JIGAWA STATE OF NIGERIA

JIGAWA STATE LEGAL NOTICE NO. _____ OF 2026

JIGAWA STATE COMMON DATA FRAMEWORK FOR THE DIGITAL FARMER REGISTRY REGULATIONS, 2026

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IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon me by section 5(2) of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999 (as amended), the Jigawa State Agricultural Transformation Agency Law, 2025, the Jigawa State Information Technology and Digital Economy Agency Law, 2024, and all other powers enabling me in that behalf, I, MALLAM UMAR A. NAMADI, FCA, Governor of Jigawa State, hereby make the following Regulations—

PART I — PRELIMINARY

1. Citation and commencement

(1) These Regulations may be cited as the Jigawa State Common Data Framework for the Digital Farmer Registry Regulations, 2026.

(2) These Regulations shall come into force on the date on which they are signed by the Governor.

2. Interpretation

(1) In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires:

"Committee" means the Farmer Data Governance Committee established under section 8;

"Common Data Framework" or "Framework" means the instrument adopted under section 6;

"Farmer ID" means the unique persistent identifier issued under section 15;

"JATA" means the Jigawa Agricultural Transformation Agency;

"JFIS" means the Jigawa Farmer Information System;

"JISITDEA" means the Jigawa State Information Technology and Digital Economy Agency;

"MDA" means a Ministry, Department or Agency of Jigawa State;

"programme" includes any project, scheme, intervention or initiative, irrespective of funding source;

"Registry" means the Jigawa State Farmer Data Registry; and

"Registry Administrator" means JATA.

(2) The expressions "data controller", "data processor", "data subject", "personal data", "processing" and "personal data breach" have the meanings assigned to them by the Nigeria Data Protection Act, 2023.

(3) A reference to a written law includes an amendment or replacement, and a reference to an institution includes its lawful successor.

3. Objectives

The objectives of these Regulations are to establish common rules for the registration, verification, maintenance, use, protection and exchange of farmer and farm data; eliminate avoidable duplication; improve targeting, planning and accountability; safeguard farmer rights; enable interoperability with national systems; and ensure continuity beyond the duration or financing of any individual programme.

4. Application and legal effect

(1) These Regulations apply to every State MDA and to every agricultural or related programme collecting, holding or using farmer or farm data for or on behalf of Jigawa State, including crop, livestock, fisheries, aquaculture, agroforestry, pastoral and mixed-farming interventions in all Local Government Areas.

(2) They shall apply to Local Government structures, contractors, processors, development partners and other implementing persons through the appropriate lawful administrative instrument, contract, grant condition, memorandum or data-sharing agreement.

(3) These Regulations are an executive and administrative instrument. They shall not be construed to create a criminal offence, authorise expenditure without appropriation, amend a law, transfer a statutory function without lawful authority, or restrict a right guaranteed by the Constitution or any other applicable law.

(4) Where a law applicable to a matter is inconsistent with these Regulations or the Framework, the law shall prevail to the extent of the inconsistency.

PART II — THE REGISTRY AND GOVERNANCE

5. Establishment and recognition of the Registry

(1) There is established, for executive and administrative purposes, the Jigawa State Farmer Data Registry, which shall be operated through the JFIS as the authoritative State platform for farmer identity, farm holdings and programme-participation records.

(2) The Registry shall comprise the core registry, approved staging and quality-control environments, an interoperability gateway, audit and provenance records, and lawfully connected source systems. It shall support multiple farms and multiple programme participations under one master farmer record.

(3) Registration in the Registry is not, by itself, proof of land ownership, legal title, creditworthiness or eligibility for a benefit. Eligibility shall be determined under the law and rules applicable to each programme.

6. Adoption of the Common Data Framework

(1) The Jigawa State Common Data Framework for the Digital Farmer Registry, Version 2.0 of November 2026, is adopted as the common administrative, operational and technical framework for the Registry, for use by all programmes and not restricted to any single project.

(2) Every institution and person within the scope of these Regulations shall comply with the Framework and with lawful standards, procedures and protocols issued under it.

(3) The Framework shall be published or formally circulated by the Secretary to the State Government, and certified copies shall be retained by the Ministry of Justice, JATA and the Ministry of Lands, Housing, Urban and Regional Planning.

7. Designation and functions of JATA

(1) JATA is designated as Registry Administrator and custodian of the JFIS.

(2) JATA shall administer Farmer IDs and Farm IDs; coordinate registration and updates; maintain the data dictionary and registry inventory; operate quality, deduplication and reconciliation controls; facilitate programme onboarding; administer authorised access; maintain audit trails; and issue quarterly reports.

(3) JATA shall designate a Registry Focal Officer and ensure that an appropriately qualified Data Protection Officer performs the functions required by law, with direct access to senior management and to the Committee.

(4) Designation as Registry Administrator does not, by itself, make JATA the data controller of every processing activity or displace another institution's statutory mandate. Controller, joint-controller and processor responsibilities shall be determined by actual functions and documented as required by law.

8. Farmer Data Governance Committee

(1) There is established a Farmer Data Governance Committee comprising the Director-General of JATA as Chair; representatives of the institutions responsible for agriculture, justice, lands, housing, urban and regional planning, ICT and digital government, budget and planning, local government affairs, and statistics; JARDA; the State registry and ICT focal officers; and such farmer representatives, drawn from farmers' associations and including women, youth and persons with disabilities, as the Governor or the designated Council may appoint.

(2) The Data Protection Officer and the State cybersecurity lead shall participate in matters within their respective functions. The Committee may co-opt technical expertise, but a co-opted person shall not vote.

(3) The Committee shall meet at least quarterly, adopt rules for its proceedings, record decisions and conflicts of interest, and report to the Jigawa Agricultural Transformation Council or another body designated by the Governor. The quorum for a meeting of the Committee shall be one-half of its members, including the Chair or, in the absence of the Chair, a member designated in writing by the Chair to preside.

(4) Members serving by office shall cease to serve when they leave that office. The tenure and revocation of appointed farmer representatives shall be stated in their appointment instruments.

(5) JATA shall provide the secretariat of the Committee; each member institution shall nominate its representative in writing; and the farmer representatives shall be appointed by the Governor or the designated Council through a transparent process. Nomination, appointment and secretariat responsibilities shall be separately documented in the implementation register.

9. Functions of the Committee

(1) The Committee shall oversee policy implementation; approve operational standards within its authority; coordinate inter-MDA issues; monitor inclusion, quality, security and compliance; review material risks and audit findings; approve annual registry plans; and advise the Governor on amendments and sustainability.

(2) The Committee shall not authorise processing that lacks a lawful basis, waive a statutory data-protection obligation, or compel disclosure of personal data beyond an approved purpose.

10. Responsibilities of other institutions

(1) The Ministry responsible for agriculture shall align the Registry with sector policy, extension, planning and investment. JISITDEA shall provide architecture, interoperability, hosting, cybersecurity and disaster-recovery standards and technical assurance.

(2) The Ministry of Justice shall provide legal clearance for adoption instruments, controller and processor arrangements, sharing agreements, procurement terms and any legislative measure required to give fuller legal effect to a matter beyond executive competence.

(3) Each MDA and originating programme shall appoint a data steward and focal officer, document its purposes and lawful bases, maintain source-data quality, support farmer requests, comply with audit requirements and preserve required records.

(4) Local Government and ward structures shall support mobilisation, assisted registration, verification, updates, inclusion outreach and referral of complaints within their lawful functions.

PART III — OBLIGATIONS OF PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

11. Common standards and prohibition of parallel registers

(1) Every programme shall use the Farmer ID, Farm ID, common data dictionary, quality gates, privacy and security controls, and approved interoperability arrangements prescribed by the Framework.

(2) No MDA or programme shall establish or maintain an uncoordinated parallel register of the same farmers. A programme-specific operational module may be maintained where necessary, provided it links to the master record, avoids duplicate identity capture, applies common standards and is registered in the State registry inventory.

(3) Raw beneficiary lists, unverified spreadsheets or records lacking applicable lawful-basis, quality and provenance requirements shall not be represented as verified Registry records.

12. Programme onboarding and existing systems

(1) A new programme shall not commence farmer enumeration, integrate a farmer-data system or transfer personal data until it has completed the onboarding requirements in the Framework and obtained the applicable written clearance from JATA.

(2) Onboarding shall include institutional roles; purposes and lawful bases; data mapping; privacy and inclusion measures; a Data Protection Impact Assessment where required; security architecture; quality and migration plans; processor and sharing arrangements; retention; budget; and closure and handover arrangements.

(3) An existing programme shall, within the periods specified in the First Schedule, disclose its farmer-data systems and submit a risk-prioritised compliance and migration plan. Continued operation during transition shall be subject to interim controls and written direction by JATA and the competent oversight institutions.

(4) Pending the approval of the common data dictionary, migration plans, privacy notices and sharing templates, and the achievement of gateway conformance under the First Schedule—

(a) the data-protection, cybersecurity, lawful-processing and farmer-rights safeguards in these Regulations apply in full from the commencement date;

(b) an existing programme may continue its current operations only where it has disclosed its systems in the registry inventory, complies with the safeguards in paragraph (a), and holds a written interim clearance issued by JATA; and

(c) JATA shall issue interim clearances stating staged technical-compliance milestones, and may vary or withdraw an interim clearance for non-compliance, subject to section 25.

13. Contractors, partners and procurement

(1) A contractor, processor, consultant or development partner shall process Registry data only under written instructions and binding terms consistent with applicable law and the Framework.

(2) Every relevant procurement or grant instrument shall, as applicable, provide for confidentiality, personnel controls, security, sub-processing approval, incident notification, data-subject cooperation, audit, data portability, return or deletion, exit assistance and continuing obligations after termination.

(3) No contract shall purport to transfer ownership of a farmer's personal data, exclude the State's lawful access to public records, or impose avoidable technological lock-in. Proprietary components shall have continuity safeguards proportionate to operational risk.

14. Programme suspension, closure and handover

(1) A programme shall maintain a current handover plan and shall not treat donor exit, contract expiration or project closure as authority to abandon, sell, withhold or destroy Registry data.

(2) Upon suspension or closure, the accountable institution shall reconcile records; complete required migration and documentation; resolve or transfer outstanding rights requests and incidents; revoke credentials; recover assets; and certify authorised archival, return, anonymisation or deletion.

(3) JATA and the originating MDA shall jointly certify completion of data handover, without prejudice to continuing statutory duties.

PART IV — DATA STEWARDSHIP AND FARMER RIGHTS

15. Farmer and farm identification

(1) JATA shall issue one persistent Farmer ID to each farmer and a unique Farm ID to each holding. Identifiers shall not encode sensitive personal attributes and shall remain stable across programmes and changes of location.

(2) The National Identification Number may be used for authorised identity verification and deduplication, subject to necessity, security, access restriction and applicable NIMC requirements. It shall not be displayed in full on a general-purpose farmer card or exposed in routine analytical outputs.

(3) Absence, pendency or failed validation of a NIN shall not, without a specific lawful basis, result in automatic exclusion from registration or a public service. Assisted enrolment and an alternative verification pathway shall be provided, and the verification status shall be accurately recorded.

(4) Duplicate resolution shall include human review, reasons, audit history and a reversible merge or split procedure.

16. Data quality and lifecycle controls

(1) Registry data shall meet the completeness, validity, uniqueness, accuracy, geospatial, timeliness, lawful-basis and traceability requirements of the Framework. Quality claims shall be supported by reproducible reports and exception records.

(2) Records shall pass controlled stages of planning, collection, validation, cleaning, deduplication, core publication, authorised use, update, archival and disposal. Source evidence and superseded versions shall be retained as required for audit.

(3) No coverage or performance claim shall be calculated from unverified names or raw beneficiary lists. Registration shall not be equated with benefit eligibility or physical delivery of support.

17. Lawful processing and transparency

(1) Each controller shall identify and document a valid lawful basis for every processing purpose before processing commences. Consent shall not be treated as the universal or default basis for public administration and shall be relied upon only where it is valid and appropriate.

(2) Where consent is used, it shall be specific, informed, freely given and recorded by purpose. Withdrawal shall affect future processing based on that consent, without affecting prior lawful processing or processing continued under another valid basis.

(3) Farmers shall receive accessible notices identifying the controller, purposes, lawful bases, data categories, recipients, retention arrangements, rights, complaint channels and any applicable cross-border transfer safeguards.

(4) No person shall be required to consent to unrelated processing as a condition for registration or for a service to which the person is otherwise lawfully entitled.

18. Data-subject rights and complaints

(1) JATA and every participating controller shall provide free and accessible channels for farmers to exercise applicable rights, including access, correction, deletion, restriction, objection, portability and complaint, subject to lawful qualifications.

(2) Requests shall be acknowledged, tracked and determined within applicable statutory timelines. Requesters shall not be subjected to excessive identification requirements or retaliation.

(3) Nothing in these Regulations limits a farmer's right to seek internal remediation, complain to the Nigeria Data Protection Commission or approach a court or other competent authority.

19. Privacy by design and impact assessment

(1) Registry systems and programme modules shall incorporate data minimisation, purpose limitation, least-privilege defaults, retention controls and rights-support functions from design through operation.

(2) A Data Protection Impact Assessment shall be completed before processing likely to present high risk and before a material change to such processing, in accordance with applicable law and regulatory directives.

(3) New biometric, precise-location, sensitive-data or large-scale profiling uses shall not be introduced merely because technically feasible; necessity, proportionality, legal authority and less intrusive alternatives shall be documented.

20. Cybersecurity and incident management

(1) JATA, JISITDEA and participating controllers and processors shall implement risk-based administrative, physical and technical safeguards, including unique accounts, role-based access, multi-factor authentication for privileged and remote access, encryption, logging, vulnerability management, secure backups and tested recovery.

(2) Access shall be recertified at least quarterly for privileged users and periodically for all other users. Credentials shall be revoked promptly upon transfer, exit or loss of authorisation.

(3) A suspected incident shall be contained, assessed, documented and escalated immediately through the approved response procedure. Notifications to controllers, processors, the Nigeria Data Protection Commission and affected farmers shall be made within the timelines and subject to the thresholds prescribed by law, including the applicable 72-hour notification requirement.

(4) No person shall conceal, delay or falsify an incident report for reasons of programme performance or reputation.

PART V — ACCESS, EXCHANGE AND ASSURANCE

21. Access and data sharing

(1) Access to Registry data shall be purpose-specific, time-bound and limited to the minimum records and fields necessary for an authorised function.

(2) External disclosure shall require a documented lawful basis and, where appropriate, a written agreement specifying roles, purposes, dataset, security, incidents, rights handling, retention, audit and termination. The Ministry of Justice and the Data Protection Officer shall be consulted within their respective mandates.

(3) Unapproved bulk exports, shared accounts, personal messaging channels and public disclosure of identifiable farmer records are prohibited. Public dashboards and statistical releases shall use appropriate aggregation, suppression or anonymisation.

(4) Cross-border access or transfer shall not occur unless the applicable legal conditions, safeguards and approvals have been confirmed and documented.

22. National interoperability

(1) JATA and JISITDEA shall maintain a controlled interoperability gateway for exchange with the National Farm and Farmer Registry and other authorised national or State systems.

(2) Exchange shall use approved schemas, identifiers, administrative and geospatial codes, authenticated interfaces, quality gates, reconciliation reports and version-controlled change procedures.

(3) AGROW and every other Federal, State or partner programme shall use the same State interoperability arrangements. A programme may require additional verification evidence but shall not impose a duplicate State farmer identity or an incompatible parallel standard.

23. Records, retention and disposal

(1) JATA shall maintain a retention and disposal schedule consistent with public-records duties, lawful processing purposes, limitation periods and applicable programme requirements.

(2) Personal data shall not be retained indefinitely merely because storage is available. Archival, anonymisation or destruction shall be authorised, documented and extended to backups and third-party copies as appropriate.

(3) Anonymised information shall be managed against re-identification risk and shall not be represented as anonymous where identification remains reasonably possible.

24. Reporting, monitoring and audit

(1) JATA shall submit quarterly implementation, quality, access, rights, security and inclusion reports to the Committee, and an annual consolidated report to the Governor through the designated Council.

(2) Internal Audit, monitoring and evaluation institutions and other authorised oversight bodies may examine controls, source records, system logs, migration reconciliations and reported results, subject to confidentiality and data-protection safeguards.

(3) Each programme shall provide information reasonably required for audit and verification and shall not inflate registration, coverage or service-delivery results.

25. Compliance and corrective measures

(1) Where JATA, the Committee, Internal Audit or another competent institution identifies material non-compliance, the responsible institution shall prepare and implement a time-bound corrective action plan.

(2) Subject to due process and applicable law, measures may include access restriction, suspension of an interface or collection activity, withdrawal of technical clearance, remediation, contract remedies, administrative disciplinary action or referral to a competent regulator or law-enforcement authority.

(3) Before an adverse administrative measure is imposed on an institution or person, the affected party shall be informed of the material findings and given a reasonable opportunity to respond, except that urgent interim action may be taken to prevent imminent harm, subject to prompt review.

(4) Nothing in this section creates a criminal offence or excludes a penalty or remedy expressly provided by law.

PART VI — FINAL PROVISIONS

26. Fees and charges

(1) The fees and charges specified in the Second Schedule are prescribed for—

(a) the registration and onboarding of farmers into the Registry;

(b) the issuance of a farmer registration certificate;

(c) the issuance and replacement of a Farmer ID card; and

(d) access by prospective third parties to Registry data, extracts or interfaces, in accordance with the data-sharing and lawful-processing requirements of these Regulations.

(2) The amounts of the fees and charges shall be fixed, published and periodically reviewed by JATA by administrative direction under section 29, with the concurrence of the Committee and the approval of the Governor, having regard to cost recovery, the inclusion objectives of these Regulations and the financial sustainability of the Registry. No amount shall be stated in, or implied by, these Regulations.

(3) The following shall be exempt from fees—

(a) the exercise of data-subject rights under section 18, which shall remain free of charge;

(b) the exchange of data between public institutions for lawful public functions; and

(c) any category of person or transaction granted a waiver or concession by the Committee on grounds of indigence, gender, youth, disability, research or public interest, as published in the relevant direction.

(4) Where a programme sponsors the onboarding of farmers, the applicable fees shall be borne by the programme under its approved budget, and a farmer shall not be charged more than once for the same service.

(5) No fee or charge shall be imposed in respect of the Registry except as prescribed in the Second Schedule and fixed by a direction made under this section; and every fee shall be collected, accounted for and applied in accordance with treasury and public-finance rules.

27. Financing and capacity development

(1) JATA and the relevant MDAs shall progressively mainstream recurrent Registry costs into lawful budgets and annual work plans, including field updates, hosting, security, farmer support, audit, training and technology refresh.

(2) Programme and partner financing shall supplement, and not become the sole long-term basis for, core Registry operations. Revenue from the fees prescribed under section 26 shall likewise supplement, and not replace, budgetary appropriations. Expenditure remains subject to appropriation, public-finance and procurement requirements.

(3) Role-based training and documented procedures shall be maintained for enumerators, supervisors, administrators, developers, data stewards, Data Protection Officers and support personnel.

28. Transitional arrangements

(1) Existing farmer-data systems, records and agreements shall remain subject to applicable law and shall be brought into conformity in accordance with the First Schedule and approved risk-prioritised plans.

(2) No institution shall use the transition period to commence an unapproved new parallel register or materially expand high-risk processing without clearance.

(3) JATA may grant a written, time-limited operational exception to a technical requirement where strict compliance is temporarily impracticable, provided the exception does not waive a legal requirement, records compensating controls and is reported to the Committee.

29. Administrative directions and technical schedules

(1) JATA may, with the concurrence of the competent ICT, legal or data-protection authorities as appropriate, issue procedures, code lists, forms, interface specifications and operational protocols necessary to implement these Regulations.

(2) A direction issued under this section shall be consistent with these Regulations, the Framework and applicable law; be version-controlled and published to affected institutions; and shall not impose a fee other than as prescribed under section 26 and the Second Schedule, create an offence or impose an unrelated eligibility condition.

30. Review and amendment

(1) The Committee shall review implementation annually and cause a comprehensive review at least once every three years, or earlier following a material legal, security, technological or national-standard change.

(2) A material amendment affecting institutional mandates, scope, lawful processing or farmer rights shall require legal clearance and executive approval. Technical schedules may be updated under section 29 where the change does not weaken legal safeguards.

31. Savings, severability and prevailing law

(1) Nothing in these Regulations invalidates processing lawfully undertaken before commencement, but further processing shall comply with these Regulations and the approved transition arrangements.

(2) If a provision of these Regulations is held unlawful or unenforceable, the remaining provisions shall continue in force to the extent that they can operate independently.

(3) These Regulations shall be read subject to the Constitution, the Nigeria Data Protection Act, 2023, applicable regulatory directives, and every other law having superior or overriding effect.

FIRST SCHEDULE — TRANSITIONAL IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

[Sections 12 and 28]

This Schedule is made under sections 12 and 28. Timelines run from the commencement of these Regulations. JATA shall maintain an implementation register showing responsible officers, deliverables, approvals and any authorised extension.

Table 1: Transitional implementation schedule

S/N	Timeline	Mandatory requirement	Accountable lead
1	Within 30 days	Constitute the Committee (nomination of institutional representatives by MDAs; appointment of farmer representatives by the Governor or the designated Council); designate registry, ICT and MDA focal officers; issue implementation instructions, commencement-day minimum controls and the interim-clearance procedure; open the system and programme inventory	JATA (secretariat); all MDAs (nomination); Governor or designated Council (appointment)
2	Within 90 days	Complete inventory and data-quality baseline; document purposes, lawful bases, processors, recipients and high-risk processing; establish farmer request channels	MDAs, JATA and DPO
3	Within 180 days	Approve common dictionary and migration plans; complete priority DPIAs and access recertification; adopt privacy notices and sharing templates; submit budget and sustainability plans	JATA, JISITDEA, Justice and MDAs
4	Within 12 months	Complete priority legacy cleaning and reconciliation; achieve gateway conformance; onboard active high-priority programmes; test backup and disaster recovery	JATA, JISITDEA and programme leads

S/N	Timeline	Mandatory requirement	Accountable lead
5	Within 24 months	Onboard all remaining active programmes; complete independent control audit; publish aggregate performance information; close or formally manage residual gaps	Committee, Internal Audit and MDAs
6	Ongoing	Quarterly reporting, seasonal updates, rights handling, incident response, annual review and continuous inclusion and capacity measures	All responsible institutions

SECOND SCHEDULE — FEES AND CHARGES

[Section 26]

S/N	Fee head	Service covered	Payable by
1	Farmer registration and onboarding fee	One-time enrolment of a farmer into the Registry, including capture, validation and issuance of the Farmer ID	Farmer, or the sponsoring programme where onboarding is programme-sponsored
2	Registration certificate fee	Issuance of a farmer registration certificate, on request	Requesting farmer or requesting institution
3	Farmer ID card fee	Issuance of the Farmer ID card; replacement upon loss, damage or change of particulars	Farmer, or the sponsoring programme
4	Third-party access fee	Access by prospective third parties to Registry data, extracts or interfaces: (a) record-level access under a data-sharing agreement; (b) API or bulk-data access; (c) customised analytical extracts	Requesting third party
	Amounts	The amount of each fee or charge shall be fixed, published and periodically reviewed by JATA by administrative direction, with the concurrence of the Farmer Data Governance Committee and the approval of the Governor (section 26(2)). Aggregated and anonymised public statistics remain free of charge;	

S/N	Fee head	Service covered	Payable by
		exemptions and waivers apply as provided in section 26(3).	

MADE at Dutse this 17th day of November 2026.

MALLAM UMAR A. NAMADI, FCA

Executive Governor, Jigawa State

ATTESTATION AND LEGAL CLEARANCE

These Regulations and the adopted Common Data Framework have been reviewed for legal form and consistency with applicable law.

Honourable Attorney-General and Commissioner for Justice, Jigawa State

Date: 17/11/2026

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This note does not form part of these Regulations.)

These Regulations establish the Jigawa State Farmer Data Registry, adopt the Jigawa State Common Data Framework for the Digital Farmer Registry as a standard State instrument usable by all programmes and projects (and not restricted to any single intervention), designate the Jigawa Agricultural Transformation Agency as Registry Administrator, establish the Farmer Data Governance Committee, and prescribe common standards for farmer and farm data, lawful processing and farmer rights, cybersecurity, data sharing, national interoperability, retention and compliance. The Regulations prescribe fees for farmer registration and onboarding, registration certificates, Farmer ID cards and third-party data access, with amounts to be fixed, published and reviewed by administrative direction, and implement the Nigeria Data Protection Act, 2023, and were validated at the State Stakeholder Validation Forum of 2–3 November 2026. Official publication and circulation shall be completed by the Secretary to the State Government following execution.

— END OF INSTRUMENT —