

## Policy Matrix: Table of Contents

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## Introduction

This document will discuss the relevant policies, legislation and regulations concerning digitalization in the maritime sector. This will be presented in the form of a policy matrix, which will serve as a structured and organized visual representation of the information, making it easier to grasp the complex and interconnected nature of the topic.

The policy matrix will contain the following information:







1. **Relevant national (and Africa-wide) policies** - presenting a summary of the goals for digitalization, with maritime specific policies identified by an icon. It is important to note that some of these policies may have already expired, as they were developed for a specific period. However, for the sake of completeness and continuity, these expired policies will still be included in the absence of newer policy documents. Their status is identified within the policy matrix.
2. **Relevant legislation** – the legislation found within the policy matrix is only concerned with active law. These are categorized into five key areas:
  - **ICT authority establishment** - Documentation related to the establishment of ICT authorities.
  - **Data protection** - Legislation related to safeguarding data and ensuring privacy and security.
  - **Cybercrimes** - Laws addressing cybercrimes and digital security.
  - **Maritime Single Window** - Legislation specifically concerning the Maritime Single Window system will be highlighted.
  - **Other** - Any additional legislation not falling into the previous four categories but still pertinent to digitalization.

If there are any maritime-specific digital regulations that are not covered within the presented legislation, they will be included separately at the bottom of the policy matrix. This ensures comprehensive coverage of all relevant regulations.

If information is not extracted from the document itself but another source, this source is presented at the bottom of each policy, strategy, law or regulation.

## Template



The policy matrix for each country is structured as follows.

Policy and Digital Strategy Framework			
<i>(Maritime relevance:)</i>	<b>Policy</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>	
	Goal(s):	Responsible Institution	Status
Legislation			
	<b>ICT Authority establishment</b>	<b>Ref #</b>	<b>Law/Act</b>
	Goal(s):	Responsible Institution	Date
	<b>Data Protection</b>	<b>Ref #</b>	<b>Law/Act</b>
	Goal(s):	Responsible Institution	Date
	<b>Cybercrimes</b>	<b>Ref #</b>	<b>Law/Act</b>
	Goal(s):	Responsible Institution	Date
	<b>Single Window Legislation</b>	<b>Ref #</b>	<b>Law/Act</b>
	Goal(s):	Responsible Institution	Date
	<b>Other ICT legislation</b>	<b>Ref #</b>	<b>Law/Act</b>
	Goal(s):	Responsible Institution	Date
Digital Regulations for the Maritime sector specific			
<b>Ref #</b>	<b>Regulation</b>	<b>Act</b>	
	Goal(s):	Responsible Institution	

## Africa-wide

Policy and Digital Strategy Framework			
	<b>The Digital Transformation Strategy for Africa</b>	<b>2020-2030</b>	
	<p><i>Goal(s):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An integrated and inclusive digital society and economy in Africa that improves the quality of life of Africa's citizens, strengthen the existing economic sector, enable its diversification and development, and ensure continental ownership with Africa as a producer and not only a consumer in the global economy.</li> <li>• To harness digital technologies and innovation to transform African societies and economies to promote Africa's integration, generate inclusive economic growth, stimulate job creation, break the digital divide, and eradicate poverty for the continent's socio-economic development and ensure Africa's ownership of modern tools of digital management.</li> <li>• Harmonize policies, legislations and regulations and establish and improve digital networks and services with a view to strengthening intra-Africa trade, intra-investment and capital flows and the socio-economic integration of the continent, while maintaining a relational balance with other continents in the context of networked economies (digital economy, collaborative economy).</li> </ul>	African Union Commission	Active

## Angola

Policy and Digital Strategy Framework			
	<b>National Development Plan: White Paper on Information and Communication Technology for Angola - Plano de Desenvolvimento Nacional: Livro Branco das Tecnologias de Informação e Comunicação</b>		<b>2018-2022</b>
	<p><i>Goal(s):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expand access to ICT infrastructure and services, including broadband internet, to increase connectivity across Angola.</li> <li>Promote the use of ICT to improve the efficiency and quality of public services, with a focus on e-government initiatives.</li> <li>Develop the capacity and skills of Angola's workforce in the ICT sector, including through education and training programs.</li> <li>Encourage the growth of a vibrant and innovative ICT industry in Angola, with a focus on promoting entrepreneurship and start-ups.</li> <li>Strengthen cybersecurity and data protection measures to ensure the security and privacy of Angola's citizens and businesses in the digital age.</li> </ul>	Ministry of Economy and Planning	Expired
Legislation			
	<b>Data Protection</b>	<b>Law No. 22/1</b>	<b>On the Protection of Personal Data</b>
	<p><i>Goal(s):</i></p> <p>The law establishes general data protection requirements in Angola, and addresses, among other things, data processing notifications, data subject rights, direct marketing, and data transfers.</p> <p>Although the law set a baseline for personal data protection, the rules governing the regulatory authority were only clarified in Presidential Decree 214/16, of 10 October 2016 (Moreover, the APD only became operational in 2019).</p> <p>In addition, the regulation of personal data protection has been supplemented through Law No. 23/11 of 20 June 2011 on Electronic Communications and Information Society Services (and Law No. 7/17 of 16 February 2017 ('the Protection of Information Systems and Networks Law')).</p>	The Ministry of Telecommunications and Information Technology ('MTTI')	10 October 2016
	<b>Cybercrimes</b>	<b>Law, nº. 7/17 (Lei nº. 7/17)</b>	<b>Protection of Information Systems and Networks Law (Protecção das Redes e Sistemas Informáticos)</b>
	<p><i>Goal(s):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The law aims to establish a legal framework for the protection of information systems and networks in Angola.</li> </ul>	Ministry of Telecommunications and Information Technologies	16 Feb 2017

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It requires the registration of all information systems and networks connected to public networks.</li> <li>• It establishes security requirements for the use of information systems and networks, including the need for regular security assessments.</li> <li>• It provides for the establishment of a national authority for the protection of information systems and networks.</li> <li>• It establishes penalties for various offenses related to the protection of information systems and networks, including unauthorized access, damage or destruction of data, and distribution of malware</li> </ul>		
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**Maritime Authority**


**Authority name:** The Angola National Maritime Authority (Instituto Marítimo e Portuário de Angola or IMPA).

**Responsibilities:**



- Ensuring compliance with international maritime regulations and standards.
- Regulating and supervising maritime activities in Angola.
- Promoting safety and security in the maritime industry.
- Promoting the development of the Angolan maritime sector.
- Collecting and disseminating information related to maritime affairs.
- Administering the Angolan ship registry.
- Investigating maritime accidents and incidents.
- Providing training and education related to maritime affairs.
- Collaborating with other national and international organizations in the maritime industry.

## Cabo Verde

Policy and Digital Strategy Framework			
	<b>Strategy for the Digital Governance of Cape Verde - Estratégia para a Governação Digital de Cabo Verde (EGDCV)</b>	<b>2021-2024</b>	
	<p><i>Goal(s):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Digital Public Services, for a State closer to citizens and companies.</li> <li>Simpler and more digital processes, for a quality public service.</li> <li>Access to and availability of information, for a more transparent State.</li> <li>Interaction and Interoperability, for a more agile state.</li> <li>Infrastructure and Security, for a more resilient State.</li> <li>Technology, for a more agile and digital State.</li> <li>Legislation, for a more reliable digital state.</li> <li>Digital literacy, for a more capable state. and</li> <li>Good governance, for the digital transformation of the State.</li> </ul>	The Ministry of State Modernization and Public Administration (MMEAP)	Active
	<b>The Strategic Programme for the Information Society - O Programa Estratégico para a Sociedade de Informação (PESI)</b>	<b>2005</b>	
	<p><i>Goal(s):</i></p> <p>Six pillars:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accessibility for All: Government close to the citizen (Annual e-Governance Plan - PAGE)</li> <li>Empowering to Innovate</li> <li>Governance closer to Citizens</li> <li>Increasing Quality of Life</li> <li>New Economic Opportunities</li> <li>Context <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stimulating Context</li> <li>Investing to Grow</li> <li>Leadership in Action</li> <li>Measure to Develop</li> </ul> </li> </ol>	Information System Operational Unit - Núcleo Operacional do Sistema Informático (NOSI)	Active
	<b>National Cybersecurity Strategy - (Estratégia Nacional de Cibersegurança)</b>	<b>2016</b>	
	<p><i>Goal(s):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To protect Cabo Verde's information systems and networks from cyber threats.</li> <li>Establishing a comprehensive framework for cybersecurity governance, risk management, and incident response.</li> </ul>	Information System Operational Unit - Núcleo Operacional do Sistema Informático (NOSI)	Active
	<b>Cabo Verde Digital Governance strategy - (Estratégia para Governação Digital)</b>	<b>2020</b>	
	<p><i>Goal(s):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhance the administrative and institutional reform of the state.</li> <li>Strengthen and deepen the relationship with the economy and society.</li> </ul>	Information System Operational Unit - Núcleo Operacional do Sistema Informático (NOSI)	Active

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Directly support specific objectives of sectoral public policies.</li> <li>Increase the quality and efficiency of internal operations within the Public Administration, including the provision of better and more diverse public services.</li> </ul>		
	<p><b>NOSI-EPE Global and strategic Action Plan - (Plano de Ação Global Estratégico)</b></p> <p><i>Goal(s):</i> 3 Pillars:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Electronic Authentication and Identification: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop innovative frameworks and platforms.</li> <li>Ensure security and interoperability.</li> <li>Encourage private sector participation.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Interoperability between Systems: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain a reflective and evaluative approach.</li> <li>Drive innovation and digital governance.</li> <li>Enhance efficiency and flexibility.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Digital Transformation of Public Administration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Redesign business processes.</li> <li>Focus on agility and quality.</li> <li>Empower the public sector with digital skills.</li> <li>Foster talent development and innovation.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p><b>2019-2022</b></p>	
		Information System Operational Unit - Núcleo Operacional do Sistema Informático (NOSI)	Expired
	<p><b>Strategic Plan for Sustainable Development (PEDS) - (DECLARAÇÃO DE COMPROMISSO PELO DESENVOLVIMENTO SUSTENTÁVEL)</b></p> <p><i>Goal(s):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consolidate and modernize democracy.</li> <li>Develop a sustainable blue economy.</li> <li>Promote digitalization and innovation.</li> <li>Enhance resilience to climate change and hazards.</li> <li>Foster integration into ECOWAS.</li> <li>Achieve full employment and shared prosperity.</li> <li>Contribute globally and engage in international cooperation.</li> <li>Align with the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).</li> </ul>	<p><b>2020-2030</b></p>	
		Information System Operational Unit - Núcleo Operacional do Sistema Informático (NOSI)	Active
<b>Legislation</b>			
	<p><b>ICT Authority establishment</b></p>	<p><b>Law No. 17/VIII/2019</b></p>	<p><b>Electronic Communications Law</b></p>
	<p><i>Goal(s):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote transparent and competitive electronic communications market.</li> <li>Ensure high-quality and affordable telecommunications services.</li> </ul>	National Regulatory Authority	22 February 2019



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protect consumer rights in the telecommunications sector.</li> <li>Foster investment, innovation, and fair competition.</li> <li>Safeguard privacy and security of electronic communications.</li> </ul>		
	<b>Data Protection</b>	<b>Law No. 133/V/2001</b>	<b>on the Protection of Personal Data</b>
	<p><i>Goal(s):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Personal data must be processed in compliance with fundamental rights, including privacy and data protection.</li> <li>Processing must be lawful, transparent, and conducted in good faith.</li> <li>Data collection should have specific, legitimate purposes.</li> <li>Only necessary and relevant data should be collected and used.</li> <li>Accuracy and currency of data should be maintained.</li> <li>Data should be retained for the necessary duration and stored in a way that allows identification of individuals.</li> </ul>	National Commission of Data Protection ('CNPD')	22 January 2001
	<b>Cybercrimes</b>	<b>Law No. 8/IX/2017</b>	<b>Law on Cybercrime</b>
	<p><i>Goal(s):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The law covers criminal provisions related to cybercrime and the collection of electronic evidence.</li> <li>It establishes both material (substantive) and procedural aspects of the law.</li> <li>The law also includes provisions regarding international cooperation in criminal matters.</li> <li>Its focus is on addressing cybercrime and facilitating the collection of electronic evidence.</li> </ul>	Polícia Nacional de Cabo Verde (National Police of Cape Verde)	20 March 2017




## Maritime Authority

**Authority name:** Cape Verde Maritime Administration/The Instituto Marítimo Portuário – IMP

### Responsibilities:

- Ensuring marine security and safety.
- Provide aids to navigation and cartography.
- Protect the marine environment.

## Cameroon

Policy and Digital Strategy Framework			
	<b>Cameroon Digital 2020 - Cameroun Numérique 2020</b>	<b>2015-2020</b>	
	<p><i>Goal(s):</i> The "Digital Cameroon 2020" plan focuses on defining strategic axes, actions and priorities with a high impact on the digital development of the territory, the intensification of the uses of ICT services. the fight against poverty through job creation and increasing the growth rate of the national economy. The implementation of this plan requires cross-cutting actions such as improving governance, strengthening human capital and digital trust, considering environmental aspects and providing adequate financial resources.</p>	Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications (MINPOSTEL)	Expired
Legislation			
	<b>ICT Authority establishment</b>	<b>Law No. 2010/013</b>	<b>Governing electronic communications</b>
	<p><i>Goal(s):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The law aims to develop electronic communications networks and services for the benefit of the national economy and the population.</li> <li>It sets out the rules for establishing and operating networks and providing electronic communications services.</li> <li>Compliance with national defense and public security requirements is mandated.</li> <li>The law encourages and supports private sector involvement in the development of electronic communications within a competitive environment.</li> </ul>	Telecommunications Regulatory Agency (ART)	21 December 2010
	<b>Cybercrimes</b>	<b>Law No. 2010/012</b>	<b>On Cybersecurity and Cybercrime</b>
	<p><i>Goal(s):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish trust in electronic communications networks and information systems.</li> <li>Define the legal framework for digital evidence, security activities, cryptography, and electronic certification.</li> <li>Protect the fundamental rights of individuals, including the right to human dignity, honor, and respect for privacy, as well as the legitimate interests of legal entities.</li> </ul>	Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications (MINPOSTEL)	21 December 2010
	<b>Other ICT legislation</b>	<b>Law No. 2010/021</b>	<b>Governing electronic commerce</b>
	<p><i>Goal(s):</i> Regulating electronic commerce in Cameroon</p>	Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications (MINPOSTEL)	21 December 2010


## **Maritime Authority**




**Authority name:** Directorate of Maritime Affairs and inland waterways

### **Responsibilities:**

- formulating and implementing Government policy on maritime, river and lake transport.
- preparing and monitoring the implementation of laws and regulations on maritime transport and inland waterways.
- monitoring the implementation of international agreements on maritime transport.
- monitoring negotiations, agreements and conventions, as well as international conferences falling within its sphere of activity.
- handling issues relating to the safety, security and protection of the maritime, river and lake environment, in collaboration with the administrations concerned.
- the organization of maritime traffic.
- the administration of vessels.
- the administration of seafarers.
- the study of the files relating to the approval of companies operating in the maritime sector.
- monitoring relations with maritime and para-maritime professions.
- controlling the respect of the rules of the competition in the maritime sector.
- maritime police, search and rescue operations.

## Comoros

Policy and Digital Strategy Framework			
	<b>Comoros Emerging Plan – Plan Comoros Émergent</b>		<b>2020-2030</b>
	<p><b>Goal(s):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishing Comoros as a hub for financial and logistical services in the Indian Ocean through the creation of a special financial zone, Moroni Finance Smart City.</li> <li>To develop a strong industrial sector, particularly in manufacturing, which contributes significantly to wealth creation, job opportunities, and the modernization of the Comorian economy.</li> <li>Strengthening the legal and institutional framework, promoting the use of ICT, sharing infrastructure, and diversifying the digital sector beyond telecommunications.</li> <li>The vision is for Comoros to become an information society and a driver of the digital revolution by 2030.</li> <li>To make the digital sector a substantial contributor to the national economy, fostering growth in other sectors, and positively impacting social transformation.</li> </ul>	Conférence des Partenaires au Développement des Comoros	Active
	<b>Comoros Digital Strategy 2028 - STRATÉGIE COMORES NUMÉRIQUES 2028</b>		<b>2018-2028</b>
	<p><b>Goal(s):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Human Capital: Strengthen and diversify.</li> <li>ICT training offer and optimize employability of young, trained people.</li> <li>Institutional framework: Strengthen the legal framework of the digital sector and structure the governance of the digital sector.</li> <li>To ensure national sovereignty in the cyber domain and foster the development of an information society Comoros must operationalize legal frameworks, establish operational entities, and enforce laws on cybercrime, cybersecurity, and personal data protection.</li> <li>Popularization of digital tools for everyone and everywhere by complete broadband national coverage and reduce access costs.</li> <li>to digital services</li> <li>To improve and simplify (e-) administration for companies and citizens.</li> <li>Develop and diversify the ICT sector.</li> </ul>	Anaden – agence Nationale de développement du numérique	Active
Legislation			
	<b>ICT Authority establishment</b>	<b>Law N° 19-014 / PR</b>	<b>On the creation, organization and functioning of the National Agency for Digital Development</b>
	<p><b>Goal(s):</b> to ensure the development and implementation of the national strategy for the development of digital technology.</p>	Anaden – agence Nationale de	10 January 2019

			développement du numérique	
	<b>Data Protection</b>	<b>Law N°14-029/AU</b>	<b>On the protection of personal data</b>	
	<b>Goal(s):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To regulate the automated processing of personal data.</li> <li>Protect individual identity and privacy.</li> <li>Safeguard human rights and freedoms.</li> <li>Establish mechanisms for the identification of individuals based on personal and biometric information.</li> </ul>		Anaden – agence Nationale de développement du numérique	23 December 2001
	<b>Cybercrimes</b>	<b>Law N°22-003/PR</b>	<b>On Cyber Security and Cybercrime</b>	
	<b>Goal(s):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Build trust in electronic communications networks and information systems.</li> <li>Set the legal regime for digital evidence, security, cryptography and electronic certification activities.</li> <li>Protect the fundamental rights of natural persons, in particular the right to human dignity, honor and respect for privacy, as well as the legitimate interests of legal persons.</li> </ul>		Anaden – agence Nationale de développement du numérique	18 January 2022
	<b>Other ICT legislation</b>	<b>Law N°22-003/PR</b>	<b>On online payment services and online services</b>	
	<b>Goal(s):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To lay down rules relating to payment services and payment service providers, including payment services offered by means of electronic money.</li> </ul>		Anaden – agence Nationale de développement du numérique	2 July 2020


## Maritime Authority




**Authority name:** National Agency of Maritime Affairs (ANAM)

### Responsibilities:

To make Comoros' National Maritime and Port Policy more competitive on the international level, acting always according to the Merchant Marine Law of the Union of Comoros and the International Maritime Organization (IMO).

## Congo, DR

Policy and Digital Strategy Framework			
	<b>National Digital Plan - Plan Numérique National</b> <i>Goal(s):</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishment and modernization of infrastructure.</li> <li>Extension of telecoms coverage and digital access.</li> <li>Securing channels and access to digital content.</li> <li>The digital transformation of administrations and businesses.</li> <li>The operation of financial technology platforms.</li> <li>Improving human capital.</li> <li>Production, promotion, hosting and backup of national content.</li> <li>Monitoring and ownership of digital technological progress.</li> <li>Promotion of digital through public policies</li> </ul>	<b>2020-2025</b>  DRC government      Active	
	<b>National Strategic Development Plan (PNSD)- Plan National Stratégique de Développement (PNSD)</b> <i>Goal(s):</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Generalization of access to digital networks and services in the DRC (actual access).</li> <li>Development of the production and supply of digital tools in the DRC.</li> <li>Development and diversification of digital uses and services in the DRC.</li> <li>Development of the local digital industry.</li> <li>Constitution of human capital.</li> <li>Building digital trust.</li> </ul>	<b>2015-2050</b>  DRC government      Active	
Legislation			
	<b>ICT Authority establishment</b>	<b>Law No. 013-2002</b>	<b>On telecommunications in the DRC</b>  The Ministry in charge of telecommunications and the Regulatory Authority      16 October 2002
	<i>Goal(s):</i> Establish a regulatory authority with the following responsibilities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stay up compliance with laws, regulations and conventions relating to telecommunications.</li> <li>Instruct concession application files, issue authorizations, receive declarations, drawing up specifications corresponding to and ensure that the obligations undertaken by their incumbents are respected.</li> <li>Proceed the approvals required by this Act.</li> <li>Define the principles of interconnection and pricing of public services of telecommunications.</li> <li>Manage and monitoring the frequency spectrum.</li> </ul>		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Elaborate and managing the national numbering plan.</li> <li>Analyze and to study prospective developments at the national and international, the social, economic, technical and legal environment of the activities of the sector.</li> <li>Contribute to be defined and adapted, in accordance with the guidelines of the policy government, the general legal framework within which activities are carried out in the telecommunications sector.</li> </ul>		
	<p><b>Other ICT legislation</b></p> <p><b>Law No. 23/010</b></p> <p><b>Goal(s):</b> In particular, the Digital Code includes five chapters covering digital activities and services, writings and electronic tools, digital content, security and criminal protection of computer systems, and miscellaneous provisions. The Digital Code establishes regulations for various aspects, such as dematerialized administration, electronic archiving, intellectual property rights, and electronic commerce, setting out the conditions for electronic advertising and providing a framework for prospecting, and digital platforms.</p>	<b>On the digital code</b>	13 March 2023
	<p><b>Other ICT legislation</b></p> <p><b>Law No. 20/017</b></p> <p><b>Goal(s):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The promotion of the development of telecommunications and technologies of information and communication.</li> <li>The creation of an open and competitive market for the networks and services of telecommunications.</li> <li>The promotion and development of the role of telecommunications and communication technologies as a fundamental instrument of the development of a competitive economy.</li> <li>Rapid and harmonious development of telecommunications infrastructure.</li> <li>Increasing the supply of telecommunications services and information and communication technologies.</li> <li>Improving the quality of telecommunications and information and communication technologies services as well as making the price for these services more competitive.</li> <li>Safeguarding the interests of the state.</li> </ul>	<b>On telecommunications and information and communication technologies</b>	25 November 2020
	<p><b>Other ICT legislation</b></p> <p><b>Law No. 23/010</b></p> <p><b>Goal(s):</b> In particular, the Digital Code includes five chapters covering digital activities and services, writings and electronic tools, digital content, security and criminal protection of computer systems, and miscellaneous provisions. The</p>	<b>On the digital code</b>	13 March 2023


	Digital Code establishes regulations for various aspects, such as dematerialized administration, electronic archiving, intellectual property rights, and electronic commerce, setting out the conditions for electronic advertising and providing a framework for prospecting, and digital platforms.		
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## Maritime Authority

The responsible Maritime Authority is unclear depending on desk research



## Congo, Republic

Policy and Digital Strategy Framework			
	<b>Congo Digital 2025</b> <i>Goal(s):</i> To secure the Congo to the development of the digital economy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote equitable access to digital services for all citizens.</li> <li>Develop new skills and innovative value-creating activities.</li> <li>Modernize the uses and practices of public services and develop digital content.</li> <li>Put in place the principles of good digital governance.</li> <li>Guarantee the security and protection of users' privacy in cyberspace.</li> <li>Commit the Congo to digital innovation to make it a cyber reference in Central Africa.</li> </ul>	<b>2019-2025</b> Ministry of Posts, Telecommunications and Digital Economy	Active
	<b>The National Development Plan</b> <i>Goal(s):</i> The development of the digital economy, the promotion of real estate and commercial free zones.	<b>2022-2026</b> Ministry of Economy, Planning, statistics and regional integration	Active
Legislation			
	<b>ICT Authority establishment</b>	<b>Law No. 11-2009</b>	<b>for the creation of the agency for the regulation of posts and electronic communications.</b>
	<i>Goal(s):</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Creating the regulatory agency for posts and electronic communications (ARPCE).</li> <li>To regulate and govern the sectors of postal services and electronic communications, ensuring compliance with legislative and regulatory texts.</li> <li>It involves the development and implementation of technical standards, licensing procedures, and regulations to ensure the proper functioning and protection of the national cyber infrastructure.</li> <li>Covers various aspects, including data protection, cybercrime prevention, promotion of competition, management of frequency spectrum, interconnection agreements, quality of service standards, and financial aspects related to the sectors of postal services and electronic communications.</li> </ul>	Ministry of Posts, Telecommunications and Digital Economy	25 November 2019

	<b>Data Protection</b>	<b>Law No. 29-2019</b>	<b>on the Protection of Personal Data</b>	
	<b>Goal(s):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Set up a framework that ensures the protection of the fundamental rights and freedoms of natural persons, namely their privacy, regarding the processing of personal data.</li> <li>Guarantee that information technology and communication remain at the service of citizens and do not infringe private and public freedoms, in particular the right to private life. and</li> <li>Ensure that, while the processing of personal data is conducted according to the fundamental rights, State prerogatives are also considered, as well as the rights of decentralized public administration entities, and the interest of companies and the civil society.</li> </ul>		The National Data Protection Authority	10 October of 2019
	<b>Cybercrimes</b>	<b>Law No. 26 and 27-2020</b>	<b>Fight against cybercrime</b>	
	<b>Goal(s):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To define and regulate information and communication technology offences, as a complement to any sanctions and penalties included in the country's Criminal Code.</li> </ul>		Ministry of Foreign Affairs	5 of June 2020
	<b>Single Window Legislation</b>	<b>Law No. 16-2013</b>	<b>On the creation of a single window for cross-border operations</b>	
	<b>Goal(s):</b> A public establishment of an industrial and commercial nature, endowed with legal personality and financial autonomy.		Ministry of Transport	19 July 2013
	<b>Other ICT legislation</b>	<b>Law No. 09-2009</b>	<b>On regulations of the electronic communications sector</b>	
	<b>Goal(s):</b> To regulate the electronic communications sector in Congo and establish the conditions with which service providers and networks operators must comply regarding the confidentiality of the electronic communications, as well as obligations regarding numbering, mailing and portability.		the regulatory agency for posts and electronic communications (ARPCE)	25 November 2009
	<b>Other ICT legislation</b>	<b>Law No. 37-2019</b>	<b>On electronic transactions</b>	
	<b>Goal(s):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitating electronic transactions and interactions between individuals, businesses, and public entities.</li> <li>Enabling the provision of goods, services, rights, and obligations through electronic means.</li> </ul>		the regulatory agency for posts and electronic communications (ARPCE)	12 December 2019





	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promoting economic activities conducted remotely and electronically.</li> <li>• Simplifying administrative procedures and formalities.</li> <li>• Enhancing the availability of public information online for the state, local authorities, and public or private entities responsible for managing public services.</li> </ul>		
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**Maritime Authority**

**Authority name:** Ministry of Transport, Civil Aviation and Merchant Marine

## Djibouti

Policy and Digital Strategy Framework			
	<p><b>National Development Plan Djibouti ICI</b></p> <p><i>Goal(s):</i> The promotion of ICT infrastructure and digital innovation, the development of e-government services, the establishment of a digital economy, and the enhancement of digital skills among the population. The plan also emphasizes the importance of strengthening cybersecurity and the protection of personal data. Overall, the policy aims to leverage digital technologies to drive economic growth and social development in Djibouti.</p>	<p><b>2020-2024</b></p> <p>The Ministry of Economy and Finance</p>	<p>Active</p>
	<p><b>Roadmap for the digital economy and innovation</b></p> <p><i>Goal(s):</i> Through its human-centered and participatory approach, the roadmap is based on four main pillars:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digital, economic and digital administration.</li> <li>• Sectors and professions of the future.</li> <li>• Citizen participation.</li> <li>• Digital culture.</li> </ul>	<p><b>2022</b></p> <p>Ministry of Communication and the digital Economy / Ministère de la Communication et de l'Economie Numérique</p>	<p>Active</p>
	<p><b>Vision 2035</b></p> <p><i>Goal(s):</i> The Djibouti Vision 2035 is a long-term development plan that aims to transform the country into a middle-income economy and a regional hub for trade and investment. The plan includes several digital aspects, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Building a digital economy: The plan aims to leverage ICT to create new economic opportunities and promote innovation in key sectors such as tourism, logistics, and finance.</li> <li>• Developing ICT infrastructure: Djibouti aims to enhance its ICT infrastructure by increasing broadband connectivity, expanding access to mobile networks, and building a high-speed fiber optic network.</li> <li>• Promoting e-government: The plan includes initiatives to digitize government services and make them more accessible to citizens and businesses.</li> <li>• Investing in digital skills: The plan includes measures to promote digital literacy and develop a skilled workforce to support the growth of the digital economy.</li> <li>• Fostering innovation: Djibouti aims to create an environment that supports entrepreneurship and innovation, including the establishment of a national innovation center to support start-ups and digital entrepreneurs.</li> </ul>	<p><b>2020-2035</b></p> <p>The Ministry of Economy and Finance</p>	<p>Active</p>

Legislation			
	<b>ICT Authority establishment</b>	<b>Decree No. 2016-224/PR/MID</b>	<b>On the Establishment of the National Agency for Digital Infrastructure and Frequencies (ANINF)</b>
	<i>Goal(s):</i> This decree establishes the ANINF as the government agency responsible for the management and regulation of Djibouti's digital infrastructure and frequencies. It outlines the agency's roles and responsibilities, as well as its organizational structure and funding.		The Ministry of Communications and Digital Economy September 29, 2016
	<b>Data Protection</b>	<b>Law No. 77/AN/05/5ème L</b>	<b>On the Protection of Personal Data</b>
	<i>Goal(s):</i> This law establishes the legal framework for the protection of personal data in Djibouti. It regulates the collection, processing, and use of personal data, as well as the rights of individuals to access and control their personal data.		The Ministry of Justice December 27, 2005
	<b>Cybercrimes</b>	<b>Decree No. 2019-0149/PR/MID</b>	<b>On the Establishment of the National Cybersecurity Agency (ANSSI)</b>
	<i>Goal(s):</i> This decree establishes the ANSSI as the government agency responsible for the development and implementation of Djibouti's cybersecurity policy. It outlines the agency's roles and responsibilities, as well as its organizational structure and funding.		The National Cybersecurity Agency (ANSSI) January 23, 2019
	<b>Other ICT legislation</b>	<b>Law No. 79/AN/05/5ème L</b>	<b>On Electronic Transactions</b>
	<i>Goal(s):</i> This law provides the legal framework for electronic transactions in Djibouti. It establishes the legal validity and enforceability of electronic signatures and documents and regulates the use of electronic communications in commercial and administrative transactions.		The Ministry of Commerce and Industry 27 December 2005
Digital Regulations for the Maritime sector specific			
<b>Circular No. 02/2018</b>	<b>On the use of VHF Radios</b>		
<i>Goal(s):</i> This circular provides guidelines on the use of Very High Frequency (VHF) radios on board ships in Djibouti waters. It specifies the channels that should be used for communication and provides guidance on how to communicate with shore-based stations.		Djibouti Maritime Authority	
<b>Circular No. 03/2018</b>	<b>On the use of GMDSS equipment</b>		
<i>Goal(s):</i> This circular provides guidelines on the installation and use of Global Maritime Distress and Safety System (GMDSS) equipment on board ships in Djibouti waters. It specifies the types of equipment that should be installed and provides guidance on how to use the equipment in emergency situations.		Djibouti Maritime Authority	
<b>Circular No. 04/2018</b>	<b>On the licensing of ship radio operators</b>		
<i>Goal(s):</i>		Djibouti Maritime Authority	

<p>This circular provides guidelines on the licensing of ship radio operators in Djibouti waters. It specifies the qualifications and training requirements for radio operators and provides guidance on the application process for obtaining a license.</p>	
<p><b>Circular No. 05/2018</b></p>	<p><b>On the safety and security of ship-to-ship communication</b></p>
<p><i>Goal(s):</i> This circular provides guidelines on the safety and security procedures for ship-to-ship communication in Djibouti waters. It specifies the types of communication that should be used and provides guidance on how to ensure the safety and security of the communication.</p>	<p>Djibouti Maritime Authority</p>




## Maritime Authority


**Authority name:** Djibouti Maritime Authority

### Responsibilities:

- Ensuring compliance with international maritime regulations and conventions, as well as national maritime legislation.
- Granting and enforcing licenses and permits for maritime operations and activities.
- Ensuring the safety and security of maritime operations and activities, including vessels, ports, and other infrastructure.
- Developing and implementing policies and strategies for the sustainable development of the maritime sector.
- Facilitating international maritime trade and cooperation, including through the management of port and maritime services.
- Promoting the training and development of maritime personnel and professionals.
- Collecting and disseminating maritime information, data, and statistics.
- Collaborating with other government agencies and stakeholders in the maritime sector to promote efficient and effective management and development of the sector.

## Gabon




Policy and Digital Strategy Framework			
	<b>Gabon Digital 2025 Strategy</b>	<b>2016-2025</b>	
	<p><i>Goal(s):</i> This strategy aims to position Gabon as a regional digital hub and accelerate the country's digital transformation. It focuses on five pillars:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digital infrastructure.</li> <li>• Digital skills development.</li> <li>• E-government.</li> <li>• Digital economy.</li> <li>• Digital citizenship.</li> </ul>	The National Agency for Digital Infrastructure and Frequencies (ANINF)	Active
Legislation			
	<b>ICT Authority establishment</b>	<b>Law No. 26/2018</b>	<b>The Electronic Communications Law</b>
	<p><i>Goal(s):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regulates the electronic communication sector in Gabon.</li> <li>• Establishes the regulatory authority for the sector (ARCEP).</li> </ul>	Electronic Communications and Postal Authority ('ARCEP')	22 October 2018
	<b>Data Protection</b>	<b>Law No. 001/2011</b>	<b>On the Protection of Personal Data</b>
	<p><i>Goal(s):</i> The objective of the Data Protection Law is to set up a system to fight invasions of privacy that may be generated by the collection, processing, use, or disposal, transmission, and storage of personal data.</p>	Gabon data protection authority ('CNPDCP')	25 September 2011
	<b>Cybercrimes</b>	<b>Order No. 15-PR-2018</b>	<b>On the Regulation of Cybersecurity and the Fight against Cybercrime</b>
	<p><i>Goal(s):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protection and security of electronic communication networks, information systems, transactions, privacy, and minors in cyberspace.</li> <li>• Defining and punishing offenses committed in cyberspace.</li> <li>• Combating telephone fraud.</li> <li>• Establishing international telecommunications tariffs.</li> <li>• Establishing trust in electronic communication networks and information systems.</li> <li>• Establishing the legal framework for digital evidence, security activities, cryptography, and electronic certification.</li> <li>• Protecting the fundamental rights of individuals, including the right to human dignity, honor, respect for privacy, and the legitimate interests of legal entities.</li> <li>• Protecting essential information infrastructures.</li> </ul>	Inter-Ministerial Technical Commission for the regulation of cybersecurity, electronic transactions and protection of personal data	23 February 2018

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promoting the use of information security technologies as means of protecting intellectual property rights.</li> <li>Ensuring a balance between the interests of the public sector and the private sector.</li> </ul>		
	<b>Other ICT legislation</b>	<b>Law No. 025/2021</b>	<b>Regulation of electronic transactions</b>
	<b>Goal(s):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishing terms and conditions for electronic transactions.</li> <li>Guaranteeing the integrity, confidentiality, and security of data in electronic transactions.</li> <li>Regulating e-commerce, distance contracts, electronic marketing, and administrative acts or contracts conducted electronically.</li> <li>Ensuring that consumers are informed about the use of their data for marketing purposes.</li> <li>Prohibiting unsolicited messages for direct marketing without providing opt-out contact details.</li> <li>Placing the burden of proof on the provider to demonstrate prior consent from the recipient for marketing messages.</li> </ul>	Gabon data protection authority ('CNPDCP')	28 December 2021



## Gambia

Policy and Digital Strategy Framework			
	<p><b>The Gambia National Development plan</b></p> <p><i>Goal(s):</i> Making The Gambia a Digital Nation and Creating a modern information society:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhanced ICT infrastructure and services for increased access to quality broadband services and solutions to support inclusive and sustainable development:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Increase the % of population using the internet daily from 46.8% to 90%.</li> <li>○ Increase the proportion of population with access to mobile phones from 78.9% to 90%.</li> <li>○ Increase the proportion of schools connected to broadband internet from 6% to 12%.</li> <li>○ Existence of National Information and communications Infrastructure policy II.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<b>2018-2021</b>	
		The Gambian Government	Expired
	<p><b>Gambia National Cyber Security Policy, Strategies and Action Plan</b></p> <p><i>Goal(s):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify and manage the critical information infrastructure of The Gambia.</li> <li>• Develop and enhance cybersecurity-related capacity, infrastructure, legal, regulatory and other related frameworks.</li> <li>• Promote awareness, information sharing and collaboration on cyber security.</li> <li>• Enable and continuously improve the safety of vulnerable groups in cyberspace, especially the safety of children.</li> <li>• Enhance and coordinate the fight against all forms of cybercrime.</li> <li>• Promote the use of cyberspace to drive social and economic development.</li> </ul>	<b>2020-2024</b>	
		The Ministry of Information and Communication Infrastructure	Active
	<p><b>Data protection and privacy Policy and Strategy</b></p> <p><i>Goal(s):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inform the development of data protection and privacy law to safeguard personal data and the rights to data protection and privacy of individuals.</li> <li>• Help establish appropriate institutional frameworks to ensure the effective implementation and oversight of a national data protection and privacy law.</li> <li>• To establish internationally recognized best practice in data protection and privacy law.</li> <li>• Ensure appropriate safeguards for the processing of special categories of personal data to prevent adverse effects for individuals.</li> <li>• Ensure additional protections with regards to the processing of personal data about children in accordance with Article 10 of the African Charter on</li> </ul>	<b>2019-2024</b>	
		The Public Utilities Regulatory Authority (PURA)	Active

	<p>the Rights and Welfare of the Child (1990) and possibly for other vulnerable groups of individuals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish a requirement for an independent and impartial National Supervisory Authority appropriately empowered to sufficiently oversee, monitor and enforce compliance and safeguarding of the data protection and privacy rights of individuals.</li> </ul>		
<b>Legislation</b>			
	<b>ICT Authority establishment</b>	<b>No. 3 of 2019</b>	<b>The Gambia information and communication technology agency act</b>
	<p><i>Goal(s):</i> The ICTA Act provides for the establishment of The Gambia Information and Communication Technology Agency ('GICTA'), which is empowered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To provide guidance on information technology audit services to government and the establishment of an infrastructure for data and information sharing by government and related stakeholders.</li> <li>Implement policies to guide cloud service providers for cloud computing in the public sector especially where data on its citizens and government are kept.</li> <li>And design, deploy, and manage infrastructure, processes, systems, connectivity, and technology including the establishment of data centers, manages and operates them, and promotes their use for government, subject to regulatory guidelines and approval.</li> </ul>	The Public Utilities Regulatory Authority (PURA)	26 September 2019
	<b>Cybercrimes</b>		<b>The Gambia Cybercrime Bill</b>
	<p><i>Goal(s):</i> Under development: The Cybercrime Bill is the law guiding all cybercrime related activities. The bill provides for cyber infringements, for investigating cybercrime and other criminal infringements committed by means of computer systems, and for connected matters.</p>	The Ministry of Information and Communication Infrastructure	
	<b>Other ICT legislation</b>	<b>NO. 2 of 2009</b>	<b>The information and communications act</b>
	<p><i>Goal(s):</i> To encourage the optimum use of information and communication technologies, the introduction of new technologies, and the investment in infrastructure and services.</p>	The Public Utilities Regulatory Authority (PURA)	29 May 2019


## Maritime Authority

**Authority name:** The Gambia Maritime Administration


### Responsibilities:





- Protect the marine environment.
- Responsible for Aids to Navigation.
- Maritime safety information coordination.

## Ghana

Policy and Digital Strategy Framework			
	<b>Digital Ghana Agenda</b>	<b>2018</b>	
	<p><i>Goal(s):</i> The Digital Ghana Agenda seeks to digitize Government services, build a biometric National Identity register, deploy a digital property addressing system, mobile money interoperability and institutionalize paperless port operations among others.</p>	National Communications Authority	Expired
	<b>Digital Financial Services (DFS) Policy</b>	<b>2020-2023</b>	
	<p><i>Goal(s):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish a resilient, inclusive, and innovative digital financial services (DFS) ecosystem in Ghana.</li> <li>• Ensure access to a broad range of suitable and affordable digital financial services for all Ghanaians.</li> <li>• Improve transparency and efficiency in businesses and government to contribute to economic growth.</li> <li>• Digitize payment flows to formalize the economy, increase government revenues, and enhance monetary policies.</li> <li>• Foster an open and level playing field for new entrants, embrace technology, and protect users.</li> <li>• Strengthen the capacity of authorities to monitor the financial sector, leveraging technology for data sharing and supervision.</li> <li>• Develop purpose-built infrastructure for DFS and enhance existing payment platforms.</li> <li>• Prioritize the digitization of payment use cases, such as pensions, government payments, remittances, and utility payments.</li> <li>• Support the growth of FinTech firms through incentives, investment support, and favourable policies.</li> <li>• Establish seamless connectivity between government and private institutions for efficient data exchange.</li> <li>• Digitize records for citizens and enable end-to-end digital ordering and delivery of government services.</li> <li>• Promote seamless interoperability between financial service providers and ensure widespread adoption of digital payment methods.</li> <li>• Implement regulations that support innovation, competition, and financial inclusion in the DFS sector.</li> <li>• Enhance consumer protection and data privacy measures in digital financial services.</li> </ul>	Ministry of Finance	Active

	<b>The Ghana ICT for digital development (ICT4AD) policy</b>	<b>2003-2023</b>	
	<p><i>Goal(s):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To create the necessary enabling environment to facilitate the deployment, utilization and exploitation of ICTs within the economy and society.</li> <li>• To support the development of a viable knowledge-based ICT industry to facilitate the production, manufacturing, development, delivering, and distribution of ICT products and services.</li> <li>• To facilitate the modernization of the agricultural sector through the deployment and exploitation of ICTs to improve on its efficiency and productivity.</li> <li>• To support the development of a competitive high value-added services sector, to serve as an engine for accelerated development and economic growth with the potential to develop into a regional business-services and ICT hub.</li> <li>• To aid the process of the development of national human resource capacity and the nation's R&amp;D capabilities to meet the changing needs and demands of the economy.</li> <li>• To promote an improved educational system within which ICTs are widely deployed to facilitate the delivery of educational services at all levels.</li> <li>• To facilitate a wide-spread deployment and exploitation of ICTs within the society to support the delivery of health and social services.</li> <li>• To support the modernization of the Civil and Public Service through institutional reforms and the deployment and exploitation of ICTs to facilitate improvements in operational effectiveness, efficiency and service delivery.</li> <li>• To facilitate the development, expansion, rehabilitation and the continuous modernization of the national information and communications infrastructure.</li> <li>• To guide the development and implementation of electronic government and governance, as well as electronic commerce and business strategies and action plans.</li> <li>• To accelerate the development of women and eliminate gender inequalities in education, employment, decision making through the deployment and exploitation of ICTs by building capacities and providing opportunities for girls and women.</li> <li>• To facilitate the development and implementation of the necessary legal, institutional and regulatory framework and structures required for supporting the</li> </ul>	The Ghana government	Active

	<p>deployment, utilization and the development of ICTs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To facilitate the development and promotion of the necessary standards, good practices and guidelines to support the deployment and exploitation of ICTs within the society and economy.</li> </ul>		
	<p><b>National Science, Technology and Innovation Policy</b></p> <p><i>Goal(s):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitate mastering of scientific and technological capabilities by a critical mass of the products of all institutions.</li> <li>Provide the framework for inter-institutional efforts in developing STI and programs in all sectors of the economy to provide the basic needs of the society.</li> <li>Create the conditions for improving scientific and technological infrastructure for research and development and innovation.</li> <li>Ensure that STI supports Ghana's trade and export drive for greater competitiveness.</li> <li>Promote a science and technology culture.</li> </ul>	<p><b>2010-2020</b></p>	
		<p>Ministry of Environment, Science and technology</p>	<p>Expired</p>
<b>Legislation</b>			
	<p><b>ICT Authority establishment</b></p>	<p><b>Act 769, 2008</b></p>	<p><b>National Communications Authority Act</b></p>
	<p><i>Goal(s):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regulation of Communications Services: The main goal of the Act is to regulate the provision of communications services in Ghana, ensuring that they meet national standards and comply with regulations.</li> <li>Granting Licenses: The Act empowers the Authority to grant communication licenses, including frequency authorizations, to operators and service providers in the communications industry.</li> <li>Promotion of Fair Competition: The Authority is responsible for ensuring fair competition among licensees, operators of communications networks, and service providers. This promotes a level playing field and encourages innovation and efficiency within the industry.</li> <li>Dispute Resolution: The Act gives the Authority the authority to investigate and resolve disputes related to harmful interference, rates, billings, services provided, interconnection sharing facilities, and utility installations. This helps maintain a harmonious and functioning communications environment.</li> <li>Policy Development and Implementation: The Authority plays a key role in advising the Minister on matters related to the communications industry, both domestically and globally. It also supports the implementation of communications policies and the Universal</li> </ul>	<p>National Communications Authority</p>	<p>11 December 2008</p>

	Access Policy. Additionally, the Authority establishes a policy and resource framework for its own operation, ensuring good corporate governance and efficiency.		
	<b>Data Protection</b> <i>Goal(s):</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protect the privacy of an individual and personal data by regulating the processing of personal information.</li> <li>Provide the process to obtain, hold, use or disclose personal information.</li> </ul>	<b>Act 843, 2012</b>	<b>Data Protection Act</b> National Communications Authority 10 May 2012
	<b>Cybercrimes</b> <i>Goal(s):</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To establish the Cyber Security Authority.</li> <li>To regulate cybersecurity activities in the country.</li> <li>To promote the development of cybersecurity in the country and to provide for related matters.</li> </ul>	<b>Act 1038, 2020</b>	<b>Cybersecurity Act</b> National Communications Authority 29 December 2020
	<b>Single Window Legislation</b> <i>Goal(s):</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To provide for customs control measures including the National Single Window System.</li> <li>Be responsible for the establishment of customs clearance procedures under the National Single Window System.</li> </ul>	<b>(Act 923, 2016). Amendment L.I. 2248</b>	<b>Customs Regulations Act</b> Ministry of Finance 7 October 2016
	<b>Other ICT legislation</b> <i>Goal(s):</i> To provide for the regulation of electronic communications, the regulation of broadcasting, the use of the electro-magnetic spectrum and for related matters.	<b>Act 775, 2008</b>	<b>Electronic Communications Act</b> National Communications Authority 6 January 2009





## Maritime Authority

**Authority name:** Ghana Maritime Authority (GMA)

### Responsibilities:

The Ghana Maritime Authority is responsible for enforcing international maritime conventions and national rules and regulations, according to the Ghana Shipping Act 2003 (Act 645). The Authority is also responsible for regulating maritime transport, port and vessel activities, marine waste management and environmental protection.

## Guinea

Policy and Digital Strategy Framework			
	<b>Guinea Digital Road Map</b>	<b>2040</b>	
	<p><i>Goal(s):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create a knowledge-based society of IT savvy men and women.</li> <li>• Create a sustainable environment to create more job opportunities and entrepreneurships.</li> <li>• Introduce digital transformation to strengthen the mining and agriculture sectors.</li> <li>• Introduce digital tools to effectively manage and reduce the current adverse effects of urbanization.</li> <li>• Promote a government that engages and empowers its citizens through the national government portal and on social media platforms.</li> <li>• Promote an Open and Transparent Government.</li> </ul>	League of Arab States	Active
Legislation			
	<b>ICT Authority establishment</b>	<b>Law No. L/2016/037/AN</b>	<b>On Cybersecurity and Personal Data Protection Law</b>
	<p><i>Goal(s):</i> To establish the authority for personal data protection in Guinea, provided for under Article 47 of the Law on Cybersecurity and Personal Data.</p>		The Regulatory Authority for Posts and Telecommunications (ARPT)
	<b>Data Protection</b>	<b>Law No. L/2016/037/AN</b>	<b>On Cybersecurity and Personal Data Protection Law</b>
	<p><i>Goal(s):</i> To guarantee the protection of personal data in the Republic of Guinea, notably by defining the rules, mechanisms, and tools for the protection and management of such data, as well as the penalties for violations of these rules, in addition to the penalties provided by the law on cybercrime.</p>		The Regulatory Authority for Posts and Telecommunications (ARPT) 28 July 2016
	<b>Cybercrimes</b>	<b>Law No. L/2016/037/AN</b>	<b>On Cybersecurity and Personal Data Protection Law</b>
	<p><i>Goal(s):</i> To define the rules and mechanisms aimed at combating cybercrime and creating a favourable, conducive, and secure environment in cyberspace. It also aims to enable the Republic of Guinea to comply with its community and international commitments in the field of cybercrime.</p>		The Regulatory Authority for Posts and Telecommunications (ARPT) 28 July 2016
	<b>Other ICT legislation</b>	<b>Law No. L/2016/035/AN</b>	<b>On electronic transactions in the Republic of Guinea</b>
	<p><i>Goal(s):</i> To govern electronic transactions in the Republic of Guinea, by defining in particular the rules for implementing and securing these transactions, the offenses, the sanctions, and the means of evidence in this regard.</p>		Ministry of Posts, Telecommunications and Digital economy 29 July 2016

## **Maritime Authority**

**Authority name:** Guinean Maritime Administration


[Unclear boundary in jurisdiction between authorities]

### **Responsibilities:**

- Recording ship arrivals and departures.
- Other responsibilities are unclear.



## Guinea-Bissau

Policy and Digital Strategy Framework			
	<b>Global Rationalization Plan</b> <i>Goals:</i> The implementation of e-Government is central to Government's ability to promote citizenship, drive change in public organizations, disseminate technology, and encourage the integration of systems and processes with a view to digital inclusion (ITMA, 2020). The e-Government program aims to increase inclusiveness, promote more efficient and effective services, deliver high impact services for citizens and businesses, ensure availability of essential functions such as identity management and interoperability, and enhance democratic participation and decision making of citizens. <i>Source: Guinea-Bissau – Digital Economy Diagnostic 2022 World Bank Group.</i>	<b>2020-2026</b> The Technological Institute for the Modernization of the Administration (ITMA)	Not commenced
Legislation			
	<b>ICT Authority establishment</b> <i>Law on the establishment of ITMA exists but cannot be found. Source: Guinea-Bissau – Digital Economy Diagnostic 2022 World Bank Group.</i>	The Technological Institute for the Modernization of the Administration (ITMA)	

### Maritime Authority



**Authority name:** The Administração dos Portos da Guiné-Bissau (APGB), i.e., Guinea-Bissau Ports Administration, and Direcção Geral da Marinha Mercante (DGMM).



[Unclear boundary in jurisdiction between authorities]

#### Responsibilities:

- Vessel communication and Pilot service (APGB)
- Other responsibilities are unclear.

## Ivory Coast

Policy and Digital Strategy Framework			
	<b>National Development plan– Plan National de Développement</b>	<b>2021-2025</b>	
	<p><i>Goal(s):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accelerate structural transformation of the economy through industrialization and strategic sector development.</li> <li>Develop human capital and promote employment through quality education and better skills.</li> <li>Foster private sector growth, competitiveness, and investment.</li> <li>Promote inclusion, national solidarity, and access to essential services.</li> <li>Achieve balanced regional development and environmental preservation.</li> <li>Strengthen governance, modernize the state, and promote social harmony.</li> </ul>	Ivory Coast Government	Active
Legislation			
	<b>ICT Authority establishment</b>	<b>LAW n° 2012-293</b>	<b>Telecommunications and Information and Communication Technologies</b>
	<p><i>Goal(s):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishment of the Telecommunications Regulatory Agency of Cote d'Ivoire (ARTCI).</li> <li>A few of ARTCI's duties include defining standards for operators to comply with, determining prices of services, issuing operating permits, and managing radio frequencies. The site contains information about the regulated sectors, laws and regulations, procedures, and decisions.</li> </ul>	Telecommunications Regulatory Agency of Cote d'Ivoire (ARTCI)	21 March 2012
	<b>Data Protection</b>	<b>LAW No. 2013-450</b>	<b>Cote d'Ivoire Law on the protection of personal data</b>
	<p><i>Goal(s):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The law has as purpose to govern the protection of personal data.</li> <li>The following data should be protected: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any collection, treatment, transmission, storage and any use of personal data by a natural person, the state, local authorities, and public or private corporations.</li> <li>Any automated processing or not of data included or intended to be included in a file.</li> <li>Any data processing implemented on the national territory.</li> <li>All processing of data concerning public security, defense,</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	The data protection body	19 June 2013

	investigation and prosecution of criminal offenses or the state security, subject to the exceptions defined by the specific provisions set by other legislation in force.		
	<b>Cybercrimes</b> <i>Goal(s):</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To fight against cybercrime.</li> <li>Concerning law on any criminal offences involving electronic evidence.</li> </ul>	<b>LAW No. 2013-451</b>	<b>Fight Against Cybercrime</b> Ivory Coast Police department 19 June 2013
	<b>Other ICT legislation</b> <i>Goal(s):</i> Ivory Coast passed an e-commerce law aimed at promoting the development of online commerce in the country. The law provides a legal framework for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>E-commerce transactions.</li> <li>Includes provisions related to consumer protection, electronic signatures, and online dispute resolution.</li> </ul>	<b>Act 36 of 2005</b>	<b>Electronic Communications Act</b> Ministry of Communications and digital technologies 19 July 2006

## Maritime Authority





**Authority name:** Directorate of Maritime and Port Affairs / Direction des Affaires Maritimes et Portuaires



### Responsibilities:

- Initiation, application and monitoring of maritime security procedures.
- The identification of port facilities and vessels flying the Ivorian flag subject to the provisions of the ISPS Code and the regulations in force.
- The approval of security assessments and plans and the approval of amendments thereto.
- The establishment of applicable security levels.
- Examine the application files for approval of recognized safety organizations.
- Monitoring the maintenance of security measures.
- The supervision of recognized security organizations and any security service provider.
- The communication of security-related information to the International Maritime Organization.
- The communication of any information or information relating to maritime security, including port security, which may be consulted by companies and ships.
- To establish the requirements applicable to a security declaration.
- Conducting investigations, examinations, searches, seizures and arrests on ships and port facilities.
- Investigate and prosecute.
- To exercise its authority as a law enforcement agency in all matters relating to maritime security.
- The authority designated for consideration the following administrative security documents.

## Kenya

Policy and Digital Strategy Framework			
	<p><b>The Kenya National Digital Masterplan</b></p> <p><i>Goal(s):</i> This Master Plan has four pillars that are responsible for the provision of digital services to citizens, businesses and other stakeholders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Digital Infrastructure:</i> For equitable access to national service through a pervasive and ubiquitous national ICT infrastructure.</li> <li>• <i>Digital Government Service, Product and Data Management:</i> For provision of e-Government information and services for improved productivity, efficiency, effectiveness and governance in all sectors. It also considers technology related products and services.</li> <li>• <i>Digital Skills:</i> For the development of a digitally skilled workforce and citizenry that is grounded on ethical practices and social cultural values to implement and operationalize this master plan.</li> <li>• <i>Digital Innovation, Enterprise and Digital Business:</i> For enhancing the innovation value chain in order to turn innovative ideas into sustainable businesses and operating models. The pillar also aims to migrate businesses onto the digital platform.</li> </ul>	<p><b>2022-2032</b></p> <p>Ministry of Information Communication and Technology, Innovation and Youth Affairs</p>	<p>Active</p>
	<p><b>The Kenya National ICT Policy</b></p> <p><i>Goal(s):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Using ICT infrastructure and developments, establish Kenya as a globally competitive knowledge-based economy.</li> <li>• Facilitate universal access to ICT infrastructure and services all over the country.</li> </ul>	<p><b>2019-2030</b></p> <p>Ministry of Information Communication and Technology, Innovation and Youth Affairs</p>	<p>Active</p>
	<p><b>The Digital Economy Blueprint</b></p> <p><i>Goal(s):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A digitally empowered citizenry, living in a digitally enabled society.</li> <li>• A nation where every citizen, enterprise and organization have digital access and</li> </ul>	<p><b>2019-</b></p> <p>Ministry of Information Communication and Technology, Innovation and Youth Affairs</p>	<p>Active</p>

	<p>the capability to participate and thrive in the digital economy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Highlight the importance of investing in a digital economy to find more opportunities to join First World nations and actively contribute to the global economy.</li> </ul>		
	<p><b>Kenya Ports Authority Strategic Plan</b></p> <p><i>Goal(s):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Achieve full system integration.</li> <li>Focusing on operational excellence, by having well developed ICT systems that are integrated with other cargo facilitating systems to transform our ports into e-ports.</li> </ul>	<b>2018-2022</b>	Kenya Ports Authority Expired
<b>Legislation</b>			
	<b>ICT Authority establishment</b>	<b>Act No. 1 of 2009</b>	<b>Kenya Information and Communications Act</b>
	<p><i>Goal(s):</i> Mandate the Communications Authority of Kenya to develop a national telecommunications management framework.</p>		Communications Authority of Kenya 1 October 1998
	<b>Data Protection</b>	<b>Act, No. 24. Of 2019</b>	<b>Data Protection Act</b>
	<p><i>Goal(s):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To regulate the processing of personal data</li> <li>To ensure that the processing of personal data of a data subject is guided by the principles set in this act.</li> <li>To protect the privacy of individuals</li> <li>To establish the legal and institutional mechanism to protect personal data.</li> <li>To provide data subjects with rights and remedies to protect their personal data from processing that is not in accordance with this Act</li> </ul>		Data Protection Commissioner 8 November 2019
	<b>Cybercrimes</b>	<b>Act, No. 25. Of 2018</b>	<b>Computer Misuse and Cybercrimes Act</b>
	<p><i>Goal(s):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protect the confidentiality, integrity and availability of computer systems, programs and data.</li> <li>Prevent the unlawful use of computer systems.</li> <li>Facilitate the prevention, detection, investigation, prosecution and punishment of cybercrimes.</li> <li>Protect the rights to privacy, freedom of expression and access to information as guaranteed under the Constitution.</li> </ul>		National Computer and Cybercrimes Co-ordination Committee 16 May 2018

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>facilitate international co-operation on matters covered under this Act</li> </ul>		
	<b>Single Window Legislation</b>	<b>Act No. 15 of 2021</b>	<b>National electronic single window system bill</b>
	<b>Goal(s):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitate a single entry-point submission and receipt of documents or any other information required for trade facilitation.</li> <li>Synchronize processing of data and information.</li> <li>Enable standardization of documents and single decision-making for customs release and clearance.</li> <li>Facilitate electronic transactions in trade and reduce legal and operational barriers to electronic transactions.</li> <li>Facilitate co-ordination and partnership between involved (governmental organizations).</li> <li>Facilitate trade-related payments of fees and levies.</li> </ul>	The Electronic Single Window Agency	2 May 2021
	<b>Other ICT legislation</b>	<b>No. 28 of 2013</b>	<b>Science, Technology and Innovation Act</b>
	<b>Goal(s):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The promotion of socio-economic development in line with the country's development agenda.</li> <li>Achievement of workforce development and skills acquisition.</li> <li>Promotion of knowledge creation, storage and dissemination.</li> <li>Development of research, and innovation and the application of innovation to development.</li> <li>Contribution to community service.</li> </ul>	The Kenya National Innovation Agency	24 June 2013
<b>Digital Regulations for the Maritime sector specific</b>			
<b>LEGAL NOTICE NO. 117</b>	<b>The Merchant Shipping (Radiocommunications) Regulations</b>	<b>The Merchant Shipping Act of 2009</b>	
	<b>Goal(s):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regulating Standards for Electronic/Digital Communications between Ship and Shore.</li> </ul>	Kenya Maritime Authority	

## **Maritime Authority**

**Authority name:** Kenya Maritime Authority (KMA)

### **Responsibilities:**

Kenya Maritime Authority (KMA) was set up in June 2004 as the semi-autonomous agency in charge of regulatory oversight over the Kenyan maritime industry. Maritime safety and security are one of the Authority's core functions.



KMA strives to strengthen national maritime administration through:

- Enhancement of regulatory and institutional capacities for safety and security.
- Fostering effective implementation of international maritime conventions and other mandatory instruments on safety & security.
- Promoting maritime training.
- coordinating Search and Rescue.
- Preventing marine pollution.
- Promoting preservation of the marine environment.
- Promoting trade facilitation and maritime investments.

## Liberia

Policy and Digital Strategy Framework			
	<p><b>Liberia information and communications technology (ICT) policy</b></p> <p><i>Goal(s):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expand ICT infrastructure and establish a national fiber optic backbone to connect all 15 county capitals and cross-border connectivity with reliable links.</li> <li>Address last mile challenges to ensure universal access to voice services and broadband, supported by the adoption of infrastructure sharing and dig-once policies and effective use of the Universal Access Fund to meet the needs of underserved areas.</li> <li>Leverage the assets of all telecommunication operators to support improved connectivity in Liberia.</li> <li>Ensure Government has access to efficient connectivity services along with a Data Center and backup facilities to serve the needs of all government departments.</li> <li>Ensure critical ICT infrastructure is well protected and effective response mechanisms are in place to deal with cybersecurity issues and other physical disasters e.g., epidemics.</li> <li>Foster the development of efficient Government E-services and online applications for supporting the growth of Liberia's economy.</li> <li>Establish a National Education and Research Network (NREN) for all tertiary and secondary education institutions to provide access to high-speed internet and digital educational services.</li> <li>Support human capacity building and local innovation in science, digital skills and technology leading to the creation of new jobs.</li> <li>Use ICT to drive inclusion of women, marginalized and Indigenous groups.</li> <li>Boost the development of a vibrant E-commerce and digital services sector.</li> <li>Enable citizens of Liberia to explore the full use of the broadband services making them a competitive, knowledge driven and well-informed society.</li> <li>Improve access to information and transparency through the design and implementation of open data initiatives.</li> <li>To localize administrative, technical and ensure effective management of the .lr country code (cc) top level internet domain (TLD) to support Liberia's ICT development agenda.</li> </ul>	<p><b>2019-2024</b></p>	
		<p>The Ministry of Posts and Telecommunication (MoPT) and the regulatory authorities</p>	<p>Active</p>



Legislation			
	<b>ICT Authority establishment</b>	<b>Telecommunications Act of 2007</b>	<b>Telecommunications Act</b>
	<p><i>Goal(s):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitate development of the telecommunications sector for social and economic development in Liberia.</li> <li>Promote efficient and reliable provision of telecommunications services, emphasizing competition and private sector investment.</li> <li>Ensure affordable telecommunications access across all parts and regions of Liberia through market forces, private sector investment, and government initiatives.</li> <li>Adhere to national security policies and regulations applicable to domestic and international activities.</li> <li>Establish a fair and transparent regulatory regime for service providers, including licensing, and protect the interests of subscribers and customers.</li> </ul>		Liberia Telecommunications Authority
			2007
	<b>Other ICT legislation</b>	<b>Freedom of Information Act of 2010</b>	<b>Freedom of Information Act</b>
	<p><i>Goal(s):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to promote effective, equitable and inexpensive exercise of the right of access to information.</li> <li>To establish clear and concise procedures for requesting and providing of information held by (i) public bodies and (ii) private bodies receiving public benefits, performing public functions, or providing public service.</li> <li>To establish and provide for the exercise of a right to appeal any decision denying a request for information or infringing on the right of access to information.</li> <li>To provide appropriate penalties and other sanctions for wrongful failure to keep and or provide information.</li> </ul>		Independent Information Commissioner
			2010



## Maritime Authority


**Authority name:** Liberian Maritime Authority

### Responsibilities:

- Marine environmental protection
- Safety inspection and audit
- Safety protection services

## Madagascar

Policy and Digital Strategy Framework			
	<b>New National e-Government Strategy</b>		<b>2019</b>
	<p><b>Goal(s):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of universally accessible public services to citizens and users through integration without burdening administrative tasks.</li> <li>Increased transparency and traceability in the administration.</li> <li>Improved effectiveness in the fight against corruption through traceability of transactions in the administration and financial sector.</li> <li>Greater transparency in state revenue and expenditure.</li> </ul>		Government of Madagascar
			Active
Legislation			
	<b>Data Protection</b>	<b>LOI N° 2014 – 038</b>	<b>On the protection of personal data</b>
	<p><b>Goal(s):</b> The purpose of this law is to protect the rights of persons in regarding the processing of personal data. Computing must be at the service of each individual. It must respect human identity, human rights, privacy, and individual or public liberties. Its development should take place within the framework of international cooperation. Everyone has the right to the protection of their personal data.</p>		The Madagascan information commission ('CMIL') 16 December 2014
	<b>Cybercrimes</b>	<b>Loi No. 2014-006</b>	<b>On the fight against cybercrime</b>
	<p><b>Goal(s):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Addressing cybercrime: The law aims to tackle the emerging threat of cybercrime by providing a legal framework specifically designed to combat offenses occurring in the virtual space known as cyberspace. It acknowledges the unique nature of cybercrime and the need for a targeted response to effectively address and prosecute such offenses.</li> <li>Enhancing legal response: The law recognizes that the current Penal Code does not adequately address the specificity and seriousness of cybercrime. Therefore, its goal is to establish an appropriate legal framework that enables law enforcement agencies to effectively investigate, prosecute, and punish individuals involved in cybercriminal activities.</li> <li>Protecting digital systems and individuals: The law seeks to safeguard the integrity and security of information and communication technologies. It aims to protect individuals, their rights, privacy, and personal data from unauthorized access, manipulation, or misuse within the digital realm.</li> <li>Promoting international cooperation: Given the global nature of cybercrime, the law emphasizes the importance of international cooperation and collaboration. It aims to facilitate partnerships with other countries in exchanging information, sharing</li> </ul>		The Cybercrime Unit of The Ministry of Communication and Culture 19 June, 2014

	<p>best practices, and collectively combating cybercriminal activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Encouraging development and trust: By addressing cybercrime and creating a secure cyber environment, the law aims to foster the development and adoption of information and communication technologies. It seeks to build trust among users, businesses, and organizations, thereby promoting the continued growth and utilization of digital technologies for social and economic progress.</li> </ul>		
	<p><b>Other ICT legislation</b></p> <p>Goal(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitate development of electronic transactions and e-commerce.</li> <li>Establish a legal framework for electronic commerce, ensuring rights and obligations.</li> <li>Protect the interests of parties involved in electronic transactions.</li> <li>Align with international standards for digital commerce.</li> <li>Foster collaboration and coordination among stakeholders.</li> </ul>	<p>Loi n°2014-024</p>	<p><b>On electronic transactions</b></p> <p>Steering Committee for the Development of Electronic Commerce</p>
			<p>5 November 2014</p>

## Maritime Authority





**Authority name:** Agence Portuaire Maritime et Fluviale (APMF)

### Responsibilities:

- Administration of Port, Maritime and River Affairs.
- Maritime and river "safety and security".
- The conceding authority of ports, supervision and control of ports with autonomous management.
- Regulation and management of public port, maritime and river domains.
- Protection of the coastline and the marine environment.
- Development and promotion of the subsector.

## Mauritania


Policy and Digital Strategy Framework			
	<b>National Agenda on Digital Transformation</b> <i>Goal(s):</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Digital infrastructure: Generalize access to high-speed digital infrastructure for the entire population.</li> <li>Digital administration: Transforming administration through the use and adoption of digital for greater efficiency and Transparency oriented Citizen and Business.</li> <li>eBusiness &amp; Innovation: Make Innovation the driving force behind the development of Digital, Entrepreneurship and.</li> <li>Business Competitiveness: Support for sectoral digital transformation.</li> </ul>	<b>2022-2025</b> Ministry of Transformation digital innovation and Modernization of the Administration	Active
	<b>National Strategy for Modernization of Administration and ICTs</b> <i>Goal(s):</i> The policy aims to leverage ICTs to empower citizens, boost economic growth, and improve the efficiency of public administration, while promoting access to knowledge, education, and services:  Human Development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve access to knowledge and information.</li> <li>Develop educational services and enhance access to basic services.</li> <li>Facilitate access to information through broadband connectivity and dissemination of public information.</li> </ul> Economic Development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhance production and standard of living through effective use of ICTs.</li> <li>Increase performance of businesses by improving ICT penetration and usage.</li> <li>Develop research and development (R&amp;D) services and foster collaboration between higher education institutions and the private sector.</li> </ul> Enhanced Administrative Efficiency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitate access to public services and reduce costs through administrative reorganization.</li> <li>Improve efficiency of information systems in the administration through the implementation of e-Government services.</li> <li>Enhance effectiveness and security of information systems through the establishment of a standardized and scalable architecture.</li> </ul>	<b>2012-2016</b> Ministry of Transformation digital innovation and Modernization of the Administration	Expired
	<b>Promotion strategy universal high speed and access</b> <i>Goal(s):</i> From the demand perspective, the goal is to create the best conditions for accessing services:	<b>2019 -</b> Ministry of Transformation digital innovation and	Active


	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Foster interest in Internet services through education at all levels of society (from basic awareness to training for new professions).</li> <li>Generate employment opportunities.</li> <li>Foster content creation dynamics.</li> <li>Establish conditions for Internet access (shared facilities, training centers, schools).</li> <li>Make devices accessible to the widest possible audience.</li> <li>Optimize the use of Universal Access Funds.</li> </ul>	Modernization of the Administration	
<b>Legislation</b>			
	<b>ICT Authority establishment</b>	<b>Loi No. 19-1999</b>	<b>Telecommunications Regulatory Act</b>
	<b>Goal(s):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To liberalize the telecommunications market.</li> <li>To create an environment conducive to the entry private investors in the telecommunications sector.</li> <li>To separate the functions of regulation and operating.</li> <li>Establish an independent Regulatory Authority.</li> <li>define the applicable competition rules in the area.</li> <li>To guarantee the transparency of the processes of sector regulation.</li> <li>Provide guarantees in terms of interconnection.</li> <li>Promote universal access to services.</li> </ul>	The Regulation Authority	11 July 1999
	<b>Data Protection</b>	<b>Loi No. 2017-020</b>	<b>On the protection of the personal data</b>
	<b>Goal(s):</b> To ensure better services and protect against privacy breaches that may arise from the use of Information and Communication Technologies. It sets out the conditions under which any processing of personal data, in any form, must respect the freedoms and fundamental rights of citizens.	Personal Data Protection Authority (not yet established)	2 July 2017
	<b>Cybercrimes</b>	<b>Loi No. 2016-007</b>	<b>Law related to Cybercrime</b>
	<b>Goal(s):</b> This law concerns crimes and misdemeanors related to the use of Information and Communication Technologies. It does not apply to sound broadcasting or television broadcasting services.	Ministry of employment, professional training and information and communication technologies.	20 January 2016
	<b>Single Window Legislation</b>	<b>Law No. 2012-052: Decree n ° 2012-282</b>	<b>Order establishing the one-stop shop (2.4): Investment Code - One-stop shop</b>
	<b>Goal(s):</b> Invest in a single window for customs information.	Mauritania customs	18 December 2012


## Maritime Authority

Maritime authority responsibilities lie within the ministry of transport and international trade.

## Mauritius

Policy and Digital Strategy Framework			
	<b>Digital Mauritius 2030</b>	<b>-2030</b>	
	<p><b>Goal(s):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhance the education system to focus on critical thinking, problem solving, data literacy, and working collaboratively.</li> <li>Promote emerging technologies like Artificial Intelligence, Blockchain, Robotics, Internet of Things, FinTech, and Big Data</li> <li>Create an enabling environment for business facilitation.</li> <li>Develop talents.</li> <li>Respond to the demand for quality services.</li> <li>Improve ICT infrastructure.</li> <li>Enhance cybersecurity and address cybercrime.</li> <li>Simplify, facilitate, and alleviate administrative procedures and tasks for startup structures.</li> <li>Build capacity in all growth areas by training the existing workforce and making sure that universities and polytechnics focus on skills.</li> <li>Attract foreigners and the Mauritian diaspora to come to Mauritius to work.</li> <li>Introduce a package of incentives for applied research.</li> <li>Implement a national innovation framework.</li> <li>Promote the development of Fintech-driven service.</li> <li>Identify "Champions" startup structures through incubators which are on the brink of becoming big and which require all the support they can get.</li> <li>Release public data sets as open data [6] - Implement Mauricloud platform for document sharing starting with driving license and recruitment in the public service.</li> <li>Set up chatbots on government websites.</li> <li>Use data analysis within the public sector to predict new needs and trends.</li> <li>Set up multi-channel delivery to bridge the digital divide.</li> <li>Set up end-to-end digital services with paperless transactions and electronic payments.</li> <li>Establish CERT-MU as a legal entity and as a body providing cybersecurity services at national and international level through partnerships.</li> </ul>	Ministry of Technology, Communication and Innovation	Active
Legislation			
	<b>ICT Authority establishment</b>	<b>Act 44/2001</b>	<b>Information And Communication Technologies Act</b>
	Goal(s):		ICT Board 2001

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To democratize access to information considering the quality, diversity and plurality in the choice of services available through the use of information and communication technologies.</li> <li>• To create a level playing field for all operators in the interest of consumers in general.</li> <li>• To license and regulate the information and communication services.</li> <li>• To ensure that information and communication services including telecommunication services are accessible at affordable cost nationwide and are supplied as efficiently and economically as practicable and at performance standards that reasonably meet the social, educational, industrial, commercial and other needs of Mauritius.</li> <li>• To encourage the optimum use of information and communication technologies in business, industry and the country at large, the introduction of modern technology and the investment in infrastructure and services.</li> <li>• To promote the efficiency and international competitiveness of Mauritius in the information and communication sector.</li> <li>• To further the advancement of technology, research and development relating to information and communication technologies through modern and effective infrastructure taking into account the convergence of information technology, media, telecommunications and consumer electronics.</li> <li>• To advise the Minister on all matters relating to information and communication technologies and on matters relating to the Authority.</li> </ul>		
	<p><b>Data Protection</b></p> <p><i>Goal(s):</i> The Act has the objective to strengthen the control and personal autonomy of data subjects over their personal data in line with current relevant international standards and for matters related thereto.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure compliance with the act and any regulations made under it.</li> <li>• Maintain a register of controllers and processors.</li> <li>• Promote self-regulation among controllers and processors.</li> <li>• Investigate complaints or information which gives rise to a suspicion that an offense may have been, is being or is about to be, committed under this Act.</li> <li>• Undertake research into, and monitor developments in, data processing to ensure that there is no significant risk or adverse effect of any developments on the privacy of individuals.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Data Protection Act 2017</b></p>	<p><b>Data protection Act</b></p> <p>Data Protection Office</p> <p>8 December 2017</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lay an annual report of the activities of the Office before the National Assembly.</li> </ul>		
	<b>Cybercrimes</b>	<b>16 of 2021</b>	<b>The Cybersecurity and Cybercrime Act</b>
	<p>Goal(s): The goals of this act are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To criminalize various forms of cybercrime, including piracy, hacking, and cyber extortion.</li> <li>To establish a Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-MU) to respond to cyber incidents and provide support to victims.</li> <li>To provide investigatory authorities with powers of access, search, and seizure for the purpose of investigating cybercrime.</li> <li>To regulate the collection and preservation of stored computer data, including transborder access to such data.</li> <li>To establish a framework for mutual assistance between Mauritius and other countries in investigating and prosecuting cybercrime.</li> <li>To promote cybersecurity by requiring the development and implementation of cybersecurity policies and the sharing of information to improve cyber security.</li> <li>To deter obstruction of investigations and destruction or modification of computer data.</li> <li>To define key terms related to cybercrime, such as electronic communication, computer program, and content data.</li> </ul>		24 November 2021

## Maritime Authority

**Authority name:** Mauritius Port Authority



[Same as the Port Authority]





### Responsibilities:

The Mauritius Port Authority is a landlord port authority, providing the main port infrastructure and superstructure, together with related facilities. It also provides marine services and navigation aids, while it regulates and controls all port activities and environmental issues within the designated port areas.



## Mozambique

Policy and Digital Strategy Framework			
	<b>The National ICT Policy</b>		<b>2000</b>
	<p><i>Goal(s):</i> This policy aims to promote the development and use of ICT for social and economic development in Mozambique. It focuses on expanding access to ICT infrastructure and services, promoting the development of human capital in the ICT sector, and fostering the development of a local ICT industry.</p>		the Ministry of Transport and Communications Active
	<b>The E-Government Strategy</b>		<b>2018-2022</b>
	<p><i>Goal(s):</i> This strategy aims to promote the use of ICT to enhance public service delivery in Mozambique. It focuses on improving access to government services through digital channels, enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of public administration, and promoting the development of digital skills among public sector employees.</p>		Ministry of Science and Technology, Higher Education and Technical and Professional Education Active
	<b>The National Cybersecurity Strategy</b>		<b>2018-2023</b>
	<p><i>Goal(s):</i> This strategy aims to enhance the security and resilience of Mozambique's digital infrastructure and networks. It focuses on improving cybersecurity awareness, establishing a national cybersecurity framework, and enhancing the capacity of public and private sector organizations to respond to cyber threats.</p>		National Cybersecurity Centre Active
Legislation			
	<b>Data Protection</b>	<b>Law No. 10/2017</b>	<b>Cybersecurity Law</b>
	<p><i>Goal(s):</i> This law aims to ensure the security and protection of critical information infrastructures, computer systems, and data from cyber threats. It establishes the legal framework for cybersecurity management in Mozambique, including the creation of a National Cybersecurity Centre to oversee and coordinate cybersecurity efforts across government agencies and private sector organizations.</p>		National Cybersecurity Centre 1 August 2017
	<b>Cybercrimes</b>	<b>Law No. 10/2017</b>	<b>Cybersecurity Act</b>
	<p><i>Goal(s):</i> This law aims to ensure the security and protection of critical information infrastructures, computer systems, and data from cyber threats. It establishes the legal framework for cybersecurity management in Mozambique, including the creation of a National Cybersecurity Centre to oversee and coordinate cybersecurity efforts across</p>		National Cybersecurity Centre 1 August 2017

	government agencies and private sector organizations.			
	<b>Single Window Legislation</b>	<b>Decree No. 53/2012</b>	<b>National Single Window for Foreign Trade (JUEX)</b>	
	<i>Goal(s):</i> JUEX aims to simplify and streamline trade procedures by providing a single electronic platform for submission and processing of all trade-related documents and information.		Ministry of Industry and Commerce	December 13 2012
	<b>Other ICT legislation</b>	<b>Law No. 7/2014</b>	<b>The Electronic Transactions Law</b>	
	<i>Goal(s):</i> This law aims to establish legal recognition for electronic transactions and facilitate e-commerce and other electronic transactions in Mozambique. It provides a legal framework for the use of electronic signatures, electronic contracts, and other electronic documents and transactions.		Ministry of Transport and Communication	26 February 2014
	<b>Other ICT legislation</b>	<b>Law No. 3/2010</b>	<b>The Electronic Communications Law</b>	
	<i>Goal(s):</i> This law aims to establish a legal framework for the regulation of electronic communications in Mozambique and promote the development of the ICT sector. It covers a wide range of topics related to electronic communications, including licensing and regulation of telecommunications service providers, universal access to electronic communications services, and the protection of consumer rights.		the National Communications Institute of Mozambique	9 February 2010
	<b>Other ICT legislation</b>	<b>Law No. 4/2004</b>	<b>The Electronic Signature Law</b>	
	<i>Goal(s):</i> This law aims to establish legal recognition for electronic signatures and facilitate e-commerce and other electronic transactions in Mozambique. It provides a legal framework for the use of electronic signatures in commercial and other legal transactions.		Ministry of Justice, Constitutional and Religious Affairs	17 July 2004
<b>Digital Regulations for the Maritime sector specific</b>				
<b>Decree No. 68/2010 of 23 December</b>		<b>Maritime Communications Regulation</b>		
<i>Goal(s):</i> This regulation establishes the legal framework for the regulation of maritime communications in Mozambique. It aims to promote the efficient and effective use of maritime communication services and equipment, ensure the safety and security of navigation, and protect the marine environment.		The Mozambican National Maritime Authority (INAMAR)		
<b>Decree No. 43/2007 of 27 November</b>		<b>Maritime Navigation Regulation</b>		
<i>Goal(s):</i> This regulation establishes the legal framework for the regulation of maritime navigation in Mozambique. It aims to ensure the safety and security of navigation, protect the marine		The Mozambican National Maritime Authority (INAMAR)		

environment, and promote the development of the maritime sector.		
<b>Decree No. 44/2007 of 27 November</b>	<b>Port Regulation</b>	
<i>Goal(s):</i> This regulation establishes the legal framework for the regulation of ports and port facilities in Mozambique. It aims to promote the efficient and effective use of port facilities, ensure the safety and security of port operations, and protect the marine environment.	The Mozambican National Maritime Authority (INAMAR)	

### **Maritime Authority**




**Authority name:** The Mozambican National Maritime Authority (INAMAR)



#### **Responsibilities:**

INAMAR's responsibility is to address maritime safety, protection of ships and port facilities, maritime transportation, agency and stowing, maritime personnel, preservation of marine environment and maritime administration.

## Namibia

Policy and Digital Strategy Framework			
	<b>ICT Policy for Education in Namibia</b> <i>Goal(s):</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensuring that ICT is integrated into all aspects of education to improve the quality and relevance of education.</li> <li>Enhancing ICT literacy and skills among learners, teachers, and education officials.</li> <li>Ensuring equitable access to ICT infrastructure and resources for all learners and education institutions.</li> <li>Encouraging research and development in the use of ICT for education.</li> <li>Promoting the development and use of open educational resources (OER) and e-learning platforms.</li> <li>Ensuring the security and protection of personal data and privacy in the use of ICT in education.</li> </ul>	<b>2005</b> The Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture	Active
	<b>Vision 2030</b> <i>Goal(s):</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increasing access to ICT infrastructure and services to all citizens and businesses, including those in remote and rural areas.</li> <li>Developing a skilled ICT workforce by providing training and education opportunities in ICT-related fields.</li> <li>Encouraging the development of local content and services to support the growth of the ICT industry.</li> <li>Promoting e-government and digital services to enhance government efficiency and service delivery.</li> <li>Promoting the use of ICTs in agriculture, health, education, and other sectors to improve productivity and service delivery.</li> <li>Encouraging the private sector to invest in ICT infrastructure and services to support economic growth and development.</li> </ul>	<b>-2030</b> The Office of the President	Active
	<b>The Namibia Broadband Policy</b> <i>Goal(s):</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure universal and affordable access to broadband networks and services across Namibia, including underserved and unserved areas.</li> <li>Promote competition in the broadband market to drive down costs, improve service quality and increase innovation.</li> <li>Foster the development of local content, applications and services to stimulate demand for broadband and create opportunities for local entrepreneurs.</li> </ul>	<b>2018-2022</b> the Ministry of Information and Communication Technology	Active

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support the use of broadband to improve the delivery of public services, including health, education, and government services.</li> <li>Encourage investment in broadband infrastructure and promote public-private partnerships to accelerate the deployment of broadband.</li> <li>Ensure the efficient and effective use of radio frequency spectrum to support broadband services.</li> <li>Foster a conducive regulatory environment that encourages innovation, investment and competition in the broadband sector.</li> <li>Enhance digital literacy and skills development to enable all Namibians to take full advantage of the benefits of broadband.</li> <li>Ensure the privacy and security of individuals, businesses and government entities in their use of broadband networks and services.</li> </ul>		
<b>Legislation</b>			
	<b>ICT Authority establishment</b>	<b>Act No. 9 of 2018</b>	<b>The Electronic Communications Act</b>
	<p><i>Goal(s):</i> The Electronic Communications Act regulates the electronic communications sector in Namibia. It aims to promote competition and protect consumers in the sector. The law establishes the Communications Regulatory Authority of Namibia (CRAN) as the regulatory body responsible for licensing, regulating and monitoring the sector. The law also provides for the establishment of a universal service fund to promote universal access to electronic communications services.</p>		<p>the Communications Regulatory Authority of Namibia</p> <p>13 August 2018</p>
	<b>Data Protection</b>	<b>Act No. 2 of 2021</b>	<b>Data Protection Act</b>
	<p><i>Goal(s):</i> The Data Protection Act aims to protect the privacy and personal data of individuals in Namibia. The law regulates the processing of personal data and establishes the Namibia Information Commission as the regulatory body responsible for enforcing the law. The law also provides for the establishment of a data protection officer in certain organizations to ensure compliance with the law.</p>		<p>Namibia Information Commission</p> <p>1 July 2021</p>
	<b>Cybercrimes</b>	<b>Act No. 2 of 2018</b>	<b>Cybercrime and Cybersecurity Act</b>
	<p><i>Goal(s):</i> The Cybercrime and Cybersecurity Act provides for the prevention, investigation, and punishment of cybercrime in Namibia. The law aims to enhance cybersecurity in Namibia by establishing offences related to unauthorized access, interception, and interference with</p>		<p>Ministry of Information and Communication Technology</p> <p>14 December 2018</p>

	computer systems and data. The law also provides for the establishment of the Namibian Computer Incident Response Team (NACIRT) to prevent and respond to cyber threats.			
	<b>Other ICT legislation</b>	<b>Act No. 10 of 2010</b>	<b>The Namibia Information and Communication Technology Act</b>	
	<i>Goal(s):</i> The Namibia Information and Communication Technology Act aims to promote the development of the ICT sector in Namibia. The law establishes the Ministry of Information and Communication Technology as the governing body responsible for the development of the sector. The law also provides for the establishment of an ICT advisory council to advise the government on ICT policy and regulation.		the Ministry of Information and Communication Technology	1 December 2010
	<b>Other ICT legislation</b>	<b>Act No. 5 of 2015</b>	<b>The Electronic Transactions Act</b>	
	<i>Goal(s):</i> The Electronic Transactions Act provides for the legal recognition and regulation of electronic transactions in Namibia. The law aims to facilitate e-commerce and other electronic transactions by providing a legal framework for the use of electronic signatures, electronic contracts, and other electronic records. The law also establishes the Electronic Transactions Advisory Council to advise the government on the implementation of the law.		the Ministry of Information and Communication Technology	1 September 2015


## Maritime Authority



**Authority name:** the Directorate of Maritime Affairs

### Responsibilities:



- Developing and implementing policies, laws, and regulations related to the maritime sector in Namibia.
- Ensuring compliance with international maritime conventions and agreements.
- Promoting safety and security in Namibia's waters, including preventing and responding to maritime accidents and incidents.
- Supporting the development of the maritime industry in Namibia, including facilitating trade and commerce through Namibia's ports and waterways.
- Collecting and disseminating information related to the maritime sector in Namibia.
- Coordinating with other government agencies, as well as international organizations, on matters related to the maritime sector in Namibia.

## Nigeria

Policy and Digital Strategy Framework			
	<b>National Digital Economy Policy and Strategy</b>	<b>2020-2030</b>	
	<p><i>Goal(s):</i> To promote the development of a vibrant digital economy in Nigeria. The policy has eight pillars:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development regulation</li> <li>• Digital skills and literacy</li> <li>• Solid infrastructure</li> <li>• Service infrastructure</li> <li>• Digital services development and promotion</li> <li>• Soft infrastructure</li> <li>• Digital society and emerging technologies</li> <li>• Indigenous content development and adoption</li> </ul>	Federal ministry of communications and digital economy	Active
	<b>Nigerian National Broadband Plan</b>	<b>2020-2025</b>	
	<p><i>Goal(s):</i> To increase broadband penetration in Nigeria from the current rate of about 40% to at least 70% by 2025. The plan aims to facilitate the deployment of 4G networks and the introduction of 5G networks, as well as promote the use of digital technologies in key sectors such as agriculture, health, and education.</p>	Nigerian Communications Commission (NCC)	Active
	<b>A Strategic Roadmap for Developing Digital Identification in Nigeria</b>	<b>2017</b>	
	<p><i>Goal(s):</i> To create a national identity management system that is secure, reliable, and accessible to all Nigerians. The plan includes the introduction of a National Identification Number (NIN) that will serve as a unique identifier for every Nigerian.</p>	Nigerian National Identity Management Commission (NIMC)	Active
	<b>Nigeria e-Government Master Plan</b>	<b>2017</b>	
	<p><i>Goal(s):</i> To promote the use of ICTs in the delivery of government services and improve efficiency and transparency in governance. The plan includes initiatives such as the establishment of a national data center, the development of e-payment systems, and the deployment of e-government applications and services.</p>	FEDERAL MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS	Active
Legislation			
	<b>ICT Authority establishment</b>	<b>ACT NO. 24 of 2007</b>	<b>National Information Technology Development Agency Act</b>
	<p><i>Goal(s):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Foster the development and growth of the information technology industry in Nigeria.</li> </ul>	National Information Technology Development Agency (NITDA)	5 October 2007

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote and regulate the use of information technology in all sectors of the Nigerian economy.</li> <li>Establish standards and guidelines for the use and deployment of information technology in Nigeria.</li> <li>Facilitate the transfer of technology and knowledge to Nigeria in the area of information technology.</li> <li>Promote research and development in information technology and encourage the establishment of research and development centers.</li> <li>Create a framework for the protection of intellectual property rights in the field of information technology.</li> <li>Develop and implement policies for the use of information technology in the public sector of Nigeria.</li> <li>Promote the use of information technology for sustainable development in Nigeria.</li> <li>Provide guidelines for the procurement and use of information technology equipment and services by government agencies in Nigeria.</li> <li>Collaborate with international organizations and other countries in the area of information technology development.</li> </ul>		
	<b>Data Protection</b>	<b>ACT NO. 24 of 2007</b>	<b>Nigeria Data Protection Regulation (NDPR) 2019</b>
	<p><i>Goal(s):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To safeguard the rights of natural persons to data privacy.</li> <li>To foster safe conduct for transactions involving the exchange of Personal Data.</li> <li>To prevent manipulation of Personal Data. and</li> <li>To ensure that Nigerian businesses remain competitive in international trade through the safeguards afforded by a just and equitable legal regulatory framework on data protection and which is in tune with best practice.</li> </ul>	<p>National Information Technology Development Agency (NITDA)</p> <p>25 January 2019</p>	
	<b>Cybercrimes</b>	<b>ACT No. 17 of 2015</b>	<b>Cybercrimes (prohibition, prevention, etc.) act</b>
	<p><i>Goal(s):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide an effective and unified legal, regulatory and institutional framework for the prohibition, prevention, detection, prosecution and punishment of cybercrimes in Nigeria.</li> <li>Ensure the protection of critical national information infrastructure.</li> </ul>	<p>Federal Ministry of Communications and Digital Economy in Nigeria.</p> <p>15 May 2015</p>	



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote cyber security and the protection of computer systems and networks, electronic communications, data and computer programs, intellectual property and privacy rights.</li> </ul>		
	<b>Single Window Legislation</b>	<b>CAP N126, LFN 2004</b>	<b>The Nigerian Ports and Harbours Authority Act, Cap N126</b>
	<p><i>Goal(s):</i> The establishment of a single window system for the maritime sector to facilitate the processing of all port and maritime related transactions in Nigeria. The single window system is intended to improve efficiency, reduce processing time, and enhance security in the Nigerian maritime sector.</p>	Federal Ministry of Transportation	2004
	<b>Other ICT legislation</b>	<b>Act 19 of 2003</b>	<b>Nigerian Communications Act</b>
	<p><i>Goal(s):</i> This Act established the Nigerian Communications Commission (NCC) as the agency responsible for the regulation of the communications sector in Nigeria. It provides for the licensing and regulation of telecommunications services, as well as the management of the radio spectrum in Nigeria.</p>	Nigerian Communications Commission (NCC)	19 August 2003
<b>Digital Regulations for the Maritime sector specific</b>			
<b>Ref #</b>	<b>MERCHANT SHIPPING (MANNING) REGULATIONS, 2010</b>	<b>Merchant Shipping Act (MSA) 2007 (No 27 of 2007)</b>	
	<p><i>Goal(s):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Requirements for radio operators</li> </ul>	Nigerian Maritime Administration and Safety agency (NIMASA)	


## Maritime Authority



**Authority name:** Nigerian Maritime Administration and Safety agency (NIMASA)

### Responsibilities:

- Maritime safety & security
- Maritime labour employment
- Marine environment management

## Sao Tome et Principe

Policy and Digital Strategy Framework			
	<b>Contribution to a national strategy for digital governance in São Tomé and Príncipe - Contribuição para uma estratégia nacional de governança digital em São Tomé e Príncipe</b>		2020-
	<p><i>Goal(s):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop a national strategy for digital governance in São Tomé and Príncipe.</li> <li>Promote and improve the provision of digital public services.</li> <li>Focus on sectors such as health, education, fiscal and tax area, social protection, environment, tourism, justice and citizenship, work and employment, and agriculture, livestock, and fishing.</li> <li>Implement technological, legislative, and administrative pillars to support digital transformation.</li> <li>Establish SMS Message Service, Government Data Centre, Single Portal, Mobile Platform, Institutional E-Mail, Digital Identity, Authentication Platform, Interoperability Platform, Electronic Payment Platform, Transparency Portal, and Participation Portal.</li> <li>Simplify administrative procedures and provide digital transformation training.</li> <li>Create Shared Services Centre and Centre for Excellence in Development.</li> <li>Develop legal and regulatory frameworks for digital signature, data sharing, and transparency of governmental information.</li> <li>Ensure institutional commitment, leadership, investment plan, international partnerships, and resource sharing.</li> </ul>	the Government of São Tomé and Príncipe	Active
Legislation			
	<b>ICT Authority establishment</b>	<b>Lei n.º 3/2004</b>	<b>Law that defines the rules applicable to the establishment, management and operation of networks of national telecommunications and the provision of telecommunication services</b>
	<p><i>Goal(s):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This law defines the general rules applicable to the establishment, management and exploitation of telecommunications networks and the provision of telecommunications services.</li> <li>Excluded from the scope of this statute, except with regard to the provisions relating to the technical management of the radio spectrum, are State infrastructures established for the needs of national defense and public security,</li> </ul>	Telecommunications regulatory Authority	2 July 2004

	<p>as well as infrastructures used exclusively for broadcast telecommunications.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishes the regulatory authority: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure regulation of the telecommunications sector</li> <li>Promote the emergence of an open market.</li> <li>Process requests for network establishment and opening of telecommunications services.</li> <li>Monitor compliance with legal and regulatory provisions by operators.</li> <li>Manage radio frequency spectrum and national numbering plan.</li> <li>Standardize and certify telecommunications network equipment.</li> <li>Supervise network interconnection and service interoperability.</li> <li>Regulate and supervise tariffs of dominant operators.</li> <li>Conduct technical and economic studies for universal service programming.</li> <li>Arbitrate disputes among operators and between operators and third parties.</li> <li>Advise the government on telecommunications matters.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		
	<p><b>Data Protection</b></p> <p><b>Lei n.º 03/2016</b></p> <p><b>Goal(s):</b> This law aims to guarantee and protect personal data within the scope of the treatment and free movement of same. Information technology must be at the service of the citizen. Its development must be framed within the scope of international cooperation, without prejudice to human identity, human rights, their private life nor individual or public liberties.</p>	<p><b>Personal Data Protection</b></p> <p>Agência de Protecção de Dados (Data Protection Agency)</p>	<p>6 July 2015</p>
	<p><b>Cybercrimes</b></p> <p><b>Lei n.º 15/2017</b></p> <p><b>Goal(s):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This Law establishes the material and procedural criminal provisions, as well as the provisions relating to international cooperation in criminal matters, relating to the field of cybercrime and cybercrime. Collection of evidence in electronic form, relating to attacks against information systems, and adapting domestic law to international conventions on the Cybercrime.</li> <li>Also assign competence to the Ministry Public to initiate, exercise and direct the criminal action regarding sexual crimes committed against minors using computer means or disclosed through these, where news of crime is acquired through communications from any State and international organizations.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Law on Cybercrime</b></p> <p>Public Ministry of Justice</p>	<p>6 October 2017</p>

## **Maritime Authority**


**Authority name:** Institute of Maritime and Ports Administration/Instituto Marítimo e de Administração Portuária



### **Responsibilities:**


- Safety of vessels and persons and goods on board.
- Prevention of pollution by ships.
- Contribution to maritime protection.
- Drafting of the rules on activities relating to these matters.

## Senegal

Policy and Digital Strategy Framework			
	The Senegal Digital Strategy 2025 (SN2025)	2016-2025	
	<p><b>Goal(s):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote the transformation of the economy through the development of new sectors such as agriculture, agribusiness, social housing, mining, and tourism, leveraging the power of information and communication technologies (ICT).</li> <li>Drive societal changes by embracing digital technologies, impacting people's lifestyles and business models.</li> <li>Maintain a leading innovative position in the digital field.</li> <li>Establish a favourable legal and institutional framework for the telecommunications and ICT sectors.</li> <li>Enhance the human capital through professional training, fostering skills and innovation.</li> <li>Ensure digital trust by strengthening cybersecurity measures and coordination.</li> <li>Enable open and affordable access to digital networks and services throughout the country.</li> <li>Develop a connected administration to improve public services, streamline administrative procedures, and reduce costs and delays.</li> <li>Foster an innovative and value-creating digital industry by supporting local private sector initiatives.</li> <li>Extend digitalization to priority economic sectors such as agriculture, health, education, trade, and public services, enhancing their productivity and competitiveness.</li> </ul>	Ministry of Digital Economy and Telecommunications (MENT)	Active
	<p><b>Emerging Senegal Plan</b></p> <p><b>Goal(s):</b> In addition, to the 3 pillars of the 10-year development strategy, until 2023, which are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>structural transformation and economic growth,</li> <li>human capital, social protection, sustainable development,</li> <li>governance institutions, peace and security</li> </ul> <p>are added 7 foundational principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>solving energy problems,</li> <li>developing human capital,</li> <li>strengthening logistical bases and infrastructures,</li> <li>acceleration of the diffusion of ICT,</li> <li>deepening of financial sector,</li> <li>improvement of the business environment,</li> <li>international cooperation, integration region and the participation of Senegalese abroad, with a view to diversifying the fields of</li> </ul>	2014-2035 Ministry of Digital Economy and Telecommunications (MENT)	Active

	economic growth and promoting the private sector.		
<b>Legislation</b>			
	<b>ICT Authority establishment</b>	<b>Law No. 2018-28</b>	<b>On the Telecommunications code</b>
	<p><i>Goal(s):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote the development and modernization of electronic communication networks and services in Senegal by establishing an effective, transparent, and flexible legal framework.</li> <li>Foster convergence of networks and services in the sectors of electronic communications, audiovisual, and information technology.</li> <li>Facilitate effective competition in the provision of electronic communication networks and services, benefiting users and respecting their interests in terms of choice, price, quality, and profitability. This includes ensuring fair competition in the electronic communications sector, encouraging investments in infrastructure, and ensuring efficient allocation of scarce resources.</li> <li>Improve the availability of electronic communication services by enhancing the coverage of high-quality broadband infrastructure throughout the national territory.</li> <li>Develop a competitive market for ICT (Information and Communication Technology) at the national level, including removing barriers to entry for new players, facilitating network deployment and interoperability, preventing discrimination among operators and service providers.</li> <li>Promote the development of the information society and knowledge in Senegal.</li> <li>Ensure the protection of user interests.</li> <li>Support the interests of the population and contribute to poverty alleviation by expanding access to electronic communication services in line with community provisions on universal service/access.</li> <li>Require transparency in tariffs and terms of use for electronic communication services.</li> <li>Address the specific needs of vulnerable social groups, such as low-income individuals, residents of remote rural areas, and persons with disabilities.</li> <li>Directly and indirectly promote job creation related to information and communication technologies.</li> <li>Harness the potential of information and communication technologies to accelerate economic, social, and cultural development for the benefit of the population.</li> </ul>	The governmental authority	12 December 2018

	<b>Data Protection</b>	<b>Law No. 2008-12</b>	<b>Concerning personal data protection</b>	
	<p><i>Goal(s):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To establish a mechanism to combat invasions of privacy caused by the collection, processing, transmission, storage, and use of personal data.</li> <li>• To ensure that any treatment of personal data respects the liberties and fundamental rights of individuals, taking into account the interests of the State, local authorities, companies, and civil society.</li> <li>• To prevent information and communication technologies (ICTs) from infringing upon personal and public freedoms, particularly in relation to private life.</li> <li>• To empower the Committee of Personal Data to address violations of fundamental rights and liberties resulting from personal data processing.</li> <li>• To require the President of the Committee of Personal Data to promptly inform the Prime Minister when a violation of the law is observed in data processing conducted by the State or entities managing public services.</li> </ul>	Data protection authority - Committee of the Personal data (CDP)	25 January 2008	
	<b>Cybercrimes</b>	<b>Law No. 2008-11</b>	<b>The law on Cybercrime</b>	
	<p><i>Goal(s):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To address the challenges and opportunities posed by Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) in the 21st century.</li> <li>• To recognize the transformative power of the internet and digital technologies in communication, transmission, and storage of information.</li> <li>• To adapt to the digital age and the "digital revolution" by protecting personal freedoms and public interests.</li> <li>• To prevent misuse of ICTs and protect individuals and public entities from harmful activities.</li> <li>• To address the rise of cybercrime, characterized by its transnational nature, immateriality, volatility, and anonymity of its actors.</li> <li>• To update the Senegalese penal legislation to effectively combat cybercrime, both substantively and procedurally.</li> <li>• To establish specific offenses and penalties related to cybercrime and adapt existing laws to address offenses committed using ICTs.</li> <li>• To ensure appropriate procedures for investigating, prosecuting, and adjudicating cybercrime cases.</li> <li>• To develop a comprehensive cybercrime strategy in Senegal, including the</li> </ul>	Data protection authority - Committee of the Personal data (CDP)	25 January 2008	

	modernization of traditional criminal law and procedural instruments in light of ICTs.			
	<b>Other ICT legislation</b>	<b>Law No. 2008-08</b>	<b>On electronic transactions</b>	
	<i>Goal(s):</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote the development of commerce through ICT and establish precise rules for electronic transactions.</li> <li>Address legal issues related to electronic transactions, including electronic signatures, evidence, security, and consumer protection.</li> <li>Create a framework that supports the growth of electronic commerce and fosters trust in electronic transactions.</li> <li>Protect consumer rights and interests in electronic transactions.</li> <li>Encourage the use of electronic techniques in commercial and administrative activities.</li> <li>Foster the growth of the digital economy and leverage ICT for economic development.</li> <li>Enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of electronic transactions.</li> </ul>		Data protection authority - Committee of the Personal data (CDP)	25 January 2008

## Maritime Authority

**Authority name:** National Agency of Maritime Affairs (ANAM)



### Responsibilities:


Is in charge of the implementation of the Senegalese State's merchant marine policy as well as the application of the international conventions, codes and maritime regulations in force in Senegal. It is also, the National Authority for Port Security (ANSP), responsible for the implementation of the International Code of Safety of Ships and Port Facilities (ISPS Code).



## Sierra Leone

Policy and Digital Strategy Framework			
	<p><b>National Cyber Security and Data protection Strategy</b></p> <p><i>Goal(s):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Defend: Provide the means to defend the state against evolving cyber threats, respond effectively to incidents, and ensure the protection and resilience of networks, data, and systems. Encourage individuals, private and public sectors to have the understanding and resources to defend themselves.</li> <li>Deter: Make Sierra Leone a difficult target for cyber threats. Diagnose, investigate, and disrupt unfriendly actions taken against the state. Pursue and prosecute perpetrators. Be prepared to take invasive measures in cyberspace if necessary.</li> <li>Develop: Build and develop the country's cybersecurity industry by harnessing the talent and resources of its citizens. Provide the necessary skills to meet national needs across the public and private sectors. Stay hungry and determined to overcome future threats and challenges.</li> <li>Enhance international cooperation: Strengthen existing partnerships with international allies to enhance collective security.</li> </ul>	<p><b>2017-2022</b></p>	
		<p>The Cyber Incident and Response Team of Sierra Leone (CIRT-SL)</p>	<p>Expired</p>
	<p><b>National Innovation and Digital Strategy</b></p> <p><i>Goal(s):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Digital Transformation: Transition Sierra Leone into a digital society and economy, fostering innovation and entrepreneurship.</li> <li>Effective Governance: Improve governance through data-driven decisions, enhanced service delivery, and reduced corruption.</li> <li>Human Capital Development: Prioritize education, health, and food security to improve development indicators.</li> <li>Innovation and Entrepreneurship: Support local startups and initiatives through digitization, promoting economic independence.</li> <li>Collaboration and Partnerships: Engage relevant institutions for collaboration and learn from others' experiences in ICT and digitization.</li> <li>Continuous Improvement: Update the strategy regularly to align with technological advancements and achieve outlined goals.</li> </ul>	<p><b>2019-2029</b></p>	
		<p>Directorate of Science Technology and Innovation</p>	<p>Active</p>
	<p><b>Digital Development Policy</b></p> <p><i>Goal(s):</i></p>	<p><b>2021-</b></p>	
		<p>The Sierra Leone Government</p>	<p>Active</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accelerate Development: Leverage digital technology to drive economic growth, create job opportunities, and foster socio-economic transformation.</li> <li>Enabling Policy Environment: Establish a supportive policy framework to ensure that digital advancements narrow the gaps within the country and across the region.</li> <li>Coordinated Approach: Improve coordination in the implementation of digital infrastructure programs and address challenges in legal and regulatory frameworks.</li> <li>Human Capital Development: Enhance human capital development through the use of digital tools and technologies, promoting inclusive growth.</li> <li>Institutional Coordination: Foster better coordination among institutions involved in digital transformation to maximize the impact of digital initiatives.</li> <li>Middle-Income Country by 2039: Use digital tools as critical enablers to achieve the goal of making Sierra Leone a middle-income country by 2039.</li> </ul>		
<b>Legislation</b>			
	<b>ICT Authority establishment</b>	<b>Law No. 16/2022</b>	<b>The National communications Authority Act</b>
	<p><i>Goal(s):</i> To establish the National Communications Authority and to provide for the licensing and regulation of electronic communications operators and other related matters.</p>		National Communications Authority
	<b>Cybercrimes</b>	<b>Law No. 27/2020</b>	<b>The Cybercrime Act</b>
	<p><i>Goal(s):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prevention of abusive use of computer systems: The law aims to prevent and address the abusive use of computer systems, including unauthorized access, hacking, cyberbullying, and other forms of cybercrime.</li> <li>Collection of electronic evidence: The law aims to enable the timely and effective collection of electronic evidence in order to investigate and prosecute cybercrime cases.</li> <li>Protection of Critical National Information Infrastructure: The law seeks to safeguard the critical national information infrastructure, which includes essential systems and networks, from cyber threats and attacks.</li> <li>Facilitation of international cooperation: The law intends to promote and facilitate international cooperation in dealing with</li> </ul>		National Cyber Security Incidence Response Coordination Center

	<p>cybercrime matters, including information sharing, collaboration, and mutual assistance among countries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Addressing other related matters: The law may also cover other related matters pertaining to cybersecurity, data protection, privacy, and the overall legal framework for combating cybercrime.</li> </ul>		
	<b>Other ICT legislation</b>	<b>Law No 09/2006</b>	<b>The Telecommunications act</b>
	<p><i>Goal(s):</i> To establish the National Telecommunications Commission and to provide for the licensing and regulation of telecommunications operators and for the promotion of universal access to basic telecommunication services, fair competition for the benefit of investors in, and the users of telecommunication networks and services, to improve the national, regional and global integration of Sierra Leone in telecommunications and to provide for other related matters.</p>	The National Telecommunications Commission	3 August 2006


## Maritime Authority

**Authority name:** Sierra Leone Maritime Administration (SLMARAD)

### Responsibilities:

- Conducts vessel administration and seafarers administration
- Ensure safety of life on sea
- Protection of the marine environment
- Register vessels and regulate personnel requirements

## Somalia

Policy and Digital Strategy Framework			
	<b>National ICT policy &amp; strategy</b> <i>Goal(s):</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitate Somalia's digital transformation to a knowledge-based and inclusive society.</li> <li>Accelerate socio-economic development and fulfil the Sustainable Development Goals.</li> <li>Empower citizens with ICTs and create new business opportunities.</li> <li>Support increased economic and social activity in key sectors.</li> <li>Achieve full mobile coverage and address disparities in ICT access and affordability.</li> <li>Establish a competitive regulatory environment for communication services.</li> <li>Drive transformative impact in education, healthcare, governance, and more through ICTs.</li> <li>Address infrastructure gaps and promote multi-sectoral approaches to ICT.</li> </ul>	<b>2019 - 2024</b> Ministry of Post, Telecommunication and Technology	Active
Legislation			
	<b>ICT Authority establishment</b>	<b>Act 252</b>	<b>National Telecommunications Law</b>
	<i>Goal(s):</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To establish National Communication Authority.</li> <li>Facilitating and unifying the services associated with Telecommunication.</li> <li>Enhancement of the Modern Telecommunication as to raise awareness of the society and usage internet services.</li> <li>Keeping and protecting of personal privacy.</li> <li>Facilitating the enhancement and utilizing all waves.</li> <li>Facilitating and creating the modern sales related with the telecommunication service.</li> <li>Managing free market of telecommunication services with fair competition.</li> <li>Issuing Licenses and introducing implementing regulation of the Telecommunication.</li> <li>Promoting the Open-Market, effective and fair in all telecommunications sections of Somalia, that to promote the freedom of speech and exchange of ideas.</li> <li>Facilitating and encouraging the investment of Telecommunication</li> <li>Services in consideration of National Companies.</li> </ul>	Ministry of Post, Telecommunication and Technology	2 October 2017

## **Maritime Authority**


**Authority name:** Maritime administration and communication department

### **Responsibilities:**

- Coordinate and synchronize of formulation, establishment and implementation ministries policies in maritime administration.
- Coordinate the implementation of the task, development, and providing administrative support to all elements of the organization within the Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs.
- Ensuring compliance of international treaties and protocols in respect of safety, security and protection transport services.
- Undertaking Ship safety, surveys and inspections.
- Carrying periodic Port state control inspections.
- Investigation of ship casualties.
- Issuance of Harbor master's Clearances.
- Recording ship arrivals and departures.
- Investigation of seafarers' complaints.
- Examination and certification of Seamen.
- Registration of crew agreements.
- Issuance Certificates of registry.

## Somaliland


Policy and Digital Strategy Framework			
	<p><b>ICT Management Policy</b></p> <p><i>Goal(s):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve the knowledge and skills of government employees in ICT.</li> <li>• Develop a unified plan for ICT within the government.</li> <li>• Address the challenges and barriers in implementing ICT infrastructure.</li> <li>• Utilize ICT for economic growth, efficient government services, and social equity.</li> <li>• Establish standards and guidelines for government ICT management.</li> <li>• Enhance ICT governance, procurement, project management, and infrastructure.</li> <li>• Improve monitoring, evaluation, and coordination of government ICT departments.</li> <li>• Streamline the procurement process for ICT equipment in government departments.</li> <li>• Improve the management of ICT projects in government sectors.</li> <li>• Secure government ICT data and address vulnerabilities.</li> <li>• Allocate adequate budget for government ICT infrastructure.</li> <li>• Promote collaboration and cooperation among government ICT departments.</li> </ul>	<p><b>2020-</b></p> <p>The Ministry of Information and communication Technology</p>	<p>Active</p>
	<p><b>Somaliland E-government Strategy</b></p> <p><i>Goal(s):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implement and expand e-government initiatives to improve services to stakeholders (citizens, businesses, government agencies, and internal components) and meet public demand for e-government.</li> <li>• Increase efficiency, improve resource management, simplify processes, and unify information flow across government services.</li> <li>• Prioritize frontline ministries and agencies to bring their services online and enhance public access to government services.</li> <li>• Group e-government projects under three portfolios: Government to Citizen (G2C), Government to Government (G2G), and Government to Business (G2B).</li> <li>• Provide a five-year roadmap for implementing e-government, aligning with the President's reform agenda and the National Development Plan.</li> <li>• Develop enterprise architecture for government agencies and ministries, enhance public trust, improve IT security, and address public requirements for equal access to government services.</li> </ul>	<p><b>2020-2024</b></p> <p>The Ministry of Information and communication Technology</p>	<p>Active</p>




	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce redundancies, streamline activities, maximize efficiencies, and generate performance gains through e-government initiatives.</li> <li>• Seek input and feedback to improve service delivery and progress in e-government implementation.</li> <li>• Ensure proper allocation of necessary resources and leadership commitment to the success of e-government initiatives.</li> <li>• Target areas with high chances of success and deliver useful services to increase public satisfaction with the government.</li> </ul>		
<b>Legislation</b>			
	<b>ICT Authority establishment</b>	<b>Law No. 50/2020</b>	<b>The Somaliland Communications Act</b>
	<p><i>Goal(s):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Governance of communication units within Somaliland.</li> <li>• Development of communication services to meet social and economic needs.</li> <li>• Protection of user rights and privacy.</li> <li>• Protection of investments in communication services, with priority for local companies.</li> <li>• Supremacy of the Act over conflicting laws and regulations.</li> <li>• Implementation through regulations issued by the Minister of the Ministry of Space and Communication.</li> <li>• Compliance with international communication laws and standards.</li> </ul>	The Ministry of Information and communication Technology	18 September 2020



## South Africa

Policy and Digital Strategy Framework			
	<b>Strategic Plan for the department of communications and digital technologies</b> <i>Goal(s):</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fostering broader economic and social participation by all citizens through digital transformation underpinned by the Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR).</li> <li>Creating an enabling environment towards a digital society to foster socio-economic growth.</li> </ul>	<b>2020-2025</b>	
		Department of communications and digital technologies	Active
	<b>National Development Plan</b> <i>Goal(s):</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ICTs will underpin the development of a dynamic information society and knowledge economy that is more inclusive and prosperous. A seamless information infrastructure will meet the needs of citizens, business and all the public sector, providing access to the wide range of services required for effective economic and social participation – at a cost and quality at least equal to South Africa’s competitors.</li> <li>Compared with the best international standards, South Africa’s ICT infrastructure is below average. Efficient information infrastructure that promotes economic growth and greater inclusion requires a stronger broadband and telecommunications network, and lower prices. The economic and employment benefits outweigh the costs.</li> <li>Make high-speed broadband internet universally available at competitive prices.</li> </ul>	<b>-2030</b>	
		The national planning commission/The Presidency	Active
	<b>National Digital and Future Skills strategy</b> <i>Goal(s):</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This Digital and Future Skills Strategy addresses the need for mechanisms to foster digital skills development across South Africa, at early childhood development, schooling and post-school education and training levels, recognizing that digital skills are necessary for economic growth, social development and cultural enrichment across all sectors of our society and economy.</li> </ul>	<b>2020-</b>	
		Department of communications and digital technologies	Active
	<b>National e-Government Strategy and Roadmap</b> <i>Goal(s):</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assess the current status of the implementation of the e-Government and its implementation challenges.</li> </ul>	<b>2017-</b>	
		Department of telecommunications and postal services	Active



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The National e-Government Strategy and Roadmap is to guide the digital transformation of public service in South Africa into an inclusive digital society where all citizens can benefit from the opportunities offered by digital technologies to improve their quality of life.</li> </ul>		
	<p><b>National Integrated ICT Policy White Paper</b></p> <p><i>Goal(s):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Equality: All South Africans must have affordable access to communications infrastructure and services and the capacity and means to access, create and distribute information, applications and content in the language of their choice.</li> <li>Accessibility: Services, devices, infrastructure and content must be accessible for all sectors of the population, including persons with disabilities, so that all can equally enjoy and benefit from communication services.</li> <li>Social Development: All South Africans must benefit from the ability of the ICT sector to facilitate social development and improve the quality of life for individuals and communities.</li> <li>Economic Growth: Policy must facilitate access by all South Africans to quality communication infrastructure and services to enable economic growth, employment and wealth creation.</li> <li>Investment: Policy must promote and stimulate domestic and foreign investment in ICT infrastructure, manufacturing, services, content, and research and development.</li> <li>User Protection: End-users, from the most disadvantaged individual to the largest corporate, must be at the center of ICT sector-related policies. Effective protection and empowerment of end-users and superior quality of service are therefore key objectives of this policy and necessary areas of regulatory intervention.</li> <li>Privacy and Security: Provisions must safeguard the right of all South Africans to privacy, to protection of personal information, and to a safe and secure communications environment both online and offline.</li> </ul>	<p><b>2016-</b></p> <p>Department of telecommunications and postal services</p>	<p>Active</p>
	<p><b>Transnet 4.0 Strategy</b></p> <p><i>Goal(s):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use digital technology to drive efficiency and innovation. A core pillar of the Transnet 4.0 Strategy is Digitalisation on both its internal and external facing business processes. This</li> </ul>	<p><b>2018-</b></p> <p>Transnet</p>	<p>Active</p>

	<p>necessitates the rapid incorporation of leading technologies into new and existing products and processes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Optimize operational reliability and performance by enhancing digitalization. Making use of technologies like Internet of Things, Machine Learning and Artificial Intelligence.</li> <li>Use digitalization to improve service levels to customers. E.g., by making use of blockchain and modernization of custom-facing processes.</li> <li>Disruptive technologies will continue to reshape the logistics industry. Therefore, Transnet is investing in the right people, skill sets and technologies.</li> <li>On the long-term Planning Framework Transnet aims to implement Smart Port Technologies.</li> </ul>		
<b>Legislation</b>			
	<b>ICT Authority establishment</b>	<b>No. 13 of 2000</b>	<b>Independent Communications Authority of South Africa Act</b>
	<p><i>Goal(s):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To provide for the establishment of the Independent Communications Authority of South Africa.</li> <li>To provide for the dissolution of the Independent Broadcasting Authority and the South African Telecommunications Regulatory Authority.</li> <li>To transfer the functions of the latter authorities to the Independent Communications Authority of South Africa.</li> <li>To amend the Independent Broadcasting Authority Act, 1993, the Telecommunications Act, 1996, and the Broadcasting Act, 1999.</li> </ul>	Ministry of Communications and digital technologies	1 <sup>st</sup> May 2000
	<b>Data Protection</b>	<b>No. 4 of 2013</b>	<b>Protection of Personal Information Act</b>
	<p><i>Goal(s):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To promote the protection of personal information processed by public and private bodies.</li> <li>To introduce certain conditions as to establish minimum requirements for the processing of personal information.</li> <li>To provide for the establishment of an Information Regulator.</li> <li>To provide for the issuing of codes of conduct.</li> <li>To provide for the rights of persons regarding unsolicited electronic communications and automated decision making.</li> <li>To regulate flow of personal information across the borders.</li> </ul>	Ministry of Communications and digital technologies	19 November 2013
	<b>Cybercrimes</b>	<b>Law No. 19 of 2020</b>	<b>Cybercrimes Act</b>
	<i>Goal(s):</i>	South African Police Service	3 <sup>rd</sup> December 2020

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To create offences which have a bearing on cybercrime.</li> <li>• to criminalize the disclosure of data messages which are harmful and to provide for interim protection orders.</li> <li>• to further regulate jurisdiction in respect of cybercrimes. to further regulate the powers to investigate cybercrimes.</li> <li>• to further regulate aspects relating to mutual assistance in respect of the investigation of cybercrimes.</li> <li>• to provide for the establishment of a designated Point of Contact. to further provide for the proof of certain facts by affidavit.</li> <li>• to impose obligations to report cybercrimes.</li> <li>• to provide for capacity building.</li> <li>• to provide that the Executive may enter into agreements with foreign States to promote measures aimed at the detection, prevention, mitigation and investigation of cybercrimes.</li> <li>• to delete and amend provisions of certain laws.</li> </ul>		
	<b>Single Window Legislation</b> <b>Act 31 of 2014</b> <b>Goal(s):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to provide for customs control of all vessels, aircraft, trains, vehicles, goods and persons entering or leaving the Republic. to facilitate the implementation of certain laws levying taxes on goods and of other legislation applicable to such goods and persons.</li> <li>• to support international legislative requirements, to keep pace with global trade trends and technological advances, and to ensure Customs procedures are efficient, predictable and transparent for trade.</li> </ul>	<b>Customs Control Act</b>	South African Revenue Service (SARS) 23 July 2014
	<b>Other ICT legislation</b> <b>Act 36 of 2005</b> <b>Goal(s):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to promote convergence in the broadcasting, broadcasting signal distribution and telecommunications sectors and to provide the legal framework for convergence of these sectors.</li> <li>• to make new provision for the regulation of electronic communications services, electronic communications network services and broadcasting services.</li> <li>• to provide for the granting of new licenses and new social obligations.</li> <li>• to provide for the control of the radio frequency spectrum.</li> <li>• to provide for the continued existence of the Universal Service Agency and the Uni-versal Service Fund.</li> </ul>	<b>Electronic Communications Act</b>	Ministry of Communications and digital technologies 19 July 2006
<b>Digital Regulations for the Maritime sector specific</b>			
<b>Ref #</b>	<b>MERCHANT SHIPPING (RADIO INSTALLATIONS) REGULATIONS, 2002</b>	<b>MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, 1951 (ACT No. 57 OF 1951)</b>	

<p><i>Goal(s):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regulating Standards for Electronic/Digital Communications between Ship and Shore.</li> </ul>	<p>South African Maritime Safety Authority</p>
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**Maritime Authority**


**Authority name:** South African Maritime Safety Authority (SAMSA)

**Responsibilities:**

- To ensure safety of life and property at sea
- To prevent and combat pollution from ships in the marine environment
- To promote the Republic’s maritime interests

## Sudan

Policy and Digital Strategy Framework			
	<b>Sudan National Strategy of ICT industry</b>	<b>2007-</b>	
	<p><i>Goal(s):</i> It includes among its objectives moving towards the information society, the dissemination of ICT, providing access for all, increasing employment opportunities and reducing poverty.</p>	The Sudanese Government	Unknown
	<b>The Digital Transformation Strategy for Africa</b>	<b>2020-2030</b>	
	<p><i>Goal(s):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An Integrated and inclusive digital society and economy in Africa that improves the quality of life of Africa's citizens, strengthen the existing economic sector, enable its diversification and development, and ensure continental ownership with Africa as a producer and not only a consumer in the global economy.</li> <li>• To harness digital technologies and innovation to transform African societies and economies to promote Africa's integration, generate inclusive economic growth, stimulate job creation, break the digital divide, and eradicate poverty for the continent's socio-economic development and ensure Africa's ownership of modern tools of digital management.</li> <li>• Harmonize policies, legislations and regulations and establish and improve digital networks and services with a view to strengthening intra-Africa trade, intra-investment and capital flows and the socio-economic integration of the continent, while maintaining a relational balance with other continents in the context of networked economies (Digital economy, collaborative economy).</li> </ul>	African Union Commission	Active
Legislation			
	<b>Cybercrimes</b>	<b>Cybercrime Act, 2007</b>	<b>Cybercrime Act</b>
	<p><i>Goal(s):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishing legal provisions to address cybercrimes in Sudan.</li> <li>• Regulating access to sites and information systems.</li> <li>• Protecting data and information from unauthorized access, alteration, or destruction.</li> <li>• Punishing individuals who tap, intercept, or capture messages without permission.</li> <li>• Combating deliberate access to sites to obtain sensitive data affecting national security or the economy.</li> </ul>	Ministry of Justice	30 June 2007

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preventing the shutting down, disabling, or destruction of software, data, or information.</li> <li>Prohibiting obstruction, interference, or disabling of access to services or hardware.</li> </ul>		
	<b>Other ICT legislation</b>	<b>The electronic transactions act 2007</b>	<b>Electronic Transactions Act</b>
	<b>Goal(s):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Providing a legal framework for electronic transactions in Sudan.</li> <li>Recognizing electronic transactions as valid and enforceable.</li> <li>Facilitating and regulating various types of electronic transactions, including financial, personal, and contractual matters.</li> <li>Defining key terms and concepts related to electronic transactions, such as data messages, electronic records, digital signatures, and signature devices.</li> <li>Establishing rules for the use of digital signatures to verify the identity and authenticity of electronic records.</li> <li>Ensuring the security and integrity of electronic transactions and electronic records.</li> <li>Promoting confidence and trust in electronic commerce and electronic communication.</li> </ul>		Electronic Licensing National committee


## Maritime Authority




**Authority name:** The Sudanese Maritime Administration Corporation (SMAC)

### Responsibilities:




- In charge of marine environment and responsible for oil pollution prevention
- In charge of marine safety

## Tanzania

Policy and Digital Strategy Framework			
	<b>National ICT Policy</b> <i>Goal(s):</i> This policy aims to create an enabling environment for the development and use of ICT in Tanzania, with a focus on promoting innovation, expanding access to ICT infrastructure, and improving digital skills and literacy.	<b>2017</b> Ministry of Works, Transport and Communication	Active
	<b>The e-Government Agency (eGA) Strategic Plan</b> <i>Goal(s):</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop and implement a national ICT governance framework that ensures effective and efficient use of ICT in the public sector.</li> <li>• Improve the availability, accessibility, and reliability of ICT infrastructure and services for the public sector.</li> <li>• Develop and implement policies, regulations, and guidelines for the effective use of ICT in the public sector.</li> <li>• Develop and implement e-government applications and services that are accessible, user-friendly, and citizen-centric.</li> <li>• Develop and implement strategies for enhancing cybersecurity in the public sector.</li> <li>• Develop and implement capacity building programs to enhance ICT skills and competencies among public sector employees.</li> <li>• Strengthen partnerships and collaborations with stakeholders to support the implementation of e-government initiatives.</li> <li>• Ensure effective and efficient management of eGA resources to achieve the agency's goals and objectives.</li> </ul>	<b>2021/22 - 2025/26</b> The e-Government Agency (eGA)	Active
	<b>e-Government Interoperability Framework</b> <i>Goal(s):</i> This framework provides guidelines and standards for the integration of government IT systems and the exchange of data between different agencies and departments.	<b>2016</b> The e-Government Agency (eGA)	Active
	<b>TPA Digital Transformation Strategy</b> <i>Goal(s):</i> To transform the port industry in Tanzania through the integration of digital technologies in port operations. The strategy focuses on improving port efficiency, reducing port turnaround time, enhancing customer experience, and promoting trade facilitation through the following initiatives:	<b>2020-2024</b> Tanzanian Port Authority (TPA)	Active

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementation of an Integrated Port Management System (IPMS) to integrate all port processes and procedures into a single digital platform.</li> <li>Automation of cargo clearance processes to reduce manual procedures and enhance transparency in cargo tracking.</li> <li>Establishment of an electronic billing and payment system to facilitate payment of port charges and fees.</li> <li>Adoption of a paperless documentation system to reduce paperwork and enhance data accuracy and accessibility.</li> <li>Implementation of a digital communication system to enhance communication and collaboration among stakeholders in the port industry.</li> </ul>		
<b>Legislation</b>			
	<b>ICT Authority establishment</b>	<b>Law No. 12 2003</b>	<b>the Tanzania Communications Regulatory Authority Act</b>
	<p><i>Goal(s):</i> Establishes the Tanzania Communications Regulatory Authority (TCRA) as the regulatory body for the communications sector in Tanzania. The TCRA is responsible for the regulation of telecommunications, broadcasting, and postal services, as well as the management of the country's radio frequency spectrum.</p>		Tanzania Communications Regulatory Authority (TCRA)
	<b>Data Protection</b>	<b>Act No. 9 of 2019</b>	<b>Data Protection Act</b>
	<p><i>Goal(s):</i> The main goal of the act is to protect the privacy of individuals in relation to the processing of their personal data by data controllers and processors. The act seeks to regulate the collection, processing, storage, and sharing of personal data, and to establish the rights of data subjects.</p> <p>The act requires data controllers and processors to obtain consent from data subjects before collecting and processing their personal data, and to ensure that the data is accurate, up to date, and protected against unauthorized access, use, or disclosure. It also establishes a data protection commission to oversee and enforce compliance with the act and provides for penalties for non-compliance.</p>		the Ministry of Constitution and Legal Affairs
	<b>Cybercrimes</b>	<b>Act No. 14 of 2015</b>	<b>the Cybercrimes Act</b>
	<p><i>Goal(s):</i> The goals of this act are to provide for the prevention, detection, investigation, prosecution, and punishment of cybercrime in Tanzania. The act aims to protect computer systems, networks, and electronic</p>		Ministry of Communication and Information Technology



	communications from unauthorized access, interference, and misuse. It also criminalizes a wide range of cyber-related offenses such as unauthorized access to a computer system, illegal interception of electronic communications, cyber espionage, cyber terrorism, and online child pornography.		
	<b>Other ICT legislation</b> <b>Law No. 6 of 2015</b> <b>The Electronic Transactions Act</b> <i>Goal(s):</i> This law provides the legal framework for electronic transactions in Tanzania. It establishes the legal validity and enforceability of electronic signatures and documents and regulates the use of electronic communications in commercial and administrative transactions. The law also provides for the protection of personal data and regulates the use of electronic signatures and documents.	Ministry of Works, Transport and Communications	30th April 2015
	<b>Other ICT legislation</b> <b>Law No. 3 of 2010</b> <b>The Electronic Communications Act</b> <i>Goal(s):</i> establishes the legal framework for electronic communications in Tanzania and covers the licensing, regulation, and oversight of ship radio communication equipment and operators.	Tanzania Communications Regulatory Authority (TCRA)	1st April 2011
	<b>Other ICT legislation</b> <b>Law No. 10 OF 2019</b> <b>The e-Government Act</b> <i>Goal(s):</i> The goals of the e-Government law include establishing effective management and operations of e-Government services, convening committees, co-opting experts, preparing reports, reviewing policies and strategies, assessing ICT projects, resolving conflicts, ensuring compliance, optimizing infrastructure, promoting interoperability, and complying with standards.	the e-Government Authority	7 <sup>th</sup> of February 2020
<b>Digital Regulations for the Maritime sector specific</b>			
	<b>The Merchant Shipping (Radio) Regulations 2004</b>		
	<i>Goal(s):</i> specify the requirements for radio communication equipment on board Tanzanian ships, as well as the procedures and protocols for ship-to-ship and ship-to-shore communication.	Tanzania Communications Regulatory Authority (TCRA)	
	<b>The Maritime (Marine Communications and Navigation) Regulations 2013</b>		
	<i>Goal(s):</i> provide detailed technical specifications and standards for radio communication equipment used in the maritime sector, including requirements for emergency communication and distress signals.	Tanzania Communications Regulatory Authority (TCRA)	



## **Maritime Authority**



**Authority name:** Surface and Maritime Transport Regulatory Authority

### **Responsibilities:**

The Surface and Maritime Transport Regulatory Authority shall regulate and monitor the sector of surface and marine transport, carry out functions conferred on it by legislation relevant to this sector and establish standards for the terms and conditions of supply of the regulated goods and sources.

## Togo

Policy and Digital Strategy Framework			
	<b>National Digital Planning Strategy</b>		<b>2017-2022</b>
	<b>Goal(s):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase broadband Internet access</li> <li>• Being a leader in digital readiness</li> <li>• Equipping educational institutions</li> <li>• Improving user satisfaction</li> <li>• Promoting entrepreneurship and innovation</li> <li>• Use the digital sector to stimulate growth</li> <li>• Ensuring cybersecurity and data protection</li> </ul>	Ministry of Posts and Digital Economy	Expired
	<b>e-ID Togo</b>		<b>2018-2022</b>
	<b>Goal(s):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop a modern biometric identification system for citizens and residents.</li> <li>• Enable targeted delivery of public, private, and social services.</li> <li>• Integrate with existing sovereign systems for enhanced interoperability.</li> <li>• Provide secure and reliable authentication for individuals.</li> <li>• Increase access to services, including cheaper credit, through proof of identity.</li> <li>• Ensure effective governance and subsidy distribution.</li> </ul>	Ministry of Posts and Digital Economy	Expired
Legislation			
	<b>ICT Authority establishment</b>	<b>Law No. 2012-018</b>	<b>On the electronic communications</b>
	<b>Goal(s):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishing an open and competitive market for electronic communications.</li> <li>• Promoting investment and infrastructure optimization.</li> <li>• Ensuring fair competition and technological neutrality.</li> <li>• Protecting personal data and privacy.</li> <li>• Providing universal access to affordable services.</li> <li>• Meeting the needs of underserved populations.</li> <li>• Safeguarding public security interests.</li> <li>• Facilitating socio-economic development.</li> <li>• Exercising regulatory powers transparently and impartially through a regulatory authority</li> </ul>	The electric communications regulatory authority	17 December 2012
	<b>Data Protection</b>	<b>Law No. 2019-014</b>	<b>On the Protection of Personal Data</b>
	<b>Goal(s):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regulate the collection, processing, transmission, storage, use, and protection of personal data.</li> <li>• Ensure that any processing of personal data, in any form, does not infringe upon the freedoms and fundamental rights of individuals.</li> </ul>	Togolese data protection authority ('IPDCP')	29 October 2019

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take into account the prerogatives of the State, the rights of local communities, and the interests of businesses and civil society.</li> <li>• Safeguard individual and public liberties, particularly privacy, against any potential infringement by Information and Communication Technologies (ICT).</li> <li>• Establish a national authority responsible for the protection of personal data.</li> </ul>		
	<b>Cybercrimes</b>		<b>on cybersecurity and the fight against cybercrime</b>
	In progress to transpose Directive C/DIR. 1/08/1 on Fighting Cybercrime within the Economic Community of West African States into Togolese law.		The National Assembly
	<b>Other ICT legislation</b>	<b>Law No. 2017-07</b>	<b>On electronic transactions</b>
	<p><i>Goal(s):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishing general rules for all types of electronic transactions.</li> <li>• Regulating electronic services that involve contracting for goods or services, providing information or advertisements, enabling data search, access, and retrieval, transmitting data through electronic communication networks, providing access to such networks, or storing data.</li> <li>• Addressing the dematerialization of administrative procedures.</li> <li>• Ensuring compliance with data protection regulations and applicable special provisions for credit institutions, financial services, and electronic evidence.</li> <li>• Subjecting electronic transactions and services to relevant commercial and civil laws, including the OHADA business law and the Civil Code.</li> </ul>		The Togolese government 22 June 2017

## Maritime Authority



**Authority name:** Togolese Maritime Authority




### Responsibilities:


- International Ship registry
- Ensure sea safety
- Prevent pollution episodes
- Safeguard the marine environment

## Tunisia

Policy and Digital Strategy Framework			
	<b>National Digital Transformation Strategy</b> <i>Goal(s):</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop digital and financial inclusion to ensure access to connectivity (broadband connectivity) and financial services through digital (e-payment, postal banking).</li> <li>Attract foreign investment, encourage local investment in the digital sector and develop an ecosystem of start-ups and innovation.</li> <li>Digitize and simplify administrative procedures and develop digital services for citizens.</li> <li>Define Tunisia's positioning strategy on disruptive and/or emerging technologies (AI, Blockchain, Quantum Computing...), as well as the development of R&amp;D in the field of ICT.</li> <li>Adapt training and employment policy to the needs of the ICT sector and strategic orientations.</li> <li>Implement and deploy a cyber security policy and strengthen the data protection framework.</li> </ul>	<b>2021-2025</b> Ministry of ICT	Active
	<b>National strategic plan Digital Tunisia 2020</b> <i>Goal(s):</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensuring social inclusion and reducing the digital divide through better access to information and knowledge, democratization of access facilities, generalization of broadband access and implementation of very high speed.</li> <li>Strengthen digital literacy by generalizing the use of ICT in educational curricula and digitizing content.</li> <li>Evolve towards an e-Government at the service of the citizen, equitable, transparent, agile and efficient.</li> <li>Contribute to the reduction of unemployment and the creation of jobs in the digital and offshoring sectors as well as the creation of national champions.</li> <li>Support the creation of added value, a guarantee of the sustainability of companies and jobs, by supporting entrepreneurship and stimulating innovation.</li> <li>Improve the competitiveness of businesses across all sectors through investment in ICT and positioning in the digital economy.</li> <li>Ensure Tunisia's transition to digital technology through the establishment of an appropriate regulatory framework, governance and security environment.</li> </ul>	<b>2016-2020</b> Ministry of ICT	Expired

	<b>Smart Tunisia program</b>			
	<p><i>Goal(s):</i> Smart Tunisia is a major national program to support the growth and development of digital investment, to foster the IT ecosystem, create the best ground to create and value innovative IT champions in Tunisia and abroad. Smart Tunisia aims at positioning Tunisia on the innovation technologies excellence map and promotes the country as a Technology and Knowledge destination. With confirmed talents, acknowledged nationally and internationally, Smart Tunisia offers to investors the convenient atmosphere to do business and to benefit from the best of competences and infrastructure. Endorsed by the Tunisian government, Smart Tunisia figures among the most strategic programs working on encouraging international operators to consider Tunisia as a Talent Hub for Europe, Middle East and Africa.</p>		The Tunisian Government	Active
	<b>Port development strategy</b>		<b>2016-</b>	
	<p><i>Goal(s):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure speed, quality, security, and competitiveness of services provided to ships and goods in ports.</li> <li>• Establish flexible and incentive legislation, including the introduction of a concession system for the public domain and port facilities, and the restructuring of docker recruitment.</li> <li>• Make investments that adapt to the needs of port and maritime traffic, such as constructing new terminals, dredging ports to accommodate larger vessels, strengthening aging infrastructure, planning economic and logistic activity areas, acquiring modern security equipment, and renewing naval support units.</li> <li>• Implement a modern and evolving organization by adopting "ISO" certification standards, conducting comprehensive training programs for all port personnel, intensifying cooperation and partnerships with international port institutions and organizations, and utilizing modern technologies in port management through digital data exchange systems.</li> </ul>		Office de la Marine Marchande et des Ports (OMMP)	Active
<b>Legislation</b>				
	<b>ICT Authority establishment</b>	<b>Law No. 2001-1</b>	<b>promulgating the Telecommunications Code</b>	
	<p><i>Goal(s):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishing the National Telecommunications Authority</li> <li>• to organize the telecommunications sector. This organization includes installation and</li> </ul>		National Telecommunications Authority	15 January 2001

	operation of telecommunications networks, the provision of telecommunications services, the provision of television broadcasting services, management of telecommunications resources.		
	<p><b>Data Protection</b></p> <p><b>Law No. 2004-63</b></p> <p><b>On the Protection of Personal Data</b></p> <p><i>Goal(s):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The law protects personal data as a fundamental right.</li> <li>It applies to both automated and non-automated data processing.</li> <li>It doesn't apply to personal data used for personal or family purposes without sharing with others.</li> <li>Personal data is defined as any information that identifies a person.</li> <li>Procedures for data processing, including declaration or authorization, are established.</li> <li>Personal data must be processed in a way that respects privacy and public freedoms.</li> <li>Data collection should have lawful and explicit purposes.</li> <li>Data must be treated fairly, accurately, and kept up to date.</li> <li>Sensitive data, like race, religion, or health information, requires explicit consent or certain exceptions.</li> <li>Data controllers must ensure security and confidentiality of personal data.</li> <li>Linking services or benefits to data processing is restricted.</li> <li>Data processing by subcontractors is regulated.</li> </ul>	Tunisian data protection authority ('INPDP')	27 July 2004
	<p><b>Cybercrimes</b></p> <p><b>Decree-Law No. 2022-54</b></p> <p><b>relating to the fight against offenses relating to information and communication systems</b></p> <p><i>Goal(s):</i> This decree-law aims to lay down the provisions aimed at preventing offenses relating to information and communication systems and their repression, as well as those relating to the collection of electronic evidence relating thereto and to support the international effort in the field, within the framework of international, regional and bilateral agreements ratified by the Republic of Tunisia.</p>	Ministry of ICT	13 September 2022
	<p><b>Single Window Legislation</b></p> <p><b>Decree No. 2020-48</b></p> <p><b>On import and marketing approval procedures for telecommunications terminal equipment and radio equipment</b></p> <p><i>Goal(s):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Standardization and regulation of the approval, conformity, import, and marketing of telecommunications and radio equipment in Tunisia.</li> </ul>	the Ministry of Communication Technologies and the Digital Economy	23 January 2020

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creation of a one-stop shop administrative structure for efficient processing of administrative authorizations and approval files.</li> <li>• Implementation of approval procedures to ensure compliance with regulations and technical standards.</li> <li>• Verification of compliance with technical requirements for interworking with public telecommunications networks and frequency usage.</li> <li>• Addressing safety, security, and technical aspects related to equipment.</li> <li>• Providing public access to relevant documents while maintaining confidentiality.</li> <li>• Monitoring and control of equipment compliance, with the authority to seize non-compliant or potentially harmful equipment.</li> <li>• Repealing previous regulations on approval and import of telecommunications and radio equipment.</li> </ul>		
	<b>Other ICT legislation</b>	<b>Law No. 2016-22</b>	<b>On the access to information</b>
	<i>Goal(s):</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensuring social inclusion and reducing the digital divide.</li> <li>• Strengthening digital literacy.</li> <li>• Evolving towards an e-Government at the service of the citizen.</li> <li>• Contributing to the reduction of unemployment and the creation of jobs in the digital and offshoring sectors.</li> <li>• Supporting the creation of added value and stimulating innovation.</li> <li>• Improving the competitiveness of businesses across all sectors.</li> <li>• Ensuring Tunisia's transition to digital technology through a proper regulatory framework, governance, and security environment.</li> </ul>	The ministry of ICT	24 March 2016

## Maritime Authority

Same as the Port Authority