



DIALOGUE ON THE INTEGRATION OF NATIONAL VALUES INTO THE LEGAL SYSTEM

The Ministry of Justice convened a dialogue under “Values and Justice” to integrate Eritrean values with the legal framework. The discussion forum is being attended by legal experts from inside the country and abroad.

Representatives of Ministries

and Front attended the opening event at Asmara Palace Hotel, as did members of security and police, heads of UN Offices in Eritrea, and members of the diplomatic community.

In her keynote address, Min-

ister of Justice, Ms. Fauzia Hashim, reiterated the Ministry’s unwavering commitment to the integration of Eritrean values into the legal framework. She emphasized that the discussion will carefully consider the domestic, African, and global experiences,



photo: Abeil Bereket



in the aftermath of Eritrea’s independence, one of the formidable efforts taken was to integrate and embody Eritrea’s core value systems in its legal framework. The Eritrean people have also managed to foster unity, mutual respect, cooperation, and peaceful coexistence, and these value systems continue to characterize Eritrea’s vision of engagement in regional and global peace and coexistence.

Extensive discussion was also conducted on the process of reforming and improving Eritrea’s legal system in terms of Sustainable Development and the national values that could support this improvement.

with the aim of seamlessly integrating these values into the legal framework for sustainable development.

Ms. Fauzia also said that the Eritrean people have been able to preserve and fortify its core value systems during Eritrea’s long years of resistance and armed struggle for independence, and

The dialogue has attracted a diverse array of participants, including experts and guests from Senegal, Kenya, Ethiopia, Somalia, Nicaragua, Italy, and France. This diverse representation promises to enrich the discussion with a multitude of perspectives.

Full Text of Mrs. Fauzia’s speech is on page 2.

ASSESSMENT MEETINGS ON PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

The Ministry of Agriculture conducted an assessment meeting to evaluate activities focused on the first quarter and the five-year strategic plan. The event was held in Mendefera, in the Southern region, with the participation of over 129 individuals, includ-

ing sub-zonal administrators and agricultural experts.

During the meeting, presentations were made on the critical components of the five-year strategic plan, covering areas such as land development and natural resources management, crop and

livestock development, integrated and sustainable agro-business, and human resources development.

Heads from the Ministry of Agriculture branches also reported on various initiatives, including water and soil conservation, the

construction of dams and micro-dams, and the development of vegetables, fruits, livestock health, and crop seeds. Additional topics included agricultural inspection and the conservation and development of forestry and wildlife.

grated family agrarian programs, and small—to medium-sized agrobusinesses, noting the encouraging results of these efforts.

Minister Arefaine emphasized the importance of integrated water and soil conservation, the development of household poultry farms, cultivation of sweet potatoes, beekeeping, and the expansion of improved crop seed use, along with organic fertilizers, as essential for ensuring the availability of nutritious food for everyone. He also called on ministry members, agricultural experts, administrators, and the public to regularly hold assessment meetings to review their activities.

Mr. Habteab Tesfatsion, Governor of the Southern Region, emphasized the need for sustainable assessments of agricultural activities and the contributions of agricultural experts. He encouraged the continuation of effective water and soil conservation efforts and urged all concerned institutions to enhance their participation in implementing the livestock vaccination program.

The participants engaged in extensive discussions on the reports and adopted various recommendations. These included prioritizing productivity development, emphasizing community-based water and soil conservation, promoting the use of sweet potatoes for both human and animal consumption, ensuring diligent follow-up on the productivity of agricultural experts at the village level, developing organic pesticide production, encouraging exemplary farmers, introducing solar-powered irrigation systems, and ensuring the supply of improved crop seeds to farmers.

Mr. Arefaine Berhe, the Minister of Agriculture, spoke about ongoing initiatives to boost agricultural production through exemplary farmers, small and inte-



Keynote Address of Minister Fawzia Hashim at the Dialogue on the Integration of Eritrean Values in the Legal Framework

Dear Friends and Colleagues,
Distinguished Participants,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is with great pleasure and honour that I welcome you to this significant gathering. This gathering represents a unique opportunity for us to engage in meaningful dialogue and exchange of ideas on the thematic areas that are pinned in the agenda. I extend my sincere gratitude to each and every one of you for gracing us with your presence, and I am confident that our time together will yield fruitful outcome.

We have come together to this gathering at an opportune time when Eritrea, a nation born out of struggle for justice, will celebrate its 33rd Independence anniversary in less than a month, on May 24th. Eritrea's Independence provides a stark reminder that the strong dominating the weak

is not a way for humans to coexist. If the law of the jungle is imposed on human society, and the idea that "might makes right" prevails, the principle of sovereign equality will be fundamentally undermined, and world peace and stability will be severely compromised. That is the best lesson one can learn from Eritrea's history and; that is where Eritrea's value systems are anchored on.

Under the theme "Values and Justice", this dialogue aims to delve into the profound realms of values and justice, two pillars that form the bedrock of a society. In a world where ideologies and perspectives often clash, it becomes crucial to explore the essence of these concepts and their intrinsic role in shaping our collective future. The focus will be on Eritrean values, while also taking into account the domestic, African and global experiences. Additionally, careful



This is an era when the world is undergoing rapid changes almost every day. The traditional approaches to international relations can no longer provide sufficient solutions to the complex global puzzles that we are facing. It has become increasingly evident that humanity is in great need of new approaches that generate positive developments that will lead to peaceful coexistence. In the age of globalization, all countries are interdependent and interconnected. Therefore, inclusive development for the benefit of all is the right path forward. Eritrea has consistently advocated for equality, equity, and justice, and remains committed to friendly cooperation with other countries, on the basis of mutual respect.

Ladies and gentlemen,

Allow me to briefly expound upon the rich historical legacy of Eritrea, characterized by its longstanding fundamental laws. Eritrea's fundamental laws reflect the value systems that the people have developed in its long years of coexistence. The Eritrean people have been able to preserve and fortify its core value systems during Eritrea's long years of resistance and armed struggle for independence. In the aftermath of Eritrea's independence, one of the formidable efforts taken was to integrate and embody Eritrea's core value systems in its legal framework. It is by embracing these values that the Eritrean people has managed to foster unity, mutual respect, cooperation and peaceful coexistence. These value systems also continue to characterize Eritrea's vision of engagement on regional and global peace and coexistence. The wisdom gained from Eritrea's history of struggle for justice, freedom and self-determination stands as a reminder to the enduring importance of our values in

decolonizing 'international law' as we know it today. In order to maintain justice in the face of the challenges from the inequalities of a rapidly changing global order, we have to define and understand the shared values that will drive us all towards a desirable common future, a future that also redefines and decolonizes 'international law' in the emerging, and sometimes possibly chaotic, multi-polar world. This is also a platform for sharing experiences from different countries with different social systems, ideologies, histories, cultures and levels of developments coming together to promote shared interests, shared rights, and shared responsibilities in global affairs. That is the bigger picture that I expect we should all see during the discussions that we will have in the coming two days of our dialogue. I hope we all interact throughout the dialogue with honesty, balance, and constructive mindset.

**Victory to the masses!
I Thank You!**



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consideration will be given to the seamless integration of these values into the legal framework, as part of the Ministry of Justice's legal reform for sustainable development.

Ladies and gentlemen,

A few months back, during a discussion with colleagues and friends of Eritrea, H.E. President Isaias stressed the need to lay a 'mechanism for dialogue' to explore on the scenarios/options necessary to adjust to the new political dynamics that is unfolding at global and regional level; and look at options that promote long-lasting and successful approaches for achieving shared and just developmental objectives for all. His proposal lights the path forward as the world fumbles for solutions and represents Eritrea's unwavering commitment in taking its share of responsibility for a fair and just international order.

From Social Media



Yemane G. Meskel
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Another vivid display of patriotic vibrancy, cohesion, civility & resilience of #Eritreans in Diaspora. Resounding verdict is that organized human trafficking & policies of "strategic depopulation" have foundered on the bedrock of Diaspora unflinching devotion to their homeland



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OPINION

Mission Accomplished: the Culmination of a long Journey to Nationhood

Dr. Fikrejesus Amahazion

There are numerous important and cherished dates on the Eritrean calendar, ranging from the religious and cultural to the historic. Within the latter category, the most special include June 20 (set aside to pay respect to martyrs), September 1 (commemorating the launch of the armed independence struggle), and May 24 (celebrating the country's independence). Another important historic date is the period from 23-25 April, which marks the days, now 31 years ago, when Eritrea's referendum for independence was conducted.

The referendum was the culmination of Eritrea's path to nationhood after decades of bloody, bitter struggle. The three-

was one of the proudest, most emotional moments in Eritrea's long, eventful history. Today, it continues to hold a special place in the heart of Eritreans everywhere.

Demonstrating Eritrea's strong preference for independence

On 16 December 1992, the UN General Assembly (UNGA), which had ignored the illegal, forcible and unjust annexation of Eritrea by Ethiopia in 1962 and then spent several decades overlooking Eritrea's legitimate claims to freedom and independence, passed resolution 47/114 by consensus.

The resolution authorized the establishment of the United

and hardly ever in doubt, the victorious EPLF – which had developed into one of the world's most organized, cohesive organizations and among Africa's most formidable military forces – refrained from declaring outright independence in May 1991, when it had ultimately defeated Colonel Mengistu Hailemariam and the Derg. This was because it was keen to demonstrate the Eritrean people's strong preference for independence, and it was fully aware that sovereignty, legitimacy, and membership in the international community were “predicated on a democratic and legal conclusion to the conflict.” In fact, for many years beforehand, the EPLF's proposals that the UN conduct a referendum for the Eritrean people to decide upon whether to be independent had been rebuffed. In any event, quickly after the EPLF triumphantly rolled into Asmara in 1991, winning de facto independence and welcomed by ecstatic crowds, it began preparations to allow the Eritrean people to determine their political future through an internationally supervised referendum.

On 29 May 1991, the then secretary-general of the EPLF and Head of the Provisional Government of Eritrea, Isaias Afwerki called upon the UN to “shoulder its moral responsibilities [to help conduct a free and fair referendum on Eritrean self-determination] without further delay.” In May 1992, Eritrea's Referendum Commissioner invited the UN Secretary-General to send a UN delegation to observe and to verify the freedom, fairness, and impartiality of the entire referendum process which was to begin in July 1992 and end in April 1993. Following several fact-finding missions, consultations, and technical reports conducted by UN teams throughout 1992, the UNGA passed resolution 47/114 to establish UNOVER.

UNOVER was deployed to Eritrea in January 1993, opening headquarters in Asmara, with other offices in Adi Keih, Mendefera, and Keren. Inter alia, UNOVER, which was comprised of dozens of members from 35 countries, would help with the technical task of assessing the



day, internationally sponsored and observed plebiscite took Nations Observer Mission to Verify the Referendum in Eritrea



place during 23-25 April 1993, offering Eritreans residing in Eritrea, Ethiopia, Sudan, and in over 40 other countries including Canada, the US, across Europe, and parts of the Middle East, the opportunity to finally determine their future and exercise the rights that they had been denied for decades. Undeniably, that week (UNOVER). In the resolution, the UNGA took into account that Eritrean authorities directly requested the involvement of the UN in verifying the referendum and expressed their commitment to respect its results. Though Eritreans' deep desire for freedom was clear

conduct of voter registration, campaigning, and polling, explaining the referendum process to the population, the launch of a civic education program to promote the right to popular participation, and the organization of international observers. The latter included representatives from: various UN Member States; UN special agencies; the UN Secretariat and the Economic Commission for Africa; and international non-governmental organizations. Other participants and observers included the Organization of African Unity (OAU, now African Union), the Arab League, and the Non-Aligned Movement, among others.

During visits to Eritrea and throughout their stay in the country, the international observers and teams were met with enthusiasm and welcomed with the utmost respect. Invariably, they expressed their appreciation and admiration for the people of the country. Memorably, the OAU delegation in Eritrea commented, “We admire the tenacity and

courage of the Eritrean people. We saw people with their shirt sleeves rolled up engaged in the reconstruction of a war-ravaged country. The Eritrean people are very strong and Africa can learn from their courage and commitment.”

Conducting the referendum

The actual conduct of Eritrea's referendum was divided into three distinct phases. The first phase, corresponding to the registration of voters, began in mid-October 1992 and was completed on 1 March 1993. According to the Eritrean Referendum Proclamation (“The Referendum Proclamation, No. 22/1991”), any person having Eritrean citizenship and who was of the age of 18 years or older or attained that age at any time during the registration period, was qualified to be a voter. Eritrean nationality was granted on the basis of several distinct

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Passion Week Rituals

Palm branches, an embargo on kiss greetings, and distinctively named weekdays

Natnael Yebio W.

In the days leading up to Easter, rituals start with Hosanna (Palm Sunday), precisely held a week before Easter Sunday. It is one of the most important days in the Christian calendar and marks the beginning of the Holy Week, immediately preceding the week of events leading up to Jesus' death and resurrection. Palm Sunday derives its name simply from the palm branches waived by the crowds of people and strewn in the path of Jesus as he entered Jerusalem for the Passover, riding on a donkey. They shouted: 'Hosanna!' (Liberate us).

On Palm Sunday, people here in Eritrea are accustomed to crafting rings from palm leaves. In many churches and other parts of the world, congregants twist palms into the shape of a cross to commemorate the day or use other branches if palms are not easily accessible— in some parts of Europe, churchyards are strewn with branches and flowers. The holiday is often celebrated with a procession. Palm Sunday signifies the beginning of the last week of Lent — and the beginning of Holy Week.

And then we have H'mamat (the Passion or Suffering of Jesus Christ from the Last Supper until his Crucifixion). Many people abstain from worldly things like dancing and boozing. The days after Hosanna are a bit gloomy.

However, hamus tsambo (Maundy Thursday) brightens things up. Maundy Thursday is the Thursday before Easter, believed to be the day when Jesus celebrated his final Passover with His disciples. Most notably, that Passover meal was when Jesus washed His disciples' feet in an extraordinary display of humility. He then commanded them to do the same for each other. In Eritrea, Maundy Thursday is traditionally celebrated by eating boiled legumes that are given to children and adults alike. One can eat as much as one likes.

And then comes Arbi Siklet (Good Friday). Some people wear Christ's thorn, or Paliurus spina-christi, around their heads. Women and men go to the church and repeat Kyrie Eleison until four or five in the afternoon. Great and Holy Friday is observed as a strict fast. Christians are expected to abstain from all food and drink the entire day to the extent that



their health permits.

In Eritrea, when Church services are over, mostly at six or seven in the afternoon, everyone goes home, gathers as a family, and breaks bread together. Later, after eating, the whole family is again together in the living room and has coffee while the little ones drink tea or juice.

Do you know what the other days are called during Passion Week? Well, fear not; here is the answer: the day after Palm Sunday comes, Hold Monday; this marks Jesus' cleansing of the Temple, emphasizing the purity and sanctity of God's house. Hold Monday is followed by Holy Tuesday, which signifies Jesus' preparation of his disciples for what is to come. Wednesday is known as Spy Wednesday; on this particular day, Judas agreed to betray Jesus by bargaining with Sanhedrin; this was the turning point toward Jesus' arrest.

So starting Sunday, you have Palm Sunday, Hold Monday, Holy Tuesday, Spy Wednesday, Maundy Thursday, and Good Friday.

Along the way, there are a few do's and don'ts during Passion Week; it is said that Priests don't carry their crosses, and likewise, the faithful don't kiss the Cross this week. The Cross's honor and strength were revealed after the Crucifixion of the Lord and Savior. Another don't is don't kiss each other in greetings. Judas used a kiss to show the soldiers to arrest Christ. Therefore, he betrayed Jesus Christ with a kiss. This does not mean that those

who do greet each other with a kiss are in sin, but it is said that it symbolizes that the peace will not last.

Finally, when Fasting is done humbly, it breaks the power of flesh and demons. It kills unbelief and brings answers to prayer because it is a significant key to hearing God's voice. As our church Fathers described it, Fasting is a mother of prayer. It ultimately brings about purity of heart. As long as the flesh rules, purity of heart will not exist. Therefore, according to our fathers' teaching, we must begin by rolling our bodily desires through Fasting to purify our hearts. Only then can we attain purity of heart, and when there is purity of heart, there is God's blessing.

In brief, we fast to tune ourselves (minds) into God so as to obtain alignment with God, win our hearts and bring humility upon us, shape our spiritual focus and put ourselves in harmony with our powerful and loving God, determine our spiritual vision and win our souls to be close to Him, clothe ourselves with the Lord Jesus Christ and reject gratifying the desires of the sinful nature.



Mission Accomplished . . .

Continued from page 3

qualifications and conditions, which were defined and set out in the Nationality Proclamation issued by the Provisional Government of Eritrea (PGE) on 6 April 1992 (“The Eritrean Nationality Proclamation, No. 21/1992”).

A large number of Eritreans were registered to vote: over 861,000 persons in Eritrea, slightly over 154,000 persons in Sudan, greater than 66,000 in Ethiopia, nearly 44,000 in Saudi Arabia, and about 76,000 in all other countries combined. Significant efforts were made to ensure that possible challenges to registration for some (e.g., illiteracy, cultural pressure against women’s participation, remoteness, etc.) were overcome. According to the UN and UNOVER, “the registration campaign was conducted smoothly”.

The referendum campaign, constituting the second phase of the referendum process, began on 17 February 1993 and ended on 21 April 1993, two days before the first day of voting. As a part of this phase, political rallies, public festivities, concerts, dances, and other gatherings were organized. Importantly, civic education initiatives were also developed, helping to explain voting procedures and techniques to as many of the electorate as possible. This included the production of public posters, voter manuals, and radio and television programs (in all languages spoken in the country). A number of mobile teams were also established in order to travel to distant regions to engage with remote, rural populations.

The third and final phase of the referendum process was the voting itself. On 22 April 1993, the UN Secretary-General’s Special Representative, Samir Sanbar, and Eritrea’s Referendum Commissioner officially announced the beginning of the referendum, which took place from 23 to 25 April 1993. In total, 1,012 polling stations were established throughout the country, operating from 7 am to 7 pm.

There was only one question on the ballot: “Do you approve Eritrea to become an independent sovereign state?” A total of 1,560,000 ballot papers were printed, numbered, perforated, and bound for official use. Each ballot paper, printed on an opaque

brown paper in order to maintain privacy, had three detachable parts. Of the three parts, two were red and one blue. The first red part was numbered and retained by the voting monitor (so as to guard against repeat voting). The second red portion was a negative vote and the third blue portion was an affirmative vote. Inside the private booth, individual voters made their choice and detached one part. The part of the ballot paper corresponding to the choice made by the voter was dropped into the ballot box, while the other part was deposited into a disposal box in the booth.

A resounding result that was hardly ever in doubt

The official results of the referendum were announced on 28 April 1993. They were resounding – and hardly ever in doubt. A highly impressive 98.5 percent turnout was recorded. Remarkably, 99.81 percent of Eritreans voted for independence from Ethiopia, an emphatic result that many international observers explained they would not have believed had they not witnessed the entire process firsthand. As the vote tally was announced by loudspeakers and national radio, Eritreans celebrated.

Notably, the figures from Eritrea’s referendum are even more striking when considered alongside those from the greater than 50 other independence referendums held around the world over the years. In particular, the average turnout and “yes” vote for independence across these referendums are approximately 80 percent and 83 percent, respectively.

On the basis of the reports and observations of UNOVER and international observers, on 27 April 1993, the UN Secretary-General’s Special Representative officially announced that “On the whole, the referendum process in Eritrea can be considered to have been free and fair at every stage, and that it has been conducted to my satisfaction”.

Speaking that same day, with the provisional results being shared, Isaias Afwerki, then the Secretary-General of the Eritrean People’s Liberation Front (EPLF) and the PGE, expressed that the referendum was “a delightful and sacrosanct historical conclusion to the choice of the Eritrean people,” and proudly announced that “Eritrea is a sovereign country as of today.”

Joining the international

community of nations

Weeks after the historic referendum, independence was formally declared on 24 May 1993, two years to the day after the EPLF had entered and taken control of Asmara, which had been abandoned by retreating Ethiopian troops. Subsequently, four days after formally announcing independence, Eritrea was admitted to the UN as its 182nd member by UNGA Resolution 47/230 of

May 28, 1993. As well, the country established permanent representation at the OAU, joined the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development (IGADD, renamed the Intergovernmental Authority on Development [IGAD] in 1996), and assumed observer status at the Arab League. Upon gaining independence, Eritrea not only became the first state in Africa to achieve independence from an African state, but it also had

come out victorious in the longest armed conflict in Africa’s history.

Eritrea’s referendum brought a collective, long-held dream, which much of the world had ignored, claimed was unattainable and impossible to achieve, or sought to extinguish, into reality. After decades of great struggle and tremendous sacrifice, the Eritrean people achieved their ultimate reward: freedom and independence.

PRESS RELEASE

Smear Campaigns Against the People of Eritrea (Response to Lord David Alton)

Lord Alton is flaunting his usual and irresponsible vitriol against Eritrea again. This time round, he uses a manufactured video clip that falsely accuses Eritrea of imposing a “false identity on indigenous Irob identity” to lubricate his relentless witch-hunting of Eritrea to advance the agenda and mollify his primary client clique.

When the TPLF-led Ethiopian regime declared war against Eritrea in May 1998 on the basis of a putative border dispute, Eritrea’s response was measured and unequivocal. In an address to the nation on Independence Day in that month, (24 May 1998), President Isaias Afwerki’s brief but categorical statement run: “We do not relinquish what is ours; Nor do we covet what belongs to others”.

This has always been, and indeed remains, Eritrea’s immutable mantra on foundational matters of sovereignty and territorial integrity.

As it will be recalled, Eritrea and Ethiopia went through a long arbitration process at The Hague-based Permanent Court of Arbitration on the basis of the Algiers Peace Agreement that was brokered and guaranteed by the US, the EU as well as the UN. The Eritrea-Ethiopia Boundary Commission (EEBC) established in accordance with the explicit provisions of the Algiers Agreement rendered its “final and binding” decision on 13 April, 2002. The demarcation decision was also rendered in 2007; copies of which were delivered to both Governments and also deposited

at the UN Cartographic Unit.

Eritrea had dutifully and instantaneously accepted the delimitation and demarcation decisions. But the TPLF regime reneged on its treaty obligations and continued to occupy sovereign Eritrean territories for more than two decades with impunity.

This is the backdrop of the false accusations against Eritrea that continue to be floated by various sinister parties intermittently. What is more inexcusable is when these bogus allegations are parroted by hired lobbyists and other operatives – Lord Alton et al - to advance ulterior agendas.

*Eritrean Embassy in the UK
London
27 April 2024*

NEWS

‘FITEWRARY’ AWARD PRESENTED TO OUTSTANDING STUDENTS

The ‘Fitewrary’ award was presented to 165 outstanding students, including 90 female students from the Central Region, who achieved high marks in the 2022/2023 eighth-grade national examination.

The award ceremony was organized with the Ministry of Education, regional administration, and the National Union of Eritrean Youth and Students.

Mr. Samson Kifle, head of the union branch in the region, noted that this is the third time the ‘Fitewrary’ award has been given to outstanding students, specifically to those who scored over 90 points on the national examination.

Mr. Belay Habtegabir, head of the education office in the region, emphasized that students’ success is a result of their hard work and support from parents and teachers. He encouraged the students to take full advantage of the educational opportunities.

Mr. Saleh Ahmedin, chairman of the National Union of Eritrean Youth and Students, stated that the award not only recognizes outstanding students but also plays a significant role in motivating other students. He also extended his congratulations to the awardees’ parents and teachers.





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1. Position: Auto Electrical Supervisor
Department: Mining
Number required: One (01)

Primary Purpose

- Leading auto electricians to maintain auto electrical activities and or repair within HME equipment sections.

MAIN FUNCTIONS

- The Auto Electrical Supervisor shall be responsible for scheduling, coordinating and supervising the work of all HME equipment section operatives.
- The Supervisor shall ensure that all work is delivered safely on time and within budget managing equipment and materials required. This involve guaranteeing that, all company and regulations are implemented, that all required documentation is completed as necessary and recording daily work appropriately in accordance with the department’s requirement.

TASK DESCRIPTION EXPANDED TO CORE PERFORMANCE AREAS

- Ensuring auto electrical maintenance and repairs of the primary excavators at BMSC is carried out in an efficient and effective way in order to minimize equipment down.
- Ensuring that routine and random equipment and work environment inspections are conducted to standard and documented accordingly to the stipulated mine procedures.
- Assisting section members in conducting failure analysis investigating of reoccurring or unique failure for the purpose of avoiding repeated failure as well encouraging innovation and creating.
- Leading in identifying and implementing cost saving initiatives within the section.
- Ensuring that all section personnel have job relevant training requirements to carry out tasks assigned to them.
- Leading Labor and materials management process in the section to ensure efficient management of resources, thus, sustaining efficient Labor utilization and avoiding parts run out.
- Ensuring that all work performed within the section is documented according to the requirements of the HME department CMMS system.
- Ensuring that tasks are completed on time and within budget.
- Ensuring that all work is carried out according to standard operating procedures ensuring integrity of the equipment is guaranteed (equipment reliability maintained) and personnel work in a safe environment.
- Forecasting, planning and executing major tasks such as machine mid-life maintenance and major component replacement.
- Managing of costs within the section and writing detailed equipment performance reports which should include equipment reliability projections.
- Assisting the superintendent in driving the process of skills transfer to national employees by ensuring that, the expats are allocated national artisans to coach and ensuring periodical review of performance is conducted.
- Managing employee’s performance goals. Thus, setting clear goals, determining key job responsibilities, identifying and using skills, coaching and giving continuous feedback, and providing an objective appraisal of performance for the subordinates.
- Implementing company requirements and legal regulations, paying specific attention to health, safety and environmental legislation and quality.

UNIQUE REQUIREMENTS/OTHER INFORMATION

- Candidate must be physically fit.
- Candidate must be able to work under severe conditions such as heat, wind and dusty environments.
- Candidate must be able to work at heights (various kinds of vehicles & equipment).

Qualifications:	Knowledge and Experience
o Formal Trade (Auto electrician) main focus heavy mining equipment	o 5 - 10 years relevant experience supervising and maintaining heavy mining equipment.
Technical Skills	Behavioral Skills

o Computer Literacy (MS Office – Intermediate), Attention to detail, Analytical skill, Electrical experience, Problem solving skill, CAT SIS, CAT ET, Diagnostic computerized tooling	o Communication (English), Assertiveness, Interpersonal Relations, Integrity, Prioritizing skills & multi-skilling, Ability to work towards strict deadlines, High level of accuracy, Discretion, Self-motivation, Follow standard set procedures.
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General Information and other requirements:

- **Place of Work:** Bisha.
- **Salary:** As per Company salary scale.
- **Type of Contract:** Indefinite

Additional requirement for Nationals:

- Having fulfilled his/her National Service obligation and provide evidence of release paper from the Ministry of Defense.
- Present clearance paper from current/last employer.
- Testimonial documents to be attached (CV, work experience credentials, a copy of your National Identity Card etc.).
- Only shortlisted applicants will be considered as potential candidates for an interview.
- Application documents will not be returned to sender.
- All applications should be sent through the post office.
- Deadline for application: 10 days from the day of publication in the Newspaper.

Address: Please mail your applications to:-
 Bisha Mining Share Company,
 P. O. Box 4276 Asmara, Eritrea

Note to Eritrean applicants:

- Please send a copy of your application to:
1. Aliens Employment permits Affairs,
 P. O. Box 7940
 Asmara, Eritrea.
 2. Mineral Resources Management
 P. O. Box 272
 Asmara, Eritrea

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given to the public that the shareholders of **TesWel P.L.C** on their Extraordinary Meeting held on the 8th day of April 2024 have resolved that;

1. Since Community Court of Gejeret, Asmara in its judgment on 20/08/2021 under file No. 14/2021, taking cognizance of Yemane Tesfai’s death on 17/06/2016, has established that Mrs. Asefash Hadgu and the late Tesfay Weldedawit’s heirs-at-law are heirs-at-law of the late Yemane Tesfai. Consequently, the late Yemane Tesfai’s 4 shares per value of 1,000.00 (One Thousand) Nakfa has been transferred and distributed to 2 shares to Mrs. Asefash Hadgu and 2 shares to Yirgealem Tesfai.
2. Mr. Yirgealem Tesfai has sold and transferred his 5 shares per value of 1,000.00 (One Thousand Nakfa) to Mr. Adal Yirgealem Tesfai and 5 shares per value of 1,000.00 (One Thousand Nakfa) to Mrs. Siham Yirgealem Tesfai respectively.

TesWel P.L.C

Vacancy Announcement

ENFI-MCCT MINING ENGINEERING PLC (Pre-stripping Team) is inviting qualified and competitive applicants for the following positions: -

Mining Progress Supervisor:

- Number Required – Three (03)
- Place of work: Emba Derho
- Type of contact: Definite period of two years
- Salary: As per the company salary scale

MAJOR DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- Stipulate mining project progress plan include yearly, monthly and weekly plan with P6 software.
- Establish demonstration for construction progress of mining project by using software include 3D Max, PR and Datamine.
- Collect and renew progress data for all different sub-items include design, procurement, construction, personnel site entry plan, etc.
- Follow and supervise the implementation of the project progress plan, analyze the fault of construction progress implementation.
- Draft construction daily report, weekly report, monthly report for mining project.
- Review the process data provided by sub-contractors.

Qualification Requirement

Education:

- Bachelor degree or above
- Major in Mining Engineering or Engineering Management
- CET level 4 □English language skill□ or above

Work Experience:

- Over 5 years of project progress management for mining project

Other skills and abilities:

- Proficient to use software include P6 progress software, 3D Max, PR and Datamine.
- Ability to work in culturally diverse working environments.
- Ability to work well with people from different country with different culture.
- Project management skills.
- Problem solving skills, Teamwork, and collaboration skills.

Language:

Language fluency in English is required.

Additional requirements for Nationals:

- Having fulfilled his/her National Service obligation and providing evidence of release paper from the Ministry of Defence.
- Present clearance paper from current/last employer
- Testimonial documents to be attached (CV, Work experience credentials, a copy of your National Identity Card, etc.).
- Only shortlisted applicants would be considered as potential candidates for an interview.
- Application documents will not be returned to the sender.
- All application should be sent through the post office.
- Deadline for application: 5 days from the day of publication in the newspaper

- **Address: Please mail your application to following two address**

1. ENFI-MCCT MINING ENGINEERING PLC.
P.O.Box 6547 Asmara, Eritrea
2. Mineral Resources Management
P.O. Box-272, Asmara

Note to Non-Eritrean applicants: Please send a copy of your application to

Aliens Employment Permit Affairs
P.O.Box 7940 Asmara, Eritrea

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given to the public that the shareholders of **Societa' Immobiliare Commerciale Industriale P.L.C** on their Extraordinary Meeting held on the 8th day of April 2024 have resolved that;

1. Since Community Court of Gejeret, Asmara in its judgment on 20/08/2021 under file No. 14/2021, taking cognizance of Yemane Tesfai's death on 17/06/2016, has established that Mrs. Asefash Hadgu and the late Tesfay Weldedawit's heirs-at-law are heirs-at-law of the late Yemane Tesfai. Consequently, the late Yemane Tesfai's shares per value of 1,000.00 (One Thousand) Nakfa has been transferred and distributed to 4 shares to Mrs. Asefash Hadgu and 4 shares to Yirgealem Tesfai.
2. Mr. Yirgealem Tesfai has sold and transferred his 7 shares per value of 1,000.00 (One Thousand Nakfa) to Mr. Adal Yirgealem Tesfai and 7 shares per value of 1,000.00 (One Thousand Nakfa) to Mrs. Siham Yirgealem Tesfai respectively.

Societa' Immobiliare Commerciale Industriale P.L.C

NOTICE

The Public is hereby notified that SKARGI AFRICA ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION LTD a Ghanaian National has been incorporated in Republic of Ghana and opened a Branch in Eritrea.

1. The office of the branch company is in Asmara.
2. The authorized capital of the company is USD 91,816.70
3. The business activities of the company are :
 - a) Plant site steel structure erections.
 - b) Mechanical installations
 - c) Eni Electrical installations.
 - d) Process Plant, redesign works maintenance
 - e) Welding and Fabrication works
 - f) Process plant Piping project
 - g) HDPE pipe welding
 - h) Tanks welding and Plate-work
 - i) Quality Expatriate labour supply
 - j) Plant shutdown work and maintenance.
4. Mrs. Selamawit Ghebreigziabiher Ghebresslassie is a Branch Manager of the Company in Eritrea.
5. The Company has been registered as a Branch in Asmara, Eritrea.

SKARGI AFRICA ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION LTD.



Q and A

"I Usually Choose to Work on Music Videos Rather than Movies because I find more Amusement in Music Videos" Abel Haile

Sabrina Solomon

Our guest today, Abel Haile (A2), is a 36-year-old cameraman and editor known for his works. Still using adobe software, he has been able to attract fans at home and abroad through social media.



Run us through the works you've done.

I started off as a cameraman in the late 2009 and moved more into editing around 2016. In 2018, I started working with Abel T, a colleague, and have been working as a music video and film editor ever since. I have so far edited around 300 music video clips. There are also films such as Canary and Ten Times Dignity that I shot and edited. I was given



Shamot (an Eritrean film award) and another award at a South African film festival for Dehay, a short film I shot.

I have also worked on a documentary with some organizations. We shot and edited a documentary of historical places in Adi Quala, Keren, Segeneyti and the Dahlak islands.

How did it all start?

As a young boy, I grew up looking at my uncle doing his artistic works. He was a painter. I believe that I have had a thing for art since then. I also remember I was fascinated by a camera and the people who worked with it. So all of those small things led to a passion within me.

When I came back from Sawa (as a member of the 20th batch), I took a one-month course in

editing. For the most part, though, I have been gaining more knowledge and deepening my understanding of the field by watching Hollywood movies and tutorial videos, and sharing ideas with my peers and seniors.

After I took the first course in editing, I started working with Yonas Solomon (Yonan Production) as an intern to have exposure and experience. The first work I did with him was a bit challenging for me, but I managed to do it. That built my confidence to pursue editing as a career.

Why do you usually focus on music videos, and what is your favorite work?

I usually choose to work on music videos rather than movies because I find more amusement in music videos. I believe that working on what suits you best is the smartest choice in the long run. As you know, editing films takes a long time and I tend to lose interest quickly and get bored when things take long to complete. Editing music clips makes me excited, and I enjoy doing it.

When it comes to choosing a favorite work, it's hard for me to pick one as I spent the same amount of time and energy on them all. I love all of my works.

How have people been reacting to your works?

I had a lot of criticism at the beginning from people, including those who were close to me. I used the criticism to work harder and was eventually able to get the public's support. I have made my name known in the art industry through resilience, and the feedback I'm getting is pretty great now.

What is the biggest challenge for you?

Lack of budget and tools. In terms of budget, you are often

forced to invest everything you have to come up with an extraordinary work. And we often cannot afford some of the software that is crucial for editing.

How are you able to focus on your job despite the challenges?

I have always believed that passion beats it all. "The deeper you go, the more perfect you become" is my motto. I knew that I was going to go through a lot and that I needed to be patient. I prepared myself to be as disciplined as possible. You can imagine how much time and dedication it requires. I've known that the time and dedication I decide to pour into my work is also the time and dedication that I need to give to my family. It's true that you can get bored and stressed sometimes but if there is devotion and passion, the outcome will be great sooner or later.

You and your colleague have formed a team of young artists, Dahlak Music Video Production. Tell us more about it.

My colleague, Abel T., and I started as a team at the beginning, and now we are a team of seven that consists of young Eritreans in a variety of fields of art. We have a plan to go big and make our team a big company that plays a big role in the development of the film industry in our country. Our team is made up of cameramen, editors, and production managers that work to produce great works.

Do you use social media as a

platform to promote your works?

Of course, I do. I use the available platforms and they are very useful. People from around the world interact with me through such platforms. I am able to be connected to the rest of the world through my works, and I get opportunities to get criticized and admired for my works. Because of the social media I even got a chance to edit the music video of a Nigerian artist, Holly Diamond, an afro beat music named "Maddie". I believe social media is a very good means of growing as an artist and connecting with different artists and fans.

Where does Eritrea stand in the art industry?



I think our society is increasingly becoming more aware of the importance of art. I feel we are a bit slower in film production than in music and music videos. The films of the 1990s and early 2000s are still some of the best to have been produced. In any case, we still have a long way to go. It is important for young and veteran artists to work together to develop

the film industry as a whole.

How does art benefit the society?

Art is truly a means of getting power. Weather it is to teach or to inform, to persuade or to influence, to entertain or to amuse, it is a powerful tool. We know from our nation's history how art was used in uniting and mobilizing people for the armed struggle for independence. It is a powerful weapon that can be used to our advantage so I believe it is beneficial.

What's next for you?

The plan is vast for me as editing is also a vast field. There is a lot that I expect from myself and my team of Dahlak Music Video Production. I really hope that more opportunities pop up

that can help artists make more and better works. It's important to interact with artists in other countries to get recognition and go international.

Last but not least, I'd love to thank my family, and my wife, in particular, for their ongoing support.

Thank you!

