DRAFTING NOTE

FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE 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

Earlier fisheries proclamations and technical legal notices govern vessels, processing, food safety and trade but require consolidation for sustainable use of Eritrea's Red Sea resources.

3. What the draft retains

The draft retains licensing, conservation measures, monitoring, inspection, landing and processing controls and enforcement against illegal fishing.

4. What the draft updates and modernizes

It adds science-based management plans, artisanal and community participation, aquaculture, vessel and catch traceability, electronic monitoring, habitat and bycatch protection, food-safety coordination, transparent foreign access and proportionate classified offences.

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; administration and participatory governance; science, planning and allocation; access and licensing; conservation and fishing operations; small-scale fisheries and coastal communities; aquaculture; fishery products, food safety and trade; monitoring, control, surveillance and international compliance; enforcement, offences 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

FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE ACT 2026

(ASSEMBLY ACT)

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE DEMOCRATIC, SCIENCE-BASED AND SUSTAINABLE GOVERNANCE OF FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE; SECURE FOOD, LIVELIHOODS AND FAIR ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY; CONSERVE AQUATIC ECOSYSTEMS; REGULATE ACCESS, FISHING VESSELS, AQUACULTURE AND FISHERY PRODUCTS; PREVENT ILLEGAL, UNREPORTED AND UNREGULATED FISHING; IMPLEMENT PORT, COASTAL AND FLAG-STATE RESPONSIBILITIES; AND PROVIDE FOR RELATED MATTERS.

PREAMBLE

WHEREAS Articles 8, 21, 23 and 24 of the Constitution of Eritrea require sustainable management of natural resources, participation in lawful economic activity, protection of property and fair administration;
WHEREAS Eritrea's Red Sea coast, islands, ports, inland waters and living aquatic resources are a national inheritance whose benefits must be protected for coastal communities, present and future generations;
WHEREAS responsible fisheries and aquaculture require reliable science, transparent allocation, local participation, decent work, food safety, traceability and effective control of illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing;
WHEREAS Eritrea is a Party to the Agreement on Port State Measures and shall administer fisheries consistently with applicable law of the sea, conservation duties and other lawfully binding international obligations;
NOW, THEREFORE, the National Assembly of Eritrea, acting under Articles 8, 21, 23 and 32 of the Constitution, enacts as follows:

CHAPTER I
PRELIMINARY PROVISIONS

Article 1 — Short title

This Act may be cited as the "Fisheries and Aquaculture Act 2026".

Article 2 — Objects

1. to conserve and restore aquatic resources through science-based and precautionary management;
2. to support food security, decent livelihoods, value addition and fair investment;

3. to recognize coastal communities, artisanal fishers, women, youth and customary users as partners in governance; and
4. to prevent illegal fishing, unsafe products, corruption and capture of public resources.

Article 3 — Public trust and democratic stewardship

1. Living aquatic resources under Eritrean jurisdiction are held by the lawful constitutional State in public trust for the people and future generations.
2. The State shall exercise stewardship openly, through law, science, public reasons and participation rather than secret disposition or personal control.
3. Coastal and island villages and lawful customary users shall participate directly in decisions materially affecting local fisheries and access.
4. A licence creates a limited privilege and no ownership of a stock, fishing ground or public water.

Article 4 — Application of Act

1. This Act applies in Eritrean territory, internal waters, territorial sea, exclusive economic zone and other waters under Eritrean jurisdiction.
2. It applies to an Eritrean fishing vessel and Eritrean person outside those waters to the extent permitted by international law.
3. It applies to capture fisheries, aquaculture, recreational fishing, fishery products, support operations and related port activities.
4. Sovereign immunities and rights of navigation recognized by international law are preserved.

Article 5 — Interpretation

1. “aquaculture” means cultivation of aquatic organisms through intervention in rearing and identifiable ownership of stock;
2. “fishing” includes searching for, attracting, taking, harvesting or attempting to take an aquatic organism and related support activity;
3. “fishing vessel” means a vessel used or intended for fishing, processing, transshipment, carriage or direct support of fishing; and
4. “IUU fishing” means illegal, unreported or unregulated fishing as recognized by this Act and applicable international standards.

Article 6 — Further definitions

1. “Minister” means the Minister responsible for marine resources;
2. “Ministry” means the Ministry of Marine Resources;
3. “small-scale fishing” means owner-operated, household, cooperative or community fishing using limited capital and predominantly local labour; and
4. “total allowable catch” means the maximum harvest lawfully fixed for a stock and period.

Article 7 — Guiding principles

1. Management shall use the ecosystem, precautionary and best-available-science approaches.
2. Decisions shall prevent overfishing, minimize bycatch and habitat damage and account for climate risk.
3. Benefits and burdens shall be allocated fairly, with preference for sustainable local food and livelihood value.
4. Uncertainty is not a reason to postpone proportionate conservation where serious or irreversible harm is plausible.

Article 8 — Relationship with other laws

1. The Maritime Code governs vessel registration, seaworthiness, navigation, marine casualties and carriage except for fisheries-specific controls under this Act.
2. Environmental, water, land, labour, food-safety, customs, competition and tax laws apply according to their respective purposes.
3. The Commercial and Civil Codes govern organizations, contracts and private remedies except where this Act provides a specific fisheries rule.
4. A conflict shall be resolved to preserve the Constitution, conservation, safety, due process and the more specific lawful rule.

CHAPTER II
ADMINISTRATION AND PARTICIPATORY GOVERNANCE

Article 9 — Responsibility of the Ministry

1. The Ministry shall administer policy, planning, licensing, science, monitoring, product control and international cooperation under this Act.
2. It shall separate policy, licensing, inspection and adjudicative functions sufficiently to prevent conflict and arbitrary decision.
3. It shall maintain competent directorates for fisheries management, aquaculture, inspection and quality control, and monitoring, control and surveillance.
4. Its services, registers, forms, fees, reasons and performance information shall be accessible electronically and through assisted local channels.

Article 10 — Fisheries Advisory Council

1. A Fisheries Advisory Council is established to advise publicly on plans, allocation, conservation, aquaculture, product quality and community impacts.
2. It shall include science, artisanal and commercial fishing, aquaculture, coastal villages, women processors, labour, environment, ports and consumer expertise.
3. At least half of non-government members shall be women, and coastal regions shall be reasonably represented.
4. Advice, disclosed interests and reasoned Ministry responses shall be published, subject only to specific lawful confidentiality.

Article 11 — Appointment and tenure of Council members

1. Non-government members shall be appointed after open nomination and published merit criteria.
2. A member serves one four-year term, with initial terms staggered by transparent lot.
3. Removal requires incapacity, serious misconduct, persistent neglect, conflict or ineligibility after fair procedure.
4. Political loyalty, military rank, ethnicity, region or wealth shall not determine appointment or removal.

Article 12 — Scientific Committee

1. An independent Scientific Committee shall review stock assessments, reference points, allowable catch, protected species and major aquaculture risks.
2. Members shall possess relevant scientific, statistical, ecological, social or traditional knowledge and disclose interests.
3. The Committee may identify uncertainty, data gaps and alternative views and shall not be directed to alter scientific findings.
4. Reports and data sufficient for independent scrutiny shall be published where lawful.

Article 13 — Co-management bodies

1. The Minister may recognize a coastal, island, inland-water or fishery-specific co-management body under a published management plan.
2. Membership shall fairly include affected villages, fishers, processors, women, youth, scientists, local government and other legitimate users.
3. A body may advise, monitor, allocate community access and administer local measures only within delegated statutory authority.
4. Its rules, finances, conflicts, meetings and decisions shall be transparent and reviewable.

Article 14 — Inter-agency coordination

1. The Ministry shall coordinate with maritime, port, coast guard, police, customs, environment, health, labour, local government and revenue authorities.
2. A written protocol shall define roles, secure information exchange, evidence custody, emergency action and avoidance of duplicate inspection.
3. Coordination does not transfer coercive authority without law or excuse an agency from reasons and accountability.
4. A binding international arrangement shall comply with the Treaty-Making Act.

Article 15 — Registers and open data

1. The Ministry shall maintain interoperable registers of licences, vessels, owners, beneficial owners, aquaculture sites, approved establishments and enforcement outcomes.
2. Public portions shall be searchable without charge and downloadable in reusable format.

3. Personal, commercial and enforcement-sensitive information shall receive protection proportionate to legitimate need.
4. Licence identity, allocation, material conditions, public payment and final sanction shall not be concealed as commercial secrecy.

Article 16 — Digital administration

1. Applications, payments, logbooks, certificates, notices, hearings and appeals may be conducted through secure electronic means.
2. A person lacking connectivity or digital skill shall receive equivalent assisted service without disadvantage.
3. Automated tools may support risk selection and data analysis but shall not make an unreviewable coercive or licence-allocation decision.
4. Source, logic, material data and human responsibility shall be documented for a significant automated decision.

Article 17 — Integrity and conflicts

1. An official, adviser and Council member shall disclose financial, family, political and former-employment interests relevant to a matter.
2. A conflicted person shall recuse and shall not receive protected information or influence the decision.
3. Gifts, beneficial ownership concealment, preferential access and use of nonpublic quota information are prohibited.
4. Registers of interests and recusals shall be maintained and published subject to necessary privacy.

Article 18 — Annual report and legislative oversight

1. The Minister shall submit an annual report to the National Assembly on stock status, allocation, catches, value, employment, compliance, revenue and spending.
2. The report shall identify depleted stocks, data gaps, ecosystem effects, community outcomes and corrective action.
3. The Assembly may examine administration and appropriations without directing an individual licence or enforcement matter.
4. Reports shall be published in accessible principal Eritrean languages.

CHAPTER III
SCIENCE, PLANNING AND ALLOCATION

Article 19 — National fisheries and aquaculture policy

1. The Minister shall maintain a ten-year national policy reviewed at least every five years.
2. The policy shall address food, livelihoods, trade, capacity, conservation, climate resilience, aquaculture, research and enforcement.

3. It shall be prepared through national and coastal consultation and strategic environmental assessment.
4. Targets shall be measurable and accompanied by cost, responsibility, timeline and public progress reporting.

Article 20 — Fishery management plans

1. Each materially harvested stock or fishery shall be governed by a published management plan proportionate to risk.
2. A plan shall define area, species, users, stock condition, objectives, reference points, access, catch or effort limits, monitoring and review.
3. It shall address habitat, bycatch, food security, labour, community and climate considerations.
4. Urgent temporary measures may precede a plan only with reasons, evidence, limited duration and prompt consultation.

Article 21 — Preparation and review of plans

1. The Ministry shall publish evidence and a draft plan and allow meaningful comment by affected persons.
2. The Scientific Committee shall review biological measures and the Council shall review social and allocation effects.
3. A final plan shall explain accepted and rejected material comments.
4. Each plan shall be reviewed at least every five years and sooner upon material ecological or economic change.

Article 22 — Stock assessment and reference points

1. The Ministry shall assess important stocks using best available scientific and traditional knowledge.
2. A plan shall specify target and limit reference points, rebuilding triggers and uncertainty treatment where practicable.
3. Where reliable quantitative assessment is unavailable, conservative effort, spatial or indicator-based controls shall apply.
4. Industry data shall be independently verified and shall not substitute for public scientific capacity.

Article 23 — Total allowable catch

1. The Minister may set a total allowable catch on Scientific Committee advice and management-plan criteria.
2. The amount shall maintain or restore the stock above a biologically safe level and account for ecosystem need and uncertainty.
3. Any departure from scientific advice shall be more conservative or be expressly authorized by an Assembly Act.

4. The decision, evidence, allocation and subsequent catch against the limit shall be published.

Article 24 — Effort, gear and spatial controls

1. A plan may regulate vessel number, size, power, fishing days, gear, mesh, hooks, light, depth, season and area.
2. A measure shall be necessary, proportionate, enforceable and no more trade-restrictive than conservation reasonably requires.
3. Selective, low-impact and energy-efficient gear may receive preference or transition support.
4. Destructive gear and methods shall be prohibited rather than licensed.

Article 25 — Rebuilding plans

1. A stock below its limit reference point shall receive a time-bound rebuilding plan.
2. The plan shall reduce mortality, protect critical habitat, monitor recovery and address displaced livelihoods fairly.
3. Short-term economic hardship shall not justify continued depletion that destroys the resource base.
4. Progress shall be assessed annually and measures strengthened when recovery is materially off track.

Article 26 — Climate and ecosystem resilience

1. Plans shall account for warming, acidification, coral loss, extreme events, species movement and cumulative coastal pressure.
2. The Ministry shall establish climate and ecosystem indicators and adaptive decision triggers.
3. Blue-carbon and habitat restoration shall not displace legitimate communities without participation and fair remedy.
4. Nature-based and technological measures shall be independently evaluated for effectiveness and unintended harm.

Article 27 — Research access and surveys

1. Scientific fishing and survey activity requires authorization stating purpose, method, catch, data, specimen and reporting conditions.
2. Research access may receive fee relief where public data and local capacity are delivered.
3. Foreign research shall include Eritrean participation and deposit data and specimens as lawfully agreed.
4. Research authorization shall not disguise commercial fishing or exclusive appropriation of genetic resources.

Article 28 — Traditional and local knowledge

1. Management shall give respectful, documented consideration to ecological and seasonal knowledge of fishers and coastal communities.
2. Knowledge shall not be taken, patented, commercialized or publicly disclosed contrary to lawful community rights and consent.
3. A community contributor shall receive attribution and fair benefit where knowledge supports commercial value.
4. Traditional knowledge complements but does not excuse disregard of credible conservation evidence.

Article 29 — Allocation principles

1. Access shall be allocated transparently according to sustainability, compliance, local value, food security, employment and efficient use.
2. Historical participation may be considered but creates no perpetual or inheritable public-resource entitlement.
3. A portion may be reserved for small-scale, community, research and emerging entrants.
4. Allocation shall prevent excessive concentration, disguised foreign control and discrimination unrelated to legitimate policy.

CHAPTER IV
ACCESS AND LICENSING

Article 30 — Licence requirement

1. A person shall not conduct commercial fishing in Eritrean waters without a valid licence under this Act.
2. A fishing vessel shall carry or electronically display the licence and comply with each attached condition.
3. A licence is additional to maritime registration, safety, labour, immigration, customs and radio requirements.
4. Subsistence and limited recreational activity may be exempted only under published low-risk conditions.

Article 31 — Classes of licence

1. Licence classes may include artisanal, small-scale commercial, industrial, recreational, research, support, transport, transshipment and high-seas fishing.
2. Each class shall have published eligibility, duration, area, species, gear, data, safety and fee rules.
3. A class shall not be created or administered to avoid conservation or beneficial-ownership scrutiny.
4. Equivalent activities shall receive equivalent treatment unless objective differences justify distinction.

Article 32 — Licence application

1. An application shall disclose identity, nationality, beneficial ownership, vessel, financing, intended activity, compliance history and required technical capacity.
2. The Ministry shall publish a complete checklist, fee, decision period and responsible office.
3. Only necessary information may be demanded, and information already held by government shall not be repeatedly required without reason.
4. A materially incomplete application shall receive one clear request for correction before adverse decision where curable.

Article 33 — Eligibility

1. An applicant shall possess legal capacity, operational competence, financial responsibility and a satisfactory compliance record.
2. A beneficial owner, controller or operator subject to an IUU listing or unresolved serious fisheries sanction is ineligible unless lawfully cleared.
3. A licence may require insurance, security, local representation, safety certification and electronic monitoring proportionate to risk.
4. Political affiliation, ethnicity, religion, gender or lawful criticism is irrelevant to eligibility.

Article 34 — Decision and reasons

1. The licensing authority shall decide within the published period by applying law, management plan and allocation criteria.
2. A grant, refusal, rank, condition and material departure from recommendation shall receive written reasons.
3. Silence does not create a fishing licence, but unreasonable delay is subject to administrative and judicial remedy.
4. A decision and non-confidential licence particulars shall be entered in the public register promptly.

Article 35 — Licence duration and renewal

1. A licence may remain valid for up to three years where the management plan and stock condition permit.
2. Annual catch, effort, fee and compliance conditions may be adjusted lawfully within the licence term.
3. Renewal is not automatic and shall consider stock, performance, compliance and allocation policy.
4. A good-faith operator shall receive timely notice of a material renewal rule change and reasonable transition where conservation permits.

Article 36 — Licence conditions

1. Conditions may regulate area, time, species, quantity, gear, landing, transshipment, crew, observers, monitoring, reporting and handling.
2. Each condition shall be clear, accessible, related to statutory purpose and technically feasible.
3. A licence holder is responsible for ensuring master, operator and crew receive applicable conditions.
4. An oral direction affecting a material right shall be recorded and confirmed in writing promptly.

Article 37 — Fees and resource rent

1. Licence and access charges shall reflect administration, monitoring, scarcity, public-resource value and category of operator.
2. Small-scale and community activity may receive reduced or graduated charges without compromising conservation.
3. Fees, formulae, exemptions, receipts and aggregate revenue shall be published and paid into authorized public accounts.
4. No official or intermediary may collect an unprescribed payment, gift or private commission.

Article 38 — Transfer and change of control

1. A licence shall not be transferred, leased, pledged or subjected to change of control without prior approval.
2. Approval shall apply original eligibility, concentration, beneficial-ownership and conservation criteria.
3. A transfer made to avoid sanction, fee, allocation or foreign-access rule is void.
4. A deceased or incapacitated small-scale licence holder's household shall receive a fair temporary-continuity process.

Article 39 — National fishing vessel

1. A fishing vessel is national for fisheries purposes only if registered under the Maritime Code and meeting ownership or charter criteria prescribed by law.
2. The register shall disclose ultimate beneficial ownership and any foreign financing, bareboat charter or management control.
3. Nominee ownership or paper registration shall not obtain national preference.
4. Fisheries nationality does not alter maritime nationality contrary to the Maritime Code or international law.

Article 40 — Foreign fishing vessel

1. A foreign fishing vessel may fish in Eritrean waters only under a licence issued consistently with a management plan and lawful access arrangement.

2. The vessel shall maintain a local agent, financial security, monitoring, catch reporting and enforceable jurisdiction as prescribed.
3. Local landing, employment or value-addition conditions shall be transparent and economically and technically reasonable.
4. No licence may be issued where domestic monitoring capacity is insufficient or stock allocation is unavailable.

Article 41 — Fisheries access agreements

1. An agreement granting a foreign State or its vessels fishing access requires constitutional authorization under the Treaty-Making Act.
2. Before ratification, its scientific basis, allocation, duration, financial terms, monitoring and community effects shall be disclosed for scrutiny.
3. Payment shall enter authorized public accounts, and confidential side arrangements are prohibited.
4. An agreement shall not diminish conservation, labour, safety, enforcement or judicial authority under Eritrean law.

Article 42 — Suspension, variation and cancellation

1. A licence may be suspended, varied or cancelled for material breach, ineligibility, conservation emergency or false information.
2. Except for urgent temporary action, notice, evidence, response, reasons and review are required.
3. Urgent suspension shall be no broader than necessary and receive a hearing within seven working days.
4. Cancellation shall not extinguish accrued fee, restoration, civil or criminal liability.

CHAPTER V
CONSERVATION AND FISHING OPERATIONS

Article 43 — Closed areas and seasons

1. The Minister may close an area or season to protect spawning, nursery habitat, biodiversity, safety or rebuilding.
2. A closure shall state coordinates, duration, affected activity, evidence, exceptions and review.
3. Emergency closure may take immediate effect but shall receive public reasons and review within thirty days.
4. Maps and machine-readable coordinates shall be freely available before enforcement where practicable.

Article 44 — Protected species

1. The Minister shall list protected aquatic species on Scientific Committee advice and applicable conservation obligations.

2. Directed take, possession, sale or export of a protected species is prohibited unless a narrow research or rescue authorization applies.
3. Accidental interaction shall be released safely where possible and reported promptly.
4. Marine turtles, marine mammals and endangered sharks shall receive strict protection unless a more protective law applies.

Article 45 — Prohibited fishing methods

1. Explosives, poison, electricity, toxic substance and another indiscriminate destructive method are prohibited.
2. Bottom-contact or habitat-damaging gear may be prohibited or limited by area, depth, season and design.
3. A person shall not use a vessel, light, artificial device or aggregation device contrary to prescribed conservation conditions.
4. Possession of prohibited gear in circumstances demonstrating intended use may support seizure and enforcement after fair process.

Article 46 — Gear marking and retrieval

1. Prescribed gear shall bear a verifiable vessel or owner mark and technical identification.
2. Lost gear shall be reported with location and retrieved where safe and practicable.
3. Deliberate abandonment and concealment of harmful gear are prohibited.
4. The Ministry may operate a retrieval and recycling program funded partly by risk-based gear charges.

Article 47 — Bycatch and discards

1. An operator shall avoid and minimize catch of non-target and protected species through selective gear and practice.
2. A plan may require retention, release, landing, sampling and full accounting of catch.
3. Discarding shall not be used to conceal quota overrun or prohibited catch.
4. Bycatch limits and mitigation shall be reviewed as evidence and technology improve.

Article 48 — Sharks, rays and vulnerable species

1. Shark and ray fisheries shall receive species-specific, precautionary management and accurate reporting.
2. Fins shall not be removed at sea except under an approved full-utilization process with verifiable carcass correspondence.
3. Live release and handling measures shall apply to listed vulnerable species.
4. Trade and export shall comply with applicable wildlife and international controls.

Article 49 — Coral, shells and ornamental resources

1. Commercial removal of living coral is prohibited except for narrowly controlled restoration, research or lawful aquaculture.

2. Harvest of shells, sea cucumber, aquarium species and other vulnerable resources requires a specific plan and licence.
3. Tourism and ornamental use shall not damage reefs, seagrass, mangroves or nursery habitat.
4. Customary noncommercial use may be accommodated within conservation limits.

Article 50 — Fish aggregating devices

1. Deployment of a fish aggregating device requires authorization, marking, location reporting and retrieval responsibility.
2. Design shall minimize entanglement, ghost fishing, debris and navigation hazard.
3. Ownership does not create exclusive right to surrounding fish except under a lawful local allocation.
4. Abandoned devices may be removed and cost recovered from the responsible person.

Article 51 — Recreational fishing

1. Recreational fishing may be subject to licence, bag, size, gear, species, sale and reporting limits.
2. Catch from a noncommercial recreational licence shall not be sold.
3. Charter operations require commercial authorization and safety compliance.
4. Low-impact shore fishing for household use may be exempted under published conservation rules.

Article 52 — Landing requirements

1. Prescribed catch shall be landed at an authorized landing place and made available for inspection, weighing and sampling.
2. At-sea retention, partial landing and conversion factors shall prevent under-reporting.
3. A landing rule shall consider artisanal access, distance, safety and preservation capacity.
4. Catch shall not be directed to a politically favored buyer or facility without lawful competitive basis.

Article 53 — Transshipment

1. Transshipment requires prior authorization and shall occur only at a designated place or under verified monitoring.
2. Donor and receiving vessels shall report species, quantity, time, position and product form consistently.
3. Unmonitored at-sea transshipment may be prohibited for a high-risk fishery or vessel.
4. Authorization shall not be granted where traceability, labour or enforcement risk cannot be controlled.

Article 54 — Waste and full utilization

1. Harvest and processing shall minimize avoidable waste and promote safe full utilization of lawful catch.
2. A plan may set utilization, landing, by-product and disposal standards.
3. Waste reduction shall not require marketing unsafe product or increase pressure on a depleted stock.
4. Innovative use of by-products shall comply with food, feed, environment and intellectual-property law.

Article 55 — Habitat protection and restoration

1. The Ministry shall identify essential fish habitat and recommend protection, restoration and compatible coastal planning.
2. A fisheries authorization does not excuse environmental assessment or habitat-restoration duties under other law.
3. Restoration funding may be required from a person who unlawfully damages aquatic habitat.
4. Coastal communities shall participate in restoration design and benefit fairly from sustainable stewardship.

Article 56 — Pollution and fisheries incidents

1. A person shall report a spill, harmful discharge, mass mortality, disease event or other incident materially threatening aquatic resources.
2. The Ministry shall coordinate evidence, closure, public warning, sampling and claim support with competent authorities.
3. This Act does not limit pollution prevention, compensation or restoration liability under maritime and environmental law.
4. Emergency fisheries action shall be reviewed and withdrawn when risk no longer justifies it.

Article 57 — Adaptive management

1. A management measure may contain pre-agreed indicators and automatic adjustment rules approved through the plan process.
2. Digital data may support near-real-time closure or reopening where quality and verification are sufficient.
3. An automated adjustment shall be announced, explained and subject to human review.
4. Adaptation shall not become a device for unpublished discretionary allocation.

CHAPTER VI
SMALL-SCALE FISHERIES AND COASTAL COMMUNITIES

Article 58 — Recognition and priority

1. Small-scale fisheries are recognized for food, livelihood, culture, local knowledge and dispersed coastal development.
2. Management shall reserve fair access, landing space and infrastructure where compatible with conservation.
3. Preference shall reward responsible local operation and not nominee ownership or political patronage.
4. Industrial activity shall not crowd out protected artisanal grounds or damage nearshore habitat.

Article 59 — Reserved coastal zones

1. A management plan may reserve defined nearshore waters, species or gear for artisanal and small-scale fishing.
2. Coordinates, eligible users, transit rules, seasonal needs and enforcement shall be clear.
3. Industrial transit shall be safe and shall not involve fishing or gear deployment.
4. A reservation shall be reviewed with communities and science to prevent local overcapacity.

Article 60 — Community access and tenure

1. A co-management plan may recognize a time-bound community fishing area or collective access right.
2. Recognition shall build on legitimate village and customary institutions while protecting women, minorities, migrants and neighboring users from exclusion.
3. The community shall adopt transparent membership, allocation, conservation, finance and grievance rules.
4. A collective right is reviewable and does not privatize seabed, public water or migratory stock.

Article 61 — Artisanal vessel and fisher registration

1. Registration shall be simple, affordable, mobile-enabled and available through coastal local offices.
2. It shall identify vessel, owner, operator, home landing place, gear and basic safety compliance.
3. Registration data shall support safety, planning and services and shall not be used for unrelated repression or forced labour.
4. A transition program shall assist existing fishers to comply before punitive enforcement.

Article 62 — Women in fisheries

1. Women shall have equal access to licences, cooperatives, landing sites, finance, training, cold chain, markets and decision-making.
2. Custom or practice shall not deprive a woman of lawful ownership, inheritance, payment or workplace protection.
3. Plans shall address occupational risks and unpaid or undercounted work in processing and trade.
4. Sexual harassment, coercion and exchange of access for sexual favor are prohibited and subject to effective complaint and remedy.

Article 63 — Cooperatives and producer organizations

1. Fishers, workers, processors and aquaculture producers may form independent cooperatives and associations under applicable law.
2. Membership shall be voluntary, governance democratic and accounts auditable.
3. Government assistance shall use transparent criteria and shall not make political affiliation a condition.
4. Collective marketing remains subject to competition law while legitimate bargaining and shared services are protected.

Article 64 — Infrastructure and services

1. Public investment may support safe landing, ice, cold storage, water, sanitation, repair, communication, markets and rescue capability.
2. Location and access shall be based on demonstrated need, utilization, environmental review and fair regional development.
3. A facility receiving public support shall publish charges and provide nondiscriminatory access.
4. Management may be contracted competitively or entrusted to an accountable community body.

Article 65 — Livelihood transition and compensation

1. Where a new conservation measure causes concentrated serious livelihood loss, the State shall consider targeted transition support within available resources.
2. Support may include temporary income relief, training, gear conversion, debt adjustment, aquaculture or other lawful work.
3. Support shall not purchase continued harmful activity or become permanent patronage.
4. Compulsory acquisition of property remains subject to Article 23 of the Constitution and applicable compensation law.

Article 66 — Grievances and local dispute resolution

1. A fisher or community may submit an access, boundary, allocation, damage or administration grievance through a free accessible process.

2. Mediation by a trusted local or customary body may be used voluntarily and consistently with equality and law.
3. No process may exclude court review, compel settlement or impose collective guilt.
4. Urgent conservation measures remain effective only to the extent necessary while a grievance is resolved.

CHAPTER VII
AQUACULTURE

Article 67 — Aquaculture policy

1. Aquaculture shall be developed as a responsible source of food, work, export and reduced pressure on wild stocks.
2. Policy shall favor suitable species, efficient water and feed use, disease control, local value and climate resilience.
3. Growth targets shall not override carrying capacity, land and water rights, biodiversity, food safety or community access.
4. Public research and extension shall remain open and shall not unfairly favor one enterprise.

Article 68 — Aquaculture authorization

1. Commercial aquaculture requires an authorization identifying operator, site, species, system, capacity, water, discharge, biosecurity and duration.
2. Authorization is additional to land, water, environmental, construction, health and business approvals.
3. A coordinated application process shall prevent duplicate filing while preserving each authority's statutory decision.
4. Small household or community systems may receive a simplified risk-based authorization.

Article 69 — Site allocation

1. A public marine or inland-water aquaculture site shall be allocated transparently under spatial and carrying-capacity plans.
2. Existing fishing, navigation, conservation, cultural, tourism and village uses shall receive meaningful consideration.
3. Exclusive use shall be limited in area and duration and shall not create ownership of public water or seabed.
4. A material unused site may be reduced or withdrawn after fair procedure.

Article 70 — Environmental and social assessment

1. A project shall undergo the assessment required by environmental law before construction or stocking.
2. Assessment shall address cumulative nutrient load, chemical use, escapes, disease, feed source, habitat, water and community effects.

3. The operator shall monitor and publish material environmental indicators as prescribed.
4. Approval may require security for closure, removal and restoration proportionate to risk.

Article 71 — Species and genetic controls

1. Stocking of a non-native, genetically modified, selectively altered or high-risk species requires specific risk assessment and authorization.
2. The Ministry may prohibit a species where escape, disease or ecosystem risk cannot be controlled.
3. Native genetic diversity and wild broodstock shall be protected from harmful depletion or contamination.
4. Use of genetic technology shall comply with biosafety, food, ethics and intellectual-property law.

Article 72 — Aquatic animal health

1. An operator shall maintain biosecurity, health surveillance, mortality records, quarantine and a contingency plan.
2. A listed or unusual disease, unexplained mortality or escape shall be reported immediately.
3. The competent authority may order testing, movement restriction, treatment, humane destruction and site disinfection on evidence.
4. Compensation for lawful destruction may be provided under transparent rules considering compliance, fault and public benefit.

Article 73 — Feed, medicines and chemicals

1. Feed, veterinary medicine, pesticide, disinfectant and chemical use shall be authorized, traceable and consistent with food and environmental safety.
2. Growth promoters, antimicrobials and residues prohibited by law shall not be used.
3. Antimicrobial use shall be veterinary-supervised and recorded to prevent resistance.
4. Feed sourcing shall avoid illegal fishing, unsafe waste and unnecessary pressure on wild forage stocks.

Article 74 — Escape prevention and response

1. An operator shall use suitable containment, inspection, maintenance and extreme-weather preparation.
2. A material escape shall be reported with species, number, location, cause and response.
3. The authority may order recapture, monitoring, mitigation and restoration at the responsible operator’s cost.
4. Liability shall reflect fault, risk, ecological harm and compliance with approved measures.

Article 75 — Harvesting and welfare

1. Aquatic organisms shall be handled, transported and slaughtered with methods minimizing avoidable injury, stress and waste.

2. Harvest shall comply with withdrawal periods, residue limits, hygiene and traceability requirements.
3. A disease-control order may limit harvest or require supervised disposal.
4. Technological standards shall be reviewed as practicable humane methods develop.

Article 76 — Closure and restoration

1. An operator shall notify permanent or extended cessation and implement an approved closure plan.
2. Cages, anchors, pipes, debris, chemicals and abandoned stock shall be removed or safely managed.
3. The site shall be restored to the standard lawfully required by environmental and tenure conditions.
4. Financial security may be used after notice where the operator fails to perform.

Article 77 — Aquaculture register and performance

1. The Ministry shall maintain a public register of authorized sites, operators, species, capacity and material conditions.
2. Production, mortality, escape, medicine, feed and environmental data shall be reported electronically in standardized form.
3. Aggregate performance and disease information shall be published without unjustified commercial disclosure.
4. Data shall support planning and public health and shall not be fabricated to promote investment.

CHAPTER VIII
FISHERY PRODUCTS, FOOD SAFETY AND TRADE

Article 78 — Competent authority

1. The Fish Inspection and Quality Control Directorate is the fisheries competent authority for official control of fishery and aquaculture products.
2. It shall coordinate with the national food-safety authority and avoid duplicate or conflicting inspection.
3. Inspectors shall be qualified, impartial, identifiable and subject to supervision and integrity controls.
4. Official control shall be risk-based and shall not be used to favor a State enterprise or private buyer.

Article 79 — Approval of establishments and vessels

1. A processing establishment, factory vessel, freezer vessel, dispatch center or other prescribed facility requires approval before operation.
2. Approval shall assess design, hygiene, water, temperature, waste, pest control, traceability and operator controls.

3. A current list and approval status shall be public and verifiable electronically.
4. Suspension or withdrawal requires proportionate action, reasons and review, subject to urgent food-safety control.

Article 80 — Operator responsibility and HACCP

1. A product operator bears primary responsibility for safe, authentic and lawfully sourced fishery products.
2. A prescribed operator shall maintain hazard analysis and critical control point procedures proportionate to activity.
3. Records shall demonstrate monitoring, corrective action, verification and recall capability.
4. Official inspection verifies rather than replaces operator responsibility.

Article 81 — Hygiene, water and temperature

1. Handling, processing, storage and transport shall prevent contamination and maintain required time and temperature control.
2. Potable water or clean seawater meeting prescribed safety criteria shall be used according to risk.
3. Ice, surfaces, containers, personnel and sanitation shall meet verifiable hygiene requirements.
4. Traditional small-scale handling may use adapted equivalent controls where safety is achieved.

Article 82 — Additives, residues and contaminants

1. Only authorized additives, treatments and processing aids may be used within prescribed limits.
2. Products shall comply with limits for veterinary residues, biotoxins, pathogens, heavy metals and other contaminants.
3. Monitoring shall be risk-based, laboratory-supported and publicly reported in aggregate.
4. A limit shall use credible science and align with applicable food standards unless greater protection is justified.

Article 83 — Traceability and catch documentation

1. A product shall be traceable from harvest or farm through landing, processing, storage, transport, import, export and sale.
2. Records shall identify species, origin, vessel or site, date, quantity, gear or method, licence and each material transaction.
3. Electronic interoperable records and tamper-evident verification may be prescribed.
4. No document may validate catch known or reasonably suspected to arise from IUU fishing.

Article 84 — Labelling and consumer information

1. A fishery product shall be labelled accurately as to species, production method, origin, condition, quantity, date and required warnings.
2. Substitution, false geographic origin, concealed treatment and deceptive sustainability claim are prohibited.
3. Consumer information shall be understandable and available for unpackaged products where practicable.
4. Digital labels may supplement but shall not replace essential information accessible without specialized technology.

Article 85 — Official certification

1. The competent authority may issue a health, catch, origin or other official certificate only after required verification.
2. A certificate shall be uniquely identifiable, secure, electronically verifiable and linked to the consignment.
3. An authorized officer shall not certify a fact outside verified competence or accept a private payment.
4. False, altered, reused or fraudulently obtained certification is void and subject to enforcement.

Article 86 — Import and export

1. Imported and exported fishery products shall meet applicable safety, traceability, conservation, customs and trade requirements.
2. Equivalent foreign controls may be recognized after transparent risk assessment, audit and cooperation.
3. An emergency restriction shall be evidence-based, no broader than necessary and reviewed regularly.
4. Trade control shall not disguise arbitrary protectionism or compelled sale to a favored trader.

Article 87 — Recall, withdrawal and public warning

1. An operator shall immediately withdraw or recall a product reasonably believed unsafe or materially mislabelled.
2. The competent authority may order recall, detention, destruction, reprocessing, public warning and trace-back proportionate to risk.
3. A warning shall be accurate, timely, accessible and corrected when evidence materially changes.
4. Costs may be recovered from a responsible operator after fair determination.

Article 88 — Laboratories and inspection methods

1. Official laboratories shall use validated methods, quality assurance, competent personnel and impartial governance.
2. Accreditation and proficiency testing shall be pursued according to capacity and risk.
3. A person affected by a disputed result may request confirmatory testing where sample and urgency permit.
4. Laboratory data, chain of custody and uncertainty shall be recorded and available for review.

CHAPTER IX
MONITORING, CONTROL, SURVEILLANCE AND INTERNATIONAL COMPLIANCE

Article 89 — Authorized officers

1. The Minister may appoint trained fisheries inspectors and authorize specified coast guard, police, customs or port officers for functions under this Act.
2. Appointment shall identify powers, territorial scope, duration, training and accountability.
3. An officer shall carry identification and exercise only necessary, proportionate and lawful power.
4. Use of force, arrest and detention remain governed by the Constitution, Criminal Procedure Code and applicable service law.

Article 90 — Monitoring technology

1. A prescribed vessel shall operate an approved vessel-monitoring, automatic-identification or electronic-reporting system continuously.
2. Tampering, disabling, masking identity and intentional false position reporting are prohibited.
3. Electronic monitoring, cameras and sensors may be required where proportionate to fishery risk.
4. Technology shall protect personal data, crew dignity, cybersecurity and evidentiary integrity.

Article 91 — Logbooks and reports

1. A licence holder shall record catch, effort, location, gear, bycatch, discard, landing and transshipment accurately and timely.
2. Electronic logbooks may be required, with offline and emergency procedures.
3. Correction shall preserve original entry, identity, reason and time.
4. Material inconsistency with landing, observer, monitoring or trade data shall be investigated fairly.

Article 92 — Observers and electronic monitoring

1. The Ministry may require an independent observer or electronic monitoring according to risk and plan.
2. The operator shall provide safe access, accommodation, communication, information and noninterference.
3. Observers shall be trained, impartial, protected against retaliation and subject to confidentiality and conduct rules.
4. Observer cost allocation shall be published and shall not compromise independence.

Article 93 — Boarding and inspection at sea

1. An authorized officer may stop and board a fishing vessel in Eritrean waters on reasonable fisheries-control grounds.
2. The officer may inspect licence, identity, catch, gear, hold, records and monitoring equipment within statutory purpose.
3. The master shall facilitate safe inspection and may record the inspection and receive an inventory and report.
4. A search of personal living space or intrusive personal search requires the authority and safeguards applicable under criminal procedure.

Article 94 — Search of premises and records

1. An authorized officer may enter a licensed fishery premise during reasonable operating hours for routine inspection.
2. A non-routine search of a dwelling or coercive search beyond licence inspection requires a judicial warrant unless a lawful urgent exception applies.
3. Digital access shall be limited to relevant data and shall preserve privilege, unrelated privacy and system integrity.
4. The person shall receive a record of material copied, sampled or seized.

Article 95 — Seizure and preservation

1. An officer may seize fish, gear, document, data, vehicle or vessel reasonably believed to be evidence, unlawful catch or an instrument of serious violation.
2. Seizure shall be documented, proportionate and reported promptly to the competent judicial authority where required.
3. Perishable goods may be preserved, sold, donated or destroyed under recorded judicially reviewable procedure.
4. Release on reasonable security shall be available where evidence and enforcement can be protected.

Article 96 — Flag-State authorization

1. An Eritrean vessel shall not fish beyond Eritrean jurisdiction without specific high-seas or foreign-waters authorization.

2. Authorization requires effective control, owner and operator transparency, monitoring, reporting and compliance with applicable conservation measures.
3. The Ministry shall not authorize a vessel with unresolved IUU history or where Eritrea cannot exercise genuine control.
4. Authorization shall be suspended when continued operation would undermine an applicable international conservation measure.

Article 97 — IUU vessel and operator measures

1. The Ministry shall maintain a process for identifying IUU vessels, operators and beneficial owners based on reliable evidence.
2. Notice, access to evidence, opportunity to respond, reasons, time-bound listing and review are required.
3. A final credible regional or international IUU listing may be recognized after verifying fairness and identity.
4. Listed persons may be denied licence, port service, import, export and public support consistently with law.

Article 98 — Designated ports

1. The Minister shall designate ports at which foreign fishing vessels may request entry or use for landing, transshipment, packaging, processing, refuelling or supply.
2. Designation shall consider inspection capacity, safety, trade, crew welfare and port efficiency.
3. Port information and request procedures shall be public and electronically accessible.
4. Force majeure and distress shall receive assistance consistent with safety and international law without authorizing commercial use.

Article 99 — Advance request for port entry

1. A foreign fishing vessel shall submit prescribed advance information on identity, authorization, voyage, catch, transshipment, ownership and requested use.
2. The port authority and Ministry shall assess IUU, safety, customs, immigration and health information through coordinated procedures.
3. Entry may be authorized solely for inspection or necessary assistance under controlled conditions.
4. A decision and reasons shall be communicated promptly to the vessel and relevant authorities.

Article 100 — Port inspection and denial of use

1. A foreign fishing vessel shall be inspected according to objective risk criteria and the Agreement on Port State Measures.
2. Inspection shall be fair, professional, minimally disruptive and documented in the prescribed report.

3. Port use shall be denied where there are sufficient grounds of IUU fishing, subject to safety, health and force-majeure exceptions.
4. Findings and denial shall be communicated to the flag State and other competent bodies as lawfully required.

Article 101 — International information and cooperation

1. The Ministry may exchange vessel, licence, catch, inspection and enforcement information for a specific lawful fisheries purpose.
2. Information shall be accurate, secure, necessary and protected against political, commercial or unrelated use.
3. Cooperation may include joint training, patrol, research and enforcement subject to constitutional authority.
4. No arrangement may authorize foreign coercive action in Eritrea without clear law and applicable constitutional approval.

CHAPTER X
ENFORCEMENT, OFFENCES AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 102 — Administrative action

1. The Ministry may issue warning, compliance direction, corrective plan, administrative penalty, suspension or licence action within authority under this Act.
2. Action shall reflect seriousness, harm, intent, history, benefit, cooperation, capacity and corrective effort.
3. Notice, evidence, response, reasons and independent review are required except for narrow urgent interim action.
4. Administrative action does not bar restitution, civil remedy or criminal process for distinct legal consequences.

Article 103 — Administrative monetary penalties

1. A noncriminal violation may receive a monetary penalty only where an Assembly Act defines the violation and liable person and enacts the applicable maximum.
2. The schedule shall distinguish reporting, licence, conservation, monitoring, product and obstruction violations by seriousness.
3. A penalty shall not be set solely by unreviewable executive discretion or calculated to confiscate lawful property indirectly.
4. No monetary penalty may be imposed until those statutory elements are in force, and recovered amounts shall enter an authorized public account and shall not personally reward the deciding officer.

Article 104 — Serious illegal fishing offence

1. A person who intentionally conducts large-scale unlicensed fishing, fishes in a closed area or for protected species, or uses a destructive prohibited method causing substantial harm commits a Class 7 serious offence under the Penal Code.
2. Where the conduct is organized or repeated, it constitutes a Class 6 Serious Offence, and where it causes catastrophic ecological harm, it constitutes a Class 5 Serious Offence.
3. A minor or negligent regulatory breach is not converted into this offence without the stated fault and harm.
4. Restitution, restoration, disqualification and proceeds recovery may accompany an authorized sentence.

Article 105 — IUU, monitoring and document offences

1. A person who intentionally tampers with monitoring, conceals beneficial ownership, falsifies catch or uses a fraudulent certificate to enable material IUU fishing commits a Class 6 serious offence.
2. Knowing obstruction or destruction of material fisheries evidence causing substantial harm commits a Class 5 serious offence.
3. A good-faith correction, technical failure promptly reported or lawful refusal based on privilege is not an offence.
4. Liability of a director or master requires personal fault, authorization, participation or culpable failure to prevent within actual responsibility.

Article 106 — Unsafe product offence

1. A person who knowingly places a materially unsafe fishery product on the market causing or risking substantial bodily harm commits a Class 6 serious offence.
2. Intentional falsification of official safety certification causing substantial risk commits the same class of offence.
3. Ordinary hygiene noncompliance without the required fault or harm is addressed proportionately through administrative or lesser law.
4. Recall, compensation, restitution and business disqualification remain available according to law.

Article 107 — Corruption and abuse

1. Bribery, extortion, diversion of public access revenue, sale of confidential allocation information and corrupt licence dealing are prosecuted under the Penal Code and public-integrity law.
2. A licence or allocation obtained through corruption may be cancelled after fair procedure without compensation for the corrupt benefit.
3. An innocent employee, community member or minority shareholder is not liable merely by association.
4. Protected reporting, evidence preservation and restitution shall be supported under applicable law.

Article 108 — Civil liability and restoration

1. A person who unlawfully damages a stock, habitat, aquaculture site, product owner or lawful fisher is liable under this Act and the Civil Code.
2. Remedy may include restoration cost, lost public-resource value, verified private loss and reasonable monitoring expense without double recovery.
3. Causation, fault where required, contribution and defense shall be determined fairly on evidence.
4. A community body may seek relief for injury to a lawfully recognized collective fishing interest.

Article 109 — Forfeiture

1. A court may order forfeiture of unlawful catch, proceeds and property substantially used in an intentional serious offence.
2. Forfeiture shall be proportionate to culpability, value, harm and the property’s relationship to the offence.
3. Rights of an innocent owner, secured creditor, crew member and family shall be heard and protected.
4. Automatic or executive forfeiture of a vessel or home without judicial decision is prohibited.

Article 110 — Administrative and judicial review

1. A directly affected person may request internal review of a final licence, allocation, penalty, product, listing or aquaculture decision.
2. Review shall be independent of the original decision, timely, reasoned and accessible electronically and locally.
3. A final coercive decision is subject to judicial review and effective remedy under Article 24 of the Constitution.
4. A court may suspend, quash, remit, correct, compensate or grant another appropriate remedy while considering urgent conservation and safety.

Article 111 — Power to issue regulations

1. The Minister may issue regulations necessary to administer plans, licences, gear, monitoring, aquaculture, products, port measures, fees and enforcement under this Act.
2. A regulation shall remain within authority delegated by the National Assembly and identify its statutory basis.
3. It shall not create a new criminal offence, tax, unlimited forfeiture, foreign access right or contradiction of an Assembly Act.
4. A material draft shall receive public consultation and a statement of evidence, cost, rights effect and proportionality.

Article 112 — Transitional licences and approvals

1. A valid licence or approval under repealed fisheries law continues for the shorter of its remaining term or twelve months unless inconsistent with urgent conservation or safety.
2. The holder shall disclose beneficial ownership and comply with monitoring and reporting transition directions.
3. The Ministry shall review legacy foreign access, allocation and approval for legality, sustainability and public value.
4. Transition shall avoid unnecessary interruption of lawful small-scale livelihoods and safe product trade.

Article 113 — Repeal and savings

1. Fisheries Proclamation 104/1998, Fishery Product Proclamation 105/1998, Fisheries Proclamation 176/2014 and subordinate instruments made under them are repealed to the extent stated by commencement regulations.
2. A compatible technical standard, approval, form and lawful act continues temporarily until replaced under this Act.
3. An accrued right, duty, investigation, offence or proceeding is preserved unless the new law is more favorable to an accused person.
4. The Minister shall publish a complete repeal and continuation table before full commencement.

Article 114 — Periodic review

1. The National Assembly shall review this Act within five years and at least every seven years thereafter.
2. Review shall assess stock condition, community benefit, aquaculture impact, food safety, IUU control, technology, rights and institutional capacity.
3. Independent science, audit, coastal consultation and enforcement data shall inform review.
4. Failure to review does not suspend conservation, licence or protection duties under this Act.

Article 115 — Commencement

1. This Act enters into force ninety days after publication in the Gazette.
2. Institutional, planning, register, integrity and regulation-making provisions apply immediately upon commencement.
3. The Minister may phase technical electronic, product and monitoring requirements for no more than twenty-four months under a published plan.
4. A phased requirement shall not postpone basic legality, conservation, food safety, due process or prohibition of destructive fishing.

Made at Asmara, this ___ day of __________ 2026.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF ERITREA