142/2004 are repealed upon full commencement, subject to institutional continuity under this Act.
2. Existing regulations continue temporarily only to the extent publicly listed and consistent with this Act.

Article 88 — Regulations and codes

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

Article 89 — 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, reliability, affordability, utility solvency, competition, investment, renewable energy, safety and regulatory independence.

Article 90 — 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, licensing and transition preparation.

Made at Asmara, this ____ day of _____ 2026.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF ERITREA