

DRAFTING NOTE

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PROCEDURE, PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES 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 Constitution authorizes the National Assembly to regulate its proceedings, but the supplied transitional rules do not provide a complete modern statutory framework for privilege, committees, evidence, public participation and enforcement.

3. What the draft retains

The draft retains freedom of debate, quorum and voting rules, committees, summonses, records and protection of legislative work from improper interference.

4. What the draft updates and modernizes

It adds transparent sittings, minority rights, ethics and conflicts, public petitions and hearings, electronic participation and records, proportionate privilege, judicial enforcement of lawful process and protections against using immunity to conceal crime or personal wrongdoing.

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; membership, first sitting and oath; chairperson, other officers and secretariat; sessions, sittings and decisions; legislative business; committees and evidence; oversight and constitutional business; petitions, public participation and openness; freedom of speech, privileges and immunities; ethics, conduct and internal discipline; order, security, continuity and technology; standing orders, remedies 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

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PROCEDURE, PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES ACT 2026

(ASSEMBLY ACT)

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE ORGANIZATION AND LAWFUL OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY; REGULATE ITS SESSIONS, LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS, COMMITTEES, OVERSIGHT, PETITIONS, RECORDS AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION; GIVE EFFECT TO THE DUTIES, PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF MEMBERS; ESTABLISH FAIR PROCEDURES FOR THE EXERCISE AND LIFTING OF IMMUNITY; SECURE INTEGRITY, OPENNESS, CONTINUITY AND INSTITUTIONAL INDEPENDENCE; AND PROVIDE FOR RELATED MATTERS.

PREAMBLE

WHEREAS Articles 30 to 38 of the Constitution of Eritrea establish the National Assembly as the supreme representative and legislative body, prescribe its powers and basic procedure, and require the duties, responsibilities, immunities and compensation of its members to be determined by law;

WHEREAS parliamentary autonomy exists to enable representative lawmaking, oversight and deliberation under the Constitution and does not place the National Assembly, its members or officers above the Constitution or judicially enforceable law;

WHEREAS members represent the Eritrean people as a whole and must act according to the Constitution, the interests of the people and country, and conscience, without coercion, corruption or personal command;

WHEREAS a democratic legislature requires public sittings, reasoned records, accessible information, meaningful participation, effective committees, fair procedure and carefully confined privileges necessary for legislative work;

NOW, THEREFORE, the National Assembly of Eritrea, acting under Articles 32, 36, 37 and 38 of the Constitution, enacts as follows:

CHAPTER I
PRELIMINARY PROVISIONS

Article 1 — Short title

This Act may be cited as the “National Assembly Procedure, Privileges and Immunities Act 2026”.

Article 2 — Objects

1. to enable the National Assembly to discharge its representative, legislative, approval and oversight responsibilities effectively;

2. to protect independent deliberation while maintaining constitutional accountability and judicially enforceable rights;
3. to secure openness, public participation, reliable records, ethical conduct and institutional continuity; and
4. to distinguish binding statutory safeguards from internal detail properly regulated by Standing Orders.

Article 3 — Constitutional supremacy

1. This Act shall be interpreted and applied consistently with the Constitution.
2. The National Assembly determines its internal procedure within the authority conferred by Articles 32 and 36 of the Constitution.
3. An internal ruling, resolution, privilege or Standing Order does not authorize violation of the Constitution or an Assembly Act.
4. A court may review the legality and constitutionality of Assembly action without directing the political merits of legislative debate or voting.

Article 4 — Application

1. This Act applies to the National Assembly, its members, committees, Secretariat, officers, staff, witnesses and proceedings.
2. It applies to a physical, electronic or hybrid proceeding lawfully convened as Assembly business.
3. The National Assembly Elections Act governs election, qualifications, vacancies and replacement of members except where this Act regulates internal consequences.
4. A specific constitutional or statutory procedure for presidential election, appointment approval, treaty ratification, budget, borrowing, emergency or impeachment prevails over a general procedural rule in this Act.

Article 5 — Interpretation

1. “Assembly” means the National Assembly established by Article 31 of the Constitution;
2. “Chairperson” means the Chairperson elected under Article 34 of the Constitution and includes a person lawfully presiding where the context permits;
3. “committee” means a standing, special, select or ad hoc committee established by the Assembly; and
4. “member” means a person lawfully holding office as an elected member of the Assembly.

Article 6 — Further definitions

1. “official record” means an authenticated journal, transcript, vote, report, document, recording or data set maintained by the Secretariat;
2. “sitting” means a duly convened meeting of the Assembly and “meeting” includes a duly convened committee meeting;
3. “Standing Orders” means rules and regulations adopted by the Assembly under Article 36(5) of the Constitution; and

4. “stranger” means a person who is not a member or authorized officer for the proceeding concerned.

Article 7 — Representative independence

1. A member represents the Eritrean people as a whole and shall act according to Article 31(4) of the Constitution.
2. A member shall not be compelled by a person, organization, military body, employer, donor, party or caucus to vote or speak contrary to conscience and constitutional duty.
3. A voluntary political association or parliamentary group may coordinate policy but shall not own a seat or control a member’s legal status.
4. Threat, violence, detention, financial inducement or unlawful official pressure intended to alter parliamentary conduct is prohibited.

Article 8 — Institutional independence

1. The Assembly shall control its Chamber, committees, Secretariat, records, budget administration and internal services according to law.
2. The Executive shall provide appropriated resources and lawful cooperation without directing proceedings, staff advice, committee findings or voting.
3. The Assembly shall not direct the determination of an individual judicial case, prosecution, audit, election, monetary decision or independent regulatory matter.
4. Institutional comity shall be practiced without surrender or enlargement of constitutional authority.

CHAPTER II MEMBERSHIP, FIRST SITTING AND OATH

Article 9 — Certification of membership

1. The Electoral Commission shall transmit the certified general-election result and list of elected members to the Clerk immediately after final declaration.
2. The Clerk shall maintain a public register of members, constituencies, commencement of service, oath and any lawful vacancy.
3. A pending election petition does not suspend membership unless a court orders otherwise.
4. A correction shall preserve the original entry, authority, date and reason.

Article 10 — First session

1. The first session shall be held within one month after a general election as required by Article 31(5) of the Constitution.
2. The Electoral Commission shall notify the Chief Justice, elected members and public of the result and the constitutional deadline.
3. The Chief Justice or a Justice designated by the Chief Justice shall convene and preside only until the Chairperson is elected.
4. Failure of an outgoing officer to cooperate does not prevent the first session.

Article 11 — Oath of members

1. A member shall take the oath prescribed by Article 35 of the Constitution before voting or exercising another parliamentary power.
2. The oath may be taken before the presiding Justice at the first sitting or before the Chairperson thereafter.
3. A sincere affirmation having the same constitutional commitment may be used where conscience does not permit a religious oath.
4. The signed oath or affirmation shall form part of the public member register.

Article 12 — Rights of members

1. Each member has equal right to attend, speak, vote, propose business, obtain nonrestricted Assembly information and serve on committees subject to law and Standing Orders.
2. Procedure shall provide reasonable opportunity for differing views and members outside organized political groups.
3. Disability, language, sex, religion, region, ethnicity, political opinion or economic status shall not impair parliamentary access or participation.
4. A restriction of participation shall be authorized, necessary, proportionate, time-limited and reviewable.

Article 13 — Duties of members

1. A member shall uphold the Constitution, maintain the honor of office and serve the people with diligence and humility.
2. A member shall attend, prepare, protect public resources, disclose interests and correct a material factual error in the official record.
3. A member shall respect the dignity and rights of colleagues, staff, witnesses and the public.
4. A member shall not use office to secure an unlawful personal, family, military, political or commercial advantage.

Article 14 — Attendance and leave

1. The Secretariat shall record attendance at every sitting and committee meeting.
2. A member unable to attend shall notify the responsible officer and state a sufficient reason subject to necessary privacy.
3. Extended leave may be granted for health, caregiving, pregnancy, public duty, safety or another substantial reason without discriminatory treatment.
4. Attendance information and any constitutional consequence of persistent absence shall be administered under the National Assembly Elections Act and Standing Orders.

Article 15 — Resignation and vacancy notice

1. A resignation shall be written, signed and delivered to the Chairperson and Electoral Commission in accordance with the National Assembly Elections Act.

2. The Chairperson shall not refuse, delay or condition an effective resignation.
3. A judicial or other lawful determination that a seat is vacant shall be recorded and transmitted promptly to the Electoral Commission.
4. The Assembly shall not declare a vacancy as punishment except on a ground and through a procedure expressly authorized by law.

Article 16 — Orientation and continuing education

1. The Secretariat shall provide nonpartisan orientation on the Constitution, legislation, procedure, ethics, public finance, oversight and digital security.
2. Members shall receive continuing access to legislative drafting, research, economic, scientific and human-rights expertise.
3. Training shall respect independent judgment and shall not become political indoctrination.
4. Materials shall be publicly available where no legitimate confidentiality applies.

CHAPTER III CHAIRPERSON, OTHER OFFICERS AND SECRETARIAT

Article 17 — Election of Chairperson

1. At the first meeting of its first session, the Assembly shall elect a Chairperson from among its members by absolute majority vote of all members.
2. Nominations require the written consent of the candidate and shall remain open for a reasonable equal period.
3. Voting shall be secret and transparently administered by the presiding Justice under procedures consistent with the Presidential Election Act where suitable.
4. No candidate is elected without the constitutional absolute majority, and repeated ballots shall not lower that threshold.

Article 18 — Duties of Chairperson

1. The Chairperson shall convene sessions, preside impartially, preserve order and protect the rights of the Assembly and its members.
2. During recess, the Chairperson shall coordinate and supervise committees and the Secretariat without deciding matters reserved to them.
3. The Chairperson shall publish significant procedural rulings with reasons and apply precedent consistently unless a reasoned departure is necessary.
4. The Chairperson represents the Assembly and shall defend its constitutional independence without partisan use of office.

Article 19 — Removal of Chairperson

1. The Chairperson may be replaced by absolute majority vote of all Assembly members under Article 34(3) of the Constitution.
2. A motion requires written reasons and reasonable notice and shall be presided over by the Deputy Chairperson or a member elected for that purpose.

3. The Chairperson shall receive the motion, supporting information and a fair opportunity to respond before debate and vote.
4. Removal from the office of Chairperson does not by itself vacate the person's Assembly seat.

Article 20 — Deputy Chairperson

1. The Assembly shall elect a Deputy Chairperson from among its members by secret ballot and majority vote of members present and voting.
2. The Deputy Chairperson shall preside when the Chairperson is absent, conflicted or unable to act.
3. While presiding, the Deputy Chairperson has the same procedural duties and limits as the Chairperson.
4. The Assembly may replace the Deputy Chairperson after notice, response and majority vote of members present and voting.

Article 21 — Panel of presiding members

1. The Assembly may elect a small panel of members to preside when both principal presiding officers are unavailable.
2. Membership shall reflect geographic, gender and viewpoint diversity and competence in procedure.
3. A panel member exercises presiding authority only for the assigned sitting or period.
4. No designation alters the constitutional succession to the Presidency.

Article 22 — The Clerk

1. The Assembly shall appoint a Clerk through open, merit-based and politically impartial selection.
2. The Clerk is the chief administrative and procedural officer of the Secretariat and serves the Assembly as an institution.
3. The Clerk shall authenticate records, advise on procedure, manage staff, publish information and safeguard institutional continuity.
4. The Clerk shall not vote, influence political judgment or withhold lawful service because of viewpoint.

Article 23 — Tenure and removal of Clerk

1. The Clerk serves a renewable term of seven years under terms established by law and the Assembly budget.
2. Removal requires incapacity, serious misconduct, corruption, grave incompetence or loss of legal qualification proved through fair procedure.
3. An independent panel shall investigate a proposed removal and report publicly subject to lawful confidentiality.
4. The Assembly may remove the Clerk by majority vote of all members after considering the report and response.

Article 24 — Secretariat

1. The Secretariat established under Article 37 of the Constitution shall provide impartial administrative, procedural, legal, research, budget, technology, translation and public-information services.
2. Recruitment and advancement shall be merit-based, inclusive and governed by a parliamentary service scheme consistent with public-service principles.
3. Staff shall not receive operational direction from the Executive, military, political organization or private interest.
4. Employment disputes remain subject to labour, civil-service and judicial remedies as applicable.

Article 25 — Legislative counsel and research

1. The Secretariat shall maintain independent legislative counsel capable of constitutional, drafting and consolidation review.
2. A member and committee shall have fair access to nonpartisan research and fiscal, scientific and human-rights analysis.
3. Advice to a member may remain confidential until the member authorizes publication, subject to law and institutional records duties.
4. Artificial intelligence may assist research, translation and drafting but a responsible human officer shall verify every official output.

Article 26 — Assembly budget and administration

1. The Assembly shall prepare its institutional budget transparently and submit it through the process established by public-finance law.
2. Approval of its budget by the Assembly does not excuse audit, procurement, accounting or value-for-money duties.
3. The Chairperson and Clerk shall maintain separation of authorization, custody, accounting and audit functions.
4. The Auditor General shall audit Assembly expenditure without examining the political merits of protected deliberation.

CHAPTER IV

SESSIONS, SITTINGS AND DECISIONS

Article 27 — Regular sessions

1. The Assembly shall hold regular sessions and determine their timing and duration under Article 36(1) of the Constitution.
2. A legislative calendar shall provide sufficient time for legislation, oversight, constituency work, public participation and committee review.
3. The calendar and material changes shall be published promptly.

4. Recess does not suspend committees, urgent oversight, petitions or constitutional deadlines.

Article 28 — Emergency meetings

1. The Assembly shall convene an emergency meeting upon request of the President, Chairperson or one-third of all members under Article 36(2) of the Constitution.
2. The request shall state the urgent business, proposed time and information reasonably necessary for members.
3. The Chairperson shall convene the meeting without avoidable delay and may not judge the political merit of a qualified request.
4. If the Chairperson fails to act, the Clerk shall convene the meeting at the earliest lawful time on the written request of the qualifying authority.

Article 29 — Notice of sitting

1. Members and the public shall receive reasonable notice of every sitting, agenda and supporting documents.
2. Ordinary business shall not be decided without the minimum notice fixed by Standing Orders.
3. Urgent business may proceed on shorter notice only after a recorded finding of necessity and opportunity for members to obtain essential information.
4. Defective notice that materially impairs participation shall be cured by adjournment, reconsideration or another effective measure.

Article 30 — Place and manner of sitting

1. The Assembly shall ordinarily sit in its Chamber in Eritrea.
2. A sitting may occur elsewhere, electronically or in hybrid form where public interest, safety, emergency, accessibility or continuity reasonably requires.
3. Identity, simultaneous participation, voting integrity, translation, public access and permanent recording shall be protected in an electronic or hybrid sitting.
4. Digital exclusion or technical failure shall not be manipulated to alter quorum or result.

Article 31 — Public sittings

1. Sittings shall be open and broadcast or otherwise made contemporaneously accessible as far as practicable.
2. The Assembly may close a narrowly defined portion only to protect a compelling interest recognized by law.
3. Closure requires a recorded decision stating the ground, necessity, scope and why a less restrictive measure is inadequate.
4. A confidential record shall be preserved and reviewed for disclosure when the reason for secrecy ends.

Article 32 — Order of business

1. Standing Orders shall establish an orderly sequence for notices, questions, reports, legislation, motions, petitions and other business.
2. The agenda shall afford reasonable priority to constitutional deadlines, appropriations, urgent rights, public safety and overdue oversight.
3. The Chairperson shall not exclude properly submitted business because of viewpoint or personal interest.
4. The Assembly may amend its agenda by the vote and notice required by Standing Orders.

Article 33 — Quorum

1. The quorum is at least fifty percent of all persons lawfully holding office as members, rounded upward to a whole member.
2. A vacant seat is not a member, but absence, abstention, temporary suspension or recusal does not reduce the number of persons holding office.
3. Quorum shall be verified before substantive business and whenever reasonably questioned.
4. Without quorum, the Assembly may preserve order, adjourn, summon absent members and record attendance but shall not decide substantive business.

Article 34 — Ordinary decision rule

1. Except where the Constitution provides otherwise, a question is decided by majority vote of members present and voting.
2. An abstention is recorded where required but is not a vote cast for either side.
3. While presiding, the Chairperson does not cast an ordinary vote and may exercise a casting vote in a tie under Article 36(4) of the Constitution.
4. A special constitutional majority is calculated against the membership base and in the manner required by the Constitution.

Article 35 — Voting method

1. Voting shall ordinarily be open and recorded by member name.
2. A secret ballot shall be used only where required by the Constitution or an Assembly Act, including election of the President and Chairperson.
3. Electronic voting shall authenticate the member, prevent duplicate voting, preserve secrecy where required and produce an auditable result.
4. A disputed close result shall receive prompt reconciliation or recount before final certification where practicable.

Article 36 — Pairing, proxy and delegation

1. A member shall vote personally and a proxy vote is prohibited unless the Constitution is amended expressly to permit it.
2. A political agreement to pair absences has no legal effect on quorum or result.

3. A member may not delegate speech, vote, committee seat or constitutional responsibility to a nonmember.
4. Reasonable remote participation shall be preferred to exclusion where lawful and technically secure.

Article 37 — Adjournment and suspension

1. The Assembly may adjourn according to its calendar or by motion decided under Standing Orders.
2. The Chairperson may suspend briefly to restore order, verify safety, resolve technical failure or obtain procedural advice.
3. The Chairperson shall not adjourn or suspend to defeat a vote, constitutional deadline or qualified emergency request.
4. Members may direct resumption through the procedure established by Standing Orders.

Article 38 — Journal and correction

1. The Clerk shall maintain an official journal recording attendance, agenda, motions, amendments, rulings, votes and decisions.
2. A verbatim or substantially complete public transcript and audiovisual record shall be maintained where practicable.
3. A correction shall be transparent and shall not erase the original record or alter a vote retrospectively.
4. The authenticated journal is evidence of proceedings but does not make unconstitutional action lawful.

CHAPTER V LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

Article 39 — Right to introduce legislation

1. A member, committee or other authority recognized by the Constitution or an Assembly Act may introduce a Bill.
2. Standing Orders may regulate form, notice and referral but shall not confer an executive monopoly over ordinary legislation.
3. A money, tax or appropriation proposal shall comply with the Constitution and public-finance law.
4. Legislative counsel shall assist equally without controlling policy.

Article 40 — Form and explanatory material

1. A Bill shall have a short title, long title, enacting clause, coherent provisions and identifiable commencement and transitional rules.
2. The sponsor shall provide an explanatory memorandum stating purpose, authority, rights effects, fiscal implications, implementation and relationship with existing law.

3. A Bill affecting a treaty obligation shall identify the obligation and explain consistency or proposed lawful departure.
4. Material evidence and assumptions shall be disclosed sufficiently for informed scrutiny.

Article 41 — Publication and first consideration

1. A Bill shall be published promptly in accessible form and introduced at a sitting through the procedure established by Standing Orders.
2. Members and the public shall receive reasonable time to read the Bill before substantive debate.
3. The first consideration shall identify purpose and referral and shall not ordinarily determine final passage.
4. Urgency shall not be used to conceal permanent, coercive or fiscally substantial legislation.

Article 42 — Committee referral

1. A Bill shall ordinarily be referred to the standing committee responsible for its principal subject.
2. A joint or secondary referral may be made where another committee has a material and distinct interest.
3. The referral shall state the reporting period and any question requiring focused review.
4. Failure of a committee to report shall not indefinitely prevent the Assembly from retrieving and considering the Bill.

Article 43 — Public consultation on Bills

1. A committee shall provide meaningful public opportunity to comment on a Bill, proportionate to its importance and effect.
2. Consultation shall include affected regions and communities and use noninternet channels where reasonably necessary.
3. A substantially new matter introduced after consultation shall receive renewed consultation unless genuinely urgent and temporary.
4. The committee report shall summarize material comments and explain its response.

Article 44 — Committee scrutiny of Bills

1. The committee shall examine constitutionality, legality, clarity, necessity, proportionality, equality and enforceability.
2. It shall examine fiscal, administrative, environmental, labour, technology, privacy, local-government and international-law effects where relevant.
3. It may obtain independent evidence and require responsible ministries to disclose assumptions and implementation capacity.
4. The committee shall identify unresolved disagreement and may include a minority report.

Article 45 — Legislative stages

1. Standing Orders shall provide distinct opportunities for debate on principle, detailed examination, amendment and final passage.
2. No stage may be reduced to a formality that deprives members of a meaningful opportunity to understand and decide the text.
3. A consolidation, code or exceptionally long Bill may be examined through titles, chapters, schedules or specialized committees.
4. The final text and material amendments shall be available before the final vote for a period proportionate to complexity.

Article 46 — Amendments

1. An amendment shall be relevant to the Bill and within its constitutional purpose and long title unless the Assembly authorizes republication and consultation.
2. An amendment shall be written, circulated and accompanied by sufficient explanation.
3. The Chairperson may rule on order and relevance but not suppress an amendment because of policy disagreement.
4. A ruling excluding a material amendment is subject to prompt appeal to the Assembly.

Article 47 — Rights and constitutional review

1. Legislative counsel shall provide a written constitutional and rights review of each Bill before final passage.
2. The review shall examine any limitation of rights, legal authority, due process, remedy, equality and institutional independence.
3. A committee may request an advisory hearing from constitutional experts without transferring the Assembly's responsibility.
4. The review and sponsor's response shall be published except for narrowly protected advice.

Article 48 — Final passage

1. The Assembly shall vote on the complete final text of a Bill with quorum and the constitutionally required majority.
2. The Clerk shall reconcile amendments and certify that the enrolled text corresponds to decisions actually taken.
3. The certified vote shall record members voting for, against or abstaining, except for a constitutionally required secret ballot.
4. A material enrollment error shall be corrected by the Assembly before transmission or through an enacted correction.

Article 49 — Transmission and publication

1. A draft law approved by the Assembly shall be transmitted promptly to the President under Article 33 of the Constitution.

2. The transmission shall include the authenticated text, date, vote and any information required for publication.
3. The Clerk shall monitor the constitutional thirty-day period and publish notice of transmission and subsequent Gazette publication.
4. No unpublished change may be inserted after passage.

Article 50 — Resolutions and recommendations

1. The Assembly may pass a resolution within its constitutional powers and may issue a nonbinding recommendation on a matter of public concern.
2. A resolution shall not create a criminal offence, tax, appropriation, coercive power or general legal duty that requires an Act.
3. The legal character and intended effect shall appear clearly in the text.
4. A resolution affecting an identified person shall observe fairness appropriate to its consequences.

CHAPTER VI COMMITTEES AND EVIDENCE

Article 51 — Standing committees

1. The Assembly shall establish standing committees sufficient for legislation, finance, public accounts, appointments, petitions, rights, security and other constitutional responsibilities.
2. Committee mandates shall be coherent, public and designed to avoid gaps and unnecessary overlap.
3. Membership shall reflect competence, geographic and gender inclusion and the range of views in the Assembly.
4. A member shall not be excluded from meaningful committee work because the member is independent of a political group.

Article 52 — Special and ad hoc committees

1. The Assembly may establish a special or ad hoc committee for a defined inquiry, Bill, crisis or institutional task.
2. The establishing resolution shall specify mandate, powers, membership, reporting date and disposition of records.
3. A temporary committee shall not displace a standing committee merely to control an outcome.
4. Its authority ends upon report or the date fixed unless lawfully extended.

Article 53 — Committee officers

1. Each committee shall elect a chairperson and deputy from among its members under Standing Orders.
2. The committee chairperson shall convene meetings, apply procedure impartially, protect witnesses and ensure timely reporting.

3. A committee may replace an officer after notice, response and recorded vote.
4. A conflict affecting a particular inquiry shall be disclosed and managed without disabling the committee unnecessarily.

Article 54 — Committee quorum and voting

1. A majority of appointed committee members constitutes quorum unless an Assembly Act requires a higher number.
2. A decision is made by majority vote of members present and voting, and a tie defeats the proposed question unless Standing Orders lawfully provide a casting vote.
3. Attendance, votes and recusals shall be recorded.
4. A subcommittee may investigate or draft but shall not exercise a constitutional compulsory power unless expressly authorized.

Article 55 — Committee meetings

1. A committee shall publish reasonable notice, agenda and public supporting materials before a meeting.
2. Meetings shall ordinarily be public and accessible physically or electronically.
3. A narrowly closed portion requires recorded reasons and the safeguards applicable to a closed Assembly sitting.
4. Deliberation on protected personnel, security or legal advice may be closed only to the extent necessary.

Article 56 — Power to summon

1. A committee may summon any person to appear, give evidence under oath or affirmation, or submit documents under Article 37(2) of the Constitution.
2. A summons shall identify the committee, lawful subject, required material, time, manner of compliance and consequences of unjustified refusal.
3. It shall allow reasonable time and shall not be oppressive, irrelevant, impossibly broad or issued for private advantage.
4. Service and proof shall follow the procedure prescribed by Standing Orders and applicable procedural law.

Article 57 — Privileges and protected information

1. A witness may assert legal professional privilege, protection against compelled self-incrimination, national-security protection, privacy or another lawful ground.
2. The committee shall determine the claim initially through a reasoned decision and use redaction, closed evidence, confidentiality undertaking or summary where adequate.
3. A person may seek expedited judicial review before irreversible disclosure.
4. A privilege claim shall not conceal corruption, an independently established crime or information not genuinely within the protected relationship.

Article 58 — Witness fairness

1. A witness shall receive reasonable notice of the subject and any material adverse allegation requiring response.
2. A witness may be assisted by counsel, correct the record, submit relevant material and request protection against unnecessary humiliation or danger.
3. Questioning shall be relevant, orderly and respectful and shall distinguish evidence, allegation and political opinion.
4. A committee shall not pronounce criminal guilt or impose punishment reserved to a court.

Article 59 — Oath and truthfulness

1. The committee chairperson or authorized officer may administer an oath or affirmation.
2. A witness shall answer truthfully subject to a lawful privilege or protection.
3. A material deliberate falsehood under oath may be referred for investigation under the Penal Code.
4. A good-faith error corrected promptly shall not be treated as deliberate obstruction.

Article 60 — Failure to comply

1. Before seeking coercive enforcement, the committee shall give written notice of apparent noncompliance and reasonable opportunity to cure or explain.
2. The Assembly may apply to the competent regional court for an order enforcing a lawful summons or protecting a lawful objection.
3. Disobedience of a final court order is addressed under ordinary law and judicial process.
4. The Assembly shall not imprison, physically punish or secretly detain a person for contempt.

Article 61 — Committee reports

1. A committee report shall state mandate, process, evidence, findings, recommendations, votes and any legal or evidentiary limitation.
2. A dissenting member may submit a concise minority report by the stated deadline.
3. A final report and public evidence shall be published promptly.
4. A report affecting reputation shall fairly present material response and distinguish unproved allegation from established fact.

Article 62 — Committee records

1. The Secretariat shall preserve agendas, minutes, evidence, exhibits, recordings, votes and reports in an authenticated system.
2. Confidential material shall be separately secured, access-logged and periodically reviewed.
3. A departing committee or Assembly shall transfer records intact to the Secretariat.
4. Unauthorized destruction, removal, falsification or private retention of a committee record is prohibited.

CHAPTER VII

OVERSIGHT AND CONSTITUTIONAL BUSINESS

Article 63 — Oversight of execution of laws

1. The Assembly shall oversee execution of laws under Article 32(7) of the Constitution through questions, reports, hearings, inspections, audits and inquiries.
2. Oversight shall examine legality, effectiveness, economy, rights, integrity and implementation rather than administer an executive department.
3. A committee may require a public body to provide information and a corrective response within a reasonable period.
4. Oversight shall respect judicial independence and legally protected individual proceedings.

Article 64 — Questions to the Executive

1. Standing Orders shall provide regular written and oral questions to the President, Ministers and responsible public officers.
2. An answer shall be accurate, responsive and timely and may not be refused merely because it is inconvenient or embarrassing.
3. A refusal shall identify the legal ground and provide as much nonprotected information as possible.
4. A materially false or misleading answer shall be corrected promptly and may be examined as misconduct.

Article 65 — Reports required by law

1. The Clerk shall maintain a public calendar of reports that the Constitution or an Act requires to be submitted to the Assembly.
2. A report shall be referred to the responsible committee and considered within a reasonable time.
3. Failure to report shall be notified publicly and the responsible authority required to explain and cure the default.
4. Acceptance or receipt of a report does not signify approval of its contents.

Article 66 — Budget and public accounts

1. Budget and public-accounts procedure shall comply with Article 32(3) of the Constitution and public-finance law.
2. The responsible committees shall receive adequate time, disaggregated information, fiscal analysis and public participation.
3. The Public Accounts Committee shall examine audit findings and corrective action without directing the Auditor General.
4. No procedure may authorize expenditure or taxation without the legal approvals required by the Constitution.

Article 67 — Government borrowing

1. A proposal for government borrowing shall be considered under Article 32(5) of the Constitution and the Government Borrowing and Public Debt Act.
2. The Assembly shall receive purpose, amount, terms, currency, security, risk, debt-sustainability and intergenerational-impact information.
3. Secret debt, unappropriated liability and executive alteration of a material approved term are prohibited.
4. Approval of borrowing does not approve a separate expenditure not authorized by law.

Article 68 — Treaty ratification

1. A proposed international agreement shall be considered under Article 32(4) of the Constitution and the Treaty-Making Act.
2. The Assembly shall receive an authentic text, constitutional and fiscal analysis, implementation plan and any reservation or declaration.
3. Ratification requires an Assembly Act and shall not be inferred from a resolution, silence or executive deposit.
4. Committee procedure shall permit expert and public input proportionate to the agreement's effects.

Article 69 — Appointments requiring approval

1. A presidential nomination requiring Assembly approval shall be considered under the Constitution, the Public Appointments Approval Act and the office-specific Act.
2. The Assembly shall approve or reject the nominee and shall not substitute another person unless the Constitution expressly assigns selection to it.
3. Each nominee shall receive individual scrutiny, a fair hearing, a reasoned committee report and a separate vote.
4. Delay, package voting or approval by silence shall not replace affirmative constitutional approval.

Article 70 — Presidential election and vacancy

1. Election of the President shall be governed by Articles 40 and 41 of the Constitution and the Presidential Election Act.
2. The Assembly shall not lower the nomination or absolute-majority threshold through Standing Orders, precedent or urgency.
3. A midterm election shall be completed within the constitutional thirty-day acting period.
4. Records and ballots shall be preserved and review shall proceed under the specific Act.

Article 71 — Emergency, peace and war

1. A proposal concerning a state of emergency, peace or war shall receive the vote and information required by Articles 27 and 32(6) of the Constitution.

2. Members shall receive reasons, geographic and temporal scope, rights effects, security evidence and proposed oversight safeguards as far as lawful.
3. Necessary confidentiality shall not prevent access by a cleared committee or independent verification.
4. Emergency procedure shall not extinguish the Assembly's continuing power to review, modify or revoke approval.

Article 72 — Impeachment and removal

1. A proceeding to remove or impeach the President shall comply strictly with Articles 32(9), 41(6), 41(7) and 49(2) of the Constitution.
2. The charge, evidence, notice, opportunity to respond, committee process and voting threshold shall be governed by a specific Assembly Act.
3. Standing Orders may regulate internal timing and debate but shall not create a new ground, lower the threshold or displace Supreme Court jurisdiction.
4. Until specific legislation is enacted, the Assembly shall adopt a case-specific fair procedure consistent with the Constitution and shall not act summarily.

Article 73 — Follow-up to oversight

1. A committee shall identify responsible institutions, recommendations, deadlines and evidence of completion.
2. The Executive shall respond publicly within the period fixed by law or a reasonable committee direction.
3. Persistent noncompliance may be reported to the Assembly, Auditor General, Advocate General or other competent institution.
4. Oversight findings do not remove the need for due process before an individual sanction.

CHAPTER VIII

PETITIONS, PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND OPENNESS

Article 74 — Petitions Committee

1. The Assembly shall maintain the standing committee on citizens' petitions required by Article 32(11) of the Constitution.
2. Its membership, staff and procedures shall enable accessible, impartial and timely consideration.
3. The committee may refer a petition to another committee while retaining responsibility for tracking response.
4. Petition statistics, outcomes and delay shall be reported annually.

Article 75 — Right to petition

1. A citizen may petition the Assembly individually or with others on a matter within public authority or legislative concern.

2. A petition may be submitted in a principal Eritrean language, electronically, on paper or through an assisted local channel.
3. No fee, political affiliation, lawyer or minimum number of signatures is required for receipt.
4. A person shall not suffer retaliation for a good-faith petition.

Article 76 — Admissibility and referral

1. The Secretariat shall acknowledge a petition, assess formal completeness and refer it promptly.
2. A petition may be declined only with reasons where plainly abusive, unintelligible after assistance, repetitious without new matter, or outside public authority.
3. A pending court case may justify limiting inquiry into disputed facts but not consideration of a general law or systemic issue.
4. A rejected petition may be reconsidered by the Petitions Committee.

Article 77 — Consideration and response

1. The committee may request information, hold a hearing, recommend legislation, refer maladministration or seek an executive response.
2. The petitioner shall receive reasonable opportunity to clarify and respond to material contrary information.
3. The final response shall state action, recommendation, referral or reasons for taking no further action.
4. A petition does not itself determine private liability or replace an available judicial remedy.

Article 78 — General public participation

1. The Assembly and committees shall facilitate public participation in legislative and oversight work.
2. Methods may include written submissions, hearings, regional meetings, community radio, accessible digital forums and consultation through local government.
3. Participation shall reach women, youth, persons with disabilities, pastoral and coastal communities, workers, business and Eritreans abroad where materially affected.
4. Volume of submissions shall not substitute for evidence, rights, constitutional principle or reasoned decision.

Article 79 — Public access

1. The public and media may attend open sittings and meetings subject to neutral capacity, safety and order rules.
2. Accreditation shall be simple, viewpoint-neutral and reviewable and shall not be used to exclude critical reporting.
3. Reasonable facilities shall be provided for persons with disabilities, translation and remote observation.
4. A restriction shall be published with legal ground, duration and review process.

Article 80 — Official Legislative Information System

1. The Assembly shall maintain a free, searchable and authenticated Official Legislative Information System.
2. It shall publish Bills, amendments, laws, resolutions, agendas, votes, journals, reports, petitions data, rulings and public evidence.
3. Documents shall use stable identifiers, version history, open formats, reliable timestamps and accessible design.
4. An offline and assisted-access service shall protect persons without connectivity.

Article 81 — Languages and translation

1. Members may use a principal Eritrean language according to Standing Orders and available interpretation.
2. The Assembly shall progressively provide legislation and essential public information in principal Eritrean languages.
3. Where texts differ, the enacted authoritative text governs unless an Assembly Act establishes equally authoritative versions.
4. A translation error shall be corrected openly and shall not be used to mislead a person.

Article 82 — Media freedom

1. Journalists may report, quote and analyze public parliamentary proceedings without prior approval.
2. Publication of a fair and accurate report of an open proceeding is protected subject to the Constitution and general law.
3. Broadcast rules shall protect order and personal safety without controlling editorial judgment.
4. The Assembly shall not demand disclosure of a journalistic source except under the strict procedure established by law.

Article 83 — Personal data and confidential records

1. The Assembly shall process personal data lawfully, fairly and only for a necessary parliamentary purpose.
2. Publication shall balance openness with privacy, safety, children's interests, privilege and presumption of innocence.
3. Confidential access shall be role-based, logged and reviewed, and unauthorized use is prohibited.
4. Data subjects retain correction and other rights under the Data Protection and Privacy Act without a right to rewrite an accurate parliamentary record.

CHAPTER IX

FREEDOM OF SPEECH, PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES

Article 84 — Purpose of privilege

1. Parliamentary privilege exists solely to protect the ability of the Assembly, committees and members to discharge constitutional functions independently.
2. Privilege is not a personal honor, private property, reward, secrecy entitlement or exemption from ordinary accountability unrelated to legislative work.
3. Its existence and scope shall be interpreted narrowly enough to protect rights and broadly enough to secure genuine parliamentary function.
4. The Assembly and courts shall respect each other's constitutional roles in resolving a privilege question.

Article 85 — Freedom of parliamentary speech

1. A member shall not be charged, sued or otherwise made answerable for a statement made or submitted at a meeting of the Assembly or a committee.
2. The protection extends to preparation, publication and repetition that are functionally and directly connected with the member's parliamentary duty under Article 38(3) of the Constitution.
3. It does not extend to a private commercial communication, personal campaign, threat, bribe, violence or publication having no substantial connection with parliamentary duty.
4. Protected speech remains subject to internal rules of relevance, order, ethics, correction and proportionate discipline.

Article 86 — Documents and proceedings

1. A Bill, motion, vote, petition, committee report, authorized evidence and official record form part of protected parliamentary proceedings.
2. A person shall not be liable for producing a document or giving evidence as lawfully required or invited, except for deliberate falsehood, perjury or independently unlawful conduct.
3. An authorized fair publication of a parliamentary document or proceeding is protected.
4. Unauthorized disclosure of genuinely confidential material is not protected merely because the material originated in the Assembly.

Article 87 — Use of parliamentary material in court

1. A court may receive an authenticated parliamentary record to establish what occurred, interpret legislation, determine legality or protect a constitutional right.
2. No court shall question a member's political motive or impose liability for protected speech or vote.
3. Evidence of proceedings may be used to investigate bribery, forgery, violence or another independently unlawful act without treating protected speech itself as an offence.

4. A claim of privilege shall identify the specific material and functional harm rather than assert a blanket institutional immunity.

Article 88 — Criminal procedural immunity

1. Under Article 38(2) of the Constitution, a member shall not be charged with a crime while holding office unless apprehended in flagrante delicto or immunity is lifted under this Act.
2. The immunity postpones charge and compulsory criminal process against the member; it does not legalize conduct, erase liability, prevent preservation of evidence or bar investigation that does not defeat the immunity.
3. Immunity shall not be used to intimidate witnesses, destroy evidence, conceal proceeds or continue an imminent threat.
4. A limitation period is suspended while a constitutional immunity legally prevents charge.

Article 89 — Apprehension in flagrante delicto

1. A member is apprehended in flagrante delicto only when found during or immediately after apparent commission of an offence and prompt action is reasonably necessary.
2. Force, search and detention shall comply with the Constitution and criminal procedure and shall not be excessive or politically directed.
3. The arresting authority shall notify the Chairperson, Advocate General and a judge immediately and provide written grounds and custody information.
4. A court shall promptly review legality, necessity and conditions without requiring prior Assembly permission to address immediate unlawful detention.

Article 90 — Request to lift immunity

1. The Advocate General or other constitutionally competent prosecutor may submit a written request to the Chairperson to lift a member's immunity.
2. The request shall identify the proposed charge, legal elements, evidentiary basis, necessity and safeguards against political misuse.
3. Protected witness or investigative information may be submitted confidentially with a sufficient public summary.
4. A defective request shall be returned promptly for correction and shall not disappear through inaction.

Article 91 — Privileges and Immunities Committee

1. A standing Privileges and Immunities Committee shall consider a request to lift immunity independently and expeditiously.
2. A member of the committee with personal involvement, direct conflict or declared hostility shall recuse.
3. The committee shall not decide guilt but shall assess jurisdiction, facial legal sufficiency, genuine evidentiary basis and risk of political or discriminatory prosecution.
4. Proceedings shall be closed only to the extent necessary to protect investigation, safety, privacy and fair-trial rights.

Article 92 — Rights of affected member

1. The member shall receive the request and material necessary to answer, subject to a reasoned protective measure.
2. The member may be represented, submit evidence, question material reliability through the committee and make a final response.
3. The procedure shall not compel self-incrimination or require disclosure of protected parliamentary speech as proof of guilt.
4. The member may continue ordinary parliamentary duties unless a lawful court order or proportionate internal measure provides otherwise.

Article 93 — Committee report on immunity

1. The committee shall report within twenty-one days unless the Assembly grants one reasoned extension not exceeding fourteen days.
2. It shall recommend grant, partial grant or refusal and state legal findings without pronouncing guilt.
3. A partial grant may confine charge or compulsory process to identified conduct while preserving unrelated parliamentary material.
4. A minority report may accompany the report.

Article 94 — Assembly decision on immunity

1. The Assembly shall decide the request by majority vote of members present and voting with constitutional quorum.
2. The affected member may speak but shall not vote on the member's own immunity.
3. The decision and reasons shall be published, with necessary redaction, and shall not direct prosecution or acquittal.
4. Refusal does not bar a renewed request based on materially new evidence and does not survive the person's membership.

Article 95 — Judicial review of immunity decision

1. The affected member, prosecutor or directly affected complainant may seek expedited judicial review of legality and procedural fairness.
2. The Court shall respect the Assembly's constitutional judgment while ensuring that immunity is neither politically withdrawn nor converted into impunity.
3. A temporary order may preserve evidence, liberty, safety and parliamentary function pending review.
4. The Court may affirm, quash or remit the decision but shall not determine criminal guilt in the review proceeding.

Article 96 — Search of member or Assembly premises

1. A criminal search of a member, office, device or Assembly premises requires a judicial warrant except for a lawful urgent exception.
2. The warrant and execution protocol shall protect privileged parliamentary material, unrelated private data and institutional continuity.
3. An independent judicial officer or special master may separate protected from seizable material.
4. The Chairperson shall receive notice where practicable but has no power to destroy, conceal or veto lawful evidence collection.

Article 97 — Institutional privilege

1. The Assembly may protect confidential legal advice, draft deliberative material, witness safety information and security information where necessary for its functions.
2. Institutional privilege shall not conceal enacted law, final votes, public expenditure, corruption or information required for effective judicial remedy.
3. A claim shall be authorized by the Chairperson after legal advice and shall identify subject, duration and harm.
4. A court may inspect disputed material confidentially and order proportionate disclosure.

Article 98 — No immunity for private wrongdoing

1. Except for the procedural protection expressly required by Article 38(2) of the Constitution, a member remains subject to civil, administrative and criminal law for conduct outside protected parliamentary function.
2. Membership does not immunize corruption, bribery, assault, torture, enforced disappearance, theft, discrimination, abuse of office or violation of another person's rights.
3. Salary, allowance and Assembly property may be reached by lawful judgment subject to protections applicable to every person.
4. Loss or expiration of membership ends procedural criminal immunity but not protected speech immunity for past parliamentary acts.

CHAPTER X ETHICS, CONDUCT AND INTERNAL DISCIPLINE

Article 99 — Code of conduct

1. The Assembly shall adopt and publish a code of conduct under Article 36(5) of the Constitution and this Act.
2. The code shall regulate integrity, attendance, conflicts, gifts, outside work, misuse of information, harassment, resources and post-service restrictions.
3. It shall protect good-faith disagreement, minority views, whistleblowing and parliamentary speech.
4. A code may create internal duties and sanctions but not a criminal offence or civil liability without an Act.

Article 100 — Register of interests

1. Each member shall disclose material assets, liabilities, income sources, business positions, gifts, sponsored travel and interests capable of creating conflict.
2. A public register shall state information necessary for accountability while protecting addresses, children and disproportionate security-sensitive detail.
3. Disclosure shall occur on entry, annually, upon material change and on leaving office.
4. Knowingly false or concealed material disclosure may be referred under the Penal Code and public-integrity law.

Article 101 — Conflict of interest

1. A member shall disclose a direct material personal or financial interest before participating in affected business.
2. Standing Orders shall specify when recusal is required and shall not treat a general constituency, occupational or public interest as automatically disqualifying.
3. A member shall not participate in a committee investigation of the member's own conduct.
4. Disclosure and recusal shall be recorded and publicly available subject to necessary protection.

Article 102 — Gifts and improper benefits

1. A member or related person shall not solicit or accept a benefit intended or reasonably likely to influence parliamentary action.
2. A modest ceremonial or hospitality benefit may be accepted only within published limits and disclosure rules.
3. A prohibited benefit shall be returned, surrendered or paid for and reported promptly.
4. Compliance with a gift rule does not excuse bribery, trafficking in influence or another offence.

Article 103 — Use of public resources

1. Assembly funds, staff, information, travel, premises and technology shall be used only for lawful parliamentary and constituency purposes.
2. A member shall not use public resources for private business, coercive campaigning, personal enrichment or benefit of an armed or unauthorized organization.
3. Reasonable political communication connected with representative duty may be regulated neutrally by law and Standing Orders.
4. Misuse shall be repaid and may result in discipline, civil recovery or referral for investigation.

Article 104 — Ethics Committee

1. A standing Ethics Committee shall administer disclosure, confidential advice, preliminary review and formal member-discipline proceedings.

2. Membership shall be balanced and no member shall participate in a matter involving a direct conflict.
3. Independent counsel or an external investigator may be appointed for a serious or institutionally sensitive allegation.
4. The committee shall report annually on compliance, guidance and outcomes without exposing protected complainants.

Article 105 — Complaints and preliminary review

1. A person may submit a supported complaint concerning conduct within the committee's jurisdiction.
2. The committee shall dismiss a plainly frivolous, abusive, anonymous and uncorroborated, or jurisdictionally defective complaint with brief reasons.
3. A credible matter shall proceed to notice and proportionate investigation.
4. Good-faith complainants, witnesses and staff shall be protected against retaliation.

Article 106 — Fair disciplinary hearing

1. A member shall receive written allegations, supporting material, reasonable preparation time and opportunity to respond.
2. The member may be assisted by counsel, call relevant evidence and challenge material adverse evidence.
3. The committee shall apply an objective civil standard for internal discipline and shall not determine criminal guilt.
4. Findings and recommendations shall be reasoned and distinguish established facts from unresolved concerns.

Article 107 — Internal sanctions

1. For proved misconduct, the Assembly may require correction, apology, restitution, reprimand, loss of a committee office or proportionate temporary suspension of specified internal privileges.
2. A sanction shall reflect seriousness, intent, harm, repetition, cooperation and corrective action.
3. The Assembly shall not imprison, physically punish, confiscate private property or vacate a seat except as expressly authorized by the Constitution and an Act.
4. Discipline does not bar independent legal liability for distinct conduct and shall not punish protected speech merely because it is unpopular.

Article 108 — Suspension and representation

1. Suspension from the Chamber shall be exceptional, time-limited and imposed only for serious disorder or misconduct after fair procedure.
2. A constituency shall retain access to petition, records and nonvoting administrative service during a suspension.

3. Suspension shall not be manipulated to alter a constitutional majority or quorum on unrelated business.
4. A court may review a sanction materially impairing constitutional representation.

Article 109 — Compensation and expenses

1. Members are entitled to fair compensation and reimbursement of reasonable parliamentary expenses as determined by law under Article 38(4) of the Constitution.
2. Compensation shall be recommended through an independent, transparent and fiscally responsible process and funded by appropriation.
3. A material increase shall not take effect for the benefit of the Assembly that approved it, except a neutral cost-of-living adjustment under law.
4. Payments, categories and aggregate expenses shall be published subject to limited personal-security protection.

CHAPTER XI

ORDER, SECURITY, CONTINUITY AND TECHNOLOGY

Article 110 — Order in proceedings

1. The Chairperson may require relevance, time limits, respectful language and compliance with lawful procedure.
2. A member shall receive a clear direction and opportunity to comply before removal from a sitting except for immediate violence or grave disruption.
3. Measures shall progress from warning to naming, brief exclusion and referral for discipline according to necessity.
4. Order powers shall not suppress criticism, minority position, exposure of wrongdoing or good-faith procedural challenge.

Article 111 — Security of the Assembly

1. The Assembly shall maintain a politically neutral protective service accountable to the Chairperson and governed by law.
2. Its function is to protect persons, premises, records and proceedings and not to collect political intelligence or influence debate.
3. Recruitment, command, force, search, detention, weapons and complaints shall comply with the Police Service Act and constitutional safeguards.
4. A member and the public remain subject to neutral security screening that does not expose privileged material without lawful cause.

Article 112 — Entry of police or Defence Forces

1. Police may enter a protected parliamentary area on invitation of the Chairperson, under judicial warrant, or to address an immediate threat to life or serious violence.
2. The Defence Forces shall not enter to control proceedings and may assist only under constitutional law governing national emergency and civilian authority.

3. Any urgent entry shall be reported immediately with force, search, arrest and property details.
4. The Assembly and an independent authority shall review a disputed intervention without impeding a lawful criminal investigation.

Article 113 — No armed political presence

1. A member, official, political organization or visitor shall not bring an unauthorized weapon or armed group into Assembly premises or proceedings.
2. A security unit assigned to the Assembly shall remain institutionally neutral and under lawful professional command.
3. Military rank, former combatant status or political history gives no authority over parliamentary business.
4. An attempt to compel dissolution, vote, appointment or legislation by force is an attack on constitutional order and shall be addressed under law.

Article 114 — Business continuity

1. The Secretariat shall maintain tested plans for epidemic, disaster, conflict, cyberattack, power loss, displacement and loss of the Chamber.
2. Plans shall provide alternate premises, secure remote participation, records backup, succession of officers and public communication.
3. Continuity measures shall preserve quorum, voting, openness and constitutional deadlines and shall not create emergency legislative powers.
4. Plans shall be audited and exercised periodically with public findings on nonsecurity weaknesses.

Article 115 — Digital identity and voting security

1. A parliamentary digital system shall use strong identity, access control, encryption, logging, backup and independent security testing.
2. A voting system shall be auditable, accessible, resilient and capable of producing a human-verifiable result.
3. No vendor, administrator, intelligence body or presiding officer may secretly alter a vote, record or access right.
4. A material incident shall be contained, preserved, independently investigated and reported to members and the public.

Article 116 — Artificial intelligence

1. Artificial intelligence may assist research, drafting, translation, transcription, accessibility, scheduling and public search.
2. It shall not cast a vote, determine recognition, impose discipline, decide privilege, evaluate loyalty or replace accountable human judgment.
3. Material automated assistance shall be tested for accuracy, bias, security, confidentiality and reproducibility.

4. A member or officer remains responsible for verifying and adopting every official use.

Article 117 — Cybersecurity and records resilience

1. The Clerk shall maintain geographically separated encrypted backups and tested recovery of official records.
2. Classified and privileged data shall be segregated from public systems without making routine legislative information secret.
3. Access and alteration logs shall be immutable for the retention period and available to authorized audit.
4. Destruction schedules shall be lawful, public and suspended when litigation, investigation or historical preservation requires retention.

Article 118 — Institutional transition

1. After a general election, outgoing officers and staff shall transfer records, credentials, property, pending business and constitutional calendars intact.
2. The Secretariat continues notwithstanding dissolution, expiration or change in membership.
3. An outgoing majority shall not destroy records, bind future procedure secretly or disable systems.
4. The incoming Assembly may determine whether pending business continues, subject to accrued rights and constitutional obligations.

CHAPTER XII STANDING ORDERS, REMEDIES AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 119 — Power to adopt Standing Orders

1. The Assembly shall adopt Standing Orders regulating operational detail under Article 36(5) of the Constitution.
2. Standing Orders may regulate notice, agenda, debate, motions, amendments, committees, evidence, records, conduct, electronic procedure and Secretariat administration.
3. They shall be consistent with the Constitution and every Assembly Act and shall not create a crime, tax, appropriation, detention power or immunity not established by law.
4. They shall be published with version history and stable numbering before enforcement.

Article 120 — Adoption and amendment of Standing Orders

1. A proposal to adopt or materially amend Standing Orders shall be published and referred to the committee responsible for procedure.
2. Members shall receive reasonable notice, explanatory reasons and opportunity to propose amendments.
3. Adoption requires majority vote of all members unless the Constitution or an Assembly Act requires a higher threshold for the subject.

4. An urgent temporary order expires after thirty sitting days unless adopted through the ordinary process.

Article 121 — Procedural rulings and appeal

1. The Chairperson shall decide an unprovided procedural question consistently with the Constitution, law, Standing Orders and democratic parliamentary principle.
2. A significant ruling shall state reasons and be published in a searchable register.
3. A member may appeal a ruling promptly, and the Assembly shall decide the appeal without extended debate.
4. A precedent may guide but shall not override enacted text or justify unequal treatment.

Article 122 — Administrative fairness

1. An administrative decision of the Chairperson, Clerk, committee officer or Secretariat affecting an identifiable person shall be lawful, reasonable and procedurally fair.
2. The person shall receive notice, opportunity to respond and reasons proportionate to the effect.
3. An internal review shall be available without unreasonably delaying a sitting or constitutional deadline.
4. Administrative redress and an effective judicial remedy under Articles 24 and 28 of the Constitution remain available.

Article 123 — Civil remedies

1. A court may declare invalid, suspend, quash, remit or restrain an administrative or procedural act that violates the Constitution or this Act.
2. Relief shall respect separation of powers and avoid deciding how a member should vote or what policy the Assembly should adopt.
3. Damages require an independent legal basis and are not available for protected parliamentary speech or vote.
4. Urgent interim relief may preserve representation, evidence, liberty, privacy or a constitutional deadline.

Article 124 — Protection against retaliation

1. A member, staff member, witness, journalist, petitioner or contractor shall not suffer retaliation for good-faith lawful participation or disclosure of wrongdoing.
2. Protection includes confidentiality where necessary, employment remedy, security support and access to an independent complaint channel.
3. A knowingly false malicious allegation is not protected, but an unproved good-faith allegation remains protected.
4. The Anti-Corruption and Public Integrity Act and labour law apply in addition to this Article.

Article 125 — Service and electronic communication

1. A notice, summons, report or parliamentary document may be served personally, by registered means or through an authenticated electronic address.
2. Electronic service is effective when reliable delivery is recorded and the recipient has reasonable access.
3. A person lacking digital access shall receive an equivalent practical method.
4. Technical failure, force majeure and good-faith error shall be addressed fairly without defeating constitutional duty.

Article 126 — Relationship with other laws

1. The National Assembly Elections Act governs membership elections and vacancies; the Presidential Election Act governs election of the President; and the Public Appointments Approval Act governs approval of nominations.
2. The Treaty-Making Act, public-finance legislation and emergency legislation govern their specific subjects.
3. The Penal, Civil, Criminal Procedure and Civil Procedure Codes apply to matters within their scope subject to constitutional parliamentary privilege.
4. The Data Protection and Privacy Act, Media Freedom and Access to Information Act, Labour Code of Eritrea 2026 and public-integrity law apply consistently with the functional independence of the Assembly.

Article 127 — Review of existing Rules of Procedure

1. Within one hundred eighty days after commencement, the Assembly shall review existing Rules of Procedure for consistency with this Act.
2. Educational rules of the ABC Journey may inform the review but shall not be treated as enacted law merely by publication.
3. Inconsistent provisions shall be amended through the procedure in this Act, and useful existing procedures may continue where consistent.
4. The review shall preserve procedural experience while removing rules based on a virtual educational institution that are unsuitable for the constitutional Assembly.

Article 128 — Transitional arrangements

1. The Clerk or person performing equivalent functions immediately before commencement shall preserve records and continue essential service pending appointment under this Act.
2. Existing committees may continue for six months or until reconstituted, whichever occurs first, subject to this Act.
3. A pending Bill, petition, inquiry or immunity request continues at the equivalent stage unless the Assembly orders fair reconsideration.
4. No transition validates a decision that was unconstitutional when made.

Article 129 — Periodic review

1. The Assembly shall review this Act within five years after commencement and at least every seven years thereafter.
2. Review shall examine participation, legislative quality, oversight, privilege, member independence, ethics, technology, cost and public confidence.
3. The review shall invite courts, constitutional institutions, civil society, universities, journalists and the public to submit evidence.
4. Failure to conduct review does not suspend this Act or enlarge internal authority.

Article 130 — Commencement

1. This Act enters into force ninety days after publication in the Gazette.
2. Articles concerning constitutional quorum, voting, privilege, immunity, records preservation and judicial remedy apply immediately upon publication.
3. The Assembly shall adopt conforming Standing Orders within one hundred eighty days.
4. Implementation shall be supported through lawful appropriation and shall not be delayed to defeat a constitutional responsibility.

Made at Asmara, this ____ day of _____ 2026.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF ERITREA